Chapter
5
Study and Research area
Chapter 5

Study & Research Area

**Indore** is a major city and commercial center of the state of Madhya Pradesh in central India. Indore is located 190 km west of state capital Bhopal. With a population of 1,516,918 (2001 census), it is the 15th largest city in India and the 147th largest city in the world. It serves as the headquarters of both the Indore district and Indore division.

During the days of the Maratha Empire it was an important halt between the Deccan and Delhi. However after the death of Madhavrao Peshwa, the Maratha Empire disintegrated and Indore was declared the capital of the Holkar state, until Rani Ahilyabai Holkar moved the capital to Maheshwar.

The founders of Indore were the ancestors of the present zamindars of the region which spread from the banks of Narmada to the borders of Rajputana. Their headquarters were at a village called Kampel. In Mughal times, the founders of these families received the title of Chaudhari, which established their claim to the land. In the 18th century, the control of Malwa passed to the Peshwa clan, and the Chaudharis came to be known as "Mandloi"s (derived from Mandals meaning districts). The Holkars conferred the title of Rao Raja upon the family. The family retained its possessions of royalty, which included having an elephant, *Nishan, Danka* and *Gadi* even after the advent of Holkars and also retained the right of performing the first puja of Dushera (*Shami Pujan*) before the Holkar rulers.
Under Mughal rule, the family enjoyed great influence and was accorded confirmatory sanads by the Emperors Aurangzeb, Alamgir, and Farukhshayar, confirming their 'Jagir' rights. Rao Nandlal Chaudhary Zamindar, upon visiting the court of Delhi, received a special place in the emperor’s court along with two jewel studded swords (now on display in the Royal British Museum under the family's name) and confirmatory sanads. Raja Savai Jai singh of Jaipur, a personal friend of his, gifted him with a special "Gold Langar" which guaranteed a special place to him in all the Durbars of India. The family’s respectability and influence over Malwa was instrumental in the ascent of the Peshwas and Holkars to rulership of this region.

Rao Nandlal Chaudhary, the founder of Indore, was the Chief Zamindar (landlord), and had an army of 2000 soldiers. In 1713, Nizam was appointed as the controller of the Deccan plateau area, which renewed the struggle between the Marathas and the Mughals.

While visiting the temple of Indreshwar near the banks of river Saraswati, Rao Nandlal found the location to be safe and strategically located, being surrounded by rivers on all sides. He started moving his people in, and constructed the fort of Shree Sansthan Bada Rawala to protect them from harassment by Mughals. The city was named Indrapur (after Lord Indreshwar), and eventually came to be known as Indore.

Baji Rao Peshwa finally took control of Malwa in 1733 A.D. Malhar Rao Holkar was one of the four signatories who guaranteed the proper fulfillment of the conditions. Upon victory the Peshwas appointed Malhar Rao Holkar as a “Subhedar”, which marked the beginning of Holkars' reign in Malwa.
Thus, Indore came to be ruled by the Maratha Maharajas of the Holkar dynasty. The dynasty's founder, Malhar Rao Holkar, (1694–1766), was granted control of Malwa Maratha armies in 1724, and in 1733, was installed as the Maratha governor of the region. By the end of his reign, the Holkar state was *de facto* independent. He was succeeded by his daughter-in-law Ahilyabai Holkar who ruled from 1767 to 1795. She ruled from a palace-fort at Maheshwar, south of Indore on the Narmada River. Ahilyabai Holkar was an architectural patron who donated money for the construction of Hindu temples across India. In 1818, the Holkars were defeated by the British in the Third Anglo-Maratha War, and the Holkar kingdom became a part of the British Raj. As a result of this defeat in the Battle of Mahidpur, the treaty of Mandsaur was signed, through which the Cantonment town of Mhow was handed over to the British. The treaty also decreed that the capital of the Holkar state would shift from Maheshwar to Indore.

After India's independence in 1947, Indore, along with a number of neighbouring princely states, became part of the Indian state of Madhya Bharat. Indore was designated the summer capital of this newly created state. On November 1, 1956, Madhya Bharat was merged into Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal was chosen as the capital. The city palace was the seat of administration of the rulers of the Malwa region – The Holkars (26 May 1728 to 20 April 1948).

In early 20th century, persons like Seth Hukumchand & Rai Bahadur Sir Siremal Bapna, were involved in various social reforms, promotion of Arts, Music and Sports. Achievements like conception and
implementation of the first two phases of the Narmada Water Supply Scheme in the 1970s, establishment of textile industries & educational institutes in city were possible because of administrators like them. Indore is the commercial capital of Madhya Pradesh with a bulk of its trade coming from Small, Mid and Large scale manufacturing & service industries. These industries range from Automobile to Pharmaceutical and from Software to Retail. Major industrial areas surrounding the city include the Pithampur Special Economic Zone and the Sanwer Industrial belt. Pithampur is also known as the Detroit of India.

**Civil Administration** - Indore is administered by the Indore Municipal Corporation. Some of the regions surrounding the city are administered by the Indore Development Authority (IDA). The IMC was established in 1956 under the *Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Nigam Adhiniyam*. For administrative purposes, the city is divided into 69 wards. These wards have been further divided into 11 zones.

The main institution involved in planning and development in Indore is IDA. The jurisdiction of this agency is demarcated clearly not only physically but also functionally. The principal responsibility of IDA is to ensure a holistic development of the Indore agglomeration covering an area of 9.718 km² as per Master plans.

The corporators are elected from each ward, which in turn elect a mayor. The mayor is responsible for the day-to-day running of the city services, municipal school board, the city bus service, the municipal hospital and the city library. Executive powers are vested in the municipal commissioner, who is an IAS officer appointed by the Madhya Pradesh
state government. The Indore City Police are headed by an Inspector General, an IPS officer.

**Statistics of Indore**

**Area:** 3898 Sq. Km. (As per Survey Of India 1991)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population (Census 2001, Source: <a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in">www.censusindia.gov.in</a>)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total: 2585521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urban Agglomerations (Population As per Census 2001, Source: www.censusindia.gov.in)

| Total: 1597441 | Male: 839843 | Female: 757598 |

**Literates: District Indore (Census 2001, Source: www.censusindia.gov.in)**

| Total: 1660100 | Male: 983693 | Female: 676407 |

**Literacy Rate - 1991 (Census 2001, Source: www.censusindia.gov.in)**

| Total: 66 | Male: 78 | Female: 53 |

**Literacy Rate - 2001 (Census 2001, Source: www.censusindia.gov.in)**

| Total: 75 | Male: 85 | Female: 64 |

**Literacy Percentage**

| Total: 64.21 % | Male: 72.71 % | Female: 54.88 % |

**Distribution based on occupation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Workers (Main+Marginal)</th>
<th>Cultivators</th>
<th>Agricultural Labourers</th>
<th>House Hold Workers</th>
<th>Other Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>890961</td>
<td>149046</td>
<td>133103</td>
<td>29781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>670133</td>
<td>90699</td>
<td>64498</td>
<td>20668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>220828</td>
<td>58347</td>
<td>68605</td>
<td>9113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Total</strong></td>
<td>336085</td>
<td>139461</td>
<td>123920</td>
<td>6075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

250
Indore district consists of 4 Tehsils: Depalpur, Sanwer, Indore and Mhow. Number of Blocks in the district is also 4 (consisting of 36 Police Stations). There are total 335 Panchayats and 649 villages in these 4 blocks. Rojadi is one of them which is the first village in which every house has power cable direct to the transformer. At present, after the delimitation of parliamentary and legislative assembly constituencies in 2008, there are nine Vidhan Sabha constituencies in this district: Depalpur, Indore-1, Indore-2, Indore-3, Indore-4, Indore-5, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar-Mhow, Rau and Sanwer. Dr. Ambedkar Nagar-Mhow is part of Dhar Lok Sabha constituency and rests of them are part of Indore Lok Sabha constituency. The current member of the Lok Sabha from Indore constituency is Sumitra Mahajan of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). She is the Member of Parliament since 1989.
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE HIGH COURT BUILDING AT INDORE:-

In 1819, Holkar dynasty was defeated by the English and under Mandsaur Treaty, the Britishers established their existence in Indore through East India Co. The English, wherever they went, established their military, civil and health services as well as judicial system. Implementation of proceeding to impart justice to the people having transaction with the English and residing under their jurisdiction was initiated at all levels. Till the end of 19th century, the portion of Indore city under jurisdiction of Britishers was known as cantonment. In the court of Resident, British law was applicable and District Judge of Khandwa in the British India used to come to exercise jurisdiction of High Court Judge in the cases of cantonment. In the rest of Indore under Holkar Kingdom imparting justice went on as per old pattern by the jurists and petitions were finally decided in the Court of King. From the beginning of 20th Century administrative system of Holkar was highly influenced and the Britishers went on increasing their control over Holkar Kingdom as advisors. From the beginning of 20th Century, officers of judiciary were being appointed according to advise of English and in Indore under the reign of Holkar, retired High Court Judges of British India were being appointed as Chief Justice. During this process, British law was adopted in Toto which prevailed as law made by Holkar. In 1931, extension of legal education started at Holkar College and thereafter study of law completely started in Indore. Prior to it, citizens of Indore had to go to Pune, Bombay, Agra and Allahabad for obtaining degree of law.
In this way, justice to Indorians was given in a mixed judicial system. Cantonment area of Indore was ruled by English vide English law. In Indore under Holkar, the law made by English was adopted as Holkar law and justice was imparted. After 1920, Advocates of Indore were being appointed as pusne Judges to the post of High Court Judge. Out of them Justice Jambekar, Justice Shri Rege, Justice Shri Hajarilal Sanghi were worth mentioning.

In 1947, a new State known as Madhya Bharat came into existence in which Indore and other states were included and, capital and High Court both the places remained at Indore and Gwalior. On 26th January 1950, the Republic Day, constitutional High Court at Indore came into existence, and under the leadership of Hon’ble Justice Shri P.K. Kaul, the present system of High Court started at Indore. Justice Shri Kaul hailed from High Court at Allahabad. Under his guidance it was decided that High Court should work at a different place. For it, the Government of Madhya Bharat obtained land from Maharaja Holkar for the present building on 22nd March 1955. The President of India, Hon’ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid foundation stone of this building.

In 1956, State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence. That time, it was apprehended that the Bench of High Court at Indore might cease its existence, because Jabalpur was awarded with the High Court in lieu of capital. The then Chief Justice Hon’ble Shri Hidayatullah tried his best to keep High Court intact and only at a place.

After Hon’ble late Justice P.K. Dixit became the Chief Justice, Bench at Indore resumed its lost dignity. During his tenure Indore Bench was
declared a Bench by the President of India instead of being a bench established by the powers vested with the Chief Justice.

In March 1959, Indore Bench was established in the present building, then the work started here with only 4 Judges. For the first time Hon'ble Shri Justice Newaskar, Hon'ble Shri Krishnan, Hon'ble Shri S.B. Sen and Hon'ble Shri Justice Razzaque were appointed.
## HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE (Constitution)

**Chairman:** Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajit Singh,  
High Court Legal Services Committee, Jabalpur

**Co-Chairman -** Hon'ble Justice Shri A.K. Shrivastava  
High Court Legal Services Committee, Gwalior

**Co-Chairman -** Hon'ble Justice Shri S.S. Kemkar  
High Court Legal Services Committee, Indore

**Members -** President High Court Bar Association Jabalpur

Additional Registrar (Judicial)

Registrar bench at Indore

Registrar bench at Gwalior

Shri Ramesh Kumar, Senior Advocate Jabalpur

Shri Shrikant Pandey (RET) Under secretary SLSA Jabalpur

Dr. Mrs. Rachana Johari Jabalpur

Shri Z.A. Khan Advocate Indore

Smt. Nisha Dubey, V.C. Barkatullah University Bhopal

Secretary- Shri Shiv Charan Pandey H.J.S. Jabalpur M.P.
HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES SUB -COMMITTEE
Jabalpur

Chairman- Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajit Singh,
High Court Legal Services Committee, Jabalpur

Member- Shri Ramesh Kumar, Senior Advocate Jabalpur

Secretary- Shri Shiv Charan Pandey, H.J.S. Jabalpur M.P.

HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES SUB -COMMITTEE Indore

Chairman - Hon'ble Justice Shri S.S.Kemkar
High Court Legal Services Committee, Indore

Secretary- Principal Registrar bench at Indore

HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES SUB -COMMITTEE Gwalior

Chairman- Hon'ble Justice Shri A.K.Shrivastava
High Court Legal Services Committee, Gwalior

Member - Shri Shrikant Pandey (RET) Under secretary SLSA

Secretary- Principal Registrar bench at Gwalior
The High Court Legal Services Committee has rendered legal aid and advise as hereunder in past 5 years-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Legal aid number of cases</th>
<th>Legal advise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1065</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>1590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1034</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details of Disposal Cases in Lok Adalat and amount distributed in last five years-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NO. OF LOK ADALAT</th>
<th>NO. OF CASES SETTLED</th>
<th>AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>2,48,00812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>5,05,48,641</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>7,85,50,296</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>2353</td>
<td>16,11,11,288</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>2792</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2007-08</td>
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<td>2584</td>
<td>21,35,42,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2008-09</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>7699</td>
<td>21,11,54,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2266</td>
<td>21,29,15,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1576</td>
<td>16,39,74,331</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legal Services Committee for every High Court, for the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such functions as may be determined by regulations made by the State Authority.

The Committee shall consist of -

(a) a sitting Judge of the High Court who shall be the Chairman; and

(b) Such number of other Members possessing such experience and
Details of Disposal Cases in Lok Adalat and amount distributed in last five years:

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The Committee shall consist of-

(a) a sitting Judge of the High Court who shall be the Chairman; and

(b) Such number of other Members possessing such experience and
qualifications as may be determined by regulations made by the State Authority, to be nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court.

The Chief Justice of the High Court shall appoint a Secretary to the Committee possessing such experience and qualifications as may be prescribed by the State Government.

The terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of the Members and Secretary of the Committee shall be such as may be determined by the regulations, made by the State Authority.

The Committee may appoint such number of officers and other employees as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court for the efficient discharge of its functions.

The officers and other employees of the Committee shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such other conditions of service as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

The Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority in its meeting dated 9th December, 2006 resolved that the honorarium/fee payable to the Legal services Advocates be revised as under:

**For District Court**

1) Sessions Trial : Rs. 2000 to 3000, to be determined by the Chairman, DLSA

2) Other than sessions trials & Special cases : Rs. 1000/-

3) Civil Suits - A Class suits : Rs. 1500/-

   - B Class suits : Rs. 750/-

4) Civil Appeal - A Class : Rs. 1500/-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(5) Matrimonial Cases</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Motor Accident Claim petition</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Bail Application</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Criminal Revision</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Criminal Appeals</td>
<td>Rs. 1000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) MJC</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) *For the Court of Civil Judge/Judicial Magistrate*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Civil Suits-A Class suits</td>
<td>Rs. 1500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Criminal Cases</td>
<td>Rs. 750/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Maintenance Cases</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Bail Application</td>
<td>Rs. 250/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) MJC</td>
<td>Rs. 250/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For Revenue Court**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Revenue Board</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Commissioner</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Collector</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) SDO/SDM</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Tehsildar</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For Other Courts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) State Consumer Disputes Rdressal Commission/Tribunal</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Labour Courts</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum</td>
<td>Rs. 550/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**For Other cases**
The cases not covered as above and in cases in which no legal aid can be granted except as per the provisions of Regulation 15 of the M.P. State Legal Services Authority Regulations, 1997, the Chairman of DLSA shall have power to fix the legal remuneration by way of honorarium keeping in view the schedule of honorarium fixed as above and M.P. Civil Court Rules (Rules & Orders)

**Typing Misc. Charges**

(1) Actual incidental expenditure incurred by the legal aid Advocate will be reimbursed provided it is supported by the vouchers, Chairman, DLSA may fix and reimburse a reasonable sum considering the approximate expenditure which might have occurred looking to the nature of the case.

(2) Single set of honorarium shall be payable in cases in which more than one aided person is involved.

Guidelines of the Fee to be paid to Legal Services Advocate issued by the State Authority:

**FOR HIGH COURT**

:: PART – I ::

**CIVIL WORK**

DIVISION 1, CIVIL APPEALS:— Civil Appeals arising from the original decree or from appellate decree. :

Rs. 1500/-

DIVISION 2, MISC. APPEALS:—  Rs. 750/-

DIVISION 3-A, CIVIL REVISIONS AND WRIT PETITION ARISING OUT OF CPC:— Rs. 750/-

DIVISION 3-B: RENT REVISIONS:— Rs. 750/-

DIVISION 4 WRIT PETITIONS:— Rs. 1000/

(Writ Petitions under Art. 226/227 of the Constitution of India.)

:: PART – II ::
CRIMINAL WORK

DIVISION NO. 1 - CRIMINAL APPEALS:-

A. Appeals involving death Sentence Rs. 2,500/-

B. Appeals involving Imprisonment for life Rs. 2,000/-

C. Appeals other than Mentioned Rs. 1000/-

At S.No. (A) and (B)

DIVISION NO. 2 - CRIMINAL REVISIONS:- Rs. 750/-

DIVISION NO. 3 - MISC. APPLICATIONS:- Rs. 500/-

including M.Cr.C.

:: PART – III ::

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS

DIVISION 1 - L.P.A.s & Writ-Appeals:- Rs. 1000/-

DIVISION 2 - REVIEW OF JUDGMENT/ORDER:- Rs. 250/-

DIVISION 3 - OTHER CASES:-

The cases not covered as above and in cases in which no legal aid can be granted except as per the provisions of Regulation 15 of the M.P. State Legal Services Authority Regulations, 1997 the Chairman shall have power to fix the legal remuneration by way of honorarium keeping in view the schedule of honorarium fixed as above and M.P. Civil Court Rules (Rules and Orders).

DIVISION 4 - INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE AND
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS:

(1) Actual incidental expenditure incurred by the legal aid Advocate will be reimbursed provided it is supported by the vouchers and a certificate is given to that effect by such Legal Aid Advocates. If the incidental expenditure is not supported by the vouchers, Secretary, High Court Legal Services Committee may fix and reimburse a reasonable sum considering the approximate expenditure which might have occurred looking to the nature of the case.

(2) Single set of honorarium shall be payable in cases in which more than one aided person is involved.

PROPOSED CALENDER FOR HIGH COURT LOK ADALAT BENCH AT INDORE (M.P.) 2011

22.01.2011 (Saturday) New India Assurance Co. & Oriental Insurance Co. & Other Cases.

05.02.2011 (Saturday) National Insurance Co. & United Insurance Co. & Other Cases.

05.03.2011 (Saturday) New India Assurance Co. & Oriental Insurance Co. & Other Cases.


25.06.2011 (Saturday) National Insurance Co. & United Insurance Co. & other Cases.

23.07.2011 (Saturday) New India Assurance Co. & Oriental Insurance Co. & Other Cases.

06.08.2011 (Saturday) National Insurance Co. & United Insurance Co. & other Cases.

03.09.2011 (Saturday) New India Assurance Co. & Oriental Insurance Co. & Other Cases.

01.10.2011 (Saturday) National Insurance Co. & United Insurance Co. & Other Cases.
Co. & Other Cases.

05.11.2011 (Saturday) New India Assurance Co. & Oriental Insurance Co. & Other Cases.

03.12.2011 (Saturday) National Insurance Co. & United Insurance Co. & Other Cases.
District Legal services Authority

Constitution-

The State Government shall in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, constitute a body to be called the District Legal Services Authority for every District in the State to exercise the powers and perform the functions conferred on, or assigned to the District Authority under this Act.

A District Authority shall consist of

(a) the District Judge who shall be its Chairman; and

(b) Such number of other Members, possessing such experience and qualifications as may be prescribed by the State Government, to be nominated by that Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

The State Authority shall, in consultation with the Chairman of the District Authority appoint a person belonging to the State Judicial Service not lower in rank than that of a Subordinate Judge or Civil Judge posted at the seat of the District Judiciary as Secretary of the District Authority to exercise such powers and perform such duties under the Chairman of that Committee as maybe assigned to him by such Chairman.

The terms of office and other conditions relating thereto, of Members and Secretary of the District Authority shall be such as may be determined by regulations made by the State Authority in consultation
with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

The District Authority may appoint such number of officers and other employees as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court for the efficient discharge of its functions.

The officers and other employees of the District Authority shall be entitled to such salary and allowances and shall be subject to such other conditions of service as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

The administrative expenses of every District Authority, including the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the Secretary, officers and other employees of the District Authority shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

All orders and decisions of the District Authority shall be authenticated by the Secretary or by any other officer of the District Authority duly authorised by the Chairman of that Authority.

No Act or proceeding of a District Authority shall be invalid merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the District Authority.

**Functions of District Authority**

It shall be the duty of every District Authority to perform such of the functions of the State Authority in the District as may be delegated to it from time to time by the State Authority.
Without prejudice to the generality of the functions referred to in sub-section (1) the District Authority may perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-

(a) co-ordinate the activities of the Taluk Legal Services Committee and other legal services in the District;

(b) organise Lok Adalats within the Districts; and

(c) perform such other functions as the State Authority may fix by regulations

**Act in co-ordination**

District Authority to act in co-ordination with other agencies and be subject to directions given by the Central Authority, etc. - In the discharge of its functions under this Act, the District Authority shall, wherever appropriate, act in co-ordination with other governmental and non-governmental institutions, universities and others engaged in the work of promoting the cause of legal services to the poor and shall also be guided by such directions as the Central Authority or the State Authority may give to it in writing.
M.P. STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY.

Cases settled in lok Adalats (Progress Report)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>No. of lok Adalats held</th>
<th>Total no of Cases</th>
<th>Motor Accident Claim Cases</th>
<th>Matrimonial Cases</th>
<th>Maintenance Cases</th>
<th>Civil Suits</th>
<th>Criminal Cases</th>
<th>Prelitigation Cases</th>
<th>Land Acquisition Cases</th>
<th>Compensations / Award Amount (in Rs.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2650</td>
<td>153437</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>3,67,14,04,008/-</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>4058</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April,06</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>14023</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>2,70,11,928/-</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>254</td>
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<tr>
<td>May,06</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>6651</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>3,36,55,684/-</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>180</td>
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<tr>
<td>June,06</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>5321</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>94,85,504/-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>126</td>
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<tr>
<td>July,06</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>15310</td>
<td>1212</td>
<td>6,36,44,804/-</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>178</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug,06</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>13512</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>4,67,43,716/-</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>324</td>
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<td>Sep,06</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>17246</td>
<td>1047</td>
<td>7,52,22,458/-</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>221</td>
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<td>Oct,06</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>6994</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>1,70,52,799/-</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov,06</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>23189</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>4,61,26,156/-</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>410</td>
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<td>Dec,06</td>
<td>258</td>
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<td>799</td>
<td>3,69,94,900/-</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>397</td>
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<td>Jan,07</td>
<td>227</td>
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<td>624</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td>210</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>663</td>
<td>3,60,55,298/-</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>227</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3104</td>
<td>179051</td>
<td>8134</td>
<td>49,17,75,585/-</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>3042</td>
<td>5272</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref-http://mpslsa.nic.in/statisticalreport.htm

News-
A mega lok adalat was successfully conducted by the Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (MPSLSA). A total of 3.50 lakh matters were disposed of and settlement to the tune of Rs. 50 crore was awarded across the state.

At Indore the inauguration was conducted by Chief Justice SR Alam while Justice KK Lahoti inaugurated the proceedings at Gwalior. Justice Ajit Singh inaugurated the proceedings at Jabalpur. A total of 1100 benches were constituted all over the state.

Those present at Jabalpur included president district legal services authority JK Jain, member secretary of state legal services authority Anil Kumar Chaturvedi, SC Pandey, Sanyojak, Lok Adalat, additional district judge Gopal Shrivastava and president of district advocates association RK Singh Sainee.
प्रारूप-तीन

( नियम 6 देखिए )

विधिक सहायता के लिए आवेदन

मध्यपौर्णमिति समस्या के रूप में दो विद्वानों के लिए विधिक सहायता तथा विधिक संलग्न अनुमोदन, १९७६ की याचि

१२ [६] आवेदन का नाम

[७] पिता का नाम

[८] निवास स्थान

[९] पता

२१ [७] यदि आवेदक ने विधिक सहायता के लिए विधिक संलग्न संबंधित ने इसके पूर्व विधिक संलग्न बाध्य हो,

[८] यदि आवेदक ने ऐसी विधिक संलग्न, परिवर्तन को के अनुमति कार्य किया है,

[९] वसा रीति के सारे के म हिन्दू भाषा, प्रतिश्रृंखला के आवेदक ने ऐसी विधिक संलग्न के अनुमति कार्य किया है।

३२- अपेक्षित विधिक सहायता का रकम

[२] वाक्य का अर्थ तथा अपराध के ज्ञान या प्रकार का स्थानान्तर प्रक्रिया (लाभ का रकम)

[३] प्राकृति को तर्कित करने के लिए अर्थशास्त्र शास्त्र

[४] साधनों के अर्थ,

[५] निर्देशों तथा आदेशों अथवा अप गुड़िया दस्तावेजों को प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपि अधिनियम करने के अधिक,

[६] केन्द्र केन्द्र के [पूर्ण रूपम्] जिसमें अन्तर्निहित दस्तावेजों का मूल तथा अनुमति का बाध्य है, को प्रतियोगी किया जाना,

[७] या इसी कोई अन्य रूप,

४५- विवाद के विद्वानों के सारे मान तथा पता

५५- अंशस्ये में प्रकार के तर्क

६५- विधिक कार्यवाही का प्रक्रिया

७५- स्थान

८५- समीक्षा

आवेदक के हरकार, अंशुदेश का पता
प्रारंभ 2
[विनियम 17 का उप-विनियम (2) तथा विनियम 32 का उप-विनियम (2)]
विधिक सेवा हेतु वचनबद्ध-सह घोषणा

मा सम्मता

पुरुष/पुरुषी/संयोजी नाम

अर्थ

विधिक

तर्क

पात्रता द्वारा विशिष्टप्रकरण के उपर यहाँ दूर स्थान करता हूँ कि:

1. मैं उच्च न्यायालय विधिक तथा सर्वोच्च/फिल्ड प्राचीनत्व के साधन का प्रदेश में से किसी शासन द्वारा किया गया किसी अधिकार तथा विधिक का अनुपलन करना।

2. मैं सर्वोच्च/फिल्ड प्राचीनत्व के द्वारा किया गया किसी विधिक तथा अधिकार का यह नामकरण में रही लघुत्व की पूर्ति तथा सही जानकारी दूर।

3. मैं शरीरस्थवर्य प्राप्त न्यायालय कार्यक्रम/प्राधिकृत

[कृपया इन्हें देखिए से अपील में,

ग्राहक के लिए हिंदी की अधिकारिता।

मा सम्मता

मैं कार्यान्वी करना या उपकर प्रतिक्षा करने के लिए जाना चाहता हूँ,

4. मैं एहूद द्वारा यह कहा करता हूँ कि उर्फ़ दस तारीख न्यायालय द्वारा न्याय एवं कोई सर्वोच्च या अधिकार द्वारा पहल पढ़ा गया पूर्व लघुत्व या अन्य मान्यता प्राचीनत्व या लघु विद्या जाना हो तो मैं, पुरुष विधिक तर्क द्वारा प्रदेश करने में सर्वेधि /जिला प्राचीनत्व द्वारा किया गया सम्बन्ध विशेष भूमि का लघुत्व प्राचीनत्व का प्रभाव प्राप्त करता हूँ। मैं एहूद द्वारा न्यायालय विधिक तर्क सर्वेधि /जिला प्राचीनत्व के साधन को ऐसे लघुत्व करने के लिए हिंदी की पूर्ति या अधिकारिता करने के लिए उपकर करता हूँ। करने के लिए भी प्राचीनत्व करता हूँ और उर्फ़ न्यायालय प्रतिक्षा के लिए उर्फ़ न्यायालय प्रतिक्षा के लिए उर्फ़ न्यायालय प्रतिक्षा करने के लिए उर्फ़ न्यायालय प्रतिक्षा करता हूँ,

5. मैं एहूद द्वारा यह आदेश करता हूँ कि उर्फ़ दस तारीख न्यायालय जोड़ी सर्वेधि कोई सर्वोच्च या अधिकार द्वारा न्याय एवं कोई सर्वेधि द्वारा पहल पढ़ा गया पूर्व लघुत्व या अन्य मान्यता प्राचीनत्व या लघु विद्या जाना हो तो उर्फ़ न्यायालय द्वारा यह कहा करता हूँ कि मैं सर्वेधि /जिला प्राचीनत्व द्वारा विधिक तर्क द्वारा प्रदेश करने के लिए उपकर किया गया विधि का उपयोग किया किर्का विधि प्राचीनत्व ऐसी विधि का अधिकारिता कर सकता हूँ। साथ में सर्वेधि /जिला प्राचीनत्व को भी इस संबंध में सही जानकारी दूर।

6. मैं कार्यान्वी करता हूँ कि मैं नामकरण का मान्यतास्वरुप न्यायालय/न्यायालय में लेकर अदालत के सम्बंध में सुरक्षित किया जाए, जब किसी भी मैथ के सर्वेधि /जिला प्राचीनत्व द्वारा यह कहा करता हूँ कि मैं सर्वेधि में लेकर अदालत के सम्बंध में मुख्त हो सकती है या परिणाम किया जाए कार्यान्वी करता हूँ।

स्वागत

दिनांक .................................... (प्रमुख अध्यक्ष)
प्राप्ति 1
(विनिमय II का उप-विनिमय (१) तथा विनिमय 26 का उप-विनिमय (१))

सापथ-पत्र
(उच्च न्यायालय विधिक सेवा सामग्री जयपुर के राज्य प्रस्तुत करने बावजूद)

पूजा/पूजन/पालन श्री ................................................................. जाति .................................................................

पत्रस्थल ................................................................. जिला .................................................................

(ख) आवाजांग से प्रतिज्ञ संस्थापित है तथा निम्नपरां के व्यक्ति करता है:–
(ख) में अनुपरिवृत जाति/अनुपरिवृत जानजाति का एक सदस्य है;
(ख) में विचार भर के दुपार या किसी भी बंधन के सिकार है;
(ख) में विधिक सेवा के लिए पत्र है, अर्थात कि में एक सहित या व्यक्ति हूँ;
(ख) में मानसिक रूप से अपस्रो या अन्य एक विशेष व्यक्ति हूँ;
(ख) में सावधानिक विचार, नाँदी क्रिया, जानकी अवस्था, पत्र, गुरु, भूमिक या अर्थात विधिक विधान का विचार होने

के कारण विधेयता की परिशिष्टियों के अधीन एक व्यक्ति हूँ;
(ख) में एक औपचारिक कर्मचारी हूँ;
(ख) में अभिविषय में हूँ;
(ख) समय रायलों तो मेरी वार्षिक आय रूप 25000/- केंद्र है तथा (झ) लागू न हो उसे कार्य है।

अभिलाषी

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

सत्यापन
(म. श्री/श्रीमति/कुमारी)

उपर नामित अभिलाषी/अभिनव द्वारा सत्यापित करता/करती हूँ कि उपरेखा के बयान मेरे प्राप्त सत्य या सत्य नहीं है, उसमे क्षमा किया

गुण भी अस्वीकार नहीं है (तथा गुण भी भूमिका नहीं पा रहा है). अतः भारत मेरी वाहसवत करे।

अनुवाद अभिलाषी ................................................................. जन 200 ................................................................. पर

सत्यापित किया गया।

अभिलाषी

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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