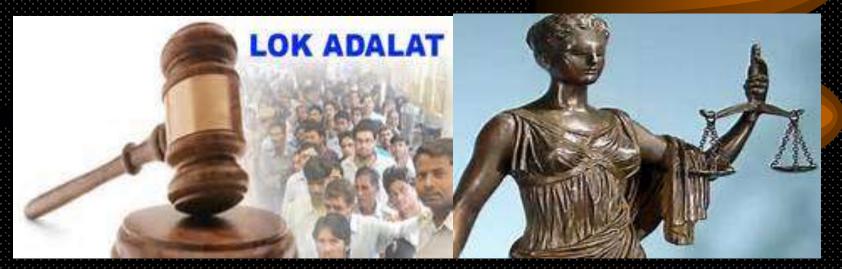


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Presented by.



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IMPORTANCE OF LOK ADALAT

- The mounting of NPAs in the Bank and tardy recovery process of the dues is important concern for the Banks.
- Lok Adalat is one of the forum which has been playing an important role in settlement of disputes.
- The system has received laurels from the parties involved in particular and the public and legal functionaries in general.

FEATURES OF LOKADALAT

- **❖ Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.**
- **Lok Adalat is a process of administering justice without resorting to courts.**
- **❖ Its process is voluntary and works on the principle** that both parties to the dispute are willing to sort out their disputes amicably.
- Through this mechanism, disputes can be settled in a simpler, quicker and cost-effective way.

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- i) No Court Fee Involved.
- ii) The monetary ceiling in Lok Adalat is Rs. 20 Lac.
- iii) It can take cognizance of any existing suit pending in Civil Court/DRT court.
- iv) If no settlement is arrived at, the parties can continue with Court/DRT proceedings.
- v) Decrees passed by it have legal status and are binding on all the parties to the dispute and no appeal shall lie to any Court against the Award.
- vi) Settlement of cases through Lok Adalat will reduce the expenses and time in pursuing the cases before the Court/DRT which is a time consuming affair.

ORGANISATION OF LOKADALATS

- >Every State Authority;
- **▶** District Authority;
- ➤ Every High Court Legal Services Committee may organize Lok Adalats at such intervals and places as it thinks fit;
- The Supreme Court Legal Services Committee.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT LOK ADALATS

The Central Authority or, as the case may be, every State Authority shall, by notification, establish Permanent Lok Adalats at such places and for exercising such jurisdiction in respect of one or more public utility services and for such areas as may be specified in the notification.

LOKADALAT SHALL BE ORGANIZED BY

- ✓ Serving or retired judicial officers.
- ✓ Other persons as may be prescribed State Authority or District Authority or the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee or every High Court Legal Services Committee.

COGNISANCE OF CASE BY LOK ADALATS

- **Both the parties to the suit may agree to refer their dispute to Lok-Adalat, or**
- **One** of the parties there of makes an application to the Court/DRT for referring the case to the Lok-Adalat for settlement, or
- **❖** The court is satisfied that the matter is an appropriate one to be taken cognizance of by the Lok Adalat, the court shall refer the case to the Lok Adalat.
- **❖** Where any case is referred to a Lok Adalat, it shall Proceed to dispose of the case or matter and arrive at a compromise or settlement between the parties.

DISPOSAL OF CASE IN LOK ADALAT

- **Every Lok Adalat while determining any reference shall be guided by the principles of justice, equity, fair play and other legal principles.**
- **❖** Where no Award is made by the Lok-Adalat on the ground that no compromise or settlement could be arrived at between the parties, the record of the case shall be returned by it to the court from which reference has been received, and advice the parties to seek remedy in Court.
- **❖** Where the record of the case is returned, such court shall proceed to deal with such case from the state which was reached before such reference.

AWARD OF LOK ADALAT

Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of Civil Court or as the case may and shall be final and binding on all the parties to the dispute and no appeal shall lie to any Court against the award.

POWERS OF LOK ADALAT

- For the purpose of determination of the dispute referred to it, the Lok Adalat shall have the following powers:
- To summon and enforce the attendance of any witness and examine him on oath.
- >To discovery and production of documents.
- >To receive evidence on affidavits.
- To requisition of public record or copy of the record.

- *For organizing Lok Adalat respective banks can approach the District legal services authority. The authorities agree for organizing Lok Adalat exclusively for the Banks and exclusively for a particular Bank also.
- **❖Identify** the area taking into consideration conglomeration of the banks branches.
- Number of cases pending in the courts or before DRT etc., irregular/sticky accounts where there is a likelihood of a compromise or a settlement & amount involved.

