



90 DAYS

INTENSIVE LEGAL AWARENESS & OUTREACH CAMPAIGN



By
Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA)
Under the aegis of
National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND WORKFORCE OF JHALSA

JHALSA

High Court Legal Services Committee

1

District Legal Services Authorities

24

Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees

6

PLVs Trained Till Date

4487

Working PLVs

2202

Panel
Advocates

866

Mediators

989

Legal Aid
Clinics

1438

LADCS

24

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant
Chief Justice of India-cum-Patron-in-Chief, NALSA



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Vikram Nath**
*Judge, Supreme Court of India
&
Executive Chairman, NALSA*

JHARKHAND STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Sharadchandra Sonak
Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand-cum-Patron-in-Chief, JHALSA



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujit Narayan Prasad
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA



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INTRODUCTION

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 was enacted with the objective of providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society and to ensure that justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. It embodies the constitutional vision of equal justice and seeks to translate the promise of access to justice into a lived reality for all, particularly those who are marginalized and vulnerable.

Jharkhand, with its significant rural and tribal population, presents unique challenges in terms of access to justice. Geographical remoteness, socio-economic disparities, limited literacy levels, and deeply embedded social structures often act as barriers in the effective realization of legal rights. A considerable section of the population remains unaware of their entitlements under the law, as well as the institutional mechanisms available for grievance redressal.

In this regard, the role of legal services institutions becomes critical. As famously stated, 'The true measure of **a justice system lies in how it serves the most vulnerable.**' Bridging the gap between law and the people requires not only the provision of legal aid but also sustained efforts in legal awareness, empowerment, and community engagement.

This 90-days campaign is therefore conceived as an intensive, structured, and outcome-oriented programme aimed at ensuring comprehensive legal awareness and effective service delivery across the State. It seeks to adopt a multi-pronged approach involving grassroots outreach, capacity building, convergence with stakeholders, and targeted interventions to reach the last mile. The campaign aspires not only to inform but to empower enabling individuals, especially from marginalized communities, to recognize, assert, and protect their legal rights with confidence and dignity.



OBJECTIVES OF THE CAMPAIGN

1. To ensure widespread and meaningful legal awareness among all sections of society, particularly in rural, remote, and tribal areas, through structured outreach programmes and awareness campaigns.
2. To identify individuals and groups in need of legal assistance and facilitate their linkage with appropriate legal services institutions in a timely and effective manner.
3. To strengthen and revitalize the functioning of Legal Aid Clinics by enhancing their accessibility, responsiveness, and quality of services.
4. To promote and streamline access to justice through institutional mechanisms established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, ensuring their effective utilization at all levels.
5. To facilitate pre-litigation resolution of disputes through counselling, mediation, and Lok Adalats, thereby reducing unnecessary litigation and fostering amicable settlements.
6. To ensure focused and sustained outreach to vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women, children, Scheduled Tribes, economically weaker sections, and victims of violence.
7. To enhance the delivery of legal aid services by improving coordination between Panel Lawyers, Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs), and Legal Services Institutions, ensuring quality representation and follow-up.
8. To strengthen legal aid mechanisms within prisons by ensuring regular jail visits, timely legal representation for undertrial prisoners, legal counselling, and facilitation of bail and release in deserving cases.
9. To extend comprehensive legal support to children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection housed in Observation Homes and Child Care Institutions, ensuring protection of their rights and access to rehabilitation measures.
10. To develop a robust monitoring and feedback mechanism for continuous assessment of legal aid delivery, with special emphasis on improving services in prisons, observation homes, and other custodial institutions.



AWARENESS AND OUTREACH PROGRAM OF JHALSA 2026

The campaign is conceptualized as a comprehensive, multi-layered, and field-oriented initiative built upon a three-fold approach i.e. Awareness, Identification, and Assistance designed to ensure effective last-mile delivery of legal services across the State of Jharkhand. The strategy is being implemented under the able guidance of **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Sharadchandra Sonak, Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand-cum-Patron-in-Chief, JHALSA, and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujit Narayan Prasad, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA**, ensuring institutional strength, accountability, and a clear vision for access to justice.

Jharkhand, comprising approximately 35,000 villages and over 4,000 Gram Panchayats, presents both a challenge and an opportunity in terms of outreach. Significantly, Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) have already been deployed in nearly 25% of Gram Panchayats, and their presence has been ensured at every police station across the State. This existing grassroots framework provides a strong institutional foundation for the campaign, enabling immediate connectivity between communities and legal services mechanisms.

1. Awareness

The first pillar focuses on large-scale dissemination of legal knowledge through direct interaction with communities, legal literacy camps, door-to-door outreach, and the use of print, electronic, and digital media. With PLVs already stationed at key access points such as Panchayats and police stations, Legal Aid Clinics, Prisons, Community Centres, awareness efforts are further strengthened through continuous engagement with the public. Special emphasis is placed on delivering simplified, locally contextualized legal information in regional languages. Core areas include rights of women and children, legal aid entitlements, victim compensation schemes, and remedies under welfare legislations. The objective is to transform passive awareness into active legal empowerment.



2. Identification

The second pillar involves systematic and continuous identification of legal needs at the grassroots level. The existing deployment of PLVs & other workforce of JHALSA enables real-time mapping of vulnerable individuals, victims of crime, persons in custody, and those facing socio-legal challenges. Through regular interaction at villages, workforce of JHALSA act as the first point of contact, identifying cases requiring intervention. This structured identification process also facilitates the creation of a reliable database of legal issues, allowing Legal Services Authorities to design targeted and need-based responses.

3. Assistance

The third pillar ensures prompt and effective delivery of legal aid services to all identified beneficiaries. With workforce of DLSAs, immediate assistance is made available at the earliest stage of legal proceedings, including guidance during FIR registration, arrest, and initial detention. At the community level, PLVs facilitate access to Legal Aid Clinics. The campaign emphasizes timely legal counselling, assistance in filing applications, facilitation of bail in deserving cases, and referral to courts, Lok Adalats, and administrative authorities. Special focus is also placed on extending legal aid services within prisons, observation homes, and other custodial institutions.

The convergence of these three pillars supported by an already established grassroots network ensures a seamless transition from awareness to identification and ultimately to effective assistance. The campaign, therefore, builds upon existing strengths while scaling up outreach, responsiveness, and impact, with the ultimate goal of making access to justice a tangible reality for every citizen.”



PART A

MASS LEGAL AWARENESS & COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMME

This component constitutes the core of the campaign and is designed to ensure maximum outreach, grassroots engagement, and measurable impact. The approach is structured, theme based, and outcome-oriented.

1. LAUNCH DAY: PRABHAT PHERI

The campaign shall commence with a **state-wide coordinated launch** through *Prabhat Pheris* organized in all districts. These early morning awareness rallies shall serve as a symbolic and impactful beginning to the campaign.

Participants shall include Judicial Officers, Executive Officers, Mediators, Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs), panel lawyers, students, NSS volunteers, self-help groups, and local community leaders. The rallies shall carry **placards, banners, and slogans** highlighting fundamental legal rights, availability of free legal aid, and key welfare entitlements.

Special emphasis shall be laid on ensuring **visibility in both rural and urban areas**, creating immediate awareness and community engagement from the very first day.

2. DOOR-TO-DOOR LEGAL OUTREACH

A **comprehensive door-to-door outreach programme** shall be the backbone of the campaign. DLSAs shall mobilize PLVs and field functionaries to ensure coverage of:

- **All villages (approx. 35,000+ across Jharkhand)**, Urban slums and marginalized habitations, Remote and tribal areas

Each village shall be targeted for **at least once during the campaign period**, ensuring deeper engagement.

During these visits:

- Legal awareness shall be provided in **local dialects**, Beneficiaries shall be identified and documented, Immediate assistance or referral shall be facilitated

3. LEGAL SERVICES-CUM-EMPOWERMENT CAMPS

DLSAs, in close coordination with the District Administration, shall organize at least One **Legal Services-cum-Empowerment Camps**, preferably towards the end of campaign phase.

- These camps shall be organised as per Legal Services-cum-Empowerment Camp module of NALSA.

4. DEVELOPMENT & DISSEMINATION OF IEC MATERIAL

To ensure effective communication, DLSAs shall prepare **IEC (Information, Education & Communication)** materials in:

- Hindi, Regional languages and tribal dialects

The materials shall include:

- Pamphlets, brochures, and handbills, Posters and visual aids, (easy-to-understand) legal guides

These shall be distributed during:

- Door-to-door visits, Camps and exhibitions, Schools, colleges, public institutions and public places.

5. EXHIBITIONS ON LEGAL SERVICES & ACHIEVEMENTS

Each DLSA shall organize **at least one exhibition** during the campaign period.

The exhibition shall showcase:

- Structure and mandate of Legal Services Authorities, Key schemes of NALSA & JHALSA, Success stories and impact narratives, Role of PLVs and grassroots interventions

6. INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CONVERGENCE PROGRAMMES

Recognizing that access to justice requires **multi-sectoral collaboration**, DLSAs shall organize at least one programs in partnership with key departments, including:

- Women & Child Development, Tribal Affairs, Education Department, Prison Administration, Social Welfare Departments etc.

7. MEDIA OUTREACH: RADIO & TELEVISION

To maximize reach, **regular radio and television programmes** shall be conducted throughout the campaign.

These shall include:

- Expert talks by legal professionals, Awareness discussions on rights and entitlements Information on accessing free legal aid.

8. DIGITAL, PRINT & SOCIAL MEDIA

A robust media strategy shall be adopted to ensure **continuous visibility and engagement**.

This shall include:

- Social media campaigns (Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, etc.), Newspaper publications and press releases, Short awareness videos and infographics

9. TARGETED PROGRAMMES FOR VULNERABLE SECTIONS

Special outreach initiatives shall be conducted for vulnerable and marginalized groups, including:

- PVGTs, Women and children, Senior citizens, Persons with disabilities, LGBTQIA+ community, CICL, CNCP.

10. COMPETITIONS ON THE SUBJECT RELATED TO LEGAL SERVICES

To engage youth and institutions, various competitions shall be organized at:

- Schools and colleges, Legal Aid Clinics (LACs), Prisons, Observation Homes and Special Homes

Activities shall include:

- Essay writing, Painting competitions, Debates and quizzes, short films & reels competitions.

Winners securing **1st, 2nd, and 3rd positions** shall be felicitated, encouraging participation and promoting legal literacy among youth.

11. NUKKAD NATAK & SHORT FILMS

Innovative awareness methods such as **Nukkad Natak (street plays)** short films and Reels Making shall be widely utilized.

These shall:

- Be developed with student participation, be performed in public spaces, markets, and villages with Focus on relatable, real-life legal issues

12. THEMATIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Focused programmes shall be conducted on critical socio-legal issues, including:

- Crime against Women, Child Marriage, Cyber Fraud, Drug Abuse, Witchcraft-related violence, child and women trafficking, mental health

13. SCHEMES & PROJECTS OF NALSA AND JHALSA

Each DLSA shall organise at least one programme on each and every schemes & Projects of NALSA and JHALSA

14. DLSAs shall request to District Administration to nominate one Nodal Officer for successful organisation of this 90 Days Campaign.

15. Celebration of Special Days during campaign such as Yoga Day, Labour Day, etc.

Note : A District Level Monitoring Committee shall be constituted consisting of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Members of DLSA, representative of various Govt. Departments, NGOs, Principal/Coordinator of Schools/Colleges & other stakeholders.

Special Legal Literacy Classes shall be organised in every weekend at all Legal Literacy Clubs. Renowned persons of District nominated by Chairman, DLSA shall take legal literacy class during campaign.

Sl. No.	Scheme / Projects of NALSA	Programme in association with Govt. Department & Stakeholders
1	Schemes for Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authorities	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Block Level
2	NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : CCIs
3	NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Labour Department
4	NALSA (Child-Friendly Legal Services for Children) Scheme, 2024	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : CCIs
5	NALSA (Legal Services to Persons with Mental Illness and Persons with Intellectual Disabilities) Scheme, 2024	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at :Mental Health Inst.
6	NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at :Slum Areas
7	NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at :Panchayat Bhawan
8	NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : School, Colleges
9	NALSA (Legal Services to Senior Citizens) Scheme, 2016	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Old Age Homes
10	NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Hospitals
11	NALSA (JAGRITI) SCHEME, 2025	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Block Level
12	SAMVAD Scheme 2025	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Block Level

13	Veer Parivar Sahayata Yojna, 2025	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Army Areas
14	NALSA Supporting Potential and Resilience of the Unseen, Held-back and Affected (SPRUHA) SCHEME, 2025	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Block Level
15	NALSA (ASHA) Scheme 2025	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Block Level
16	NALSA (DAWN)- SCHEME, 2025	Relevant Govt. Dept., NGO, Panel Lawyers, PLVs, students etc. Preferably at : Block Level

Sl. No.	Scheme / Projects of JHALSA	Programme in association with Govt. Department
1	JHALSA Project Shishu	WCD Office
2	JHALSA Project Aatmanirbharta	Block Level
3	JHALSA Project Chetna	Block Level
4	JHALSA Project Nirogi Bhawah	Block Level
5	JHALSA Project Tripti	Block Level
6	Project Manavta	Block Level
7	Project Shramev Vandate	Labour Office
8	Project Kartavya	Prisons Home
9	JHALSA (Effective Intervention for Reducing Hunger & Prevention of Starvation Death) Scheme 2020	Block Level
10	Project Vatsalya (For Overall Development of Street Children and Saving them from the menace of Drug abuse)	Block Level
11	Legal Services to Road Accident Victims (Through Legal Services Authorities) Scheme, 2024	Block Level


STEP 1: PREPARATION OF SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Phase-I- 25.04.26 to 24.05.26

Phase-II- 25.05.26 to 23.06.26

Phase-III- 24.06.26 to 23.07.26

The detailed schedules must be prepared and submitted to JHALSA within three days of launch of campaign.



While preparing the plan, the DLSA must ensure that a wide range of subject areas and beneficiaries are considered. These may include, but not be limited to:-

- 1) Empowerment of women including remedies against domestic abuse, sexual offences, discrimination, sexual harassment at the work place, trafficking etc.
- 2) Various welfare schemes and policies of the government including victim compensation schemes.
- 3) Accessing courts and legal remedies.
- 4) Awareness about Motor Accident Claims matter.
- 5) Rights of persons during arrest & detention (in collaboration with police & prison department).
- 6) Rights and entitlements of persons with disability, senior citizens, transgender persons, SC/STs, and other marginalized groups.
- 7) Sensitization of criminal justice stakeholders on right of legal assistance and functioning of legal services authorities (in collaboration with judicial, police or prison training academy).
- 8) Alternate dispute redressal mechanisms and process of availing them.
- 9) Awareness on POCSO Act.
- 10) Women & Child Trafficking matters, Witch hunting.
- 11) Schemes & Project of NALSA & JHALSA

STEP 2: CONDUCT OF ACTIVITIES

The DLSA/SDLSC will ensure that activities are undertaken as per the schedule. For local reasons, a particular activity may be rescheduled.

STEP 3: PUBLICITY

1. The DLSA must ensure that at every level, local media is briefed (including press release) on upcoming events. If required the schedules can be shared in advance, to enable wide reporting of activities undertaken.
2. The DLSA will ensure that photographs are taken of each event held. These photographs must clearly show the location of the event and the participants, the outreach material disseminated etc. These photographs must be attached to reporting of each event.
3. A proper media briefing can be organized at the beginning and end of the campaign.
4. Media persons may be requested to prepare programme reports, live reporting, other write-ups etc.
5. The detailed event schedule may be put on DLSA's website also.



PART B

AWARENESS PROGRAMS IN PRISONS, OBSERVATIONS HOMES AND OTHER HOMES

INTRODUCTION

The custodial and institutional population constitutes one of the most vulnerable and often overlooked segments of society. Individuals confined in prisons, children residing in care institutions, and persons living in shelter homes frequently face systemic barriers in accessing justice. Limited awareness of legal rights, lack of resources, and restricted communication with the outside world further deepen their vulnerability.

Recognizing these challenges, this component of the campaign is specifically designed to ensure that no individual in custody or institutional care is deprived of timely and effective legal assistance. It emphasizes proactive outreach to identify persons in need of legal support, rather than relying solely on self-reporting or formal complaints.

The initiative seeks to strengthen institutional accountability by ensuring that legal aid mechanisms are accessible, responsive and functional. Regular visits, interaction with inmates and residents, and coordination with institutional authorities form a key part of this effort.

Special focus is placed on early identification of legal issues, including undertrial detention, protection of rights and lack of representation. Once identified, these cases are addressed through prompt legal intervention, counselling, and necessary referrals.

During the 90-day campaign, special emphasis shall be placed on prison outreach, wherein:

- Every inmate shall be **personally interacted with**
- Legal awareness shall be imparted in **simple and understandable language**

- Immediate legal aid shall be extended wherever required

A systematic mapping exercise shall be undertaken to identify inmates falling under the following categories in light of Judicial Decisions and NALSA UTRC Campaign

1. Undertrials Granted Bail but Not Released

Inmates who have been granted bail but continue to remain in custody due to non-fulfilment of bail conditions.

2. Convicts Without Filed Appeals

Convicted persons who have not filed appeals against their conviction due to lack of legal assistance.

3. Pregnant Women Prisoners

Special attention shall be given to pregnant inmates to ensure access to legal and medical support.

4. Children Residing with Incarcerated Mothers

Identification and facilitation of welfare measures for children living within prison premises.

5. Inmates Unable to Furnish Surety

Prisoners unable to secure release due to financial incapacity to furnish bail bonds or surety.

6. Convicts Unable to Pay Fine Amount

Persons detained solely on account of non-payment of fines shall be identified for appropriate legal remedies.

7. Cases Recommended by Under Trial Review Committees (UTRC)

Inmates recommended for release in UTRC meetings but not yet released shall be prioritized.

8. Juvenile/Minor Prisoners

Persons below 18 years or appearing to be minors shall be immediately flagged for appropriate legal action.

9. Sick, Aged, or Infirm Prisoners

Special focus shall be placed on inmates suffering from serious illness, disability, or old age.

Constitution of Prison Legal Services Teams

Each District Legal Services Authority shall constitute a dedicated "Prison Legal Services Team", comprising:

- LADCs, Panel Lawyers, Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) etc.

The Prison Team shall:

- Conduct **daily visits to prisons** during the campaign period
- Undertake **case identification and documentation**
- Provide **on-the-spot legal counselling and assistance**
- Coordinate with **jail authorities and district administration**
- Ensure **timely filing of bail applications, appeals, and other legal remedies**

The District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), in coordination with the **Prison Legal Services Teams**, shall ensure that **all inmates identified under the campaign framework are comprehensively mapped and covered**. The team shall also ensure that interaction sheet must be duly filled & signed by team. Every identified inmate shall be Provided **immediate legal aid and counselling**, Linked with relevant **legal entitlements and welfare benefits**. It shall be ensured that **no eligible inmate is left unattended or excluded** during the course of the campaign.


Daily Prison Visits & Need-Based Identification

Dedicated teams shall undertake **daily visits to prisons and Child Care Institutions (CCIs)** to identify inmates requiring:

- Legal representation , Medical assistance , Psychological counselling

Mental Health & Well-being Interventions

Recognizing the importance of mental health, **Yoga Sessions and Mental Wellness Camps** shall be organized in all prisons , observation Homes and Child Care Institutions



(CCIs). These initiatives shall aim to promote Emotional well-being, Stress management, Rehabilitation and reintegration readiness

Compliance with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India & Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand Directions

The campaign shall strictly adhere to the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India & Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand related to prisons. All activities shall be conducted in alignment with the judicial mandate to ensure **effective access to justice for prisoners**.

Monitoring, Review & Data-Driven Interventions

A robust monitoring mechanism shall be adopted wherein Functioning of PLACs shall be **periodically reviewed , Statistical data shall be updated and analysed**, Corrective measures shall be undertaken to address identified gaps. This ensures **evidence-based improvements and accountability**. Implementation of Early Access to Justice Framework. DLSAs shall actively implement the framework developed by NALSA titled **“Early Access to Justice at Pre-Arrest, Arrest and Remand Stage”**. This shall involve providing **pre-litigation assistance**, Ensuring early legal representation, Preventing unnecessary detention. DLSAs shall also organise awareness programme in each & every police stations.

Engagement with Convicts Without Legal Representation

Special focus shall be given to **convicts who have not preferred appeals**, wherein awareness regarding **right to free legal aid** shall be provided , Necessary steps shall be taken for **filing appeals/revisions**

Universal Inmate Interaction & Documentation

DLSAs shall ensure that:

- **Every inmate is personally interacted with during the campaign period.**
- Interactions are conducted in a **structured and documented format**.
- Prescribed formats are strictly followed for **recording and reporting purposes**.




PART C

PREPARATORY PHASE

1. The preparatory phase constitutes the foundational stage of the legal awareness and outreach campaign, ensuring that all activities are systematically planned and aligned with the needs of the community. Its primary objective is to empower the masses through legal education relating to their rights, entitlements, and remedies available under the Constitution of India and various welfare legislations.
2. This phase emphasizes the identification of area-specific socio-legal issues. Instead of adopting a uniform approach, focus is laid on understanding local realities so that interventions remain relevant, targeted, and effective.
3. District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) are entrusted with the responsibility of identifying common and recurring legal issues within their respective jurisdictions. They are further required to prioritize such issues on the basis of urgency and impact, thereby ensuring timely and meaningful intervention.
4. A comprehensive need assessment exercise is undertaken prior to organizing any programme. This includes identification of prevalent legal concerns as well as social challenges such as drug addiction, cybercrime, harmful practices, and other region-specific issues.
5. The preparatory process also involves mapping vulnerable groups and individuals who require focused legal assistance, thereby ensuring that outreach efforts are inclusive and equitable.
6. The overall outcome of this phase is to ensure that all subsequent activities are evidence-based, need-driven, and capable of delivering measurable impact at the grassroots level.

IDENTIFICATION OF RESOURCE PERSONS

1. The identification of resource persons is a crucial component for the effective execution of the campaign, as it ensures the involvement of qualified and experienced individuals from diverse fields.


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2. Resource persons include judicial officers, mediators, executive officers, academicians, teachers, social workers, subject-matter experts, panel lawyers, Legal Aid Defence Counsels (LADCs), and representatives of non-governmental organizations, any other person who is expert in the field.
 3. The inclusion of such a multidisciplinary group ensures that legal awareness programmes are conducted with accuracy, credibility, and depth.
 4. These resource persons play a significant role not only in disseminating legal knowledge but also in providing guidance, counselling, and necessary assistance to beneficiaries.
 5. Their involvement enhances public confidence in the system and promotes active community participation in legal awareness initiatives.

TEAMS FOR AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

1. A structured team-based approach is adopted to ensure efficient and systematic implementation of the campaign. Separate teams are constituted for different thematic areas to enable focused execution.
2. These teams undertake programmes relating to mediation awareness, prison outreach, child care institutions, victim compensation, legal aid clinics, schools and colleges, legal literacy clubs, and old age homes, other institutions etc.
3. Outreach activities are further extended to public places through door-to-door campaigns, mobile awareness vans, and the use of digital and social media platforms, along with awareness regarding Lok Adalats & other programmes of NALSA & JHALSA.
4. Each team is composed of Mediators, Panel lawyers, LADCs, PLV's and representatives of educational institutions, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders.
5. This multidisciplinary composition ensures specialization, effective coordination, and comprehensive coverage, including last-mile delivery of legal services.
6. The team-based structure facilitates efficient division of responsibilities and enhances the overall effectiveness of outreach activities.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

1. The campaign adopts a collaborative approach by engaging multiple stakeholders to ensure wider reach and greater impact.

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2. Key stakeholders include the district administration, government and non-government organizations, and educational and other institutions such as schools and colleges.
 3. Media platforms, including print, electronic, digital, and social media, are actively utilized to disseminate information and enhance public awareness.
 4. Outreach mechanisms such as awareness vans and mobile units are deployed to ensure access in remote and underserved areas.
 5. Public participation is actively encouraged, as it strengthens the effectiveness and sustainability of the campaign.
 6. Such collaboration creates a synergized framework that enhances visibility, promotes inclusivity, and ensures better outcomes.

DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

1. Documentation is an essential component of the campaign, ensuring transparency, accountability, and proper monitoring of activities.
2. For every event conducted, a detailed write-up of at least one page is required to be prepared, containing information regarding the activity undertaken, number of participants or beneficiaries, key issues identified, and outcomes achieved.
3. A daily reporting mechanism is established wherein a designated team member prepares and submits a report to the DLSA immediately after the conduct of the event.
4. This systematic documentation process facilitates effective evaluation of programmes and helps in identifying gaps and areas for improvement.
5. The data collected serves as a valuable resource for future planning, policy formulation, and scaling of successful interventions.



PART D

SAMPLE FORMATS

FOR TEAM

Name of Event :

Location :

Date & Time :

No. of Participant :

No. of Beneficiaries :

Signature of Team Member (s)

Details of Activity
Photographs
Paperclips
Success Stories

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR DAILY REPORTING FOR DLSA TO JHALSA

1. Legal Awareness Programme

No. of Programme held	No. of beneficiaries

2. Awareness Programme in CCIs

No. of Programme held	No. of beneficiaries

3. Legal Awareness through Mobile Van

No. of Mobile Van deployed	No. of village covered	No. of beneficiaries

4. Legal Awareness through Digital Platform

No. of Programme held	No. of beneficiaries

5. Court based Services

No. of cases in which Legal Aid provided	No. of cases in which Legal Advice given	Other Services

6. Activity in Prison Legal Aid Clinic

No. of inmates interacted	No. of inmates provided legal aid

7. Legal Assistance at Pre-Arrest, Arrest, Remand Stage

No. of programme organised at police station	Assistance at Police Station	Assistance at Remand Stage



8. Door to Door Campaign

No. of Programme organised	No. of village covered	No. of beneficiaries

9. Awareness Programme at Legal Literacy Clubs

Name of Schools	No. of Programme	No. of beneficiaries

10. Other Activity

No. of Programme	No. of beneficiaries

11. Success Story

Please specify in 100 words along with photographs & paper clippings.

INTERACTION SHEET

SAMPLE FORMAT-UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS

1	Name of Inmate	
2	Father's Name	
3	Age	
4	Offence / Section	
5	Duration / Period of Custody	
6	Legal Aid Provided	
7	Name of Panel Lawyer / LADCs	
8	If Private, Name of Lawyer	
9	Whether Bail / Other application filed	
10	Bail Application Number & Status of Bail Application / Other Application	
11	Remarks (if any)	
12	Whether inmates apprised about availability of Free Legal Aid	Yes
13	Whether family member of UTP contacted or not?	No
14	Benefits of NALSA & JHALSA scheme provided to family members of UTPs	

Note : *If UTP's application is not filed or status of application is not found, the team shall provide. Legal Aid immediately for filing necessary petition before the Court.*

Signature of team member (s)

SAMPLE FORMAT – CONVICT

1	Name of Convict		
2	Father's Name		
3	Age		
4	Offence / Sections		
5	Appeal Filed	Yes	No
6	Appeal No. & Forum		
7	Legal Aid Provided		
8	Name of Panel Lawyer		
9	If Private, Name of Lawyer		
10	Reason of not filing appeal (if not filed)		
11	Status of appeal		
12	Whether convict apprised about availability of Free Legal Aid	Yes	No
13	Whether convict apprised about the status of appeal		
14	Whether benefits of NALSA & JHALSA scheme provided to family members of convicts	Yes	No

Note : *If appeal is not filed or status of appeal is not found, the team shall provide Legal Aid immediately for filing appeal.*

Signature of team member (s)



JHARKHAND STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

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