



• — **HOW TO** — • **PARTICIPATE IN LOK ADALAT?**



NEED HELP?

Contact your nearest District Legal Services Authority or Taluk Legal Services Committee.



CASES ELIGIBLE FOR SETTLEMENT IN **LOK ADALAT**



Criminal Compoundable Cases



Plea Bargaining Cases



Revenue Cases



Bank Recovery Cases



Cheque Dishonour Cases



Service Matters
(Including Pension Matters)



Motor Accident Claims



Compoundable Traffic Challans



Matrimonial Disputes
(excluding divorce cases)



Succession Matters



Land Acquisition Cases



Labour Disputes



Arbitration Matters



Consumer Matters



Electricity Bill Cases



Water Bill Cases



Telephone Bill Cases
(MTN, BSNL, etc.)



Other Civil Matters



Lok Adalat vis-à-vis Permanent Lok Adalat

Two institutions. One goal – Amicable settlement of disputes.

National Lok Adalat (NLA)

Held on a particular day (e.g., National Lok Adalat, State Lok Adalats, etc.) throughout the country

Resolves pending and pre-litigation disputes through compromise or settlement.

Held at regular intervals on a notified date.

Presided over by a panel comprising a serving or retired Judicial officer and other persons as notified.

Awards passed are final, binding on the parties as a decree of Civil Court and non-appealable.

If no settlement could be arrived at between the parties, the record of the case is returned back to the court.

Criminal Compoundable Cases, Revenue Cases, Bank Recovery Cases, Cheque Dishonour Cases, Motor Accident Claims, Compoundable Traffic Challans, Matrimonial Disputes (excluding divorce cases), Land Acquisition Cases, Labour Disputes, Arbitration Matters, Consumer Matters, Electricity, Water & Telephone Bill Cases (MTN, BSNL, etc.) and Other Civil Matters

KEY DIFFERENCES



NATURE & DURATION



SCOPE OF DISPUTES



SITTINGS



PRESIDING OFFICER



AWARD / SETTLEMENT



WHAT IF SETTLEMENT COULD NOT BE ARRIVED AT?



TYPE OF CASES

Permanent Lok Adalat (PLA)

Constituted as a permanent body on a continuous basis for a particular area.

Deals only with disputes relating to Public Utility Services that are compoundable and involve a dispute value of less than ₹1 crore.

Sits regularly throughout the year.

Presided over by the Chairman and two members.

Awards passed are final and binding on the parties as a decree of Civil Court.

If no settlement could be arrived at between the parties and the dispute does not relate to any offence, the PLA decides the dispute on merits.

Transport, postal, telegraph, telephone, supply of power, light or water, public conservancy or sanitation, hospital, dispensary, insurance, housing and real estate, education and educational institutions