



SURAKSHIT BACHPAN ABHIYAN

**A Pan-India School Awareness Campaign
on the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012**

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY



*Theme: Jagrukta, Suraksha aur Sanrakshan – Har Bachche Ka Adhikar
(Awareness, Safety and Protection – Every Child's Right)*

*Core Message: Har Bachche ka Bachpan, Hum Sabki Zimmedari
(Every Child's Childhood is Everyone's Responsibility)*



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1. Campaign at a Glance

Particular	Details
Name of Campaign	Surakshit Bachpan Abhiyan (Safe Childhood Campaign)
Theme	Jagrukta, Suraksha aur Sanrakshan – Har Bachche Ka Adhikar (Awareness, Safety and Protection – Every Child’s Right)
Core Message	Har Bachche ka Bachpan, Hum Sabki Zimmedari (Every Child’s Childhood is Everyone’s Responsibility)
Implementation Network	National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs), District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), and Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs)
Primary Platform	Government, Government-aided and private schools in urban as well as rural areas
School Coverage Criterion	Schools having a minimum student strength of 200 students, with appropriate coverage of schools situated in rural, remote and vulnerable areas.
Primary Beneficiaries	Children and adolescents (persons below 18 years of age)
Key Stakeholders	DLSA, Education Department; Judicial Officers; retired Judicial Officers who are members of the Legal Services Unit for Children (LSUC) constituted in each DLSA; teachers; panel lawyers; Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs); law students; Police/Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU); Child Welfare Committees (CWCs); Child Protection Units; Support Persons under POCSO Act, 2012; Social Workers actively involved in health, education or welfare activities pertaining to children; Professionals having a degree in child psychology, psychiatry, sociology or law; Special Educators and other relevant stakeholders.
Campaign Approach	<p>Two-Phase Approach:</p> <p>Phase I – Week-long Intensive Sensitisation (26th to 31st October 2026): This phase shall focus on intensive, school-based awareness activities led by Judicial Officers, with the support of other identified resource persons. Every participating school shall be sensitised on six sub-themes.</p> <p>Phase II – School-Level Capacity Building and Continued Sensitisation (Up to November, 2027): This phase shall focus on institutionalising child-safety and legal-awareness activities in participating schools. Two teachers in each participating school shall be formally designated as Teachers-in-Charge and trained to facilitate continuing awareness activities, support appropriate referrals and strengthen the school-level mechanism for child protection. Such training shall be conducted at District Court premises</p>

	under the supervision of the DLSA. The campaign shall also facilitate formation/revival of Legal Literacy Clubs, periodic awareness sessions, permanent display of child helpline and legal-aid information, and continued engagement with other teachers and parents.
Key Focus Areas	POCSO awareness, personal safety, prevention of sexual abuse, online safety, reporting and disclosure, child-friendly legal aid, child protection mechanisms and community awareness
District-Level Coordination	A District-level Committee comprising the Chairman, DLSA or his/her nominee; District Magistrate or his/her nominee; District Education Officer or his/her nominee; Superintendent of Police or his/her nominee; and other appropriate resource persons, as required, shall coordinate and facilitate the post-campaign training of the two identified teachers from each participating school and oversee the implementation of follow-up activities in the participating schools.

2. Background, Rationale and Need for the Campaign

Every child is entitled to grow in an environment that protects his or her dignity, bodily integrity, safety and right to development. Prevention of abuse requires not only effective laws and institutions, but also awareness among children, families, schools and communities regarding the rights and protections available to children.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) provides a comprehensive legal framework for protection of children from sexual assault, sexual harassment and use of children for pornographic purposes, and provides for child-sensitive mechanisms for reporting, investigation, and adjudication. The effectiveness of this legal framework is strengthened when children and adults who interact with them are aware of the basic legal safeguards and the avenues available for assistance and redressal.

There is, therefore, a need to communicate legal information to children in a manner that is simple, accessible, age-appropriate and sensitive, including awareness regarding personal safety, bodily autonomy, safe and unsafe behaviour, recognising inappropriate conduct, seeking help from trusted adults and approaching appropriate authorities or support mechanisms.

The increasing use of digital devices, social media, online gaming and communication platforms has also created new avenues of vulnerability. Children may encounter risks such as online grooming, inappropriate image-sharing, sexual exploitation, cyber harassment and other forms of online abuse. Children, parents and teachers, therefore, require basic awareness regarding online safety, responsible digital behaviour, preservation of evidence and appropriate reporting mechanisms.

Parents, teachers, school authorities and community members have an important role in prevention, early identification and appropriate response. Awareness must, therefore, extend beyond children to those responsible for their care and protection, so that a child who seeks assistance is heard sensitively, protected from further harm and connected with the appropriate statutory and legal-aid mechanisms.

Schools provide an effective and structured platform for reaching a large number of children in an age-appropriate manner. At the same time, the National Campaign should make deliberate efforts to reach children and communities in urban as well as rural, tribal, remote and otherwise vulnerable areas, including children who may not be adequately covered through conventional school-based interventions.

A coordinated campaign through the legal services network, in collaboration with the Education Department, Police, Cyber Cell, Women and Child Development authorities and other child-protection institutions, would facilitate a uniform and structured approach to child-safety and legal awareness, while permitting adaptation to regional languages, local requirements and specific vulnerabilities.

The Campaign is envisaged as a two-phase initiative. The first phase shall comprise a week-long intensive sensitisation campaign from 26th to 31st October 2026, led by Judicial Officers and supported by identified resource persons, focusing on POCSO, child rights, personal safety, online safety, reporting mechanisms, legal aid and child protection.

The second phase shall institutionalise and carry forward the awareness generated during the campaign. Two teachers from each participating school shall be identified and provided structured training by Judicial Officers and other identified resource persons. The trained teachers shall function as ‘Teachers-in-Charge’ and conduct periodic sensitisation and awareness programmes in their respective schools throughout the year, up to November 2027. This approach is intended to ensure that the campaign does not remain confined to a one-week intervention, but develops into a continuing school-level mechanism for child safety, legal awareness and access to assistance.

The Campaign shall further encourage the formation or revival of Legal Literacy Clubs, periodic awareness sessions, permanent display of child helpline and legal-aid information, and continued engagement with teachers, parents and other relevant stakeholders. Through this structured approach, the Campaign seeks to create a sustained culture of awareness, prevention, protection and timely access to legal & institutional support for children.

3. Legal and Institutional Basis

The Campaign shall be undertaken within the statutory and institutional mandate of the Legal Services Authorities and the child-protection framework, including the following:

(a) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (LSA Act)

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides the statutory framework for the functioning of NALSA, SLSAs, DLSAs & TLSCs and includes dissemination of legal

literacy & awareness, coordination with governmental & other agencies, and provision of legal services to persons belonging to weaker and disadvantaged sections.

Section 4(l) mandates the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to undertake dissemination of legal literacy and legal awareness amongst the people and to educate weaker sections of society about their rights, benefits and privileges guaranteed under social welfare legislations and other enactments, as well as administrative programmes and measures.

Section 7 sets out the functions of the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), including giving effect to the policies and directions of the Central Authority.

Section 10 provides for the functions of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), including giving effect to the directions of the State Authority and coordinating legal services activities at the district level.

Section 11B provides for the functions of the Taluk Legal Services Committee (TLSC), including coordination of legal services activities at the taluk level.

(b) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act)

The POCSO Act provides a comprehensive legal framework for protection of children from sexual assault, sexual harassment and use of children for pornographic purposes, and incorporates child-sensitive mechanisms for reporting, investigation and adjudication.

Section 43 specifically provides for public awareness about the provisions of the Act, including appropriate measures for dissemination of information and awareness. This provision provides a direct statutory basis for undertaking awareness and sensitisation initiatives concerning the POCSO framework.

Section 28(3) further provides that the Special Court constituted under the Act shall have jurisdiction to try offences under Section 67B of the Information Technology Act, 2000, insofar as they relate to publication or transmission of sexually explicit material depicting children or facilitates abuse of children online. This provision is particularly relevant to the Campaign's focus on online safety and prevention of technology-facilitated sexual exploitation of children.

(c) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Rules, 2020 (POCSO Rules)

The POCSO Rules supplement the POCSO Act by providing measures relating to awareness generation, capacity building, care, protection, assistance, reporting and support for children.

Rule 3 specifically deals with awareness generation & capacity building and provides for age-appropriate educational material and curriculum for children, dissemination of information regarding the Act, awareness regarding risks and vulnerabilities, and periodic

training and sensitisation of persons who come into contact with children, including those responsible for their care and protection.

The Campaign's school-level sensitisation activities and the subsequent training of two teachers in each participating school are therefore aligned with the preventive awareness and capacity-building approach.

(d) NALSA (Child-Friendly Legal Services for Children) Scheme, 2024

The Scheme provides an institutional framework for child-focused legal services, legal literacy, awareness and outreach. The Scheme envisages child-friendly legal awareness & outreach initiatives and engagement with schools & other institutions dealing with children.

The Campaign is accordingly proposed as a structured legal-awareness and child-safety initiative under the Legal Services Authorities' mandate, with school-based outreach, age-appropriate Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) material, sensitisation of children and adults, information regarding legal aid and referral mechanisms, and continued engagement through trained school teachers and Legal Literacy Clubs.

The Campaign thus derives its legal and institutional basis principally from Section 4(l), read with Sections 7, 10 and 11B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987; Section 28(3) and 43 of the POCSO Act, 2012; Rule 3 of the POCSO Rules, 2020; and the NALSA (Child-Friendly Legal Services for Children) Scheme, 2024. It seeks to translate these legal and institutional mandates into a structured programme of school-level awareness, stakeholder sensitisation, capacity building and continued access to legal assistance and child-protection mechanisms.

4. Objectives of the Campaign

The Campaign shall aim to:

- (i) create awareness among children regarding their legal rights and protections under the POCSO Act;
- (ii) promote age-appropriate understanding of personal safety, bodily autonomy, safe & unsafe behaviour and appropriate boundaries;
- (iii) enable children to recognise unsafe or inappropriate situations and seek timely assistance from trusted adults and appropriate authorities;
- (iv) sensitise teachers and school authorities regarding their role in the prevention, identification, reporting and appropriate response to offences and concerns relating to children;
- (v) create awareness regarding online safety, cyber grooming, inappropriate image-sharing, sextortion and other forms of online exploitation and abuse;
- (vi) disseminate information regarding child-friendly reporting, referral and support mechanisms, including relevant helplines and statutory authorities;
- (vii) facilitate awareness regarding free legal aid and the role of DLSAs and TLSCs in providing legal assistance and support;

- (viii) strengthen coordination among Legal Services Authorities, schools, Education Departments, Cyber Cell, Police, Women & Child Development authorities and other child-protection institutions;
- (ix) ensure meaningful outreach to children in urban, rural, remote, tribal and other vulnerable communities;
- (x) promote a safe, supportive and child-friendly environment in schools where children can raise concerns without fear, stigma, discrimination or victim-blaming;
- (xi) provide structured training to two teachers from each participating school, enabling them to function as Teachers-in-Charge;
- (xii) enable the trained teachers to conduct periodic child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness sensitisation programmes in their respective schools throughout the year, up to November 2027;
- (xiii) promote the formation or revival of Legal Literacy Clubs and other school-level mechanisms for continued child-rights and legal-awareness activities; and
- (xiv) establish a structured and replicable national framework for school-based child-safety, legal-awareness and continued sensitisation, integrating the initial week-long campaign with year-long school-level engagement.

5. Campaign Principles

The Campaign shall be guided by the following principles:

- (i) **Child-Centric:** All activities shall be designed keeping the safety, dignity, rights, age and developmental needs of children at the centre.
- (ii) **Age-Appropriate:** Legal and safety-related information shall be communicated in a manner appropriate to the age, maturity and developmental stage of children, avoiding unnecessarily complex legal terminology.
- (iii) **Preventive:** The Campaign shall focus on prevention, awareness, early identification, safe help-seeking and timely access to appropriate support.
- (iv) **Participatory:** Children shall be encouraged to participate through discussions, quizzes, drawing, poster-making, role-play, street plays and other age-appropriate activities, without requiring disclosure of personal experiences.
- (v) **Non-Stigmatising:** The Campaign shall promote an environment free from fear, shame, stigma, discrimination and victim-blaming, particularly in relation to reporting or disclosure of abuse.
- (vi) **Accessible and Inclusive:** Campaign materials and activities shall, wherever necessary, be adapted to meet the needs of children with disabilities and children from diverse linguistic, cultural, regional and socio-economic backgrounds.
- (vii) **Confidential and Sensitive:** No child shall be required to disclose personal experiences of abuse or other sensitive information in a public forum. Any disclosure or concern raised by a child shall be handled with sensitivity, confidentiality and in accordance with applicable law and child-protection procedures.
- (viii) **Convergence-Based:** The Campaign shall promote coordinated action among Legal Services Authorities, Schools, Education Departments, Cyber Cell, Police, Women & Child Development Authorities and Other Child-Protection Institutions.
- (ix) **Sustained and School-Based:** The Campaign shall not be limited to the week-long awareness drive. The two trained Teachers-in-Charge in each participating school shall

facilitate continued sensitisation and legal-awareness activities in their respective schools throughout the year, up to November 2027.

6. Campaign Framework

The campaign shall be organised around the following complementary components:

(a) KNOW – Legal Awareness

Awareness regarding child rights, the POCSO Act, legal protections, prohibited conduct, consequences of offences and available legal remedies.

(b) PROTECT – Personal Safety

Age-appropriate awareness regarding body safety, bodily autonomy, personal boundaries, safe and unsafe touch, recognising inappropriate behaviour and identifying trusted adults.

(c) SPEAK – Reporting and Disclosure

Encourage children to speak up and seek help from trusted adults, and providing information regarding appropriate reporting, referral and support mechanisms.

(d) SAFE DIGITAL CHILDHOOD – Online Safety

Awareness regarding online grooming, inappropriate image-sharing, sextortion, cyber harassment, technology-facilitated sexual exploitation and responsible digital behaviour.

(e) CONNECT – Legal Aid and Support

Facilitating access to free legal aid, DLSAs, TLSCs, Cyber Cell, Police/SJPU, Child Welfare Committees and other appropriate child-protection and support mechanisms.

(f) CONTINUE – School-Level Capacity Building

Identification and structured training of two teachers from each participating school, through Judicial Officer-led training and support from identified resource persons, to function as Teachers-in-Charge and conduct periodic sensitisation and awareness programmes in their respective schools throughout the year, up to November 2027.

7. Campaign Phases, Sub-Themes and Activities

The Campaign shall be implemented in two phases. **Phase I** shall comprise the week-long intensive sensitisation campaign from **26th to 31st October 2026**, while **Phase II** shall comprise the structured training of two teachers from each participating school and continued school-level sensitisation and awareness activities **up to November 2027**.

A. Phase I: Week-long Intensive Sensitisation (26th October 2026 to 31st October 2026)

The following sub-themes and activities mentioned below shall be undertaken at different schools on different days, depending upon the number of participating schools, availability of Judicial Officers and other resource persons, geographical considerations and local requirements. The activities are not required to be conducted simultaneously or in the sequence indicated. The DLSAs/TLSCs shall prepare school-wise schedules ensuring adequate coverage of the identified themes.

The DLSAs/TLSCs may identify and engage appropriate resource persons based on local requirements, availability and expertise. The resource persons mentioned below are preferential resource persons only and shall not be construed as an exhaustive or mandatory list.

S. No.	Sub-theme	Activities	Preferable Resource Persons
1.	Mera Bachpan, Mera Adhikar (My Childhood, My Rights)	Campaign launch; school assemblies; awareness sessions on child rights, child protection, POCSO and available legal remedies; interaction with students and teachers; awareness regarding the role of Legal Services Authorities and the NALSA (Child-Friendly Legal Services for Children) Scheme, 2024, NALSA Helpline Toll-Free Number 15100, NCPCR POCSO e-box	Chairman, DLSA; Secretary, DLSA; Chairman, TLSC; Judicial Officers; retired Judicial Officers (who is a member of LSUC); Support Persons under POCSO Act
2.	Kanoon Jaano, Bachpan Bachao (Know the Law, Protect Childhood)	Age-appropriate sessions on POCSO and child rights; discussion on rights, prohibited conduct and legal consequences; question-and-answer sessions and myth-busting; IEC display/distribution; legal-aid awareness/help desks	Chairman, DLSA; Secretary, DLSA; Chairman, TLSC; Judicial Officers; retired Judicial Officers (who is a member of LSUC); Support Persons under POCSO Act
3.	Surakshit Click, Surakshit Bachpan (Safe Click, Safe Childhood)	Sessions on online safety, online grooming, inappropriate image-sharing, sextortion, cyber harassment and responsible digital behaviour; awareness regarding reporting mechanisms, including the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal and	Cyber Cell/Cyber Police Station personnel; cyber-law experts; panel lawyers; other identified cyber-safety resource persons

		Cyber Crime Helpline 1930	
4.	Bolo, Batao, Bachao (Speak, Tell, Protect)	Age-appropriate body-safety sessions; awareness regarding safe and unsafe touch; identification of trusted adults; teacher & parent sensitization; awareness regarding disclosure, reporting and support mechanisms	Trained child-protection professionals; child psychologists/ psychiatrists; social workers; panel lawyers; CWC; members of Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)
5.	Na Bal Vivah, Na Bal Shoshan (No Child Marriage, No Child Abuse)	Awareness marches/ Prabhat Pheris, Nukkad Natak/street plays in local languages; community and parent sensitization; awareness regarding child marriage and other forms of child exploitation and abuse; rural, tribal and remote-area outreach; community awareness activities.	Child Welfare Committee representatives; District Child Protection Unit; Women and Child Development officials; panel lawyers; PLVs; school officials, law students; community resource persons; members of JJB; support persons under the POCSO Act
6.	Jaagruk Bachpan, Sashakt Bharat (Aware Childhood, Empowered India)	Drawing, painting, essay, slogan, quiz and other age-appropriate competitions; display of child helpline, cyber-crime and legal-aid information.	Child Welfare Committee representatives; District Child Protection Unit; Women and Child Development officials; panel lawyers; PLVs; school officials; law students; community resource persons.

B. Phase II – School-Level Capacity Building and Continued Sensitisation (November 2026 – November 2027)

The DLSAs/TLSCs may identify and engage appropriate resource persons based on local requirements, availability and expertise. The resource persons mentioned below are preferential resource persons only and shall not be construed as an exhaustive or mandatory list.

S. No.	Component	Activities	Preferable Resource Persons
1.	Identification of Two Teachers-in-Charge	Identification of two teachers from each participating school as	DLSA/TLSC; School Authorities; Education Department.

		Teachers-in-Charge. Wherever feasible, one male and one female teacher may be identified.	
2.	Structured Training of Two Teachers-in-Charge	Structured training on child rights; POCSO; age-appropriate communication; personal and body safety; safe and unsafe touch; online safety and cyber grooming; image-sharing and sextortion; response to disclosures; referral mechanisms; free legal aid; role of the Teachers-in-Charge & Legal Literacy Clubs; confidentiality and child-identity protection.	Judicial Officers as principal resource persons; retired Judicial Officers/LSUC members; child-protection professionals; psychologists/psychiatrists; social workers; cyber-law experts; Police/ SJPU/ Cyber Cell; panel lawyers and other identified experts.
3.	School-Level Sensitisation by Trained Teachers-in-Charge	Periodic age-appropriate sensitisation programmes for students on POCSO, child rights, personal safety, online safety, reporting and help-seeking.	Two trained Teachers-in-Charge, with support from DLSA/TLSC, panel lawyers and PLVs.
4.	Legal Literacy Clubs	Formation/revival of Legal Literacy Clubs; child-rights and legal-awareness activities; quizzes, poster-making, discussions and other age-appropriate activities.	Trained Teachers-in-Charge; DLSA/TLSC; panel lawyers; PLVs; law students.
5.	Parent and Teacher Sensitisation	Periodic sensitisation during Parent-Teacher Meetings and other school-level forums on child protection, reporting, online safety and appropriate response to disclosures.	Trained Teachers-in-Charge; DLSA/TLSC; panel lawyers; child-protection professionals; Police/ SJPU/Cyber Cell, as appropriate.
6.	Continued Legal-Aid and Helpline Awareness	Permanent display and periodic dissemination of Child Helpline 1098, Cyber Crime Helpline 1930,	Trained Teachers-in-Charge; DLSA/TLSC; panel lawyers; PLVs.

		NALSA Legal Aid Helpline 15100 and respective SLSA legal-aid helplines, wherever applicable.	
7.	Periodic Follow-up by Legal Services Authorities	Periodic interaction with trained teachers; follow-up awareness sessions; refresher/ orientation programmes; support for Legal Literacy Clubs and other school-level activities.	DLSA/TLSC; Judicial Officers; panel lawyers; PLVs; other identified resource persons.
8.	Monitoring and Reporting	Maintenance of school-level activity records and periodic reporting of activities undertaken by trained Teachers-in-Charge to the DLSA/TLSC.	Teachers-in-Charge; DLSA/TLSC; SLSA.

8. Responsibilities of NALSA

NALSA shall provide the overall framework, guidance and coordination for the campaign and shall:

- (a) Issue the national campaign framework, including the campaign theme, core message, programme structure and implementation guidelines.
- (b) Conduct the orientation programme for all SLSAs prior to commencement of the Campaign, through virtual mode, if required.
- (c) Prepare and disseminate standard IEC material on POCSO, child safety, online safety, reporting mechanisms and legal aid.
- (d) Prepare a standard training module for the two teachers in every participating school.
- (e) Issue necessary directions/guidelines to SLSAs for implementation of the campaign through the Legal Services Authorities network.
- (f) Encourage coordination with the Education Departments and other concerned State/District authorities for participation of schools and relevant stakeholders.
- (g) Provide guidance on utilisation of MUVs and other outreach mechanisms.
- (h) Develop monitoring and reporting formats covering both Phase I and Phase II to evaluate the effectiveness of the campaign.
- (i) Monitor the overall implementation through reports received from SLSAs and consolidate national-level outcomes.
- (j) Facilitate dissemination of good practices and successful models emerging from the campaign for adoption by other States.
- (k) Provide guidance for continuation of the initiative through the trained teachers, Legal Literacy Clubs and periodic awareness activities.

9. Responsibilities of SLSAs

The SLSAs shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the campaign within their respective States/UTs and shall:

- (a) Participate in the NALSA orientation programme, if conducted, and thereafter brief DLSAs/TLSCs on the Campaign framework and its implementation.
- (b) Issue necessary directions to DLSAs and TLSCs for implementation of the campaign in accordance with the framework issued by NALSA.
- (c) Coordinate with the State Education Department for participation of Government, Government-aided and private schools.
- (d) Prepare a State-level implementation plan, including district-wise coverage and priority areas, with special focus on urban, rural, tribal, remote and other vulnerable areas.
- (e) Adapt/translate NALSA IEC material into regional/local languages and accessible formats.
- (f) Ensure the printing and supplying of pamphlets, posters, banners and helpline stickers to DLSAs in proportion to their targets.
- (g) Provide guidance to DLSAs regarding identification and training of two teachers per participating school.
- (h) Coordinate with Education authorities to facilitate teacher participation in Judicial Officer-led training.
- (i) Arrange appropriate orientation/Training of Trainers for Judicial Officers and resource persons, wherever required.
- (j) Identify the best-performing DLSAs, participating schools and resource persons, on the basis of their performance, innovation, outreach and effective implementation of the Campaign, for recognition and appreciation.
- (k) Monitor DLSA implementation and ensure adequate coverage.
- (l) Consolidate DLSAs reports and submit the State report to NALSA in the prescribed format placed as Annexure.

10. Responsibilities of DLSAs and TLSCs

The DLSAs and TLSCs shall be responsible for school-level and grassroots implementation and shall:

- (a) Coordinate with the District/Taluk Education authorities and participating schools.
- (b) Obtain the list of schools from the concerned Education authorities and identify the schools on the basis of a minimum student strength of 200 students per school, while also ensuring appropriate coverage of schools situated in rural, remote and vulnerable areas.
- (c) Prepare a school-wise roster assigning Judicial Officers, resource persons, panel lawyers, PLVs and law student volunteers to the participating schools, ensuring that every participating school is assigned the requisite personnel and is duly covered during the Campaign Period.
- (d) Ensure that every participating school is covered on all the identified sub-themes of the Campaign during the Campaign Period.
- (e) Ensure that a Judicial Officer participates in at least one awareness activity in every participating school during the Campaign Period and that such activity is conducted

before commencement of court hours, so as to facilitate the participation of Judicial Officers without affecting regular judicial work.

- (f) Coordinate with law universities/colleges for engagement of law students under DLSA/TLSC supervision.
- (g) Ensure identification of two teachers in every participating school as Teachers-in-Charge.
- (h) Ensure that the two identified teachers from each participating school are provided structured training by DLSA, with appropriate assistance from judicial officers, other resource persons and panel lawyers.
- (i) Maintain a school-wise record of teachers identified and trained for purposes of post-campaign activities.
- (j) Coordinate with Judicial Officers, panel lawyers, PLVs, Police/SJPU, Cyber Cell, CWC and other stakeholders.
- (k) Organise school assemblies, legal-awareness sessions, Nukkad Nataks, teacher sensitisation programmes and community outreach.
- (l) Utilise MUVs, wherever available, for rural, tribal, remote and vulnerable areas.
- (m) Ensure display of helplines and legal-aid information in schools.
- (n) Facilitate the formation/revival of Legal Literacy Clubs.
- (o) Ensure that any disclosure made by a child during the campaign is handled sensitively and referred through the appropriate statutory mechanism.
- (p) Ensure that the two trained teachers understand their role as facilitators and do not undertake investigation or detailed fact-finding in relation to any disclosure.
- (q) Ensure that the two trained teachers undertake/coordinate continuing child-safety and legal-awareness activities in their respective schools after Phase I.
- (r) Facilitate periodic refresher/orientation sessions for the trained teachers and newly identified teachers.
- (s) Maintain campaign data and submit the taluk and district-levels report to the SLISA in the prescribed format placed as Annexure.

11. Role of Education Department and Schools

- (a) Facilitate participation of Government, Government-aided and private schools in the Campaign.
- (b) Furnish to the concerned DLSA/TLSC the list of schools having a minimum student strength of 200 students, for identification and coverage under the Campaign.
- (c) Identify two teachers in every participating school as Teachers-in-Charge and ensure their participation in the structured training conducted by Judicial Officers.
- (d) Provide suitable assembly/classroom time and necessary facilities for awareness sessions and other Campaign activities.
- (e) Facilitate age-appropriate participation of students and sensitisation of teachers and parents.
- (f) Display child helpline, cyber-safety and legal-aid information prominently at appropriate locations in the school and ensure that such information remains displayed after completion of the Campaign.
- (g) Facilitate competitions, awareness activities and other Campaign-related programmes.

- (h) Ensure an appropriate child-friendly mechanism for receiving a child who seeks help and facilitating prompt referral to the concerned DLSA/LSUC. The school shall not undertake investigation or fact-finding.
- (i) Maintain a school-level activity register and furnish requisite data/information to the concerned DLSA/TLSC for monitoring and reporting.
- (j) Integrate periodic child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness activities into the school calendar through the trained Teachers-in-Charge, up to November 2027.
- (k) Integrate periodic child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness activities into the school calendar through the trained Teachers-in-Charge, up to November 2027.

12. Training of the Teachers Identified as Teachers-in-Charge

- (a) The DLSA, in coordination with the District Education Department and the concerned School Authorities, shall identify and designate two teachers from each participating school as *Teachers-in-Charge* and ensure that both such teachers undergo structured training. Wherever feasible, the school may designate one male and one female teacher, so as to provide children with an accessible, child-friendly and comfortable point of contact.
- (b) The DLSA shall constitute a District-level Committee comprising the Chairman, DLSA or his/her nominee; District Magistrate or his/her nominee; District Education Officer or his/her nominee; Superintendent of Police or his/her nominee; and such other appropriate resource persons, as may be required. The Committee shall coordinate and facilitate the structured training of the two identified teachers from each participating school and oversee the implementation of follow-up activities in the participating schools.
- (c) The training of the two designated teachers from each participating school shall be conducted at the District Court premises, as far as practicable, under the coordination of the DLSA. The training shall be conducted by DLSA, with the assistance of Judicial Officers, panel lawyers and other identified resource persons, as appropriate. The training shall equip the designated Teachers-in-Charge to undertake age-appropriate child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness activities in their respective schools and to continue such activities up to November 2027.
- (d) The training shall cover, *inter alia*:
 - Child rights and child-friendly principles;
 - Basic provisions of the POCSO Act and the legal protections available to children;
 - Age-appropriate communication with children;
 - Personal and body safety;
 - Safe and unsafe touch;
 - Online safety, cyber grooming and technology-facilitated risks;
 - Image sharing, sexual exploitation and sextortion;
 - Recognising when a child may require assistance or protection;
 - Appropriate and child-sensitive response to a disclosure;
 - Referral to the Police/SJPU, CWC, DLSA and other competent authorities, as appropriate;
 - Availability and provision of free legal aid;

- Role and responsibilities of the Teachers-in-Charge;
 - Conducting periodic school-level awareness and legal literacy sessions;
 - Confidentiality, privacy and protection of the identity of the child;
 - Child-sensitive safeguards against victim-blaming, repeated questioning and public disclosure; and
 - Non-identifying record keeping, monitoring and reporting.
- (e) The trained Teachers-in-Charge shall thereafter function as school-level resource persons and facilitate periodic child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness activities in their respective schools, in coordination with the DLSA/TLSC, including through Legal Literacy Clubs, parent/teacher sensitisation and other appropriate school-level activities.
- (f) A certificate of completion shall be issued to the trained teachers by DLSA with the approval of the Chairman of the respective DLSA.

13. Role of the Two Teachers-in-Charge

Following completion of the structured training, the designated Teachers-in-Charge shall function as continuing school-level resource persons for child safety, POCSO and legal awareness and shall:

- (a) coordinate with the DLSA/TLSC for periodic child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness programmes;
- (b) facilitate age-appropriate and child-friendly awareness sessions for students;
- (c) facilitate the formation, revival and activities of Legal Literacy Club;
- (d) assist in sensitisation programmes for parents, teachers and other school personnel;
- (e) ensure the prominent and permanent display of child helpline, cyber-safety and legal-aid information within the school premises;
- (f) act as an accessible and child-sensitive point of contact for any child seeking help and, where required, facilitate prompt referral to the appropriate statutory authority in accordance with the prescribed procedure, without undertaking detailed questioning;
- (g) maintain a school-level record of awareness and capacity-building activities undertaken;
- (h) coordinate with the DLSA/TLSC for periodic follow-up, guidance and support;
- (i) facilitate periodic child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness activities, preferably at least once every month; and
- (j) continue and institutionalise the school-level activities up to November 2027, beyond the six-day intensive campaign period.

The designated Teachers-in-Charge shall not undertake any investigation, fact-finding, confrontation or detailed questioning in relation to any disclosure or suspected instance of abuse. They shall ensure that the child is treated with dignity and sensitivity and shall facilitate prompt referral through the appropriate statutory mechanism, in accordance with law and the prescribed child-protection procedures.

14. Age-appropriate Educational Messages

Target Group	Key Messages
Classes I–V	My body belongs to me. Some touches are safe and some are unsafe. I can say NO, move away and tell a trusted adult. It is never my fault.
Classes VI–VIII	Anyone below 18 years is a child in law. Abuse may occur offline or online. Understand grooming and unsafe online behaviour. Never share personal photographs, passwords or location with unsafe persons. Telling a trusted adult is brave.
Classes IX–XII	Understand the POCSO framework, the legal position concerning persons below 18 years, offences and consequences, online sexual exploitation, image sharing and sextortion, child marriage and available reporting/legal-aid mechanisms. Content shall be delivered without shaming adolescents.
Teachers and Parents	Understand child-protection responsibilities and reporting obligations. Respond calmly to a disclosure, do not conduct detailed questioning or confront the alleged offender, protect the child's identity and connect the child with the appropriate authority/DLSA/LSUC.

15. Inclusion and Outreach

To ensure that the Campaign reaches children and communities that may face greater barriers in accessing information, legal assistance and child-protection mechanisms, the following measures shall be undertaken:

- Special focus shall be given to rural, tribal, remote and other underserved areas, including areas where access to schools, legal services or child-protection institutions may be limited.
- Sessions in special schools shall be conducted with the assistance of special educators and other appropriate resource persons, with accessible and age-appropriate communication and material.
- Campaign messages and IEC material shall, wherever required, be adapted into regional, local and tribal languages to facilitate meaningful understanding and participation.
- MUVs may be deployed, particularly in rural, tribal, remote and underserved areas, to provide information on child rights, POCSO, personal safety, online safety, reporting mechanisms and availability of free legal aid.
- All outreach activities shall follow child-friendly, inclusive and non-stigmatising approaches, with due regard to the dignity, privacy and safety of children.

16. Child-Sensitivity and Safeguarding Measures

All activities under the Campaign shall be conducted in a manner that safeguards the dignity, privacy, safety and best interests of every child. The following safeguards shall be observed:

- No child shall be named, shamed, photographed, recorded or otherwise made identifiable in any public activity, publicity material or report without lawful basis and appropriate safeguards.

- (b) No child shall be required or encouraged to disclose personal experiences of abuse, exploitation or trauma in a public forum.
- (c) Any disclosure or request for assistance shall be received privately, calmly and sensitively, and dealt with in accordance with applicable law and prescribed child-protection procedures.
- (d) Campaign activities shall be age-appropriate and non-stigmatizing and shall avoid graphic, fear-inducing or sensational content.
- (e) Real-life cases shall not be narrated, discussed or depicted in a manner that may directly or indirectly reveal the identity of a child.
- (f) Teachers, volunteers, PLVs, law students and other resource persons engaged in the Campaign shall be briefed on child-sensitive communication, confidentiality, appropriate response to disclosures and referral mechanisms.
- (g) Only aggregate and non-identifying information shall be collected, maintained and included in campaign reports and monitoring formats.
- (h) Trained Teachers-in-Charge, volunteers, PLVs and other school-level resource persons shall not undertake investigation, fact-finding, confrontation or detailed questioning in relation to any disclosure or suspected instance of abuse. They shall facilitate prompt referral to the appropriate statutory authority in accordance with law and prescribed procedures.
- (i) Any photographs, audio-visual material or other publicity generated during the Campaign shall be handled with due regard to the privacy, dignity and safety of children, and shall not disclose or facilitate the identification of any child requiring protection or assistance.

17. Provision of Legal Aid and Assistance

- (a) During the course of the Campaign, if any matter relating to a child in need of legal assistance, protection or support, including any instance or suspected instance of sexual abuse or exploitation, comes to the knowledge of any Judicial Officer, DLSA/TLSC functionary, LSUC member, panel lawyer, PLV, teacher or other person associated with the Campaign, the matter shall be dealt with promptly, sensitively and in accordance with applicable law and prescribed child-protection procedures.
- (b) The concerned DLSA/TLSC, with the assistance of LSUC members, panel lawyers and PLVs, shall facilitate the provision of free and appropriate legal aid and assistance to the child, wherever required, and shall coordinate, as appropriate, with the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)/Police, District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), Cyber Cells and other competent authorities for necessary protection, referral and support.
- (c) Where legal representation is required, the concerned DLSA/TLSC shall take immediate and appropriate steps for providing suitable legal representation, in accordance with the applicable legal framework and NALSA schemes.

18. Monitoring and Reporting

DLSAs shall maintain school-wise and activity-wise data and submit periodic reports to the concerned SLSC in the prescribed reporting format. The SLSC shall consolidate the reports received from the DLSAs and submit a State-level consolidated report to NALSA. The

reporting framework shall capture the implementation and outcomes of both Phase I and Phase II of the Campaign.

The reporting framework shall, *inter alia*, capture the following:

A. Phase I – Week-long Intensive Sensitisation

- Number of schools covered;
- Number of students reached;
- Number of Judicial Officer visits/addresses conducted;
- Number of awareness sessions/camps and other activities conducted;
- Number of villages/remote and underserved areas covered, including through MUVs/outreach activities;
- Number of Nukkad Natak, Prabhat Pheris, competitions and other community/school-level activities conducted;
- IEC material distributed/displayed, including helpline, cyber-safety and legal-aid information;
- Number of legal-aid/help desks organised;
- Number of matters in which legal aid, referral or other assistance was facilitated.

B. Phase II – School-Level Capacity Building and Continued Sensitisation

- Number of participating schools in which two teachers were identified and formally designated as Teachers-in-Charge;
- Number of teachers trained;
- Number of participating schools in which both identified teachers completed the structured training;
- Number of schools in which Legal Literacy Clubs were formed/revived;
- Number of follow-up awareness activities conducted by the trained Teachers-in-Charge;
- Number of students, teachers, and other stakeholders reached through follow-up activities;
- Number of periodic activities conducted through Legal Literacy Clubs;
- Number of refresher/orientation sessions conducted for the trained Teachers-in-Charge;
- Number of schools continuing to display helpline, cyber-safety and legal-aid information;
- Number of legal-aid/referral matters facilitated during the continuation period.

C. Qualitative Assessment

The SLSA report shall also briefly indicate:

- significant achievements and outcomes;
- innovative or good practices adopted;
- challenges encountered during implementation;
- measures taken to address such challenges;

- extent of continuation of school-level activities up to November 2027; and
- suggestions, if any, for strengthening the Campaign and its continued implementation.

All reports shall contain only aggregate and non-identifying information. No name, photograph, personal particulars or other information that may directly or indirectly identify a child shall be included in the reports.

19. Campaign Implementation Timeline

Phase I – Week-long Intensive Sensitisation (26.10.2026–31.10.2026)

Timeline	Action
12.10.2026	NALSA to issue the Campaign Document, along with the prescribed IEC/resource material and reporting format.
13.10.2026	NALSA to conduct a Virtual Orientation Programme for all SLSAs regarding the implementation of the Campaign.
13.10.2026	SLSAs to issue directions to DLSAs/TLSCs and coordinate with the concerned State Education Department.
14.10.2026	DLSAs/TLSCs to coordinate with the District Education authorities and participating schools, finalise school-wise coverage, and prepare the schedule of activities and resource persons.
By 19.10.2026	DLSAs/TLSCs to finalise the school-wise roster of Judicial Officers, panel lawyers, PLVs and other resource persons, and ensure arrangements for coverage of every participating school.
26.10.2026–31.10.2026	Phase I – Surakshit Bachpan Abhiyan: Week-long intensive sensitisation covering all identified sub-themes in every participating school through Judicial Officer-led sessions, age-appropriate activities, community outreach, MUVs/outreach activities and other activities prescribed under the Campaign.
By 05.11.2026	DLSAs/TLSCs to compile the Phase I activity data and submit the reports to the concerned SLA.
By 10.11.2026	SLSAs to consolidate the district and taluk-level reports and submit the State-level Phase I report to NALSA.

Phase II – School-Level Capacity Building and Continued Sensitisation

Timeline	Action
11.11.2026 onwards	DLSAs, in coordination with the District Education authorities and participating schools, to identify and formally designate two teachers from each participating school as Teachers-in-Charge.
By 15.11.2026	DLSAs to finalise the schedule for structured training of the designated Teachers-in-Charge and identify the Judicial Officers and other resource persons to conduct the training.

16.11.2026–30.11.2026	Structured training of the two designated Teachers-in-Charge from each participating school to be conducted by Judicial Officers, with the assistance of panel lawyers and other relevant resource persons, as appropriate.
By 30.11.2026	DLSAs to ensure completion of training of both designated Teachers-in-Charge from every participating school and submit the training status to the concerned SLA.
From December 2026 onwards	The trained Teachers-in-Charge to function as continuing school-level resource persons and commence periodic child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness activities in their respective schools, in coordination with the DLSA/TLSC.
At least once every month	Trained Teachers-in-Charge to facilitate periodic child-safety, POCSO and legal-awareness activities, including activities through Legal Literacy Clubs and parent/teacher sensitisation.
December 2026–November 2027	DLSAs/TLSCs to provide periodic guidance, support and follow-up to participating schools through Judicial Officers, panel lawyers, PLVs and other appropriate resource persons.
Quarterly	DLSAs to compile the Phase II activity data and submit the prescribed report to the concerned SLA, and SLAs to consolidate the reports received from the DLSAs and submit the State-level consolidated report to NALSA.

REPORTING FORMATS

Annexure A

DLSA/TLSC Reporting Format – Phase I
Week-long Intensive Sensitisation (26.10.2026 – 31.10.2026)
(To be submitted by DLSAs to SLISA by 05.11.2026)

Name of the DLSA: _____

A. School Coverage

S. No.	Type of Schools	Total Number of Schools in the District/ Taluk	Number of Schools Identified for Participation during Phase I	Number of Schools Covered during Phase I
1.	Government School			
2.	Government Aided School			
3.	Private School			

B. Sub-theme Coverage

S. No.	Sub-theme	No. of Schools Covered	No. of Students who Attended Activity	Remarks, if any
1.	Mera Bachpan, Mera Adhikar (My Childhood, My Rights)			
2.	Kanoon Jaano, Bachpan Bachao (Know the Law, Protect Childhood)			
3.	Surakshit Click, Surakshit Bachpan (Safe Click, Safe Childhood)			
4.	Bolo, Batao, Bachao (Speak, Tell, Protect)			
5.	Na Bal Vivah, Na Bal Shoshan (No Child Marriage, No Child Abuse)			
6.	Jaagruk Bachpan, Sashakt Bharat (Aware Childhood, Empowered India)			

C. Activities and Outreach

S. No.	Activity	No. of Schools Covered	No. of Activities Conducted	No. of Students who Attended Activity
1.	Judicial Officer Address in School Assembly			
2.	Awareness Sessions/Camps			
3.	Nukkad Nataks/Street Plays			
4.	Prabhat Pheris/Awareness Marches			
5.	Drawing, painting, essay, slogan, quiz and other age-appropriate competitions			
6.	Village, Remote, Tribal and Underserved Areas Covered			
7.	MUV or Outreach Activities			

D. IEC, Legal Aid and Referral

S. No.	Particulars	Number and Details
1.	IEC material distributed/ displayed	
2.	Schools displaying helpline/cyber-safety/legal aid information	
3.	Legal aid help desks organised	
4.	Matters in which legal aid/referral/other assistance was facilitated	
5.	Brief nature of assistance/referral	

E. Resource Persons

S. No.	Category of Resource Persons	Number of Resource Persons Engaged
1.	Chairman, DLSA	
2.	Secretary, DLSA	
3.	Chairman, TLSC	
4.	Judicial Officers	
5.	Retired Judicial Officers (Members of LSUC)	
6.	Panel Lawyers	
7.	Law Students	
8.	Cyber Cell/Cyber Police Station/SJPU personnel	
9.	Child Protection Professionals	
10.	Child Psychologists/ Psychiatrists	
11.	Child Welfare Committee (CWC) Representatives	
12.	Social Workers under the POCSO Act	
13.	Support Persons under the POCSO Act	

14.	Members of Juvenile Justice Board	
15.	District Child Protection Unit Representatives	

F. Qualitative State Assessment

1. Significant achievements/outcomes

2. Best practices/innovations

3. Challenges faced and corrective measures

4. Suggestions for future implementation, if any

G. Photographs of the Campaign

Please share clear, high-resolution photographs depicting the activities conducted under the Campaign, including awareness sessions, student participation, interactive activities, and other significant events. Each photograph may be accompanied by a brief caption indicating the activity, school/institution, district, and date of the event.

Annexure B

SLSA State-Level Consolidated Reporting Format – Phase I Week-long Intensive Sensitisation (26.10.2026 – 31.10.2026) (To be submitted by SLSAs to NALSA by 10.11.2026)

Name of the SLSA: _____

A. School Coverage

S. No.	Type of Schools	Total Number of Schools in the District/ Taluk	Number of Schools Identified for Participation during Phase I	Number of Schools Covered during Phase I
1.	Government School			
2.	Government Aided School			
3.	Private School			

B. Sub-theme Coverage

S. No.	Sub-theme	No. of Schools Covered	No. of Students who Attended Activity	Remarks, if any
1.	Mera Bachpan, Mera Adhikar (My Childhood, My Rights)			
2.	Kanoon Jaano, Bachpan Bachao (Know the Law, Protect Childhood)			
3.	Surakshit Click, Surakshit Bachpan (Safe Click, Safe Childhood)			
4.	Bolo, Batao, Bachao (Speak, Tell, Protect)			
5.	Na Bal Vivah, Na Bal Shoshan (No Child Marriage, No Child Abuse)			
6.	Jaagruk Bachpan, Sashakt Bharat (Aware Childhood, Empowered India)			

C. Activities and Outreach

S. No.	Activity	No. of Schools Covered	No. of Activities Conducted	No. of Students who Attended Activity
1.	Judicial Officer Address in School Assembly			
2.	Awareness Sessions/Camps			
3.	Nukkad Nataks/Street Plays			
4.	Prabhat Pheris/Awareness Marches			
5.	Drawing, painting, essay, slogan, quiz and other age-appropriate competitions			
6.	Village, Remote, Tribal and Underserved Areas Covered			
7.	MUV or Outreach Activities			

D. IEC, Legal Aid and Referral

S. No.	Particulars	Number and Details
1.	IEC material distributed/ displayed	
2.	Schools displaying helpline/cyber-safety/legal aid information	
3.	Legal aid help desks organised	
4.	Matters in which legal aid/referral/other assistance was facilitated	
5.	Brief nature of assistance/referral	

E. Resource Persons

S. No.	Category of Resource Persons	Number of Resource Persons Engaged
1.	Chairman, DLSA	
2.	Secretary, DLSA	
3.	Chairman, TLSC	
4.	Judicial Officers	
5.	Retired Judicial Officers (Members of LSUC)	
6.	Panel Lawyers	
7.	Law Students	
8.	Cyber Cell/Cyber Police Station/SJPU personnel	
9.	Child Protection Professionals	
10.	Child Psychologists/ Psychiatrists	
11.	Child Welfare Committee (CWC) Representatives	
12.	Social Workers under the POCSO Act	

13.	Support Persons under the POCSO Act	
14.	Members of Juvenile Justice Board	
15.	District Child Protection Unit Representatives	

F. Qualitative State Assessment

5. Significant achievements/outcomes

6. Best practices/innovations

7. Challenges faced and corrective measures

8. Suggestions for future implementation, if any

G. Photographs of the Campaign

Please share clear, high-resolution photographs depicting the activities conducted under the Campaign, including awareness sessions, student participation, interactive activities, and other significant events. Each photograph may be accompanied by a brief caption indicating the activity, school/institution, district, and date of the event.

Annexure C

DLSA/TLSC Reporting Format – Phase II School-Level Capacity Building and Continued Sensitisation (To be submitted by DLSAs to SLSA every three months)

Name of the DLSA: _____

A. School Coverage

S. No.	Type of Schools	Government School	Government Aided School	Private School
1.	Total Number of Schools in the State/UT			
2.	Number of Schools Identified for Participation during Phase II			
3.	Number of Schools Covered during Phase II			
4.	Number of Teachers Identified for Training			
5.	Number of Teachers who completed training			
6.	Number of Schools in which both designated teachers completed training			
7.	Training sessions conducted at District Court premises (Yes/No)			
8.	Refresher/orientation sessions conducted			

B. Continuing School-Level Activities

S. No.	Particulars	Number and Details
1.	Schools in which follow-up awareness activities were conducted	
2.	Student sensitisation activities	
3.	Students reached	
4.	Teacher/staff sensitisation activities	
5.	Teachers/staff reached	
6.	Legal Literacy Clubs formed/revived	
7.	Activities conducted through Legal Literacy Clubs	

C. Continued Legal-Aid and Child-Safety Awareness

S. No.	Particulars	Number and Details
1.	IEC material distributed/displayed	
2.	Schools continuing permanent display of helpline/cyber-safety/legal aid information	
3.	Legal aid help desks organised	
4.	Matters in which legal aid/referral/other assistance was facilitated	
5.	Brief nature of assistance/referral	

D. Qualitative State Assessment

1. Significant achievements/outcomes

2. Best practices/innovations

3. Challenges faced and corrective measures

4. Suggestions for future implementation, if any

E. Photographs of the Campaign

Please share clear, high-resolution photographs depicting the activities conducted under the Campaign, including awareness sessions, student participation, interactive activities, and other significant events. Each photograph may be accompanied by a brief caption indicating the activity, school/institution, district, and date of the event.

Annexure D

SLSA State-Level Consolidated Reporting Format – Phase II School-Level Capacity Building and Continued Sensitisation

(To be submitted by SLSAs to NALSA every three months)

Name of the SLSA: _____

A. School Coverage

S. No.	Type of Schools	Government School	Government Aided School	Private School
1.	Total Number of Schools in the State/UT			
2.	Number of Schools Identified for Participation during Phase II			
3.	Number of Schools Covered during Phase II			
4.	Number of Teachers Identified for Training			
5.	Number of Teachers who completed training			
6.	Number of Schools in which both designated teachers completed training			
7.	Training sessions conducted at District Court premises (Yes/No)			
8.	Refresher/orientation sessions conducted			

B. Continuing School-Level Activities

S. No.	Particulars	Number and Details
1.	Schools in which follow-up awareness activities were conducted	
2.	Student sensitisation activities	
3.	Students reached	
4.	Teacher/staff sensitisation activities	
5.	Teachers/staff reached	
6.	Legal Literacy Clubs formed/revived	
7.	Activities conducted through Legal Literacy Clubs	

C. Continued Legal-Aid and Child-Safety Awareness

S. No.	Particulars	Number and Details
1.	IEC material distributed/displayed	
2.	Schools continuing permanent display of helpline/cyber-safety/legal aid information	
3.	Legal aid help desks organised	
4.	Matters in which legal aid/referral/other assistance was facilitated	
5.	Brief nature of assistance/referral	

D. Qualitative State Assessment

1. Significant achievements/outcomes

2. Best practices/innovations

3. Challenges faced and corrective measures

4. Suggestions for future implementation, if any

E. Photographs of the Campaign

Please share clear, high-resolution photographs depicting the activities conducted under the Campaign, including awareness sessions, student participation, interactive activities, and other significant events. Each photograph may be accompanied by a brief caption indicating the activity, school/institution, district, and date of the event.



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