



K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY

THE COMPLETE WORLD OF EDUCATION

Report on

LOK ADALAT 14.05.2022

Legal Aid Committee of K.R. Mangalam University in collaboration with District Legal Services Authority.

Target Group: Traffic Violence Settlement

Resources Person: Ms. Lalita Patwardhan, Chief Judicial Magistrate of District Legal Service Authority, Gurugram.

Coordinator: Mr. Dharamveer Yadav (Faculty Coordinator of Legal Aid Committee)

Date and Time: Saturday, 14th May 2022, 10:00 AM

Venue: District and Sessions Court, Gurugram

Introduction

On 14th May, 2022 The Legal Aid Committee of School of Legal Studies led by Assistant Professor Dharamveer Yadav at K.R. Mangalam University in association and accordance with the DLSA (District Legal Service Authority) organised a field visit to District & Sessions Court, Gurugram. The Purpose of the visit was to experience and volunteer the Lok Adalat.

Objectives

The Lok Adalat was organised with the following objectives amongst others:

- To provide speedy justice.
- To generate awareness amongst the public regarding the conciliatory mode of dispute settlement and legal sanctity of Lok Adalat.
- To gear up the process of organising Lok Adalat.
- To provide a supplementary to the mainstream legal system.
- To encourage the public to settle their cases outside the formal set-up.
- To empower the public to participate in the justice delivery system.

Content

'Lok Adalat' is a system of conciliation or negotiation. It is also known as 'people's court'. Lok Adalat is a forum where the cases (or disputes) which are pending in a court or which are at the pre-litigation stage are compromised or settled in an amicable manner.


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The Supreme Court has explained the meaning of the institution of Lok Adalat in the following way:

The 'Lok Adalat' is an old form of adjudicating system that prevailed in ancient India and its validity has not been taken away even in modern days too. This system is based on Gandhian principles. As the Indian courts are overburdened with the backlog of cases involving lengthy, expensive and tedious procedures. The court takes years together to settle even petty cases. Lok Adalat, therefore, provides alternative resolution or devise for expeditious and inexpensive justice.

The purpose of the visit was to experience how Lok Adalat as a mechanism and a way of settlement works in society to deal with petty offences (Summary Cases) which falls under ambit of Alternate Dispute Resolution.

The visit by our team of **12 volunteers** led to some great experiential learning as they got the opportunity to witness the hearings at hand and how the Lok Adalat works closely with and for the general public. Most of the cases were related to Traffic Rules violation, Excise Duty, Compromises and other petty issues. Students learnt about the Discretionary Powers of the judges in these matters as judges provided admonishment in some matters based on the situations. The cases were settled amicably and fast. The general public was seen appreciative of the presence of Lok Adalat.

The Students also take up the views of the Administrative Staff, Advocate and citizens. The Lok Adalat is the speedy justice systems. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under the said Act, the award (decision) made by the Lok Adalats is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal against such an award lies before any court of law. If the parties are not satisfied with the award of the Lok Adalat though there is no provision for an appeal against such an award, but they are free to initiate litigation by approaching the court of appropriate jurisdiction by filing a case by following the required procedure, in exercise of their right to litigate.

There is no court fee payable when a matter is filed in a Lok Adalat. If a matter pending in the court of law is referred to the Lok Adalat and is settled subsequently, the court fee originally paid in the court on the complaints/petition is also refunded back to the parties.

The persons deciding the cases in the Lok Adalats are called the Members of the Lok Adalats, they have the role of statutory conciliators only and do not have any judicial role; therefore they can only persuade the parties to come to a conclusion for settling the dispute outside the court in the Lok Adalat and shall not pressurize or coerce any of the parties to compromise or settle cases or matters either directly or indirectly. The Lok Adalat shall not decide the matter so referred at its own instance, instead the same would be decided on the basis of the compromise or settlement between the parties. The members shall assist the parties in an independent and impartial manner in their attempt to reach amicable settlement of their dispute.

Attendees

12 Students of School of Legal Studies (KRMU), Volunteers of the District Legal Service Authority, The Junior Division Judicial Magistrate, The Legal Representative and the people in need of Justice on Traffic Violence Settlement (people refused to reveal their identity).


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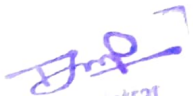


Activity Outcomes

On 14th February Saturday, 28,202 cases were taken up for hearing, of which 20,284 were resolved. More than 113 Crore of Amount was settled by the Lok Adalat on that day.

Conclusion

The Lok Adalat successfully meet up the needs of the Speedy Justice. The Lok Adalat is an initiative system which provide the real experience to the Students as well decrease the burden of the courts.


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GPS Map Camera



Google

Gurugram, Haryana, India

Chamber no.110, Supreme Court Compound, Supreme Court of India
Chamber no.542, district court Faridabad, Shanti Nagar, Shivaji Nagar,
Sector 11, Gurugram, Haryana 122001, India
Lat 28.449534°
Long 77.03115°
14/05/22 11:04 AM

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J. S.
Registrar
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Attendance sheet Lok Adalat

Dated 14/5/22

Legal Aid Committee in collaboration
with District Legal Services Authority

① Abhay Shrivastava	B.Com LLB (H)	
② Rahul Singh	B.A LLB (H)	
③ Shrutti	B.A LLB (H)	
④ Manish Khajuria	B.A LLB (H)	
⑤ Veinda Gupta	B.A LLB (H)	
⑥ Liza	B.A LLB (H)	
⑦ Nischay Nath Tiwari	B.A LLB (H)	
⑧ Anakash	B.A LLB (H)	
⑨ Animesh	B.A LLB (H)	
⑩ Usma	B.A LLB (H)	
⑪ Mr. Dharamveer	B.A LLB (H)	
⑫ Mr. Nitesh Shrivastava	B.A LLB (H)	

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