



Daily current affairs

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Animal Welfare Board of India

- The Animal Welfare Board of India, the **first of its kind** to be established by any Government in the world.
 - The Animal Welfare Board of India is a **statutory advisory body** on Animal Welfare Laws and promotes animal welfare in the country. Established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (No. 59 of 1960).
 - The Animal Welfare Board of India was started under the stewardship of **Late Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale**, well known humanitarian.
 - From ensuring that animal welfare laws in the country are diligently followed, to provide grants to Animal Welfare Organizations and advising the Government of India on animal welfare issues, the Board has been the **face of the animal welfare movement** in the country for the last 50 years.
 - The Board consists of 28 Members. The **term of office** of Members is for a period of **3 years**.
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National Board of Accreditation (NBA)

- The National Board of Accreditation (NBA), India was initially established by AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education) under section 10(u) of AICTE act, in the year 1994, for **periodic evaluations of technical institutions & programs** basis according to specified norms and standards as recommended by AICTE council.
 - NBA in its present form came into existence as an **autonomous body** with effect from 7th January 2010, with the **objective of Assurance of Quality and Relevance of Education**, especially of the programs in professional and technical disciplines, i.e., Engineering and Technology, Management, Architecture, Pharmacy and Hospitality, through the mechanism of accreditation of programs offered by technical institutions.
 - NBA has introduced a new process, parameters and criteria for accreditation. These are in line with the best international practices and oriented to assess the outcomes of the programme.
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Debts Recovery Tribunal

- The Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) enforces provisions of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (**RDDBFI) Act, 1993** and also Securitization and

Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests (**SARFAESI Act, 2002**).

- **Under the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act, 1993 banks approach the Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT)** whereas, under Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests (**SARFAESI Act, 2002**) **borrowers, guarantors, and other any other person aggrieved** by any action of the bank can approach the Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT).
- Debts Recovery Tribunal is located across the country. Some cities have more than one Debts Recovery Tribunals.
- Appeals against orders passed by Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) lie **before Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (DRAT)**. There five Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (DRATs) located in the country.
- There are a number of States that do not have a Debts Recovery Tribunal. The Banks & Financial Institutions and other parties in these States have to go to Debts Recovery Tribunal located in other.
- **After the enactment of** Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests (**SARFAESI Act**) **any aggrieved person can approach a Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT)**. Earlier only Banks were entitled to approach the Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT).

Jurisdiction of DRT

- The Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) are fully empowered to pass comprehensive orders and can travel beyond the Civil procedure Code to render complete justice.
 - However, a Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) cannot hear claims of damages or deficiency of services or breach of contract or criminal negligence on the part of the lenders.
 - In addition, a Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) cannot express an opinion beyond its domain, or the list pending before it.
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