

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVOR SCHEME AND PRISON MENTORING SCHEME OF VICTIM RIGHTS CENTRE UNDER THE KERALA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

OBJECTIVE AND BACKGROUND

- This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is intended to provide guidance for the effective implementation of the **Sexual Assault Survivor (SAS) Scheme and Prison Mentoring Scheme** of the **Victim Rights Centre (VRC) a service platform functioning under the aegis of the Kerala State Legal Services Authority (KeLSA).**
- For achieving the above objective, this SOP will provide guidance to:
 - (1) The Judicial Officers to identify the victims who are eligible to receive the services of VRC under the aegis of the KeLSA for the effective implementation of the Sexual Assault Survivor Scheme and Prison Mentoring Scheme of the VRC under KeLSA;
 - (2) The DLSAs and VRC Panel Lawyers to provide emotional, psychological, legal and social support and assistance to the victims identified by the Judicial Officers on need basis after contacting the victim for the purpose of effective implementation of the Sexual Assault Survivor Scheme and Prison Mentoring Scheme of the VRC under KeLSA .
- *‘Victim’ entitled to service of VRC is identified from a sociological perspective for the purpose of this project as a victim of circumstances and includes woman, child, transgender who have suffered any loss or injury be it physical, emotional or economic by reason of the act or omission that are in violation of the laws of the land and includes woman, child, differently abled, transgender belonging to sexual and ethnic minorities and scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in Kerala, woman convict, under trial prisoner including those remanded in prisons/jails of Kerala, child who needs care and protection and/or in conflict with law under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2015, child who is living with the woman prisoner in prisons/jails in Kerala and includes not only direct victim of crimes but also his/her/ their immediate family, kith and kin, and those who are suffering from mental illness.*
- This SOP will provide guidance to the Judicial Officers to identify ‘victims of circumstances’ from the above category who are eligible to receive the services of VRC while recording statements under Sec 183 BNSS (Sec 164 Cr.P.C), dying declaration, remanding the accused,

recording evidence including statement under Sec 351 BNSS (Sec 313 Cr.P.C, recording statement of persons detected and produced in missing cases and such other judicial proceedings.

- The SAS scheme of VRC seeks to empower survivors of sexual violence by providing assistance and multilateral support to the victims, including sociological, psychological and legal support, and further streamline them to their respective remedies with the cooperation of Government, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and thereby support them to re-integrate into the society. Its core objectives are to ensure that survivors of sexual assault have access to services which are responsive and appropriate to their needs, including sensitive, confidential and appropriate quality services of legal and medical professionals, emotional and psychological support from the system, authorities, family, friends, kith and kin. One other objective of the Scheme is to ensure that government policies and the practices of government bodies are relevant and responsive to the needs of survivors of sexual assault.
- Prison Mentoring Scheme of VRC intends to reduce recidivism and to help the prisoner rebuild her/his life with confidence and to be well equipped to face challenges as they re-enter society.

STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED

Role of Judicial Officer

1. A Judicial Officer on identifying 'victim' under VRC guidelines as stipulated above during any of the proceedings before it, shall inform the same to the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority concerned by an email mentioning the relevant details of the 'victim' along with case number or crime number of the relevant Police Station as the case may be, for exploring the possibility of providing necessary support through VRC .

2. Magistrates shall refer all sexual assault survivors(SAS) brought before them for purpose of recording statement under Sec 183 BNSS (Sec 164 Cr.P.C) who are considered victims for the purpose of VRC, to the Secretary, DLSA concerned by an email mentioning the crime number of the relevant Police Station and relevant details of the victim including age, without disclosing the identity of the SAS .
3. A short checklist is appended towards the end of this SOP as pointers to help Judicial Officers identify a 'victim' who needs emotional, psychological and legal support of VRC.

Role of District Legal Services Authority/DLSA

- a. DLSA concerned, immediately on receiving the email or information from the Magistrate or any other authority shall contact the 'victim'/sexual assault survivor/ family and the District coordinator of VRC at DLSA and/or members of the VRC panel at DLSA for providing necessary support to the 'victim'/sexual assault survivor/ family.
- b. The District coordinator of VRC at DLSA and/ or the member of VRC panel at DLSA shall interact with 'victim'/sexual assault survivor/family and provide emotional, psychological, legal and social support on need basis including the necessary help to avail benefits of government schemes under the guidance of the Secretary, DLSA.
- c. The DLSA shall forward the details of the victim who ordinarily resides and /or if the cause of action in the litigation arises outside the Head quarters of the judicial district , to the respective Taluk Legal Service Committee(TLSC) under whose jurisdiction the victim ordinarily resides and/or where the cause of action of the litigation arises for providing emotional, psychological, legal and social support assistance on need basis including the necessary help to avail benefits of government schemes to the victim/sexual assault survivor/family through the Taluk Coordinator of VRC at TLSC and/ or the member of VRC panel at TLSC level .
- d. The District coordinator of VRC under the guidance of the Secretary, DLSA, shall coordinate with TLSC and Taluk Coordinator of VRC and/or TLSC and/ or the member of VRC panel at TLSC level where the matters have been so referred/forwarded, to ensure that necessary assistance is provided to the victim/sexual assault survivor/family .

- e. The District coordinator of VRC and/or VRC panel member under the guidance of Secretary, DLSA shall intimate through the DLSA concerned , the details of the victims who are provided assistance on need basis through VRC at District and Taluk level , to the State Project coordinator, VRC vide email, vrckhclsc@gmail.com so as to enable the Project coordinator to coordinate the activities of VRC, for which a report shall be submitted by the District coordinator/Taluk coordinator/TLSC to the DLSA as the case may be .
- f. VRC panel of lawyers at DLSA/TLSC under the guidance of DLSA/TLSC as the case may be, can seek the assistance of Women Protection officer or/and Child Protection Officer or/and Probation Officer in the District concerned while interacting with the 'victim'/sexual assault survivor/family as the case may be .
- g. VRC panel of lawyers at DLSA/TLSC under the guidance of DLSA/TLSC as the case may be shall seek the assistance of psycho-social workers including psychologists, counselors and social workers attached to the Department of Women and Child, Government of Kerala in order to extend emotional and psychological assistance to the identified victims/SAS/family as the case may be .
- h. DLSAs shall identify and maintain a panel of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the District and Taluk level for the above purpose ,who can also effectively extend continuous social and psychological support to the needy victim/SAS/family as the case may be . The NGOs empanelled shall receive the approval of the Chairman, District Legal Services Authority.
- i. A District coordinator for the VRC panel of lawyers at the District level may be nominated from among the VRC panel lawyers of the district by the Chairman, District Legal Services Authority. A Taluk coordinator for the VRC panel of lawyers at Taluk level may be nominated from among the VRC panel lawyers of the district by the Chairman, Taluk Legal Services Committee .
- j. District coordinator, VRC shall share the reference by the Magistrate or other authorities concerned and the consequential report prepared by the VRC panel member at District and Taluk level regarding the identified victim/SAS with the Secretary, DLSA concerned, Member Secretary, Kerala State Legal Services Authority and also mark the same to the Project coordinator, Victim Rights Centre.

- k. DLSAs may share the list of NGOs identified in each district and also the details of the District Coordinator/Taluk Coordinator and panel of VRC lawyers in each district including that in TLSC working for VRC with the Member Secretary, KeLSA and the Project coordinator, VRC.
- l. The panel of lawyers functioning for VRC at the Taluk level are to be identified and nominated by Chairman ,TLSC , recommended by Secretary, DLSA and finally approved by Chairman, DLSA.
- m. The panel of lawyers functioning for VRC at the District and Taluk Level may be removed by the Chairman ,DLSA from the Panel in event of any misconduct on the part of such member on the recommendation of the Secretary DLSA or the Chairman ,TLSC as the case may be.

CHECK LISTS FOR DLSAs AND DISTRICT COORDINATOR, VRC AND/OR VRC PANEL OF LAWYERS of DLSA/TLSC FOR PURPOSE OF PROVIDING ASSISTANCE OF VRC to the 'VICTIM' on need basis

1. Who is the victim concerned?

- A. Woman
- B. Child
- C. Transwoman
- D. Others(If 'others' specify)

2. Who is the alleged perpetrator concerned in case of sexual assault?

- A. Member of the Family
- B. Neighbour
- C. Personnel at School /Institution/Place of

Work/Others(If 'others', specify)

3. Mental Condition of the victim pursuant to the incident and /or SAS pursuant to the Abuse

- A. Stable and Confident
- B. Shocked, Withdrawn and Depressed
- C. Inclusive thoughts, distressing recollection of the violence, nightmares and sleep disturbances.
- D. Concealed normalcy in a state of denial

4. Physical condition of the victim pursuant to the incident and /orSAS pursuant to the Abuse

- A. Contusions, aberrations and severe bleeding (external and internal)
- B. Injury to private body parts

5. Whether the SAS in case of sexual assault was subjected to medico-forensic procedure as per Ministry of Health and Family Welfare guidelines . **

- A. Yes
- B. No

** few of **MoHFW Guidelines**

- Medical examination to be conducted with the informed consent of the SAS
- No internal examination to be conducted on the SAS
- SAS should not be subjected to insinuations of her sexual history by making noting on old tears in the hymen.
- SAS should not be subjected to expressions and comments regarding absence of injuries on the body of the SAS suggesting lack of resistance to the assault.

6. Whether the victim/SAS is getting emotional support from family, kith and kin?

- A. Yes
- B. No

7. Whether the victim/SAS is getting financial support from family, kith and kin?

- A. Yes
- B. No

8. Whether the victim/SAS has legal awareness regarding the rights of the victims including victim compensation schemes ?

- A. Yes
- B. No

9. Whether the victim/SAS is in need of legal aid?

- A. Yes
- B. No

10. Where is the victim/ SAS presently residing after the alleged incident/abuse?

- A. With own family
- B. With relatives
- C. With friends
- D. In Institutions

11. Whether the victim/SAS is comfortable in the present residence?

- A. Yes
- B. No

12. Whether the victim/SAS is literate?

- A. Yes
- B. No

13. Whether the victim/SAS intends to continue education if he/she is already associated with school/college/universities?

- A. Yes
- B. No

14. What is the declared mental health status of the victim/SAS?

- A. Mental Retardation/ Autism/ Cerebral palsy/ Multiple Disabilities under the National Trust Act, 1999
- B. Mental Illness as defined under clause 2 (s) of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

15. Whether the victim/SAS comes under the purview of disabilities stated in Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?

- A. Yes
- B. No

16. Whether the victim/SAS is facing threat, hostility, disbelief and advice not to pursue the case?

- A. Yes
- B. No

17. If yes, from whom?

- A. Own family
- B. Peers
- C. Police/ Medical staff during examination
- D. Family and/or friends of the accused/others.

If 'others', specify.

18. Whether the victim post the alleged incident and /or SAS after the alleged abuse is apprehensive of leading a normal life post abuse?

- A. Yes
- B. No

19. If yes, what are the apprehensions of the victim/SAS?

- A. Social stigma
- B. Possibility of being again subjected to abuse/sexual abuse
- C. Acceptance by family, kith and kin

20. Whether a victim/SAS who is a transgender is aware of their rights under the Transgender Persons (Protection of rights) Act, 2019

- A. Yes
- B. No

21. Whether the victim/SAS is subject to continuous/secondary and/orre- victimization over a period of time ?

- A. Yes
- B. No

22. If yes , from whom?

- A. Same perpetrators
- B. Own family
- C. Relatives/neighbours/workplace/school
- D. Friends of parents/siblings
- E. If others-specify.

23. In case of POCSO survivors, whether the child falls under the category of CNCP (Child in need of care and protection)?

A. Yes

B. No

24. If yes, whether the POCSO survivor was produced before the CWC?

A. Yes

B. No

25. Whether statutory mandates were followed by the Police on receiving the complaint of sexual assault in case of SAS. ?

A. Yes

B. No

CHECK LISTS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COURTS FOR PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING 'VICTIM' TO GET THE ASSISTANCE OF THE VRC.

1. Nature of the crime/offence alleged to have been committed by the accused (who may also be a 'victim of circumstance'), giving emphasis to the circumstances under which the accused committed the crime. (For example, battered women syndrome, infanticide etc)

2. What is the mental status of the accused including whether the accused attempted self-harm after the alleged commission of the offence/crime?

3. Age of the accused giving emphasis to crimes involving young offenders.

4. Circumstances in which the accused is alleged to have committed the crime as discernible from available records.

5. Whether the accused is in need of de-addiction including that of alcohol/drugs and /or any similar narcotic substances.

GENERAL GUIDELINES TO DLSAs., VRC panel of lawyers

1. DLSAs and VRC lawyers should function in such a manner that it should be able to win and gain the confidence of the victim/SAS and family members.

2. Sensitivity should be displayed at all times ensuring that there is no secondary or re-victimisation of the victim/ SAS and special care should be given while handling transgender survivors.

3. DLSAs and VRC lawyers may be careful in choosing words spoken or written to see to it that those words do not undermine or shake the confidence of the victim/SAS.
4. DLSAs and VRC lawyers may desist from expressing any stereotypes or personal opinions for example; women are physically weak and need protection, women are emotional and often over react or dramatize events or a woman consuming alcohol, smoking etc. may justify unwelcome advances by men or 'has asked for it'.
5. Probono lawyers from the VRC panel will extend legal help to victim/SAS till the conclusion of the trial and in cases where litigations spill over to higher courts.
6. Extensive professional counseling and psycho therapy and/or pharmacological interventions will be provided for victim/ SAS depending on the severity of emotional distress of the victim/SAS through counselors/psychologists attached to the Department of Women and Child, Government of Kerala and/or those working for Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the District, identified and approved by the DLSA concerned.
7. Rehabilitation facilities including facilities to continue education, vocational skills will be extended to victim/SAS in order to re-integrate the survivor to the society with the help of the Governmental agencies and/or Non-governmental organizations.
8. General guidelines 1-4 above mentioned are to be followed by Judicial Officers as well while dealing with victims and sexual assault survivors.
10. **DLSAs and VRC lawyers may follow the guidelines mentioned in the Handbook on Combating Gender Stereotypes published by the Supreme Court of India**
12. **VRC lawyers shall compulsorily attend the orientation or periodical sessions organized by KeLSA and/or DLSAs to keep them updated of the progress and changes in Victim jurisprudence.**

VICTIM RIGHTS CENTRE (VRC)

PREAMBLE, CONSTITUTION AND VISION

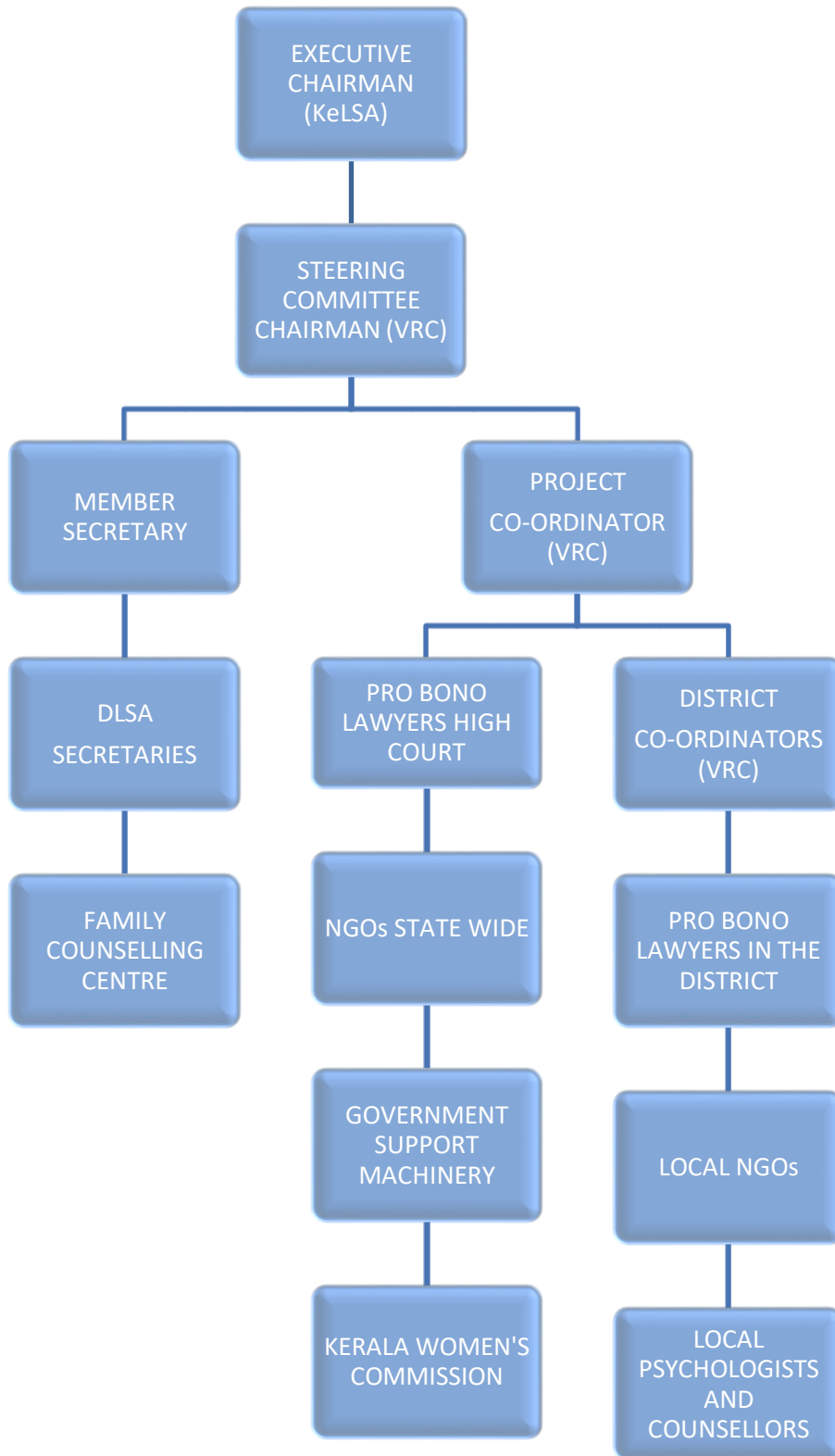
Victim Rights Centre is a platform to ensure access to justice and fair treatment of victims. It aims at an integrated action with the cooperation of Government, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance and support, sociological, psychological and legal to the victims and streamline them to their respective remedies.

VRC is a venture of Kerala State Legal Services Authority originally initiated by the Kerala High Court Legal Services Committee. The Centre has a Steering committee headed by a Honourable Judge, High Court of Kerala and consist a Judicial Officer and a practising lawyer, all three nominated by the Executive Chairman, KeLSA who will provide guidance and strategic assistance to KeLSA for the proper implementation of the project. The Honourable Judge so nominated by the Executive Chairman shall be the Chairman of the Steering Committee. The Member Secretary, KeLSA will convene the meetings of the Steering committee as and when directed by the Chairman, Steering committee.

There shall be a Project Coordinator who will coordinate all activities of the project in consultation with the Member Secretary KeLSA and assist KeLSA in the implementation of the project. The Project Coordinator shall be a practising lawyer nominated by the Executive Chairman, KeLSA.

‘Victim’ entitled to service of Victim Rights Centre is identified from a sociological perspective for the purpose of this project and **includes** woman, child, transgender who have suffered any loss or injury be it physical, emotional or economic by reason of the act or omission that are in violation of the laws of the land and includes woman, child, transgender belonging to sexual and ethnic minorities and scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in Kerala, woman convict, under trial prisoner including those remanded in prisons/jails of Kerala, child who needs care and protection and/or in conflict with law under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2015, child who is living with the woman prisoner in prisons/jails in Kerala and includes not only direct victim of crimes but also his/her/ their immediate family, kith and kin, and those who are suffering from mental illness.

Functioning of the VRC is depicted as below:



MISSION

VRC will thrive to provide a safe, secure, healthy, empowering and inspirational environment for victims of circumstances and offences as identified above **INCLUDING** women, children, transgender person in general and those women, children and transgender persons belonging to ethnic communities, SC and ST, women prisoners in jail/prisons in Kerala along with children living with them and children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection and

those who are mentally ill by providing them legal, emotional and sociological support with an aim to transform the victim to a survivor. As far as possible the activities of VRC shall be brought under schemes of NALSA.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- (1) Enhancing access to services for victims-legal, sociological and emotional.
- (2) Enabling environments to help victims re-build their confidence to flow back to the main stream of the society.
- (3) Empowering victims to fight for their rights and to effectively execute their legal rights with vision and vigour.
- (4) Elimination of discrimination to victims with zero tolerance to violence.

CORE OBJECTIVES

- (1) To promote Victims' Rights Information in the society in general.
- (2) To address legal necessities of the victims with the assistance of the government departments and/or organizations concerned. Priority to be given to ensure that eligible compensation or grants to the victim reaches them without any delay.
- (3) To address the health concerns of survivors of violence, natural calamities or other causes by providing
 - (a) capable and care conducive environment;
 - (b) health and medical care;
 - (c) community and social support,
 - (d) specialist referral and follow-up care;with a tie up with the medical institutions and with the help of accredited NGOs, volunteers and service facilitators under Government schemes.
- (4) To provide psychological support with the help of clinical psychologists and psychiatrists to address issues coming under the purview of Mental Healthcare Act 2017 with the help of Amicus Curae appointed by the High Court of Kerala.
- (5) To initiate litigations for proper execution of existing laws and/or for enunciating necessary legislations to fill up the lacunae in the existing law for effective, practical redressal of grievances.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

I – Recommendations to Government

1. To include 'mental health' as a mandatory subject in par with physical education in educational institutions.
2. To set up 'Child Suicide Prevention Task Force' in educational institutions to understand and assess the reasons behind the child suicides within the State and also to initiate measures to prevent the same.
3. To initiate SOGI- Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity inclusive education in educational institutions.
4. To set up 'Anti addiction task force' in educational institutions, prisons, observation homes etc., to work jointly with the State Police and Excise department to combat substance abuse and also to address 'gaming disorder syndrome' with the help and support of Cyber Dome (Kerala Police) and cyber experts along with Department of Information and Technology, Department of Social justice department and Women and child department of Kerala.
5. To ensure proper and effective functioning of Child care institutions in the State including a check on their registration under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act,2015 (JJ Act for short).
6. To ensure that child adoptions under JJAct are conducted legally as per prescribed rules of the Central Adoption Resource Authority.
7. To ensure that the child in conflict with law and child in need of care and protection are provided with basic necessities such as good food, education, mental health support and decent living environment in the child care institutions and special homes under the State Government.
8. To ensure that those persons coming under the purview of 'victim' under the project Victim Rights Centre are not subjected to human trafficking.
9. To ensure that objectives of State Policy of Transgender Persons in Kerala, 2015 are effectively met by the State Government.
10. To ensure that Government takes action to address Malnutrition in the case of Scheduled Tribes.
11. To include one member of VRC as member of the monitoring committee of mental health Centres in Kerala such as Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kozhikod.
12. To set up exclusive psychological rehabilitation centers for children suffering from mental health issues.

II –Practical implementation of the existing system and Legal aid

1. VRC on receipt of a complaint, oral or written or on a reliable information to identify the issue from the complaint or information, make a preliminary enquiry into the genuineness of the complaint or information and then decide the procedure to be adopted. If a police complaint is to be registered, professional assistance can be rendered by VRC or can seek the

assistance of Legal Services Institution concerned. If the victims are in need of immediate shelter, VRC can coordinate with the Legal services institution concerned or NGOs and CBOs and make available the shelter or stay, suitable for the victim. Primary duty of the VRC is to ensure that proper assistance is afforded depending on each concern and options available.

2. VRC can with regular effective sittings/meetings with Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Juvenile Justice Board and Child Protection Units or any other organisations in each district identify the needs and issues of children of each district and can assist in taking remedial measures to protect the children.
3. VRC can monitor the general ambience, needs and mental health conditions of the inmates of child care institutions and special homes if the District Child Protection Unit (District Child Protection Officer or Legal cum Probation Officer) and/or NGOs who make a periodic visit to child care institutions and special homes share a report with the Victim Right Centre. VRC can thus in co-ordination with the legal services institution concerned take necessary actions to fulfill the children's needs and also by providing necessary psycho- social support. VRC can conduct the visits of the above institutions when required with the help of the legal services institutions concerned after fulfilling the formalities if any in that regard, for attaining the objects of this project.
4. Victims' Rights Information to be imparted through video conferencing/in person to be provided on a bimonthly basis in prisons.
5. To address and resolve various issues of the victims belonging to unorganized sectors falling under this project. VRC with the assistance of legal services institutions can co-ordinate with the NGOs and departments/authorities concerned for the said purpose.
6. VRC can help the 'victims' in this project belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes by addressing various discriminations faced by them socially and officially with the help of the legal services institutions. For the above purpose, VRC can organise awareness programs on various laws specifically on POCSO Act among the SC/ST Communities. VRC can also address the major issues faced by Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Kerala vis a vis proper implementation of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 by refusal to register a criminal complaint and invoke provisions of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989, deletion of offences under SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 on further investigation and compulsion from the part of the perpetrators to settle the case resulting in low conviction rate.
7. Secretary, DLSA along with the members of VRC shall make periodic visit to mental health establishments including mental health centres and the rehabilitation centres where mentally ill persons are rehabilitated and can monitor the general ambience, needs and general living conditions of the inmates. VRC in co-ordination with the legal services institution concerned can take necessary actions to fulfil the needs of the mentally and also for their psycho social support. VRC can with the assistance of the legal services institution take necessary steps for the rehabilitation and

restoration of the mentally ill persons for fulfilling the objects of this project.

8. VRC in Co-ordination with Legal Services institutions, Social Justice Department and Prison authorities, may take appropriate steps for mentoring the inmates of the prisons and for their rehabilitation. VRC can also address the issues of the relatives of the inmates of prisons who fall under the definition of victim in this scheme.
9. VRC in Co-ordination with the Legal Services Institution, the government departments/authorities concerned and NGOs organize awareness programmes for the Transgender community and take appropriate steps for addressing their issues and for the wellness and rehabilitation of the community. VRC can also take steps to sensitize the public regarding the community and also the relevant laws relating to them.

III- Operating procedure

1. Toll free number/ SMS – Register Complaint / Concern/ Access Point - 24 hrs – (recording).
2. *Documentation*-Complaint/concern and action taken are to be recorded to ensure continuity and follow up by VRC and legal services institution concerned shall also keep record with respect to the matters which are reported by VRC or co-ordinated by legal services institution.

IV.RENDERING EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

A panel of psychologists both consultant and clinical under VRC can render effective emotional support to victims through counseling or medical intervention if found necessary. Legal Services Institutions/VRC may take support from the government departments concerned or mental health establishments or NGOs or volunteers for rendering emotional or psychological support to the victims.

MEMBERS IN VRC

- 1. Pro-bono lawyers:** They shall render effective legal assistance. They shall have a mindset to assist the victims under this project. They must have unflinching commitment towards the cause which should be translated into the work they undertake.
- 2.** NGOs identified and approved by legal services institutions concerned.
- 3.** Volunteers including students, psychiatrists, psychologists, psycho social workers, IT professionals etc.

The names of those members offering their services as members of VRC shall be approved by the Steering Committee on the recommendation of the Member Secretary, KeLSA/ Secretary, DLSA/Chairman, TLSC concerned. The Steering committee can recommend for the removal of any member on their request or on the recommendation made by the Member Secretary, KeLSA/ Secretary, DLSA/ Chairman, TLSC concerned for sufficient reasons or on commission or omission of any

act detrimental to the spirit of the project, which shall be approved by KeLSA.

REPORTING AND FINANCIAL OUTLAY

Legal service institutions concerned will co-ordinate all the activities under VRC in that particular district and shall submit monthly activity report to KeLSA. All the activities of VRC shall be monitored by KeLSA and shall give appropriate instructions when ever found necessary or on the recommendations made by the steering committee.

The expenses for the activities of VRC which falls under the NALSA schemes will be met from the NALSA fund, but no honorarium is payable to the members working under the project.