



RSLSA'S Journey of Legal Aid and Reforms

EMPOWERING JUSTICE

Showcasing the Milestones, Innovations and Impact

Year 2022-2025

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority



MESSAGE

Justice, equality, and liberty are the basic tenets of the Indian Constitution and guarantee the same to every citizen of India. The fundamental rights ensure that all citizens must lead a dignified life irrespective of their socio-economic status. The State has a profound responsibility to ensure that the doors for access to justice are always open for the deprived and underprivileged sections of society. Envisaging this idea, the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 was enacted and Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority was established at the State level on 7th April 1998 to safeguard the rights of people even in the remotest parts of the State. The purpose was also to disseminate the benefits of the schemes to disadvantaged people and strengthen the network of legal aid services at the grassroots level.

"Empowering Justice-RSLSA's journey of legal aid and reforms" is a gateway to understand the endeavours that RSLSA has taken in the post COVID era by providing legal aid persistently to the most vulnerable sections of society like women, children, and marginalized sections as well as persons with disability. The compendium demonstrates the relentless activities of RSLSA with respect to Child Care Institutions, Nari Niketans, One Stop Centres and Mental Health Institutions in enhancing the legal literacy and awareness.

I am hopeful that this compendium will motivate all the stakeholders working in the legal service institutions and shall inspire the targeted sectors to build more on the edifice created in the previous years. Further, this would create a knowledge bank for new ideas to reach the one and all besides being exchange of ideas programme for SLSAS.

Manindra Mohan Shrivastava,
Patron in Chief

Justice S. Chandrashekhar
Judge,
Rajasthan High Court



Res : C-4, P.W.D. Colony,
Saansad Bhanwar Lal Panwar Marg,
Jodhpur (Raj.) 342001
Tel No. 0291-2430657



MESSAGE

The Importarice of free legal aid cannot be overlooked in face of the legal challenges faced by the people of this country. Access to justice for all has been the avowed pledge of the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority and it seeks to achieve its object to reach the last man standing in the queue by providing free legal aid to him. It is in this context that the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority emerges as a beacon of hope for the people of Rajasthan who seek justice, equality and enforcement of their fundamental rights.

The release of "Empowering Justice-RSLSA's journey of legal aid and reforms" shall be an occasion for the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority to showcase the legal aid programmes, training and development campaign modules and other legal services activities undertaken by it. On the occasion of the release of this booklet, I congratulate the Member Secretary and other officers of the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority for their hard work in compiling the achievements and activities of the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority which has evolved as an institution over the years and ensures that the justice is accessible to everyone irrespective of the financial constraints or their social status. The success stories narrated in this booklet are testament to the pivotal role played by the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority in transforming the lives of millions of people. These stories also give glimpses of the power of legal aid in turing equal voice of the poor and downtrodden in the society. While appreciating the constant support from all comers of the society and the solidarity shown by all, I believe this booklet would prove helpful to the stakeholders in taking forward the legal services movement in the State.

(Justice Shree Chandrashekhar)
Executive Chairman
Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority

Hari Om Attari,
Member Secretary, RLSA



MESSAGE

It is a matter of immense pleasure to share this "Empowering Justice-RLSA's journey of legal aid and reforms, Year 2022 to 2025" on giving panoramic view of activities undertaken by RLSA during these years.

This Report is intended to place on record the strategy, facts, figures, statistics, initiatives, campaigns, training programmes and success stories that RLSA has undertaken to ensure 'access to justice for all' during the years and it is expected that this Report will outlay the sincere efforts made by legal services institutions of Rajasthan to reach out to the people of the State.

Post pandemic times has made us step into new era of technology, shifting the action apparatus to online platforms, where, conquering the parallel challenges, RLSA along with RHCLSCs, DLSAs and TLSCs continued to deliver the efficient and effective legal aid services carrying out various activities such as periodic inspection of jails, children homes, shelter homes and nari niketan, free legal aid, mediation and national lok adalat, legal awareness and training programmes for concerned stakeholders. RLSA is founded as a people-centric organization and always believe in giving back to the society.

I express my sincere gratitude to Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Shrivastava, for his constant guidance, encouragement and blessings. His Lordship's commitment from the post pandemic times, through a combination of expedited execution and innovative dimensional expansion, successfully perpetuated the institution's legacy. RLSA significantly accelerated timelines, concurrently establishing novel strategic dimensions, ensuring the enduring continuity of progression & opening up new aveues.

Words feel inadequate to fully express my profound gratitude to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, for his exceptional, consistent and visionary leadership during His Lordship's incumbency as the Executive Chairman RLSA. His Lordship's insightful counsel and mentorship led to successful & first ever initiative of RLSA - Sports Competitions & activities

for specially abled children "RSLA-SportsforAwareness-UDAAN". His Lordship's unwavering commitment ensured that this institution has its own building - "Vidhik seva sadan" on Vidhik Seva Marg for better accessibility to serve. Another novel initiative of RSLA, the scholarship scheme "UDAAN" for specially abled children being granted from the cost fund, is the conception of His Lordship. The selection process of Legal Aid Defence Counsels and PLA Chairmen and members was also accomplished under the able guidance and directions of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari.

I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not acknowledge, thank and pay my deepest gratitude to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar, Administrative Judge, Rajasthan High Court & Executive Chairman, RSLA, under whose encouragement, motivation and guidance, the Legal Services Institutions throughout the State have shown exceptional response for the upliftment of the distressed, downtrodden and needy.

My heartiest thanks to the officers of RSLA and DLSAs, Staff of RSLA and DLSAs, Panel Advocates, Legal Aid Defence Counsels, Mediators, Para Legal Volunteers, NGOs and all other stakeholders, who worked tirelessly to make access to justice for all more meaningful.

Perfection is God and to strive for excellence should be an ideal human endeavour. Thus, I urge esteemed readers for their valuable suggestions & inputs to help us to achieve our motto.



Hari Om Attri,
Member Secretary, RSLA



Introduction

Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Shrivastava, Chief Justice Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA), the authority has reached unprecedented heights in ensuring access to justice for all. His unwavering commitment to legal empowerment, social justice, and institutional reform has transformed RSLSA into a beacon of hope for the marginalized. This book stands as a testament to the dynamic initiatives and groundbreaking reforms undertaken under his stewardship, particularly in the post-pandemic era.

Guided by the foresight of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Shrivastava, RSLSA has taken pioneering steps to bridge the justice gap through innovative legal aid programs, awareness campaigns, and capacity-building efforts. The "Freedom from Untouchability and Prevention of Atrocities" campaign and the "Release UTRC @ 75" initiative are landmark efforts that reflect RSLSA's resolute dedication to upholding constitutional rights and expediting justice for undertrial prisoners. These endeavors, envisioned and supported by Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Shrivastava, have significantly bolstered the legal framework protecting vulnerable communities.

One of his most significant contributions has been the enhancement of legal awareness and training programs. Recognizing the importance of building a robust network of legal professionals, he espoused extensive training for Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) (Adhikar Mitra) and spearheaded mediation training sessions to promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. His leadership was instrumental in organizing the prestigious 18th All India Legal Services Authorities Meet, West Zone Regional Conference on Enhancing Access to Justice, a milestone event that fostered policy dialogues and reinforced RSLSA's commitment to serving the underprivileged.

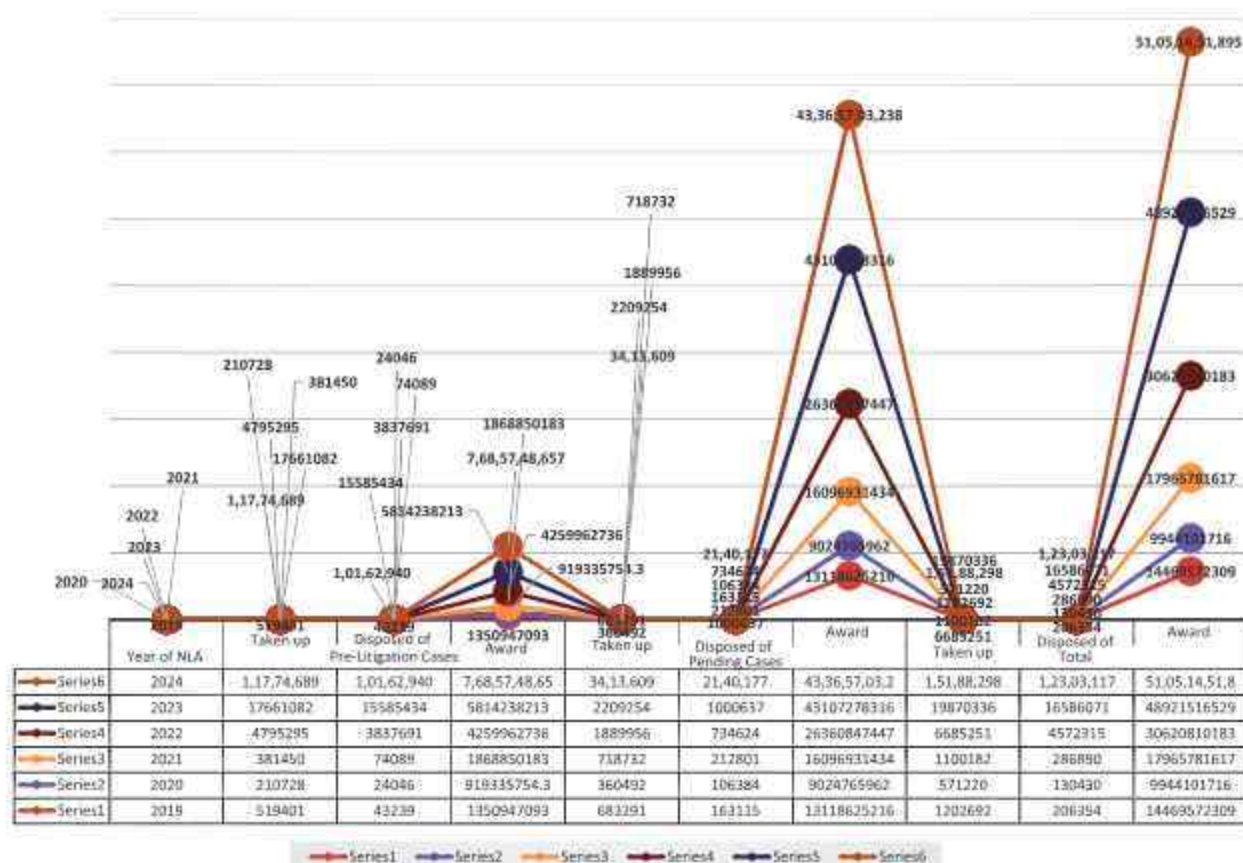
Juvenile justice reforms have been a focal point of RSLSA's transformative journey under his leadership. The "Restoring the Youth" campaign, a national-level initiative aimed at identifying juveniles in prisons and securing legal aid for them, stands as a hallmark of his dedication to child rights. Additionally, his emphasis on prison reforms led to critical discussions on open jail systems in Rajasthan, setting new benchmarks in rehabilitative justice.

Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Shrivastava has also held the torch for community-driven legal awareness campaigns. His support for mass participation events like the "Run for Legal Aid" has played a crucial role in sensitizing the public about free legal assistance. His commitment to strengthening institutional collaborations was exemplified by the visit of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Chief Justice of India and then Executive Chairman of NALSA, further cementing RSLSA's position as a key player in legal reforms.

Under his leadership, RSLSA has expanded its infrastructure and institutional capacity. The inauguration of the state-of-the-art "Vidhik Seva Sadan" and the renaming of Vaniki Path to "Vidhik Seva Marg" symbolize his vision of embedding legal aid into the very fabric of society. His advocacy for integrating legal awareness with social initiatives has led to the launch of "RSLA-Sports for Awareness-UDAAN," a pioneering program that combines legal education with sports for specially-abled children. Additionally, his directive to introduce a scholarship program for specially-abled children funded from the cost fund has ensured that legal aid resources are meaningfully utilized to empower those in need.



One of the most transformative initiatives implemented under the leadership of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Shrivastava is the Legal Aid Defence Counsel (LADC) system. Introduced by NALSA, this scheme was given top priority by him, ensuring its comprehensive and effective execution in Rajasthan. His relentless efforts elevated the LADC system to remarkable levels of efficiency and impact, making Rajasthan a frontrunner in its successful implementation. His dedication has ensured that marginalized individuals receive high-quality, free legal assistance through a structured and efficient framework. His leadership has also reinforced the role of Lok Adalats, making alternative dispute resolution more efficient, accessible, and effective in delivering swift justice.



A defining milestone in his tenure has been his initiative to integrate revenue matters into Lok Adalats, a groundbreaking decision that has significantly enhanced their effectiveness. By bringing revenue disputes under the purview of Lok Adalats, he has ensured swift, amicable, and cost-effective resolution of cases that were otherwise entangled in lengthy judicial processes. This initiative has led to an unprecedented increase in case disposal rates, setting new statistical benchmarks and reinforcing Lok Adalats as a powerful tool for accessible and expeditious justice. His visionary approach has not only streamlined revenue dispute resolution but has also strengthened public trust in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

This book chronicles RSLSA's extraordinary journey under the inspirational leadership of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. M.M. Shrivastava. It highlights key milestones, visionary reforms, and impactful programs that have reshaped legal aid and social justice in Rajasthan. As we document this remarkable transformation, we celebrate his legacy of commitment, innovation, and justice for all, drawing inspiration for future endeavors in legal empowerment and human rights.



18th All India Meet

The 18th All India Legal Services Authorities Meet was held at Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre, Sitapura, Jaipur Rajasthan on 16th and 17th July, 2022. The Meet was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Ramana, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Umesh Lalit, Judge, Supreme Court of India & the then Executive Chairman of the National Legal Services Authority along with other Judges of the Supreme Court of India. The meet was graced by the presence of Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble the then Union Minister for Law and Justice and Shri Ashok Gehlot, Hon'ble the then Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Under the Incredible leadership of Honb'le the Chief Justice Mr M.M. Shrivastava, RLSA stepped up and owned the event. This event delivered a memorable & meaningful transformation of vision into reality. Executive Chairmans of all the State Legal Services Authorities, Chairman of High Court Legal Services Committees, Member Secretaries of the respective State Legal Services Authorities and other dignitaries also participated in the meet.





The Inaugural Session of the Meet was held on 16th July, 2022. The purpose of the two day Meet was to deliberate on the future course of action for Legal Services Authorities for the next 25 years i.e. Legal_Services@2047.

◆ **Key Highlights**

The 18th All India Legal Services Authorities Meet is a 2 day event organized for the launch of new initiatives of NALSA. Chief Justice N.V. Ramana launched the Legal Aid Case Management Portal and mobile app and E-Prisons Portal and Law Minister Kiren Rijiju launched an Online NALSA mediation platform – the first such ODR platform in the world.



The meet is also being held in order to analyse what the judicial system has done till now to form a bridge between the judicial system and the marginalized people of the society who are not able to access the judicial system and also to analyse and formulate a road map for the next 25 years keeping the centenary year of independence as a goal.

Justice U.U. Lalit addressed the gathering and shared his views on the formation of legal aid and paid homage to Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer by referring to them as “Fathers of Legal Aid in the Country.”



He also appreciated the work being done by the National Legal Services Authorities and State Legal Services Authorities stating that the services being provided are connected with good legal aid. He appreciated the efforts of Lok Adalat in the tremendous rise in the number of disposal of cases. He also talked about the success of the legal Aid Defence Counsel System Project.

Union Law Minister Kiren Rijiju also addressed the gathering and pledged that he will always support the decisions and the projects of the judiciary. He also told the gathering about a statement given by Prime Minister Narendra Modi during a meet of Chief Justices and the Chief Ministers of the States, he quoted, “We should have a vision of such a



judicial system in the Amrit Kall where justice is accessible, justice is expeditious and justice is for all. Justice is the basis of governance of any country, therefore, justice should be connected to the people and it should be the lingua franca of the common people.” He also spoke about the prison system of the country and requested that ways should be formulated for its betterment. He also suggested that the use of local language should be prioritised in the local courts and the High Courts.

Chief Minister of Rajasthan Ashok Gehlot while addressing the gathering also impressed upon the use of local languages in the local courts and the High Courts of the states. Chief Justice N.V. Ramana addressed the gathering and stated that, “In a country like India, legal aid form a core aspect of the administration of Justice. Administration of Justice is not an act which is accomplished wholly within the courtrooms.

His lordship said that, “Only when equal access and participation is ensured in the justice delivery system the faith and trust of all shall be won.” He lauded the efforts of the Legal Service Authorities stating that, “Even the world's most advanced democracies do not carry out legal aid at such a massive scale.”

His lordship also commended the efforts of the Supreme Court Legal Service Committee for making its services available at the grass root level by adopting modern technology. He also raised issues facing the criminal justice system. “Challenges are huge in our criminal justice system the process is the punishment from indiscriminate arrest to difficulty in obtaining bail, the process leading to prolonged incarceration of undertrial needs urgent attention, we need a holistic plan of action.”

Talking about the prisoners, he stated that a grave issue affecting the criminal justice system is the high percentage of under trial prisoners. He also said that “It is high time to re-evaluate whether intended results are being achieved through schemes already launched and it is high time that we focus on the quality of service provided.” He reiterated and shared concern over the pendency of cases and urged the Law Minister to look into the matter of filling of vacancy and improvement of infrastructure.



◆ Prisoner's Rights

In order to provide legal aid to convicted/undertrial prisoners detained in prisons, RSLSA has given instructions to the District Legal Services Authorities to set up legal aid clinics in



prisons. 100 legal aid clinics were set up in jails of Rajasthan in the year 2022. The applications for legal aid of the prisoners at the Legal Aid Clinic are forwarded to the concerned District Legal Services Authorities.

Instructions are issued from time to time by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for legal service/appeal to the prisoners, for which the District Legal Services Authorities and the Director General Jail is directed.

In the jails of Rajasthan, a video conferencing facility is provided by the District Jail for the prisoners to have virtual interaction with their advocates. Prison inmates are connected through video Conferencing to maintain prisoner communication transparency in a total of 105 prisons in Rajasthan Video conferencing.

Letter related to applications/complaints/parole of various nature are sent by the prisoners to this office, and necessary action is taken in them as per the rules.



◆ Mediation and Lok Adalat

To ensure maximum disposal of cases through Lok Adalat, RSLSA has been innovating through e-mail, WhatsApp, messaging, and video conferencing with digital platforms like 'RSLSA-22' and 'Nyaya Ro Saathi App'. Digital mediums were used more frequently in the whole process from referring to the disposal of cases. Along with this,

various digital mediums were used for the promotion of Lok Adalat, such as bulk messaging, caller tunes, pop-up displays on government websites, etc.



◆ Pro Bono Lawyers

Present Status

In order to increase participation of Advocates of standing in providing Legal Aid Services to the eligible persons and to enhance the scope of Legal Aid Services, a Panel of such Advocates who are willing to render their services without any charges, have been prepared at both the HCLSC Jodhpur/Jaipur, at every DLSA and at almost every TLSC. From such panels, the services of Pro Bono Advocates are provided to the eligible and marginalized section of the society, if the Advocate concerned is agreed. It is ensured that Pro Bono Lawyers have sufficient legal experience to represent the eligible person.

◆ Para Legal Volunteers

To ensure proper implementation of various awareness programmes and beneficial schemes of Central/State Government and also that of NALSA, the PLVs are deputed by RSLSA for such awareness programmes from the Panel of duly selected PLVs available at each and every DLSA/TLSC.

RSLSA is actively considering to revamp the Panel of PLVs in order to make the Panel more vibrant and inclusive with a view to ensure proper representation of all the sections of the society and also that of the women folk.

◆ Tele Law

- Tele-Law is one of the project under the umbrella scheme of DISHA, which is a collaborative effort of NALSA and Department of Justice.
- Tele-Law project aimed to provide quality legal advice and consultation to the common-man by using Video and Tele-conferencing on Computer of Mobile App based platform.
- Under the Tele-Law project Retainer Advocates were appointed in all the 36 District Legal Services Authorities, who were stationed for minimum 04 hours in the Front Offices.





◆ Victim Compensation Scheme

In appropriate matters letters were issued to the DLSA for providing the Compensation under the Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011 or NALSA's Compensation Scheme, 2018. Government of Rajasthan also pursued for inclusion/incorporation of NALSA's Compensation Scheme, 2018 into existing scheme for victim compensation prevailed in Rajasthan (i.e., Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011) and for notifying the same.

Artificial Intelligence and Digital means in Delivery of Legal Aid

◆ Mobile App NYAY RO SATHI

RSLSA has developed this mobile app to provide legal services through the mobile phones. The App can provide functionalities like getting Information on various schemes, applying for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation, Grievance Redressal and placing complaints regarding Child Marriage, Child Labour, Mrityu Bhoj, Cyber Crime, and many more. Ergonomically designed, this mobile app has both Hindi and English interface.



◆ RSLSA ePathshala

The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority strongly believes that the most effective tool for building a civilised society is education, and the economic status of a child or family should not deter them from exercising their Right to Education.

Under the theme "Building Nation Through Education" RSLSA in partnership with Mission Gyan has intent to run a campaign to provide free digital contents for the education of underprivileged children named 'RSLSA ePathshala.' Under the campaign videos were developed with the help of 200 professionals for the students of Hindi and English medium, and even in sign language for children with special needs, for up to class 10. NEET and other competitive examination. The videos were displayed on RSLSA YouTube channel and their links were displayed on RSLSA website.



Year- long Campaign on “Freedom From Untouchability & Prevention of Atrocities”

In the 18th All India Meet of SLSAs held on 16th -17th July, 2022 at Jaipur, the RSLSA got a book named '**Freedom from Untouchability & Prevention of Atrocities on Marginalised and Deprived Sections of the Society**' released by Hon'ble Chairman, NALSA Mr. Justice U.U. Lalit, Judge, Supreme Court on 17th July, 2022, contemplating launch of an year long campaign '**Freedom from Untouchability & Prevention of Atrocities**' on the auspicious occasion of 75th Anniversary of Independence (AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV) i.e. 15th August, 2022, aiming to address the issues related to Dalit community for their constitutional and legal rights through the interventions of the civil society organizations working to ensure rights of Dalit equality, especially Non-Governmental Organizations working for empowerment of Dalits.

This campaign was launched under the supervision & guidance of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. M.M. Shrivastava, with an objective pursue the 'Road Map Strategies' highlighting the footprints RSLSA left behind in recent past. In doing so, it uses the lens of 'Leave No one Behind' and 'A Life of Dignity for All' as proposed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework.

The campaign activities aimed to reduce evil practices like forbidding Dalit Bride/Groom to ride on horseback during wedding procession, denial of access to burial grounds and denial of participation in Kalash procession (religious ceremonies) and Yagna.

Detailed objective and activities under the campaign included:

◆ Specific Objectives :-

1. Increasing access to justice for Dalit men & women and assuring zero discrimination.
2. Increasing access to economic entitlements, budget, basic services and social welfare measures for eligible Dalit men, women, boys and girls.

◆ Activities :-

1. **Legal Literacy Camp:** All District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees organized monthly Mega legal literacy camps at Gram Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti/ Zila Parishad HQs. In these legal literacy camps legal awareness was created among common people regarding Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1995, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Rehabilitation of Manual Scavenging and construction of Dry toilets (Prevention Act), 1993, Land Revenue Act, 1956, Rules regarding Protection and promotion of land rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Rajasthan Prevention of Witch- hunting Act, 2015, Rajasthan Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1973, Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976, Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1993.



Special awareness camps were organized in which Benefits of welfare schemes of Central and State governments were provided on the spot to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Brochures, posters and other material regarding rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were distributed on the spot to spread awareness.

2. **Legal Aid:** Under Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women and Children are entitled to free legal Services. A special drive was carried out to provide Free Legal Aid to all eligible and entitled persons of this class of people through RHCLSC, DLSAs and TLSCs and Monitoring and Mentoring Committee reviewed the progress of cases in which free legal aid was provided. In Under Trial Review Committee (UTRC) meetings, the progress in cases pending involving persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was discussed to ensure effective and speedy legal remedies.
3. **Workshops:** With a purpose of sensitizing various segments of the society as to amelioration of the lot of Dalits and elimination of Untouchability, the RSLSA organized workshops in co-ordination with Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Advocates, Special Public Prosecutors, Police, Government Officers, Social Workers, Victims, PLVs and members of various committees constituted under the Legal Services Authority Act and ensured protection to the victims and witnesses so that they could depose before a court of law without any fear.
4. **Inspection of Hostels and Residential Schools:** Hostels and Residential Schools were established by Central and State Government for Dalit children under various schemes. Hostels and Residential Schools registered and managed by Central and State Government were visited and inspected by Secretaries DLSAs and Chairpersons of TLSCs under the directions and guidance of RSLSA. Direct contact and communication was established with Dalit children and they were exhorted to make efforts to move ahead in life by taking educational ladder.
5. **Legal aid Clinic:** Legal Aid Clinics were established in each Panchayat Samiti, Central Jail, District Jail, Sub Jail, Court Complex, Law Colleges and University under NALSA (Legal Aid Clinic) Regulations, 2011. Apart from common people, focus was directed at persons, women and children of Dalit community to impart legal advice regarding their legal rights at these legal aid clinics. Social and emotional support provided to empower them. Legal aid was ensured to be provided to victim of caste based discrimination, violence, atrocities and gender violence.
6. **Publication and Distribution of Publicity Materials:** Central and State Governments launched various public welfare schemes for amelioration of Dalits; namely Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Scheme, Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award Scheme for SCs/STs students the for class 10 level, Post Matric Scholarship Dr. Ambedkar OBC, Janadhar Scheme, Kaushal Vikas Yojna, MNREGA. RSLSA prepared a



compilation of public welfare schemes. In order to create awareness among the down trodden, the RSLSA published brochures, posters and other publicity material for distribution down trodden and Dalit community.

7. **Research paper and study:** The RSLSA, after taking feedback from District Legal Services Authorities and NGOs, and conducting detailed study, prepared and published a status report regarding implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules made there under.
8. **Building Harmony through dialogue:** With the purpose of elimination of caste-based discrimination, untouchability and atrocities in the state of Rajasthan, a dialogue was initiated amongst various social groups. The main objective of such discussions/debates is the creation of goodwill and building of harmony with Dalit community.
9. **Zero Tolerance in the matter of discrimination in School Education:** It was the endeavour of RSLSA that the schools were free from caste-based discrimination and untouchability. Towards achieving this objective, the school children and teachers were sensitized through Legal Aid Clinics. Distribution of Scholarships through the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment was also ensured by keeping constant touch with the Department. In order to create awareness and to sensitize the society regarding Dalit rights, Nukkad Nataks, Rallies will also be organized through schoolchildren and Scouts & Guides. Essay & poetry writing, poster making, debates-declination and slogan writing competition were organized at school, college and university level.
10. **Protection and Promotion of Land Rights:** Campaigns to provide legal aid were launched by RSLSA from time-to-time to protect properties of members of SC/ST community. Special drives were conducted to eject trespassers/ encroachers from the ancestral /self-acquired property of members of SC/ST community.
11. **Psychological Counseling & Social Support:** When the fear does not find an outlet, it keeps accumulating in the body resulting in psychosomatic symptoms and psychosocial disabilities. Healing of caste based trauma is important. Trained psychiatrists and therapists from the Dalit community form an important support group for survivors of caste based discrimination and violence. RSLSA provided psychosocial help and social support to survivors of such trauma. Relief and rehabilitation was the part of healing process that was facilitated by RSLSA. Primacy was given to women traumatized by caste based gender violence and rehabilitation will be ensured through medical, psychological and legal support.
12. **Celebrations of Special Days:** Special days were celebrated to focus on the core issues and to raise awareness with the aim of finding solutions to problems associated with and



related to the Dalits. Under the guidance and directions of RSLSA special campaigns to sensitize people regarding the issues concerning the special day was launched through DLSAs.

13. **Victim Compensation Scheme:** If an offence is committed against a person/woman/child of a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe then in order to financially recompense the victim he/she is provided compensation. RSLSA ensured that the concerned DLSA disburses the compensation to the victim within a set time frame.
14. **Contribution of NGOs:** Various NGOs are working in the State towards welfare of weaker sections and depressed classes. RSLSA co-ordinated with such NGOs and strived to successfully accomplish the task shouldered by it on its own.

Release_UTRC @ 75 campaign

A Campaign for the release of prisoners by the Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) to commemorate the 75th Independence Day in India was launched by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. The campaign was carried out during 16.07.2022 to 13.08.2022. This campaign has been devised in such a manner that the identification of prisoners, sensitisation of judicial officers and constructive meetings of UTRCs have to be planned and carried out by DLSAs.

Persons identified in the State/UT during the campaign	Persons recommended for release during campaign period	Follow up meetings if organised	Number of Bails filed under Section 437 Cr.PC		Number of Bails filed under Section 439 Cr.PC (Both Sessions Court and High Court)		Persons released during the campaign.
			Legal Aid Lawyer	Private Lawyer	Legal Aid Lawyer	Private Lawyer	
2622	2514	14	7	7	11	0	725

Training Programme for Support Persons (PLVs)

Under supervision and the able guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Shrivastava, Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA, an online training programme for Support Persons from each district of Rajasthan state was organized in two batches, in the month of July, 2022. This training was organized in partnership with UNICEF and ENFOLD Proactive Health Trust. This training programme was about strengthening the support system related to POCSO Act.

Districts with higher number of POCSO cases were taken up in first batch and the remaining in the second batch where 36 DLSAs and 02 RHCLSCs were equally divided into two batches who nominated 03 PLVs each who were active and either working as Support Persons or interested in working as Support Persons in future. UNICEF also provided a hand book that consisted of



duties of support persons and their role in POCSO matters for rendering assistance to the child through the process of investigation, trial and rehabilitation in detail.

This training was proposed for Para Legal Volunteers only as training them as Support Person is a crucial step that can go a long way in ensuring proper support to the child victim in POCSO matters.

This 04 day online training programme was the first time training for POCSO Act Support Persons, to equip the Support Persons to provide and facilitate legal and mental support to victim of POCSO cases.

State Level Consultation on the Implementation of POCSO Act, 2012.

A One Day State Level Consultation on effective implementation of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) is scheduled was held on 20.11.2022 from 9.30 AM to 5.30 PM at Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur. The Consultation was organized by the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority under the aegis of Hon'ble Juvenile Justice Committee, Rajasthan High Court with technical and financial support of UNICEF. This State Level Consultation on POCSO Act, 2012 provided an opportunity for multiple stakeholders to identify good practices, take stock and identify critical actions for more effective implementation of POCSO Act, 2012 with a focus on restorative justice and victim centric approaches.





The year 2022 completed ten years of implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012 thus the State Level Consultation is being organized to take a review of its implementation.

In preparation of National Consultation, this State Level Consultation was organized with relevant stakeholders.

Deputy S.P, SUCAW (SJPU), Assistant Directors - District Child Protection Unit, Superintendent – Child Care Institutions and Balika Grah and Probation Officers from Divisional headquarters Ajmer, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur.

The participants were enlightened by the valuable discourse of resource persons on the various topics of consultation like :-

- a. Forensic evidence in POCSO trial : Challenges and learning.
- b. Progress and challenges – Infrastructure of child friendly courts, intersection of POCSO/JJ/PCMA, conflicts between the practices of the Customary laws and implications of POCSO Act, Good Practices & Recommendations for Action Plan.
- c. Identifying pathways for strengthening the implementation of POCSO Act, 2012.
- d. Building capacity of functionaries under POCSO Act and role of State run training institutions.
- e. Investigation of POCSO cases and Child Friendly Court Procedure.
- f. Prevention Rehabilitation and Reintegration of POCSO survivors and capacity building of JJC Workforce.
- g. Action Plan on ending violence against children : Way foreward.
- h. Initiatives of RSCPCR in monitoring the POCSO Act.
- i. Progress – Awareness and engagement with community structures for prevention, engagement with adolescent and young people, good practices and recommendations for Action Plan.
- j. Steps taken by Government of Rajasthan to prevent violence against children Rehabilitation of Victims.
- k. Progress : Investigation of the cases of POCSO Act, Role of SJPU, Community policing, Intersection of POCSO Act with other laws good practices and recommendation with Action Plan.
- l. Need of proactive approach in ending violence against children.
- m. Implementation of POCSO challenges and learnings of Rajasthan Police.
- n. Initiatives of RPA in capacity building of Police Officers and Recommendation of Action Plan.
- o. Rehabilitation, Support and Support Person Services.



In this State Level Consultation, as per directions of Hon'ble JJC, Supreme Court of India NALSAs Victim Compensation Scheme, 2018 was included/incorporated into Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011. It was directed that RSLSA is to monitor the online grant of interim Victim Compensation to the Child Victims by all the POSCO Act cases courts in the light of judgement and directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Nipun Saxena V/s Union of India and Others, Writ Petition (Civil) No. 565/2012.

West Zone, Zonal/Regional Conference for Enhancing the Access to Justice – 4th March, 2023

Under the auspices of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, Jaipur was directed to conduct "The West Zone, Zonal/Regional Conference for Enhancing the Access to Justice" at Udaipur on 04th March, 2023.



This conference was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Judge, Supreme Court of India & the then Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, The Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court & the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Bishnoi, the then Judge, Rajasthan High Court & Chairman, Rajasthan High Court Legal Services Committee, Jodhpur Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj





Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court & the then Chairman, Rajasthan High Court Legal Services Committee, Jaipur.

The participant states were Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Goa. Hon'ble Executive Chairpersons, SLSAs, Hon'ble Chairmen, HCLSCs and Member Secretaries SLSAs were the participants representing respective SLSAs of participants states.

The agenda for discussion in this regional conference was focused on **Legal Aid Services in Criminal Jurisdiction, NALSA Schemes and Standard Operating Procedures, Legal Awareness and Outreach, Lok Adalats, Mediation, Digital Technology-A Tool for Access to Justice.**

The actionable points identified in this regional conference were categorised as *Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term*, with contacts to the timeline of their execution and expanse of execution by the way of multi-pronged subject specific strategies, through two-pronged approach – “**Reach-in**” when the beneficiaries approach the legal services institutions and “**Reach-out**” where legal services institutions reach out to the beneficiaries.

Short Term criteria included strengthening National Legal Aid Helpline 15100 as common helpline number for the country, legal services at pre-trial stage, implementation and functioning of the Legal Aid Defence Counsel System (LADCS) across the country, strengthening and monitoring legal services in prisons and police stations, challenges in implementation of the Victim Compensation and Witness Protection Schemes, strengthening legal services in rural and remote areas and upgrading the IT infrastructure.





The Medium Term criteria included role of legal services institutions in implementation of the legal framework on plea bargaining and probation of offenders, rehabilitations of prisoners (UTPs and convicts), and after release, mediation, lok adalats, state welfare schemes.

The Long Term agenda was the role of legal services institutions in promoting 'Eco-Justice' through initiatives for the **protection of the environment, preservation of habitat and prevention of human-animal conflict** – Section 4 (d) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

40 Hours Mediation Training Programme 27.05.2023 to 31.05.2023

Under the directions and leadership of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Shrivastava, The Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court & the then Executive Chairman, RLSA, a 40 hours mediation training programme was conducted from 27.05.2023 to 31.05.2023. After approval from MCPC New Delhi two resource persons were deputed as trainers and 25 participants from DLSA, Jaipur Metro-I and Jaipur Metro-II were trained as mediators in this programme.

This 40 hours mediation training programmes was based on "Concept and Techniques of Mediation". The exhaustive curriculum for this training programme included ground rules and basic principals of learning, adult learning,





training and mediation training. The sessions included role plays and perceptions regarding conflict management and resolutions.

The training sessions elaborately dealt with relevance of ADR with special reference to section 89 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and types of ADR. The basic difference between mediation and judicial process, arbitration, lok adalat and conciliation was emphasized along with effective communication & modes of communication with communication skills was also a part of training.



This training programme was also exhaustive regarding positional, distributive, integrative and interest base bargainings, negotiation skills, barriers to negotiation, effective & ineffective negotiation and role of mediator in negotiation.

The understanding, management and causes of IMPASSE, stages of IMPASSE and mediator's reflections along with management and strategies, false impasse and impasse avoidance was equally focused on. Through role plays, the discussions related to the role and responsibilities of referral judge, professional ethics were emphasized to conclude the training.

One day Training Programme for Referral Judges on 20th August, 2023

The objective of the training programmes is to educate, sensitize, stakeholders about the latest laws and producers to achieve the constitutional mandate of securing "the rule of law". In furtherance of the objective, under directions and guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Shrivastava, Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RLSA, One Day Training Programme for Referral Judge was organized on 20.08.2023 for 50 Judicial Officers from Jaipur Metro-I and Jaipur Metro-II.

For this training programme after approval from MCPC New Delhi Shri Neeraj Kumar Bhardwaj, RJS and Shri Bal Krishan Goyal, RJS were nominated as trainers. The curriculum for training consisted of:-

ADR

Introduction to the relevance of ADR with special reference to section 89, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. This included ADR mechanism in section 89 CPC along with order 10 rule 1A, 1B, 1C which were incorporated by the C.P.C. amendment Act 1999 and the provisions enforced on 01.07.2002.



Mediation

The concept, definition, advantages of mediation and comparison with judicial process and other ADR mechanism, its functional stages and role of mediators in the process, was included in one thorough training session mediation is a process, facilitation, an empowerment and the core value in mediation is the process providing the parties with an opportunity to negotiate, converse and explore options aided by the neutral 3rd party. It was also emphasised that there is no structured process in mediation and is a flexible process, having confidentiality as a pillar.

Role of Referral Judges

This topic was about reference to ADR, stage of referral, consent, avoiding delay of trial, cases suitable for reference, motivating and preparing the lawyers & parties for mediation, referral order and role after conclusion of mediation proceedings. The resource persons emphasized on the importance and duty of referral judge to identify the matters, convince the parties to opt for mediation after ascertaining the possibility of amicable settlement between the parties.

Mediation rules 2005, Salem Bar – I, Salem Bar – II, Afcon's judgement and various other judgements were discussed and the participants were sensitized about their role as referral judges.

The training session was concluded by sharing guidelines for referral judges elucidating the concept of ADR.

'Restoring the Youth' - Pan-India Campaign for identifying juveniles in prisons & rendering legal assistance – 2024 (25.01.2024 to 27.02.2024)

On 25.01.2024, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Judge, Supreme Court of India and the then Executive Chairman, NALSA, launched the 'Restoring the Youth Campaign'. This Campaign was started at a rather opportune time when India entered the 75th Year of its journey, gently and wisely guided and shepherded by our Constitution. The immediate spur for launching this Campaign was the fact that in recent years several unfortunate cases had come to light where juveniles were found lodged in prisons meant for adult offenders. Taking note of this tragic reality of these juveniles languishing in jails which stood in stark contrast to the ideals of justice, rehabilitation, and the fundamental belief that no child should be forced to navigate a criminal justice system meant for adults, NALSA curated this pan- India Campaign. This Campaign, under the visionary guidance of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. M.M. Shrivastava, intended to transport such juveniles from the dark alleys of adult jails and transplant them into an environment that fostered their growth, nurtured their potential, and offered them a pathway towards societal reintegration.

Objective of the Campaign Identification of–

(a) all persons in prison who claimed to be minor (undertrial or convict) on the date occurrence of offence, whose applications for claim of juvenility were either pending or not filed;



(b) all persons (undertrial or convict) in prison who appeared to be a minor or claimed to be a minor, whose applications for claim of juvenility and consequential transfer to a Child Care Institution (CCI) were either pending or not filed;

(c) all persons (undertrial or convict) in prison who were aged between 18 to 22 years as per the prison record on the date of the admission, for screening to identify potential minors on the date of the occurrence of the offence.

Filing of necessary applications/petitions before appropriate Courts and consequential transfer to Child Care Institutions (CCI) in identified cases. Follow-up on the identified cases for timely disposal.

Restoring the Youth Campaign

Total Persons Identified	Total Applications Filed	Total Applications Pending	Total Applications Disposed	Total Juveniles Transferred to CCI
1163	45	04	41	11

'Run for Legal Aid'-2024

Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur, collaboration with RSLSA and incredible mentorship of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. M.M. Shrivastava, organized 'Run for Legal Aid' event at each DLSA level with the help of DLSA/District Judges on 18.02.2024. Judicial Officers, Court Staff, Advocates, PLVs and their family members participated in this event. This event was a part of celebration of the Platinum Jubilee of the establishment of Rajasthan High Court.





Visit of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Chief Justice of India & the then Executive Chairman, NALSA 28.03.2024 & 29.03.2024

A. Visit to Taluka Level Court, Court Campus Chomu, Jaipur District

On 28.03.2024, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Chief Justice of India & the then Executive Chairman, NALSA visited the Taluk Level Court at Chomu, Jaipur Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority).

His Lordship interacted with the then Member Secretary, RLSA and Secretary, DLSA, Jaipur District to analyse the functioning of TLSC, Chomu vis-a-vis working of PLVs. During the interaction, Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA enquired about the factual position of the courts of Chomu (Taluka), Jaipur District, status of panchayat samitis and villages in Chomu, number of people given legal aid during the year, status of helplines, etc. His Lordship took a brief from the concerned Secretary of Taluka Legal Services Committee qua the pendency in the court, panel lawyers vis-à-vis the number of the cases filed of the legal aid beneficiaries.

During the visit, Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA also interacted with the Para Legal Volunteers deployed by DLSA, Jaipur District to identify and explore the role of PLVs in identifying the problems of people at grass root level as they are the first point of contact for the people in need of legal aid or advice.

He also expressed his beliefs that PLVs must motivate and encourage other persons to join as PLVs so that the network of PLVs may be strengthened.



Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA was also of the firm belief that there is a need to keep check on the number of people detained under Section 107, 151 Cr.P.C. and also to establish legal aid clinic with an advocate on duty in the Courts of Executive Magistrate to avoid illegal detention.

The District Secretary was encouraged to have camps on Labour Registration in the industrial areas, night shelter homes and in other areas which can be identified for extending the benefit of the NALSA and Government welfare schemes. Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman further emphasized that mediation process, both at the pre-litigation and post litigation stage, needs to be strengthened. He stated that efforts should be made by the Legal Services Institutions in giving due publicity to mediation and pamphlets of mediation be sent with the summons of the Courts and also be distributed through PLVs & mobile vans. Benefit to the beneficiaries under NALSA Scheme for Legal Services at Pre-Arrest, Arrest and Remand Stage should be strengthened in the districts. Further, the Legal Services Institutions should also provide necessary assistance for extending the benefits of Probation to the undertrials and Convicts.

B. Visit to Khejroli Village, Chomu, Jaipur District

At the second part of this visit, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Judge, visited the Khejroli Village in Chomu, Jaipur District along with Mr. Pramil Kumar Mathur, Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority.

Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA interacted with local people at Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Seva Kendra, Village Khejroli in order to gauge the legal aid awareness amongst the people at large. His Lordship assured the villagers that the Legal Services Institution is not Government but a court-annexed institution headed by the judicial officers. During the course of interaction, it was found that people knew about the free legal aid because of the awareness camps that were organized in their village by DLSA. They were also aware about the legal awareness activities of RLSA and National Lok Adalats.

Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA also encouraged the villagers to take advice from the Legal Services Institutions for taking best course of action like they approach doctors for second opinion.

C. Visit to Central Jail/District Jail/Mahila Jail, Jaipur

On the 2nd day of his visit, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA, along with the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RLSA, Mr. Pramil Kumar Mathur, Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority.

The then Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA visited these jails with the aim of



interacting with inmates to analyze the success rate of legal aid in Rajasthan. During the visit to jails. His Lordship first visited the District Jail wherein the mess (Langar) was found clean and prisoners were deployed to cook the food. Mr. Jaiwardhan Singh, the Jail Superintendent informed that the convicts are providing services in the jail and are being paid Rs. 156/- per day, out of which 25% of the amount goes to the victim or his family and the remaining amount is being given to the prisoner, as per the Jail Manual.

His lordship further visited the barracks, housing inmates, for direct interaction with them. His lordship directed that efforts must be made in coordination with the State Government to provide financial assistance to the inmate for purchase of products (at least basic amenities) available in the canteen. Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA directed to provide the facility of free unlimited calls to the prisoners to remain in constant touch with their counsels.

His lordship, therefore, encouraged to enhance the number of PLVs in jails and LADC Lawyers/Jail Visiting Lawyers to visit jail on daily basis. He also stressed that files of the UTPs, detailing the status of their cases and nature of legal aid, should be present in the jails and also ensure that UTPs, who are represented by the Legal Services Institutions, have interaction with LADC counsels 15 days prior to hearing of their case and LADC to make notes of the interaction with his signature on such briefings.

During the course of visit to Prison Legal Aid Clinic, His lordship suggested that students from the law colleges must be deployed as PLV for legal aid clinics in prison.

Harping upon the need of providing immediate legal aid to the new inmates, His lordship directed that a new system for fresh inmates must be developed to inform them about their rights and eligibility for free legal aid within 24 hours of their admission in jails. This information may be provided through DLSA directly or by LADCs and Panel Advocates or by Jail PLVs, as the case may be.

D. Visit to LADCS Office of DLSA, Jaipur Metro-I & II:

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India & the then Executive Chairman, NALSA interacted with the Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsels, Deputy Legal Aid Defence Counsels and Assistant Legal Aid Defence Counsels of DLSA, Jaipur Metro-I & II. During the course of interaction, the LADCs were encouraged to share their experience along with the quantum of work done as well improvement which they want to suggest in the work and functioning of LADC.

After the submissions of LADCs, the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RLSA, encouraged the officials with respect to the spirit required in them. However, a note of caution was added regarding the work they do that they should always beware of the opportunist lawyers who catches the cases where acquittal is likely to happen so that they can claim the credit of the same.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RLSA, encouraged the officials to inspire the confidence of the Under Trial Prisoners whose cases they are dealing with and also interact with the family of the prisoners. He also encouraged the LADC counsels to visit the site of the crime.



Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA emphasized that LADCs need to give quality work and must inspect the sight of the crime to make proper Defence especially in the cases of murder and under POCSO Act.

One-Day Colloquium on Legal Aid & Social Justice: Challenges & Opportunities in Access to Justice on 30th March, 2024

Rajasthan High Court in collaboration with Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organized a One-Day Colloquium on Legal Aid & Social Justice: Challenges & Opportunities in Access to Justice on Saturday, 30th March, 2024 at Rajasthan International Centre, Jaipur. This programme was organized under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Chief Justice of India and the then Executive Chairman, NALSA in the august presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Supreme Court of India, the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RLSA, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RLSA and other Hon'ble Judges of the Rajasthan High Court. Organized as part of the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations of the establishment of the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court, this programme was marked by the presence of Chairpersons and Secretaries of DLSAs, all Rajasthan, Members of State Judiciary, Senior Advocates, Office Bearers of various Bar Associations of Jaipur/Jodhpur, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, law students, etc.





During the programme, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Chief Justice of India and the then Executive Chairman, NALSA launched 02 books of RSLSA i.e. Bal Rachnayein and Action Plan (Year 2024-2025). His lordship inaugurated RSLSA's ChatBot, heralding the AI era of legal services. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna emphasized on the three prongs of access to justice, namely ease of access to justice, quality of access to



justice and early access to justice so as to ensure that legal services are easily available to all. He further highlighted the status of legal aid across the country, best practices adopted by RSLSA & DLSAs and scope of improvement to meet the challenges in the State of Rajasthan along with challenges faced in outreach activities and provisioning of court-based legal services and the need to promote ADR mechanisms. The need to bring effective changes at the community level by inclusion of the members of teaching fraternity, retired government officers, social activists, law students, etc. as Para Legal Volunteers so that legal awareness may be spread far and wide, was emphasized upon. His Lordship also took note of the legal assistance being rendered to victims including victim compensation and their rehabilitation. He concluded that legal service institutions to have four way approach to enhance legal services: perception of the beneficiaries qua legal services authority require change, quality of the services provided by the legal services authority, monitoring of the work done and strengthening of paralegal volunteers.

Rajasthan State Conference of District Legal Services Authorities, 30th March, 2024

Under the aegis of National Legal Services Authority, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organized Rajasthan State Conference of District Legal Services Authorities on 30th March, 2024 at Rajasthan International Centre, Jaipur from 01:30 pm onwards. During this programme, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India & the then Executive Chairman, NALSA alongwith Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RSLSA and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA along with Mr. Pramil Kumar Mathur, the then Member Secretary, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority and Ms. Shreya Arora Mehta, Officer on Special Duty, NALSA interacted with the Chairpersons and Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities of Rajasthan.



During the interaction, the Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA stated that the PLVs are the soldiers of legal services institutions and great focus must be put on their training and capacity building. His Lordship also reiterated the need of deploying retired teachers, retired government servants, retired Doctors, upstanding citizens of the society, law students, etc. as PLVs who can contribute to the legal aid activities through their vast practical experience.

His Lordship laid emphasis upon the need to ensure that statements under Section 164 Cr.P.C. of the victims of crimes should be recorded only after proper counselling so that all relevant facts may be effectively brought on record. His Lordship also stated that the legal requirements of a valid arrest, as provided in the matter of D. K. Basu vs. State of West Bengal and under Section 41D Cr.P.C., must be fulfilled at all costs and effective legal aid must be made available from the pre-arrest stage only.





During the course of interaction His Lordship directed to make access to legal aid more effectively and to deploy PLVs at Police Stations to make early access possible. His Lordship also stressed on making the working of LADCs more effective by scrutinizing the cases dealt by LADC by Mentoring and Monitoring Committee (with regard to total expenditure incurred and number of cases dealt).

His Lordship also emphasized upon the need for strengthening of legal services mechanism so that the Legal Services Authorities may fulfil the goals enshrined in the Constitution of India.

Sports Competitions and Activities for Specially Abled Children “RSLSA-SportsforAwareness-UDAAN”

Over the years Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has been organizing competitions relating to sports and various activities to generate legal awareness amongst children. State Government also organizes sports and other activities for children at various levels but in the year 2024, after approbation and encouragement of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Shrivastava, the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RSLSA and under the supervision and able guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge,

Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA, under the directions of Mr. Hariom Attri, Member Secretary, RSLSA, the sports and activities were dedicated to specially abled children to spread awareness among specially abled children and for them in the society.





Sports and other activities are a method of promoting physical and mental wellbeing, that provide opportunity to the children to :-



- Develop Physical fitness and cognitive health
- Demonstrate courage
- Experience joy
- Breaking down the social barriers of discrimination
- Goal setting and confidence
- Communication and leadership skills
- Better emotional and Psychological help
- Feeling of inclusion

Considering the dedication of this event for specially abled children, it was intended that maximum number of talented children could participate and awarded, the sports and activities were convened, commencing from District Level to State Level. Looking into the classification of special abilities of the children according to the Physical, Vision/Hearing, Intellectual and other Impairments, it was ensured that every group of special ability has at least one specific game of interest to participate.





The following team games and individual sports/activity were organized:-

Team Games :-

- Kabbadi
- Boccee Ball (team of 02 or 04)

Individual Sports/Activity

- Long Jump
- Shotput
- Badminton
- Carrom
- Chess
- Table Tennis
- Painting/Drawing



The district level sports and activities were conducted in the month of September, 2024 in all the 36 Districts and the Division level competitions were organized at 07 divisional headquarters in the month of September and October, 2024, for the participants who won at district levels.

The State level sports and activities was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RLSA at SMS Stadium, Jaipur, on 11th November, 2024. The winners of sports and activities from Division level were the participants at the State level. More than 120 children participated in the State level competitions.



The Closing and Prize Distribution Ceremony for the State level sports and activities –UDAAN, was held at Rajasthan International Centre, Jaipur. This event was graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjeet Singh, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and Chairman, RHCLSC, Jaipur and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avneesh Jhingan, Judge, Rajasthan High Court and Judge, Mediation In-charge, Jaipur, in the august presence of Hon'ble Judges of Rajasthan High Court, Jaipur.

The winners of team games were given a certificate, gold medal, silver medal and bronze medal with a cash prize of Rs. 600/-, Rs. 300/- and Rs. 200/- for first, second and third position respectively and the winners of individual games and activity were awarded a certificate, gold medal, silver medal and bronze medal with a cash prize of Rs. 500/-, Rs. 300/- and Rs. 200/- for first, second and third position respectively at **District levels**.

The winners of team games were given a certificate, gold medal, silver medal and bronze medal with a cash prize of Rs. 3000/-, Rs. 2500/- and Rs. 2000/- for first, second and third position respectively and the winners of individual games and activity were awarded a certificate, gold medal, silver medal and bronze medal with a cash prize of Rs. 2000/-, Rs. 1500/- and Rs. 1000/- for first, second and third position respectively at **Division levels**. The winners of team games were also given a gift item worth Rs. 2000/- per team and a gift item worth Rs. 500/- per individual winner.

The winners of team games were given a certificate, gold medal, silver medal and bronze medal with a cash prize of Rs. 11000/-, Rs. 7000/- and Rs. 5000/- for first, second and third position respectively and the winners of individual games and activity were awarded a certificate, gold medal, silver medal and bronze medal with a cash prize of Rs. 5000/-, Rs. 4000/- and Rs. 3000/- for first, second and third position respectively at **State levels**. The winners of team games were also given a gift item worth Rs. 10000/- for first position, of Rs. 7000/- for second position and of Rs. 6000/- for third position per team and a gift item worth Rs. 4000/- for first position, of Rs. 3000/- for second position and Rs. 2000/- for third position, per individual winner.

To motivate and appreciate the courage and zeal of all the participants, each participant was also given a participation certificate, trophy and a gift hamper.

Inauguration of New Building of Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority – “Vidhik Seva Sadan” at “Vidhik Seva Marg”

The new building of Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority - “Vidhik Seva Sadan” at “Vidhik Seva Marg” got inaugurated on 4th January, 2025 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice



Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, The Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar, Administrative Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court & the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA and Hon'ble Judges of Rajasthan High Court, marking a milestone in the history of RSLSA.

The new beginning was the conception with the commitment to this institution, to be able to discharge its functions efficiently and particularly in the age of information technology. This was long awaited venture of Hon'ble High Court to have a suitable space for the State Legal





Services Authority to enable it to go in pace with the times and to effectively monitor the activities further carried by District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees across the State of Rajasthan.

The new building satisfies the need of court annexed Mediation Centre as well as for day-to-day required activities like capacity building, training programmes, seminars, conferences etc.

This building is serving the much requisite infrastructure and paraphernalia requirements of the Legal Services Authority and shall facilitate the various activities under one roof.

The name **Vidhik Seva Sadan** intends to communicate the endeavour to offer services in the field of Legal Aid to the underprivileged and deprived section of the society and Legal awareness among common people.

The name of the road leading to **Vidhik Seva Sadan** has been named as **Vidhik Seva Marg** with an intention to create a semblance of the path disseminating the legal services to the visitors in this noble legal services institution.

◆ “Unveiling the Logo of the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority”



Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority is serving in consonance with the vision of NALSA, is relentlessly working in the field of legal awareness and legal literacy. To associate the citizens with the theme, this has been desired that the State Legal Services Authority should have its separate logo depicting a separate identity to this authority.

The new logo has been shaped up with the shade of blue colour, which symbolizes trust and compassion. The golden colour has been used to match with the colour of golden sand of “*Thar Desert*” to synchronise it with the State. In order to associate the logo with the State, the map silhouette has been used. The tagline of State Legal Services Authority in the local dialect as “न्याय रो सारथी” has been used with an inspiring motto “अधिकार आपका कर्तव्य हमारा”.



The adoption of new logo would associate the officials and persons involved in the field of legal services.

The unveiling of the logo was done by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, The Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar, Administrative Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court & the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA on 4th January, 2025.

◆ Launch of Newspaper – “Nyay Ro Sarthi”

To justify the intention of the motto "Access to Justice for All", with the approbation and visionary mentorship of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. M.M. Shrivastava & able guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has taken a large leap in the direction of legal awareness and legal literacy by introducing by one full page paper publication of relevant material in the two national Hindi newspapers having good circulation and reach up to remote and far flung areas of entire State.



This legal literature contains the information regarding judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Court having impact on public at large, information on legal provisions related to society at large, FAQs as a guiding section, relevance of Lok Adalats & alternative disputes resolution system, relevant legal information etc. along with information about all the offices/helpline numbers/email-ids of NALSA/RSLSA/DLSAs & TLSCs.



This publication is a one of its kind initiative under any SLSA. The publication is made through two leading Hindi daily newspapers like Rajasthan Patrika and Dainik Bhaskar, which have circulation of around 12.45 lakhs and 13.18 lakhs respectively.

It may be assumed that one copy of newspaper is read by at least 04 persons and thus, this legal literacy and legal awareness campaign would be reaching to more than one crore people in a day.

This launch of monthly one page newspaper is an endeavor to broaden the spectrum of legal aid and to create the awareness amongst common man to contact the legal services institutions situated PAN Rajasthan.



The maiden in edition was launched on 4th January, 2025 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, The Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar, Administrative Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court & the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA.

The second edition of 'Nyay Ro Sarthi' – The informative Newspaper, was published on 5th March, 2025 which was majorly engrossed with the information regarding Cyber Crimes – Types of Cyber Crimes, Suggestions, Precautions, and Redressal Platform for Cyber Complaints and Special Do's and Dont's for children. This edition was also dedicated to spread awareness about Mediation, Lok Adalat and It's Success Stories. This edition had special column on International Women's Day 8th March, 2025 focusing on Women Rights, POSH Act, She Portal etc.

Likewise, this informative newspaper will continue to be committed reformed mode of disseminating awareness in two leading hindi newspapers among the people in mass, in the remotest areas possible. The idea would contemplate into propagating similar awareness and redressal platforms in multiple other ways.

◆ “Launch of Scholarship Scheme for the specially-abled children”

Under the able guidance & sanction of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. M.M. Shrivastava, RSLSA has under taken a benevolent initiative to provide one of its own kind of scholarship from the cost fund available with the Authority.

This scholarship programme has been launched for 100 specially abled children of age between 06-18 years for a time period of two years. Total 100 specially abled children have been selected with the concurrence of concerned Department of Government of Rajasthan and from





winners and participants of sports competition organized by RSLSA at state level for specially abled children in the recent past as well as children from reputed NGOs.

Each such specially abled child has been provided with monthly scholarship of Rs. 2500/- per month for two years, with an intent to bring the light in the life of 100 specially-abled children who are meritorious in their own field but are constantly at sufferance on account of financial resources.

“One day Brief Symposium on Prison reform and Open Jail in Rajasthan” (Challenge and Success Stories)

The symposium on Prison reforms was organized on 4th January, 2025 and was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Supreme Court of India,



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, The Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court & Patron-in-Chief, RSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar, Administrative Judge, Rajasthan High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari, Judge, Rajasthan High Court & the then Executive Chairman, RSLSA and Hon'ble Judges of Rajasthan High Court. The participants included DG Jail, representative for NGOs working for Open Air Camps, LADCs, DLSA Secretaries.

Open jail reforms refers to a set of changes aimed at transforming the traditional concept of imprisonment into a more humane and rehabilitative system with an objective of rehabilitation over punishment, reintegration into society, focus on education, skills & personal growth.



Open Prisons are prisons without bars that uphold the right to life & dignity of a prisoner. The concept of Open Jails revolves around the purpose of having :-

- 1) Open Campus:- Prisoners live in open campuses with minimal security, fostering a sense of responsibility & trust.
- 2) Self- management:- Prisoners are encouraged to take charge of their daily lives, making choices and decisions.
- 3) Education and Training:- Access to education, vocational training and counseling to equip prisoners with skills and knowledge.
- 4) Community engagement:- Prisoners participate in community service and volunteer work to develop empathy and social skills.

Open Prison System of Rajasthan fall among the best prison practices in the country. It leads to social reintegration of prisoners. Reduction in prison overcrowding and rate of recidivism is negligible under this system.

The on going challenges concerning Open Jails can be (i)Balancing rehabilitation with public safety concerns (ii) Security concerns & Risk management (iii) Funding & resource management (iv) Public perception and acceptance.

As emphasized by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai, the Rajasthan Open Prison Model and parole system should be expanded and implemented across the country. This seminar/consultation on the open jail reforms certainly communicated through the country, the dire need of approbation and adoption of the concept.

LADC (Legal Aid Defence Council System)

During 17th All India Meet held on 7th and 8th August, 2019 at Nagpur, a resolution regarding implementation of "Legal Aid Defence Council System" on pilot basis in one district each of some states was identified and Rajasthan was one of them. As directed by the then Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA, identification of such district as well as completion of all mechanism was to be done within a month from 01.09.2019. Initially, Bharatpur district was identified for this pilot project after meticulous scrutiny and various factors like multiplicity of crime, number of cases for smooth operation of pilot project with large percentage of beneficiaries with legal aid entitlement among native of district, were considered for this selection.

Under the directions and guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Shrivastava, The Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court & The then Executive Chairman, RLSA, referring the geography and geographical diversity of state of Rajasthan it was requested to consider establishing LADCS in all districts across the state to which the Member Secretary, NALSA primarily agreed and RLSA submitted the proposal of making LADCS functional at every district headquarter with availability of space comprising 600-1000 sq. feet area where LADCS were to be made functional as per Bharatpur model. Meanwhile the timeline for incremental



expansion of LADCS in 22 state was shared and the process was to be completed and made functional on 15th August, 2022. Post approval RLSA proceeded further to established LADCS at all district headquarter across Rajasthan in **first phase itself**.

According to the action plan sent by NALSA, New Delhi, an amount of up to 5 lakhs was allocated to each district as per the instructions of NALSA, for the necessary repair/fabrication/infrastructure and purchase of equipment to make the identified and allotted places suitable for opening offices, for which necessary works were undertaken. Along with this, a request was also made to the Rajasthan government to recover the total amount spent.

As per the action plan sent by NALSA, New Delhi, evaluation for human resources (Chief/Deputy/Assistant Legal Aid Defence Council, Office Assistant, Data Entry Operator, C.S.R.A.) at each location was undertaken in consultation and deliberation with all District Legal Services Authority. Application were received for legal services from 01.01.2021 to 31.05.2022 at each District Legal Services Authority Headquarters.

The human resource was allocated to each district after evaluating the human resource requirement on the basis of free advocates provided to eligible persons during the said period, expenses incurred on free advocates (annual and special Services item 08), and keeping in view the number of pending criminal cases at the district headquarters and keeping in view the population of the district headquarters.

According to the action plan forwarded by NALSA, under the process of opening the said office in the selected districts, recruitment was done for all the districts from the RLSA office for the selection of Chief/Deputy/Assistant Legal Aid Defence Council. As per the guidelines issued by NALSA, 10 years of experience in criminal cases for Chief Legal Aid



Defence Council, 07 years for Deputy Chief Legal Aid Defence Council and 0-3 years for Assistant Legal Aid Defence Council were kept mandatory.

After the approval of Honourable Executive Chairman, the training program of selected Assistant Legal Aid Defence Council of 23 districts was organized from 21.01.2023 to 22.01.2023. The Legal Aid Defence Counsels are receiving pay as per NALSA's LADCS Modified Scheme, 2022. Furthermore, all district legal service authorities have been directed to conduct programs of digital initiatives like Tele Law and Nyay Bandhu in the offices of the Legal Aid Defence Council System.

◆ **Recruitment/Empanelment of Legal Aid Counsels/Legal Aid Defence Counsels:-**

Legal Services Institutions are providing Legal Services to accused persons who are falling within the eligibility criteria prescribed under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1997. These legal services are being provided at the stage of pre-arrest remand, during investigation, during trial and at appellate stages also in criminal matters.

There are two mechanisms to provide these legal services through legal aid lawyers. The first one is panel lawyers system which has now been replaced by Legal Aid Defence Counsels at District headquarters. Thus, the panel lawyer system is now functional only at Taluka headquarters.

In panel lawyers system, the legal services institutions maintain a panel of qualified lawyers from whom the cases are assigned to lawyers to represent the accused persons who are eligible for legal aid. However, due to certain flaws in panel lawyer system, the new Legal Aid Defence Counsel System has been introduced in the year 2022.

In panel lawyer system, the panel lawyers to whom cases are assigned for legal aid, are also having their private practices and therefore they do not exclusively devote their time for legal aided matters. Many a times, their accessibility and availability remains an issue for timely client consultation and updating them about progress of their cases.

Therefore, to strengthen the Court based legal services for providing effective and efficient legal services to weaker and marginalized Section of the society, several steps have been taken such as capacity building of lawyers, enhancing the structure the effective functioning of Monitoring Committees and upgradation of front offices. In this process, the National Legal Services Authority has adopted legal aid delivery based model of legal service which is known as Legal Aid Defence Counsel System.

Under Legal Aid Defence Counsel System, a team of Legal Aid Defence Counsels consisting of one Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsel (Chief LADC) assisted by required number of Deputy Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsels (Deputy Chief LADC) and Assistant Legal Aid Defence Counsels (Assistant LADC) is deputed at District headquarter which is fully devoted for legal aid cases in criminal matters. Monthly honorarium is paid to these Legal Aid Defence



Counsels and they are not permitted to engage themselves in any other work other than legal aid activities.

In Rajasthan, Legal Aid Defence Counsel System was put in place in the year 2022-23 and in first phase 67 Counsels were inducted. In the year 2023 itself, in two another phases, 24 and 10 more advocates were inducted. To improve the quality of assistance, in the year 2024, 133 more Legal Aid Defence Counsels were inducted and thus now Rajasthan has total 234 Legal Aid Defence Counsels.

To ensure induction of qualified and competent advocates, a competitive selection process is adopted and selection Committee comprising of District & Sessions Judge as its Chairman and at least 03 senior most Judicial Officers looking after criminal work makes recommendations based on the merit, knowledge, skills, practice and experience of the candidates. On these recommendations, further interaction with shortlisted candidates is taken up at RSLSA level and the selection is finally approved by Hon'ble the Executive Chairman of State Legal Services Authority.

Cost benefit analysis Under panel lawyer system, Rajasthan has following fees structure for lawyers:-

1. Rs. 13,500/- per case + Rs. 1,000/- for expenses (for DJ and ADJ level Courts)
2. Rs. 9,000/- per case + Rs. 1,000/- for expenses (for CIM and ACIM level Courts)
3. Rs. 6,000/- per case + Rs. 1,000/- for expenses (for Judicial Magistrate level Courts)

In Legal Aid Defence Counsels System, district wise monthly per case cost calculation is a part of regular monitoring and review. During the year, 2024 the average cost per case was only Rs. 3,166/-. Which clearly illustrates that per case cost in Legal Aid Defence Counsels System is very low as compared to panel lawyer system and at the same time better quality assistance is ensured as LADCs are fully devoted to legal aid cases and are subject to more closer scrutiny and monitoring by legal service institutions.

◆ Monitoring of Legal Aid Defence Counsels System

A close monthly monitoring of LADC System is done by collecting exhaustive relevant information to get input about the performance of LADCS, case disposal rate and also working out the per case cost. Such of these statements for the months of November and December, 2024 are enclosed for better understanding of monitoring system.

• Steps to strengthen LADC System

1. Adequate publicity to LADCS and awareness at the grassroot levels. LADCs may also disseminate information about LADC Scheme through Jail visits and other legal awareness activities.
2. Ensuring the capacity building of LADC Counsels to enhance the structure and effective functioning of monitoring & mentoring committees and upgradation of LADC offices.



3. Interaction with the accused for timely preparation before every court hearing.
4. LADCs to visit location/area of alleged crime and interact with family members of accused to ascertain whether they need any other additional legal assistance.
5. Provide legal advice and assistance to all individuals visiting the office. They shall also provide the second opinion if any beneficiary asks for it.
6. Infrastructure of LADCS offices should be strengthened including space for consultation, space for ministerial staff, reception with waiting area, computers and printers, internet connection, telephone.
7. Provide legal assistance at pre-arrest stage as per need and in accordance with NALSA's scheme for providing such assistance.
8. Conducting regular trainings and refresher courses for LADC Counsels on specific aspects of criminal litigation, client counselling, and their roles. The trainings may also include refresher courses on the three new criminal laws.
9. The services of senior lawyers on the pro-bono panel may be taken for mentoring and guiding the LADCs, who may be relatively less experienced (especially in cases involving heinous/grievous offences).
10. A three-tier mechanism for monitoring of LADCs:
 - i. Close monitoring by Secretary, DLSA and a monthly review meeting under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, DLSA.
 - ii. Quarterly review meeting with every LADCS office and the Secretary, DLSA by the Member Secretary, RLSA.
 - iii. Half yearly evaluation of performance of every human resource in LADCS office by RLSA under the guidance of the Honorable Executive Chairman, RLSA.
11. Feedback regarding the LADCs is to be taken not just from the Judicial Officers but also from the clients themselves.

• Training Programme for the Chief & Deputy Legal Aid Defence Counsels 2023

An Orientation and capacity building Training Programme for the Chief, Deputy Chief and Assistant Legal Aid Defence Counsels was organized from 19.01.2023 to 22.01.2023 as per directions of NALSA. This training programme was organized at Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur.



Training Dates	No. of Days	Topic Covered	Attended By
19.01.2023	Day 01	<p>Legal Aid services in the criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the need • Legal Aid defence counsel system vis-à-vis other systems <p>Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and team building • Management of resources • Administration • Supervision and control <p>Deputy Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team Work • Maintaining files and documents • Legal Research • Office Culture and • Prison Visits 	Chief LADC & Deputy Chief LADC
20.01.2023	Day 02	<p>Advocacy Skill- Drafting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bail applications • Miscellaneous applications • Appeals • Open House discussion <p>Advocacy skill (Session Trial/Magistrate Trial)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness examination • Addressing arguments • Open House discussion • Assistance at Pre-arrest, Arrest and Remand stage • Citizen Services through digital platform • Advocacy & Professional ethics • Open House discussion 	Chief LADC & Deputy Chief LADC
21.01.2023	Day 01	<p>Legal Aid services in the criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the need • Legal Aid defence counsel system vis-à-vis other systems • Maintaining files and documents • Legal research • Prison visits • Office Culture • Handling interpersonal issues and office staff • Prison Visits 	Assistant LADC



22.01.2023	Day 02	Advocacy Skill- Drafting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bail applications • Miscellaneous applications • Appeals • Open House discussion Advocacy skill (Criminal Trial) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness examination • Addressing arguments • Open House discussion • Assistance at Pre-arrest, Arrest and Remand stage • Citizen Services through digital platform • Advocacy & Professional ethics • Open House discussion 	Assistant LADC
------------	--------	--	----------------

**Data Related to LADCS, Legal Assistance and Under Trial Prisoners
FOR THE PERIOD FROM: 01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022**

• **LADCS OFFICE:**

NUMBER OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WHERE LADCS OFFICE IS FUNCTIONAL	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WHERE LADCS OFFICE IS NOT FUNCTIONAL
36	01 (Bharatpur)	35

• **LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL SYSTEM:**

NUMBER OF					
CHIEF LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL	DEPUTY CHIEF LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL	ASSISTANT LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL	ASSISTANTS	RECEPTIONIST CUM DEO	PEON
0	1	2	0	1	0
Total					04



TYPES AND NUMBERS OF CASES DEALT WITH BY COUNSELS IN LADCS:

CRIMINAL CASES DEALT BY LADCS OFFICE				
S.N.	NATURE OF CASES	NO. OF CASES DEALT BY LADCS OFFICE DURING THE YEAR		DISPOSAL
1.	Sessions Cases	72		30
2.	Magistrate Courts Cases	214		91
3.	Remand Work in Courts	-		-
4.	Any other work viz. Front Office etc.	-		-
5.	Bail	u/s 437	113	110
		u/s 439	61	57
	TOTAL	460		288

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AT PRE-ARREST, ARREST AND REMAND STAGE:

Number Of Suspects Provided Legal Assistance (At Pre-Arrest Stage At Police Stations)	0
Number Of Such Suspects Not Arrested By The Police	0
Number Of Arrestees Provided Legal Assistance At The Police Station Before Producing Them Before Courts	4
Number Of Arrestees Provided Legal Assistance At Remand Stage	500
Number Of Bail Applications Filed At Remand Stage	71
Number Of Cases In Which Bail Granted	42
Total	617

• Legal Services to UTP and Convicts

Number of convicts whose appeals filed in the Sessions Courts:	Number of convicts whose papers/applications sent to High court by DLSAs for filing appeals:	No of UTPs represented before the courts
38	120	11816



• **UNDER TRIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (UTRCS):**

Duration	No. of Meetings held	NUMBER OF UNDER TRIALS RECOMMENDED FOR RELEASE BY UTRCS	NUMBER OF UTPS RELEASED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE UTRCS
01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022	725	5776	1569

• **Jail Inspections of 2022**

Total No. of Weekly Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors	Total No. of Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA
958	367

FOR THE PERIOD FROM: 01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023

• **LADCS OFFICE:**

NUMBER OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WHERE LADCS OFFICE IS FUNCTIONAL	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WHERE LADCS OFFICE IS NOT YET FUNCTIONAL
36	36	0

• **LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL SYSTEM:**

Number of convicts whose appeals filed in the Sessions Courts:	Number of convicts whose papers/applications sent to High court by DLSAs for filing appeals:	No of UTPs represented before the courts
182	397	6438

• **UNDER TRIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (UTRCS):**

Duration	No. of Meetings held	NUMBER OF UNDER TRIALS RECOMMENDED FOR RELEASE BY UTRCS	NUMBER OF UTPS RELEASED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE UTRCS
01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023	500	3973	1300
Special Campaign for UTPs 18.09.2023 to 20.11.2023	180	2061	768
Total	680	6034	2068



• Jail Inspections of 2023

Total No. of Weekly Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors	Total No. of Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA
1000	417

FOR THE PERIOD FROM: 01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024

• LADCS OFFICE:

NUMBER OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WHERE LADCS OFFICE IS FUNCTIONAL	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS WHERE LADCS OFFICE IS NOT YET FUNCTIONAL
36	36	0

• LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL SYSTEM:

NUMBER OF					
CHIEF LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL	DEPUTY CHIEF LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL	ASSISTANT LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL	ASSISTANTS	RECEPTIONIST CUM DEO	PEON
36	49	136	94	34	89
Total	438				

• TYPES AND NUMBERS OF CASES DEALT WITH BY COUNSELS IN LADCS:

CRIMINAL CASES DEALT BY LADCS OFFICE				
S.N.	NATURE OF CASES	NO. OF CASES DEALT BY LADCS OFFICE DURING THE YEAR		DISPOSAL
1.	Sessions Cases	2020		841
2.	Magistrate Courts Cases	5281		2127
3.	Remand Work in Courts	1468		1288
4.	Any other work viz. Front Office etc.	4348		4252
5.	Bail	u/s 437	2032	2032
		u/s 439	1393	1388
	TOTAL	16542		11928



• **LEGAL ASSISTANCE AT PRE-ARREST, ARREST AND REMAND STAGE:**

Number Of Suspects Provided Legal Assistance (At Pre-Arrest Stage At Police Stations)	163
Number Of Such Suspects Not Arrested By The Police	74
Number Of Arrestees Provided Legal Assistance At The Police Station Before Producing Them Before Courts	131
Number Of Arrestees Provided Legal Assistance At Remand Stage	1538
Number Of Bail Applications Filed At Remand Stage	821
Number Of Cases In Which Bail Granted	571
Total	3298

• **Legal Services to UTP and Convicts**

Number of convicts whose appeals filed in the Sessions Courts:	Number of convicts whose papers/applications sent to High court by DLSAs for filing appeals:	No of UTPs represented before the courts
236	489	7932

• **UNDER TRIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (UTRCS):**

Number of convicts whose appeals filed in the Sessions Courts:	Number of convicts whose papers/applications sent to High court by DLSAs for filing appeals:	No of UTPs represented before the courts
236	489	7932

• **UNDER TRIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (UTRCS):**

Duration	No. of Meetings held	NUMBER OF UNDER TRIALS RECOMMENDED FOR RELEASE BY UTRCS	NUMBER OF UTPS RELEASED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE UTRCS
01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024	262	2969	1109

• **Jail Inspections of 2024**

Total No. of Weekly Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors	Total No. of Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA
1147	475



• Training Programme for the Chief, Deputy Chief and Assistant Legal Aid Defence Counsels 2025



In furtherance of directions of National Legal Services Authority, one-day training programme for Legal Aid Defence Counsels on "**Role of Legal Aid Defence Counsels in Protecting the Rights of Inmates, Accused Persons and Implementation of Legal Aid Activities**" was organized on 09.03.2025.

The above training programme was conducted in hybrid mode. All the Legal Aid Defence Counsels (Chief LADC, Deputy Chief LADCs and Assistant LADCs) of Rajasthan participated in the training. The LADCs of Jaipur Metro-I, Jaipur Metro-II, Jaipur District, Sikar, Dausa, Tonk and Ajmer DLSAs attended the training programme physically from Conference Hall of Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, Jaipur at Vidhik Seva Sadan. The LADCs of other DLSAs physically joined the training from their respective DLSA offices. The Secretaries of Jaipur Metro-I, Jaipur Metro-II, Jaipur District, Sikar, Dausa, Tonk and Ajmer DLSAs were present in the training programme from RSLSA Conference Hall whereas the remaining Secretaries were present in their respective DLSA offices. 251 stakeholders attended the training programme.

Lok Adalats

Lok Adalat is an alternative dispute resolution system in India. The term "Lok Adalat" means "People's Court." It is a forum where disputes or cases pending in regular courts are resolved amicably through mutual consent of the parties involved. These are typically informal courts that aim to expedite the judicial process and provide a quick, cost-effective way to resolve legal disputes, thereby reducing the burden on regular courts.

• **Key Features of Lok Adalat:**

1. **Voluntary Participation:** The parties involved in a dispute must voluntarily agree to settle their case through Lok Adalat.
2. **Free of Cost:** The proceedings of Lok Adalat are generally free of cost, making it accessible to all, including those who cannot afford legal expenses.



3. **Speedy Settlement:** Since Lok Adalats focus on resolving disputes outside the formal court system, they offer a much quicker resolution process compared to regular courts.
4. **Binding Decision:** The decisions made by the Lok Adalat are binding on the parties, and in case of non-compliance, the matter can be enforced through the regular courts.
5. **Judges and Lawyers:** Lok Adalats are typically presided over by retired judges, lawyers, or other legal experts. Sometimes, social workers may also be part of the panel.
6. **Types of Cases:** Lok Adalats can settle a variety of civil, criminal, family, and other types of cases. Common cases include disputes related to marriage, property, cheque bouncing, labor, and consumer issues.
7. **Pre-litigation & Post-litigation:** Lok Adalats can be used to resolve cases before they reach the formal court system (pre-litigation) or after the case is already pending in court (post-litigation).

• **Advantages of Lok Adalat:**

- **Reduced Burden on Courts:** Since Lok Adalats help reduce the number of cases in regular courts, they help clear the judicial backlog.
- **Less Formal:** The process is informal, and the environment is more relaxed compared to the regular court system.
- **Equitable Justice:** They offer an opportunity for people from different social and economic backgrounds to seek justice.

Lok Adalat is a great example of India's efforts to make justice more accessible and reduce the time and cost involved in traditional legal proceedings.

Cases disposed of through National Lok Adalats in previous 03 years are as follows:-

Year	Pre-litigations cases disposed of	Pending Cases Disposed of	Total Disposed of	Total Award
2022	3837691	734624	4572315	30620810183
2023	15585434	1000637	16586071	48921516529
2024	10162940	2140177	12303117	51051451895

Rajasthan High Court Legal Services Committee

Year	Pre-litigations cases disposed of	Pending Cases Disposed of	Total Disposed of	Total Award
2022	26	1665	1691	196295891
2023	02	2512	2514	262976106
2024	01	2781	2782	472040571



Year 2022

"A"

Cases Disposed of through Regular Lok Adalats Under Section 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases taken up	No. of cases disposed	No. of Mact cases disposed	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	18	396	22	0	625000
February	94	1728	51	0	2688480
March	120	2334	110	0	0
April	147	4841	191	11	10801182
May	44	727	35	0	12632595
June	127	3285	237	10	3504000
July	183	5132	247	11	15325122
August	21	401	30	0	0
September	144	4686	205	9	22260733
October	104	2366	139	11	9402497
November	126	3916	244	2	230000
December	108	4213	167	2	50000
Total	1236	34025	1678	56	77519609

"B"

Cases Disposed of through National Lok Adalat

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rupees)
January	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0
March	1044	701026	206242	7242168255
April	0	0	0	0
May	891	1425183	921993	6403004411
June	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0
August	569	1872467	1359121	8059853833
September	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0
November	486	2686575	2084959	8915783683
December	0	0	0	0
Total	2990	6685251	4572315	30620810182



"C"

Cases Disposed of through Permanent Lok Adalat Under Section 22 B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Sittings	Total No. of Cases disposed of	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	298	181	8311621
February	332	132	7442520
March	284	540	21699293
April	333	381	30174483
May	432	646	42534195
June	436	420	50201013
July	387	324	25673773
August	330	558	25565471
September	326	459	28672180
October	267	270	30551381
November	365	499	64709035
December	368	297	20548431
Total	4158	4707	356083396

Year 2023

"A"

Cases Disposed of through Regular Lok Adalats Under Section 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases taken up	No. of cases disposed	No. of Mact cases disposed	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	104	2854	81	1	1285715
March	94	2834	61	1	37409
April	151	5980	141	1	2342626
May	5	90	12	0	0
June	132	4603	161	4	3213480
July	103	3520	100	0	775000
August	84	2965	64	0	168000
September	115	3818	99	6	1005000
October	80	2743	51	0	50000
November	101	3796	70	0	435611
December	131	5864	126	1	823850
Total	1100	39067	966	14	10136691



“B”

Cases Disposed of through National Lok Adalat

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rupees)
January	0	0	0	0
February	520	3722839	3047589	9461729481
March	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0
May	519	5065701	3869412	14881636890
June	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0
September	530	5498286	4696700	12633825647
October	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0
December	505	5583510	4972370	11944324511
Total	2074	19870336	16586071	48921516529

"C"

Cases Disposed of through Permanent Lok Adalat Under Section 22 B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Sitzings	Total No. of Cases disposed of	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	435	510	34686109
February	428	609	50994401
March	328	99	22373352
April	336	449	44961361
May	392	699	56331930
June	390	650	103032662
July	337	468	50452971
August	360	460	44647069
September	316	1068	30464869
October	311	343	43147188
November	311	238	30785105
December	302	288	24444688
Total	4246	5881	536321705



Year 2024

"A"

Cases Disposed of through Regular Lok Adalats Under Section 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases taken up	No. of cases disposed	No. of Mact cases disposed	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	9	327	66	0	0
February	97	3656	92	0	484000
March	98	3390	57	0	946000
April	82	3124	96	4	2357000
May	94	3453	115	0	27600
June	109	3978	124	1	2454355
July	59	1648	19	0	0
August	97	3308	104	4	235000
September	84	2743	78	1	228664
October	92	2983	73	3	1315212
November	105	4049	117	0	172520
December	70	2424	37	0	40500
Total	996	35083	978	13	8260851

"B"

Cases Disposed of through National Lok Adalat

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rupees)
January	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0
March	506	3163336	2475175	11995321683
April	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0
July	532	3526355	2786464	15675845119
August	0	0	0	0
September	515	3752009	2978654	11623832559
October	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0
December	499	4746598	4062824	11756452534
Total	2052	15188298	12303117	51051451895



"C"

Cases Disposed of through Permanent Lok Adalat Under Section 22 B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Sitzings	Total No. of Cases disposed of	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	343	263	25726267
February	405	341	29011926
March	427	520	55484971
April	408	395	54153239
May	427	409	66767368
June	441	278	42042757
July	474	469	56873595
August	414	367	42224394
September	436	414	62977728
October	429	512	77112678
November	387	325	25197032
December	446	407	51353163
Total	5037	4700	588925118

◆ Success Stories of National Lok Adalats

When the courts actively participates in the conciliation process, the parties are motivated to forget their differences and get the matter settled through Lok Adalat, it not only ends that particular matter but also creates friendly relations between the two parties forever.

• Year, 2022

1. 38 year old farm dispute settled by Lok Adalat

One such example was seen in the National Lok Adalat on 14.05.2022 where there was a 38-year-old dispute over the farm between the members of the same family.

A report was filed in this case in the year 1983. The case remained pending for about 38 years. After the death of the complainant in the case, efforts were made for reconciliation with his legal heirs and the dispute between the parties ended. The presiding officer made a leading contribution in this matter, who first recognized the possibility of compromise in the reorganized file.

In the above case, the possibilities of compromise were strengthened by following up in the door-step pre-counseling camps organized by the judicial officer, Gram Nyayalya, Jayal, to counsel the parties.



This case was certainly a milestone in the innovation of **door-step pre-counselling** innovated by Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, in the supervision & guidance of hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Shrivastava, Patron in Chief, RSLSA, where two courts of one headquarters coordinated with each other in the pious task of settling the case by mutual consent and the settlement of the case was possible by compromise.

2. 35 year old property dispute resolved with the inspiration of Lok Adalat

An emotional moment was witnessed in National Lok Adalat organized at Rajasthan High Court Legal Services Committee, Rajasthan High Court, Jaipur Bench, Jaipur, under the aegis of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi and Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, where which a 35-year-old property dispute between members of the same family was resolved by the Lok Adalat Bench, headed by Shri S. K. Garg, retired Judge, Rajasthan High Court and member Shri R. S. Kulhari, retired District and Sessions Judge. In this Bench of National Lok Adalat, a property dispute of more than 35 years, between members of the same family was resolved through mutual understanding & settlement by conciliation.

3. Husband and wife who were living separately for 15 years agreed to live together after counselling

This case was pending in the court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, District Jaipur for about 15 years. The applicant and the respondent were married in the year 2006. Shortly after the marriage, due to differences between the applicant and the respondent over small matters, they were living separately for about preceding 15 years. A total of 16 hearings were given in the said petition, in which both the applicant and the respondent were present in each hearing, who were trying hard to take the case in their favour. Many times the situation had come to such a point that both the parties considered it appropriate to live separately and decided to present a petition for getting the decree of divorce by mutual consent, But the presiding officer counseled the applicant and the respondent in the spirit of Lok Adalat on 01.04.2022. On 13.05.2022, intensive pre-counseling was done and a strong effort was made for counseling, as a result both applicant and non-applicant agreed to live together. Thus, the husband and wife who were living separately for 15 years were united after counseling in Lok Adalat.

4. Restoring long lost relationship through Lok Adalat at Pokran

Years ago before the institution of the case, an allegation was made by a woman that her husband was not executing his promise to keep her wife happy, a case was instituted against the husband under the Protection of woman from Domestic Violence act, 2005. Years went by, proceedings continued, they debated over a compromise, consulted here and there but nothing bore any fruit. But on the day of Lok Adalat something unprecedented in their lives was noticed. The husband and wife not only agreed to live with each other from the day itself happily but even recreated a 10 year old visual from 10.02.2012, the date of their marriage. Both of them celebrated the event with bestowing garlands on each other and left the court with smile on their faces. The thread which ran across the entire event was Lok Adalat. They attributed their decision to reconsider their married life to Lok Adalat. It was because of the principles bestowed in the notion of Lok



Adalat and the individual efforts of the Members and Chairperson of bench that they were able to do something which they thought they had lost all hopes for. This gave a beautiful message to everyone that compromising doesn't mean that you are wrong and someone is right, It only means that you value your relationship more than your ego.

• **Year, 2023**

1. Case pending since 2011 resolved in the spirit of Lok Adalat

This case had been pending since 2011, where the plaintiff filed a suit for permanent injunction and prohibitory relief against the defendant. The Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Abu Road, continuously made efforts over the past six months for a mutual settlement at each hearing.

Due to sustained efforts, both parties appeared before the court on 11.05.2023 and agreed to a compromise. Thus, a 12-year-old case was resolved on 13.05.2023 through settlement under the spirit of Lok Adalat.

2. Rent control appeal resolved in Lok Adalat

A rent control appeal was pending in the District Court, Hanumangarh since 2017. The appellant had filed the appeal under Section 6 of the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001, challenging an order/decision. The respondent submitted a counter-petition based on a lease agreement executed on 08.12.1993 for an annual rent of ₹60,000.

Seeing the possibility of compromise, the Lok Adalat bench facilitated mutual understanding between the parties, resulting in an amicable settlement. As per the settlement, the appellant handed over possession of the premises to the respondent. The case was resolved amicably, fostering cordial relations between both parties.

• **Year, 2024**

1. Court of Civil Judge, Hindaun City

An appeal was filed in the court of Additional District and Sessions Judge No. 2, Hindaun City on 26.05.2012 against the decision of the Court of Civil Judge, Hindaun City, regarding permanent injunction in mandatory form dated 24.04.2012 in regular civil suit claim. There was a dispute between the parties regarding drainage of water at the disputed site. Seeing the possibility of compromise in the case, the case was placed in the National Lok Adalat. Both the parties were counseled by the presiding officer. After counseling, the parties installed pipes for drainage of water at the disputed site, due to which the 18-year-old dispute between the two parties was settled in the spirit of Lok Adalat.

2. Court, District and Sessions Judge, Kota

In the civil suit case, the ineffective will dated 03.12.2001 was presented before the District and Sessions Judge, Kota, for declaration by the plaintiff on 07.02.2008. From where the said case was transferred to the court of Additional District Judge, No. 2, Kota and from the said court it



was transferred on 06.10.2023 to the court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, No. 6, Kota. The said case remained pending between the parties in various courts for about 16 years. The age of the plaintiff in the said case was about 100 years.

Considering the possibility of compromise in the above case, the case was referred to the National Lok Adalat. The presiding officer counseled both the parties. After counseling, the plaintiff's lawyer withdrew the case by declaring that a compromise had been reached between the parties. Thus, the 16-year-old dispute between the two parties was settled in the spirit of Lok Adalat.

3. 12 Years Old case settled through Lok Adalat

National Lok Adalat on 13.07.2024 In a case pending in the Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate, Asind of Taluka Legal Services Committee, Asind, the complainant had given Rs 300000/- to the accused. In the year 2012, the complainant had filed a complaint in the court when the accused did not return the money. Before the National Lok Adalat, in the pre-counseling, both the parties and their advocates tried to reconcile and both the parties agreed to compromise. This case, which was going on for 12 years, was settled in the spirit of Lok Adalat. The complainant received the entire amount to be given by the accused in cash on the day of Lok Adalat. The parties were very happy with this initiative of Lok Adalat and were grateful to the authorities.

4. 18 year old case settled by compromise

The parties in the case are neighbours and residents of the same city Badhisadri. This case was registered in the year 2006 due to a dispute between the two parties over money transactions. There was a long standing social and caste animosity between the two parties, on whose behalf the advocate made repeated and continuous efforts at various stages of the case.

In this case, by counseling the parties in the spirit of Lok Adalat, the old rivalry between the parties was ended forever. Both the parties in this case were eminent persons of the society. Due to this, this case became quite famous in Badhisadri. Also, sending a message that arriving at a settlement in Lok Adalat does not make any party loose or win but it is a win-win state for both the parties.

5. Motor Accident Claim settled through Lok Adalat

In one of the cases settled on the basis of compromise in the National Lok Adalat dated 13.07.2024, a claim application was submitted by the family members of the deceased after being injured in an accident, in which settlement was done between the applicants and the non-applicant insurance company. In the said case, a compromise was reached between the two parties for Rs 16,00,000/-. Thus the case was settled in the spirit of Lok Adalat.

In another case of the Tribunal, a claim application was submitted by the heirs/dependents of the deceased after death in a road accident. After the appearance of the applicant insurance company, pre-counseling was done when there was a possibility of compromise and after a compromise was reached between both the parties for Rs. 15,40,000/-, the said case was settled in Lok Adalat. Thus, the case was finally settled through National Lok Adalat.



DATA RELATED TO LOK ADALATS, MEDIATION, LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ETC.

January to December 2022

"A"

Cases Disposed of through Regular Lok Adalats Under Section 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases taken up	No. of cases disposed	No. of Mact cases disposed	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	18	396	22	0	625000
February	94	1728	51	0	2688480
March	120	2334	110	0	0
April	147	4841	191	11	10801182
May	44	727	35	0	12632595
June	127	3285	237	10	3504000
July	183	5132	247	11	15325122
August	21	401	30	0	0
September	144	4686	205	9	22260733
October	104	2366	139	11	9402497
November	126	3916	244	2	230000
December	108	4213	167	2	50000
Total	1236	34025	1678	56	77519609

"B"

Cases Disposed of through National Lok Adalat

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rupees)
January	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0
March	1044	701026	206242	7242168255
April	0	0	0	0
May	891	1425183	921993	6403004411
June	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0
August	569	1872467	1359121	8059853833
September	0	0	0	0



October	0	0	0	0
November	486	2686575	2084959	8915783683
December	0	0	0	0
Total	2990	6685251	4572315	30620810182

"C"

**Cases Disposed of through Permanent Lok Adalat Under Section
22 B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987**

Months	No. of Sitzings	Total No. of Cases disposed of	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	298	181	8311621
February	332	132	7442520
March	284	540	21699293
April	333	381	30174483
May	432	646	42534195
June	436	420	50201013
July	387	324	25673773
August	330	558	25565471
September	326	459	28672180
October	267	270	30551381
November	365	499	64709035
December	368	297	20548431
Total	4158	4707	356083396

"D"

Cases disposed of through Mediation

Months	No. of Cases Referred to Mediation Centers	Cases Disposed off
January	344	18
February	371	18
March	489	54
April	604	40
May	674	52
June	438	34
July	799	48
August	533	47
September	771	47
October	490	40
November	585	48
December	176	17
Total	6274	463



“E”
Legal Aid Beneficiaries :

Months	S.C	S.T	Women	Children	In Custody	Persons with disability	Industrial workmen	Transgender	Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings or beggar	Victims of Mass Disaster, Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General/Persons whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	Other	Total
January	6	2	62	279	314	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	684
February	13	1	59	417	399	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	937
March	14	6	63	502	379	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	1002
April	19	5	78	456	493	3	0	0	0	0	44	1	1099
May	11	2	65	211	445	0	0	1	0	0	26	0	761
June	17	4	75	436	505	3	0	0	0	0	34	0	1074
July	10	8	89	413	628	2	0	0	0	0	43	0	1193
August	13	3	72	455	459	2	0	0	0	0	30	0	1034
September	14	4	89	531	541	1	0	0	0	0	65	0	1245
October	20	4	74	556	528	3	0	0	0	0	42	0	1227
November	11	9	80	484	715	1	0	0	0	0	48	0	1348
December	11	7	81	643	746	1	0	0	0	0	41	0	1530
Total	159	55	887	5383	6152	16	0	1	0	0	480	1	13134

“F”
Legal Awareness /Literacy Programmes:

Months	Legal Literacy Camps Organized	Beneficiaries
January	1857	104876
February	2213	149248
March	3199	230864
April	3197	129004
May	6989	230240
June	29659	1037498
July	6317	184380
August	3579	227309
September	7562	290567
October	5051	203135
November	26191	1594584
December	16649	1028751
Total	112463	5410456



"G"

PARALEGAL VOLUNTEERS (up to December-2022)						
Total No. of PLVs Trained	No. of PLVs Deployed					
	Police station	Front offices	Jails/Observations Homes	JJBs/Child Welfare Centers (CWCs)	Other Legal Services	Total
1413	213	0	14	0	220	447

"H"

Legal Aid Clinic								
Up to December, 2022								
College/ Universities	Villages	Community centers	Court	Jails	JJB	For the people of North-East	Others	Total Existing
94	129	0	163	100	34	0	176	696

"I"

Month	Panel Lawyers	Para-Legal Volunteers(PLVs)	Other			
	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants
January	0	0	0	0	1	70
February	0	0	4	85	1	35
March	0	0	3	49	0	0
April	0	0	2	38	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	1	30
July	0	0	3	43	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	3	38	0	0
October	0	0	2	26	0	0
November	0	0	1	18	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	18	297	3	135



"Other"

Application Disposed off through Legal Aid Clinics:

Months	Application Pending at the end of last Month	Total No. of Application received in the month	Total No. Application Settled in the month	Application pending at the end of the month
January	124	141	93	172
February	172	196	151	217
March	217	118	174	161
April	161	146	155	152
May	152	164	217	99
June	99	139	140	98
July	98	156	145	109
August	109	216	192	133
September	133	171	183	121
October	121	212	191	142
November	142	318	293	167
December	167	251	243	175
Total	124	2228	2177	175



DATA RELATED TO LOK ADALATS, MEDIATION, LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ETC.

January to December 2023

"A"

Cases Disposed of through Regular Lok Adalats Under Section 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases taken up	No. of cases disposed	No. of Mact cases disposed	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	104	2854	81	1	1285715
March	94	2834	61	1	37409
April	151	5980	141	1	2342626
May	5	90	12	0	0
June	132	4603	161	4	3213480
July	103	3520	100	0	775000
August	84	2965	64	0	168000
September	115	3818	99	6	1005000
October	80	2743	51	0	50000
November	101	3796	70	0	435611
December	131	5864	126	1	823850
Total	1100	39067	966	14	10136691

"B"

Cases Disposed of through National Lok Adalat

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rupees)
January	0	0	0	0
February	520	3722839	3047589	9461729481
March	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0
May	519	5065701	3869412	14881636890
June	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0
September	530	5498286	4696700	12633825647
October	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0
December	505	5583510	4972370	11944324511
Total	2074	19870336	16586071	48921516529



"C"

Cases Disposed of through Permanent Lok Adalat Under Section 22 B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Sitzings	Total No. of Cases disposed of	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	435	510	34686109
February	428	609	50994401
March	328	99	22373352
April	336	449	44961361
May	392	699	56331930
June	390	650	103032662
July	337	468	50452971
August	360	460	44647069
September	316	1068	30464869
October	311	343	43147188
November	311	238	30785105
December	302	288	24444688
Total	4246	5881	536321705

"D"

Cases disposed off through Mediation

Months	No. of Cases Referred to Mediation Centers	Cases Disposed off
January	548	43
February	592	45
March	240	22
April	450	32
May	747	83
June	505	40
July	677	49
August	682	54
September	641	41
October	615	49
November	514	40
December	455	51
Total	6666	549



“E”

Legal Aid Beneficiaries :

Months	S.C	S.T	Women	Children	In Custody	Persons with disability	Industrial workmen	Transgender	Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings or beggar	Victims of Mass Disaster, Violence, Flood, Draught, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General Persons whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	Other	Total
January	13	16	52	622	253	3	0	0	0	0	29	0	988
February	23	22	61	507	314	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	984
March	14	18	39	496	289	1	0	0	0	0	40	0	897
April	15	11	44	617	214	1	0	0	0	0	37	1	940
May	18	15	86	703	354	2	0	0	0	0	47	0	1225
June	12	9	43	541	321	1	0	0	0	0	24	0	951
July	8	8	71	540	362	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	1029
August	20	15	80	501	538	2	0	0	0	0	59	0	1215
September	20	4	70	471	399	1	0	0	0	0	42	0	1007
October	13	3	72	534	438	1	0	0	0	0	20	2	1083
November	10	4	77	450	397	1	0	0	0	0	38	0	977
December	11	13	67	445	387	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	950
Total	177	138	762	6427	4266	13	0	0	0	0	460	3	12246

“F”

Legal Awareness /Literacy Programmes:

Months	Legal Literacy Camps Organized	Beneficiaries
January	16883	836647
February	8927	418206
March	11270	348525
April	4283	221328
May	3835	236323
June	5668	293530
July	6308	400834
August	7419	613434
September	4216	287837
October	7107	394820
November	4449	252582
December	6920	405902
Total	87285	4709968



“G”

PARA LEGAL VOLUNTEERS (up to December-2023)						
Total No. of PLVs Trained	No. of PLVs Deployed					
	Police station	Front offices	Jails/Observations Homes	JJBs/Child Welfare Centers (CWCs)	Other Legal Services	Total
1392	165	0	11	0	361	537

“G”

Legal Aid Clinic								
Up to Dec., 2023								
College/ Universities	Villages	Community centers	Court	Jails	JJB	For the people of North-East	Others	Total Existing
96	130	0	163	100	34	0	176	699

“T”

Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme							
S.No.	Name of Month	Compensation Awarded	Beneficiaries				Total
			Men	Women	Children	SC/ST	
1.	January	19387500	9	20	44	7	80
2.	February	38045000	17	35	129	10	191
3.	March	33421000	18	25	112	3	158
4.	April	29000250	16	23	115	8	162
5.	May	35214000	31	39	225	12	307
6.	June	21300000	15	15	70	1	101
7.	July	41132500	27	31	114	15	187
8.	August	15885000	23	22	54	3	102
9.	September	24840000	14	42	48	4	108
10.	October	15325000	16	27	130	7	180
11.	November	22212500	13	28	104	3	148
12.	December	49177000	43	45	169	5	262
Total		344939750	242	352	1314	78	1986



“J”

Training Programmes						
Month	Panel Lawyers		Para-Legal Volunteers(PLVs)		Other	
	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	2	9	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	1	16	0	0
May	0	0	1	38	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	1	13	0	0
August	0	0	2	91	0	0
Sept.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct.	0	0	2	39	0	0
Nov.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	9	206	0	0

“Other”

Months	Application Pending at the end of last Month	Total No. of Application received in the month	Total No. Application Settled in the month	Application pending at the end of the month
January	175	264	244	195
February	195	349	344	200
March	200	231	213	218
April	218	266	296	188
May	188	342	359	171
June	171	238	258	151
July	151	289	260	180
August	180	374	340	214
Sept.	214	310	302	222
Oct.	222	281	306	197
Nov.	197	237	256	178
Dec.	178	269	313	134
Total	175	3450	3491	134



DATA RELATED TO LOK ADALATS, MEDIATION, LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ETC.

January to December 2024

"A"

Cases Disposed of through Regular Lok Adalats Under Section 19 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases taken up	No. of cases disposed	No. of Mact cases disposed	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	9	327	66	0	0
February	97	3656	92	0	484000
March	98	3390	57	0	946000
April	82	3124	96	4	2357000
May	94	3453	115	0	27600
June	109	3978	124	1	2454355
July	59	1648	19	0	0
August	97	3308	104	4	235000
September	84	2743	78	1	228664
October	92	2983	73	3	1315212
November	105	4049	117	0	172520
December	70	2424	37	0	40500
Total	996	35083	978	13	8260851

"B"

Cases Disposed of through National Lok Adalat

Months	No. of Benches	No. of Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed of	Settlement Amount (Rupees)
January	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0
March	506	3163336	2475175	11995321683
April	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0
July	532	3526355	2786464	15675845119
August	0	0	0	0
September	515	3752009	2978654	11623832559
October	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0
December	499	4746598	4062824	11756452534
Total	2052	15188298	12303117	51051451895



"C"

Cases Disposed of through Permanent Lok Adalat Under Section 22 B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Months	No. of Sitzings	Total No. of Cases disposed of	Amount Settled (Rupees)
January	343	263	25726267
February	405	341	29011926
March	427	520	55484971
April	408	395	54153239
May	427	409	66767368
June	441	278	42042757
July	474	469	56873595
August	414	367	42224394
September	436	414	62977728
October	429	512	77112678
November	387	325	25197032
December	446	407	51353163
Total	5037	4700	588925118

"D"

Cases disposed off through Mediation

Months	No. of Cases Referred to Mediation Centers	Cases Disposed off
January	449	31
February	610	41
March	559	44
April	469	45
May	645	55
June	444	47
July	654	40
August	663	39
September	705	74
October	447	36
November	387	36
December	469	42
Total	6501	530



“E”

Legal Aid Beneficiaries :

Months	S.C	S.T	Women	Children	In Custody	Persons with disability	Industrial workmen	Transgender	Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings or beggar	Victims of Mass Disaster, Violence, Flood, Drought, Earthquake and Industrial Disaster	General Persons whose annual income does not exceed the prescribed limit)	Other	Total
January	6	2	62	279	314	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	684
February	13	1	59	417	399	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	937
March	14	6	63	502	379	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	1002
April	19	5	78	456	493	3	0	0	0	0	44	1	1099
May	11	2	65	211	445	0	0	1	0	0	26	0	761
June	17	4	75	436	505	3	0	0	0	0	34	0	1074
July	10	8	89	413	628	2	0	0	0	0	43	0	1193
August	13	3	72	455	459	2	0	0	0	0	30	0	1034
September	14	4	89	531	541	1	0	0	0	0	65	0	1245
October	20	4	74	556	528	3	0	0	0	0	42	0	1227
November	11	9	80	484	715	1	0	0	0	0	48	0	1348
December	11	7	81	643	746	1	0	0	0	0	41	0	1530
Total	159	55	887	5383	6152	16	0	1	0	0	480	1	13134

“F”

Legal Awareness /Literacy Programmes:

Months	Legal Literacy Camps Organized	Beneficiaries
January	8655	795834
February	14020	1752018
March	3699	256675
April	4223	230738
May	4509	230831
June	7806	354644
July	4171	234980
August	4561	271619
September	3147	180637
October	6107	299221
November	5040	283344
December	5097	351319
Total	71035	5241860



"G"

PARA LEGAL VOLUNTEERS (up to December-2024)						
Total No. of PLVs Trained	No. of PLVs Deployed					
	Police station	Front offices	Jails/Observations Homes	JJBs/Child Welfare Centers (CWCs)	Other Legal Services	Total
1376	119	0	124	0	347	590

"H"

Legal Aid Clinic								
Up to December, 2024								
College/ Universities	Villages	Community centers	Court	Jails	JJB	For the people of North-East	Others	Total Existing
94	130	0	168	111	34	0	176	713

"I"

Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme							
S.No.	Name of Month	Compensation Awarded	Beneficiaries				Total
			Men	Women	Children	SC/ST	
1.	January	36209000	25	25	96	1	147
2.	February	29742500	27	20	99	6	152
3.	March	46450000	23	38	236	13	310
4.	April	31415000	16	29	83	5	133
5.	May	29600500	18	15	91	7	131
6.	June	41399500	32	40	128	8	208
7.	July	51825000	56	64	124	4	248
8.	August	26865000	27	14	94	9	144
9.	September	34185000	46	45	104	14	209
10.	October	46875000	48	27	167	19	261
11.	November	33195750	11	38	130	0	179
12.	December	45680750	38	40	100	9	187
Total		453443000	367	395	1452	95	2309



“J”

Training Programmes						
Month	Panel Lawyers		Para-Legal Volunteers(PLVs)		Other	
	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants	No. of Training Programme Conduct	No. of Participants
January	2	13	2	28	3	30
February	0	0	17	539	5	170
March	0	0	22	891	3	316
April	1	2	13	338	2	161
May	1	1	1	2	2	10
June	0	0	2	62	2	125
July	0	0	1	43	4	190
August	0	0	2	105	3	134
Sept.	0	0	2	34	2	150
Oct.	3	28	7	116	4	32
Nov.	1	6	1	10	5	123
Dec.	30	308	30	340	26	831
Total	38	358	100	2508	61	2272

"Other"

Application Disposed off through Legal Aid Clinics:

Months	Application Pending at the end of last Month	Total No. of Application received in the month	Total No. Application Settled in the month	Application pending at the end of the month
January	134	288	278	144
February	144	476	477	143
March	143	378	357	164
April	164	424	418	170
May	170	390	401	159
June	159	587	569	177
July	177	610	611	176
August	176	574	595	155
Sept.	155	719	694	180
Oct.	180	619	648	151
Nov.	151	661	638	174
Dec.	174	708	692	190
Total	134	6434	6378	190



OTHER MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF RSLSA & DLSA's



National Girl Child Day (January 24)

The struggle of a girl child begins even before she is born. Female foeticide is a common practice that allows people to choose a son over a daughter. A girl child faces discrimination and oppression in all spheres. Her education, nutrition, career everything is sidelined. She is subjected to child marriage where she faces harassment and even violence in her marital home. Gender inequality in India is one of the major issues that needs to be addressed and it exists in many areas including legal rights, education, medical care, marriage, etc. Women constantly face discrimination, harassment, and violence.

Therefore, National Girl Child Day is celebrated every year on 24th January by Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority to spread awareness among people about the inequalities faced by girls in India and to promote awareness about the rights of girl children and to raise awareness about the importance of education of girl children, their health and nutrition, as well as to provide help and opportunities to girls.



Month-long Special Campaign on Building Nation Through Education (April-2022)

With the aim of ensuring education to every child of Rajasthan, education was organized as per the RSLAS action plan for a month long special campaign on nation building till April, 2022. The following activities were carried out.

1. Identification of every **out-of-school child or drop-out child**.
2. Bringing children back to schools and ensuring access to school for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.
3. Developing simple child tracking systems in collaboration with Panchayat, urban local bodies and schools.
4. Making education inclusive and ensuring zero discrimination against children in schools.
5. Giving admission to children belonging to economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in recognized unaided private schools under the RTE Act.





6. Providing proper school dress, necessary books, stationery and transport facility to children joining private schools through the RTE Act.
7. Inspecting schools to ensure quality and availability of basic needs; school premises, drinking water, toilets, adequate classrooms, fans, proper seating arrangements, blackboards, mid-day meals, adequate number of teachers as per teacher-student ratio.
8. Ensuring quality and quantity of mid-day meals.
9. Legal Literacy Camps/Seminars for school dropouts or out-of-school children.



Poster and Video Release Ceremony (08.05.2022)

With an aim to spread awareness about National LokAdalat and ill-effects of child marriage, posters and videos were released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mr. Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, The Chief Justice of Rajasthan & the then Executive Chairman, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, Jaipur and Hon'ble Chairman, Rajasthan High Court Legal Services Committee, Jodhpur and Jaipur. These posters and videos were prepared by District Legal Services Authorities of Rajasthan.

International Yoga Day (21st June)

As per the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, with an aim to spread awareness about how important it is to practice yoga daily for our overall health, International Yoga Day is celebrated every year on 21st June by Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority focusing on the theme Yoga for Humanity.



Officers and employees of Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority and Panel Advocates participate in the celebration by practicing yoga under the guidance of experts.

International Yoga Day is also celebrated enthusiastically by all the District Legal Services Authorities of Rajasthan.

Month Long Campaign on Well Being of Senior Citizens (October-2022)

In order to increase awareness about the health of senior citizens and to make senior citizens aware of the legislative aids available to them and their rights and claims under the National Policy on Older Persons launched in the year 1999 by the Central Government to promote the health, safety,



social security and welfare of senior citizens in India, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and various other legal provisions contained in various legislations, a month long campaign on welfare of senior citizens was organized by all DLSAs under the supervision and guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mr. Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, The Chief Justice of Rajasthan & the then Executive Chairman, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, Jaipur. DLSAs played a vital role in increasing awareness about the rights and entitlements of senior citizens under various legislations and Government schemes and programmes by undertaking the below mentioned activities with the help of Panel Lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and Legal Aid Service Clinics:

1. Intensive awareness camps were organized in wards, villages, panchayats, public places etc. about the rights of senior citizens and the importance of senior citizens in families. Various welfare schemes made for them including the rights of senior citizens and duties of family members towards them were highlighted in these camps.
2. Medical check-up camps were organized. The camps should be organized to provide benefits under various welfare schemes.
3. Campaign regarding legal services i.e. special camps were organized in old age homes and senior citizen homes to provide them free legal aid and advice.
4. Campaigns were conducted in schools and colleges to make children understand the needs and problems of senior citizens.
5. A special campaign was launched with the help of local authorities and government officials to solve the problems related to pension, grants and assistance received by them under various schemes of central and state government.



National Voters' Day (January 25)

To encourage more and more young voters to participate in the political process, the Government of India decided to celebrate January 25 every year as 'National Voters' Day'. It started



from January 25, 2011 to mark the foundation day of the Election Commission. The slogan 'No voter left behind' has been coined to focus on inclusiveness. All District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees were directed to conduct legal awareness camps with colleges and the general public to inculcate the importance of the right to vote in a democracy.



Inauguration of LADCS Offices (11th January, 2023)

National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi has introduced Legal Aid Defense Counsel System to provide free legal aid in criminal cases by appointing full time competent and experienced lawyers.



In compliance with the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, LADC (Legal Aid Defense Counsel) System was introduced in 23 districts of Rajasthan State by Hon'ble Chief Justice Shri. The swearing in ceremony was held on 11th January, 2023 at Jaipur by Shri Pankaj Mittal, Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court and Patron, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority in the august presence of Hon'ble Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, The Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court and the then

Executive Chairman, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority and other Hon'ble Judges of Rajasthan High Court.

Concrete steps were being taken to start LADCs in the remaining 13 districts on priority basis.

World Social Justice Day (February 20)

World Social Justice Day is celebrated every year on February 20. This day underlines the importance of social justice across the world. Social justice means equality and dignity for all. This day reminds us that we must work together to create a world where everyone has equal opportunities, regardless of their caste, religion, gender or background.

Today, we are facing many challenges such as poverty, inequality and discrimination. These challenges threaten social justice. We must work together to face these challenges and create a better future for all.





Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organized legal awareness camps on the occasion of World Social Justice Day across Rajasthan, in which a total of 115153 persons were benefited from the year 2022 to 2024.

World Water Day (March 22)

World Water Day is celebrated every year on March 22. This day underlines the importance of water and advocates sustainable management of water resources. Water is an essential element of life, supporting human health, agriculture and ecosystems. Water scarcity and pollution pose serious challenges worldwide, depriving millions of people of access to clean water. Urgent action is needed to adopt water conservation practices, reduce water pollution and ensure equitable access to water resources. World Water Day reminds us of the urgent need to conserve water.



Water is the basis of our life. It is important not only for our body but also for agriculture, industry and many other sectors. But, today water crisis has become a serious problem. People all over the world are facing water shortage due to climate change.

i ncreasing population, water pollution and excessive water use. This problem is so serious that if we do not make efforts to conserve water from now on, the possibility of water wars in the future will increase.

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organized legal awareness camps on the occasion of World Water Day across Rajasthan, in which a total of 117036 persons were benefited from the year 2022 to 2024.

World Labour Day (01 May)

World Labour Day, also known as International Workers Day or May Day, is celebrated every year on 1 May. It is a day to pay respect to the contributions and rights of workers around the world.

The history of Labour Day began in the 19th century, when workers demanded reduction in their





(01) Organizing awareness camps and conducting related activities by involving panel advocates, PLVs, local administration and NGOs working in the field of environmental protection.

(02) Making the general public aware about the ill-effects of single-use plastic through slogans, street plays and other methods.

(03) Ensuring regular activities regarding proper care and regular watering of trees planted at various locations in the recently organized tree plantation drives.

(04) To undertake campaigns for intensive tree plantation in court complexes, DLSA complexes, schools, colleges and other Government offices.

(05) To promote sustainable development by encouraging adoption of environment friendly practices like renewing energy sources, reducing waste generation, encouraging use of public transport etc. through awareness camps.

(06) To provide legal aid and advice to organisations working towards environmental protection.



Rain Basera

In compliance with the directions given by the Supreme Court in the case of PUCL vs Union of India Civil Writ Petition No. 196/2001, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority every year starts a special programme for inspection and maintenance of winter night shelter homes or rain baseras. The aim of this special programme is to admit as many homeless persons as possible in these shelters, to protect them from the harsh cold and to ensure that they get all the basic facilities during their stay.





World Health Day (7 April)

World Health Day is celebrated every year on 7 April. The day was established by the World Health Organization (WHO) and aims to raise awareness about the importance of health around the world.



Health is not just freedom from diseases, but it is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. A healthy person not only stays away from diseases, but also lives a happy and productive life.

Today, the world is facing many health challenges, such as climate change, pollution, and non-communicable diseases. To overcome these challenges, we need to work together and promote healthy lifestyles.

World Health Day reminds us that health is a fundamental human right. We must work together to ensure equal access to health services for all and promote healthy living.

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organized legal awareness camps on the occasion of World Health Day across Rajasthan, in which a total of 60982 persons were benefited from the year 2022 to 2024.

World No Tobacco Day (31 May)

World No Tobacco Day is observed every year on 31 May. This day is observed to raise awareness about the dangers of tobacco use and to reduce tobacco use.

Tobacco is a leading cause of death and disease worldwide. It causes cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other serious health problems. Tobacco use causes millions of deaths every year.

Tobacco is not only harmful to those who use it, but it is also harmful to those who are exposed to





secondhand smoke. Secondhand smoke is particularly dangerous for children, pregnant women and others.

World No Tobacco Day is a day when we all should work together to raise awareness about the dangers of tobacco use and to reduce tobacco use. We all should pledge to live a tobacco-free life.

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organized legal awareness camps on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day across Rajasthan, in which a total of 51053 persons were benefited from the year 2022 to 2024.

World Tribal Day (09 August)

World Tribal Day is celebrated every year on 9 August. This day is a day to honor the rights of tribal people, their culture and their identity. Tribal people are spread across the world and have their own unique traditions and lifestyle. We should respect their culture and protect their rights. Tribal people often face discrimination and oppression. We should show solidarity with them and fight for their rights. World Tribal Day reminds us that we must create a world where all people get equal rights and opportunities.



Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority organized legal awareness camps on the occasion of World Tribal Day across Rajasthan, in which a total of 155759 persons were benefited from the year 2022 to 2024.

Launch of Awareness Module for Senior Citizens (February-2024)

In Indian society, the elderly have always enjoyed a respectable position in the family, the smallest social unit, and the State. Right from the Vedic period, they have been playing a vital role in the day-to-day decision making process. Recently, the importance and respect accorded to them by their own family members has considerably decreased, which is a matter of great concern. Under the aegis and guidance of patron-in-Chief & Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority, an Awareness Module for Senior Citizens was launched by Rajasthan State Legal Services



Authority. Under this module, the following steps were to be taken by all the District Legal Services Authorities to create awareness about the rights of senior citizens and various facilities available to them, such as old age homes, public and private, with the help of panel lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and legal aid/service clinics.

1. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority visited and submitted old age homes, both public and private, on a fortnightly basis and submit a detailed monthly report about the availability of infrastructure and other facilities.
2. Intensive awareness camps were organised in wards, Gram Panchayats, old age homes and other high footfall public places about the rights of senior citizens and the importance of senior citizens in families.
3. The District Legal Services Authority liaised with law enforcement agencies and other concerned departments to address the safety concerns of the senior citizens and ensure that they have regular contact and better communication with the senior citizens. The District Legal Services Authority coordinated with senior police officers and maintained an updated list of senior citizens and ensured the formation of a volunteer committee for each police station.
4. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority ensured that the contact details of the District Legal Services Authority are displayed at prominent places in old age homes in clear and easily readable words.
5. Awareness and training programmes were organised from time to time on issues relating to senior citizens with the support and involvement of judicial, police and administrative authorities.
6. Special orientation programmes were organised for PLVs and Panel Advocates working with senior citizens to make them aware about the day to day problems faced by senior citizens and the best possible ways and methods to provide them the benefits of various government schemes and policies.
7. Special medical check-up camps were organised for senior citizens in collaboration with the local administration.
8. Special camps were also organised to provide benefits of various welfare schemes to senior





citizens. The District Legal Services Authority appointed PLVs to assist senior citizens in obtaining the necessary documents to avail the benefits of the scheme.

9. To encourage children and youth to understand the importance and contribution of senior citizens in the family and society, awareness campaigns were conducted in schools and colleges with the help of students.
10. The District Legal Services Authority wereed also work towards ensuring that proper food, housing, sanitation and medical facilities are available for senior citizens in old age homes and all other senior citizens homes, whether government or private. Steps were also taken to ensure that admissions to these homes are done with utmost transparency and procedural compliance.
11. All District Legal Services Authorities ensured that all senior citizens entitled to legal aid under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 are provided legal aid on priority basis without any tedious formalities. Special legal service camps were also organized in all old age homes and senior citizen homes to provide them free legal aid and advice on any legal issue or dispute.
12. A special campaign could be launched with the help of local authorities and government officials to resolve problems related to pension, grants and assistance given to senior citizens under various schemes of the Central and State Government.
13. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority explored the possibility of engaging an educated and willing senior citizen as a para legal volunteer to manage the cases of senior citizens and to submit reports thereon.
14. The District Legal Services Authority took all steps to disseminate information about policies, schemes and programmes to senior citizens and Government authorities. The District Legal Services Authority also published information and communication material in regional languages explaining the same in simple terms.
 - 01) Provisions of law such as maintenance, will, social welfare schemes;
 - 02) Details about access to treatment; and
 - 03) Contact details of helpline numbers available across the State.
15. All District Legal Services Authorities ensured that the constitutional and legal provisions for senior citizens are given wide publicity through print and electronic media.

Launch of Module on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 - (February-2024)

In the case of Aurelian Fernandes vs State of Goa & Ors., Civil Appeal No. 2482/2014, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 12.05.2023 has issued detailed directions to fulfill the promise made to the working women across the country. These directions pertain to all Government bodies, statutory bodies of professionals, judicial academies, legal services authorities etc.

It is submitted that the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide the above-mentioned order has directed the State Legal Services Authorities to develop modules for conducting workshops and awareness programmes to sensitize the authorities/ managements/ employers, employees and adolescent



groups about the provisions of the Act. These awareness programmes are also directed to be included in the annual calendar of the State Legal Services Authority.

In pursuance of these directions, the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has developed this module to create awareness about the ACT.

All the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Rajasthan shall endeavour to conduct the following awareness activities/programmes.

1. Special week-long awareness programmes are to be organised for the following categories of persons in the fourth week of every month.
 - a. Sensitising the management or employers on their duties and obligations under the POCSO Act.
 - b. Women employees or female staff - To increase their awareness about sexual harassment at workplace and their rights under the POCSO Act.
 - c. Members of the Internal Committee - To acquaint them with the procedure and methodology to be followed on receipt of a complaint of sexual harassment.
2. Special legal awareness programmes were organised for the unorganised sector to provide safe and healthy work environment to women working there and to promote women autonomy.
3. The District Legal Services Authorities could also create platforms for dialogue or self-help groups, which may include Panchayati Raj Institutions, Gram Sabhas, Mahila Samoochs, Maat Ki Samiti, Adolescent Groups, Urban Local Bodies and any other bodies, as deemed necessary.
4. Capacity building and skill building programmes are organized by the District Legal Services Authority in collaboration with the concerned employer/ management or collective groups for the members of the Internal Committee.
5. The District Legal Services Authorities were work towards ensuring that the names and contact details of the members of the Internal Committee of all departments, organizations, establishments etc. are displayed at easily accessible and conspicuous places in the workplace premises.
6. The District Legal Services Authority could prepare and widely disseminate IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material, including video and audio clips, for prohibition, prevention and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace, aimed at promoting gender sensitive safe spaces and addressing the underlying factors contributing to hostile work environment against women.
7. Any other legal awareness activity/ seminar/ programme with the intent to sensitize or create awareness about the FEMA Act could also be undertaken by the District Legal Services Authority.





Vision Document of Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority



1. RSLSA and Lok Adalats in Pending Cases

The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) has played a pivotal role in reducing the backlog of pending cases through the institution of National Lok Adalats (NLAs). These Lok Adalats, held periodically, have proven to be effective in providing an alternative mechanism to resolve disputes swiftly, thereby helping to alleviate the strain on the judiciary. Over the past three years, the RSLSA has achieved remarkable success in addressing the growing issue of pending cases across various courts in Rajasthan, particularly in Revenue Courts, District Courts, and the Hon'ble High Court.

Year	Cases disposed of in Revenue Courts	Pending cases disposal in Hon'ble High Court	Pending cases disposal in District Courts	Total Cases settled in NLAs
2022	319844	2656	412124	734624
2023	687576	3237	309824	1000637
2024	1369981	3573	766623	2140177
Total	2377401	9466	1488571	3875438

These impressive figures highlight the effectiveness of the RSLSA's initiative to combat case pendency, with a significant increase in the number of cases resolved in a relatively short span of time. The Lok Adalats, by providing an efficient, cost-effective, and expeditious alternative to traditional court proceedings, have not only reduced the burden on the courts but have also ensured that justice is accessible to a larger number of people.

Moreover, the RSLSA's efforts have helped in fostering a culture of legal awareness and alternative dispute resolution, ensuring that litigants have more options for resolving their cases outside formal court system.





2. RLSA and Lok Adalat in Pre-litigation Cases

The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) has made significant strides in addressing not only pending cases but also pre-litigation cases, which have long been a source of concern in terms of case backlogs. Pre-litigation cases refer to disputes that have not yet reached the court but could potentially escalate into formal litigation if not addressed promptly. By targeting these cases early, the RSLSA is preventing a backlog before it starts, promoting quicker resolutions, and fostering an alternative approach to dispute settlement. The RSLSA's approach in utilizing Lok Adalats has proven to be an efficient means of resolving such disputes without the need for prolonged court involvement.

Year	Pre-litigation cases disposed of	Pending cases disposed of	Total disposed of	Total Award
2022	3837691	734624	4572315	30620810183
2023	15585434	1000637	16586071	48921516529
2024	10162940	2140177	12303117	51051451895

Future Roadmap for Lok Adalats

Looking ahead, the RSLSA is refining its strategies to further enhance the impact of Lok Adalats, particularly in addressing pre-litigation cases. One of the key aspects of this vision involves identifying cases more systematically and professionally, ensuring that the right disputes are targeted early on for resolution. The proposed vision includes conducting monthly Lok Adalats and incorporating at least two conciliation sessions between the parties involved before the Lok Adalat process. This approach will be a game-changer, as it offers multiple opportunities for the parties to settle their disputes amicably before they even enter the formal litigation process.

The envisioned approach will provide a comprehensive module for case resolution. Once a case is identified, the court, under Section 89 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC), or at any point during the trial, will direct the case to an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre for mediation or conciliation. After these sessions, the case will proceed to a Lok Adalat for resolution. This process is designed to minimize the time spent on contentious litigation while maximizing the chance of settlement through negotiation, reducing both the psychological and financial burden on the parties involved.

The key to the success of this model is the constant monitoring and evaluation of cases by the ADR Centres. By ensuring that the right cases are selected and that the mediation/conciliation sessions are conducted with diligence and support, the RSLSA aims to significantly increase the resolution rate for both pre-litigation and pending cases. This holistic approach will not only ease the burden on the courts but also provide a smoother, quicker, and more accessible legal process for the citizens of Rajasthan.



3. RSLSA and Mediation

The Legal Services Authority besides conducting the successful National Lok Adalats is also facilitating the disposal of cases through other Alternate Disputes Resolution (ADR) mechanisms. The Mediation Centres have been established throughout Rajasthan to provide the settlement of cases through mediation. As on today the status of mediation centres is as under:-

Total number of working Mediation Centres	180
Total number of trained mediators: -	493
A. Lawyers serving as Mediators	03
B. Social Workers serving as Mediators	495
C. Judicial Officers (Both serving and retired)	
Total	991

The mediation centres at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Sri Ganganagar are also entertaining pre-institution mediation in commercial disputes. The disposal through mediation in the previous three years i.e. between 2022-2024 has been as under:-

Year	Cases Referred	Cases Settled	Cases unsettled	Cases non starter	Success Rate (%)
2022	6274	463	2501	4315	15.62
2023	6666	549	2960	3236	15.65
2024	6501	530	3467	2821	15.26

Future Roadmap for Mediation

- All the above mediation centres have pre-litigation desks/ clinics to settle the disputes referred to it. The RSLSA has prepared the SOP for pre-institution mediation in the matrimonial and related disputes. The introduction of pre-institution mediation in the matrimonial cases shall not only save the marriage institution but also help in the amicable settlement of the disputes without entering into the legal complications and technicalities arising during trials.
- On the request of State Government, all the mediation centres situated at District Legal Services Authorities have been opened for mediations of the cases pending before District and State Consumer Commissions. The SOP has been prepared and the Government has agreed to pay the amount of honorarium payable to mediators handling consumer disputes.



- **Man Ka Milan** – A three months special drive for Mediation in pending cases.

The RSLSA is preparing SOP for special drive for mediation activities in the targeted pending cases. The matrimonial disputes are on the first priority followed by the money disputes between the parties. In this drive, the trial courts shall pick-up the pending cases and ensure the successive mediation/ conciliation sessions between the parties for amicable settlement. This drive shall definitely attract the litigants for early resolution of their cases.

The impact of "*Man Ka Milan*" is expected to be far-reaching, as it will not only contribute to reducing the backlog of pending cases but also restore faith in mediation as a viable and efficient means of dispute resolution. Encouraging couples to opt for mediation instead of adversarial legal proceedings will foster a culture of cooperation and mutual respect, ultimately strengthening the family structure.



RSLSA has further planned for induction of new mediators and induction/refresher courses to for efficient and successful mediation activities across the State. The DLSAs have been directed to invite the applications from interested persons in the field of mediation including businessmen, professionals from different fields, retired bureaucrats, police officers and other senior government officers. This exercise is likely to be concluded soon and thereafter the training and capacity building programme for the newly inducted and available mediators shall be convened at regular intervals.

4. Initiatives of RSLSA for MACT Cases

The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has emerged as a pioneering institution in the realm of legal service delivery, particularly in the domain of Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) cases. In its commitment to ensuring a structured, professional, and claimant-friendly approach, RSLSA has taken proactive steps to streamline the resolution of these cases in a manner that upholds fairness, efficiency, and transparency. Recognizing the challenges faced by accident victims and their families in navigating the complexities of compensation claims, RSLSA has meticulously developed a standardized framework that not only simplifies the process but also ensures equitable distribution of benefits.

This initiative began with extensive deliberations involving key stakeholders, including the heads of insurance companies and their legal representatives. Through multiple rounds of discussions, RSLSA sought to address the bottlenecks that often hinder the swift disposal of motor accident claims. The result of these collaborative efforts was the formulation of the "RSLSA Guidelines 2024 for Settlement of MACT Cases in Lok Adalats." These guidelines serve



as a comprehensive reference document that encapsulates every aspect of compensation entitlement, ensuring that accident victims and their families receive fair and just settlements. The guidelines are meticulously structured to address all potential compensation heads, including medical expenses, loss of income, future earning potential, and non-economic damages such as pain and suffering. By defining clear parameters for claim assessments, RSLSA has introduced a transparent system that minimizes ambiguity and reduces discrepancies in award determinations.

Furthermore, RSLSA continues to monitor the impact of these guidelines and interventions to ensure their effectiveness. Periodic assessments and feedback mechanisms have been put in place to identify areas for improvement and to refine the implementation process further. Training sessions and awareness programs have also been conducted to educate legal practitioners, insurance officials, and other stakeholders on the nuances of the guidelines, fostering a collaborative approach towards justice delivery.

Future Roadmap for MACT Cases

If a person files a compensation claim for a motor accident before the Claims Tribunal and both parties are unable to reach a settlement as outlined in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the Tribunal will refer them for mediation. This mediation will be conducted under the supervision of RSLSA, ensuring that both parties get an opportunity to resolve the dispute through a fair and structured process before proceeding with the trial. RSLSA will facilitate the mediation process through trained mediators or designated mediation service providers to help the parties reach a mutually agreeable settlement efficiently.

The implementation of mediation under the supervision of the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) in motor accident compensation claims will have several significant impacts:

- Referring disputes to mediation before entering into trial will significantly reduce the time taken to resolve compensation claims. Mediation is typically much faster than litigation, allowing victims and their families to receive compensation more quickly.
- The introduction of structured mediation will help ease the caseload of Motor Accident Claims Tribunals (MACTs). Many cases that would otherwise proceed to lengthy trials can be resolved amicably at the mediation stage, freeing up judicial resources for more complex disputes.
- Mediation is generally more affordable than prolonged litigation. By encouraging out-of-court settlements, both claimants and insurance companies will save on legal fees and other associated costs, making the compensation process more accessible.



5. Initiatives of RSLSA for Permanent Lok Adalats

Permanent Lok Adalats (PLAs) have been established to provide an accessible, quick, and cost-effective alternative to the traditional judicial system for resolving disputes related to public utility services. They are an integral part of India's justice delivery system, aimed at providing amicable resolutions to disputes through an informal yet effective forum. Over the years, PLAs have proven to be instrumental in addressing a wide array of cases, reducing the burden on regular courts, and ensuring justice reaches people promptly.

The initiative of Permanent Lok Adalats was first envisioned to reduce the backlog of cases and to offer citizens a simpler means of resolving disputes without the complexities of formal litigation. The growth and establishment of PLAs across the country, especially with their recent expansion to all 36 judgements of the State, mark a significant step towards strengthening the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) framework for disputes related to public utility services.

Performance and Disposal of Cases

Over the past three years, Permanent Lok Adalats have been playing a crucial role in addressing the issues of public utility services benefiting the citizens efficiently. The performance of PLAs in terms of case institution and disposal is a testament to their increasing relevance in the judicial system. Below is a breakdown of the case institution and disposal figures over the last three years:

Year	Institution	Disposal
2022	4561	4322
2023	5080	5578
2024	4908	4362

These numbers reflect the growing trust and reliance on the PLA system by the public. The disposal rate consistently meets or exceeds the number of cases instituted, highlighting the efficiency of PLAs in resolving disputes in a timely manner. The consistent performance over the last three years indicates that PLAs are gradually becoming a robust mechanism for dispute resolution, relieving the formal court system and providing a faster remedy to the citizens for issues related to public utility services.

Despite their successes, PLAs face certain challenges that need to be addressed in order to increase their effectiveness. One of the primary challenges is the absence of full-time chairpersons in some of the Permanent Lok Adalats. At present, out of total 36 DLSAs, 12 are



lacking full-time Chairperson and officiating charge lies with the concerned District Judge. This leads to inconsistencies in handling cases across different locations.

Future Roadmap for Permanent Lok Adalats

The vision for Permanent Lok Adalats is to create a more inclusive and accessible justice delivery system. The proposal to establish the posts of full-time Chairpersons in the remaining 12 Permanent Lok Adalats is a crucial step in ensuring the effectiveness and consistency of these forums across the country. This initiative is expected to enhance the operational capacity of PLAs, bringing in full-time expertise and leadership to oversee their functioning.

Additionally, the ongoing sensitization programs aim to empower citizens with knowledge about their rights and how they can benefit from the services offered by PLAs. By focusing on educating and raising awareness, the system of PLAs for addressing the issues of public utility services may be made more approachable for the common citizen. These efforts align with the larger objective of strengthening the framework for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in India, making justice more accessible, affordable, and timely.

6. RSLSA Vision for Cyber Crimes

In recent years, the rapid proliferation of digital technology and online services has led to a significant increase in cybercrimes. The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority recognizing the gravity of this issue, has developed a comprehensive vision for addressing cybercrimes through a dedicated scheme known as the "Schemes for Legal Services to the Victims of Cyber Crimes." This initiative aims not only to provide legal aid and assistance to victims of cybercrimes but also to sensitize and raise awareness among the public to prevent such crimes from occurring in the first place.

The RSLSA's approach is multi-faceted, combining prevention, education, and responsive legal intervention. A central component of this scheme is the creation of specialized committees at various levels, each designed to address different aspects of the issue. These committees will work collaboratively to tackle the growing menace of cybercrimes, providing both proactive measures to reduce incidents and reactive support to those who fall victim to these crimes.

One of the key features of the scheme is the constitution of committees at the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) level. These committees will be chaired by the Chairman of the DLSA, ensuring that they are well-positioned to coordinate with both legal and law enforcement bodies. The committees will include Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsel, the District Police Cyber Cell In-charge, and other cyber experts. This diverse representation ensures a holistic approach to cybercrime, combining legal expertise with technical knowledge and law enforcement experience.



The primary role of these committees will be twofold. First, they will work to increase awareness and sensitization regarding cybercrimes. Cybercrime, often a hidden threat, can take many forms, such as identity theft, financial fraud, online harassment, cyberstalking, and data breaches. Many individuals and organizations are unaware of how to protect themselves or what legal recourse is available in the event they become victims. The committees will focus on educating the public, helping people understand how cybercrimes occur, the potential risks involved, and steps they can take to safeguard their personal information and digital activities. Through workshops, seminars, social media campaigns, and community outreach programs, the committees will actively raise awareness and educate people about the consequences of cybercrimes.

The second key role of the committees will be to provide immediate legal aid and support to the victims of cybercrimes. Victims of cybercrimes often face significant challenges in seeking justice, as many are unfamiliar with the legal processes involved in handling cybercrimes. By setting up dedicated legal aid mechanisms, the scheme will ensure that victims have access to appropriate legal advice, representation, and support at every stage of the legal process. The committees will guide victims through filing complaints, reporting the crime to the relevant authorities, and understanding their legal rights. They will also provide assistance in pursuing legal action against cyber offenders, ensuring that victims receive the compensation and justice they deserve.

In addition to the provision of legal aid, the committees will work closely with the District Police Cyber Cell and other law enforcement agencies. This collaboration is crucial for investigating and prosecuting cybercrimes effectively. The inclusion of cyber experts on the committees will enhance the technical capacity of law enforcement, allowing for more efficient identification and tracking of cybercriminals. The committees will ensure that there is a coordinated effort between the legal, technical, and law enforcement sectors, making the overall response to cybercrime more efficient and streamlined.

7. RSLSA and Persons with Disabilities

The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has been at the forefront of initiatives aimed at improving the lives of persons with disabilities, particularly focusing on the empowerment, welfare, and inclusion of specially abled individuals in society. With a vision to promote equal opportunities, the RSLSA has successfully implemented several impactful programs, one of which is the 'Udaan' initiative, a comprehensive sensitization and support program designed to bring about greater awareness and recognition of the capabilities of persons with disabilities.



The 'Udaan' program stands out as one of the most notable initiatives undertaken by the RSLSA. This program, which includes activities such as para games and other events, has proven to be a game changer in terms of sensitizing society to the cause of specially abled persons. One of the landmark events organized by the RSLSA was the hosting of para games for specially abled children, a pioneering event by any State Legal Services Authority. This event saw the active participation of around 1,000 specially abled children, with more than 100 of them successfully competing at the state level. The RSLSA not only celebrated the special skills of these children but also provided a platform to showcase their talents and achievements. This event not only served as a celebration of their abilities but also helped to break down societal barriers and misconceptions regarding persons with disabilities.

In line with its long-term vision, the RSLSA has gone beyond just organizing events. Recognizing the need for continued support and empowerment, the authority established a State Level Scholarship Program for Specially Abled Children. This initiative is aimed at providing financial assistance to deserving children, further supporting their education and development. Initially, the program has awarded monthly scholarships of ₹2,500 to 100 specially abled children, with the scholarships being provided for the next two years. By supporting these children through financial means, the RSLSA is ensuring that they have access to better educational and developmental opportunities, which are often limited due to various challenges faced by persons with disabilities.

In addition to these initiatives, the RSLSA has also worked towards establishing a Monitoring Committee for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, which plays a vital role in ensuring the effective implementation of various schemes and policies for persons with disabilities. The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which replaced the earlier Persons with Disability Act of 1995, laid the foundation for the creation of this committee. Under Section 12 (3) of the 2016 Act, the committee has been constituted to monitor the welfare and rights of specially abled individuals. This committee includes key officials from various departments of the Government of Rajasthan, including the Principal Secretary of the Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department, the Principal Secretary of the School Education Department, the Board of Secondary Education, the Principal Secretary of the Social Justice & Environment Department, and the Director of the Directorate of Specially Abled Persons. This cross-departmental committee ensures that there is a comprehensive and coordinated approach towards the welfare of persons with disabilities, focusing on providing equal opportunities in education, employment, and social participation.

Looking forward, the RSLSA has developed a vision for the continued welfare and advancement of specially abled persons, particularly through the identification and promotion of talented children. The authority plans to reorganize the para games for specially abled



children, making them even more inclusive and organized. One of the key goals of this initiative is to identify meritorious children from marginalized sections of society, providing them with the resources, mentorship, and opportunities necessary to excel at the national and international levels, including in prestigious events such as the Para Olympics.

8. Initiatives of RLSA for NI Act Cases

The issue of pendency in magisterial courts, particularly concerning Negotiable Instrument (NI) cases, has been a major concern. Despite the establishment of multiple special courts to deal with these cases, the backlog remains substantial. The volume of cases related to dishonored cheques continues to burden the judicial system, necessitating the adoption of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms such as Lok Adalats. To address this challenge, a dedicated initiative has been introduced to facilitate the expedited disposal of NI cases through Lok Adalats. This initiative involves a systematic segregation of cases based on the monetary value of the cheques involved, ensuring a more efficient and streamlined resolution process. By leveraging Lok Adalats, which promote amicable settlements, the judicial system can reduce its workload while providing timely justice to litigants.

Segregation of NI Cases based on Cheque Amount

To expedite the resolution of NI cases, a structured approach has been adopted by classifying cases based on the monetary value of the cheques. This classification enables quick identification and prioritization for placement in Lok Adalats, ensuring that smaller-value cases are resolved quickly while higher-value cases undergo thorough scrutiny. The key aspects of this segregation process are as follows:

- **Identification of Petty Amount Cases:** Cases involving petty amounts have been grouped together to facilitate swift disposal, ensuring that minor financial disputes do not contribute to unnecessary judicial delays.
- **Prioritization of Cases Up to ₹50,000/-:** NI cases with cheque values up to ₹50,000/- have been identified and prioritized for placement in Lok Adalats to encourage swift resolution and avoid prolonged litigation.
- **Segregation of Mid-Range Cases:** Cases with cheque values between ₹50,000/- to ₹1 lakh and ₹1 lakh to ₹2 lakhs have been further classified and segregated. These cases are issued notices with advance dates for conciliation and mediation, which have resulted in a significant increase in successful case disposals.
- **Impact of Systematic Case Categorization:** By ensuring that each category of cases is treated with the appropriate level of urgency and attention, the overall disposal rate has



improved, thereby reducing the burden on regular courts and enhancing judicial efficiency.

Provision of Additional Manpower for Lok Adalats

Recognizing the significant backlog, with pendency reaching up to 10,000 cases in NI courts, additional manpower has been provided through governmental support to ensure that Lok Adalats can function efficiently. The measures taken in this regard include. 85 personnel with technical expertise, referred to as 'man with machine,' have been engaged to assist in data management, case processing, and issuance of necessary notices and necessary documentation. 69 home guards have been engaged to perform tasks traditionally assigned to class-IV staff, ensuring that administrative processes such as document handling and logistical support are carried out effectively.

This supplementary workforce has greatly assisted in the segregation of cases, the issuance of notices to parties, and the overall streamlining of case management in Lok Adalats. By alleviating the workload of judicial officers, this initiative has allowed them to focus on case adjudication and alternative dispute resolution strategies.

Future Roadmap for NI Cases

Building on the success of the previous year's special drive, RSLSA remains committed to further strengthening the modalities for segregating cases based on the amount involved in the cheques. The vision for the future includes the following key focus areas:

- **Continuing the Classification of Cases:** The categorization of cases based on cheque amounts will remain a primary strategy to enhance disposal efficiency. This approach ensures that minor disputes do not clog the judicial system, while higher-value cases receive the necessary attention.
- **Expanding Governmental Support for Manpower:** Persistent engagement with the government will be pursued to ensure the continued provision of manpower support. Additional personnel, including legal assistants, mediators, and technical experts, will be requested to further enhance Lok Adalat operations.
- **Leveraging Technology for Case Management:** Efforts will be made to integrate technology-driven solutions for case tracking, document management, and notice service. Digital platforms can significantly improve efficiency and transparency in case handling.

9. RSLSA and POCSO Victims and Juveniles

To ensure comprehensive legal assistance and support to victims under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and juveniles in conflict with the law, Rajasthan



State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) has taken several measures. Specially trained Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) have been deployed across districts to function as support persons in Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Children's Courts, and POCSO Courts. Additionally, legal aid is provided to children in need of care and protection, children in conflict with the law, child victims, and child witnesses through a dedicated panel of lawyers referred to as 'NyayMitras.'

Legal Assistance and Support for Juveniles and Victims

1. Deployment of Specially Trained Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs)

- o In each district, two PLVs have been given specialized training to assist juveniles and victims of sexual offenses.
- o These PLVs function as support persons in judicial and child welfare institutions.

2. Role of NyayMitras

- o A panel of legal aid lawyers, known as NyayMitras, is designated to provide legal assistance to children.
- o They ensure legal representation for children in need of care, children in conflict with the law, and child victims/witnesses.

3. Assistance in Various Legal Forums

- o PLVs and NyayMitras are actively involved in JJBs, CWCs, Children's Courts, and POCSO Courts.
- o They help ensure compliance with legal provisions and provide continuous support to affected children.

Future Roadmap for POCSO Victims

RSLSA is committed to implementing a distinct scheme aimed at the protection and holistic support of child victims of POCSO cases. The proposed scheme encompasses assistance to victims from the commission of the offense until the conclusion of the trial.

1. Comprehensive Assistance from Offense to Trial

- o Child victims will receive support throughout the judicial process.
- o Ensuring that victims are aware of their legal rights and provisions available to them.

2. Deployment of PLVs for Compliance and Support

- o PLVs will be deputed specifically to assist child victims and ensure compliance with mandatory provisions of the POCSO Act and associated rules.
- o They will play a crucial role in providing assistance during investigations and court proceedings.



3. Assistance During Investigation and Court Appearances

- o PLVs will support child victims during investigation phases, ensuring their statements are recorded in a child-friendly manner.
- o Victims will receive assistance when appearing in court for testimonies, helping to reduce trauma and ensure a smooth judicial process.

10. RSLSA Vision for Use of Artificial Intelligence in MACT Cases as a Pilot Project

The Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) is exploring the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the legal system to enhance efficiency in handling pending cases. As an initial step, the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) cases have been identified as a suitable area for pilot implementation due to their structured nature and the potential for AI-driven interventions to expedite resolutions.

The primary objective of introducing AI in MACT cases is to streamline case management, assess probabilities of settlements, and ensure quicker justice delivery. By leveraging AI, RSLSA aims to reduce backlog, enhance legal efficiency, and facilitate fair compensation through data-driven insights. MACT cases have been chosen due to their high volume, structured nature, and the scope for predictability in settlements. AI can analyze past judgments and legal provisions to suggest probable settlement figures and case outcomes. Additionally, judicial directives from the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts provide guidelines on compensation and settlement, which can be programmed into AI models to ensure uniformity and fairness.

AI-based modulations in MACT cases include automated case categorization, predictive analysis for settlement, legal precedent mapping, data-driven mediation support, and case



progress monitoring. These features will enable AI to classify cases based on severity, liability, and applicable compensation principles, analyze past cases to suggest potential compensation amounts, and reference judicial interpretations to recommend fair settlements. AI can also assist mediators in pre-litigation settlements and track case status to suggest procedural improvements for faster resolution.

The implementation strategy for the pilot project includes data collection and analysis, AI model development, testing and validation, integration with legal services, training and capacity building, and continuous monitoring and improvement. Gathering past MACT judgments and settlement data will help train AI models, which will be developed using algorithms based on legal precedents and judicial interpretations. Pilot tests will be conducted



to assess AI accuracy and reliability before integrating AI recommendations within mediation and court procedures. Additionally, judicial officers, mediators, and legal aid professionals will be trained on AI tools, and the system will be regularly updated based on judicial feedback and case outcomes.

11. RSLSA and Drug Menace

Drug abuse is a critical social issue that has far-reaching consequences on individuals, families, and society at large. Recognizing the severity of the problem, the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA), under the framework of the *National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) Scheme titled "Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and the Eradication of the Drug Menace Scheme, 2015"*, has been actively engaged in spreading awareness and providing legal aid to victims of drug abuse. The authority is committed to addressing this menace through preventive, rehabilitative, and legal measures.

A significant step in this initiative has been the targeted awareness campaigns conducted in vulnerable areas, especially in schools and slum localities, where the youth and underprivileged sections of society are at a higher risk of falling prey to drug abuse. The objective of these campaigns is to educate individuals about the adverse effects of substance abuse, legal consequences, and the importance of seeking help. To strengthen this effort, RSLSA has collaborated with various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are actively working in the field of drug eradication. By enlisting the support of these organizations, the authority aims to create a widespread impact and ensure that assistance reaches those who need it the most.

Through a combination of legal awareness, counseling, and rehabilitation efforts, RSLSA seeks to reduce drug dependency and facilitate the reintegration of victims into mainstream society. The campaigns also focus on engaging parents, educators, and community leaders to foster a supportive environment where individuals battling drug addiction can find help and encouragement rather than social alienation.

Future Roadmap for Drug Abuse and Eradication

The growing concern over drug abuse in Rajasthan, particularly in districts bordering other states, has led RSLSA to devise a comprehensive plan to address the crisis. Acknowledging that cross-border drug supply plays a significant role in increasing substance abuse in certain regions, RSLSA has decided to launch a special one-month campaign targeting the most affected districts. This initiative is designed not only to curb drug abuse but also to establish long-term mechanisms for de-addiction and rehabilitation.

The campaign will be conducted in Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Sirohi, Alwar, Pratapgarh, and Udaipur—districts that have been identified as high-risk areas due to their



geographical proximity to drug-supplying regions. The initiative will involve multiple stakeholders, including police officials, social workers, healthcare professionals, and NGOs, who will work together to assess the extent of drug abuse in these districts and develop effective intervention strategies.

One of the key components of this campaign is the establishment of de-addiction and rehabilitation centers in these districts. These centers will serve as crucial support systems for individuals struggling with addiction, providing them with medical assistance, psychological counseling, and legal aid. The goal is to create a structured approach that not only helps individuals overcome their addiction but also prevents relapse by offering vocational training and reintegration programs.

This special drive is proposed to be officially commenced on *26th June, "The World Drug Day"*, underscoring the global commitment to fighting drug abuse. Through this initiative, RSLSA aims to create a sustainable and holistic approach to drug eradication, ensuring that individuals affected by addiction receive the necessary support while also strengthening preventive measures to safeguard future generations.

12. Medical Facilities at District Court Complexes

In most district courts across Rajasthan, the availability of adequate medical facilities remains a significant concern despite the large footfall of litigants, advocates, witnesses, and other stakeholders. The lack of proper healthcare infrastructure within court premises poses a serious risk, especially in cases of medical emergencies. Given the long hours spent in courtrooms and the stress associated with legal proceedings, immediate medical attention is crucial for those in need.

Recognizing this issue, the Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (RSLSA) is actively engaging with state authorities to address the healthcare gap within district court complexes. The objective is to establish well-equipped dispensaries that can cater to the basic medical needs of visitors. These dispensaries should have an adequate number of doctors and nursing staff to provide timely medical assistance. Ensuring the availability of first-aid, emergency care, and essential medicines will significantly enhance the well-being of all individuals frequenting the courts.

The initiative aims to create a safer and more accessible environment where legal proceedings can take place without compromising health and safety. By setting up medical facilities within district courts, RSLSA seeks to provide essential healthcare services, ensuring that litigants and legal professionals have the necessary medical support in case of any emergencies. This step will not only improve overall court infrastructure but also reinforce the commitment to public welfare within the justice system.

*"Honoring the roots, while branching into the boundless.
The rhythm of progress, a legacy in motion."*



RAJASTHAN STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Rajasthan High Court Campus, Jaipur Bench

Vidhik Seva Sadan, Vidhik Seva Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur

Phone No. : 0141-2227481, FAX: 2227602,

Toll Free Help Line 15100/9928900900

Email: rlsajp@gmail.com, website: www.rlsa.rajasthan.gov.in