

# **ACTION PLAN**

## **Year 2024-2025**



**A Vision to align objectives  
outlined in Article 39 A.**

**RAJASTHAN STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY**



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari**

Judge, Rajasthan High Court & Executive Chairman,  
Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority



**Mr. Pramil Kumar Mathur**

District and Sessions Judge  
& Member Secretary, RLSA



**Mr. Sanjay Kumar**  
Director



**Mr. Ajeej Khan**  
Joint Secretary, RLSA, Jodhpur



**Mr. Purshottam Lal Saini**  
Special Secretary,  
Mediation & Arbitration



**Mr. Dheeraj Sharma**  
Joint Secretary,  
RLSA, Jaipur



**Mr. Anutosh Gupta**  
Secretary,  
BHCLSC, Jaipur



**Mr. Ravikant Soni**  
Deputy Secretary-II<sup>TM</sup>  
Addl. Charge (DS-AP&ADR)



**Mrs. Swati Rao**  
Deputy Secretary-II<sup>TM</sup>

*Manindra Mohan Shrivastava*  
*Chief Justice*



*Rajasthan High Court*  
*Judhpur : 0531-2223001*  
*Jodhpur : 0141-2227120*

**MESSAGE**

In the dynamic realm of legal services, adaptation and innovation are paramount to address the evolving needs of our society. Having thoroughly reviewed the manuscript of the Action Plan for RLSA's 2024-25 term, I am inspired to affirm that this visionary document encapsulates our shared goals and provides a comprehensive roadmap to guide our strategic priorities and key initiatives.

The comprehensive manuscript encapsulates our collective resolve to address a wide array of pressing issues plaguing our society. From the scourge of child abuse, child labour, and child marriage to the imperative of environmental protection and the promotion of plantation drives, from the eradication of untouchability and manual scavenging to the empowerment of specially-abled individuals and the provision of legal services in Rajasthan, and finally, addressing the victimisation of women - our Action Plan leaves no stone unturned in our quest for justice, equality, and empowerment.

I derived great satisfaction and sense of achievement as the Executive Chairman, RLSA upto 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2024.

I commend the painstaking efforts of the team RLSA, in meticulously crafting each aspect of the Action Plan. Your dedication, compassion, and foresight are the driving forces behind our mission to create a more just and equitable society for all.

As Patron in Chief, I am deeply inspired by the breadth and depth of our vision for the year ahead. Let us continue working with unwavering determination and solidarity to translate this vision into tangible action and meaningful change in the lives of those we serve. With unified effort, let us strive to build a Rajasthan where every child is safeguarded, our environment is preserved, no individual is denied his legal rights or subjected to discrimination, and where justice and dignity are the cornerstones for all.

I implore every member of the workforce of legal services institutions in Rajasthan to contribute towards building a society where justice flourishes, rights are protected and every individual has the opportunity to live a life of dignity and freedom.

[Manindra Mohan Shrivastava]

*Residence :* B-2, P.W.D. Road, Judhpur - 342001 ☎ : 2430666, Fax : 2430665  
A-1, Gandhi Nagar, Jodhpur - 342015 ☎ : 2706376, Fax : 2710459







*Pankaj Bhandari**Judge  
Rajasthan High Court**&  
Executive Chairman,  
Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority  
Jaipur***MESSAGE**

It is with great pleasure and a profound sense of responsibility that I address you to introduce the Action Plan 2024-25. We have prepared this Action Plan as a visionary document to extend legal services to marginalised and weaker sections of society. Through meticulous planning and concerted action, we chart a course for April and May 2024, dedicated to implementing concrete measures to eradicate child abuse and create a safer world for our future generations. "Building a Child Abuse-Free Society: A Vision for a Brighter Future" the theme for bi-month April and May 2024 is a testament to our shared resolve to safeguard the innocence and well-being of our children. Through this special campaign, we embark on a journey to confront the scourge of child abuse head-on, envisioning a society where every child is cherished, protected, and empowered to realize their full potential. "Environmental Justice - A Vision of Green Rajasthan" beckons us to embrace a holistic approach to sustainability, recognising the intrinsic link between human well-being and the health of our planet. In the subsequent months, we delve into pressing issues such as the prohibition of manual scavenging and untouchability, access to justice for all, empowerment of persons with disabilities, and the eradication of crime against women.

Each bi-month special campaign embodies our unwavering commitment to dignity, equality, and inclusiveness. Our Action Plan represents a roadmap for the activities months ahead, outlining strategic initiatives and targeted interventions aimed at addressing pressing issues and fostering positive change in our society.

As Executive Chairman of RLSA Rajasthan, I call upon every one of you to wholeheartedly commit to the realization of our shared vision. Let us harness our collective strengths, expertise, and resources to make a tangible difference in the lives of those we serve. Through collaboration, innovation, and tireless dedication, we can overcome any challenge and achieve meaningful impact.

I extend heartfelt appreciation to the RLSA team for their tireless efforts in preparing this vision document. Thank you for your steadfast dedication and support.

Warm regards,

**[Pankaj Bhandari]**



## Table of Contents

1. Helpline Numbers	1
2. Special Days to be observed	2
3. Schemes of NALSA and RLSA	3
4. National Lok Adalat	4
5. Legal Services Week, 2024	5
6. Legal Awareness Day for Children	6
7. Games and Competitions among School Students	7
8. Legal Services Camps	8
9. Action Plan: for the month of April and May, 2024	9
<i>Building a child abuse-free society: A vision for a brighter future</i>	
10. Action Plan for the months of June and July, 2024	53
<i>Environmental Justice - A Vision of Green Rajasthan</i>	
11. Action Plan for the months of August and September, 2024	82
<i>Prohibition on Manual Scavenging and Untouchability : A Vision of Dignity above the Drain</i>	
12. Action Plan for the months of October and November, 2024	107
<i>Know the Legal Services: A Vision of Access to Justice for all</i>	
13. Action Plan for the months of December, 2024 and January, 2025	134
<i>Empowering Persons with Disabilities: A Vision to Ensure Inclusiveness &amp; Equality</i>	
14. Action Plan for the months of February and March, 2025	162
<i>Understanding and Addressing the Victimization of Women: A Vision to empowering women through building a Society Free from Crime Against Women</i>	
15. Calendar of Statistical Informations	189
16. Forms/Formats	191
17. References	224





## Helpline Numbers

S. N.	Helpline	Number
1.	Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority	9928900900
2.	National 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	14567
6.	National Health Helpline Toll free Number (For Pregnant woman)	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 Chikitsalaya	0141-2601333
15.	Ambulance	108 - 102
16.	Fire Station	101
17.	Accident Relief (Road Accident)	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 (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority)	155255
24.	Aaykar Sampark Kendra (Income Tax Department)	1961
25.	Child Helpline	1098
26.	Covid - 19 Helpline	0141-2225624/ 2225000

**Special Days to be observed**

01 April, 2024 to 31 March, 2025

S. No.	Date	Day	Special Days
1.	07.04.2024	Sunday	World Health Day
2.	22.04.2024	Monday	World Earth Day
3.	01.05.2024	Wednesday	International Labour Day
4.	22.05.2024	Wednesday	International Bio Diversity Day
5.	31.05.2024	Friday	World Anti-Tobacco Day
6.	05.06.2024	Wednesday	World Environment Day
7.	12.06.2024	Wednesday	World Day Against Child Labour
8.	21.06.2024	Friday	International Day of Yoga
9.	26.06.2024	Wednesday	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
10.	11.07.2024	Thursday	World Population Day
11.	17.07.2024	Wednesday	World Day of International Justice
12.	09.08.2024	Friday	World Tribal Day
13.	15.08.2024	Thursday	National Independence Day
14.	01.10.2024	Tuesday	International Day of Older Persons
15.	02.10.2024	Wednesday	Gandhi Jayanti
16.	10.10.2024	Thursday	World Mental Health Day
17.	09.11.2024	Saturday	Legal Services Day
18.	11.11.2024	Monday	National Education Day
19.	14.11.2024	Thursday	National Children's Day
20.	26.11.2024	Tuesday	Constitution Day/ National Law Day
21.	01.12.2024	Sunday	World AIDS Day
22.	03.12.2024	Tuesday	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
23.	10.12.2024	Tuesday	Human Rights Day
24.	24.12.2024	Tuesday	National Consumer Rights Day
25.	12.01.2025	Sunday	National Youth Day
26.	24.01.2025	Friday	National Girl Child Day (Balika Divas)
27.	25.01.2025	Saturday	National Voters Day
28.	26.01.2025	Sunday	National Republic Day
29.	20.02.2025	Thursday	World Day of Social Justice
30.	08.03.2025	Saturday	International Women's Day
31.	22.03.2025	Saturday	World Water Day



### Schemes of NALSA and RLSA

Special Legal Awareness Programmes for the Schemes of NALSA/RLSA as under to be conducted on 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Sunday of each month commencing from April, 2024:

07 & 21 April, 2024	NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
05 & 19 May, 2024	NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015
02 & 16 June, 2024	NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015
07 & 21 July, 2024	NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015
04 & 18 August, 2024	NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015
01 & 15 September, 2024	NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015
06 & 20 October, 2024	NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015
03 & 17 November, 2024	NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015
01 & 15 December, 2024	NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
05 & 19 January, 2025	NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016
02 & 16 February, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• राहस्य की विशेष योग्यताओं के हितार्थ उनके पहचान पर सुनिश्चित करने एवं विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं तथा कृत्रिम अंग एवं अन्य लाभ उपलब्ध कराने हेतु योजना-2023</li> </ul>
02 & 16 March, 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011 (Latest Amended)</li> <li>• Help2Children Scheme</li> </ul>

Note : The DLSAs may alter the dates subject to suitable modification and prior approval of RLSA.

## National Lok Adalat

National Lok Adalat will be held quarterly in the year 2024 as per the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi. The schedule for 2024 is as under: -

Date	Subject
09.03.2024	<p>Typically, the following categories of cases (both pre-litigation and pending) are considered for resolution during National Lok Adalats:</p> <p><b>(A) Pre-litigation:</b> All types of Civil and Compoundable Criminal cases, as may be permissible under the Act/Regulations may be taken up.</p> <p><b>(B) Pending in the Courts:</b> All type of civil and compoundable criminal cases including following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Criminal Compoundable Offences;</li> <li>2. NI Act cases under Section 138;</li> <li>3. Money Recovery cases;</li> <li>4. Motor Accident Claim cases;</li> <li>5. Labour dispute cases;</li> <li>6. Disputes related to Public Utility services such as Electricity &amp; Water Bills cases etc. (excluding non-compoundable);</li> <li>7. Matrimonial disputes (except divorce)</li> <li>8. Land Acquisition cases;</li> <li>9. Services matters including pension cases;</li> <li>10. Revenue cases, pending before High Court and district Courts;</li> <li>11. Other civil cases (rent, easementary rights, injunction suits, specific performance suits etc.).</li> </ol>
11.05.2024	
14.09.2024	
14.12.2024	

### **Legal Services Week, 2024**

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 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1995. From that day onwards 9<sup>th</sup> 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. RSLSA is committed to organise Legal Services Week from 8<sup>th</sup> November to 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2024.

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**

**(14<sup>th</sup> November, 2024)**

Every Year on 14<sup>th</sup> November Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organises "Legal Awareness Day for children" for raising awareness about the rights and welfare of children. Therefore, all the Chairman and Secretary, DLSA's, PLVs, Panel Advocates and Legal Awareness Teams are directed to organize "Legal Awareness Day for Children" on 14th November, 2024 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 schools 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, colleges etc. to spread awareness regarding rights and duties of the children.

## Games and Competitions among School Students

Competitions are the best way to build legal awareness amongst the children as these are the most effective way to motivate children to perform and excel their abilities & creativities and offers a lot more rewards than just the winning prize. Competitions offer a chance for participants to gain substantial experience, showcase skills, analyse, 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, Carrom 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.

Proposed Months for Competitions		
S.No.	Stage	Proposed Months
1.	Inter School	In the Month of <b>August</b>
2.	District Level	In the Month of <b>September</b>
3.	Division Level	In the Month of <b>October</b>
4.	State Level	In the Month of <b>November</b>

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 DLSAs shall send detailed report to RSLSA along with the photographs and newspaper cuttings.

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

## Legal Services Camps

The concept of 'Access to Justice for all' is enshrined in Article 39A of the Constitution of India in such a way that "The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities". Access to justice is essential for rule of law, Access to justice, enables citizens to have their voices heard, exercise their rights and challenge discrimination. Access to Justice is not confined to court based legal services rather it extends to make people aware about their entitlements under various enactments, welfare schemes and programmes and strengthening their access to the same. 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. 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.

<b>Calendar for Legal Services Camps 2024-25</b>	
<b>Month</b>	<b>Districts</b>
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 for the month of  
April and May, 2024**

**Special  
Campaign**

**Building a child abuse-free society:  
A vision for a brighter future**

## **Building a child abuse-free society: A vision for a brighter future**

"Building a child abuse-free society isn't just a goal; it's our collective responsibility to safeguard the innocence, dignity, and future of every child, paving the way for a brighter tomorrow." ...unknown.

In the tapestry of societal progress, the protection and well-being of children stand as a fundamental thread, weaving dreams of a harmonious and compassionate world. A vision of a child abuse-free society encapsulates the collective commitment to nurture, safeguard, and empower the youngest members of our community. A child abuse-free society envisions a space where children can flourish without the shadows of exploitation, abuse, and neglect.

### **Understanding the Menaces:**

Menaces to children manifest in various forms, ranging from child marriage, child labour, trafficking, and exploitation to physical and emotional abuse. It is a recognition that the vulnerabilities of childhood should never be exploited but instead met with care, support, and opportunities for growth.

In the quest for a society that values and protects its most vulnerable members, envisioning a future free from child abuse is not just an aspiration but a moral imperative. A vision for a child abuse-free society requires collective dedication, a commitment to dismantling the roots of exploitation, abuse, and neglect that spoil the innocence of childhood.

Building a child abuse-free society is not an idealistic dream but a collective responsibility. By fostering a culture of protection, empowerment, and accountability, RSLSA, keeping in mind that it is an investment in the well-being of society as a whole, intends to pave the way for a future where every child can grow, learn, and dream without the spectre of abuse haunting their innocence, ensuring that the youngest members are nurtured in an environment where their rights are respected, and their future is filled with promise. That is why, the RSLSA has planned to dedicate the months of April and May to the campaign against child exploitation. The action plan of these months is designed to address various menaces that threaten the well-being of children, to create a safe and fear-free environment for children and where they are abused, to make them aware of their rights or to

help them claim their rights. RSLSA intends to address the following menaces of children in this bi-month in the form of special campaign:

- (A) Physical, Emotional and Sexual Abuse
- (B) Child Labour in India: A Persistent Challenge
- (C) With a Vision of a Child Marriage-Free Society
- (D) Child Education in Rajasthan: An Integrated Approach through Awareness

### (A) Physical, Emotional and Sexual Abuse

In the pursuit of a society that cherishes and protects its youngest members, the eradication of physical and emotional abuse stands as a pivotal goal. Fostering a child abuse-free society necessitates a comprehensive approach that encompasses a robust legal framework in India and the instrumental role of legal services institutions.

#### a. Physical Abuse:

Physical abuse involves the intentional use of force that results in bodily injury, harm, or pain to a child. It goes beyond reasonable discipline and can manifest in various ways, including hitting, kicking, shaking, or any action causing physical harm. The effects of physical abuse extend beyond the immediate pain, often leaving lasting emotional scars that impact a child's mental and emotional well-being. Indicators of Physical Abuse are unexplained bruises, welts, or injuries in different stages of healing, frequent injuries with inconsistent or implausible explanations, and fear or avoidance of specific individuals. Behavioral changes such as aggression, withdrawal, or heightened fearfulness and reluctance to discuss injuries or provide details about home life are also indicators of physical abuse of a child.

बच्चे भविष्य निर्माण की नींव है,  
बाल उत्पीड़न से उन्हें बचाएं।  
बचपन को संबल बनाकर  
समृद्ध समाज की राह बनाएं।

#### b. Emotional Abuse:

Emotional abuse involves a consistent pattern of harmful behaviours that undermine a child's emotional well-being and development. It can take various forms, including constant criticism, humiliation, rejection, or



neglect. Unlike physical abuse, emotional abuse may not leave visible marks, but its impact on a child's psyche can be profound, affecting self-esteem, interpersonal relationships, and overall mental health. Indicators of Emotional Abuse are withdrawal from social activities and relationships, fearful or anxious behavior, particularly around certain individuals, developmental delays in language, cognitive abilities, or emotional expression and extreme compliance or rebelliousness as coping mechanisms.

### c. Sexual Abuse:

Sexual abuse involves any non-consensual sexual activity imposed upon a child, encompassing a spectrum of actions ranging from inappropriate touching to more severe forms of assault. The perpetration of sexual abuse is a betrayal of trust, often committed by individuals in positions of authority or familiarity. This form of abuse not only inflicts physical harm but leaves profound psychological scars, impacting a child's mental health, relationships, and self-esteem. Indicators of Sexual Abuse are:

- i. **Physical Signs:** Unexplained pain, bleeding, or bruising in the genital or anal area.
- ii. **Behavioral Changes:** Sudden shifts in behavior, such as withdrawal, aggression, or excessive fear.
- iii. **Inappropriate Knowledge:** Inappropriate knowledge or behavior regarding sexual matters beyond the child's developmental stage.
- iv. **Fear or Avoidance:** Fear of specific individuals, places, or reluctance to be alone with certain people.
- v. **Regression:** Reverting to earlier developmental stages, particularly in language or social skills.

### Child abuse prone areas:

Child abuse can occur in various settings, and identifying potential risk areas is crucial for prevention and intervention efforts. Here are some environments where child abuse may occur:

1. **Households:** Homes can be environments where children are vulnerable to abuse, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. Abuse may be perpetrated by family members, relatives, or caregivers who are supposed to provide care and protection.



2. **Hostels and Residential Facilities:** Children residing in hostels or residential facilities, such as orphanages or boarding schools, may be at risk of abuse. Staff members or other residents within these facilities may exploit their positions of authority to perpetrate abuse.
3. **Coaching Institutes:** Coaching institutes and tuition centers are places where children gather for educational purposes. Instructors or staff members at these institutes may misuse their authority to abuse children or engage in inappropriate behavior.
4. **Educational institutions:** Educational institutions, including schools and colleges, are environments where children spend a significant amount of time. Teachers, administrators, or peers may engage in various forms of abuse, such as corporal punishment, bullying, or sexual harassment.
5. **Play Areas:** Playgrounds, parks, or recreational areas are places where children play and interact with others. Predators may exploit these settings to groom or lure children into abusive situations.
6. **Private Tuition:** Private tutoring sessions conducted outside of formal educational settings may expose children to abuse. Instructors or tutors may take advantage of the one-on-one nature of these sessions to abuse children.
7. **Public Transport:** Public transportation, such as buses, trains, or taxis, can be settings where children are vulnerable to abuse. Strangers or fellow passengers may target children for harassment, exploitation, or abduction during their commute.
8. **Cyberspace:** Online platforms, social media, chat rooms, or gaming websites present virtual environments where children can be targeted for abuse. Predators may use the internet to groom, exploit, or manipulate children into engaging in harmful or sexual activities.

The list is not exhaustive, identifying these child abuse-prone areas is essential for implementing preventive measures, raising awareness, and providing support to vulnerable children and families. It requires

collaboration between government agencies, educational institutions, community organizations, and individuals to create safe environments where children can thrive free from the threat of abuse.

### **Legal Framework:**

A robust legal framework is essential for preventing and addressing physical and emotional abuse. India recognizes the grave consequences of physical, emotional and sexual abuse on children and has established a legal framework to safeguard their rights. Recognizing the vulnerabilities of children, particularly in the context of abuse, the country has enacted a series of key legislations addressing various forms of maltreatment, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. Key legislations addressing child abuse include:

#### **1. Constitutional provisions:**

Constitutional framework in India provides a solid foundation for addressing child abuse by guaranteeing fundamental rights, outlining state responsibilities, and emphasizing the duties of citizens towards protecting children and promoting their welfare. Here's how each of these components contributes to safeguarding children from abuse:

##### **(a) Fundamental Rights (Part III of the Constitution):**

**Article 15:** Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. This includes protection against discrimination based on being a child.

**Article 21:** Guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which has been interpreted by the courts to include the right to live with dignity. This provision forms the basis for protecting children from abuse and exploitation. The Supreme Court has held that protection of children from abuse is integral to the right to life and dignity under Article 21.

**Article 23:** Prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labor, which includes child trafficking and child labor.

##### **(b) Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV of the Constitution):**

**Article 39(e) and (f):** Directs the State to ensure that children are not abused and are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a

healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. It emphasizes the state's responsibility towards children's welfare.

**Article 45:** Mandates the State to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen, thereby aiming to prevent exploitation through child labor and promoting education as a means of empowerment and protection.

**(c) Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A of the Constitution):**

**Article 51-A:** While not directly addressing child abuse, this part of the Constitution lists the fundamental duties of citizens. These duties include protecting and improving the natural environment, which indirectly contributes to creating a safer and healthier environment for children. Additionally, promoting harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities, also indirectly supports the welfare of children by fostering a society that values their protection and well-being.

**2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012:**

One of the pivotal legislations in India addressing child abuse is the POCSO Act. Enacted in 2012, this act is exclusively dedicated to combating sexual offenses against children. It defines various forms of sexual abuse, prescribes stringent punishments, and emphasizes child-friendly procedures for recording statements and conducting trials. With a focus on protecting children below the age of 18, the POCSO Act stands as a robust legal shield against sexual exploitation.

**3. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:**

The Juvenile Justice Act, amended in 2015, comprehensively addresses the care, protection, treatment, and rehabilitation of children. It defines offenses against children and outlines procedures for dealing with juveniles in conflict with the law. By emphasizing the best interests of the child, rehabilitation, and social reintegration, this legislation ensures a holistic approach to child protection, covering physical, emotional, and social aspects.

**4. The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000:**

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, amended in 2008, is a significant piece of legislation in India that addresses various aspects of



cyber crime and electronic transactions. While the IT Act does not specifically focus on child abuse, it includes provisions that can be applied to cases involving child exploitation and abuse in cyberspace. Section 67B of the act specifically addresses the online dissemination of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) or any material depicting children in sexually explicit acts. Section 67 deals with the transmission or publication of obscene material, including child pornography, through electronic means. It prohibits the creation, transmission, or publication of content that is lascivious or appeals to prurient interests.

#### **5. The Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005:**

The CPCR Act, enacted in 2005, establishes the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) at the national level and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) at the state level. Empowered to monitor the implementation of child rights and inquire into complaints of violations, these commissions play a crucial role in overseeing the enforcement of child protection legislations.

#### **6. Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009:**

While primarily focusing on the right to free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, the RTE Act indirectly contributes to preventing emotional abuse. It ensures that children are not subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment, fostering a conducive learning environment that nurtures their holistic development.

These legislations, collectively, form a robust legal framework that reflects India's commitment to securing the rights and dignity of its children. By addressing physical, emotional, and sexual abuse through specialized acts and amendments, the country is striving towards creating a protective environment where every child can thrive, free from the shackles of exploitation and maltreatment.

बच्चों को सुरक्षा देकर,  
उन्हें अपराध के दंश से बचाना है,  
उनमें शिक्षा की अलख जगाकर,  
जिम्मेदार नागरिक बनाना है।

बच्चों की मासूमियत को ना छेड़ो, उनके सपनों को ना तोड़ो।  
शिक्षा की अलख जगाकर, हर बुराई को बचपन से खदेड़ो।



### **Role of Legal Services Institutions to Combat Child Abuse: An Integrated Approach through Awareness, Legal Aid, and Rehabilitation:**

Child abuse is a pervasive and deeply concerning issue that affects millions of children worldwide. To combat this societal stigmatization effectively, an integrated approach involving awareness, legal aid, and rehabilitation is essential. Legal services institutions play a crucial role in implementing this approach, providing support to victims, ensuring accountability for perpetrators, and promoting a culture of child protection. Let's explore how each component contributes to addressing child abuse:

**1. Awareness:** Raising awareness about the prevalence and consequences of child abuse is the first step in combating this problem. Legal Services Institutions can collaborate with government agencies, non-profit organizations, schools, and communities to educate the public about different forms of child abuse, including physical, emotional, sexual, and neglect. Awareness campaigns, workshops, and seminars can be organized to empower children, parents, teachers, and caregivers with knowledge about recognizing signs of abuse, reporting mechanisms, and available support services.

Additionally, campaigns can focus on challenging cultural norms and attitudes that perpetuate or condone child abuse, promoting a culture of zero tolerance for violence against children.

**2. Legal Aid and Representation:** Legal Services Institutions provide free legal aid and representation to child abuse victims and their families, ensuring access to justice for those who may or may not otherwise be marginalized or disadvantaged. They assist victims in navigating complex legal processes, filing FIRs/complaints, obtaining protection orders, and seeking compensation for damages. Through legal advocacy, these institutions empower survivors to assert their rights, hold perpetrators accountable, and secure justice and redressal. Legal Services Institutions may engage in litigation, policy advocacy, and lobbying efforts to strengthen legal frameworks and ensure the rights of child victims are upheld.

**3. Compensation and Restitution:** Legal Services Institutions advocate for the establishment and implementation of compensation and restitution mechanisms for child abuse survivors. They assist victims in seeking

compensation (under POCSO act, Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011 or other enactments) for physical and psychological injuries, medical expenses, loss of income, and other damages resulting from abuse. By advocating for adequate compensation, Legal Services Institutions help mitigate the economic impact of abuse and support survivors in their journey towards healing and recovery.

**4. Rehabilitation and Support Services:** Legal Services Institutions in collaboration with social service agencies, mental health professionals, and child welfare authorities may provide comprehensive rehabilitation and support services to survivors of child abuse. They can facilitate access to counselling, therapy, medical care, and psychosocial support to help survivors cope with trauma, rebuild their lives, and regain a sense of safety and well-being. Legal Services Institutions may also embark upon the implementation of child-friendly justice systems that prioritize the well-being and rehabilitation of child victims, ensuring their voices are heard and their rights are respected throughout legal proceedings.

In conclusion, an integrated approach involving awareness, legal aid, and rehabilitation is essential for addressing child abuse effectively. Legal Services Institutions play a critical role in implementing this approach, working collaboratively with other stakeholders to prevent abuse, support survivors, and promote child rights and protection. By empowering communities, advocating for legal reforms, and providing comprehensive support services, we can create a safer and more nurturing environment for all children.

#### **(B) Child Labour in India: A Persistent Challenge**

Child labour remains a pervasive issue in India, posing a significant challenge to the nation's socio-economic fabric. Despite legislative measures and increased awareness, a considerable number of children continue to toil under hazardous conditions, robbing them of their right to a dignified childhood and a promising future. If we try to know how widespread the problem of child labor is, we find that India is home to a large number of child labourers, and the problem is particularly pronounced in the informal and unorganized sectors. Children are engaged in various occupations, ranging from agriculture and domestic work to industries such as textiles, construction, and manufacturing. The prevalence of child labour is often intertwined with poverty, illiteracy, and socio-economic disparities.



**Root Causes:**

Several factors contribute to the persistence of child labour in India. Poverty is a primary driver, forcing families to depend on the income generated by their children. Lack of access to quality education, especially in rural areas, further perpetuates the cycle of child labour. Discrimination based on caste and gender also plays a role, with marginalized communities often bearing the brunt of exploitation.

**Hazards Faced by Child Labourers:**

Child labour exposes children to physical, emotional, and psychological hazards. Long working hours, exposure to harmful substances, and the absence of proper safety measures contribute to health issues. Moreover, child labour denies them the opportunity to receive an education, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and limiting their future prospects.

**Legislative Framework:****1. Constitutional provisions:**

The Indian Constitution addresses child labour across its different dimensions, such as:

- **Fundamental Rights (Part III):**

**Article 24:** This article explicitly prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory, mine, or hazardous employment. It emphasizes the state's responsibility to secure that children are not employed in hazardous jobs which might jeopardize their health and safety.

- **Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV):**

**Article 39(e):** It directs the state to ensure that the health and strength of workers, men, and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age or strength.

**Article 39(f):** This principle aims to secure that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity, and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

**2. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:**

India has enacted laws to address child labour, notably "The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986", which addresses the scourge of child labour and prohibits the employment of children in certain hazardous occupations and processes. By safeguarding children from exploitative labour practices, it contributes to protecting their physical and mental well-being. However, the effectiveness of these laws is hampered by challenges in implementation, monitoring, and enforcement.

**3. Factories Act, 1948:**

The Factories Act regulates the working conditions in factories, including provisions related to the employment of children. Under this act, children under the age of 14 are prohibited from working in factories. Additionally, adolescents (between 15 and 18 years) can only be employed in certain occupations deemed suitable by the government, and their working hours and conditions are strictly regulated.

**4. Mines Act, 1952:**

The Mines Act regulates the conditions of work in mines. Similar to the Factories Act, it prohibits the employment of children under 18 years of age in any mine. Adolescents (between 15 and 18 years) can only be employed in certain occupations in mines, subject to strict regulations.

**5. Apprentices Act, 1961:**

The Apprentices Act governs the training and employment of apprentices in various industries. While it doesn't directly address child labor, it provides a framework for the training of young individuals (aged 14 and above) in specific trades and industries under the supervision of experienced workers.

**6. The NALSA's scheme:**

The NALSA's scheme, "NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015" is designed to offer children meaningful, inexpensive, and age-appropriate legal aid. It describes the basic rights and benefits that should be granted to children and assures legal counsel for children in need of care and protection as well as those in dispute with the law at all levels.



## **An Integrated Approach through Awareness, Legal Aid, and Rehabilitation:**

**1. Surveys, Monitoring and Evaluation:** Child labour remains a persistent issue in India, demanding a comprehensive and integrated approach to eradicate this social evil. Many cases of child labour go unreported due to factors such as unwillingness, reluctance, fear, lack of awareness, and social reasons. An essential component of this strategy involves conducting surveys to assess the prevalence of child labour, gather data on vulnerable populations, and evaluate the effectiveness of awareness, legal aid, and rehabilitation initiatives. Regular surveys, monitoring and evaluation of the integrated approach are crucial to measure its impact and identify areas for improvement. It is need of time to conduct district wide and regional surveys to determine the prevalence of child labour in various sectors and industries and to identify hotspots and sectors with a high incidence of child labour for targeted intervention. Demographic data on child labourers, including age, gender, socio-economic background, and educational status should also be gathered. This information can help tailor awareness campaigns and rehabilitation programs to specific demographic groups.

**2. Awareness Campaigns:** Effective awareness campaigns are the cornerstone of any initiative against child labour. These campaigns should target communities, parents, employers, and the children themselves. Legal Services Institutions can collaborate with educational institutions, community organizations, and media outlets to disseminate information about the detrimental effects of child labour, the importance of education, and the legal rights and protections available.

**3. Legal Aid through Legal Services Institutions:** Legal Services Institutions play a pivotal role in providing access to justice for child labour victims. These institutions should offer free legal aid, counselling, and support to affected children and their families. By raising awareness about the legal provisions against child labour, these institutions can empower families to take legal action against perpetrators. Specialized legal cells focusing on child rights within these institutions can ensure a targeted and effective response.

**4. Rehabilitation Programs:** Legal Services Institutions can actively contribute to rehabilitation efforts for rescued child labourers. By

partnering with NGOs, educational institutions, and healthcare providers, they can facilitate access to quality education, vocational training, and healthcare services. Rehabilitation programs should focus on the holistic development of the child, addressing physical, emotional, and psychological needs. Legal aid/services can extend beyond the courtroom to ensure the protection and well-being of the child throughout the rehabilitation process. The victims of child labour should also be ensured the benefits of various compensation schemes.

**5. Capacity Building and Training:** Legal Services Institutions can conduct training programs for legal professionals, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders on the intricacies of child labour laws. This capacity building ensures a more effective response to cases involving child labour. Additionally, legal education and sensitization programs within communities can empower individuals to identify and report instances of child labour. NGOs and civil society organizations play a crucial role in complementing government efforts. They often provide support in identifying cases, ensuring legal aid, and facilitating rehabilitation, including accessing compensation. Hence, NGOs and civil society organizations may also be associated in activities regarding this campaign.

An integrated approach involving awareness campaigns, legal aid through Legal Services Institutions, and rehabilitation efforts including ensuring the benefits of various compensation schemes is vital to combat child labour in Rajasthan. By fostering collaboration between various stakeholders, including legal professionals, community leaders, and NGOs, we can work towards creating a society where every child is protected, educated, and given the opportunity to break free from the cycle of exploitation.

**(C) With a Vision of A Child Marriage-Free Society**

**“I must set my foot to the best of my ability upon this devilish custom of child-marriage”**  
**—Swami Vivekananda**

Child marriage in our country has deep historical roots and is influenced by a combination of cultural, social, economic, and religious factors. Child marriage in Rajasthan can be attributed to a complex interplay of various social, economic, and cultural variables. Such marriages are a violation of children's human rights. Every year, at least 12 million girls are married before they reach the age of 18. This is 28 girls every minute. One in every five girls is married, or in union, before reaching the age of 18. In the least developed countries, that number doubles: 40 percent of girls are married before age 18, and 12 percent of girls are married before age 15. The practice is particularly widespread in conflict-affected countries and humanitarian settings.<sup>(1)</sup>

The National Family Health Survey 2020-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, revealed that in Rajasthan as compared to 2015-16 the percentage of women between 20 and 24 years, who were married before turning 18, came down to 25.4% which is a decrease of 10% from NFHS-4. This decrease was also visible in men between 25 to 29 years, who were married before turning 21 and in 2020-21, 28.2% of men fell into this category as compared to 35.7% in 2015-16. Child marriage continues to be higher in rural areas with 28.3% of girls married before the age of 18 years as compared with 15.1% in the case of their urban counterparts.<sup>(2)</sup>

The Causes of or key factors contributing to child marriage include:

- **Deep-rooted Traditions and Cultural Norms:** Rajasthan has a strong cultural and traditional framework that, in some cases, promotes early marriage as a social norm. Customs and traditions passed down through generations may emphasize the importance of early marriage for girls.
- **Social and economic factors:** Poverty and lack of economic opportunities can drive families to marry off their daughters at an early age. In some cases, parents may see child marriage as a way to reduce the financial burden on the family, especially when it comes to providing for the girl's education and upbringing.



- **Lack of education:** Limited access to education, especially for girls, can contribute to child marriage. When families prioritize boys' education over girls' or when there are few educational opportunities available, parents may opt for early marriage as an alternative.
- **Gender Inequality:** Deep-seated gender inequalities and discrimination against girls can contribute to the prevalence of child marriage. In some cases, girls may be considered a burden on the family, and parents might see early marriage as a way to transfer responsibility to the husband's family.
- **Rural-urban disparities:** Child marriage is often more prevalent in rural areas where traditional customs and conservative attitudes may be stronger. Urban areas may also experience child marriage, but the prevalence is often higher in rural communities.
- **Lack of awareness:** Limited awareness about the negative consequences of child marriage, both on an individual and societal level, can contribute to its persistence. Lack of knowledge about legal provisions and the importance of delaying marriage can be a barrier to change.

### **Child Marriage: Negative Impacts**

There are so many negative impacts of Child Marriage on the overall Health and Development of society.

- Child marriage is a fundamental violation of human rights. Child marriage robs girls of their childhood and denies girls their right to make vital decisions about their sexual health and well-being.
- Girls who marry before 18 are more likely to experience domestic violence and abuse.
- When a girl gets married, she is often expected to drop out of school to look after the home, children and other family members.
- Due to lack of education, girls often have low confidence and fail to stand on their own feet. As a result, remain financially dependent on their spouse & family members all their lives. They get trapped in a cycle of poverty.
- Child brides often become pregnant during adolescence. This can



lead to complications during pregnancy, birth defects and even death.

- Child brides are neither physically nor emotionally ready to become wives and mothers at such a young age. Unfortunately, such girls end up having many children to care for while still young.
- Child brides often show signs symptomatic of sexual abuse and post-traumatic stress. This includes feelings such as hopelessness, helplessness and severe depression.
- The overall impact on a girl's health, future and family imposes substantial economic costs and affects the development and prosperity of the entire nation.

सभी को सोचना है,  
बाल विवाह रोकना है।

### **Legal Framework to combat the menace of Child Marriages:**

#### **(a) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006:**

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 has been passed and enacted by the Govt. of India for the prohibition of solemnization of child marriages and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It criminalizes child marriage and provides for the annulment of underage marriages.

Section 2(a) of THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006, contemplates, that "child" means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age, and if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age; and in clause (b) "child marriage" is defined as a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a child.

According to the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, whoever, being a male adult above eighteen years of age, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both. (Sec 9)

Whoever performs, conducts, directs or abets any child marriage shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall be liable to fine which may extend to one lakh rupees unless he proves that he had reasons to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage.

#### **(b) Personal Laws: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:**

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was enacted by the parliament which

contains the laws relating to Hindu marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation, divorce, annulment of marriage, maintenance and guardianship. According to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, sections 5 and section 7 deal with the essentials of a valid marriage among Hindus.

According to section 5(iii) of the Act, at the time of the marriage the bridegroom must have completed the age of 21 and the bride should complete the age of 18.

Section 18 contemplates that any marriage which is solemnized in violation of the above requirements is punishable under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 where every person who solemnizes such a marriage is liable to be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years or fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees or both.

#### **(c) Government Initiatives –**

The Central Government also undertakes awareness drives, media campaigns, outreach programmes and issues advisories to the States/ UTs from time to time to highlight the various issues about this evil practice. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development implements the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)' scheme, wherein women and society at large are made aware of gender equality and the ill effects of child marriages.

The government of India has introduced CHILDLINE with short code 1098, a 24X7 telephone emergency outreach service for children in crisis, which responds with suitable interventions to calls for any form of assistance which a child requires, including for the prevention of child marriages in coordination with police, CMPOs, District Child Protection Units etc.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) undertakes various activities and programmes from time to time with concerned stakeholders/ organizations such as representatives of Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Police, Women and Child Development Department and Civil Society organizations on the issue of child marriages and related matters. Further, NCPCR requested all States/ UTs to issue directions to all stakeholders, including Sarpanches and Civil Society Organizations to take proactive steps and preventive measures to stop child marriages on the occasion of Akshay Tritiya.<sup>(2)</sup>

Despite all these efforts, the practice of child marriage remains pervasive due to factors spread across the socio-ecological spectrum, including structural inequalities and regressive social norms. Despite advancements on many fronts, the rate of decline is not sufficient to reach the target of eliminating the practice.

**(d) Initiatives by RSLSA:**

To curb child marriage and create a child-marriage-free state, RSLSA in its Annual Action Plan, includes campaigns every year. With the sincere efforts of DLSAs and TLSCs, we have made remarkable progress towards spreading awareness about the ill effects of child marriage.

**Campaign for Prevention of Child Marriage:**

In order to create child marriage-free Rajasthan, DLSAs and TLSCs have to coordinate with local NGOs and Govt. Departments because their cooperation is essential for the success of the campaign. These cooperations will not only complement the efforts of Legal Services Institutions but also synergise and multiply the efforts for a quantum leap in achieving the goal of making child marriage-free Rajasthan. It is well known that Child Marriage is commonly prevalent in Rajasthan and mostly solemnised in April, May and November on the occasions of AKHA TEEJ, PEEPAL PURNIMA, DEV UTHANI EKADASHI and BASANT PANCHAMI.

Therefore, in collaboration with the Women and Child Development Department, Local Administration, Police, NGOs and Local Influencers, special campaigns are to be carried

घर घर शिक्षा दीप जलाएं,  
बाल विवाह बन्द करायें।

out on a zero-tolerance basis to prohibit child marriages throughout the State of Rajasthan. These campaigns are to be run in coordination with all the stakeholders especially, those who are responsible and in charge of preventing child marriages under 'THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006'.

**(D) Child Education in Rajasthan:  
An Integrated Approach through Awareness**

Child education in Rajasthan stands at the intersection of persistent challenges and the promise of transformative change. An integrated approach, centred around awareness, legal aid, rehabilitation, and the tenets of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, serves as a robust strategy to ensure quality education for every child in the State.



Despite the Right to Education (RTE) Act, which mandates free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, the state of child education in Rajasthan faces several challenges. While significant progress has been made in increasing enrolment rates and improving infrastructure, there are still persistent issues that need to be addressed. Despite efforts to promote education, Rajasthan continues to grapple with several issues in the education sector:

1. **High Dropout Rates:** Dropout rates, particularly among girls and children from marginalized communities, remain alarmingly high. Factors such as poverty, child labor, early marriage, and lack of infrastructure contribute to school dropout.
2. **Quality of Education:** While access to education has improved, the quality of education remains a concern. Many schools lack basic amenities, qualified teachers, and learning materials, affecting the learning outcomes of students.
3. **Gender Disparities:** Gender disparities persist in educational attainment, with girls facing barriers such as cultural norms, lack of safety, and limited opportunities for higher education.
4. **Infrastructure Challenges:** Many schools in Rajasthan have lack of basic infrastructure, including classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities, and electricity. Poor infrastructure hampers the learning environment and affects student attendance and performance. Rural and remote areas face infrastructure challenges, including inadequate school buildings, lack of sanitation facilities, and long distances to schools, which impede children's access to education.
5. **Child Labour:** Child labour remains a significant barrier to education, with many children engaged in work to support their families, particularly in agricultural and informal sectors.

Child education in Rajasthan presents both challenges and possibilities beyond the RTE Act. While the RTE Act has been instrumental in expanding access to education, there is a need for additional measures to address issues such as dropout rates, quality of education, gender disparities, infrastructure challenges, and child labour. By leveraging community engagement, quality improvement initiatives, infrastructure

development, gender main-streaming, and efforts to combat child labour, Rajasthan can create a more inclusive, equitable, and conducive environment for child education, ensuring that every child has the opportunity to realize their full potential and contribute to the state's development. Legal Services Institutions can play a crucial role in combating educational disparities and promoting inclusive learning opportunities. Here are some activities that Legal Services Institutions can undertake to support child education in Rajasthan:

### **1. Awareness Campaigns:**

Awareness campaigns form the bedrock of this integrated approach. Rajasthan, with its diverse socio-economic landscape, requires targeted efforts to communicate the significance of education. These campaigns focus on disseminating information about the RTE Act, highlighting the right of every child to free and compulsory education up to the age of 14. Through multimedia platforms, community engagement, and partnerships with local influencers, awareness endeavours instil a collective understanding of the transformative power of education.

### **2. Legal Aid through Legal Services Institutions:**

Empowering families to overcome legal barriers is paramount. Legal Services Institutions, equipped with specialized cells, extend a helping hand to those facing challenges hindering access to education. The RTE Act, a pivotal legal framework, mandates the admission of children in the appropriate age group, irrespective of their socio-economic background. Legal aid efforts ensure that instances of discrimination, denial of admission, or lack of infrastructure are legally addressed, promoting an inclusive and equitable educational environment.

### **3. Rehabilitation Programs:**

For children who have faced barriers to education, rehabilitation becomes an imperative aspect. Legal Services Institutions collaborate with NGOs and educational institutions to design rehabilitation programs aligned with the RTE Act. These programs encompass not only educational support but also vocational training and counseling. By providing a holistic support system, rehabilitation efforts contribute to the comprehensive development of children, breaking the cycle of educational deprivation.



#### 4. Community Engagement:

An integrated approach recognizes the pivotal role of communities in shaping the educational landscape. The establishment of School Management Committees (SMCs), mandated by the RTE Act, ensures community participation in school affairs. Community engagement programs, woven into the fabric of this approach, involve parents, teachers, and community members in fostering a culture that values and actively supports education. Legal awareness sessions within these programs empower communities to address education-related legal issues effectively. An integrated approach, seamlessly weaving awareness, legal aid, rehabilitation, and community engagement under the umbrella of the RTE Act, holds the key to transforming the landscape of child education in Rajasthan. By embracing the principles of the RTE Act and leveraging Legal Services Institutions, the state can ensure that every child receives not just an education but a foundation for a brighter future. This concerted effort aligns with the vision of an inclusive and equitable educational system, propelling Rajasthan towards a future where the potential of every child is realized and celebrated.

#### Bi-Monthly Special Campaign

Eliminating physical and emotional abuse against children requires a symbiotic relationship between a robust legal framework and proactive Legal Services Institutions. By reinforcing legal safeguards, providing support to victims, raising awareness, and advocating for the effective implementation of laws, these institutions contribute significantly to building a child abuse-free society. In this collective endeavor, the commitment of legal professionals and the broader community becomes the cornerstone of fostering an environment where every child can grow and flourish without the scars of abuse. To create awareness among people against the social evil of child marriage and to make child abuse-free Rajasthan, here are some steps to be taken by DLSAs and TLSCs with full enthusiasm and honesty:

##### 1. Raise Awareness:

- a. **Preventive awareness and education as to child-abuse:**  
Building a child abuse-free society begins with comprehensive preventive education. DLSAs in collaboration with TLSCs, NGOs, Local Administration and Social



influencers shall conduct awareness campaigns and educational programs to inform communities, parents, and educators about the legal provisions against Child Abuse, Sexual Exploitation, Child Labour and Child Marriage. This proactive approach aims to prevent abuse by fostering a culture of accountability. Parents, caregivers, educators, and community members need to be equipped with the knowledge to recognize signs of abuse and understand the importance of creating nurturing environments.

- b. **Comprehensive strategy for dropouts and out-of-school children:** Lead special awareness campaigns to inform parents, caregivers, and communities about the provisions of the RTE Act and the importance of education for children. These campaigns can educate families about the rights guaranteed under RTE, such as free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, and the responsibilities of schools and local authorities in ensuring access to quality education. To address the issue of dropouts and out-of-school children, particularly in Rajasthan, it's essential to implement a comprehensive strategy that targets the root causes of these challenges. Awareness programs shall focus on dispelling myths and addressing barriers to education, including social norms, gender biases, and economic constraints that prevent children, especially girls, from attending school.
- c. **Special awareness camps for prevention of child marriage:** Conduct extensive awareness camps targeting both urban and rural areas in each district on a daily basis. These Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps focusing on the ill effects of Child Marriage and its legal implications are to be organized especially one month before the occasions of Akha Teej and Peepal Purnima and Dev Uthani Ekadashi respectively, as the selection of brides and grooms, planning and preparation of solemnising of
 

अब नहीं कोई स्वार्थ करें,  
बाल विवाह का अंत करें।

child marriages are made much prior to these occasions. Panel Lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and other Social Workers/ Respectable Persons in the vicinity are to be associated necessarily with such camps.

- d. Use of social media:** Use various mediums such as radio, television, social media (WhatsApp groups, Instagram, Facebook YouTube etc.), and community events to disseminate information about the harmful effects of child labour, child marriage on health, education, and overall well-being.
- 2. Support Services and Reporting Mechanisms:** Establishing support services, including counseling, helplines, and therapy, is crucial for both victims of child-abuse, child-labour or child-marriages and and their families. These services help in coping with the aftermath of abuse and contribute to the healing process. Clear and accessible reporting mechanisms are vital for prompt intervention. Encouraging individuals, especially police official and other official/duty holders including teachers and healthcare professionals, to report suspected cases of abuse ensures timely protection for the child.
- 3. Legal Aid and Representation:** Provide free legal aid to victims of child abuse, ensuring that they have access to justice. Provide proper representation to the victims in legal proceedings, assisting them in navigating complex legal processes.
- 4. Collaboration with Authorities:** Collaborate with law enforcement agencies, child protection bodies, and other stakeholders to streamline efforts against child abuse. This collaboration ensures a coordinated approach to identifying, reporting, and addressing instances of abuse.
- 5. Surveys for Identification and Tracking:** Conduct surveys and door-to-door campaigns to identify children who are out of school or at risk of dropping out, who are indulged in child labour and also the victims of child-abuse. Establish a robust tracking system to monitor school attendance and dropout rates, identifying trends and vulnerable populations.

6. **Surveys of Schools, Sports Complexes, Children Homes etc:** Conduct surveys of school buildings, classrooms, and sanitation facilities to create a safe and conducive learning environment. Ensure the availability of essential amenities like clean drinking water, toilets, and playgrounds in schools, particularly in rural and remote areas.
7. **Surveys of Factories and Places Prone to the Child-Abuse and Child-Labour etc.:** Conduct surveys in areas prone to child-abuse and child-labour is crucial for understanding the extent of the problem, identifying vulnerable populations, and designing targeted interventions. Begin by identifying and mapping areas known to be high-risk for child labour, such as urban slums, construction sites, agricultural areas, and informal sectors. Use participatory mapping techniques to identify locations where child labor is prevalent, such as brick kilns, roadside eateries, garment factories, and domestic households. During surveys include questions specifically related to child labour, such as the number of children working, their age, gender, type of work, working conditions, and reasons for their engagement in labour. Also put questions to assess their awareness of laws related to child-abuse, child-marriage and child-labour including RTE, compliance with labor regulations, and willingness to adopt child-friendly practices, such as providing education and vocational training opportunities for children.
8. **Community Engagement:** Work closely with community leaders, religious figures, pundits, priests, maulanas and local influencers to advocate against child marriage. Conduct community-based programs, workshops and awareness camps that involve elders, parents, and youth in discussions about the negative consequences of child marriage.
9. **Educational Initiatives:** Promote education, especially for drop-out and out-of-school children, and emphasize the importance of education in breaking the cycle of poverty. Implement and support programs that provide scholarships, incentives, and vocational training to encourage families to keep their children in school.



- 10. Empowering Girls Stopping Sexual Abuse and Child Marriage:** Promote programs that empower girls, build their self-esteem, and provide them with skills and knowledge to make informed decisions about their lives. Encourage and support girls to actively participate in community and leadership activities.
- 11. Health Services and Counselling:** Provide access to reproductive health services, including family planning, and raise awareness about the child-abuse, health risks associated with early-age pregnancies. Establish counselling services for families to address the root causes of child marriage, such as poverty or cultural norms.
- 12. Economic Empowerment:** Implement economic development programs that provide viable livelihood options for families, reducing economic pressure that may lead to child marriages.
- 13. Monitoring and Reporting:** Establish mechanisms for monitoring and reporting instances of child marriage. Encourage community members to report cases and ensure that protective services are available for those at risk.
- 14. Media Influence:** Engage with print and electronic media to promote positive stories and role models that discourage child abuse, child labour and child marriage. Encourage the media to highlight the success stories of individuals who have overcome child abuse, child labour and early marriage through education and empowerment.

#### **Immediate Action in the matters of Child Marriages:**

In an emergency, where DLSA receives any information as to the solemnization of a child marriage, the Secretary, DLSA must take this information in cognizance on a priority basis and immediately take action as per the law. The Secretary shall ensure to take the following action which includes:-

- (a) To prevent solemnization of child marriages by taking such action as he may deem fit,
- (b) To ensure the prevention of such marriage practices, advise in individual cases to the parents and relatives of the bride/groom, not to indulge

in promoting, helping, aiding or allowing the solemnization of child marriages.

- (c) In proper individual cases, to provide the victim of child marriage proper and efficient legal aid through Panel lawyers and PLVs and also provide her/him legal assistance to move an application for restraining of child marriage. The Secretary, DLSA shall also ensure the intervention of the District Child Marriage Prohibition Officer, Police and local administration in stopping such child marriage.
- (d) To monitor that the collection of evidence for the prosecution of persons contravening the provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, is effectively done.
- (e) The Legal Aid Helpline number 15100 may also be publicised for receiving child marriage complaints though, anyone can file a complaint of child marriage, on 1098 (toll-free number) also, which is available 24\*7 and it operates across India.

इस उम्र में तो पढ़ते हैं बच्चे,  
शादी करके न बनाओ कच्चे।

#### **Dates prone to child marriages**

1. आखा तीज - 10.05.2024
2. पीपल पूर्णिमा- 23.05.2024
3. देव उठनी एकादशी- 12.11.2024
4. बसंत पंचमी- 02.02.2025

<b>Programmes to be Conducted under this Special Campaign</b>	
• <b>Awareness Programme:</b>	Atleast two programmes in a week in each DLSA/ Taluka
• <b>Literacy Programmes:</b>	Atleast two programmes in a week in each DLSA/ Taluka
• <b>Workshops:</b>	Once a fortnight at any DLSA/ Taluka
• <b>Surveys and Identification:</b>	<p>Conduct surveys and door-to-door campaigns (as many as required) covering entire territorial jurisdiction of DLSA to identify children who are out of school or at risk of dropping out, who are indulged in child labour and also the victims of child-abuse.</p> <p>If any vulnerable or victimised child (from child-abuse, child-labour or drop-out) or any out-of-school child is found, take immediate action to provide him all possible legal services/ assistance through Panel Advocate, PLV, NGOs, Local Administration etc.</p>
• <b>Counselling and Support:</b>	Recognizing the trauma experienced by the victims, providing counseling and support services, ensuring a holistic approach to recovery and rehabilitation. Because all of these act as a bridge between legal processes and the emotional well-being of the child.
• <b>Establish a robust tracking system:</b>	<p>Establish a robust tracking system to identify, rehabilitate, provide legal services and for monitoring and feedback of-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• victims of child-abuse,</li> <li>• victims of child-labour,</li> <li>• victims of child-marriage,</li> <li>• drop-out and out-of-school children.</li> </ul>



### Calendar for April, 2024

1.	<b>Bi-Monthly Special Campaign (01.04.2024 To 31.05.2024)</b>	<b>Special Awareness Campaign on Ill-Effects of Child Marriage</b>
2.	01.04.2024 (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.
3.	02.04.2024 (Tuesday)	Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of directions issued by RLSA from time to time for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law.
4.	03.04.2024 (Wednesday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
5.	04.04.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
6.	05.04.2024 (Friday)	Organise a special awareness/sensitization programme for Specially abled persons.
7.	06.04.2024 (Saturday)	Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crisis Centre by Secretary, DLSA
8.	<b>07.04.2024 (Sunday)</b>	<p><b>Observation of World Health Day</b>  <b>Theme of the World Health Day –</b>  <b>'My health, my right' by WHO</b>            Celebrating World Health Day involves promoting awareness about health-related issues and encouraging positive health practices.            Following programme may be organized on this day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with local healthcare organizations and NGOs to organize health camps specially in focus on rural areas where healthcare access might be limited.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct workshops and seminars on important health issues such as hygiene, nutrition, maternal health, and disease prevention.</li> <li>• With the participation of schools, colleges, persons living in old age homes and other local communities arrange fitness events like marathons, yoga sessions, or cycling events to promote physical activity and a healthy lifestyle.</li> <li>• Organize plays, street performances, or art exhibitions addressing health issues.</li> <li>• Leverage social media platforms to spread awareness about health issues. Share informative content, videos, and infographics related to healthy lifestyle.</li> <li>• Medical and educational Camps and related events may be organized at Institutions for persons with mental disabilities.</li> <li>• Medical camps be organized at DLSAs and TLSAs level and awareness may be spreaded through distribution of pamphlets and by organizing a talk show by doctor</li> <li>• Awareness programs for differently abled persons.</li> </ul>
9.	08.04.2024 (Monday)	Organize legal literacy camps on ill effects of Child Marriage like Interrupted Education of Child, Early Pregnancy and Maternal Health Issues, Mental Health Issues, Domestic Violence and Exploitation and Forced Labor.
10.	09.04.2024 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize legal literacy camps relating to child marriage and spread awareness through pamphlets slogans.</li> <li>• Organize <i>Nukkad Natak</i> on same at every Taluka/Village level.</li> </ul>

11.	12.04.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs) at District &amp; Taluka Headquarters.</li> <li>• Visit of Children Home &amp; Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>
12.	15.04.2024 (Monday)	<p><b>Meeting of DLSA</b></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 &amp; 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 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 directions. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.</p>
13.	16.04.2024 (Tuesday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
14.	18.04.2024 (Thursday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
15.	19.04.2024 (Friday)	Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA
16.	20.04.2024 (Saturday)	<p><b>Legal awareness programmes related to -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015.</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016.</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme 2015 &amp;</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015.</li> <li>Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.</li> </ul>
17.	22.04.2024 (Monday)	<p><b>Celebrating World Earth Day</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This day shall be celebrated by the DLSAs TLAs with assistance of forest department by planting trees at different places like Schools, Colleges, offices, Courts.</li> <li>In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.</li> </ul>
18.	23.04.2024 (Tuesday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
19.	24.04.2024 (Wednesday)	Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee
20.	25.04.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal awareness programmes in compliance of the direction of RLSA regarding to provide Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law and Help2Children Scheme.</li> </ul>
21.	26.04.2024 (Friday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
22.	29.04.2024 (Monday)	Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts.
23.	30.04.2024 (Tuesday)	<p><b>Legal awareness programmes related to -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016.</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.</li> </ul>

### Calendar for May, 2024

1.	<b>01.05.2024 (Wednesday)</b>	<p><b>Ceremonial Observance of Labour Day.</b></p> <p>International Labour Day, also known as May Day or International Workers' Day, is observed on May 1st every year to honour the labour movement and workers' rights. The day is a celebration of the achievements and contributions of workers globally and serves as a reminder of the ongoing struggle for fair labour practices. Celebrating International Labour Day involves a variety of activities aimed at recognizing and honouring workers' contributions and advocating for their rights. This day may be celebrated with organising following activities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize awareness camp under NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• Organize a parade/rally featuring workers from different industries, trade unions, and community groups in every village of the district.</li> <li>• Conduct workshops on workers' rights, workplace safety, and labor laws at industries and offices.</li> <li>• Encourage workers to participate in community service projects as a way of giving back to the community through spreading awareness about Legal Services.</li> <li>• Promote trade fair and support local businesses by organizing awareness camp. In these camps, workers from different sectors can connect, share experiences, and build a sense of community.</li> <li>• Offer health and wellness activities such as yoga classes, health check-ups, or stress-relief sessions to promote the well-being of workers.</li> </ul>
----	-----------------------------------	---



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use social media platforms to provide information of such activities/camps, and spread awareness about labor rights. Regular activities shall also be carried out as usual as provided in NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 which are as follows:-               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Organize 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 and empower the general public with the encouraging slogan '<i>Break the silence and raise the voice</i>'.</li> <li>B. Organize camp at DLSAs and TLSAs levels for registration of various classes of labours under various government schemes with the cooperation of the Labour Department. All classes of Labourers are to be registered in various schemes of Government i.e. <i>Pravasi Shramik Majdoor Panjeekaran, Skill Register, Registration in Employment Exchange, MNREGA, Chiranjeevi yojna and Pradhanmantri Awas yojna</i> etc. Special focus to be given on providing them e-shram card, Bhamashah card, etc.</li> <li>C. Awareness camps on Right of Employment, Rights of Unorganized Labourers, Minimum Wages Act, Workmen Compensation and other related Labour Laws.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2.	02.05.2024 (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.
3.	03.05.2024 (Friday)	Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee.

4.	04.05.2024 (Saturday)	Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman DLSA.
5.	06.05.2024 (Monday)	Visit of Children Home & Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.
6.	07.05.2024 (Tuesday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
7.	08.05.2024 (Wednesday)	Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for maximum disposal of Cases by amicable settlement.
8.	09.05.2024 (Thursday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
9.	10.05.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> <li>• Legal Literacy Camps in Schools, Colleges and any other educational institutions regarding the ill effects of Child Marriage.</li> </ul>
10.	11.05.2024 (Saturday)	<b>National Lok Adalat</b>
11.	13.05.2024 (Monday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee
12.	14.05.2024 (Tuesday)	<b>Meeting of DLSA</b> 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.
13.	15.05.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to–</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> </ul>
14.	16.05.2024 (Thursday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
15.	17.05.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>
16.	18.05.2024 (Saturday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
17.	20.05.2024 (Monday)	In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.
18.	21.05.2024 (Tuesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.



19.	<b>22.05.2024 (Wednesday)</b>	<b>Observation of International Bio Diversity Day:</b> The International Day for Biological Diversity (or World Biodiversity Day) is a United Nations-sanctioned international day for the promotion of biodiversity issues.
20.	<b>23.05.2024 (Thursday)</b>	Legal Awareness programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.
21.	<b>24.05.2024 (Friday)</b>	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
22.	<b>27.05.2024 (Monday)</b>	Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts
23.	<b>28.05.2024 (Tuesday)</b>	Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee
24.	<b>29.05.2024 (Wednesday)</b>	<b>Legal awareness programme related to –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> <li>• Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011</li> </ul>

25.	30.05.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
26.	31.05.2024 (Friday)	<p><b>Observance of World Anti-Tobacco Day.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal awareness programmes related to NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• Intense awareness programmes in schools/ Colleges/Educational Institutions and other public places be conducted regarding ill effects of tobacco products and drug addiction.</li> </ul>

## **General Instructions:**

### **A. General Instructions and SOP for Inspections:**

1. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the district.
2. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio- visuals (if relevant) have to be sent to RSLSA after every visit undertaken and camp organized during inspection as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
3. During every Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
  - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
  - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
4. 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 Crisis 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 are being provided;
  - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
  - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
  - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official 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.

6. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

### **B. Guidelines for Awareness Programmes and Workshops:**

The organization of an awareness program by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) involves careful planning and execution. The goal is to educate the community about their legal rights, the services offered by DLSAs, and how they can access legal aid. It should also be noted that Awareness and Outreach Programs are organized to spread awareness among the poor, backward and deprived sections of society and the objective of legal service institutions is to provide legal aid to these sections of society as well as spread awareness about the schemes run by the Central and State Government through these programs.

It is to be mentioned here that the directions issued in this Action Plan for organizing or conducting awareness programmes should not be treated as a mere formality, they must be followed in letter and spirit. Photographs of 2,3 or 4 people show that whatever is shown is done only for catering purposes. Secretary DLSAs should ensure that the awareness program goes beyond a mere formality, to have a meaningful impact on the community's understanding of legal rights and services.

Here's a set of guidelines to help in planning of a successful awareness program for DLSA:

- 1. Define Objectives:** Clearly outline the objectives of the awareness program, whether it's about legal rights, dispute resolution, specific legal services provided or a special drive or campaign run by DLSA.

- 2. Identify Target Audience:** Determine the specific groups within the community that would benefit the most from the awareness program (e.g., women, children, tribals, labourers, elderly, marginalized communities). Plan outreach events in rural areas, where legal awareness may be limited. Design specific sessions addressing legal issues faced by women and other marginalized communities.

**3. Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaborate with local NGOs, local influencers, community leaders, schools/colleges, and other stakeholders to maximize outreach and effectiveness. Collaborate with local panchayats, community leaders, and grassroots organizations. Seek support and involvement from local government officials and law enforcement agencies. Involve local influencers, community leaders, or respected figures to endorse the program. To enhance the reach by utilizing local resources and leverage their influence to increase participation and credibility. Train and involve para-legal volunteers and panel advocates from the local community to assist in the program.

**4. Develop Engaging Contents:** Prepare informative and engaging contents that simplifies legal concepts for a general audience. Use visual aids, multimedia presentations, and real-life examples to enhance understanding. Incorporate Interactive storytelling sessions featuring real-life legal cases from Rajasthan. Encourage community members to share their experiences during interactive sessions.

**5. Legal Literacy Material:** Create brochures, pamphlets, and other informational materials in local languages. Ensure that the content is accessible and easy to comprehend.

**6. Interactive Sessions:** Include interactive sessions such as Q&A sessions, role-plays, or case studies to make the program more engaging. Encourage participants to share their experiences and ask questions.

**7. Legal Aid Services Overview:** Provide a comprehensive overview of the legal aid services offered by DLSAs/ TLSCs. Explain the process of availing legal aid services and highlight any eligibility criteria.

**8. Local Outreach Events:** Organize outreach events in local markets, community centres, or schools to reach a wider audience. Set up information booths and distribute awareness materials.

**9. Awareness Workshops:** Conduct workshops on specific legal topics. Tailor workshops based on the identified needs of the community.

**10. National Legal Aid Helpline Information:** Provide information on the legal aid helpline 15100 and other communication channels for seeking assistance. Ensure that participants know how to reach out in case of legal issues.

**11. Media reporting:** Leverage local media channels such as radio,



newspapers, and community bulletin boards to promote the awareness program. Request coverage or interviews to reach a broader audience.

**12. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a feedback mechanism to gather insights from participants. Use feedback to improve future awareness programs and address any concerns.

**13. Legal Awareness Campaigns through social media:** Launch targeted legal awareness campaigns on social media platforms such as facebook, instagram, youtube etc. to reach a wider demographic. Use hashtags and shareable content to increase online visibility.

**14. Mobile Van Awareness Campaign:** Use mobile vans equipped with audio-visual aids to disseminate legal information in remote areas. Schedule stops in different villages for increased coverage. Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaigns is to be ensured in all awareness programmes/camps.

**15. Documentation and Reporting:** Document the participation and impact of the awareness program. Prepare a report summarizing key findings, feedback, and recommendations for future. Attach HD quality photography and videos as per need.

By adhering to these guidelines, you can organise a tremendously successful awareness program for DLSA that is culturally sensitive, area-specific, and effectively addresses the legal needs of the local community. Regularly evaluate program impact and adjust strategies based on community feedback for continuous improvement.

### **C. Guidelines for Statistical Informations:**

Submitting statistical information is a crucial aspect of maintaining transparency and accountability for Legal Aid Institutions. Here are guidelines to streamline the process and ensure accurate and timely submission of statistical information:

**1. Follow the reporting calendar:** There is a clear calendar outlining the deadlines for sending various types of routine statistical data, always follow the calendar.

**2. Reporting of special campaigns:** After conducting a special campaign, camp or drive please send a short report with news cuttings and photograph latest by the next day.



**3. Standardized templates and formats:** Use standardized templates and formats for reporting to ensure consistency.

**4. Never miss a submission deadline:** Set yourself realistic and attainable deadlines for submitting data. Always consider a grace period for unexpected challenges.

**5. Data Accuracy and Verification:** There is no need to explain how important it is for the data to be accurate. Secretaries are requested to go through the verification process themselves to ensure the reliability of the data submitted.

By implementing these guidelines, DLSAs can ensure a smooth, accurate, and transparent process for submitting statistical information, contributing to informed decision-making and imparting effective legal services.

**Action Plan for the month of  
June and July, 2024**

**Special  
Campaign**

**Environmental Justice:  
A vision of Green Rajasthan**

## **Environmental Justice - A Vision of Green Rajasthan**

**"The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is now."  
- Proverb**

World Environment Day, held annually on 5 June, brings together millions of people from across the globe, engaging them in the effort to protect and restore the Earth. Rajasthan, known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse ecosystems, faces a myriad of environmental challenges, including water scarcity, desertification, deforestation, air pollution, and biodiversity loss. These challenges not only threaten the health and well-being of its inhabitants but also undermine the state's ecological resilience and long-term sustainability.

In recent years, environmental justice has emerged as a critical concept, emphasizing the meaningful involvement of all people in environmental protection and the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental policies and practices.

Against this backdrop, "Environmental Justice" encompasses a multifaceted approach to environmental conservation, resource management, and community empowerment. It emphasizes the importance of integrating traditional knowledge systems with modern scientific practices, fostering community participation and ownership, and promoting sustainable livelihoods that respect the ecological limits of the region. "Environmental Justice - A Vision of Green Rajasthan" goals for a sustainable and ecologically vibrant future for Rajasthan.

### **Environmental Issues in Perspective of Rajasthan:**

Rajasthan, a state in northwestern India, faces several environmental challenges that impact its ecosystems, biodiversity, and overall sustainability. Some of the key environmental issues in Rajasthan include:

- 1. Water Scarcity:** Rajasthan is predominantly an arid and semi-arid region with limited water resources. The state faces chronic water scarcity, and the water demand exceeds the available supply. Over-extraction of groundwater for agriculture and domestic use, coupled with erratic rainfall patterns, exacerbates the problem.
- 2. Droughts and Desertification:** Rajasthan is prone to droughts due to its geographical characteristics. Prolonged dry spells can lead to



desertification, affecting soil fertility and agricultural productivity. Efforts are being made to implement water conservation and harvesting techniques to mitigate the impact of drought.

3. **Deforestation:** The state has witnessed significant deforestation over the years, primarily due to agricultural expansion, logging, and infrastructure development. This contributes to soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of local ecosystems.
4. **Loss of Biodiversity:** Rajasthan is home to diverse flora and fauna, but habitat destruction, poaching, and climate change pose threats to its biodiversity. Conservation efforts are necessary to protect endangered species and preserve the unique ecosystems found in the state.
5. **Air Pollution:** Urban areas in Rajasthan, especially in cities like Jaipur and Jodhpur, face air pollution issues due to industrial activities, vehicular emissions, and construction dust. This pollution can have adverse effects on respiratory health and overall well-being.
6. **Waste Management:** Improper waste disposal and lack of efficient waste management systems contribute to environmental pollution. Solid waste and plastic pollution are growing concerns that need effective mitigation strategies.
7. **Climate Change:** Rajasthan is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events. These changes can affect agriculture, water resources, and overall livelihoods in the region.
8. **Mining Impact:** The state has a significant mining industry, and the extraction of minerals has led to environmental degradation, including soil erosion, water pollution, and disruption of ecosystems. Sustainable mining practices and environmental regulations are essential to minimize these impacts.
9. **Renewable Energy Transition:** While not necessarily a problem, the transition to renewable energy sources, like solar and wind, comes with its own set of challenges. Balancing the growth of the renewable energy sector with environmental sustainability and addressing potential ecological impacts is crucial.

## **Environmental Protection under Constitutional and Statutory Framework of India**

**Constitutional Provisions:** The chapter on fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution clearly imposes a duty on every citizen to protect the environment. Article 51-A (g), says that "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."

The Directive principles under the Indian constitution directed towards ideals of building a welfare state. Healthy environment is also one of the elements of a welfare state.

Article 47 provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties. The improvement of public health also includes the protection and improvement of the environment without which public health cannot be assured.

Article 48 deals with organization of agriculture and animal husbandry. It directs the State to take steps to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. In particular, it should take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milk and draught cattle.

Article 48-A of the constitution says that "the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country".

The Supreme Court of India has interpreted Article 21 as including the right to a healthy environment as an integral part of the right to life. Therefore, environmental protection is closely linked to the fundamental right to life and personal liberty.

The fundamental right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and other constitutional provisions such as Article 14 and 19 are closely linked to environmental protection. The government has a duty to protect the environment, and individuals have the right to a clean and healthy environment. Any violation of these fundamental rights can be challenged in the courts.

**The Enactments & Policies:** India has passed several laws and regulations on environment protection and tree plantation. Some of the key laws and regulations are:

1. **The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972:** This law provides for the protection of wildlife and their habitats in India. It regulates hunting, poaching, and trade in wildlife and their products, and provides for the establishment of protected areas, such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
2. **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:** This law aims to prevent and control water pollution in India. It regulates the discharge of pollutants into water bodies and provides for the establishment of water pollution control boards at the state level.
3. **The Forest Conservation Act, 1980:** The main objective of the Act is to protect forests and their flora, fauna, and other diverse ecological components while preserving the integrity and territory of the forests. Furthermore, forest land is prevented from being converted for agricultural, grazing, or other commercial uses and intentions.
4. **The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:** This law aims to prevent and control air pollution in India. It sets standards for emissions from industries, vehicles, and other sources and provides for the establishment of air pollution control boards at the state level.
5. **The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:** This Act aims to provide for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith.
6. **The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010:** The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 is enacted to provide judicial and administrative remedies for victims of pollution and other environmental damage.
7. **The National Agroforestry Policy, 2014:** This policy aims to promote agroforestry practices in India to increase tree cover and enhance ecosystem services.
8. **The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016:** This law aims to ensure that the funds collected for compensatory afforestation are utilized for the purpose of afforestation and regeneration of degraded forests.
9. **National Environment Policy, 2020:** This policy aims to conserve the natural environment, develop sustainable solutions, innovations and start-ups, promote rural technologies and control energy consumption in order.



Apart from all this, the functions of the Central Authority (NALSA) are stated in Section 4 of *The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987*, in which clause (d) emphasizes taking necessary steps regarding environmental protection:-

*"4. Functions of the Central Authority.— (d) take necessary steps by way of social justice litigation with regard to consumer protection, environmental protection or any other matter of special concern to the weaker sections of the society and for this purpose, give training to social workers in legal skills;"*

### **Vegetation plays a crucial role in Environmental Conservation**

It's essential to recognize that environmental conservation involves a combination of measures, including reducing carbon emissions, protecting natural habitats, promoting sustainable resource management, and fostering eco-friendly practices. While planting trees is a significant component, a comprehensive approach is necessary to address the complex challenges facing the environment.

Efforts to conserve the environment often involve reforestation, afforestation, and sustainable land management practices. These activities aim to restore ecosystems, combat deforestation, and promote biodiversity. Planting trees is particularly important in areas where deforestation has occurred due to human activities, such as logging or agriculture.

### **Importance of tree plantation:**

Tree plantation is an important effort through which we can bring environmental protection and climate change under control. Tree plantation helps in preventing climate change by controlling normal temperatures. Trees convert carbon dioxide

**Without ensuring the coexistence of all living beings, sustaining planet Earth would also be a pipe dream.**

into oxygen through the process of photosynthesis, thereby maintaining the level of oxygen necessary for respiration in our atmosphere. Apart from this, trees promote the process of water storage and improve the water level of the soil. By planting trees, new biodiversity (eco-system) can be established which can maintain bio-prosperity and balance. According to studies, one acre of forest absorbs six tons of carbon dioxide and releases four tons of oxygen, which is enough to meet the annual needs of 18 people. Trees, shrubs and turf also filter the air and reduce the greenhouse effect by

removing dust and absorbing other pollutants such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. After trees trap unhealthy particles,

**There is no best time or particular limit to do good things. Tree plantation is like giving someone life. Every tree we plant will become a saviour of society. Monsoon season is going on, it's time to take initiatives on a big scale to plant trees and maintain our ecosystem.**

rain washes them to the ground. Trees control climate by controlling the effects of sun, rain and wind. Leaves absorb and filter the sun's radiant energy, keeping things cool in the summer. Trees also save us from heat by protecting us from hot winds. Apart from influencing the speed and direction of wind, trees also protect us from the adverse effects of torrential rains, storms and hailstorms.

**Work plan:** The contribution of legal services institutions towards environmental protection is also of no less importance. If efforts are made at the grassroots level and intensive tree plantation is carried out as a mega campaign, then positive results will be seen in every aspect. Apart from this, awareness campaigns can also be run to convey the importance of environmental protection to the people and information about legal and constitutional provisions can be made available to the people.

#### **Special initiative by RLSA for Environment Protection:**

Addressing the environmental issues requires a multi-faceted approach involving government initiatives, community participation, and sustainable development practices. Acknowledging its role as essential, RLSA on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2023 launched a special campaign named "**Harit Nyaya Abhiyan 2023**" under the direction of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. M. Shrivastav, the Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court and Patron-in-chief, RLSA (the then Executive Chairman of RLSA).

This campaign '**Harit Nyaya Abhiyan 2023**' was conducted through District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees across Rajasthan, during the monsoon season, in coordination and collaboration with officers/staff of Forest Department, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipal Institutions, Development/Reform Institutions, Local Administration, NGOs and other stakeholders from 18<sup>th</sup> August to 17<sup>th</sup> November. It was mentioned in the scheme document that measures should also be taken for proper care and regular watering of the newly planted

saplings for 3 years and also to take care of plants which were planted in the last 3 years.

It is decided that this campaign should continuously run in every monsoon season for environment conservation and protection. As the degradation of the environment is a continuous phenomenon, therefore the continuous efforts of the state and society are also required to conserve the ecosystem & to promote environmental sustainability.

The campaign includes two main activities:-

- 1. Awareness Camps**
- 2. Plantation Drive**

### **Environment Protection - Awareness Camps**

To ensure the long-term environmental well-being of Rajasthan, it is essential to implement a comprehensive and sustainable approach. Here are some steps that can be taken:

#### **Awareness programmes/camps:**

- to promote water conservation, afforestation, sustainable agriculture, and renewable energy can contribute to the long-term environmental well-being of Rajasthan.
- to promote efficient water use in agriculture through techniques such as drip irrigation camps in Coordination with local agriculture departments/authorities.
- to promote rainwater harvesting systems and other methods to capture and store rainwater.
- to raise awareness as to the regulation of groundwater extraction to prevent over-exploitation.
- to encourage the use of solar and wind energy through subsidies and incentives.
- to educate farmers on soil conservation techniques and water-efficient farming methods.
- to encourage proper waste segregation at the source & to promote recycling and composting to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.
- to increase public awareness about climate change and its impacts.



- to raise awareness about responsible and sustainable mining practices.

**Workshops:** These environmental educational workshops should be conducted in schools & colleges, communities, rural and urban areas especially those which are prone to environmental law violation and where activities of mining and environmental degradation are conducted vastly. Workshops in coordination with the Local Administration, Forest Department, Irrigation Department and NGOs working in the field of environment protection and conservation on the following topics:-

- **Afforestation and Biodiversity Conservation**
- **Drought Mitigation and Desertification Control**
- **Air and Water Quality Management**
- **Solid waste Management**
- **Climate Change Adaptation**
- **Mining Regulation and Sustainable Practices**
- **Use of Sustainable & Renewable Resources instead of Natural Resources which are on the verge of extinction.**

## **Tree Plantation Drive - 2024**

Under the Tree Plantation Drive the following activities are to be conducted in the next four months of monsoon:-

**(1) Intensive tree plantation campaign:** Tree plantation programs will be organized across the districts up to the taluka level. This campaign should not end with just planting trees, but necessary measures should be taken to take care of the said trees for the next 3 years. Apart from this, measures should also be taken for proper care and regular watering of the old trees planted in the last 3 years.

**(2) Site selection:** Suitable areas for afforestation will be identified based on factors such as soil quality, climatic conditions, and ecological importance of that particular location, etc.

**(3) Selection of local species:** To create a balanced and tolerant ecology, priority will be given to the selection of local plants, which are suitable for the local environment.

**(4) Planting Techniques:** Measures for efficient and successful afforestation will be taken by using modern planting techniques and new technologies of water use like drip irrigation and Israeli technology.

**(5) Community Participation:** Maximum success in this campaign can be achieved by involving local communities and residents in the planning, implementation and maintenance of afforestation efforts, encouraging tree adoption, and a sense of affinity and responsibility among them.

Collaboration can be taken with local administration, local communities, schools, and NGOs to raise awareness about the importance, and social and economic impact of trees and plants, environmental balance, organize planting programs, and provide awareness on forest conservation.

**(6) Long-term maintenance:** During this campaign, a plan for the protection and development of the trees plantation for long term during these months will be prepared and a special action plan for watering the trees and pest and weed management will be prepared keeping in mind the specific tree and its regular monitoring will be done.

**(7) Monitoring and Evaluation:** Periodically assess the progress of the plantation drive, monitoring the survival rate and growth of planted trees. Evaluate the impact of the plantation drive on the local environment, biodiversity, and community engagement. Identify lessons learned and areas for improvement to inform future plantation initiatives.

**(8) Celebration and Recognition:** Organize initiation events and ceremonies to celebrate the success of the plantation drive and recognize the contributions of volunteers and partners. Share stories, photos, and testimonials highlighting the positive outcomes of the drive to inspire continued participation and support.

**(7) Documentary:** Prepare a documentary film on this campaign, depicting-

1. Campaign idea;
2. Marked area where the plantation is to be done;
3. Special programs of tree plantation drive (programs should be organized by inviting dignitaries);
4. Every visit, activity and effort undertaken by DLSA/TLSC for this campaign; and

5. Achievements accomplished through the efforts of DLSA/TLSC, step-by-step progress of the tree planting campaign, watering, comparison of before-after views and view of their growth every month from the sapling till the end of the campaign. The best documentaries will be appreciated and screened by Rslsa at a state-level event, and will also be published on the Ralsa website.

**(8) Statistical Report:** Each District Legal Services Authority shall submit a fortnightly statistical report at the end of every fortnight during the campaign containing the total number of events, programs and camps organized along with the total number of trees planted, maintained and survived. The number and details of the event, programs and camps will be sent to RSLSA.

**Budget and Financing:** Saplings can be supplied with the participation of local body/forest department; in special circumstances, saplings can also be purchased from local government nurseries. To implement this scheme, the necessary expenses for the purchase of plants, equipment, labour, community participation activities, and long-term maintenance will be incurred under Section 4 (c) of the Legal Services Authority Act, while maintaining the economy.

**"Live simply that others might simply live"**

**– Mahatma Gandhi**



<b>Programmes to be Conducted under this Special Campaign</b>	
• <b>Awareness Programme:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Literacy Programmes:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Workshops:</b>	Once a fortnight at any DLSA/ taluka
• <b>Intensive tree plantation drive:</b>	Throughout the Monsoon Season at least once every week in each DLSA/ Taluka
• <b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation visits and progress report:</b>	Every week where the plantation done
• <b>Documentary:</b>	At the end of the plantation drive

### Calendar for June, 2024

1.	01.06.2024 (Saturday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.
2.	03.06.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring and Mentoring Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
3.	04.06.2024 (Tuesday)	Organise a special awareness/sensitization programme for Specially abled persons.
4.	05.06.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Observance of World Environment Day</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
5.	06.06.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> <li>• Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crises Centres by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>

6.	07.06.2024 (Friday)	<b>Meeting of DLSA</b> 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.
7.	10.06.2024 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
8.	11.06.2024 (Tuesday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
9.	12.06.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Observance of World Day Against Child Labour:</b> The World Day Against Child Labour is observed on June 12th every year, aiming to raise awareness and promote action to eliminate child labour globally. It brings attention to the urgent need to protect children from exploitation and ensure their right to education, play, and a healthy childhood. Here are various ways to observe this significant day:



	<p>Conduct awareness campaigns in schools, communities, and workplaces to educate people about the negative impact of child labour.</p> <p>Child labour is a significant social evil that is still prevalent throughout Rajasthan even after being declared a crime. Children are employed in hazardous and exploitative working conditions, which can have serious consequences for their physical, emotional and intellectual development. Poor children are also pushed into child labour 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.</p> <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>
--	--

10.	13.06.2024 (Thursday)	<p><b>Legal awareness programmes related to–</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.</li> </ul>
11.	14.06.2024 (Friday)	Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per Regulation 52 of RLSA, Regulations, 1999)
12.	15.06.2024 (Saturday)	<p>➤ Legal Awareness Programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015</p> <p>➤ <b>Legal Awareness Programmes related to–</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> </ul>

13.	18.06.2024 (Tuesday)	In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.
14.	19.06.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
15.	20.06.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
16.	21.06.2024 (Friday)	<b>Observance of International Day of Yoga</b> The International Day of Yoga is celebrated on June 21st each year, and it is a global event recognized by the United Nations. The day aims to highlight the physical, mental, and spiritual benefits of practicing yoga and promote a holistic approach to health and well-being. Here are various ways to observe the International Day of Yoga:



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordinate with local authorities to host large-scale yoga events in stadiums, town squares, or iconic landmarks. Invite yoga instructors and enthusiasts to participate in a collective practice.</li> <li>➤ Launch social media challenges encouraging participants to share their yoga poses or routines with specific hashtags. This can create a sense of community and inspire others to join in.</li> </ul>
17.	24.06.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts</li> <li>• Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee</li> </ul>
18.	25.06.2024 (Tuesday)	Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee
19.	26.06.2024 (Wednesday)	<p><b>Observance of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking</b></p> <p>The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed on June 26th each year. This day serves as a reminder of the importance of combating drug abuse and the illegal trade of drugs. Following activities may be organised to observe this important day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness Camp on NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.</li> <li>• Conduct awareness campaigns in schools, colleges, and communities to educate people about the dangers of drug abuse.</li> <li>• Organize workshops on drug prevention, rehabilitation, and harm reduction strategies.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize poster-making competitions or art exhibitions that focus on the theme of drug abuse prevention.</li> <li>Utilize various media channels, including television, radio, and social media, to disseminate anti-drug messages. Organize legal awareness camps to educate people about the consequences of involvement in drug trafficking or illegal drug-related activities.</li> </ul>
20.	27.06.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting of Monitoring and Mentoring Committee</li> <li>Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary DLSA</li> </ul>
21.	28.06.2024 (Friday)	Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA
22.	29.06.2024 (Saturday)	Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA

### Calendar for July, 2024

1.	01.07.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize legal literacy camps relating to Protection of environment in Schools, Colleges and Universities to encourage students to plant trees and make our earth greener.</li> <li>Organize rally of school children highlighting importance of environment protection.</li> <li>Radio Talk Show or <i>Nukkad Natak</i> on spreading awareness on importance of Tree Plantation and Environment Protection. Also, brochures/pamphlets highlighting importance of Trees for survival of mankind may be distributed.</li> </ul>
2.	02.07.2024 (Tuesday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
3.	03.07.2024 (Wednesday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.
4.	04.07.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs &amp; TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.</li> <li>Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee.</li> </ul>
5.	05.07.2024 (Friday)	<p><b>Meeting of DLSA</b></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.</p>



		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 to be forwarded to RLSA.
6.	06.07.2024 (Saturday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
7.	08.07.2024 (Monday)	Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA
8.	09.07.2024 (Tuesday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
9.	<b>11.07.2024 (Thursday)</b>	<b>World Population Day</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Population Day is an annual event, observed on July 11 every year, which seeks to raise awareness on various population issues such as the importance of family planning, gender equality, maternal health and human rights. The event 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass poster for raising awareness about the global population crisis i.e. awareness of people on ill impact of population explosion shall be carried out by the DLSAs.</li> </ul>
10.	12.07.2024 (Friday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child-friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> </ul>
11.	15.07.2024 (Monday)	<b>To organize legal literacy camps/ awareness camp relating to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens, Anti-smoking, Plea Bargaining, Victim Compensation, Right to Education.</li> <li>• Organize awareness camps to promote the campaign "Save the Planet."</li> <li>• Organize legal literacy camps at Villages/ Taluka's for spreading awareness about importance of environment for human existence.</li> </ul>
12.	16.07.2024 (Tuesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
13.	17.07.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Celebrating World Day of International Justice</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Day for International Justice is observed on July 17 to commemorate the organisations that work to bring justice to the victims of international criminal acts.</li> </ul>

		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"). 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. <b>(Necessary preparation be made up to 14.07.2024)</b>
14.	18.07.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services &amp; Permanent Lok Adalats by Panel Advocate.</li> <li>• Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>
15.	19.07.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
16.	20.07.2024 (Saturday)	Legal awareness programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with the law) Scheme, 2015
17.	22.07.2024 (Monday)	<p>In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee.</p> <p>The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.</p>



18.	23.07.2024 (Tuesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
19.	24.07.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee.</li> </ul>
20.	25.07.2024 (Thursday)	Organize legal awareness camps on Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.
21.	26.07.2024 (Friday)	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.
22.	29.07.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA</li> <li>• Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts</li> </ul>
23.	30.07.2024 (Tuesday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
24.	31.07.2024 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.

### **General Instructions:**

#### **A. General Instructions and SOP for Inspections:**

1. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the district.
2. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio- visuals (if relevant) have to be sent to RSLSA after every visit undertaken and camp organized during inspection as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
3. During every Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
  - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
  - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
4. 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 Crisis 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 are being provided;
  - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
  - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
  - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official 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.

6. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

### **B. Guidelines for Awareness Programmes and Workshops:**

The organization of an awareness program by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) involves careful planning and execution. The goal is to educate the community about their legal rights, the services offered by DLSAs, and how they can access legal aid. It should also be noted that Awareness and Outreach Programs are organized to spread awareness among the poor, backward and deprived sections of society and the objective of legal service institutions is to provide legal aid to these sections of society as well as spread awareness about the schemes run by the Central and State Government through these programs.

It is to be mentioned here that the directions issued in this Action Plan for organizing or conducting awareness programmes should not be treated as a mere formality, they must be followed in letter and spirit. Photographs of 2,3 or 4 people show that whatever is shown is done only for catering purposes. Secretary DLSAs should ensure that the awareness program goes beyond a mere formality, to have a meaningful impact on the community's understanding of legal rights and services.

Here's a set of guidelines to help in planning of a successful awareness program for DLSA:

- 1. Define Objectives:** Clearly outline the objectives of the awareness program, whether it's about legal rights, dispute resolution, specific legal services provided or a special drive or campaign run by DLSA.

- 2. Identify Target Audience:** Determine the specific groups within the community that would benefit the most from the awareness program (e.g., women, children, tribles, labourers, elderly, marginalized communities). Plan outreach events in rural areas, where legal awareness may be limited. Design specific sessions addressing legal issues faced by women and other marginalized communities.



**3. Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaborate with local NGOs, local influencers, community leaders, schools/colleges, and other stakeholders to maximize outreach and effectiveness. Collaborate with local panchayats, community leaders, and grassroots organizations. Seek support and involvement from local government officials and law enforcement agencies. Involve local influencers, community leaders, or respected figures to endorse the program. To enhance the reach by utilizing local resources and leverage their influence to increase participation and credibility. Train and involve para-legal volunteers and Panel advocates from the local community to assist in the program.

**4. Develop Engaging Contents:** Prepare informative and engaging contents that simplifies legal concepts for a general audience. Use visual aids, multimedia presentations, and real-life examples to enhance understanding. Incorporate Interactive storytelling sessions featuring real-life legal cases from Rajasthan. Encourage community members to share their experiences during interactive sessions.

**5. Legal Literacy Material:** Create brochures, pamphlets, and other informational materials in local languages. Ensure that the content is accessible and easy to comprehend.

**6. Interactive Sessions:** Include interactive sessions such as Q&A sessions, role-plays, or case studies to make the program more engaging. Encourage participants to share their experiences and ask questions.

**7. Legal Aid Services Overview:** Provide a comprehensive overview of the legal aid services offered by DLSAs/ TLSCs. Explain the process of availing legal aid services and highlight any eligibility criteria.

**8. Local Outreach Events:** Organize outreach events in local markets, community centres, or schools to reach a wider audience. Set up information booths and distribute awareness materials.

**9. Awareness Workshops:** Conduct workshops on specific legal topics. Tailor workshops based on the identified needs of the community.

**10. National Legal Aid Helpline Information:** Provide information on the legal aid helpline 15100 and other communication channels for seeking assistance. Ensure that participants know how to reach out in case of legal issues.

**11. Media reporting:** Leverage local media channels such as radio, newspapers, and community bulletin boards to promote the awareness program. Request coverage or interviews to reach a broader audience.

**12. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a feedback mechanism to gather insights from participants. Use feedback to improve future awareness programs and address any concerns.

**13. Legal Awareness Campaigns through social media:** Launch targeted legal awareness campaigns on social media platforms such as facebook, instagram, youtube etc. to reach a wider demographic. Use hashtags and shareable content to increase online visibility.

**14. Mobile Van Awareness Campaign:** Use mobile vans equipped with audio-visual aids to disseminate legal information in remote areas. Schedule stops in different villages for increased coverage. Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaigns is to be ensured in all awareness programmes/camps.

**15. Documentation and Reporting:** Document the participation and impact of the awareness program. Prepare a report summarizing key findings, feedback, and recommendations for future. Attach HD quality photography and videos as per need.

By adhering to these guidelines, you can organise a tremendously successful awareness program for DLSA that is culturally sensitive, area-specific, and effectively addresses the legal needs of the local community. Regularly evaluate program impact and adjust strategies based on community feedback for continuous improvement.

### **C. Guidelines for Statistical Informations:**

Submitting statistical information is a crucial aspect of maintaining transparency and accountability for Legal Aid Institutions. Here are guidelines to streamline the process and ensure accurate and timely submission of statistical information:

**1. Follow the reporting calendar:** There is a clear calendar outlining the deadlines for sending various types of routine statistical data, always follow the calendar.

**2. Reporting of special campaigns:** After conducting a special campaign, camp or drive please send a short report with news cuttings and photograph latest by the next day.

**3. Standardized templates and formats:** Use standardized templates and formats for reporting to ensure consistency.

**4. Never miss a submission deadline:** Set yourself realistic and attainable deadlines for submitting data. Always consider a grace period for unexpected challenges.

**5. Data Accuracy and Verification:** There is no need to explain how important it is for the data to be accurate. Secretaries are requested to go through the verification process themselves to ensure the reliability of the data submitted.

By implementing these guidelines, DLSAs can ensure a smooth, accurate, and transparent process for submitting statistical information, contributing to informed decision-making and imparting effective legal services.



**Action Plan for the month of  
August and September, 2024**

**Special  
Campaign**

**Prohibition on Manual Scavenging and Untouchability  
A vision of dignity above the drain**

### **Prohibition on Manual Scavenging and Untouchability : A Vision of Dignity above the Drain**

*"In India, a man is not a scavenger because of his work. He is a scavenger because of his birth irrespective of the question whether he does scavenging or not."*

*- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar*

Untouchability and manual scavenging, two deeply entrenched practices in India's social fabric, have long stained the nation's conscience. Despite legislative efforts and social campaigns, these dehumanizing practices persist, denying individuals their inherent dignity and perpetuating social inequalities. However, there exists a vision, a collective aspiration to transcend these injustices, reclaiming dignity for every individual regardless of caste, creed, or occupation.

Untouchability, rooted in the caste system, has plagued Indian society for centuries, relegating certain communities to the margins and subjecting them to systemic discrimination and exclusion. Manual scavenging, an offshoot of this caste-based oppression, entails the manual cleaning of human waste, exposing workers to hazardous conditions and denying them basic human rights.

The sad truth is that both the practices persists despite official efforts to stop it. The government has introduced the "Safaimitra Suraksha Abhiyan," an incentive-based initiative designed to protect sanitation workers who perform "hazardous cleaning." The right to a clean, safe, and healthy environment is a fundamental right protected by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and is encompassed by the right to life. However, sanitation workers endanger their health and safety in order to ensure that citizens have access to this privilege.

A total number of 2,673 manual scavengers have been identified in Rajasthan for rehabilitation during two surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018. Also, deaths of five persons have been recorded in the state due to hazardous cleaning of sweepers and septic tanks in four years (from 2019 to 2022).<sup>141</sup>

## **Impacts of Manual Scavenging and Untouchability on Marginalized Communities**

### **1. Impact on Dignity and Human Rights:**

Manual scavenging strips individuals of their dignity, autonomy, and fundamental human rights, perpetuating a cycle of poverty, discrimination, and social exclusion. Dalit manual scavengers are denied access to education, employment opportunities, and basic services, trapped in intergenerational poverty and exploitation. The social stigma attached to manual scavenging further isolates individuals from mainstream society, perpetuating their marginalization and vulnerability to abuse and exploitation.

### **2. Health-related problems**

The scavengers are exposed to gases such as hydrogen disulphide, carbon (IV) oxide, ammonia, and methane. Long exposure to hydrogen disulphide can lead to death by asphyxia. Also, the individual may experience epileptiform convulsions and may fall unconscious and later die. The gas is also associated with visual acuity.

Another major health concern is musculoskeletal disorders such as osteoarthritis. Exposure to infections in the sewer is also common due to the numerous bacteria residing in the sewers. The common infection is Leptospirosis which is an occupational disease in people who are in contact with an animal such as the pigs and their refuse.

The workers in the sewer also come in contact with discharges from rodents that are found in the sewers and may be infected with leptospirosis. Other health-related problems include dermatitis, *Helicobacter pylori* infection that causes gastric cancer, and respiratory problems.

### **3. Structural violence against manual scavengers**

Manual scavengers are exposed to two types of violence that are social violence and violence associated with caste discrimination. Caste discrimination and job conditions can cause them to be exposed to physical violence. Furthermore, the culture in India on caste is used to justify violence against them.

For instance, most people regard them as illiterate and lazy people who do not take up manual jobs. They further add that they opt for manual scavenging because it offers easy money. Such a statement directed to a



caste will force them to continue working in the same inhuman place. This can be regarded as structural violence.

#### **4. Manual Scavenging: A Symbol of Untouchability**

Manual scavenging, the manual cleaning of human excreta, sewage, and waste, has long been associated with Dalits, particularly women, who are coerced into this degrading occupation due to social and economic marginalization. Engaging in manual scavenging not only exposes individuals to life-threatening health hazards and indignity but also reinforces the social stigma and untouchability associated with their caste identity. The practice of manual scavenging serves as a visible symbol of untouchability, perpetuating caste-based discrimination and dehumanization. Most of the manual scavengers are women and members of the marginalized class.

#### **5. Social discrimination**

Most manual scavengers are stigmatized by the community due to the nature of their job. They are regarded as untouchable and they are forced to accept their condition. This problem is much deeper as their children are also discriminated against and forced to occupy the same work as their parents.

#### **Legal Framework related to Untouchability and Manual Scavenging:**

##### **(1) The Constitutional Provisions:**

Since manual scavengers belong to the backward, marginalized and downtrodden section of the society. They are entitled to some special rights under the Indian constitution which are as follows :

Article 14: Equality before law (Right to Equality)

Article 16(2): Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

Article 17: Abolition of Untouchability

Article 19(1) (a): Right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business;

Article 21: Protection of life and personal liberty;

Article 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour etc;

Article 41: Right to work, education and public assistance in certain circumstances;

Article 42: Just and humane conditions of work;

Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections;

Article 47: Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

Article 338: Constitution of a National Commission for Schedule Caste.

## **(2) The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013:**

In 2013, a new legislation—the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013—was enacted under entry 24 in the concurrent list by the central government. This act bans the employment of manual scavengers. It also laid out statutory criteria to identify Dalits engaged in manual scavenging and for the provision of alternative employment to them. The Act prohibits the employment of manual scavengers, the manual cleaning of sewers and septic tanks without protective equipment, and the construction of insanitary latrines. The prohibition of employment as Manual scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 has some salient features & objectives, which are as follows:-

i. Prohibition of employment as manual scavengers;

ii. Rehabilitation of manual scavengers.

The 2013 act also comprises workers involved in cleaning sewers, tanks and open railway tracks. Not only does the Act prohibit cleaning of dry latrines, but also outlaws all forms of manual cleaning excrement as well as cleaning gutters, sewers, and so on. The Act recognizes the link between manual scavengers and weaker sections of society.

Under the Act, each local authority, cantonment board and railway authority is responsible for surveying insanitary latrines within its jurisdiction. They shall also construct a number of sanitary community latrines. Each occupier of insanitary latrines shall be responsible for converting or demolishing the latrine at his own cost. If he fails to do so, the local authority shall convert the latrine and recover the cost from him. The district magistrate and the local authority shall be the implementing authorities. Offences under the act shall be cognizable and non-bailable and may be tried summarily. It provides for a detailed vigilance mechanism and monitoring committee at the district, state and central levels. The Act specifically provides for

carrying out surveys for identifying persons employed as manual scavengers.

**(3) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989:**

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has prevented a wide range of offences against the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Special courts (established under the Act) work to protect the rights and privileges of the victims and assist them in receiving relief.

This act aims at delivering justice to these communities through proactive efforts to enable their participation in a democratic society and to ensure that they feel valued members of a society, free from discrimination, violence, and oppression by dominant castes. Additionally, it aims to ensure their integration into Indian social life. In both its open and concealed forms, untouchability is now a cognizable offence, and strict punishments are imposed for any such offence.

**(4) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955:**

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides for the punishment of offenses of atrocities against Dalits and other marginalized communities, including acts of untouchability.

The Act prohibits various discriminatory practices, including the practice of untouchability in public places, such as denial of access to temples, water sources, and other communal facilities.

**(5) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:**

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan ("SBA") was also launched with the goal of making India 'open-defecation free', and providing every household with a toilet. The central focus of the SBA is on sanitation workers.

**(6) International Conventions Banning Manual Scavenging and Racial Discrimination**

Apart from the provisions of the Constitution, there are various international conventions and covenants to which India is a party, which ban the inhuman practice of manual scavenging. These are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Convention for Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The relevant provisions of the UDHR, CERD and CEDAW are hereunder:



**Article 1 of UDHR**

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in the spirit of brotherhood."

**Article 2(1) of UDHR**

"Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedom set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

**Article 23(3) of UDHR**

"Everyone who works has a right to just and favourable remuneration, enduring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection."

**Article 5(a) of CEDAW**

"States Parties shall take all appropriate measures :

a) to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, to achieve the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women."

**Article 2 of CERD****"Article 2(1)(c)**

States parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and to this end:

(c) Each state party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

(d) Each state party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization."<sup>13</sup>

**Solutions of Manual Scavenging and Untouchability:**

Addressing caste discrimination, untouchability, and manual scavenging requires a multi-faceted approach involving legislative measures, social reforms, community empowerment, and awareness-raising initiatives.

**1. Education and Cultural Transformation:**

Education plays a crucial role in promoting gender equality and challenging patriarchal norms that perpetuate discrimination and oppression, particularly against Dalit women who are disproportionately affected by caste-based discrimination and manual scavenging. By educating girls and women, education empowers them to assert their rights, challenge gender-based stereotypes, and access opportunities for social and economic advancement.

Education contributes to cultural transformation by fostering critical thinking, questioning of social norms, and promotion of progressive values such as equality, justice, and human rights. By instilling values of tolerance, respect, and empathy, education lays the foundation for a more inclusive and egalitarian society, free from the shackles of caste discrimination, untouchability, and manual scavenging.

**2. Public Awareness and Sensitization:**

Awareness are effective solution to challenge caste-based prejudices, stereotypes, and discriminatory practices. Integration of teachings on social equality, human rights, and dignity into school curricula to foster empathy, understanding, and respect for diversity is need of time.

Organizations of sensitization programs and workshops for government officials, law enforcement agencies, educators, and community leaders are also effective to raise awareness about the detrimental effects of caste discrimination, untouchability, and manual scavenging on individuals and society as a whole.

**3. Mechanization and Technology Adoption:**

The manual cleaning of sewers should be replaced with modern machines. The use of robotic devices and remotely operated equipment to clean and maintain sewer systems should be promoted. The Nagar Palika/ Parishad/ Nigam, local bodies and local administration should be encouraged to invest in modern technology and high-tech machinery to be used in cleaning ditches, sewers and septic tanks. This will reduce the need for manual labour and minimize the associated risks.

**4. Training and Skill Development:**

Comprehensive training programs for sanitation workers, focusing on modern techniques, equipment operation, and safety measures should be provided. The development of new skills and alternative employment opportunities for manual scavengers to transition into safer and more dignified occupations should be ensured.

**5. Legislation and Enforcement:**

Strengthening and enforcement of existing laws that prohibit manual scavenging is the need of the hour. Imposing strict penalties for individuals and organizations violating laws is also required.

**6. Social and Economic Empowerment:**

Implementation of schemes and initiatives that economically empower manual scavengers and their families, will encourage them to explore alternative livelihoods. Financial support, education, and healthcare facilities for the families of former manual scavengers may help in breaking the cycle of poverty.

**7. Collaboration with NGOs and Civil Society:**

Partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups to create awareness, provide support to affected communities, and monitor the implementation of anti-manual scavenging initiatives.

**8. Inclusive Policies and Programs:**

Policies that are inclusive and address the specific needs of marginalized communities involved in manual scavenging should be designed. Sanitation and waste management policies prioritize the use of mechanized methods and prioritize the safety and well-being of workers should be ensured.

**9. Rehabilitation and reintegration of Manual Scavengers**

The creation of more employment is one of the most important rehabilitation processes. The jobs created would aim to offer equal opportunities to the locals. The job creation also acts as a means to assimilate manual scavengers into the community. Other areas that are associated with social inclusion should also be established for instance the loaning schemes.



Rehabilitation Schemes, Programmes, training and relevant skills to rehabilitate manual scavengers to alternative employment should also be implemented.

### **Campaign for Spreading Awareness about Abolition of Manual Scavenging:**

Bi-monthly campaign for spreading awareness about the Abolition of Caste discrimination, Untouchability and Manual scavenging:-

1. Conduct public awareness campaigns on the issue of Caste discrimination and Manual scavenging, human dignity, the prohibition against untouchability, and the right to life, using various media channels, including radio, television, social media, and print.
2. Constitute teams of PLVs and panel lawyers for working on Legal Awareness/Literacy in the respective areas of the district regarding the abolition of untouchability and manual scavenging. Identify government departments/authorities and request them to nominate one officer as the nodal officer for awareness/literacy programmes organized in your district.
3. Every week one awareness/literacy camp at the following places may be organized with the help of the Legal Awareness Team, the nodal officer of the concerned govt. department and local administration:
  - a. Panchayat Samiti
  - b. Nagar Palika/Nagar Parishad
  - c. Schools/ Colleges /Homes
  - d. Hospitals
  - e. Bus Stops
  - f. Sabji Mandi
  - g. Public Places
4. In Schools, Colleges and homes quiz competitions regarding legal awareness/ literacy should be organized on topics abolition of untouchability and manual scavenging.
5. Explain basic legal concepts in the morning prayer meeting in schools to provide students with a fundamental understanding of

the abolition of untouchability and practices that violate human dignity, once a month during the campaign.

6. In collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups conduct workshops and seminars on topics related to the abolition of manual scavenging in communities.
7. Conduct legal literacy programs to educate individuals, especially children whose families are involved in scavenging as social stigmatization may affect their education, so awareness needs to be raised related to the effects of manual scavenging. The child ends up dropping out and joining their parents in the same line of work. Making them aware of the implementation of schemes would help these children pursue their studies and would be an effective strategy for discarding the theories and myths associated with manual scavenging.
8. Conduct sensitization programmes/skills training for the vulnerable people of society involved or likely to be involved in scavenging with the help of the Local administration and NGOs.

<b>Programmes to be Conducted under this Special Campaign</b>	
• <b>Awareness Programme:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Literacy Programmes:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Workshops/ Seminars:</b>	Once a fortnight at any DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Quiz competitions in Schools, Colleges and homes:</b>	Once during the bi-month special campaign at each DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Sensitization programmes /skills training</b>	Once a fortnight at each DLSA/Taluka



### Calendar for August, 2024

1.	<b>01.08.2024 to 31.08.2024</b>	<b><u>Inter School/Home Level Competitions</u></b> 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, children's homes, shelter homes/open shelters, special homes, etc. at Inter School/Home Level from 01.08.2024 to 31.08.2024.
2	01.08.2024 (Thursday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA
3.	02.08.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise Legal Literacy Camps for creating awareness to Eradicate the menace of Drug Abuse and Drug Addiction by distributing pamphlets slogans.</li> <li>• Organizing Nukkad Nataks at Villages/Talukas Schools highlighting ill effects of Drug Abuse on youth and family.</li> </ul>
4.	03.08.2024 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs &amp; TLSCs for the effective implementation of legal services Programme.</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
5.	05.08.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> <li>• Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crisis Centres by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>
6.	06.08.2024 (Tuesday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
7.	07.08.2024 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee

8.	08.08.2024 (Thursday)	Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA.
9.	<b>09.08.2024 (Friday)</b>	<b>Ceremonial Observance of World Tribal Day</b> Legal Awareness programmes shall be organized by DLSAs on NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015, SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
10.	12.08.2024 (Monday)	<b>Meeting of DLSA</b> 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 to be forwarded to RLSA.
11.	13.08.2024 (Tuesday)	Organise a special awareness/sensitization programme for Specially abled persons.
12.	14.08.2024 (Wednesday)	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.
13.	<b>15.08.2024 (Thursday)</b>	<b>Celebration of Independence Day</b>
14.	17.08.2024 (Saturday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> • NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
15.	20.08.2024 (Tuesday)	In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.
16.	21.08.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> <li>Meeting of the Under Trial Review Committee.</li> </ul>
17.	22.08.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal awareness programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.</li> <li>Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
18.	23.08.2024 (Friday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.



19.	27.08.2024 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts</li> <li>• Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA</li> </ul>
20.	28.08.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
21.	29.08.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal awareness programmes related to Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
22.	30.08.2024 (Friday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> </ul>
23.	31.08.2024 (Saturday)	<b>Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</b>

### Calendar for September, 2024

1.	<b>01.09.2024 to 30.09.2024</b>	<b>District level competitions</b>
2.	02.09.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.</li> <li>• Legal Awareness Programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with Law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.</li> </ul>
3.	03.09.2024 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
4.	04.09.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> <li>• Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.</li> </ul>
5.	05.09.2024 (Thursday)	Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for maximum disposal of Cases by amicable settlement.
6.	06.09.2024 (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.
7.	07.09.2024 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee.</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
8.	<b>09.09.2024 (Monday)</b>	<b>Meeting of DLSA</b> 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
9.	10.09.2024 (Tuesday)	Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA
10.	12.09.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.</li> <li>• Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RLSA, Regulation, 1999)</li> </ul>
11.	14.09.2024 (Saturday)	<b>National Lok Adalat</b>
12.	17.09.2024 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 Scheme, 2011.</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
13.	18.09.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> </ul>



14.	19.09.2024 (Thursday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
15.	20.09.2024 (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.
16.	21.09.2024 (Saturday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
17.	23.09.2024 (Monday)	In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.
18.	24.09.2024 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>

19.	25.09.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crisis Centre's by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA</li> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> </ul>
20.	26.09.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Schemes.</li> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.</li> </ul>
21.	27.09.2024 (Friday)	<b>Legal awareness programme related to -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
22.	30.09.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>

### **General Instructions:**

#### **A. General Instructions and SOP for Inspections:**

1. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the district.
2. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio- visuals (if relevant) have to be sent to RSLSA after every visit undertaken and camp organized during inspection as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
3. During every Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
  - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
  - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
4. 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 Crisis 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 are being provided;
  - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
  - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
  - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official 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.

6. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

### **B. Guidelines for Awareness Programmes and Workshops:**

The organization of an awareness program by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) involves careful planning and execution. The goal is to educate the community about their legal rights, the services offered by DLSAs, and how they can access legal aid. It should also be noted that Awareness and Outreach Programs are organized to spread awareness among the poor, backward and deprived sections of society and the objective of legal service institutions is to provide legal aid to these sections of society as well as spread awareness about the schemes run by the Central and State Government through these programs.

It is to be mentioned here that the directions issued in this Action Plan for organizing or conducting awareness programmes should not be treated as a mere formality, they must be followed in letter and spirit. Photographs of 2,3 or 4 people show that whatever is shown is done only for catering purposes. Secretary DLSAs should ensure that the awareness program goes beyond a mere formality, to have a meaningful impact on the community's understanding of legal rights and services.

Here's a set of guidelines to help in planning of a successful awareness program for DLSA:

**1. Define Objectives:** Clearly outline the objectives of the awareness program, whether it's about legal rights, dispute resolution, specific legal services provided or a special drive or campaign run by DLSA.

**2. Identify Target Audience:** Determine the specific groups within the community that would benefit the most from the awareness program (e.g., women, children, tribals, labourers, elderly, marginalized communities). Plan outreach events in rural areas, where legal awareness may be limited. Design specific sessions addressing legal issues faced by women and other marginalized communities.

**3. Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaborate with local NGOs, local influencers, community leaders, schools/colleges, and other stakeholders to maximize outreach and effectiveness. Collaborate with local panchayats, community leaders, and grassroots organizations. Seek support and involvement from local government officials and law enforcement agencies. Involve local influencers, community leaders, or respected figures to endorse the program. To enhance the reach by utilizing local resources and leverage their influence to increase participation and credibility. Train and involve para-legal volunteers and panel advocates from the local community to assist in the program.

**4. Develop Engaging Contents:** Prepare informative and engaging contents that simplifies legal concepts for a general audience. Use visual aids, multimedia presentations, and real-life examples to enhance understanding. Incorporate Interactive storytelling sessions featuring real-life legal cases from Rajasthan. Encourage community members to share their experiences during interactive sessions.

**5. Legal Literacy Material:** Create brochures, pamphlets, and other informational materials in local languages. Ensure that the content is accessible and easy to comprehend.

**6. Interactive Sessions:** Include interactive sessions such as Q&A sessions, role-plays, or case studies to make the program more engaging. Encourage participants to share their experiences and ask questions.

**7. Legal Aid Services Overview:** Provide a comprehensive overview of the legal aid services offered by DLSAs/ TLSCs. Explain the process of availing legal aid services and highlight any eligibility criteria.

**8. Local Outreach Events:** Organize outreach events in local markets, community centres, or schools to reach a wider audience. Set up information booths and distribute awareness materials.

**9. Awareness Workshops:** Conduct workshops on specific legal topics. Tailor workshops based on the identified needs of the community.

**10. National Legal Aid Helpline Information:** Provide information on the legal aid helpline 15100 and other communication channels for seeking assistance. Ensure that participants know how to reach out in case of legal issues.



**11. Media reporting:** Leverage local media channels such as radio, newspapers, and community bulletin boards to promote the awareness program. Request coverage or interviews to reach a broader audience.

**12. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a feedback mechanism to gather insights from participants. Use feedback to improve future awareness programs and address any concerns.

**13. Legal Awareness Campaigns through social media:** Launch targeted legal awareness campaigns on social media platforms such as facebook, instagram, youtube etc. to reach a wider demographic. Use hashtags and shareable content to increase online visibility.

**14. Mobile Van Awareness Campaign:** Use mobile vans equipped with audio-visual aids to disseminate legal information in remote areas. Schedule stops in different villages for increased coverage. Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaigns is to be ensured in all awareness programmes/camps.

**15. Documentation and Reporting:** Document the participation and impact of the awareness program. Prepare a report summarizing key findings, feedback, and recommendations for future. Attach HD quality photography and videos as per need.

By adhering to these guidelines, you can organise a tremendously successful awareness program for DLSA that is culturally sensitive, area-specific, and effectively addresses the legal needs of the local community. Regularly evaluate program impact and adjust strategies based on community feedback for continuous improvement.

### **C. Guidelines for Statistical Informations:**

Submitting statistical information is a crucial aspect of maintaining transparency and accountability for Legal Aid Institutions. Here are guidelines to streamline the process and ensure accurate and timely submission of statistical information:

**1. Follow the reporting calendar:** There is a clear calendar outlining the deadlines for sending various types of routine statistical data, always follow the calendar.

**2. Reporting of special campaigns:** After conducting a special campaign, camp or drive please send a short report with news cuttings and photograph latest by the next day.



**3. Standardized templates and formats:** Use standardized templates and formats for reporting to ensure consistency.

**4. Never miss a submission deadline:** Set yourself realistic and attainable deadlines for submitting data. Always consider a grace period for unexpected challenges.

**5. Data Accuracy and Verification:** There is no need to explain how important it is for the data to be accurate. Secretaries are requested to go through the verification process themselves to ensure the reliability of the data submitted.

By implementing these guidelines, DLSAs can ensure a smooth, accurate, and transparent process for submitting statistical information, contributing to informed decision-making and imparting effective legal services.

**Action Plan for the month of  
October and November, 2024**

**Special  
Campaign**

**Know the legal services:  
A vision of access to justice for all**

## **Know the Legal Services: A Vision of Access to Justice for all**

**"Lack of legal awareness and education are the main causes of injustices being meted out to the marginalized populations, especially women."**

**- Justice Altamas Kabir  
(Former Chief Justice of India)**

According to Census 2011, 3,02,73,155 out of 6,85,48,437 people in our state are living with little or no access to literacy (the basic ability to read and write). It is the data of only illiterate people, not the data of legally illiterate people (who do not have the knowledge of legal rights and legal awareness). It cannot be said that a literate man or woman has the knowledge of legal rights, services and duties. We see a lot of literate people who don't know what their legal rights are or how they get help in legal matters through the government. They do not know much about legal aid/services. It cannot be said that only illiterate people need awareness about legal rights and services, literate people also need awareness about their rights and legal services. Because a lot of literate people don't have knowledge of the various legal provisions running for their benefit.

However, it seems that awareness of legal services is very important in remote areas of the state. So that the people living in remote areas get benefits from the government schemes and become conscious citizens of the state. Lack of legal awareness can lead to several negative consequences for individuals and communities. Individuals who are not aware of their legal rights may be vulnerable to exploitation by others who take advantage of their ignorance. Individuals are unaware of their entitlements and protections under the law. A lack of legal awareness may hinder individuals from seeking justice or accessing legal remedies when they face challenges.

In India, National Legal Services Day is observed on November 9th every year. This day is celebrated to commemorate the enactment of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which came into effect on this day.

The objective of National Legal Services Day is to raise awareness about the importance of providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society.



The Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 aims to ensure that justice is accessible to all, irrespective of their economic or other disabilities. The act provides a statutory base for the establishment of legal services authorities at the national, state, and district levels to provide free legal services to the needy. Hence, a work plan for the months of October and November is designed to raise awareness of legal services among the people of Rajasthan.

महिला, बच्चे, बन्दी, पिछड़े सबको,  
देंगे विधिक सहायता का अधिकार,  
'न्याय सबके लिए' के आदर्श को,  
तभी कर पायेंगे साकार ।

### **Groups Vulnerable to Legal Literacy:**

Lack of legal literacy can be found across various demographics and populations. Still, certain groups may be more vulnerable due to socio-economic status, educational background, and access to resources. Here are some examples of individuals or groups who may be more likely to have limited legal literacy:

- **Marginalized Communities:** People belonging to marginalized or disadvantaged communities, such as ethnic minorities, indigenous populations, migrants, refugees, and low-income individuals, may face barriers to accessing legal information and resources due to social and economic inequalities.
- **Rural Populations:** Individuals living in rural or remote areas may have limited access to legal services, legal aid clinics, or educational opportunities compared to those in urban areas. This lack of accessibility can contribute to lower levels of legal literacy in rural populations.
- **Elderly Individuals:** Older adults, especially those who may be isolated or have limited mobility, may face challenges in accessing legal information and services. They may also be more susceptible to scams, fraud, and elder abuse due to their lack of legal awareness.
- **Persons with Disabilities:** People with disabilities may encounter barriers to accessing legal information and services, including physical barriers, communication barriers, and discrimination. Lack of accommodations and accessible resources can contribute to lower levels of legal literacy among this population.
- **Uneducated or Low-Educated Individuals:** Individuals with

limited formal education or literacy skills may struggle to understand complex legal concepts and navigate legal systems effectively. Lack of educational opportunities can contribute to their limited legal literacy.

- **Prisoners and Ex-Offenders:** Individuals who have been involved in the criminal justice system, including prisoners and ex-offenders, may have limited knowledge of their legal rights and responsibilities.
- **Youth and Adolescents:** Young people may have limited exposure to legal concepts and may not be aware of their rights and responsibilities under the law. Legal education programs targeting youth can help empower them to make informed decisions and navigate legal issues as they transition to adulthood.

### **The Significance of legal Literacy:**

Legal literacy plays a role in promoting social justice by helping individuals advocate for their rights and address systemic inequalities. Informed individuals can contribute to collective efforts aimed at creating a more equitable society

.In such a changing society there is a need to educate people. There is a need to increase the ambit of legal education in the masses. People must be made aware of the procedures and policies available for their betterment.

Legal literacy holds significant value in society, contributing to the empowerment of individuals and promoting justice and fairness. Here are some key values associated with legal literacy:

- Legal literacy can contribute to the prevention and resolution of legal disputes. When people understand the law, they are more likely to engage in lawful behaviour and resolve conflicts through legal means rather than resorting to self-help or illegal activities.
- Legal literacy is closely linked to the protection of human rights. It enables individuals to recognize and address human rights violations, fostering a culture of respect for human dignity and equality.
- Legal literacy empowers individuals by providing them with knowledge about their rights, responsibilities, and the legal system.
- Legal literacy ensures that individuals have access to justice. When people understand the legal system, they are more likely to seek



legal remedies when their rights are violated, leading to a fairer and more just society.

- Legal literacy helps protect individuals from exploitation and abuse. When people are aware of their legal rights, they are less likely to fall victim to deceptive practices, scams, or unfair contractual agreements.
- Understanding legal rights can open up educational and economic opportunities. Legal literacy is crucial in areas such as employment, business transactions, and property rights, where knowledge of the law can positively impact an individual's economic well-being.

#### **The legal services provided by Legal Services Institutions in Rajasthan:**

The definition of "Legal Service" as stated in Section 2(c) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 includes the rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceeding before any court or other authority or tribunal and the giving of advice on any legal matter.

Legal aid services provided by Legal Services Institutions (LSIs) in Rajasthan are aimed at ensuring that justice is accessible to all, especially those who are economically disadvantaged. The provision of legal aid is governed by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Here are some key aspects of legal aid services offered by LSAs:

#### **1. Court-based Free Legal Representation**

LSAs provide free legal representation to individuals who are unable to afford a lawyer. This includes representation in both civil and criminal cases. Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 sets criteria for eligibility for legal services. This section contemplates that every person who has to file or defend a case shall be entitled to legal services under this Act if that person is-

- a) a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- b) a victim of trafficking in human beings or beggars as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution of India;
- c) a woman or a child;
- d) a person with disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996);



- e) a person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster;
- f) an industrial workman;
- g) in custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956(104 of 1956) or in a juvenile home within the meaning of clause (j) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (53 of 1986) or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987 (14 of 1987);
- h) in receipt of annual income less than Rupees 3,00,000. (Applicant is required to furnish an affidavit to this effect)

## **2. Advice and Consultation:**

Individuals can seek legal advice and consultation which helps them understand their rights through the following -

- 1. Front Offices
- 2. Legal Assistance Centres
- 3. Legal Aid Clinics
- 4. Panel Advocates
- 5. Legal Aid Defence Counsels
- 6. Retainers Advocates
- 7. Pro bono Advocates
- 8. PLVs
- 9. 24\*7 helpline 15100

## **3. Lok Adalats:**

Lok Adalat is the most efficient method to facilitate alternative dispute resolution and amicable settlement of disputes. Participation in Lok Adalats is voluntary, and both parties must agree to the settlement. The emphasis is on resolving disputes amicably. Settlements reached in Lok Adalats are deemed as legal and binding decree of a court. Once an agreement is reached, it has the same enforceability as a decree of a civil court. In Lok Adalats cases are resolved swiftly, providing relief to litigants who may otherwise face prolonged legal battles. The process of Lok Adalats is cost-

effective and promotes the culture of alternative dispute resolution and amicable settlement of disputes.

Presently these Lok Adalats are conducted in three forms:

**(a) Permanent Lok Adalat:**

Permanent Lok Adalats have been set up under section 22b of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 as permanent bodies with a Chairman and two members for providing a compulsory pre-litigation mechanism for conciliation and settlement of cases relating to Public Utility Services like transport, postal, telegraph etc. Currently in 24 Districts of Rajasthan Permanent Lok Adalats have been established as full-time separate bodies and in the remaining 12 districts charge of PLA is given to the concerned District Judges.

**(b) National Lok Adalats:**

National Lok Adalats are organized by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) in collaboration with State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) and District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs). National Lok Adalat is a multi-tier structure organized simultaneously across the country. Lok Adalats operate at various levels, including the national, state, district and taluka levels. The composition of benches of the lok adalats consists of judicial officers, legal professionals, and social workers who serve as conciliators and mediators. These Lok Adalats deal with a broad range of cases, including Civil cases related to property disputes, recovery of dues, and other civil compoundable matters, Criminal compoundable cases, i.e., cases where the parties can reach a compromise, cases involving matrimonial and family disputes including, maintenance and child custody matters, cases related to motor accident claims, revenue matters and all other compoundable cases. Upcoming National Lok Adalats for the Year-2024

- National Lok Adalat - 09/03/2024
- National Lok Adalat - 11/05/2024
- National Lok Adalat - 14/09/2024
- National Lok Adalat - 14/12/2024

- (c) **Monthly Lok Adalat:** Conducted on last Monday of every month.

#### **4. Financial Assistance (Victim Compensation)**

Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) provides for the establishment of a Victim Compensation Scheme. This section emphasizes the rights of victims to receive compensation for the losses or injuries suffered as a result of a crime. In Rajasthan, victim compensation is typically administered under the Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011 (RVCS-2011). The scheme is designed to provide financial assistance and support to victims of various crimes. The scheme applies to victims of various crimes, including loss of life, rape, acid attacks, and other offences mentioned in the schedule. Victims may be eligible for financial assistance to cover medical expenses, rehabilitation costs, loss of earnings, and other related expenses.

#### **5. Legal Awareness Programs:**

LSIs organize legal awareness programs to educate people about their rights and entitlements under the law. This includes conducting legal literacy camps, workshops, seminars, and other outreach activities. Mobile Legal Aid Units (Mobile vans) are also operated to reach remote and underserved areas, providing legal assistance to people who may face challenges in accessing legal services.

#### **6. Awareness of Government Schemes:**

RSLSA and subordinate LSIs play a crucial role in creating awareness about various government welfare schemes as well. Their efforts are geared toward ensuring that individuals, especially those from marginalized and economically weaker sections of society, are informed about the benefits and opportunities provided by these schemes. LSI's teams across Rajasthan work tirelessly to create awareness about various government welfare schemes and programmes, ensuring that eligible individuals can benefit from them.

#### **7. Legal Aid Clinics:**

Legal Aid Clinics play a crucial role in providing accessible legal services to individuals. These clinics are established by Rajasthan State Legal Services Authorities (RSLSA) all across Rajasthan to promote legal awareness, ensure legal assistance, and bridging the gap between the legal system and marginalized communities. Legal aid services are extended to individuals



in prisons through establishing Legal Aid Clinics to ensure that the legal rights of prisoners or inmates are protected and they receive fair representation.

#### **8. ADR Mechanism (Mediation and Conciliation)**

Mediation and conciliation are alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes used to resolve conflicts and disputes outside the traditional court system. These methods are designed to encourage communication, negotiation, and voluntary agreement between parties involved in a dispute. Both mediation and conciliation offer advantages over traditional litigation, including cost-effectiveness, timeliness, and preservation of relationships. These methods are particularly beneficial when parties wish to maintain control over the resolution process and seek solutions that meet their unique needs and interests. RLSA provides mediation services across Rajasthan through Trained Mediators.

#### **9. Support for Marginalized Groups**

RLSA and Subordinate units (DLSAs and TLSCs) focus on providing legal aid support through support persons and PLVs to marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women, children, senior citizens, members of scheduled castes and tribes, and mentally ill people.

#### **10. Online Portals and Websites:**

RLSA maintains its official website [www.rlsa.gov.in](http://www.rlsa.gov.in), where detailed information about the activities of RLSA is available. This website serves as a resource module for individuals seeking information. Apart from this RLSA has launched its mobile App 'Nyay Ro Saathi' which allows access to all the legal services available on the user's palms.

#### **Campaign for Spreading Awareness about Legal Services:**

These legal aid services aim to bridge the gap between the marginalized and the legal system, ensuring that justice is not denied to anyone due to financial constraints. Legal services are most effective when coupled with a well-informed and aware citizenry. Without awareness, individuals may not fully understand their rights, how to access legal services, or how to navigate the legal system. Legal awareness becomes a catalyst for individuals to make informed decisions, seek appropriate legal assistance, and actively engage with the legal processes.

Spreading awareness about legal aid services involves engaging in various activities to reach different segments of the population. Here are several activities that are to be undertaken to effectively communicate information about legal aid services by all DLSAs with collaboration of TLSCs, Panel lawyers, Pro Bono lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and Local administration:

- 1. Legal Awareness Campaigns in Urban and Rural Areas:** Conduct targeted awareness campaigns in rural and remote areas, utilizing local community centres, village gatherings, and mobile legal aid units. During these awareness programmes special focus shall be given to the:
  - a. Free Legal aid
  - b. Awareness about general laws/ welfare schemes
  - c. ADR mechanism
- 2. Legal Workshops and Seminars:** Organize workshops and seminars in community centres, schools and colleges to educate people about their legal rights and the availability of legal aid services.
- 3. Collaborate with Local Organizations:** Partner with local NGOs, community groups, and civic organizations to reach a wider audience. Collaborative efforts can amplify the impact of awareness campaigns.
- 4. Street Plays and Drama Performances:** Use street plays, skits, and drama performances to convey legal concepts in an entertaining and engaging manner. This can be particularly effective in public spaces.
- 5. Legal Aid 24x7 Helpline 15100:** NALSA has established the all-India legal aid helpline 15100 to which individuals can call to get information about legal aid services, ask questions, and seek legal services. It is the duty of LSIs, working in Rajasthan, to reach this helpline number to every person residing even those far-flung.
- 6. Mobile Legal Aid Units (Mobile vans):** Deploy mobile vans to travel to different neighbourhoods and provide on-the-spot legal consultations. This is particularly useful for reaching areas with limited access to legal services.

- 7. Digital Awareness Campaign:** Launch a digital awareness campaign using social media platforms. Share informative posts, graphics, and videos to reach a broader online audience.
- 8. Awareness through Radio and Television:** Utilize local radio and television stations to broadcast public service announcements and interviews with legal professionals discussing legal aid services.
- 9. Distribution of Informational Material:** Print and distribute pamphlets, brochures, and posters that explain legal aid services, eligibility criteria, and how individuals can access assistance.
- 10. Fortnightly roaster of Legal Aid Clinics:** Establish legal aid clinics in strategic locations such as community centres, government offices, and public spaces on a forth-nightly roaster basis. These clinics can serve as information hubs and provide initial assistance.
- 11. Community Leaders and Influencers:** Engage with local community leaders, influencers, and opinion-makers to endorse and promote legal aid services within their communities.
- 12. School and College Programmes:** Conduct awareness programs in schools and colleges, educating students about legal aid services and encouraging them to share the information with their families.
- 13. Legal Aid Awareness Campaigns during Events:** Participate in local events, fairs, and festivals to set up awareness booths, distribute information, and interact with the community.
- 14. Collaborate with Legal Professionals:** Collaborate with local lawyers and legal professionals to conduct pro-bono legal clinics where individuals can receive initial legal advice.

By implementing a combination of these activities, District Legal Services Authorities can create a comprehensive and impactful awareness campaign to inform individuals about the availability and benefits of legal aid services.



<b>Programmes to be conducted under this special campaign</b>	
• <b>Awareness Programme at public places:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/ taluka
• <b>Awareness programmes at Schools and Colleges</b>	Two programmes in a month at each DLSA/ Taluka
• <b>Awareness programmes at Jails and Homes</b>	Once in a week at each Jail/ Sub-Jail /Homes etc.
• <b>Literacy Programmes:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/ Taluka at any place.
• <b>Workshops / Seminars:</b>	Once a fortnight at any DLSA/ Taluka
• <b>Digital Awareness Campaign:</b>	Throughout the bi-month.

**Calendar for October, 2024**

1.	01.10.2024 to 31.10.2024	<b><u>Division level competitions</u></b>
2.	01.10.2024 (Tuesday)	<b>Observance Of International Day of Older persons "हम आपके साथ हैं"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intense awareness camps be organized at wards, villages, Panchyatas, public places etc, regarding rights of senior citizens &amp; 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.</li> <li>• Camps shall be organized for creating legal awareness programme on Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior citizens Act, 2007 and various welfare schemes of Govt. for senior citizens and NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens Scheme, 2016.</li> <li>• Medical Check-up camps shall also be organised.</li> </ul>
3.	02.10.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Celebration of Gandhi Jayanti</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To spread the Gandhian ideology in public a Prabhat Pheri be organised at the level of Panchayat, Block and District headquarters.</li> <li>• Awareness camps in educational institutions, jails and other public places to be organized to familiarize the students, inmates and others with principles of Gandhian philosophy. These camps should also focus on national integrity and duties of citizens towards Nation and society.</li> </ul>

4.	05.10.2024 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs &amp; TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.</li> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
5.	07.10.2024 (Monday)	Legal awareness programme may be initiated for effective implementation of NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 with the assistance of concerned Govt. Departments and NGOs working towards upliftment of tribal community.
6.	08.10.2024 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA.</li> </ul>
7.	09.10.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</b>
8.	10.10.2024 (Thursday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
9.	<b>14.10.2024 (Monday)</b>	<p><b>Observance of World Mental Health Day</b></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 and Mental Health Care Act, 2017. In these programmes, emphasis should be on myths and superstitions like witchcraft, evil eye etc. prevailing in society regarding mental illness and to motivate the public at large to adopt scientific treatment of mental illnesses.</p>



10.	15.10.2024 (Tuesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> <li>RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.</li> <li>Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.</li> </ul>
11.	16.10.2024 (Wednesday)	Organise a special awareness/sensitization programme for Specially abled persons.
12.	17.10.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> <li>Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>
13.	18.10.2024 (Friday)	<b>Meeting of DLSA</b> 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.
14.	19.10.2024 (Saturday)	Visit of Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes/Special Homes by Team Awareness (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs).

15.	21.10.2024 (Monday)	In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.
16.	22.10.2024 (Tuesday)	<b>Legal Awareness programmes related to:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> </ul>
17.	23.10.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
18.	24.10.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
19.	25.10.2024 (Friday)	<b>Legal awareness programme related to –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>

20.	28.10.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monthly Jai Inspection by Chairman, DLSA.</li><li>• Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all Courts.</li></ul>
21.	29.10.2024 (Tuesday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.



**Calendar for November, 2024****Special Campaign for Prohibition of Child Marriages  
(12.11.2024 – Dev Uthani Ekadashi)**

Keeping in view the solemnising of child marriages on Dev Uthani Ekadashi on 12.11.2024 Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps focusing on ill effects of Child Marriage and its legal implications are to be organized on daily basis. Such camps are to be organized observing appropriate regular intervals during the whole period (i.e. from 01.11.2024 to 12.11.2024). Panel Lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and other Social Workers/Respectable Persons of the vicinity are necessarily to be associated with such camps.

In these awareness programmes, inter-alia, serious consequences of child marriage and deterrent provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are to be disseminated. 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.

1.	<b>01.11.2024 to 15.11.2024</b>	<b><u>State level competitions</u></b> The winners of Division/District level competitions will participate in the State level competitions which may be organised from 01.11.2024 to 15.11.2024.
2.	04.11.2024 (Monday)	Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA
3.	05.11.2024 (Tuesday)	A week (05.11.2024 to 12.11.2024) before the day of Dev Uthani Ekadashi (12.11.2024) is to be specially focused on organising Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps regarding ill effects of Child Marriage at various places like Panchayat, Block, Village and District level.
4.	06.11.2024 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee

5.	07.11.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> <li>• Legal Awareness Programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.</li> </ul>
6.	08.11.2024 (Friday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
7.	<b>09.11.2024</b> <b>(Saturday)</b>	<p><b>Celebrating Legal Services Day</b></p> <p>Celebrating Legal Services Week on the occasion of Legal Services Day (09.11.2023) at large scale with coordination of various departments of government and organizing awareness camps in jails, schools, colleges, educational institutions and other public places on significance of Legal Services to uphold the rule of law and its Constitutional aspects including spreading awareness about activities and schemes run by NALSA &amp; RSLSA.</p>
8.	11.11.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
9.	<b>11.11.2024</b> <b>(Monday)</b>	<p><b>National Education Day</b></p> <p>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 "Education for all" (सर्व शिक्षा अभियान) on the occasion of National Education Day.</p>

10	12.11.2024 (Tuesday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
11.	13.11.2024 (Wednesday)	Organize legal literacy camps on The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Welfare Laws for Labors.
12.	<b>14.11.2024 (Thursday)</b>	<b>Observance of "National Children's Day" -</b> Special programmes to be organized in schools at mass level dedicated for spreading positive ambience among Children and to make them feel a significant part of the society free from all evils.
13.	16.11.2024 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.</li> <li>• Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA.</li> <li>• Visit of Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes/Special Homes by Team Awareness (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs).</li> </ul>
14.	18.11.2024 (Monday)	In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.



15.	19.11.2024 (Tuesday)	<p><b>Meeting of DLSA</b></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 &amp; 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>
16.	20.11.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs &amp; TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
17.	21.11.2024 (Thursday)	<p><b>Legal Awareness Programmes related to –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> </ul>

18.	22.11.2024 (Friday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee
19.	25.11.2024 (Monday)	Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts
20.	26.11.2024 (Tuesday)	<b>Observance of National Law Day/Constitution Day:</b> Seminars shall be organized on Right to Education, other Fundamental Rights and Constitutional empowerment.
21.	27.11.2024 (Wednesday)	<b>Legal Awareness Programmes related to –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.</li> </ul>
22.	28.11.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspection of Shelter Homes and take measures/action for providing shelter in winters.</li> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> </ul>
23.	29.11.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
24.	30.11.2024 (Saturday)	Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA.

**General Instructions:**

**A. General Instructions and SOP for Inspections:**

1. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the district.
2. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio- visuals (if relevant) have to be sent to RSLSA after every visit undertaken and camp organized during inspection as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
3. During every Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
  - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
  - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
4. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting Vamandit baal Grah, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, Balika Grah, Shishu Grah, Shelter Home, Special Home, Nari Niketan, One Stop crisis 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 are being provided;
  - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
  - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
  - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official 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 RLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard.

6. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

## **B. Guidelines for Awareness Programmes and Workshops**

The organization of an awareness program by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) involves careful planning and execution. The goal is to educate the community about their legal rights, the services offered by DLSAs, and how they can access legal aid. It should also be noted that Awareness and Outreach Programs are organized to spread awareness among the poor, backward and deprived sections of society and the objective of legal service institutions is to provide legal aid to these sections of society as well as spread awareness about the schemes run by the Central and State Government through these programs.

It is to be mentioned here that the directions issued in this Action Plan for organizing or conducting awareness programmes should not be treated as a mere formality, they must be followed in letter and spirit. Photographs of 2,3 or 4 people show that whatever is shown is done only for catering purposes. Secretary DLSAs should ensure that the awareness program goes beyond a mere formality, to have a meaningful impact on the community's understanding of legal rights and services.

Here's a set of guidelines to help in planning of a successful awareness program for DLSA:

**1. Define Objectives:** Clearly outline the objectives of the awareness program, whether it's about legal rights, dispute resolution, specific legal services provided or a special drive or campaign run by DLSA.

**2. Identify Target Audience:** Determine the specific groups within the community that would benefit the most from the awareness program (e.g., women, children, tribles, labourers, elderly, marginalized communities). Plan outreach events in rural areas, where legal awareness may be limited. Design specific sessions addressing legal issues faced by women and other marginalized communities.

**3. Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaborate with local NGOs, local influencers, community leaders, schools/colleges, and other stakeholders to maximize outreach and effectiveness. Collaborate with local panchayats, community leaders, and grassroots organizations. Seek support and involvement from local government officials and law enforcement agencies. Involve local influencers, community leaders, or respected figures to endorse the program. To enhance the reach by utilizing local resources and leverage their influence to increase participation and credibility. Train and involve para-legal volunteers and panel advocates from the local community to assist in the program.

**4. Develop Engaging Contents:** Prepare informative and engaging contents that simplifies legal concepts for a general audience. Use visual aids, multimedia presentations, and real-life examples to enhance understanding. Incorporate Interactive storytelling sessions featuring real-life legal cases from Rajasthan. Encourage community members to share their experiences during interactive sessions.

**5. Legal Literacy Material:** Create brochures, pamphlets, and other informational materials in local languages. Ensure that the content is accessible and easy to comprehend.

**6. Interactive Sessions:** Include interactive sessions such as Q&A sessions, role-plays, or case studies to make the program more engaging. Encourage participants to share their experiences and ask questions.

**7. Legal Aid Services Overview:** Provide a comprehensive overview of the legal aid services offered by DLSAs/ TLSCs. Explain the process of availing legal aid services and highlight any eligibility criteria.

**8. Local Outreach Events:** Organize outreach events in local markets, community centres, or schools to reach a wider audience. Set up information booths and distribute awareness materials.

**9. Awareness Workshops:** Conduct workshops on specific legal topics. Tailor workshops based on the identified needs of the community.

**10. National Legal Aid Helpline Information:** Provide information on the legal aid helpline 15100 and other communication channels for seeking assistance. Ensure that participants know how to reach out in case of legal issues.



**11. Media reporting:** Leverage local media channels such as radio, newspapers, and community bulletin boards to promote the awareness program. Request coverage or interviews to reach a broader audience.

**12. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a feedback mechanism to gather insights from participants. Use feedback to improve future awareness programs and address any concerns.

**13. Legal Awareness Campaigns through social media:** Launch targeted legal awareness campaigns on social media platforms such as facebook, instagram, youtube etc. to reach a wider demographic. Use hashtags and shareable content to increase online visibility.

**14. Mobile Van Awareness Campaign:** Use mobile vans equipped with audio-visual aids to disseminate legal information in remote areas. Schedule stops in different villages for increased coverage. Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaigns is to be ensured in all awareness programmes/camps.

**15. Documentation and Reporting:** Document the participation and impact of the awareness program. Prepare a report summarizing key findings, feedback, and recommendations for future. Attach HD quality photography and videos as per need.

By adhering to these guidelines, you can organise a tremendously successful awareness program for DLSA that is culturally sensitive, area-specific, and effectively addresses the legal needs of the local community. Regularly evaluate program impact and adjust strategies based on community feedback for continuous improvement.

### **C. Guidelines for Statistical Informations:**

Submitting statistical information is a crucial aspect of maintaining transparency and accountability for Legal Aid Institutions. Here are guidelines to streamline the process and ensure accurate and timely submission of statistical information:

**1. Follow the reporting calendar:** There is a clear calendar outlining the deadlines for sending various types of routine statistical data. always follow the calendar

**2. Reporting of special campaigns:** After conducting a special campaign, camp or drive please send a short report with news cuttings and photograph latest by the next day.



**3. Standardized templates and formats:** Use standardized templates and formats for reporting to ensure consistency.

**4. Never miss a submission deadline:** Set yourself realistic and attainable deadlines for submitting data. Always consider a grace period for unexpected challenges.

**5. Data Accuracy and Verification:** There is no need to explain how important it is for the data to be accurate. Secretaries are requested to go through the verification process themselves to ensure the reliability of the data submitted.

By implementing these guidelines, DLSAs can ensure a smooth, accurate, and transparent process for submitting statistical information, contributing to informed decision-making and imparting effective legal services.

**Action Plan for the month of  
December, 2024 and January, 2025**

**Special  
Campaign**

**Empowering Persons with Disabilities:  
A vision to ensure inclusiveness & equality**

## **Empowering Persons with Disabilities: A Vision to Ensure Inclusiveness & Equality**

**"Disability need not be an obstacle to success."**

**-Stephen Hawking**

Specially abled is an umbrella term used for people who fall into a population of people having - different capabilities as compared to the average person.

The term "special abled" is used as a substitute for physically disabled or handicapped people. Any person whose physical or mental functions is impaired but he has some special skills or strength then he will be considered as a special- abled person.

The term "specially-abled" is relatively modern and has evolved as an alternative to the more traditional terms like "disabled" or "handicapped." The shift in language reflects a growing awareness and emphasis on empowering individuals with disabilities, focusing on their abilities rather than limitations. The history of terminology related to disability has undergone significant changes over the years. Here's a brief overview:

Historically, people with disabilities were often viewed through a medical model, where the emphasis was on diagnosing and treating their impairments. The charity model framed individuals with disabilities as objects of pity, leading to the establishment of charitable institutions to care for and support them. Terms like "crippled" or "disabled" continued to be prevalent. The social model of disability emerged in the latter half of the 20th century, shifting the focus from the individual's impairments to the societal barriers that limit their participation. This model advocates for removing obstacles and promoting inclusivity. Terms like "people with disabilities" gained popularity during this period. This approach emphasizes putting the person before their disability, as in "person with a disability" rather than "disabled person." The goal was to promote a more respectful and inclusive discourse. Some advocacy groups prefer identity-first language, where individuals identify with their disabilities, such as "disabled person." This perspective highlights the acceptance and pride in one's identity and has gained prominence in the disability rights movement. The term "specially-abled" is part of a broader effort to use language that



emphasizes abilities and empowerment. This language shift aims to move away from stigmatizing terms and focuses on promoting inclusivity, equal opportunities and recognizing the diverse abilities within the disabled community.

It's important to note that the choice of terminology can vary among individuals and communities, and preferences may change over time. The overall trend, however, reflects a societal commitment to fostering a more inclusive and respectful approach to discussing disability. The history of language related to disability is closely tied to evolving societal attitudes, the disability rights movement, and a growing recognition of the capabilities and contributions of individuals with disabilities.

### **The challenges faced by specially-abled people:**

The challenges faced by specially-abled people, or persons with disabilities (PWDs), in Rajasthan, are multifaceted. Based on general patterns observed across regions, here are some common challenges faced by specially-abled individuals in Rajasthan:

#### **1. Limited Accessibility:**

Infrastructure and public spaces in some areas may lack facilities to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities, such as wheelchair ramps, accessible restrooms, and appropriate signage.

#### **2. Education Barriers:**

Limited access to inclusive education and support services for students with disabilities may hinder their academic progress. The availability of special educators and assistive technologies is crucial for their educational development.

#### **3. Employment Opportunities:**

Persons with disabilities may face challenges in accessing suitable employment opportunities. Discrimination, lack of awareness, and inadequate infrastructure in workplaces can be barriers to their professional growth.

#### **4. Healthcare Access:**

Access to healthcare services that cater to the specific needs of individuals with disabilities may be limited. Specialized medical facilities and trained healthcare professionals are essential for addressing their health concerns.

**5. Social Stigma:**

Negative attitudes and societal stigmas can contribute to the social isolation of persons with disabilities. Raising awareness and promoting inclusivity are important steps in combating prejudices and fostering acceptance.

**6. Inadequate Transportation:**

Public transportation systems are not fully accessible for specially-abled people, making it challenging for individuals with disabilities to commute independently. Accessible transportation options are crucial for their mobility and independence.

**7. Financial Support:**

Financial constraints can be a significant hurdle, especially if persons with disabilities require assistive devices, medical treatments, or specialized support services that may incur additional costs.

**8. Assistive Technologies:**

Availability and affordability of assistive technologies, such as hearing aids, mobility aids, callipers, tricycles and communication devices, may be a challenge for some individuals with disabilities.

**9. Training and Skill Development:**

Specialized training programs and skill development initiatives tailored to the needs of persons with disabilities can enhance their employability and overall quality of life.

**10. Legal Rights and Advocacy:**

Limited awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities and the availability of legal support services may impede their ability to assert their rights effectively. In the vibrant tapestry of India's diverse population, the rights of persons with disabilities have often been overlooked, leading to a significant gap in awareness and implementation of legal provisions. As a nation that values its inclusivity and cultural diversity, it is essential to address the unique challenges faced by individuals with disabilities and work towards bridging the awareness gap surrounding their legal rights.

**Legal Framework in India:**

India has a comprehensive legal framework aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. Here are the key features of the legal framework in India supporting persons with disabilities:

**Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016:**

The RPWD Act, enacted on December 28, 2016, is a landmark legislation that recognizes the rights of persons with disabilities and provides a legal framework for their empowerment and inclusion. This Act replaced the earlier "Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995" and brought about significant changes to align with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). The key features of the RPWD Act include:

- **Definition of Disabilities:** The Act expanded the definition of disabilities to include 21 conditions, covering a wide range of physical, intellectual, and mental health disabilities.
- **Reservation in Education and Employment:** The Act mandates reservations for persons with disabilities in education, government jobs, and promotions.
- **Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunities:** It prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities and emphasizes equal opportunities in various aspects of life, including employment, education, and public services.
- **Accessibility:** The Act recognizes the right to accessibility and calls for the removal of barriers in the physical environment, transportation, and information and communication technology.
- **Legal Capacity:** The Act upholds the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, challenging the traditional notion of guardianship and promoting supported decision-making.
- **Special Courts:** It provides for the establishment of special courts to address grievances related to the violation of rights under the Act.
- **National and State Commissions:** The Act establishes the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities at the national level and State Commissions at the state level to oversee the implementation of the Act.

**Other Relevant Legislation:**

- Apart from the RPWD Act, other laws also contribute to the protection and welfare of persons with disabilities in India. These include:



1. **The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017:** This Act provides for the rights of persons with mental illness and regulates mental health services.
2. **The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992:** It focuses on the regulation and promotion of training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, particularly in the field of rehabilitation professionals.
3. **National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999:** This Act aims to provide legal guardianship for persons with disabilities and ensures their welfare and protection after the demise of their parents.

### RSLSA's Initiative:

In 2023, the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) has launch a scheme (विशेष योग्यजनों के हितार्थ उनके पहचान पत्र सुनिश्चित करने एवं विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं यथा कृत्रिम अंग तथा अन्य लाभ उपलब्ध कराने हेतु योजना), aimed to bridge the gap and for raising awareness about government welfare programs tailored for specially-abled individuals. One of the primary objectives was to assist them in obtaining their Unique Disability ID (UDID) Cards, facilitating access to various benefits and services including providing them artificial limbs. Specially-abled individuals across Rajasthan were the primary beneficiaries of this scheme. Here are the key statistics detailing the achievements of this scheme:

Total Identified Specially abled persons	Total no. Specially abled person to whom UDID card issued with the help of DLSAs	Total no. Specially abled person to whom Disability Certificates issued with the help of DLSAs	Total no. Specially abled person to whom Artificial organs provided with the help of DLSAs
26,706	325	6515	1307

Hence, this scheme is not only be a service to the suffering humanity but it is also a strong opportunity to realize the spirit of 'Justice for All' enshrined in Article 39A of the Constitution of India.

**Role of Legal Services Institutions:**

Legal services institutions play a crucial role in supporting persons with disabilities to access justice and in spreading awareness about practising their rights. Here are several ways in which these institutions can effectively contribute to the empowerment of individuals with disabilities:

- **Accessibility and Inclusivity:**

Legal services institutions should prioritize making their facilities, services, and information accessible to persons with disabilities. This includes physical accessibility, providing information in accessible formats such as Braille or electronic formats, and ensuring that communication is effective for individuals with sensory impairments.

- **Legal Aid and Assistance:**

Offering specialized legal aid and assistance tailored to the needs of persons with disabilities is essential. Legal services institutions should have experts who understand the nuances of disability law and can guide them on issues such as discrimination, accessibility, and accommodations.

- **Awareness Programs:**

Legal institutions should organize awareness programs aimed at both persons with disabilities and the general public. Workshops, seminars, and informational campaigns can educate individuals with disabilities about their rights, available legal support services, and avenues for seeking justice. Simultaneously, these initiatives can dispel misconceptions and foster a more inclusive understanding of disabilities among the wider community.

- **Collaboration with Disability Advocacy Groups:**

Establishing partnerships and collaborations with disability advocacy groups and organizations can enhance the impact of legal services institutions. These partnerships can provide valuable insights into the specific needs of persons with disabilities and help in the development of targeted awareness and support programs.

- **Training for Legal Professionals:**

Legal professionals within these institutions should receive training on disability rights and inclusive legal practices. This ensures that lawyers, judges, and other legal staff are well-equipped to understand

the unique challenges faced by persons with disabilities and can provide effective legal representation.

- **Accessible Information and Resources:**

Providing information and resources in accessible formats is crucial for persons with disabilities to understand their legal rights. Legal services institutions should maintain accessible websites, produce materials in various formats, and use plain language to make information easily understandable for individuals with cognitive disabilities.

- **Advocacy for Policy Changes:**

Legal services institutions can actively engage in advocacy for policy changes that promote the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities. This may involve working with lawmakers to strengthen disability-related legislation and advocating for the enforcement of existing laws that protect the rights of individuals with disabilities.

- **Pro Bono Services:**

Offering pro bono legal services specifically for persons with disabilities ensures that financial constraints do not hinder their access to justice. Legal services institutions can encourage their staff to volunteer their expertise in addressing the legal needs of this marginalized population.

- **Utilizing Technology:**

Leveraging technology can enhance the accessibility of legal services. Online platforms, mobile applications, and virtual consultations can make it easier for persons with disabilities to seek legal advice and support, especially in areas with limited physical accessibility.

By adopting these strategies, legal services institutions can contribute significantly to breaking down barriers, ensuring equal access to justice for persons with disabilities, and fostering a society where everyone can exercise their rights and participate fully in all aspects of life.

### **Steps to be taken by DLSAs:**

To enhance legal rights and awareness for persons with disabilities in Rajasthan, the District Legal Services Authorities can take several strategic



steps. These initiatives aim to bridge the awareness gap, provide legal assistance, and ensure effective implementation of existing laws. Here are some key steps that can be undertaken:

**1. Awareness Campaigns:**

DLSAs in collaboration of TLSCs, NGOs, Local Administrations, and Government officials & Authorities having duties over the implementation of rights of Specially abled persons shall organize awareness camps/programs aimed at both persons with disabilities and the general public periodically. These targeted awareness campaigns across the district shall be designed to educate persons with disabilities about their legal rights. These campaigns can include community outreach programs to disseminate information on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and other relevant laws.

**2. Use of Mobile Vans:**

To reach remote and underserved areas, mobile vans, when deployed in the concerned district, shall be used in travelling to different far-flung areas to offer legal aid, awareness sessions, and counseling to persons with disabilities who may face challenges in accessing traditional legal services.

**3. Workshops/Seminars:**

With the collaboration of TLSCs, NGOs indulged in fighting for the rights of PWDs, Local Administrations, and Government officials & Authorities having duties over the implementation of rights of Specially abled persons Workshops, seminars, and informational campaigns shall be conducted to educate individuals with disabilities about their rights, available legal support services, and avenues for seeking justice.

**4. Legal Workshops in Educational Institutions:**

Organize legal workshops in schools, colleges, and universities to educate students, teachers, and parents about the legal rights of persons with disabilities. This proactive approach can contribute to creating a more inclusive and informed society.

**5. Periodic Camps of Legal Aid Clinics:**

Establish legal aid clinics once a fortnight, on a rotational basis in each Taluka of the District, particularly in areas with higher populations of persons with disabilities. These clinics can provide free legal assistance, counseling, and guidance on issues such as discrimination, accessibility, and social welfare entitlements.

**6. Collaboration with NGOs and Disability Organizations:**

Form partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and disability-specific organizations operating in the District. Collaborative efforts can amplify the impact of awareness programs and ensure that legal services reach the most marginalized and remote communities.

**7. Accessible Information and Resources:**

DLSAs shall ensure that legal information and resources are available in accessible formats. This includes producing materials in Braille, large print, and electronic formats to cater to the diverse needs of persons with disabilities.

**8. Participation in Government Initiatives:**

Actively participate in government initiatives aimed at disability inclusion. This involves providing inputs on policy formulation, collaborating on accessibility projects, and ensuring that the legal perspective is integrated into broader disability-related programs.

**Schemes of Specially-Abled Person launched by Rajasthan Govt.**

**राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाएं-**

1. मुख्यमंत्री विशेष योग्यजन सम्मान पेंशन योजना
2. विशेष योग्यजन छात्रवृत्ति योजना
3. मुख्यमंत्री विशेष योग्यजन स्वरोजगार योजना
4. सुखद दाम्पत्य विवाह अनुदान योजना
5. संयुक्त सहायता, कृत्रिम अंग/उपकरण हेतु अनुदान योजना
6. विशेष योग्यजन अनुप्राप्ति योजना
7. विशेष योग्यजन पालनहार योजना
8. आस्था योजना

**केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाएं-**

1. PM-DAKSH-DEPwD portal for Skilling and Employment of PwDs (<https://pmdaksh.depwd.gov.in>)
2. Divyangjan Kaushal Vikas Yojna
3. Divyangjan Rozgar Setu Yojna
4. Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme
5. Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
6. DISHA (Early Intervention and School Readiness Scheme)
7. VIKAS (Day Care)
8. SAMARTH (Respite Care)
9. GHARAUNDA (Group Home for Adults)
10. NIRAMAYA (Health Insurance Scheme)
11. GYAN PRABHA (Educational support)
12. PRERNA (Marketing Assistance)
13. SAMBHAV (Aids and Assisted Devices)
14. BADHTE KADAM (Awareness and Community Interaction)



<b>Programmes to be Conducted under this Special Campaign</b>	
• <b>Awareness Programme:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/taluka
• <b>Literacy Programmes:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/taluka
• <b>Workshops/ Seminars:</b>	Once in a fortnight at any DLSA/ taluka
• <b>Surveys and Identification</b>	<p>Conduct surveys and door-to-door campaigns (as many as required) covering entire territorial jurisdiction of DLSA to identify the specially abled persons who are deprived of UDID cards, disability certificate, artificial limbs and benefits of various welfare schemes and other benefits.</p> <p>Once identified, ensure every effort is made to assist them in obtaining UDID cards, disability certificates, artificial limbs, benefits of welfare schemes and accessing their legal rights .</p>
• <b>Counselling and Support:</b>	In appropriate cases, immediately initiate actions to provide specially-abled persons with thorough legal services and support, encompassing counselling and assistance, facilitated by Panel Advocates, Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs), NGOs, and local administration as deemed necessary.
• <b>Establish a robust tracking system:</b>	Establish a robust tracking system to identify, rehabilitate, provide legal services and for monitoring and feedback of specially abled persons in your territory.

Calendar for December, 2024

1.	<b>01.12.2024</b> (Sunday)	<p><b>Observance of World AIDS Day</b></p> <p>Awareness programmes be organized to make the public at large aware of cause 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><b>Awareness Programme:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Legal rights of persons affected with HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>2. Legal literacy classes on Human rights, and</li> <li>3. Awareness classes on the rights of disabled persons.</li> </ol>
2.	<b>02.12.2024</b> (Monday)	Organise a special awareness/sensitization programme for Specially abled persons.
3.	<b>03.12.2024</b> (Tuesday)	<p><b>Observance of International Day of Persons with Disabilities-</b> 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.</p>
4.	<b>04.12.2024</b> (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs &amp; TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.</li> </ul>

5.	05.12.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for maximum disposal of Cases by amicable settlement.</li> <li>• Legal Awareness programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
6.	06.12.2024 (Friday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
7.	07.12.2024 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA</li> <li>• Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>



8.	09.12.2024 (Monday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> <li>NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.</li> </ul>
9.	10.12.2024 (Tuesday)	<b>Observance of Human Rights Day-</b> 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.
10.	11.12.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspection of Night Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> </ul>
11.	12.12.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
12.	13.12.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee</li> <li>Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RLSA, Regulation, 1999)</li> </ul>
13.	14.12.2024 (Saturday)	<b>National Lok Adalat</b>

14.	16.12.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate).</li> </ul>
15.	17.12.2024 (Tuesday)	<p><b>Meeting of DLSA</b></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 &amp; 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>
16.	18.12.2024 (Wednesday)	<p><b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>

17.	19.12.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize legal literacy camps relating to social evils like- Dowry, Caste discrimination, Female foeticide, and other prevalent social evils.</li> <li>Organize rally of school children highlighting ill effects of social evils and means to eradicate the same.</li> <li>Legal awareness programme related to Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011</li> </ul>
18.	20.12.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>
19.	21.12.2024 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> <li>Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> <li>Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA</li> <li>Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> </ul>
20.	23.12.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.</li> <li>➤ Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all the Courts</li> </ul>



21.	24.12.2024 (Tuesday)	<p><b>National Consumer Rights Day</b></p> <p>India celebrates National Consumer Rights Day on 24<sup>th</sup> December every year to raise awareness about consumer rights and responsibilities. The day commemorates the day when the Consumer Protection Act 1986 received the President's assent on December 24, 1986.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Consumer Rights Workshops:</b> Organize workshops or seminars to educate consumers about their rights, responsibilities, and avenues for redress in case of grievances. Invite legal experts, consumer rights activists, and representatives from consumer protection agencies to provide insights and guidance.</li> <li>• <b>Consumer Rights Awareness Campaign:</b> Launch a public awareness campaign through social media, radio, television, and print media to highlight key consumer rights issues, share tips for responsible consumer behavior, and promote consumer protection resources. Partner with local media influencers and campaigns raising awareness about consumer rights and available legal resources.</li> <li>• <b>Articles and Interviews:</b> Publish articles, interviews, and opinion pieces featuring legal provisions as to Consumer Rights.</li> <li>• <b>Competitions Activities:</b> Organize competitions for students and youth to write essays or create posters highlighting the importance of consumer rights protection. Award prizes and recognition to winners to incentivize participation and creativity.</li> </ul>
-----	-------------------------	--

**Calendar for January, 2025**

1.	02.01.2025 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA.</li> <li>• Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>
2.	03.01.2025 (Friday)	Organize legal literacy camps on Rights of Transgenders
3.	04.01.2025 (Saturday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> </ul>
4.	06.01.2025 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
5.	07.01.2025 (Tuesday)	Visit of Old Age Home and Jail by Team awareness.
6.	08.01.2025 (Wednesday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
7.	09.01.2025 (Thursday)	Legal Awareness programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.
8.	10.01.2025 (Friday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services

9.	11.01.2025 (Saturday)	<p><b>Meeting of DLSA</b></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 &amp; 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>
10.	12.01.2025 (Sunday)	<p><b>National Youth Day</b></p> <p>To organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Schemes &amp; organize live question &amp; answer programmes on TV and Radio for Unfair Means in Examinations &amp; anti-ragging laws.</p>
11.	14.01.2025 (Tuesday)	<p>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 &amp; Right to Education.</p>
12.	15.01.2025 (Wednesday)	<p>Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs &amp; TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.</p>
13.	16.01.2025 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.</li> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> </ul>



14.	17.01.2025 (Friday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims Through Legal Services Authorities) Scheme, 2010</li> </ul>
15.	20.01.2025 (Monday)	In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.
16.	21.01.2025 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA</li> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> </ul>
17.	22.01.2025 (Wednesday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.

18.	23.01.2025 (Thursday)	<p><b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Acid Attack) Scheme, 2016</li> <li>• Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.</li> </ul>
19.	24.01.2025 (Friday)	<p><b>Celebration of <i>Balika Divas</i> (Girl Day)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness camps are to 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 the menace of female foeticide and stringent legal provisions to curb the evil.</li> <li>• A message of RSLSA on this issue be sent through District Education Officers in all the schools across the State for reading out in morning prayers and assemblies.</li> <li>• Mass poster on "Save the Girl Child"/ awareness programme on the protection of girl child/ slogan writing/essay writing.</li> </ul>
20.	25.01.2025 (Saturday)	<p><b>National Voters Day:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 &amp; General Public to emphasize the importance of Right to Vote in democracy.</p>

21.	26.01.2025 (Sunday)	<b>National Republic Day:</b> 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 <sup>th</sup> November, 1949, and came into effect on 26 <sup>th</sup> 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.
22.	27.01.2025 (Monday)	Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts.
23.	28.01.2025 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspection of Night Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA.</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
24.	29.01.2025 (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
25.	30.01.2025 (Thursday)	Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee
26.	31.01.2025 (Friday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. Welfare of Children of such homes is to be looked into during these visits.



**General Instructions:**

**A. General Instructions and SOP for Inspections:**

1. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the district.
2. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio- visuals (if relevant) have to be sent to RSLSA after every visit undertaken and camp organized during inspection as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
3. During every Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
  - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
  - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
4. 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 Crisis 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 are being provided;
  - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
  - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
  - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official 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.

6. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

## **B. Guidelines for Awareness Programmes and Workshops:**

The organization of an awareness program by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) involves careful planning and execution. The goal is to educate the community about their legal rights, the services offered by DLSAs, and how they can access legal aid. It should also be noted that Awareness and Outreach Programs are organized to spread awareness among the poor, backward and deprived sections of society and the objective of legal service institutions is to provide legal aid to these sections of society as well as spread awareness about the schemes run by the Central and State Government through these programs.

It is to be mentioned here that the directions issued in this Action Plan for organizing or conducting awareness programmes should not be treated as a mere formality, they must be followed in letter and spirit. Photographs of 2,3 or 4 people show that whatever is shown is done only for catering purposes. Secretary DLSAs should ensure that the awareness program goes beyond a mere formality, to have a meaningful impact on the community's understanding of legal rights and services.

Here's a set of guidelines to help in planning of a successful awareness program for DLSA:

- 1. Define Objectives:** Clearly outline the objectives of the awareness program, whether it's about legal rights, dispute resolution, specific legal services provided or a special drive or campaign run by DLSA.

- 2. Identify Target Audience:** Determine the specific groups within the community that would benefit the most from the awareness program (e.g., women, children, tribles, labourers, elderly, marginalized communities). Plan outreach events in rural areas, where legal awareness may be limited. Design specific sessions addressing legal issues faced by women and other marginalized communities.

- 3. Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaborate with local NGOs, local influencers, community leaders, schools/colleges, and other

stakeholders to maximize outreach and effectiveness. Collaborate with local panchayats, community leaders, and grassroots organizations. Seek support and involvement from local government officials and law enforcement agencies. Involve local influencers, community leaders, or respected figures to endorse the program. To enhance the reach by utilizing local resources and leverage their influence to increase participation and credibility. Train and involve para-legal volunteers and panel advocates from the local community to assist in the program.

**4. Develop Engaging Contents:** Prepare informative and engaging contents that simplify legal concepts for a general audience. Use visual aids, multimedia presentations, and real-life examples to enhance understanding. Incorporate Interactive storytelling sessions featuring real-life legal cases from Rajasthan. Encourage community members to share their experiences during interactive sessions.

**5. Legal Literacy Material:** Create brochures, pamphlets, and other informational materials in local languages. Ensure that the content is accessible and easy to comprehend.

**6. Interactive Sessions:** Include interactive sessions such as Q&A sessions, role-plays, or case studies to make the program more engaging. Encourage participants to share their experiences and ask questions.

**7. Legal Aid Services Overview:** Provide a comprehensive overview of the legal aid services offered by DLSAs/ TLSCs. Explain the process of availing legal aid services and highlight any eligibility criteria.

**8. Local Outreach Events:** Organize outreach events in local markets, community centres, or schools to reach a wider audience. Set up information booths and distribute awareness materials.

**9. Awareness Workshops:** Conduct workshops on specific legal topics. Tailor workshops based on the identified needs of the community.

**10. National Legal Aid Helpline Information:** Provide information on the legal aid helpline 15100 and other communication channels for seeking assistance. Ensure that participants know how to reach out in case of legal issues.

**11. Media reporting:** Leverage local media channels such as radio, newspapers, and community bulletin boards to promote the awareness program. Request coverage or interviews to reach a broader audience.



**12. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a feedback mechanism to gather insights from participants. Use feedback to improve future awareness programs and address any concerns.

**13. Legal Awareness Campaigns through social media:** Launch targeted legal awareness campaigns on social media platforms such as facebook, instagram, youtube etc. to reach a wider demographic. Use hashtags and shareable content to increase online visibility.

**14. Mobile Van Awareness Campaign:** Use mobile vans equipped with audio-visual aids to disseminate legal information in remote areas. Schedule stops in different villages for increased coverage. Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaigns is to be ensured in all awareness programmes/camps.

**15. Documentation and Reporting:** Document the participation and impact of the awareness program. Prepare a report summarizing key findings, feedback, and recommendations for future. Attach HD quality photography and videos as per need.

By adhering to these guidelines, you can organise a tremendously successful awareness program for DLSA that is culturally sensitive, area-specific, and effectively addresses the legal needs of the local community. Regularly evaluate program impact and adjust strategies based on community feedback for continuous improvement.

### **C. Guidelines for Statistical Informations:**

Submitting statistical information is a crucial aspect of maintaining transparency and accountability for Legal Aid Institutions. Here are guidelines to streamline the process and ensure accurate and timely submission of statistical information:

**1. Follow the reporting calendar:** There is a clear calendar outlining the deadlines for sending various types of routine statistical data, always follow the calendar.

**2. Reporting of special campaigns:** After conducting a special campaign, camp or drive please send a short report with news cuttings and photograph latest by the next day.

**3. Standardized templates and formats:** Use standardized templates and formats for reporting to ensure consistency.

**4. Never miss a submission deadline:** Set yourself realistic and attainable deadlines for submitting data. Always consider a grace period for unexpected challenges.

**5. Data Accuracy and Verification:** There is no need to explain how important it is for the data to be accurate. Secretaries are requested to go through the verification process themselves to ensure the reliability of the data submitted.

By implementing these guidelines, DLSAs can ensure a smooth, accurate, and transparent process for submitting statistical information, contributing to informed decision-making and imparting effective legal services.

**Action Plan for the month of  
February and March, 2025**

**Special  
Campaign**

**Understanding and addressing the victimization of women:  
A vision to empowering women through building  
a society free from crime against women**



## Understanding and Addressing the Victimization of Women: A Vision to empowering woman through building a Society Free from Crime Against Women

“When there is oppression, the only self-respecting thing is to rise and say this shall cease today because my right is justice.”

- Sarojini Naidu

The victimization of women is a pervasive and deeply rooted issue that transcends geographical boundaries, cultural contexts, and socioeconomic statuses. The discussion here delves into the multifaceted nature of the victimization of women, exploring its manifestations in different spheres of life and suggesting strategies for its prevention and mitigation. Women can be remotely or indirectly victimized in various contexts due to the evolving nature of technology and societal dynamics.

### Victimization of Women

Women around the world face various forms of victimization in numerous places, perpetuated by societal norms, cultural practices, and systemic inequalities. These places where women are victimized encompass a wide range of environments, from the privacy of their homes to public spaces, workplaces, and even within institutions meant to protect them. Understanding these spaces is essential for comprehensively addressing the challenges women encounter and for fostering environments where they can thrive free from violence and discrimination. By examining these places, we can identify key areas for intervention and advocacy to create safer and more equitable societies for all women.

अब ना अत्याचार सहेंगी,  
ना रहेंगी निशक्त।  
महिला अपने अधिकार जानकर  
अब होगी सशक्त।

**1. Domestic Sphere:** A home, traditionally considered a sanctuary, sadly becomes a site of victimization for many women. Domestic violence, emotional abuse, and coercive control create a hostile environment, leaving women physically and psychologically scarred. Economic dependence often exacerbates vulnerability, trapping victims in a cycle of abuse.

- 2. In foetus:** Female foeticide involves the deliberate termination of pregnancies upon the discovery through prenatal testing that the fetus is female. This practice is driven by several factors, including patriarchal norms, dowry systems, and the desire for male heirs to carry on the family lineage. In such societies, the birth of a male child is often celebrated while the birth of a female child is viewed as a burden.
- 3. Workplaces:** Despite strides towards gender equality, women continue to face victimization in workplaces. Unequal pay, discriminatory practices, and the glass ceiling effect limit their professional growth. Sexual harassment remains a pervasive issue, further undermining the rights and dignity of women in the professional sphere.
- 4. Public Spaces:** Public spaces, ranging from streets to parks and public transportation, can be hotspots for various forms of victimization. Harassment, catcalling, Eve teasing and assault create an atmosphere of fear and discomfort. Inadequate lighting and security measures contribute to the vulnerability of women in these environments.
- 5. Educational Institutions:** Educational settings are not immune to victimization. Women may experience harassment, bullying, and discrimination, impacting their academic and personal well-being. Stereotyping and bias often discourage women from pursuing certain fields or leadership roles.
- 6. Healthcare Facilities:** Mistreatment, disrespect, and inadequate reproductive healthcare can victimize women in medical settings. Issues related to reproductive rights and maternal health contribute to their vulnerability within the healthcare system.
- 7. Online Realms:** The digital age has introduced new dimensions of victimization for women. Cyberbullying, online harassment, and the non-consensual sharing of intimate images amplify the challenges they face. The anonymity of the internet sometimes emboldens perpetrators, creating a toxic online environment. Internet of Things (IoT) devices, if hacked or misused, can compromise the privacy and security of women within their homes. Smart home technology may unintentionally expose women to surveillance or data breaches.
- 8. E-commerce Platforms:** Women may face scams, fraud, or harassment when engaging in online shopping or e-commerce transactions.

Inappropriate marketing practices targeting women can contribute to indirect victimization.

**9. Transit and Travel:** Women experience harassment, assault, or trafficking while using public transportation or travelling alone. Inadequate safety measures and transportation options contribute to risks.

**10. Social Gatherings and Events:** Parties, festivals, and social events also become platforms for harassment and assault. Alcohol consumption and crowded spaces may exacerbate risks.

**11. Community and Religious Spaces:** Cultural norms and religious practices may perpetuate gender-based violence and discrimination. Women may face social stigma for challenging traditional gender roles.

**12. Prisons, Detention Centres, shelter homes etc.:** Women in correctional facilities may experience abuse, neglect and inadequate healthcare. Overcrowding and inadequate facilities contribute to victimization. Women in shelter homes, and refugee camps may face heightened risks of sexual and gender-based violence. Limited resources, security challenges, and displacement increase vulnerability.

Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach, including legal reforms, awareness campaigns, education, and support systems. It's crucial to challenge harmful societal norms and promote a culture of respect, equality, and empowerment for women.

### **Legal framework**

India has implemented various legal frameworks to address and combat the victimization of women in different surroundings. These laws aim to protect women's rights, ensure their safety, and provide a basis for seeking justice. Here are some key legal provisions in India against women victimization in various contexts:

#### **1. Constitutional Provisions:**

The Indian Constitution provides a robust framework aimed at protecting the rights and dignity of women and preventing their victimization. Several provisions within the Constitution and subsequent legislation address various aspects of women's rights and offer mechanisms for redressal and justice. Here's an overview of the constitutional framework against the victimization of women in India:



- (a) **Fundamental Rights (Part III):** Right to Equality (Article 14-18) ensures equal treatment of women before the law and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of gender. Article 14 ensures equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all citizens of India, irrespective of gender. This provision prohibits discrimination on the grounds of gender and ensures that women are afforded the same legal protections and opportunities as men. It serves as the foundation for challenging gender-based discrimination and victimization in various spheres of life, including employment, education, and access to public services. Article 21, Right to Life and Personal Liberty protects women's right to live with dignity, free from violence and exploitation.
- (b) **Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV):** Article 39(a) directs the State to ensure that men and women have equal rights and opportunities and to promote gender equality. Article 39(d) mandates that the State shall secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (c) **Fundamental Duties (Part IVA):** Article 51A(e) encourages citizens to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities, including among women.

## 2. Domestic Violence:

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005: This act is designed to protect women from physical, emotional, verbal, economic, and sexual abuse within the home. It provides for the issuance of protection orders, residence orders, and monetary relief for victims.

## 3. Dowry Harassment:

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961: This law prohibits the giving or taking of dowry. It addresses the issue of dowry harassment and cruelty against married women. Offenders can face imprisonment and fines.

Section 498A of IPC: Addresses cruelty to a woman by her husband or his relatives.

**4. Sexual Harassment at Workplace:**

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013: This law mandates the creation of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) in workplaces to address complaints of sexual harassment. It ensures a safe working environment and outlines the process for filing complaints and seeking redressal.

**5. Criminal Force, Voyeurism and Stalking (Sections 354 to 354d of the Indian Penal Code):**

**Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC):** Deals with assault or criminal force on a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty.

**Section 354A:** Criminalizes sexual harassment and prescribes punishment for the offence.

**Section 354B of the IPC:** Criminalizes assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to disrobe her.

**Section 354C of the IPC (Voyeurism):** Criminalizes the act of watching or capturing the image of a woman engaging in a private act without her consent.

**Section 354D of the IPC:** This section deals with stalking, making it a criminal offence. It includes following a woman, attempting to contact her against her will, or monitoring her online activities.

**6. Acid Attacks:**

Section 326A and 326B of the IPC: These sections deal with acid attacks, making it a criminal offence. The law prescribes stringent punishment for perpetrators and includes provisions for compensation to the victim.

**7. Rape and Sexual Assault:**

Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013: This amendment to the IPC was introduced in response to the Nirbhaya case. It broadened the definition of sexual offences, increased penalties for rape, and introduced new offences such as acid attacks.

**8. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986:**

Prohibits the indecent representation of women in advertisements, publications, and other forms of media to prevent the objectification and victimization of women.

**9. Human Trafficking:**

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956: This law addresses the issue of human trafficking, including the trafficking of women for forced labour and sexual exploitation. It prescribes penalties for traffickers and provides rehabilitation and support for victims.

**10. Child Marriages:**

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006: While not specific to women, this act aims to prevent the victimization of young girls through child marriage. It declares marriages involving minors void and prescribes penalties for those involved in child marriages.

**11. Cyber Crimes Against Women:**

Information Technology Act, 2000: This act addresses cybercrimes, including online harassment. Amendments in 2008 and 2013 strengthened provisions related to cyber offences, providing legal recourse for women facing online victimization.

**12. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994:**

Prohibits sex selection before or after conception and regulates the use of technologies for prenatal determination of the sex of the fetus to prevent female feticide.

**13. Preventive Detention:**

Sec. 151 of the Code of Criminal Procedure: In cases where there is a threat to public order or the safety of women, police authorities may use preventive detention under this section.

It is important to note that while these laws exist, their effectiveness depends on proper implementation, awareness, and a commitment to ensuring justice. Additionally, ongoing efforts are needed to address societal attitudes, promote gender equality, and provide support systems for victims of various forms of victimization. Addressing the victimization of women necessitates a comprehensive and intersectional approach. Legal reforms, educational initiatives, and awareness campaigns are crucial for breaking the cycle of abuse and challenging ingrained societal norms. Empowering women economically and socially, fostering a culture of respect and equality, and implementing stringent legal measures are key



steps towards creating a world where women are not merely survivors but active contributors to society.

Communities, governments and international bodies must collaborate to foster environments where women are protected, valued, and treated with the dignity and respect they deserve. Only through collective efforts can we dismantle the structures that perpetuate the victimization of women and strive towards a more just and equitable world.

### **The Campaign of Bi-month (February and March):**

Sensitization campaigns for women's rights are essential in fostering awareness, understanding, and empathy towards the challenges women face and promoting a more gender-inclusive society. These campaigns aim to sensitize individuals, communities, and institutions to the importance of women's rights and the need for collective action to address gender-based discrimination. Here are some common themes and strategies that DLSAs shall incorporate in campaigns against the victimization of women:

#### **Legal Awareness Programs:**

##### **1. Legal Literacy Camps:**

- DLSAs in collaboration with TLSCs Shall organize legal literacy camps in Educational Institutions (Schools, Colleges, Children's homes etc), Social gatherings, Religious places, Prisons, Detention Centers, shelter homes etc., and rural and urban areas to inform women about their rights and the legal mechanisms available at least once a week.
- Organize legal aid camps in both urban and rural areas where women can consult with legal professionals, seek advice, and get assistance with legal documentation. Encourage reporting mechanisms for victims, ensuring that women are aware of helplines, police stations, and legal aid services available to them.
- During these camps engage with local communities to discuss issues related to women's safety, rights, and available legal resources.
- DLSA should also seek cooperation from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and women's rights organizations in these awareness campaigns.

**2. Community Outreach Programs:**

- Conduct community-based programs to reach women in diverse backgrounds. These programs may include information sessions, legal clinics, and interactive discussions on women's rights and legal protections.
- Awareness Through Media: Utilize various media channels, including television, radio, print, and online social media platforms, to disseminate information about women's legal rights. Develop informative and engaging contents to raise awareness and educate the public.
- Distribution of Informational Materials: Create and distribute pamphlets, brochures, and informational materials that explain women's legal rights in simple and accessible language. Ensure these materials are available in multiple languages.

**3. Workshops and seminars:**

Organize workshops and seminars to educate women about their legal rights and avenues for redressal in case of victimization. Cover topics such as domestic violence laws, workplace harassment regulations, property rights, and other relevant legal provisions. They should also be addressed about their legal rights, procedures to avail remedies and legal services.

- **Topics for workshops/ seminars:**

- a. Organize special workshops and training sessions to enhance women's legal literacy to address the rising concerns of cyberbullying, online harassment and other cybercrimes against women, educating them on safe internet practices and legal recourse as well.
- b. Organize workshops to educate women about their legal rights, covering aspects such as property rights, workplace rights, and reproductive rights.
- c. Organize Workshops with the collaboration of financial institutions on cyber-safe financial literacy to strengthen women in financial planning, focusing on economic empowerment, banking rights, and investment opportunities for women.

- d. Conduct workshops on legal aspects of entrepreneurship, providing guidance on starting and managing businesses. Connect women with legal professionals for pro bono assistance in business-related matters.

#### **4. Awareness Drive for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual abuse:**

DLSAs in collaboration with TLSCs, NGOs, Anganwadi workers, Local administration and Police shall conduct campaigns to raise awareness about the Prevention of Women from Domestic Violence Act & Sexual abuse by near relatives or persons having authority on the women and the support services available to victims.

#### **5. Anti-Sexual Harassment at Workplace Drive:**

A special week-long awareness programme shall be organized in the fourth week of every month to create awareness about the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 and the role of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) in addressing workplace harassment. (As directed in the Module on The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 issued by RSLSA).

#### **6. Collaboration with NGOs and Civil Society:**

Partner with non-governmental organizations and civil society groups working on women's rights to amplify the impact of awareness campaigns.

#### **7. Crisis Intervention Programs:**

Establish programs for immediate legal assistance and crisis intervention for women facing acute victimization, such as domestic violence or sexual assault.

#### **8. Mobile Legal Aid Clinics:**

Set up mobile legal aid clinics on a fortnight basis in women's victimisation-prone areas to provide free legal assistance to women who have experienced victimisation and may need legal help.

Overall, Legal Services Institutions in Rajasthan can play a vital role in driving the empowerment of women by providing legal aid, raising awareness, facilitating access to justice, and advocating for policy reforms to protect and promote women's rights. Through our concerted efforts, we can contribute to building a more just, equitable, and inclusive society for women in Rajasthan.



## CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO WOMEN:

The rights and safeguards enshrined in the constitution for Women in India are listed below:

1. Article 15(1) the state shall not discriminate against any citizen of Indian on the ground of sex.
2. Article 15(3) the state is empowered to make any special provision for Women. In other words, this provision enables the state to make affirmative discrimination in favour of Women.
3. Article 16(2) No citizen shall be discrimination against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the state on the ground of sex.
4. Article 23(1) Traffic in human beings and forced labour are prohibited.
5. Article 39(a) the state to secure for men and Women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
6. Article 39(d) the state to secure equal pay for equal work for both Indian men and Women.
7. Article 39(e) the state is required to ensure that the health and strength of Women workers are not abused and that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their strength.
8. Article 42 the state shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
9. Article 51-A (e) it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of Women.
10. Article 243-D (3) One third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat shall be reserved for Women.
11. Article 243-D (4) One third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for Women.
12. Article 243-T (3) One third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every municipality shall be reserved for Women.
13. Article 243-T (4) the offices of chairperson in the municipalities shall be reserved for Women in such manner as the state Legislature may provide

**LEGAL RIGHTS TO WOMEN:** Various legislations contain several rights and safeguards for Women are as follows:-

1. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.
2. Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act 1956.
3. Indecent Representation of Women (prohibition) Act 1986.
4. Commission of Sati (prevention) Act 1987.
5. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.
6. Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
7. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971.
8. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994.
9. Equal Remuneration Act 1976.
10. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939.
11. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986.
12. Family Courts Act 1984.
13. Indian Penal Code 1860.
14. Code of Criminal Procedure 1873.
15. Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872.
16. Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.
17. Hindu Marriage Act 1955.
18. Hindu Succession Act 1956.
19. Minimum wages Act 1948.
20. Mines Act 1952 and Factories Act 1948.
21. National Commission for Women Act 1990.
22. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal) Act the 2013.

The following other legislation also contains certain rights and safeguards for Women:-

1. Employees' State Insurance Act 1948.
2. Plantation Labour Act 1951.
3. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976.
4. Legal Practitioners (Women) Act 1923.
5. Indian succession Act 1925.
6. Indian Divorce Act 1869.
7. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936.
8. Special Marriage Act 1954.
9. Foreign Marriage Act 1969.
10. Indian Evidence Act 1872.
11. Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1956.

नारी की शक्ति अद्भुत है,  
है सृष्टि में खास स्थान।  
उसकी शक्ति से ही होता,  
समृद्ध समाज का निर्माण।



<b>Programmes to be Conducted under this Special Campaign</b>	
• <b>Awareness Programme:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Literacy Programmes:</b>	Two programmes in a week in each DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Workshops/ Seminars:</b>	Once a fortnight at any DLSA/taluka
• <b>Awareness Drive for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual abuse:</b>	A special week-long awareness drive shall be organized in the second week of every month in each DLSA/Taluka
• <b>Anti-Sexual Harassment at Workplace Drive:</b>	A special week-long awareness drive shall be organized in the fourth week of every month, thorough out the year, in accordance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013".
• <b>Counselling and Support:</b>	In appropriate cases, immediately initiate actions to provide victims with thorough legal services and support, encompassing counselling and assistance, facilitated by Panel Advocates, Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs), NGOs, and local administration as deemed necessary.

**Calendar for February, 2025**

1.	01.02.2025 (Saturday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. Welfare of children of such homes are to be looked into during these visits.
2.	03.02.2025 (Monday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.
3.	04.02.2025 (Tuesday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.
4.	05.02.2025 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> <li>• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
5.	06.02.2025 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
6.	07.02.2025 (Friday)	<p><b>Meeting of DLSA:-</b></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 &amp; 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>

7.	10.02.2025 (Monday)	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.
8.	11.02.2025 (Tuesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> <li>• Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.</li> </ul>
9.	12.02.2025 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness programmes related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme</li> <li>• Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011</li> </ul>
10.	13.02.2025 (Thursday)	<b>Legal awareness programme related to</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
11.	14.02.2025 (Friday)	<b>Organize legal literacy camps on :-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women Empowerment and welfare schemes</li> <li>• "Save Girl Child Campaign."</li> </ul>
12.	15.02.2025 (Saturday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)



13.	17.02.2025 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspection of Night Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA.</li> </ul>
14.	18.02.2025 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> <li>• Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</li> </ul>
15.	19.02.2025 (Wednesday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
16.	20.02.2025 (Thursday)	<b>Celebration of World Day of Social Justice</b> Legal Awareness programmes relating to Social Justice.
17.	21.02.2025 (Friday)	Organise a special awareness/sensitization programme for Specially abled persons.
18.	24.02.2025 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.</li> <li>• Monthly conduction of Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts.</li> </ul>

19.	25.02.2025 (Tuesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Acid Attack) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
20.	26.02.2025 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize awareness camps for girl students in colleges and schools on protection of women &amp; girl from sexual harassment &amp; techniques of self-defense.</li> <li>• Organize legal literacy camps on domestic violence, Family Satelment, Marriage and other related issues.</li> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
21.	27.02.2025 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crisis Centre's by Secretary, DLSA</li> <li>• Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA</li> </ul>
22.	28.02.2025 (Friday)	<b>Organize legal literacy camps on :-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to Food and Education.</li> <li>• Victim Compensation Schemes</li> </ul>

**Calendar for March, 2025**

1.	01.03.2025 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan</li> <li>• Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA</li> </ul>
2.	03.03.2025 (Monday)	Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centers by Secretary, DLSA
3.	04.03.2025 (Tuesday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA
4.	05.03.2025 (Wednesday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
5.	06.03.2025 (Thursday)	In compliance with the "Awareness Module for Senior Citizens" intensive awareness Camps are to be held at wards, villages, panchayats, old age homes and other public places with heavy footfall to sensitise and spread awareness to the people regarding the rights of senior citizens & importance of senior citizens in families.
6.	07.03.2025 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of Monitoring &amp; Mentoring Committee</li> </ul>
7.	08.03.2025 (Saturday)	<b>Celebration of <i>International Women's Day</i></b> by organize a mega legal literacy and empowerment camp in the remotest village of every <b>DLSA and TLSCs</b>
8.	10.03.2025 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
9.	11.03.2025 (Tuesday)	Organize legal literacy camps for Women rights, Scheduled Castes, Children, Aged, Disabled, Poor Migrants, People living with HIV/AIDS, Sexual Minorities & Transgender.



10.	12.03.2025 (Wednesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010</li> </ul>
11.	13.03.2025 (Thursday)	<b>Inspection of JJB by Chairman</b>
12.	14.03.2025 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal Awareness programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme</li> <li>• Victim Compensation Schemes</li> </ul>
13.	15.03.2025 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee</li> <li>• Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RLSA, Regulation, 1999)</li> </ul>
14.	17.03.2025 (Monday)	<b>Meeting of DLSA</b> 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.	18.03.2025 (Tuesday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
16.	19.03.2025 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
17.	20.03.2025 (Thursday)	<b>Legal awareness programmes related to-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015</li> <li>• NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016</li> </ul>
18.	21.03.2025 (Friday)	Organize legal literacy camps on Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.
19.	22.03.2025 (Saturday)	<b>World Day of Water</b> DLSA shall also organize legal awareness programmes for saving water.
20.	24.03.2025 (Monday)	In compliance with the "Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", a special week-long awareness programme to be organized at all possible workplaces (Govt. or private sector) of the jurisdiction at DLSA or Taluka level, target for the Management or employers, Female employees or female staff and members of the internal committee. The procedure of making complaints and other various provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 may be explained there to vulnerable women.

21.	25.03.2025 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize legal literacy classes on the rights of Transgender (Kinnear) &amp; to take steps to eliminate all forms of violence against the girl child</li> <li>Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA.</li> </ul>
22.	26.03.2025 (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.
23.	27.03.2025 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.</li> <li>Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)</li> </ul>
24.	28.03.2025 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly Inspection of Jail by Chairman, DLSA</li> <li>Meeting of District Child Victims Compensation Assistance Committee</li> </ul>
25.	29.03.2025 (Saturday)	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
26.	31.03.2025 (Monday)	Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all the Courts



**General Instructions:**

**A. General Instructions and SOP for Inspections:**

1. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the district.
2. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio- visuals (if relevant) have to be sent to RSLSA after every visit undertaken and camp organized during inspection as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
3. During every Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
  - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
  - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
4. 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 Crisis 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 are being provided;
  - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
  - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
  - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official 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.

6. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.

#### **B. Guidelines for Awareness Programmes and Workshops:**

The organization of an awareness program by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) involves careful planning and execution. The goal is to educate the community about their legal rights, the services offered by DLSAs, and how they can access legal aid. It should also be noted that Awareness and Outreach Programs are organized to spread awareness among the poor, backward and deprived sections of society and the objective of legal service institutions is to provide legal aid to these sections of society as well as spread awareness about the schemes run by the Central and State Government through these programs.

It is to be mentioned here that the directions issued in this Action Plan for organizing or conducting awareness programmes should not be treated as a mere formality, they must be followed in letter and spirit. Photographs of 2,3 or 4 people show that whatever is shown is done only for catering purposes. Secretary DLSAs should ensure that the awareness program goes beyond a mere formality, to have a meaningful impact on the community's understanding of legal rights and services.

Here's a set of guidelines to help in planning of a successful awareness program for DLSA:

- 1. Define Objectives:** Clearly outline the objectives of the awareness program, whether it's about legal rights, dispute resolution, specific legal services provided or a special drive or campaign run by DLSA.

- 2. Identify Target Audience:** Determine the specific groups within the community that would benefit the most from the awareness program (e.g., women, children, tribes, labourers, elderly, marginalized communities). Plan outreach events in rural areas, where legal awareness may be limited. Design specific sessions addressing legal issues faced by women and other marginalized communities.

- 3. Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaborate with local NGOs, local influencers, community leaders, schools/colleges, and other

stakeholders to maximize outreach and effectiveness. Collaborate with local panchayats, community leaders, and grassroots organizations. Seek support and involvement from local government officials and law enforcement agencies. Involve local influencers, community leaders, or respected figures to endorse the program. To enhance the reach by utilizing local resources and leverage their influence to increase participation and credibility. Train and involve para-legal volunteers and panel advocates from the local community to assist in the program.

**4. Develop Engaging Contents:** Prepare informative and engaging contents that simplifies legal concepts for a general audience. Use visual aids, multimedia presentations, and real-life examples to enhance understanding. Incorporate Interactive storytelling sessions featuring real-life legal cases from Rajasthan. Encourage community members to share their experiences during interactive sessions.

**5. Legal Literacy Material:** Create brochures, pamphlets, and other informational materials in local languages. Ensure that the content is accessible and easy to comprehend.

**6. Interactive Sessions:** Include interactive sessions such as Q&A sessions, role-plays, or case studies to make the program more engaging. Encourage participants to share their experiences and ask questions.

**7. Legal Aid Services Overview:** Provide a comprehensive overview of the legal aid services offered by DLSAs/ TLSCs. Explain the process of availing legal aid services and highlight any eligibility criteria.

**8. Local Outreach Events:** Organize outreach events in local markets, community centres, or schools to reach a wider audience. Set up information booths and distribute awareness materials.

**9. Awareness Workshops:** Conduct workshops on specific legal topics. Tailor workshops based on the identified needs of the community.

**10. National Legal Aid Helpline Information:** Provide information on the legal aid helpline 15100 and other communication channels for seeking assistance. Ensure that participants know how to reach out in case of legal issues.

**11. Media reporting:** Leverage local media channels such as radio, newspapers, and community bulletin boards to promote the awareness program. Request coverage or interviews to reach a broader audience.



**12. Feedback Mechanism:** Establish a feedback mechanism to gather insights from participants. Use feedback to improve future awareness programs and address any concerns.

**13. Legal Awareness Campaigns through social media:** Launch targeted legal awareness campaigns on social media platforms such as facebook, instagram, youtube etc. to reach a wider demographic. Use hashtags and shareable content to increase online visibility.

**14. Mobile Van Awareness Campaign:** Use mobile vans equipped with audio-visual aids to disseminate legal information in remote areas. Schedule stops in different villages for increased coverage. Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaigns is to be ensured in all awareness programmes/camps.

**15. Documentation and Reporting:** Document the participation and impact of the awareness program. Prepare a report summarizing key findings, feedback, and recommendations for future. Attach HD quality photography and videos as per need.

By adhering to these guidelines, you can organise a tremendously successful awareness program for DLSA that is culturally sensitive, area-specific, and effectively addresses the legal needs of the local community. Regularly evaluate program impact and adjust strategies based on community feedback for continuous improvement.

### **C. Guidelines for Statistical Informations:**

Submitting statistical information is a crucial aspect of maintaining transparency and accountability for Legal Aid Institutions. Here are guidelines to streamline the process and ensure accurate and timely submission of statistical information:

**1. Follow the reporting calendar:** There is a clear calendar outlining the deadlines for sending various types of routine statistical data, always follow the calendar.

**2. Reporting of special campaigns:** After conducting a special campaign, camp or drive please send a short report with news cuttings and photograph latest by the next day.

**3. Standardized templates and formats:** Use standardized templates and formats for reporting to ensure consistency.

**4. Never miss a submission deadline:** Set yourself realistic and attainable deadlines for submitting data. Always consider a grace period for unexpected challenges.

**5. Data Accuracy and Verification:** There is no need to explain how important it is for the data to be accurate. Secretaries are requested to go through the verification process themselves to ensure the reliability of the data submitted.

By implementing these guidelines, DLSAs can ensure a smooth, accurate, and transparent process for submitting statistical information, contributing to informed decision-making and imparting effective legal services.

Calendar of Statistical Informations			
क्र.सं.	सूचना का नाम	सूचना का प्रकार	रालसा भेजने की दिनांक
1	नालसा A to K प्रोफोर्म सूचना	मासिक	28 तारीख तक
2	POCSO (NCPCR) सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
3	POCSO (Bal Adhikarita) सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
4	DCVC स्कीम सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
5	आदर्श विधिक सेवा केन्द्र सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
6	UDID स्कीम सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
7	Victim Compensation scheme सूचना	मासिक	28 तारीख तक
8	Special Days सूचना	मासिक	28 तारीख तक
9	POCSO मामलों के संबंध में सूचना	त्रैमासिक	05 तारीख तक
10	Received & allowed application for the Victim Compensation to the child victims by DLSA सूचना	त्रैमासिक	05 तारीख तक
11	NALSA स्कीम सूचना	मासिक	28 तारीख तक
12	RSLSA स्कीम सूचना	मासिक	28 तारीख तक
13	रालसा द्वारा जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण को प्रेषित Grievances में ATR प्रेषित करना	पत्र में दी गई तिथि अनुसार	
14	रालसा के कर्मचारीगण जो जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों में पदस्थापित हैं, उनकी मासिक उपस्थिति रालसा को प्रेषित करना	मासिक	10 तारीख तक
15	LADCs लेखाशाखा बजट संबंधी सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
16	Cost लेखाशाखा बजट संबंधी सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
17	4c लेखाशाखा बजट संबंधी सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
18	मध्यस्थता सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक



19	राष्ट्रीय लोक अदालत संबंधित सूचना	लोक अदालत गाईडलाइन के निर्देशानुसार	राष्ट्रीय लोक अदालत के आयोजन के अनुसार
20	Pre institution mediation and settlement in commercial disputes	मासिक एवं त्रैमासिक	05 तारीख तक
21	JJB सूचना	त्रैमासिक	05 तारीख तक
22	Shelter Home/Widow Woman सूचना	त्रैमासिक	05 तारीख तक
23	नारी निकेतन सूचना	दो माह में एक बार	05 तारीख तक
24	नालसा ऑनलाईन वेबीनार कैम्प	मासिक	01 तारीख तक
25	Pro Bono case Allotment सूचना	मासिक	01 तारीख तक
26	One Stop Centre निरीक्षण सूचना	मासिक	01 तारीख तक
27	वृद्धाश्रम निरीक्षण सूचना	मासिक	01 तारीख तक
28	Module on Sexual Harassment of woman at work place सूचना	मासिक	01 तारीख तक
29	Awareness Module on Senior Citizens सूचना	मासिक	01 तारीख तक
30	रेन बसेरा सूचना	रालसा के पत्रानुसार	
31	Monitoring and Mentoring Committee सूचना	प्रत्येक 15 दिवस में	
32	Observation Home निरीक्षण सूचना	मासिक	01 तारीख तक
33	जेल निरीक्षण सूचना	साप्ताहिक	प्रत्येक सप्ताह के अंत में
34	जेल निरीक्षण सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
35	LADCs सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
36	UTRC मीटिंग सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक
37	Pre arrest, arrest remand stage पर दी गई विधिक सहायता सूचना	मासिक	05 तारीख तक

**Forms / Formats**

## 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 .....

2. भोजन व्यवस्था .....

3. चिकित्सा व्यवस्था .....

4. विधिक सहायता एवं उपलब्ध कराई गई सहायता (संख्या) .....

5. विधिक सेवा क्लिनिक (LAC) का कार्य .....

6. प्रथम बार प्रवेश करने वाले या Casual Offender से संवाद .....

7. महिला बंदियों से संवाद एवं उनकी स्थिति .....

8. 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.	<b>Health:</b>	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)
4.	<b>Medical Facility:</b> <b>Note:-</b> 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.	<b>Availability of Para Medical Staff and Nursing Staff.</b>
		v.	Medical Record on Computer Also
		vi.	Regular Visits of Specialists, ENT., Skin, Dental, Eye, T.B. etc.
		vii.	Ambulance, Stretchers
		viii.	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.	<b>Unnatural Death:</b> 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?
		iii.	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?



6.	<b>Compliance of Directions of Central &amp; State Government.</b>	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.	<b>Food:</b> <b>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 &amp; quantity of Food.</b>	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.
		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.	<b>Infrastructure Facilities:</b> <b>Note:-</b> The study team is directed to examine the jail 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 & 25-07-2018 in addition to above judgment of Hon'ble Apex Court.	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
		xviii.	construction of sufficient number of lockers and shelves for the prisoners in the jails
9.	<b>Environment:</b>	i.	Greenery – upkeep and Additions



10.	<b>Vocational Training:</b>	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.	<b>Cultural &amp; Recreational activities:</b> <b>Note:</b> These activities may contribute a lot to change the mindset of the inmates. These activities may stop some prisoners from committing suicide. These activities should be conducted regularly.	i.	Meditation
		ii.	Yoga
		iii.	Observance of Festivals
		iv.	Plays and Drama
		v.	Spiritual upliftment
		vi.	Counseling
		vii.	Drug de addiction
		viii.	Sports and gaming activities
		ix.	Showing of movie in the jail
		x.	Other activity to improve the mental health of inmates.
12.	<b>Timely Payment of dues of inmates</b>	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.	<b>Legal Aid:</b>  <b>Note:-The study team has to examine the incoming &amp; outgoing registers to check how long do the Awareness teams/ Para Legal Volunteers/ Panel Advocates/ FTS etc. stay in the Jail. Actual facts shall be mentioned in the study report. The study team should interact with the inmates to examine the quality &amp; effectiveness of the Legal Aid.</b>	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.
		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 be 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 attaché separate sheet, if necessary.
		xvii.	Any other note worthy information?
14.	<b>Communication with Outside world.</b> [Rules 58 to 63 of Nelson Mandela Rules]:- This would substantially reduce the feeling of isolation that a prisoner has and would have an impact on his or her mental stability thereby reducing the possibility of any harmful activity by the prisoner.	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.
		vi.	Whether the prisoners can watch national news on DD National?

15.	<b>Complaints:</b>	i.	Availability of complaint box.
		ii.	Whether the complaint redressal system is working effective?
16.	<b>Jail Population:</b>	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.	<b>Open Jail</b>	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.	<b>Parole</b>	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?
		vi.	Any other important information regarding parole system?

19.	<b>Library Facility</b>	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.	<b>Literacy &amp; Education</b>	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.	<b>Bedding, Blankets, Cloths etc.</b>	i.	Whether sufficient numbers of bedding, mats, bed-sheets, blankets are available in the jai to cater the need of inmates?
		ii.	Whether these items are in the good condition?
		iii.	Whether these items are washed regularly?
22.	<b>Segregation of Political Prisoners with other prisoners.</b>	i.	Whether effective guidelines have been framed by the Government for segregation of political prisoners to Avoid discrimination and criticism?
23.	<b>Chowki / Gang hut of Public Work Department.</b>	i.	Whether nucleus chowki / Gang hut of Public Works Department with a nucleus regular staff is established in Jail?
24.	<b>Finalization of new Jail Manual</b>	i.	Finalization of new Jail Manual as per the draft prepared by one member committee of <b>Shri Shyam Sunder Bissa, IAS Officer(Retd.)</b> on the pattern of Model Jail Manual proposed by Government of India.
25.	<b>High Level Committee to examine grievances of the jail staff</b>	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.	<b>Video conferencing facility</b>	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.	<b>Constitution of Visitors' Board [Rule 7, Part XXIII of the Rajasthan Prison Rules, 1951]</b>	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 <b>Suo Motu v. The State of Raj.</b> by its order dated <b>27.01.2017</b> ? Give detail.
		ii.	Whether visitors' board visits the jail regularly? Give detail.
28.	<b>Study by District &amp; Sessions Judges/ District Collector</b>	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.
29.	<b>CCTV Cameras</b>	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.	<b>4G network jammers</b>	i.	Whether 4G network jammers have been installed in the jail?
		ii.	If yes, whether these jammers are in working condition?
31.	<b>Sanctioned, posted &amp; vacant posts.</b>	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.	<b>Segregation of under trial prisoners from convicted prisoners</b>	i	Whether the under-trial prisoners are segregated from convicted prisoners? If yes, give detail.
		ii	If not, reasons thereof?
33.	<b>Any other noteworthy Fact</b>	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)	
10.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>पीड़ित महिला को तत्काल चिकित्सकीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है अथवा नहीं</li> <li>पीड़ित महिला का चिकित्सकीय परीक्षण करवाया जा रहा है अथवा नहीं।</li> <li>फर्स्ट एड बाक्स/ चिकित्सा व्यवस्था है या नहीं।</li> </ol>	
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	<p>1. पीड़िता को अस्थाई आश्रय की सुविधा उपलब्ध है अथवा नहीं।</p> <p>2. क्या आश्रय साफ सुथरा/ शौचालय/स्नानघर/पर्याप्त ओढ़ने/बिछाने की व्यवस्था है कि नहीं।</p> <p>3. पीड़िता को दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएं 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 के आंकड़े	
12.1	पीड़िताओं की संख्या, जिन्होंने सहायता के लिये उपस्थिति दी	
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 Five years	
	• 2022	
	• 2021	
	• 2020	
	• 2019	
	• 2018	
21.	Whether follow up is being done of rehabilitated women	
22.	Management	
	• Whether Advisory Committee is constituted / date of last meeting	
	• Whether Management Committee is constituted / date of last meeting	
	• Number of Guards	
	• Details of male /female guards	
23.	Details of deployed Officers / Staff	
	• Superintendent	
	• Probation Officer	
	• LDC – I / II	
	• Nurse	
	• Doctor	
	• Counselor/Psychologist	
	• Teacher	
	• Sweeper	
	• 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 ambience 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
2024			
2023			
2022			

Date:

Signature

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

क्र.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/प्रमारी 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 मौ.नं.
		प्रभारी अधिकारी (अधीक्षक)		
		परामर्शदाता (अंशकालिक)		
		परिवीक्षा अधिकारी या बाल कल्याण अधिकारी या मामला कार्यकर्ता		
		गृह माता या गृह पिता		
		शिक्षक (स्वैच्छिक या अंशकालिक)		
		चिकित्सक अंशकालिक		
		परा चिकित्सक कर्मचारिवृंद (अंशकालिक)		
		भंडार रक्षक सह लेखाकार		
		कला और हस्तशिल्प सह संगीत शिक्षक (अंशकालिक)		
		शारीरिक शिक्षा अनुदेशक सह योग प्रशिक्षक (अंशकालिक)		
		छात्रावास अधीक्षक		
		रसोईया		
		सहायक कर्मचारी		
		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)		

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 सर्दिया में गर्म और गर्मियों में ठण्डा रखने की व्यवस्था है या नहीं।	
6.11	संस्था में स्वच्छ पेयजल और 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 विधुत आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है या नहीं (विवरण अंकित करें)	
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 पुनर्वासित 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	
6.23	क्या प्रबन्धन समिति की बैठक में गृह में आवासित बच्चों की व्यक्तिगत केश फाईल की प्रगति से सूचित किया जाता है या नहीं, यदि नहीं तो मय विवरण	
6.24	पिछले 6 माह में दिये गये प्रशिक्षण एवम् कौशल प्रशिक्षण का विवरण	
6.25	संस्था में आवासरत् बच्चों को मुख्यमंत्री पुनर्विकास से जोड़े गये बच्चों का नाम व सिखाये गये हुनर का विवरण	

	6.26	गृह में आवासित बच्चों का चाईल्ड ट्रैफिकिंग 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 शिड्यूल 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 एवम् उपस्थित आवासित बालक/बालिकाओं की संख्या व सूची व विवरण	
8.	केंद्र/राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान की स्थिति		
	8.1	केंद्र/राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान	
	8.2	प्राप्त अनुदान का व्यय एवम् उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र की स्थिति	
9.	दस्तावेज		
	9.1	प्रत्येक किशोर की कैश फाईल संघारित 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 पुनर्वास 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

.....

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न
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 सदी 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 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।

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण .....

माह ..... वर्ष ..... 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 कक्षा में क्या-क्या सुविधा है और कितने बच्चे रहते हैं ?
2	क्या गृह में बच्चों के लिए सदी में बिछाने, ओढ़ने व पहनने आदि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ?
3	उपयुक्त 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।

## References

### **Building a child abuse-free society: A vision for a brighter future**

1. Source: UNICEF (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/women/child-and-forced-marriage-including-humanitarian-settings>)
2. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/child-marriages-in-rajasthan-fall-by-10-in-last-five-years-survey/articleshow/87941576.cms>
3. [https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1796829#:~:text4=Further%2C%20the%20Ministry%20of%20Women,ill%20effects%20of%20child%20marriages.\)](https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1796829#:~:text4=Further%2C%20the%20Ministry%20of%20Women,ill%20effects%20of%20child%20marriages.)

### **Prohibition on Manual Scavenging and Untouchability : A Vision of Dignity above the Drain**

4. [indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/manual-scavenging](https://indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/manual-scavenging)
5. [barti.in/upload/pdf/Manual\\_Scavenging\\_report.pdf](https://barti.in/upload/pdf/Manual_Scavenging_report.pdf)







## Contact Number

Place / District	STD	Office	Mobile
Ajmer	145	2943811	8306002101
Alwar	144	2940098	8306002102
Balotra-Barmer	2988	294119	8306002103
Banswara	2962	241547	8306002104
Baran	7453	237186	8306002105
Bharatpur	5644	228870 / 228070	8306002106
Bhilwara	1482	294713	8306002107
Bikaner	151	2970623	8306002108
Bundi	747	2940061	8306002109
Chittorgarh	1472	294210	8306002112
Churu	1562	294594	8306002110
Dausa	1427	223029	8306002114
Dholpur	5642	220162	8306002115
Dungarpur	2964	294822	8306002116
Ganganagar	154	2944888	8306002117
Hanumangarh	1552	294199 / 299194	8306002118
Jaipur District	141	2200576	8306002120
Jaipur-Metro I	0141	2947150	8306002119
Jaipur-Metro II	141	2203090	8306006150
Jaisalmer	2992	294676	8306002123
Jalore	2973	294337	8306002126
Jhalawar	7432	294065	8306002127
Jhunjhunu	1592	294040 / 233021	8306002128
Jodhpur-district	291	2943480	8306002129
Jodhpur-Metro	291	2943451, 2540161	8306002021
Karauli	7464	251108	8306002130
Kota	744	2321096	8306002131
Nagaur-Metra City	1590	294039	8306002132
Pali	2932	294035	8306002166
Pratapgarh	1478	220302	8306002134
Rajsamand	2952	294498	8306002135
Sawaimadhopur	7462	294301 / 220547	8306002136
Sikar	1572	294048	8306002137
Sirohi	2972	294034	8306002138
Tonk	1432	294603	8306002139
Udaipur	294	2940382	8306002022



## RAJASTHAN STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Rajasthan High Court Campus, Jaipur Bench, Jaipur

(Phone: 0141-2227481, 2227555, 2227602 FAX) | Helpline Number: 15100

Email: [rsisajp@gmail.com](mailto:rsisajp@gmail.com), [rj-slsa@nic.in](mailto:rj-slsa@nic.in) | Website: [www.rlsa.gov.in](http://www.rlsa.gov.in)