

Important Judgments



Court On Its Own Motion Petitioner Versus State of Jharkhand & Ors.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND AT RANCHI
W.P (PIL) No. 3684 of 2015**

Court on its own Motion Petitioner

Vs.

The State of Jharkhand & Ors.... Respondents

**CORAM : Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh, Chief Justice
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar**

For the Petitioners/Appellant : Ms.Suchitra Pandey,A.C

For the Respondents : Mr.R.R.Mishra, GP II, Ms.Soumya S.Pandey, JC to AAG

Order No. 16/Dated : 29th June. 2016

Per Virender Singh, C.J. :

Record reveals that after 6th January, 2016 no effective order has been passed in the instant PIL, which was taken by the Court on its own motion, in which Ms.Suchitra Pandey was appointed as Amicus Curiae to assist the Court. Vide last order dated 11th May, 2016, the instant matter was adjourned for 31st August, 2016. Ms.Suchitra Pandey made mentioning slip yesterday only for preponing the date apprising the Court that in last 34 month's time many witch hunting cases have taken place in different parts of the State. It is how after preponing the date, the matter is before the Court today for its consideration.

2. Order dated 10th August, 2015 reflects the registration of cases with regard to witch hunting since 2010 till February, 2015 as indicated in the newspaper "Dainik

Bhaskar" of August, 9th, 2015. Although the State has not been able to provide the latest detailed report but what is reflected in Annexure – I annexed with the supplementary counteraffidavit filed on behalf of the State is that right from 2007 till September, 2015 as many as 3854 case of witch hunting (Daain Hatya) have been registered in the State of Jharkhand in different police stations, reference thereto has also been made in Annexure – I.

3. Mr.Mishra appearing for the State is directed to provide the latest information to the Court about the cases registered with regard to witch hunting till May, 2016 on or before the next date of hearing by filing the affidavit of the concerned official of the State.

4. This is one aspect of the matter and really disturbs the Court. What appears to the Court is that the State has not taken any effective corrective measures by making the people aware of the evils of witch craft. The Hindustan Times in its news of today itself (29th June, 2016) indicates that the Vans which were flagged off by Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State in August, 2015 many women have been branded as witches and lynched by the villagers in Ranchi district only. The heading in the news is "Witchhunt awareness vans go off road due to fund crunch". The news further indicates that one Shri M.S.Bhatia, Social Welfare Secretary, was contacted in this regard and he made a statement that he had asked the officials concerned to prepare a blueprint for a much more intensive programme against witch hunting and superstition and that in this regard, fresh campaign will start through mobile vans. JHALSA has also its mobile vans for the purposes of reaching out to the people under different awareness programmes formulated by JHALSA. It has no doubt taken certain effective steps with

regard to holding awareness programme visavis witch hunting, but in our view, it would be most appropriate, if JHALSA coordinates with the Social Welfare Department of the State and kicks off effective awareness programme with regard to witch hunting covering the most affected districts, first of all but forthwith.

5. Let the Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, contact the Member Secretary, JHALSA, in this regard without any waste of time for starting the joint venture.
6. Consideration of the instant petition is deferred for three weeks. List again on 27.07.2016. Meanwhile detailed report/ response by the State with a copy in advance to be provided to Ms. Suchitra Pandey.
7. Copy of the order to be provided to Mr. R.R. Mishra appearing for the State for its compliance. Member Secretary, JHALSA, be also made aware of the order.

(Virender Singh, C.J.)
(Shree Chandrashekhar, J.)



Sheo Shankar Giri

Versus

The State of Jharkhand

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND AT RANCHI
W.P.(S) No. 4860 of 2015

Sheo Shankar Giri, son of Late Basu Deo Giri, resident of Village Darii Giri Ka Mathia, P.O. Sagaripali, P.S. Phiphana District Ballia (Uttar Pradesh) and presently residing at Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat, Garhwa, Civil Court Garhwa, P.O. and P.S. Garhwa, District Garhwa Petitioner

Versus

1. The State of Jharkhand through its Chief Secretary, project Bhawan, P.O. & P.S. Dhurwa Town & District Ranchi
2. Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority through its Member Secretary, having its office at Nyaya Sadan, Doranda, P.O. and P.S. Doranda, District Ranchi Respondents

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIRENDER SINGH, CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHREE CHANDRASHEKHAR

For the Petitioner : Mr. Indrajit Sinha, Advocate

For the State : Mr. Ajit Kumar, A.A.G

For the JHALSA : Ms. Khushboo Kataruka, Advocate

C.A.V. on 31.03.2016 Pronounced on: 03/05/2016

Virender Singh, C.J.: One of the main issues raised in the writ petition is, “whether appointment of the Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat under Section 22B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 must always be made for a term of five years in terms of Permanent Lok Adalat (Other Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Chairman and Other Persons) Rules, 2003 ?”

2. Challenging the Notification No. 08 of 2015 dated 18.09.2015 to the extent the term of the Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat, the post on which the petitioner was appointed for an initial period of two years,

was extended only for a further period of one year as illegal, arbitrary and de hors the provisions of 1987 Act and 2003 Rules, the present writ petition has been filed.

3. The facts of the case pleaded by the petitioner are summarised thus;

The petitioner who served as a judicial officer for more than 26 years with utmost integrity and sincerity, retired as Additional District and Sessions Judge. In response to a notice for appointment on the post of Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat, the suitability of the petitioner was assessed by the respondent Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority

and finally, vide Notification No. 05 of 2013 dated 29.08.2013, along with 14 other persons the petitioner was appointed as the Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat. The petitioner assumed the charge of Chairman of Permanent Lok Adalat, Garhwa on 11.09.2013. The Member Secretary, JHALSA issued letter dated 22.07.2015 to the District Judgecum Chairman, District Legal Services Authority of all the districts in which appointment of Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat was made vide Notification dated 29.08.2013, to forward the number of cases instituted and the number of cases disposed of during the tenure of the respective Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat with a brief report on their working and their willingness to continue on the said post for rest of 3 years. The petitioner vide letter dated 27.07.2015 gave his willingness for continuing as Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat for the remaining three years' period. However, vide Notification No. 08 of 2015 dated 18.09.2015 the tenure of appointment of the petitioner along with one Roshan Lall Sharma was extended for a further period of one year whereas, by a separate Notification dated 18.09.2015 the tenure of appointment of 10 other Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalats was extended for rest of three years. The petitioner contends that Notification No. 08 of 2015 dated 18.09.2015 is discriminatory and it is stigmatic in as much as, it gives an impression as if, the petitioner's performance is not upto the mark.

4. Heard the learned counsel for the parties and perused the documents on record.

5. Mr. Indrajit Sinha, the learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the post of Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat is a tenure post for which Rule 4 of the Permanent Lok Adalat (Other Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Chairman and Other Persons) Rules, 2003 fixes a term of five years and in no eventuality except, resorting to Rule 5 the tenure of five years can be curtailed and appointment on the post of Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat can not be made for a period less than five years. It is contended that by accepting Notification dated 29.08.2013 whereunder, the appointment as Chairman of Permanent Lok Adalat was made for an initial period of two years, the petitioner has not waived his right to continue as Chairman for a term of five years. The procedure for removal of the Chairman or other persons as prescribed under Rule 5 has not been resorted to and thus, the right of the petitioner to hold the post of Chairman for the remaining period of three years cannot be curtailed arbitrarily by granting extension for one year only.
6. Per contra Ms. Khushboo Kataruka, the learned counsel for the respondent JHALSA submitted that Rule 4 (2) of 2003 Rules merely provides that the Chairman and other persons of Permanent Lok Adalat can hold office upto five years, however, it does not make it mandatory that all appointments must be made for a fixed term of five years. It was contended that appointment for a period less than five years is not barred under 2003 Rules. Referring to a decision taken by the Executive Chairperson, JHALSA in the year, 2004 the learned counsel submitted that the selection process envisaged thereunder

was made known to the petitioner and the petitioner having understood the same correctly and after accepting appointment for two years, cannot contend that his appointment as Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat must be for a term of five years.

7. Rule 4 and 5 of the Permanent Lok Adalat (Other Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Chairman and Other Persons) Rules, 2003 are extracted below:

“4. Terms and Conditions of Service of chairman and other persons of Permanent Lok Adalat – (1) Before appointment, the Chairman and other person shall have to take an undertaking that he does not and will not have any such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as

(2) The Chairman and other persons shall hold office for a term of five years and shall not be eligible for reappointment.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in Sub rule (2), Chairman or other persons may (a) by writing under his hand and addressed to the Central Authority or, as the case may be, the State Authority resign his office at any time; (b) be removed from his office in accordance with the provisions of rule 5

(4) When the Chairman is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the seniormost (in order of appointment) person of Permanent Lok Adalat holding office for the time being shall discharge the functions of the Chairman until the day on which the Chairman resumes the charge of his functions.

(5) The Chairman or any other person ceasing to hold office as such shall not hold any appointment in, or be connected with, the management or administration of any organization which has been the subject of the proceeding under the Act during his tenure for a period of five years from the date on which he ceases to hold such office.

5. Resignation and removal The Central Authority or State Authority, as the case may be, may remove from office, Chairman or other person who (a) has been adjudged an insolvent; or (b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Authority, involves moral turpitude; or (c) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as such Chairman or other person; or (d) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as Chairman or Other person; or (e) has or so abused his position as to render his continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest:

Provided that the Chairman or any other person shall not be removed from his office on the grounds specified in Clauses (d) and (e), except on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in rule 6.”

8. Rule 4 of 2003 Rules provides that the Chairman and other persons shall hold office for a term of five years. The tenure of Chairman of Permanent Lok Adalat is only for five years is made clear from the negative covenant used in subrule which provides that the Chairman and other persons shall not be eligible for reappointment. Undoubtedly, the tenure of the post of Chairman is

restricted to a term of five years however, whether all appointments under 2003 Rules shall be made for a term of five years and the persons so appointed on the post of Chairman acquires a vested right to hold the office for a term of five years are the issues for our consideration.

9. With the object of providing free legal aid and to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 was enacted for constituting statutory Legal Services Authorities at the National, State and District levels.

Under section 6 Legal Services Authority for the State is constituted by every State Government. By the Act 37 of 2002, Section 22 was amended and Chapter VIA inserting Section 22A to 22E was brought on the Statute Book. Section 22B provides establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats at such places and for exercising such jurisdiction in respect of one or more public utility services and for such areas as may be specified in the notification. Section 22C deals with the procedure for taking cognizance of cases by Permanent Lok Adalat. Subsection 8 of Section 22C provides that if the parties fail to reach at an agreement during the conciliation proceedings, the Permanent Lok Adalat, if the dispute does not relate to any offence, shall decide the dispute. It has further been abundantly made clear in Section 22D that Permanent Lok Adalat may decide a dispute on merits. Section 22E makes every award of the Permanent Lok Adalat under 1987 Act, either on merits or in terms of a settlement,

final and binding on all the parties thereto and also on persons claiming under them. Subsection 2 to Section 22E provides that every award of the Permanent Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a civil court and subsection 4 further provides that the same shall not be called in question in any original suit, application or execution proceeding.

10. When function of the Permanent Lok Adalat under Chapter VIA is examined in the light of the aforesaid provisions, the contention raised on behalf of the petitioner that a certain amount of independence must be attached to the post of Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat which should reflect in certainty of the tenure for the said post, merits acceptance. No doubt, uniformity and certainty are the requirements of Rule of Law. Uniformity curtails arbitrariness and it brings certainty in the system. Plainly speaking, a proper construction of Rule 4 reflects that appointment of Chairman of Permanent Lok Adalat should be for a term of 5 years. However, the situation would be entirely different where the appointment made is hedged with conditions. In the present case, no advertisement inviting applications for appointment on the post of Chairman was issued. It is not the case pleaded by the petitioner that the notice issued by the respondent JHALSA indicated a term of 5 years. The writ petition is bereft of foundational facts on these aspects. The tenure of post under Rule 4 which provides a term of 5 years has to be understood with reference to the expression “shall hold office”. If the appointment of the petitioner vide Notification dated 29.08.2013 was

restricted to tenure for 2 years initially, Rule 4 cannot be interpreted so as to permit him to hold the office of Chairman for a term of 5 years.

11. In “Shanker Raju Vs. Union of India” reported in (2011) 2 SCC 132, Section 8 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 was considered by the Hon’ble Supreme Court. Prior to amendment in 2007, Section 8 provided that the Chairman, Vice Chairman and other Members shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office, but shall be eligible for reappointment for another term of five years. After amendment in Section 8 it read, “the Chairman shall hold office as such for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.” For our purpose, the relevant expression is “shall hold office for a term of five years”. Referring to the expression “term of office” in Section 8 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 the Hon’ble Supreme Court observed that the said expression has been used by the legislature consciously. The expression “term” signifies a fixed period or a determined or prescribed duration. The Hon’ble Supreme Court further observed that, “the word term when used in reference to the tenure of office, means ordinarily a fixed and definite time”.
12. Rule 4 of 2003 Rules also uses the expression “for a term of five years”. However, whether the petitioner can claim further extension for remaining three years or not is an issue which must be examined in the facts of the case.

13. Mr. Indrajit Sinha, the learned counsel for the petitioner referred to the judgment in “Union of India and Another Vs. Shardindu” reported in (2007) 6 SCC 276. In the said case, before expiry of the period of appointment of the Chairperson it was terminated prematurely on the ground that an enquiry was conducted in his parent cadre for which a disciplinary proceeding was initiated against him. Section 4 of the NCTE Act, 1993 however, provided that the appointment as Chairperson of the National Council for Teachers Education shall be for a fixed period of four years or till the person attained the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier. The Hon’ble Supreme Court held that the appointment of the Chairpersons of N.C.T.E is a tenure post for a period of four years or till the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier and since none of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 5 were incurred by the appointee, his tenure could not have been curtailed. The Hon’ble Supreme Court held as under:

20. “.....In short, when the appointment is made, the service conditions are laid down. The termination of such appointment could only be made in the manner provided in the statute and by no other way. Once the regulations have been framed and detailed procedure laid down therein, then in that case if the services of an incumbent are required to be terminated then that can only be done in the manner provided and none else.....”

14. Apparently, the facts in Shardindu case (supra) are entirely different from the facts in the present case. Whether the petitioner’s initial appointment was illegal or not, was

not questioned by him. At the initial stage, it was open to the petitioner not to accept the offer of appointment. It could have so happened that after 2 years he was not granted extension at all. Can the petitioner in such eventuality contend that first resort to Rule 5, initiate a proceeding and then remove me and till the time I am removed, I will continue beyond 2 years' period. The answer comes an emphatic No.

- 15.** The respondent Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA) has filed counter affidavit asserting that poor disposal rate of cases by Permanent Lok Adalat would not only be a great disservice and injustice to the litigants, it would frustrate the object of the Permanent Lok Adalat. The procedure adopted for appointment of the Chairman and other members of the Permanent Lok Adalat is the same since constitution of the Permanent Lok Adalat in the State of Jharkhand. The petitioner who had fully understood the mode, manner and term of his appointment as the Chairman of the Permanent Lok Adalat, Garhwa and who has again accepted the extension of his appointment for a further period of one year vide notification dated 18.09.2015 must be estopped from challenging notifications dated 29.08.2013 and 18.09.2015 on the ground of jurisdiction and the same being contrary to Rule 4 of 2003 Rules.
- 16.** The learned counsel for the respondent JHALSA submitted that the poor disposal rate of the cases by the petitioner is reflected from the chart extracted in the supplementary counter affidavit.

It is submitted that the writ petition is premature and after the assessment of the petitioner's performance he may be granted further extension. Finally, it has been contended that the Executive Chairperson, Jharkhand State Legal Service Authority has jurisdiction to make appointment for a term less than 5 years and there is no illegality in Notifications dated 29.08.2013 and 18.09.2015.

- 17.** The doctrine of "waiver" has received judicial expression to mean abandonment of a right which if subsequently asserted, is resisted by the other party by establishing relinquishment of such a right either express or implied conduct. It has been held that waiver must always be an intentional act with knowledge. The contention raised on behalf of the petitioner that he has a vested right to continue as Chairman of Permanent Lok Adalat for a fixed term of five years and his acceptance of appointment vide notification dated 29.08.2013 which was for a period of two years would not take away his right to continue a Chairman for five years, is misconceived.
- 18.** In "P. S. Gopinathan Vs. State of Kerala and Ors." reported in (2008) 7 SCC 70, the appellant was directly recruited to the post of Munsif and subsequently promoted to the post of Subordinate Judge. In the meantime, lower Subordinate Judiciary in the State of Kerala was integrated and new special Rules came into force. The Full Court of the High Court decided to treat the appointment of the Appellant as temporary, subject to determination of seniority. In the seniority list of District Judges, the Appellant was placed below the direct recruits who were

appointed, after the first appointment of the Appellant. The Hon'ble Supreme Court noticing that the Appellant did not protest to the posting order whereunder, he was treated to be a temporary appointee which was inconsistent with the order of his appointment whereby, he was appointed on permanent basis on the post of District and Sessions Judge, and readily accepted the posting order and joined the service as temporary Additional District Judge, cannot later challenge the said order. The Hon'ble Supreme Court held thus;

36. ".....The act and action of the appellant in accepting his appointment as temporary one amounts to his assent to the temporary appointment and the appellant throughout till he raised an objection on 28/10/1992 has slept on his right of being appointed permanently on the post of District and Sessions Judge.

By his conduct at the time of the issuance of the order by the High Court on 29/2/1992 and thereafter issuance of the second appointment order on 15/7/1992 with full knowledge of his own right and the act of the High Court which infringes it, led the High Court to believe that he has waived or abandoned his right."

37. Lord Campbell in *Cairncross V. Lorimer* held that: (All ER p. 176 GH)

....generally speaking if a party having an interest to prevent an act being done had full notice of its being done, and acquiesces it, so as to induce a reasonable belief that he consents to it and the position of the others is altered by their giving credit to his sincerity, he has no more right to challenge

the act to their prejudice than he would have had if it had been done by his previous licence."

19. In "*E.P. Royappa Vs. State of Tamil Nadu and Another*" (1974) 4 SCC 3, the applicant was posted to act as Chief Secretary to Government and thereafter, he was appointed Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission by creating the said post temporarily for a period of one year in the grade of Chief Secretary to Government. The applicant did not join the post and went on leave. After he returned from leave, again he was posted as Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission however, again he did not join the post pointing out that the post of Deputy Chairman was created for one year which did not exist after one year. The Government of Tamil Nadu created a temporary post of Officer on Special Duty in the grade of Chief Secretary to Government for a period of one year and the applicant was transferred and appointed as Officer on Special Duty however, again he did not join the post and filed the writ petition contending that he was appointed to a post or transferred to a post which was not validly created. A Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court after holding that the appointment of the applicant to the post of Deputy Chairman was in contravention of Rule 9 held thus;

"..... But the Court cannot grant relief to the petitioner on this ground, because he accepted the appointment without demur as he thought that the post of Deputy Chairman "was of the same rank and carried the same emoluments as the post of Chief Secretary" and actually stated so and,

therefore, he cannot now be permitted to challenge the validity of the appointment.”

20. The contention that without resorting to Rule 5 a person appointed as Chairman under Rule 4 cannot be removed is correct however, the stage whether Rule 5 should be resorted to for removal of the petitioner has yet not arrived. The petitioner’s contention that curtailment of his tenure would amount to removal is misconceived. The Notification dated 18.09.2015 makes it abundantly clear that further extension of the term of the petitioner as Chairman of the Permanent Lok Adalat would be considered upon assessment of his performance. The petitioner is bound by the terms of appointment.

21. From the counter affidavit filed on behalf of respondent JHALSA, it is apparent that the Executive Chairperson, JHALSA applied his mind to the relevant considerations and finally took the conscious decision to grant extension for one year to the petitioner. The petitioner is not the only person who has been granted extension for one year. The decision taken by the Executive Chairperson JHALSA is neither arbitrary nor illegal and the petitioner cannot contend that he has been victimized. Subjective satisfaction of the Executive Chairperson JHALSA cannot be challenged merely by pleading that the performance of the petitioner has been equally good as of the other persons who have been granted extension for further three years vide Notification dated 18.09.2015. It is stated that a report regarding misbehaviour by the petitioner with the Principal District and Sessions Judge, Garhwa was sent on

31.03.2014. A similar complaint against the petitioner was filed by the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Garhwa and the Accountant. It is further stated that the tenure of other Chairpersons of Permanent Lok Adalat has been extended for the remaining 3 years solely on the basis of their merit, performance, progress and other incidental matters. It has been asserted that the respondent JHALSA has not acted illegally, arbitrarily and the petitioner has not been discriminated and in fact, another person who was appointed Chairman of the Permanent Lok Adalat, Lohardaga vide Notification dated 13.08.2013 has also been granted extension only for one year.

22. In the counter affidavit, the respondent JHALSA has clearly stated that ignoring the complaint received against the petitioner, he has been granted one year’s extension and thus, Notification dated 18.09.2015 is not a reflection upon the conduct of the petitioner. The said Notification in so far as, it relates to the petitioner is not by way of punishment. There is no inconsistency in both the affidavits filed by JHALSA. Rule 4, in fact, restricts the term of the Chairman and other persons appointed in Permanent Lok Adalat. Had the appointment of the petitioner been an unconditional appointment, it could not have been curtailed midway without resorting to procedure under Rule 5. However, as noticed above, initial appointment of the petitioner was only for two years. The petitioner having understood the process adopted by the respondent JHALSA and after completing the tenure of two years cannot turn around and contend that Notification dated 29.08.2013 was

illegal and without jurisdiction. Not only that, the petitioner has accepted further extension of one year which was notified through Notification dated 18.09.2015 and he is working as Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat at Garhwa. The petitioner who has unconditionally accepted terms of appointment under Notifications dated 29.08.2013 and 18.09.2015 is estopped from challenging the same. The present writ petition is a wagering attempt by the petitioner.

23. Referring to the decision in “State of Kerala and others Vs. K. Prasad and Another” reported in (2007) 7 SCC 140, Mr. Indrajit Sinha the learned counsel for the petitioner next contended that an executive order must strictly be made in consonance with the relevant Rules and any waiver or relaxation of the Rules is not permissible unless, such power exists under the Rules. In the aforesaid case, the extant Rules provided a comprehensive procedure for opening of new schools. The challenge in the said case was to the decision not to sanction upgradation of the school because of paucity of fund. Considering the comprehensiveness of the procedure under Kerala Education Rules 1959, the Hon’ble Supreme Court emphasized the necessity of strict compliance therewith. Reliance placed by the learned counsel for the petitioner on the observation in para 10 of the said judgment, in the facts of the present case, does not lend support to the petitioner for challenging the impugned notification dated 18.09.2015. The instant case is not the one where rules have been relaxed. Para 10 reads as under:

“10. “.....Waiver or even relaxation of any rule, unless such power exists under the rules, is bound to provide scope for discrimination, arbitrariness and favouritism, which is totally opposed to the rule of law and our constitutional values.”

24. No doubt, normally appointments shall be made for full term of five years however, merely because the petitioner and others were initially appointed for two years and subsequently, the petitioner has been granted extension for one year, the decision taken by the Executive Chairperson JHALSA is not rendered without jurisdiction. Considering the supervisory power of the Executive Chairperson, Legal Services Authority for regulating and control of Permanent Lok Adalats, appointment of Chairman and other persons of Permanent Lok Adalats for a term less than five years cannot be faulted.
25. As a sequel to the aforesaid discussion, the instant petition being devoid of any merit in it deserves to be dismissed. Ordered accordingly.

(Virender Singh, C.J.)
(Shree Chandrashekhar, J.)



Joga Kui *Versus* *The State of Jharkhand*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND AT RANCHI
I.A. No. 5135 of 2014 In Cr.Appeal (DB) No. 670 of 2014

*Joga Kui, wife of Late Goma Bodra, resident of village-Matkumbera, PO & PS- Kiraikella, District- West
Singhbhum Chaibasa, Jharkhand...Appellant*

Versus

The State of Jharkhand ...Respondent

CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIRENDER SINGH, CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P.P. BHATT.

For the Appellant: Mr.Amresh Kumar,Advocate

For the State: Mr. Pankaj Kumar,APP

Order No. 06/Dated : 30th July, 2015

Per Virender Singh, C.J.:

I.A. No. 5135 of 2014

There appears to be delay of 1801 days' in filing the instant appeal, which is through JHALSA, for the reasons that the appellant could not engage any lawyer from his side on account of financial and other constraints.

For the reasons mentioned in the application and there being no objection from the side of the State, we, hereby, condone the aforesaid delay.

Instant application is allowed, as prayed for.

Accordingly, I.A. No. 5135 of 2014 stands disposed of.

Cr.Appeal (DB) No. 670 of 2014

Admitted.

Notice.

Call for the Trial Court Records.

On asking of the Court, Mr. Pankaj Kumar, learned Additional Public Prosecutor, accepts notice on behalf of the State.

During pendency of the appeal, appellant, namely, Joga Kui is praying for suspension of sentence.

We have heard learned counsel for both the sides and also gone through the records.

Learned counsel for the appellant submits that if one peruses the post mortem report, injury attributed to the appellant is conspicuously

missing and it appears that she has been falsely implicated along with her co-accused, who happens to be her son. Learned counsel submits that the appellant has been in custody for the last more than seven years.

Keeping in view the totality of facts and circumstances of the case and the part attributed to the appellant, she deserves the concession of suspension of sentence. Resultantly, the prayer for the said relief is granted.

Let appellant Joga Kui be released on bail, during pendency of the instant appeal, on her furnishing bail bond of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand) with two sureties of the like amount, each to the satisfaction of learned 1st Additional Sessions Judge, West Singhbhum at Chaibasa in Sessions Trial No. 192 of 2008.

Since it is an appeal through JHALSA, the order of granting bail shall be communicated to the trial court through FAX or any other means, which Registry deems it proper.

What disturbs us more in this case is that despite the appellant not being in a position to file appeal after suffering conviction way back in 2009, the jail authorities did not bother to make an effort to file appeal on her behalf through jail so that the case of the appellant could be defended by appointing any Amicus Curiae. Had JHALSA not intervened in this case, perhaps, the present case would have gone unattended and in that eventuality, appellant would have been deprived of filing of statutory appeal. Who is responsible for this all, has to be looked into. There are many cases of such type in which appellants are languishing in jail and the State has not bothered to come forward.

Although JHALSA is very actively approaching the convicts in the jail through

PLVs, nominated by them, amongst the convicts only, IG (Prison) is also supposed to take this matter very seriously, who has to ensure that if any case of this type is not attended by the State, an information is sent to the State Legal Services Authority through Chairman DLSA so that the appeal of the convicts is filed through JHALSA. Service of PLVs appointed in jail can also be utilized for this purpose, which, in turn, would achieve object of JHALSA as well.

Copy of the order shall be communicated to IG (Prison), State of Jharkhand,

Any laxity on the part of IG (Prison) or the concerned jail authorities shall be taken very seriously by the Court.

As requested, copy of the order shall be provided to Mr. Pankaj Kumar, learned Additional Public Prosecutor so that the order is transmitted to the concerned authority without any delay for its compliance.

Copy of the order be also placed before the Executive Chairperson, JHALSA for His Lordship's information.

(Virender Singh, C.J.)
(P.P. Bhatt, J.)



Court On Its Own Motion Versus The State of Jharkhand & Ors.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND AT RANCHI
W.P. (PIL) No. 2599 of 2013**

Court On Its Own Motion ... Petitioner

Versus

The State of Jharkhand & Ors. ... Respondents

**CORAM : HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIRENDER SINGH, CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P.P. BHATT.**

For the Petitioner : Mr. Rajeev Kumar, Amicus Curiae

For the Respondents : Mr. Rajesh Shankar, G.A.

16/Dated: 12th May, 2015

Per Virender Singh, C.J.:

The Court suo motu took cognizance of news item published in 'Prabhat Khabar' dated 26th April, 2013 with regard to brutal murder of a girl of a very tender age (hardly 6/8 years) who was sexually assaulted as well. The Court had also shown a serious concern with regard to the preventive measures to be taken by the State to avoid happening of such like cases.

2. So far as a particular case relating to death of a young girl, who was sexually assaulted, a criminal case was registered as Doranda P.S. Case No.184 of 2013, which was earlier investigated by the officer of the rank of Inspector and when the Court noticed that the investigation was not being carried out in the manner it should have been, the investigation was handed over to the then Superintendent of Police (City), Ranchi,

who investigated the matter, but could not collect any positive evidence but for arresting one Saddam Quraishi, who too was also discharged subsequently, there being insufficiency of evidence pointing towards his complicity in the commission of the alleged offence. Record reveals that at present the investigation of the present case is with one Mrs. Jaya Roy, the present City S.P., Ranchi, as she has been handed over the investigation of the present case very recently.

3. Mr. Rajesh Shankar, learned Government Advocate states that he may be given sometime to have the latest information with regard to the investigation of the aforesaid criminal case from the concerned quarter, for which he seeks at least four weeks' time.

4. Granted.
5. Mr. Rajeev Kumar states that if one peruses the affidavit filed on 19th September, 2013 by one Smt. Sangeeta Kumari, the then Superintendent of Police, Crime Investigation Division (CID), Jharkhand at Ranchi, the total number of rape cases registered in the State of Jharkhand from January, 2013 to August, 2013 were 917, out of which on completion of the investigation, charge sheet in terms of Section 173 Cr.P.C. was filed in 451 cases, whereas 73 cases were dropped as untraced on account of insufficiency of evidence and that 393 cases were still under investigation.

At that time, 207 cases were shown to be pending before the court concerned for trial.

Mr. Rajeev Kumar states that the State may be directed to place on record the latest information with regard to the total number of rape cases registered by the Police agency up to 31st March, 2015 making it further clear that in how many cases the investigation is not complete.

6. Mr. Rajesh Shankar states that for supplying this information to the Court, he needs the same time as already granted for supplying the aforesaid information.
7. Let us now advert to the concern shown by the Court with regard to the preventive measures to be taken by the State, so as to prevent these kinds of incidents in near future. In our view, some steps can be taken in the following manner:-

Steps required to be taken on administrative side :

- (i) Sensitization of Police officers working at all levels,
- (ii) Strengthening Police Stations with trained officials to deal with such cases,
- (iii) To establish helpline(s) at all levels.

Awareness can be created through:

- (i) Information Department
- (ii) Women and Child Development Department
- (iii) Education Department in the school and colleges,
- (iv) Para-legal volunteers appointed by Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority/District Legal Services Authority/Talluka Level Legal Services Committee.
- (iv) NGOs.

8. We expect that State would consider the suggestions put forth by the Court in the right perspective and evolve a strategic plan to prevent such like incidents happening in the State of Jharkhand quite frequently.
9. We will appreciate, if the Secretary, Home Department and the Director General of Police, Jharkhand would step in and take certain remedial measures in this regard without any waste of time, if not already taken. Let a detailed report be submitted to the Court on or before the next date of hearing.
10. List again on 23rd June, 2015.
11. Copy of this order be provided to learned counsel for both the sides under the seal and signature of the Court Master.

12. Our order be placed before Hon'ble the Executive Chairman of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA) for His Lordship's perusal and consideration.

(Virender Singh, C.J.)

(P.P. Bhatt, J.)



National Domestic Workers Welfare Trust, Ranchi Vs. The State of Jharkhand & Others

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND AT RANCHI
W.P.(PIL) No. 2810 of 2012**

National Domestic Workers Welfare Trust, Ranchi Petitioner

Versus

The State of Jharkhand & Others Respondents

**CORAM : HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMITAV K. GUPTA**

For the Petitioner : M/s. Anup Kumar Agrawal, Advocate, Robit Thakur, Advocate

For the Respondents State : Mr. Rajesh Kumar, G.P.V

For the Union of India : Mr. Md. Mokhtar Khan, A.S.G.I.

12/Dated: 12 th November, 2013

Per D.N. Patel, A.C.J.:

1. Learned counsel appearing for the petitioner has submitted that despite several schemes being floated by the Central Government and despite a sizable amount is being given by the Central Government and despite the readiness of the Central Government to provide substantial financial assistance for implementation of ten schemes under the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 (for the sake of brevity, hereinafter referred to as 'the Act, 2008') the State Government of Jharkhand has not yet implemented the schemes fully. Even the Board to be constituted under the Act, 2008, was not constituted and now by the order of this Court in this Public Interest Litigation, the Board has been constituted, but, still not a single meeting has been

convened by the said Board. The money or the budget allocated by the Union of India for the State of Jharkhand, is to be unutilized for those ten schemes. There are several schemes out of these ten, which are being hundred per cent financially assisted by the Central government whereas in other schemes, it is partially financed by the Central Government. The State is unable to exploit the benefits of the schemes to its fullest extent, which are meant for the welfare of the downtrodden classes of the State of Jharkhand and also for those who are financially poor.

2. This Court has passed various orders in this writ petition and upon the direction of this Court, vide order dated 7.8.2013, 27.8.2013 and vide order dated 11.9.2013, now, the Board has been constituted as envisaged

under Section 6 of Act, 2008, and now the Rules have also been drafted by the State of Jharkhand under The Act, 2008. These Rules have also been approved by the State Government. Thus, this is a Public Interest Litigation in its true sense and in its true spirit.

3. Yesterday, this matter was taken up for hearing and was adjourned for today. We have called Shir Vishnu Kumar, S/o Dr. R.S. Gupta, Principal Secretary, Labour, Employment and Training Department, government of Jharkhand, who is present in the Court today. He has pointed out that there are ten schemes floated by the Central Government under the Act, 2008. Out of these ten schemes, the State has taken steps for implementation of nine schemes. He has narrated in details about the schemes and has submitted that there are various schemes in which substantial finance is being provided by the Central Government and in few schemes, hundred per cent finance is being provided by the Central Government, like National Family Benefit Schemes, etc. It is also submitted by

the aforesaid officer to this Court that it is true that still more beneficiaries should take the advantage of these schemes, and perhaps, the beneficiaries, who are within the State of Jharkhand, are not aware about these schemes. A sizable amount of fund has already been lapsed because these schemes have been floated from the year 2007 onwards and still even as per the aforesaid officer, they are unable to give the benefit to the beneficiaries of the State of Jharkhand to its fullest extent.

4. Having heard the counsel for both the sides and looking to the provisions of the Act, 2008, and the Rules, 2013 and the Schemes floated by the Central Government, it appears that :
 - i) The following are the Schemes being floated by the Central Government under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 (the Act, 2008). The name of the schemes, the eligibility criteria and the number of beneficiaries found out by the State of Jharkhand are referred as under :

Schemes for Unorganized Workers under Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008, Eligibility Criterion and Number of Beneficiaries

No.	Name of Schemes	Eligibility Criteria	Number of Beneficiaries
LABOUR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING DEPARTMENT			
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	The age of the applicant (male or female) shall be 60 year or higher (excluding BPL widows and BPL persons with severe and multiple disabilities in the age group of 60-79 yrs.	5.70 Lakhs
2	National Family Benefit Scheme	<p>1.The 'primary breadwinner' will be the member of the household -male or female –whose earning contribute substantially to the total household income.</p> <p>2.The death of such a primary breadwinner should have accrued while he or she is in the age group of 18 to 59 years i.e. more than 18 years of age and less than 60 years of age.</p> <p>3.The bereaved household qualifies as one below the poverty line according to the criterion prescribed by the government of India.</p> <p>4.The central assistance under the scheme will be Rs.20,000/- in the case of death of the primary breadwinner.</p>	1712
3	Aam Admi Bima Yojna	<p>1.The member should be aged between 18 years completed and 59 year nearer birthday.</p> <p>2.The member should normally be the head of the family or an earning member of the below poverty line family (BPL) or marginally above the poverty line under the identified vocational group/ rural landless household.</p>	67000
4	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna	<p>BPL Family /People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rickshaw Driver/ Puller • Rag Pickers • Mine Workers • Sanitation Workers • Auto Rickshaw Drivers and Taxi Drivers • Beedi Workers • Street Vendors • Building and Construction Workers • MGNREGA Beneficiaries • Domestic Workers 	18.14 Lakhs
INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT			
5	Handloom Weaver's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme Health Insurance Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Handloom weavers whether male or female are eligible to be covered under the health insurance scheme • The ancillary handloom workers i.e. those who are engaged in warping, winding, dyeing, printing, fishing, sizing, Jhala making and Jacquard cutting are also eligible to be covered • The handloom weavers/ ancillary handloom worker i.e. the beneficiary shall only be from the census list or from those already enrolled under HIS during the period Oct., 2009 to Oct., 2010. • The weaver should be earning at least 50 % of his income from handloom weaving 	-----

	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All weavers whether male or female between 18 to 59 years of age including minorities, women weavers and weavers belonging to NER. Weavers belonging to the state handloom Development Corporations/ Apex/ Primary handloom weavers' cooperative society. Wherever outside the cooperative can also be covered under the scheme on a certificate from the state directorate of handlooms that they are fulfilling the eligibility criteria. 	
6	Handloom Artisan's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme		
HEALTH, MEDICAL EDUCATION AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT			
7	Janani Suraksha Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Age Restriction The Benefit of the Scheme are extended to all pregnant women in LPS status respective of the birth orders No need for any marriage or BPL certification provided women delivers in government or accredited private health institutions. But for the benefit under home deliveries under yojna following criterion were fixed in LPS and HPS states: BPL Pregnant women Aged 19 years and above, preferring to deliver at home is entitled to cash assistance of Rs.500/- per delivery Assistance would be available only up to 2 live births. 	-----
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT			
8	National Scheme for Welfare of Fisherman and Training and Extension Development of Model Fishermen Villages Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen Grant-in-Aid to FISHCOPPED Saving Cum Relief Training and Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary should be an active fisher identified by state government Preference should be given to fishers below poverty line and to landless fishers Fishers owning land or Kutcha structure may also be considered for allotment of houses under the scheme. 	-----
LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA			
9	Janshree Beema Yojna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person between age 18 years and 59 years The group will be identified and notified by LIC, at present 44 vocational occupational groups are identified Minimum membership should be 25 under both rural poor and urban poor. The member should normally be the Head of the family. 	

It is pertinent to mention here that the aforesaid schemes of Government of India for unorganized workers under the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008, are exclusively meant for the most disadvantaged sections of the society to ensure 'economic justice' and to translate the vision of "Justice" as set out in the preamble to the constitution of India into reality. But it appears that the case in hand is clear example of lack of sensitiveness of the concerned to reach out to the beneficiaries. The concerned persons must know, we live in a country where Rule of law is the foundation of our democratic system. The existence of common man are governed by statutory laws and social welfare schemes and executive orders, almost nothing is out side the purview of law. Entire human activities including health, food, education, registration of birth and death etc. are governed by various laws, schemes etc. In the backdrop, a denial of the rights conferred through different laws or any deprivation of beneficial schemes becomes integrally connected with the issues of "Legal Awareness" for which the concerned department of State Government and Legal Services Authority of State are under obligation to implement the schemes and to create the awareness about the schemes respectively. Indeed it is shocking that 5 years are lapsed since the commencement of the beneficial Act, namely, Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008, enacted for the poor, ignorant and illiterate unorganized workers including sr. citizens, members of BPL, Rickshaw Pullers, Sanitation Workers, Auto rickshaw drivers, street vendors, Building and Construction workers, Rag Pickers, Domestic Workers etc. but the State is unable to utilize the benefit of schemes to its full extent. It is a

matter of great concern that the very purpose of Act is defeated due to its non-implementation, therefore, we direct the Chief Secretary of the State Government to look into the matter in person and ask the Principal Secretary of the Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand to take intensive measures as per the guidelines issued hereinafter:

ii) In fact, there are ten schemes floated by the Central Government under the Act, 2008. The State is taking steps in the nine aforesaid schemes. The name of the scheme no.10 is "Pension to Master Craft Persons". No details have been given by the State Government in their affidavits filed by the State.

Not a single beneficiary has been found out by the State of Jharkhand for the scheme no.10. The officer, who is present in the Court, is saying that we have never tried to find out any beneficiary.

iii) From the argument of the counsels from both the sides including the arguments of the Assistant Solicitor General of India, the counsel for Union of India, it appears that there is no proper awareness in the public at large within the State of Jharkhand for availing the benefits of the aforesaid ten schemes. If the awareness is further analyzed, it appears that there is lack of proper attempt by the State of Jharkhand for proper advertisement in Print and Electronic Media. This is inevitably required because the State is unable to exploit the schemes as referred hereinabove properly in an effective manner so that more number of beneficiaries can avail the benefits of these schemes. Even

as per the opinion given by the aforesaid high ranking officer of the State, who is present in the Court, the help of the Print and Electronic Media may be taken by the aforesaid officers accordingly we direct the Chief Secretary of the State that properly these ten schemes with summary and with the criteria of the eligibility and the benefits under the Schemes may be highlighted in the Print media and Electronic media in more than one languages.

- iv) It further appears that it is not possible every time to give advertisement, and therefore, there is one more option available with the State for distribution of the Pamphlets, which are to be printed by the State in the local languages. These pamphlets ought to have been distributed in the districts, at block level and village level. The governmental hierarchy and machineries should have been properly utilized by the administrators of the State so that the aforesaid ten schemes floated under the Act, 2008, may be made known to the public at large in the State of Jharkhand. When we asked to the lawyers, who are appearing on the side of the respondents that whether they are knowing about the schemes or not and their answer is that they are not aware about these schemes. Thus, even literate persons are not knowing about these schemes, and therefore, it is high time for the State Government to give proper and wide publication of these type of schemes.
- v) Hoardings of these schemes may also be put at proper conspicuous places, like Railway Station, Bus Depot, Hospitals, Government offices, Collectorate, Block offices, Civil Courts etc. There may be some other

Acts also under which there may be other schemes like Housing schemes, Supply of water, Sewerage (under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) etc. These schemes may also be published properly as stated hereinabove in Print and Electronic media, by pamphlets by hoardings of proper size at proper places and in local languages.

- vi) We also direct the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand as well as Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand to take assistance of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (hereinafter referred to as the JHALSA) as well as the District Legal Services Authority and the infrastructure thereof. We hope that the concerned departments of Government of Jharkhand, namely, Department of Labour, Employment and Training, must be aware of the fact that District Legal Services Authority (hereinafter referred to as DLSA) are functioning in 22 districts (except Khunti and Ramgarh) of Jharkhand in a full fledged manner with a wholetime Secretary to the rank of Civil Judge (Sr. Division) and its Chairman and Vice Chairman are ex officio Principal District Judge and Deputy Commissioner of the respective district. It's main objects are to create "awareness" and to ensure "access" in lawful and legal manner. In the State of Jharkhand, JHALSA have trained so far more than 3300 para legal volunteers, who are being given training by this Court. As a matter of fact 'Para Legal Volunteers' (hereinafter referred to as PLVs) have been trained by JHALSA under the scheme of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, with a view to transmit knowledge

about the legal services schemes including new laws, statutes, social welfare schemes like Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008, amongst poor and down-trodden. PLVs created by JHALSA are on the job at grass root level in Panchayats/Villages/ Basti/ Tolas/ Mohallas level under the guidance of District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Jharkhand. The most important job of PLVs is to spread consciousness about the new welfare schemes of the Government to common citizens with special reference to the tribal and rural populations, women, children, disabled, handicapped and weaker sections of society. The scheme of the para legal volunteers is being properly implemented by the JHALSA and there are several legal aid clinics in every district, in every jail and at several police stations, at which, these para legal volunteers are regularly visiting, the duty as with which, the para legal volunteers are wedded with, is to impart the primary knowledge about the laws, the rights of the public at large including of senior citizens, widows, children and convicts or under trial prisoners. This huge man power can be directly utilized by the State, who are available in every district of the State and working under JHALSA/ DLSAs. There are more than one hundred para legal volunteers per district. With their help, if the pamphlets are to be distributed, they can perform these duties in an effective manner. If these para legal volunteers are to be sent to the villages, they are ready to go because they are working with concerned DLSA under JHALSA. The State may take assistance of these PLVs. They will assist the State officers in finding out the beneficiaries

within the State of Jharkhand. The JHALSA and the District Legal Services Authorities and Taluka (Subdivisional) Legal Services Committees are ready to cooperate the State Government officers. It is a dream project floated by the Central Government under the Unorganized workers Social Security Act, 2008, that justice must go at the door steps of the beneficiaries under the principle of “access to justice for all”. The para legal volunteers working with good infrastructure, are available in every district. We, therefore, direct the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand as well as Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand and other Secretaries, who are also connected with these type of implementation of Welfare schemes to have joint meeting with the Executive Chairman of JHALSA assisted by Member Secretary, JHALSA, ‘Nyay Sadan’, Doranda, Ranchi immediately so that if any pamphlets are to be printed out, full assistance shall be provided by the JHALSA to the concerned department of State and that too in a different variety of languages. The JHALSA will also provide proper man power of 3300 persons who are known as para legal volunteers and fully trained for these purposes.

vii) The JHALSA will also provide proper vehicles for the distribution in ‘Mela’ or at ‘Festival Places’ and at ‘Haat Bazar’ and also provide assistance of the legal retainers, who are available in every district at village level.

viii) The JHALSA can also provide the places at which these beneficiaries can be brought

(normally at building of District Legal Services Authority) and their applications may be drafted in a proper format and it will be given to the proper governmental officers so that the governmental officers may not have to go or may not have to move from village to village and similarly, the beneficiaries also may not have to move from one office to another. The District Legal Services Authorities buildings are available in every district where other activities under the aegis of Hon'ble Supreme Court is already going on such as 'legal awareness camps, Lok Adalat, Mediation, Conciliation Activities' etc.

- ix) We also direct the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand as well as Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand and other Secretaries, who are also concerned and under obligation with the implementation of these type of schemes to make available JHALSA and the District Legal Services Authorities about the schemes, and their criteria and benefits so that in all types of welfare schemes so that the pamphlets can be prepared by JHALSA in the different languages and distributed properly among general masses to create awareness.
- x) We also direct the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand as well as Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand and other Secretaries, who are also connected with these type of implementation of the schemes that a Board which has been constituted under Section 6 of the Act of 2008, the constitution of which

may also be advertised properly so that the weaker sections of the society may know the constitution of the Board and about their members and the office address with proper communication telephone numbers so that they may apply for taking the benefits under the Schemes, if they are eligible.

- xi) We also direct the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand as well as Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand and other Secretaries, who are also connected with these type of implementation of the schemes that some high ranking officers may be appointed for them and they shall hold periodical meetings atleast once in a month with the Chairman of District Legal Services Authority, Dy. Commissioner of the concerned district, Superintendent of Police of the concerned district and such other officers so that the aforesaid schemes and the other schemes which are referred hereinabove can be implemented in its true spirit and letter.
- xii) We also direct the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand as well as Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand and other Secretaries, who are also connected with these type of implementation of the schemes to inform the JHALSA and District Legal Services Authorities, if any new scheme is being introduced of either the Central Government or of the State Government so that these two authorities namely JHALSA and the District Legal Services Authorities can also assist through the para

legal volunteers for the publicity, awareness and implementation of the schemes.

xiii) Looking to the several activities being conducted by the JHALSA as well as by the District Legal Services Authorities across the entire State and also looking to the burden of work and keeping in mind the efficiency of young advocate of the petitioner, we, hereby, request the counsel Shri Anup Kumar Agarwal who is appearing for the petitioner to assist the JHALSA for preparing the pamphlets in any one language either in Hindi or in English as per his choice so that it can be translated in local languages immediately by the JHALSA and it can be distributed at the earliest. We appreciate the assistance rendered by the counsel for the petitioner. The expenditure incurred by the counsel for the petitioner for preparing these pamphlets will be reimbursed by the JHALSA.

xiv) We also request the Board constituted under Section 6 of the Act, 2008, to take effective steps for implementation of the aforesaid schemes in the light of the aforesaid observations.

5. Registry is directed to send the copy of this order to -:

- a)** The Chief Secretary of the State of Jharkhand;
- b)** Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), “Nyay Sadan”, Doranda, Ranchi,
- c)** Chairmen and Member Secretaries, District Legal Services Authorities of all the districts of State of Jharkhand,
- d)** Secretary of the Board constituted under Section 6 of the Act, 2008
- e)** Principal Secretary, Department of Labour, Employment & Training, Government of Jharkhand.

6. The matter is adjourned on 16th December, 2013, and the State is hereby directed to file an affidavit through Principal Secretary, Labour, Employment & Training, Government of Jharkhand, as to what steps have been taken by the State for proper and effective implementation of the aforesaid schemes for the welfare of the public at large in view of aforesaid directives.

(D.N. Patel, A.C.J.)
(Amitav K. Gupta, J.)



Jharkhand Human Rights Conference-JHRC Vs. The State of Jharkhand & others

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND AT RANCHI
W.P.(PIL) No. 1385 of 2012**

Jharkhand Human Rights Conference-JHRC.....Petitioner

Versus

The State of Jharkhand & others...Respondents.

CORAM: - HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE D. N. PATEL.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P.P. BHATT.

For the Petitioner :- Mr. Samavesh Bhanj Deo, Advocate

For the State :- Mr. Rajesh Shankar, G.A.

For the Respondent Nos.7 & 8 :- Mr. Rahul Sabu,

12/Dated : 25th November, 2013

I. Counsel for the petitioner submitted that despite the directions given by this Court vide order dated 5th September, 2013 in this writ petition, the respondents have not taken proper action for the hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories and blood banks etc, public and private both, by giving their registration numbers etc. nor correctly figures of their bio-medical wastes (category wise) as per Schedule-I, Rule-5 of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 nor similar are the Rules indicated by the State of Jharkhand also under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These Rules have also not been complied with by the aforesaid various institutions. Moreover, the affidavit filed by the respondent Nos.7

& 8, giving details about the bio-medical wastes' quantity for RIMS at Ranchi, hospitals and other such institutions is also absolutely incorrect and inadequate. Several types of bio-medical wastes like microbiology and bio-technology wastes (Category No-III), Waste sharps (Category No-IV), Needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass etc. are also thrown on a public road or public drainage; likewise, discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs (Category No.V) and such as, other types of other wastes are being thrown on public road or on public drainage. Photographs thereof have also been filed by the petitioner and these photographs are only for a part of the city of Jamshedpur but there is a dire need to take more photographs of different cities like Ranchi, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Hazaribagh etc.

so that the respondents may know where these hospitals, nursing homes, pathological laboratories are throwing their bio-medical wastes. It is, therefore, submitted by the counsel for the petitioner that let a neutral body, such as, Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (for the sake of brevity hereinafter referred to as JHALSA), and the District Legal Services Authority (for the sake of brevity hereinafter referred to as DLSA) of the concerned district may be directed to take photography of this type of bio-medical wastes, if they are found on a road or in water bodies or in an open drainage etc. It is also submitted by the counsel for the petitioner that for every type of bio-medical wastes as stated hereinabove, there are different methods to dispose them of. Bio-medical wastes are to be destroyed by these type of institutions. Affidavit filed by the respondent Nos. 7 & 8 is legally as well as factually incorrect.

2. Counsel for the respondent Nos. 7 & 8 as well as counsel appearing for the State are seeking time to file their accurate affidavit pointing out the name of the institution, namely, hospital etc. and type of bio-medical wastes, which they are generating per day and what is the methodology adopted for disposal thereof, for every type of bio-medical wastes. Capacity of those apparatuses will also be pointed out to this Court which, if at all instituted by the hospitals, dispensaries, blood banks etc. The reports, which these institutions are under legal obligation to file before 31st January every year, as stated in the order dated 5th September, 2013, will also be annexed to the affidavit to be filed by the respondent Nos. 7 & 8.

3. Counsel appearing for the State of Jharkhand as well as Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board submitted that they are ready to provide necessary facilities for photography to be done by the JHALSA as well as DLSA for few of the districts as stated hereinabove.
4. We, therefore, direct the State as well as Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board to provide necessary vehicles, cameras, both still as well as video and such other infrastructure so that JHALSA as well as DLSA can take proper photography and/or videography in the districts of Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Bokaro and Deoghar. Initially these photography/videography will be done in the aforesaid districts. We, therefore, direct the Member-Secretary of the JHALSA to inform the DLSA to take photography as well as videography of the bio-medical wastes, if any of the hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories and blood banks-private and public both are throwing bio-medical wastes on a road, water bodies or in an open drainage system. There shall be coloured photography coloured photography coloured photography coloured photography coloured photography . The Member-Secretary, Pollution Control Board, State of Jharkhand will be the coordinator for these photographs or the Member-Secretary, Pollution Control Board, State of Jharkhand may depute a responsible officer so that they may remain with the Member-Secretary, JHALSA and the Member-Secretary, DLSA for photography and/or videography. The State of Jharkhand

is also directed to assist JHALSA as well as DLSA for which necessary instruction shall be passed by the Director-in-Chief, Health Services, Government of Jharkhand to the district administration for providing vehicles, cameras etc. Still photography taken by the JHALSA as well as DLSA shall be presented before this Court in a sealed cover with a minimum size of 5"x 8" in a mat finishing. This exercise shall be completed by

the JHALSA as well as DLSA on or before the next date of hearing.

5. This matter is adjourned to be listed on 6th January, 2014.
6. Let a copy of this order be delivered to the counsel for the parties.

(D.N. Patel, J)

(P.P. Bhatt, J.)



Glimpses of
Other Activities
of JHALSA

*Meeting of Hon'ble Executive
Chairman with Senior UNICEF
Officials, Executives and Police Officers
in regard to Centre for Child Right on
28th June, 2016 at JHALSA, Ranchi*





Meeting in regard to 3rd Special Lok Adalat Exclusively for Cases related to the Universities of Jharkhand” at Rajbhawan on 23rd June, 2016





*National Lok Adalat
on 11th April, 2015
at Nyaya Sadan, Doranda, Ranchi*



*Inauguration of Legal Awareness Stall
of JHALSA at Rashtriya Khadi evam
Saras Mahotsav - 2015 on 24th Feb.
2015 at Morabadi, Ranchi*



*Opening of Village Legal Care and
Support Centre, Sahyog Village
Premises, Dugdugia and Special Lok
Adalat On 24th January, 2015 in
Khunti Judgeship*



*Workshop on Protection of
Women from Domestic Violence
on 18th January 2015
at Ranchi*



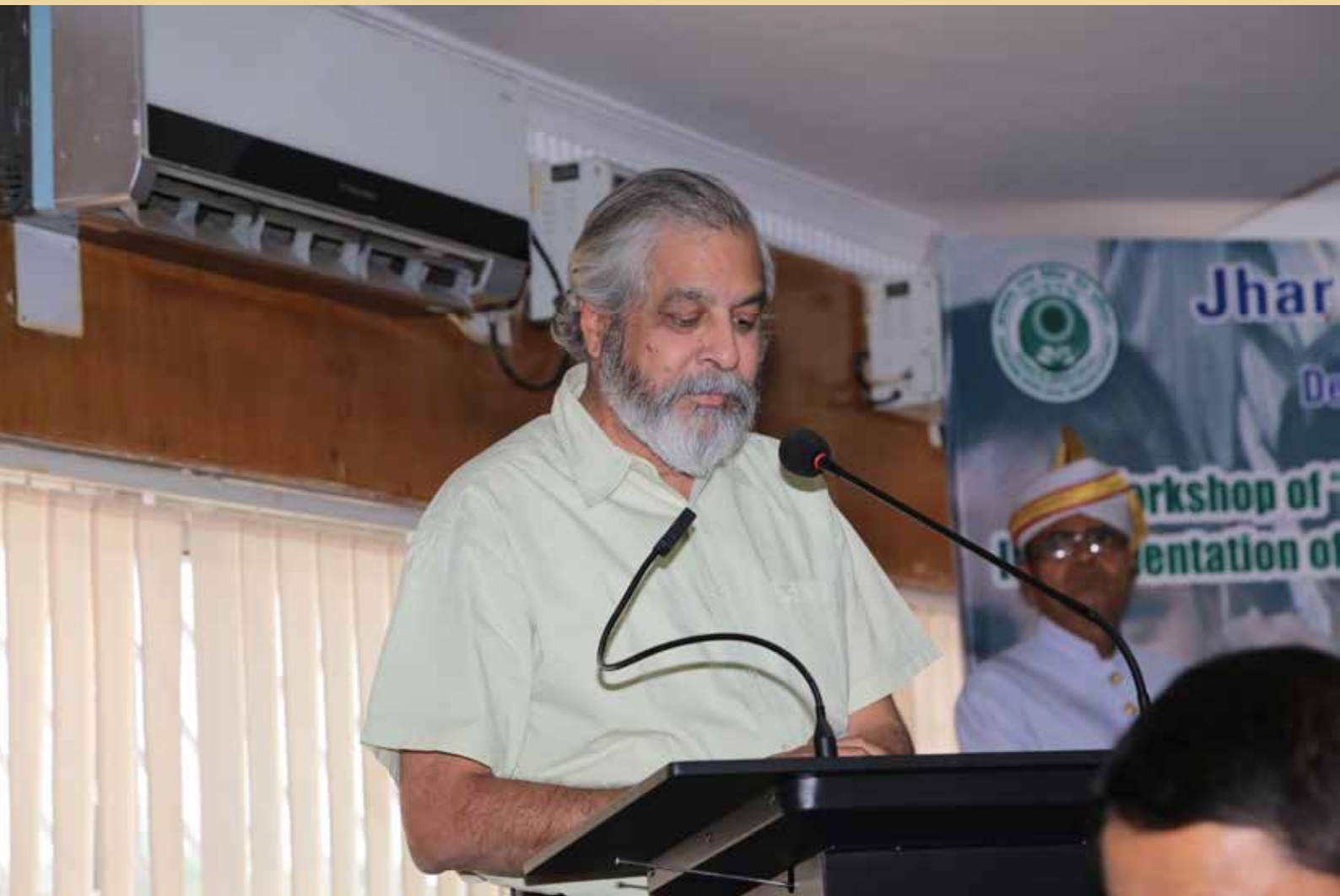
*Ensuring Child Friendly Observation
Home : Hon'ble Executing Chairman,
JHALSA at Observation Home,
Jamshedpur on 15th April, 2015*



*Study Tour of Judicial Officers of
Tamilnadu at Nyaya Sadan, JHALSA,
Ranchi on 18th November, 2014*



*Workshop of Principal Magistrates JJB
& Chairpersons CWC & Other Stake
Holders on Effective Implementation of
Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection
of Children) Act, 2000 and Rules made
therein on 4th May, 2014 at JHALSA,
Ranchi*





*One Day Workshop on Effective
Implementation of the Juvenile Justice
(Care and Protection of Children)
Act, 2000 and Rules made therein at
JHALSA, Ranchi on 1st February, 2014*



Letters & Circulars



NYAYA SADAN

Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), Near A.G. Office, Doranda,
Ranchi- 834002

Phone: 0651-2481520 (O), 2482392, Fax: 2482397, E-mail – jhalsaranchi@gmail.com

PATRON-IN-CHIEF

Hon'ble Chief Justice
Jharkhand High Court

Ref No: JHALSA/ 1807

Dated: 6/5/16

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Justice D. N. Patel
Judge
Jharkhand High Court

To,

All the Principal District Judges-cum-Chairmen
District Legal Services Authorities- including Principal Judicial
Commissioner-cum-Chairman, District Legal Services Authority,
Ranchi

MEMBER SECRETARY

Arun Kumar Rai
(Principal District Judge)

Sir,

The Justice on Wheels (Mobile Lok Adalat Van cum Legal Awareness van) are touring in your districts as per directives of JHALSA vide letter No.901 dt 19-3-16.

In this regard, as directed, your goodself is intimated that His Lordship Hon'ble Executive Chairman, JHALSA has been pleased to approve the enhancement in remuneration of Driver and Khalasi of the Mobile Van, as under, with immediate effect:

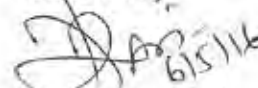
Driver = Rs.350/- per day + 150/- (food and shelter cost) per day i.e a total of Rs.500/- per day.

Khalasi= Rs.250/- per day + 150/- (food and shelter cost) per day i.e a total of Rs.400/- per day.

This is for kind information and necessary action at your end.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,


(Arun Kumar Rai)
Member Secretary



NYAYA SADAN

Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), Near A.G. Office, Doranda,

Ranchi- 834002

Phone: 0651-2481520 (O), 2482392, Fax: 2482397, E-mail – jhalsaranchi@gmail.com

PATRON-IN-CHIEF

Hon'ble Chief Justice
Jharkhand High Court

Ref No: JHALSA/ 2829

Dated: 20/07/15

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Justice D.N. Patel
Judge
Jharkhand High Court

SPEED POST/FAX
MATTER URGENT

To,

All the Principal District Judges-cum-Chairmen
District Legal Services Authorities-including Principal Judicial
Commissioner-cum-Chairman, District Legal Services Authority,
Ranchi
AND All the Secretaries, Sub-Divisional Legal Services
Committees, Jharkhand

MEMBER SECRETARY

Navneet Kumar
(Principal District Judge)

Sub: Remuneration for Jail inmates enrolled as PLV

Sir,

Please refer to this office letter No.886 dt 6-9-14 whereby NALSA's Scheme for Para Legal Volunteers (Revised) was circulated to your goodself DLSA.

As your goodself is well aware that the aforesaid Revised Scheme clearly provides for payment of honorarium to jail inmates enrolled as PLVs, for your goodself ready reference the same is reproduced as : *"they will be entitled to be paid as PLVs for the services rendered at the prescribed rate of honorarium payable to other PLVs"*.

In this regard, as directed, your goodself may liaison with the Jail Authorities for getting the remuneration of the jail PLVs deposited in the bank account as declared by the jail inmates enrolled as PLV. Further His Lordship has also directed that the criteria for enrollment of jail inmates as PLV may be solely need based.

The above direction of His Lordship may be adhered to strictly.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully

(Navneet Kumar)
Member Secretary



NYAYA SADAN
JHARKHAND STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (JHALSA)
NEAR A.G. OFFICE, DORANDA, RANCHI- 834002
Phone: 0651-2481520 (O), 2482392, Fax: 2482397, E-mail –jhalsaranchi@gmail.com

RefNo: JHALSA/ 1401
Dated : 17/05/16

PATRON-IN-CHIEF
Hon'ble Chief Justice
Jharkhand High Court

Executive Chairman
Justice D.N. Patel,
Judge
Jharkhand High Court

MEMBER SECRETARY
Arun Kumar Rai
(Pr. District Judge)

To,

All the Principal District Judges-cum-Chairmen
District Legal Services Authorities including
Judicial Commissioner-cum-Chairman, Ranchi.

Sub:- W.P. (C) no. 406 of 2013
Re: inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons
Ref.: NALSA letter No. F.No.L/10/2015 dated 14th May, 2016

Sir,

Please find enclosed here with letter No. F.No.L/10/2015 dated 14th May, 2016 of NALSA alongwith copy of order dated 6.5.2016 of W.P. (C) no. 406 of 2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued certain directions for the Under Trial Review Committees widening its scope to examine the case of Under Trial Prisoners.

As directed, your goodself is requested to ensure the compliance of directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It has been reiterated that the UTRC in every district shall meet every quarter and the Secretary of the concerned DLSA shall follow up the release of Under Trial Prisoners and convicts who have undergone half of their sentences or entitled to release because of remission granted to them.

Further your goodself is requested to empanel adequate number of competent lawyers to assist Under Trial Prisoners and convicts. The direction number 1 to 4 and 8 of order dated 5.2.2016 may kindly be referred to in this regard.

Your goodself is also required to ensure that the Secretary, DLSA identifies the cases of Under Trial Prisoners mentioned in the order dated 6.5.16 and order dated 5.2.16 and thereafter to place the same before the UTRC at least one week before the meeting to the UTRC. The Secretary, DLSA, shall follow up the implementation of the decisions/recommendation of the UTRC for release of Under Trial Prisoners.

Your goodself is also requested to furnish the required information in the prescribed format attached with the letter, to JHALSA latest by 25th June, 2016 for its onward transmission to NALSA, New Delhi.

With regards,

Yours faithfully,

(Arun Kumar Rai)
Member Secretary

C:\Users\Vika

Enc.: As above



NYAYA SADAN

Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), Near A.G. Office, Doranda, Ranchi-834002

Phone: 0651-2481520 (O), 2482392, Fax: 2482397, E-mail – jhalsaranchi@gmail.com

PATRON-IN-CHIEF

Hon'ble Chief Justice
Jharkhand High Court

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Justice D.N. Patel
Judge
Jharkhand High Court

MEMBER SECRETARY

Navneet Kumar
(Principal District Judge)

Ref No: JHALSA/ 868

Dated: 17-03-2016

To,

All the Principal District Judges cum Chairmen, DLSA
including Principal Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi cum
Chairman, DLSA, Ranchi.

Sub: Regarding allotment of Fund under Victim Compensation
Scheme, 2012.

Sir,

As per telephonic information received from Principal Secretary, Department of Home, Jharkhand regarding the availability of fund under Victim Compensation Scheme, 2012, I have been directed to request your goodself that if any grant of compensation to the victims is pending in your district, you may kindly send a request letter through the concerned Deputy Commissioner of your district directly to the Director, Prosecution, immediately for allotment of fund under the aforesaid head under intimation to this office.

Kindly treat it urgent.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully

(Navneet Kumar)
Member Secretary



NYAYA SADAN

Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), Near A.G. Office, Doranda,
Ranchi- 834002

Phone: 0651-2481520 (O), 2482392, Fax: 2482397, E-mail – jhalsaranchi@gmail.com

PATRON-IN-CHIEF

Hon'ble Chief Justice
Jharkhand High Court

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Justice D. N. Patel
Judge
Jharkhand High Court

MEMBER SECRETARY

Navneet Kumar
(Principal District Judge)

Ref No: JHALSA/ 842

Dated: 16/03/16

MATTER URGENT

To,

All the Principal District Judges cum Chairman, DLSA including Principal
Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi and Chairman, DLSA, Ranchi.

Sub: NALSAs Seven Schemes.

Sir,

Please find attached herewith the draft minimum plan of action for
implementation of the NALSAs 7 Schemes received from NALSA.

In this connection you may kindly recall that all DLSAs have taken
effective steps to implement NALSA's 7 schemes on the basis of our earlier
correspondences including Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Training
Module. The Draft Minimum Plan of Action for implementation of the seven
schemes of NALSA is to make our efforts more effective and result oriented
by supplementing our SOP.

As directed, your goodself is requested to peruse the plan and take
help of the plan in addition to SOP prepared by JHALSA and forwarded to
you. Further His Lordship Hon'ble Executive Chairman, JHALSA has been
pleased to direct to send a comprehensive report about the progress made in
this regard alongwith the undermentioned proforma by 31-3-16.

Name of Scheme	Month	No. of awareness programmes held	Persons benefitted by the awareness programmes

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully

(Navneet Kumar)
Member Secretary

Encl: As above



NYAYA SADAN

Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), Near A.G. Office, Doranda,
Ranchi- 834002

Phone: 0651-2481520 (O), 2482392, Fax: 2482397, E-mail – jhalsaranchi@gmail.com

PATRON-IN-CHIEF

Hon'ble Chief Justice
Jharkhand High Court

Ref No: JHALSA/843
Dated: 16/03/16

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Justice D.N. Patel
Judge
Jharkhand High Court

To,

The Director
National Legal Services Authority
New Delhi

MEMBER SECRETARY

Navneet Kumar
(Principal District Judge)

Sub: Draft Minimum Plan of Action for implementation of NALSA Scheme.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your email dt 26-2-16 on the above noted subject.

In this regard His Lordship has been pleased to give some suggestions for inclusion in the draft minimum plan of action as under:

- ✓ The training module developed by JHALSA may be incorporated in the minimum plan
- ✓ All the seven schemes must be equally propagated and awareness be created in all the districts of Jharkhand as the problems cited in the 7 schemes are prevalent in almost all the districts of Jharkhand, some intensive and some to less extent.

This is for necessary action at your end.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully

(Navneet Kumar)
Member Secretary

Encl: As above.

झारखंड सरकार
मुख्य सचिव का कार्यालय
(प्रोजेक्ट भवन, घुर्वा, रांची - 834004)

सं० - बी० (ए)/विधि-झालसा-०५/२०१०- 163 नं०
प्रेषक

रांची, दिनांक 21/01/2016

राजीव गौड़ा,

मुख्य सचिव।

सेवा में,

सभी उपायुक्त,
झारखंड।

विषय- झारखंड राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार (झालसा) द्वारा शुरू की गई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में अपेक्षित सहयोग प्रदान करने के संबंध में।

महाशय,

झारखंड राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार (झालसा) के कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष के पत्रांक - झालसा/95 दिनांक 08.01.2015 के प्रसंग में कहना है कि राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार के तत्वावधान में दिनांक 09.11.2015 को आहूत विधिक सेवा दिवस के दौरान निम्न 07 (सात) नई योजनाओं को प्रारंभ किया गया है:

1. नालसा (तस्करी और वाणिज्यिक यौन शोषण पीड़ितों के लिए विधिक सेवाएँ) योजना, 2015
2. नालसा (असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के लिए विधिक सेवाएँ) योजना, 2015
3. नालसा (बच्चों को मैत्रिपूर्ण विधिक सेवाएँ और उनके संरक्षण के लिए) योजना, 2015
4. नालसा (मानसिक रूप से बीमार एवं मानसिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विधिक सेवाएँ) योजना, 2015
5. नालसा (गरीबी उन्मूलन योजनाओं का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन) योजना, 2015
6. नालसा (आदिवासियों के अधिकारों का संरक्षण और प्रवर्तन) योजना, 2015
7. नालसा (नशा पीड़ितों को विधिक सेवाएँ एवं नशा उन्मूलन के लिए विधिक सेवाएँ) योजना, 2015

झारखंड राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार (झालसा) द्वारा उपर्युक्त वर्णित सभी योजनाएँ झालसा के वेबसाइट www.jhalsa.org पर उपलब्ध हैं, जिसे राज्य के सभी 24 (चौबीस) जिलों में लागू किया गया है। इन सभी योजनाओं के सफल क्रियान्वयन हेतु 07 (सात) टीम का गठन जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार स्तर पर किया गया है।

आपसे अनुरोध है कि झारखंड राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार (झालसा) के अनुरोध के आलोक में अपने स्तर से सभी 07 (सात) टीमों हेतु एक नोडल पदाधिकारी नामित करें एवं उल्लेखित योजनाओं के सफल क्रियान्वयन हेतु सभी आवश्यक सहयोग उपलब्ध कराएँ।

विश्वासभाजन,

ह०/-

(राजीव गौड़ा)

मुख्य सचिव।

झापांक - बी० (ए)/विधि-झालसा-०५/२०१०- 163 रांची, दिनांक 21-01-2016
प्रतिलिपि - सदस्य सचिव, झालसा, न्याय सदन, डोरंडा, रांची को पत्रांक -
झालसा/95 दिनांक 08.01.2016 के आलोक में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

21.01.16
(बी० बी० मंगलमूर्ति)
प्रधान सचिव-सह-विधि परामर्शी



NYAYA SADAN

Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), Near A.G. Office, Doranda,
Ranchi- 834002

Phone: 0651-2481520 (O), 2482392, Fax: 2482397, E-mail – jhalsaranchi@gmail.com

PATRON-IN-CHIEF

Hon'ble Chief Justice
Jharkhand High Court

Ref No: JHALSA/1780

Dated: 11/02/15

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Justice D.N. Patel
Judge
Jharkhand High Court

To,

The Member Secretary
National Legal Services Authority
12/11, Jamnagar House
Shahjehan Road
New Delhi-110011

MEMBER SECRETARY

S.K. Dubey
(Principal District Judge)

Madam,

Kindly refer to your email message dt 9-2-15 regarding sending details in respect of engagement with NGOs, use of Nalsa fund for purchase of multiutility vehicle, monitoring system for PLV Scheme and Legal Services Clinics.

The desired information is enclosed herein for needful at your end.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully

(S.K. Dubey)
Member Secretary

1. Engagement with the NGOs:

- i) Antarrashtriya Manavadhikar Sangathan is the only NGO accredited by the Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority. It is engaged in creating awareness on various social and economical areas. Following parameters are used presently for accreditation of the NGO by JHALSA for funding by NALSA:
 - a) Whether the NGO is validly registered under the Societies Registration Act.
 - b) Whether previous years balance sheet of the NGO has been duly audited by competent Chartered Accountant .
 - c) Whether the NGO is undertaking various legal services activities throughout the state.
 - d) Whether the application of persons in need of legal aid or the persons eligible for beneficial schemes are being forwarded to competent authority or legal services institutions by the NGO.
 - e) Whether the NGO is committed towards social service.
- ii) Vidhik Jagrukta-sah-Jan Jagaran Padyatra Abhiyan is being organized by the accredited NGO- Antarrashtriya Manavadhikar Sangathan from out of fund made available by the NALSA in four districts- Jamtara, Godda, Sahebganj and Deoghar and the DLSAs of the respective district are fully involved in Vidhik Jagrukta-sah-Jan Jagaran Padyatra Abhiyan.
- iii) So far the accredited NGO- Antarrashtriya Manavadhikar Sangathan has undertaken Vidhik Jagrukta-sah-Jan Jagaran Padyatra Abhiyan in 3 Districts and has submitted the details of expenses duly audited by the Chartered Accountant as well as the activities in hard as well as soft copy and same has been forwarded to NALSA.

2. Use of NALSA funds for purchase of Multi-Utility Vehicles.

- Two multi utility vehicles (Mobile Lok Adalat cum Legal Awareness vans) are plying in the State of Jharkhand. One Mobile Van fabricated by M/s BEBBCO was purchased in the year 2009 (out of State Fund).

The other Van has been fabricated by M/s SIGMA and purchased in April 2013 (out of NALSA +State Fund).

➤ The Van is used for conducting month long Mobile Lok Adalat cum Legal Awareness in different districts of Jharkhand throughout the year.

➤ All the 23 districts have been covered.

➤ : No demand has been made to NALSA so far.

3. Developing an effective monitoring system for the PLV Scheme.

- i) Training are conducted in DLSA or Court premises either before or after the court time or on court holidays and the group comprises of 25 to 50 persons. The panel lawyers as well as Judicial Officers, Police Officers, Doctors, Professors and social workers are the resource persons.
- ii) Expenditure ordinarily incurred in kits, tea, books and I. card for Para Legal Volunteers in these training programmes and it was incurred from out of NALSA fund.
- iii) Three such advance training programmes have been conducted at State level and Orientation Training Programme for PLV is conducted at every DLSA level once in a month.
- iv) Three workshops have been organized at State Legal Services Authority level.
- v) PLVs are doing following kinds of work:-
 - a) Organising micro level awareness camp on every issues including the special focused areas of the JHALSA.
 - b) Writing applications for the legal aid seekers.
 - c) Moving the legal aid seekers to legal aid clinics or the legal services institutions.
 - d) PLV at police stations are working in the field of child trafficking and woman trafficking.

- e) Apart from this, the 15 point duties of PLVs has been circulated amongst the PLVs of the State as also the same has been uploaded on the JHALSA website. There are no exclusive panel for each activity, however the PLVs are deputed at front offices, mental health institute, village legal care and support centre and police stations. Therefore, they are doing the kind of work they are supposed to do at front office, mental health institute, village legal care and support centre and police stations.
- vi) The JHALSA has long realized the need for optimal utilization of human resources in mitigating the grievances of the general people. It has worked vigorously for capacity building of PLVs, panel lawyers and judicial officers. Every month, every DLSA organizes one orientation programme for PLVs and one for panel lawyers with the help of resource persons from other Govt. departments. The State Legal Services Authority is continuing its effort to increase the capacity of PLVs. JHALSA at regular intervals publishes the legal materials as well as FAQs on important laws to enhance the capacity of the PLVs.
- vii) At the first level the visiting lawyer attached to the village legal care and support centre inspects the work of PLV at the clinic and submits report to the Secretary of the respective DLSA who supervises the work of the PLV in the second level. Every village legal care and support centre is under overall control and supervision of Chairman, DLSA and there is a District Monitoring Committee constituted under Regulation 10 of NALSA Regulation (Free and Competent Legal Services 2010) for further supervision of legal aid activities undertaken by PLVs.
- viii) The PLVs maintain the records of all persons to whom they provide legal aid. Apart from that they keep track on the application of each and every persons which they have forwarded to DLSA or the Govt. Officers so that legal aid seeker may be kept aware of the developments.

- ix) Yes, the records are there with DLSA reflecting the quantity and quality of work done by PLVs. .
- x) Yes, there is a system of cross checking with the beneficiaries.
- xi) The honorarium is released after taking into consideration the number of days (as per schedule) attended by PLVs and the work done by them after assessment and evaluation by the legal services institutions. The work done by PLVs is assessed and evaluated by legal service institution on 15 point parameters.

Developing a Monitoring System for the Legal Services Clinics.

- i) Records containing the details of persons to whom legal aid was provided are kept in the legal aid clinics.
- ii) Attendance of PLVs is monitored by surprise visit of DLSA Secretary as well as periodical visit of the visiting lawyer attached to that clinic.
- iii) The work of PLVs are assessed and evaluated on 15 point parameters which has been circulated to all the PLVs as well as uploaded on the website of JHALSA.
- iv) Instruction has been given to all the DLSA for payment to the PLVs after evaluating their effective work.

Accounts

**UTILISATION STATEMENT OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIVED FROM
THE NALSA FUND (LEGAL AWARENESS, MEDIATION, MLLC) FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2015-16**

		Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance (Carry forwarded from 2014-15)		
NALSA fund for Legal Awareness	19497847.00	
Establishment of Mediation Centre(only for mediation awareness)	0.00	
Micro Legal Literacy Camp	7105.00	19,504,952.00
Grant Received during the year for Legal Awareness	20000000.00	
Fund returns by DLSAs under Head MLLC	285476.00	
		20,285,476.00
Interest credited during the year	985036.00	985,036.00
Total		40,775,464.00
Less: Fund utilised towards:	Amount (Rs.)	
Sub-allotment to DLSAs for Legal Awareness	12,425,000.00	
Conciliator Remuneration (From April 2014 to March 2015)	275,000.00	
Remuneration of PLVs for front office of JHALSA	173,000.00	
Convention-cum-Training Prog. on 26-27th of September 2015 at Dumka (the said amount deposited in NALSA fund A/c after reimbursement by MCPC, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi)	240,552.00	
Maintenance of Van (Servicing and consumption of fuel)	27,916.00	
Printing of 13000 each of 5 nos. of Pamphlets of the Govt. Schemes	320,775.00	
Expenditure made on State Level Colloquium on Role of Legal Services Institutions in effective implementation of Govt. beneficial Schemes including various schemes for workers of unorganised Sector followed by inauguration of newly installed "LED Display Board" on 16.05.2015	217,011.00	
Printing of 1300 pcs. of Bulletin on JHALSA, Issue XXIII, May 2015	31,200.00	
Travelling Allowance of Advocate Mediator for attending the Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme for the Master Trainers held on 11-13th of July, 2015 at New Delhi organised by NALSA at the Indian Law Institute	19,868.00	
Expenditure made on Colloquium on "Victim Emancipation through Compensation" on 23.01.2016	885,326.00	
Printing of 130000 Pcs. of Pamphlets on "Acid Attack Victim Compensation Schemes in Hindi"	122,850.00	
Certificate fee	6,060.00	
Printing of 1200 pcs. each of Daily Activity Register & Daily Activities of the LSC and 300 pcs. of Issuance of Daily Activity Register	269,955.00	
Printing of 5000 pcs. each of NALSA Schemes Books in Hindi & English and 600 pcs. of SOP & JHALSA Training Module	727,880.00	
Making Charges of Jackets for PLVs for Awareness	42,625.00	
Training programme for newly empanelled Advocate in the High Court of Jharkhand on 10.02.2016	55,602.00	
Purchase of two nos. of Traveller Minibus (14 +D) for publicity Campaign for propagation of Legal Aid Schemes Programmes for DLSA Ranchi & Jamshedpur	1,546,902.62	
Bank Charges	724.58	
Expenditure made for organising 12 MLLC in 12 Schools at Ranchi during 3-9th Feb 2016 by Antar-rashtriya Manvadhikar Sangathan	24,000.00	
		17,412,247.20
Closing balance as on 31.03.2016		23363216.80

**UTILISATION STATEMENT OF GRANT-IN-AID RECEIVED FROM
THE NALSA FUND (LEGAL AWARENESS, MEDIATION, MLLC) FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2014-15**

		Amount (Rs.)
Opening Balance (Carry forwarded from 2013-14)		
NALSA fund for Legal Awareness	20007863.00	
Establishment of Mediation Centre(only for mediation awareness)	74325.00	
Micro Legal Literacy Camp	7105.00	20,089,293.00
Grant Received during the year for Legal Awareness	9500000.00	
Grant Received during the year for Purchase of Mobile Van	1500000.00	
Grant received for transfer to Antrashtriya Manvadhikar Sangthan, Delhi	862280.00	11,862,280.00
Interest credited during the year	693871.00	693,871.00
Total		32,645,444.00
Less: Fund utilised towards:	Amount (Rs.)	
Transfer of fund to Antrashtriya Manvadhikar Sangthan, Delhi	862,280.00	
Sub-allotment to DLSAs for Legal Awareness	9,800,000.00	
Conciliator Remuneration (From April 2014 to March 2015)	300,000.00	
Printing charges of "Books on Legal Awareness"	700,000.00	
Maintenance of Van (Servicing and consumption of fuel)	30,613.00	
Remuneration of PLVs for front office of JHALSA	104,250.00	
Expenditure made on "Essay Competition" organised by JHALSA in association with DPS, Ranchi on 31.01.2015	15,750.00	
Workshop on "Role & Responsibilities of DLSAs in effective implementation of Legal Services Authorities Act & DLSAs on 21/6/14 at Nyaya Sadan, Ranchi	88,966.00	
Workshop on "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence" on 18.01.2015	137,448.00	
Legal Awareness Camp on "Rashtriya Khadi Avam Saras Mahotsav 2015" at Morabadi Maidan, Ranchi on 24.02.2015	13,651.00	
Expenditure made on National Lok Adalat organised on 6.12.2015, 10.01.2015 by JHALSA	79,114.00	
Certificate fee	5,994.00	
Workshop on "Human Trafficking" on 26/07/2014	286,595.00	
Printing of Table Calendar for the year 2015	78,750.00	
Workshop on "Effective implementation of Juvenile Justice Act on 4th May 2014	365,977.00	
Workshop on "Effective implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children Act, 2000) on 1st Feb. 2014	3,350.00	
Legal Awareness programme on the occasion of Human Rights Day on 10th December 2013	2,750.00	
Workshop on "Capacity building of PLVs: strengthening of Legal Aid Clinics and Disaster Management" on 7.02.2015 organised by JHALSA at Nyaya Sadan, Ranchi	190,329.00	
Bank Charges	350.00	
Expenditure incurred on Mediation Awareness Programme organised by JHALSA in Ranchi	74,325.00	
		13,140,492.00
Closing balance as on 31.03.2015		19504952.00

**DETAILS OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATION, EXPENDITURE AND UNUTILISED AMOUNT
RECEIVED FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2015-16**

Heads	Opening Balance	Allotment (Rs.)	Interest Received/Others (cost) (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Unutilised Balance Amount (Rs.)
Pay		20329000.00		13559931.00	6769069.00
Office Expenses		75,00,000.00		5955214.00	1544786.00
Electricity		1000000.00		834623.00	165377.00
Library		500,000.00		13501.00	486499.00
Telephone		450,000.00		392910.00	57090.00
T.A.		500,000.00		346622.00	153378.00
Motor Vehicle (Fuel & Repair)		700,000.00		349897.00	350103.00
L.T.C.		500,000.00		0	500000.00
Liveries		40,000.00		25000.00	15000.00
Generator (Fuel)		300,000.00		96081.00	203919.00
Mediation (Legal Charges)		50,00,000.00		2538400.00	2461600.00
Permanent Lok Adalat	-	3,40,92,000.00		20900087.00	13191913.00
Arrear of Pay before 15.11.2000		15000.00		13090.00	1910.00
State Fund (BOI)	655166.01	10000000.00	18089.40	6971915.00	3701340.41

**DETAILS OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATION, EXPENDITURE AND UNUTILISED AMOUNT
RECEIVED FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2014-15**

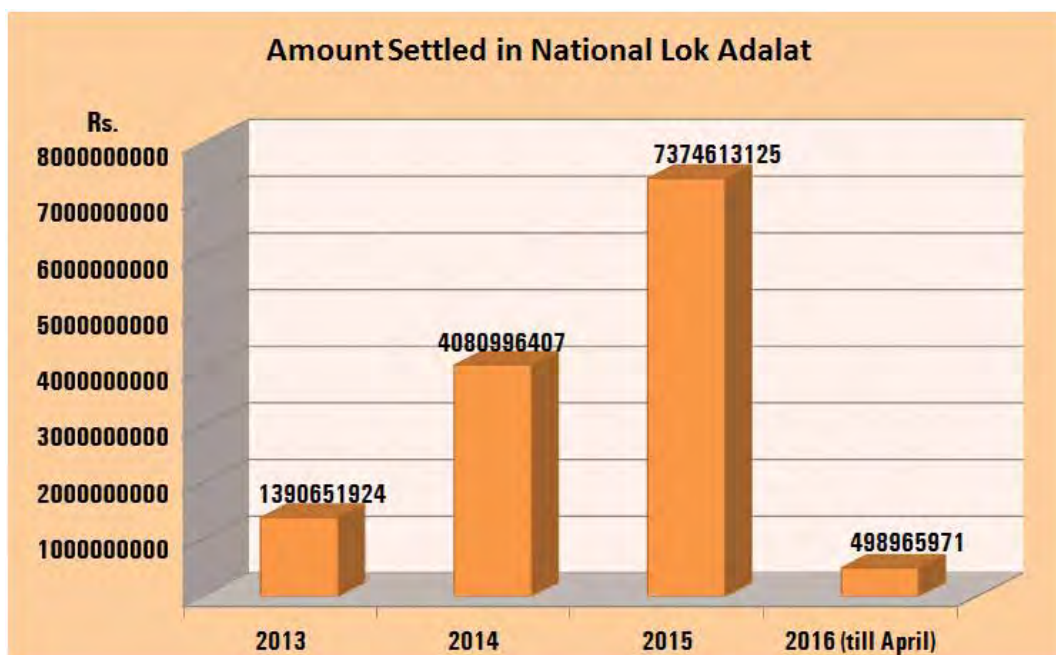
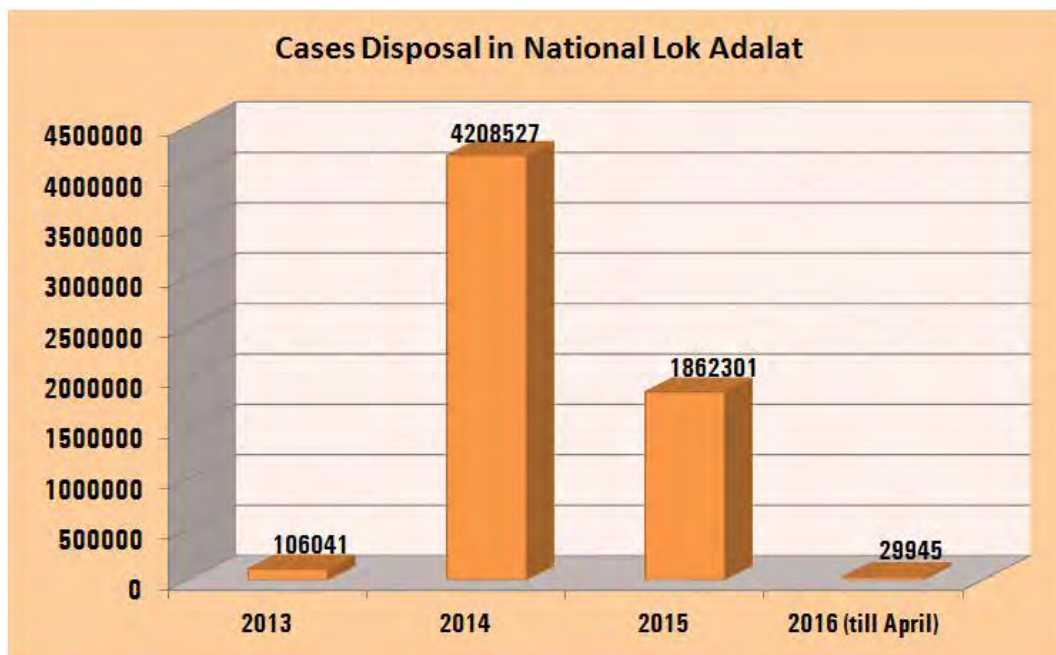
Heads	Opening Balance	Allotment (Rs.)	Interest Received/Others (cost) (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Unutilised Balance Amount (Rs.)
Pay		1,48,85,000.00		1,25,76,562.00	23,08,438.00
Office Expenses		65,00,000.00		30,73,689.00	34,26,311.00
Electricity		0.00		0.00	0.00
Library		500,000.00		0.00	5,00,000.00
Telephone		750,000.00		2,85,854.00	4,64,146.00
T.A.		450,000.00		55,538.00	3,94,462.00
Motor Vehicle (Fuel & Repair)		600,000.00		268199.00	331801.00
L.T.C.		300,000.00		-	3,00,000.00
Liveries		25,000.00		25,000.00	0.00
Generator (Fuel)		600,000.00		62267.00	537733.00
Mediation (Legal Charges)		60,00,000.00		28,99,025.00	31,00,975.00
Advertisement/ Awareness/ Seminar		30,00,000.00			
		7,96,421.00	22,03,579.00		
Purchase of New Vehicle		32,00,000.00		29,30,100.00	2,69,900.00
Permanent Lok Adalat	-	2,47,00,000.00	-	22041332.00	2658668.00
State Fund (BOI)	2853504.11	-	76894.90	2275233.00	655166.01

Statistics

At A Glance

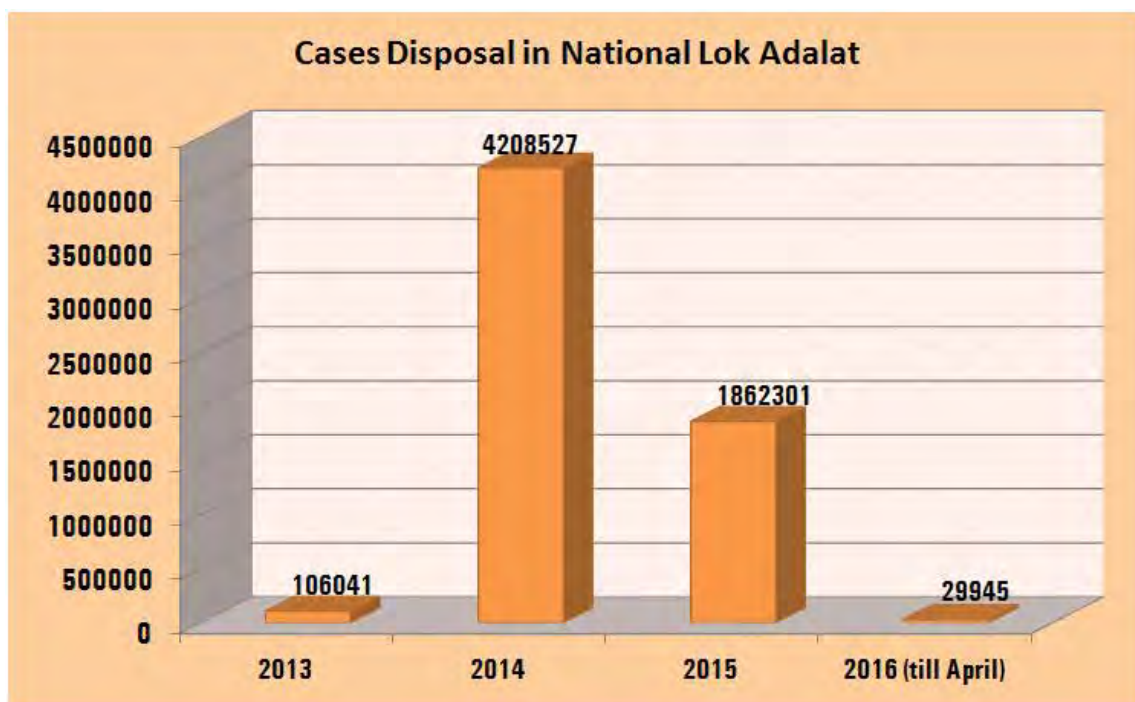
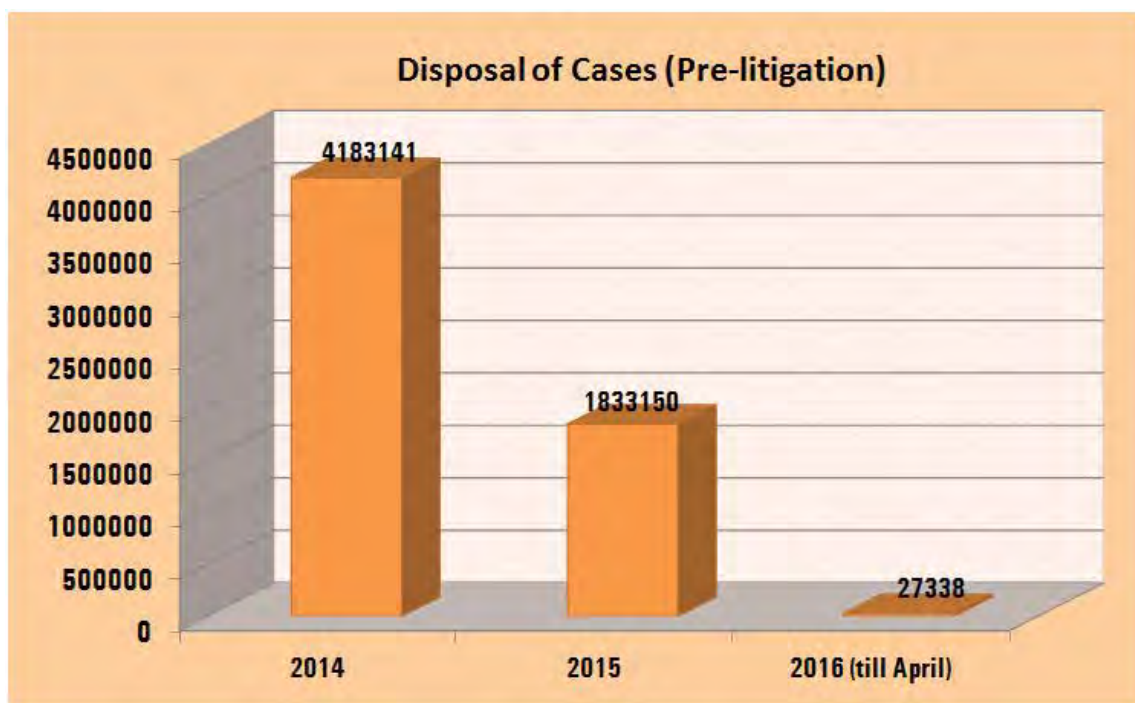
National Lok Adalat - Details of Cases Disposed and Amount Settled

Year	National Lok Adalat	
	Total Disposal	Amount Settled (Rs.)
2013	106041	1,39,06,51,924
2014	4208527	4,08,09,96,407
2015	1862301	7,37,46,13,125
2016	29945	49,89,65,971
Total	6206814	13,34,52,27,427



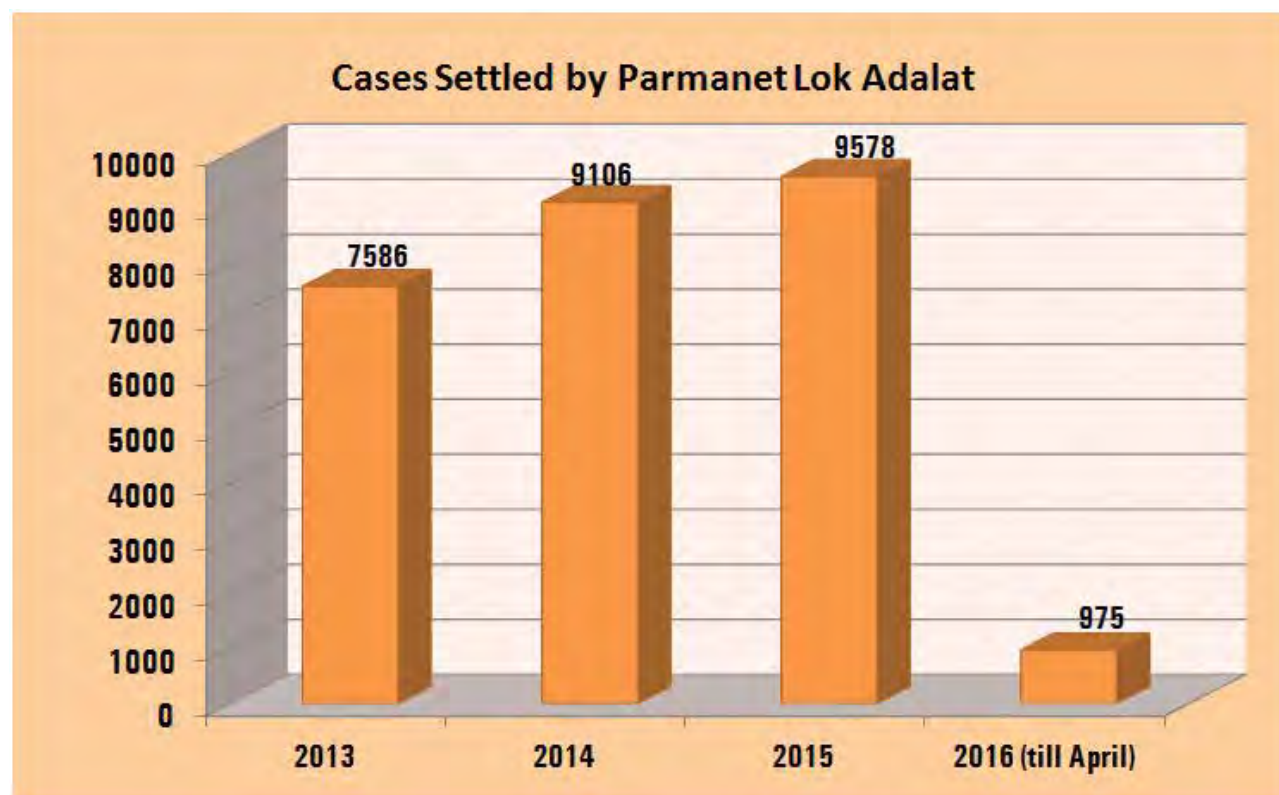
National Lok Adalat - Details of Disposal of Pre-litigation and Post-litigation Cases

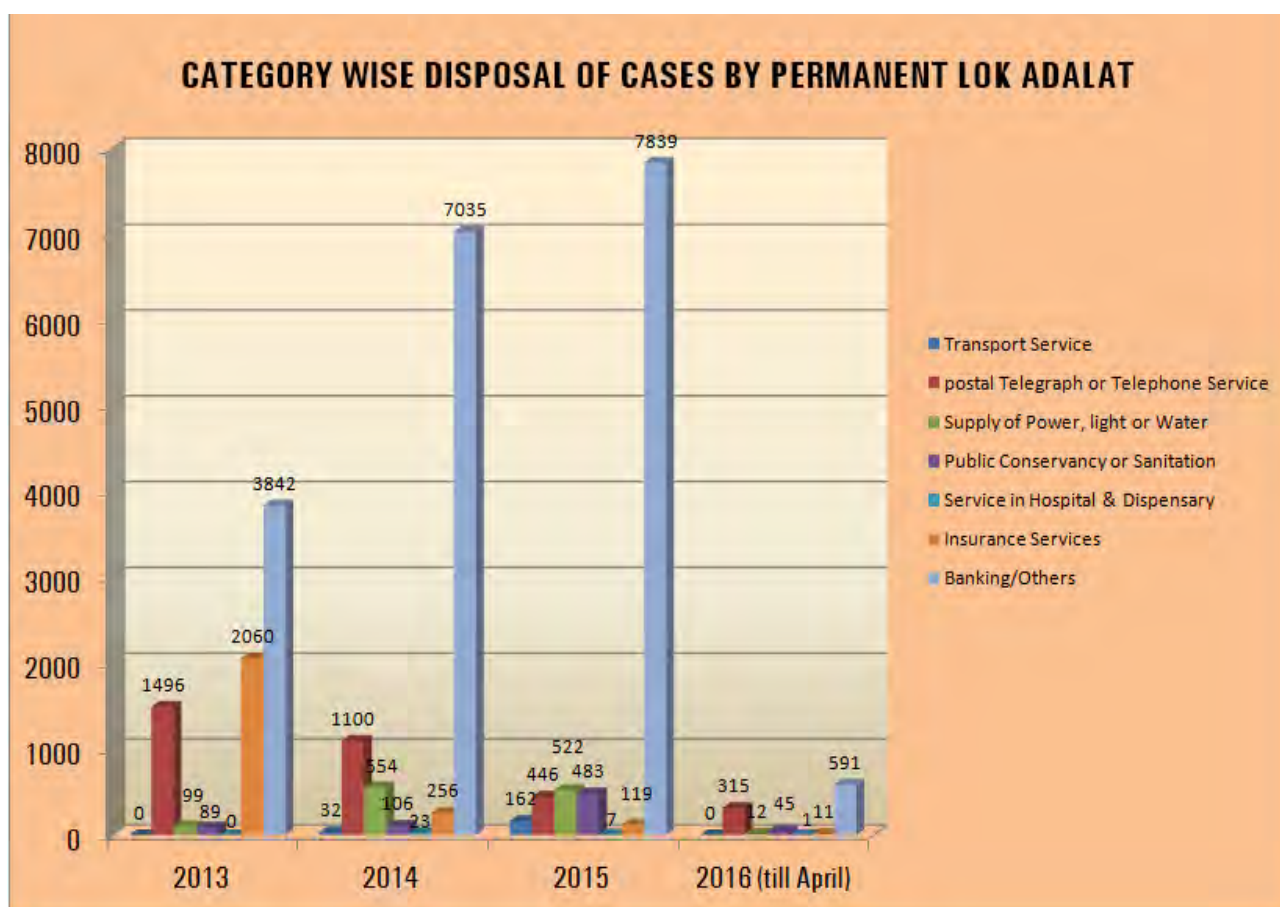
Year	Pre litigation cases		Pending Cases	
	Taken up	Disposed	Taken up	Disposed
2014	4314490	4183141	61183	25386
2015	1925796	1833150	41705	29151
2016	37248	27338	12055	2607
Total	6277534	6043629	114943	57144



Permanent Lok Adalat - Details of Cases settled

Year	Cases Settled under different Categories							
	Transport Service	postal Telegraph or Telephone Service	Supply of Power, light or Water	Public Conser-vancy or Sanita-tion	Service in Hospital & Dispen-sary	Insurance Services	Banking/ Others	Total
2013	0	1496	99	89	0	2060	3842	7586
2014	32	1100	554	106	23	256	7035	9106
2015	162	446	522	483	7	119	7839	9578
2016 (till April)	0	315	12	45	1	11	591	975
Total	194	3357	1187	723	31	2446	19307	27245

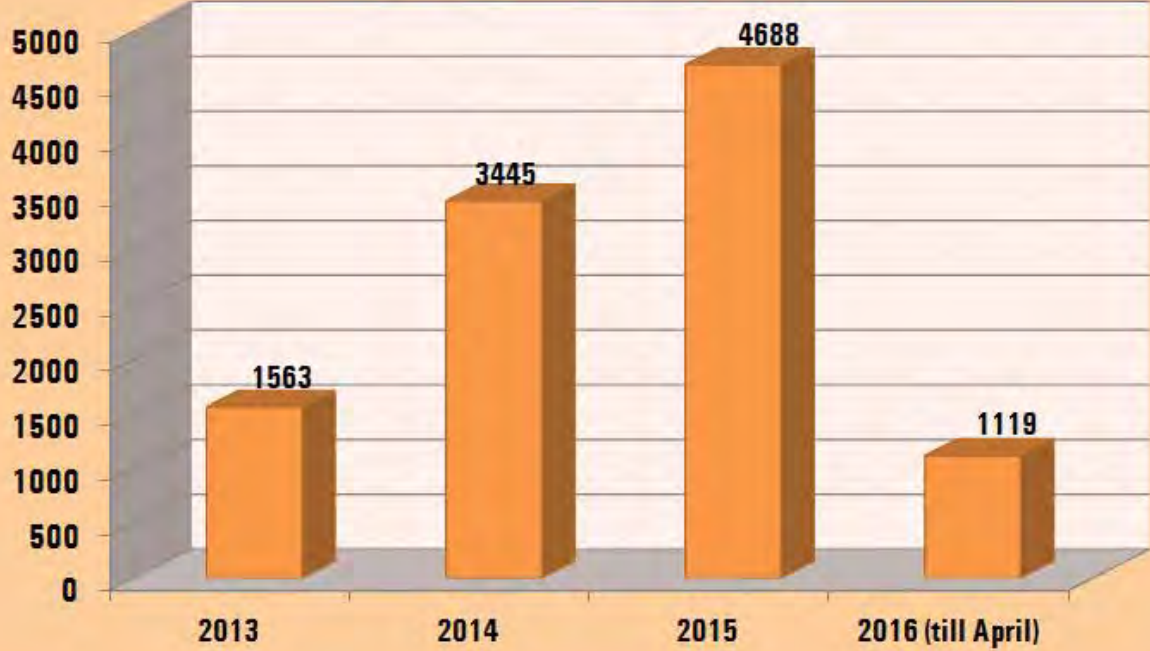




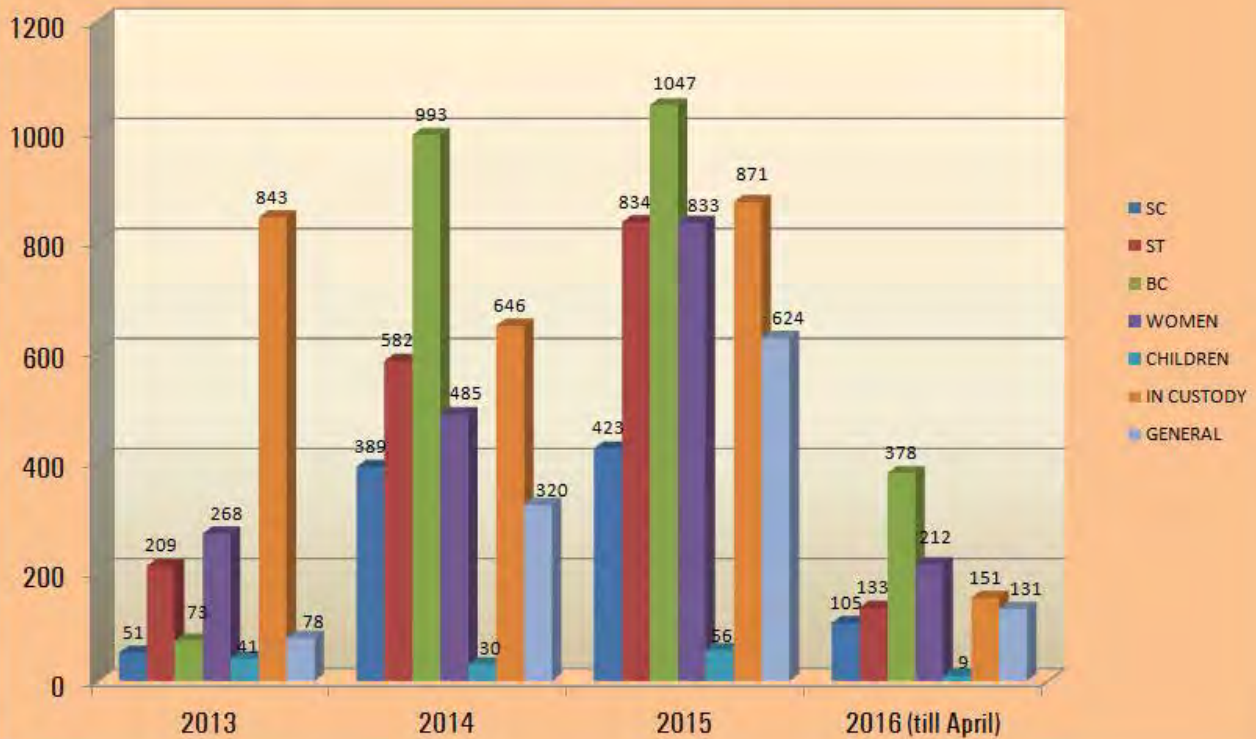
Legal Aid Beneficiaries

Year	Legal Aid Provided (Beneficiaries) under different Categories							
	SC	ST	BC	WOMEN	CHILDREN	IN CUS- TODY	GENER- AL	Total
2013	51	209	73	268	41	843	78	1563
2014	389	582	993	485	30	646	320	3445
2015	423	834	1047	833	56	871	624	4688
2016 (till April)	105	133	378	212	9	151	131	1119
Total	968	1758	2491	1798	136	2511	1153	10815

Legal Aid Beneficiaries

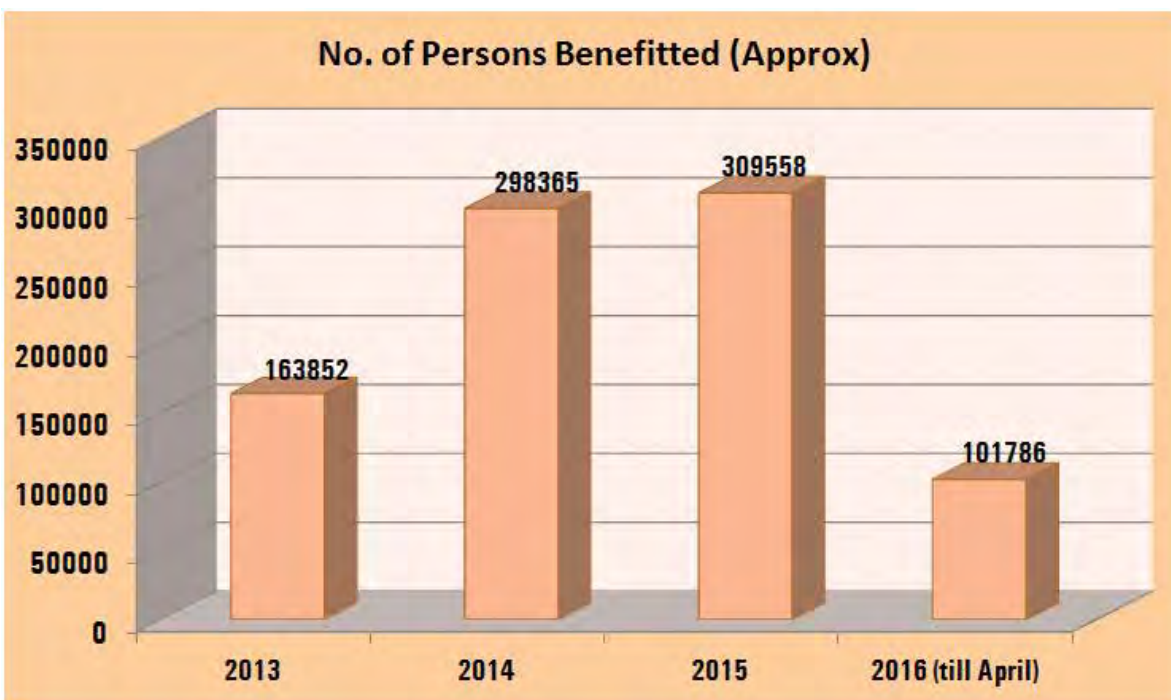
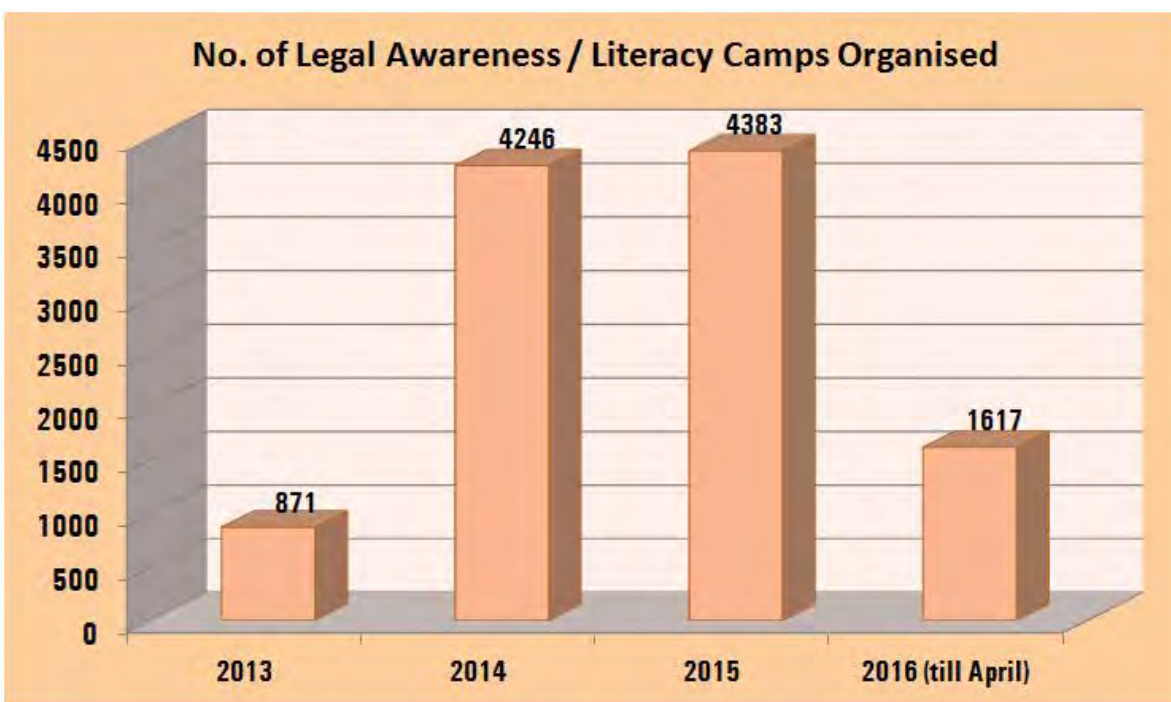


LEGAL AID BENEFICIARIES - CATEGORY WISE



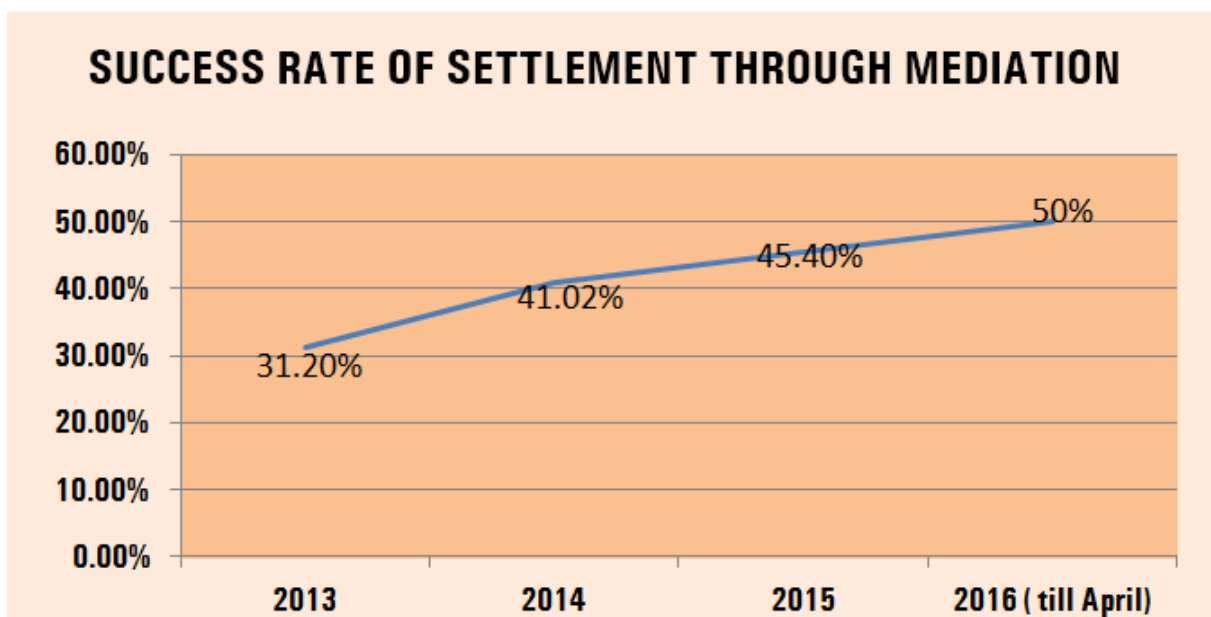
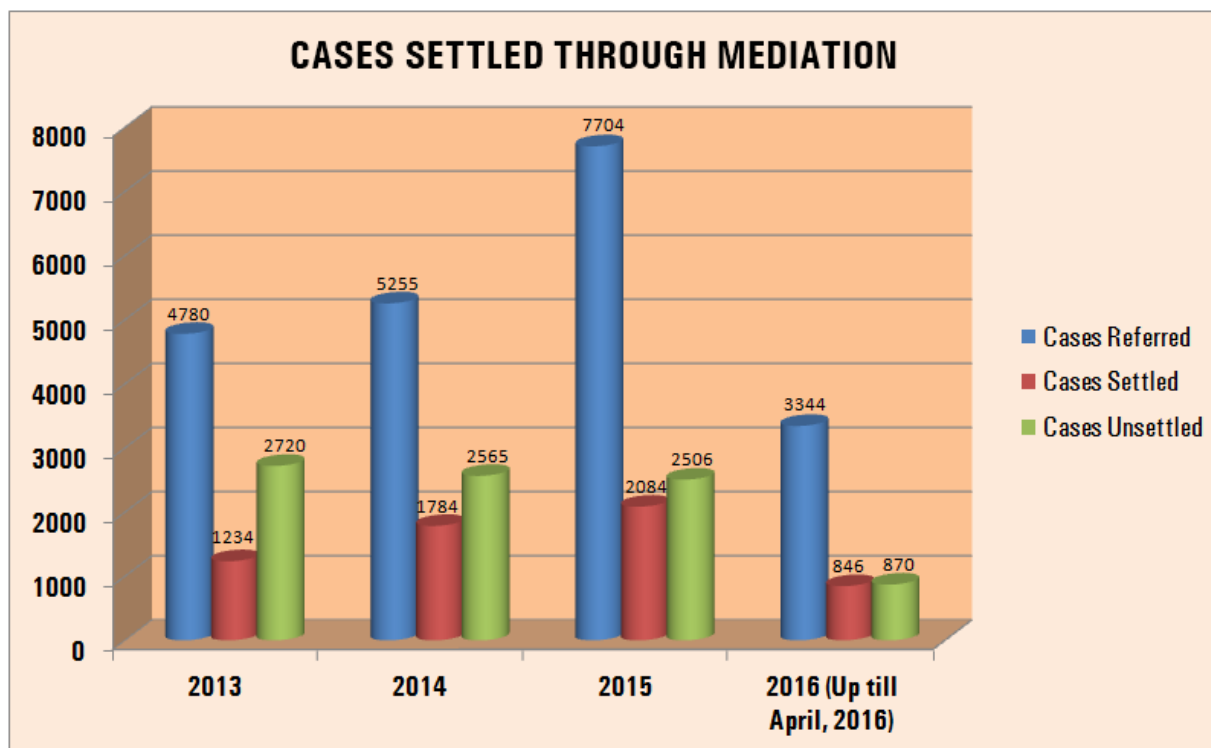
Legal Awareness Camps Organised & Persons Benefitted

Year	No. of Legal Awareness/Literacy Camps Organised	No. of Persons Benefitted (Approx)
2013	871	163852
2014	4246	298365
2015	4383	309558
2016 (till April)	1617	101786
Total	11117	873561



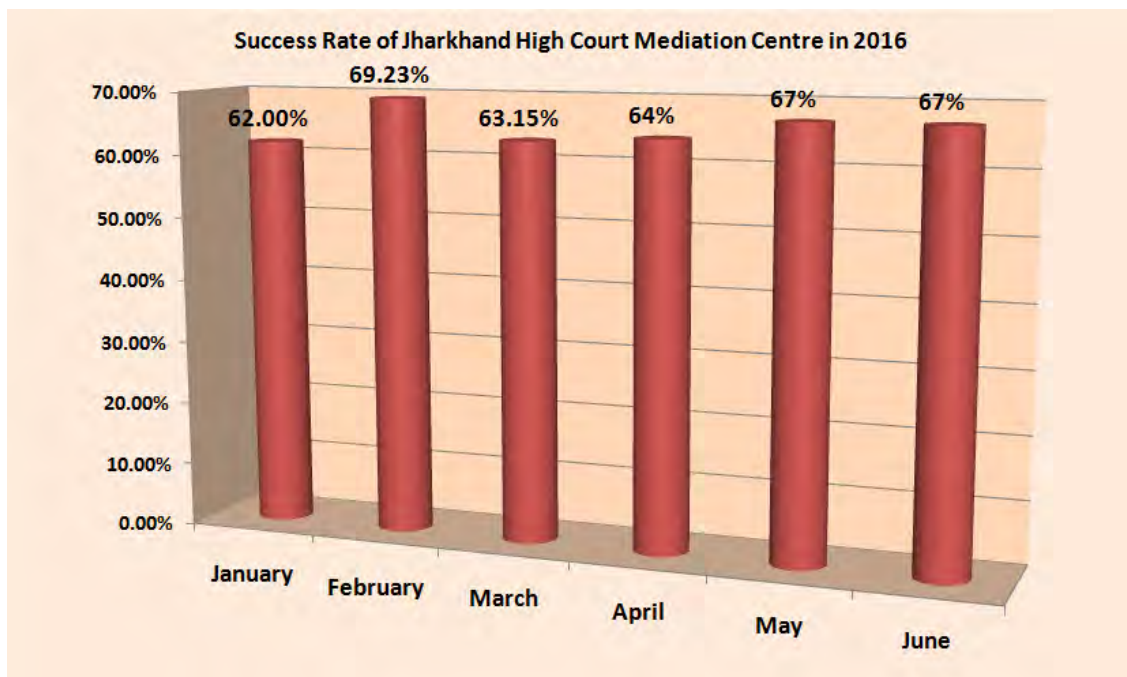
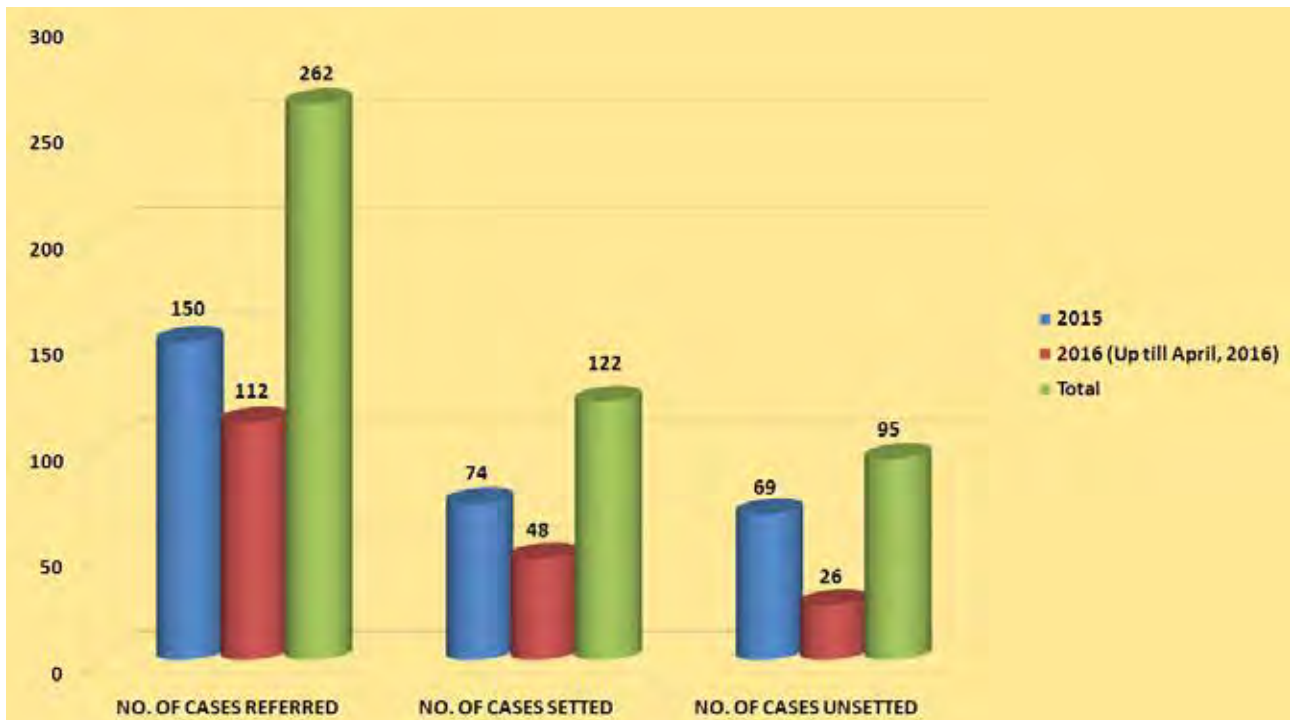
Details of Cases Settled through Mediation

Year	NO. OF CASES REFERRED	NO. OF CASES SETTLED	NO. OF CASES UN-SETTLED	% OF SUCCESS
2013	4780	1234	2720	31.20%
2014	5255	1784	2565	41.02%
2015	7704	2084	2506	45.40%
2016 (till April)	3344	846	870	50% (Approx)
Total	21083	5948	8661	



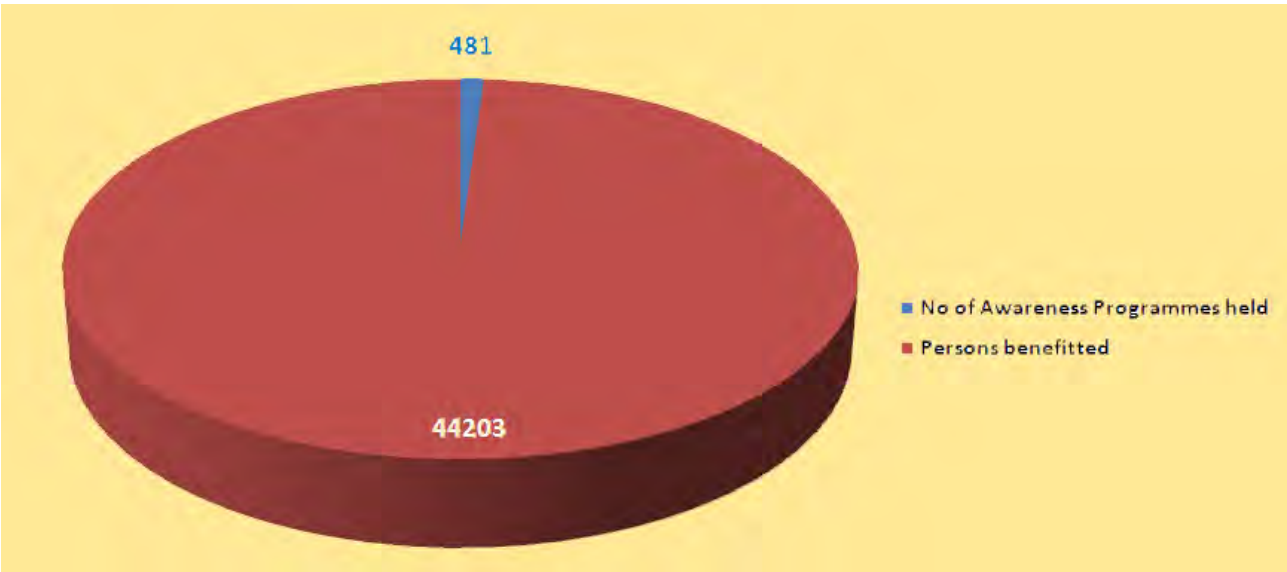
JHARKHAND HIGH COURT MEDIATION CENTRE

YEAR	NO. OF CASES REFERRED	NO. OF CASES SETTLED	NO. OF CASES UNSETTLED	% OF SUCCESS
2015	150	74	69	51.74%
2016 (Up till April, 2016)	112	48	26	64.86%
Total	262	122	95	



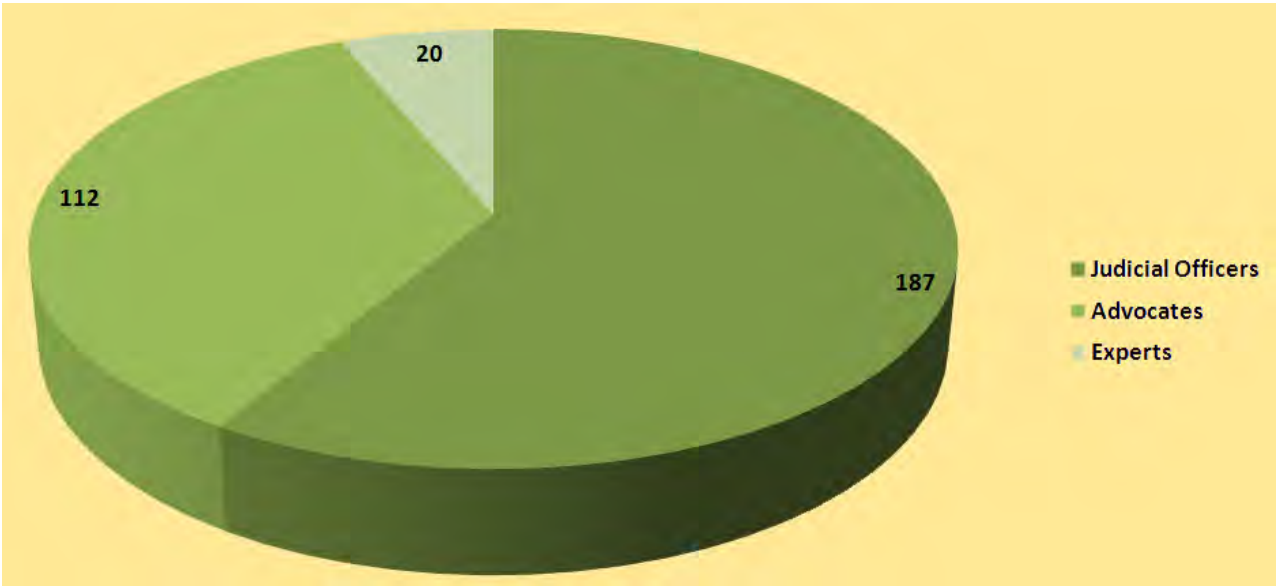
Awareness programmes conducted on the Seven Schemes of NALSA uptill 31st March 2016

DLSAs	No of Awareness Programmes held	Persons benefitted
24	481	44203



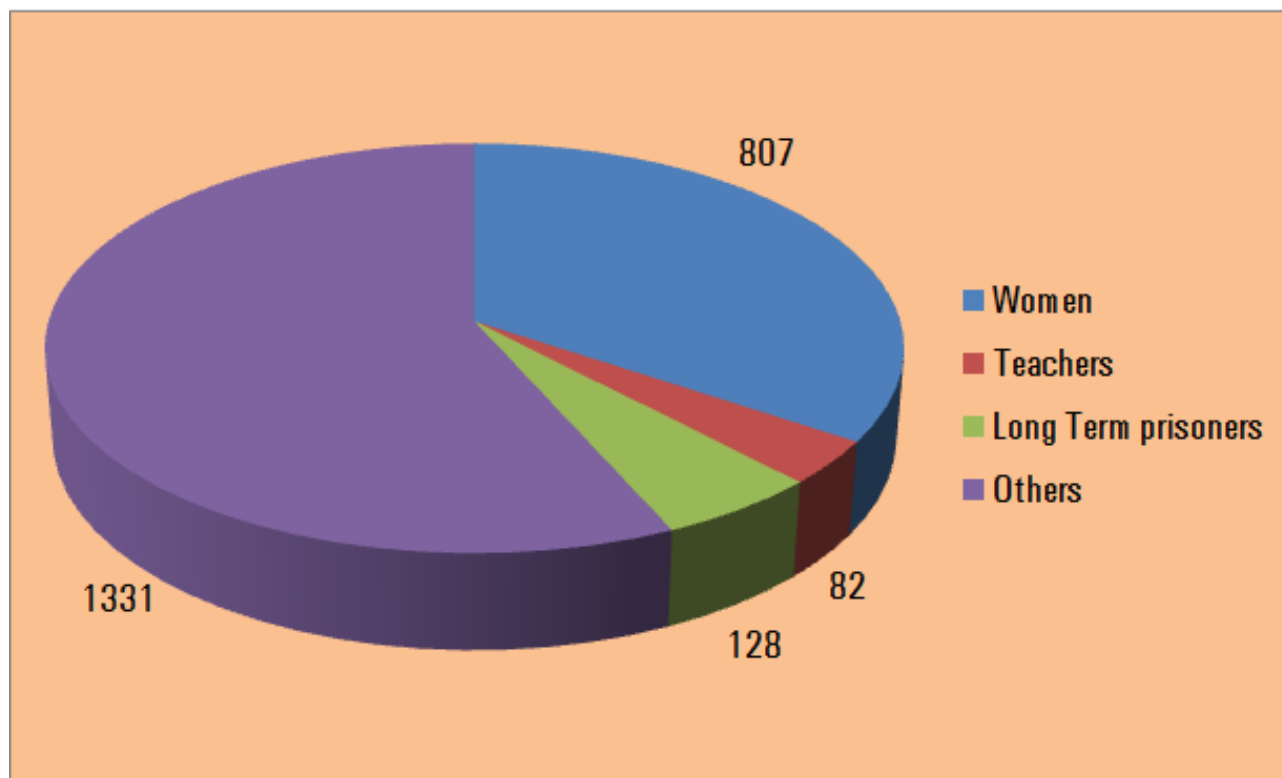
Details of Trained Mediators

Judicial Officers	Advocates	Experts
187	112	20



Details of Para Legal Volunteers Trained & Deputed

No. of para legal volunteers trained till date under NALSA PLV revised Scheme					No. of Legal Aid Clinics established	No. of Para legal Volunteers whose services are being utilized in the legal aid clinics and front offices
Women	Teachers	Long Term prisoners	Others	Total		
807	82	128	1331	2348	377	500

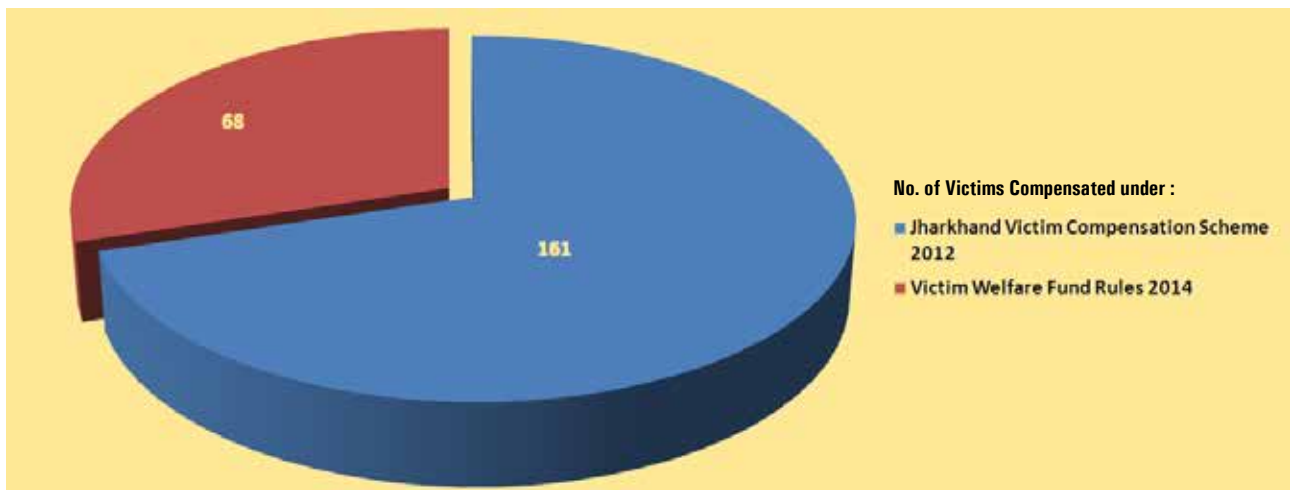


Legal Literacy Clubs

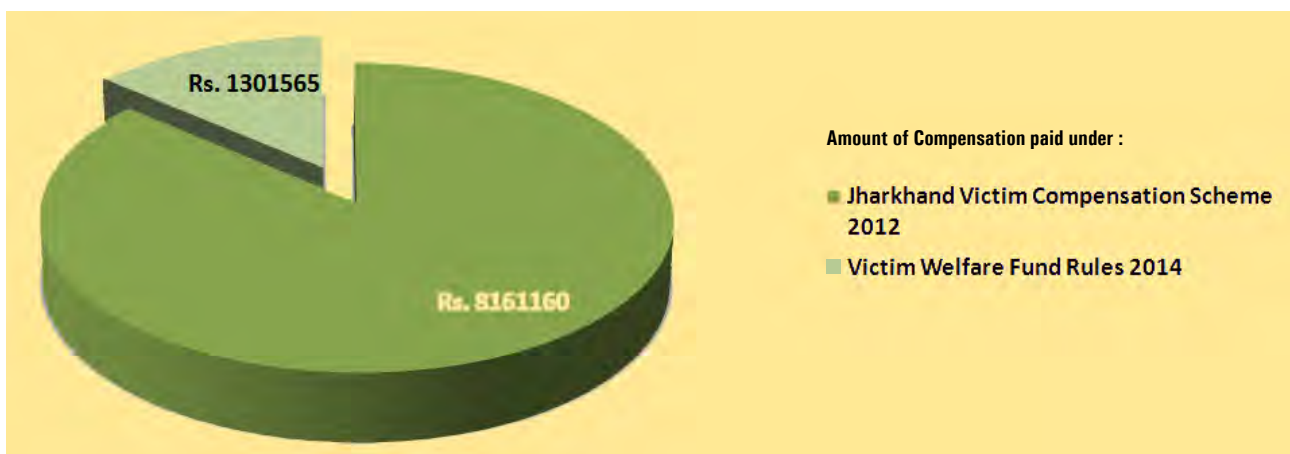
No. of Legal Literacy Clubs functioning in School/Colleges	122
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Victim Compensation Data

	Jharkhand Victim Compensation Scheme 2012	Victim Welfare Fund Rules 2014
Victims Compensation Scheme U/s 357-A of Cr.Pc No. of Victims awarded Compensation by the SLSA/ DLSAs under the scheme	161	68



	Jharkhand Victim Compensation Scheme 2012	Victim Welfare Fund Rules 2014
Total amount of Compensation paid	Rs. 8161160	Rs. 1301565



Newspaper Clippings

डॉक्टरों की फ़िलम 'नकाब सनके लिए' की सुटिंग के लिए सुटी पहले निर्माता-निर्देशक, प्रशासकों से घिरे रहे

डायन प्रथा पर फिल्म बना रहे प्रकाश झा

100% | 100%

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प्रारंभिक जन-डायन पाथा उन्मूलन को लेकर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, मौलिक तौर पर जस्टिस

अंधविश्वास है डायन प्रथा

प्रासादिक विष्णु का नाम है, जो सदैव सर्वोत्तम वारी में लुप्त



...and the ...

doi:10.1017/S0022292412001912

1997

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हिन्दुत्व से आत्महत्या करने की चाल कहें क्या : पापलव प्र...

ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਦੇ ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਇਕ ਨਿਯਮ

09 हिन्दुस्तान
• गरी • सोकरा • 04 जल

● राणी ● सोमवार ● 04 जुलाई 2016

आज का दिन

1776 में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने ब्रिटेन से अपनी स्वतंत्रता की घोषणा की

खुशखबरी से हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने शुरू किया जागरुकता अभियान, डायन प्रथा को अंधविश्वास बताया

डायन प्रथा से खूंटी जिला ज्यादा प्रभावित

ਸੁਰੇ | ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਿਧਿ

प्रायः प्रथा या लोकधाम लगने और इसके प्रति लोगों को जागरूक करने के उद्देश्य से झारखंड राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के तत्वावधान में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई है। निम्न विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण द्वारा खूँटी के विस्था सानुसारिक भवन से इस कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की गई। इसकी शुरुआत झारखंड हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस विरेन्द्र सिंह ने की।

इस अवसर पर उन्होंने कहा कि जयपुर जोड़ा कुछ भी नहीं होता है। जब पूरी तरह से अंतर्गत होता है। जयपुर होना है इसका कोई वैधानिक आधार अथवा मान्य नहीं है। इससे प्रति जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए ज़रूरी भर-भर जायगी। उन्होंने कहा कि वर्ष 2007 से सितंबर 2015 तक जयपुर-विभाही के 3800 मामले बाधित आ चुके हैं। इसमें सबसे अधिक खूँटी प्रमाणित है। वह थिया न सिर्फ प। इसी को देखते हुए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम की शुरूआत खूँटी से की गई है। जागरूकता के लिए उन्होंने मुखिया, आमजनवादी सेविका महिलाएं, पा



रविवार को विरार में आयन एका को लेकर समीप से बात करते दीप जस्टिस विरेश सिंह। • जे.एस.

लॉगल थैलेटियर्स को आगे आने की अपील की।

उन्होंने बताया कि हावन प्रथा को रोकने के लिए हावन प्रथा प्रतिपेध अधिनियम कानून बनाया गया है। अगर कोई किसी

को इयन कहता है अथवा प्रतियोगिता करता है तो उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाएगी। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसे मामले आने पर तुरंत, पारा सीलन सोलेटियन, जिला प्रिथिक सेवा

प्राधिकरण अथवा पुलिस को सूचना दें। आरोपी के खिलाफ गैर जमानती प्रावधिकी दर्ज की जाएगी। प्रालम्भ के सचिव ने कहा कि जापन प्रधा के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास शुरू

बोले मुख्य न्यायाधीश

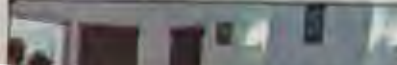
- हायन-सिआरी जैसी कोई चीज नहीं होती, यह अंधविश्वास है
- हायन प्रथा को कोई वैज्ञानिक आधार नहीं है
- जगुरुक्ता फैलाने के लिए झूठसुअर धर-धर जाएगी
- रथ मेला में जगुरुक्ता के लिए निर्दिष्ट लगवया जाएगा

किया गया है। इसके तहत रब मेला के अवसर पर मेले में शिबिर लगाया जाएगा। इसके अलावा कार्यशाला पर भी आयोजन किया जाएगा।

कार्यक्रम को हाई कोर्ट के रजिस्ट्रार अनिश कुमार चौधरी, डीसी बंधनेखार, जिला सत्र एवं प्रधान न्यायाधीश विधिन विहारों, एसपी अनिश मूला और जिला बाग एवं के अध्यक्ष रूपरे नाथ राठवड़ ने भी संबोधित किया। सभी हासन प्रजा को अंधविश्वास बताने और लोगों को जादू-टोका होने की आशंका। कार्यक्रम में खुदी कोर्ट के न्यायिक संदीधर्मासी, अधिवक्ता और नायिक उपस्थित थे।

लोक अदालत के माध्यम से विवि की समस्याओं का समाधान संभव-राज्यपाल

रांची। राज्यपाल डीएन पाटेल ने कहा कि उनके समक्ष विवि विद्यार्थियों के समस्याओं का समाधान संभव है।



रांची का सूर्योदय में भी तेजी आने लगी। विषय, बच्चों एवं विद्यार्थियों के समस्याओं में संवेदनशीलता के साथ चर्चा से कार्य करने की जरूरत है।

इस अवसर पर उच्च एवं पोस्टग्रेजुएट शिक्षा अधिकारी अजय सिंह ने कहा कि अदालत मामले के तत्काल पक्ष के साथ हैं विनिर्दिष्ट नियमों में ही चलें। बैठक में अधिकारी एवं राज्य के पूर्व मुख्य सचिव ए के सिंह ने कहा कि विद्यार्थियों में विश्वासघात से संबंधित मामलों को यदि संवेदनशील रूप से देखा जाए तो

को भी समझना होगा कि यह सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति से संबंधित है। उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत से लोगों को पीछी और छोटी चीजों से आगे बढ़ना पड़ता है। इनका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें एक ही दिशा में काम करना है। लेकिन अब इसे सामान्य रूप से देखा जाए तो यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न बन जाता है। जो प्रतिष्ठानों में जाकर पढ़ रहे होंगे वे भी इससे निपटने के लिए तैयार रहें। उन्हें सही दिशा देना है, उन्हें सही रास्ता दिखाना है। उनके पास जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनसे निपटने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना होगा।

THE PIONEER 28/6/16

'Witchcraft' murder: DLSA gives ₹25K to victim's kin

Witch-hunting took place on Saturday at Ithe village in Ranchi

PNS RANCHI

Acting swiftly over the incident of witch-hunting, that took place on Saturday at Ithe village under Budmu police station in Ranchi, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) Secretary Rajesh Kumar Singh handed over a cheque of ₹25,000 to the deceased's son Govind Oraon as an interim compensation for immediate relief to the family.

Bhukhli Devi (65) was brutally thrashed to death in front of her granddaughter on Saturday, immediately after a local kangaroo court ordered her elimination.

"A cheque of ₹25,000 was handed over to the deceased son by DLSA on the directions of Justice DN Patel, Executive Chairman of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA)," said the DLSA Secretary.



Member secretary of DLSA Rajesh Kumar Singh and Judicial Magistrate SB Sharma hand over compensation cheque to Govind Oraon, son of Bhukhli Devi at Civil Court in Ranchi on Monday

Patel took cognisance of the media reports and immediately ordered an interim relief to the family.

"Rest of the amount under the provision will be given during the trial," said the court.

Magistrate SB Sharma and Officer in Charge of Budmu Police Station Rakesh Ranjan Singh were also present on the occasion.

consuming excessive liquor got senseless following which his family members went to an 'Ojha' to know the reasons behind it. The quack told them that an elderly woman with a son was responsible for the black magic that killed the ailing villagers.

"The villagers without thinking about the consequences, zeroed in to my mother after holding a meeting, immediately denouncing her, stormed her with sticks and then killed her before my daughter," said Oraon. "Fraternal enmity among the family was the reasons behind the killing," Oraon added.

According to Budmu OC, FIR against 12 named accused and several other unknown persons have been lodged which include the names of co-villagers

the pioneer RANCHI, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 2016

MORNING INDIA www.pnmedia.in 03 Ranchi, Friday 24 June 2016

Lok Adalat best way to solve issues in vars

PNS RANCHI

Governor Droupadi Murmu said that the Lok Adalat is the best way to solve issues in vars. He said that the Lok Adalat is a platform where the people can come and voice their grievances. He said that the Lok Adalat is a platform where the people can come and voice their grievances. He said that the Lok Adalat is a platform where the people can come and voice their grievances.

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Guv holds high-level meeting

PNS RANCHI

High Level Meeting: Governor Droupadi Murmu held a high-level meeting with the members of the Lok Adalat. He said that the Lok Adalat is a platform where the people can come and voice their grievances. He said that the Lok Adalat is a platform where the people can come and voice their grievances.

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रांची, २४ जून, २०१६

लोक अदालत के माध्यम से विविध समस्याओं का समाधान संभव : राज्यपाल

राष्ट्री। राज्यपाल, दोघदी मुनू ने कहा कि उन्होंने सत्ता विभाजित करने से संबंधित विचारणें मात्राने मण-
प्राप्ति, प्रजासत्ताक राशि, ई. सी. पी. अधिपति जाति आदि
हैं। लोक आजादी के मायाम से विश्वविद्यालय के
देखने प्रयास हैं इन समयसमयों का समाधान
सत्ताहातीपक्ष विचार का तर्क है। राज्यपाल आज
राज्य मन्त्र ने विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित विचारों मन्त्रों
के लोक अदालत के मायम से हल करने संबंधी राशि
एक-एक अदालत बैठक को संबंधित कर दी है। दिवस
के अलावा उच्च न्यायालय के राशि मायम राशि
सामुग्री हैं। इन प्रहल, आरक्षक लोक सेवा आयोग
के अग्रहारी की के अग्रहारी, राज्यपाल के प्रधान राशि
के अग्रहारी राशि, उच्च न्यायालय के एक-एक
अग्रहारी अग्रहारी राशि, राशि राशि (विशेष राशि
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विश्वविद्यालय के लुचपति व प्रहलुचपति के अग्रहारी
प्रहलारी के अग्रहारी राशि एव अग्रहारी राशि राशि
है। राज्यपाल ने कहा कि लोक अदालत लोगों को
लोक राशि से न्याय दिहाने की राशि है अग्रहारी राशि
है। हमने राशि अग्रहारी को न्यायलोक की राशि राशि

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इस अवसर पर शास्त्रिक तुषा न्यायसाल के न्यायपीठ न्यायमूर्ति जी एन. स्टेल ने कहा कि भारतीय समाज के अनुसूचित वर्ग में लोगों को निम्नलिखित विधिक



सहायता प्रदान करने का प्राधान्य है। उन्होंने कहा कि सभी सामग्री का निष्पादन

व्यापारमय ने ही किया जा सकता है, ऐसा जवाब नहीं है। मुद्रास्फीति को रफ्तार से रोकने सम्मिलित प्रयास ने बहुत-से मामलों में निर्मादित किया जा सकता है। उन्होंने लोक अदालत की अवधिगत पर प्रश्नपत्र दाखल हुए कहा कि इससे सततम से कम लाभ ही बहुत-से मामलों में निर्मादित हो सकता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि लोक अदालत की कार्य-व्यापारों में तबित्त वादों में बन्नी अर्द्ध निर्मादित किये जायेंगए प्रकरणों में यह भी कहा कि सम्मिलित भी बढ़ीये। विशेषः बन्नी ए

दिखाया कि भाषाओं में संवेदनशीलतापूर्वक सीख गति से कार्य करने की क्षमता है।

है। अक्सर हमें एक-दूसरे पर लक्ष्य की ओर प्रहार करने अथवा मित्र न बल्कि मित्र का मित्र बनने पर अस्वीकृत पद के जहाँ है किमकर विचारदान नहीं हो पाता है। हमें हमें अस्वीकृत पद पर हमें एक-दूसरे पर लक्ष्य की ओर प्रहार करने अथवा मित्र न बल्कि मित्र का मित्र बनने पर अस्वीकृत पद के जहाँ है किमकर विचारदान नहीं हो पाता है। हमें हमें अस्वीकृत पद पर हमें एक-दूसरे पर लक्ष्य की ओर प्रहार करने अथवा मित्र न बल्कि मित्र का मित्र बनने पर अस्वीकृत पद के जहाँ है किमकर विचारदान नहीं हो पाता है।

वर्गों लाभ दिया जाय। बैठक में सभी विधायकगणों द्वारा तमक सम्पत्ति संबंधित मुद्दों पर निर्णय लेने का प्रयास किया गया।

रांची

संची, शुक्रवार, 24 जून 2016

www.pmedia.in

राज्यपाल द्रौपदी मुर्मू ने राजभवन में आयोजित बैठक को संबोधित करते हुए कहा

लोकअदालत से मामले निपटायें विश्वविद्यालय



संवाददाता

रांची : राजबहाल हीरोई मुर्मू ने कहा कि राजधानी में विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित प्रोन्टि, मकान राशि, एसोपी, क्षतिपूर्ति अर्थात है। लोक अदालत के माध्यम से विश्वविद्यालय के मान्यता प्राप्त विद्यार्थी विद्यार्थी जा

सकती है। यह तब मात्र सिद्ध हो सकेगी जब तक कि हमारे अर्थी इच्छित हैं। इसमें अधिकतर लोगों को न्यायपालिका का लक्ष्य पकड़ना नहीं पड़ता। अतः विधायिकात्मक गतिशीलता कार्य करते हुए लोक अदालत के माध्यम से कार्यरत एवं सेवायुक्त शिक्षण

एक शिक्षकवर्गविधियों के मामलों का निष्पादन कायम रखते हैं। राज्यपाल मुख्यतः को राजभवन में विधिविद्यालय से संबंधित विभिन्न मामलों को लोक अदालत के माध्यम से हल करने संबंधी एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक को संबोधित कर

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लोकअदालत से लंबित वादों में आयी कमी : पटेल

भैरव में अपने विषय रखते हुए ब्रह्मदेव उच्च ग्यासाल के परिषद
माधोपि न्यायपूर्ण ही एवं उदेल में कानि कि मारीय लक्षधर्म में
विशुद्ध विधिमा सुव्यवस्था पालन का प्रशासन है। लोकअदालत की
प्रकार के न्यायालयों में लोकजुष्ट में कमी अवधि है। न्यायमूर्ति में कानि कि
मामले विरिन् न्यायमूर्ति में ही पिप्रायों बल जारी नहीं, कुलाधिपति का
समय भी कई मामलों का निपटारा किया जा सकता है। सचिका के प्रमाणों
में भी कमी अवधि। अधिकांश मामलों, बन्धी एवं दिव्यांग के मामलों में
मलेनियमन होकर बल गिरते हैं कानि कि कानि कि जलदत है।

पद अस्वीकृत होने के बाद भी मिले लाभ : ए के सिंह

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गोबिन्दा विक्रम शिन्धु के सर्वप्रथम सत्येन्द्र सिंह, राज्य के पार्षद विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति-प्रतिपक्ष, ज्ञानमार्ग के अध्यक्ष एवं अधिकृतता नौकर थे। बैठक में विश्वविद्यालय के द्वारा अपने प्रांत संबंधित मामलों अवगत कराया।

अधिकारीतया एवं अधिकव्ययताप
नौदूद दे। बैठक में निर्भीकता
के द्वारा अपने गहाँ लक्षित मामलों
अवगत कराया।

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(असंगठित क्षेत्र के
श्रमिकों के लिए विधिक
सेवाएँ) योजना, 2015
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डिप्लोमा इन ज्यूरिडिकल एंड बिजनेस
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- Text: It says it currently has one of the widest lines of new vehicles in the area, including the 2010s Jetta, Civic, and the new-arrival Subaru. www.fordofindia.com, Web: www.fordindia.com

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જાણીએ જણાવ્યું હતું. (www.bhaskar.com) ૧૫. ૦૧. ૨૦૧૬



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(बच्चों को मैत्रीपूर्ण
विधिक सेवाएँ और उनके
संरक्षण के लिए विधिक
सेवाएँ) योजना, 2015
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नालसा
(मानसिक रूप से बीमार
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योजनाओं का प्रभावी
क्रियान्वयन के लिए
विधिक सेवाएँ)
योजना, 2015
- सौदाप्त परिदृश्य

संशोधन एवं प्रशिक्षण के लिए
प्रकाशन वर्ष : 2016

- [illegible]

नाम: अमर, पुराणकार: राम, विषय: गीत, अध्याय: १, श्लोक: १



नालसा
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अधिकारों का संरक्षण
और प्रवर्तन के लिए
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संस्कृत-अर्थ-सामयिकता की विधि
प्रकाशन वर्ष : २०१६

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and size, patterns are listed in volume 200. All
numbers and letters are printed in black.



**झारखण्ड राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार, राँची
(झालसा)**

नालसा (नशा पीड़ितों को विधिक सेवाएँ एवं नशा उन्मूलन के लिए विधिक सेवाएँ) योजना, 2015 – साक्षिप्त परिदृश्य

केवल जन जागरूकता के लिए
प्रकाशन वर्ष : 2016

- किसी भी प्रकार की जानकारी जल्द मद के लिए सर्वोच्च विभाग के शासन परामर्शिका का नाम सदन, झारखण्ड राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार, डोरण्डा, राँची (0651-2481520) Website: www.jhsa.org, Email: jhsa@jhsa.org, फ़ोन : 0651-2482397, (फ़ोन नंबर पर सर्वोच्च विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार एवं सामाजिक विधिक सेवाएं एवं शहरीय केंद्रों के नामों के बिना हो सकते हैं।)
- सुचना — यह सामग्री केवल जन जागरूकता के लिए है। किसी भी प्रकार का दावा करने से पूर्व मुन खीन इष्टतम है।

न्याय सदन, झारखण्ड राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार, डोरण्डा, राँची
यह पत्र-पत्रिका झालसा के वेबसाइट (www.jhsa.org) पर भी उपलब्ध है।



"For Awareness Only"



झारखण्ड सरकार

Government of Jharkhand & Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority

Attractive Schemes for workers of Unorganised Sector

Avail benefits of the schemes
Achieve success in life

March aged March together
Let us all develop




Please Contact for help :

1. Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority, Doranda, Ranchi (0651-2482397, 2482330) www.jhsa.org, email: jhsa@jhsa.org
2. All District Legal Services Authority across the State of Jharkhand
3. Jharkhand & Other Building Construction Worker Welfare Board, Doranda, Ranchi
4. Industries Department, Nepal House, Doranda, Ranchi
5. Fisheries Department, Doranda Ranchi
6. Health Department, Nepal House, Doranda, Ranchi

Year : 2015

This material is also available on official website of JHALSA www.jhsa.org





Public Welfare Schemes


In the matter of eligibility
of beneficiary, order of
the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand
in W.P. (P.L.) No. 383/2014
passed on 12.02.2015

**Only for awareness*

NYAYA SADAN
Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority
Year : 2015

For any queries and help please contact the competent officer of the concerned department or Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Sadan, Doriaunda, Ranchi (0651-2482392) Web : www.jhalsa.org, email : jhalsaranchi@gmail.com, Fax : 0651-2482397 (At District Level, concerned District Legal Services Authority and Village Legal Care and Support Center).

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Beneficial Schemes for the Workers of Unorganized Sector


Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand
passed in Public Interest Litigation No. 2810/2012
for enforcement of the schemes
passed on 28.11.2014

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NYAYA SADAN
Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority
Year : 2015

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Medical Help Scheme For Critical Diseases

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Year : 2015

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Prime Minister
Mudra Yojna IPNMYI

Prime Minister
Jeevan Jyoti Yojna

Prime Minister
Suraksha Bima Yojna

Atal
Pension
Yojna

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Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority
Year : 2015

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Ensuring Free, Competent & Speedy Legal Services to Jail Inmates

Modalities of :

- (i) duties of Jail PLVs &
- (ii) duties of jail authorities and Legal Services Institutions

Pursuant to :

Order dated 5th May, 2015 passed in W.P. (PIL) No. 2774 of 2013
By Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand

Coram: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh
The Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand
&
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.P. Bhatt
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand

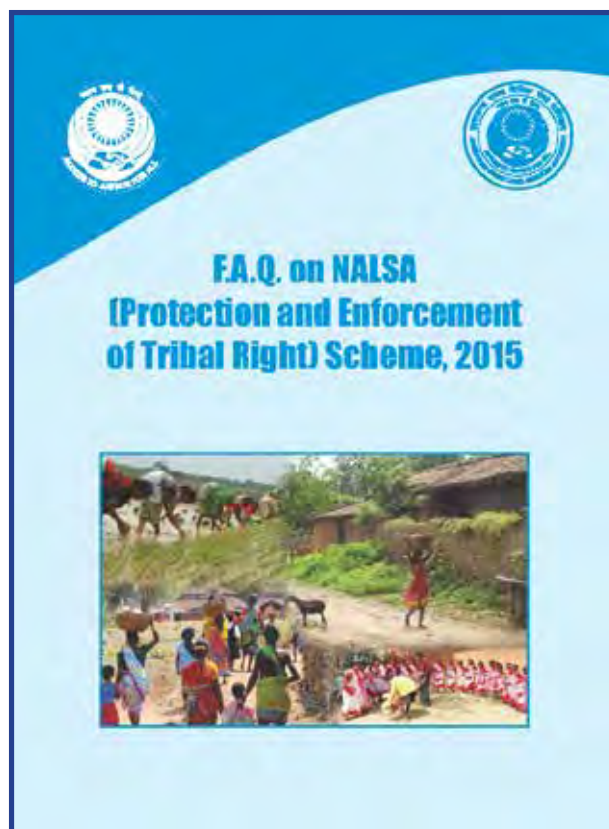
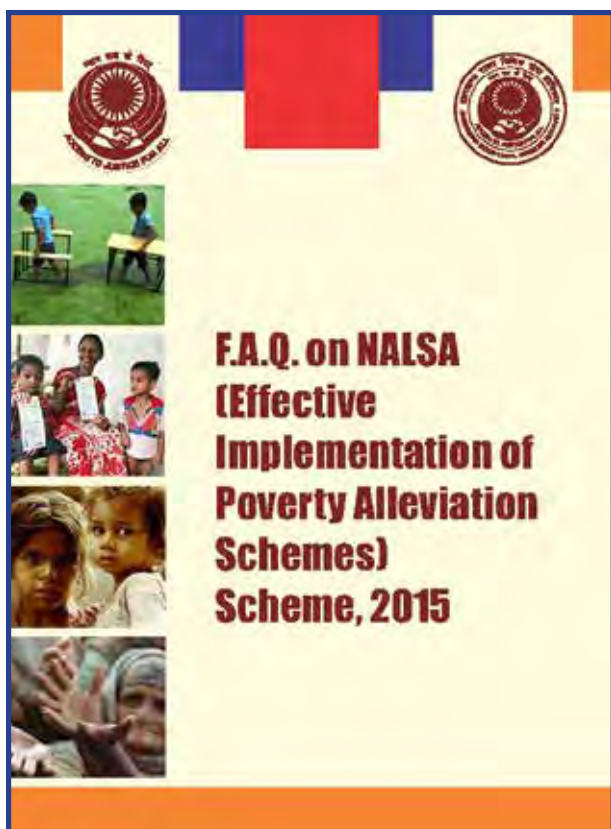
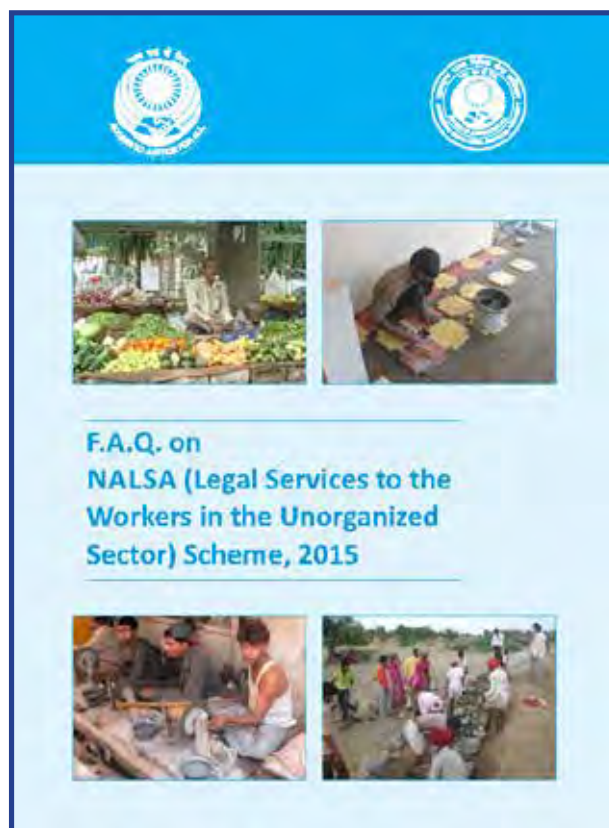
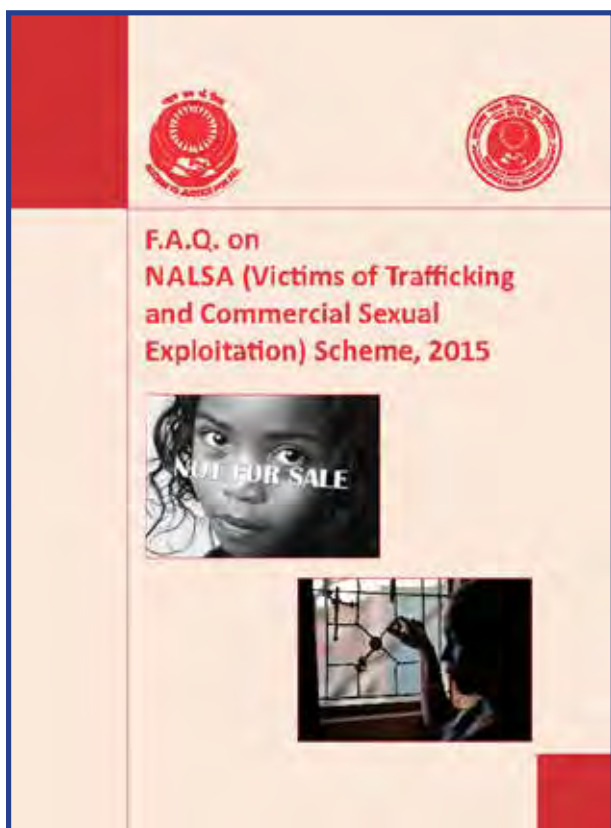
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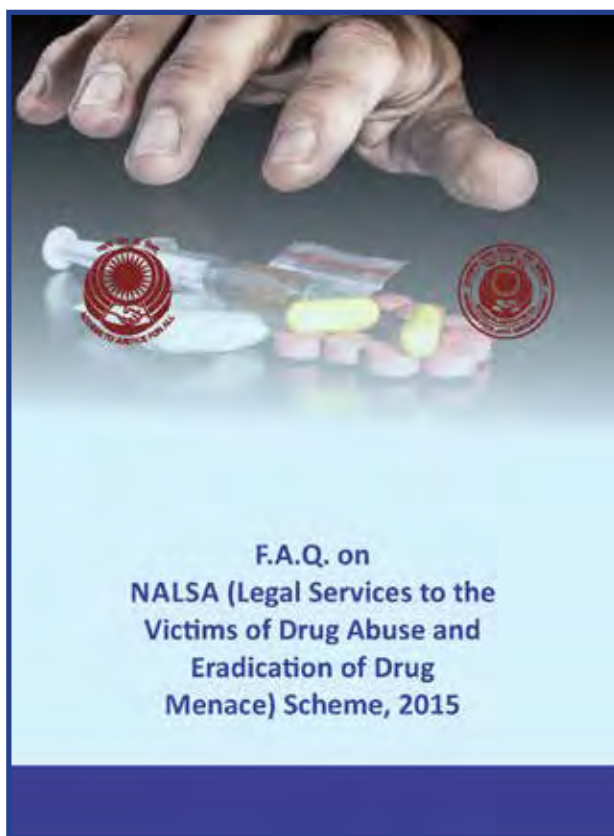
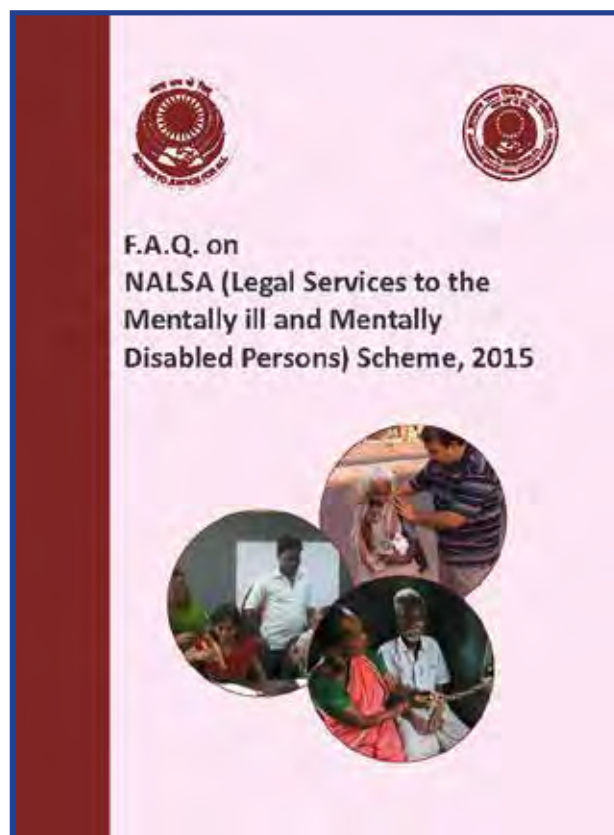
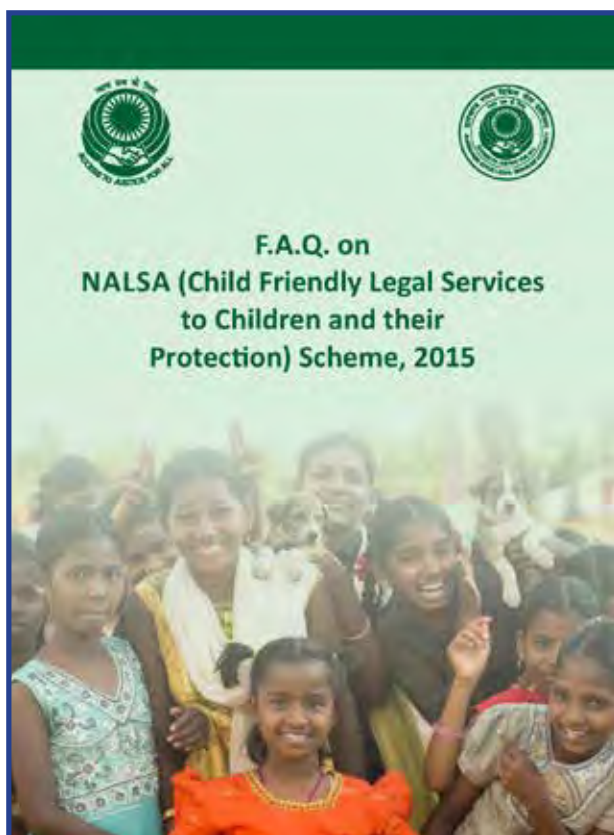
Order dated 4th July, 2013 passed in I.A. No. 974 of 2013
in Cr. Appeal (DB) No. 104 of 2013
By Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand

Coram: Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand
&
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand

NYAYA SADAN
Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority

This material is also available on official website of JHALSA (www.jhalsa.org)









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