

बिहार सूचना का अधिकार नियमावली-2006

प्रपत्र 'क'

(नियम 3 (1) देखें)

सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन प्रपत्र

आई.डी.सं.....

(कार्यालय प्रयोग के लिए)

सेवा में,

लोक सूचना पदाधिकारी

(विभाग/कार्यालय)

3. मांगी गई सूचना का ब्यौरा (संक्षेप में) " शिक्षक " - पारा लिंगल वोलेंटियर (PLV) या गैर न्यायिक न्यायाधीश (सामाजिक मेम्बरस) NGL. हो सकते हैं / बन सकते हैं कार्य कर सकते हैं।

इसकी सुस्पष्ट लिखित सूचना प्रश्न के साथ हिंदी भाषा में कंप्यूटर स्क्रीन पर है।

प्रपत्र 'घ'
(नियम 4(1) देखें)
आवेदक को सूचना उपलब्ध कराना

प्रेषक:-

लोक सूचना पदाधिकारी,
बिहार राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार,
बुद्ध मार्ग, पटना-1

संख्या - 53 /bslsa/RTI-01-01/18/ 274

पटना, दिनांक 27/12/18

महाशय,

यह आपके आवेदन दिनांक 27.12.2017 (आई0डी0सं0 01 जी0डी0सं0 01 दिनांक 02.01.2018) के द्वारा सूचना की मांग के लिए अनुरोध के प्रसंग में है ।

प्रश्न- "शिक्षक"- पारा विधिक स्वयंसेवक (PLV) या गैर न्यायिक न्यायाधीश (सामाजिक मेम्बर्स) NJM हो सकते हैं/बन सकते हैं/कार्य कर सकते हैं ।	उत्तर- इस संबंध में PLV के पद पर empanelment हेतु नालसा (NALSA) के योजना (scheme) की छायाप्रति संलग्न की जा रही है । गैर न्यायिक न्यायाधीश पदनाम का कोई पद नहीं है ।
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अगर आप उपर्युक्त सूचना से क्षुब्ध/असंतुष्ट हैं, तो सूचना प्राप्ति की तिथि से 30 दिनों के अन्दर अपीलीय प्राधिकार के समक्ष अपील दायर कर सकते हैं ।

अपीलीय प्राधिकार
सदस्य सचिव
बिहार राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार, पटना ।

विश्वासभाजन
(आर0 एन0 एस0 पाण्डेय)
लोक सूचना पदाधिकारी
बिहार राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार

अनु0- यथोक्त ।

past experience gained from the working of the system after 2009 and also ground realities ascertained from the paralegals in the respective jurisdiction showed us that there has to be a re-look into the entire matter and who best could fit the role of a Para-Legal Volunteer. Initially, the training programme of PLVs was only for two-three days. Since the obligations of PLVs were vast in nature, it was felt, there has to be longer duration of training provided to the PLVs. At the same time, the training curriculum for PLVs adopted by NALSA cannot be such as to be training PLVs to become full-fledged lawyers. PLVs are not expected to conduct themselves as legal professionals. The aim of the training should concentrate on basic human qualities like compassion, empathy and a genuine concern and willingness to extend voluntary service without expectation of monetary gain from it. Then the line separating PLVs from professional lawyers should be zealously guarded.

MODALITIES

Ideally every Taluk Legal Services Committee (TLSC) shall have a panel of PLVs; of a maximum number of 25 (50) on their roll at any given point of time. The District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) shall have 50 (100) active PLVs on their roll.

PLVs shall be literate, preferably matriculate, with a capacity for overall comprehension.

Preferably PLVs shall be selected from persons, who do not look up to the income they derive from their services as PLVs, but they should have a mind-set to assist the needy in the society coupled with the compassion, empathy and concern for the upliftment of marginalised and weaker sections of the society. They must have unflinching commitment towards the cause which should be translated into the work they undertake.

GROUPS from whom Para-Legal Volunteers can be selected

- Teachers (including retired teachers) ✓
- Retired Government servants and senior citizens.
- M.S.W students and teachers.
- Anganwadi Workers.
- Doctors/Physicians.
- Students & Law Students (till they enroll as lawyers).
- Members of non-political, service oriented NGOs and Clubs.
- Members of Women Neighbourhood Groups, Maithri Sanghams and other Self Help Groups including of marginalized/vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Educated prisoners with good behaviour, serving long term sentences in prisons.
- Any other person whom the District Legal Services Authority or Taluk Legal Services Committee deems fit to be identified as PLVs.