

M.P. STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

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F. No. 21 / NLA / MPSLSA/ 2974 /2024

Jabalpur, dated- 17/08/2024

To,

1. The Principal Registrar/Secretary
High Court Legal Services Committee,
Jabalpur/Indore/Gwalior (M.P.)
2. The Principal District & Session Judge / Chairman
District Legal Services Authority
District – All
3. The Secretary,
District Legal Services Authority
District –All (M.P.)

Sub: Revised guidelines/instructions for easy settlement of matters in National Lok Adalat.

On the aforementioned subject and as approved by Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice M.P. High Court, please find annexed herewith revised guidelines/instructions for easy settlement of matters for the benefit of litigants in Lok Adalat.

It is apt to mention that the guidelines/instructions are being circulated with a view to reach at a just and fair settlement/order and are illustrative and not exhaustive. The stakeholders are at liberty to take their own decision considering the merits of the case and keeping in view the parameters laid down in judgments delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

With regards,

Encl: Annexure-A

Your sincerely

(Ramesh Chandra Singh Bisen)
Member Secretary

Jabalpur, Dtd. 17th Aug 2024

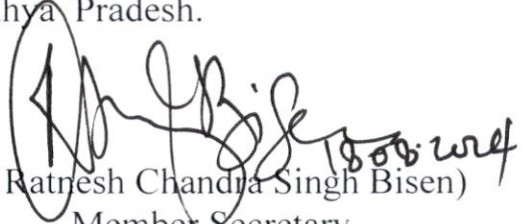
F.No.21 /NLA /SLSA/ 2974 /2024

Copy to:

1. The Executive Director, Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority
Sy No. 115/1 Financial District Nanakramgnda, Gachibwli Hyderabad (AP)
Pin No. 500032 Email ID : irda@irdai.gov.in

2. Regional Manager, United India Insurance Company Limited, 2nd Floor, 2nd Block Paryawas Bhawan, Arera Hills, Bhopal M.P.
3. General Manager, New India Assurance Company Limited, Paryawas Bhawan, Arera Hills, Bhopal M.P.
4. Chief Regional Manager, Oriental Insurance Company Limited, 4th Floor, Indore Development Authority Building, 7 Race Course Indore M.P.
5. Chief Regional Manager, National Insurance Company Limited, Apollo Tower, 2 M.G.Road, Indore.
6. Manager, Reliance General Insurance Company limited, 301-302, Corporate House Third Floor, 169 Opposite Jhabua Tower, Ravindranath Tagore Road, Indore (M.P.)
7. Manager, HDFC General Insurance Company limited, Sapna Sangeeta Road, 19/1, 1st Floor, Above Bank of Baroda, Sneh Nagar, Indore (M.P.) 452001
8. Manager, Cholamandlam Insurance Company limited, 501-502, Industry house, Near Vijay Nagar Square, A.B. Raod, Indore (M.P.)
9. Manager, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Com. Limited, Commerce House, 7 Race Course Road, Indore (M.P.)
10. Manager, IFFCO Tokio General Assurance Company limited, Commerce House, First Floor, 7 Race Course Road, Indore (M.P.)
11. Manager, Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited, HIG10, 1st Floor, Shivaji Nagar Opp. Pragati Petrol Pump, Bhopal (M.P.)
12. The Advocate Genral, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

For information and necessary action.


(Ratnesh Chandra Singh Bisen)
Member Secretary



“REVISED GUIDELINES / INSTRUCTIONS” **BY** **M.P. STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY**

1. WIDE PUBLICITY:

All DLSAs/TLSCs shall give wide publicity to the Lok Adalat through: -

- (i) Local TV Channels/Newspapers/FM Radio/ Special Media
- (ii) Involve PLVs, Panel Advocates & Advocates who are getting stipend from the Government.
- (iii) To request the State Government/District Authority to put a bottom-line news just under the Government Advertisement in Print and Electronic Media.
- (iv) Press Conference to be called by DLSAs/TLSCs.
- (v) Sarpanches/Panches of villages & counselors in municipal corporation area are being coordinated.

2. SEGREGATION OF CASES:

National Lok-Adalat is organized as per the provisions of Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 read with National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations 2009 for the subject matter as prescribed under the said Act and Regulations in Courts and Tribunals as defined under Section 2(aaa) of the said act. In furtherance of those provisions the cases which are to be taken in Lok-Adalat, are to be identified and the same are to be taken in Lok-Adalat. With an object to

identify suitable cases and to settle maximum cases in Lok-Adalat, the following measures may be taken:-

Principal District Judges shall call for a meeting of all Judicial Officers of their unit and motivate them and request them to physically verify the records and identify cases in all categories, which are fit for settlement.

- (i) Every Judicial Officer shall identify all the cases which are fit for settlement. Adequate time may be spared to identify the Criminal cases which are compoundable under prevailing laws. Similarly, the Judicial Officer shall identify the NI Act cases on the basis of their value of cheque amount i.e. upto 2 lac, 2 lac to 5 lac and above 5 lac and sufficient time may be given to such nature of cases which are likely to be settled.
- (ii) Pending old cases more than 5 years be taken in priority.
- (iii) The Presiding Officer of each court shall take up all such cases where it appears that there is an element of settlement and shall refer maximum number of cases.
- (iv) The Presiding Officer of each Court shall identify the cases which are ready for settlement/pre-conciliation and send the list to DLSA/TLSC well in advance without any kind of delay.
- (v) All Secretaries of DLSA/TLSC shall prepare a list of Advocates for petitioners/claimants and respondents/Insurance Companies by obtaining their WhatsApp number and E-mail ID well in advance.
- (vi) The DLSAs/TLSCs can also collect the list of cases ready for settlement from the counsel for the parties to the cases.

3. THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT JUDGES/SECRETARIES SHALL CONVENE MEETINGS THROUGH ONLINE OR PHYSICALLY BY FOLLOWING SOP GUIDELINES WITH:

1. Office bearers of Advocate Bar Association
2. Panel Advocates
3. Claimants Advocates
4. Insurance Company Officers
5. Police Officers
6. Regional /Divisional bank officers
7. Special Land Acquisition Officers/Land Acquisition Officers.
8. Other concerned departments, if necessary.

4. COORDINATION BY- DLSAs/TLSCs WITH STAKE HOLDERS

- (i) In Districts, Principal District Judges shall nominate any experienced and senior Judicial Officer as "Co-ordinator", who shall consult & coordinate with group of Panel Advocates/Claimants Advocates/Insurance Company Officers/Police Officers/Government Officers to have discussions/deliberations/to identify cases and to have Pre-conciliation as soon as possible.
- (ii) Retired Judges or Mediators available in the respective District/Taluka may be involved for pre-conciliation sittings relating to [MACT Cases, NI Act cases, LAC cases, Civil Suits, Matrimonial disputes (except divorce case) etc.]
- (iii) List of compoundable cases prepared by DLSAs/TLSCs may be shared with the Jurisdictional police officers to co-ordinate with the concerned court, the complainant & accused.
- (iv) The presence of the complainant/Accused may be secured through virtual mode for settlement of cases as per their conveyance.

5. MACT CASES:

- (i) In MACT Cases, the DLSAs shall prepare a list by grouping the cases depending on the Insurance Company and exchange it with counsel for Insurance company/claimant lawyers, through mail/electronic mode.
- (ii) The DLSAs/TLSCs shall fix a date for conciliation in advance and same shall be intimated to the learned counsel for claimants & respondents/insurance company through mail/SMS/WhatsApp or any other mode requesting them to participate in pre-conciliation through VC or physically if feasible.
- (iii) In MACT Cases, the Presiding Officer shall direct the claimant counsel to produce all necessary documents viz., medical bills, particulars of DL, RC, FC Insurance policy of the offending vehicle and also Aadhar Card, bank account particulars of the claimant/claimants to the Court and scanned copies of the said documents shall be sent through mail to the counsel for Insurance Company or the Insurance Company itself, well in advance.
- (iv) Once the matter is ready for settlement, benches shall be constituted for the Lok Adalat and proceedings shall be held by hybrid mode.
- (v) In respect of the cases settled in Lok-Adalat, learned counsel for both the parties shall sign the Joint Memo/compromise petition and obtain the signatures of the parties and scanned soft copy of Joint Memo may be sent to the respective Court, immediately on the same day. The Presiding Officer can check the authenticity and

confirm about the lawful settlement, from the claimants through VC or any other mode.

(vi) The award shall contain a direction to the Insurance Company to credit the award amount directly to the Bank account of the claimant / claimants through RTGS / NEFT (subject to condition for F.D. as ordered) and the directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition(s)(Civil) No(s). 534/2020 BAJAJ ALLIANZ GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY PRIVATE LTD. VERSUS UNION OF INDIA & ORS. Dated 16.11.2021 be followed regarding payment of award amount.

(vii) The Bank account number of the claimant and IFSC Code may be mentioned in the award itself.

(viii) If the account is not available, then the Insurance Company shall be informed accordingly by the concerned tribunal after obtaining the details of the account of the claimants.

(ix) The Insurance Company shall credit the award amount directly to the bank account of the claimant as ordered in the award and send the acknowledgment (through mail) to the concerned Court for reference. While depositing the award amount to the bank, the concerned insurance company shall intimate the bank regarding the direction given in the award regarding Fixed Deposit.

(x) Presiding Officers of the MACT Tribunals shall segregate injury/death cases separately and on settlement, if on video conferencing, the recording of main part of conversation with the parties with the help of screen recording software/application

may be captured which can maintained in the office for future use or reference.

6. UNDER THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES MACT CASES MAY BE CONSIDERED:

1. SIMPLE INJURY CASES:-

Rs. 12,000/ — in simple injury cases plus Medical expenses supported by Medical bill (supported by prescription or verification by doctor in court).

2. GRIEVOUS INJURY CASES:-

In case where disability certificate is not produced, but there is a case of grievous injury:

- a) Fracture of both Tibia and Fibula with hospitalization - **Rs. 60,000/-** + Medical bills (supported by prescription or verification by doctor in court) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.
- b) Fracture of only fibula - **Rs. 30,000/-** + Medical bills (supported by prescription or verification by doctor in court) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.
- c) Fracture both the Lower Limb- **Rs. 60,000/-** +Medical bills (supported by prescription or verification by doctor in court) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.
- d) Fracture both the Upper Limb- **Rs. 55,000/-** + Medical bills (supported by prescription or verification by doctor in court)

+ Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.

e) Fracture of single lower and upper limb - **Rs 55,000/-** + Medical bills (supported by prescription or verification by doctor in court) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.

f) Fracture on other part of Body- **Rs. 18,000/-** for each fracture (as per nature of fracture) + Medical bills upto 10,000/- supported by prescription, above 10,000/- verification by Doctor in court + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.

3. PERMANENT DISABILITY:-

Certificate regarding permanent disability shall be issued from the Government Medical Board and in case of dispute the opinion of Doctor/ Medical Board or the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 will be given preference.

a) Permanent Disability upto 10% :-

Rs. 50,000/- for permanent disability up to 10% + medical expenses (supported with prescription) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.

b) Permanent Disability: More than 10% and upto 25%:-

Rs. 50,000/- (NET)+ Rs. 4000/- for each percent of disability **over 10% disability** + Medical bills (supported with prescription) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.

c) Permanent Disability: More than 25% and upto 50%

Rs. 110,000/- (NET) + Rs. 6,000/- for each percent of disability **over 25% disability** + Medical bills (supported with prescription) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.

d) Permanent Disability: More than 50% and up to 75%

Rs. 260,000/- (NET) + Rs. 8000/- for each percent of disability **over 50% disability** + Medical bills (supported with prescription) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.

e) Permanent Disability: More than 75% and up to 100%

Rs. 460,000/- (NET) + Rs. 10,000/- for each percent of disability **over 75% disability** + Medical bills (supported with prescription) + Hospitalization charges **Rs. 750/-** per day or as per valid document of charges.

NOTE: 1) In case of children suffering disability on account of Motor Vehicle Accident- **Master Mallikarjun Vs Divisional Manager, The National Insurance Company & Ors. 2013 0 ACJ 2445** may be followed.

2) The Compensation in permanent disability cases above may vary depending upon age of victim.

4. OTHER HEADS OF COMPENSATION UNDER INJURY CASES:

(a) Pain and Sufferings:

S.No.	Age of the injured Claimant	Amount Payable
1.	Upto 30 years	25% of total Award (Excluding Medical bills/ Expenses)

2.	Above 30 years upto 40 years	20% of total Award (Excluding Medical bills/ Expenses)
3.	Above 40 years upto 50 years	17.5% of total Award (Excluding Medical bills/ Expenses)
4.	Above 50 years upto 60 years	15% of total Award (Excluding Medical bills/ Expenses)
5.	Above 60 Years	12.5% of total Award (Excluding Medical bills/ Expenses)

(b) **Loss of income:** Only in proven income cases where medical leave record is provided by claimant & in case of private and daily wagers per day income may be computed as per annexed chart of Notional Income for the hospitalization period.

(c) **Expenditure on attendants:** Case to Case basis looking into the circumstance and facts of the case.

(d) **Future prospects:** In case of permanent disability (irrespective of percentage of disability), if a person has been found permanently incapable of doing his/her previous profession, vocation or business and his/her income generating capacity has been adversely affected, the future prospect shall be awarded in accordance with the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Pappu Dev Yadav Vs. Naresh Kumar & others, AIR 2020 SC 4424.

5. DEATHCASES:

(a) In case of Stable and Permanent jobs:-

The net salary after Income Tax is to be taken as base and as per National Insurance Company Limited v Pranay Sethi: AIR 2017 SC 5157.

the dependency and multipliers are to be taken. Assessment Order from Income Tax Office is must for assessing income since mere submission of ITR is not a sufficient evidence of income.

(b) In case of unproved income & Self-employed and non-permanent:-

- a) Deduction on Self—expenses (based on number of dependents) and Multiplier shall be as per **Sarla Verma v Delhi transport Corporation, AIR 2009 SC3104.**
- b) For unproved income applicable Minimum Wages in the State of Madhya Pradesh as on date of accident is to be considered for computation of compensation.
- c) In case of death of Bachelor, deduction of 50% for self expenses is to be considered and multiplier is to be taken on the basis of Age of deceased.

(c) In case of Child Death:

- a) Up to the age of 5 years — Rs. 3.50 Lac
- b) Between 5 years to 10 years — Rs. 4.50 Lac
- c) Between 10 years to 15 years — Rs. 5.50 Lac

(d) In case of Non-earning Child/ Youth Death: Above 15 years to 20 years - To be assessed on basis of Notional Income Rs. 35,000 per annum.

(e) Other consideration in Death Cases: As per the Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in **National Insurance Company Limited vs. Pranay Sethi: AIR 2017 SC5157.**

- a) **Future Prospects:** As per the Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Pranay Sethi.

b) **Consortium:** Rs. 48,000/-

c) **Funeral Expenses:** Rs. 18,000/-

d) **Loss of Estate:** Rs. 18,000/-

NOTE: Above conventional Heads (b to d) shall be revisable @ 10% in every three years as per Pranay Sethi (Supra).

f) **Interest:** All payments shall be made within 2 months from the date of award failing which an interest at the rate of 7% per annum shall be payable for the subsequent period (i.e. after 2 months from the date of award) till payment is made.

6. FURTHER REFERENCE CAN BE TAKEN OF JUDGMENTS VIZ.

a) CONVENTIONAL HEADS:-

1. Magma General Insurance Company Limited [(2018) 18 SCC130]

- Loss of Consortium includes:
 - i. Spousal consortium
 - ii. Parental consortium
 - iii. Filial consortium
- Absence of any evidence as to income of the deceased and consideration of minimum wages is proper.

2. The New India Insurance Co. Ltd. Vs Smt. Somvati & ors.

(2020) 01 ACJ 2321: A comprehensive interpretation regarding consortium to include Spouse, Parental as well as Filial Consortium was given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Magma General (Supra). Loss of love & affection is comprehended in loss of consortium. Hon'ble Supreme

Court has held that these are the legitimate conventional heads and no justification to award compensation towards loss of love & affection as a separate head.

Illustration- Deceased 'A' left behind a widow and three children as his dependents, on the basis of Pranay Sethi & Magma General Insurance Co. Ltd. (supra), the following may be awarded under the Conventional Heads-

- Loss of Estate- Rs. 18,000/-
- Loss of Consortium-
 - i. Spousal Consortium- Rs. 48,000/-
 - ii. Parental Consortium- Rs. 48,000/- X 3 = 1,44,000/-
- Funeral Expenses- Rs. 18,000/-

b) FUTURE PROSPECTS, WHERE THERE IS NO PROOF OF INCOME

(i) (2018) 4 SCC 571 (Jagadish Vs Mohan & Others)-

By following guidelines laid down in Pranay Sethi case, Hon'ble Supreme Court held that benefit of future prospects should not be confined only to those who have a permanent job and would extend to self-employed individuals.

(ii) Rajendra Singh Vs. National Insurance Company Ltd. 2020 0 ACJ 2211.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the determination of just and proper compensation to the appellant with regard to the deceased child, in the entirety of the facts and circumstances of the case does not persuade to enhance the compensation under the separate head of future prospect.

(iii) Kirti and Anr. Vs Oriental Insurance Company 2021

0 Supreme (SC) 6

Hon'ble the Supreme Court has held that grant of future prospects is no longer res integra and stands crystallized as is clear from the following extract of the Constitutional Bench Judgment in Pranay Sethi (supra) – **Para 59.4.** In case the deceased was self-employed or on a fixed salary, an addition of 40% of the established income should be the warrant where the deceased was below the age of 40 years. An addition of 25% where the deceased was between the age of 40 to 50 years and 10% where the deceased was between the age of 50 to 60 years should be regarded as the necessary method of computation. The established income means the income minus the tax component.

c) DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION ON AGE BASIS

[(2019) SCC Online SC 1029]] Joginder Singh and Another Vs ICICI L.G.I. Co. Ltd and Royal Sundaram

**Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd Vs Mandala Yadagari Goud
(2019 5 SCC 554)**

- The Age of deceased has to be taken into account and not the age of the dependants.

7. By the Motor Vehicles (amendment) Act, 2019 chapter XI (Section 145-164) has been substituted and Section 164 of the said chapter is as under:-

164. Payment of compensation in case of death or grievous hurt, etc.-

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force or instrument having the force of law, the owner of the motor vehicle or the authorised insurer shall be liable to pay in the case of death or grievous hurt due to any accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle, a compensation, of a sum of five lakh rupees in case of death or of two and a half lakh rupees in case of grievous hurt to the legal heirs or the victim, as the case may be.

(2) In any claim for compensation under sub-section (1), the claimant shall not be required to plead or establish that the death or grievous hurt in respect of which the claim has been made was due to any wrongful act or neglect or default of the owner of the vehicle or of the vehicle concerned or of any other person.

(3) Where, in respect of death or grievous hurt due to an accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle, compensation has been paid under any other law for the time being in force, such amount of compensation shall be reduced from the amount of compensation payable under this section.

The MACT cases which are related to payment of compensation in case of death or grievous hurt etc and covered under the aforesaid provisions may be identified for Lok-Adalat and the same may be disposed.

8. Learned Advocates of claimant shall provide the copy of insurance policy/ related case details to the insurance companies (at the time of Pre- Counseling or on date of settlement or within 7 days of award at Lok Adalat) for facilitating early payment of award amount to the claimant.

Note: No compromise in cases where—

For High Court cases

- Company is exonerated by the **Ld. Tribunal.**

For Tribunal Cases:

- Where breach of policy conditions is there.
- Liability is not admissible as per law or coverage in the policy.
- There is any suspected manipulation or false involvement of vehicle.
- Delay in FIR (unless supported by documentary evidence to establish the accident and involvement of insured vehicle) decision to be based on merits of the case.

FOLLOWING the “NOTIONAL INCOME” CHART:

Uniformity has to be there for awarding compensation towards ‘loss of income’, ‘loss of income during laid up period’ and ‘loss of future prospects’. In many a case there would be no proof of income and in such circumstances, the Court may adopt the notional income indicated in the following table and same is also

being considered for settlement of cases before the concerned Presiding Officer. Notional Income may be assessed as per the table as under:

Year	PERIOD	UNSKILLED		SEMI SKILLED		SKILLED	
		Per Month	Per Day	Per Month	Per Day	Per Month	Per Day
2010-2011	01/04/2010 to 30/09/2010	3995	153.64	4125	158.65	4275	164.42
	01/10/2010 to 31/03/2011	4145	159.41	4275	164.42	4425	170.19
2011-2012	01/04/2011 to 30/09/2011	4395	169.03	4525	174.04	4675	179.81
	01/10/2011 to 31/03/2012	4545	175.07	4675	180.08	4825	185.85
2012-2013	01/04/2012 to 30/09/2012	4770	183.45	4900	188.46	5050	194.23
	01/10/2012 to 31/03/2013	4945	190.19	5075	195.20	5225	200.97
2013-2014	01/04/2013 to 30/09/2013	5270	202.69	5400	207.70	5550	213.47
	01/10/2013 to 31/03/2014	5520	212.30	5650	217.31	5800	223.08
2014-2015	01/04/2014 to	5845	224.81	5975	229.81	6125	235.58

	30/09/2014						
	01/10/2014 to 31/03/2015	5895	226.72	6025	231.73	6175	237.50
2015-2016	01/04/2015 to 30/09/2015	6239	239.95	7357	282.95	8735	335.95
	01/10/2015 to 31/03/2016	6575	252.88	7432	285.84	8810	338.84
2016-2017	01/04/2016 to 30/09/2016	6850	263.46	7707	296.42	9085	349.42
	01/10/2016 to 31/03/2017	6950	267.30	7807	300.26	9185	353.26
2017-2018	01/04/2017 to 30/09/2017	7125	274.07	7982	307.00	9360	360
	01/10/2017 to 31/03/2018	7125	274.07	7982	307.00	9360	360
2018-2019	01/04/2018 to 30/09/2018	7325	281.73	8182	314.69	9560	367.69
	01/10/2018 to 31/03/2019	7375	283.65	8232	316.65	9610	396.65
2019-2020	01/04/2019 to 30/09/2019	7700	296.00	8557	329	9935	382.00
	01/10/2019 to 31/03/2020	7950	306	8807	339	10185	392
2020-2021	01/04/2020 to 30/09/2020	8275	318	9132	351	10510	404
	01/10/2020	8400	323	9257	356	10365	409

	to 31/03/2021						
2021-2022	01/04/2021 to 30/09/2021	8700	335	9557	368	10935	421
	01/10/2021 to 31/03/2022	8800	338	9657	371	11035	424
	01/04/2022 to 30/09/2022	9125	351	9982	384	11360	437
2022-2023	01/10/2022 to 31/03/2023	9325	310.83	10182	339.40	11560	385.33
	01/04/2023 to 30/09/2023	9650	371.15	10507	404.12	11885	457.12
2023-2024	01/10/2023 to 31/03/2024	9825	377.88	10682	410.85	12060	463.85
	From 01/04/2024	10175	391.35	11032	424.31	12410	477.31

NOTE:

- I. The aforesaid income chart is endorsed by Labour Department, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.
- II. The aforesaid guidelines are being circulated with a view to reach at a just and fair decision/order and are illustrative and not exhaustive. The stakeholders are at liberty to take their own decision considering the merits of the case and keeping in view the parameters laid down in judgments passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

7. THE SETTLEMENT OF LAND ACQUISITION CASES: {EXECUTION CASES}:

- (i) To concentrate on LAC Execution cases pending in the trial courts in the State. The Concerned Courts shall prepare a list of Execution Cases preferably for lesser award amount and grouping them for a sum less than Rs. 5,00,000/- above Rs. 5,00,000/- to below Rs. 10,00,000/- above Rs. 10,00,000/- to below Rs. 20,00,000/- and above Rs. 20,00,000/- and handover the list to DLSA/TLSC.
- (ii) The Courts having LAC Execution cases shall request the parties to submit Memo of calculation with upto date interest and send the list to DLSAs.
- (iii) DLSAs to hold meeting with District Level Officers, Special LAO, CEO of Nigams & motivate them to settle more cases.

8. N.I. ACT CASES : (CONCERNED JUDGE SHALL GROUP THE CASES BASED ON COMPANIES/FIRM):

- (i) The Judicial Officer shall prepare a list of N.I. Act cases based on cheque amount, upto 2,00,000/- or above 2,00,000/- separately and they shall concentrate to get settled cases.
- (ii) In NI Act Cases, the coordinating judge or concerned Judge shall hold meeting with the officers of Company or Finance and try to identify a greater number of cases, which could be compounded.
- (iii) Police Officers are to be sensitized and ensure that services of summons/warrants are being effected upon the parties timely

and preferably personally. WhatsApp services may also be availed.

(iv) Concerned Judicial officer shall make endeavors to establish contacts with the parties either through VC or WhatsApp calling and shall conciliate them.

(v) Maximum referral of cases involving amount upto two lacs be referred in Pre-Lok Adalat sittings.

(vi) DLSAs may take help of Trained Mediators or Panel Advocates for resolving the disputes of amount involving in the cheque cases through mediation/conciliation.

(vii) In **Damodar S. Prabhu Vs Sayed Babalal [(2010) 5 SCC 663]**, Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down certain guidelines to encourage the litigants in cheque dishonor cases, to opt for compounding during early stages of litigation and laid down graded scheme of imposing costs on parties, who unduly delay in compounding of offence.

(viii) Depending on the terms of a compromise arrived at before the Lok-Adalat it can be enforced as a Civil decree or in terms of the applicable provisions of Cr.P.C., including that under Section 431 of Cr.P.C., if so, provided in the compromise.

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