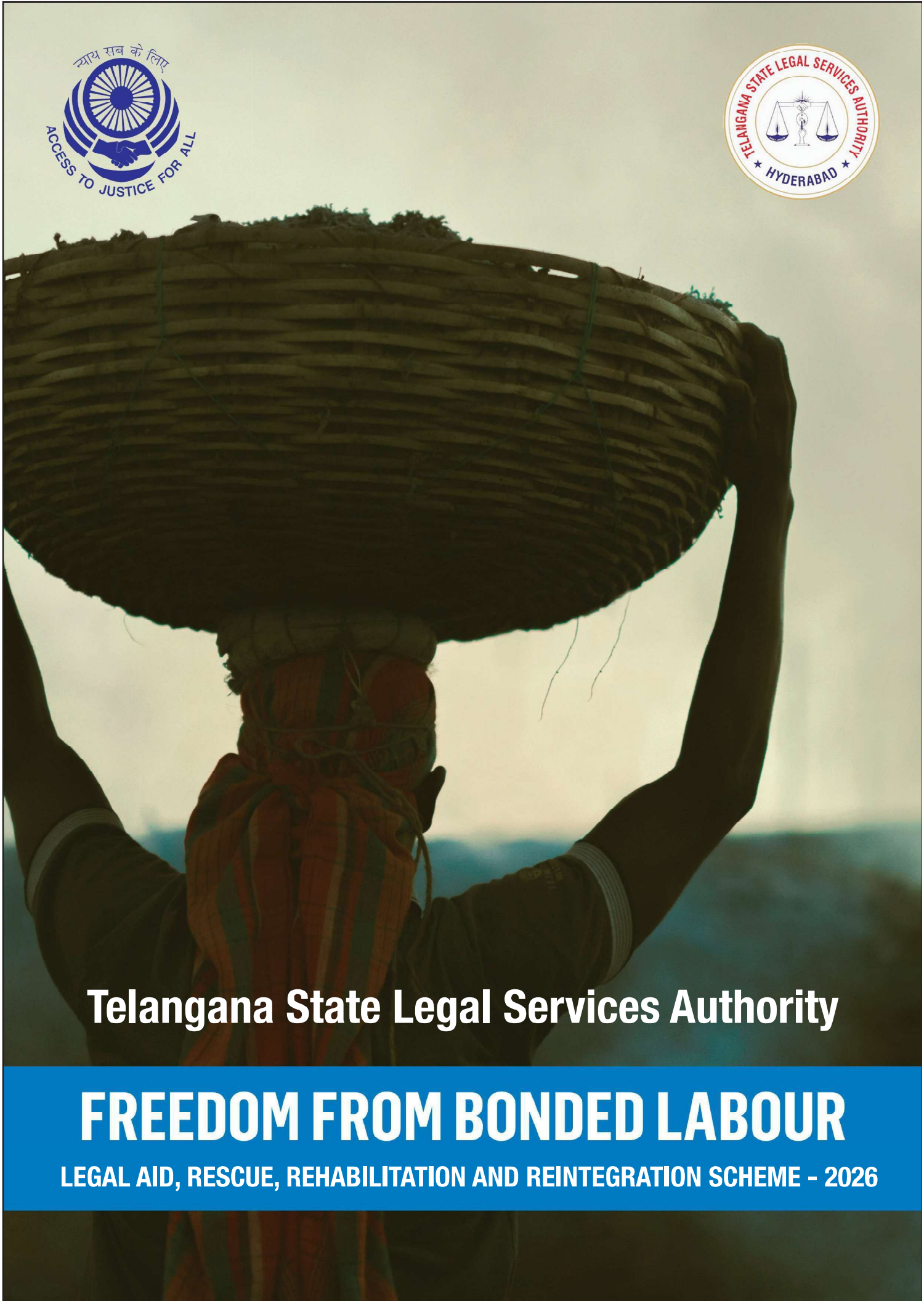


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ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

TELANGANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
HYDERABAD

Telangana State Legal Services Authority

FREEDOM FROM BONDED LABOUR

LEGAL AID, RESCUE, REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SCHEME - 2026

TELANGANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

“TSLSA (FREEDOM FROM BONDED LABOUR, LEGAL AID, RESCUE, REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION) SCHEME - 2026”

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A Statewide Scheme for Prevention, Identification, Rescue, the Legal Protection, Compensation, Rehabilitation and Sustainable Reintegration of Bonded Labourers in Telangana.

1. Preamble

The practice of bonded labour is a serious violation of human dignity, liberty and constitutional rights. It deprives individuals and families of their freedom of movement, freedom of occupation, fair wages and right to live with dignity. Bonded labour may manifest in different forms, including forced labour arising out of debt, advances, coercion, threats, retention of wages, restriction on movement, confiscation of identity documents, or exploitation of vulnerable persons.

The Constitution of India prohibits trafficking in human beings and forced labour under Article 23 and guarantees the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides for abolition of the bonded labour system, extinguishment of bonded debt and protection and rehabilitation of persons released from bonded labour.

Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 specifically recognizes victims of trafficking in human beings or begar as persons entitled to legal services. Legal Services Institutions are therefore well placed to provide continuous legal assistance and facilitate access to statutory remedies and government rehabilitation measures.

The “Freedom from Bonded Labour – Legal Aid, Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Scheme” is conceived as one of the comprehensive legal-services intervention to ensure that the constitutional promise of dignity and

freedom becomes a practical reality for persons rescued from bonded labour. The success of the Scheme shall be measured not by the number of persons rescued alone, but by the number of families that are able to rebuild their lives without falling back into bondage.

In this background, the Telangana State Legal Services Authority proposes to launch the “Freedom from Bonded Labour – Legal Aid, Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Scheme” as a comprehensive statewide mechanism to ensure that every rescued bonded labourer receives not merely release from bondage, but also legal protection, compensation, rehabilitation, livelihood support and sustainable reintegration into society.

2. Vision

“No person in bondage, no family abandoned after rescue and no rescued labourer left without rehabilitation.”

The Scheme shall adopt a survivor-centered, rights based and family-oriented approach, ensuring that rescue is treated as the beginning of rehabilitation and not the end of the intervention.

3. Mission:

To establish a coordinated legal-services mechanism through TSLSA, DLSAs, PLVs and Panel Advocates for:

Identification → Rescue → Release → Legal Aid → Criminal Proceedings → Compensation → Rehabilitation → Entitlement Linkage → Education → Livelihood → Reintegration → Long-term Follow-up

4. Objectives:

The principal objectives of the Scheme shall be:

1. To identify persons and families subjected to bonded labour or forced labour.

2. To facilitate immediate intervention and rescue in coordination with the competent authorities i.e. Police, Revenue, Labour, women and child welfare department, Education department etc,.

3. To ensure that every rescued bonded labourer is provided free and competent legal services.

4. To ensure that FIRs and appropriate criminal proceedings are initiated wherever offences are disclosed.

5. To assist the competent authority in obtaining and preserving evidence relating to bondage.

6. To facilitate issuance of Release Certificates to eligible rescued bonded labourers by the competent authority.

7. To facilitate immediate relief and rehabilitation assistance available under applicable Central and State schemes.

8. To assist victims in claiming wages, compensation, damages and other statutory entitlements.

9. To facilitate access to Aadhaar, bank accounts and other essential identity and financial documents.

10. To ensure enrolment of children of rescued labourers in schools and prevent child labour and child marriage.

11. To facilitate access to housing, ration, health, social-security, labour and welfare schemes.

12. To prevent re-trafficking, re-bondage and further exploitation.

13. To provide continuous legal and social support until the rescued family is reasonably rehabilitated.

14. To create a district-wise database and case tracking mechanism for bonded-labour cases.

15. To strengthen coordination between Legal Services Institutions and the Police, Revenue, Labour, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, Education, Panchayat Raj, Rural Development and other concerned departments.

16. To undertake preventive legal awareness in vulnerable communities and high-risk occupations.

4.1. Definitions:

a. “TSLSA” means the “Telangana State Legal Services Authority”.

b. “DLSA” means the “District legal Services Authority”.

c. “PLV” means the Para Legal Volunteer trained under the National legal services authority Scheme for Para Legal Volunteers (Revised) and empanelled by a legal services Institution.

d. “Panel Lawyer” means a legal practitioner empanelled as a Panel Lawyer under NALSA (Free & Competent Legal Services) Regulation, 2010.

5. Guiding Principles:

The Scheme shall be implemented on the following principles:

5.1 Dignity and Non-discrimination.

Every rescued person shall be treated with dignity irrespective of caste, gender, age, occupation, migration status, economic condition or social background.

5.2 Victim/Survivor-Centred Approach

The safety, dignity, wishes and best interests of the survivor shall be given primary consideration.

5.3 Family-Centred Rehabilitation.

Where the bonded labour situation affects an entire family, rehabilitation shall be planned for the family as a unit.

5.4 Child Protection:

Children shall never be treated merely as dependants of the rescued labourer. Their education, safety, health and protection from child labour shall receive independent attention.

5.5 Confidentiality:

Sensitive personal information, addresses, statements and other information shall be protected and disclosed only on a need-to-know basis.

5.6 No Re-Victimisation:

Interaction with survivors shall be conducted in a manner that avoids repeated questioning, intimidation, humiliation or unnecessary exposure.

5.7 Continuity of Support and Legal Aid at Every Stage:

Legal aid shall continue beyond rescue and registration of the criminal case until the survivor has access to available legal remedies and rehabilitation entitlements. Legal aid shall not be confined to the criminal trial. It shall be available, from the stage of rescue to rehabilitation. This approach is consistent with the broader mandate of legal services, which includes advice, representation and assistance in securing statutory and welfare entitlements.

6. Coverage and Beneficiaries.

The Scheme shall cover:

1. Persons identified as bonded labourers;

2. Persons rescued from bonded labour;

3. Families of rescued bonded labourers;

4. Children found in bonded or forced labour;

5. Women subjected to bonded or forced labour;

6. Migrant labourers subjected to bondage;

7. Persons subjected to forced labour through debt or advances;

8. Persons whose wages are unlawfully withheld in circumstances indicating bondage;

9. Persons trafficked for purposes of forced or bonded labour;

10. Any other vulnerable person whose circumstances indicate possible bonded labour or forced labour. The scheme shall operate in addition to, and in coordination with, all statutory schemes and rehabilitation programmes of the Government.

7. State-Level Structure.

A State-Level freedom from Bonded labour Coordination and Monitoring Committee may be constituted by TSLSA under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, TSLSA, with appropriate representation from Labour Department; Revenue Department; Police Department; Social Welfare Department; Women and Child Welfare Department; Education Department; Rural Development/Panchayat Raj Department; Civil society organisations /NGOs having relevant expertise, wherever considered appropriate.

The Committee shall periodically review the implementation of the Scheme and identify systemic issues requiring intervention.

8. Coordination with District Administration at District Level.

The DLSA shall establish structured coordination mechanism with the District Magistrate/District Collector and other connected departments.

The Legal Services Institution shall not replace the statutory functions of the District Administration. Its role shall be only to rescue the bonded

labours with the help of other departments, to provide legal assistance, to facilitate access to rights and entitlements, monitor legal processes and support inter-departmental coordination. Particular attention shall be given to:

1. Rescue from bonded labour;

2. Bonded Labour Release Certificate;

3. Immediate relief;

4. Rehabilitation assistance;

5. Bank account/DBT;

6. Prevention of re-bondage and

7. Providing legal aid to the rescued bonded labour.

9. Role of Telangana State Legal Services Authority.

TSLSA shall function primarily as the legal services, coordination, monitoring and capacity building institution under the Scheme. Its responsibilities shall include:

1. Formulating and periodically revising the Scheme and operational guidelines.

2. Issuing standard operating procedures for PLVs, Panel Lawyers and DLSAs.

3. Conducting specialised training programmes for PLVs and Panel Lawyers.

4. Developing standard formats for:

    i). the Identification of Bonded Labourers in the area;

    ii). referring them for the undertaking rescue.

    iii). Legal-aid application for extending legal support;

    iv). Rescue follow-up;

    v). Release Certificate tracking;

    vi). Compensation tracking;

    vii). Rehabilitation tracking; Follow-up reports.

6. Maintaining consolidated district-wise data.

7. Reviewing cases where rehabilitation has been delayed.

8. Coordinating with State Government departments for effective implementation.

9. Conducting periodic half yearly review meetings with DLSAs.

10. Facilitating preparation of IEC material for the communities.

11. Undertaking documentation. thematic research and

12. Identifying systemic deficiencies and, where necessary, initiating appropriate legal interventions, including legal representations and social-action initiatives.

13. Preparing an annual report on implementation of the Scheme.

10. Role of District Legal Services Authority.

The Chairperson of the DLSA shall over see the activities conducted under this scheme. The Quarterly meeting shall be held under the Chairmanship of the Chairperson of the DLSA. The Secretary of DLSA shall be the Nodal Officer for implementation of the Scheme in the District. The DLSA shall see that the following are implemented scrupulously directly, for any reason it is not possible, through the Para Legal Volunteers and Panel lawyers:

1. Maintain a district-level register of bonded-labour cases.

2. Identify and designate trained PLVs and Panel Lawyers for the Scheme.

3. Immediately assign a Panel Advocate upon receipt of information regarding a suspected or rescued bonded labourer.

4. Coordinate with the District Collector/District Magistrate and other competent authorities.

5. Ensure availability of legal aid during rescue and immediately thereafter.

6. Facilitate legal representation before courts and authorities.

7. Monitor FIR registration and investigation.

8. Assist survivors in obtaining Release Certificates.

9. Track compensation and rehabilitation assistance.

10. Facilitate access to welfare schemes and government entitlements.

11. Coordinate with education authorities regarding children.

12. Coordinate with skill-development and livelihood agencies.

13. Conduct periodic follow-up visits.

14. Review every pending case at least once a month until the major rehabilitation components are completed.

15. Submit quarterly reports to TSLSA.

16. Conduct legal-awareness programmes in identified vulnerable areas.

11. Engagement of Para Legal Volunteers.

The PLVs shall constitute the grassroots detection and support network under the Scheme. The DLSAs shall preferably identify PLVs who have knowledge of local communities and who can communicate in the local language with the bonded labours. The PLVs who are willing to work in rural, tribal and labour - concentration areas and have undergone specialized training.

District Legal Services Authorities shall designate a panel of (4) Para legal volunteers specially trained in Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 for the purpose of this scheme, who possess sensitivity towards vulnerable persons and can co-ordinate with government departments and local authorities. Where appropriate, PLVs from vulnerable communities and migrant-worker communities may be specially identified and trained.

12. Duties and Responsibilities of Para Legal Volunteers.

A. Identification:-

The PLVs shall remain alert to indicators of bonded labour, including debt-linked employment or payment of advances followed by restrictions on leaving employment or withholding of wages or excessive or unlawful deductions or restriction on movement or confiscation of identity documents. The PLVs shall further stay vigilant with regard to the threats or intimidation or physical violence or employment of entire families against a debt or children working alongside parents or unusually long working hours or workers living at or under control of employer and inability to leave employment despite willingness to do so.

B. Reporting:

On receiving credible information, the PLV shall promptly inform the same to the Nodal officer i.e. Secretary of DLSA, so also to the concerned Police authority and Revenue and Labour authority. Further where the

children are involved, shall inform to the Child Welfare authorities. The PLVs shall without undertaking a dangerous independent rescue operation, the PLVs shall not conduct physical rescue operations or confront alleged employers on their own.

C. During Rescue Operations:

Where the competent authorities conduct a rescue operation, the PLV may facilitate communication with survivors as to their legal rights and assist in contacting their family members. The PLVs shall ensure access to legal aid and identify children and vulnerable persons. Further to assist in obtaining temporary shelter or other support through the competent authorities.

D. Legal Aid from the District Legal Services Authority:

The PLV shall connect every rescued person with the assigned Panel Advocate of the District Legal Services authority which shall provide free legal aid to the rescued person.

E. Documentation:

The PLV shall assist the rescued person, wherever necessary, in obtaining Aadhaar card, bank account, ration card, voter identity documents , birth certificates , school records , caste/tribe certificates where applicable , labour-related documents and other essential documentation.

F. Rehabilitation of the rescued Person.

The Para Legal Volunteers shall monitor whether the survivor has received the immediate rehabilitation assistance or housing/land-related benefits where eligible or livelihood assistance from the concerned Government department as the rescued person eligible. Further, the PLV shall also see that the rescued person shall get social-security benefits and health assistance under different schemes. The PLV shall conduct periodic follow-up and submit a brief report to the DLSA concerned.

13. Engagement of Panel Advocates.

District Legal Services Authorities shall maintain a **panel of a Lawyers (4)** specially trained in Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, criminal law , trafficking and forced labour; labour laws , child protection laws , compensation mechanisms, victim rights; government rehabilitation schemes. Each identified/rescued survivor shall, as far as practicable, be assigned a designated Panel Advocate.

The Panel Advocate shall:

1. Meet the survivor at the earliest opportunity.

2. Explain the legal rights and available remedies.

3. Assist in FIR-related legal issues.

4. Assist in obtaining documents and orders.

5. Advice regarding recovery of wages and other lawful claims.

6. Assist in applications before competent authorities.

7. Assist in compensation and rehabilitation claims.

8. Represent the survivor before courts/authorities wherever legally required.

9. Ensure that the survivor's interests are protected during the criminal justice process.

10. Submit reports to the Nodal officer i.e. Secretary, DLSA.

14. Immediate Legal and Welfare Response

Upon rescue, the DLSA shall ensure that the survivor is informed about abolition of bonded labour; extinguishment of bonded debt; right to legal aid and other remedies; assistance in providing rehabilitation; compensation mechanisms; government welfare schemes; protection from retaliation.

The PLV and Panel Lawyer shall ensure that the survivor is not compelled to return to the place of exploitation.

15. Release Certificate Tracking

The DLSA shall maintain a separate Release Certificate Tracking Register. For every rescued person, the following shall be recorded:

i). Name;

ii). Age;

iii). Gender;

iv). Address;

v). Place of rescue;

vi). Nature of bondage;

vii). Date of rescue;

viii). Authority conducting rescue;

ix). Date of application for Release Certificate;

x). Date of issue;

xi). Rehabilitation status;

xii). Compensation status;

xiii). Follow-up status.

Any undue delay in issuance of a Release Certificate shall be brought to the notice of the competent authority through the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority.

16. Compensation and Rehabilitation Tracking.

A “One Survivor – One Rehabilitation File” shall be maintained by the DLSA.

i). The file shall track:

ii). Component| Status

iii). Rescue| Completed/Pending

iv). FIR| Registered/Pending

v). Legal Aid| Assigned/Pending

vi). Release Certificate| Issued/Pending

vii). Immediate Relief| Received/Pending

viii). Rehabilitation Assistance| Received/Pending

ix). Bank Account| Available/Pending

x). Aadhaar/ID| Available/Pending

xi). Education of Children| Enrolled/Pending

xii). Health Support| Provided/Pending

xiii). Skill Training| Completed/Pending

xiv). Compensation/Wage Claim| Paid/Pending

The Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer-2021 provides for immediate financial assistance up to ₹30,000 and higher

rehabilitation assistance based on the category and circumstances of the rescued person. TSLSA's role should be to ensure that eligible survivors are effectively connected to and assisted in obtaining such benefits.

17. Children of Rescued Bonded Labourers.

Every case involving children shall trigger a Child Protection Assessment. The Secretary, DLSA of the Concerned District shall coordinate with the competent authorities to ensure:

1. Immediate removal hazardous/forced labour; of
2. School admission or re-admission;
3. Birth certificate; children from
4. Aadhaar and other documentation; .
5. Hostel/residential educational facilities wherever appropriate;
6. Health examination;
7. Prevention of child marriage;
8. Prevention of re-employment in labour.

18. Livelihood and Sustainable Rehabilitation.

The objective shall not be merely to provide one time financial assistance. The DLSAs shall facilitate linkage with appropriate agencies for:-

i. Skill development;-

ii. Self-employment;-

iii. Self Help Groups;-

iv. Employment opportunities;-

v. Labour registration;

The survivor shall be encouraged to choose a livelihood according to skills, circumstances and informed preference.

19. Bank Account and Documentation Assistance.

Every rescued adult beneficiary shall, wherever required, be assisted in obtaining Adhaar; individual bank account; mobile number linkage; ration card; labour card registration and government documents. other relevant.

The PLVs shall not handle or retain beneficiaries' ATM cards, PINs, passwords, original documents or rehabilitation funds.

20. Prevention of Re-Bondage.

The DLSA shall undertake follow-up for a reasonable period after rescue. The PLV shall specifically verify whether the survivor has returned to the previous employer or whether any debt has again been imposed or whether wages are being paid or whether children have returned to labour or whether the family has access to livelihood or whether threats or retaliation are continuing. Any indication of rebondage or intimidation shall immediately be brought to the notice of the Secretary, DLSA and competent authorities for initiating appropriate action against the employer in accordance with the law.

21. Special Training for PLVs and Panel Lawyers empanelled under this scheme:

District Legal Services Authority shall develop a one-day specialized Freedom from Bonded Labour training, module in coordination with the NGO working on the Bonded labour, covering:

1. Meaning and indicators of bonded labour;
2. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976;
3. Article 21 and Article 23 of the Constitution of India;
4. Trafficking and forced labour;
5. Child labour;
6. Criminal-law provisions;
7. Victim/survivor communication;
8. Release Certificate;
9. Compensation;
10. Government entitlements;
11. Child protection

22. Awareness and Prevention The DLSAs shall identify high-risk locations such as Brick kilns**;** Stone quarries**;** Agriculture and farm labour areas**;** Construction sites**;** Rice mills**;** Poultry and other labour-intensive establishments**;** Domestic labour**;** Small manufacturing units**;** Migrant labour

settlements and Other identified vulnerable sectors where there is a possibility of employing the labours as Bonded labour.

In such, locations, the DLSA shall organize awareness programmes regarding Minimum wages; Labour rights; Prohibition of bonded labour; Child labour prohibition; Trafficking; Legal aid; Government welfare schemes and Helpline and reporting mechanisms.

23. Community Legal Volunteers.

In areas with a high incidence of migrant or vulnerable labour, DLSAs may identify specialized "Freedom from Bondage PLVs/Nyaya Mitras". Such PLVs may be selected from local communities; tribal communities; migrant-worker communities; Self Help Groups; social-service organizations or from other suitable community networks. They shall receive specialized training and work under the supervision of the DLSA.

24. NGO and Civil Society Participation.

DLSAs may collaborate, wherever appropriate and in accordance with applicable rules, with credible NGOs having expertise in bonded labour; trafficking; child protection; rehabilitation; migrant workers and social work. The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) may assist the DLSA in identification; rescue support; counseling; shelter; documentation and rehabilitation. However, legal representation shall be provided through the Legal Services Institutions.

25. Emergency Response Mechanism.

Every DLSA shall establish a simple mechanism through which information regarding suspected bonded labour can be communicated to the DLSA. The information may be received through PLVs; Panel Advocates; Police; Labour Department; Revenue officials; NGOs; local bodies; community members and telephone/online complaints.

On receiving such information indicating immediate danger, the DLSA shall promptly alert the competent authorities i.e. Revenue, Police and Labour Department and arrange legal assistance.

26. District Review Committee headed by Chairperson, DLSA.

Every District Legal Services Authority shall conduct a quarterly review of:

1. New cases identified;

2. Rescue operations;

3. First Information Reports registered;

4. Release Certificates issued;

5. Immediate relief received;

6. Rehabilitation assistance received;

7. Pending compensation;

8. Children admitted to school;

9. Bank accounts opened;

10. Cases requiring urgent intervention; .

11. Cases showing signs of re-bondage.

27. Half yearly Review by TSLSA.

Telangana State Legal Services Authority shall conduct a half yearly review based on reports from District Legal Services Authorities. The Districts may be graded on indicators such as:

i). Identification;

ii). Speed of legal-aid assignment;

iii). Release Certificate facilitation;

iv). Rehabilitation linkage;

v). Education of children;

vi). Prevention of re-bondage.

The purpose of grading shall be for improvement, but not merely statistical comparison.

28. Legal Awareness Material.

The Telangana State Legal Services Authority shall prepare simple material explaining: “Bonded Labour is prohibited. Debt cannot take away your freedom”.

The material shall explain:

i). What bonded labour is;

ii). How to identify it;

iii). Rights of workers;

iv). Rights of rescued persons;

v). Availability of free legal aid;

vi). How to approach DLSA/TLSC;

vii) How Para Legal Volunteers can help;

viii). Government rehabilitation benefits.

29. Protection from Retaliation.

Where a survivor or family faces threats, intimidation, coercion or retaliation after rescue, the Secretary, DLSA shall immediately coordinate with the competent authorities i.e. Revenue, labour and Police for appropriate protection and legal remedies. Special attention shall be given to witnesses and vulnerable family members.

30. Role of Police

The Police shall remain responsible for functions assigned to them by law, including:

i). Registration of FIR where cognizable offence is disclosed;

ii). Investigation;

iii). Arrest/prosecution where legally warranted;

iv). Protection of survivors; v). Collection of evidence;

vi). Prevention of intimidation;

vii). Filing of charge-sheet. .

The DLSA/Panel Advocate shall assist the survivor in understanding and accessing the legal process without interfering with the statutory independence of investigation.

31. Role of Labour Department.

The Labour Department shall perform its statutory functions relating to:

i). Labour inspection;

ii). Identification;

iii). Rescue coordination;

iv). Wage-related issues;

v). Labour-law violations;

vi). Rehabilitation coordination;

vii). Registration under applicable labour welfare schemes.

The DLSA shall facilitate legal assistance and coordination wherever required.

32. Role of District Administration.

The District Administration shall coordinate the statutory process of:

i). Identification;

ii). Issuance of Release certificate;

iii). Rehabilitation;

iv). Financial assistance;

v). Inter-departmental coordination;

vi). Prevention of re-bondage.

The Legal Services Institution shall function as a legal-support and access-to-justice partner.

33. Special Focus on Women and Children.

Every case involving women or children shall receive enhanced attention in rescue and providing rehabilitation of such rescued women or children.

The DLSA shall ensure appropriate coordination with the following departments:

i). Women and Child Development Department;

ii). Child Welfare Committee;

iii). District Child Protection Unit;

iv). Education Department;

v). Police;

vi). One Stop Centre and other support services, wherever appropriate.

34. Model Case Flow.

The Scheme shall operate through the following standard pathway:

STEP 1 – Information received
↓
STEP 2 – PLV/DLSA verification and safe referral
↓
STEP 3 – Immediate intimation to competent authorities
↓
STEP 4 – Rescue/release by competent authority
↓
STEP 5 – Legal Aid/Panel Advocate assigned
↓
STEP 6 – FIR and legal proceedings
↓
STEP 7 – Release Certificate
↓
STEP 8 – Immediate relief
↓
STEP 9 – Rehabilitation assistance
↓
STEP 10 – Aadhaar/Bank account/Documentation
↓
STEP 11 – Education and child protection
↓
STEP 12 – Welfare entitlement linkage
↓
STEP 13 – Compensation/Wage recovery
↓
STEP 14 – Sustainable reintegration
↓
STEP 15 – Closure after DLSA assessment .

35. Case Closure

A case shall not be treated as closed merely because:

i). rescue has taken place;

ii). FIR has been registered; or

iii). the person has received immediate relief.

The DLSA may close the case only after recording that rehabilitation objectives have been substantially achieved or that further action lies exclusively with another statutory authority.

36. Honorarium and Expenses of PLVs and Panel Lawyers.

To ensure meaningful and effective participation in the identification, intervention, rescue and release of bonded labourers, an honorarium of Rs.800/- to each Para-Legal Volunteer (PLV) and Rs.900/- to each Panel Lawyer shall be paid for their services rendered in connection with the identification, intervention, rescue and release of persons from bonded labour, subject to budgetary availability and approval, and in accordance with the applicable TSLSA norms or such other directions as may be approved by the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA.

The honorarium shall be paid from the NALSA grants allocated to TSLSA for the relevant legal aid programmes. The funds or financial assistance provided directly to the rescued beneficiaries under the rehabilitation schemes of the Government shall not be treated as TSLSA funds or as funds of the PLVs/Panel Lawyers, and shall remain governed by respective Government rehabilitation schemes and guidelines.

The payment of honorarium to the Panel Lawyers and Para Legal volunteers shall be subject to the submission of proper documentation and on verification of the services rendered, by the Secretary, DLSA.

37. Annual State Report.

TSLSA shall publish or place before the competent authority an annual report containing:

i). District-wise cases;

ii). Number of persons rescued;

iii). Legal aid provided;

iv). FIRs;

v). Release Certificates;

vi). Rehabilitation;

vii) Education;

viii). Compensation;

ix). Challenges;

x). Recommendations.

Identifying details of survivors shall not be disclosed in public reports.

38. Expected Outcomes.

The Scheme seeks to achieve:

1. Early identification of bonded labour;
2. Faster access to rescue and legal aid;
3. Effective criminal justice response;
4. Timely Release Certificates;
5. Better access to rehabilitation assistance;
6. Restoration of children's education;
7. Sustainable livelihood;
8. Reduced re-bondage;
9. Increased awareness of labour rights;
10. Stronger convergence among government departments;
11. Greater grassroots participation through PLVs;
12. A measurable and accountable legal-services response.

39. Proposed Slogan

FREEDOM FROM BONDAGE, JUSTICE WITH DIGNITY.”

" బానిసత్వం నుండివిముక్తి, గౌరవంతో న్యాయం.”

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