

## **Success Story 1**

### **Madhu Vs. Mukhtiyar, Rohtak**

Case No. 20 of 2014/15 under Section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act.

Petitioner Madhu being wife of respondent Mukhtiyar instituted a petition under Section 13 of Hindu Marriage Act for dissolution of Marriage by a decree of divorce alleging therein that marriage between the parties was solemnized on 26.03.2000 at Rohtak according to Hindu Rites and Ceremonies. In this wedlock a male child was born on 30.09.2002. It was alleged that respondent and his family members were not satisfied with the dowry who used to subject the petitioner with cruelty. Petitioner was given beatings and was turned out of the matrimonial house unless the demands were met, hence, petitioner requested that the marriage between the parties should be dissolved by decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Respondent appeared and filed the written statement contesting the claim. The allegations of cruelty and demand of dowry and subjecting the petitioner to cruelty were denied. It was stated that petitioner has deserted the respondent and the

petitioner could not take benefit of her own wrong. It was stated that the petition should be dismissed.

After framing of issues, both the parties led their evidence and the matter was fixed for rebuttal evidence and arguments.

However, efforts were made that both the parties should enter into a compromise so that their matrimonial home should not break, so the matter was fixed in National Lok Adalat on 11.02.2017 and parties were made to understand that it was not good to end a nuptial tie after 17 years of marriage. Counselling was done that parties should not only think about them only but also about the child who was 15 years of age. With great persuasion both the parties agreed to live together and thereafter made the statement in National Lok Adalat that they would live together, and hence, the petitioner withdrew the petition in the National Lok Adalat on 11.02.2017.

As it evident from above, an old case instituted on 01.05.2014 in which case both the parties had concluded their evidence and which case was ripe for arguments and judgment, led

to the compromise after persuasion were made making the parties to understand that even though parties had not been living together since many years, yet there is always a possibility of compromise and to get matter resolved notwithstanding that the case had ripened for decision. Parties are living happily ever since then.

## **Success Story 2**

### **Wazeer Vs. M/s Sahi Export Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad**

Case No. R/62/2011 under Section 25 F of Industrial Disputes Act.

In the case reference No. R/62/2011 date of receipt 26.05.2011 and date of award 11.02.2017 between Wazeer S/o Mohmmad Ibrahim, VPO Betia, Distt. Baswariya (Bihar) (Workman) Vs. M/s Sahi Export Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 1, Sector 28, Faridabad (Respondent)

In the aforesaid matter, the workman was appointed by the respondent on 04.12.2008 as a SAMPLE TAILOR and his services were terminated on 12.11.2010 without following with the mandatory provisions of Section 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act and the claimant/workman had prayed for his reinstatement along with the continuity in services and full back wages.

The workman remained jobless and was not allowed to join the services. The workman sent demand notice. The respondent appeared before Deputy Labour Commissioner-cum-Conciliation Officer but the matter was not reconciled between the litigants. The

litigation was sent to Labour Commissioner, Haryana at Chandigarh who found the case fit for reference and the matter was presented before the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court where the matter/proceedings remained pending upto 2017. The evidence of both the sides were also recorded and a long time was consumed in the litigation.

On 11.02.2017, the matter was settled between the parties in the National Lok Adalat with the efforts of the Presiding Officer. Effort was made to make the workman as well as employer understand that the time which was being consumed in the litigation, could be used for the upliftment of status of the workman. The litigants got persuaded and settled the matter amicably. The amount was settled as Rs. 85,000/- as full and final to be paid to the workman by the employer. After the settlement, both the litigants hugged each other. Due to this peaceful settlement in National Lok Adalat held on 11.02.2017, bitterness between litigants came to an end and they were thankful to National Lok Adalat.