APPENDIX – A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE LAWYERS

Questionnaire for the Study

Alternative Dispute Resolution Process in District

Instruction - Put a ☑ in front of the information you want.

A) PERSONAL INFORMATION OF SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CONDITION

1. Sex
   a) Male ☑
   b) Female ☑

2. Age
   a) 23-35 years ☑
   b) 36-45 years ☑
   c) 46-55 years ☑
   d) Over 55 years ☑
   e) Not specified ☑

3. Marital Status
   a) Single ☑
   b) Married ☑
   c) Divorced ☑
   d) Widowed ☑

4. Level of Education
   a) Bachelor degree ☑
   b) Master degree
   c) Doctoral degree ☑

5. Average Income ______________ Rupees / per month

6. Relevance to the case as :
   a) Plaintiff’s Counsel ☑
   b) Defendant’s Counsel ☑

7. Which type of case you are in contact with the court? (Please specify types of cases such as infringement, selling, loan etc.)
You are Plaintiff □ Defendant □

Does it have amount in dispute? Yes □ No □

If yes, how much amount involved?

B) ATTITUDE TOWARDS ADR MECHANISM

8. Do you think that Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) Mechanism should be preferred to the court Resressal Mechanism? -Yes/No

9. Do you think that, ADR Mechanism would cut the costs for Litigants and Courts? -Yes/No

10. Do you think that ADR Mechanism would reduce the pendency of cases in various Courts -Yes/No

11. Do you think by using ADR Mechanism there would be early resolution of disputes? -Yes/No

12. Do you think that, ADR Mechanism would be more acceptable and satisfying to the litigants than the usual Court Mechanism? -Yes/No

13. Do you think, there is proper legal framework to promote ADR Mechanism? -Yes/No

14. Do you think, there is proper infrastructure and manpower for implementation of ADR Mechanism? -Yes/No

15. Do you think that, awareness about ADR mechanism is on the rise in your District? -Yes/No

16. Has any incentive provided to you for promoting ADR Mechanism? -Yes/No

17. Do you have any knowledge as to whether the cases referred for ADR in your District are increasing? -Yes/No
C) KNOWLEDGE AND EXPECTATION TOWARDS ADR MECHANISM

18. What according to you are the advantages of ADR over the court Redressal Mechanism?

19. What according to you should be done to promote awareness and use of ADR Mechanism?

20. What according to you are the difficulties in implementation of ADR Mechanism?

21. Out of various modes of ADR i.e. Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration, Lok Adalat, which one would you prefer? And Why? Give reasons.

22. What do you think can be your personal contribution for the effective implementation of ADR Mechanism?

23. Additional Suggestions
APPENDIX – B

INTERVIEW FORM FOR THE JUDGES

Instruction - Put a ☑ in front of the information you want.

A) PERSONAL INFORMATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION

1. Sex
   a) Male ☐
   b) Female ☐

2. Age
   a) 23-35 years ☐
   b) 36-45 years ☐
   c) 46-55 years ☐
   d) Over 55 years ☐

3. Marital Status
   a) Single ☐
   b) Married ☐
   c) Divorced ☐
   d) Widowed ☐

4. Level of Education
   a) Bachelor degree ☐
   b) Master degree
   c) Doctoral degree ☐

5. Average Income ____________ Rupees / per month

6. Which type of case you are in contact with the court? (Please specify types of cases such as infringement, selling, loan etc.)

7. Time spent for ADR process
   a) Less than 6 months
   b) 6-12 months
   c) More than 12 months
   d) Not specified

B) ATTITUDE TOWARDS ADR MECHANISM

8. Do you think that Alternative Disputes Resolution
(ADR) Mechanism should be preferred to the court Resressal Mechanism? - Yes/No

9. Do you think that, ADR Mechanism would cut the costs for Litigants and Courts? - Yes/No

10. Do you think that ADR Mechanism would reduce the pendency of cases in various Courts - Yes/No

11. Do you think by using ADR Mechanism there would be early resolution of disputes? - Yes/No

12. Do you think that, ADR Mechanism would be more acceptable and satisfying to the litigants than the usual Court Mechanism? - Yes/No

13. Do you think, there is proper legal framework to promote ADR Mechanism? - Yes/No

14. Do you think, there is proper infrastructure and manpower for implementation of ADR Mechanism? - Yes/No

15. Do you think that, awareness about ADR mechanism is on the rise in your District? - Yes/No

16. Has any incentive provided to you for promoting ADR Mechanism? - Yes/No

17. Do you have any knowledge as to whether the cases referred for ADR in your District are increasing? - Yes/No

C) KNOWLEDGE AND EXPECTATION TOWARDS ADR MECHANISM

18. What according to you are the advantages of ADR over the court Redressal Mechanism?
19. What according to you should be done to promote awareness and use of ADR Mechanism?

20. What according to you are the difficulties in implementation of ADR Mechanism?

21. Out of various modes of ADR i.e. Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration, Lok Adalat, which one would you prefer? And Why? Give reasons.

22. What do you think can be your personal contribution for the effective implementation of ADR Mechanism?

23. Additional Suggestions
APPENDIX – C
पक्षकारांसाठी प्रश्नावली

अ) सर्वसाधारण माहिती

1. लिंग
   ⬜️ खंड ⬜️ पुरुष

2. वय
   ⬜️ वर्ष

3. वैवाहिक स्थिती -
   1) विवाहित ⬜️
   2) अविवाहित ⬜️
   3) विधायित ⬜️

4. शिक्षण
   1) निरक्षर ⬜️
   2) एस.एस.सी पेशा करी ⬜️
   3) एस.एस.सी ते एच.एस.सी पर्यंत ⬜️
   4) पदवीधर ⬜️
   4) पदवीधर पेशा जात ⬜️

5. सरासरी उत्पन्न
   रुपये / वर्ष

6. दायवारी संबंध
   1) वादी ⬜️
   2) प्रतिवादी ⬜️

7. कोणत्या स्वरूपाचा दावा न्यायालयात चालू आहे.

ब) वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धती विषयी मत

8. तुम्हाला वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीची (मध्यस्थ Mediation,
सामोपचार Conciliation, लवाद Arbitration, लोकअदालत

Lok Adalat) माहिती आहे का? होय/नाही

9. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतींता न्यायालयीन न्याय पद्धतीपेक्षा प्राधान्य यांने असे तुम्हाला वाटत का? होय/नाही

10. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीने पक्षकार आणि न्यायालय यांचे खराचत कपाट होईल का? होय/नाही

11. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीने न्यायालयामधील प्रलंबित असलेले दावे निकाली काटून कमी करता येतील का? होय/नाही

12. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीचा अवलंब केल्याने कमी वेढात वादाचे निवारण होणू शकेल का? होय/नाही

13. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धती ही न्यायालयीन पद्धतीपेक्षा जास्त स्वीकाराई व समाधानकारक आहे का? होय/नाही

14. आपल्या जिल्ह्यात वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीचा वापर वादत आहे याची तुम्हाला काही कल्पना आहे का? होय/नाही

15. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धती राजविण्यासाठी आपल्या जिल्ह्यात योग्य कायदेशीर तरतूदी आहेत का? होय/नाही

16. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीची अंगभार राजकीय करण्यासाठी आवश्यक सोयी उदा. मंत्रिपद, इ. आहेत का? होय/नाही

17. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीबाबत जागरूकता वाढत आहे असे आपणास वाटते का? होय/नाही
क) वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धती विषयी माहिती व अपेक्षा

18. तुमच्या मंते न्यायालयीन वाद निवारण पद्धतीपेक्षा वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीचे काय फायदे आहेत?

19. आपल्या मंते वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीचे जागृकता व अवलंब वाढविण्यासाठी कोणत्या गोष्टी केल्या पाहिजेत?

20. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धती राष्ट्रविण्यामध्ये कोणकोणते अडक्याळे आहेत?

21. मध्यस्थी, सामोपचार पद्धती, लवाद, लोकअदालत (Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration, Lok Adalat) या वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीपेक्षा आपण कोणत्या पद्धतीला प्राधान्य दाळ व का?

22. वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीला पुरस्कृत करणासाठी तुम्ही त्यात कशाप्रकारे हातभार लावू शकाल?

23. कृपया वैकल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीबाबत तुमचे स्वतंत्र सूचना सांगा.
APPENDIX – D

PROFORMA CIRCULATED AMONG DIFFERENT COURTS IN DISTRICTS KOLHAPUR, SANGLI, RATNAGIRI

1) ज्या वर्षापूरून लोक अदालत घेण्यास मुख्यत झाली तेव्हापासून ते 2010 पर्यंतची न्यायालयाची वार्षिक माहिती खालील तक्त्याप्रमाणे

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<th>एकूण लोक अदालतीचा वार्षिक खर्च</th>
<th>एका दायाचा निकाल लागण्यासाठी लागलेला सरासरी वेळ</th>
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2. ज्या वर्षापूरून लोक-अदालत घेण्यास मुख्यत झाली तेव्हापासून ते 2010 पर्यंतची न्यायालयाची वार्षिक माहिती खालील तक्त्याप्रमाणे

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<th>त्या वर्षाची निकाल लागलेल्या दायांची संख्या</th>
<th>त्या वर्षाचा न्यायालयाचा एकूण वार्षिक खर्च (उदाहरणार्थ, भादे ₹)</th>
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3. ज्या वर्षापासून कायम लोक अदालत चेप्प्यास सुरूवात झाली तेंचापासून ते 2010 पर्यंतच्या कायम लोक अदाल्याच्या वार्षिक माहिती खालील ताल्याप्रमाणे

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4. ज्या वर्षापासून वैकल्पीक वाद निवारण पद्धतीची अंतर्लब्जावणी करण्यात आली तेंचापासून ते 2010 पर्यंतची वै. वा. नि. प. ची वार्षिक माहिती खालील ताल्याप्रमाणे -

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<th>वार्षिक खर्च</th>
<th>एका दाख्याच्या निकाल लागण्यासाठी लागलेला सरासरी वेळ</th>
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5. ज्या वर्षापासून मध्यस्थी पद्धतीची (मेडीएशन सेंटरची) सुरूवात झाली तेंचापासून ते 2010 पर्यंतची मध्यस्थी पद्धतीची वार्षिक माहिती खालील ताल्याप्रमाणे -

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APPENDIX – E

QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT INTERVIEWS
CONDUCTED WITH LITIGANTS PARTICIPATING
IN ADR PROCESS

मुलाखत दिनांक / /2008

केस क्रमांक :

वैक्ल्पिक वाद निवारण कक्ष

अ) सर्वसाधारण माहिती

1. नाव (पूर्ण) :

2. कुटुंब :

3. पत्ता :

4. धंदा / नोकरी :

5. शिक्षण :

ब) चालू दावा

1. तंत्राचे / वादाचे स्वरूप काय?

2. न्यायालयात दाद माणण्यासाठी कोणकोणत्या गोष्टी कराव्या लागल्या?

3. पर्यायी / दुसोंया पद्धतीने वादाचे निराकरण व्हावे असे वाटते का?

क) वैक्ल्पिक वाद निवारण प्रक्रिया

1. वैक्ल्पिक वाद निवारण पद्धतीमध्ये माहिती होती का?

2. कुणाकडून मिठाली?
3. वै. वा. निः. प्रक्रियेशिता दावा सुपूर्त केला का? होय □ नाही □

4. नसेल कारण?

असेल तर -

5. वै. वा. निः. प. मध्ये काय झाले?

6. मध्यस्थःते काम समाधानकारक होते का?

7. दाव्यात तड़कोड झाला का?

8. नसेल तर का?

9. असेल तर तड़कोडीबाबत समाधान वाटते का?

ड) संकीर्ण

इतर काही वैodge निवास बारी निमगत बाबी संगाल काय?
APPENDIX – F

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW (UNCITRAL)

UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules

Contents

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 35/52 UNCITRAL CONCILIATION RULES

Article 1: Application of the rules
Article 2: Commencement of conciliation proceedings
Article 3: Number of conciliators
Article 4: Appointment of conciliators
Article 5: Submission of statements to conciliator
Article 6: Representation and assistance
Article 7: Role of conciliator
Article 8: Administrative assistance
Article 9: Communication between conciliator and parties
Article 10: Disclosure of information
Article 11: Co-operation of parties with conciliator
Article 12: Suggestions by parties for settlement of dispute
Article 13: Settlement agreement
Article 14: Confidentiality
Article 15: Termination of conciliation proceedings
Article 16: Resort to arbitral or judicial proceedings
Article 17: Costs
Article 18: Deposits

Article 19: Role of conciliator in other proceedings

Article 20: Admissibility of evidence in other proceedings

Model Conciliation Clause

**RESOLUTION 35/52 ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 4 DECEMBER 1980**


_The General Assembly, Recognizing_ the value of conciliation as a method of amicably settling disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations, _Convinced_ that the establishment of conciliation rules that are acceptable in countries with different legal, social and economic systems would significantly contribute to the development of harmonious international economic relations, _Noting_ that the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law were adopted by the Commission at its thirteenth session\(^1\) after consideration of the observations of Governments and interested organizations,

1. **Recommends** the use of the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in cases where a dispute arises in the context of international commercial relations and the parties seek an amicable settlement of that dispute by recourse to conciliation;

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to arrange for the widest possible distribution of the Conciliation Rules.

---

UNCITRAL CONCILIATION RULES

APPLICATION OF THE RULES

Article 1

(1) These Rules apply to conciliation of disputes arising out of or relating to a contractual or other legal relationship where the parties seeking an amicable settlement of their dispute have agreed that the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules apply.

(2) The parties may agree to exclude or vary any of these Rules at any time.

(3) Where any of these Rules is in conflict with a provision of law from which the parties cannot derogate, that provision prevails.

COMMENCEMENT OF CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS

Article 2

(1) The party initiating conciliation sends to the other party a written invitation to conciliate under these Rules, briefly identifying the subject of the dispute.

(2) Conciliation proceedings commence when the other party accepts the invitation to conciliate. If the acceptance is made orally, it is advisable that it be confirmed in writing.

(3) If the other party rejects the invitation, there will be no conciliation proceedings.

(4) If the party initiating conciliation does not receive a reply within thirty days from the date on which he sends the invitation, or within such other period of time as specified in the invitation, he may elect to treat this as a rejection of the invitation to conciliate. If he so elects, he informs the other party accordingly.
NUMBER OF CONCILIATORS

Article 3

There shall be one conciliator unless the parties agree that there shall be two or three conciliators. Where there is more than one conciliator, they ought, as a general rule, to act jointly.

APPOINTMENT OF CONCILIATORS

Article 4

(1)  (a) In conciliation proceedings with one conciliator, the parties shall endeavour to reach agreement on the name of a sole conciliator;

(b) In conciliation proceedings with two conciliators, each party appoints one conciliator;

(c) In conciliation proceedings with three conciliators, each party appoints one conciliator. The parties shall endeavour to reach agreement on the name of the third conciliator.

(2) Parties may enlist the assistance of an appropriate institution or person in connection with the appointment of conciliators. In particular,

(a) A party may request such an institution or person to recommend the names of suitable individuals to act as conciliator; or

(b) The parties may agree that the appointment of one or more conciliators be made directly by such an institution or person. In recommending or appointing individuals to act as conciliator, the institution or person shall have regard to such considerations as are likely to secure the appointment of an independent and impartial conciliator and, with respect to a sole or third conciliator, shall take into account the advisability of appointing a conciliator of a nationality other than the nationalities of the parties.
SUBMISSION OF STATEMENTS TO CONCILIATOR

Article 5

(1) The conciliator, upon his appointment, requests each party to submit to him a brief written statement describing the general nature of the dispute and the points at issue. Each party sends a copy of his statement to the other party.

(2) The conciliator may request each party to submit to him a further written statement of his position and the facts and grounds in support thereof, supplemented by any documents and other evidence that such party deems appropriate. The party sends a copy of his statement to the other party.

(3) At any stage of the conciliation proceedings the conciliator may request a party to submit to him such additional information as he deems appropriate.

REPRESENTATION AND ASSISTANCE

Article 6

The parties may be represented or assisted by persons of their choice. The names and addresses of such persons are to be communicated in writing to the other party and to the conciliator; such communication is to specify whether the appointment is made for purposes of representation or of assistance.

ROLE OF CONCILIATOR

Article 7

(1) The conciliator assists the parties in an independent and impartial manner in their attempt to reach an amicable settlement of their dispute.

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2 In this and all following articles, the term "conciliator" applies to a sole conciliator, two or three conciliators, as the case may be.
(2) The conciliator will be guided by principles of objectivity, fairness and justice, giving consideration to, among other things, the rights and obligations of the parties, the usages of the trade concerned and the circumstances surrounding the dispute, including any previous business practices between the parties.

(3) The conciliator may conduct the conciliation proceedings in such a manner as he considers appropriate, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the wishes the parties may express, including any request by a party that the conciliator hear oral statements, and the need for a speedy settlement of the dispute.

(4) The conciliator may, at any stage of the conciliation proceedings, make proposals for a settlement of the dispute. Such proposals need not be in writing and need not be accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE**

**Article 8**

In order to facilitate the conduct of the conciliation proceedings, the parties, or the conciliator with the consent of the parties, may arrange for administrative assistance by a suitable institution or person.

**COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CONCILIATOR AND PARTIES**

**Article 9**

(1) The conciliator may invite the parties to meet with him or may communicate with them orally or in writing. He may meet or communicate with the parties together or with each of them separately.

(2) Unless the parties have agreed upon the place where meetings with the conciliator are to be held, such place will be determined by the
conciliator, after consultation with the parties, having regard to the circumstances of the conciliation proceedings.

**DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION**

**Article 10**

When the conciliator receives factual information concerning the dispute from a party, he discloses the substance of that information to the other party in order that the other party may have the opportunity to present any explanation which he considers appropriate. However, when a party gives any information to the conciliator subject to a specific condition that it be kept confidential, the conciliator does not disclose that information to the other party.

**CO-OPERATION OF PARTIES WITH CONCILIATOR**

**Article 11**

The parties will in good faith co-operate with the conciliator and, in particular, will endeavour to comply with requests by the conciliator to submit written materials, provide evidence and attend meetings.

**SUGGESTIONS BY PARTIES FOR SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE**

**Article 12**

Each party may, on his own initiative or at the invitation of the conciliator, submit to the conciliator suggestions for the settlement of the dispute.

**SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

**Article 13**

(1) When it appears to the conciliator that there exist elements of a settlement which would be acceptable to the parties, he formulates the terms of a possible settlement and submits them to the parties for their observations. After receiving the observations of the parties, the conciliator
may reformulate the terms of a possible settlement in the light of such observations.

(2) If the parties reach agreement on a settlement of the dispute, they draw up and sign a written settlement agreement. If requested by the parties, the conciliator draws up, or assists the parties in drawing up, the settlement agreement.

(3) The parties by signing the settlement agreement put an end to the dispute and are bound by the agreement.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Article 14

The conciliator and the parties must keep confidential all matters relating to the conciliation proceedings. Confidentiality extends also the settlement agreement, except where its disclosure is necessary for purposes of implementation and enforcement.

TERMINATION OF CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS

Article 15

The conciliation proceedings are terminated:

(a) By the signing of the settlement agreement by the parties, on the date of the agreement; or

(b) By a written declaration of the conciliator, after consultation with the parties, to the effect that further efforts at conciliation are no longer justified, on the date of the declaration; or

(c) By a written declaration of the parties addressed to the conciliator to the effect that the conciliation proceedings are terminated, on the date of the declaration; or

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3 The parties may wish to consider including in the settlement agreement a clause that any dispute arising out of or relating to the settlement agreement shall be submitted to arbitration.
(d) By a written declaration of a party to the other party and the conciliator, if appointed, to the effect that the conciliation proceedings are terminated, on the date of the declaration.

RESORT TO ARBITRAL OR JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Article 16

The parties undertake not to initiate, during the conciliation proceedings, any arbitral or judicial proceedings in respect of a dispute that is the subject of the conciliation proceedings, except that a party may initiate arbitral or judicial proceedings where, in his opinion, such proceedings are necessary for preserving his rights.

COSTS

Article 17

(1) Upon termination of the conciliation proceedings, the conciliator fixes the costs of the conciliation and gives written notice thereof to the parties. The term "costs" includes only:

(a) The fee of the conciliator which shall be reasonable in amount;

(b) The travel and other expenses of the conciliator;

(c) The travel and other expenses of witnesses requested by the conciliator with the consent of the parties;

(d) The cost of any expert advice requested by the conciliator with the consent of the parties;

(e) The cost of any assistance provided pursuant to articles 4, paragraph (2)(b), and 8 of these Rules.
(2) The costs, as defined above, are borne equally by the parties unless the settlement agreement provides for a different apportionment. All other expenses incurred by a party are borne by that party.

**DEPOSITS**

**Article 18**

(1) The conciliator, upon his appointment, may request each party to deposit an equal amount as an advance for the costs referred to in article 17, paragraph (1) which he expects will be incurred.

(2) During the course of the conciliation proceedings the conciliator may request supplementary deposits in an equal amount from each party.

(3) If the required deposits under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article are not paid in full by both parties

Within thirty days, the conciliator may suspend the proceedings or may make a written declaration of termination to the parties, effective on the date of that declaration.

(4) Upon termination of the conciliation proceedings, the conciliator renders an accounting to the parties of the deposits received and returns any unexpended balance to the parties.

**ROLE OF CONCILIATOR IN OTHER PROCEEDINGS**

**Article 19**

The parties and the conciliator undertake that the conciliator will not act as an arbitrator or as a representative or counsel of a party in any arbitral or judicial proceedings in respect of a dispute that is the subject of the conciliation proceedings. The parties also undertake that they will not present the conciliator as a witness in any such proceedings.
ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE IN OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Article 20

The parties undertake not to rely on or introduce as evidence in arbitral or judicial proceedings, whether or not such proceedings relate to the dispute that is the subject of the conciliation proceedings;

(a) Views expressed or suggestions made by the other party in respect of a possible settlement of the dispute;

(b) Admissions made by the other party in the course of the conciliation proceedings;

(c) Proposals made by the conciliator;

(d) The fact that the other party had indicated his willingness to accept a proposal for settlement made by the conciliator.

MODEL CONCILIATION CLAUSE

Where, in the event of a dispute arising out of or relating to this contract, the parties wish to seek an amicable settlement of that dispute by conciliation, the conciliation shall take place in accordance with the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules as at present in force.

(The parties may agree on other conciliation clauses.)

* * *

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APPENDIX – G

(Draft) Alternative Dispute Resolution and Mediation
Rules, 2003

In exercise of the rule making power under Part X of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) and clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 89 of the said Code, the High Court of …………………., is hereby issuing the following Rules:

Part I

Alternative Dispute Resolution Rules

Rule 1: Title:

These Rules in Part I shall be called the ‘Alternative Dispute Resolution Rules 2003’.

Rule 2: Procedure for directing parties to opt for alternative modes of settlement:

(a) The Court shall, after recording admissions and denials at the first hearing of the suit under Rule 1 of Order X, and where it appears to the Court that there exist elements of a settlement which may be acceptable to the parties, formulate the terms and settlement and give them to the parties for their observations under sub-section (1) of Section 89, to be furnished to the Court within fifteen days of the first hearing.

(b) At the next hearing, which shall be not later than fifteen days of the first hearing, the Court shall reformulate the terms of a possible settlement and direct the parties to opt for one of the modes of settlement of disputes outside the Court as specified in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 89 read with Rule 1A of Order X, in the manner stated hereunder, Provided that the Court, in the exercise of such power, shall not refer any dispute to arbitration or to settlement through Lok Adalat or judicial
settlement, under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987, as envisaged under clauses (a) and (c) of sub-section (1) of sec. 89, without the written consent of all the parties to the suit.

**Rule 3: Persons authorized to take decision for the Union of India, State Governments and others:**

For the purpose of Rule 2, where one of the parties is the Union of India or the Government of a State or a Union Territory or a local authority or a Public Sector Undertaking or a statutory corporation or body or public authority, such parties shall be directed by the High Court to nominate a person or group of persons who will be authorized to take a final decision as the mode of Alternative Disputes Resolution it prefers to opt for and such decision shall be communicated to the concerned court within the period specified in these Rules by the said person or group of persons so authorized.

**Rule 4: Court to give guidance to parties while giving direction to opt:**

(a) Before directing the parties to exercise option under clause (b) of Rule 2, the Court shall give such guidance as it deems fit to the parties, by drawing their attention to the relevant factors which parties will have to take into account, before they exercise their option as to the particular mode of settlement, namely:

(i) that it will be to the advantage of the parties, so far as time and expense are concerned, to opt for one of these modes of settlement rather than seek a trial on the disputes arising in the suit;

(ii) that, where there is no relationship between the parties which requires to be preserved, it will be in the interests of the parties to seek reference of the matter to arbitration as envisaged in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of sec. 89.
(iii) that, where there is a relationship between the parties which requires to be preserved, it will be in the interests of parties to seek reference of the matter to conciliation or mediation, as envisaged in clauses (b) or (d) of sub-section (1) of sec. 89.

**Explanation:** Disputes arising in matrimonial, maintenance and child custody matters shall, among others, be treated as cases where a relationship between the parties has to be preserved.

(iv) that, where parties are interested in a final settlement which may lead to a compromise, it will be in the interests of the parties to seek reference of the matter to judicial settlement including Lok Adalats as envisaged in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 89.

(v) the difference between the different modes of settlement, namely, arbitration, conciliation, mediation and judicial settlement as explained below:

‘**Arbitration**’ means the process by which an arbitrator appointed by parties or by the Court, as the case may be, adjudicates the disputes between the parties to the suit and passes an award by the application of the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1990), in so far as they refer to arbitration.

‘**Conciliation**’ means the process by which a conciliator who is appointed by parties or by the Court, as the case may be, conciliates the disputes between the parties to the suit by the application of the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) in so far as they relate to conciliation, and in particular, in exercise of his powers under sections 67 and 73 of that Act, by making proposals for a settlement of the dispute and by formulating or reformulating the terms of a possible settlement; and has a greater role than a mediator.
‘Mediation’ means the process by which a mediator appointed by parties or by the Court, as the case may be, mediates the dispute between the parties to the suit by the application of the provisions of the Mediation Rules in Part II, and in particular, by facilitating discussion between parties directly or by communicating with each other through the mediator, by assisting parties in identifying issues, reducing misunderstandings, clarifying priorities, exploring areas of compromise, generating options in an attempt to solve the dispute and emphasizing that it is the parties’ own responsibility for making decisions which affect them.

‘Settlement including Lok Adalat’ means a final settlement by way of compromise before a Lok Adalat or before a suitable institution or person, which shall be deemed to be a settlement before a Lok Adalat by virtue of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 (39 of 1987).

Rule 5: Procedure for reference by the Court to the different modes of settlement:

(a) Where all parties to the suit decide to exercise their option and to agree for settlement by arbitration, they shall apply to the Court, within fifteen days of the direction of the Court under clause (b) of Rule 2 and the Court shall, within fifteen days of the said application, refer the matter to arbitration and then the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) shall apply as if the proceedings were referred for settlement by way of arbitration under the provisions of that Act;

(b) Where all the parties to the suit decide to exercise their option and to agree for settlement by the Lok Adalat, they shall apply to the Court, within fifteen days of the direction under clause (b) of Rule 2 and the Court shall, within fifteen days of the application, transfer the matter to the Lok Adalat under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 (39 of 1987) and then all the other provisions of that Act shall apply.
as if the proceedings were referred for settlement by Lok Adalat under the provisions of that Act;

(c) Where all the parties to the suit decide to exercise their option and to agree for judicial settlement, they shall apply to the Court within fifteen days of the direction under clause (b) of Rule 2 and then the Court shall, within fifteen days of the application, transfer the matter to a suitable institution or person and such institution or person shall be deemed to be a Lok Adalat and then all the provisions of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 (39 of 1987) shall apply as if the proceedings were referred for settlement under the provision of that Act;

(d) Where all the parties are unable to opt or agree to refer the dispute to arbitration, or Lok Adalat, or the judicial settlement, within fifteen days of the direction of the Court under clause (b) of Rule 2, they shall consider if they could agree for reference to conciliation or mediation, within the same period.

(e) (i) Where all the parties opt and agree for conciliation, they shall apply to the Court, within fifteen days of the direction under Rule 2 and the Court shall, within fifteen days of the application refer the matter to conciliation and then the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) shall apply, as if the proceeding were referred for settlement by way of conciliation under the provisions of that Act;

(e) (ii) Where all the parties opt and agree for mediation, they shall apply to the Court, within fifteen days of the direction under Rule 2 and the Court shall, within fifteen days of the application, refer the matter to mediation and then the Mediation Rules, 2003 in Part II shall apply.

(f) Where under clause (d), all the parties are not able to opt and agree for conciliation or mediation, one or more parties may apply to the Court within fifteen days of the direction under clause (b) of Rule 2, seeking
settlement through conciliation or mediation, as the case may be, and in that event, the Court shall, within a further period of fifteen days issue notice to the other parties to respond to the application, and

(i) in case all the parties agree, the Court shall refer the matter to conciliation or mediation, as the case may be, as stated in clause (e);

(ii) in case all the parties do not agree and where it appears to the Court that there exist elements of a settlement which may be acceptable to the parties and that there is a relationship between the parties which has to be preserved, the Court shall refer the matter to conciliation or mediation, as the case may be.

(g) (i) Where none of the parties apply for reference either to arbitration, or Lok Adalat, or judicial settlement, or for conciliation or mediation, within fifteen days of the direction under clause (b) of Rule 2, the Court shall, within a further period of fifteen days, issue notices to the parties or their representatives fixing the matter for hearing on the question of making a reference either to conciliation or mediation.

(ii) After hearing the parties or their representatives on the day so fixed, the Court shall, whether parties agree or not, and if there exist elements of the settlement which may be acceptable to the parties, refer the matter to: (A) conciliation, if the Court considers that the matter is fit for conciliation and then the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) shall apply, as if the proceedings referred for settlement by way of conciliation under the provisions of that Act; or (B) mediation, if the Court considers that the matter is fit for mediation and then the provisions of the Mediation Rules, 2003 in Part II shall apply.
Rule 6: Appearance before the Court upon failure of attempts to settle disputes by conciliation or judicial settlement or mediation:

(1) Where a suit has been referred for settlement under one of the modes referred to in clause (b) to (d) of sub-section (2) of section 89 read with Rule 1A of Order X and clauses (b) to (g) of Rule 5 of these Rules and has not been settled or where it is felt that it would not be proper in the interests of justice to proceed further with the matter, the suit shall be referred back to the Court with a direction to the parties to appear before the Court on a specific date.

(2) Upon the reference of the matter back to the Court, the Court shall proceed with the suit in accordance with law.

Rule 7: Training in alternative methods of resolution of disputes, and preparation of manual:

(a) The High Court shall take steps to have training courses conducted in places where the High Court and the District Courts or Courts of equal status are located, by requesting bodies recognized by the High Court or the Universities imparting legal education or retired Faculty Members or other persons who, according to the High Court are well-versed in the techniques of alternative methods of disputes and resolution, to conduct training courses for lawyers and judicial officers.

(b)(i) The High Court shall nominate a committee of judges, faculty members including retired persons belonging to the above categories, senior members of the Bar, members of the Bar specially qualified in the techniques of alternative disputes resolution, for the purpose referred to in clause (a) and for the purpose of preparing a detailed manual of procedure for alternative dispute resolution to be used by the Courts in the State as well as by the arbitrators, members of the Lok Adalat, conciliators and mediators.
(ii) The said manual shall describe the various methods of alternative dispute resolution, the manner in which any one of the said methods is to be opted for, the suitability of any particular method for any particular type of dispute and shall specifically deal with the role of conciliators and mediators in disputes which are commercial or domestic in nature or which relate to matrimonial, maintenance and child custody matters.

(c) The High Court and the District Courts shall periodically conduct seminars and workshops on the subject of alternative dispute resolution procedures throughout the State or States over which the High Court has jurisdiction with a view to bring awareness of such procedures and to impart training to lawyers and judicial officers.

(d) Persons who gain experience in the matter of alternative dispute resolution procedures, and in particular in regard to conciliation and mediation, shall be given preference for purposes of appointment in the matter of resolution of disputes by the said procedures.

**Rule 8: Applicability to other proceedings:** The provisions of these Rules may be applied to proceedings before the Courts, including Family Courts constituted under the Family Courts Act (66 of 1984), while dealing with matrimonial, maintenance and child custody disputes.

PART II

(DRAFT) MEDIATION RULES

Rule 1: Title:

These Rules in Part II shall be called the Mediation Rules, 2003.

Rule 2: Appointment of mediator:

(a) Parties to a suit may all agree on the name of the sole mediator for mediating between them.
(b) Where, there are two sets of parties and are unable to agree on a sole mediator, each set of parties shall nominate a mediator.

(c) Where parties agree on a sole mediator under clause (a) or where parties nominate more than one mediator under clause (b), the mediator need not necessarily be from the panel of mediators referred to in Rule 3 nor bear the qualifications referred to in Rule 4 but should not be a person who suffers from the disqualifications referred to in Rule 5.

(d) Where there are more than two sets of parties having diverse interests, each set shall nominate a person on its behalf and the said nominees shall select the sole mediator and failing unanimity in that behalf, the Court shall appoint a sole mediator.

**Rule 3: Panel of mediators:**

(a) The High Court shall, for the purpose of appointing mediators between parties in suits filed on its original side, prepare a panel of mediators and publish the same on its Notice Board, within thirty days of the coming into force of these Rules, with copy to the Bar Association attached to the original side of the High Court.

(b)(i) The Courts of the Principal District and Sessions Judge in each District or the Courts of the Principal Judge of the City Civil Court or Courts of equal status shall, for the purposes of appointing mediators to mediate between parties in suits filed on their original side, prepare a panel of mediators, within a period of sixty days of the commencement of these Rules, after obtaining the approval of the High Court to the names included in the panel, and shall publish the same on their respective Notice Boards.

(ii) Copies of the said panels referred to in clause (i) shall be forwarded to all the Courts of equivalent jurisdiction or Courts subordinate to the Courts referred to in sub-clause (i) and to the Bar associations attached to each of the Courts:
(c) The consent of the persons whose names are included in the panel shall be obtained before empanelling them.

(d) The panel of names shall contain a detailed Annexure giving details of the qualifications of the mediators and their professional or technical experience in different fields.

**Rule 4: Qualifications of persons to be empanelled under Rule 3:**

The following persons shall be treated as qualified and eligible for being enlisted in the panel of mediators under Rule 3, namely:

(a) (i) Retired Judges of the Supreme Court of India;

(ii) Retired Judges of the High Courts;

(iii) Retired District and Sessions Judges or retired Judges of the City Civil Court or Courts of equivalent status.

(b) Legal practitioners with at least fifteen years standing at the Bar at the level of the Supreme Court or the High Court; or the District Courts or Courts of equivalent status.

(c) Experts or other professionals with at least fifteen years standing; or retired senior bureaucrats or retired senior executives;

(d) Institutions which are themselves experts in mediation and have been recognized as such by the High Court.

**Rule 5: Disqualifications of persons:**

The following persons shall be deemed to be disqualified for being empanelled as mediators:

(i) any person who has been adjudged as insolvent or persons

(a) against whom criminal charges involving moral turpitude are framed by a criminal court and are pending, or
(b) persons who have been convicted by a criminal court for any offence involving moral turpitude;

(ii) any person against whom disciplinary proceedings have been initiated by the appropriate disciplinary authority which are pending or have resulted in a punishment.

(iii) any person who is interested or connected with the subject-matter of dispute or is related to any one of the parties or to those who represent them, unless such objection is waived by all the parties in writing.

(iv) any legal practitioner who has or is appearing for any of the parties in the suit or in any other suit or proceedings.

(v) such other categories of persons as may be notified by the High Court.

**Rule 6: Preference:**

The Court shall, while nominating any person from the panel of mediators referred to in Rule 3, consider his suitability for resolving the particular class of dispute involved in the suit and shall give preference to those who have proven record of successful mediation or who have special qualification or experience in mediation.

**Rule 7: Duty of mediator to disclose certain facts:**

(a) When a person is approached in connection with his possible appointment as a mediator, he shall disclose in writing to the parties, any circumstances likely to give rise to a justifiable doubt as to his independence or impartiality.

(b) Every mediator shall, from the time of his appointment and throughout the continuance of the mediation proceedings, without delay, disclose to the parties in writing, about the existence of any of the circumstances referred to in clause (a).
Rule 8: Cancellation of appointment:

Upon information furnished by the mediator under Rule 6 or upon any other information received from the parties or other persons, if the Court, in which the suit is filed, is satisfied, after conducting such inquiry as it deems fit, and after giving a hearing to the mediator, that the said information has raised a justifiable doubt as to the mediator’s independence or impartiality, it shall cancel the appointment by a reasoned order and replace him by another mediator.

Rule 9: Removal or deletion from panel:

(a) A person whose name is placed in the panel referred to in Rule 3 may be removed or his name be deleted from the said panel, by the Court which empanelled him, if: he resigns or withdraws his name from the panel for any reason;

(ii) he is declared insolvent by any Court or is declared of unsound mind;

(iii) he exhibits or displays conduct, during the continuance of the mediation proceedings, which is unbecoming of a mediator;

(iv) the Court which empanelled, upon receipt of information, if it is satisfied, after conducting such inquiry as it deems fit, is of the view, that it is not possible or desirable to continue the name of that person in the panel, provided that, before removing or deleting his name, under clause (iii) and (iv) the Court shall hear the mediator whose name is proposed to be removed or deleted from the panel and shall pass a reasoned order.

Rule 10: Procedure of mediation:

(a) The parties may agree on the procedure to be followed by the mediator in the conduct of the mediation proceedings.
(b) Where the parties do not agree on any particular procedure to be followed by the mediator, the mediator shall follow the procedure hereinafter mentioned, namely:

(i) he shall fix, in consultation with the parties, a time schedule, the dates and the time of each mediation session, where all parties have to be present;

(ii) he shall hold the mediation at any convenient location agreeable to him and the parties, as he may determine;

(iii) he may conduct joint or separate meetings with the parties;

(iv) each party shall, ten days before a session, provide to the mediator a brief memorandum setting forth the issues, which according to it, need to be resolved, and its position in respect to those issues and all information reasonably required for the mediator to understand the issue; such memoranda shall also be mutually exchanged between the parties;

(v) each party shall furnish to the mediator such other information as may be required by him in connection with the issues to be resolved.

(c) Where there is more than one mediator, the mediator nominated by each party shall first confer with the party that nominated him and shall thereafter interact with the other mediators, with a view to resolving the disputes

Rule 11: Mediator not bound by Evidence Act, 1872 or Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:

The mediator shall not be bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Evidence Act, 1872, but shall be guided by principles of fairness and justice, have regard to the rights and obligations of the parties, usages of trade, if any, and the circumstances of the dispute.
Rule 12: Non-attendance of parties at sessions or meetings on due dates:

(a) The parties shall be present personally or though their counsel or power of attorney holders at the meetings or sessions notified by the mediator.

(b) If a party fails to attend a session or a meeting notified by the mediator, other parties or the mediator can apply to the Court in which the suit is filed, to issue appropriate directions to that party to attend before the mediator and if the Court finds that a party is absenting himself before the mediator without sufficient reason, the Court may take action against the said party by imposition of costs or by taking action for contempt.

(c) The parties not resident in India, may be represented by their counsel or power of attorney holders at the sessions or meetings.

Rule 13: Administrative assistance:

In order to facilitate the conduct of mediation proceedings, the parties, or the mediator with the consent of the parties, may arrange for administrative assistance by a suitable institution or person.

Rule 14: Offer of settlement by parties:

(a) Any party to the suit may, ‘without prejudice’, offer a settlement to the other party at any stage of the proceedings, with notice to the mediator.

(b) Any party to the suit may make a, ‘with prejudice’ offer, to the other party at any stage of the proceedings, with notice to the mediator.

Rule 15: Role of mediator:

The mediator shall attempt to facilitate voluntary resolution of the dispute by the parties, and communicate the view of each party to the other, assist them in identifying issues, reducing misunderstandings, clarifying
priorities, exploring areas of compromise and generating options in an attempt to solve the dispute, emphasizing that it is the responsibility of the parties to take decision which effect them; he shall not impose any terms of settlement on the parties.

**Rule 16: Parties alone responsible for taking decision:**

The parties must understand that the mediator only facilitates in arriving at a decision to resolve disputes and that he will not and cannot impose any settlement nor does the mediator give any warranty that the mediation will result in a settlement. The mediator shall not impose any decision on the parties.

**Rule 17: Representation of parties:**

Parties may be present before the mediator personally or through their counsel or lawful power of attorney holders.

**Rule 18: Time limit for completion of mediation:**

On the expiry of sixty days from the date fixed for the first appearance of the parties before the mediator, the mediation shall stand terminated, unless the Court, which referred the matter, either suo motu, or upon request by any of the parties, and upon hearing all the parties, is of the view that extension of time is necessary or may be useful; but such extension shall not be beyond a further period of thirty days.

**Rule 19: Parties to act in good faith:**

While no one can be compelled to commit to settle his case in advance of mediation, all parties shall commit to participate in the proceedings in good faith with the intention to settle the disputes, if possible.

**Rule 20: Confidentiality, disclosure and inadmissibility of information:**

When a mediator receives factual information concerning the dispute from any party, he shall disclose the substance of that information to the other
party, so that the other party may have an opportunity to present such explanation as it may consider appropriate. Provided that, when a party gives information to the mediator subject to a specific condition that it be kept confidential, the mediator shall not disclose that information to the other party.

(2) Receipt or perusal, or preparation of records, reports or other documents by the mediator, while serving in that capacity, shall be confidential and the mediator shall not be compelled to divulge information regarding those documents nor as to what transpired during the mediation.

(3) Parties shall maintain confidentiality in respect of events that transpired during mediation and shall not rely on or introduce the said information in any other proceedings as to:

(a) views expressed by a party in the course of the mediation proceedings;

(b) documents obtained during the mediation which were expressly required to be treated as confidential or other notes, drafts or information given by parties or mediators;

(c) proposals made or views expressed by the mediator;

(d) admission made by a party in the course of mediation proceedings;

(e) the fact that a party had or had not indicated willingness to accept a proposal;

(4) There shall be no stenographic or audio or video recording of the mediation proceedings.

**Rule 21: Privacy:** Mediation sessions and meetings are private; only the concerned parties or their counsel or power of attorney holders can attend. Other persons may attend only with the permission of the parties and with the consent of the mediator.
Rule 22: Immunity:

No mediator shall be held liable for anything bona fide done or omitted to be done by him during the mediation proceedings for civil or criminal action nor shall he be summoned by any party to the suit to appear in a Court of law to testify in regard to information received by him or action taken by him or in respect of drafts or records prepared by him or shown to him during the mediation proceedings.

Rule 23: Communication between mediator and the Court:

(a) In order to preserve the confidence of parties in the Court and the neutrality of the mediator, there should be no communication between the mediator and the Court, except as stated in clauses (b) and (c) of this Rule.

(b) If any communication between the mediator and the Court is necessary, it shall be in writing and copies of the same shall be given to the parties or their counsel or power of attorney.

(c) Communication between the mediator and the Court shall be limited to communication by the mediator:

(i) with the Court about the failure of party to attend;

(ii) with the Court with the consent of the parties;

(iii) regarding his assessment that the case is not suited for settlement through mediation;

(iv) that the parties have settled the dispute or disputes.

Rule 24: Settlement Agreement:

(1) Where an agreement is reached between the parties in regard to all the issues in the suit or some of the issues, the same shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties or their power of attorney holder. If any counsel have represented the parties, they shall attest the signature of their respective clients.
(2) The agreement of the parties so signed and attested shall be submitted to the mediator who shall, with a covering letter signed by him, forward the same to the Court in which the suit is pending.

(3) Where no agreement is arrived at between the parties, before the time limit stated in Rule 22 or where, the mediator is of the view that no settlement is possible, he shall report the same to the said Court in writing.

**Rule 25: Court to fix a date for recording settlement and passing decree:**

(1) Within seven days of the receipt of any settlement, the Court shall issue notice to the parties fixing a day for recording the settlement, such date not being beyond a further period of fourteen days from the date of receipt of settlement, and the Court shall record the settlement.

(2) The Court shall then pass a decree in accordance with the settlement so recorded, if the settlement disposes of all the issues in the suit.

(3) If the settlement disposes of only certain issues arising in the suit, the Court shall record the settlement on the date fixed for recording the settlement and shall include the terms of the said settlement in the judgment, while deciding the other issues.

**Rule 26: Fee of mediator and costs:**

(1) At the time of referring the disputes to mediation, the Court shall, after consulting the mediator and the parties, fix the fee of the mediator.

(2) As far as possible, a consolidated sum may be fixed rather than for each session or meeting.

(3) Where there are two mediators as in clause (b) of Rule 2, the Court shall fix the fee payable to the mediators which shall be shared equally by the two sets of parties.
(4) The expense of the mediation including the fee of the mediator, costs of administrative assistance, and other ancillary expenses concerned, shall be born equally by the various contesting parties or as may be otherwise directed by the Court.

(5) Each party shall bear the costs for production of witnesses on his side including experts, or for production of documents.

(6) The mediator may, before the commencement of mediation, direct the parties to deposit equal sums, tentatively, to the extent of 40% of the probable costs of the mediation, as referred to in clause (3), including his fee. The remaining 60% shall be deposited with the mediator, after the conclusion of mediation. The amount deposited towards costs shall be expended by the mediator by obtaining receipts and a statement of account shall be filed, by the mediator in the Court.

(7) If any party or parties do not pay the amount referred to sub-rule (5), the Court shall, on the application of the mediator, or any party, issue appropriate directions to the concerned parties.

(8) The expense of mediation including fee, if not paid by the parties, the Court shall, on the application of the mediator or parties, direct the concerned parties to pay, and if they do not pay, the Court shall recover the said amounts as if there was a decree for the said amount.

**Rule 27: Ethics to be followed by mediator:**

The mediator shall:

(1) follow and observe these Rules strictly and with due diligence;

(2) not carry on any activity or conduct which could reasonably be considered as conduct unbecoming of a mediator;

(3) uphold the integrity and fairness of the mediation process;
(4) ensure that the parties involved in the mediation and fairly informed and have an adequate understanding of the procedural aspects of the process;

(5) satisfy himself/herself that he/she is qualified to undertake and complete the assignment in a professional manner;

(6) disclose any interest or relationship likely to affect impartiality or which might seek an appearance of partiality or bias;

(7) avoid, while communicating with the parties, any impropriety or appearance of impropriety;

(8) be faithful to the relationship of trust and confidentiality imposed in the office of mediator;

(9) conduct all proceedings related to the resolutions of a dispute, in accordance with the applicable law;

(10) recognize that mediation is based on principles of self-determination by the parties and that mediation process relies upon the ability of parties to reach a voluntary, undisclosed agreement;

(11) maintain the reasonable expectations of the parties as to confidentiality;

(12) refrain from promises or guarantees of results.

**Rule 28: Transitory provisions:**

Until a panel of arbitrators is prepared by the High Court and the District Court as stated in Rule 2, the Courts, referred to in Rule 2, may nominate a mediator of their choice if the mediator belongs to the various classes of persons referred to in Rule 2 and is duly qualified and is not disqualified, taking into account the suitability of the mediator for resolving the particular dispute.
APPENDIX – H

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT JUDGES’ LIBRARY


No. P. 1601/2007. – In exercise of the rule making power under Part X of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) and clause (d) of sub-section (2) of Section 89 of the said Code, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay is hereby issuing the following Rules:-

PART I

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION RULES

Rule 1. – These Rules in Part I shall be called the “Civil Procedure Alternative Dispute Resolution Rules, 2006.”

Rule 2. – Procedure for directing parties to opt for alternative modes of settlement.-

(a) The Court shall, after recording admissions and denials at the first hearing of the suit under Rule 1 of Order X, and where it appears to the Court that there exist elements of a settlement which may be acceptable to the parties, formulate the terms of settlement and give them to parties for their observations under sub-section (1) of section 89, and the parties shall submit to the Court their responses within thirty days of the first hearing.

(b) At the next hearing, which shall be not later than thirty days of the receipt of responses, the Court may reformulate the terms of a possible settlement and shall direct the parties to opt for one of the modes of settlement of disputes outside the Court as specified in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (1) of section 89 read with Rule 1A of Order X, in the manner stated hereunder:
Provided that the Court, in the exercise of such power, shall not refer any dispute to arbitration or to judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalats without the written consent of all the parties to the suit.

**Rule 3. – Persons authorized to take decision for the Union of India, State Governments and others –**

(1) For the purpose of Rule 2, the Union of India or the Government of a State or Union Territory, all local authorities, all Public Sector Undertakings, all statutory corporations and all public authorities shall nominate a person or persons or group of persons who are authorized to take a final decision as to the mode of Alternative Dispute Resolution in which it proposes to opt in the event of direction by the Court under Section 89 and sub nomination shall be communicated to the High Court within the period of three months from the date of commencement of these Rules and the High Court shall notify all the subordinate Courts in this behalf as soon as such nomination is received from such Government or authorities.

(2) Where such person or persons or group of persons have not been nominated as aforesaid, such party as referred to in clause (1) shall, if it is a plaintiff, file along with the plaint or if it is a defendant file, along with or before the filing of the written statement, a memo into the Court, nominating a person or persons or group of persons who is or are authorized to take a final decision as to the mode of alternative dispute resolution, which the party prefers to adopt in the event of the Court directing the party to opt for one or other mode of Alternative Dispute Resolution.

**Rule 3A.** - Where the suit is filed by or against the party not referred to in Rule 3, plaintiff along with the plaint should file memo nominating a person by name or post who is authorized to take a final decision as to the mode of alternative dispute resolution which it proposes to adopt or if it is the defendant, file along with the written statement, a memo into the Court,
nominating a person or persons or group of person authorized to take the final decision as to the mode of alternative dispute resolution, which the party prefers to adopt in the event of the Court directing the party to opt for one or other mode of alternative dispute resolution.

Rule 4. – Court to give guidance to parties while giving direction to opt.

(a) Before directing the parties to exercise option under clause (b) of Rule 2, the Court shall give such guidance as it deems fit to the parties, by drawing their attention to relevant factors which parties will have to take into account, before they exercise their option as to the particular mode of settlement, namely:-

(i) that it will to the advantage of the parties, so far as time and expense are concerned, to opt for one or other of these modes of settlement referred to in Section 89 rather than seek a trial on the disputes arising in the suit;

(ii) that, where there is no relationship between the parties which requires to be reserved, it may be in the interest of the parties to seek reference of the matter of arbitration as envisaged in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 89;

(iii) that, where there is a relationship between the parties which requires to be preserved, it may be in the interest of parties to seek reference of the matter to conciliation or mediation, as envisaged in clauses (b) or (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 89;

*Explanation.* – Disputes arising in matrimonial, maintenance and child custody matters shall, among others, be treated as cases where a relationship between the parties has to be preserved;

(iv) that, where parties are interested in a final settlement which may lead to compromise, it will be in the interest of the parties to seek reference of the matter to Lok Adalat or to Judicial settlement as envisaged in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 89.
(v) the difference between the different modes of settlement as explained below:- Settlement by ‘Arbitration’ means the process by which an arbitrator appointed by parties or by the Court, as the case may be, adjudicates the disputes between the parties to the suit and passes an award by the application of the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) in so far as they refer to arbitration.

Settlement by ‘Conciliation’ means the process by which a conciliator who is appointed by parties or by the Court, as the case may be, conciliates the disputes between the parties to the suit by the application of the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) in so far as they relate to conciliation and in particular, in exercise of his powers under section 67 and 72 of that Act, by making proposals for a settlement of the dispute and by formulating or reformulating the terms of a possible settlement; and has a greater role than a mediator.

Settlement by ‘Mediation’ means the process by which a mediator appointed by parties or by the Court, as the case may be, mediates the dispute between the parties to the suit by the application of the provisions of the mediation Rules, 2006 in Part II, and in particular, by facilitating discussion between the parties directly or by communicating with each other through the mediator, by assisting parties in identifying issues, reducing misunderstandings, clarifying priorities, exploring areas of compromise, generating options in an attempt to solve the dispute and emphasizing that it is the parties own responsibility for making decisions which affect them Settlement in ‘Lok Adalat’ means settlement by Lok Adalat as contemplated by the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.

“Judicial settlement” means a final settlement by way of compromise entered into before a suitable institution or person to which the Court has referred the dispute and which institution or person are deemed to be the Lok Adalats under the provisions of the Legal Service Authority Act, 1987.
(39 of 1987) and where after such reference, the provisions of the said Act apply as if the dispute was referred to a Lok Adalat under the Provisions of that Act.

Rule 5. – Procedure for reference by the Court to the different modes of settlement –

(a) Where all parties to the suit decide to exercise their option and to agree for settlement by arbitration, they shall apply Court, within thirty days of the direction of the Court under clause (b) of Rule 2 and the Court shall, within thirty days of the said application, refer the matter to arbitration and thereafter the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) which are applicable after the stage of making the reference to arbitration under that Act, shall apply as if the proceedings were referred for settlement by way of arbitration under the provisions of that Act.

(b) Where all the parties to the suit decide to exercise their option and to agree for settlement by the Lok Adalat or where one of the parties applies for reference to Lok Adalat, the procedure envisaged under the Legal Services Act, 1987 and in particular by section 20 of that Act, shall apply.

(c) Where all the parties to the suit decide to exercise their option and to agree for judicial settlement, they shall apply to the Court within thirty days of the direction under clause (b) of Rules 2 and then the Court shall, within thirty days of the application, refer the matter to a suitable institution or person and sub institution or person shall be deemed to be a Lok Adalat and thereafter the provisions of the Legal Service Authority Act, 1987 (39 of 1987) which are applicable after the stage of making of the reference Lok Adalat under that Act, shall apply as if the proceedings were referred for settlement under the provisions of that Act.
(d) Where all the parties to the suit decide to exercise to their option and agree for settlement by mediation, they shall apply to the Court within thirty days of the direction of the Court under Clause (b) Rule 2 and the Court shall, within thirty days of the said application, refer the matter to mediation and thereafter, the provision of Civil Procedure Mediation Rules (part-II) shall apply.

(e) (i) Where all the parties opt and agree for conciliation, they shall apply to the Court, within thirty days of the direction under clause (b) of Rule 2 and the Court shall, within thirty days of the application refer the matter to the conciliation and thereafter the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996(26 of 1996) which are applicable after the stage of making of the reference to conciliation under that Act, shall apply, as if the proceedings were referred for settlement by way of conciliation under the provisions of that Act:

(ii) Where all the parties opt and agree for mediation, they shall apply to the Court, within thirty days of the direction under clause (b) of Rule 2 and the Court shall, within thirty days of the application, refer the matter to mediation and then the Mediation Rules, 2006 in Part II shall apply.

(f) Where all the parties are not able to opt and agree for conciliation or mediation, one or more parties may apply to the Court within thirty days of the direction under clause (b) of Rule 2, seeking settlement through conciliation or mediation, as the case may be, and in that event, the Court shall, within a further period of thirty days issue notice to the other parties to respond to the application, and :-

(i) in case all the parties agree for conciliation, the Court shall refer the matter to conciliation and thereafter, the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 which are applicable after the stage of making of the reference to conciliation under that Act, shall apply.
(ii) in case all the parties agree for mediation, the Court shall refer the matter to the mediation in accordance with the Civil Procedure – Mediation Rule, 2006 in Part II shall apply.

(iii) in case all the parties do not agree and where it appears to the Court that there exist elements of a settlement which maybe acceptable to the parties and that there is a relationship between the parties which has to be preserved, the Court shall refer the matter to conciliation or mediation, as the case may be. In case the dispute is referred to Conciliation, the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 which are applicable after the stage of making of the reference to Conciliation under that Act shall and in case the dispute is referred to mediation, the provisions of the Civil Procedure Mediation Rules, 2006, shall apply.

(g) (i) Where none of the parties apply for reference either to arbitration, or Lok Adalat, or judicial settlement, or for conciliation or mediation, within thirty days of the direction under clause (b) of Rule 2, the Court shall, within a further period of thirty days, issue notices to the parties or their representatives fixing the matter for hearing on the question of making a reference either to conciliation or mediation.

(ii) After hearing the parties or their representatives on the day so fixed the Court shall, if there exist elements of a settlement which may be acceptable to the parties and there is a relationship between the parties which has to be preserved, refer the matter to conciliation or mediation. In case the dispute is referred to Conciliation, the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 which are applicable after the stage of making of the reference to Conciliation under that Act shall and in case the dispute is referred to mediation, the provisions of the Civil Procedure-Mediation Rules, 2006, shall apply.

(h) (i) No next friend or guardian for the suit shall without the leave of the Court, expressly recorded in the proceedings of the Court. Opt for any one
of the modes of alternative dispute resolution nor shall enter into any settlement on behalf of a minor person under disability with reference to the suit in which he acts as mere friend or guardian.

(ii) Where an application is made to the Court for leave to enter into a settlement initiated into the alternative dispute resolution proceedings on behalf of a minor or other person under disability and such minor or other person under disability is represented by Counsel or pleader, the counsel or pleader shall file a certificate along with the said application to the effect that the settlement is, in his opinion, for the benefit of the minor or other person under disability. The decree of the Court based on the settlement to which the minor or other person under disability is a party, shall refer to the sanction of the Court thereto and shall set out the terms of the settlement.

**Rule 5A.** – Nothing in these rules shall affect the power of the Court to refer the parties to any of the alternative dispute resolution mode specified in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (1) of section 89 by consent of the parties at any stage of proceedings.

(1) Where a suit has been referred for settlement for conciliation, mediation or judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat and has not been settled or where it is felt that it would not be proper in the interest of justice to proceed further with the matter, the suit shall be referred back again to the Court within a direction to the parties to appear before the Court on a specific date.

(2) Upon the reference of the matter back to the Court under sub rule (1) or under sub-section (5) of section 20 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987, the Court shall proceed with the suit in accordance with law.
Rule 7. – Training alternative methods of resolution of disputes and preparation of manual:

(a) The High Court shall take steps to have training courses conducted in places where the High Court and the District Courts or Courts of equals status are located, by requesting bodies recognized by the High Court or the universities imparting legal education or retired Faculty Members or other persons who, according to the High Court are well versed in the techniques of alternative method of resolution of dispute, to conduct training courses for lawyers and judicial officers.

(b) (i) The High Court shall nominate a committee of judges, faculty members including retired persons belonging to the above categories, senior members of the Bar, other members of the Bar specially qualified in the techniques of alternative dispute resolution, for the purpose referred to in clause (a) and for the purpose of preparing a detailed manual of procedure for alternative dispute resolution to be used by the Courts in the State as well as by the arbitrators, or authority or person in the case of judicial settlement or conciliators or mediators.

(ii) The said manual shall describe the various methods of alternative dispute resolution, the manner in which any one of the said methods is to be opted for, the suitability of any particular method for any particular type of dispute and shall specifically deal with the role of the above persons in disputes which are commercial or domestic in nature or which relate to matrimonial, maintenance and child custody matters.

(c) The High Court and the District Courts shall periodically conduct seminars and workshops on the subject of a alternative dispute resolution procedure throughout the State or States over which the High Court has jurisdiction with a view to bring awareness of such procedures and to impart training to lawyers and judicial officers.
(d) Persons who have experience in the matter of alternative dispute resolution procedures, and in particular in regard to conciliation and mediation, shall be given preference in the matter empanelment for purposes of conciliation or mediation.

**Rule 8. – Applicability to other proceedings.** – The provisions of these rules maybe applied to proceedings before the Court, including Family Courts constituted under the Family Courts Act (66 of 1984) while dealing with matrimonial, maintenance and child custody disputes, wherever necessary, in addition to the rules framed under the Family Courts Act, (66 of 1984).

**PART II**

**CIVIL PROCEDURE MEDIATION RULES**

**Rule 1.** – These Rules in Part II shall be called the Civil Procedure Mediation Rules, 2006.

**Rule 2 – Appointment of mediator :**

(a) Parties to a suit may all agree on the name of the sole mediator for mediating between them.

(b) Where, there are two sets of parties and are unable to agree on a sole mediator, each set of parties shall nominate a mediator.

(c) Where parties agree on a sole mediator under clause (a) or where parties nominate more than one mediator under clause (b), the mediator need not necessarily be from the panel of mediators referred to in Rule 3 nor bear the qualifications referred to in Rule 4 but should not be a person who suffers from the disqualifications referred to in Rule 5.

(d) Where there are more than two sets of parties having diverse interests, each set shall nominate a person on its behalf and the said
nominees shall select the sole mediator and failing unanimity in that behalf, the Court shall appoint a sole mediator.

**Rule 3. – Panel of mediator :**

(a) The High Court shall, for the purpose of appointing mediators between parties in suits and other proceedings prepare separate panels of mediators for the Principal seat and each Bench and publish the same on its notice board, within thirty days of the coming into force of these Rules, with copy to the respective Bar Associations.

(b) (i) The Courts of the Principal District and Sessions Judge in each District or the Courts of the Principal Judge of the City Civil Court or Courts of equal status and Family Courts shall, for the purposes of appointing mediators to mediate between the parties in suits filed on their original side, prepare a panel of mediators, within a period of 60 days of the commencement of these Rules, after obtaining of the approval of the High Court to the names included in the panel, and shall publish the same on their respective Notice Board.

(ii) Copies of the said panels referred to in clause (i) shall be forwarded to all the Courts of equivalent jurisdiction or Courts subordinate to the Courts referred to in sub-clause (i) and to the bar Associations attached to each of the Courts.

(c) The consent of the persons whose names are included in the panel shall be obtained before empanelling them.

(d) The panel of names shall contain a detailed Annexure giving details of the qualifications of the mediators and their professional or technical experience in different fields.
Rule 4. – Qualifications of persons to be empanelled under Rule 3. - The following shall be treated as qualified and eligible for being enlisted in the panel of mediators under Rule 3, namely, -

(a) (i) Retired Judges of the Supreme Court of India;
(ii) Retired Judges of the High Court;
(iii) Retired District and Sessions Judges or retired Judges of the City Civil Court or Courts of equivalent status.

(b) Legal practitioners with at least 15 years standing at the Bar at the level of the Supreme Court or the High Court; or the District Courts or Courts of equivalent status.

(c) Experts or other professional, with at least 15 years standing; or retired senior bureaucrats or retired senior executives.

(d) Institutions which are themselves experts in mediation and have been recognized as such by the High Court, provided the names of its members are approved by the High Court initially or whenever there is change in membership.

Rule 5. – Disqualification of persons. – The following persons shall be deemed to be disqualified for being empanelled as mediators, -

(i) any person who has been adjudged as insolvent or is declared of unsound mind.

(ii) or any person against whom criminal charges involving moral turpitude are framed by a Criminal Court and are pending; or

(iii) any person who has been convicted by a Criminal Court for any offence involving moral turpitude;

(iv) any person against whom disciplinary proceeding or charges relating to moral turpitude have been initiated by the appropriate disciplinary authority which are pending or have resulted in a punishment;
(v) any person who is interested or connected with the subject-matter of dispute or is related to any one of the parties or to those who represent them, unless such objection is waived by all the parties in writing;

(vi) any legal practitioner who has or is appearing for any of the parties in the suit or in other suit or proceedings;

(vii) Such other categories of persons as may be notified by the High Court.

**Rule 6. – Venue for conducting mediation.** – The mediator shall conduct the mediation at one or other of the following places:

- Venue of the Lok Adalat or permanent Lok Adalat;
- Any place identified by the High Court;
- Any place identified by the District judge or Principal Judge, City Civil Court or Principal Judge, Family Court, within the Court precincts for the purpose of conducting mediation;
- Any other place as may be agreed upon by the parties subject to the approval of the Court.

**Rule 7. – Preference.** – The Court shall, while nominating any person from the panel of mediators referred to in Rule 3, consider his suitability for resolving the particular class of dispute involved in the suit and shall give preference to those who have proven record of successful mediation or who have special qualification or experience in mediation.

**Rule 8. – Duty of mediator to disclose certain facts:**

(a) When a person is approached in connection with his possible appointment as a mediator, the person shall disclose in writing to the
parties, any circumstances likely to give rise to a justifiable doubt as to his independent or impartiality.

(b) Every mediator shall, from the time of his appointment and throughout the continuance of the mediation proceedings, without delay disclose to the parties in writing, about the existence of any of the circumstances referred to in clause (a).

**Rule 9. – Cancellation of appointment.** – Upon information furnished by the mediator under Rule 8 or upon any other information received from the parties or other persons, if the court, in which the suit is filed, is satisfied, after conducting such inquiry as it deems fit, and after giving a hearing to the mediator, that the said information ahs raised a justifiable doubt as to the mediator’s independence or impartiality, it shall cancel the appointment by a reasoned order and replace him by another mediator.

**Rule 10 – Removal or deletion from panel.** - A person whose name is placed in the panel referred to in Rule 3 may be removed or his name be deleted from the said panel, by the Court which empanelled him, if, - he resigns or withdraws his name from the panel for any reason, he is declared insolvent or is declared of unsound mind; he is a person against whom criminal charges involving moral turpitude are framed by a criminal court and are pending;

he is a person who has been convicted by a criminal court for any offence involving moral turpitude;

he is a person against whom disciplinary proceedings on charges relating to moral turpitude have been initiated by appropriate disciplinary authority which are pending or have resulted in a punishment;

he exhibits or displays conduct, during the continuance of the mediation proceedings, which is unbecoming of a mediator;
the court which empanelled, upon receipt of information, if it is satisfied, after conducting such inquiry as it deems fit, is of the view, that it is not possible or desirable to continue the name of that person in the panel;

Provided that, before removing or deleting his name, under clauses (vi) and (vii), the Court shall hear the mediator whose name is proposed to be removed or deleted from the panel and shall pass a reasoned order.

**Rule 11 – Procedure of mediation:**

(a) The parties may agree on the procedure to be followed by the mediator in the conduct of the mediation proceedings.

(b) Where the parties do not agree on any particular procedure to be followed by the mediator, the mediator shall follow the procedure hereinafter mentioned, namely:

(i) he shall fix, in consultation with the parties, a time schedule, the dates and the time of each mediation session, where all parties have to be present;

(ii) he shall hold the mediation conference in accordance with the provisions of Rule 6;

(iii) he may conduct joint or separate meetings with the parties.

(iv) each party shall, ten days before a session, provide to the mediator a brief memorandum setting forth the issues, which according to it, need to be resolved, and its position in respect to these issues and all information reasonably required for the mediator to understand the issue; such memoranda shall also be mutually exchanged between the parties;

(v) each party shall furnish to the mediator, copies of pleadings or documents or such other information as may be required by him in connection with the issues to be resolved:
Provided that where the mediator is of the opinion that he should look into any original document, the Court may permit him to look into the original document before such officer of the Court and on such date or time as the Court may fix.

(vi) each party shall furnish to the mediator such other information as may be required by him in connection with the issues to be resolved.

(c) Where there is more than one mediator, the mediator nominated by each party shall first confer with the party that nominated him and shall thereafter interact with the other mediators, with a view to resolving the disputes.

Rule 12 :- The Mediator not bounded by Evidence Act, 1872 or Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. –

The mediator shall not be bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Evidence Act, 1872 but shall be guided by principles of fairness and justice, having regard to the rights and obligations of the parties, usages of trade, if any, and the nature of the dispute.

Rule 13 – Non-attendance of parties at sessions or meetings on due dates:

(a) The parties shall be present personally or may be represented by their counsel or power of attorney holders at the meetings or sessions notified by the mediator.

(b) If a party fails to attend a sessions or a meeting notified by the mediator, other parties or the mediator can apply to the Court in which the suit is filed, to issue appropriate directions to that party to attend before the mediator and if the Court finds that a party is absenting himself before the mediator without sufficient reason, the Court may take action against the said party by imposition of costs.
(c) The parties not resident in India, may be represented by their counsel or power of attorney holders at the sessions or meetings.

(d) For the purpose of clauses (a) and (c) where the parties are represented by Counsel or power of attorney, as the case may be, such Counsel or power of attorney shall have authority to settle and compromise.

**Rule 14. – Administrative Assistance** - In order to facilitate the conduct of mediation proceedings, the parties, or the mediator with the consent of the parties, may arrange for administrative assistance by a suitable institution or person.

**Rule 15. – Offer of settlement by parties:**

(a) any party to the suit may, ‘without prejudice’, offer a settlement to the other party at any stage of the proceedings, with notice to the mediator.

(b) Any party to the suit may make a, ‘with prejudice’ offer, to the other party at any stage of the proceedings with notice to the mediator.

**Rule 16 – Role of mediator.** – The mediator shall attempt to facilitate voluntary resolution of the dispute by the parties and communicate the view of each party to the other, assist them in identifying issues, reducing misunderstandings, clarifying priorities, exploring areas of compromise and generating options in an attempt to solve the dispute, emphasizing that it is the responsibility of the parties to take decisions which effect them; he shall not impose any terms of settlement on the parties.

**Rule 17- Parties along responsible for taking decision-** The parties must understand that the mediator any facilitates in arriving at a new decision to resolve disputes and that he will not attend cannot impose any settlement nor does the mediator give any warranty that the mediation will result in a settlement. The mediator shall not impose any decision on the parties.
Rule 18 – Time limit for completion of mediation. - On the expiry of sixty days from the date fixed for the first appearance of the parties before the mediator, the mediator shall stand terminated unless the court, which referred the matter, either suo moto, or upon request by the mediator or any of the parties, and upon hearing all the parties, if of the view that extension of time is necessary or may be useful; but such extension shall not beyond a further period of thirty days.

Rule 19. – Parties to act in good faith. – While no one can be compelled to commit to settle his case in advance of mediation, all parties shall commit to participate in the proceedings IN Good faith with the intention to settle the dispute, if possible.

Rule 20. – Confidentiality, disclosure and inadmissibility of information. - (1) When a mediator receives confidential information concerning the dispute from any party, he shall disclose the substance of that information to the other party, if permitted in writing by the first party.

(2) When a party gives information to the mediator subject to a specific condition that it be kept confidential, the mediator shall not disclose that information to the other party, nor shall the mediator voluntarily divulge any information regarding the documents or what is conveyed to him orally as to what transpired during the mediation.

(3) Receipt or perusal, or preparation of records, reports or other documents by the mediator, or receipt of information orally by the mediator while serving in that capacity, shall be confidential and the mediator shall not be compelled to divulge information regarding the documents nor in regard to the oral information nor as to what transpired during the mediation.

(4) Parties shall maintain confidentiality in respect of events that transpired during mediation and shall not rely on or introduce the said information in any proceedings, as to -
Views expressed by a party in the course of the mediation proceedings.

Documents obtained during the mediation which were expressly required to be treated as confidential or other notes, drafts or information given by parties or mediators;

Proposals made or views expressed by the mediator;

Admission made by a party in the course of mediation proceedings;

The fact that a party had or had not indicated willingness to accept a proposal;

(5) There shall be no stenographic or audio or video recording of the mediation proceedings.

(6) A Mediator may maintain personal record regarding dates fixed by him and the progress of the mediation for his personal use.

Rule 21. – Privacy. – Mediation sessions and meetings are private; only the concerned parties or their counsel or power of attorney holders can attend. Other persons may attend only with the permission of the parties or with the consent of the mediator.

Rule 22. – Immunity. - Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force and subject to the provisions of the contempt of Courts Act, no Court shall entertain or continue any civil or criminal proceedings against any person who is or was a mediator appointed by the Court, for any act, things or word committed, done or spoken by him when, or in the course of, acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his officially delegated function as Mediator, nor shall he be summoned by any party to the suit to appear in a Court of law to testify in regard to information received by him or action taken by him or in respect of drafts or records prepared by him or shown to him during the mediation proceedings.
Rule 23. – Communication between mediator and the Court –

(a) In order to preserve the confidence of parties in the Court and the neutrality of the mediator, there should be no communication between the mediator and the court, except as stated in clauses (b) and (c) of this Rule.

(b) If any communication between the mediator and the Court is necessary, it shall be in writing and copies of the same shall be given to the parties or their counsel or power of attorney.

(c) Communication between the mediator and the Court shall be limited to communication by the mediator,-

With the court about the failure of party to attend; With the Court with the consent of the parties; regarding his assessment that the case is not suited for settlement through mediation; that the parties have settled the dispute or disputes.

Rule-24. – Settlement Agreement:

(1) Where an agreement is reached between the parties in regard to all the issues in the suit or some of the issues; , the same shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties or their power of attorney holder. If any counsel have represented the parties, they shall attest the signature of their respective clients.

(2) The agreement of the parties so signed and attested shall be submitted to the mediator who shall, with a covering letter signed by him, forward the same to the Court in which the suit is pending.

(3) Where no agreement is arrived at between the parties, before the time limit stated in Rule 18 or where, the mediator is of the view that no settlement, is possible, he shall report the same to the said Court in writing:
Provided that wherever the mediation fails, the mediator shall not express any opinion on the merits or demerits of the matter, conduct of the parties, the nature of process or causes which led to failure of mediation.

**Rule 25. – Court to fix a date for recording settlement and passing decree:**

(1) Within seven days of the receipt of any settlement, the Court shall issue notice to the parties fixing a day for recording the settlement, such date not being beyond a further period of fourteen days from the date of receipt of settlement, and the Court shall record the settlement, if it is not collusive.

(2) The court shall then pass a decree in accordance with the settlement so recorded, if the settlement disposed of all the issues in the suit.

(3) If the settlement disposes of only certain issues arising in the suit, the Court shall record the settlement on the date fixed for recording the settlement and (i) if the issues are servable from other issues and if a decree could be passed to the extent of the settlement covered by those issues, the Court may pass a decree straight a way in accordance with the settlement on those issues without waiting for a decision of the Court on the other issues which are not settled, (ii) if the issues are not servable, the Court shall wait for a decision of the Court on the other issues which are not settled.

**Rule 26. – Fee of mediator and costs:**

(1) At the time of referring the disputes to mediation, the Court shall, after consulting the mediator and the parties, fix the fee of the mediator.

(2) As far as possible a consolidated sum may be fixed rather than for each session or meeting;
(3) Where there are two mediators as in clause (b) of Rule 2, the Court shall fix the fee payable to the mediators which shall be shared equally by the two sets of parties.

(4) The expenses of the mediation including the fee of the mediator costs of administrative assistance, and other ancillary expenses concerned, shall be borne equally by the various contesting parties or as may be otherwise directed by the Court.

(5) Each party shall bear the costs for production of witnesses on his side including experts, or for production of documents.

(6) The mediator may, before the commencement of mediation, direct the parties to deposit equal sums, tentatively, to the extent of 40% of the probable costs of the mediation, as referred to in clauses (1), (3) and (4). The remaining 60% shall be deposited with the mediator, after the conclusion of mediation. For the amount of cost paid to the mediator, he shall issue the necessary receipts and a statement of account shall be filed, by the mediator in the court.

(7) The expenses of mediation including fees, if not paid by the parties the Court shall, on the application of the mediator or parties, direct the concerned parties to pay, and if they do not pay, the mediator or the parties, as the case may be, shall recover the said amount as if there was a decree.

(8) Where a party is entitled to legal aid under section 12 of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 the amount of fee payable to the mediator and costs shall be paid by the concerned Legal services Authority under that Act.

**Rule. 27 – Ethics to be followed by Mediator.** – The mediator shall, - follow and observe these Rules strictly and with due diligence; not carry on any activity or conduct which could reasonably be considered as a conduct unbecoming of a mediator. uphold the integrity and fairness of the
mediation process. ensure that the parties involved in the mediation and fairly informed and have an adequate understanding of the procedural aspects of the process satisfy himself/herself that he/she is qualified to undertake and complete the assignment in a professional manner; disclose any interest or relationship likely to affect impartiality or which might seek an appearance of partiality of bias; avoid, while communicating with the parties, any impropriety or appearance of impropriety; be faithful to the relationship of trust and confidentiality imposed in the office of mediator; conduct all proceedings related to the resolutions of a dispute, in accordance with the applicable law; recognize that mediation is based on principles of self determination by the parties and that mediation process relied upon the ability of parties to each a voluntary, undisclosed agreement; maintain the reasonable expectations of the parties as to confidentiality; refrain from promises or guarantees of results.

**Rule 28. – Transitory provisions.** – Until a panel of mediators is prepared as provided in Rule 3(a) and Rule 3(b)(i), the Court may nominate a mediator of their choice if the mediator belongs to the various classes of persons referred to in Rule 4 and is duly qualified and is not disqualified, taking into account the suitability of the mediator for resolving the particular dispute.

S.S. HINGNE

Bombay, dated 11th September, 2007 I/c. Registrar (Legal)
APPENDIX – I

MAHATMA GANDHI TANTA MUKTI GOAN MOHIM,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
GR- 1007/CR-238/POLL-8, DATED 19 JULY, 2007

"महात्मा गांधी तंत्रांतितुस गाव मोहीत..."
राज्याभारे राजकियवाक्यावाचत...

महाराष्ट्र शासन
पुढे विभाग
शासन निर्णय ब्राह्मण एकलापांक : 1007/सीआर.38/पॉल.8,
मंडळ, शून्य-500 032, दिनांक: 19 जुलै, 2007.

प्रलापाना: भारत या सरकार ने मौजूदा लोकसभा राष्ट्रीय महाराष्ट्र हे सना, किवाशोल व असका वाबतीय आक्षेपकर असे राज्य आहे. लोकसंघाचे वाबतीय जनामये हे दुसर ब्राह्मण असलेला आवश्य राज्याचा सन 2009 व्या नागणेनुसार 10.28 कोटी लोकसंख्या महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्या 9.68 कोटी (9.4%) इत्यादी आहे. राज्यातील अनेक धर्म, पंथ, अंतर पायल आहे, अज्ञातांना लोक तसेच अनेक प्रकारे व्यवसाय, व्यापार व उद्देश करणारे लोक वाजवाव सिस्टम, विश्वासप्रद व स्पष्टख्यात अशा अनेक वाढ्याचे लोको आपल्या परंपरा, चल्निर्देश, सर्व, उत्सव, बैठकाप, मीटिंग, व आचाराश्रय, इत्यादीसह खटत असुन एक वाजवाव समाज साधन प्रतिष्ठित होतो. उपरोक्त संविधान व प्रविडं लोकसंघा यासुने राज्याभारे पंढे व खट्टांनाचे प्रभावपूर नाहीत आहे.

राज्यात विविध सरकारीले राज्यालयभमो दिवसांनी व फौजांदरी स्वरुपाचे दाये मौजूदा प्रमाणालक प्रमाणित आहेत. न्यायविकायविकाय खट्टांचा भार दिवसांनी खट्टांचा आहे. अशा राजधानीतील, लोकांना लोकसंघा संख्या व क्षेत्राता नया खट्टांना राज्यासाठी पर्यायी व्यवसायाच्या आवश्यकतेता अस्तित्वाते मास.साचेच न्यायालय व कंडो राजस्वविषयक याथातील काही पर्यायी न्यायालय स्थान करणाऱ्या असल्या आहेत. त्यात निकाली काढव्याच्या पर्यायेंनी यानी बांधकाम सन 1980 मध्ये लोक-व्यवसायाच्या स्थापना करणाऱ्या आहेत. तसा गांव वाळकी काळाच्या स्थायी यांना भरोसेमयूर बनते होते. अंतिमच्या विविध खट्टा शासन व वाचविकाय भाषा-साचेच न्यायालयाने कंडोंमध्ये प्रविडं खट्टे कसंती करणाऱ्या ति संस्थाक्रिय प्रकार कोड, कलंक 89 मध्ये योग्य ते वेतन करून Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) System सारखी प्रमाणे शंका राजकियवाक्याप्रमाणे निर्णय व्याख्या असे कंडो शासनास निर्धारांनी विचार केले होते. व्यवसायात ‘पर्यायी तंत्र निवारण येण्याचू’ (ADR) ही व्यवसाय शस्त्र वस्त्रांनी अवस्थित तरी अस्तितो तत्त्व सूचित केलेली ही नयीन नामांकन अनुक्रमात्र काढलेला प्रभावी होत आहे. सदर प्रवासलीवर वाढत्या वातावरणात तडजोड होव्या पर्यायानं तेथे निरीक्षण न होता तत्त्व मिटविले.
गांव पाल्टीबाबा छोटाघर छोटा कारणालवन तंत्राव्य दरवाजा सुरक्षित होते. त्यामध्ये सुरक्षितता कामी लोकांतरा सहभाग असलेला बनाते. छोटा तंत्राव्य दरवाजे पुढे मोठ्या तंत्राव्य रुंचते होते. अर्थात् छोटा तंत्राव्य अनेक लोकांतरा सहभाग पेक्षा कमी आहे. कृपया दिवाळ्यात तंत्राव्य फोफारी टप्पा निर्माण होतात. छोटा कारणालवन निर्माण ईालेला तंत्राव्य दरवाजे पुढे फोफारी तेंदू बनवते तथा व्यावसायिक गुढ़ धावांची शाळा वापर करतात. पत्ते वाणी चन्दे मध्ये चिन्हबिंदुसाठी प्रशासनीय पंजेवीय व व्यावसायिक पंजेवीय तारां शाळत असते. त्यासारखे टप्पा निर्माण बाधीत लोक-संचालन व झोपी. सार्वजनिक पर्यावरण व्यवस्था उपलब्ध असलेले तरीही टप्पा निर्माणाच्या होऊ नेत्र व निर्माण ईालेले तरी गावातील राजकीय पन्नाचे णा गावाने वापर करता जातात खालील, गाव पाल्टीबाबा लोक-संचालनात ललितपूर्ण चा तीलेले वापर करतात तरी लोक-संचालित तरी दोनों बिंदुसाठी मोठी अव्यावहारिक रुख शाळेने उम्मीदवारांनी वापरून सांबंध राखतील अव्यवहार गट नैसर्गिक होता. अभ्यास गटात्या अहसासात मोठी आपणी, अंतरराष्ट्रीय व राष्ट्रीय योजनाने आरंभिक विशेषता आहेत.

महाराष्ट्र भारती संगठनाची सुरक्षित तंत्राव्य रोजगार शाळनाची. त्यामध्ये संत नामदेव, संत शान्दरक, संत तुकाराम, संत गांधेबाबा, संत सुंदरबाबा, संत तुकारामाची महात्मा अला अनेक संतांनी महाराष्ट्रात संगठन वैचारिक व मानसिक विवादाच्या मुख्यांना ७०० वर्षांतला अणुदेखी मान्यतेपणे सूचना असलेली अवधारणांसाठी दिली आहे. हे व्यापक पत्त्याच्या तंत्राव्यासाठी लोक-संचालनाच्या निर्माणात संविदासंगत पात्र असताच आहे. महावीर महात्मा संघादर्शनाच्या महाराष्ट्रात संगठनांनी केलेली जननृत्यांनी व पूर्णार्थ खोड्याच्या मान्यता पावलेल्या पंच रत्न तत्तात्त्विक गठनाची भारतीय आवश्यक गटात ठेवून निर्माण रचून नेत्र व आलेली टप्पे मध्ये विद्यालयांत मोठ्या आंशिक वातावरणात एक व्यापक मोठ्या अभ्यास व विद्यालयात येणे अथवा एक स्वतंत्र विद्यालयात येणे समावे एक करणावर येणे अव्यक्त साधनांच्या मान्यता आहे. त्या अनुपाताने तंत्राव्यासात गाव मोहीम व विस्तृत योजनांसाठी शाळांची पूर्णतमादेखी नियोजन घेत आहे:

शाळांच्या विषयात:

गाव पाल्टीबाबा छोटाघर छोटा कारणालवन निर्माण होण्याच्या तंत्राव्यासात मोठ्या तंत्राव्य रुंचता होऊ न देणे, तर त्याच्या वाटावण्यात मात्र अभ्यासातून फर्शी व्यावसायिक नृत्यात मोठ्या होऊ न देणे व गुढ़ धाववर्ती, संगठनांत व गावाची शाळा योजना येथून यासाठी तेंदू निर्माण होणावर नाहीत व असिलतात्त्विक ठेवून लोक-संचालनाने.
प्रतिनिधित्वमार्क उपायोगिकी, देखकर भारतीय तत्व मित्रित्व व नवनयन निर्माण होणारे तत्त्व मित्रित्वायी उसे स्वतः भारतीय जनता असून या तीनवी भारतीय जनतावादी व तत्त्व मित्रित्वायी भारतीय हर लोकल तत्त्व समय नाही. अलिया असून तत्मामानून गाव तंत्रित्वायी भारतीय गावाची मोहिम राष्ट्रवादी असपाटी तंत्रित्वायी भारतीय गाव समारंभपूर्वक पुरस्काराने स्वतंत्रता करण्यात आले निवारण चेतलेला आले.

महात्मा गांधी तंत्रित्वायी गाव मोहिमेचे स्वरूप, मूलमापनाचे निवारण, मूलमापनाचे वेणु, गुरुस्वामी योजना, प्रधान व प्रसार, लक्ष्यावस्था पुढीलप्रभावाने आहे.

‘महात्मा गांधींचा तंत्रित्वायी गाव मोहिम’

२. उद्घेद

महात्मा गांधी तंत्रित्वायी गाव मोहिमेचे पुढीलप्रभावाने उद्घेद तत्त्वावर येणार आहेत:-

१) गाव पालतीवर तत्वावर निर्माण होक वर्तमान वृक्षावर राष्ट्रवादी,
२) देखकर भारतीय जनता असून या तीनवी भारतीय जनतावादी व तत्त्व मित्रित्वायी भारतीय हर लोकल तत्त्व समय नाही.
३) गावाची गावाची लोकतंत्रपाठातून तत्त्वावर तर्कसमाय लक्ष्यात घडकरून आणारे मोहिम राष्ट्रवादी असणे निवारण करणे.
४) गावाची गावाची जनतीकरण व धार्मिक समाज, सामाजिक व राजकीय सामाजिक आणि सुरक्षित भारतीय भाष्याची निर्माण करणे.
५) पालतीत असा या मानवीय जनत्त्व राष्ट्रवादी जनतावादी राष्ट्रवादी प्रतिमा सुधारण जगती चेर सेवक' अर्थात् मोहिम दल करणे.
६) लोकतंत्राची स्थापनग्रंथाने अवकाश घडांना प्रतिमा करणे व तत्त्वावर निर्माण करणे.
७) भूमायाचा व भूमायाचा मोहिम राष्ट्रीय करणे व भारतवादी विधानसभा प्रभाव करणे.
८) आधुनिक प्रधान व डॉक्टर्स ने स्वतंत्रतावादी लोकतंत्राच्या जगती निवारण करणे.

२. मोहिमेचे स्वरूप व मोहिम केंद्रांत तंत्री गाव नेहम खासेन तंत्रित्वायी उपायोगिकी, असतलाची व निर्माण होणारे सामग्री फोटेज हे मोहिमेचे स्वरूप आहे. महात्मा गांधींचा तंत्रित्वायी गाव मोहिमेचे अंतर्गत पुढीलप्रभावाने ४ प्रकाशीतलेले तत्त्वावर भारतवादी मित्रित्वायी विधानसभा घडांत येणारे येऊता.
3) धिकाणी- स्त्रावर मालमार्गे मालकऱ्या हृदक, वारसा हृदक, खाटप, हसतलरण, इतरादि तर्फे भागमध्ये, गंगा मालमार्गे खुर्दे-लिंगक, हसतलरण, महाव व ज्योत्व्याह, रक्तपायी देखाणोवणन, पोलीसी, इत्यादी व इतर कारावणकरण निर्माणाचे आहे त्यातून सर्व धिकाणी कादंबरीत.

4) महसुली- सेतूने मालकऱ्या हृदक, वारसा हृदक, हृदक, अनिवार्य, गंगा रथकाच्या गोंधवतात्तल भाग, गोदे, पर्यायाचे मालकऱ्या हृदक, हृदक आणि खुर्दे जोडति निर्माणाची आहे त्यातून सर्व तरी.

5) फौजदारी- शासन, मालकऱ्या आणि फार्मयुक्त यांसंबंधी अंदून लागण (एन.सी.) व उपलब्ध फौजदारी पुलिसमध्ये ने गुंते राहण्यासाठी गोळी तैरव्हाळी व कायदानुसार मंडळीत सेवा राहते (compoundable) असे त्यात गूळे.

6) इतर संदर- दिलानी, महसुली, फौजदारी तंत्रज्ञानिक रहताच, कायमचारी, लोकार्थक आणि आदतील व इतर संदर.

7) जे फौजदारी संदर गोळीव्हाळी निर्धारण आहे त्यातून सर्व राहणार्थील संबंधित पोलीस उघडणे अथवा संभवतः न्यायाधीशांनी गोळी तैरव्हाळी होते आहेत.

8. मोहिमेच्या आधारी व घटक

पंत पौराणिक सांगणारी संपूर्ण रात्रिदुर्भावणीमध्ये सातत्यांना सांप्रदायिक परंपरा. मोहिमेच्या आधारी विषयात हा घटक विशेष वैदिक वाचनात, वेग, असुन त्यात गोळी उपलब्धात देखतील राहण ह्यांना, गोळी वाचन, वर्तमान यांचा सार्वभौम साक्षी. पण मोहिमेच्या वैदिकानुसार गोळी उपलब्धात देखतील 'गांव' संबंधित आहे एवढे.

9. मोहिमेच्या कार्यान्वयन व गोळीची राखण

प्रकारप्रकार सौंप्यांनी आधी, ज्याचे मोहिमेच्या कादंबरी संस्था दर्शवले विनियमी तटे अन्य मध्ये निर्धारणाचे आहे त्यातून संबंधित बाबतील व मोहिमेच्या कार्यान्वयन्याने गोळीयांना कार्यान्वयन परियोजना-१ मध्ये दिशाप्रदर्शने दर्शवलायला आहे.

10. मोहिमेच्या अंतर्विवाहानुसारी संबंधित गोळीच्या विविध कार्ययोगे

महाराष्ट्रीय मंडळांनी मालकाचा अंतर्विवाहानुसारी तत्त्व, नियम, तालुका, पोलीस अधिकी व गाव पातळीवर संबंधित विविध गोळीच्या कार्यान्वयन यथायोग्य साधन. सूर्य समाज आणि संविधानांचा सर्व त्याचे मुख्यायित्त असतील-
1) राज्य सरकारी सभिता

(3) राज्य सरकारी सभिता की रचना

- म. मुख्यमंत्री
- अध्यक्ष
- म. उपमुख्यमंत्री (गूह मंत्री)
- सह-अध्यक्ष
- म. मंत्री, महामुख, 
- सदस्य
- म. मंत्री, धार्मिक विकास
- सदस्य
- म. मंत्री, सार्वजनिक न्याय
- सदस्य
- म. मंत्री, आर्थिक विकास
- सदस्य
- म. मंत्री, महाहिंसा व बालकल्याण
- सदस्य
- म. राज्यमंत्री, गृह
- सदस्य
- मुख्य सचिव
- सदस्य
- अध्यक्ष मुख्य सचिव (गूह)
- सदस्य
- अध्यक्ष मुख्य सचिव (महामुख)
- सदस्य
- पोलिंस गहरांवालक
- सदस्य
- प्रबंधन सचिव (अप्रिन्त व सुरक्षा)
- सदस्य
- सचिव, शासन विभाग
- सदस्य
- सचिव, जागरूकता विभाग
- सदस्य
- सचिव, सरकारी विभाग
- सदस्य
- सचिव, सरकारी विभाग
- सदस्य
- सचिव, महाहिंसा व बालकल्याण
- सदस्य
- सचिव, विधि व न्याय
- सदस्य
- महासचिवालय, महाहिंसा व जनसंरक्षा
- सदस्य
- संचालन, सरकारी अभियोग सचालनालय
- सदस्य
- सर्व जवानीय अभियुक्त
- सदस्य
- अधिकूर्त पोलिंस महासचिवालय (कार्यालय व सुरक्षा)
- सदस्य
- आयुक्त (राज्य गृहवासी विभाग)
- सदस्य
- सर्व परिक्रमाओं विभेद पोलिंस महानिरीक्षक
- सदस्य
- प्रबंधन सचिव (विभेद)
- सदस्य

(4) सभिता के कार्य

(1) माहितियां अनुसूचक गृहांश के दौरान आदेश, अदेश व कार्य विभेद के सार्वजनिक प्रदान करने.
(2) राज्य सत्ताधारी माहितियां प्राप्त करना व विभेद के निर्माण व अन्य सचिवालय निर्माण, विभाग और अन्य सरकारी कार्यों के लिये कार्य करने.
(3) माहितियां सुरक्षा अनुकूलन के निर्माण करने व यथायोग्यता बलत करने.
(4) दूर-दूर सरकारी सभिता के निर्माण करने.

जिल्ला, तालुका व पोलिंस ग्राम सत्ताधारी सभिता

- जिल्ला, तालुका व पोलिंस ग्राम सत्ताधारी सभिता, त्यों रचना आधिकारिक गृहांश परिक्रमाओं अन्तर्गत.
1) ഗാല പാലിക്കൃതി സമിതി

(1) സമാന്താലം സമാന്താലം അങ്ങായി 'തെമബ്യൂധാന ഗാല സമിതി' സ്ഥാപനം ഭാരം അനിവാര്യം സഹിതം. സാംഭാവിക ഗാല സമിതിയുടെ അധ്യക്ഷാൻ സദായാർ നിരന്തര ഗാല സമിതി അഭയന്തര ക്രമണം ഗാല സമിതി

(3) സമിതികൾ ശാന്തി

| ഗാല പാലിക്കൃതി സമിതി | - | അധ്യക്ഷം |
| ഗാല പാലിക്കൃതി സമിതി | - | സാംഭാവിക് |
| ഗാല പാലിക്കൃതി സമിതി | - | ഉപസരവാ വാ |}

(2) സമാന്താല ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തെ അഭയന്തര പ്രവൃത്തി, ഗ്രാമത്തിണിക്ക, സമാന്താല, സമാന്താല ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തെ ജനമാണാവണ അസാധാരണ നിലപാട്, നിന്നും ഗ്രാമസാമാന്യം സമിതിയിൽ
समितीय वैज्ञानिक संस्थान अध्यक्ष और संस्थापक सहायी अध्यक्ष

(१) समितीय बैठकांकन उपस्थित राजनेत्र गणना पताकावरील सातसेठ अधिकारी नांता व कर्मचारी-यांना अनिवार्य अर्द्ध.

(२) समितीय नियम-निर्मय

पोलीस पाटलेले हे सदर समितीय नियम-निर्मय असतील. ज्या गाहामध्ये पोलीस पाटलेले हे पद रिजल्ट अर्द्ध असेल त्याची दिक्यारणी तलाली अर्द्ध समितीय नियम-निर्मय मजूर ग्राम पाहतील. ज्या दिक्यारणी पोलीस पाटलेल हे ग्राम कामगार तालाबे हे होय रक्षक पद रिजल्ट असतील त्याची दिक्यारणी ग्रामसेवक / ग्राम विकास अधिकारी हे समितीय नियम-निर्मय मजूर ग्राम पाहतील.

(३) समितीय अर्थात्तल व समिती सर्वस्था व अध्यक्ष बदलणे

संदर्भ मुख्य ग्राम समिती कार्यकार्याची वारंट राहते. समितीय बैठकांना उपस्थित राजनेत्र नसलील, समितीय कामगारी केंद्र देख संस्थान, समितीय कामगार रस गेल नसलील, समितीय कामगारांना अद्यावधिक निर्माण जरज असतील असा संदर्भ नसला बदलणे महत्त्वाचे निर्णय देता देखील. मात्र, कार्यशाळेचा परिस्थितीत तत्त्वानुशासन ग्राम निमित्त १/३ रेता अधिक अनुसूची एकाहार केंद्री बदलणे येणार नये. नसले समितीय कार्यकर्त्यांचा अध्यक्ष बदलणीचा ग्रामसेवक आवश्यकता बापू अर्द्ध तर अधिक बदलणे नयन हायस्थी निर्देश त्याच ग्रामसेवकांना करणार याची.

(४) समितीय अद्यावधिक अधिकारसंचार

समितीय अद्यावधिक अधिकारांची अद्यावधिक अधिकारसंचार.

सदस्यांनी निर्देशे व नियमालीगत वैज्ञानिक येथे काम करणे आवश्यक आहे. सदस्यांनी समितीय बैठकांना उपस्थित राहे, समितीय कामगारी केंद्र देखील येथे तंत्र प्रविधिवाच्य अंशातील रस देखे आवश्यक आहे. तंत्र प्रविधिवाच्य अंशातील दुर्दशिकांना सकारात्मक असला पाहिजे. तंत्र प्रविधिवाच्य अंशातील नकारात्मक अंशातील पूर्वप्रदेशी दुर्दशिकांना करून नये.
(५) सचिवालय कार्यवाहक कार्य

1) गायबाधारों शास्त्रीय तंत्र निम्नलिखित होक नयेर, निती व धार्मिक सलाहा. सामाजिक व राजकीय सांस्कृतिक आचरण अंतिम आत्मसेवी व प्रयास निम्नलिखित करायिए:

- गायबाधारों राज्यपाल उपरोक्त पुद्दल परिस्थितियों-७.२ समस्यावर प्रतिवेदन करायिए अंतर्वहन कार्यवाही वाणिज्य करारे, व्यावसायि जननागूती करणे व अंतर्वहन कार्यवाही करणे.

2) प्रतितंत्रिक कार्य उपयोगी ग्रामसभेचा समूह करावे गायबाधारों.

3) गायबाधारों लोकसत्ता माहितीसंबंधी मार्गदर्शन करार नक्कुल गायबाधारों निम्न नयेर. तंत्र निम्नलिखित होक नयेर नवन व्यायाम करणे. दाखल असलेल्या तंत्रांची प्राप्ती निम्न समाजसेवी वाणिज्य करार नक्कुल ज्ञान प्राप्त करून तेथे मिळाले.

4) समिती या आयुक्तकलेंड्र लोक शासने अधिकारी, नोंदं अंतर्वहन, प्रशासनी शुरू; आयुक्त कार्यवाही, गायबाधारों होणाऱ्या घेऊन राज्य प्रशासनी यंत्रणा" व कायदेशी वाणिज्य सहयोग घेऊ शकेल.

5) तेथे निर्देशिताना तंत्रांगुला गायबाधारों समिती ही माहिती व ओरिजिनल मूल्य काणावेळ.

७. माहितीसंबंधी अंतर्वहनातील

या माहितीसंबंधी पुढीलप्रमाणे उपयोगी ग्रामसभेचा करायिए वाणिज्य:

7.1 प्रतिवेदनकार्य उपयोगी ग्रामसभेचा- तंत्र आचरण तथावर निम्नलिखित होणाऱ्या प्रमुख करणे: शीर्षक, नवन व्यावसायि लोकसत्ता नागूती निम्नलिखित करणे व त्यावर प्रबोधन करणे, प्रशासनी व ग्रामसंस्थान, मलावती प्रसंस्थ, अंतर्वहन सुरक्षित, सेवाॅकोपटी विविध परिचय सातारी व अंतर्वहन सुरक्षित करणे शीर्षक, नवन व्यावसायि लोकसत्ता पुढीलप्रमाणे विविध विविध प्रदर्शन लोकसहभागिणुन अंतर्वहन देणे तथा प्रभावीप्रमाणे अंतर्वहन यासारे.

(६) साधनेचा समूह/उपस्थित रचनात्मक पद्धतीने व गृहस्थाने साक्षर करण: 

- जमील, उपल, गणितशास्त्र, इत्यादी सामाजिक
- गायबाधारों सामाजिक उपल, साक्षर करणा-या मंडळांचे कार्यक्रम.
- उपस्थितता समाजीय पद्धती उपल, राज्य राज्यांमध्ये.
- व्यावसायिक, संस्कृत व इत्यादी साक्षर तथा आयुक्त करणे.
(२) जातीय व धार्मिक सत्तोळा निर्माण करणे;
- राजीत व धार्मिक सत्तोळा निर्माण करणारे उपस्थित/स्थान एकत्रित घेऊन साजरे करणे.
- आमंत्रणातील व आलंबनातील विवाहासाठी प्राधान्यवानांना प्रोत्साहन देणे.
- मागळावाहणी व आम्हाला परसंधाळे मार्ग तयारी करणे.
- जातीय व धार्मिक सत्तोळांच्या कार्यक्रम घेणे.
- राजीतिक पुढे व ग्रामीण स्थाने पार्श्वेक्षण देखभाल व सार्वजनिकासाठी उपाययोजना करणे.

(३) सार्वजनिक व खास मालमालांचे संरक्षण करणे व विद्युतीकरण रोकणे;
- रेडियायुक्त, मोबाइल व इतर कार्यक्रम यांमध्ये जाहिरातील फलक लावण्यासाठी नियमावली करवणे व त्यांची अंधविचारणी करणे.
- जाहिरातील फलक न लावण्याप्रमाणे सामने झेपणे अंधविचारणी करणे.
- शाळासंगीत व सार्वजनिक महत्त्वाच्याकरून अतिरिक्तकरण होऊ न घ्या.
- विद्युतचा त्याग आणि त्यानुप्रस्तावना पूर्ण करणे.

(४) ग्राम सुरक्षा यंत्रणा कार्यरत करणे;
- ग्राम सुरक्षा धरा स्थापन करणे.
- संदर्भानांमध्ये गणवेश न विश्राम करणे.
- ग्राम सुरक्षा धर्माली राज्यात चांगला करणे.

(५) अवैध धंशांना प्रतिरोध करणे त त्यांचे निरूपण करणे;
- ग्रामीण अवैध धंशे रोखण्यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष करणे.
- अवैध धंशे करणा-या लोकांना झाल्याच्या जनतादिगांच्या प्रत्यक्ष करणे.
- व्यावसायिकांना कार्यक्रम राजीतिक करणे, व्यावसाय लोकांचे समुदायदर्शन करणे.
- आयुक्तांनी भेंडून सामाजिक अवैध धंशे निरूपण न अवैध धंशे यासाठी पत्थरसांच्या मदत घेणे वा या कामांच्या पोलिसांना सहकार्य करणे.

(६) सामाजिक सुरक्षातील सामाजिक कार्यक्रम राजीतिक;
- हंगामांतील रोखणे.
- महिलांचं सामाजिक प्रवृत्ती चौंजूळी दिली माहिती सोडवल्याच्या प्रकाशित करणे.
- जेवढ नागरिकांना सामाजिक सोडवणाऱ्या सचिवालयाची प्रतिक्रिया करणे.
- महिला संघात गट निर्मिती व सहकार्यकरणासाठी प्रविधिकरण करणे.
(8) गावालील अनिष्ट प्रणा रोकणे;
- अनिष्ट प्रणा, गावालील रोकणासाठी प्रयत्न करावे.
- प्राधान्याधीन कार्यकर्ता देणे.

(9) वैद्यकिक समारंभ/कराणक/उत्सव;
- ध्यानलोकाचा नियमानुसार व मरीचिक कार्य
- तालिमाध्यम नैप्रकारणात प्रतिस्पर्धा करावे.
- वैद्यकिक समारंभाचे अनिष्ट प्रणा नक्षत्र करावे.

(10) नाविवर्धण प्रयास;
- गावालील स्थी-पुरवहन प्रयास (अनिश्चि) सुधारणे.
- गावाचा कार्याना व गावाच्या जुनाच्या रत्नाच्या निर्मयानकारणाचा प्रयत्न करावे.
- विभागां, निर्देशानिधी व निर्दिष्ट महत्त्वाच्या सुधारणातील प्रयत्न करावे.
- रस्त्याचा सुरक्षित उपयोगाचा व प्रतिस्पर्धा करावे.
- चन संचारण व चन संरक्षण यावाचा उपयोग करावे.
- गावालील व सोमसाठी नामांकनात अशे बांटणारे ह्या उपक्रम.

पोहोच काळाच्या कार्यक्रमात आरंभेचा प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक उपयोगाचे पारदर्शी नांदे या शासन 
वर्तमान मुख्यालयातील नौदर्षी-२ तल्याचे योग्य पाहतते, कार्यक्रममध्ये; सांस्कृतिक अंशाचा व निश्चेष्ट

tतत्साधारण नौदर्षी मुख्यालयात प्रतिस्पर्धाकर्त्यांच्या सादर केलेला आहे.

प्राप्त करणे तंत्र निर्देशे:
1) गावालील महिला संकलन करावे.

' तंत्रमूर्त गाव संस्था' गावालील दाखल अर्जनले दिशाने, पहुँचली फौजदारी व 
ह्या तंत्रमोह गावालीसाठी २० सांर्थवयथ्यता जमा करेल. त्यासाठी तंत्र याच्या महिलांशी तंत्रमूर्त गाव 
गणितातून देणारे महिलांसाठी प्रामाण्याच्या आधारावर करेल. तसेच सांस्कृतिक दृष्टीकोण यादान अशा
पदलीने व अभाव्यकलापशासन घरोपर जालगुण माहिती जमा करेल. समिती पोलीस स्टेशन, तहसील कार्यालय, न्यायालय, इत्यादी कार्यालयांना माहिती मिळवेल. असा सर्व प्राव माहितीचा मेंज जालगुण गावातील तंत्यांची यादी करण्यात याची.

2) संकलनीत केलेल्या माहिती तंत्री तंत्रांचे वर्गीकरण करावे.

a) संकलनीत केलेल्या माहितीतील तंत्रांचे विवरण, महसूली, फोजतारी व इतर तंत्रांमध्ये वर्गीकरण करावे.

b) वाच्यांचे तंत्रांचे वर्गीकरण अदखलपात्र आणि दखलपात्र असे करावे. यासाठी आध्यात्मिकरेल्या बोट अंबेलदर याची भूमिका पासून.

c) दखलपात्र फोजतारी तंत्रांचे वर्गीकरण पुढीलप्रमाणे करावे.-

1) दखलपात्र मिळविलेल्या येण्यासारखेच्या (कंपाउंडब्लु) - फोजतारी प्रक्रिया संपत्ती.
1973 कालम 320 मध्ये नमुद वेळेलेल्या सर्व गुड्स यांचे इतर स्थानांनी प्रकटावणाऱ्या समावेश करावेल.

2) दखलपात्र न मिळविलेल्या म्यांगेर (नॅन-कंपाउंडब्लु) - फोजतारी प्रक्रिया संपत्ती.
1973 कालम 320 मध्ये नमुद वेळेलेल्या गुड्सांमध्ये व्यत्यासक्रमेत इतर स्थानांनी प्रकटावणाऱ्या समावेश करावेल.

3) तंत्रे/पुन्हेच्या यांची वर्गीकरणानुसार नोंदी करावे.

4) अथवा तंत्रे/पुन्हेच्या यांची वर्गीकरण केल्यानंतर विवरण. महसूली, अदखलपात्र फोजतारी; कंपाउंडब्लु येण्यासारखेच्या दखलपात्र फोजतारी (कंपाउंडब्लु) तंत्रे/पुन्हेच्या नोंद नॉवाढही-2(अ) मध्ये करावेल. मात्र मिळविलेल्या न नोंदारे दखलपात्र फोजतारी (नॅन कंपाउंडब्लु) तंत्रे/पुन्हेच्या नोंद नॉवाढही-2(ए) मध्ये केवळ माहितीसाठी करण्यात याची.

5) तंत्रे मिळविलेल्यांतील नॉवाढही-2(अ) मध्ये विवरण, महसूली, अदखलपात्र फोजतारी व मिळविलेल्या येण्यासारखेच्या दखलपात्र (कंपाउंडब्लु) तंत्रे/पुन्हेच्या संस्थेनातील मिळविलेल्या प्रक्रिया प्रमाण करायची. मात्र नॉवाढही-2(ब) मध्ये नोंदावरीले कार्याप्रमाणे मिळविलेल्या न येण्यासारखेच्या दखलपात्र फोजतारी (नॅन कंपाउंडब्लु) तंत्रे/पुन्हेच्या संस्थेनातील मिळविलेल्या म्यांगेर नाहील.
৫) তন্ত্র মণিত্যান্ত কার্যপদ্ধতি

(১) সম্পূর্ণ উপস্থ পালকার্যঃ জীবাশ্রয় আর্য শ্যামোর্জনু প্রকৃত ধন্য লং তন্ত্র মণিত্যান্ত প্রায়ন করায়া। আশ্রয়ে সেই মহসূল কিছু অন্য বিভাগাধিকারী
কর্মচারী/অধিদপ্তর, যাঁরা মার্গেশ্রেন বা মন্ত ধোনিত যায়ো। তথ্যপ্রদায়ক পোস্টারো তন্ত্রাধিকার বাতাসী আশ্রয়ে তাঁর প্রান্ত ধোনু বা রোদ অংশকারী যাঁরের মার্গে শাহ্য ধোনু তন্ত্র মণিত্যান্ত প্রায়ন করায়ানো।

(২) তন্ত্র মণিত্যান্তাবাদী মহারাজাদু বিদ্যারী সেবা আদেশ করেন, নিষ্ঠা বিদ্যারী সেবা প্রাধিকরণ বা তালুকা বিদ্যারী সেবা প্রাধিকরণ যাঁরের সাহায্য প্রেরণার যায়াং।

(৩) তন্ত্রাধিকার গায়ক সমস্ত আশ্রয়ক তন্ত্র মধ্যে মোতায় কায় যোগাযোগ সমালোচনা অর্থাৎ তত্ত্ব বাল্য সুলভ যাযাবৃত্ত।
স্পুত্থ পশ্চাতার্থ ব্যাথা তন্ত্রাধিকার বাল্যো স্পুত্থ করুন সংগ্রহায়নাধীন আশ্রয়ের নোট যায়াং।

(৪) একমেধা নেত্রে নাথ না দেয়া তন্ত্র মণিত্যান্ত প্রায়ন করার যায়াং।

(৫) তন্ত্র মণিত্যান্তপ্রণয়ন সংকল্পিত পালকার্যঃ তথ্য তথ্যান্তর করনের তন্ত্রাধিকার গায়ক সমস্ত আশ্রয় আর্য নিমন্ত্রক যাঁরের সাথে পশ্চাতার্থ তথ্য তথ্যান্তর প্রেরণার যাযাবৃত। তাকে অর্থাৎ তথ্য তথ্যান্তর প্রদায়ক তথ্যান্তরের নোট নাথ না দেয়া যাযাবৃত।
'সমস্ত মহসূল তথ্যান্তর করায়া।'

(৬) দিবাবন্ধু, মহসূলী ও এমর ন্যায়পালন প্রলিপিত দায়প্রস্তু তথ্যান্তর
জ্ঞাতাধিকার উপস্থ পশ্চাতার্থ স্থায়ী ন্যায়প্রদায়ক ন্যায়পালন গোষ্ঠী তথ্যান্তরের নোট না দেয়া তথ্যান্তর তথ্য তথ্যান্তর করনের প্রতিফলিত নোট দেয়া যাযাবৃত।
'অর্থাৎ তথ্যান্তর ন্যায়প্রদায়ক প্রলিপিত অর্থ দেয়া যাযাবৃত।
'অর্থাৎ তথ্যান্তর তথ্য প্রায়ন করার যাযাবৃত।

(৭) অদ্বিত্ত দে দেশপ্রতি পোজারী স্থায়ী তন্ত্র মণিত্যান্ত প্রলিপিত তথ্যান্তর তথ্যান্তরের নোট না দেয়া যাযাবৃত।
1) अदंतेलपावत तंत्रांत बाध्यतें उपयोग पक्षारबाह्यकांमध्ये तंत्र मिट्टव्या लेकी तडांकोपणाने करते त्यांत दोन्ही गाठ समस्तांनी अन्धकार व निरंतर यांश्यासमोर पक्षारबाह्य स्वाजारी घेणारी यासाठी गाठवत. पार्श्वांशणे अध्यक्ष व निरंतर यांशी तडांकोपणार ‘समारे’ दोन्ही गाठासाठी करतात.

2) दक्षालपावत गुंगायांच्या बाध्यतेत पोलीस त्या पिपासा वाकल झालेली आहे. परंतु प्रातः पालक शोधांमध्ये खोटी तंत्रांमध्ये उपयोग पक्षारबाह्य तडांकोपणामुळे मर्यादा करता. पिपासीने तडांकोपणाची एक प्रकार जप्त होत. पोलीस पालकांसोबत शेवटी अनंतर करत फिरीत घेत घेतील असल्यासे करतात. पोलीस प्रातः अधिकांश गाठांची अनंतर तंत्रांसोबत उचित समरी मिळाले नष्ट निवडीत न्यायपाकडे प्रस्ताव पाठवले. प्रातः पालकांनी समरी स्वीकारिता आदेश निर्दाहित केल्याने तंत्रांतून गाठ समस्तीले आदेशांमध्ये सत्य प्रत्य प्राप्त करत घेतून दृष्टी देऊन व्यवहारा आणि प्राप्त करत तंत्र मिट्टव्या नोंद नोंदक्षीमध्ये करतात.

3) दक्षालपावत गुंगायांच्या न्यायपाकडात दोषारोपणाने झालेला तंत्रांत नवाच्या बाध्यतेत पिपासी आरोपी पालक न्यायपाकडीमोर घेत मिट्टव्या लेशी पुरववले (अशी) दाखल केली. प्रातः पालकांनी फोरणाची तंत्र मिट्टव्या संबंधी हिंदेश्या आदेशांची सत्य प्रत्य प्राप्त करत घेतून तंत्रांतून गाठ समस्तीले दृष्टी देऊन व्यवहार आणि तंत्र मिट्टव्या नोंद संबंधीत नोंदक्षीमध्ये करतात.

4) मिट्टव्या सर्व संदर्भांची नोंद नॉटवर. (अ) मध्ये प्रणयत यावी.

नवांने निर्माण झालेले तंत्र मिट्टव्या

(1) प्रतिसंबंधांत उपायाची केल्याने आही. तंत्र मिट्टव्या असताना गांभीर्यांचे 30 शतांतरांतर मोठ्या कारणात नवांने निर्माण झालेले तंत्र समस्तीले मिट्टव्या.

(2) नवांने निर्माण मिट्टव्या तंत्रांचा वागविकरण भरायचा परिच्छेद 5.2.2. (अ) मध्ये नवुद्ध केल्याने घेत तंत्रांतून नोंद 'स्वाजारी फ्राक्षारुपसार नोंद' (ब) मध्ये घेत घेणारी आहे.
(3) गावामध्ये एखादा तंत्र निर्माण झाल्यास स्वतंत्रतेच तंत्र घडलेल्या दिक्काणानंद राहणाऱ्या-या तंत्रानुसार गाव समाजाच्या सदस्यांशी अथवा समस्तीत या तर सदस्याशी संयुक्त साधूयात यावा. संबंधित सदस्यांना सोय प्रकरणाच्या हस्तिकंप करावा व तंत्र निषेधित करणे करावा. तसेच अवधिमानपत्रनुसार समतीतच्या अथवा संख्यांशी संयुक्त साधूया व समस्तीतांने उच्च विकल्पांमध्ये समाधान करणाऱ्या प्रकरण करावा.

(4) नवीन निर्माण झाल्यास तत्त्व सुधारी परिचिती-७-२० मध्ये केलेल्या कार्यांप्रत्येकाच्या निषेधित प्रणालीची कार्यशीर्षक करणार यावी.

(5) गावात एखादा तंत्र पाहिला असेल व तो क्वार्टराच माध्यमातून समस्तीतस्मारक आस्था नसेल तर समस्तीत अशा तंत्रांच्या निर्मितीत अत्यधिक महत्त्वाच्य कार्यसेवेच्या वरून स्थायी गृहीत्या जाणून पडून येईल व तय्यांच्या अस्तित्वाच्या तत्त्वात तंत्र निषेधित्यासाठी विविधांत केला येईल.

(6) समस्ताच्या थांबाच्या मंडळांतील मंडळी-३ (अ) मधील समाधान करावी.

७.४ पररम पोलिस ठाण्याच्या म्हणून होला-या अर्जितवैतक कार्यवाही

महात्मा गांधी तंत्रानुसार गाव मोहिमेच्या काळात याची माहिती म्हणून काही लोकांसाठी आर्ज पररम पोलिस दफ्नाच्या म्हणून झालेली तंत्राची वाची प्रमुखते समाजाच्या प्रमुखतेनुसार त्वरित देखलं डेढ जाणून चाकूसाठी ब फाराक करावी. माहिती अर्ज नसेल होला अर्ज अर्जीत या मोहिमाच्या मित्रांच्या येणे-या संदेशांमध्ये नेत्रेंध्रघुष्णांनी तात्त्विक प्राप्ती अर्जीतील एक प्रति तंत्रानुसार गाव समस्तीत पाहिजे.

तंत्रानुसार गाव समस्तीत अशा प्राप्त अर्जीतील डेढ जेड़का तत्त्वात मित्रांच्या मित्रांसाठी प्राप्त करावा. सदर अर्जीत तंत्र मित्रांच्या मित्रांनी प्रत्येक मंडळी नंद मंडळी-३ (अ) मध्ये करायली आणि पोलिस दररोज स्थायित्व तदनांतर मोहिमेच्या आधारातून प्रकरण निकाली करावी.

८. मोहिमेच्या अभिलेख

प्रतिभागांमध्ये उपायरोजगारी मंडळी ठेवलेली, तंत्रानुसारत्तून महत्त्वाच्य संभाळ असेल, नंद धोने, स्थापत्य वापरणे, इत्यादी सुरू करते. संघीते वाहतूक करणे, दरबारी सर्व कामे समस्तीत निम्नतट करते. अर्जे अभिलेख समस्तीत निम्नतट व अप्रमाणी स्थायित्व करते.

९. मोहिमेच्या प्रारंभ

मोहिमेच्या प्रारंभ दरबारी १५ आषाढ़ डोंगी होईल.
मोहिम कार्यान्वयन

10.1 कार्यान्वयन

अ) दरवारी 15 अगस्त से 30 अगस्त या कालावधील मोहिमेशीरो भाग एक इकाइमाय्या प्राप्तपोषणाचे प्रामाण्यता आयोजित करावे आणि प्रामाण्यता, माहिती, गंगंता तंत्रामुखी गाव मोहिमेशीर भाग प्रणेण्याचा निरीक्षण करावा. मोहिमेशीर भाग एक इकाइमाय्या आपल्यासारख्या पद्धतीमध्ये तंत्रामुखी गाव संस्थानाची यादी समाविष्ठ गोलावर आणे प्रमुखांस गणे प्रामाण्याच्या संस्थानाच्या तत्काल खातावर.

ब) दिगंबर 1 सप्टेंबर रोजी संबंधित पोलीस अध्यक्ष प्रमुख तथा पोलीस अध्यक्षाच्या कार्यक्रमातील मोहिमेशीर भाग प्रणेण्याची गंगाधी जये तंत्रामुखी गाव संस्थानाची यादी जाहीर करतील व गावांची यादी तालिकेच्या तालिकेच्या पाचव्या अंकासाठी जाहीर करतील.

स) संबंधित तालुकाच्या तहसीलस्थाने तलावाडळीतील महापालिका गंगाधी तंत्रामुखी गाव मोहिमेशीर भाग प्रणेण्याची गंगाधी जाहीर करतील.

3) पोलीस दाखलाचे प्रमुख तंत्रामुखी गाव संस्थानाची जाहीर यादीवरील प्रतिक्रिया पंचायताच्या बाबती करतील. प्रमाणपोषण विभाग अधिकारी अशी यादी प्रमाणपोषणाच्या बाबती करतील.

10.2 मार्गर्दन व प्रोटोकॉल

अ) जिल्हाअधीकारी पोलीस व महामुख अधिकारी महात्मा गंगाधी तंत्रामुखी गाव मोहिमेशीर आपल्या कार्यालयांमध्ये प्रभावीपणे राजकारणासाठी सर्वेक्षणप्रस्ताव प्रणयन करतील.

ब) तलावाडळीतील महापालिका व पोलीस प्रमुख हे तालुक्याच्या व्यक्तीपुर संस्थापकी दी-पाणी वेळी मोहिमेशीर संस्थानाची गंगाधी जेती देवून तालिकेच्या तालिकेच्या मार्गर्दन करतील. त्यांच्या आधाराने सोडविविधता व तंत्रे सोडविविधत्वाच्या सहकार्य करतील.
1) नियमांकन तत्वांथरद ब पोलीस डाँग प्रमुख ह संयुक्तरणी दौरे करना महिमेश्वरे सहभागी गार्डना भेदी देशन मार्गदर्शन करना प्रारंभक देशीय।

2. मोहेमेश्वरे निर्वाच

2) तंद्रमुक्त गांव जादीर करण्यासाठी प्रतिसंभाळक उपाययोजना, दशकल तंद्र प्लेटफार्म ब निगमन निर्माण होणारे तंद्र प्लेटफार्म यासाठी अनुभव ५५५५ बॅटी किमान युग्म प्रमुख करणारे आधारण 

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एकत्र १५० गुण मिळावतांना आवश्यक राहते. एखादा गावात दाखल तंत्रज्ञ नसल्यास किंवा त्वाऱ्याने तंत्र नियोजनाचा ज्ञान नाहीत तर त्था त्या तंत्रज्ञानं प्रकट करते. त्यामागाय ग्यान त्यानंतर दिले जातात.

३) पूर्वां २०० गुणांपासून किंमत १५० गुण भागत करणारे गाव तंत्रपुक्त गाव संबंधितांत भेटिले.

४) व्यापारीत विविध पुरस्कार जास्तीत व्यापारीत वास्तव त्या होणारा परिशिष्ट-३ मध्ये दिले असले.

२२. मूल्यपात्र समिती व त्यांचे कार्यकाळ

१) मोहितमंगळेच भाग देलेल्या गावांमध्ये मूल्यपात्र करणारी जिल्हा सरासरी त्यांची समिती वाचक तात्पुरूषांची स्वतंत्रता जिल्हा मूल्यपात्र समितीचा स्वायत्त करेल.

२) जिल्हा मूल्यपात्र असन्तोषी भाग सदस्यांमध्ये असेल असते त्याचे महसूल सिफारिश, पोलीस अधिकारी, सिफारिश, महाराष्ट्र सावधानी रत्नागिरी, एका प्रमाणपत्र सावधानीची सर्वात जिल्हा प्रशासक संघात शिफारस देते त्यांची प्रतिकृतिदायी समावेश असेल. महसूल अधिकारी समितीच्या अध्यक्ष राहते.

३) जिल्हा सरासरी ह्या मूल्यपात्र समिती त्यांच्यांना भेटते. मूल्यपात्र तंत्रपुक्त गावांच्या परिशिष्टाने करत गाव तंत्रपुक्त झालो. असंतोष त्याचे अवलोकन त्यांच्यार्थ मूल्यपात्र कार्यकाळाची समिती वाचत त्याचे पोलीस अधिक्षक यांच्यासह पायदानात.

४) मूल्यपात्राच्या तंत्रपुक्त झालेल्या गावांनी माहिती, राज्य शासन, पोलीस महासंघाच्या, विभागाच्या आयुक्ती, विभागाच्या आयुक्ती, पोलीस महाराष्ट्र (परिसंचार) यांना मूल्यपात्र कार्यकाळाची समिती पाठवले.

५) राज्य सरासरी प्रशासन दर्शन त्या मूल्यपात्र समितीची दुसऱ्या जिल्ह्यांच्या पाक्षिक स्थानांत दिले. त्यांSpy महाराष्ट्रातील अप्रेसिय, शासन प्रशासनाच्या निर्देश करते.

६) मूल्यपात्र कार्यकाळाची समिती त्यांच्या दर्शन दर्शनाच्या जिल्ह्यांच्या मूल्यपात्र त्याच्या जिल्ह्यांच्या मूल्यपात्र समितीमध्ये मान्य तंत्रपुक्त झालो. अवलोकन शासनास पाठवले.

७) बांधकाम मूल्यपात्राचा पत्ता गावाची शासन तंत्रपुक्त गाव महागूण संपत्ती करते.

२२. पुरस्कार योजना

१) तंत्रपुक्त झालेल्या गावाच्यांना इम्प्रोवर लवकरणाच्या अभासाच्या शासनाच्या वाचकांनी रोखून रोखून पुरस्कार आणि समावेशी देऊन राज्य प्रशासनांसर संगारंभपुक्त पौरविभागांत येईल.
2) १९० पेंखा अधिक गुण मिश्लावणका या गाझना स्त्याना मिश्लावणका या पुर्णकारकाशी लागिन के पुर्णकार काहमध्या २५% दस्तुका काहम ४८५५ नम्बरच्या समानाधिकारी "शालना पुर्णकार" क्षणून देयपाल येईल.

3) महान्यां काळी संदर्भातून गाव मोहकातो अन्तर्गत पुर्णकार प्रादेशिक गाझना मुझे पुर्णकार अनुमोदन असरकर नाही. तपासकी, असा गाझनी होजून खर्चमध्ये योग निविद्यालयाच्या सततत्या राख्यात विशेष पुर्णकार देयाच्या राष्ट्यतिथी संबंधी विषय बनवल.

४४. पुर्णकार काहमध्ये विनियोग

पुर्णकार गाव पुर्णकार प्रादेशिक गाझना मानकेने पुर्णकारकाची केली मला उपायमयीतया विवाह कानासाठी खर्च करू येईल. यावेळात मार्गदर्शक सूचना स्तंभावर प्राप्त काहमातून मिळालेले निर्देशित कारण्यात मिळत.

४५. प्रसिद्धीसाठी पुर्णकार

महान्यां काळी संदर्भातून गाव मोहकातो प्रमाणी के यशस्वीतिता राजशहीमध्ये पुरक व प्रशोधनीकक वतायनाच्या माध्यमातून मोहकातों समयात वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रसिद्धी देणारी वृत्ततित्रता बालासेवासाठी मजेतोका लसर, विभागाच्या स्तर व राज्य स्तराता स्वतंत्रप्राप्त कीताच तीन पुर्णकार देयाच्या.

1) मध्यासाठी:-
   अ) प्रथम पुर्णकार र. २५,००० /-
   ब) हितोत्तम पुर्णकार र. १५,००० /-
   व) तृतीय पुर्णकार र. १०,००० /-

2) द्वितीयासाठी:-
   अ) प्रथम पुर्णकार र. १,००,००० /-
   ब) हितोत्तम पुर्णकार र. ६५,००० /-
   व) तृतीय पुर्णकार र. ५०,००० /-

3) राज्य शर्तासाठी:-
   अ) प्रथम पुर्णकार र. २,५०,००० /-
   ब) हितोत्तम पुर्णकार र. १,५०,००० /-
   व) तृतीय पुर्णकार र. १,००,००० /-

सदर पुर्णकार योजनेप्रमाणे शासन वेनावायले मार्गदर्शक सूचना निर्देशित करून.
लंटघुलम गंग मोहिमेंदी माहात्म्या स्वर्ग राज्यधर करन देवावाली, अधिकाधिक श्रांगवालायती या मोहिमेंदी भाषा येने, तःसब लोकांको अम्बाल तंत्र भाद या मोहिमेंदोत्तरभ निष्ठव देवनृ अंतर्गत कार्योऽकरण एव बस्थायथा करन ध्याय्या यासादी या मोहिमेंदी इलेक्ट्राडि आधुनिक तिथि समायथः, जाइहाराती, पोर्टस, बेंसस, मशदीपुरवक्ष, लेख, लपाट, वहाद्रिप्रायार प्रायार, प्रसिद्धी आशी नवनाथूली करनयाल येईल. जिहा, तालुका व गोलीसेंटर पाटवकातली उपरोक्त मोहिम अधिक परिवारकर्ता व लोकोपर्योगीहोईल अशा रिळने मोहिमेंदी प्रधान व प्रसिद्धी करनयाल येईल, शासकीय येंगणा व खालगी यायासिद्धांक्षों मध्यमातूल प्रसार व प्रसिद्धी करनयाल येईल

पुरस्कर्षारो योगमेनाथी सन २००८-०९ या विनोभ यस्मासुन खरं अद्वित असुन तो व्या त्या बत्तीश्वर नवनाथूली भाषा विवाहमय येईल, प्रधान व प्रसिद्धी यारोजनाव येंगणा या ३ कोटी खरंकेमें आकारिताय निष्ठव प्राप्त रू.१.५० कोटी एविश्वास अधीनमय प्रसार यादार मान्यता देवयान पेट आहे.

१) याांसंभिक्षे देव्यक कोषयासार तारे करताना त्यासार ताल शाईने सड़क खर्च आकारिताय निष्ठव प्रसार आहे आशा गोध देशयाण पायी. त वर वगैर्हणे पूर्वांक अनुदान प्राप्त डाया स्वयावर उणणणुणूण. व. हों २००६-०७-०७(१०१) विलखा पोलिस (२००७) (१०) तटामुका गाव मोहिम (२००५-०६-०६३) योजनेनक्त सिद्ध से शेषीलिखितांशी अविचार खरं दायमय पाहाय.

२) महासंघालक व पोलिस महानिकीकक, महाश्री राज्या, मुंबई मोना बरील मंजुरीप्राप्त आकारिताय निष्ठव प्राप्त अधीन कोषयासारातून करनयाल प्राप्तित करनयाल पेट आहे. पोलिस उप महानिकीककांमधून उप सहायक, पोलिस महासंघालकवेळ्या क्रियान्वयने आहणा व सूचनाकर्ता अद्वैत करतवी. त्यातील बरील मंजुरीप्राप्त आकारिताय निष्ठव अधीन रकमेतून खर्च करनयासाथी देव्यक प्रसार करनयालसंघट्ट मुखी सुनको गोठकोपर्योग गोवित साहाय्यावत संबंधीतीश वाचाल.
प्रति,

मात्रापदार्थ यांचे संधिय, 
मात्रामुक्तमयी यांचे संधिय, 
मादिमामुक्तमयी यांचे संधिय, 
सर्व मात्रामयी यांचे खाजनगी संधिय, 
सर्व मात्रापदार्थ मात्रामयी खाजनगी खाजनगी संधिय, 
सर्व मात्रापदार्थ अभाव, 
महाराज्यालील सर्व मात्रापदार्थ लोकसभा/राष्ट्रसभा सदस्य, 
सर्व मात्रामयी विधानसभा/विधानपरिषद् सदस्य (भारतरू), 
मुख्य संघिय, मंत्रालय, मुंबई, 
पोलिस महाराष्ट्रपालक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई, 
सर्व पालक संघिय, मंत्रालय, मुंबई, 
सर्व विभागीय संघिय, मंत्रालय, मुंबई, 
सर्व मंत्रालयीन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई, 
सर्व विभागीय आदेश, 
सर्व परिसंचाराचा विशेष पोलिस महानिर्देशक, 
सर्व जिल्हाधीकारी, 
सर्व जिल्हा परिसंचारांच्या मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, 
सर्व पोलिस अभिकारक, 
सर्व उप विभागीय अधिकारी (जिल्हाधीकारी यांचेमार्फत). 
(यांना विनंती करणार येथे की, सदर शासन निर्णयाच्या छायापित प्रती आपल्या 
निर्णयासंबंधील प्रकारोंचे मंडळ अधिकारी, तलाईही, पोलिस पाटील गाना पोलिसविभागाची 
बऱ्यांनी करायल.) 
सर्व उप विभागीय पोलिस अधिकारी (पोलिस अभिकारक पोलिसमार्फत). 
(यांना विनंती करणार येथे की, सदर शासन निर्णयाच्या छायापित प्रती आपल्या 
निर्णयासंबंधील प्रकार पोलिस पाटील गाना पोलिसविभागाची 
बऱ्यांनी करायल.) 
सर्व पालकास अधिकारी (मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, निप. प. यांचेमार्फत). 
सर्व नस्तिमिनदा (जिल्हाधीकारी यांचेमार्फत). 
निवारण नस्ती (पोल-८).
### नॅवंची-१
**प्रतिव्यवस्थामय उपाययोजना संबंधी केलेल्या कामाची माहिती**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>अ.क्र.</th>
<th>प्रतिव्यवस्थामय उपाययोजनाचे शीर्ष</th>
<th>साधनस्तीलय उपक्रमांची माहिती</th>
<th>राज्यमलेल्या उपक्रमांचे गंवाह झालेले परिणाम</th>
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### नॅवंची-२ (अ)
**गावामार्गिल ३० सेप्टेंबर २००७ पर्यतने दाखल तंत्र**

| अ.क्र. | तारीख | श्रेणी दरार्थे बांधकाम | श्रेणी व्यायाम | दाखल जेते प्रलेखित | श्रेणी संबंधित कामाचे प्रकार | व्यायाम संस्था शिल्पक रक्षण | संबंधित न्यायलाभात सामान्य प्राधिकरण | संबंधित न्यायलाभात सामान्य प्राधिकरण | स्वाभावी
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### नॅवंची-२ (ब)
**गावामार्गिल ३० सेप्टेंबर २००७ पर्यतने दाखल फोजदारी (नॉन कंपांकंडेक्षेल)तंत्र**

| अ.क्र. | तारीख | श्रेणी दरार्थे बांधकाम | श्रेणी व्यायाम | दाखल जेते प्रलेखित | तारीख प्रकार क्रमांक (असल्यास) | सामान्य प्राधिकरण | सामान्य प्राधिकरण | सामान्य प्राधिकरण | सामान्य प्राधिकरण | सामान्य प्राधिकरण | सामान्य प्राधिकरण | सामान्य प्राधिकरण | सामान्य प्राधिकरण | सामान्य प्राधिकरण |
|-------|--------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
|       | १      | २        | ३        | ४      | ५        | ६      | ७        | ८      | ९      | १०     | ११     |
### नॉदियारी-३ (अ)

नव्याने (दिनांक ३० सप्टेंबर ते ३० एप्रिल २००७) निर्माण झालेल्या तंते

| तारा सारखे नाव/नाव | तारा व्यावसायिक विभाग | तारा दादा जोडवे प्रलंबित | दादा क्रमांक (असलांक) | अर्थात | संबंधित कायदा व/स्थायी कळामे | तारा प्राधिकार (प्रतिवेदन/ कीया देण्याचे फॉर्मुले/ महसूली प्रलंबित) | मिश्रितव्या तंत्रांचे समीक्षण | तारा मित्रव्या चा दिनांक | संबंधित न्यायालयांचे/ संबंधित गंभीर कायदा याचे दिदंबणारे आदेशांची तारीख | संबंधित न्यायालयांचे/ संबंधित गंभीर कायदा याचे दिदंबणारे आदेशांची तारीख |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| २ | ३ | ४ | ५ | ६ | ७ | ८ | ९ | १० | ११ |

### नॉदियारी-३ (ब)

नव्याने (दिनांक ३० सप्टेंबर ते ३० एप्रिल २००७) निर्माण झालेल्या फोजदारी

(नॉन कापाई वेळ) तंते

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अ. क्र.</th>
<th>तारा दादा नाव/नाव</th>
<th>तारा व्यावसायिक विभाग</th>
<th>तारा दादा जोडवे प्रलंबित</th>
<th>दादा क्रमांक (असलांक)</th>
<th>अर्थात</th>
<th>संबंधित कायदा व/स्थायी कळामे</th>
<th>शेष</th>
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परिषिद्ध-१
लंटामुक्त गांव गोहिमेध्या कार्यक्रम

• दरवर्षी १५ ऑगस्ट रोजी लंटामुक्त गांव गोहिमेध्या शुभारंभ करावा.

• दिनांक १५ ऑगस्ट ते ३० ऑगस्ट या कालावधीत प्राप्तचें आपूर्तित करण प्रामपंचायतीने मोहिमेशील समावेश करताळा व लंटामुक्त गांव संस्थेची निवड करताळी.

• दिनांक ३० सप्टेंबर पूर्ण गांवातील सर्व दक्षिण तंतूव्यापी यादी करता की तांदोबारी नोंदविवेचनासाठी यादी.

• दिनांक ३१ मार्च पर्यंत गांवातील नोंदविवेचन नोंदविवेचना व गणना निर्धारण झालेले तंते विविधांशे प्रयात लंटामुक्त गांव संस्थेचे करतोते.

• सर्व्ही निर्धारण झालेले तंते वेदोला तेंदुव्या व गांव लंटामुक्त करण्यासाठी निवड पूर्ण करण दिनांक १ मध्ये रोजी प्रामपंचायत गांव लंटामुक्त झाल्याचे कार्य करण्याचे वाणी. संबंधित पोलीस ठाणे प्रमुख व तहसीलदर यांना संस्थेचे कार्यावर्त. सहस्करता व डॉ. ढांगे प्रमुख यांनी त्याच्या संयुक्त व्यवस्थेत स्थानरचना पोलीस अधिकारी अहवाल सदस्य संघर्ष लंटामुक्तीमध्ये कार्यरतील राष्ट्रीय अंकोबंद व त्याच्यासाठी दिनांक ५ मध्ये पूर्ण पाठवावा.

• जिल्हासरोय राज्यसरकारी संस्थेचे दिनांक ५ जून पूर्णी लंटामुक्त गांवांमध्ये अहवाळ राज्य सरकार, पोलीस महास्थापक, विभागीय आयुक्त, विशेष पोलीस महासत्तात (परिषदेत) यांना दिनांक १० जून पूर्णी पाठवावा.

• जिल्हासरोय राज्यसरकारी संस्थेचे निजस्वाद्य मुल्यमापनसाठी त्यांच्याला दिलेल्या लंटामुक्त गांवांचे मूल्यमापन त्याच्या विविधांशी मूल्यमापन समीक्षासाठी करण प्रदेश त्या तिथि महाप्रशासन पुरस्कारात गांवांची गांवांची दिनांक ३१ जूनवर अहवाळ राज्य सरकारासाठी सदस्य करावा.

• दरवर्षी दिनांक १ ऑगस्ट रोजी राज्य सरकार, राज्यसरकार लंटामुक्त झालेल्या गांवांमध्ये यादी आहे करावा.

• दरवर्षी दिनांक २ ऑगस्ट रोजी राज्यसरकार पुरस्कार निवडणुक सभासाठी घेवे आपूर्तित करण पू.एम.धार्मिक म.प. उपमुख्यमंत्री म्हणजेच घेवे पुरस्कारात गांवांमध्ये जाहीर समान करण्याची येईल.
| परिषिप्त-२ |
| जिल्हा/तालुका/पोलीस ढाण्य सरकारी समिती |

| म.पालकमंत्री | - | अध्यक्ष |
| म.जिल्हा परिषद अध्यक्ष | - | सदस्य |
| म.खासदर | - | सदस्य |
| म.आयुडार | - | सदस्य |

**पोलीस अधिशक**

| पोलीस अधिशक | - | सदस्य सचिव |
| मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद | - | सदस्य |
| अध्यक्ष नियुक्तकारी | - | सदस्य |
| अध्यक्ष पोलीस अधिशक | - | सदस्य |
| सर्व उप विभागीय अधिकारी | - | सदस्य |
| सर्व उप विभागीय पोलीस अधिकारी | - | सदस्य |
| विभागीय समाजशास्त्र अधिकारी | - | सदस्य |
| जिल्हा सरकारी बकील | - | सदस्य |
| सहा.संयोजक व सरकारी अधियोक्ता | - | सदस्य |
| अधिशक, राज्य उपदान शुल्क | - | उद्योग |
| प्रकाश संचालक, आविष्कारी विकास | - | सदस्य |
| जिल्हा व्यवस्थापक अधिकारी | - | सदस्य |
| जिल्हा मालिक अधिकारी | - | सदस्य |
| जिल्हा प्रवक्तार संचारिय प्रथ्यम | - | सदस्य |
| स्वयंसेवी संस्थाने प्रतिनिधि | - | ३ सदस्य |
| निजमपातील सामाजिक संस्थाने प्रभावी ध्येय | - | ४ सदस्य |

**जिल्हा सरकारी कार्यकारी समिती**

| जिल्हा अधिकारी | - | अध्यक्ष |
| पोलीस अधिशक | - | सदस्य सचिव |
| मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद | - | सदस्य |
| अध्यक्ष नियुक्तकारी | - | सदस्य |
| अध्यक्ष पोलीस अधिशक | - | सदस्य |
| सर्व उप विभागीय अधिकारी | - | सदस्य |
| सर्व उप विभागीय पोलीस अधिकारी | - | सदस्य |
| विभागीय समाजशास्त्र अधिकारी | - | राज्य |
| जिल्हा सरकारी बकील | - | सदस्य |
| सहा.संयोजक व सरकारी अधियोक्ता | - | सदस्य |
निल्लाड़े पालकमंड़ी यांचा अंग्रेजीसाठी निल्ला सतल्नागर व अंग्रेजीसाठी समिती, निल्लाड़े मंडळातील गाव मोहिंद्रा अंग लग्नायकसेवकांची लोक सर्वे आणि लोक संस्था कार्यकारी संचालनकारक अंग लग्नायक सदस्य. निल्लाड़े मंडळातील सर्व लोकप्रियता व विशेष संस्था यांचा सहभाग या कार्यकारी मोठ्या प्रमाणात अंग वाहन प्राध्यापक प्रेमांग यांचा. गावातील आवश्यक तरी कार्यकारी सदर समितीची कार्यक्रम. निल्लाड़े मंडळातील कार्यकारी संचालक या मोहिंद्रा अंग लग्नायक कार्यकारी शासनातील गाट मोहिंद्रा अंग लग्नायक यांचा सवाळ अंग लग्नायक मंडळातील समिती बैठक दोन महिंद्रा मितान म्हणून एकदा अंग वाहन प्रेमांग यांचा. निल्लाड़े मंडळातील कार्यकारी संचालक बैठक ते बैठक अंग वाहन प्रेमांग यांचा.

तालुका सरकारी संस्थानी

तालुका सरकारी संस्थानी

लहालदा

मालवा समाज संस्था संघाती

लालकुमारील निल्ला परिषद सदस्य

गट बिलास अधिकारी

सरि व वल्ले संगठन

लालचक गुरूदेववाले

तालुका मुख्यालय व वाणिज्य अर्थशास्त्री

तालुका निर्देशक, घोषणा अभिलेखक

नगर भूमि अधिकारी

स्वरूपसेविक संस्थांचे प्रतिनिधी

प्रशिक्षण संघ संस्थाने प्रतिनिधी

प्रशासन कार्यवाही संस्थाने प्रमोकारील एक संगठन

तालुकाच्या मोहिंद्रा अंग लग्नायक अंग लग्नायक कार्यकारी जातीय साधन या समितीच्या कार्यकारी या समिती सर्वांनी मोहिंद्रा भाग वाचवलं यासाठी आणि गावातील रासायनिक संस्था अंग लग्नायक पुर सल्ला अंग वाहन प्रेमांग यांचे तेंदुल्लक कार्यमालासाठी समितीच्या प्रमाण करते. समितीचे बैठक दर महिंद्रा म्हणून अंग वाहन प्रेमांग यांचे.
पोलीस जाणे सतरावरील लिफाती

- अनौठत
- सदस्य
- सदस्य
- सदस्य
- तत्वयुक्त गांव संपदाधार लिफाती
- गांव संपदाधार लिफाती
- तत्वयुक्त गांव संपदाधार लिफाती
- तत्वयुक्त गांव संपदाधार लिफाती
- तत्वयुक्त गांव संपदाधार लिफाती
- तत्वयुक्त गांव संपदाधार लिफाती
- तत्वयुक्त गांव संपदाधार लिफाती
- तत्वयुक्त गांव संपदाधार लिफाती
- तत्वयुक्त गांव संपदाधार लिफाती


परिचय-3
मुल्यमापनाचे निकाय व दैनिक दरेणारे गुण

3) प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाययोजना
खालीलप्रमाणे उपर्युक्तांनी विविध उपक्रम राखिले असल्यास मूल्यमापन सीमिती
त्या त्या सोमर नमुना केल्याप्रमाणे त्या उपक्रमाने गुण देईल.

१) सार्वजनिक सन्य/उत्सव रचनात्मक प्रदर्शने व शांततेचे साजरे करणे;
   • जयंती, उत्सव, गणेशत्यूह, इत्यादी समारंभ.
   • गावातील सार्वजनिक उत्सव साजरे करणा-या मंडळांचे कार्यक्रम.
   • उद्योगांच्या समाजांच्या मूल्यमापनाचा उपक्रम राखिले.
   • व्याख्यानाला, प्रशिक्षण शिक्षण, इत्यादी आयोजित करणे.
   • 'एक गाव, एक गणपती' यासारख्या उपक्रम राखिले.
   • गावातील उत्सव/सन्य/यात्रा पोलिस वंदेक्षण तपासणी शांततेचे पार पाडणे.

२) जातीय व धार्मिक सलोका निर्माण करणे;
   • जातीय व धार्मिक सलोका निर्माण करणारे उत्सव/सन्य एकत्रित येऊन साजरे करणे.
   • आंतरराष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय विवाहस्थान सादर्शाला प्रस्तुती केली देणे.
   • गावातील व अन्यसंगठनांच्या वेळेच्या दिवसांतून मिळाले.
   • जातीय व धार्मिक सलोकांचे कार्यक्रम घोषणे.
   • गावातील पुत्रकियांना व ग्राम शक्ती सक्षेपांच्या देखभाल व संरक्षणातील उपाययोजना करणे.

३) सार्वजनिक व खासगी मालमतंडचे संरक्षण करणे व बिद्युपकरण रोखणे;
   • निविष्टगूंडक, बाढ़दिवस व इतर कार्यक्रमांसारख्या जाहीरातीसाठी फलक लावण्यासाठी निर्माणातील करणे व यांची अमलावधारणी करणे.
   • उल्लंघनाच्या फलक न वर्तवणीत सांगणारे अस्तित्वात सांगणी करणे.
   • शासकीय व सार्वजनिक मिठकस्तवी अतिक्रमण होऊ न देणे.
   • विद्युपकृत झालेल्या मालमता पूर्वपक्ष करणे.

४) प्राम सुरुवा वंजरण कार्यरत करणे;
   • प्राम सुरुवा दल स्थापन करणे.
   • सदस्यांना गणवेश व विशिष्टकरण देणे.
   • प्राम दलाच्या रागाल चालू करणे.
(५) अधिध्रुवानं प्रतिविध करणें व त्यांचे निर्मूलन करणें; १५ गुण
• गावातील अधिध्रुव धंडे रोखणासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• अधिध्रुव धंडे करणा-या लोकांना पर्यायी रोजगाराच्या वाढदिवसासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• व्यसनमुक्तीसाठी कार्यक्रम राहण्ये. व्यसनी लोकांचे समुपदेशन करणे.
• आवश्यकतेनुसार अधिध्रुव धंडे निर्मूलन व प्रतिविध यासाठी पोलीसांती मदत घेणे वा या कामी बांधवांना सहकार्य करणे.

(६) सामाजिक सुरक्षिततेसाठी कार्यक्रम राहण्ये; ५ गुण
• हुड्डीवरी रोखणे.
• महिलांचे सामाजिक प्रयत्न व कोडिक समस्या सोडवणावासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• जेस्ट्यांच्या नागरिकांच्या प्रसन्नता सोडवण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• महिला बचत गट निर्मिती व सशक्तीकरणासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• सामूहिक विवाह सोडून आयोजित करणे.
• गावातील बालविवाह होणार नाहीत यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.

(७) गावामध्ये राजकीय सामंजस्य निम्नानं करण्यासाठी उपक्रम घेणे; ५ गुण
• गावातील विविध कार्यकारी सोसायटी, ग्रामपंचायत व पतपेठ यांच्या निवडणुकांना विनिवेश करणे अर्थात यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• पोलीस बंदोबस्तातील निवडणुकांची शांततेत पार पाडणे.

(८) गावातील अनिष्ठ प्रथा रोखणे; ५ गुण
• अनिष्ठ प्रथा, बालीपटी रोखणासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• प्रभावातिक कार्यक्रम घेणे.

(९) वैयक्तिक समारंभ/कार्यक्रम/उत्सव; ५ गुण
• ध्वनीक्षेपकाच्या निर्दयानुसार व मयादित वापर
• वरातीमाझत गेरृपकारांना प्रतिविध करणे.
• वैयक्तिक समारंभातील अनिष्ठ प्रथा नस्त करणे.

(१०) नाबिण्यपूर्ण उपक्रम; ५ गुण
• गावातील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण (जन्मदर) सुसारणे.
• बाल कामगार व बाल गुंडोचा रोखणे व वाढदिवसासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• विवाह, परिवारातील व निराहार महिलांच्या सुरक्षिततेसाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
• रस्ता सुरक्षीत होणे व व्यवस्थापन करणे.
(१) दाखल असलेल्या दंडने दंडने पद्धतीने एकूण गुण १००

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(२) नवाने निर्माण होणारे दंडने पद्धतीने एकूण गुण २०

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फोजदारी तंत्राधारा बाने सोपत तंत्रार अर्ज, अदखलपत्र, दखलपत्र (compoundable) तंदे एकूण रूपांतरी ट्याक्स देण्यात यांत्र.
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APPENDIX – J

MAHARASHTRA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY RULES, 1998

[N]ot. Lab. 1895/359 (642) XXII, dt. 13.01.1998 — In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec. 28 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra, hereby in consultation with the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement:—

(1) These rules may be called the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority Rules, 1998.

2. They shall come into force on the 14th day of January, 1998.

2. Definitions:— In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.—

(a) "Act" means the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987);
(b) "Chief Justice" means the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court;
(c) "District Authority" means the District Legal Services Authority constituted under Sec. 9 of the Act. *
(d) "Government" means the Government of Maharashtra;
(e) "High Court Legal Services Committee" means the High Court Legal Services Committee constituted for the principal seat of the Bombay High Court at Mumbai and its Benches at present functioning at Nagpur and Aurangabad and Benches that may be formed at any other place within the State of Maharashtra;
(f) "Schedule" means Schedule appended to these rules;
(g) All other terms and expressions used under these rules but not defined shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

1. Published in the Official Gaz., Govt. of Maharashtra, Part IV-AA, dt. 13.01.1998.
2. Clause (c) Substituted by the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority (First Amendment) Rules, 2006 (w.e.f. 29.9.2006).
* The word "and includes the District Brihan Mumbai Legal Services Authority and District Brihan Mumbai Suburban Legal Services Authority" omitted by Notification No.LAB 2005/269/(C.R.21)D-22, Law & Judiciary (w.e.f. 15.09.2006).
3. Number, experience and qualifications of other Members of the State Authority under Cl. (c) of sub-section (2) of Sec. 6— (1) Apart from the Chief Justice and the Executive Chairman, the following shall be ex-officio members of the State Authority:—

(i) The Minister for Law and Judiciary;

(ii) The Advocate-General of Maharashtra;

(iii) The Chief Secretary to Government;

(iv) The Secretary to Government in the Law and Judiciary Department;

(v) The Secretary to Government in the Finance Department;

(vi) The Director-General of Police, Maharashtra State;

(vii) Member-Secretary of the State Authority appointed under sub-section (3) of Sec. 6 of the Act.

Provided that, the officer presently functioning as the Secretary of the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board shall be the Member-Secretary of the State Authority for a period of not exceeding five years as provided under the proviso to sub-section (3) of Sec. 6 of the Act.

(2) The Government may nominate, in consultation with the Chief Justice, other members not exceeding ten in number of whom at least half shall be women, possessing the experience and qualifications prescribed in sub-rule (3) of this rule.

(3) A person shall not be qualified for nomination as member of the State Authority unless in the opinion of Government he is—

(a) an eminent Social Worker who is engaged in upliftment of the weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children, rural and urban labour; or

(b) an eminent person in the field of law; or

(c) a person of repute who is specially interested in the implementation of the Legal Services Schemes.

4. Powers and functions of the Member-Secretary of the State Authority under sub-section (3) of Sec. 6— Subject to the general supervision of the State Authority and the Executive Chairman, the powers and functions of the
Member-Secretary of the State Authority, shall be as follows, namely:

(a) to arrange for free legal services to the eligible and weaker sections;

(b) to work out modalities of the Legal Services Schemes and programmes approved by the State Authority and ensure their effective monitoring and implementation;

(c) to exercise the powers in respect of Administration, House-keeping, Finance and Budget matters as Head of Department in the State Government;

(d) to manage the properties, records and funds of the State Authority;

(e) to arrange for maintenance of true and proper accounts of the State Authority including checking and auditing in respect thereof periodically;

(f) to prepare Annual Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet of the State Authority;

(g) to liaison with the Social Action Groups and District and Taluka Legal Services Authorities;

(h) to maintain up-to-date and complete statistical information including progress made in the implementation of various Legal Services Programmes from time to time;

(i) to process proposals for financial assistance and issue utilisation Certificates thereof;

(j) to organise various Legal Services Programmes, as approved by the State Authority and convene meetings, seminars and workshops connected with Legal Services Programmes and preparation of Reports and follow-up action thereon;

(k) to arrange for production of video or documentary films, publicity material, literature and publications to inform general public about the various aspects of the Legal Services Programmes;

(l) to lay stress on the resolution of rural disputes and to take extra measures to draw schemes for effective and meaningful legal services for setting rural disputes at the door-steps of the rural people;

(m) to perform such of the functions as are assigned to him under the Schemes formulated under Cl. (b) of Sec. 4 of the Act; and
(n) to perform such other functions as may be expedient for efficient functioning of the State Authority.

5. Terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of members and Member-Secretary of the State Authority under sub-section (4) of Sec.6:-

(1) The term of office of the members of the State Authority nominated under sub-rule (2) of Rule 3 by the Government shall ordinarily be for a period of three years and they shall be eligible for re-nomination. A member whose term has expired, shall, however, continue in office till new member is appointed in his place.

(2) A member of the State Authority nominated under sub-rule (2) of Rule 3 may resign by letter addressed to the Chief Justice. He may also be removed by the Government if in its opinion he is not taking sufficient interest in the activities of the State Authority.

(3) If a member nominated under sub-rule (2) of Rule 3 ceases to be a member of the State Authority for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled up in the same manner as the original nomination and the person so nominated shall continue to be a member for the remaining term of the member in whose place he is nominated.

(4) If a member is a sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court he will be entitled to travelling allowance and daily allowance according to the rules applicable to the sitting Judges of the Court concerned. The members who are other functionaries such as sitting members of Legislative Assembly and Government servants shall be entitled to the travelling allowance and daily allowance according to the rules applicable to them.

(5) If the nominated member is a Government employee, he shall be entitled to only one set of travelling and daily allowance, either from his parent Department or as the case may be from the State Authority.

(6) In all matters like age of retirement, pay and allowances, benefits and entitlement, and disciplinary matters, the Member-Secretary shall be governed by the Government Rules applicable to him.

6. Number of officers and other employees of the State Authority under sub-section (5) of Section 6,— The State Authority shall have such number of officers and other employees as specified in the Schedule.

7. Conditions of service and the salary and allowances of officers and other employees of the State Authority under sub-sec. (6) of Sec.6—
(1) The officers and other employees of the State Authority shall be entitled to draw pay and allowances in the scale of pay at par with the Government officers and employees holding equivalent posts.

(2) In all matters like age of retirement, pay and allowances, benefit and entitlements and disciplinary matters, the officers and other employees of the State Authority shall be governed by the Government Rules as are applicable to persons holding equivalent posts.

(3) The officers and other employees of the State Authority shall be entitled to such other facilities, allowances and benefits as may be notified by the Government from time to time.

8. Experience and qualifications of Secretary of the High Court Legal Services Committee under sub-section (3) of Sec. 8-A:—

(1) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as Secretary of the High Court Legal Services Committee unless he is an officer of the High Court not below the rank of an Additional Registrar.

(2) The State Authority shall as provided under sub-section (1) of Sec. 8-A of the Act, appoint separate High Court Legal Services Committee for each of its Benches already functioning at Mumbai, Nagpur and Aurangabad and for other Benches that may be established at any other places within the limits of Maharashtra State.

9. Number of officers and other employees of the High Court Legal Services Committee and the condition of service and the salary and allowance payable to them under sub-sections (5) and (6) of Sec. 8A:—

(1) Each High Court Legal Services Committee shall have such number of officers and other employees as specified in the Schedule.

(2) The officers and other employees of a High Court Legal Services Committee be entitled to draw pay and allowances in the scale at par with the Government employees holding equivalent posts.

(3) In all matters like age of retirement, pay and allowances, benefits and entitlements and disciplinary matters, the officers and other employees of a High Court Legal Services Committee shall be governed by the Government Rules as are applicable to persons holding equivalent posts.

(4) The officers and other employees of a High Court Legal Services Committee shall be entitled to such other facilities, allowances and benefits as may be notified by the Government from time to time.
(5) For a period of one year from the date, Chapter III of the Act is brought into force in the State of Maharashtra, it shall be lawful for the Government to provide each High Court Legal Services Committee with the additional strength of staff as indicate in the Schedule.

(10) Number, experience and qualifications of Members of the District Authority, under Cl. (b) of sub-section (2) of Sec. 9—

(1) In all districts except District "[ ] Mumbai and District "[ ] Mumbai Suburban the following shall be ex officio members of the District Authority, apart from the District Judge namely:—

(i) Collector;
(ii) Commissioner of Police (if appointed in any district)
(iii) Superintendent of Police;
(iv) Chief judicial Magistrate;
(v) District Government Pledger;
(vi) Member-Secretary.

(2) The Government may nominate in consultation with the Chief Justice other members not exceeding six in number of whom at least half are women possessing qualifications and experience prescribed in sub-rule (3) of this rule.

(3) A person shall not be qualified for nomination as a member of the District Authority unless he is,—

(a) an eminent Social Worker who is engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children and urban or rural labour; or

(b) an eminent person in the field of law; or

(c) a person of repute who is specially interested in implementation of the Legal Services Schemes.

(4) The Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice, constitute the District "[ ] Mumbai Legal Services Authority; and District "[ ] Mumbai Suburban Legal Services Authority, consisting of the following, ex-officio members, namely:—

1. Substituted by the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority (First Amendment) Rules, 2006 (w.e.f. 29.06.2006).
2. The word "Brihan" omitted by Notification No.LAB 2005/269/(C.R.21)/D-22, Law & Judiciary (w.e.f. 15.09.2006).
(A) The District "[ ] Mumbai Legal Services Authority—

(i) Principal Judge, City Civil Court;
(ii) Collector of Mumbai City;
(iii) Commissioner of Police, "[ ] Mumbai;
(iv) Government Pleader, City Civil Court, Mumbai;
(v) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Mumbai.

(B) The District "[ ] Mumbai Suburban Legal Services Authority—

(i) Principal Judge, Family Court, Mumbai;
(ii) Collector of Mumbai Suburban;
(iii) Commissioner of Police, "[ ] Mumbai;
(iv) Additional / Assistant Government Pleader, City Civil Court, Mumbai
(v) Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Mumbai.

(5) The Government may nominate in consultation with the Chief Justice other members not exceeding six in number of whom at least half shall be women, on the above Authorities, possessing the qualifications and experience prescribed in sub-rule (3) of this rule.

(6) Every High Court Legal Services Committee shall have power of general supervision over the District Authorities falling within their respective territorial jurisdiction.

11. Number of officers and other employees of District Authority under sub-section (5) of Sec. 9:— (1) Subject to the proviso of sub-rule (4) of Rule 12 of these rules the District Authority shall have such number of officers and other employees as specified in the Schedule.

12. Conditions of service and salary and allowances of officers and other employees of the District Authority under sub-section (6) of Sec.9:—

(1) The officers and other employees of the District Authority shall be entitled to draw pay and allowances at par with the State Government employees holding equivalent posts.

(2) In all matters like age of retirement, pay and allowances, benefits and entitlement and disciplinary matters, the officers and other employees of the District Authority shall be governed by the State Government Rules as are applicable to persons holding equivalent posts.

(3) The officers and other employees of the District Authority shall be entitled to such other facilities, allowances and benefits as may be notified
by the Government from time to time.

(4) The staff namely, clerks, peons, Safai Kamgars and watchmen presently functioning on the District Committees and the Greater Bombay Legal Aid and Advice Committee shall be absorbed on the District Authority on the posts of clerk-cum-typists, peons, Safai Kamgars and watchmen respectively on the condition that they would qualify for the said posts after absorption wherever required.

13. Number, experience and qualification of members of the taluka legal services committee under Cl. (b) of sub-section (2) of Sec. 11-A:—

(1) Apart from the Chairperson appointed under Cl. (a) of sub-section (2) of Sec. 11-A of the Act, the following shall be ex-officio members of Taluka Legal Services Committee, namely:—

(i) Sub-Divisional Police Officer;
(ii) One of the Law Officers posted at the Taluka Headquarters, if any;
(iii) Block Development Officer

(2) The State Government may nominate in consultation with the Chief Justice other members not exceeding four in number of whom at least half shall be women, possessing the qualifications and experience prescribed in sub-rule (3) of this rule.

(3) A person shall not be qualified for nomination as a member of the Taluka Legal Services Committee unless he is,—

(a) an eminent Social Worker who is engaged in the upliftment of weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children and rural labour; or
(b) an eminent person in the field of Law; or
(c) a person of repute who is specially interested in the implementation of the Legal Services Scheme.

(4) The Chairman of the Taluka Legal Services Committee may appoint either the Law Officer or the Block Development Officer as Secretary of the Committee.

14. Number of officers and other employees of the Taluka Legal Services Committee under sub-section (3) of Sec. 11-A:— The Taluka Legal Services Committee shall have such number of officers and other employees as specified in the Schedule.

15. Conditions of service and the Salary and Allowances of Officers and other employees of the Taluka Legal Services Committee under subsection (4) of
Sec. 11-A:—

(1) The officers and other employees of the Tahuka Legal Services Committee shall be entitled to draw pay and allowances at par with the State Government employees holding equivalent posts.

(2) In all matters like age of retirement, pay and allowances, benefits, entitlements and disciplinary matters, the officers and other employees of the Tahuka Legal Services Committee shall be governed, by the State Government Rules as are applicable to persons holding equivalent posts.

(3) The officers and other employees of the Tahuka Legal Services Committee shall be entitled to such other facilities, allowances and benefits as may be notified by the State Government from time to time.

16. Upperlimit of Annual Income of person for availing Legal Services under Cl. (h) of Sec. 12:—Any citizen of India whose case is before a Court, other than the Supreme Court, and whose annual income from all sources does not exceed 'Rs.50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand) shall be entitled to legal services under Cl. (h) of Sec. 12 of the Act.

17. Experience and qualifications of the other persons of Lok Adalats other than referred to in sub-section (4) of Sec. 19:— A person shall not be qualified to be included in the Bench of Lok Adalat unless he is,—

(a) an eminent social worker who is engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections of the people, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children, rural and urban labour; or

(b) a lawyer of standing repute; or

(c) a person of repute who is specially interested in the implementation of the Legal Services Scheme and Programmes.

18. Saving:— The provisions of the Maharashtra Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979, the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board Rules, 1981 and the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board Regulations, 1981 on any matter such as honoraria to be paid to the Pleadors, registers and other record to be maintained etc. which are not inconsistent with any provisions of the Act or these Rules or Regulations that may be framed under Sec. 29-A by the State Authority shall remain in force mutatis mutandis until different provisions is made under the Act, these Rules and Regulations as the case may be.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦
Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority
(First Amendment) Rules, 2006.

Law and Judiciary Department,
Mantralaya, Mumbai-400 032.
Dated the 15th September, 2006.

No. LAB 2005/269/CR.21 D-22- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra in consultation with the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, hereby makes the following rules. Further to amend the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority Rules, 1998 namely:-

1. **Short title and commencement**
   -(1) These rules may be called the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority (First Amendment) Rules, 2006.

   (2) They shall come into force with immediate effect.

2. In the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority Rules, 1998 (hereinafter referred to as the “principal Rules”), in rule 2, for clause (c) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

   "(c) “District Authority” means the District Legal Services Authority constituted under Sec.9 of the Act”.

3. In the principal Rules shall, for rule 10, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

   "10.- NUMBER, EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT AUTHORITY, UNDER Clause.(B) OF SUB-SECTION (2) OF section 9-(1) In all districts except Mumbai District and Mumbai Suburban District the following shall be the ex-officio members of the District Authority, apart from the District Judge, namely:-

   (i) Collector;
   (ii) Commissioner of Police (if appointed in any district);
   (iii) Superintendent of Police;
   (iv) Chief Judicial Magistrate;"
(v) District Government Pleader;
(vi) Member-Secretary.

(2) The Government may nominate in consultation with the Chief Justice other members not exceeding six in number of whom at least half are women possessing qualifications and experience prescribed in sub-rule (3) of this rule.

(3) A person shall not be qualified for nomination as a member of the District Authority unless he is,-

(a) an eminent Social Worker who is engaged in the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, children and urban or rural labour or (b) an eminent person in the field of law; or (c) a person of repute who is specially interested in the implementation of the Legal Services Schemes.

(4) The Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice, constitute the, Mumbai District Legal Services Authority; and Mumbai Suburban District Legal Services Authority, consisting of the following ex-officio members, namely:-

(A) The Mumbai District Legal Services Authority:-
(i) Principal Judge, City Civil Court;
(ii) Collector of Mumbai City;
(iii) Commissioner of Police, Mumbai;
(iv) Government Pleader, City Civil Court, Mumbai;
(v) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Mumbai.

(B) The Mumbai Suburban District Legal Services Authority:-
(i) Principal Judge, Family Court, Mumbai;
(ii) Collector of Mumbai Suburban;
(iii) Commissioner of Police, Mumbai;
(iv) Additional/Assistant Government Pleader, City Civil Court, Mumbai;
(v) Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Mumbai.

(5) The Government may nominate in consultation with the Chief Justice other members not exceeding six in number of whom at least half shall be women, on the above Authorities, possessing the qualifications and experience prescribed in sub-rule (3).

(6) Every High Court Legal Services Committee shall have power of general supervision over the District Authorities falling within their respective territorial jurisdiction.

By order and in the name of the
Governor of Maharashtra

Sd/-

(G.S. Tungar)
Under Secretary to Government
APPENDIX – K

LIST OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS RELATING TO ADR PROCEDURE

- The Bengal Regulation Act 1772
- Indian contract Act 1872, Section 28
- Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996
- Industrial Disputes Act 1947
- Notaries Act, 1952; Section 7(h b)
- Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 Section 23 (2).
- Family Court Act 1984
- Section 89 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 by Amendment Act, No. 46 of 1999. "89. Settlement of disputes outside the court."
- Legal services Authorities Act,1987
- Code of Criminal Procedure,1978 Section 125, 320, chapter- XXIA
- Negotiable Instrument Act, section 138
- Indian Penal Code section 498A
- Domestic Violence (Prevention)Act, 2005

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