



TRAINING TO THE PRERAKS ON LEGAL LITERACY COMPONENTS

20th to 22nd April, 2016, Hotel Royal Regency, Tezpur

In collaboration with
**Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice &
NLMA, Govt. of India**

Organized by
STATE RESOURCE CENTRE ASSAM

**"A MAN LITERATE MEANS PROBABLY HIS FAMILY LITERATE
ONE WOMAN LITERATE MEANS A GROUP OF SOCIETY LITERATE
AND THE SOCIETY LITERATE MEANS COUNTRY LITERATE"**



With this literacy the village can be developed avoiding traditional system from the mind of man and also local people of the village, the State Resource Centre Assam organized a three days training programme to the Preraks of Saakshar Bharat Programme in collaboration with Department of justice, Ministry of law & Justice and NLMA, Govt. of India **at Hotel Royal Regency Tezpur with the two SBM District of Sonitpur and Darrang from 20th to 22nd April, 2016.** The first day of the training was started started at 9.30 am. The 60 numbers of participants were mainly Prerak, Resource Persons and the Coordinators of SBM Programme. The training programme was chaired by Sri Samiran Brahma, Director SRC, Assam. Mrs. Gitika Sarma, District Programme Coordinator of Assam Mohila Samata Society inaugurated the three days training programme in presence of Munindra Nath Sharma, CEO, Zilla Parishad, Sonitpur, Mr. Manoj Borah, Media Personnel and the representative of Assam Mahila Samata Society.

At the outset, Shri Nirmal Chandra Deka, Programme Officer of SRC Assam briefed about the objective of the three days programme. Shri Samiran Brahma, Director, SRC Assam welcomed the participants. In his welcome address, he offered thanks to all the participants for showing interest in the programme.

Shri Munindra Sharma, CEO, Zilla Parishad, Sonitpur in his address expressed his gratitude to the participants for taking part in the events organized by SRC Assam. He expressed that this type of programme would definitely help to promote the awareness of Legal literacy among the masses especially for the inhabitant in the rural areas. Mr. Manoj Borah noted journalist also added few words in the inaugural session on the needs of awareness on legal literacy for the rural people



After completion of the inaugural session, Mr. Sangit Borah, District coordinator, SBM Sonitpur, presented a PPT on his experience in the exposure visit to Chhattisgarh from 10th April to 14th April which was arranged by SRC Assam. He said that all state are performed tremendous job with SBM but Chhattisgarh is the best performing state of SBM programme and he mainly talk about documentation system was to good and discipline in the state at all level. He requested to all the Preraks to take initiative of documentation in every AEC. He said a



Lady GP Prerak became MLA in Chhattisgarh and this is the show case in SBM programme. He finished his PPT with a Chhattisgarhi traditional dance which performed by Director of SRC with Some VT and Preraks in a model AEC, Raipur. After that there also held a pre test among the present preraks on legal literacy and test which was conduct by Mrs. Susnata Goswami, SRC Assam.

After conduction of Pre test Mr. Brahma, Director SRC presented a PPT on the need and importance of the Training Programme. Before his PPT he first asked about the expectation of the workshop or training programme to the participants and objective about the training programme. He said the SBM Programme is more attractive, useful and relevant to the Adult Learners just because of NLMA has selected Legal Literacy to be addressed under the SBM and A MoU has been signed between NLMA and Dept. of Justice to address legal literacy issues in collaboration with certain SRCs and he said about the reading materials, the IEC materials already developed by NLMA have been reviewed during three days workshop at Guwahati from Feb, 4-6th 2016 and approval of IEC materials for Assamese got on 18th April, 2016 from ASLSA and now material is ready to print. He also said the total planning of the training with preraks , VTs and learners and others person who related with SBM programme.



The first day technical session was started **by Mr. Rupjyoti Baruah, Advocate District Legal Service**. He explained on the Right and Duties of Indian citizen and Free legal Aid (under section 12,1967) and some important ideas given of the criminal case. He said who can received the facilities from legal Aid, what is the criteria, where found the legal authorities officer, Maximum annual income for apply, how to apply the legal Aid, right to freedom, how to file a case etc



The next session was starting in the topic of **Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**, with PPT which present by **Dimpi Sharma Borthakur, District coordinator, SBM Sonitpur**. She Analysis on Dowry System and said about Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 she mainly focused Penalty for giving and taking Dowry and Penalty for demanding Dowry, she shown all Dowry related Offences very clearly and she also gives some suggestions for avoiding the Dowry like Compulsory registration of

marriage, Social awareness program, Inclusion of educational material in the text book from primary class, Promotion of the inter-cast marriage, Banning of pro-marriage ceremony etc. She gives some massive steps must taken against this System i.e. Womans are to be introduced in every field of work not only in the household work, Education to be imparted equally to the females like male, It is to be granted by the parents that a daughter is equal to a son etc and lastly she advised to all participants present in that training programme " woman's must be empowered. Position of women in the society should be raised and should be encouraged to enter into various field of paid jobs, as their higher economic status also discourages demands for Dowry ".



Miss Kakali Borah, District coordinator SBM Sonitpur initiated the next session on **Domestic violence Act 2005**, with a PPT. She firstly introduce that the Domestic violence is an epidemic affecting individuals in every community, regardless of age, economic status, religion or nationality. Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to

gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. She discusses about all the four types of Domestic violence that was Physical Violence, sexual Violence, Verbal & Emotional Violence, and last Economic Violence. She said what we need to do like raise your voice, Talk to our friends and relatives about it, Take the help of a NGO or police, File an FIR (First Information Report) in the nearest police station, Take the help of 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act', 2005 and contact the Protection Officer of your area and register D.I.R (Domestic Incident Report). She also focuses how to relief by Law Under the Act, 2005 and Where can we file a case against the perpetrator of domestic Violence, also talk about punishment is upto one years imprisonment and maximum fine rupees twenty thousand for violates. After the most important session the first day training programme was finished.

The 2nd day of the training programme was started with experience sharing by Khairul Islam, Zerina Begum and Puspa Chetry.



After experience sharing the most innovative step are taken by SRC Assam that was the inauguration of hand making wall magazine inaugurated by Director of SRC and Mrs. Gitali Das, Advocate, which was prepared by selected two teams of participants. After the release of wall magazine **Mrs. Anuradha Baruah, Programme coordinator SRC Assam**

talked about the **Effective Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials on Legal Literacy** and its Importance and component of the Legal Literacy Programme.

Thereafter, a video was shown about the save of the girl child. **Mrs. Gitali Das, (Advocate, Tezpur court) was started her class with Immoral traffic prevention Act, 1956 & Sexual harassment of women at work place,** she said that

prohibits traffic in human beings, on the strength of article 23(1) of the constitution the legislature has passed the immoral traffic (prevision) Act 1956, which aims at abolishing the practice of prostitution and other forms of trafficking it including (Devadasi system). She said that sexual Harassment of



women is a form of exploitation which covers physical as well as mental exploitation, which affects her status in society, her relationships and also her performance at workplace. Sexual Harassment is behavior of a sexual nature when unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature is made either explicitly or implicitly as condition of employment of an individual, such conduct or submission to such conduct is called sexual harassment. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual employee is used as a basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individuals working performance or creating an hostile, or offensive work environment.

The Constitution of India guarantees all the basic and fundamental human rights set out in the universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 to its citizens and other persons. The meaning and content of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India are of sufficient aptitude to encompass all the facets of gender equality including prevention of sexual harassment or abuse. Each such incident of sexual abuse results in violation of "Gender Equality" and the "Right to Life and Liberty" and also the "Right to practice any profession." She briefly talks about how to get the step against the abuser and according to Sec 6 if a person can involve women to prostitution he should punished

imprisonment of 2 years or fine which may extent to 1000 rupees or both etc. A literacy related song performed by preraks of Darrang District.

Next session was started by Mr. Anupam Dutta, Sr. Faculty of SIRD Assam. In his speech he briefly explained about the Family Benefit schemes like NSAP, NRHM, MGNREGA etc .he briefly discuss the all schemes like NSAP stands for National Social Assistance Programme which came into effect from 15th August, 1995. NSAP at present comprises of five schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme. He talk about the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin to achieve Housing for All by 2022 that was the Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval for the implementation of the rural housing scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin.Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of pucca house to all houseless and households living in dilapidated houses and lastly he said about the another scheme Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) . He said The PMGSY, launched in December 2000, is a centrally sponsored programme aimed at providing connectivity to target habitations through construction of all-weather roads. This programme is a special Central intervention as part of a poverty reduction strategy. Though rural roads are a State subject, the Central Government is providing 100 % financial assistance for new construction.



After lunch, **Mr. Himangshu Saikia, District Resource Person of SRC Assam** started a session on " Right to Education Act 2009 and right to information Act 2005" firstly he discuss the **Right to education Act** or 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act' (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of

the Indian Constitution.[1] India became one of 135 countries to make education a

fundamental right of every child when the act came into force on 1 April 2010. That was a historic day for the people of India as from this day the right to education will be accorded the same legal status as the right to life as provided by Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. Every child in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided 8 years of elementary education in an age appropriate classroom in the vicinity of his/her neighborhood. He also said that any cost that prevents a child from accessing school will be borne by the State which shall have the responsibility of enrolling the child as well as ensuring attendance and completion of 8 years of schooling. No child shall be denied admission for want of documents; no child shall be turned away if the admission cycle in the school is over and no child shall be asked to take an admission test. Children with disabilities will also be educated in the mainstream schools, and said The RTE has been a part of the directive principles of the State Policy under Article 45 of the Constitution, which is part of Chapter 4 of the Constitution. And rights in Chapter 4 are not enforceable. For the first time in the history of India we have made this right enforceable by putting it in Chapter 3 of the Constitution as Article 21. This entitles children to have the right to education enforced as a fundamental right. He lastly said that except Jammu & Kashmir, RTE is mandatory or compulsory to all State, but till date in India have 5,33,802 nos children is not to be under RTE system ,this is not a good sign for future, So he request to all special efforts for Right of children to compulsory education.

Secondly he discussed about **Right to Information Act 2005**. He said the Right to Information Act (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India "to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens" and replaces the erstwhile Freedom of information Act, 2002. Under the provisions of the Act, any citizen may request information from a "public authority" which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came fully into force on 12 October 2005. The first application was given to a Pune police station. Information disclosure in India was restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act relaxes. It codifies a fundamental right of citizens. He had given a example of Mr. Bhogiram Boro in Mangoldoi District Assam. Who apply RTI for the free LPG gas connection beneficiary list . After RTI he received replied and also a free LPG gas connection. Mr Himanshu Saikia said about the process that was the each authority covered by the RTI Act must appoint their Public Information Officer (PIO). Any person may submit a written request to the PIO for information. It is the PIO's obligation to

provide information to citizens of India who request information under the Act. If the request pertains to another public authority, it is the PIO's responsibility to transfer/forward the concerned portions of the request to a PIO of the other authority within 5 working days. In addition, every public authority is required to designate Assistant Public Information Officers (APIOs) to receive RTI requests and appeals for forwarding to the PIOs of their public authority. The applicant is required to disclose his name and contact particulars but not any other reasons or justification for seeking information. He said the time limit for the reply, If the request has been made to the PIO, the reply is to be given within 30 days of receipt. If the request has been made to an APIO, the reply is to be given within 35 days of receipt. If the PIO transfers the request to another public authority, the time allowed to reply is 30 days. Information concerning corruption and Human Rights violations by scheduled Security agencies is to be provided within 45 days but with the prior approval of the Central Information Commission and he said about the fees, A citizen who desires to seek some information from a public authority is required to send, along with the application, a demand draft or a bankers cheque or an Indian Postal Order of Rs.10/- (Rupees ten) payable to the Accounts Officer of the public authority as fee prescribed for seeking information. After the valuable session by Mr. Himangshu Saikia the Second day Programmed was finished with Tea break.

The third day Programme was started with experience sharing and also recaps of the previous day activities. After date again a **wall magazine was released by 3rd day guest Advocate Mr. Debobrata Bose**. The Wall magazine was prepared by another participant's team. He thank the participants for such efforts. Thereafter, he started his session on Pre Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic techniques (PCPNDT) Act 1994 .he said the social, cultural and religious fiber of India is pre-dominantly patriarchal contributing extensively to the secondary status to women. The matrilineal social structure based on the foundation that the family line runs through male makes man a precious commodity that needs to be protected and given a special status. Another important pillar of the



patriarchal structure is marriage wherein women are given a subordinate status having no say in the running of their life or any control over their body or bodily integrity. He said the under that Act any one cannot be force for sex selection test on the time of pregnancy and Doctor was not disclose anything's and if any problem created with the pregnancy the women can file a case against offender then the offender get punishment under section 22 ,punishment upto 3 years and under section 23 punishment upto 5 years and fine upto rupees 50000.

After PCPNDT he discussed the Food security Act 2013, that is an [Act of the Parliament of India](#) which aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of [India's](#) 1.2 billion people. It was signed into law on 12 September 2013, [retroactive to 5 July 2013](#). The Act also has a special focus on the nutritional support to women and children. Besides meal to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and six months after the child birth, such women will also be entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000. He said like an example with a restaurant, everything is clean of all used item in that restaurant and also used commercial gas in there. He also said if anybody against the Act than they will be punished upto 6 months and fine upto Rupees 6000.

The Self assessment Post test was conducted amongst the participants. In the concluding session, CEO Sonitpur Zilla Parishad gave a brief speech on the utility of the legal knowledge for getting the justice. He further added about the domestic violence, sexual harassment and the law that should be taken to stop this violence by awaking the people through knowledge of education. He also appealed to all the participants to do their best for affecting implementation of SBM programme and keep the districts go ahead.

After that, the distribution of Certificate to all the participants for joining the 3 days training programme by CEO, Zilla Parishad, Mr. Munindra Sharma, Mr. Debabrata Bose & Miss Krishna Baruah of Tezpur Court and Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer of SRC Assam.

Sri Nirmal Ch. Deka, Programme Officer, SRC Assam thanks to all the participants and resource persons and sought their kind cooperation in future for the Legal Literacy programme in particular and development of the society in general.

Summary of the Training:

Sl. No	Name of Activity	Remarks
01	Training for Preraks on Legal Literacy Components	i) Date: 20-22.04.2016 Venue: Hotel Royal Regency, Tezpur, Assam
02	Organizer	State Resource Centre Assam
03	Collaborating Agency	Dept. of Justice, Govt. of India and National Literacy Mission Authority(NLMA)
04	Total No. of Participants with male and female	i) No. of Participants: 63 (Male:18, Female 45)
05	Objective of the Programme	To provide details insight of Legal Laws to the Preraks of Saakshar Bharat Mission so that messages of Legal Acts could be transmitted to the SBM beneficiaries and society through Preraks
06	Dignitaries attended with name and designation	i) Mrs. Gitika Sarma, District Programme Coordinator of Assam Mohila Samata Society. ii) Munindra Sharma, CEO, Zilla Parishad, Sonitpur iii) Mr. Manoj Borah, Media Personnel iv) Jaya Devi, AMSS, Sonitpur.
07	No. of Resource Persons attended	11 (Eleven) i) S. Brahma, Director, SRC Assam ii) Anuradha Baruah, Prog. Officer, SRC Assam iii) S. Goswami, Research Officer, SRC Assam iv) Rupjyoti Baruah, Advocate District Legal Service. v) Gitali Das, Advocate, Tezpur court vi) Anupam Dutta, Sr. Faculty of SIRD Assam vii) Debobrata Bose, Advocate Tezpur Court viii) Dimpi Sharma Borthakur, District coordinator, SBM Sonitpur. ix) Kakali Borah, District coordinator SBM Sonitpur x) Himangshu Saikia, District RP, SRC Assam xi) Ms. Krishna Baruah, Advocate, Tezpur Court

08	No. of Laws covered	11(Eleven) i) Rights and duties of Indian Citizen ii) Pre-Conception and Pre- Natal; Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994 iii) Right to Education Act, 2009 iv) Sexual Harassment of women at work place Act v) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 vi) Domestic Violence Act, 2005 vii) Food Security Act, 2013 viii) Free Legal Aids ix) Different Govt. Schemes x) Right to Information Act, 2005 xi) Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1995
09	Materials provided to the etc:	i) Folders, Pen, Note pad, ii) Certificate of participation, iii) Soft copy of the Presentation.
10	Background of the Participants	i) District Coordinator ii) Preraks of Saakshar Bharat Mission iii) RPs of SRC Assam
11	Any special events conducted	Two Number of Wall Magazine prepared by Participants which was released by dignitaries
12	Outcome of the Programme	i) The training programme is successfully organized with full Cooperation from DLSS ii) As schedule, all components of the training were discussed by the Resource Persons. iii) A new concept on Legal Literacy were given to the Preraks . iv) The next date of Refresher training to the Preraks was finalized which would be conducted in the 3 rd Week of July, 2016 v) A Cordial Coordination with the Coordinators of Access to Justice from Sikkim has established.

Shri Nirmal Ch. Deka

Programme Officer, SRC Assam