

“The learned counsel for the petitioners has attempted to argue that the Permanent Lok Adalat has no jurisdiction to grant interim relief but such an argument does not merit acceptance particularly when examined in the light of the provisions of Section 22-C and 22-D of the Act. Per Section 22-D the Permanent Lok Adalat, while conducting conciliation proceedings and deciding the dispute on merits, is to be guided by the principles of natural justice, objectivity, fair play, equity, and other principles of justice. Viewed in the light of these provisions and the provisions of Section 22-C of the Act whereby the Permanent Lok Adalat has the power to decide the matter finally, if the said Adalat has found the case, in the given circumstances, fit for grant of interim relief, hardly a case is made out for interference in the writ jurisdiction.”

Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in CWP-7644 of 2009, titled as **Jodhpur Vidhyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. v. Vijay Kumar, decided on 19.08.2009**, had upheld the interim order passed by the Permanent Lok Adalat.

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