



NALSA (SAMVAD) SCHEME, 2025



**Strengthening Access to Justice for Marginalized,
Vulnerable Adivasis and Denotified/Nomadic Tribes)**



**NALSA (SAMVAD — Strengthening Access to Justice for
Marginalized, Vulnerable Adivasis and Denotified/Nomadic
Tribes) Scheme, 2025**

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY



FOREWORD

For decades, India's tribal communities have endured systemic marginalization, dispossession, and social exclusion. Despite constitutional protections and affirmative action, the ground realities reveal persistent challenges—displacement, lack of legal awareness, denial of rights, and limited access to justice. The enduring social divide continues to hinder their full participation in our democracy.

Recognizing these challenges, and while commending the important work of the Government and other institutions, the National Legal Services Authority has launched the SAMVAD Scheme—Strengthening Access to Justice for Marginalized, Vulnerable Adivasis and Denotified/Nomadic Tribes. Given the scale and complexity of issues faced by tribal populations, it is imperative that NALSA adopts a more focused, justice-driven approach to empower these communities.

India is now in its 76th year of constitutional life. This is a moment for reflection and resolve. Social democracy, as envisioned by the framers of our Constitution, can only be meaningful when justice reaches the doorsteps of the most excluded. It is time to bridge the social divide and ensure that our tribal citizens are heard—through representation, awareness of their rights and access to remedies.

Justice cannot truly prevail unless every citizen, in every corner of the country, is aware of their legal rights and is empowered to assert them. 'SAMVAD' is not merely a scheme—it is a call to action. A call to extend the promise of justice to the unreachable.

(B. R. Gavai)



राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण
NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
(Constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987)

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MESSAGE

"So long as you do not achieve social liberty, whatever freedom is provided by the law is of no avail to you." – Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

This Scheme has been formulated with an integrated and inclusive approach, recognising the significant challenges faced by tribal communities across the country. The logistical hurdles in reaching these populations are deep-rooted, calling for a holistic strategy that goes beyond conventional outreach mechanisms. There is, therefore, an urgent need to realise the preambular vision of the Constitution ensuring justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity for all. Social and economic democracy cannot be achieved without bridging the gaps in awareness and accessibility.

Justice cannot prevail unless individuals in the remotest corners are made aware of their constitutional and legal rights. The goals of the Constitution can only be fulfilled when legal awareness reaches every individual, regardless of location. This Scheme takes a fresh look at tribal development by addressing real, on-the-ground challenges. Urgent and continuous attention is needed for issues such as nutrition, health, hygiene, education, and employment.

The NALSA (SAMVAD — Strengthening Access to Justice for Marginalized, Vulnerable Adivasis and Denotified/Nomadic Tribes) Scheme, 2025 strengthens legal outreach and adopts a community-driven approach to ensure protective laws are implemented. At its core, this Scheme is anchored in awareness and assistance—the two pillars of meaningful access to justice. It also seeks to sensitize stakeholders, institutions, and communities to the unique challenges faced by tribal groups, fostering empathy and accountability. The aim is not only to reach the unreached, but to maximise the impact and effectiveness of every intervention. It is a step forward—to listen, to learn, and to lead the way in making justice accessible to all.


(S.C. Munghate)

TABLE OF INDEX

PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
PART A FRAMEWORK & LEGAL PROVISIONS	
Background	1-2
Preliminary	2
Definitions	2-3
PART B OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK	
Legal Services Special Unit for Tribal Communities – SAMVAD	3-4
Identification Of Tribal Communities in Each Taluk	4
Annual Action Plan	4
Training Of Lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers from Tribal Communities	4-5
Legal Assistance in All Forms	5
Special Campaign on The Right to Health	5
Capacity Building and Right to Live with Dignity	5
Compliance Mechanism	5-6
ANNEXURES	
Annexure-A – Parameters for Annual Action Plan	7-12
Annexure-B– Taluk Action Taken Report (TATR)	13-14
Annexure-C– District Action Taken Report (DATR)	15-16

BACKGROUND

As per Article 366(25) of the Constitution of India, Scheduled Tribes (STs) are “such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes”. These tribes are entitled to constitutional safeguards and affirmative action measures, including reservations in education, employment, and political representation.

A subset of Scheduled Tribes is Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The Government of India has identified these groups to ensure targeted development efforts. As of now, 75 PVTGs have been identified across 18 States and one Union Territory in India.

De-Notified Tribes (DNTs) are communities that were labeled as “criminal tribes” under the British-era Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. After independence, the Act was repealed in 1949, and these tribes were “de-notified”. Despite this, they continue to face socio-economic marginalization and stigma. These communities are spread across several states but are not uniformly classified. Some fall under Scheduled Tribes (STs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), or remain unclassified.

Several rights are guaranteed to the above-mentioned communities under various statutes including:

- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA)
- The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA Act)
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
- Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India

In line with its mandate under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) is responsible for ensuring free legal aid and assistance to Scheduled Tribes under Section 12 of the Act. This provision guarantees that tribal communities receive legal representation, protection from exploitation, and access to justice, reinforcing their fundamental rights.

In the light of the above mandate, the NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 was a significant step towards safeguarding the rights of tribal communities in India. However, the need for its revision arises from continuous as well as emerging challenges faced by tribal communities, and feedback from stakeholders regarding its implementation and effectiveness. Furthermore, in the case of *Sukanya Shantha v. Union of India, 2024 INSC 753*, the Supreme Court emphasized the need to address discrimination against Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. It was held that:

“Discrimination against the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Denotified Tribes has continued in a systemic manner. Remedying systemic discrimination requires concrete multi-faceted efforts by all institutions. In discharge of their role, courts have to ensure that while there should be proper implementation of the protective legislation such as the PoA Act, there should not be unfair targeting of members from marginalized castes under various colonial-era or modern laws.”

Based on the above directions, the NALSA (SAMVAD — Strengthening Access to Justice for Marginalized, Vulnerable Adivasis and Denotified/Nomadic Tribes) Scheme, 2025 is finalized, which revises and strengthens the previous scheme. This updated framework aims to enhance access to justice for all, adopting a more targeted and grassroots approach to effectively address the emerging challenges. Furthermore, this Scheme also adopts affirmative action for Scheduled Tribes, as permitted in the judgments of the Supreme Court of India in *State of Kerala v. NM Thomas (1976)* and *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992)*.

NALSA (SAMVAD — STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR MARGINALIZED, VULNERABLE ADIVASIS AND DENOTIFIED/NOMADIC TRIBES) SCHEME, 2025

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Scheme shall be the NALSA (SAMVAD — Strengthening Access to Justice for Marginalized, Vulnerable Adivasis and Denotified/Nomadic Tribes) Scheme, 2025.
- (2) It shall extend to the whole of India.

DEFINITIONS

2. (1) In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - (a) “Adivasi” refers to Scheduled Tribes, as defined under Article 366(25) of the Constitution of India, 1950;
 - (b) “District Legal Services Authority” (DLSA) means the District Legal Services Authority constituted under Section 9 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987;
 - (c) “Nomadic/Denotified Tribes” refers to communities designated as such, by the concerned authority;
 - (d) “Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups” refers to tribal groups designated as such, by the Government of India;¹

¹ <https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1577166>

- (e) “State Legal Services Authority” (SLSA) means the State Legal Services Authority as defined in Section 6 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987;
 - (f) “Scheduled Tribes” means such tribes or tribal communities as defined under Article 366(25) of the Constitution of India, 1950;
 - (g) “Scheduled and Tribal Areas” means such areas as mentioned in Part X of the Constitution of India, 1950.
 - (h) “Taluk Legal Services Committee” (TLSC) means the Taluk Legal Services Committee as defined in Section 11A of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987;
 - (i) “Tribal Community” means all persons falling in sub-clause 2(1)(a), (c), (d) (f)
- (2) Unless otherwise defined in this Scheme, words and expressions shall have the same meaning as assigned to them under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, or any other applicable enactment in force.

LEGAL SERVICES SPECIAL UNIT FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

3. (1) Each DLSA shall create a special SAMVAD Unit for tribal communities, which shall comprise of:
- (a) Chairperson, DLSA as the head of the unit;
 - (b) Two lawyers nominated from the panel of the DLSA, preferably from either Scheduled Tribes, or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, or Nomadic/Denotified Tribes;
 - (c) One law faculty member from the district or adjoining or nearest District in the event there is no Law College in the District, preferably from either Scheduled Tribes, or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, or Nomadic/Denotified Tribes;
 - (d) Two para-legal volunteers nominated from the panel of the DLSA, preferably from either Scheduled Tribes, or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, or Nomadic/Denotified Tribes;
 - (e) One representative from any nationalized bank.

Provided that in case lawyers, faculty, and para-legal volunteers from either Scheduled Tribes, or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, or Nomadic/Denotified Tribes are not available, the Chairperson, DLSA shall be at liberty to appoint such persons who have worked or have relevant knowledge in the area of tribal or indigenous rights.

- (2) The SAMVAD Unit shall coordinate all the activities and measures of DLSA relating to tribal communities, in consultation with officials of SLSA, as may be necessary.
- (3) The SAMVAD Unit shall prepare an annual action plan outlining the activities and measures that are going to be taken in the district, in consultation with officials of SLSA, as may be necessary.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the above clause, the SLSA, in consultation with the Chairman and Secretary of all DLSAs, may formulate an annual action plan

for the State, subject to due consideration of the distinct conditions prevailing in each district.

IDENTIFICATION OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN EACH TALUK

4. (1) The SLSAs, in consultation with the concerned government departments, shall prepare and maintain an updated list, preferably district-wise, of tribal communities in the State and disseminate it to the special unit of DLSAs.
- (2) The SAMVAD Unit of DLSA shall coordinate with all TLSCs of the district to identify tribal communities in each Taluk.
- (3) In coordination with local self-governing bodies, Gram Sabhas, and tribal welfare departments, TLSCs may verify and document tribal communities residing within their jurisdiction.
- (4) Nothing in this clause shall prevent the SLA or the SAMVAD Unit from utilizing the lists of tribal communities already prepared by the concerned government departments.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5. (1) The SAMVAD Unit shall undertake community-needs assessments/field studies, and community outreach programs to identify tribal settlements, assess their concerns and challenges, and determine individuals eligible for government benefits under various welfare schemes.

Provided that the SAMVAD Unit may coordinate with concerned government departments, public-spirited organizations and individuals in identifying the challenges and concerns of tribal communities.

- (2) For undertaking the work mentioned in the above sub-clause, the SAMVAD Unit shall hire three staff/field researchers on a contractual basis for a specific period, subject to extension, as may be deemed fit.
- (3) Based on these findings, the SAMVAD Unit of DLSA or the SLA shall prepare the annual action plan on the basis of activities listed in Annexure A.
- (4) The SAMVAD Unit, in coordination with TLSCs, shall be responsible for executing the annual action plan at the taluk and village levels, ensuring maximum outreach.
- (5) DLSAs shall provide financial and logistical support to SAMVAD Unit and TLSCs for grassroots outreach initiatives.

TRAINING OF LAWYERS AND PARA-LEGAL VOLUNTEERS FROM TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

6. (1) Every SLA/DLSA/TLSC, particularly in tribal areas, shall ensure appointment of several lawyers from the tribal community in their panel of legal aid lawyers to ensure that legal services provided are culturally sensitive and tailored to the specific needs of the tribal communities.
- (2) The SAMVAD Unit of DLSA shall ensure the appointment of several para-legal volunteers from tribal communities.

- (3) SLSAs/DLSAs/TLSCs shall provide comprehensive, case study-based training on the rights of tribal communities, land disputes, special legislations, and advocacy skills.
- (4) In the event of unavailability of lawyers and para-legal volunteers from tribal communities, the legal services authorities may engage the services of such lawyers or para-legal volunteers, who have worked or have relevant knowledge in the area of tribal or indigenous rights.
- (5) The SAMVAD Unit shall conduct periodic outreach programmes to encourage law graduates from tribal communities to enroll in legal aid panels and as para-legal volunteers.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN ALL FORMS

7. The legal assistance to tribal communities shall include representation in cases, assistance in police stations, assistance in availing benefits under various schemes, assistance in securing official documents and ID cards, securing compensation under various schemes, and assistance in any instance of violation of rights of tribal communities.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN ON THE RIGHT TO HEALTH

8. (1) The SAMVAD Unit of DLSA, in coordination with TLSCs, voluntary organizations and social welfare organization, shall regularly assess health challenges in tribal communities, documenting issues like diseases, malnutrition, and maternal health.

Provided that the SAMVAD Unit may rely upon existing studies/policy guidelines made in those areas by government departments or non-governmental organizations.

- (2) The SAMVAD Unit shall coordinate with the Chief Medical Officer or concerned officers of Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) to plan targeted interventions such as enhancing healthcare access, organizing health camps, vaccination drives and maternal care programs.
- (3) The SAMVAD Unit of DLSA may take assistance from ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, and local health officials to spread information on healthcare initiatives to tribal areas.
- (4) ASHA, Anganwadi & healthcare workers to act promptly to carry out directions of SAMVAD Unit for assistance.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND RIGHT TO LIVE WITH DIGNITY

9. (1) DLSA/TLSC, in collaboration with government authorities, shall ensure holistic development through skill enhancement, legal literacy, and financial inclusion programs, and shall ensure that such measures are taken in the annual action plan.
- (2) DLSA/TLSC shall partner with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Panchayati Raj institutions, and other relevant bodies for effective outreach.

COMPLIANCE MECHANISM

10. (1) TLSCs will submit a detailed Taluk Action Taken Report (TATR) to the respective special unit of DLSA (SAMVAD Unit) as per Annexure B.

- (2) The special unit of DLSA (SAMVAD Unit) shall compile the reports from multiple TLSCs and submit a District Action Taken Report (DATR) to the SLSA as per Annexure C.
- (3) SLSA shall compile all DATRs and send the State Action Taken Report (SATR) to NALSA.
- (4) The following reporting schedule shall be followed:

Level	Report Type	Reporting Frequency	Submission Deadline
TLSC	TATR	Quarterly	By the 10th of the first month of the next quarter
DLSA	DATR	Quarterly	By the 15th of the first month of the next quarter
SLSA	SATR	Quarterly	By the 20th of the first month of the next quarter

ANNEXURE-A

PARAMETERS FOR ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**(i) Regular Legal Awareness and Outreach Programs**

DLSAs and TLSCs shall conduct regular legal awareness programs to disseminate information regarding the rights of tribal communities, government welfare schemes, and free legal aid services.

(ii) Mobile Legal Aid and Printed Awareness Materials

DLSAs shall deploy Mobile Legal Aid Vans in tribal-dominated areas to provide legal assistance and raise awareness.

TLSCs shall ensure the preparation and distribution of pamphlets in local tribal dialects containing information about legal rights, government schemes, and access to free legal aid.

DLSAs shall oversee and monitor the effectiveness of mobile legal aid and printed material distribution.

(iii) Display of Legal Aid Information in Public Places

DLSAs and TLSCs shall ensure that legal aid information boards are prominently displayed in public places, including police stations, post offices, bus stands, railway stations, and Panchayat offices.

TLSCs shall verify and update these boards periodically to ensure that contact details and phone numbers of the nearest legal aid office remain current and accessible.

(iv) Promotional Campaigns through Mass Media

DLSAs shall coordinate with concerned departments to undertake promotional campaigns in the local language through Radio, All India Radio, and Doordarshan to spread awareness about tribal rights and legal aid services.

DLSAs shall ensure collaboration with local radio stations for periodic broadcast of legal awareness programs.

(v) Community Engagement through Cultural Programs

TLSCs shall organize street plays (nukkad natak), folk performances and other related activities in tribal areas to educate communities about their legal rights and free legal aid services.

DLSAs shall monitor and ensure the effectiveness of these programs by conducting periodic evaluations.

(vi) Legal Literacy in Schools

DLSAs and TLSCs shall ensure the establishment of Legal Literacy Clubs in Eklavya Model Residential Schools and other tribal-dominated educational institutions.

DLSAs and TLSCs shall conduct periodic interactive legal awareness sessions in these schools to educate tribal students about their rights and entitlements.

(vii) Door-to-Door Legal Awareness Campaigns

Para-legal volunteers under the supervision of TLSCs shall conduct door-to-door awareness campaigns, disseminating information about free legal services and various schemes of NALSA and the Government of India.

TLSCs shall submit periodic reports to DLSAs on the outreach and impact of these campaigns.

(viii) Legal Awareness Sessions at Village and Block Levels

DLSAs shall ensure that TLSCs, Panel Lawyers, and Para-legal volunteers organize Legal Awareness and Literacy Sessions at the village or block level.

Each month, a minimum of three meetings shall be conducted in different locations, engaging various stakeholders such as School Management Committees, Panchayat Samiti/Gram Sabha, Anganwadi Workers, and Self-Help Groups.

In this regard, DLSA may rely upon NALSA (JAGRITI) Scheme, 2025.

(ix) Creation of Testimonial Videos in Local Languages

TLSCs shall record and compile testimonial videos of individuals who have benefited from legal aid services.

DLSAs shall facilitate the dissemination of these videos in community gatherings, legal aid clinics, and local resource centers to encourage more tribal individuals to seek legal aid.

(x) Legal Awareness in Resettled Tribal Areas

DLSAs and TLSCs shall collect and maintain data on tribal populations resettled or relocated under government schemes for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

TLSCs shall organize legal awareness camps in these areas to ensure that resettled tribal populations are aware of their rights and entitlements.

(xi) Legal Awareness on Rights of Tribal Communities and Special Legislations

TLSCs shall conduct awareness programmes on key legislations affecting tribal rights.

DLSAs shall ensure that awareness materials are translated into local tribal languages and are accessible in both printed and audio-visual formats.

(xii) Legal awareness of tribal communities during arrest

TLSCs shall ensure the dissemination of legal awareness regarding their rights during arrest. Such camps should especially be organized in settlements of Nomadic/Denotified Tribes. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Right to Be Informed of the Grounds of Arrest

- Right to Legal Representation
- Right to be Produced Before a Magistrate
- Right Against Self-Incrimination
- Protection Against Arbitrary Detention and Torture
- Rights of Women Under Arrest or to be Arrested
- Right of Person under arrest to get medical assistance, and of undergoing a medical examination

(xiii) Legal awareness of Educational Rights

DLSAs, in collaboration with the TLSCs, shall undertake initiatives to disseminate information regarding the right to free and compulsory education under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, ensuring awareness and accessibility for all eligible children, particularly those belonging to tribal and marginalized communities.

TLSCs shall conduct door-to-door campaigns with para-legal volunteers to ensure that parents are aware of their children's right to education.

DLSAs shall collaborate with the Education Department at the district level to identify out-of-school tribal children and take necessary measures to facilitate their enrollment in nearby schools, in accordance with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

PLVs, under the guidance of the TLSCs, shall disseminate information regarding various educational schemes and scholarship programs of the government to enhance access to education for tribal communities.

DLSA/TLSCs can create awareness about government educational schemes and scholarships to ensure equal educational opportunities.

(xiv) Legal awareness on Health Rights

Organize interactive sessions where para-legal volunteers educate tribal communities on their right to health under the Constitution and various government schemes.

Work with ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers, and local health officials to ensure accurate information is shared.

Organize joint sessions for creating awareness on vaccination, maternal care, and nutrition.

Arrange live demonstrations on handwashing, menstrual hygiene, and safe drinking water practices.

Organize focused awareness drives for pregnant women, children, and the elderly, highlighting their special health needs and legal protections.

(xv) Awareness on Welfare Schemes

- (a) DLSAs and TLSCs, through para-legal volunteers, shall disseminate information on

the various welfare schemes of the government for the upliftment of tribal communities in awareness camps.

- (b) Arrange sensitization workshops and discussions with District Level administrators, officials and police officials.

(xvi) Facilitating Access to Official Documents

DLSAs and TLSCs shall take proactive initiatives to assist tribal communities in obtaining essential official documents and ID cards free of cost. This can be facilitated through periodic legal aid camps, organized in coordination with relevant government departments.

TLSCs can identify the most suitable locations for these camps, ensuring maximum outreach and effective assistance to those tribal communities in need of support.

(xvii) Settlement of Habitat and Compensation Claims

SLSAs and DLSAs must coordinate with relevant government departments, such as the Forest Department, to facilitate the settlement of habitat claims and compensation claims of tribal communities.

In relation to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act) and the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006, the duty of the Legal Services Authority includes:

- Providing legal aid and representation to Scheduled Tribes and other affected communities in matters related to land acquisition, rehabilitation, resettlement, and forest rights proceedings.
- Conducting awareness programs and disseminating information about the rights conferred under the RFCTLARR Act and FRA to ensure that Scheduled Tribes communities are informed about their entitlements and legal protections.
- Monitoring the implementation of provisions safeguarding the rights of Scheduled Tribes and ensuring compliance by authorities involved in land acquisition, rehabilitation, resettlement, and forest rights processes.
- Facilitating mediation and dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve conflicts arising from land acquisition or forest rights disputes affecting ST communities, aiming for fair and just outcomes.
- Upholding the principles of social justice by advocating for fair compensation, rehabilitation, and protection of cultural heritage and traditional livelihoods of Scheduled Tribes affected by land acquisition and forest rights issues.

(xviii) Addressing Human Trafficking

DLSAs and TLSCs shall organize camps, involving paralegal volunteers, to spread awareness about the legal provisions related to human trafficking, and to provide assistance to all victim of human trafficking.

(xix) Awareness on prohibition of witch-hunting

DLSAs and TLSCs shall spread awareness on prohibition of superstitions such as witch-hunting, and shall provide legal assistance to victims of the same.

(xx) Frequent Legal Aid Camps in Scheduled and Tribal Areas under the Constitution of India, 1950

DLSAs and TLSCs shall organize frequent legal aid camps in the Scheduled and Tribal Areas.

(xxi) Targeted Legal Assistance

Legal aid cells shall be instituted in regions with a significant presence of tribal communities to ensure effective legal representation, assistance, and advocacy in matters concerning land rights, displacement, and rehabilitation.

Legal services shall be adapted to the specific socio-economic conditions and legal challenges faced by tribal communities in different states and Union Territories, avoiding a generalized approach.

Legal aid lawyers and jail visiting advocates appointed by SLSAs and DLSAs shall provide legal assistance whenever required. They must ensure that individuals in custody receive timely legal support, including representation in court, assistance in securing bail, and guidance on their legal rights.

Additionally, legal aid lawyers and jail visiting advocates must accurately fill out interaction sheets, clearly specifying cases related to tribal issues to ensure proper documentation, monitoring, and follow-up of such cases.

Regular visits to tribal areas (especially remote ones) shall be organized to educate people on their legal rights.

Legal counseling at Gram Nyayalayas shall be undertaken to provide legal advice, including on-the-spot legal advice for tribal litigants.

Legal aid lawyers shall provide comprehensive legal assistance to tribal individuals at all stages of the legal process. This includes representing them from the moment of arrest, ensuring they are informed of their rights when arrested, assisting in securing bail when necessary, and providing continuous legal representation throughout the trial. Additionally, they will facilitate communication with the families of arrested individuals and coordinate with relevant authorities to ensure fair and timely proceedings.

Social Justice Litigation may be initiated whenever required, with the approval of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman of the SLA, to address systemic legal issues affecting tribal communities.

(xxii) Capacity Building

DLSAs and TLSCs, in collaboration with government authorities, shall ensure holistic development through skill enhancement, legal literacy, and financial inclusion programs. The key areas of capacity building shall include:

- **Skill Development and Livelihood Enhancement:** Many tribal communities rely on traditional occupations, which often do not provide stable incomes. Through skill-based training programs, DLSA/TLSC will facilitate sustainable employment opportunities.
- **Vocational Training Workshops** in collaboration with the Skill India Mission and local training centers, focusing on trades like handicrafts, weaving, carpentry, and agriculture.
- **Livelihood Enhancement Sessions** to introduce sustainable employment opportunities, including eco-tourism, organic farming, and forest-based products.
- **Technology & Digital Skill Training** to enhance computer literacy, e-commerce access, and digital banking skills.
- **Skill India Mission** provides vocational training through the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to enhance employability.
- **PM Van Dhan Yojana** supports tribal entrepreneurship.
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission:** The DLSA/TLSCs may collaborate with the District Mission Management Unit & Block Mission Management Unit.
- **Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN):** Focuses on improving the quality of life for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) through targeted support, including Aadhar enrolment, community certificates, PM-Jandhan Yojana, and Ayushman cards. The DLSA/TLSCs can collaborate with the District Collector & Block Development Officer, who are the Nodal Officers under this Scheme for District and Block.
- **Entrepreneurship and Financial Inclusion:** DLSA/TLSC can collaborate with banks and financial institutions to raise awareness about various financial schemes for tribal entrepreneurs. They will also assist with the registration process under these schemes.
- **Financial Literacy & Banking Awareness Workshops** to educate about savings, credit facilities, and government schemes like Stand-Up India and Mudra Yojana, and to spread information about documentation and compliance requirements for obtaining loans and benefits under government schemes.
- **Entrepreneurship Development Training** with Skill India and/or concerned department for guidance on starting small businesses, cooperative ventures, and value-added products.
- **Educational Awareness Workshops** to inform parents and students about government scholarships and free education programs.
- **Legal Rights Awareness for students** to educate them on the Right to Education Act.
- **Career Guidance & Higher Education Mentorship Programmes** to help students make informed career choices.
- **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** Provides free quality education for tribal children.
- **Pre-Matric and Post-Matric ST Scholarships:** Offers financial aid for school and college students.
- **National Fellowship Scheme for Higher Education of Scheduled Tribes Students:** Provides financial assistance to meritorious ST students pursuing higher education.

Annexure-B**Taluk Action Taken Report (TATR)****Part A**

GENERAL INFORMATION		
Name of the TLSC (Taluk & District name)	Reporting Period (Month & Year)	

Part B

IDENTIFICATION OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES		
LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMS CONDUCTED		
Number & Type of awareness programs (Nukkad Nataks, door to door campaign, etc)	Locations where programs were conducted	Number of participants (with gender & age distribution)
LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED		
Number of legal aid cases taken up for tribal communities	Types of cases	Status of cases (pending, resolved, under trial)

STRENGTHENING OF PANEL LAWYERS & PLVS

Number of tribal panel lawyers appointed	Number of PLVs trained and deployed	Specific tasks assigned to PLVs (legal awareness, case support, document filing assistance, etc)

MOBILE LEGAL AID & OUTREACH EFFORTS

Details of mobile legal aid clinics organised	Number of beneficiaries reached	Major legal issues raised & assistance provided	
		Issues	Assistance provided

ASSISTANCE IN DOCUMENTATION & WELFARE SCHEMES

Number of applications facilitated (Aadhaar, caste certificates, PDS, etc.)	Support provided for land ownership claims and community rights

Part C

CHALLENGES FACED		
Grassroots issues affecting the implementation of the scheme	Resistance from authorities or other stakeholders	Any administrative hurdles in providing legal aid
SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT ALONG WITH SUCCESS STORIES (IF ANY)		
RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS		

Annexure-C

District Action Taken Report (DATR)

Part A

[Every information to be provided Taluk wise. SLISA can add different columns for every taluk]

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Name of DLSA	Reporting Period (Month & Year)
Name of the TLSC (Taluk name)	

Part B

[Every information to be provided Taluk wise. DLSA can add different columns for every taluk]

IDENTIFICATION OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES		
LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED		
Number & Type of awareness programs (Nukkad Nataks, door to door campaign, etc)	Locations where programs were conducted	Number of participants (with gender & age distribution)
LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED		
Number of legal aid cases taken up for tribal communities trial)	Types of cases	Status of cases (pending, resolved, under
STRENGTHENING OF PANEL LAWYERS & PLVS		
Number of tribal panel lawyers appointed	Number of PLVs trained and deployed	Specific tasks assigned to PLVs (legal awareness, case support, document filing assistance, etc.)

MOBILE LEGAL AID & OUTREACH EFFORTS			
Details of mobile legal aid clinics organised	Number of beneficiaries reached	Major legal issues raised & assistance provided	
		Issues	Assistance provided

ASSISTANCE IN DOCUMENTATION & WELFARE SCHEMES	
Number of applications facilitated (Aadhaar, caste certificates, PDS, etc.)	Support provided for land ownership claims and community rights

Part C

[Every information to be provided Taluk wise. DLSA can add different columns for every taluk]

CHALLENGES FACED		
Grassroots issues affecting the implementation of the scheme	Resistance from authorities or other stakeholders	Any administrative hurdles in providing legal aid
SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT ALONG WITH A SUCCESS STORY (IF ANY)		

RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS



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