





न्याय विभाग DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PICTURE BOOK ON LEGAL AWARENESS

NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY

CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE A JOINT INITIATIVE – TOWARDS LEGAL LITERACY

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न्याय विभाग DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A picture construes meaning worth a thousand words!

Rights are the essence of a civilized society and not just the mere presence of rights, but their interpretation determines the progress & prosperity of a society. It is true that accessing justice can often be a time-consuming and expensive process. Since the costs associated with pursuing legal action include fees for legal representation, court costs, and other expenses related to being able to represent a case before a court of law. Additionally, navigating the legal system can be a complex and time-consuming process. This particularly can be difficult for marginalized communities to access the contours of courts and seek remedy from the competent authorities.

Therefore, in order to bridge this gap CEERA-NLSIU is glad to publish the first one of its kind – a **Picture Book on Legal Awareness (Picture Book)**. This Picture Book is a joint publication of CEERA-NLSIU with the Department of Justice (**DoJ**), Ministry of Law and Justice (**MLJ**), Government of India (**GoI**). The publication is an initiative in furtherance of the mandate undertaken by CEERA to strengthen legal literacy and awareness amongst the nook and corners of the country, by disseminating legal awareness in its most understandable form for the layman.

This Picture Book is a culmination of various government schemes, legislations, and rights of individuals explained by way of simple pictorial posters for the understanding of the common man since laymen often find government laws and schemes difficult to comprehend. With this venture, we strive to ensure that justice is served to every person who faces issues in India through students, volunteers, and local organizations who assist us in taking the legal awareness programme forward. The Picture Book has been carefully crafted as a simple guide to understanding complex legal issues in a lucid manner.

We thank the DoJ, MLJ, GoI and in particular Shri. Niraj Kumar Gayagi, Joint Secretary, MLJ, Shri. Ashutosh Srivastava, Programme Manager, Legal Literacy Programme, DoJ. Ms. Mahima Khera, Dr. Seram Rajesh, and the entire DoJ team for their constant support and cooperation.

We express our sincere regards to Prof. (Dr.) Sudhir Krishnaswamy, Vice-Chancellor – NLISU for his constant support in all our endeavours. Extending our further gratitude to the entire NLSIU administration.

We further deeply appreciate the contributors and the entire CEERA Team for their innovative thinking and in collating this Picture Book, comprising of Mr. Rohith Kamath, Mr. Vikas Gahlot, Ms. Anuja Shah, Ms. Gayathri Gireesh, Ms. Aparna Sojan, Ms. Shilpa Sanjeevan and Mr. Jaibatruka Mohanta. Further, we also extend our heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Madhubanti Sadhya and Ms. Lianne D'Souza who have significantly contributed in this regard.

With this, we hope that this Picture Book will serve the needs of dissemination of justice with all our collective efforts in sharing the issue amongst your circles. Last but not the least, we thank you for your time and support in this innovative legal literacy journey that we have undertaken.

Prof. (Dr.) Sairam Bhat

Professor of Law & Coordinator, CEERA-NLSIU

POSTER ON PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT





PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY, NLSIU

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



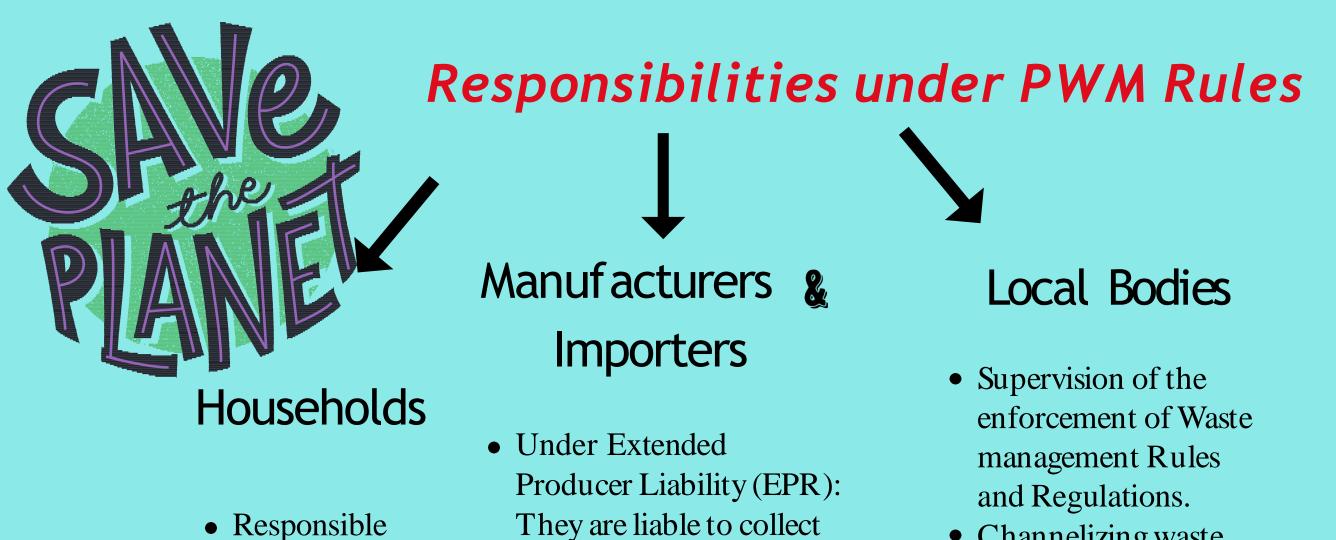
PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT



Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 and Amendment 2021

The MoEFCC under the powers conferred by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regulates the collection, storage, re-use, recycling, etc of plastic waste in an environmentally safe manner.

Under these rules, responsibilities and liabilities are imposed on three primary stakeholders:



for properly collecting and segregating the waste material.

- the plastic packaging in which their product is sold.
- To discourage the use of single-use plastics and multi layered plastics. Like Tetra pack packaging, etc.
- Channelizing waste for processing.
- Sensitizing people towards waste management.
- To register eligible manufacturers & recyclers



Do You Know?

Majority of Plastic Packaging products get converted into plastic waste!

Disposal of plastic waste is a serious concern Due to Improper collection and segregation

Discourage the use of disposal plastics







Source: Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban

LOCATINGTHEPLASTICWASTE



Plastic Waste refers to any plastic discarded after use or after their intended use is over.

4R's of Plastic Waste Management





Environmental Impacts

Takes millions of years to decompose which leads to soil and water contamination and can pose hazards for land, water and wildlife.

Health and Social

Impacts

Consumption of contaminated air and water cause health hazards



SUPER

MARKET



Did you know?

SUPER

MARK

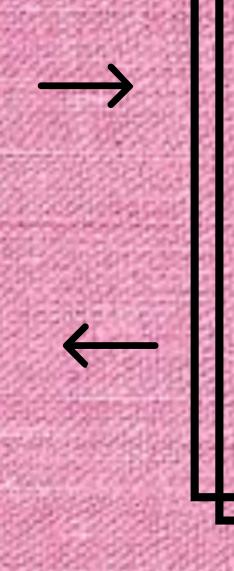
An Indian household on an average consumes 11 Kg of plastic per year!

MANAGING PLASTIC WASTE

PZ FCO

FRIENDY

Segregated Waste Collection Non-recyclable plastic is transported to Plastic Waste Management Units



80

Storage

Sorting of waste



Recyclable waste sent for recycling

1



Shredded Collection & Mixing with other \longrightarrow materials make plastic

Reusing the processed plastic waste product

Alternatives to Plastics

Some most feasible alternatives to plastics are:

Using other eco-friendly alternatives

Using alternatives like jute bags, paper cups, metal straws, decomposable packaging products, etc.





Canva

ansa

Recyclable Plastics

Plastics like PET and HDPE are easily recycled and cause less environmental damage than non-recyclable plastics.

Compostable Plastics

Compostable Plastics are plastics which are made of eco-friendly resources and are easy to decompose. These plastics produce low to no damaging residue on decomposition.

Helpline Numbers& Websites for Bangalore



CHH BHARAT APP The SWA

This nation-wide application can be used to register a complaint regarding Municipal Waste Management.

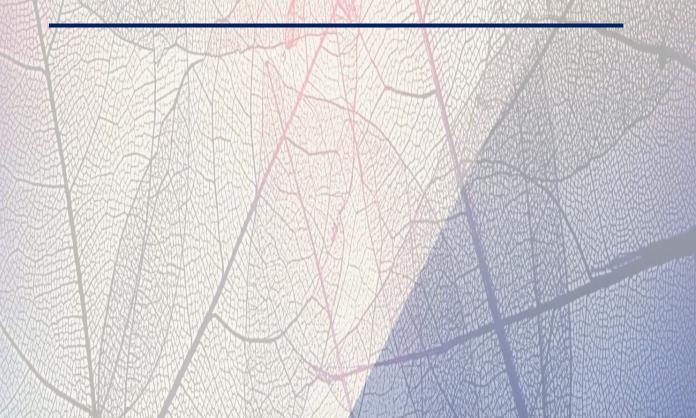








POSTER ON PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS





PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON

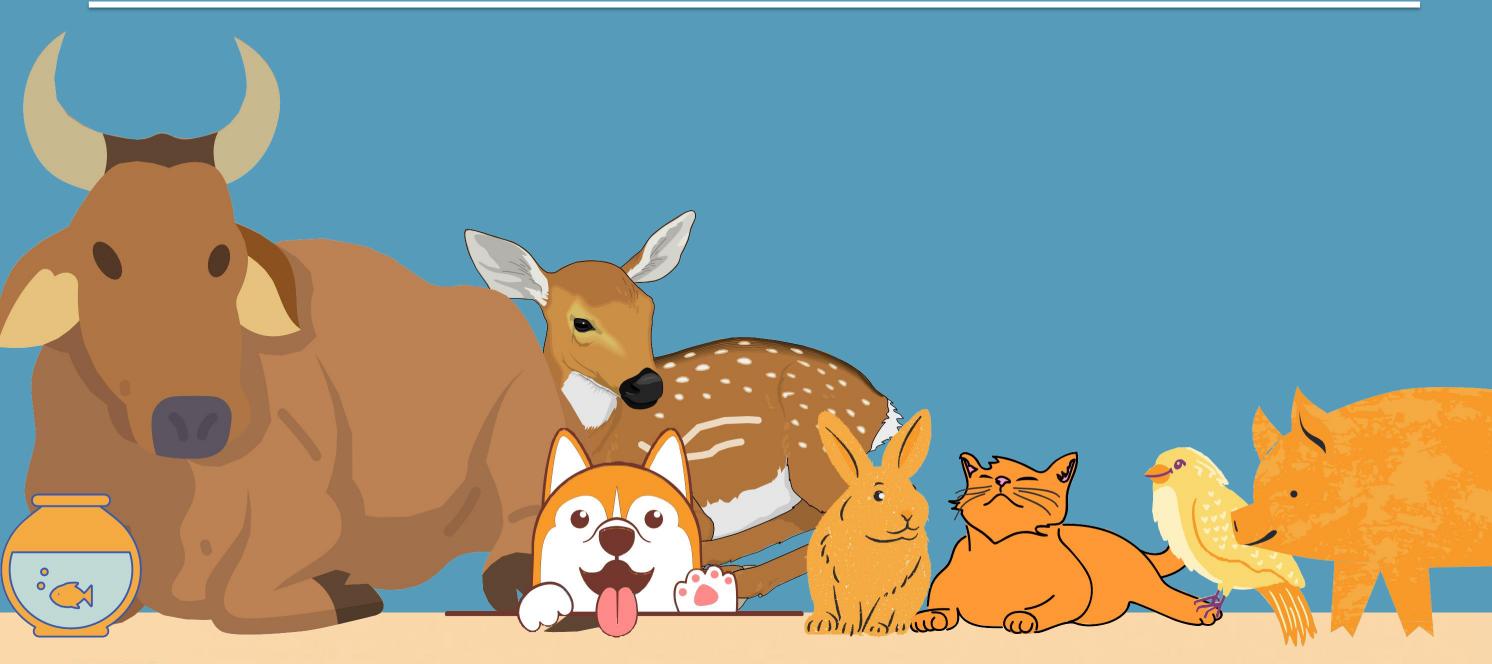
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Centre for Environmental Law, Education, Research and Advocacy, NLSIU &

Department of Justice, Government of India

Contact: ceera@nls.ac.in

CEERA PRO BONO ASSISTANCE NUMBER: +91 9019645266

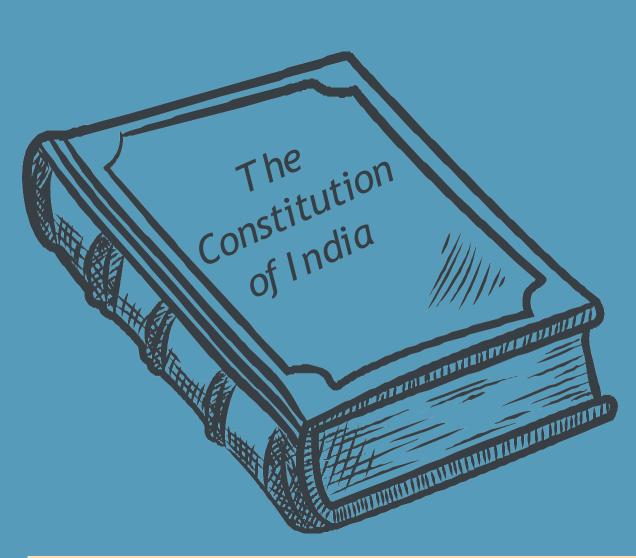




DESIGNING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR HOLISTIC ACCESS TO JUSTICE (DISHA)



Are citizens duty bound to prevent cruelty to animals?



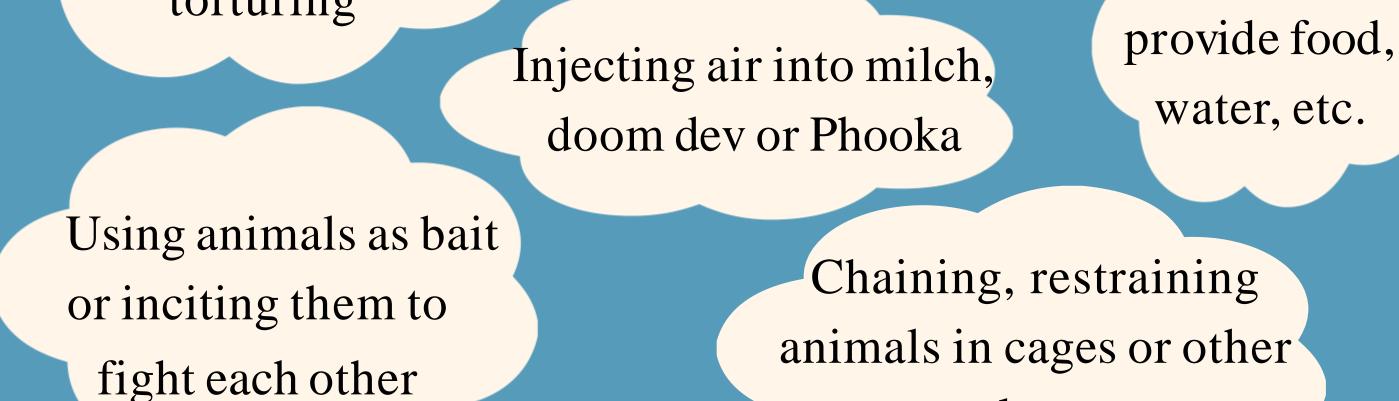
Yes. It is the fundamental duty of every citizen under Article 51A to protect, improve and have compassion for living animals. Article 48 directs that the State

should endeavour to improve and preserve the lives of animals.

What amounts to cruelty?

Physically harming an animal Eg: Kicking, beating, torturing Administering injurious substances Subjecting animals to unnecessary pain

Neglect to



enclosures

Is there any punishment for acts of cruelty?

Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, a person can be punished with a fine or imprisonment or both.

Is there any specific protection available to animals in Pet shops?

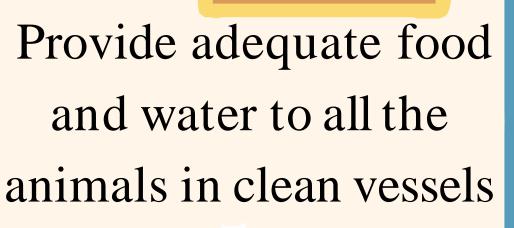
Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018, every pet shop owner must





Provide adequate bedding to all animals.

Clean the enclosures of all animals daily to reduce the possibility of disease outbreak





Appoint enough attendants for the animals. They should not be left alone at the night

Where do I check a pet shop's license? Pet Shop owners are required to display their license and make it visible. It can be implemented by the State Animal Welfare Boards and individual Municipality Corporations.

What can I do if I suspect that a kennel or pet shop is conducting illegal breeding or is involved in animal trafficking?

File a complaint!

To the State Animal Welfare Board. In case the animal suspected to be trafficked is a wild animal, a complaint must be filed with the State Board for Wildlife.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

Q How does one report an incident of cruelty? X

And Jeg Brown Bar

Cruelty
against animals
can be reported by
filing a complaint

with the State Animal Welfare Board. DIAL112.

File a complaint to the police in person by approaching the local police having jurisdiction over the area where cruelty is reported. **DIAL100.**

How do I follow up on complaints?

You could fill an RTI form provided on the Animal Welfare Board of India's page at http://awbi.in/awbipdf/RTI.pdf. OR

Contact the nodal officer



of the State Board.

What information will the authorities ask for?

When filing a complaint, the complainant can provide the authorities, with pictures or videos of the incident, along with the location and contact details. It is essential for this information to be noted down in writing.

OTHER ACTIONS

INDIVIDUALS CAN ALSO CONTACT THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS OR **OTHER ORGANISATIONS DEDICATED TO ANIMAL WELFARE**

CHARLIE'S ANIMAL RESCUE CENTRE (BANGALORE)

Website: https://charlies-care.com/

Phone: 9483911110 / 9035999372

PEOPLE FOR ANIMALS (NATIONWIDE)

Email: gandhim@nic.in

Phone Number:

+91-1123719293/94,23357088 Website:

SANJAY GANDHI ANIMAL CARE CENTRE (DELHI)

Website:

http://www.sanjaygandhianim

<u>alcarecentre.org/</u>

https://www.peopleforanima lsindia.org/

COMPASSION UNLIMITED PLUS ACTION (CUPA) (BANGALORE)

Website:

https://cupabangalore.org/

Email:

cupablr@cupaindia.org

Phone: 080 22947300/301

Email: sgacc1980@gmail.com

Phone: 011-25337751/25448062

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POSTER ON CYBER BULLYING





PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY (CEERA), NLSIU & DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



CYBER BULLYING & ITS KINDS

Cyber bullying is an act of bullying or harassment of any individual through electronic communication devices & technology like computers, mobiles, messaging, e-mails, social media platforms, etc.

KINDS OF CYBER BULLYING

• Online Harassment When a person is subjected to hostility, malign behaviour and defamation on an online platform.

yber Stalking When online platforms are used to harass and solicit unfavorable sexual favors, sending derogatory emails and blackmail repeatedly





- Cyber Defamation
 - When false accusations or the publication of defamatory
 - statements are made against a person on electronic media.
 - Cyber Hacking Illegal access to any personal details of the person in order to bully them.

Bullying in Schools & Colleges

Anti-Bullying Committees in Schools



ARD OF SECONDA **Committed to Equity and Excellence in Education**

According to CBSE Anti-bullying committee Guidelines 2015, each school has to compulsorily set up an Anti-Bullying committee. This committee is responsible for:



STOP

BULLYING

- To create School Anti-Bullying Prevention Plan.
- To take quick and sensitive response to complaints of bullying. To create an effective and confidential mechanism to report bullying. Provide Counselling to school students as per their age requirements. Spread awareness about bullying among school children and staff members.

Anti-Ragging & Bullying measures

in Universities



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग University Grants Commission quality higher education for all

According to UGC Anti-ragging guidelines, 2009, ragging in higher

educational institutions is made punishable. Under these guidelines institutions have to take following measures to curb ragging:

- University brochures and advertisements should clearly specify that ragging is punishable and totally banned within university premises.
- - Parents and students should be sensitized about the menace of ragging and bullying.



Admission form should mandatorily have undertaking signed by students regarding the consequences of ragging.

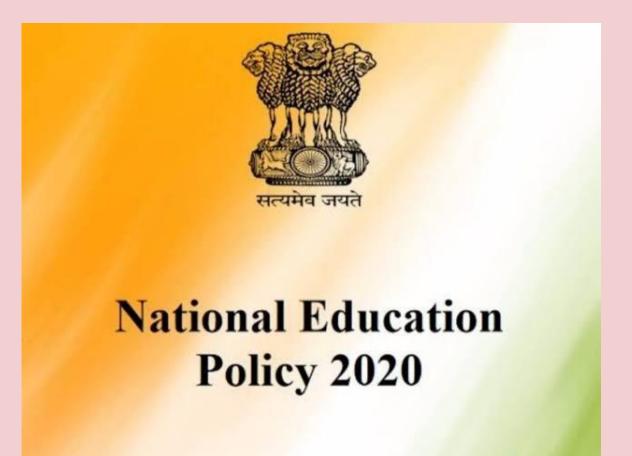


Institutions should organize various events and publications sensitizing students against ragging & bullying within institution.



स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग Department of School Education & Literacy

Guidelines on School Safety and Security



• Every school should have a clear mandate on access to, usage of internet and its security checks, while the child is within the school premises.

[http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Manuals/Cyber_S afety_Manual.pdf]

Schools should follow the advisories issued by Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) from time to time e.g., National Cyber Security Policy (2013) of MeitY [https://www.meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/gazette_NCS

P_2013.pdf]



Laws dealing with Bullying in India

In India, bullying is a punishable offence and stands penalized under various provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Information Technology Act, 2000.



IMPORTANT

INFORMATION

Indian Penal Code

- Section 304- Culpable Homicide
- Section 306- Abetment to suicide
- Section 323 to 326- Punishment for hurt & grievous hurt
- Section 354 A: Sexual Harassment
 Sec 354 D: Stalking

Technology Act, 2000

Information

- Section 66D- Cheating by Personation
- Section 66E- Punishment for violation of Privacy
- Section 67- Punishment for

- Section 499: Defamation
- Section 506 & 507- Punishment for criminal intimidation
- Section 509: Insulting the modesty of women

publishing & transmitting

obscene materials.





Initiatives by Indian Government to prevent Cyber Crimes





राष्ट्रीय साइबर अपराध रिपोर्टिंग पोर्टल National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal

Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children It is a national mission launched to protect children & women from cyber crimes by:

- Facilitating online , speedy & efficacious complaint mechanism for cyber crimes.
- Provides for anonymous reporting of cybercrimes as per the directions of the Supreme Court of India.



Online Cyber Crime Reporting (OCCR) Unit

• It is a central citizen portal of the CCTNS project (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System) which enables complainant

to file an online cyber-crime complaint of the cyber-crime. The portal is central repository for all such cybercrimes.





- National Commission of Women (NCW)
- NCW can request police investigation to be commenced in matters of cyber crimes committed against women.
- Has power to appoint investigative committee in cases of serious violation of women & children rights.
- NCW can avail centralized cybercrime reporting
- Portal

Helplines to Report Cyber Crimes in Karnataka



CYBERCRIME DIVISION

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, KARNATAKA

'Keep everyone safe by spreading education and awareness about the cyber world ''

Cyber Crime Reporting Portal:

L Dial 1930



https://cybercrime.gov.in/

Cyber Police Bangalore: https://www.cyberpolicebangalo re.nic.in/contactus.html

National Emergency Number: 🔪 Dial 112

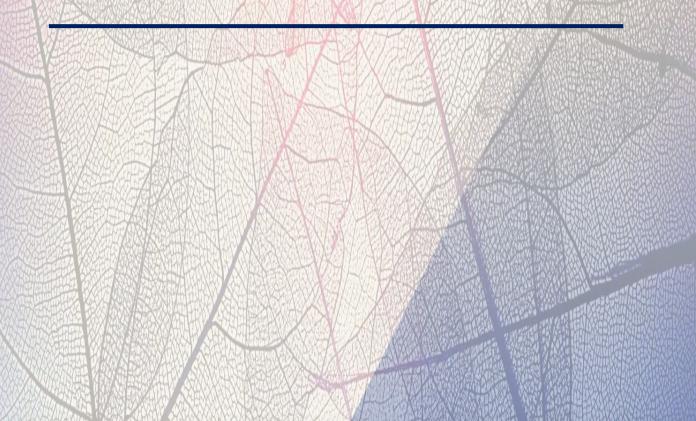
National Police Helpline: 🔪 Dial 100

National Women Helpline: 📞 Dial 1090



National Women Helpline (24x7): 🔪 7827170170

POSTER ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR RURAL AND URBAN POOR



PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY, NLSIU

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

&







WELFARE SCHEMES FOR RURAL AND URBAN POOR





<<<<<

WHAT ARE SOME CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON POVERTY?

RELEVANT FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Article 16(1): There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

Article 17: Abolition of Untouchability Article 21: Protection of Life and

Personal Liberty Article 24: Right against

Exploitation

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Art. 39(a): The state shall direct its policy towards securing adequate means of livelihood to man and woman;

Art. 39 (**A**): Promotion of justice, equal opportunities, and free legal aid;

Art. 41: Security of work, to education, and to public assistance in several cases;

Art. 42: Security of just and humane conditions of work;Art. 45: Free and compulsory education to every child till the age of 14 years, etc.

<<<<<

WHAT ARE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS?

The term **urban** means those regions or areas which are heavily populated and have the characteristics of man-made surroundings.

The term **rural** area means a region located on the outskirts. It can also be defined as a small settlement that is outside the boundaries of a city, commercial or industrial area.

HOW IS AN AREA CLASSIFIED AS URBAN OR RURAL IN INDIA?

The following criteria were adopted for treating a place as urban for 1981 census:

- a) All statutory towns, i.e., all places with a municipal corporation, municipal board, cantonment board or notified town area etc.
- b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural and allied activity; and
 - (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (or 1,000 per sq. mile).

A town with a population of one hundred thousand and above was treated as a city. Hence, the areas that do not come under the definition of urban shall be considered as rural areas.

• •

<<<<<<

SCHEMES LAUNCHED FOR THE RURAL POOR

- 1. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana
- 2. Mission Antyodya
- 3. National Rurban Mission (NRuM)
- 4. National Social Assistance Programme
- 5. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)
- 6. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- 7. Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowship
- 8. Rural Self Employment Training Institute

SOME OF THE SCHEMES LAUNCHED FOR THE URBAN POOR

 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (National Urban Livelihoods Mission)
 Jal Jeevan Mission Urban
 Light House Projects
 Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All - Urban)
 Scheme to Augment City Buses & amp; Urban Green Mobility
 Self-Employment Programme of Urban Poor
 Towns of Export Excellence

POSTER ON MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT, 2005 (MGNREGA)

A JOINT INITIATIVE OF

CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY



& DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY & LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME



MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT, 2005





न्याय विभाग DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE An Act guaranteeing 100 days of unskilled manual work with wages to every rural household

WHAT RIGHT DOES THE ACT GUARANTEE?

Every household in rural area notified by the Central Government is guaranteed **a minimum of 100 days of employment**. Any person above the age of 18 is eligible to apply for the same.

WHAT KIND OF WORK IS GUARANTEED?

- The Act guarantees employment in 'Unskilled manual work' that is, physical work capable of being done by an adult person without any skill or special training.
- Suitable individuals from households may be chosen for skilled labour as engineers and social auditors.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO BE EMPLOYED UNDER THE ACT?

Any Indian citizen, who is:

aged 18 years or above; and

• is **willing to render unskilled manual work** at the prescribed wages. is eligible to apply under the Act.

WHAT ARE THE SECTORS UNDER WHICH A PERSON MAYBE EMPLOYED?

Agricultural & allied activities (including Livestock), Watershed, Irrigation, Flood Management works, Fisheries, Rural Water & Sanitation related projects, etc. are some sectors under which a person may be employed under the Act. All such work must to the best extent possible be within 5 km of the village in which the applicant resides



HOW CAN I BE A BENEFICIARY UNDER MGNREGA?



2

Apply for a 'job card' by submitting Proof of name, age and address (Ration card, PAN Card, Voter ID Card, bank account details and Aadhar Card) to the village Gram Panchayat

Download proforma for job card under MGNREGA (available on state websites) and **submit duly filled application** to the government office/equivalent office of your area



The village Gram Panchayat will issue a job card **15 days from the date of receipt of application. The card is valid for 5 years.**



Individuals with names appearing in the job card will be entitled to apply for unskilled manual work. **Job cards can be**

downloaded from https://sarkarilist.in/mgnrega-job-card/

5

To seek work under the Act, an application may be made:

- To the Gram Panchayat, Ward Member, Programme Officer, or any other officer deputed by the State government;
- By calling the MGNREGA number designated by the State Government.
- Through **any other means** designated by the State Government.



WORKERS' RIGHTS ON THE WORKSITE



Maximum 12 hours of work each day, with periods of rest



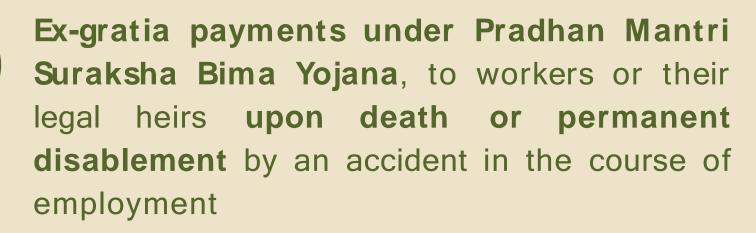
Safe Drinking Water & First Aid Box to cater for minor injuries connected with work



4

Free medical treatment for injuries by accidents in the course of employment

Accomodation, treatment and medicines in case of hospitalisation, along with daily allowance which is at least half the wage rate

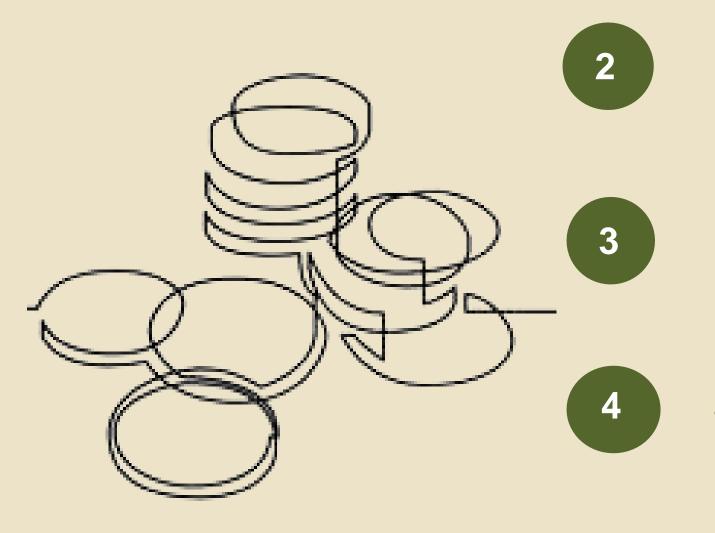




WHAT IS THE SCHEME FOR WAGES?



A minimum rate of Rs. 60 per day, or the minimum wage set by the State government for agricultural labourers



Paid through worker's **individual savings accounts** in relevant banks and post offices

Cash payment - directly to the worker and in the presence of an independent person

Extra 10% wages will be given to those who are assigned work outside a 5-kilometer radius of their village, to meet transport and living costs



Disbursed on a weekly basis and within 2 weeks of the date of performing the work, otherwise workers are entitled to compensation @ 0.05% of unpaid wages

WHAT SHOULD ONE DO IF RIGHTS UNDER THE ACT ARE DENIED OR IF THERE ARE OTHER COMPLAINTS?



Submit a written or oral complaint to relevant authorities at Ward/ Gram Panchayat / Block or District levels



An online complaint can also be made through <u>https://nrega.nic.in/Netnrega/redersal/redersal.aspx?</u> eb=&state_code=01

(Note: The location of the complainant is Andaman & Nicobar Islands by default, and the State code in the URL needs to be changed in order to change the State as well.)



Via phone – Grievance Redressal hotline: 1077



Complainant can also **approach the ombudsperson** appointed by each state, who receives grievances, enquires upon the grievance addressed, and

passes awards



Orders passed by the authorities for grievance redressal can be appealed against, within **45 days of their issuance**, and these appeals shall be disposed off **within a month**



MORE ABOUT THE MGNREGA!

PRIORITY GROUPS UNDER THE ACT

- Separate schedule of wage rates for Women, the elderly, people with disabilities and debilitating ailments so as to improve their participation through productive work
- At least one-third of the beneficiaries will be women who have requested and registered for work
- One labour-intensive public work would be reserved for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, as well as the elderly and speciallyabled people
- Women employed to look after children on worksite will be among the most marginalised in the locality, women in exploitative conditions or those in bonded labour, or liberated manual scavengers

Role of the Gram/ Village Panchayats

- Receiving applications for registration
- Verifying registration applications
- Registering households
- Issuing Job Cards
- Receiving applications for work
- Issuing dated receipts for these applications for work
- Conducting periodical surveys to assess demand for work
- Identification and planning of works,
- Awareness generation and social mobilization., etc.

APPEALS

• All orders by the authorities can be appealed

NON-ALLOTMENT OF WORK

If work is not allotted within 15 days of

within 45 days, and will be disposed within 1 month

- Appeals shall lie:
 - For order of Gram Panchayat before the Programme Officer;
 - For order of Programme Officer before the District Programme Coordinator;
 - For the District Programme Coordinator –
 before the State Commissioner (NREGS),
 Divisional Commissioner (NREGS) and State
 Grievance Redressal Officer

application/seeking of work, applicant is entitled to :

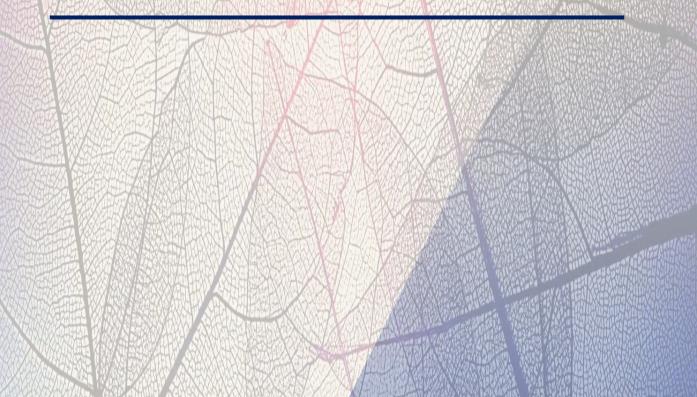
•daily unemployment allowance at rate notified by the State Government. (minimum 1/4th of wage rate for first 30 days, and one-half of wage rate for rest)
Unemployment allowance to stop when:
•work is allotted; or
•if the household members have not turned up for work; or
•if they have received 100 days of work; or
•if they have earned unemployment

allowance as is equal to 100 days of wages.

WHO TO APPROACH?

- **District Programme Coordinator**: For implementation of the scheme & redressing grievances at the district level
- Programme Officer: For complaints at the Block level

POSTER ON NOISE POLLUTION AND USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS







PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME

A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY, (CEERA) – NLSIU, BENGALURU

& DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NOISE POLLUTION AND USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS



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Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice [DISHA]



न्याय विभाग DEPARTMENT OF **JUSTICE** Do we have the Fundamental Right to use loudspeakers for any activity? No, we don't. The Constitution of India does not guarantee this right.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT



DO YOU REQUIRE PERMISSION TO USE LOUDSPEAKERS OR PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM?

Yes, you must obtain **PRIOR PERMISSION** to use loudspeakers in public.

FROM WHOM?

Written permission from the concerned authorities is required.

District Magistrate

Police Commissioner

Any Police Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police

WHAT IS THE RESTRICTED TIME OF USE?

No sound-producing instrument should be used at night time, between **10 p.m. and 6 a.m.** However, this is not applicable when it is used in closed premises like auditoria, conference rooms, community halls, banquets halls or during public emergency.



ARE THERE ANY EXCEPTIONS FOR THE USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES?

The State Government can permit the use of loudspeakers between **10 p.m. and 12.00 a.m.** for a limited number of days. However, such exempted days shall not exceed a total of **15 days** in a year and these days have to be notified in advance.

WHAT IS THE PERMISSIBLE NOISE LEVEL FOR THE USE OF LOUDPSEAKERS?

The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 has categorised areas into 4 zones with different permissible noise levels.

	Category/Area of Zone	Limits in dB Level	
		Day Time (06:00 am – 10:00 pm)	Night Time (10:00 pm – 06:00 am)
	Industrial Area	75	70
	Commercial Area	65	55
	Residential Area	55	45
	Silence Zone	50	40

TO WHAT EXTENT CAN ONE EXCEED THE PRESCRIBED LIMITS?

It shall not exceed 5dB beyond the prescribed limits for that area or 75dB totally, whichever is lower.

ARE THERE ANY LOCATIONS WHERE THE USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS/ PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS ARE COMPLETELY BANNED?

Yes. They are called the Silence Zones.

WHAT IS A SILENCE ZONE? It is an area that is within **100 metres** of the boundary of the following places:











COLLEGES





RELIGIOUS PLACES

ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS ON THE NOISE LEVEL FROM PRIVATE SOUND SYSTEMS OR SPEAKERS?

Yes. As per the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, you must obtain a **WRITTEN PERMISSION** from the concerned authorities to use loudspeakers beyond the prescribed limits. However, such extension shall not be more than 5dB beyond the prescribed ambient sound limit.

WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM WHOM? District Magistrate, Police Commissioner, or any other officer who is not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police designated for the maintenance of the ambient air quality standards.



ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS BY STREET VENDORS?

Yes, there are. Street vendors or hawkers are not allowed to use loudspeakers or megaphones without prior permission from the concerned authorities.

WHAT ARE THE RESTRICTIONS ON VEHICLES?

Blaring loud music in vehicles and honking indiscriminately or using additional fittings with the silencer to cause noise amounts to **PUBLIC NUISANCE under Section 268 of Indian Penal Code**, punishable as a crime and invites hefty penalties as per the various state laws.

Honking in Silent Zones is strictly prohibited under the Noise Pollution (Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000.

As per Section 190 (2) of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, a person who drives a motor vehicle in a public place in violation of the prescribed standards in relation to the road safety, control of noise and air pollution, shall be punished with imprisonment up to three months, or with a fine of ten thousand, or with both (first offence), similarly for the imprisonment up to six months, or with a fine of ten thousand, or with both (second and subsequent offence).



WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF YOU VIOLATE THE RULES REGARDING THE USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS?

The use of loudspeakers or megaphones above the decibel specifications amounts to PUBLIC NUISANCE attracting punishment under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

WHAT IS THE PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATION?

Imprisonment upto 5 years + Fine upto Rs. 1 Lakh For further violation, a Fine of Rs. 5000 for every such contravening day. Furthermore, the noise producing equipment can be seized if found to cause nuisance.







KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

WHOM TO APPROACH TO MAKE A COMPLAINT?

Local Police Station



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District Magistrate



Any Police Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police designated for the maintenance of the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise

WHAT ARE YOUR REMEDIES AGAINST VIOLATORS?

You can file a complaint at the Police Station or Call on 100

Approach the State Pollution Control Board

If the authorities are satisfied about the existence of nuisance or disturbance, they shall take action to prohibit the continuance of the disturbance.

HELPLINE NUMBERS

DELHI

Delhi Police Control Room Number:155270/155271 Online Complaintshttps://ngms.delhi.gov.in/

MUMBAI

Contact Number: 100/ 22625020/226333333/22621855

UTTAR PRADESH

Contact Number: 112

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Contact Number: 0471 6062606

You can also register your complaint on your respective State Pollution Control Board's Website.

KARNATAKA http://210.212.204.93/kspcbcomplaint/complaint-formkspcb.php KERALA https://<u>www.keralapcbonline.co</u> m/pcb/welcome BIHAR Email your greivance at grievance@bspcb.in

Contact: ceera@nls.ac.in. | Ceera Probono Assistance Number: +91 9019645266

POSTER ON CONSUMER PROTECTION RIGHTS



CONSUMER PROTECTION RIGHTS

WHO IS A CONSUMER?

Consumer is a person who buys any goods or hires or avails any services for a consideration. Calso includes a person who uses such goods or is a beneficiary of service with the approval of purchaser. However, Consumer does not include a person who buys goods or services for any commercial purpose. Commercial purpose does not include use of goods bought and used by a person exclusively for the purpose of earning his livelihood, by means of self-employment. It includes both offline and online transactions. The term consumer has been defined under Section 2(7) of the Act.

RIGHTS OF A CONSUMER



- Right of Protection
- Right to Information
- Right of Assurance
- Right to be Heard
- Right to seek Redressal
 - Right to Awareness







न्याय विभाग DEPARTMENT OF **JUSTICE**

CONSUMER PROTECTION RIGHTS

WHO CAN FILE A COMPLAINT UNDER THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT?

- A consumer
- Any voluntary consumer association registered under any law for the time being in force
- The Central Government or any State Government;
- The Central Authority i.e. the Central Consumer Protection Authority.
- One or more consumers, where there are numerous consumers having the same interest;
- * Legal heir or legal representative, in case of death of a consumer;
- * Parent or legal guardian, in case the consumer is a minor

WHAT CAN BE COMPLAINED UNDER THE ACT?

- Unfair Contract or trade practice
- Defective Goods
- Deficiency of Services
- Excessive Price
- Hazardous Goods
- Hazardous Services
- Product Liability

WHERE CAN THE COMPLAINT BE FILED?

- DISTRICT CONSUMER DISPUTE REDRESSALCOMMISSION
- STATE CONSUMER DISPUTE REDRESSAL COMMISSION
- NATIONAL CONSUMER DISPUTE REDRESSAL COMMISSION

POSTER ON PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES (POCSO ACT, 2012)



A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY & DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES (POCSO ACT, 2012)



Every Child in India has the Constitutional and statutory right to be protected from sexual offences.



Who is protected under the Act?

- any child any person below the age of 18 years
- protects children of any gender or sexual orientation
- Children of any country if the offence has taken place in India

What kind of offences are punishable?

Any kind of abuse, assault or harassment of a child.

This includes:

Forcing the **Disclosure of** children to Stalking child's identity exhibit their Sexual body assault againsta Any word or **Attempt to** child sound or commitor abet gesture the commission of **Exposing** a **Phsyical** Use of child for child to contact of pornographic sexual nature pornographic purposes or with sexual content intent



The parent

Who can file a complaint?

Any person who has an apprehension, has witnessed or has knowledge of an offence



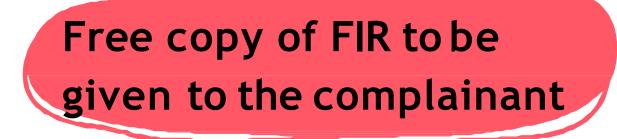
How to file a Complaint?

Information provided over call or in person

Complaint to be recorded in writing and read over to the complainant



Grievance





Mandatory Reporting

Any person who has knowledge of an offence under the Act and does not report it can be punished with imprisonment upto 6 months or with a fine

To whom can a complaint be filed?



It can be reported to the local police or the special juvenile police unit

Alternative ways to report an offence under the Act

- Online on the POCSO e-box : <u>https://ncpcr.gov.in/user_complaints.php</u>
- National Commission for Protection of

Child Rights: 1800115455 (Toll free) or 9868235077

- Child Helpline: 1098
- Postal address: NCPCR, 5th Floor,

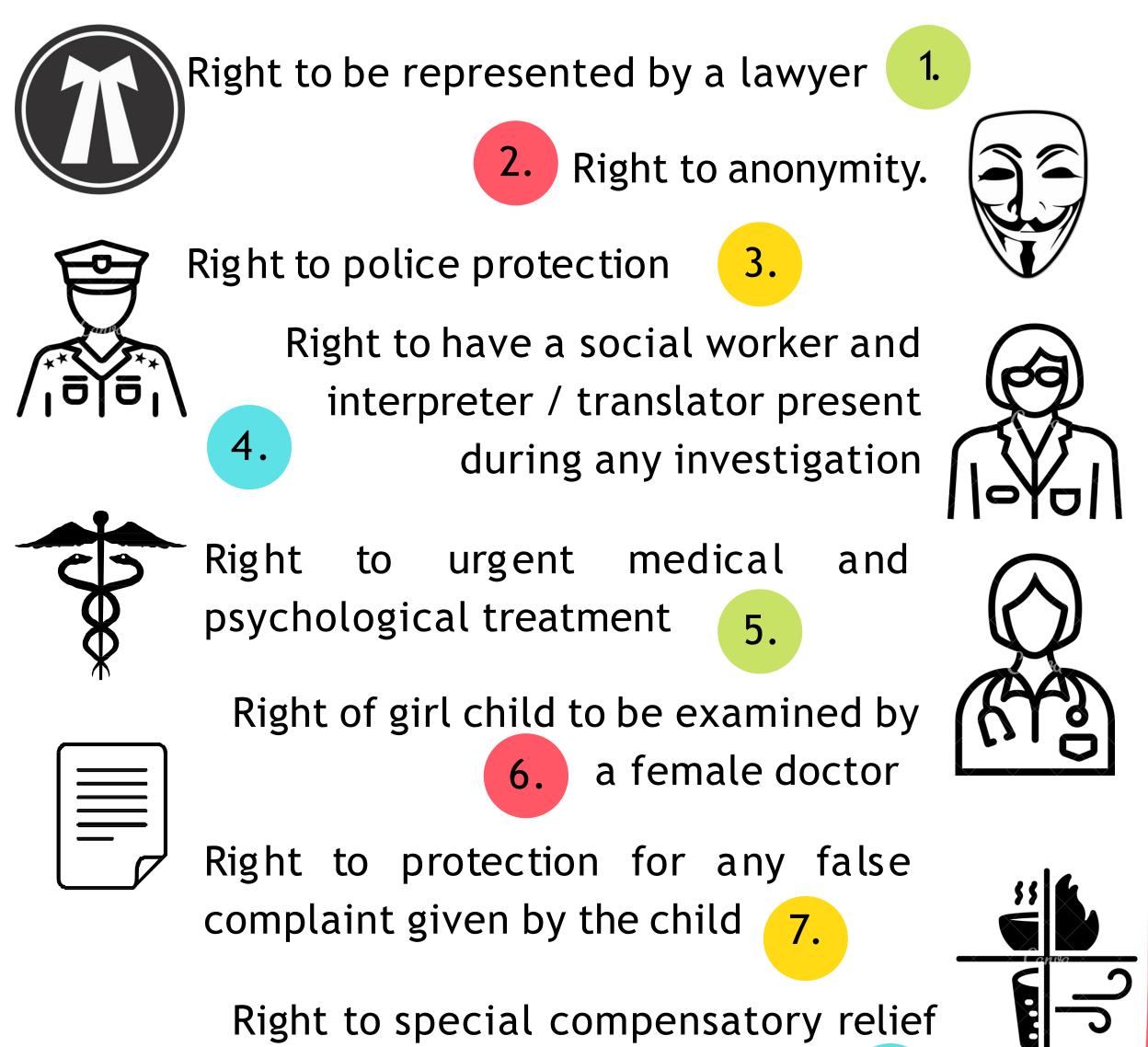
Chanderlok Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi-110001



A child-friendly e-initiative of NCPCR at www.ncpcr.gov.in to report crimes committed against children

HELPLINE NO: 9868235077

What rights are available to the child under the POCSO Act?



Right to special compensatory relief such as food, clothes, transport 8.

Protection available to the child while reporting a complaint



The statement of the child must be recorded at their residence or place of their choice





Statement must be taken by a woman police officer not below rank of sub inspector



Police officer should not be in uniform





Statement must be recorded and read over to the child in simple language that they understand



Child has the right to have a social worker present



when recording the statement



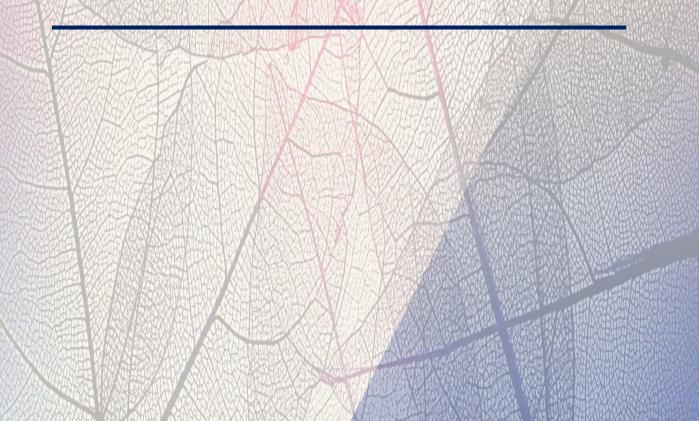


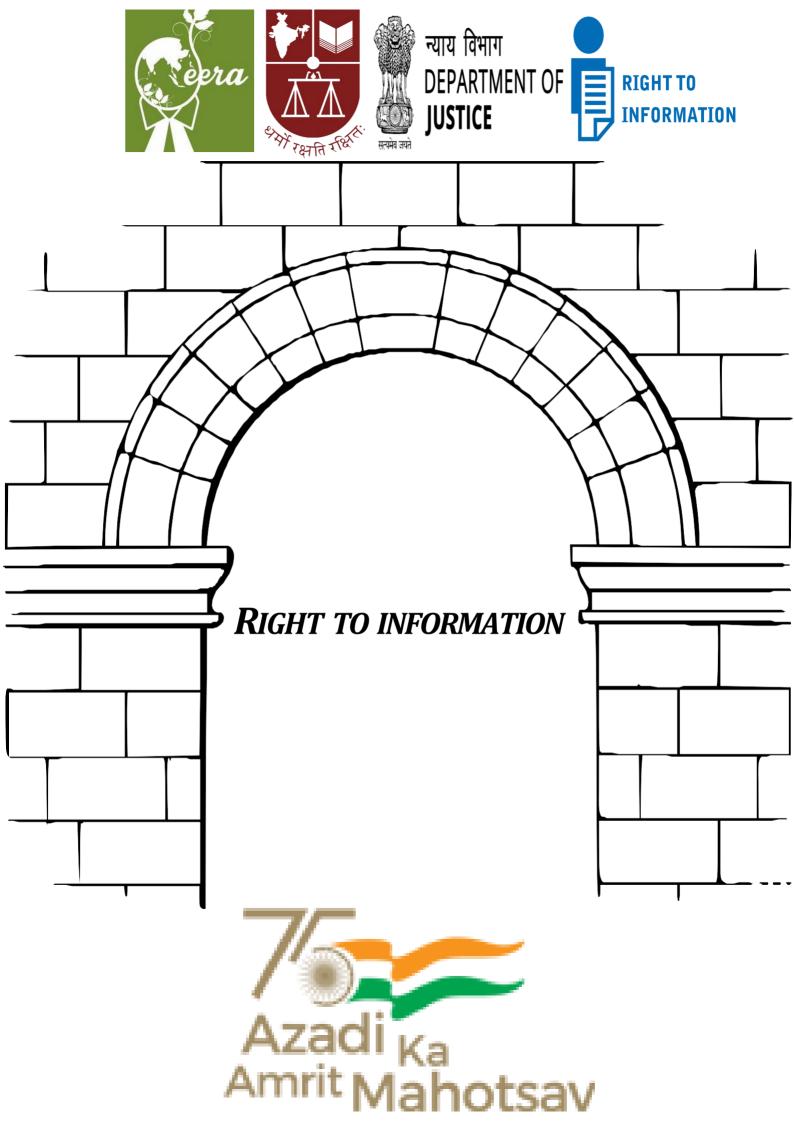
Child cannot be forced to go to the police station and

cannot be detained in the station at night



POSTER ON RIGHT TO INFORMATION





FILING ONLINE APPLICATION

Q https://rtionline.gov.in/

PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME

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A Joint initiative

Centre for Environmental Law, Education, Research and Advocacy, NLSIU Department of Justice, Government of India

Q How to exercise the right?

- Visit the official RTI portal <u>https://rtionline.gov.in.</u>
- Select Ministry or Department for which you want to file an RTI from Select Ministry/Department/Apex body dropdown.

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- You will receive SMS alerts in case you provide a mobile number. The fields marked * are mandatory while the others are optional.
- On submission of the application, a unique registration number would be issued. Make a note of the number for reference in the future.

WHY RTI?

To obtain timely responses to requests for government information, promote transparency and accountability, contain corruption, and make the democracy work for the people in real sense.

The Central Information Commission has been constituted under the RTI Act 2005.

(cic.gov.in)



केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग Central Information Commission

सूचना के अधिकार का सुद्रढ़ीकरण

WHAT IS AN ONLINE RTI PORTAL?



It was initiated by the Department of Personnal and Training (DOPT) to facilitate the filing of RTI applications and appeals online.



Central RTI Portal at <u>https://rtionline.gov.in.</u>

Q WHO CAN FILE IT?

X

Any Indian Citizen who wants to obtain any information under the RTI Act from the list of Public Authorities mentioned in the website can make a request through the web portal by clicking "Online RTI Request Form.

Every state has its particular portal



RTI Karnataka: <u>https://rtionline.karnataka.gov.in/</u>

What is the fee?

- The service is free of cost for any Indian citizen who is below poverty line as per RTI Rules, 2012.
- Everyone else has to make a payment of Rs 10.
- You can pay through Internet Banking, Credit or Debit Card / RuPay Card, UPI.
- You will get an email and SMS alert on the submission of the application.





Advantages

You can file an RTI to seek information from 2,463 Public Authorities and the Ministries. It is a transparent method to hold the government accountable.

What is a Unique Registration Number?

- It is given on the submission of the application.
- A unique registration number would be issued, which should be used for all future references from the concerned Department or the Ministry.
- The applicant will get an email and SMS alert (if mobile no. provided) on submission of application.

POSTER ON RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT, 2009

A JOINT INITIATIVE OF

CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY



& DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY

& LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME



RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT, 2009



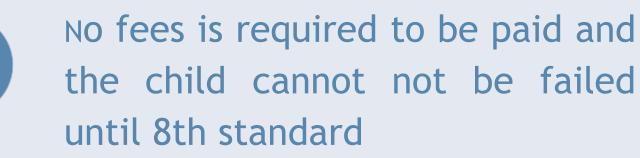




Every child of the age of six to fourteen years, including a disadvantaged child and a child from the weaker section of society has the right to free and compulsory elementary education from classes 1 to 8

WHAT IS YOUR RIGHT?

Free elementary education in government schools, and in private schools (to the extent of at least 25% of the strength in each class)



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The child also has the right to transfer to other government or private schools identified under the law

Free lunch, milk, uniforms and stationary will be provided

WHAT KIND OF SCHOOLS CAN THE CHILD BE ADMITTED TO?

Under the act, a child can receive free & compulsory education from

Schools established, owned controlled

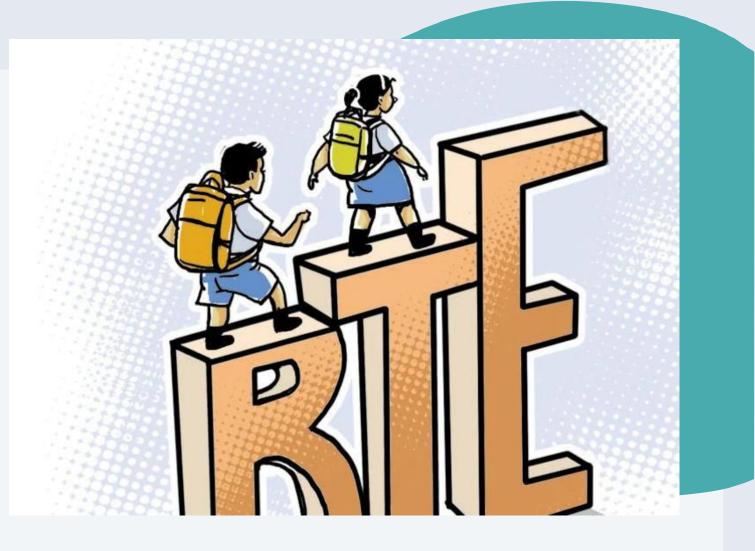
No child will be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment in schools. Further, no child can be expelled from the school until the completion of their elementary education

A child who who is older than 6 years old and who has never attended/has dropped out of school can be admitted to an age appropriate class or substantially funded by the government or a local authority. (e.g. state established schools like Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Aarohi schools in Haryana etc.)

Schools which are unaided, like private schools also have to admit eligible children to the extent of at least 25% of the class strength, and permit them to complete elementary education till class 8th.



HOW TO SECURE ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS & ACCESS YOUR RIGHT?



Fill out the form for admission, as available on your State's Government website. You can also approach your neighborhood school (preferably between within 1-3 kms), for the same

Submit certain documents for identification, such as Child's & Parents' IDs (for child, it may include Aadhar Card, Anganwadi record, birth certificate etc. which shall act as proof of age), Income Certificate, Disability Certificate etc.

The child or parents/guardians do not have to undergo any admission test or admission interview, or make any donation/payment for admission.

Schools cannot deny admission to any child, even in the absence of a proof of age

The school shall select the students randomly and fill vacancies through an open lottery system. Further, late admissions (i.e. admissions after the beginning of the academic term) will not be denied

WHO CAN CLAIM THE RIGHT TO FREE & COMPULSORY EDUCATION?

This right can be exercised by every child between the age of 6 & 14 years, who belongs to:



A DISADVANTAGED GROUP

(i.e. a child with disability, or a child belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, educationally backward classes, or other gro-ups with social / cultural / economic / geographical / *linguistic disadvantages, etc.)*



WEAKER SECTIONS

(i.e. a child belonging to such parent or guardian whose annual income is lower than the minimum limit specified by the appropriate Government, by notification.)

DO YOU KNOW?

The criteria for categorizing children into those belonging to disadvantaged groups or weaker sections is decided by each state, independently.

For example:

- In Bihar, children belonging to disadvantaged groups are those with parents/guardians having an annual income of up to 1 lakh rupees, whereas belonging to weaker sections include children children whose parents/guardians have an annual income of up to 2 lakh rupees.
- In Odisha, a child belonging to a weaker section means a child of such parents/guardians who are BPL card holders and a child belonging to disadvantaged groups means a child belonging to SC/ST/ other social or economically backward class or a homeless child or one found begging in the street or a working child.
- Pursuant to a Supreme Court directive some states including Karnataka have included children with HIV under disadvantaged groups.

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS **IN ENSURING A CHILD'S EDUCATION?**

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

"Local authority" means a Municipal Corporation/ Municipal Council/ Zila Nagar Panchayat/ Parishad/ Panchayat" or anybody having administrative control over the school.

What is their role?

- Ensure availability of neighborhood school
 Ensure no discrimination
- against children from the disadvantaged group or weaker sections
- Monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education Provide infrastructure, and more.

PARENTS & GUARDIANS

ROLE OF TEACHERS

- Maintain Regularity and Punctuality in school
- Complete curriculum on time, and a prescribed manner
- Hold regular meetings with parents and inform them about the child's regularity in attendance, ability to learn, progress made in learning, etc.
- Assess the learning abilities of each child and provide supplementary lessons, if needed., etc.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- Monitoring the school's functioning
- Preparing & recommending school development plans

It is the duty of every parent or guardian to ensure that their child/ward is admitted to elementary education in nearby schools.

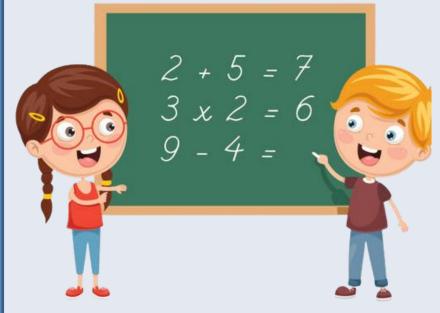
- Supervising the teachers
- Monitoring the use of grants from the Government, Local authorities, etc.
- Perform other functions, etc.

APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT

Appropriate Government' refers to the Central & State Governments, depending on whose administration/control the school lies under.

It has the following obligations:

- To establish schools in neighborhoods, where no school exists.
- To provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff
- Providing special training facilities for Teachers.
- Perform any duty to ensure that each child gets the elementary education they deserve.

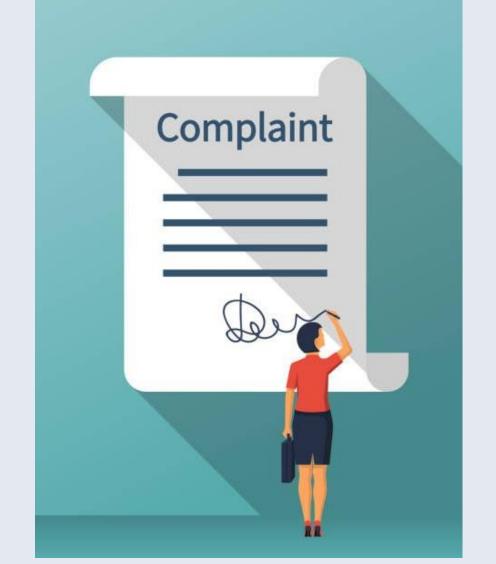


WHAT ARE THE GRIEVANCES UNDER THE ACT? HOW TO REDRESS THEM?

WHAT ARE THE KIND OF VIOLATIONS THAT CAN OCCUR UNDER THE ACT?

Instances of Physical punishment and Mental Harassment
Denial of Admission for lack of proof
of age. Refusal to consider late
admissions Collection of Donation fees, or subjecting the RTE eligible

child to admission tests, etc.



WHO ARE THE RIGHT PEOPLE TO APPROACH, AND HOW?

 A written complaint can be made to the Local Authority, i.e. the Gram Panchayat or the Block Education Officer

 Complaints can also be made to the National/State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, in the following ways:

1. Via Post at: National Commission for Protection of Child Rights 5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110001

2. Via Phone *at:*

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights- 011-23478200/250 Childline India (Childline is a helpline for offences committed against children)- 1098

3. Online, at: <u>www.ebaalnidan.nic.in</u>

4. Besides the above, even Teachers can be held accountable for redressing grievances.

POSTER ON RIGHT TO LEGAL AID IN INDIA

PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME

A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY, NLSIU, BENGALURU

&

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



न्याय विभाग DEPARTMENT OF **JUSTICE**

THE RIGHT TO LEGAL AID IN INDIA

THE RIGHT TO FREE LEGAL SERVICES TO THE WEAKER AND DISADVANTAGED SECTIONS OF SOCIETY TO ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR SECURING JUSTICE

> Contact: <u>ceera@nls.ac.in</u> CEERAPROBONO ASSISTANCE NUMBER: +919019645266 Our Websites: enlaw.nls.ac.in | ceerapub.nls.ac.in | abs.nls.ac.in

DO CITIZENS HAVE A RIGHT TO LEGAL AID IN INDIA ?

Article 39(A) mandates that the State is required to provided **free legal aid** to all citizens by suitable legislations and schemes

The Parliament has enacted the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide citizens from economically and socially weaker sections of the society the right to free legal services

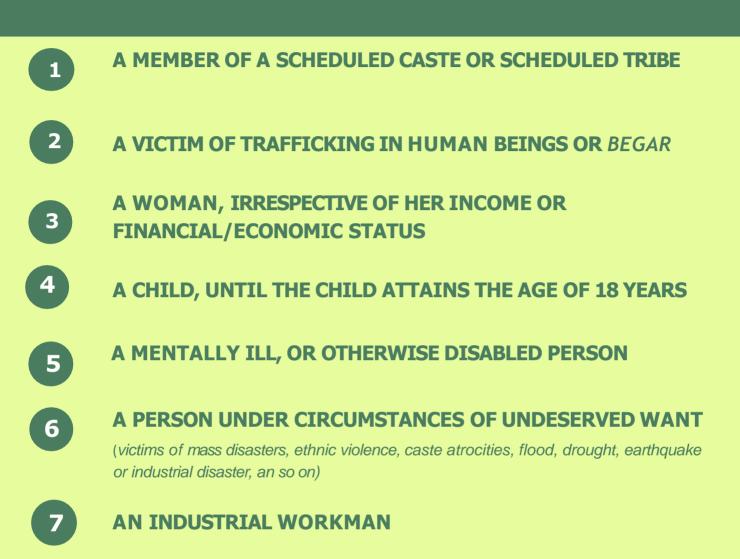
WHAT DO WE MEAN BY LEGAL AID/LEGAL SERVICES?

Legal Services includes **rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceeding before any court or other authority or tribunal and the giving of advice on any legal matters**. This also includes:

- Legal consultation/legal advice on any matter.
- Representation by an advocate in a court of law or a tribunal.
- Payment of process fees, translation expenses, fees for summoning of witnesses and other such charges
- Preparing and drafting of pleadings, legal documents,
- Availing certified copies of judgements, orders, decrees etc.



WHO IS ENTITLED TO FREE LEGAL SERVICES ?



A PERSON WITH DISABILITY

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(a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or. sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in.)

A PERSON IN CUSTODY OR A PROTECTIVE HOME

(A victim of immoral trafficking, a child in need of care and protection or a child found to be in conflict with law under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, victim of child sexual abuse or a person in a mental health facility.)

A PERSON WHOSE ANNUAL INCOME IS LESS THAN THE AMOUNT PRESCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(The annual income ceiling limit for availing free legal aid is set by each state. This limit ranges between 1,00,000 to 3,00,000 rupees across states. In some Union Territories the income ceiling limit has been set as low as 9000 rupees)

WHO CAN AN APPLICANT APPROACH, IF THEY ARE NOT ENTITLED TO LEGAL AID UNDER THE ACT?

Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, Legal Service Authorities are required to maintain a list of agencies, institutions or persons who have expressed their willingness to render free legal services to citizens. Thus, the authorities have am obligation to advise citizens (who are not entitled to legal aid under the act), to seek assistance from such persons or institutions

HOW CAN AN APPLICANT PROVE THAT THEY FALL UNDER THE PRESCRIBED INCOME BRACKET TO CLAIM FREE LEGAL AID?

To prove that a person falls within the prescribed income bracket to avail legal aid, they may furnish the **income certificate** or make an affidavit as to income.

Each State determines its own income ceiling for availing legal aid services. Persons with annual income less than the income ceiling limit would be eligible to access free legal aid.

The prescribed income ceilings in certain states are as follows:

- Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand provide legal aid to those with an annual income of Rs. 3 Lakh
- For Bihar, Rajasthan & Tripura, this ceiling lies at Rs. 1.5 lakh
- For most other States/U.Ts., the income bracket has been capped at Rs. 1lakh per annum



WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE TO AVAIL FREE LEGAL AID?

- 1 Approach the nearest District/State/National Legal Service Authority, or the Taluk Level Legal Services Committee, and fill Form- I in English or the local language. Form - I can be found from the websites of the legal services authorities and is appended to the National Legal Services Authority(Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010
- 2 In a separate sheet, prepare a **Summary of grievances**. Applicants who are illiterate and unable to give the application on their own can seek assistance of the Legal Services Authority for this purpose
- 3 Applicants can also apply through email at nalsadla@nic.in , or the on-line facility, i.e. The Legal Services Management System Portal of NALSA (https://nalsa.gov.in/lsams/nologin/applicationFiling.act ion?requestLocale=null)
 - Application process is entirely free . No cost is to be borne by the applicant
 - Application can be tracked online by entering the registration details on the tracking portal: <u>https://nalsa.gov.in/lsams/nologin/applicationTrackingForm.action?requestLocale=null</u>

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED AFTER SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION?

- The application will be scrutinised by the Member Secretary/ Secretary/any other deputed person, for further action. Applicant is entitled to receive decision within 7 days from the date of receipt of application
- If the application has been received from Government Departments / through CPGRAM, an email is sent to the applicant. The applicant can also view remarks made, and get a scanned copy of the application on the CPGRAM website
 - Applicant can **send reminders or seek clarifications** by providing specific remarks on the portal at: <u>https://nalsa.gov.in/lsams/nologin/reminderClarificatio</u> nFilling.action?requestLocale=null
 - If the **application for Legal Aid has been rejected**, The applicant can file an **appeal before the Executive Chairman or the Chairman** of that concerned Legal Services Authority.

DO I HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT MY LAWYER/ GET MY LAWYER REPLACED?

- Yes. The applicant can avail the services of a lawyer of their choice from the panel of lawyers enlisted. The decision-making authority can consider and allow the same if the applicant has expressed his/her choice of a lawyer on the panel
- 2

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If the applicant is not satisfied with the assigned lawyer, a formal complaint can be filed in any of the following ways:

- Writing an application and submitting the same to a Legal Services Authority
- <u>Writing an email to the appropriate authority or NALSA, at: nalsa-</u><u>dla@nic.in</u>
- Accessing the "Grievance Redressal" option on NALSA website or the respective website of the state, district, taluk authority that assigned the lawyer



POSTER ON SENIOR CITIZEN RIGHTS

PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAM

A JOINT INITIATIVE OF

CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY (CEERA), NLSIU

& DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



SENIOR CITIZEN RIGHTS



CONTACT CEERA AT: <u>CEERA@NLS.AC.IN</u> CEERA PROBONO ASSISTANCE NUMBER: +91 9019645266 Our Websites: enlaw.nls.ac.in | ceerapub.nls.ac.in | abs.nls.ac.in

A SENIOR CITIZEN'S MAINTENANCE RIGHTS

UNDER HINDU PERSONAL LAW

LEGAL RIGHT TO MAINTENANCE

Children have the legal and moral obligation to maintain their parents





UNDER THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PROVISION OF MONTHLY ALLOWANCE

Children have a compulsory obligation to provide a monthly allowance for parents

It is secular and applies to senior citizens from

every religion

Holds even married daughters responsible for taking care of her parents

UNDER MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT

NON-BIOLOGICAL PARENTS ALSO INCLUDED

Even adoptive/step parents, are liable to ask for maintenance

Legal heirs of the childless senior citizens also have to financial support them



WHAT IS ELDER ABUSE?

ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER USE OF AN ELDER'S PROPERTY, FUNDS OR ASSETS





A NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT WITH OR TOWARDS A SENIOR PERSON

THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE THAT MAY RESULT IN PHYSICAL PAIN OR TMDATEMENT







REFUSAL TO FULFIL A PERSON'S OBLIGATIONS OR DUTIES TO A SENIOR PERSON

MENTAL DISTURBANCE, EMOTIONAL PAIN, PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA



WHAT ARE

SENIOR CITIZEN BENEFITS?

PENSION

A separate pension fund has been established under the National Policy for Older Persons with an aim to benefit the senior citizens who are a part of the unorganized sector.





OLD AGE HOMES

Old age homes and day care centres have been established in five major districts of every state.

CONCESSIONS

Concession in various means of transportation has been approved for senior citizens to travel within and between two areas/cities(30 % for trains and 50 % for air lines)



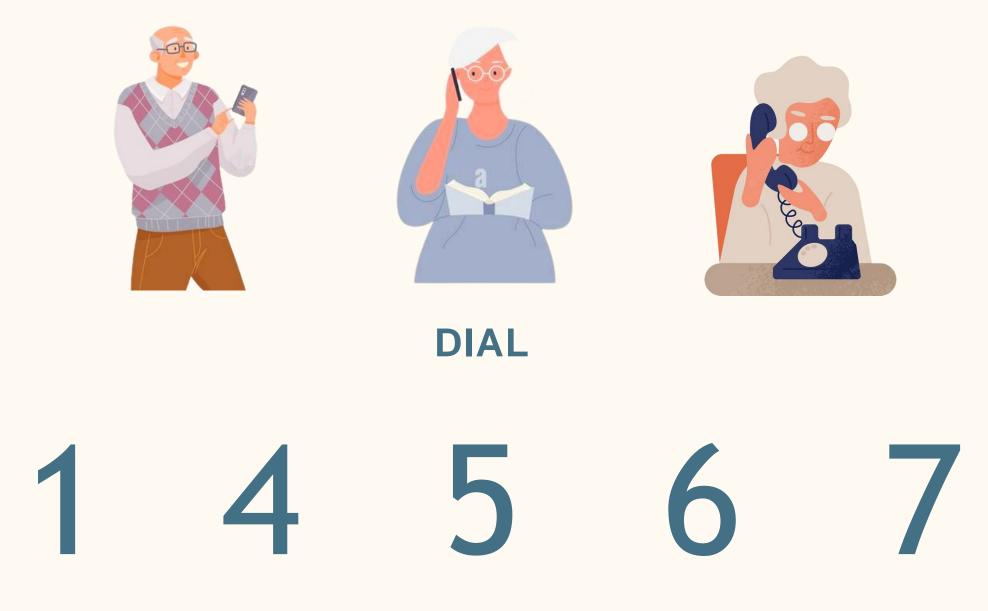


GERIATRIC CARE

The National Policy for Older persons aims to provide preventive, curative, rehabilitative healthcare for all age groups above 6.0

WHAT IS THE ELDER LINE

The Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, India, launched a toll-free PAN India helpline number or senior citizens called the "Elder Line" in the year 2017 to ring in a hope for senior citizens.



To inquire about necessary information on medical facilities, old age homes and activity centres, legal right to maintenance and pension schemes, available remedies against physical, mental and financial abuse,etc.

Intervention might also be provided in case of abuse and to address disputes. Homeless elderly can also ask to be rescued. You can call the helpline number anytime between 8 am and 8 pm.



POSTER ON RIGHTS OF STREET VENDORS



PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME



STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014



A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY, NLSIU DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



न्याय विभाग DEPARTMENT OF **JUSTICE**

सत्यमेव जयते



WHO IS A STREET VENDOR?

Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014, defines Street vendors as "Someone who offers services to the general public in a street, public park or any other public or private area and is engaged in the **vending of articles, goods including food items, wares or merchandise of everyday use".**



'Certificate of Vending'

- The street vendor shall have a right to undertake the business of street vending himself or through any of his family members (in case of death or disability)
- How to get the certificate? The town vending committee will issue the 'certificate of vending' after the vendor submits an undertaking and when it conducts the survey and identifies vendors
- In case of relocation, every vendor holding a certificate of vending shall be moved into a new site or an area, as prescribed under the act.
- Police or other officials cant stop persons with the certificate from carrying on their business



Article 19(1)(g) - an equal opportunity for the citizens to practice any profession or carry on any occupation, trade, or business.







Grievance Redressal Mechanism

- 1.Street vendors, who have a dispute or grievance, can file a written application to the **Chairperson of the committee that is exclusively formulated by the appropriate government**
- 2. If an individual is aggrieved by the decision of the committee, he can always **lodge an appeal to the local authority**









The National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI)

NASVI is a national federation of all the street vendor organizations. At present, the federation has more than **900 organizations** from **26 different states of India.**



CONTACT DETAILS

Other Contact Details of NASVI

- Contact no. of registered office: 0612-2220772, 2220773
- Contact no. of coordinated office: +91-011-47553013
- Website URL: https://nasvinet.org/

Direct Contact Nationwide helpline number:

9835674364

Email-id: help@nasvinet.org



National Policy for Urban Street Vendors (NPUSV)

The scheme **aims to grant legitimate recognition to street vendors** and hawking zones

Government of India is granting support to the urban street vendors under **"Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission"**

For more information, please visit: https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/bills_parliament/200 5/bill82_2006123082_National_Polic y_for_Urban_Street_Vendors.pdf



PM Street Vendor's Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) A Special Micro-Credit Facility for Street Vendors



PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

Working Capital **loans up to INR 10,000/-** at a subsidized rate of interest (i.e. 7%)

Where can you avail this loan?

Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Cooperative Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies, Micro-Finance Institutions and SHG Banks Application and all the details are available on the official website of the ministry





Toll Free Number : 1800 11 1979 Monday to Saturday 9: 30 a.m to 6 p.m Official website of the Ministry: https://pmsvanidhi.mohua.gov.in/

POSTER ON RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 2016

PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAM

A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY, NLSIU, BENGALURU

&

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH

DISABILITIES ACT, 2016

An Act to uphold the dignity of every Person with Disability in the society and prevent any form of discrimination against them



WHO IS DEFINED AS A 'PERSON WITH DISABILITY'?

A person with **long-term physical**, **mental**, **intellectual or sensory impairment**, **which hinders their full and effective participation in a society**, equally with others, is said to be a 'Person with Disability.'



A few examples of disabilities covered under the Act include:

- Locomotor disability such as, Leprosy Cured Person a person with Cerebral Palsy, Dwarfism, Muscular Dystrophy, Acid Attack Victims
- Visual impairment such as blindness or low vision
- Hearing Impairment
- Speech and Language disability
- Intellectual disability such as specific learning disabilities or autism spectrum disorder
- Mental disorder
- Chronic neurological conditions or blood disorders

The Act also covers **persons with benchmark disabilities** (a person with at least 40% of a specified disability) and **PwDs with high support needs**

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES?



Right to Equality, Protection & Dignity

(Freedom from Discrimination, Protection from Cruel & Inhuman treatment, and Equal Protection & Safety in situations of risk, armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies, etc.)

Right to Community Living

(Access to diverse in-house, residential and other community support services, includin.g personal assistance, and Right of Children with Disabilities to not be separated from their Parents).





Reproductive Rights

(Right to access important and appropriate information about reproductive and family planning, and Protection from infertility-inducing medical treatments, without free & informed consent)

Voting Rights

(All polling stations and items related to the electoral process must be accessible to Persons with Disabilities)



Legal Capacity

(Equal right to own/inherit property, exercise control on their financial affairs and access bank loans, mortgages, etc, as others. Legal capacity and recognition equal to others in all aspects of life)

Education

(Right to free and accessible education to students with benchmark disabilities in schools & Government Institutions of Higher Education, and higher participation of PWDs in adult education programmes)



WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES?



Employment

(Freedom from discrimination in matters of employment, reasonable accommodation, equal opportunity & barrier-free environment in workplaces, and reservation of 4% in each group of posts in Government establishments.

Vocational Training & Self Employment

(Obligation of the appropriate Government to make schemes for facilitating & supporting Vocational Trianing & Self Employment of PwDs)





Limited Guardianship

(Support of the Limited Guardian, when individual with disability is unable to take decisions for themselves. Decisions will be taken on the basis of mutual understanding & trust between the two)

Access to Justice

(Right to access any court, tribunal, authority, commission or other such authorities, without being discriminated against on the grounds of their disability)





Social Security, Health, Rehabilitation & Recreation

(Obligation of the Government to make welfare schemes for PWDs, with respect to health, sanitation, community living, recreational avenues, rehabilitation etc)

Access to Information & Barrier-free Infrastructure

(Obligation of the Government to make welfare schemes for PWDs, with respect to health, sanitation, community living, recreational avenues, rehabilitation etc)



WHAT ARE THE EXAMPLES OF VIOLATIONS UNDER THE ACT?

- Discrimination against PwDs on grounds of their disability, in employment
- Refusal of an establishment to create a barrier free environment for PwDs
- Using a PwD as a subject of Research without their free & informed consent.
- Refusal of authorities under the Act to carry out the functions assigned to them
- Fraudulently availing any benefits meant for PwDs
- Perpetrating atrocities against PwDs, including public humiliation, intimidation, assault, sexual exploitation, inflicting injuries, coercion to undergo medical procedures such as abortion, and so on.

HOW WOULD DEFAULTERS BE PUNISHED?

- Any violation under the act is charged with a fine upto Rs 10,000
- Subsequent violations invite a fine between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 5 lakhs
- Fraudulently availing the benefits meant for persons with benchmark disabilities Imprisonment upto 2 years or a fine upto Rs. 2 lakh
- Imprisonment between 6 months to 5 years and a fine, if a person is found committing offences such as: Insulting or intimidating a PwD publicly, assaulting them, outraging the modesty of a woman with disability, and so on.

WHO ARE THE RIGHT PEOPLE TO APPROACH TO REDRESS GRIEVANCES?

For employment related Grievances, the aggrieved PwD may approach the Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) appointed in every Government establishment

If complaint is not satisfactorily addressed by GRO, one may approach the District Level Committee In matters of abuse, violence, exploitation, one can approach the Executive Magistrate of the District, or a Police Officer

A complaint can also be to the Chief Commissioner / State Commissioner, through registered post or email.





CURIOUS FOR MORE?

HOW CAN I OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY?

A person with specified disability who seeks to avail benefits available to a Person with Disability must submit a certificate of disability

To obtain one, you can fill **Form IV** and submit the application to:

- A medical authority or other competent authority in the district where the applicant lives; or
- The concerned medical authority in a government hospital where they are undergoing or have undergone treatment for their disability

Along with the application, the applicant must submit:

- proof of residence
- two recent passport sized photographs; and
- aadhar number/aadhar enrollment number

If applicant is minor, or suffering from intellectual disability/ any disability rendering them incapable of making application, a legal guardian or a concerned registered organization can make the application on their behalf

WHAT IS A UNIQUE DISABILITY CARD? HOW DO I GET ONE?

A Unique Disability ID (UDID) contains all essential details for the identification & verification of a Person with Disability in a single document.

You can apply for a UDID at: <u>https://www.swavlambancard.gov.in/pwd/application</u>.

COMPLAINTS?

For grievances related to employment in Government Establishments, approach the **Grievance Redressal Officer (G.R.O.)** appointed under the Act, who shall act on the complaint **within 2 weeks**

If complaint is not resolved satisfactorily, approach the **District Level Committee**

In matters of **abuse**, **violence and exploitation**, complaint can be made to **Executive Magistrate of the District or a Police Officer**

An aggrieved person may also approach the Chief/State Commissioner (along with Certificate of Disability) and send the complaint to either through registered post or email

The complaint should contain:

- the name, description and the address of the complainant
- The name, description and the address of the opposite party
- The **facts** relating to complaint and when and where it arose

You can also apply for **disability certificate**, **renewal of UDID**, **to apply for a lost UDID and downloading e-disability certificate & e-UDID card**, **on the same portal**.

- **Documents** in support of the allegations in the complaint; and
- The **relief** claimed by complainant

How to apply for a UDiD?

If you do not have a disability certificate:

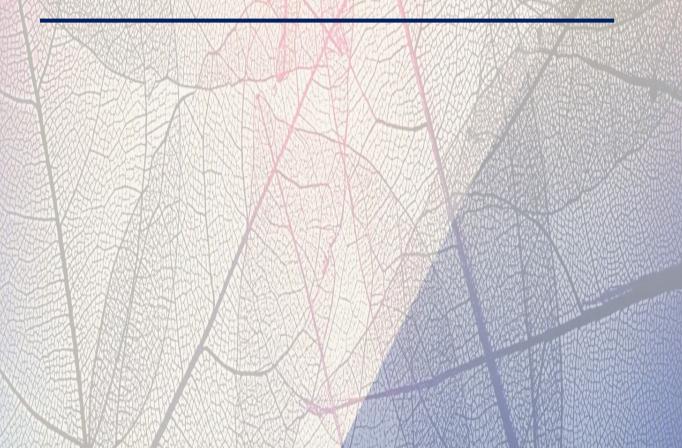
- Fill the online application at https://www.swavlambancard.gov.in/pwd/application and attach the scanned copies of documents required
- Select the option 'No' to 'Have Disability Certificate?' under the 'Disability Details' tab, and submit the application

If you have a disability certificate:

- If your details have been transferred to the UDID portal, click on the 'Already have Disability Certificate' option, mention Beneficiary ID/Aadhar No. (if linked), State & District Details, fill application and submit
- If your details have not been transferred to the UDID portal, fill a fresh application and click on 'Yes' to question 'Have Disability Certificate?' under the 'Disability Details' tab, fill other details and submit



POSTER ON WOMEN'S SAFETY AND HELPLINE NUMBERS



A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY, NLSIU

& DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME



WOMEN'S SAFETY



Contact CEERA at: <u>ceera@nls.ac.in</u> |

CEERA ProBono Assistance Number: +91 9019645266 Our Websites: enlaw.nls.ac.in |ceerapub.nls.ac.in |abs.nls.ac.in

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN

Women have been given rights that are equal to men to enable them to take part effectively in the administration of the country. The Constitution also empowers the States to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio-economic, educational and political disadvantages faced by them.



Equality

Article 14 embodies the general principles of equality before the law and equal protection of laws.





Livelihood

Article 39(a) requires the State to direct its policy towards equally securing the right to an adequate means of livelihood for both for men and women

Equal Pay

Article 39(d) talks about equal pay for equal work for both men and women.







Just and humane work conditions & maternity relief

Article 42 directs the State to make provisions for securing justice and humane conditions of work and also provides for maternity relief.

Dignity

Article 51A(e) enjoins upon every citizen to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Reservation

Articles 243D and 243T provide for reservation of certain section of the total number of seats for women in specified bodies.

SPECIAL LAWS FOR WOMEN

(THE VARIOUS LAWS THAT HAVE BEEN PASSED TO ENSURE THE SAFETY AND UPLIFTMENT OF WOMEN)

The Indian Penal Code deals with women related crimes viz. rape; kidnapping and abduction; homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts; torture – mental and physical; molestation; sexual harassment; importation of girls (upto 21 years of age), etc.

This spirit also finds place in the **Criminal Procedure Code, 1973** through the provisions relating to maintenance *inter alia* of wives.

AXX Y

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 seeks to protect women from sexual harassment at their place of work – be it in public or private.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 has been drawn up to provide for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 have been amended to make sure that the interest of women is safeguarded and no rave financial or other hardship is caused to them.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 prohibits the request, payment or acceptance of a dowry as consideration for marriage, where 'dowry' is defined as a gift demanded or given as a precondition for a marriage

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR WOMEN



THE MOTHER AND CHILD TRACKING SYSTEM

Helps to monitor the healthcare system to ensure that all mothers and their children have access to a range of services, including **pregnancy care, medical care during delivery and immunizations.**



PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA

A scheme for **pregnant and lactating women** for their **first live child** in the family. It provides a sum of **₹5000** in three instalments to help ensure the good health and nutrition of the recipients. The instalments are paid within 150 days of pregnancy, after 180 days of pregnancy, and after child birth.



RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Offers a package of benefits and services to girls falling within the age group of **10 to 19** including **nutritional supplementation** and **education, health education and services, life skills** and **vocational training.**



THE RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH

National credit fund for women that aims to deliver women from lower income groups with **access to loans** to begin small businesses.

THE DIGITAL LAADO - GIVING DIGITAL WINGS TO DAUGHTERS

A nation-wide initiative with the motive of empowering and strengthening daughters on digital platforms, in which every daughter shall be **taught** and **trained** to **develop her talent and skills** to **work from home** itself and get connected with the global platform.



EMERGENCY HELPLINES FOR WOMEN

DIAL **1098**

TO ACCESS INDIA'S FIRST 24-HOUR, FREE, EMERGENCY PHONE SERVICE FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF AID AND ASSISTANCE DIAL **181**

FOR FREE, CONFIDENTIAL, IMMEDIATE AND 24X7 SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN IN DISTRESS DIAL **1091**

TO CALL THE POLICE FOR HELP IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS LIKE RAPE, MOLESTATION, EVE TEASING, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, KIDNAPPING AND OTHER SUCH ACTS.

CONTACT THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN HELPLINE AT:

7827170170

for round-the-clock counselling and support services to women affected by violence.

File an aonymous online complaint on the National Commission for Women portal at:

<u>http://ncwapps.nic.in</u>





File a nonline complaint on the national cyber-crime reporting portal at:

http://cybercrime.gov.in

POSTER ON ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ULBS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT



Pan India Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme

A Joint initiative of Centre for Environmental Law, Education, Research and Advocacy, NLSIU & Department of Justice, Government of India

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ULBS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT



CONTACT CEERA AT: <u>CEERA@NLS.AC.IN</u> CEERA PROBONO ASSISTANCE NUMBER: +91 9019645266 Our Websites: <u>enlaw.nls.ac.in</u> | <u>ceerapub.nls.ac.in</u> | <u>abs.nls.ac.in</u>

THE PROCESS OF WASTE MANAGEMNT



TYPES OF WASTE



IMPORTANT INFORMATION



WET WASTE (COLLECTED IN GREEN COLOURED BINS)

- Kitchen waste
- Organic market waste such as fruit and vegetable peels, rotten and/or spoilt vegetables and fruits
- Meat and bones
- Garden and leaf litter, including
- Flowers Garden & Horticulture waste



DRY WASTE (COLLECTED IN BLUE COLOURED BINS)

- Newspapers, books and
 Packaging magazines
- Plastic Items
- Aluminum cans
- Rexene & Rubber Items
- Fabrics/ Clothes
- Styrofoam & Thermocol

Canva

SANITARY WASTE (COLLECTED IN RED COLOURED BINS)

- Diapers/Sanitary napkins
 Swept dust tampoons
- Bandages
- Condoms
- Nails
- Medicines

- Razors and blades
- Used syringes
- Injection vials



DOMESTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE

• Aerosol cans

- Batteries, oil filters and car care products and consumables
- Bleaches, household kitchen and drain cleaning agents
- Oils, Chemicals and solvents and their empty containers
- Cosmetic items, chemicalbased Insecticides and their empty containers
- Medicines including expired medicines, Pesticides and herbicides and their empty containers
- Paints, oils, lubricants, glues, thinners, and their empty containers
- Photographic chemicals
- Soft foam packaging
- Thermometers and mercurycontaining products





Canva



- Bengaluru produces two lakh tonnes of e-waste annually.
- 90% of this goes to landfills or scrap dealers
- All the Bangalore One Centres have an E-WASTE collection facility set up by the BBMP.

- PHONES
- ELECTRONIC WIRES
- LAPTOPS
- DESKTOPS
- KEYBOARDS
- PRINTERS
- CIRCUITBOARDS
- CLOCKS
- LAMPS
- FLASHLIGHTS
- CABLES



Initiatives to Adverse Impact on Landfills Promote Recycling Environment ULB BUDGETARY SPENDING

DISPOSAL

- Only 10% of the budget is spent on treatment and final disposal.
- It shows that it is done in an unscientific manner.

TRANSPORTATION

- 20 30% of the budget is spent on transportation.
- It shows that the distance between the sites of waste collection, segregation and disposal is important.



WASTE COLLECTION

- 60-70% of the budget is spent on waste collection.
- It is employee intensive.
- This process needs to be more efficient.





THEY CAN BE CONTACTED FOR: Lodging a complaint about any service provided by BBMP or its contractors. Reporting Illegal dumping or burning of waste. Writing or speaking to respective ward officials.

TO CONTACT DIAL HELPLINE

080-22660000 THE SWACHCH BHARATAPP

This nation-wide app can be used to register a complaint regarding Municipal Waste Management

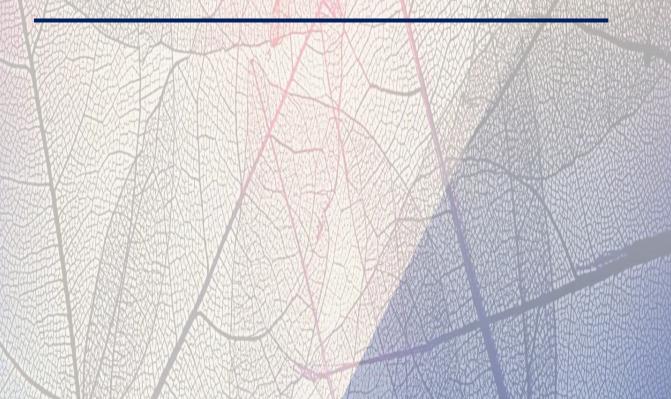


For iOS Devices



For Android Devices

POSTER ON ADOPTION UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015



PAN INDIA LEGAL LITERACY AND LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMME

AJOINT INITIATIVE OF CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW EDUCATION, RESEARCHAND ADVOCACY, NLSIU, BENGALURU

&

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA







ADOPTION UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015



What is Adoption?

Adoption" is a process through which a child is **permanently separated from their biological parents and becomes the lawful child of their adoptive parents** with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that are attached to a biological child.

Who can be adopted?

As per the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, the following children can be adopted:

- Orphaned, Abandoned or
 Surrendered, and who have been declared legally free to be adopted by the Child Welfare Committee
- A child of a relative



 A child or children of spouse from a previous marriage, if they have been surrendered by the biological parent(s) for adoption by the stepparent

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO ADOPT?

A Prospective Adoptive Parent (PAP) is eligible to adopt if:

- They are physically, emotionally, and mentally stable, financially capable, and do not have any life-threatening medical conditions.
- The minimum age difference between the child and the PAP is more than 25 years.

For a married couple, in addition to the above, the following are

- Required: They must have had at least 2 years of a stable marital.
- Relationship: Both spouses must consent to the adoption.
- Their composite age (i.e. sum of the spouses' age) should not be more than 110 years.

Single persons, with or without adoptive children must take care of the following, in addition to the general conditions specified above:

- A single female can adopt a child of any.
- Gender A single male cannot adopt a girl child.
- The age of the single parent must not be more than 55 years.

They must have less than 3 children unless they are adopting a child with special needs, a hard-to-place child, a relative's child, or a step-child.



WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE FOR ADOPTION WITHIN INDIA?



GETTING STARTED

 PAPs register online for adopting a child and upload their documents in Child Adoption Resource Information &

System

ADOPTION PROCESS

- PAPs, based on choice & eligibility, are referred the profile of legally free children
- Child is reserved by PAPs within

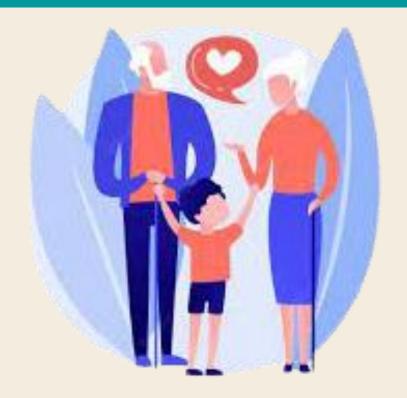
POST- ADOPTION FOLLOW

UP

 Application and Issuance of the birth certificate of child

Guidance (CARINGS)

 Home Study is conducted by a social worker of Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) & uploaded on CARINGS



48 hours

- Matching of PAPs with the child is done by the Adoption Committee within 20 days
- The child is then accepted by the PAPs, and taken into Pre-Adoption Foster Care
- Application is filed by SAA with PAPs as co-petitioners, before District Magistrate within 10 days of acceptance
- Case is disposed off within 60 days of the filing of application before DM

within 8 working days

 Post adoption follow up till 2 yearsfrom the date of placement with the adoptive family



WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE FOR INTER COUNTRY ADOPTION?







Application

- PAPS living in a Hague Adoption Convention Signatory Country can contact an authorised Foreign Adoption Agency or the Central Authority concerned, for registration in CARINGS and the preparation of Home Study Report
- In case there is no such authority present, PAPs can contact the relevant Government department or Indian diplomatic mission in that country
- After completion of the home study, the concernedauthority would get the application registered on the CARINGS

Referral

- The PAPs are then shown the profile of two children, based on their preference and seniority
- They must reserve one child within 96 hours. Further, they must also accept the child by signing on the Child Study Report and Medical Examination Report, within thirty days of the reservation
- PAPs can visit the SAA to meet the child once adoption application is approved by

Pre adoption Foster Care & Final Custody

- Issuance of a No-objection Certificate by the Authority, within 10 days of receiving information about acceptance of child by PAPs. A copy of this NOC will be endorsed to all concerned parties and posted in the CARINGS Portal
- PAPs may now take the child in pre-adoption foster care within India by furnishing an undertaking to the SAA, in the prescribed format
- The PAPs will receive Final

 The Home Study report would be forwarded to the Specialised Adoption Agency Central Authority. They can also get the child's medical examination report reviewed by a medical practitioner of choice

custody of the child from SAA as soon as the passport and visa are issued to the child, after an adoption order from the District Magistrate

CAN YOU ADOPT YOUR RELATIVES' CHILDREN? HOW?

- Register on the CARINGS Portal with all required documents
- The consent of biological parents, or the permission of Child Welfare Committee (CWC) along with the consent of the child (aged 5 and above) become mandatory to obtain in cases of adoption by relatives
- File an application for adoption with the District Magistrate. This application must be accompanied by consent letter of the biological parents, along with other required documents as prescribed in the Act
- Finally, obtain a certified copy of the adoption order from the District Magistrate, and provide a copy of the same to the District Child Protection Unit for online submission to the Authority (CARA)

KNOW MORE!

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF CARA IN THE ADOPTION PROCESS?

Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is an autonomous body under the Government of India's Ministry of Women & Child Development. It monitors both, incountry, and inter-country adoptions.

It can assist the PAPs during the adoption process by:

- Receiving and Processing applications for adoption from NRIs /Foreigners/OCIs
- Issuing No Objection & Conformity Certificates in inter-country adoptions
- Informing the immigration authorities of India and the receiving country of the child about the inter-country adoption cases, and so on

DOCUMENTS YOU MUST SUBMIT AT CARINGS PORTAL

COMPLAINTS & QUESTIONS?

For Queries related to Adoption

- Contact the following Toll Free numbers: 1800-11-1311/011-26760471/011-26760472/ 011-26760473 (Available between 9:00AM to 5:30PM on all working days (Monday -Friday)
- Or drop an e-mail at:
 <u>carahdesk[dot]wcd[at]nic[dot]in</u>

For Redressal of Grievances

- A complaint can be lodged at the Grievance Redressal Portal of CARA at: <u>https://carings.nic.in/Grievance/Grievance.</u> <u>aspx</u>
- All grievances or queries shall be responded to within 3 working days
- Further, any Public Grievance can also be posted via mail. It must be addressed to
- Central Public Grievance Officer Central
 Adoption Posseurce Authority (CAPA) West
- **Current photograph** of person/family adopting the adopted child
- PAN Card
- Birth certificate/Proof of date of birth
- Proof of residence (Aadhar card/ voter card/ passport/current electricity bill/telephone bill
- Proof of income of last year (salary slip/income certificate issued by Govt. department/income tax return)
- Medical Certificate from a medical practitioner certifying that the PAPs do not suffer from any chronic, contagious or fatal disease and they are fit to adopt
- Marriage certificate
- **Divorce Decree/Declaration /Death certificate** of spouse in case of single PAPs (if applicable).
- **Two reference letters** from acquaintances or relatives in support of adoption
- Consent of the older child/children in the adoptive family (if more than 5 years)

Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), West Block –VIII, Wing –II, 2nd Floor, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066. Tel. No: 26712713, 26106725, Toll Free No. 180011311 Email ID: carahdesk.wcd@nic.in

- If the grievance is not addressed, the same can be taken up with: the CEO, Central Adoption Resource Authority, Ministry of Women and Child Development, West Block 8, Wing 2, 1st Floor, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-11006.
- In addition to this, a grievance against the Ministry of Women & Child Development can also be filed through the CPGRAMS Portal

(Link: https://pgportal.gov.in/Signin)

POSTER ON NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL





SUPREME COURT OF INDIA



Sustainable development

Polluter pays principle

Precautionary principle

Priciples of Natural Justice



National Green Tribunal

SEAT OF NGT



Kolkata



Delhi









NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL 18th October 2010 NGT Act of 2010







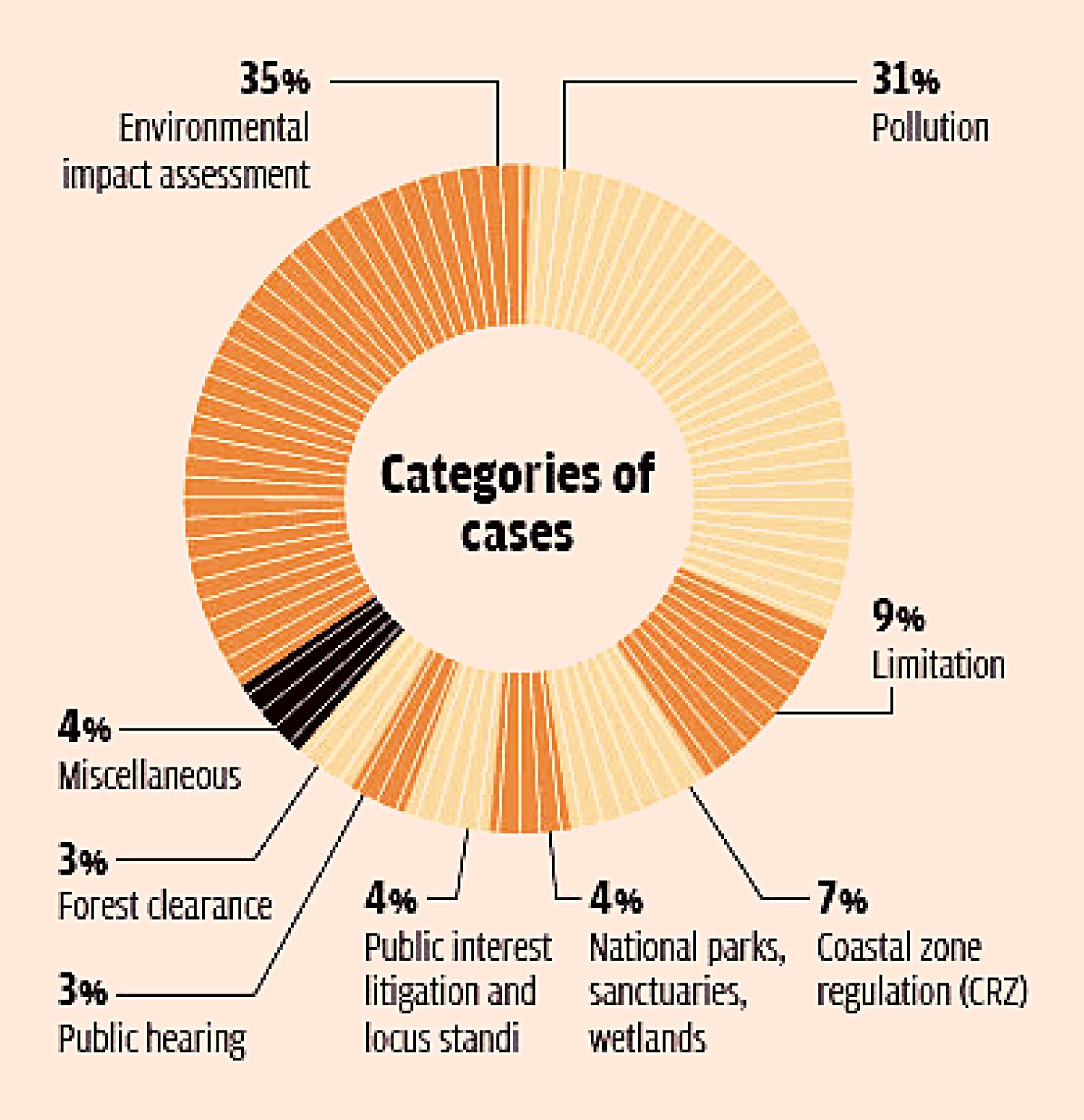
Human development

Environment protection

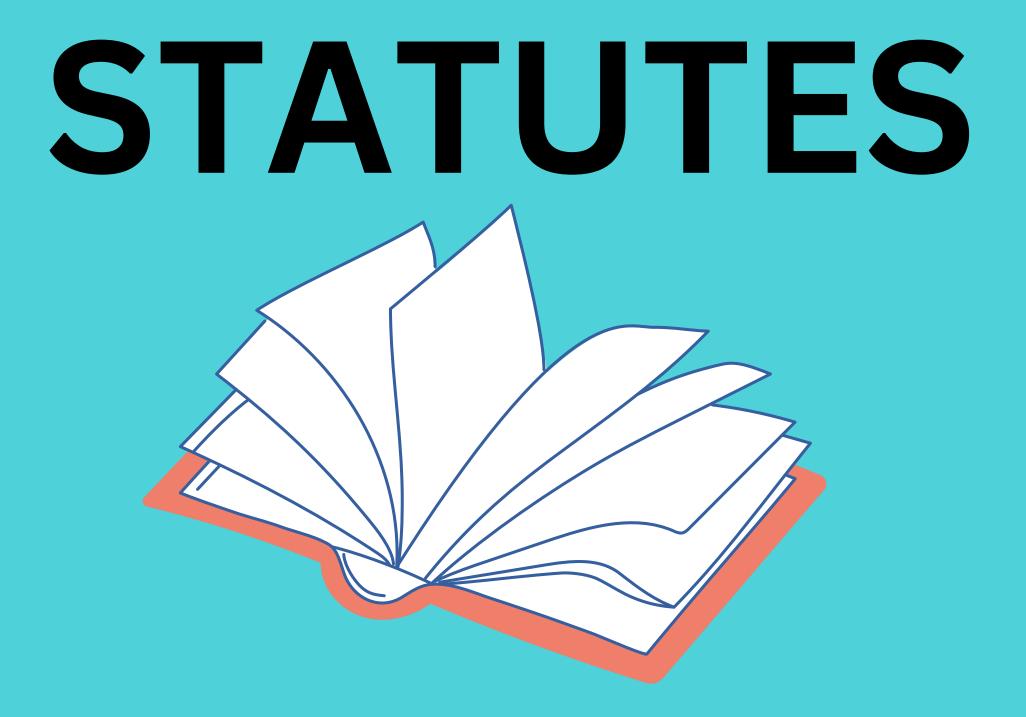


Types of cases NGT handles

Two-thirds of cases handled by NGT relate to environmental impact assessments and pollution



Source: National Green Tribunal



The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

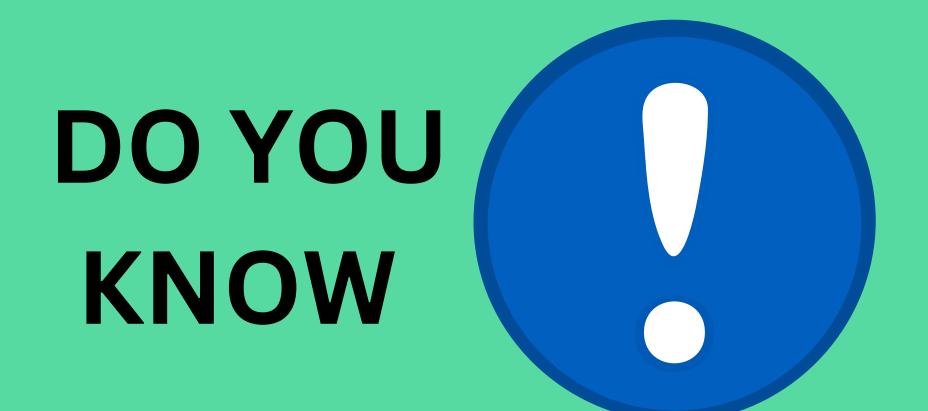
The Water (Prevention and **Control of Pollution) Cess** Act, 1977

The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

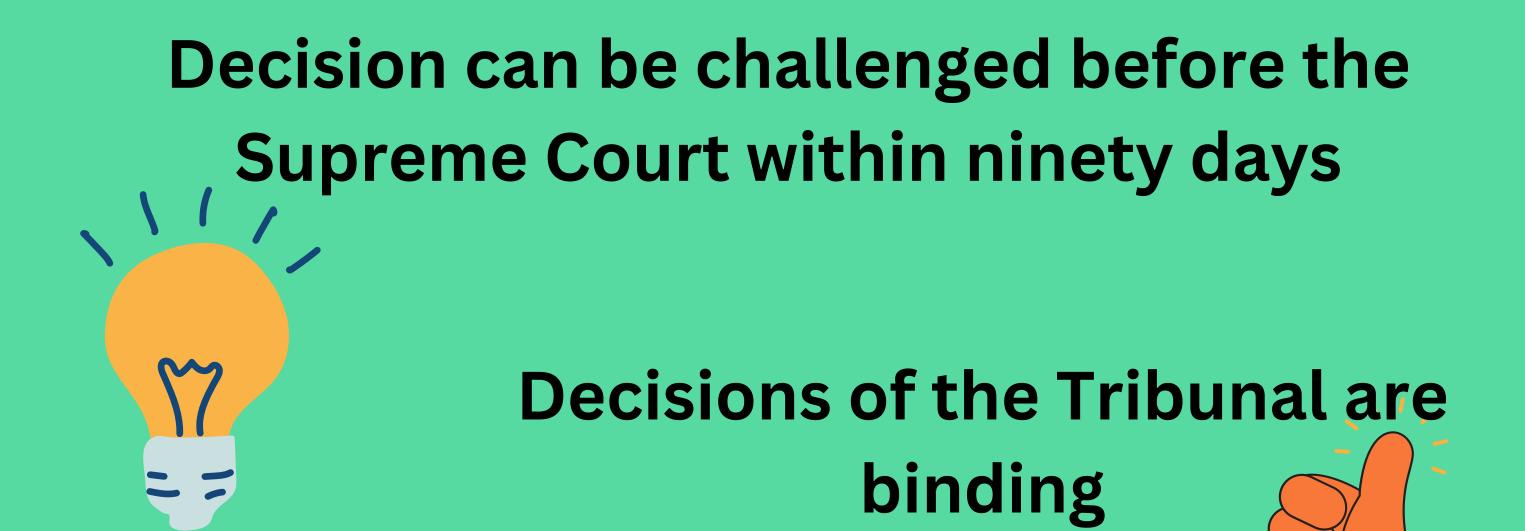
The Biological **Diversity Act, 2002.**

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986



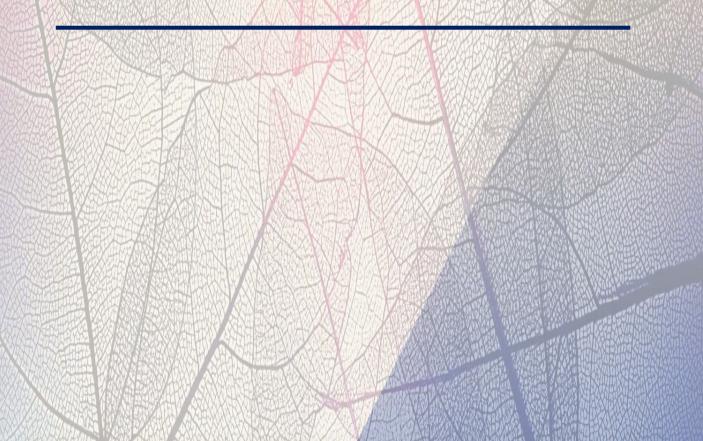
Any person seeking relief and compensation for environmental damage involving subjects in the legislations mentioned in Schedule I of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 may approach the Tribunal.

Tribunal has powers to review its own decisions



The Tribunal is an open court and its proceedings can be attended in person

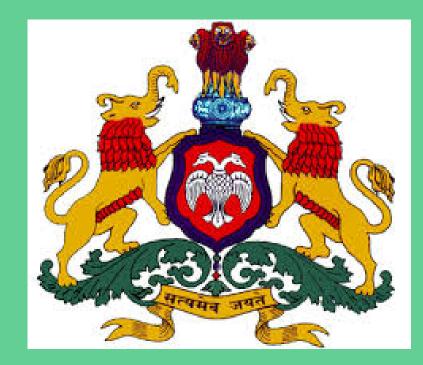
POSTER ON THE KARNATAKA STATE PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER





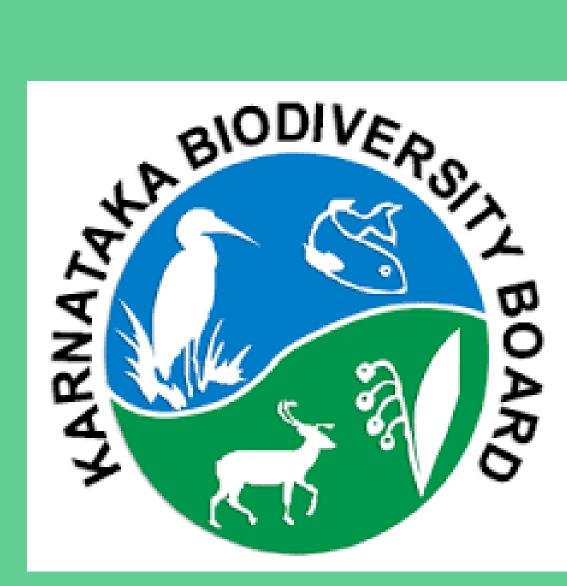






THE KARNATAKA STATE PEOPLES BIO-DIVERSITY REGISTER









BIO DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Management and sustainable utilization of bio resources



collection of fees for accessing/collecting bio-resources for maintain data about the local vaidyas and practitioners using the biological resources

commercial purpose

Management and use of Biodiversity Fund as per guidelines of National Biodiversity Authority and Karnataka Biodiversity Board Maintain register giving information about the details of access of biological resources and traditional knowledge

The Biodiversity Management Committee will also be involved in documentation of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge.

THE REGISTER CONTAINS

Habitat and Topography description Flora (Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, Tubers, Grasses, Climbers)

Peoplescape

Fauna (Mammal, Birds, Reptile, Amphibians, Insects and others

> Forest land

Climate, Rainfall, Temperature

Aquatic floral Diversity

Aquatic faunal diversity

Medicinal Plants

Details of Crops

Soil type

Waterscape

PEOPLES BIODIVERSITY REGISTER

May 22

International day on

Bio Diversity

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 & Rules, 2004





State Biodiversity Board (SBB)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT GROUP (TSG)

Documentation of Traditional Knowledge Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)



important

State Butterfly of The Southern Karnataka Bird Wing

The Indian Roller is the state bird of Karnataka

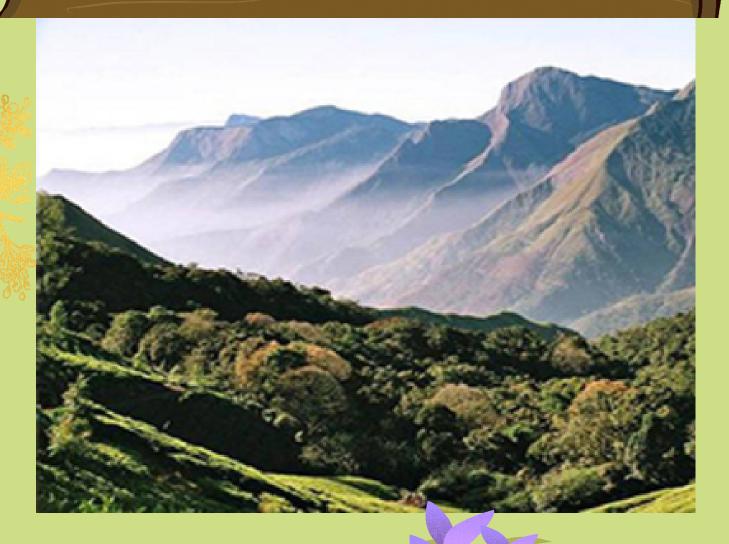




Western Ghats biodiversity hotspots of the world

10% of the Tiger Population in India is in Karnataka





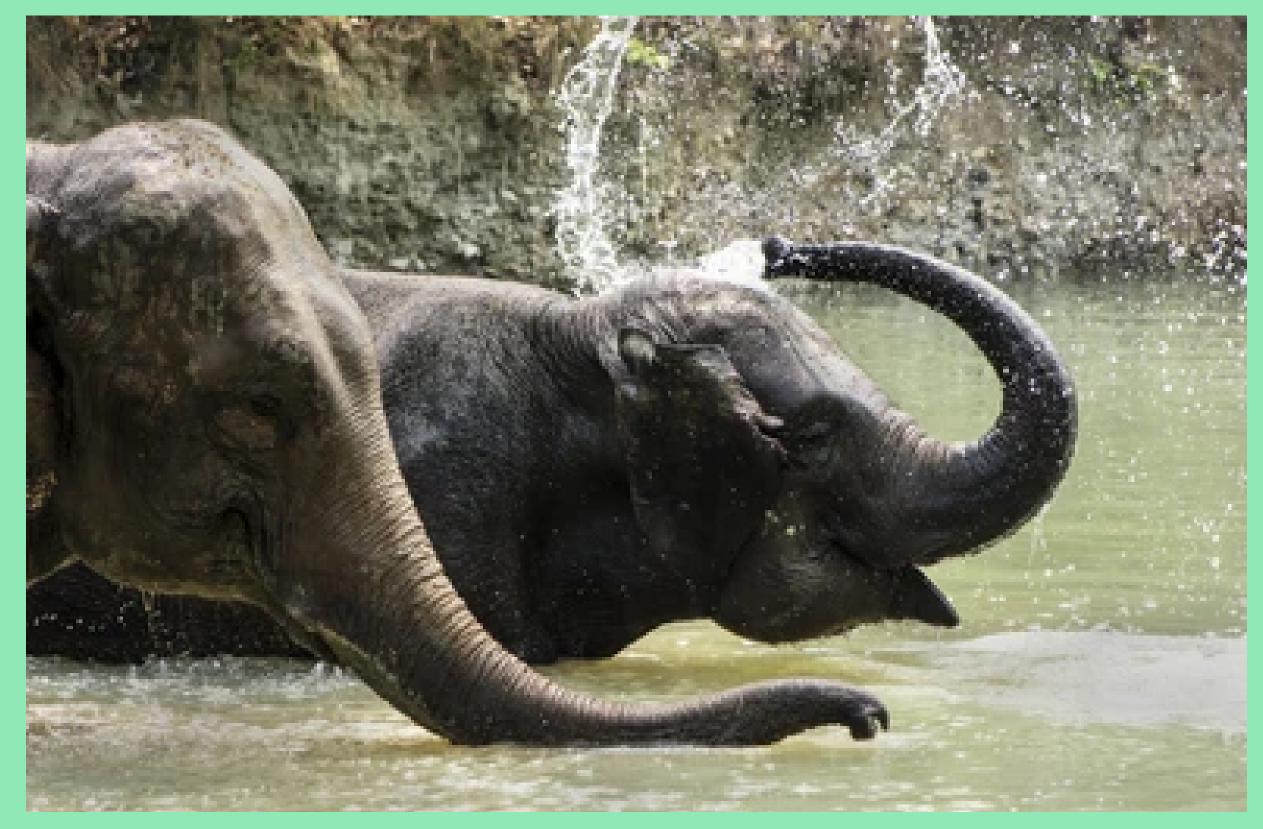
Endemic flora are plants that exist only in one geographic region 600 species are endemic to southern India and 95 are exclusively endemic to Karnataka.



KARNATAKA TOPOGRAPHY AND BIO- DIVERSITY







KARNATAKA STATE

BIO DIVERSITY BOARD

(Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment) Ground Floor, Vanavikas, 18th Cross, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru-560003 Ph: 080 23448783, 080 23448784 Fax: 080 23440535 E-mail: kbb-ka@nic.in and kbb.ka.ms@gmail.com Website: www.karnataka.gov.in/kbb





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- Journal of Law and Public Policy (JLPP) (Annual Journal)
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MAGAZINES:

- IN LAW Magazine (Quarterly Magazine) – 2015 – 2023 (Vol. I – VIII, Forthcoming Vol. IX)
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- A Primer on Biological Diversity and Access and Benefit Sharing
- Handbook on Biodiversity Laws, Access and Benefit Sharing
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- A Primer on Agricultural Water use Law in India
- Chemical & Hazardous Waste in India: A Sectoral Analysis
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