



Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority

Action Plan

for the

Year 2023-2024

(1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024)

Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava



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

Message

I have read the Action Plan prepared by the team of RSLSA. I hope that this Action Plan would prove to be of great help to the downtrodden section and that its benefits would trickle down to every section of society. I have observed that this Action Plan focuses not only on Women, Children, etc. in particular but also addresses issues like Drug Addiction, Environment Protection, Tree Plantation, Social Justice through a special drive. "Building a Nation-free from Social Evils" Campaign is also included in this action plan to achieve the RSLSA's goal "Justice for all".

This Action Plan forms a valuable addition to the existing efforts of RSLSA and is specially intended to channelize these efforts in the direction which will help every section of society.

I extend my best wishes to Team RSLSA and call upon all the Secretaries of DLSAs to work tirelessly for the upliftment of the Marginalized Sections by carrying out their activities according to this Action Plan.

M. Shrivastava
24.3.23

Dated: 24.03.2023

(M.M. Shrivastava)

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Helpline Numbers

S. No.	Helpline	Number
1.	Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority	9928900900
2.	Free Legal Aid Helpline Number	15100
3.	All-In-One Emergency Helpline Number	112
4.	Women Garima Helpline	7891091111/ 0141-22090000
5.	Senior Citizen Helpline Number	14567
6.	National Health Helpline Toll free Number (for Pregnant Woman)	1800-180-1104
7.	Police	100
8.	Traffic Police Helpline	1095
9.	Dy. Commissioner of Police (Missing Children and Women)	1094
10.	Anti-Ragging Helpline	155222
11.	Railway Enquiry	139
12.	Railway Security Helpline	182
13.	Train Enquiry	0141-2204536
14.	Mahila Chikitsalaya	0141-2601333
15.	Ambulance	108 - 102
16.	Fire Station	101
17.	Accident Relief (Road Accident)	0141-2565630
18.	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (Jaipur)	0141-2373043, 51, 54
19.	Control Room of Central Relief Commissioner (In the event of Natural Disaster)	1070
20.	Election Commission of India	1950
21.	Advice/ Information on HIV/AIDS	1097
22.	Central Vigilance Commission	1964
23.	IRDA (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority)	155255
24.	Aaykar Sampark Kendra (Income Tax Department)	1961
25.	Child Helpline	1098
26.	Covid – 19 Helpline	0141-2225624 /2225000

Special Days to be observed

(01 April, 2023 to 31 March, 2024)

S. No.	Date	Day	Days
1.	07.04.2023	Friday	World Health Day
2.	22.04.2023	Saturday	World Earth Day
3.	01.05.2023	Monday	International Labour Day
4.	22.05.2023	Monday	International Bio Diversity Day
5.	31.05.2023	Wednesday	World Anti-Tobacco Day
6.	05.06.2023	Monday	World Environment Day
7.	12.06.2023	Monday	World Day Against Child Labour
8.	21.06.2023	Wednesday	International Day of Yoga
9.	26.06.2023	Monday	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
10.	11.07.2023	Tuesday	World Population Day
11.	17.07.2023	Monday	World Day of International Justice
12.	09.08.2023	Wednesday	World Tribal Day
13.	15.08.2023	Tuesday	National Independence Day
14.	02.10.2023	Monday	Gandhi Jayanti
15.	10.10.2023	Tuesday	World Mental Health Day
16.	09.11.2023	Thursday	Legal Services Day
17.	11.11.2023	Saturday	National Education Day
18.	14.11.2023	Tuesday	National Children's Day
19.	26.11.2023	Sunday	Constitution Day/ National Law Day
20.	01.12.2023	Friday	World AIDS Day
21.	03.12.2023	Sunday	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
22.	10.12.2023	Sunday	Human Rights Day
23.	12.01.2024	Friday	National Youth Day
24.	24.01.2024	Wednesday	National Girl Child Day (Balika Divas)
25.	25.01.2024	Thursday	National Voters Day
26.	26.01.2024	Friday	National Republic Day
27.	20.02.2024	Tuesday	World Day of Social Justice
28.	08.03.2024	Friday	International Women's Day
29.	22.03.2024	Friday	World Water Day

Schemes of NALSA and RLSA

Special Legal Awareness Programmes for the Schemes of NALSA/RSLA as under to be conducted on 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month commencing from April, 2023:

02 & 16 April, 2023	NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
07 & 21 May, 2023	NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015
04 & 18 June, 2023	NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015
02 & 16 July, 2023	NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015
06 & 20 August, 2023	NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015
03 & 17 September, 2023	NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015
01 & 15 October, 2023	NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015
05 & 19 November, 2023	NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015
03 & 17 December, 2023	NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
07 & 21 January, 2024	NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016
04 & 18 February, 2024	RSLA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015/ Help to Children Scheme
03 & 17 March, 2024	Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011/NALSA's Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/other Crimes - 2018

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

National Lok Adalat

National Lok Adalat will be held quarterly in the year 2023 as per the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi. The schedule for 2023 is as under: -

Date	Subject
13.05.2023	Normally, following types of cases (pre-litigation and pending) may be taken up for settlement in the aforesaid National Lok Adalat: (A) Pre-litigation:
09.09.2023	All type of Civil and Compoundable Criminal cases, as may be permissible under the Act/Regulations may be taken up.
09.12.2023	(B) Pending in the Courts: All type of civil and compoundable criminal cases including following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1- Criminal Compoundable Offences;2- NI Act cases under Section 138;3- Money Recovery cases;4- Motor Accident Claim cases;5- Labour dispute cases;6- Disputes related to Public Utility services such as Electricity & Water Bills cases etc. (excluding non-compoundable);7- Matrimonial disputes (except divorce)8- Land Acquisition cases;9- Services matters including pension cases;10- Revenue cases, pending before High Court and district Courts;11- Other civil cases (rent, easementary rights, injunction suits, specific performance suits etc.).

Legal Services Week, 2023

In 1987, Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted to give a statutory base to legal aid programmes throughout the country on a uniform pattern. This Act was enforced on 9th November, 1995. From that day onwards 9th November is being celebrated every year as Legal Services Day by all Authorities. The aim of celebrating Legal Services Day is to make sure the availability of free legal services to the weaker section of the society and making them aware of their legal rights and duties. RLSA is committed to organise Rajasthan State Legal Service Week from 8th November to 14th November, 2023.

During the Legal Services Week following legal awareness programmes are proposed to be organized:

1. Door to Door Campaign
2. Legal Awareness Programmes
3. Street Plays
4. Cultural Programme
5. Rallies
6. Exhibition etc.

Banners, Posters and various other information in dissemination modes will be adopted to build legal awareness amongst the masses. This legal services week will be observed and solemnized by the DLSAs and TLSCs in a proper planned way and the Judicial Officers, Panel Advocates, Registered NGOs, Social Workers, Para Legal Volunteers, Teachers, School/College students, law students as well as Aanganwadi Workers may be engaged to organize legal services programme at grass root level.

Legal Awareness Day for Children

[14th November, 2023]

It is our pride and privilege that Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Acting Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court and Executive Chairman, RLSA has been pleased to approve the proposal for organizing “Legal Awareness Day for children” on 14th November, 2023. Therefore, all the Chairman, DLSA's, Secretaries, DLSA's, PLVs, Panel Advocates, Legal Awareness Teams are directed to organize “Legal Awareness Day for Children” on 14th November, 2023 in all Districts & Tehsils of State of Rajasthan with the assistance of Bharat Scouts & Guides, school students, NGOs etc. In this “Legal Awareness Day for Children”, following programmes are proposed to be organized: -

- A. Organization of rallies with the assistance of Bharat Scout & Guides & School students. The school Students may take Posters, Banners, display boards etc. regarding “stop child marriage”, “educate the girls child”, “stop ragging”, “stop child labour” and other issues relating to children so that the general public may be sensitized about the child rights.
- B. The Secretaries, legal awareness teams, Panel Advocates and PLVs may organize legal awareness camps in schools, colleges etc. to spread awareness regarding rights and duties of the children.

Games and Competitions among School Students

Competitions are the best way to build legal awareness amongst the children as these are the most effective way to motivate children to perform and excel their abilities & creativities and offers a lot more rewards than just the winning prize. Competitions offer a chance for participants to gain substantial experience, showcase skills, analyse and evaluate outcomes and uncover personal aptitude. Competition makes children think more innovatively which is necessary for their growth and all-round development. Like previous years, this year also, various competitions such as Debate, Essay Writing, Story/Poem Writing, Table Tennis, Badminton, Races- 100 Meters, 200 Meters and 400 Meters, Long Jump, High Jump, Carrom and Chess will be organized amongst school students at four levels: Inter School, District, Division and State Level. Similarly, these programmes may also be organized for the children of observation homes, children's homes, shelter homes/open shelters, special homes etc.

Proposed Dates for Competitions

S. No.	Stage	Dates
1.	Inter School	16.08.2023 to 30.08.2023
2.	District Level	11.09.2023 to 21.09.2023
3.	Division Level	03.10.2023 to 14.10.2023
4.	State Level	01.11.2023 to 04.11.2023

Effective organization of these competitions in given time frame will be the responsibility of every Chairman of DLSA, District Collector and District Education Officer, Superintendent of various homes and officers of Directorate for Child Rights. Detailed guidelines will be sent to all DLSAs.

It is proposed that DLSAs shall send detailed report to RSLSA along with the photographs and newspaper cuttings.

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

Legal Services Camps

The concept of ‘Access to Justice for all’ is enshrined in Article 39A of the Constitution of India in such a way that “The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities”. Access to justice is essential for rule of law, Access to justice, enables citizens to have their voices heard, exercise their rights and challenge discrimination. Access to Justice is not confined to court based legal services rather it extends to make people aware about their entitlements under various enactments, welfare schemes and programmes and strengthening their access to the same. Legal Awareness Camps are being held by the State Legal Services Authority to make people aware about their entitlements and apprise them about the availability of free legal services. Therefore, NALSA has launched a new Model of holding Legal Services Camps which would not only make people aware about their entitlements and procedural aspects relating to the same but also connect them to the welfare schemes meant for them.

<u>Calendar for Legal Services Camps 2023-24</u>	
Month	Districts
April	Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur (District)
May	Kota, Karauli, Merta, Pali, Pratagarh, Rajsamand
June	Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
July	Ajmer, Alwar, Balotra, Baran, Banswara, Bharatpur, Jaipur (Metro-I), Jaipur (Metro-II), Jodhpur (Metro)
August	Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dausa,
September	Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur (District)
October	Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur (District)
November	Kota, Karauli, Merta, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand
December	Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
January	Ajmer, Alwar, Balotra, Baran, Banswara, Bharatpur
February	Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dausa
March	Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur (District)

Action Plan for the months of April and May, 2023

Special Campaign: Rights of the Child

Plight of Children

'Child' as per the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is any human being under the age of eighteen. In India, 472 million people (approximately 18% of total population) are children i.e., less than 18 years old. 29 percent of 472 million children are young children aged between 0 and 6 years.

“वेदना नहीं वरदान होते हैं बालक,
उन्नति और प्रगति का नाम हैं बालक।
वजूद उनका कभी मिट सकता नहीं,
राह दिखाओ तो देश को उत्थान देता है बालक।।”

"It cannot be questioned that children are amongst the most vulnerable sections in any society. They represent almost one-third of the world's population, and unless they are provided with proper opportunities, the opportunity of making them grow into responsible citizens of tomorrow will slip out of the hands of the present generation...." The said observation made in **Salil Bali vs. Union of India (UOI) and Anr.: 2013 (9) SCALE 140** goes on to show that it is our obligation to the young generation to open up all opportunities including the legal services for every child to unfold his personality and rise to his full stature, physical, mental, moral and spiritual.

Children are the foundational blocks of our country's future. They would become the torchbearers of nation's peace and uphold democracy in our country. Hence, it is significant that child security be considered a top priority by the state and its institutions.

Children in India face a multitude of challenges that severely affect their emotional, physical and cognitive development. These challenges range from forced child labour to child marriage to child trafficking and subsequent exploitation. Discrimination and hatred are pervasive in our society's attitude towards children but it can be reduced by education, awareness initiatives and sensitization of children and their guardians.

CHILD LABOUR

The term "child labour" is defined by International Labour Organisation (ILO) as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: -

वो आपके बच्चे जैसे ही है,
हमारे अपने ही देश का भविष्य हैं,
बस इनकी ऊंगली थामने की देर है,
इन तारों को बस रास्ते से उठाकर
स्कूल में डालने की ही देर है।

- Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children and/or
- Interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely;
- Or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance and excessively long and heavy work.

According to ILO, India has the largest number of child laborers in the world – an estimated 10 million under the age of 14 years. As per India's 2011 census, 5.6 million of such child laborers are boys and the rest are girls. Close to 70% of such child labour is performed in agriculture and related industries with another 2.5 million in domestic labour. A painful fact is that such children often work in hazardous conditions and for longer hours as they can be easily persuaded by their employers.

India has approximately 33 million children, under age of 18, are employed in various forms of child Labour. According to statistics, one in every eleven children in India works to earn bread and butter for his family. In addition, more than 42.7 million children in India are out of school.

बच्चे हैं हमारे देश की शान,
मत बेचो इन्हें मजदूरी के हाथ।
फावड़ा न कुदाल होगी,
अब हर हाथ में किताब होगी।

Legislations: To combat the menace of Child labour on zero tolerance basis the government has enacted plethora of legislations to eradicate child labour menace. Important legislations among them are: -

1. **The Employment of Children Act, 1938:-** It stipulates that no child under the age of 15 be employed in certain Industrial Establishments.
2. **The Factories Act, 1948:-** The core of the 1948 amendment to the 1881 Act was the prohibition of children younger than 14 from working in factories. (Section 67) In addition, Sections 68, 69, and 71 of the Act outline various limits and criteria that must be met prior to employing minors ranging from 14 to 18 years. Therefore, the statute stipulates the measures for protecting children when they are used as part of the labour force to undertake industrial tasks.
3. **The Mines Act, 1952:-** The relevant statute forbids not just the employment of children, but also their presence in mines where open-pit mining operations are conducted. (Section 45) Due to the possible presence of children during mining, this highlights the obvious safety level that must be maintained in mines.

4. **The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:-** The purposes behind the enactment of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 are:

- Restricting the employment of children less than fourteen years of age. (Section 3)
- Controlling the working conditions of minors in businesses where they are permitted to work. (Part III)
- Imposing harsher penalties for child labour in violation of the provisions of this and other laws that prohibit child labour. (Section 14)

5. **The Apprentices Act, 1961:-** The purpose of the Act is to regulate and manage the training of apprentices in trade, as well as related topics.

- No one will be employed as an apprentice to receive training unless he is at least 14 years old and meet any additional physical fitness and educational requirements that may be required. In addition, as a result, the statute stipulates a minimum age requirement as well as specific physical and artisanal abilities that make the instruction viable. (Section 3)
- If the apprentice is a minor, their legal guardian must sign an apprenticeship contract with the employer and register it with the Apprenticeship Advisor. (Section 4)

CHILD BEGGING

A child is the future of every generation. Childhood is the purest phase of life. The role of the present society is at par with the term trusteeship for future generations. We pass on the legacy to our children who are the future of tomorrow. So, it is our prime duty to prepare an environment that is in all manner conducive for their well-being growth and overall development and save precious childhood from clutches of exploitation.

Child begging is a phenomenon that is unfortunately prevalent in many parts of the world. It refers to the practice of children begging on the streets, often accompanied by adults who exploit them for financial gain. Child begging is a form of child labour and a violation of the fundamental rights of children.

There are many reasons why children end up begging. Poverty is one of the leading factors that force families to send their children to beg on the streets. In some cases, children are abducted or trafficked and forced to beg as

a means of survival. Some children may also be sent to beg by criminal gangs or organized crime syndicates.

Begging on the streets is a dangerous activity for children. They are often exposed to physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. They may also be vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation by criminal gangs. Moreover, begging deprives children of their right to education, health, and a childhood free of exploitation.

India has millions of children who take shelter under bridges, railway stations, street parks and footpaths to have a roof under their heads. These children beg for their daily meals. These children are subjected to brutality, torture in harsh conditions which results in impoverished lives. Every year 44,000 children get trapped into the clutches of gangs.

The biggest effect of begging is that it takes away the future of the child. Child beggars are usually victims of exploitation and forced to beg by their families (in most cases). These children spend their childhoods on the street, living under terrible conditions. They usually come from very poor families, often badly dressed and badly cared for and mostly treated as a nuisance by public at large.

Child begging is a complex problem that requires a multi-faceted solution. Governments, civil society organizations, and communities must work together to address the root causes of child begging. This includes addressing poverty, ensuring access to education, and strengthening child protection systems.

Legislations: Various anti-child begging laws have been enacted to eliminate child beggars. The prominent legislations in this regard are: -

1. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

- According to Section 76 of the Act, the penalty for hiring or exploiting a minor to beg is up to five years in jail and a one lakh rupee fine.
- In addition, if a person amputates or disfigures a kid for the purpose of begging, he is subject to a minimum of seven years in jail and a maximum of 10 years, as well as a fine of five lakh rupees.

2. The Children Act, 1960

In accordance of the section 42 of the act:

- Whoever employs or uses any child for the purposes of begging or causes any child to beg shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
- Whoever, having the actual charge of, or control over, a child, abets the commission of the offence punishable under sub- section (1), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

3. Indian Penal Code, 1860

- Under Section 363-A of the IPC, it is unlawful to kidnap or maim a juvenile for the purpose of begging. In addition, the section outlines what constitutes begging and who is considered as minor.

4. Railways Act, 1989

- In India, children are often seen begging in trains. These children sing or simply raise hands to beg towards the passenger Section 144(2) of the Railways Act, 1989, prevents these children and adults from begging in the trains and states that any person who begs in any train or railway station shall be liable for the punishment up to one year and shall also be held liable for the fine.

“आज भी जब सड़क पर निकलो,
तो अमीरी के मेले में कुछ बच्चे,
भीख मांगते नजर आते हैं,
चंद सिक्कों के लिए अपना,
पूरा बचपन सड़क की धूल में उड़ा डालते हैं।
बच्चो को बचपन की उड़ान दे दो,
मजदूरी रोक उनके चेहरे पर मुस्कान दे दो।”

CHILD TRAFFICKING

Trafficking of Children is a form of human trafficking and is defined by the United Nations as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, and/or receipt" kidnapping of a child for the purpose of slavery, forced labour and exploitation. Children may also be trafficked for the purpose of adoption.

Female children are trafficked for marriage, sex-work, criminal activity, adoption and organ trade whereas male children are trafficked mainly for labour and exploited as beggars. Sometimes, trafficked children are also recruited into armed groups or for criminal activity. Children who return home after being

trafficked often face shame in their communities, rather than being welcomed home.

Child labour is closely related with child trafficking and, adversely affects children's rights. The poor young children endure physical, mental, emotional and even sexual abuse as they get coerced into prostitution, marriage or domestic help or beggars. Human trafficking exposes children to violence, sexual abuse, and health difficulties owing to infectious diseases and malnutrition as a result of substandard living and working conditions.

In India around 40,000 children are abducted and 11,000 go untraceable as per a study conducted by the National Human Rights Commission.

In a survey done in Chennai by the Thomson Reuters Foundation, at least 3,00,000 children in India are drugged, assaulted, and forced to beg daily and this, as per experts, has become a multi-billion business run by human trafficking cartels.

Legislations: Trafficking is prohibited by the Constitution of India under Article 23. Also, trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation is an offence under the Indian Penal Code 1860; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and other laws and convention.

1. **Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**

- The Section 6 of the Act stipulates, *“if any person is found with a child in a brothel it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that he has committed an offence of detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on. The punishment consists of imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 7 years.”*

2. **The Indian Penal Code (IPC)** - The sections that deal with immoral trafficking of minors under the provisions of IPC are as under,

- Section 366-A: Procuration of minor girls;
- Section 366-B: Importation of girls from foreign countries;
- Section 372 : Selling minor for purposes of prostitution etc;
- Section 373 : Buying minors for purposes of prostitution etc.

CHILD MARRIAGE

Child marriage is a significant problem in Rajasthan, with the state having one of the highest rates of child marriage in India. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in 2019-20, nearly 35% of women

aged 20-24 in Rajasthan were married before the age of 18, and almost 9% were married before the age of 15.

Child marriage has several negative impacts on girls, including limited access to education, poor health outcomes, and increased risk of domestic violence. Girls who marry at a young age are also at a higher risk of experiencing complications during pregnancy and childbirth, which can result in maternal and infant mortality.

To address the issue of child marriage in Rajasthan, a multi-pronged approach is required. This could include raising awareness about the negative consequences of child marriage among communities, improving access to education for girls, strengthening laws and enforcement mechanisms, and providing support to at-risk families. It is essential to involve parents, community leaders, and girls themselves in efforts to prevent child marriage and promote girls' empowerment.

‘बस्ता तेरा देख कितना है भारी
उम्र हो गई दस,
भला कब तक रहेगी अब कुंवारी॥
रहने को वो मकां देंगे।
किताबें कौन सा तूझे जहां देंगे॥
पढ़ ली जो, दुनिया जानोगी फिर
‘इन झूठे रिवाजों से फुसला देते हो,
जन्म देने वाले को ही बहला देते हो।
डरते हो निकल ना जाए कहीं आगे,
तोड़ ना दे, कहीं बंदिशों के धागे॥’

Legislations: To eradicate the evil of child marriage and to provide for the prohibition of solemnization of child marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto., the Parliament has passed acts i.e., the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

Object of above-mentioned enactment is to prohibit solemnization of child marriage and connected and incidental matters.

OTHER STATUTORY ENACTMENTS & SCHEMES RELATING TO CHILD

1. Juvenile Justice - The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015

- a. The difficult position that arises when teenage conduct is inconsistent with the law is addressed by this Act. It emphasises the need for care and security by facilitating proper consideration, assurance, and treatment in accordance with their progress requirements.
- b. The same exists as a separate mechanism in order to nurture them while reforming them simultaneously. (Chapter VII Rehabilitation

and Social Re-integration). The statute establishes a distinct reformatory facility for children and regulates the hearing procedure and type of punishment.

2. Education - Right to Education Act, 2009

- a. Free and mandatory education is a fundamental right. Education is a vehicle for bringing about social change via the individual and character development of its students. The Act mandates free and compulsory education for children between the ages of six to fourteen. (Section 3)
- b. The most basic and elementary education is safeguarded by the enactment of this Act. If a child above the age of six has not been accepted to school or was unable to complete their basic education, that child will be admitted to a class appropriate for their age. (Section 4)

3. Sexual Offences - Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act, 2012):

- a. The legislation seeks to protect children from sexual predators and imposes severe penalties on those who engage in child pornography, rape, and harassment.
- b. Under the statute, remedy in such circumstances is sought from courts outside of the typical judicial system. The statute specifies both the word "child" and the enumerated egregious actions. It examines various additional topics, such as prohibiting the media from publishing the victim's identity (Section 23), ensuring a speedy trial (Section 35), and establishing a method for victim rehabilitation. The statute consequently seeks to combat the prevalent cruelty in society against children.

4. Legal Aid Services - NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015

- a. The scheme is designed to offer children meaningful, inexpensive, and age-appropriate legal aid. It describes the basic rights and benefits that should be granted to children and assures legal counsel for children in need of care and protection as well as those in dispute with the law at all levels.

- b. In addition, it seeks to enhance Legal Services, Institutional Care, Counselling, and Support Services at the National, State, District, and Taluka levels in order to provide child-friendly legal services.
- c. It envisions building efficient coordination and engagement with all government entities or officials, institutions, authorities, NGOs, and other groups tasked with child rights protection.
- d. All Legal Services Institutions, including State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities, Taluka Legal Services Committees, High Court Legal Services Committee, and Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, are required to adhere to the "NALSA (Child-Friendly Legal Services to Children and Their Protection) Scheme, 2015" when providing legal services to children.

Role of DLSAs & TLSCs in Protecting the Rights of Children

Children get legal assistance pursuant to the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987. A child who has to file or defend a case is entitled to legal services under section 12(c) of the Act. Therefore, it is the obligation of different Legal Services Institutions to offer free legal assistance to children. Rajasthan State Legal Services Authorities provides legal representation and free legal aid & support to the children in need of care and protection, as well as children in conflict with the law.

To ensure the legal services provided by RLSA, bestowed to each and every child under plight, it is necessary to take some steps at the level of District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees: -

1. To ensure prosecution with coordination of concerning agencies against the persons indulged in child labour, traffic in children, beggar, forced labour, child abuse or in any form of child exploitation.
2. To provide such children all efficacious legal aid and services through competent and willing empanelled Legal Aid Counsels, panel lawyers, PLVs and support persons.
3. For ensuring zero tolerance against child victimisation, it is necessary to identify each and every child, victimised or vulnerable to be victimised, through surveys conducted by NGOs, PLVs and Local Administration during entire period on regular weekly intervals.
4. During surveys DLSAs/TLSCs, while playing a supervisory role, must especially focus on children in street, children at red lights and all children in distress in marginalized and deprived social groups.

5. It should be ensured that the child in need and care and the child in conflict with law are not deprived of any services provided by the legal services institutions. In this regard the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Rules made and orders issued thereunder are required to be taken note of. If a violation of any statutory provision is noticed or any person is found to have engaged any child in labour or indulged in human trafficking, bondage or forced labour or exploiting labourers in any other form or allowing the malpractices to persist, in that case immediate legal action is to be taken.
6. In case any Child engaged in labour is rescued, the Secretary DLSA has to provide such Child and his/her parents or guardians effective counselling through Psychologist/Child Protection Officer/PLV as per requirement of the individual case for their restoration to own family, rehabilitation, and repatriation to his own place. It is also to be ensured that complaint regarding Child labour is to be necessarily lodged to concerned authorities as well as on 'Pencil Portal' at www.pencil.gov.in.
7. In cases of begging, DLSAs must act in mission mode. Firstly, such areas where vulnerable children are found begging have to be identified through PLVs, Police and local administration. Thereafter, with the help of the Police and local administration, such child beggars must be rescued. Finally, the rehabilitation procedure for each child must be followed on an individual case-to-case basis with coordination of the Child Welfare Committee, District Child Protection Unit, Police, Labour & Education Department and other Agencies responsible for the care and protection of children and through appropriate proceedings under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015, and rules made thereunder with ensuring appropriate rehabilitation and medical & psychological counselling including necessary legal support and protection.
8. If the child so rescued is found homeless or orphan, or restoration of the child to his family is not found in the best interest of him/her, feasibility of shifting of such child to appropriate residential facility, like; Children's Home/Fit Facility/Specialised Adoption Agency (for the purpose of adoption) must be explored through appropriate proceeding under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 or under any other Enactment/Scheme.
9. Meetings/Workshops/Consultations are to be conducted involving Government Officials, NGOs and other stakeholders engaged in welfare of labour and elimination of malpractices persisting qua labourers. Officials of CWC, Department of Child Rights, Women & Child Development department, Officers of the Labour Department, Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee, Factories and Boilers Department

and Social justice Department are to be necessarily associated with a view to sensitize them towards their legal obligations regarding strict implementation of laws relating to child welfare, labour laws and welfare programmes/schemes floated by the governments.

10. Coordinate with all Govt Bodies, Institutions, Authorities and Organizations concerning or entrusted with responsibilities relating to child rights regarding spreading awareness about various schemes and reaching out to the benefits flowing from various social welfare schemes to the children.
11. Coordinate with Anganwadi Workers, Officers of Education, Social Justice, Women & Child Development department, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Local Administration, to bring back the children to normalcy and ensure the admission of such children to schools situated in their vicinity and ensure access to school for all children of 6 to 14 years of age.
12. Lay persons to be made aware and motivated by organizing street plays, Nukkad Natak and legal awareness camps at Panchayat and Taluka level for prevention of *Child Begging highlighting the welfare schemes of Govt for children and penal consequences of such acts*. In this regard, through awareness camps, villagers should be made to resolve and take the oath not to indulge children in such acts and save precious childhood.
13. Organize community education programmes to increase awareness about the issue and risks of child labour and child marriage and making family aware about child rights, promoting education and social empowerment. Further, the various programmes being implemented by the Central Government should also be taken care of while achieving the task. Such programmes are like: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, National Nutrition Mission, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Kishori Shakti Yojana, Shishu Grah Scheme, Initiatives to Combat trafficking of Women and Children and National Child Labour Project.
14. In each and every case, regular strict monitoring and supervision, through PLVs or otherwise has to be observed with a view to ensure that proper care and protection are offered to the child after rehabilitation. It is to be done in coordination with Labour, Women & Child Department, Department of Child Rights, Social Justice Department & Education Department and other Agencies responsible for the care and protection of children, with support of CWCs, NGOs and Local Administration.
15. All DLSAs and TLSCs may organize legal literacy camps/seminars on regular basis throughout the year in places where such children who are

victims of child labour, child trafficking and child begging are living in abundance.

16. Efforts should be made for making Helpline No. of RSLSA and DLSA as a bridge between the public and the competent authorities to take action under the required Act.
17. Holding school level competitions such as debate, poetry, poster making, slogan writing, essay writing and short film making, etc. at the schools of Taluka and District level showing concern over the *ill-consequences of child begging, child marriage, child labour & trafficking causing harm to the childhood and its plausible solutions*.
18. This Campaign is not confined to specific months only, rather, it is a campaign which is intended to nurture the real future of humanity in disguise of these children. Therefore, it must be ensured that all the amenable stakeholders run this Campaign throughout the year.

Constitutional provision- Safeguarding Rights of Children

The basic cornerstone of building a developed nation and peaceful society is through educating the young minds and body to expand their skills, which can be attained only when the rights of the children are secured. Consequently, various constitutional provisions serve the afore-mentioned purpose

- A. **Article 21A:** This article reflects the importance of education by mandating free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6 to 14 years. This clause aims to eliminate the cultural biases and financial barriers that prevent children from pursuing formal education.
- B. **Article 24:** This provision exists to remove the prevalent problem of children engaged in child labour. It exists to denounce the evil of ubiquitous child labour in society. In addition, article 24 prohibits minors under the age of 14 from working in any hazardous business.
- C. **Article 39(e):** The article supports the notion that young children should focus on personal development and growth as opposed to engaging in economic activities.
- D. **Article 39(f):** The article imposes a moral duty on the state to provide children with the resources to further their development. It considers protecting children from social vices such as exploitation, abandonment, etc., and providing possibilities for their growth.
- E. **Article 45:** The article emphasises the state's commitment to financially support children younger than six years old during their early life. This funding might be seen as providing the essential nutrients and care for healthy growth.
- F. **Fundamental Rights:** Part III of the constitution enumerates categorically the rights available to all people. In this context, the word citizen includes children, who inherently acquire the aforementioned rights.

W.e.f. 01.04.2010 itself a new fundamental duty under Article 51-A (k) has also been inserted by the 86th Amendment Act which contemplates that who is a parent or guardian has to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of 6 to 14 years.

Special Campaign for Prohibition of Child Marriages

(22.04.2023 – Akha Teej & 05.05.2023 – Peepal Purnima)

It is well known that the Child Marriage is commonly prevalent in Rajasthan and is mostly solemnised in the months of April, May and November on the occasions of AKHA TEEJ, PEEPAL PURNIMA and DEV UTHANI EKADASHI. Hence during these days special campaigns for Prohibition of Child Marriages are to be carried out on zero tolerance basis across the State of Rajasthan in coordination with Local Administration and officials of Women and Child Development Department, especially those responsible for preventing child marriage under '*THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006*'. Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps focusing on ill effects of Child Marriage and its legal implications are to be organized on daily basis keeping in view the solemnising of child marriages on Akha Teej and Peepal Purnima on 22.04.2023 and 05.05.2023 respectively. Such camps are to be organized at appropriate regular intervals during the whole month. Panel Lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and other Social Workers/ Respectable Persons of the vicinity are necessarily to be associated with such camps.

Action Plan April, 2023

1.	Bi-Monthly Special Campaign (01.04.2023 to 31.05.2023)	Special Campaign: Rights of the Child
2.	01.04.2023 (Saturday)	Organize legal literacy camps on:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child Labour.• Child Begging.• Child Trafficking.• Right to Education.
3.	03.04.2023 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visit of Children Home & Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA• Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
4.	05.04.2023 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee• Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crisis Centre by Secretary, DLSA.
5.	07.04.2023 (Friday)	Celebration of World Health Day While the COVID-19 pandemic showed us the healing power of science. It also highlighted the

		<p>inequities in our world. The pandemic has revealed weaknesses in all areas of society and underlined the urgency of creating sustainable well-being societies committed to achieving equitable health now and for future generations.</p> <p>“Health for all” has been our impetus behind the current organization-wide drive to support our society in moving towards achieving health support for all. Following programme may be organized on this day: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical and educational Camps and related events may be organized at Institutions for persons with mental disabilities. • Medical camps be organized at DLSAs and TLSAs level and awareness may be spreaded through distribution of pamphlets and by organizing a talk show by doctor. • Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs) at District & Taluka Headquarters. • Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of directions issued by RLSA from time to time for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law. • Awareness programs for differently abled persons.
6.	10.04.2023 (Monday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
7.	11.04.2023 (Tuesday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-Charge Mediation, Judicial officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee for Legal Aid, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify</p>

		the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per directions. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.
8.	17.04.2023 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
9.	19.04.2023 (Wednesday)	Legal awareness programmes related to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme 2015 & • NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015.
10.	20.04.2023 (Thursday)	Legal awareness programmes related to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015. • NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016.
11.	21.04.2023 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize Legal literacy camps relating to Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009. • Organize legal literacy camps relating to child marriage and spread awareness through pamphlets slogans. • Organize <i>Nukkad Natak</i> on the same at every Taluka/Village level.
12.	22.04.2023 (Saturday)	Celebrating World Earth Day This day shall be celebrated by the DLSAs, TLSCs with assistance of the forest department by planting trees at different places like Schools, Colleges, offices, Courts.
13.	24.04.2023 (Monday)	Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts.
14.	26.04.2023 (Wednesday)	Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA

15.	28.04.2023 (Friday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction of RLSA regarding to provide Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflicts with law and Help2Children Scheme. • NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010. • NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016. • NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.
16.	29.04.2023 (Saturday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services

Action Plan May, 2023

1.	01.05.2023 (Monday)	Ceremonial Observance of Labour Day. Regular activities shall also be carried out as usual as provided in NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 which are as follows: - A. Organize mass awareness and sensitization programme about various Central and State Labour Laws and Welfare Schemes floated by the government for combating Child Labour, Bondage/ Forced Labour and Human trafficking, and for promoting and securing welfare of this vulnerable class of the society and empower the general public with the encouraging slogan ' Break the silence and raise the voice '. B. Organize camps at DLSAs and TLSAs levels for registration of various classes of labours under various government schemes with the cooperation of the Labour Department. All classes of Labourers are to be registered in various schemes of Government i.e. <i>Pravasi Shramik Majdoor Panjeekaran, Skill Register, Registration in Employment Exchange, MNREGA, Chiranjeevi Yojna and Pradhanmantri Awas Yojna</i> etc. Special focus will be given on providing them e-shram card, Bhamashah card, etc. C. Awareness camps on Right of Employment, Rights of Unorganized Labourers, Minimum Wages Act, Workmen Compensation and other related Labour Laws.
2.	02.05.2023 (Tuesday)	Meeting of DLSA Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way

		forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.
3.	04.05.2023 (Thursday)	Legal Literacy Camps in Schools, Colleges and any other educational institutions regarding the ill effects of Child Marriage.
4.	05.05.2023 (Friday)	Visit of Children Home & Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.
5.	06.05.2023 (Saturday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate).
6.	08.05.2023 (Monday)	Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for maximum disposal of Cases by amicable settlement.
7.	09.05.2023 (Tuesday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.
8.	10.05.2023 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.
9.	11.05.2023 (Thursday)	Organize literacy camps for effective implementation of Victim Compensation Schemes.
10.	12.05.2023 (Friday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
11.	13.05.2023 (Saturday)	National Lok Adalat
12.	15.05.2023 (Monday)	Legal awareness programmes related to– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015
13.	16.05.2023 (Tuesday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman DLSA.
14.	17.05.2023 (Wednesday)	Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA.
15.	18.05.2023 (Thursday)	Legal Awareness programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.
16.	19.05.2023 (Friday)	Legal awareness programme related to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
17.	20.05.2023 (Saturday)	Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA.
18.	22.05.2023 (Monday)	<p>Observation of International Biodiversity Day: The International Day for Biological Diversity (or World Biodiversity Day) is a United Nations-sanctioned international day for the promotion of biodiversity issues.</p>
19.	23.05.2023 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of the Legal Services Programme. • Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
21.	24.05.2023 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. • Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law.
22.	25.05.2023 (Thursday)	<p>Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness Camps on Child Beggars and Child Trafficking • Legal awareness programme for improving the Juvenile Justice System and Protection of Child Rights.
23.	26.05.2023 (Friday)	<p>Legal awareness programme related to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015. • NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
24.	29.05.2023 (Monday)	Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts.
25.	31.05.2023 (Wednesday)	<p>Observance of World Anti-Tobacco Day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal awareness programmes related to NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 • Intense awareness programmes in schools/Colleges/Educational Institutions and other public places be conducted regarding ill effects of tobacco products and drug addiction.

General Instructions and SOP: -

1. Apart from these activities, DLSAs has to conduct following meetings with regards to Victim Compensation on suitable dates: -
 - a. Meeting of “District Child Victim Compensation Assistance Committee” (DCVCA) shall be organized twice in a month. (2nd and 4th Week every month)
 - b. Meeting of “Victim Compensation Committee” shall be organized twice in a month. (1st and 3rd Week every month)
2. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the District.
3. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
4. During every Jail Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting Vimandit baal Grah, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, Balika Grah, Shishu Grah, Shelter Home, Special Home, Nari Niketan, One Stop Centre, Swadhar Grah, Rain Basera and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
6. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard.

7. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.
8. **Optimum use of Mobile Vans** - Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaign is to be ensured in all awareness programmes /camps.

Action Plan for the months of June and July, 2023

Special Campaign: Environment Protection and Tree Plantation

Environmental protection is part of our cultural values and traditions. In *Atharva Veda*, it is aptly said: -

“Man’s paradise is on earth; this living world is the beloved place of all. It has the blessings of nature’s bounties; live in a lovely spirit.” The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 defines environment as “environment includes water, air and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between Air, water and land and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property.”

The United Nations (UN) declared 5th June as International World Environment Day at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. The purpose towards this was multiple threats of environment degradation and also to raise awareness on environmental issues such as global warming, wildlife crime, destruction of forest, air and water pollution, marine pollution, sustainable consumption of natural resources and even human overpopulation.

“Environment is no one’s property to destroy; it’s everyone’s responsibility to protect.”

The theme of World Environment Day 2023 is **“Solution to Plastic Pollution”**.

TREE PLANTATION

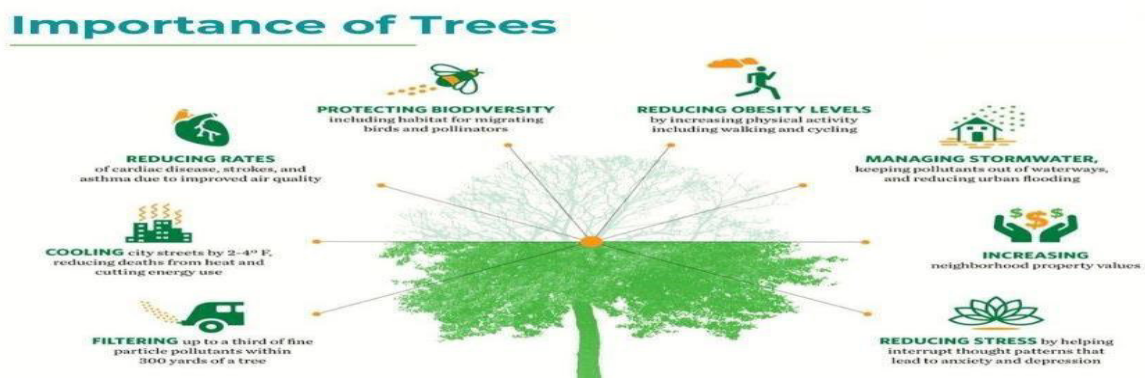
PROTECTING OUR PLANET STARTS WITH YOU

- BIKE MORE DRIVE LESS**
Icon: Bicycle
- reduce REUSE recycle**
Icon: Recycle symbol
Cut down on what you throw away. Follow the three “R”s to conserve natural resources and landfill space.
- Choose sustainable food**
Icon: Leaf
Trees provide food and oxygen. They help save energy, clean the air, and help combat climate change.
PLANT A TREE
- EDUCATE**
Icon: Books
When you further your own education, you can help others understand the importance and value of our natural resources.
- CONSERVE WATER**
Icon: Water tap
The less water you use, the less runoff and wastewater that eventually end up in the ocean.
- SHOP-WISELY**
Icon: Shopping bag
Buy less plastic and bring a reusable shopping bag.
- Don’t send chemicals into our waterways.**
Icon: Spray bottle
Choose nontoxic chemicals in the home and office.
- Volunteer!**
Icon: Hands
Volunteer for cleanups in your community. You can get involved in protecting your watershed too!
- Long-lasting light bulbs - ARE A - BRIGHT IDEA**
Icon: Light bulb
Energy efficient light bulbs reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Also flip the light switch off when you leave the room!

Trees are indispensable for our life. Our existence without trees is unimaginable. Plantation is essential to maintain the ecosystem of earth and nourish humanity as well as all other living beings. Trees provide oxygen, improve air quality, help in climate amelioration, conserve water, preserve soil and support wildlife.

Trees have furnished us with two of life’s essentials, food and oxygen, along with additional necessities such as shelter, medicine, and tools. Trees increase our quality of life by bringing natural elements and wildlife habitats into our existence.

Trees properly placed around buildings can reduce air conditioning needs by 30 % and save 20-50 % in energy used for heating.



Environmental Protection under Constitutional and Statutory Framework of India

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

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

- Article 47 provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties. The improvement of public

health also includes the protection and improvement of the environment without which public health cannot be assured.

- Article 48 deals with organization of agriculture and animal husbandry. It directs the State to take steps to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. In particular, it should take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milk and draught cattle.
- Article 48-A of the constitution says that “the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”.

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

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

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

1. **The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972:** This law provides for the protection of wildlife and their habitats in India. It regulates hunting, poaching, and trade in wildlife and their products, and provides for the establishment of protected areas, such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
2. **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:** This law aims to prevent and control water pollution in India. It regulates the discharge of pollutants into water bodies and provides for the establishment of water pollution control boards at the state level.
3. **The Forest Conservation Act, 1980:** The main objective of the Act is to protect forests and their flora, fauna, and other diverse ecological components while preserving the integrity and territory of the forests. Furthermore, forest land is prevented from being converted for agricultural, grazing, or other commercial uses and intentions.

4. **The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981:** This law aims to prevent and control air pollution in India. It sets standards for emissions from industries, vehicles, and other sources and provides for the establishment of air pollution control boards at the state level.
5. **The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:** This Act aims to provide for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected there with.
6. **The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010:** The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 is enacted to provide judicial and administrative remedies for victims of pollution and other environmental damage.
7. **The National Agroforestry Policy, 2014:** This policy aims to promote agroforestry practices in India to increase tree cover and enhance ecosystem services.
8. **The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016:** This law aims to ensure that the funds collected for compensatory afforestation are utilized for the purpose of afforestation and regeneration of degraded forests.
9. **National Environment Policy, 2020:** This policy aims to conserve the natural environment, develop sustainable solutions, innovations and start-ups, promote rural technologies and control energy consumption in order.

*"Trees are our closest relatives.
What trees exhale, we inhale;
What we exhale, they inhale.
They are the other half of our respiratory system."*

Steps to be taken by DLSAs and TLSCs during this Bi-Monthly campaign:

1. Organizing awareness camps associating Panel advocates, PLVs, local administration, and NGOs working in the field of environment protection and performing related activities.
2. Sensitizing the public at large through Slogans, *Nukkad Nataks* and other similar methods about the ill-effects of single-use plastic.
3. Plantation Programmes are to be organized across the districts.
4. Regular activities focusing on care of trees planted at different places in the recent plantation drives are to be conducted. Proper care and regular watering of 3-5 years old trees must also be taken.

5. Dense Tree plantation should also be campaigned in Court Campuses, DLSA Campuses, Schools, Colleges and Other Government Offices.
6. DLSA can make an effort to promote sustainable development by encouraging the adoption of environmentally friendly practices and technologies through awareness camps. This can include promoting renewable energy sources, reducing waste generation, and encouraging the use of public transportation.
7. DLSAs and TLSCs can provide legal support to environmental organizations that are working towards environment protection. This can include helping these organizations to obtain permits and licenses, representing them in court, and providing advice on legal matters related to environmental protection.
8. A monthly statistical report containing total events, programmes, and camps held with a total number of trees planted, taken care and survived to be sent to RLSA each month till the end of the Action Plan.

Action Plan June, 2023

1.	01.06.2023 (Thursday)	Campaign to bring awareness about environment and tree plantation: To act as per guidelines issued in the action plan for the month of June & July under " <i>Environment Protection and Tree Plantation.</i> "
2.	02.06.2023 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of Monitoring and Mentoring Committee.
3.	03.06.2023 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) • Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crises Centres by Secretary, DLSA.
4.	05.06.2023 (Monday)	Observance of World Environment Day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To spread awareness and sensitize the public at large for environmental protection and the dire consequences of increasing pollution, a workshop/ seminar/awareness program on the suggested themes, will be conducted with the cooperation and coordination of the Officials of the Forest department, Local Administration, Environmental activists, and NGOs or other institutions working on air and water pollution and environmental protection.

5.	06.06.2023 (Tuesday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.
6.	07.06.2023 (Wednesday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association and one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for the implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting are to be forwarded to RLSA.</p>
7.	08.06.2023 (Thursday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
8.	09.06.2023 (Friday)	<p>➤ Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee</p> <p>➤ Organize legal literacy camps on:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Pollution-Free Water and Air. • Right to Reasonable Residence. • Right to Food. • Victim Compensation Scheme.
10.	12.06.2022 (Monday)	<p>Observance of World Day Against Child Labour:</p> <p>Child labour is a significant social evil even after being declared a crime. Children are employed in hazardous and exploitative working conditions, which can have serious consequences for their physical, emotional and intellectual development. Poor children are also pushed into child labour by parents to earn a small money to give financial support to their family at a very tender age (too young to understand their liabilities towards family). The use of children for financial benefits makes children denied of childhood, proper education, mental, physical, and social well-being, it ruins the future of children extensively.</p>

		<p>The Significance of <i>World Day Against Child Labour</i> is to pay attention to the harmful mental and physical problems faced by children forced into child labour, all over the world. The aim behind the observance of this day is to spread awareness about the menace of child labour and to find ways to eradicate it.</p> <p>Therefore, Awareness camps at different child labour prone areas be organized focusing on the importance of children in overall development of the Nation. Camps should also be aimed to disseminate strict provisions prohibiting child labour including rehabilitation of rescued child labour and compensation under Victim Compensation Scheme and other related schemes.</p>
11.	13.06.2023 (Tuesday)	Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA.
12.	14.06.2023 (Wednesday)	<p>Legal Awareness Programmes related to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016
13.	15.06.2023 (Thursday)	Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per Regulation 52 of RLSA, Regulation, 1999)
14.	16.06.2023 (Friday)	Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA.
15.	17.06.2023 (Saturday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.
16.	19.06.2023 (Monday)	<p>➤ Legal Awareness Programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.</p> <p>➤ Legal awareness programmes related to–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
17.	20.06.2023 (Tuesday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.
18.	21.06.2023 (Wednesday)	Observance of International Day of Yoga
19.	22.06.2023 (Thursday)	Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA.
20.	23.06.2023 (Friday)	Meeting of Monitoring and Mentoring Committee.
21.	26.06.2023 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts. ➤ Observance of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. ➤ Legal Awareness Camp on NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015. ➤ Mass postering and rally by DLSAs and TLSAs on ill effects of drugs on the society.
23.	27.06.2023 (Tuesday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015
24.	28.06.2023 (Wednesday)	Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law.
25.	30.06.2023 (Friday)	Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary DLSA.

Action Plan July, 2023

1.	01.07.2023 (Saturday)	Radio Talk Show or <i>Nukkad Natak</i> on spreading awareness on importance of Tree Plantation and Environment Protection Also brochures/pamphlets highlighting importance of Trees for survival of mankind may be distributed.
2.	03.07.2023 (Monday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.
3.	04.07.2023 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organize legal literacy camps relating to Protection of environment in Schools, Colleges and Universities to encourage students to plant trees and make our earth greener. ● Organize a rally of school children highlighting the importance of environment protection.
4.	05.07.2023 (Wednesday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, and one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for the implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.</p>
5.	06.07.2023 (Thursday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
6.	07.07.2023 (Friday)	Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA.
7.	10.07.2023 (Monday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate).
8.	11.07.2023 (Tuesday)	<p>World Population Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World Population Day is an annual event, which seeks to raise awareness on various population issues such as the importance of family planning, gender equality, maternal health and human rights. The event was established in 1989 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development

		<p>Programme — UNDP. The inspiration for this day was the peaking public interest in the celebration of ‘Five Billion Day’ on July 11, 1987.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To celebrate this day DLSAs shall organize sensitization and awareness programmes emphasizing the importance of Family Planning, Gender Equality, Poverty, Maternal Health and Human Rights. ● Mass postering for raising awareness about the global population crisis i.e. awareness of people on ill impact of population explosion shall be carried out by the DLSAs.
9.	12.07.2023 (Wednesday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Child-friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
10.	13.07.2023 (Thursday)	<p>To organize legal literacy camps/ awareness camp relating to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens, Anti-smoking, Plea Bargaining, Victim Compensation, Right to Education. ● Organize awareness camps to promote the campaign “Save the Girl Child.” ● Organize legal literacy camps at Villages/ Taluka's for spreading awareness about the importance of the environment for human existence.
11.	14.07.2023 (Friday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Senior citizens) Scheme, 2016
12.	15.07.2023 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services & Permanent Lok Adalats by Panel Advocate. ● Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA

13.	17.07.2023 (Monday)	<p>Celebrating World Day for International Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Day for International Justice is observed on July 17 to commemorate the organisations that work to bring justice to the victims of international criminal acts. The aim of the day is to promote international criminal justice and support the work of the International Criminal Court. It came about when 120 States adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (“the Rome Statute”). • To celebrate this day, DLSAs and TLSCs shall organize District and Taluka level respectively, essay, debate, speech, poster, and slogan competitions and awareness programs can also be held by DLSAs and TLSCs. (Necessary preparation be made up to 14.07.2023)
14.	18.07.2023 (Tuesday)	Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA
15.	19.07.2023 (Wednesday)	Legal awareness programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflicts with the law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.
16.	20.07.2023 (Thursday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.
17.	21.07.2023 (Friday)	Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
18.	24.07.2023 (Monday)	Meeting of the Under Trial Review Committee.
19.	25.07.2023 (Tuesday)	Organize legal awareness camps on Rajasthan Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011.
20.	26.07.2023 (Wednesday)	Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with the law.
21.	27.07.2023 (Thursday)	Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA.

22.	28.07.2023 (Friday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.
23.	31.07.2023 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee • Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all the Courts

General Instructions and SOP: -

1. Apart from these activities, DLSAs has to conduct following meetings with regards to Victim Compensation on suitable dates: -
 - a. Meeting of “District Child Victim Compensation Assistance Committee” (DCVCA) shall be organized twice in a month. (2nd and 4th Week every month)
 - b. Meeting of “Victim Compensation Committee” shall be organized twice in a month. (1st and 3rd Week every month)
2. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the District.
3. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals have to be sent to RLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
4. During every Jail Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting Vimandit baal Grah, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, Balika Grah, Shishu Grah, Shelter Home, Special Home, Nari Niketan, One Stop Centre, Swadhar Grah, Rain Basera and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
6. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and

nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard.

7. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.
8. **Optimum use of Mobile Vans** - Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaign is to be ensured in all awareness programmes /camps.

Action Plan for the months of August and September, 2023

Special Campaign: DRUG ADDICTION MENACE TO SOCIETY

“There’s not a drug on Earth that can make life meaningful.”

– Sarah Kane

Drug addiction is the worst social evil of modern society. It is a pervasive phenomenon and a negative trend of the society spreading like cancer. An easy prey to this habit is the frustrated or misguided adults. Drug addiction kills one from the inside and is a clear invitation to death itself.

It is classified as a neurological disorder since drugs alter the structure and function of the brain. Excessive drug use causes severe health hazards like euphoria, stress, anxiety and depression.

नशे की मार, सबसे बड़ी मार
बर्बाद करे, सुखी परिवार

According to a survey reported in India, two-fifths of addicts came in conflict with the law.

A more worrisome fact is that anecdotal studies show a steady increase in drug use among the younger generation, across all demographic classes, from cities to small towns and rural areas, with evidence of multiple substance use.

FACTORS LEADING TO DRUG ABUSE: - The factors responsible for drug abuse have mainly been classified into following categories.

- 1. Environmental Factors-** A person’s environment includes his/her surroundings responsible for development of well-being. Various factors such as his social status, family, friends, professional life, problems in the family, bad company, competition at work and lack of proper guidance and support from parents or teachers can often lead to drug abuse. A child stands a high chance of falling prey to drug abuse if either of his parents has been under the influence of the same.
- 2. Biological Factors-** Drug abuse can also be a genetic problem. Biological factors like one’s genetics, stages of development of a child or even gender or ethnicity may lead to drug abuse.
- 3. Unemployment-** Unemployment is a major factor that pushes the youth to drug abuse.
- 4. Age Factor-** Age is a crucial factor in drug addiction. When areas in our brain responsible for self-control, judgement and decision making

are still in their development stage, it becomes easier to get seduced by drugs. It explains why teenagers are more prone to drug abuse.

Laws relating to drug abuse: There are various laws and policies to curb drug addiction in the country. Some of the significant laws and policies pertaining to drug addiction in India are:

1. **The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985:** This law provides for the control and regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in India. It prohibits the production, sale, transport, and consumption of certain drugs and provides for stringent penalties for drug offenses.
2. **The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988:** This law provides for the prevention of illicit trafficking of drugs and psychotropic substances in India. It provides for the seizure and forfeiture of property derived from drug trafficking and for the establishment of special courts to try drug offenses.
3. **The National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 2012:** This policy outlines the government's commitment to combating drug abuse and addiction in India. It emphasizes the need for a multi-pronged approach to addressing drug addiction, including prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation measures.
4. **The Drug and Psychotropic Substances Rules, 1985:** These rules provide for the licensing and regulation of the manufacture, storage, distribution, and sale of drugs and psychotropic substances in India. They also provide for the regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes.
5. **The Drug De-addiction Program:** The Indian government has also implemented various drug de-addiction programs across the country to provide treatment and rehabilitation services to individuals struggling with drug addiction. These programs provide a range of services, including counselling, medication-assisted treatment, and residential rehabilitation programs.
6. **NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace), Scheme, 2015:** The objective of the scheme is to disseminate awareness amongst the general masses regarding the Legal Provisions, various Policies, Programmes and Schemes, in respect of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as well as to create awareness about the ill effects of drug abuse amongst the children in schools and colleges, street children, urban slum children, injective drug user(s), families, prisoners, workers in unorganised sector, chemists, drug pedlars, sex workers and general masses etc.

According to a study conducted by the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in 2019, Rajasthan ranks fourth in the country in terms of the number of drug seizures. Heroin and opium are the most commonly used drugs in Rajasthan, followed by cannabis and pharmaceutical drugs.

According to a survey conducted by the Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society (RSACS) in 2018, there are an estimated 87,000 people who inject drugs in the state, and a significant number of them are HIV-positive. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had a significant impact on drug addiction in Rajasthan, with reports of an increase in drug use and drug-related crime during the lockdown period.

Bi-Monthly campaign is to be initiated by DLSAs and TLSCs to spread awareness about Drug-addiction/Drug abuse through:

1. Organizing special awareness programs in association with Psychologists, Counsellor etc. who are experts in such fields in the school and Colleges through video presentation;
2. For the purpose of ensuring proper care, protection, rehabilitation or repatriation/restoration of addict so rescued with his family/guardian, the DLSA/TLSC concerned shall coordinate with the Social Welfare Committee Police, and other Agencies responsible for the same shall ensure appropriate rehabilitation without fail through concerted efforts of the DLSA/TLSC, State Government and NGOs, on a case to case basis.
3. District legal services authorities can play a key role in reducing drug addiction. This can be implemented through public education campaigns to raise awareness about the dangers of drug use and to promote healthy lifestyle choices. In such camps it can involve targeted interventions to prevent drug use among vulnerable populations, such as youth, people with mental health issues, and those living in poverty. Preventive measures can also include restricting access to drugs through enforcement measures, such as cracking down on illegal drug trafficking and imposing strict penalties for drug offenses with the help of enforcement agencies and police department.
4. Improve coordination between government departments with clear responsibilities of each state agency on drug policy and practice.
5. Ensure proper implementation of the legal provisions concerning drug treatment so that people using drugs have access to treatment services on the basis of evidence without being under threat of punitive penalties such as prosecution and prison.

6. A vocational rehabilitation like training in tailoring, carpentry or computer courses must be financed and supported at all with the help of local administration to reintegrate the de-addicted persons into the social mainstream.
7. It is recommended that all DLSAs shall supervise periodically accompanied by government authorities from the office of Civil Surgeon/Deputy Commissioner the De addiction – Centres and ensure proper arrangement of health, nutrition and medical help including psychological and psychiatric help.

“Drugs take you to hell, disguised as heaven.”

Action Plan August, 2023

1.	01.08.2023 (Tuesday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA
	02.08.2023 (Wednesday)	Legal Literacy Camps related to NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015
2.	03.08.2023 (Thursday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
3.	04.08.2023 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organise Legal Literacy Camps for creating awareness to Eradicate the menace of Drug Abuse and Drug Addiction by distributing pamphlets slogans. ● Organizing Nukkad Nataks at Villages/Talukas Schools highlighting ill effects of Drug Abuse on youth and family.
4.	05.08.2023 (Saturday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
5.	07.08.2023 (Monday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
6.	08.08.2023 (Tuesday)	Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA.
7.	09.08.2023 (Wednesday)	Ceremonial Observance of World Tribal Day Legal Awareness programmes shall be organized by DLSAs on NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015, SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
8.	10.08.2023	Meeting of DLSA

	(Thursday)	Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work; like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, and one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for the implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.
9.	11.08.2023 (Friday)	Monthly Inspection of One-Stop Crises Centres by Secretary, DLSA.
10.	14.08.2023 (Monday)	Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance with RLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with the law.
11.	15.08.2023 (Tuesday)	Celebration of Independence Day.
12.	16.08.2023 to 30.08.2023 (Wednesday to Wednesday)	<u>Inter School/Home Level Competitions</u> In this month various Competitions such as debate, Essay Writing, Story/Poem writing/Poster/Painting, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Football, Volleyball, Basket Ball, Table Tennis, Badminton, Races-100 Meters, 200 Meters and 400 Meters, Long Jump, High Jump, Carom and Chess may be organized amongst school children and children of observation homes, children's homes, shelter homes/open shelters, special homes, etc. at Inter School/Home Level from 16.08.2023 to 30.08.2023.
13.	17.08.2023 (Thursday)	Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
14.	18.08.2023	Meeting of the Under Trial Review Committee.

	(Friday)	
15.	19.08.2023 (Saturday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of legal services Programme.
16.	21.08.2023 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.
17.	22.08.2023 (Tuesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
18.	23.08.2023 (Wednesday)	Legal awareness programmes related to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
19.	24.08.2023 (Thursday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.
20.	25.08.2023 (Friday)	Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA.
21.	28.08.2022 (Monday)	Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts.
22.	29.08.2022 (Tuesday)	Legal awareness programmes related to Victim Compensation Schemes.
23.	31.08.2023 (Thursday)	Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016

Action Plan September, 2023

1.	01.09.2023 (Friday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
2.	02.09.2023 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize Legal Literacy Camps on laws relating to Drug Abuse. • Organize Legal Literacy Camps / Awareness Camps highlighting ill effects and penal consequences of Drug Trafficking.
3.	04.09.2023 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA • Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law
4.	05.09.2023 (Tuesday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.
5.	06.09.2023 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Awareness Programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme. • Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for maximum disposal of Cases by amicable settlement.
6.	08.09.2023 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA / Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA • Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. • Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
8.	09.09.2023 (Saturday)	National Lok Adalat
9	11.09.2023 (Monday)	Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA
10.	11.09.2023 to 21.09.2023 (Monday to Thursday)	District level competitions
11.	12.09.2023 (Tuesday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.

12.	13.09.2023 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal awareness programmes related to- • NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
13.	14.09.2023 (Thursday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RSLSA</p>
14.	15.09.2023 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize awareness camps for patients of HIV and other physically transmitted disease. • Visit of religious places, public places, villages, <i>Mohalla's</i> and <i>Dhani's</i> by teams of awareness for the victims of Drug Abuse and highlighting ill effects of Drug Abuse in society.
15.	16.09.2023 (Saturday)	<p>Organize awareness camps-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the rights of Senior Citizens, Execution of sureties, warrants, Nonailable warrants, Right to competent counsel for trial, right and duties Bail provision, Prohibition Act, Probation of Offenders Act. • Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RSLSA, Regulation, 1999)
16.	18.09.2023 (Monday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016

17.	19.09.2023 (Tuesday)	Organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Schemes.
18.	20.09.2023 (Wednesday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.
19.	21.09.2023 (Thursday)	Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA
20.	22.09.2023 (Friday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
21.	26.09.2023 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts ➤ Legal awareness programme related to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 • NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
23.	27.09.2023 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services. • Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA
24.	29.09.2023 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Literacy Camps/Classes in Schools/Colleges/other educational institutions regarding Fundamental Duties, ill effects of Drug Addiction, strengthening of moral and social values, and legal provisions of day-to-day importance. • Legal Awareness Camps – On Mediation, Family dispute counselling, importance of institution of marriage, Marriage Laws, Fundamental Duties and other socio-legal issues etc.
25.	30.09.2023 (Saturday)	Visit of Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes/Special Homes by Team Awareness (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs) and Legal awareness programme related to Rajasthan Victim Compensation Schemes.

General Instructions and SOP: -

1. Apart from these activities, DLSAs has to conduct following meetings with regards to Victim Compensation on suitable dates: -

- a. Meeting of “District Child Victim Compensation Assistance Committee” (DCVCA) shall be organized twice in a month. (2nd and 4th Week every month)
 - b. Meeting of “Victim Compensation Committee” shall be organized twice in a month. (1st and 3rd Week every month)
2. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the District.
3. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
4. During every Jail Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting Vimandit baal Grah, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, Balika Grah, Shishu Grah, Shelter Home, Special Home, Nari Niketan, One Stop Centre, Swadhar Grah, Rain Basera and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
6. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard.
7. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.
8. **Optimum use of Mobile Vans** - Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaign is to be ensured in all awareness programmes /camps.

Action Plan for the months of October and November, 2023

SOCIAL JUSTICE & LEGAL AID

“In the state of nature...all men are born equal, but they cannot continue in this equality. Society makes them lose it, and they recover it only by the protection of the law.” - Charles de Montesquieu

Legal Aid implies giving free legal services to the poor and needy who cannot afford qualified professional help for conduct of a case or a legal proceeding in any court, tribunal or before an authority. Legal Aid is the method adopted to ensure that no one is deprived of justice because of paucity of funds. Legal aid ensures equal justice be made available to the poor, downtrodden, marginalised and weaker sections of the society.

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides that State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall in particular, provide free legal aid by suitable legislations or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

Equal justice for all is the prime objective of a State and legal aid is an obligation of the state, not a mere charity. In absence of legal aid, one would see the exploitation and deprivation of rights of poor. Hence, it's imperative to focus on awareness about legal aid and actual implementation so that the constitutional pledge is fulfilled in its whole spirit of equal and fair justice to all the sections of society, especially the marginalised and weaker section.

It is necessary to initiate some needful actions mentioned below through the District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees:-

1. Educating the poor illiterate people, they should be imparted with legal knowledge and should be made aware of their basic rights which should be done from the grass root level through PLVs and NGOs working towards spreading legal awareness and spreading legal aid.
2. Ensure an effective and proper implementation of the existing laws & policies through seminars, workshops and campaigns with the involvement of NGOs, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Police and Local administration.
3. A special drive in continuation of last year's Action-Plan theme “Building a Nation-free from Social Evils” to be run at every district headquarter

wherein awareness and mass sensitization programs regarding various welfare schemes run by Central and State Govt. should be organised.

4. Special camps to be organized with the help of the NGOs, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Police and Local Administration to eliminate/remove the difficulties arising in getting benefits of schemes (in the area of education, economic & social welfare, social security, Pension etc.) launched for the weaker sections, SC/ST, women and children. Awareness camps must be organized to spread awareness regarding issues pertaining to social justice/equality that no one should be discriminated on the basis of identity, ethnicity, religion, or race. Services of NGOs working in this field to be procured for upliftment of weaker sections of the society.
5. Door to Door campaigns to be organized for providing the information of Government Schemes by associating *Aanganwadi Workers*, Panel Lawyers and PLVs, and NGOs working in this field.

“The concept of seeking justice cannot be equated with the value of dollars. Money plays no role in seeking justice.”

-Justice Harry Blackmun

Action Plan October, 2023

1.	01.10.2023 (Sunday)	<p>Observance Of International Day for Older persons "हम आपके साथ है।"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Intense awareness camps be organized at wards, villages, Panchyatas, public places etc, regarding rights of Senior Citizens & importance of Senior Citizens in families. Rights of Senior Citizens and duties of family members towards them including various welfare schemes meant for them be highlighted in these camps. ● Camps shall be organized for creating legal awareness programme on Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior citizens Act, 2007 and various welfare schemes of Govt. for senior citizens and NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens Scheme, 2016.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Medical check-up camps can also be organized along with the above mentioned activities.
2.	02.10.2023 (Monday)	<p>Celebration of Gandhi Jayanti</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To spread the Gandhian ideology in public a Prabhat Pheri be organised at the level of Panchayat, Block and District headquarters. ● Awareness camps in educational institutions, jails and other public places to be organized to familiarize the students, inmates and others with principles of Gandhian philosophy. These camps should also focus on national integrity and duties of citizens towards Nation and society.
3.	03.10.2023 to 14.10.2023 (Tuesday to Saturday)	<p><u>Division level competitions</u> The winners of District level competitions, so held, will participate in the Division level competitions which may be organised from 03.10.2023 to 14.10.2023</p>
4.	04.10.2023 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
5.	05.10.2023 (Thursday)	Legal awareness programmes may be initiated for effective implementation of NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 with the assistance of the concerned Govt. Departments and NGOs working towards upliftment of tribal communities.
6.	06.10.2023 (Friday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA
7.	07.10.2023 (Saturday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
8.	09.10.2023 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Camps – On Family Laws, Laws regarding Marriage, Succession, Adoption, importance of Mediation, Out of Court Amicable Settlement of Family Disputes through ADR Mechanism and other socio-legal issues.
9.	10.10.2023 (Tuesday)	<p>Observance of World Mental Health Day Besides regular activities as performed in previous years, special legal awareness programmes related to NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 and Mental Health Care Act, 2017. In these programmes, emphasis</p>

		should be on myths and superstitions like witchcraft, evil eye etc. prevailing in society regarding mental illness and to motivate the public at large to adopt scientific treatment of mental illnesses.
10.	11.10.2023 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services ➤ Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010 ● RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme. ➤ Rajasthan Victim Compensation Schemes.
11.	12.10.2023 (Thursday)	Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA.
12.	13.10.2023 (Friday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate).
13.	16.10.2023 (Monday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.</p>
14.	17.10.2023 (Tuesday)	Visit of Juvenile Homes/Observation Homes/Special Homes by Team Awareness (Two Panel Advocates and Two PLVs).
15.	18.10.2023 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.

16.	19.10.2023 (Thursday)	Legal Awareness programmes related to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016
17.	20.10.2023 (Friday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of the Legal Services Programme.
18.	21.10.2023 (Saturday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.
19.	25.10.2023 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.
20.	26.10.2023 (Thursday)	Monthly Jai Inspection by Chairman, DLSA.
21.	27.10.2023 (Friday)	Legal awareness programme related to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
22.	30.10.2023 (Monday)	Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all Courts.

Action Plan November, 2023

Special Campaign for Prohibition of Child Marriages

(23.11.2023 – Dev Uthani Ekadashi)

Keeping in view the solemnising of child marriages on Dev Uthani Ekadashi on 23.11.2023 Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps focusing on ill effects of Child Marriage and its legal implications are to be organized on daily basis. Such camps are to be organized observing appropriate regular intervals during the whole period (i.e. from 01.11.2023 to 23.11.2023). Panel Lawyers, PLVs, NGOs and other Social Workers/Respectable Persons of the vicinity are necessarily to be associated with such camps.

In these awareness programmes, inter-alia, serious consequences of child marriage and deterrent provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are to be disseminated. After identifying the child marriage prone areas, frequent programmes to be organized in such areas creating awareness about ill-consequences in law qua the parents and other associates as well as harmful effects on health and well-being of the children.

1.	01.11.2023 to 04.11.2023 (Wednesday) to Saturday)	<u>State level competitions</u> The winners of Division/District level competitions will participate in the State level competitions which may be organised from 01.11.2023 to 04.11.2023.
2.	01.11.2023 (Wednesday)	Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary, DLSA
3.	02.11.2023 (Thursday)	Organize legal literacy camps on The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Welfare Laws for Labors.
4.	03.11.2023 (Friday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
5.	04.11.2023 (Saturday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
6.	06.11.2023 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflict with Law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.
7.	07.11.2023 (Tuesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
8.	08.11.2023 (Wednesday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)

9.	09.11.2023 (Thursday)	<p>Celebrating Legal Services Day Celebrating Legal Services Week on the occasion of Legal Services Day (09.11.2023) at large scale with coordination of various departments of government and organizing awareness camps in jails, schools, colleges, educational institutions and other public places on significance of Legal Services to uphold the rule of law and its Constitutional aspects including spreading awareness about activities and schemes run by NALSA & RLSA.</p>
10.	11.11.2023 (Saturday)	<p>National Education Day To organize legal literacy camps on large scale in coordination with education department to emphasize the need of education for children from rural area in the line with programme of “<i>Education for all</i>” (सर्व शिक्षा अभियान) on the occasion of National Education Day.</p>
11.	14.11.2023 (Tuesday)	<p>Observance of “National Children’s Day” - Special programmes to be organized in schools at mass level dedicated for spreading positive ambience among Children and to make them feel a significant part of the society free from all evils.</p>
12.	16.11.2023 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. ● Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crisis Centre’s by Secretary, DLSA.
13.	17.11.2023 (Friday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.</p>
14.	18.11.2023 (Saturday)	<p>Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.</p>

15.	20.11.2023 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Programmes related to – 1. NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 4. NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
16.	21.11.2023 (Tuesday)	A week (16.11.2023 to 23.11.2023) before the day of Dev Uthani Ekadashi (23.11.2023) is to be specially focused on organising Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps regarding ill effects of Child Marriage at various places like Panchayat, Block, Village and District level.
17.	22.11.2023 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee
18.	23.11.2023 (Thursday)	● Inspection of Shelter Homes and take measures/action for providing shelter in winters.
19.	24.11.2023 (Friday)	Legal Awareness Programmes related to – 1. NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016
20.	26.11.2023 (Sunday)	Observance of National Law Day/Constitution Day: Seminars shall be organized on Right to Education, other Fundamental Rights and Constitutional empowerment.
21.	28.11.2023 (Tuesday)	● Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts. ● Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA.
22.	29.11.2023 (Wednesday)	Legal Awareness Programmes related to – 1. NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 2. NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 3. NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
23.	30.11.2023 (Thursday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.

General Instructions and SOP: -

1. Apart from these activities, DLSAs has to conduct following meetings with regards to Victim Compensation on suitable dates: -
 - a. Meeting of “District Child Victim Compensation Assistance Committee” (DCVCA) shall be organized twice in a month. (2nd and 4th Week every month)
 - b. Meeting of “Victim Compensation Committee” shall be organized twice in a month. (1st and 3rd Week every month)
2. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the District.
3. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
4. During every Jail Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting Vimandit baal Grah, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, Balika Grah, Shishu Grah, Shelter Home, Special Home, Nari Niketan, One Stop Centre, Swadhar Grah, Rain Basera and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
6. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard.

7. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.
8. **Optimum use of Mobile Vans** - Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaign is to be ensured in all awareness programmes /camps.

Action Plan for the months of December, 2023 and January, 2024

"BUILDING A SOCIAL EVILS FREE NATION"

MAJOR SOCIAL EVILS PREVALENT IN RAJASTHAN

Despite the significant strides in technology and social progress, the scourge of social evils continues to pull us back and act as a major hindrance to women in society realizing their true potential. The major social evils like dowry, female foeticide, witch hunting, are still prevalent and are responsible for marginalized status of women in the society. Some of the major social evils and the legal mechanisms to combat them, are as mentioned below:

Nata Pratha

“Nata” means “relationship”, in which a couple can live together without performing any rituals. Tribal communities in Rajasthan engage in a practice known as Nata Pratha (relationship) that allows men and women to cohabit repeatedly. Tradition dictates that a man must offer financial assistance to a lady if the two decide to cohabit. Moreover, the amount is determined by the woman's family and society.

They settle on a price, but the money is not provided to the woman receiving Nata. In this culture, female opinions or consent are never sought or considered. Previously, this tradition only applied to married or widowed couples, but it is now being extended to the single population as well. The major reasons for Nata Pratha are 1) abusive husbands and unhappy marriages, 2) untimely widowhood and divorce, 3) the social compulsion, 4) violence and desertion, 5) lack of social recognition and 6) worries over children.

When mothers abandon their children for another man, the children become subject to abuse and neglect and are derogatorily addressed as “galed”, as they are not the legitimate children, on account of absence of marriage. The objectification of women and neglect of children, on account of Nata Pratha, continue to be the major problems. Generally such a relationship has no recognition before law.

Kanya Vadh- Female infanticide and female foeticide

Many factors have contributed to the prevalence of these evils of female foeticide and female infanticide. There was the problem of female child marriage. Due to the rigid caste structure, it was impossible to marry among

other classes; weddings were even prohibited within one's own tribe and khap. Due to this, the choices of marriage partners became quite restricted.

The reasons for female foeticide in Rajasthan are complex and multifaceted, and they stem from a combination of cultural, social, and economic factors. One major factor is the desire for sons, which is deeply ingrained in many communities in Rajasthan.

शस्त्र उठाकर लक्ष्मीबाई ने, नया इतिहास रचाया था।
गार्गी और मैत्रेयी ने भी, ज्ञान का दीप जलाया था।
जीजाबाई थी प्रथम गुरु, शिवाजी को वीर बनाया था।
संस्कार के बीज रोपकर, माँ का धर्म निभाया था।
पूरे घर में नेह बरसाती, बनकर बेटी, बहन, बुआ।
सुन कर किलकारी बेटी की, जीवन पूरा संगीत हुआ।

Sons are seen as important for carrying on the family name, inheriting property, and providing financial support in old age.

In addition, there are a range of economic factors that contribute to the problem. For example, the dowry system, which requires the bride's family to pay a large sum of money to the groom's family, can make having daughters a financial burden. In rural areas, where agriculture is the main source of income, sons are often seen as more valuable than daughters because they can help with farm work.

To combat this issue legislations like Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and the Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, have been passed, which effectively ban pre-natal sex determination and sex selection. Although the laws are being implemented stringently, a lot more work is required to eradicate these evil practices.

“कहती बेटी बांह पसार, मुझे चाहिए प्यार, दुलार।
बेटी की अनदेखी करता है क्यों निष्ठुर संसार।।”

Witch Hunting (Dakan/Dayan Pratha)

Patriarchy, when combined with superstition, gave birth to a social evil, called Dayan Pratha or Witch Hunting. It was a blind faith and inhumane tradition exclusive to the tribal communities in which certain women were considered to be witches, mistreated, and frequently murdered.

The wicked practice known as Dakan Pratha was widespread across Rajasthan and still prevalent in many regions. The widespread belief among the tribal communities is that the dissatisfied spirit of the deceased, causes difficulties for the living. Pursuant to such beliefs, if a spirit enters the body of

a man, it is known as "ghosting," and if it enters the body of a woman, it is known as "witchcraft." The woman afflicted by the witch is named Dakan.

The lady who is labelled "Dakan" is viewed as a social curse. Because of this, the woman is either burnt alive, decapitated, or beaten to death. The authorities imposed the death penalty on a lady who was deemed to be a dakan. In 2015, the Rajasthan Prevention of Witch-hunting Act was passed, which imposed incarceration of up to 7 years, extending up to a life term with a fine of not less than Rs. 1 lakh or both.

Dahej Pratha (Dowry System)

One of the most rampant evils in the Indian social structure is the evil of dowry. As per the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, any valuable security, or property, directly or indirectly, offered or consented to be provided by parents or any person of either of the party to the marriage, at any time, before or after the marriage, is called dowry. Although the custom initially originated as a way for parents to ensure their daughter's financial stability, it has now evolved to a custom, where the parents of the bride are duty-bound to give anything, which is demanded by the groom's family. The system of dowry, makes marriages a business-like transaction and reduces the value of a woman, to the dowry, she brings. The system of dowry is also one of the predominant reasons for the parents' preference for sons, which also leads to female foeticide and infanticide.

“घर का खिलौना दे दिया, आंगन का चांद दे दिया।
मन दे दिया धन दे दिया,
जो था अब तक अपना वह सब दे दिया,
घर था रोशन जिससे मेरा, उस घर का दिया दे दिया,
जिगर का टुकड़ा मैंने बेगानों के हाथों में सौंप दिया,
तब भी वह मुझसे पूछते हैं कि,
दहेज में आपने ऐसा क्या दे दिया.....???”

Several laws have been passed to prevent the practice of dowry and the associated injustices against women. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was enacted, which penalizes both the giving and receiving of dowry. Further, Section 304B, IPC and 498A, IPC, also deals with the offence of dowry death and cruelty, respectively.

“पाप से करो परहेज, मत माँगें शादी मे दहेजा”

Mautana Pratha

"Maut" signifies "death," and "ana" denotes "money." This tradition of dealing with corpses dates back millennia. There was no law back then. Then, in the Aravalli-adjacent districts of Udaipur, Banswara, Sirohi, and Pali in southern Rajasthan, the practice of collecting the death penalty from those guilty for an unnatural death began among the tribals.

The amount of Mautana is determined by the 'Panchayat' in the presence of both parties. Ten percent of the amount of death is allocated evenly among the panches, twenty-five percent to the victim's family, and the remaining family members receive the remaining five percent. The family of the suspected murderer must pay 25% of the entire cost, while the remaining family members and relatives contribute collectively.

If a person refuses to offer it, 'Chadhotara,' or force, is asserted. In this, the accused families' homes are ransacked and then set on fire. Today, the reason of death could be anything but, it is blamed on someone else in order to demand money. If the family refuses to pay Mautana, they are looted, killed or forced to migrate, in some cases their houses and shops are burnt by the victim's family or community. And even if they do agree, the amount is so high that the family has to sell everything they have and they become ruined. The money ranges from 5000 to 15 lac depending on the social status of the dead and the accused.

Mrityu Bhoj

The other prominent practice, associated with death is the Mrityu Bhoj, wherein food is offered to the priests, family, relatives and villagers, on mass-scale, after death of a person. This social practice proves to be more of a burden on the offspring of the deceased and exerts a heavy financial burden on them, especially those belonging to poor families, as there is an expectation and social pressure to feed scores of families. To curb the evil practice of "Mrityu Bhoj", and spreading awareness about the Prevention of Mrityu Bhoj Act, 1960 was passed, but the same needs better enforcement and implementation.

“जीवन में जब आये खुशी, तो उत्सव हम मनाते हैं।
करके आयोजन भोज का, सारे अपनो को बुलाते हैं।
पर जब कोई गम में डूबा हो, मिलकर शोक मनायेंगे।
मृत्यु हुई है जिसके घर में, दावत कैसे उड़ायेंगे।
एक वर्ष की सजा मिले, जो मृत्यु भोज करता है।
भोज में शामिल होने वाला भी, दण्ड का भागी बनता है।
घोर अपराध है मृत्यु भोज, इसको नहीं बढ़ायेंगे।
मृत्यु हुई है जिसके घर में, दावत कैसे उड़ायेंगे।”

LAWS TO DEAL WITH THE VARIOUS SOCIAL EVILS

To curb the rampant social evils, various laws have been enacted at both the central and the state level. The legislatures have responded to the need for dealing stringently with these evils and various laws have been enacted from time to time. Some prominent ones are discussed below:

- To curb the practice of female foeticide and female infanticide, various legislations like the **Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971** and the **Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994**, have been enacted, which make sex-selective abortion illegal. Moreover, the provisions of Section 312 to Section 316, of the Indian Penal Code, also penalizes miscarriages and permits abortion on therapeutic (medical) grounds only, if the act is done in good faith, in order to protect the life of the mother.
- The evil of witch-hunting has been sought to be addressed, through the **Rajasthan Prevention of Witch-Hunting Act, 2015**, which imposes an incarceration of up to 7 years, extending up to a life term with a fine of not less than Rs. 1 lakh or both. The objective of the Act is to “provide effective measures” to “tackle the menace of witch-hunting” and to “prevent the practice of witchcraft”.
- Various laws have been enacted to curb the evil of dowry, beginning from the **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**, which penalizes both the receiving and giving of dowry. Making dowry demands is punishable by a minimum sentence of 5 years and a fine of Rs. 15,000/-, or the value of dowry, whichever is more. The Indian Penal Code lays down the anti-dowry law with regard to dowry deaths, under **Section 304B** and cruelty or domestic violence for dowry demands, under **Section 498A**. The IPC makes the crime non-bailable, which means that the accused husband or family member cannot get a bail once arrested by the police.
- To effectively deal with the evil of Mrityu Bhoj, the **Rajasthan Prevention of Mrityu Bhoj Act, 1960** was enacted, which bars anyone from hosting a feast for more than 100 people and mandates punishment of up to one-year jail term or a fine of Rs 1,000 (or both) for anyone who violates the law or anyone who “*abets or assists the commission of any such contravention.*”

Thus, there is a plethora of legislations, to curb the menace of these social evils, but laws by themselves, are ineffective to eradicate the evils and the challenge of effective enforcement, further adds to the problem. The stringent

implementation along with greater social awareness is the need of the hour in this regard. RLSA can play a key role in disseminating awareness and sturdier implementation of the various legal provisions.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY DLSAs AND TLSCs DURING THIS CAMPAIGN:

To curb the evil practice and spreading awareness about the, legislations passed by government it is necessary to initiate some needful actions through the District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka Legal Services Committees: -

“राह में रोड़ा बनती हैं कुरीतियां
हम जन-जन को समझायेगें
भारत बड़े विकास के पथ पर,
सामाजिक कुरीतियां दूर हटायेंगे॥”

1. Organize a workshop in each month (i.e. December, 2023 and January, 2024) at the taluka level to sensitise the stakeholders and duty holders about these evils and measures to combat them and also to sensitise about the laws enacted by the legislature to eradicate these social evils specially inviting local administration, Police personnels Sarpanch, Panch, Patwari, Lambardar and other stakeholders.
2. Apart from this, the Door-to-Door campaign to be organized with the help of Para Legal Volunteers, Beat Constables, Self Help Groups, *Anganwadi Workers* and *Asha Sahyogini* for spreading awareness among the public regarding the ill-effects of such rampant social evils.
3. Dowry and female foeticide/female infanticide are not only social evils but also these are crimes. In this regard, efforts can be made by District Legal Services Authority to ignite public awareness among the general public by distributing brochures, pamphlets and by depicting slogans with caricatures (for the easy understanding the ill effects of these evil practices) on dedicated walls at the villages and panchayat level. Social media can also be used as a medium for public awareness.
4. Awareness camps are to be held in Schools, established at gram panchayat and taluka level, and not only students but also staff and teachers should be made aware about the ill-effects on women's health of *Kanya Vadh/Kanya Bhrun Hatya* and that it is a crime. So that they can take an active part in eradication of such evils from society.
5. Layman to be made aware and motivated by organizing street plays, *Nukkad Natak* and legal awareness camps at Panchayat and Taluka level for prevention of rampant social evils. In this regard, through awareness camps, villagers should be made to resolve not to organize and engage in such social evils.

6. Secretaries, DLSA must arrange to prepare a documentary film on the whole campaign depicting-

- The idea of the campaign;
- The identified areas where such social evils are rampant;
- Particular events of the campaign drive (Programmes should be held by inviting dignitaries);
- Each and every visit, activity and efforts made by the DLSA/TLSCs for this month's drive;
- The achievements yielded by the efforts of DLSA/TLSCs, with the time-lapse gradual progress of the campaign drive.

The best documentaries shall be commended and screened at a State-Level event by RSLSA, as well as be published on the RSLSA website.

7. With the help of Para Legal Volunteers and Women Self Help Groups, the women of the villages should also be motivated to be aware of their rights and prevent such malpractices and assert their rights unequivocally.

8. Mass campaigning highlighting the ill effects of social evils and measures to eradicate the same should also be campaigned in Court Campuses, DLSA Campuses, Schools, Colleges and Other Government Offices.

9. Areas prone to such social evils must be identified and all preventive as well as remedial measures must be taken to protect the rights of the vulnerable by providing them proper and efficacious legal aid and services of Panel Advocate and PLVs.

10. Victims are to be made aware that legal help can be availed with a call on the helpline numbers of DLSA's.

Action Plan December, 2023

1.	01.12.2023 (Friday)	Observance of World AIDS day Awareness programmes are to be organized to make the public at large aware of causes and serious consequences of AIDS including legal rights of AIDS victims and duties of family members towards them. Issues related to Transgender and <i>Kinnars (Hijras)</i> may also be included in these programmes. Awareness Programme:- 1. The Legal rights of persons affected with HIV/AIDS. 2. Legal literacy classes on Human rights, and 3. Awareness classes on the rights of disabled persons.
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2.	02.12.2023 (Saturday)	Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA/Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA.
3.	04.12.2023 (Monday)	Observance of International Day of Persons with Disabilities- To organize Legal Literacy camps, workshops, seminars, etc. creating awareness about legal rights of differently abled persons. Special campaign to be launched to reach out to them to provide benefits of welfare schemes of the Govt.
4.	05.12.2023 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee ● Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RSLSA, Regulation, 1999)
5.	06.12.2023 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meeting with Government Officials and Advocates for their support in the upcoming National Lok Adalat for maximum disposal of Cases by amicable settlement. ● Radio Talk Show or nukkad natak on spreading awareness on Dayan Pratha/ Witch craft / evil eye practice, etc. Also, brochures/pamphlets highlighting evils of such practice may be distributed. ● Legal Awareness programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme. ● Victim Compensation Scheme.
6.	07.12.2023 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inspection of JJB by Chairman, DLSA ● Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA
7.	08.12.2023 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate) ● Establishing greater coordination with Jails, Correctional Homes, Children's Homes, Observation Homes, Psychiatric Homes, Protection Homes, Boarding Schools to ensure that legal rights of these inmates are not lost on account of lack of information and lack of assistance and support to enforce those rights.
8.	09.12.2023 (Saturday)	National Lok Adalat
9.	10.12.2023 (Sunday)	Observance of Human Rights Day- Special programmes are to be organized in jails, schools, colleges and other public places for awareness of human rights. These programmes should focus on

		observance of fundamental duties, dignified behaviour with all who come in contact and adherence to minimum courtesy in interacting with each other.
10.	11.12.2023 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inspection of Night Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA ● Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
11.	12.12.2023 (Tuesday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
12.	13.12.2023 (Wednesday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.
13.	14.12.2023 (Thursday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
14.	15.12.2023 (Friday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA.
15.	16.12.2023 (Saturday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.</p>
16.	18.12.2023 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all the Courts ➤ Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
18.	19.12.2023 (Tuesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
19.	20.12.2023 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services. ● Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA.
20.	21.12.2023 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organize legal literacy camps relating to social evils like- Dowry, Caste discrimination, Female foeticide, and other prevalent social evils. ● Organize rallies of school children highlighting ill effects of special evils and means to eradicate the same. ● Legal awareness programme related to Victim Compensation Scheme
21.	22.12.2023 (Friday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016

Action Plan January, 2024

1.	02.01.2024 (Tuesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan by Secretary. ● DLSA Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre by Secretary, DLSA
2.	03.01.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011. ● Organize Legal Literacy Camps on the Rights of Transgender ● Organize Legal Literacy Camps / Awareness Camps highlighting ill effects and penal consequences of Female Foeticide.
3.	04.01.2024 (Thursday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015
4.	05.01.2024 (Friday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
5.	06.01.2024 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visit of Old Age Home and Jail by Team awareness. ● Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee (As per regulation 52 of RSLSA, Regulation, 1999)
6.	08.01.2024 (Monday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate).
7.	09.01.2024 (Tuesday)	Legal Awareness programme related to RSLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme.
8.	10.01.2024 (Wednesday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.
9.	11.01.2024 (Thursday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for</p>

		implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.
10.	12.01.2024 (Friday)	National Youth Day To organize legal literacy camps on Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 & Constitutional provisions safeguarding basic rights of youth and organize live question & answer programmes on TV and Radio for Unfair Means in Examinations & anti-ragging laws.
11.	15.01.2024 (Monday)	Organize legal Literacy camps for girls (School Children), College Students (Women college) and Women on Protection of Rights of Women and Children, Domestic Violence Act, Dowry harassment, Property Rights, Marriage Laws & Right to Education.
12.	16.01.2024 (Tuesday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of the Legal Services Programme.
13.	17.01.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee. ● Inspection of Night Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA
14.	18.01.2024 (Thursday)	Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims Through Legal Services Authorities) Scheme, 2010
15.	19.01.2024 (Friday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
16.	20.01.2024 (Saturday)	Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA.
17.	22.01.2024 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services.

18.	23.01.2024 (Tuesday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Acid Attack) Scheme, 2016
19.	24.01.2024 (Wednesday)	<p>Celebration of <i>Balika Divas</i> (Girl Day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awareness camps are to be organized in the schools/colleges at mass level focusing on important features of <i>Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao national campaign</i>. Public at large should also be made aware of the menace of female foeticide and stringent legal provisions to curb the evil. ● A message of RLSA on this issue be sent through District Education Officers in all the schools across the State for reading out in morning prayers and assemblies. ● Mass poster on "Save the Girl Child"/ awareness programme on the protection of girl child/ slogan writing/essay writing.
20.	25.01.2024 (Thursday)	<p>National Voters Day:</p> <p>In order to encourage more young voters to take part in the political process, the Government of India has decided to celebrate January 25 every year as '<i>National Voters Day</i>'. It started from January 25, 2011 to mark Election Commission's foundation day.</p> <p>The new voters should be provided with a badge with its logo "<i>Proud to be a voter - Ready to vote</i>". The slogan 'No Voter to be left behind' has been coined to further emphasize the focus on inclusiveness. Organize Legal Awareness Camp in Colleges & General Public to emphasize the importance of Right to Vote in democracy.</p>
21.	26.01.2024 (Friday)	<p>National Republic Day:</p> <p>Republic Day honours the date on which the Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950 replacing the Government of India Act (1935) as the governing document of India. The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949, and came into effect on 26th January,</p>

		1950 with a democratic government system, completing the country's transition towards becoming an independent republic. January 26 was chosen as the Republic Day because it was on this day in 1930 when the Declaration of Indian Independence (<i>Purna Swaraj</i>) was proclaimed by the Indian National Congress as opposed to the Dominion status offered by the British Regime. This Day to be celebrated by organizing Legal Awareness camps on Fundamental Rights and Duties of All the Citizens of India.
22.	29.01.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. ● Welfare of Children of such homes are to be looked into during these visits.
23.	29.01.2024 (Monday)	Monthly Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts.
24.	31.01.2024 (Wednesday)	Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law.

General Instructions and SOP: -

1. Apart from these activities, DLSAs has to conduct following meetings with regards to Victim Compensation on suitable dates: -
 - a. Meeting of “District Child Victim Compensation Assistance Committee” (DCVCA) shall be organized twice in a month. (2nd and 4th Week every month)
 - b. Meeting of “Victim Compensation Committee” shall be organized twice in a month. (1st and 3rd Week every month)
2. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the District.
3. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals have to be sent to RLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
4. During every Jail Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;

5. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting Vimandit baal Grah, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, Balika Grah, Shishu Grah, Shelter Home, Special Home, Nari Niketan, One Stop Centre, Swadhar Grah, Rain Basera and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
6. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard.
7. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.
8. **Optimum use of Mobile Vans** - Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaign is to be ensured in all awareness programmes /camps.

Action Plan for the months of February and March, 2024

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: RIGHTS OF WOMEN

“Empowering of women leads to development of a good family, good society and, ultimately, a good nation.” - Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

Women represent half of the population of the society. Women Empowerment implies the capacity of women to make decisions close to their lifestyles and giving identical rights to them in all spheres like: private, social, monetary, political and so forth the term refers to the liberation of women from socio-economic restraints of reliance. The concept of Women Empowerment strives to change the societal outlook towards women's participation in fundamental institutions such as education and employment. A woman balances among her commitment to her profession properly along with her domestic and circle of relatives. They juggle more than one role as a mother, daughter, sister and wife and at running locations as specialists with amazing simplicity and complexity.

Indian Constitution forms the bedrock of gender justice by stressing upon Equality and Non-Discrimination for women. The Indian Constitution is a quantum leap in women's rights and provides for upliftment of women folk even by treating it a class apart.

Women play a wide range of roles in our male-dominated society, such as caring mothers, loving daughters, and capable colleagues. In spite of all these, women face the brunt of unevenness, financial dependence, oppression and various social evils. It's a significant impediment for their growth to be living under the shackles of enslavement for so many centuries.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO WOMEN:

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

1. Article 15(1) the state shall not discriminate against any citizen of Indian on the ground of sex.
2. Article 15(3) the state is empowered to make any special provision for Women. In other words, this provision enables the state to make affirmative discrimination in favour of Women.
3. Article 16(2) No citizen shall be discrimination against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the state on the ground of sex.
4. Article 23(1) Traffic in human beings and forced labour are prohibited.
5. Article 39(a) the state to secure for men and Women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
6. Article 39(d) the state to secure equal pay for equal work for both Indian men and Women.

7. Article 39(e) the state is required to ensure that the health and strength of Women workers are not abused and that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their strength.
8. Article 42 the state shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
9. Article 51-A (e) it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of Women.
10. Article 243-D (3) One third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat shall be reserved for Women.
11. Article 243-D (4) One third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for Women.
12. Article 243-T (3) One third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every municipality shall be reserved for Women.
13. Article 243-T (4) the offices of chairperson in the municipalities shall be reserved for Women in such manner as the state Legislature may provide

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

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

21. National Commission for Women Act 1990.
22. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal) Act the 2013.

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

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

“मीरा की अमर भक्ति ज़हर से मर नहीं सकती,
झाँसी वाली रानी है किसी से डर नहीं सकती,
मदर टेरेसा, कल्पना हो या सानिया, मेरी
असम्भव क्या है दुनियां में जो नारी कर नहीं सकती।”

In spite of plethora of legislations, women are still not considered equal in society. In order to secure welfare, empowerment, upliftment and overall well-being of women, the DLSAs and TLSCs do have a space to play a vital role by undertaking, inter-alia, the following measures:-

1. A Mega Legal Literacy & Empowerment Camp in the remotest village of every DLSA and TLSC to be organized on the auspicious occasion of International Women's Day falling on 8 March, 2024.
2. Organize awareness and mass sensitization programmes of the various Center and State laws, welfare schemes to spread awareness in association with the Government Officials, including Officers of the Women and Child Development Department for securing socio-economic development of women with the objective of ensuring honest implementation of laws and welfare schemes run by the Government.
4. Coordinate with the Women and Child Development Department, to ensure that Women are benefitted from various schemes of

Government i.e., Swadhar, Working Women Hostel Support, Training and Employment Programme for Women, UJJAWALA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), SABLA, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) Pravasi Shramik Majdoor Panjikaran, Skill Register, Youth Registration, etc.

5. Door to Door campaign to be organized for spreading awareness about Government Schemes with the help of Aanganwadi Workers, Panel Lawyers and PLVs. Services of Aanganwadi Workers and Asha Sahyoginis may be deployed in making women aware about the importance of health and nutrition.
6. Skill development programs may be organized at Nari Niketans.

Action Plan February, 2024

1.	01.02.2024 (Thursday)	Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA. Welfare of children of such homes are to be looked into during these visits.
2.	02.02.2024 (Friday)	Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee.
3.	03.02.2024 (Saturday)	Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
4.	05.02.2024 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
5.	06.02.2024 (Tuesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee
6.	07.02.2024 (Wednesday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA:-</p> <p>Meetings of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial Officers, Members of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President, Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to</p>

		be organized as per the directions already in vogue. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.
7.	08.02.2024 (Thursday)	Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law.
8.	09.02.2024 (Friday)	Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
9.	12.02.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal Awareness programmes related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates & Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015 and Help2Children Scheme. ● Victim Compensation Schemes
10.	13.02.2024 (Tuesday)	Legal awareness programme related to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016
11.	14.02.2024 (Wednesday)	Organize legal literacy camps on Women Empowerment and welfare schemes and "Save Girl Child Campaign."
12.	15.02.2024 (Thursday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.
13.	16.02.2024 (Friday)	Inspection of Night Shelter Home by Secretary, DLSA
14.	17.02.2024 (Saturday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee

15.	19.02.2024 (Monday)	Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services
16.	20.02.2024 (Tuesday)	Celebration of World Day of Social Justice Legal Awareness programmes relating to Social Justice.
17.	21.02.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centre's by Secretary, DLSA ● Monthly Jail Inspection by Chairman, DLSA
18.	22.02.2024 (Thursday)	Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Acid Attack) Scheme, 2016
19.	23.02.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. ● Organize awareness camps for girl students in colleges and schools on protection of women & girl from sexual harassment & techniques of self-defence.
21.	26.02.2024 (Monday)	Monthly conduction of Regular Lok Adalat for all Courts.
22.	28.02.2024 (Wednesday)	Organize legal literacy camps on :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right to Food and Education. ● Victim Compensation Schemes
23.	29.02.2024 (Thursday)	Organize legal literacy camps on domestic violence, Family Settlement, Marriage and other related issues.

Action Plan March, 2024

1.	01.03.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bi-Monthly Inspection of Nari Niketan ● Quarterly Inspection of Maternity Home by Secretary, DLSA
2.	02.03.2024 (Saturday)	Monthly Inspection of One Stop Crises Centers by Secretary, DLSA
3.	04.03.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visit of Children Home and Observation Home by Secretary, DLSA ● Jail Inspection by Team of Visitors (Secretary, DLSA, Panel Advocate and Woman Panel Advocate)
4.	06.03.2024 (Wednesday)	Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee.
5.	08.03.2024 (Friday)	Celebration of <i>International Women's Day</i> by organizing a Mega Legal Literacy & Empowerment Camp in the remotest village of every DLSA and TLSC.
6.	11.03.2024 (Monday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services. ● Organize legal literacy camps for Women rights, Scheduled Castes, Children, Aged, Disabled, Poor Migrants, People living with HIV/AIDS, Sexual Minorities & Transgender.
7.	13.03.2024 (Wednesday)	Legal awareness programmes related to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authority) Scheme, 2010
8.	14.03.2024 (Thursday)	Inspection of JJB by Chairman.
9.	15.03.2024 (Friday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal Awareness programme related to RLSA (Legal Services and Assistance to Inmates and Children in Conflicts with law) Scheme, 2015, Help2Children Scheme and Victim Compensation Schemes ● Meeting of Under Trial Review Committee

10.	16.03.2024 (Saturday)	<p>Meeting of DLSA</p> <p>Meeting of DLSA to be convened to take up its regular work like applications for Legal Aid, Victim Compensation and other issues. In this meeting, different Legal Services Functionaries viz. Judge-in-charge Mediation, Judicial officer member of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee, Nodal Officer Lok Adalat, President Bar Association, one Senior Member of each Legal Awareness Team responsible for the implementation of NALSA and RLSA Schemes be also invited for monitoring of all legal services activities, to identify the difficulties, to find out solutions thereof and way forward. This meeting is to be organized as per the directions. Minutes of the meeting to be forwarded to RLSA.</p>
11.	18.03.2024 (Monday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Child friendly legal services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016
12.	20.03.2024 (Wednesday)	Meeting of District Legal Awareness Committee
13.	21.03.2024 (Thursday)	<p>Legal awareness programmes related to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 ● NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016
14.	22.03.2024 (Friday)	<p>World Day of Water</p> <p>DLSA shall also organize legal awareness programmes for saving water.</p>
15.	27.03.2024 (Wednesday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regular Monthly Lok Adalat for all the Courts ● Meeting of Monitoring & Mentoring Committee. ● A clinical legal aid and awareness programme will be organized for the benefit of Disabled Person. ● Organize legal literacy camps on Victim Compensation Schemes.

16.	28.03.2024 (Thursday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organize legal literacy classes on the rights of Transgender (Kinnar) & to take steps to eliminate all forms of violence against the girl child ● Visit of Old Age Homes by Secretary, DLSA. ● Visit of Observation Homes/Special Homes/Place of Safety by Legal Awareness Teams in compliance of RSLSA scheme for welfare of Inmates and Children in conflict with law
17.	29.03.2024 (Friday)	Meeting of PLVs and other functionaries associated with legal services to be organized by DLSAs & TLSCs for the effective implementation of Legal Services Programme.
18.	30.03.2024 (Saturday)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal Awareness Camps on Public Utility Services. ● Monthly Inspection of Jail by Chairman, DLSA.

General Instructions and SOP: -

1. Apart from these activities, DLSAs has to conduct following meetings with regards to Victim Compensation on suitable dates: -
 - a. Meeting of “District Child Victim Compensation Assistance Committee” (DCVCA) shall be organized twice in a month. (2nd and 4th Week every month)
 - b. Meeting of “Victim Compensation Committee” shall be organized twice in a month. (1st and 3rd Week every month)
2. Inspection of Jail by DLSA Secretary includes inspection of all Sub-Jails situated in the District.
3. Reports with necessary statistics, HD quality photographs and Audio-visuals have to be sent to RSLSA after every event so held, visit undertaken and camp organized as per the Action Plan by the DLSA.
4. During every Jail Visit/Inspection, besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -
 - a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Every inmate, whether under trial or convict, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
5. Similarly, while visiting/inspecting Vimandit baal Grah, Children Home, Observation Home, Juvenile Home, Balika Grah, Shishu Grah, Shelter Home, Special Home, Nari Niketan, One Stop Centre, Swadhar Grah, Rain Basera and Old Age Home, and other similar places of abode

for persons in difficulty besides other things, it must also be ensured and certified by the Secretary, DLSA that: -

- a. Proper hygiene and sanitation are being provided;
 - b. Adequate and Nutritious food is being provided to them as per norms;
 - c. Proper means and arrangements are there for education and health of such inhabitants;
 - d. Every person inhabiting there, if not represented by his private counsel, is represented by proper and efficacious legal assistance;
6. While undertaking all the legal services activities, the official and other stakeholders of concerned DLSAs and TLSCs must ensure accountability of public servants performing public duties. Indolent and nonchalant Public Servants must be identified and a report indicating all deficiencies found during visit be sent to the RSLSA, so that appropriate Authority may be apprised with such deficiency and indolence for rectifying the deficiency and remedial action taken in this regard.
 7. The certificates and reports mentioned in above paragraphs shall be signed by Secretary, DLSA and countersigned by the Chairman, DLSA.
 8. **Optimum use of Mobile Vans** - Optimum use of Mobile Vans for the campaign is to be ensured in all awareness programmes /camps.

Forms/Formats

पाक्षिक जेल निरीक्षण

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण का नाम

जेल का नाम

निरीक्षण की तिथि व समय

पैनल अधिवक्ता (1).....

पैनल अधिवक्ता (2).....

अंतिम निरीक्षण की तिथि.....

जेल में साफ सफाई

.....

भोजन व्यवस्था

.....

चिकित्सा व्यवस्था

.....

विधिक सहायता एवं उपलब्ध कराई गई सहायता (संख्या)

.....

विधिक सेवा क्लिनिक (LAC) का कार्य

.....

प्रथम बार प्रवेश करने वाले या Casual Offender से संवाद

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महिला बंदियों से संवाद एवं उनकी स्थिति

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राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP COVID-19) दिनांक 20.05.2020 व 28.05.2020 की पालना की जा रही है अथवा नहीं

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अन्य कोई बिन्दु

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सचिव
जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

Monthly Jail Inspection

1. Inspection by (i)
(ii)
(iii)
2. Name of Jail
3. Jail In-charge
4. Inspection Date and time

S. No.	Essential Services		Sub Heads
1.	Hygiene:	i.	Insecticide spray
		ii.	Toilets and bathroom
		iii.	Sewerage condition
		iv.	Drains choking or clear drains
		v.	Foul Smell
		vi.	Toiletries, soap, pastes etc.
		vii.	Overflow
		viii.	Other Note-worthy feature
2.	Cleanliness:	i.	Garbage collection
		ii.	Garbage segregation
		iii.	Barracks generally
		iv.	Visitors Room
		v.	Leaking taps
		vi.	Kitchen and cooking area
		vii.	Canteens
		viii.	Corridors
		ix.	Open Areas
3.	Health:	i.	Washing of clothes

		ii.	Washing of blankets
		iii.	Washing sheets
		iv.	Safe drinking water
		v.	Size of cells and barracks
		vi.	Ventilation
		vii.	Lighting (natural & artificial)
4.	Medical Facility: Note:-The study team has to examine the incoming & outgoing registers to check how long do the doctors stay in the Jail Dispensary/ hospital. Actual facts shall be mentioned in the study report. The study team should interact with the inmates to examine the quality & effectiveness of the medical facility.	i.	Availability of Doctor
		ii.	Availability of Medicine/ expiry date
		iii.	Special patients-HIV, TB etc.
		iv.	Availability of Para Medical Staff and Nursing Staff.
		v.	Medical Record on Computer Also
		vi.	Regular Visits of Specialists, ENT., Skin, Dental, Eye, T.B. etc.
		vii.	Ambulance, Stretchers
		viii.	Mental health Issues.
		ix.	Physically handicapped
		x.	Dispensary for minor problems (headache, minor injury etc.)
		xi.	Whether Gynaecologists and psychiatrists are visiting the Women Jail regularly?
5.	Unnatural Death: If any unnatural death is caused in the jail. Examine the reasons for it i.e. there may be	i.	Whether any unnatural death is caused in the jail after last visit?
		ii.	The reasons behind unnatural deaths?
		iii.	Whether the atmosphere of Jail is such which is conducive for committing suicides?
		iv.	Whether Judicial inquiry was conducted in such unnatural deaths?

	many reasons behind it such as recent excessive drinking and/or use of drugs, recent loss of stabilizing resources, severe guilt or shame over the offence, same-sex rape, current mental illness, poor health or terminal illness, approaching an emotional breaking point etc.	v.	Whether the jail authorities informed the Judicial Magistrate timely regarding unnatural death in the jail? If not, the reasons thereof?
		vi.	What steps have been made to stop prisoners from committing suicides?
		vii.	Whether the inmates have been identified who are prone to commit suicide? If yes, specify the names & number of such inmates. What step has been taken to normalize them?
		viii.	Any other noteworthy fact?
6.	Compliance of Directions of Central & State Government.	i	Whether directions issued by the Central & State Government, issued from time to time, are being followed strictly?
		ii	Whether the copies of (i) the Model Prison Manual, (ii) the monograph prepared by the NHRC entitled “Suicide in Prison - prevention strategy and implication from human rights and legal points of view”, (iii) the communications sent by the NHRC referred to above, (iv) the compendium of advisories issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments, (v) the Nelson Mandela Rules and (vi) the Guidelines on Investigating Deaths in Custody issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Director General or Inspector General of Police (as the case may be) in charge of prisons in every State and Union Territory, are available in the Jail ?
		iii.	Whether the higher Jail Officers have studied these documents? Please examine the knowledge.
		iv.	Whether these directions are being followed in letter & spirit? If not, reasons thereof, If yes,

			Please describe in detail on separate sheet.
7.	Food: Note: The study team has to examine the food quality themselves. Actual facts shall be mentioned in the study report. The study team should interact with the inmates to examine the quality & quantity of Food.	i.	Nutrition
		ii.	Quality
		iii.	Quantity
		iv.	Fresh and hot
		v.	Requisite number of Roti makers
		vi.	Variety
		vii.	Dietary requirements
		viii.	Quality & cleanliness of utensils
		ix.	Providing one sweet item to Prisoners once in a week.
		x.	Availability of sufficient number of Kitchen and utensils.
		xi.	Quality of food for children of women inmates as per their requirements
		xii.	Whether a memorandum of Understanding is executed with Akshay Patra to provide quality food on specialized rates.
		xiii.	Whether some prisoners trained as Cooks?
		xiv.	Whether filtering unit of water to provide potable water to the inmates is established in Jail
		xv.	Whether pure drinking water is available?
8.	Infrastructure Facilities: Note:- The study team is directed to examine the jail as per directions issued	i.	Common Room
		ii.	Library
		iii.	Showers and taps
		iv.	Washbasins
		v.	Overhead tanks cleanliness

<p>by Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in D.B. CIVIL WRIT PETITION (PIL) NO. 2808/2012</p> <p>Titled Suo Motu v. The State of Raj. by its order dated 27-01-2017 & 25-07-2018 in addition to above judgment of Hon'ble Apex Court.</p>	vi.	Rain water harvesting	
	vii.	Emergency bell	
	viii.	Seepages from roofs of Rooms	
	ix.	Television sets	
	x.	Wall clocks	
	xi.	Renovations	
	xii.	General Sanitation systems	
	xiii.	Ceiling and exhaust fans	
	xiv.	Whether sufficient number of toilets is constructed in the jail?	
	xv.	Whether sufficient numbers of bath-rooms are constructed in jail?	
	xvi.	Whether lockers and shelves are provided to the prisoners in the jails to place their belonging?	
	xvii.	Availability of adequate number of visiting rooms	
	xviii.	Construction of sufficient number of lockers and shelves for the prisoners in the jails	
	9.	Environment:	i. Greenery – upkeep and Additions
	10.	Vocational Training:	i. Basic education
			ii. Tailoring
			iii. Plumbing
			iv. Painting
v. Handicrafts			
vi. Carpentry			
vii. Distance education			
viii. Indoor games			

		ix.	Outdoor games and activities
		x.	Schooling and other facilities for children of women inmates
		xi.	Composting
		xii.	Beauty Parlour
		xiii.	Crèche
		xiv.	Embroidery
		xv.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
		xvi.	Computer Vocational Training
		xvii.	Other vocational training.
		xviii.	Whether payment is made timely to all the inmates for their services/ production etc.?
		xix.	Electricians
11	Cultural & Recreational activities: Note: These activities may contribute a lot to change the mindset of the inmates. These activities may stop some prisoners from committing suicide. These activities should be conducted regularly.	i.	Meditation
		ii.	Yoga
		iii.	Observance of Festivals
		iv.	Plays and Drama
		v.	Spiritual upliftment
		vi.	Counselling
		vii.	Drug de-addiction
		viii.	Sports and gaming activities
		ix.	Showing of movie in the jail
		x.	Other activity to improve the mental health of inmates.
12.	Timely Payment of dues of inmates	i.	Whether all the inmates are being paid timely for their services which they have provided in the Jail?

		ii.	Whether all the inmates have their account in nationalized bank so that they may conduct transaction?
13.	Legal Aid: Note:-The study team has to examine the incoming & outgoing registers to check how long do the Awareness teams/ Para Legal Volunteers/ Panel Advocates/ FTS etc. stay in the Jail. Actual facts shall be mentioned in the study report. The study team should interact with the inmates to examine the quality & effectiveness of the Legal Aid.	i.	Whether Legal Awareness Teams are visiting Jail regularly as per directions of RSLSA. Examine their effectiveness.
		ii.	Whether Legal Aid Clinic is being run in the Jail. Examine its effectiveness.
		iii.	Whether Legal Aid is being provided to all the eligible inmates. How much is it effective?
		iv.	Whether documents are being supplied to all the eligible persons?
		v.	Segregation of under simple offenders from habitual offenders.
		vi.	Legal Awareness camp/legal literacy camp.
		vii.	Bail petitions being attended
		viii.	Review of persons unable to furnish bonds etc. (under provision of Section 436 Cr.P.C.)
		ix.	Condition of legal aid room and facilities provided.
		x.	Whether Para Legal Volunteers are working effectively to redress the grievances of the inmates? Examine.
		xi.	Whether there is any accused, whom legal aid is not being provided in spite of his application & eligibility?
		xii.	Whether Legal Aid Advocates are discharging their duties effectively & communicating with their client regularly?
		xiii.	Whether there is any accused who is entitled to be released on bail but has not be enlarged on bail due to any reasons. If yes, please give detail.

		xiv.	Whether there is any accused, who has undergone maximum punishment prescribed for the crime & is still in the jail on the date of study? If yes, please give detail.
		xv.	Whether there is any accused, who has undergone, half of the maximum punishment? If yes, please give detail.
		xvi.	Whether any inmate is unable to file jail appeal due to financial reasons? If yes, give detail. Please attach separate sheet, if necessary.
		xvii.	Any other note worthy information?
14.	Communication with Outside world. [Rules 58 to 63 of Nelson Mandela Rules]:- This would substantially reduce the feeling of isolation that a prisoner has and would have an impact on his or her mental stability thereby reducing the possibility of any harmful activity by the prisoner.	i.	Whether the prisoners are entitled to communicate with their family members & friends on regular basis?
		ii.	What meeting time is allowed to family members and outsiders to meet with the prisoner?
		iii.	Whether the inmates are permitted to communicate and consult with Legal Advisor?
		iv.	Whether the prisoner is allowed to speak to his family members on telephone?
		v.	Whether the prisoners have access to study newspapers, periodicals or other publication.
		vi.	Whether the prisoners can watch national news on DD National?
15.	Complaints:	i.	Availability of complaint box.
		ii.	Whether the complaint redressal system is working effective?
16.	Jail Population:	i.	Registered capacity of the jail.
		ii.	Population on the date of jail study.

		iii.	Number of convicts on the date of jail study.
		iv	Number of under trails on the date of jail study.
17.	Open Jail	i	Whether any open jail is constructed in the District. If yes, give detail?
		ii	How may accused have been sent to open jail?
		iii.	Whether the open jail is working well as per provision of the law?
		iv.	Any other relevant information regarding the functioning system, practical working and success of open jail?
		v.	Any other information regarding open jail system?
18.	Parole	i.	How many applications are pending regarding parole on the date of study?
		ii.	How much time is taken to dispose of parole application normally?
		iii.	Whether proper security is being taken before releasing the accused on parole?
		iv.	Whether the accused are informed well in time regarding the result on their parole application?
		v.	How many applications of parole have been decided during the last six months from the date of study?
		vi.	Any other important information regarding parole system?
19.	Library Facility	i.	Whether public library is established in the jail for all the inmates?
		ii.	If yes, sufficient numbers of books are available in the library?
		iii.	Whether books are available on different subject?

		iv.	Whether religious books are available in the library?
		v.	Whether inmates may avail this facility easily?
		vi.	Whether the inmates are encouraged to avail the facility of library?
		vii.	Daily News Papers and four monthly magazines are being provided to jail inmates?
		viii.	Whether four monthly magazines are being provided to inmates?
		ix.	Whether minimum 100 novels, preferably in Hindi language are being provided to inmates?
20.	Literacy & Education	i.	Whether the desiring inmates are provided facility to continue their further study through correspondence course? If yes, please give detail.
		ii.	Whether literacy mission is working in jail? If yes, how many illiterate inmates have been given the basic knowledge of hindi in devnagri script?
		iii.	Whether any teacher is coming in the jail to impart education?
21.	Bedding, Blankets, Cloths etc.	i.	Whether sufficient numbers of bedding, mats, bed-sheets, blankets are available in the jail to cater the need of inmates?
		ii.	Whether these items are in the good condition?
		iii.	Whether these items are washed regularly?
22.	Segregation of Political Prisoners with other prisoners.	i	Whether effective guidelines have been framed by the Government for segregation of political prisoners to Avoid discrimination and criticism?
23.	Chowki / Gang hut of Public Work Department.	i	Whether nucleus chowki / Gang hut of Public Works Department with a nucleus regular staff is established in Jail?

24.	Finalization of new Jail Manual	i	Finalization of new Jail Manual as per the draft prepared by one member committee of Shri Shyam Sunder Bissa, IAS Officer (Retd.) on the pattern of Model Jail Manual proposed by Government of India.
25.	High Level Committee to examine grievances of the jail staff	i	Whether High Level Committee has been constituted to examine grievances of the jail staff with regard to conditions of their services and emoluments Payable to them.
26.	Video conferencing facility	i.	Whether video conferencing facility is available in the jail.
		ii.	Whether this facility is effective & functional?
		iii.	Whether the accused whose charge-sheet not has been filed in the court, are being produced via the V.C. system?
27.	Constitution of Visitors' Board [Rule 7, Part XXIII of the Rajasthan Prison Rules, 1951]	i.	Whether visitors board has been constituted as per direction of Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court passed in D.B. CIVIL WRIT PETITION (PIL) No. 2808/2012 Titled Suo Motu v. The State of Raj. by its order dated 27.01.2017 ? Give detail.
		ii.	Whether visitors' board visits the jail regularly? Give detail.
28.	Study by District & Sessions Judges/ District Collector	i	Whether the District & Sessions Judges are visiting the jail regularly? Give detail.
		ii	Whether District Collectors / Additional District Collectors are visiting and inspecting the Central Jails / Mahila Jails/District Jails / Sub Jails situated in their area once in a month as per directions issued by Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in D.B. CIVIL WRIT PETITION (PIL) No. 2808/2012.
29.	CCTV Cameras	i	Whether CCTV Cameras have been installed at strategic locations in & outside the Central Jails?

		ii	If yes, whether these CCTV Cameras are in working condition?
30.	4G network jammers	i	Whether 4G network jammers have been installed in the jail?
		ii	If yes, whether these jammers are in working condition?
31.	Sanctioned, posted & vacant posts.	i	How many posts of different categories have been sanctioned?
		ii	How many posts of different categories are filled up?
		iii	How many posts of different categories are lying vacant in the jail at the time of study?
		iv	What steps have been taken to fill up vacant posts?
32.	Segregation of under trial prisoners from convicted prisoners	i	Whether the under-trial prisoners are segregated from convicted prisoners? If yes, give detail.
		ii	If not, reasons thereof?
33.	Any other noteworthy Fact	i	The study team is free to mention any other noteworthy fact.

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण.....

निरीक्षण हेतु प्रारूप

वन स्टॉप सेन्टर (निर्भया योजना के अधीन)

क्र.स.	विषय	वर्तमान स्थिति	
1	निरीक्षण कर्ता DLSA		
2	निरीक्षण की दिनांक		
3	संस्था का नाम		
4	वन स्टॉप सेन्टर का नाम		
5	संचालन तिथि		
6	वन स्टॉप सेन्टर का पूर्ण पता		
7	टेलिफोन नम्बर/मेल आई.डी.		
8	केन्द्र प्रबंधक का नाम व मोबाईल नम्बर		
9	स्टाफ की स्थिति		
		नाम	मोबाईल नम्बर
9.1	केन्द्र प्रबंधक		
9.2	मामला कार्यकर्ता		
9.3	पुलिस सहायता ऑफिस		
9.4	परामर्शदाता		
9.5	कम्प्यूटर सहायक		
9.6	सुरक्षा कर्मी		
10	प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का विवरण		
10.1	क्या किसी आपात काल स्थिति में महिला को मुक्त करवाने और उसे अन्य किसी संबंधित सेवा प्रदाता से जोड़ने हेतु सुविधा उपलब्ध है/नहीं (है तो विवरण दें)		
10.2	1. पीड़ित महिला को तत्काल चिकित्सकीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं अथवा नहीं 2. पीड़ित महिला का चिकित्सकीय परीक्षण करवाया जा रहा है अथवा नहीं। 3. फर्स्ट एड बाक्स/ चिकित्सा व्यवस्था है या नहीं।		
10.3	क्या पीड़ित महिला को विधिक सहायता उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है/नहीं		
10.4	पीड़ित महिला के साथ हुई घटना के संबंध में पुलिस में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज करवाने के संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।		
10.5	मनोसामाजिक परामर्श पीड़िता को उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है कि नहीं		
10.6	कुशल परामर्शदाता की सुविधा केन्द्र पर उपलब्ध है अथवा नहीं विवरण दें।		
10.7	पैनल अधिवक्ता के विजिट के दिवस		

10.8	पैरालीगल वॉलियन्टर को दिये गये कार्य के दिवस	
10.9	1. पीड़िता को अस्थाई आश्रय की सुविधा उपलब्ध है अथवा नहीं। 2. क्या आश्रय साफ सुथरा/शौचालय/स्नानघर/पर्याप्त ओढने/बिछाने की व्यवस्था है कि नहीं। 3. पीड़िता को दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएं उपलब्ध है कि नहीं 4. या पीड़िता को भोजन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है/नहीं	
10.10	क्या प्रबंध समिति गठित है। (विवरण दें)	
10.11	स्टाफ को प्रशिक्षण दिया है कि नहीं (विवरण)	
10.12	अन्तिम निरीक्षण कब और किस के द्वारा किया गया। (विवरण)	
10.13	क्या मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट जिला कलेक्टर को भेजी जा रही है या नहीं।	
10.14	अन्य सुविधाएं।	—
11	दस्तावेज	
11.1	आगन्तुक रजिस्टर	
11.2	प्रदान की गई विधिक सहायता रजिस्टर	
11.3	पुलिस कार्यवाही संबंधित रजिस्टर	
11.4	चिकित्सकीय परामर्श रजिस्टर	
11.5	रिपोर्ट फाईल संधारित है कि नहीं।	
12	विगत माह के आंकड़े	
12.1	पीड़िताओं की संख्या, जिन्होंने सहायता के लिये उपस्थिति दी	
12.2	पीड़िताओं की संख्या, जिन्हे रात्रि आश्रय उपलब्ध कराया	
12.3	कितने प्रकरणों में पुलिस द्वारा पीड़िता की रिपोर्ट वन स्टॉप सेन्टर में आकर लिखी गई?	
12.4	कितने प्रकरणों में पुलिस द्वारा पीड़िता के बयान वन स्टॉप सेन्टर में आकर लिये गये	
12.5	कितनी महिलाओं ने विधिक सलाह चाही और उपलब्ध कराई गई?	
12.6	सभी कार्मिकों व स्वयं सेवकों को भुगतान अंतिम बार कब हुआ?	

Inspection Format of Nari Niketan

	Name of the District	
1.	Name of the Home	
2.	Name of the Home, Address, Contact No, Email ID	
3.	Name of the In charge, Address, Contact No, Email ID	
4.	Inspection By-	
	● Secretary, DLSA	
	● Women Judicial Officer	
5.	Number of Resident while Inspection (Women and Children)	
6.	Date & Time of Inspection	
7.	Situation & Facilities in Building	
	● Officers/Staff Rooms	
	● Playground	
	● Entertainment Room/Dining Hall	
	● Library	
	● Ration/Store Room	
	● Kitchen	
	● Bed Rooms	
	● Toilets/Bath Rooms	
8.	Whether cleanliness is satisfactory in Home	
9.	Whether medical is being done periodically? Whether special medical assistance is being provide if any resident required special care?	
10.	Whether medical or test facility is being provided to pregnant woman keeping her pregnancy in mind?	

11.	Whether neat and clean clothes are being provided to resident women	
12.	Whether Hygiene is maintained and Sanitary Napkins are being provided as per their need and requirement	
13.	Details of Educational and Professional Training: (Whether education is being given on state expenses as per rule 18 of The Rules for the Administration of Persons in Homes and Shelters, 1970?)	
14.	Whether any training programme is being facilitated in Home as per rule 19 of The Rules for the Administration of Persons in Homes and Shelters, 1970 ?	
15.	Whether facility of liasioning and conversation with family is being provided to as rule 28 of The Rules for the Administration of Persons in Homes and Shelters, 1970?	
16.	Situation of Mentally Challenged Women	
	●Number	
	●Name	
	●Admitted by Whom	
	●Date of Admission	
	●Medical Arrangement	
17.	Facility of Counselor	
18.	Food Facility	
19.	Education for Children living with Women	

20.	Number of Women who have been rehabilitated in last Five years	
	●2022	
	●2021	
	●2020	
	●2019	
●2018		
21.	Whether follow up is being done of rehabilitated women	
22.	Management	
	●Whether Advisory Committee is constituted / date of last meeting	
	●Whether Management Committee is constituted / date of last meeting	
	●Number of Guards	
●Details of male /female guards		
23.	Details of deployed Officers / Staff	
	● Superintendent	
	● Probation Officer	
	● LDC – I / II	
	● Nurse	
	● Doctor	
	● Counsellor/Psychologist	
	● Teacher	
	● Sweeper	
● Cook		
24.	Other defects/points found during inspection	

RAJASTHAN STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY JAIPUR

DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY.....

(SURPRISE INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL /
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE / PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE / SUB-
CENTRES)

1. Name of the Hospital
2. Availability of Maternity Care Centre and Sick Newly born Care Unit (SNCU)
3. Provision for quarters for ANM is available or not
4. Availability of medical staff / para-medical staff
5. Numbers of female nurse in labour rooms
6. Whether suitability of labour room ambiance is available or not
7. Availability of sufficient number of incubators / radiant / warmers
8. Whether regular water and electric supply is available or not
9. Availability of sterilized clothes/material
10. Whether hygiene standards are being followed or not such as cleaning/ scavenging / fumigant facility.....
11. Whether separate toilets for female patients are available or not
12. Availability of Medical staff
13. Availability of Coolers for pregnant women
14. Whether motorable approach road is available or not
15. Details of Govt. Schemes for pregnant women being provided in the hospital (such as Janani Suraksha Yojana)
16. Is there any Scheme for nutrition to pregnant women being provided? If yes details there of
17. Number of beneficiaries of women under such schemes
18. Whether blood bank is attached or not with the Hospital
19. Whether blood donation facility is available or not
20. Whether blood storage facility available or not
21. What are the security provisions for pregnant women
- a. Security Guards
- b. CCTV Cameras
22. Details of Delivery in the Hospital

Year	Number of deliveries	Number of still born	Number of underweight new borns
2022			
2021			
2020			

Date:

Signature

राजकीय/गैर राजकीय सम्प्रेषण गृह/बाल गृह/आश्रय गृहों के

निरीक्षण हेतु प्रारूप

क्र.सं.	विषय	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	निरीक्षणकर्ता का नाम, पद व मोबाईल नं.	
2.	निरीक्षण की दिनांक	
3.	संस्था का नाम	
4.	पोषण गृह/बाल गृह/आश्रय गृह की जानकारी	
4.1	गृह का नाम	
4.2	गृह का पूर्ण पता	
4.3	क्या संस्था/गृह किशोर जे.जे. एक्ट 2000 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत है या नहीं ? धारा 8 के अंतर्गत सम्प्रेषण गृह धारा 9 के अंतर्गत विशेष गृह धारा 34 के अंतर्गत बाल/बालिका गृह धारा 37 के अंतर्गत आश्रय गृह	
4.4	नवीनीकरण की तिथि	
4.5	निरीक्षण के समय स्वीकृत पते पर गृह संचालित है अथवा नहीं ?	
4.6	यदि नहीं तो विभाग से पता परिवर्तन की स्वीकृति ली गई या नहीं	
4.7	वर्तमान में संचालित गृह का पोस्टल पता	
4.8	कार्यालय फोन नं.	
4.9	मेल आई डी	
5.	स्टाफ की स्थिति	
5.1	अध्यक्ष/सचिव का नाम एवं मो. नं.	—
5.2	अधीक्षक/प्रभारी का नाम एवं मो. नं.	
5.3	राजस्थान किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) नियम 2011 के तहत 50 बच्चों हेतु स्टाफ की स्थिति	
	कार्मिक का पद	पदों की संख्या
	प्रभारी अधिकारी (अधीक्षक)	
	परामर्शदाता (अंशकालिक)	
	परिवीक्षा अधिकारी या बाल कल्याण अधिकारी या मामला कार्यकर्ता	
	गृह माता या गृह पिता	
	शिक्षक (स्वैच्छिक या अंशकालिक)	
	चिकित्सक अंशकालिक	
	परा चिकित्सक कर्मचारिवृंद (अंशकालिक)	
		वर्तमान स्थिति नाम एवं मो.नं.

	भंडार रक्षक सह लेखाकार		
	कला और हस्तशिल्प सह संगीत शिक्षक (अंशकालिक)		
	शारीरिक शिक्षा अनुदेशक सह योग प्रशिक्षक (अंशकालिक)		
	छात्रावास अधीक्षक		
	रसाईया		
	सहायक कर्मचारी		
	गृह प्रबंधक		
	कुल योग		
	गृहों की भौतिक संरचना		
6.1	संस्था/गृह का अंतिम निरीक्षक कब किया गया और किनके द्वारा किया गया।		
6.2	संस्था में स्नानघर, शौचालय एवं शयनागार की सुविधा उपलब्ध है (मय विवरण)		
6.3	संस्था/गृह में रसोई घर, भोजन कक्ष, भण्डार गृह है या नहीं (सम्पूर्ण विवरण)		
6.4	संस्था/गृह निरीक्षक के दौरान साफ एवं व्यवस्थित पाया गया अथवा नहीं (विवरण अंकित करें)		
6.5	संस्था में आवासित बालक/बालिकाओं का स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण कब किया गया (दिनांक व चिकित्सक का नाम)		
6.6	संस्था में प्रति माह बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य जांच हेतु डॉक्टर की विजिट संख्या अंकित कर रिपोर्ट आवश्यक रूप से संलग्न करें।		
6.7	यदि बालिका गृह है तो उसमें महिला कार्मिक है या नहीं यदि हाँ तो कुल कितनी महिला कार्मिक है उनके नाम अंकित करें।		
6.8	संस्था में बालक/बालिकाओं के अनुसार अलग अलग रहने की व्यवस्था है।		
6.9	संस्था में प्राथमिक उपचार किट रसोई में अग्निशमन यंत्र की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है या नहीं (विवरण मय संख्या)		
6.10	संस्था में पर्याप्त रोशनी, रोशनदान, परिसर को सर्दिया में गर्म और गर्मियों में ठण्डा रखने की व्यवस्था है या नहीं।		
6.11	संस्था में स्वच्छ पेयजल और लिंग आयु और सुविधा के अनुसार स्वच्छ शौचालय उपलब्ध है या नहीं (विवरण मय संख्या)		
6.12	संस्था में भण्डारण और खाद्य वस्तु का निरीक्षण और जल भण्डारण हेतु वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था तथा		

	आपात विधुत आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है या नहीं (विवरण अंकित करें)	
6.13	संस्था में बच्चों की काउंसलिंग हेतु परामर्शदाता की नियुक्ति की गयी है या नहीं यदि हाँ तो काउंसलर का नाम पता व मोबाईल नं. व उसकी पिछली रिपोर्ट आवश्यक रूप से प्रेषित करें।	
6.14	संस्था में क्या आकस्मिक स्थिति में सहायता हेतु संबंधित अधिकारी/कार्मिक के नाम सम्पर्क नम्बर बोर्ड में अंकित है।	
6.15	संस्था द्वारा विगत 6 माह में कितने बच्चों को पुर्नवासित किया गया है (मय विवरण)	
6.16	बच्चों के साथ दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने/निवारण के लिये उपर्युक्त और समतल फर्श है या नहीं	
6.17	संस्था में प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का विवरण बोर्ड पर अंकित है।	
6.18	क्या संस्था में किशोर न्याय अधिनियम के अंतर्गत गठित गृह प्रबन्धन समिति द्वारा प्रतिमाह बैठक किया जाकर अग्रिम कार्यवाही होती है।	
6.19	संस्था में बच्चों के आवासीय परिसर में शिकायत पेटी उपलब्ध है जहां समस्त बच्चों की पहुंच हो।	
6.20	पिछले 3 माह में बच्चों द्वारा की गयी शिकायतों का विवरण	
6.21	क्या संस्था में बच्चों की बाल समिति बनी हुई है यदि हाँ तो समिति गठन की तिथि	
6.22	बाल समिति के अध्यक्ष व सदस्यों के नाम	
6.23	क्या प्रबन्धन समिति की बैठक में गृह में आवासित बच्चों की व्यक्तिगत केस फाईल की प्रगति से सूचित किया जाता है या नहीं, यदि नहीं तो मय विवरण	
6.24	पिछले 6 माह में दिये गये प्रशिक्षण एवम् कौशल प्रशिक्षण का विवरण	
6.25	संस्था में आवासरत् बच्चों को मुख्यमंत्री पुर्नविकास से जोड़े गये बच्चों का नाम व सिखाये गये हुनर का विवरण	
6.26	गृह में आवासित बच्चों का चाईल्ड ट्रेफिकिंग वेबसाईड पर पंजीयन है या नहीं। यदि हाँ तो कुल पंजीकृत बच्चों का विवरण देंवे।	
6.27	आवासित बच्चों हेतु डाईट स्केल उपलब्ध है या नहीं मय विवरण	
6.28	आवासित बच्चों का पूरे दिवस का शिडयूल मय विवरण	
7.	आवासियों की संख्या	
7.1	संस्था में आवासित बालक/बालिकाओं की कुल कितनी यूनिट/संख्या की स्वीकृति है।	

	7.2	संस्था में निरीक्षण के दौरान दर्ज एवम् उपस्थित आवासित बालक/बालिकाओं की संख्या व सूची व विवरण	
8.	केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान की स्थिति		
	8.1	केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान	
	8.2	प्राप्त अनुदान का व्यय एवम् उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र की स्थिति	
9.	दस्तावेज		
	9.1	प्रत्येक किशोर की केस फाईल संधारित है या नहीं	
	9.2	परिवीक्षा अधिकारी की रिपोर्ट	
	9.3	चिकित्सा फाईल	
	9.4	आवक जावक रजिस्टर	
	9.5	स्टोर/भण्डारण रजिस्टर	
	9.6	बाल समिति/प्रबन्धन समिति रजिस्टर	
	9.7	संस्था के मुख्य द्वार पर आने जाने वालों के नाम, पता, सम्पर्क, हस्ताक्षर एवम् टिप्पणी हेतु रजिस्टर का संधारण किया जा रहा है यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में आपके द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई?	
	9.8	शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण रजिस्टर	
	9.9	बच्चों का प्रवेश रजिस्टर, (जिसमें बच्चों का नाम पता, प्रवेश दिनांक, विशेष पहचान, लम्बाई, किसके माध्यम से प्रवेश हुआ, सक्षम अधिकारी का नाम,पद, आदेश क्रमांक, दिनांक, बच्चे का फोटो एवम् पुर्नवास किये जाने वाले व्यक्ति का नाम आदि सम्मिलित है।	
	9.10	मासिक/त्रैमासिक रिपोर्ट फाईल	
	9.11	सामग्री वितरण रजिस्टर	

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

माह वर्ष..... में जे.जे.बी. निरीक्षण की संकलित रिपोर्ट (राजकीय गृह)

सम्प्रेषण, बाल गृह एवं विशेष गृहों का नाम व पता

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क्र. सं.	प्रश्न
1	भवन कितने क्षेत्रफल में बना हुआ है, कितने कमरे हैं, उनकी साईज क्या है, प्रत्येक कक्ष में क्या-क्या सुविधा है और कितने बच्चे रहते हैं ?
2	क्या गृह में बच्चों के लिए सर्दी में बिछाने, ओढने व पहनने आदि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ?
3	उपर्युक्त कमरे किस-किस प्रयोजन में प्रयुक्त हो रहे हैं ?
4	क्या बालकों के खेल-कूद के लिए Open/Closed परिसर उपलब्ध हैं? यदि हाँ तो कौन-कौन से खेल नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ?
5	क्या बच्चों को विद्यालय भेजा जाता है ? यदि हाँ तो किस-किस विद्यालय में प्रवेश है और उनकी कक्षा में उपस्थिति का प्रतिशत क्या है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?
6	बच्चों को प्रातः से सांय तक भोजन का मेन्यु क्या है और गुणवत्ता/उपलब्धता कैसे सुनिश्चित होती है क्या बच्चों को फल, दूध आदि उपलब्ध कराया जाता है ? यदि हाँ तो कितनी मात्रा में और कब तक ?
7	भवन की साफ सफाई व टॉयलेट की साफ-सफाई की व्यवस्था क्या है और टॉयलेट की संख्या जो बच्चों के लिये उपलब्ध है वह कितनी है।
8	बच्चों के पहनने के लिये सामान्य व गरम कपडे उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?
9	क्या बच्चों के लिये कॉउन्सलर/मनोविज्ञानी/विधिक राय के लिये उचित व्यवस्था है या नहीं ?
10	क्या बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण होता है ? यदि हाँ तो अन्तिम बार कब किया गया ? क्या कोई बच्चा विगत 6 माह में किसी रोग से पीडित रहा है या बीमार हुआ है ?
11	इस गृहों का विगत 01 वर्ष में किस-किस के द्वारा कब-कब निरीक्षण किया गया है ?
12	अन्य कोई तथ्य जो आप उल्लेख करना चाहें।

जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

माहवर्ष.....में जे.जे.बी. निरीक्षण की संकलित रिपोर्ट

(गैर-राजकीय एवं एनजीओ द्वारा संचालित)

सम्प्रेषण, बाल गृह एवं विशेष गृहों का नाम व पता

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क. सं.	प्रश्न संख्या
1	भवन कितने क्षेत्रफल में बना हुआ है, कितने कमरे हैं, उनकी साईज क्या है, प्रत्येक कक्ष में क्या-क्या सुविधा है और कितने बच्चे रहते हैं ?
2	क्या गृह में बच्चों के लिए सर्दी में बिछाने, ओढने व पहनने आदि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ?
3	उपर्युक्त कमरे किस-किस प्रयोजन में प्रयुक्त हो रहे हैं ?
4	क्या बालकों के खेल-कूद के लिए Open/Closed परिसर उपलब्ध है? यदि हाँ तो कौन-कौन से खेल नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ?
5	क्या बच्चों को विद्यालय भेजा जाता है ? यदि हाँ तो किस-किस विद्यालय में प्रवेश है और उनकी कक्षा में उपस्थिति का प्रतिशत क्या है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?
6	बच्चों को प्रातः से सांय तक भोजन का मेन्यु क्या है और गुणवत्ता/उपलब्धता कैसे सुनिश्चित होती है क्या बच्चों को फल, दूध आदि उपलब्ध कराया जाता है ? यदि हाँ तो कितनी मात्रा में और कब तक ?
7	भवन की साफ सफाई व टॉयलेट की साफ-सफाई की व्यवस्था क्या है और टॉयलेट की संख्या जो बच्चों के लिये उपलब्ध है वह कितनी है।
8	बच्चों के पहनने के लिये सामान्य व गरम कपडे उपलब्ध हैं या नहीं ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?
9	क्या बच्चों के लिये कॉउन्सलर/मनोविज्ञानी/विधिक राय के लिये उचित व्यवस्था है या नहीं ?
10	क्या बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण होता है ? यदि हाँ तो अन्तिम बार कब किया गया ? क्या कोई बच्चा विगत 6 माह में किसी रोग से पीडित रहा है या बीमार हुआ है ?
11	इस गृहों का विगत 01 वर्ष में किस-किस के द्वारा कब-कब निरीक्षण किया गया है ?
12	अन्य कोई तथ्य जो आप उल्लेख करना चाहें।

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