



INDIAN
JUDICIARY

ANNUAL REPORT
2018-19

Published By
THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA





INDIAN
JUDICIARY

ANNUAL REPORT
2018-19

Published By
THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA



Publisher

The Supreme Court of India, New Delhi - 110 001

Website

<http://sci.gov.in>

Book

Indian Judiciary : Annual Report 2018-19

Photography by

1. Vinay Thakur and Amogh Thakur
2. J. S. Studio (Jinendra Kr. Jain) 9711217865

Designed and Printed by

Dolphin Printo-Graphics, 1E/18, 4th Floor, Jhandewalan Extn, New Delhi - 110 055

For Official Use Only

COPYRIGHT@2019: THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means - electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission in writing of the copyright owner.

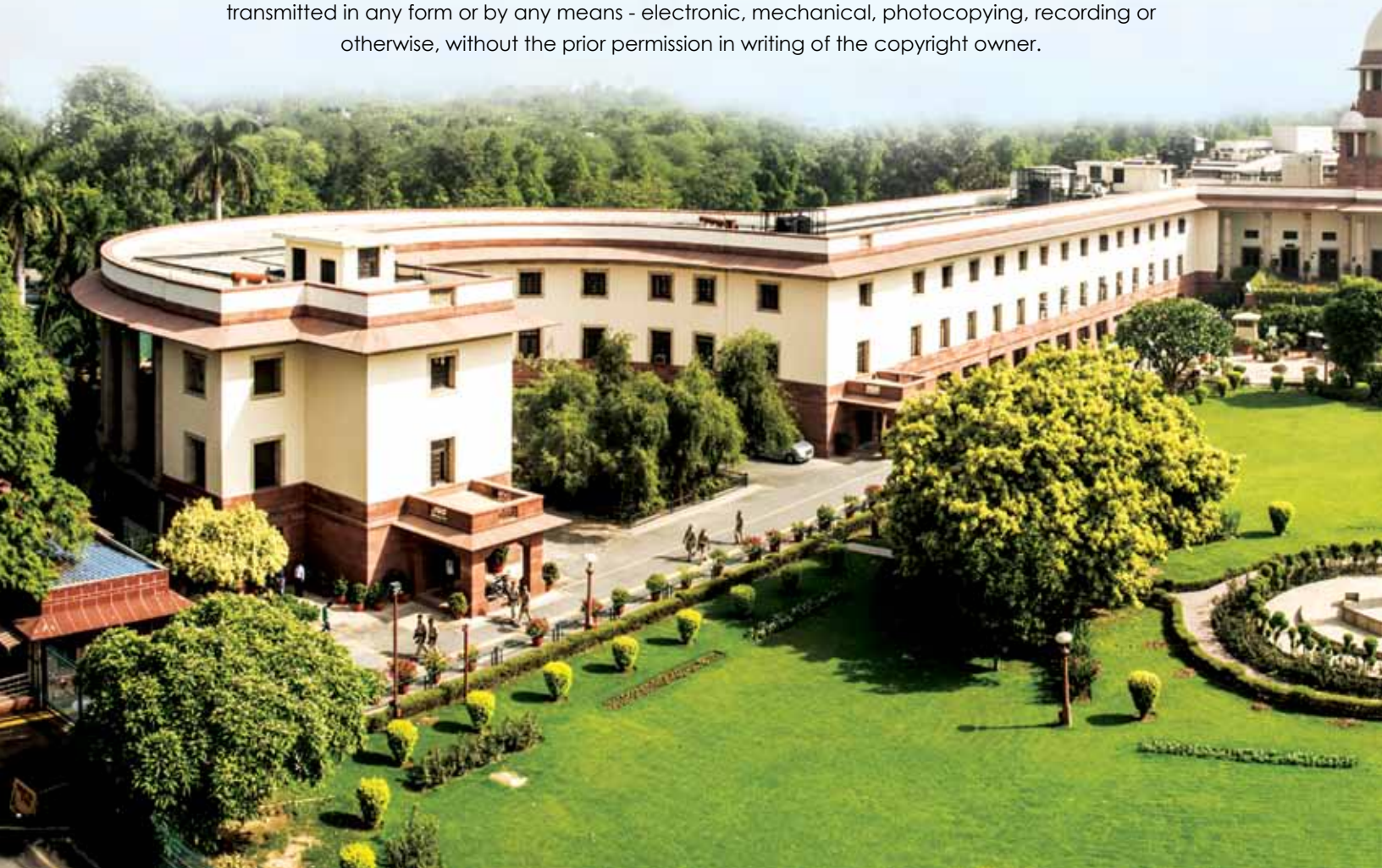
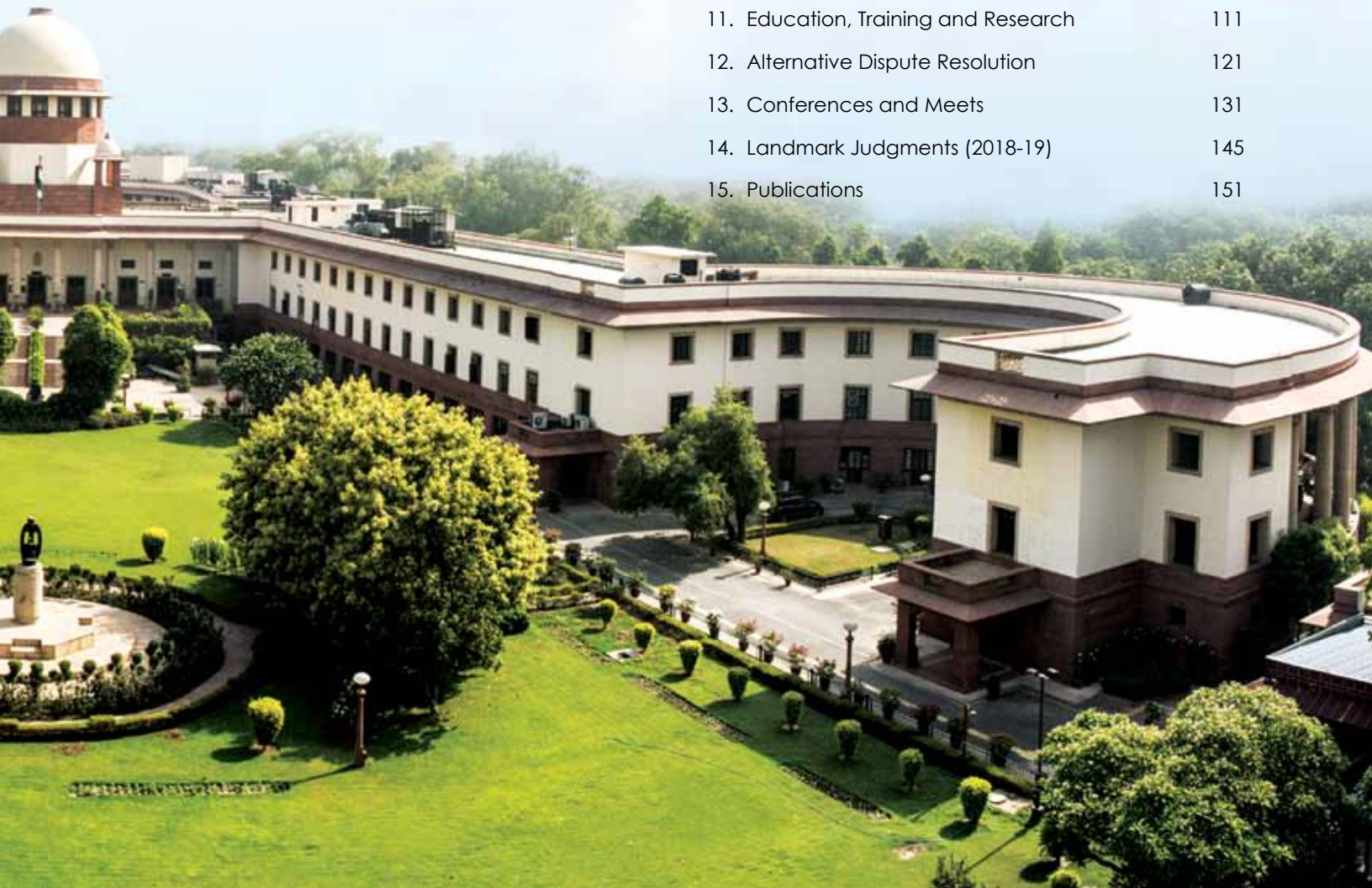


Table of Contents

PART SUPREME COURT

From the Desk of the Chief Justice of India	3
Introduction	5
1. Profile of Judges (As on 20 November 2019)	9
2. Supreme Court : Past to Present	45
3. Jurisdiction	57
4. Supreme Court – Building, Precincts and Architecture	61
5. Court Administration	69
6. Judicial Wing	77
7. Recent Initiatives	87
8. The Bar	93
9. Library and Museum	97
10. Technological Accomplishments	105
11. Education, Training and Research	111
12. Alternative Dispute Resolution	121
13. Conferences and Meets	131
14. Landmark Judgments (2018-19)	145
15. Publications	151



PART 2 HIGH COURTS

1. High Court of Judicature at Allahabad	157
2. High Court of Andhra Pradesh	165
3. High Court of Bombay	171
4. Calcutta High Court	179
5. High Court of Chhattisgarh	187
6. High Court of Delhi	193
7. Gauhati High Court	201
8. High Court of Gujarat	213
9. High Court of Himachal Pradesh	219
10. High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	227
11. High Court of Jharkhand	233
12. High Court of Karnataka	239
13. High Court of Kerala	247
14. High Court of Madhya Pradesh	253
15. Madras High Court	261
16. High Court of Manipur	269
17. High Court of Meghalaya	275
18. High Court of Orissa	281
19. High Court of Judicature at Patna	289
20. High Court of Punjab and Haryana	297
21. Rajasthan High Court	305
22. High Court of Sikkim	311
23. High Court for the State of Telangana	317
24. High Court of Tripura	323
25. High Court of Uttarakhand	329





Emblem of the Supreme Court of India



CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

FROM THE DESK OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA



Prof. Ronald Dworkin was of the view that Constitutional Courts are upholders of the democratic ideals enshrined in the Constitution and their deliberations can themselves be regarded as exemplar of a true democratic process. The above statement holds good in context of processes in all Courts of a democratic society. It follows as a logical corollary that there should be a democratic discourse between the Courts and all the stake-holders.

"Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2018-19" is a venture in above direction. The Report has been organised into two parts; wherein Part 1 focuses on various facets of The Supreme Court and Part 2 engages with the High Courts.

The Report is a Primer on the Supreme Court. It makes an attempt to give a synoptic view of the Organisational Structure of The Supreme Court and various judicial and non-judicial engagements and initiatives under the auspices of the Supreme Court. On one hand it'll allow the reader to have a sense of significant judicial pronouncements in the form of a chapter on Landmark Judgments; on the other it will introduce them to various outreach programmes undertaken under the guidance of the Supreme Court.

It was felt necessary that to deeply embed the democratic culture of public reason the judgements of the Supreme Court must be made available in vernacular languages. A small step in that direction has been taken. The other pivotal event has been the inauguration of additional building complex for addressing the infrastructural constraints.

In a fast-changing world, it is very important that judges and other stake-holders must on regular basis be made aware about those shifts. Various training and outreach programmes were held under the aegis of the Supreme Court to benefit all the stake-holders.

This Report is also an acknowledgment of herculean tasks being performed by the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts. The Courts are to a large extent, for effective justice delivery, dependent upon the yeoman services provided by the Bar. I must unequivocally commend the Bar for the same. The institutions are reflection of the work of many invisible faces behind them. The officers and Staff of Supreme Court and High Court Registry are those invisible faces tirelessly working towards meeting the goals of the Institution.

This Report is an attempt to initiate a democratic discourse between all stakeholders of the Indian Judiciary. It is also an attempt into periodic stock-taking of our role as, "Guardians of the Constitution" as entrusted on us by the Constitution of India. I sincerely believe that all stakeholders will have a symbiotic relationship in actualisation of goals set by the Constitution.

(Sharad A. Bobde)
Chief Justice of India

INTRODUCTION

The Annual Report 2018-2019, showcases the extensive and overall initiatives and achievements of the entire Indian Judiciary (Supreme Court of India as well as the 25 High Courts and subordinate courts under their jurisdiction) on one platform, for easy use and reference.

The Annual Report 2018-19 is divided into two parts; Part-1 is dedicated to the Supreme Court whereas Part-2 concerns the 25 High Courts.

Part-1 of the Report contains a total of 15 chapters. Chapter 1 contains brief profiles of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court. Chapter 2 traces out the evolution of the Supreme Court from past to present, while Chapter 3 relates to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Chapter 4 is in regard to the Supreme Court building and architecture; and covers a landmark event, namely, inauguration of the Additional Building Complex of the Supreme Court of India. The Additional Building Complex, which is a manifestation of the existing original Supreme Court Building, was inaugurated on 17 July 2019 by His Excellency the President of India in a glittering ceremony in the presence of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court and other dignitaries. Chapter 5 concerns Court Administration and also contains information on two specialized Secretariats, namely, the Conference Secretariat and the Information and Statistics Secretariat. Chapter 6 talks about the Judicial Wing of the Supreme Court Registry which is responsible for case management, from filing stage to disposal, and consignment of record. Chapter 7 portrays some of the recent initiatives and efforts of the Supreme Court - for meeting its constitutional goals, and for qualitative and quantitative improvement of officers and staff of the Supreme Court Registry viz. recent amendments introduced in the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 to ensure smooth functioning of the Court, and setting up of a vigilance cell, a training cell and a human resource cell in the Supreme Court Registry. The recent initiative of translation of the Supreme Court judgments into vernacular languages has also been covered in the said Chapter. Chapter 8 and 9 relate to the Bar, and to the Library and Museum respectively. Recent technological accomplishments of the Supreme Court Registry to meet various challenges faced by the courts, have been covered in Chapter 10. Chapter 11 and 12 amongst others contains information about the activities of the sister institutions of the Supreme Court and highlight the importance of Education, Training and Research and Alternative Dispute Resolution. Chapter 13 gives a glimpse of the important conferences and meets attended by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and the Hon'ble Judges- inland as well as abroad; and also the visits of foreign delegations to the Supreme Court. Some of the landmark judgments of 2018-19 have been covered in Chapter 14 while Chapter 15 relates to Publications.

Part-2 of the Annual Report contains relevant information in regard to all the 25 High Courts with one Chapter dedicated to each High Court. Each such chapter contains a "Brief Introduction" of the High Court concerned, followed by concise write-ups on the "Administrative Achievements" and "Technological Accomplishments" of the High Court during the judicial year 2018-2019. Relevant statistical data relating to a High Court and the Subordinate Courts falling under its jurisdiction have also been incorporated in each of the 25 chapters dedicated to High Courts.





PART 1

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA



1

PROFILE OF JUDGES*

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

JUSTICE SHARAD A. BOBDE

Born on 24 April 1956 at Nagpur, Maharashtra, son of Shri Arvind Shrinivas Bobde. Took B.A. and LL.B. Degrees from Nagpur University.

Enrolled on the Roll of the Bar Council of Maharashtra in 1978. Practiced Law at the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court with appearances at Bombay before the Principal Seat and before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for over 21 years.

Designated as Senior Advocate in 1998.

Elevated to the Bench of the Bombay High Court on 29 March 2000, as Additional Judge. Sworn in as Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court on 16 October 2012.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 12 April 2013.

Appointed as The Chief Justice of India on 18 November 2019.

Due to retire on 23 April 2021.

*As on 20 November 2019

JUSTICE N. V. RAMANA

Born on 27 August 1957 in an agricultural family in Ponnavaaram Village, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. Did B.Sc., B.L.

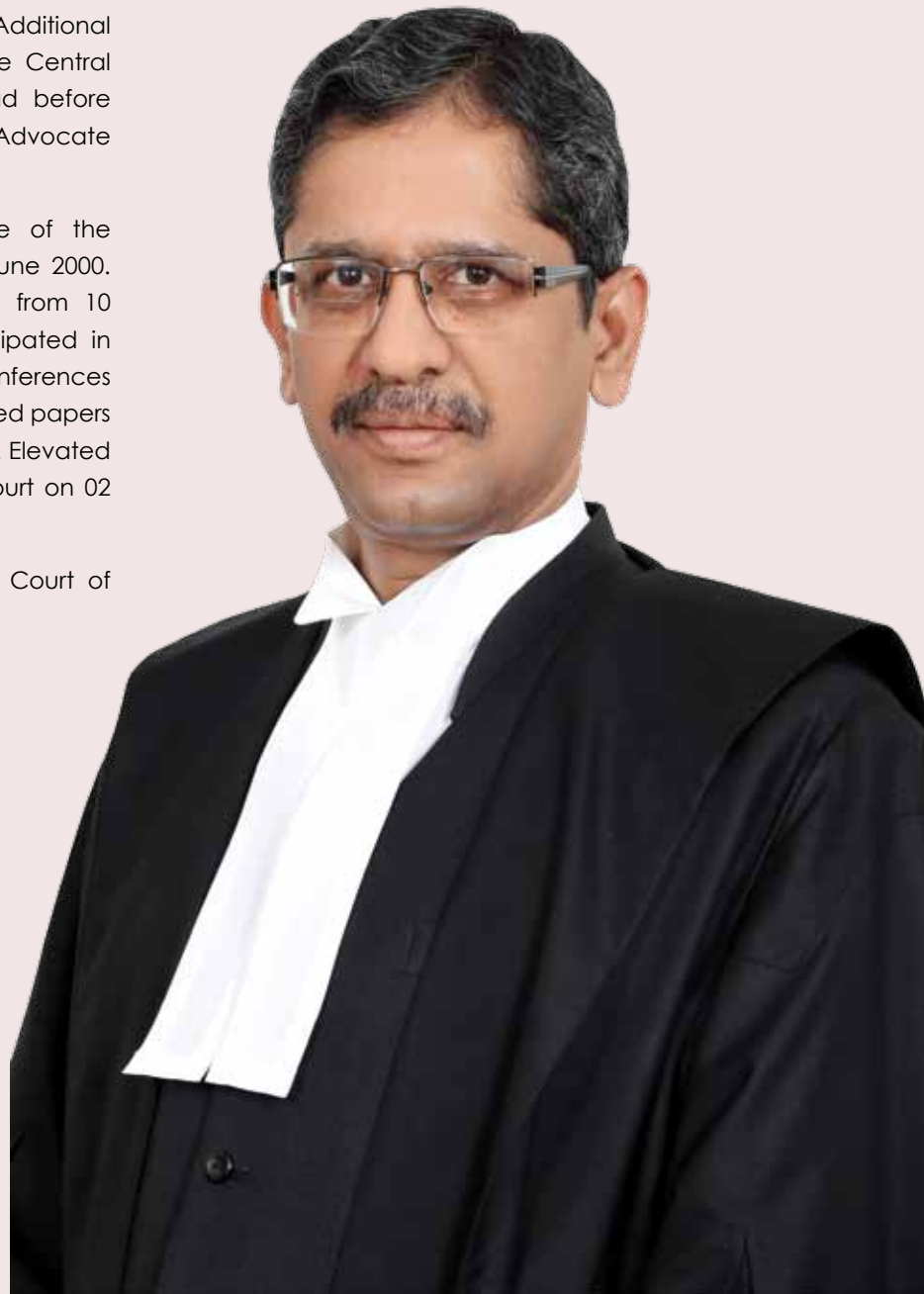
Enrolled as an Advocate on 10 February 1983. Practiced in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Central and Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunals and the Supreme Court of India in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional, Labour, Service and Election matters. Specialized in Constitutional, Criminal, Service and Inter-State River laws.

Functioned as Panel Counsel for various Government Organizations and as Additional Standing Counsel for Railways in the Central Administrative Tribunal at Hyderabad before rendering services as Additional Advocate General of Andhra Pradesh.

Appointed as a Permanent Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on 27 June 2000. Functioned as Acting Chief Justice from 10 March 2013 to 20 May 2013. Participated in several National and International Conferences held in India and abroad and submitted papers on various topics of legal importance. Elevated as the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 02 September 2013.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2014.

Due to retire on 26 August 2022.



JUSTICE ARUN MISHRA

Born on 03 September 1955, son of Late Justice Hargovind Mishra, Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court. Did B.Sc. M.A. LL.B. Called to the Bar in the year 1978. Practised in Constitutional, Civil, Industrial, Service and Criminal Matters. Elected as youngest Chairman of the apex statutory body of Advocates - Bar Council of India (1998-99). Also remained Vice-Chairman of Bar Council of India and M.P. State Bar Council. Elected to Bar Council of M.P. with highest record votes in 1989 and 1995. In the Bar Council, worked for improvement of legal education.

Co-chaired All India Meet of Development of Law Curriculum which introduced 3 and 5-year courses of LL.B. in the year 1998-1999, in order to improve the quality of legal education. During his Chairmanship, Bar Council

of India decided to close the evening Law Colleges and also decided that 5-year Law Course should be started in all the colleges. More than two hundred sub-standard Law Colleges were closed by BCI during his tenure as Chairman, BCI, and to maintain dignity of profession, a large number of disciplinary cases were decided. The amount of welfare and medical aid to lawyers was also enhanced.

Was instrumental in framing of Foreign Law Degree Recognition Rules of 1997 under Advocates Act, 1961; Bar Council of India Employees Service Rules, 1996 and Rules pertaining to Foreign Lawyers Conditions of Practice in India. Remained Chairman of General Council of National Law School of India University, Bangalore, w.e.f. 15 May 1998 to 24 October 1999 and continues to be its Member.

Led delegation of Indian Bar to the Common Wealth Law Conference of "Common Wealth Countries" held at 'Malaysia' in September 1999 and chaired a Session.

Appointed as Judge of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh on 25 October 1999. Was Administrative Judge of Madhya Pradesh High Court, and Chairman, State Legal Services Authority of Madhya Pradesh. Appointed as the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court on 26 November 2010. Appointed as the Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta on 14 December 2012. Decided approx. 97,000 cases as Judge of High Courts of M.P., Rajasthan and Calcutta.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 07 July 2014.

After elevation as Judge, Supreme Court of India, participated in several national and international conferences and seminars on legal issues, including the International Conference organised in 2017 at St. Petersburg, Russia on the topic of Constitutional Justice.

Had been to the Supreme People's Court of Vietnam from 09 to 14 June 2018 for sharing with their Judges and Court officials about their mediation model and its practical information for human resource building for mediation and preparation for the development of court-annexed mediation bill in Vietnam. Participated in the 4th International Summit of High Courts on Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in Judicial Process held on 11-12 October 2018 at Istanbul, Turkey.

Due to retire on
02 September 2020.



JUSTICE ROHINTON FALI NARIMAN

Born on 13 August 1956. Did schooling from Cathedral School, Mumbai (High 1st Division, ISC). Did B.Com. from Shri Ram College of Commerce, LL.B. (1st Class-2nd in the University) from Faculty of Law, Delhi, and LL.M. from Harvard Law School (Thesis on 'Affirmative Action: a Comparison between India and US Constitutional Law').

Practiced Maritime Law in New York at Haight, Gardener, Poor and Havens for 1 year. Was Solicitor General of India from 27 July 2011 to 04 February 2013. Was made Senior Counsel by the Chief Justice of India. Justice

Venkatachaliah amended the Rules in order to make him a Senior Counsel at the young age of 37 against the mandatory 45. Has practiced law for 35 years. Has over 500 Reported Supreme Court Judgments to his credit. Has expertise in Comparative Constitutional Law and Civil Law.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 07 July 2014.

He is on the Governing Board of Gujarat Law School, Ahmedabad. Is a Member of Mediation Committee, Supreme Court of India. Has given numerous lectures on varied topics including Western Classical Music, Comparative Religion, History, and Constitutional Law, at many venues, including IIC Delhi, Bombay High Court, Gujarat High Court, Madras High Court (Madurai Bench) and Himachal Pradesh High Court. Was a Member of the Delegation from the Supreme Court of India to the Supreme Court of the United States of America, 2002. Gave the keynote address at the K.L. Misra Lecture on SPIRITUALITY AND LAW along with the Chief Justice of India and other Supreme Court Judges in Allahabad in 2004. Lectured at the Bar Council of India, Supreme Court of India and the University of Delhi.

Has specialized in 'Comparative Religious Studies: Zoroastrianism in Other Faiths'. Delivered the Annual K.R. Cama Lecture at K.R. Cama Institute, Mumbai on "Through the Looking Glass". Held fortnightly Gatha classes for two years in Delhi. Lectured in New York at the Zoroastrian Federation. Gave two lectures in Ahmedabad at the invitation of the Ahmedabad Parsi Panchayat in 2003. Gave religious talks at Philadelphia in 2005. Gave the SEARCH lecture at IIC, Delhi in 2000. Ordained Priest from Bandra Agiary. Has written the critically acclaimed book 'The Inner Fire: Faith, Choice, and Modern-Day Living on Zoroastrianism.' Has passion for and deep knowledge of western classical music. Great interest in and avid reader of history, philosophy, literature and science. Enjoys nature walks - is a committed daily walker.

Due to retire on 12 August 2021.



JUSTICE R. BANUMATHI

Born on 20 July 1955. Enrolled on 07 January 1981. Practised in Mofussil Courts at Tirupattur, Krishnagiri and Harur in State of Tamil Nadu.

Entered Tamil Nadu Higher Judicial Service as a direct recruit District Judge in 1988 and worked as District and Sessions Judge in various Districts of the State.

Elevated as Judge of the High Court of Madras on 03 April 2003.

During her tenure of about ten years as Judge of Madras High Court dealt with Civil Cases, Criminal Cases, Commercial Disputes, Company Law Matters, Admiralty Law, Port-Trust Cases, Tax Cases, Electricity matters, Environmental Cases, Insolvency Cases, Labour and Service Matters and other category of Cases.

As a Member of Board of Governors and as President of Board of Governors in State Judicial Academy, played a key role in organizing systematic Training Programmes for Judicial Officers and Staff Members. Authored the book "Hand Book of Civil and Criminal Courts Management and Use of Computers" for guidance of District Judiciary and published "Hand Book for guidance of Judicial Ministerial Staff" both in the District Judgeship and for the High Court Registry.

Executive Chairman of the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services with effect from 15 July 2013 and Chairman of Madras High Court Legal Service Committee from 21 February 2011 to 20 January 2012 and actively involved in Legal Services and organizing Lok Adalats and settling huge number of cases of Motor Accident Cases, Bank Cases and Matrimonial Disputes and other matters.

Sworn as the Chief Justice of Jharkhand High Court on 16 November 2013. As Chief Justice, dealt with Civil Cases, Commercial Disputes, Mines and Minerals, Tax Cases and Labour and Service matters.

As Chief Justice, instrumental in improving the infrastructure of the District Judiciary, recruitment and filling up vacancies of Ministerial Staff in the State of Jharkhand. Published Hand Books for guidance of judicial officers and staff members.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 August 2014.

Due to retire on 19 July 2020.



JUSTICE UDAY UMESH LALIT

Born on 09 November 1957.

Enrolled as an Advocate in June 1983.

Practised in the High Court of Bombay till December 1985.

Shifted his practice to Delhi in January 1986.

Designated as Senior Advocate by the Supreme Court in April 2004. Appeared as *Amicus Curiae* in many matters.

Member of Supreme Court of India Legal Services Committee for two terms.

Appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 August 2014.

Due to retire on 08 November 2022.



JUSTICE A. M. KHANWILKAR

Born on 30 July 1957 in Pune, India.

Did B.Com. from Mulund College of Commerce, Mumbai and LL.B. from K.C. Law College, Mumbai. Enrolled as Advocate on 10 February 1982.

Appointed as Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court on 29 March 2000 and confirmed as Permanent Judge on 08 April 2002.

Appointed as Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh on 04 April 2013. Thereafter, appointed as Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court on 24 November 2013.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 May 2016.

Due to retire on 29 July 2022.



JUSTICE D. Y. CHANDRACHUD

Born on 11 November 1959.

Graduated with a B.A. (Hons.) in Economics from St. Stephen's College, Delhi and completed LL.B. from Delhi University. Obtained LL.M. and Doctoral degree (SJD) from Harvard Law School, U.S.A. Conferred with an *Honoris Causa* LL. D. by Lucknow University in 2015 and by the Uttar Pradesh Rajarshi Tandon Open University in 2017.

Designated as a Senior Advocate of the Bombay High Court in June 1998 and was the Additional Solicitor General of India from 1998 until his appointment as a Judge in March 2000. Served as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and as a Judge of the Bombay High Court.

Was a Visiting Professor of International Law at Oklahoma University School of Law, USA and of Comparative Constitutional Law at the University of Mumbai. Delivered lectures at the Australian National University, Harvard Law School, Yale Law School, the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, the Deakin University and William S Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii and spoken at conferences organised by international organizations such as the

United Nations High Commission on Human Rights, International Labour Organisation and the World Bank.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India in May 2016.

Due to retire on 10 November 2024.



JUSTICE ASHOK BHUSHAN

Born on 05 July 1956 in Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh to Late Shri Chandrama Prasad Srivastava and Smt. Kalawati Srivastava. Graduated in Arts in the year 1975, obtained Law Degree in 1st Division from the Allahabad University in the year 1979.

Enrolled as an Advocate with the U.P. Bar Council on 06 April 1979. Practiced on Civil and Original side at Allahabad High Court till the elevation to the Bench.

Worked as Standing Counsel of Allahabad University, UPSMDC Ltd. and several Municipal Boards, Banks & Education Institutions. Elected as Senior Vice-President of the Allahabad High Court Bar Association.

Elevated as Permanent Judge of the Allahabad High Court on 24 April 2001.

Transferred to Kerala High Court, sworn in as Judge on 10 July 2014, took charge as Acting Chief Justice on 01 August 2014 and as Chief Justice on 26 March 2015.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 May 2016.

Due to retire on 04 July 2021.



JUSTICE L. NAGESWARA RAO

Born on 08 June 1957 at Chirala, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh. Did his B.Com., B.L., from Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 29 July 1982 at Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh. Practiced at the District Court, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh from July 1982 to January 1984.

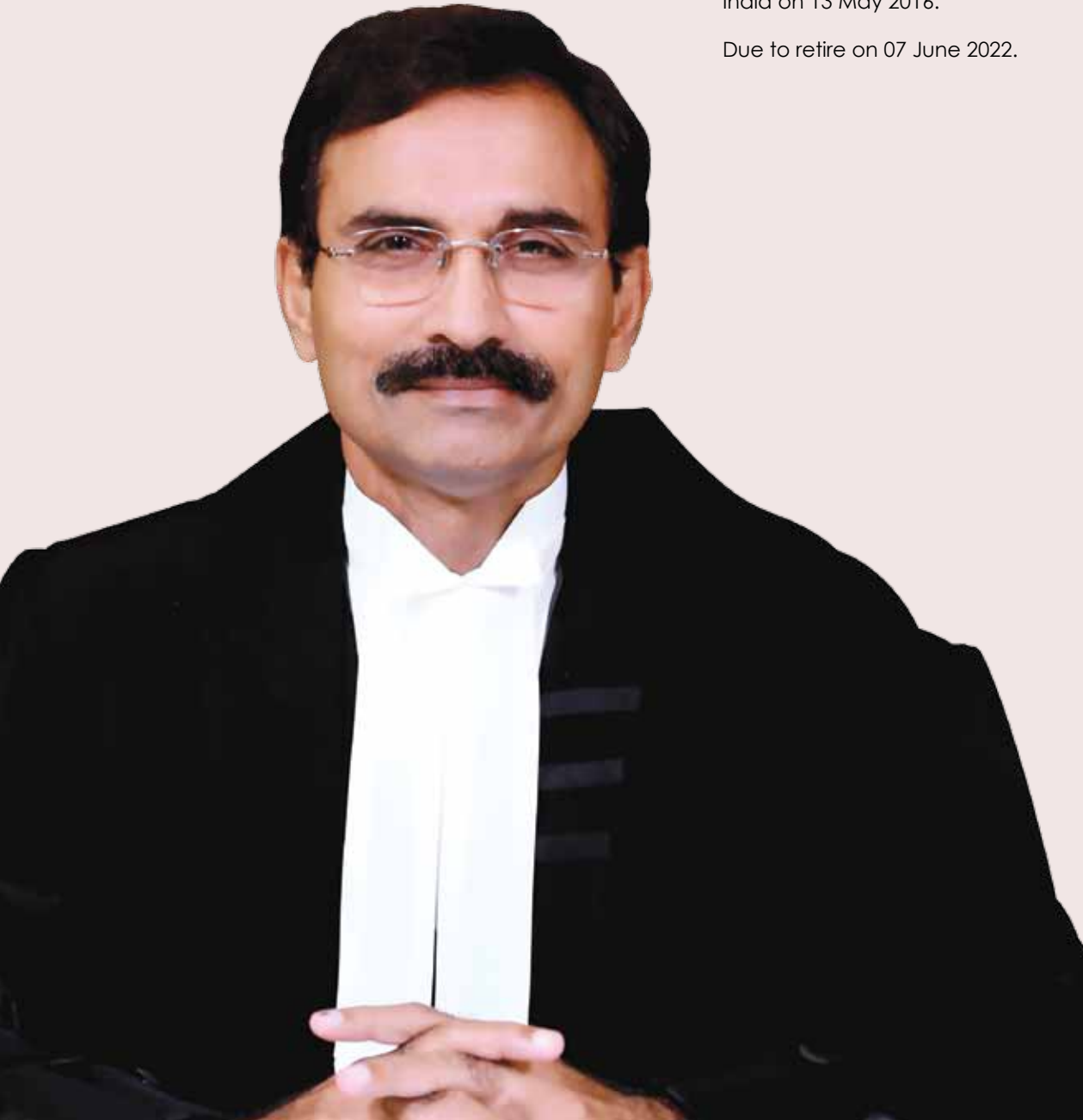
Practiced at the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad from January 1985 to December 1994. Practiced at the Supreme Court of India from January 1995 to May 2016.

Designated as a Senior Advocate by the Andhra Pradesh High Court in December 2000.

Served as Additional Solicitor General of India from August 2003 to May 2004 and again from 26 August 2013 to 18 December 2014.

Appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 May 2016.

Due to retire on 07 June 2022.



JUSTICE SANJAY KISHAN KAUL

Born on 26 December 1958. Studied in Modern School, New Delhi from 1964 to 1976 completing his school education in Science & Economics. Graduated in Economics (Hons.) from St. Stephens College, Delhi University in 1979. Obtained LL.B. Degree from The Campus Law Centre, Delhi University in 1982.

Enrolled as an Advocate with Bar Council of Delhi on 15 July 1982. Practiced mainly in the Commercial, Civil, Writ, Original and Company

jurisdictions of the High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court of India.

Remained Advocate-on-Record of the Supreme Court of India from 1987 to 1999 and was designated as a Senior Advocate in December, 1999.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 03 May 2001 and was appointed as a Permanent Judge on 02 May 2003.

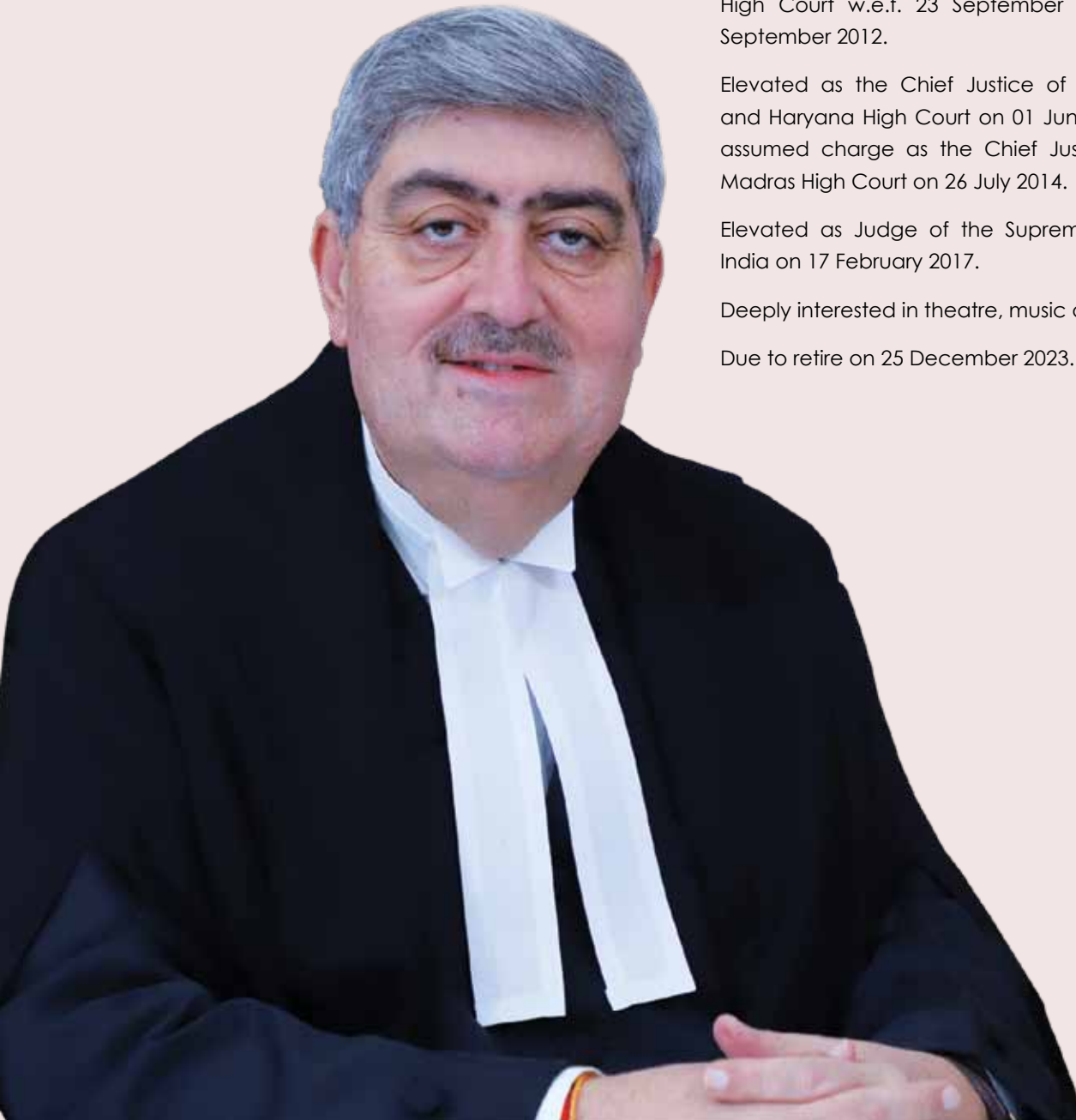
Elevated as the Acting Chief Justice of Delhi High Court w.e.f. 23 September 2012 to 25 September 2012.

Elevated as the Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court on 01 June 2013 and assumed charge as the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court on 26 July 2014.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2017.

Deeply interested in theatre, music and golf.

Due to retire on 25 December 2023.



JUSTICE MOHAN M. SHANTANAGOUDAR

Born on 05 May 1958.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 05 September 1980. Practiced for one year at Dharwad in the Chambers of Sri I.G. Hiregoudar, Advocate before shifting practice to Bengaluru. Joined the Chambers of Sri Shivraj V. Patil, Advocate (as he then was), who later adorned the Supreme Court of India. Started independent practice in the year 1984. Practiced mainly in Civil, Criminal and Constitutional matters.

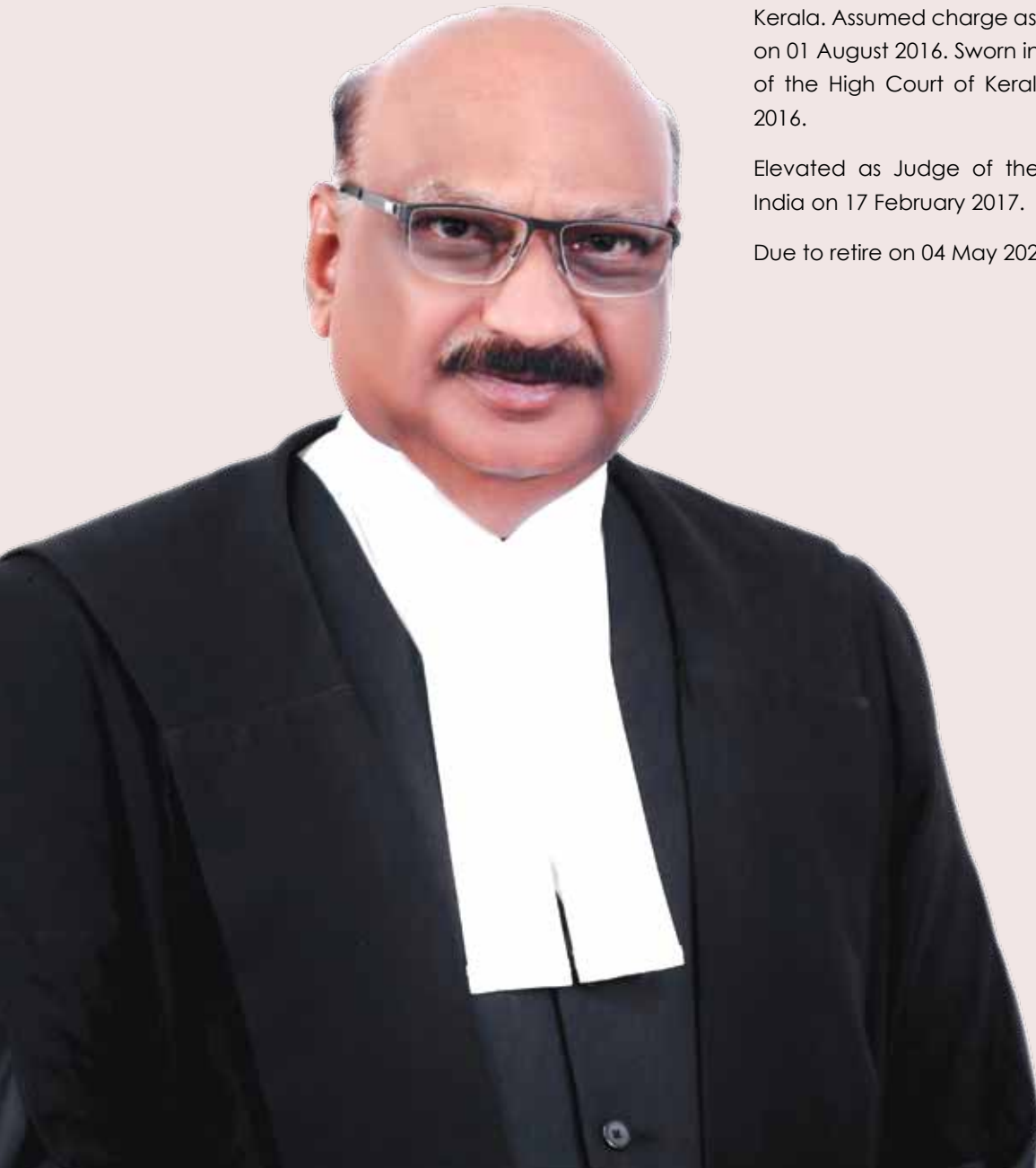
Served as Vice-Chairman of Karnataka State Bar Council from 1991 to 1993 and as Chairman of Karnataka State Bar Council during 1995 and 1996. Served as State Public Prosecutor of Karnataka State from 1999 to 2002.

Appointed as Additional Judge of the Karnataka High Court on 12 May 2003 and as Permanent Judge on 24 September 2004. Was the President of Bangalore Mediation Centre and Karnataka Judicial Academy.

On transfer, sworn-in as Judge, High Court of Kerala. Assumed charge as Acting Chief Justice on 01 August 2016. Sworn in as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala on 22 September 2016.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2017.

Due to retire on 04 May 2023.



JUSTICE S. ABDUL NAZEER

Born on 05 January 1958.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 18 February 1983.
Practised in the High Court of Karnataka.

Appointed as an Additional Judge of the
Karnataka High Court on 12 May 2003 and as a
Permanent Judge on 24 September 2004.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of
India on 17 February 2017.

Due to retire on 04 January 2023.



JUSTICE NAVIN SINHA

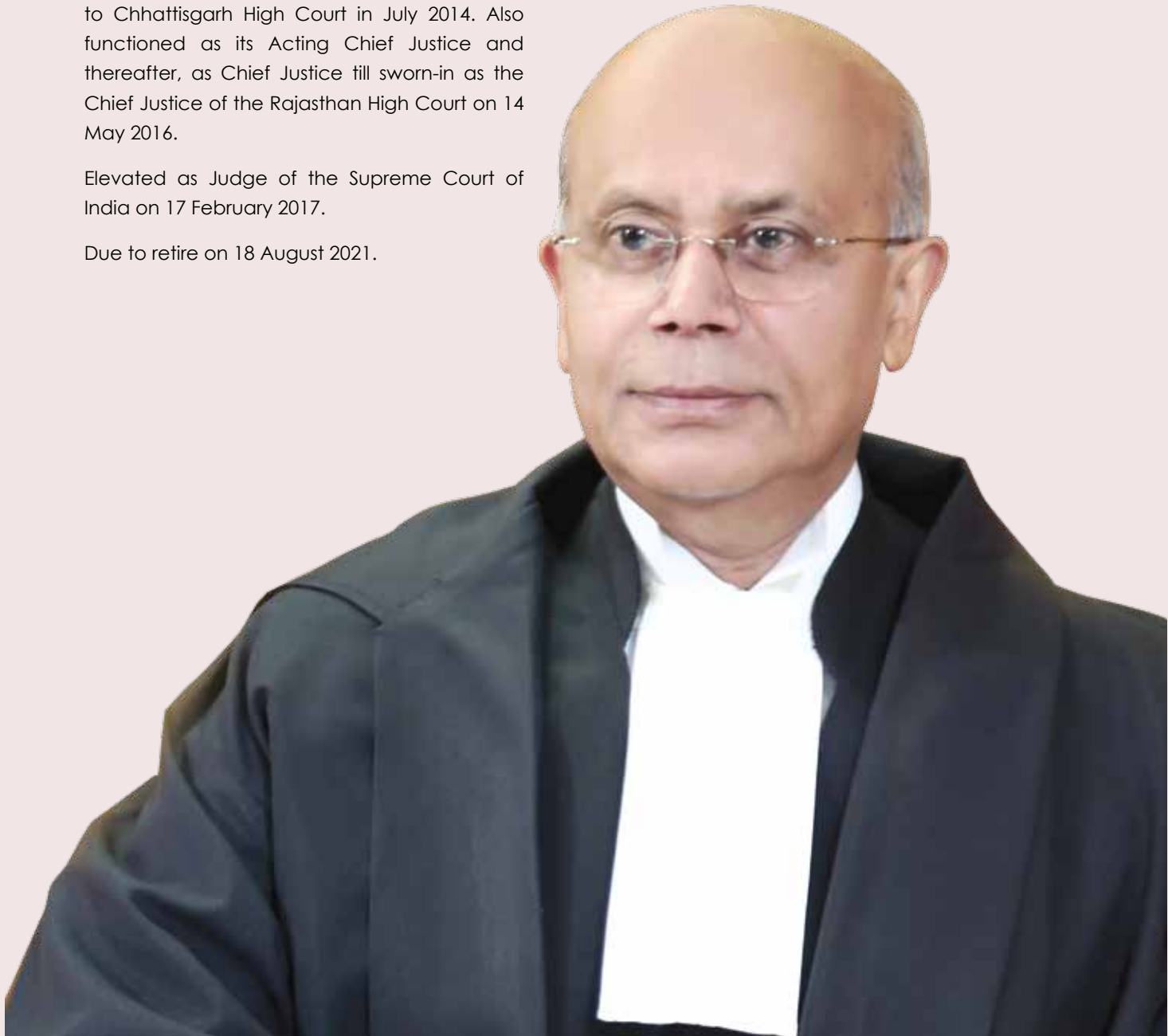
Born on 19 August 1956. Did schooling at St. Xavier's High School, Patna, Graduation from Hindu College, New Delhi and LL.B. from Delhi University.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 26 July 1979 and practiced in the Patna High Court for 23 years on Civil, Constitutional, Labour, Service, Commercial, Company Law and Criminal matters.

Appointed as Permanent Judge of the Patna High Court on 11 February 2004. Transferred to Chhattisgarh High Court in July 2014. Also functioned as its Acting Chief Justice and thereafter, as Chief Justice till sworn-in as the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court on 14 May 2016.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2017.

Due to retire on 18 August 2021.



JUSTICE DEEPAK GUPTA

Born on 07 May 1955 in Nurpur, Kangra District (Himachal Pradesh). Did his schooling from St. Edward's School and Law from the Faculty of Law, Delhi University. Practised in the High Court of Himachal Pradesh and handled Constitutional, Commercial and Environmental matters. Elected President of the Himachal Pradesh High Court Bar Association.

Appointed Permanent Judge of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh in 2004. Headed the Green Bench, was Chairman of Himachal Pradesh Legal Services Authority, President of the Judicial Academy and presided over the Committee for Computerisation of the Courts in Himachal Pradesh.

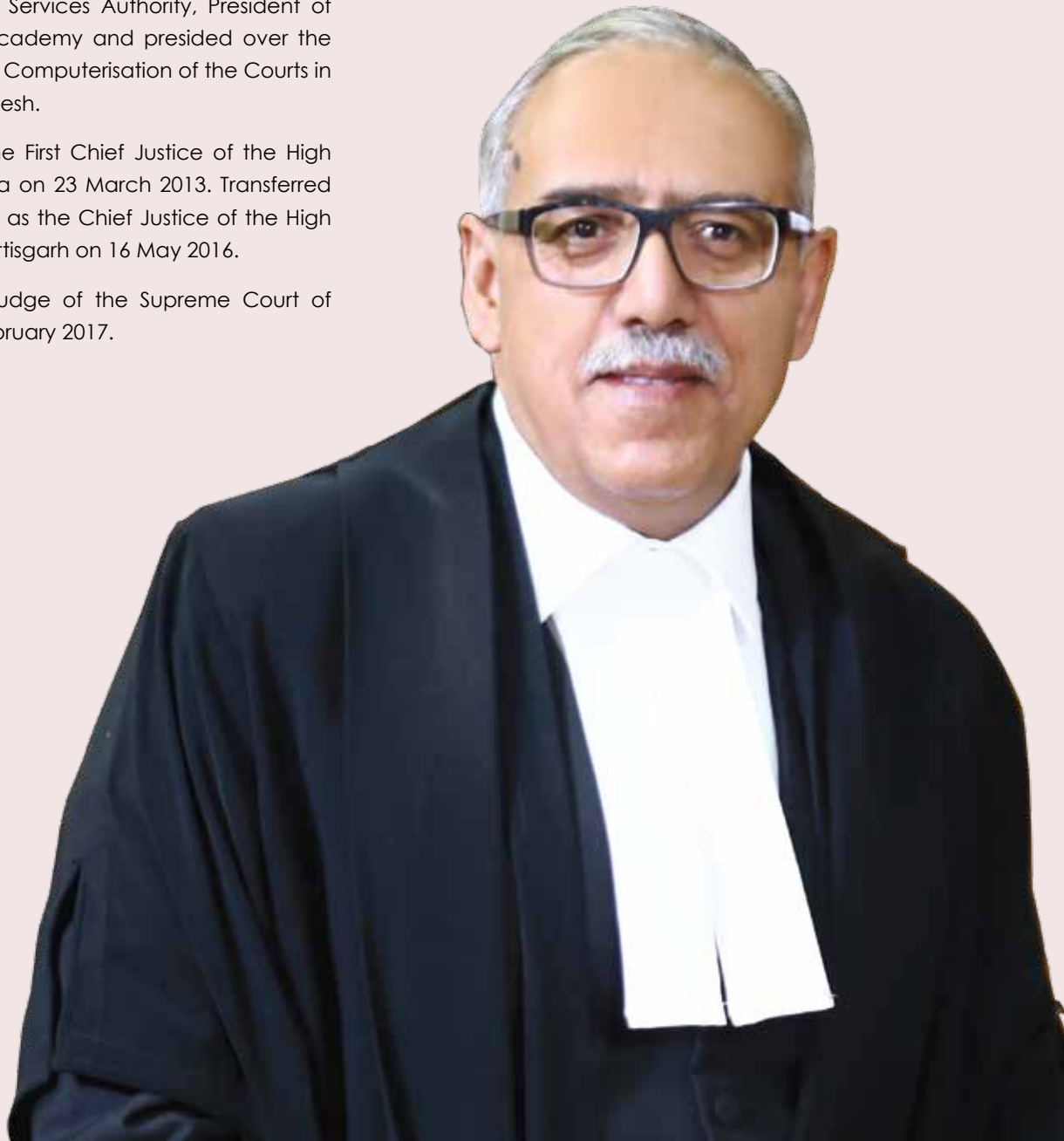
Elevated as the First Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura on 23 March 2013. Transferred and took oath as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Chhattisgarh on 16 May 2016.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2017.

At the invitation of the National Centre for Scientific Research, delivered three lectures at Paris in October 2012.

Fond of reading, walking and is an avid photographer.

Due to retire on 06 May 2020.



JUSTICE INDU MALHOTRA

Born on 14 March 1956 in Bangalore.

Completed schooling from Carmel Convent School, Delhi in 1972. Did Honours Degree in Political Science from Lady Shri Ram College, Delhi University in 1975 followed by a Master's Degree in 1977. In 1978, Lecturer of Political Science at Miranda House College. In 1983, did graduation in Law from Delhi University.

Enrolled in 1983, and started her practice in the Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court. In 1988, qualified as an Advocate-on-Record of the Supreme Court. In 2007, designated as a Senior Advocate by the Supreme Court. Was appointed *Amicus Curiae* in various matters by the Supreme Court.

Specialised in the law of Arbitration, and conducted various domestic and international arbitrations. Conferred Fellowship by the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CI Arb), England and author of the 3rd edition of the well-known Commentary on the "Law and Practice of Arbitration and Conciliation".

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 27 April 2018.

Due to retire on 13 March 2021.



JUSTICE INDIRA BANERJEE

Born on 24 September 1957.

Passed India School Certificate Examination from Loreto House, Calcutta. Graduated with History (Hons.) from Presidency College, then affiliated to Calcutta University. LL.B. from Calcutta University, College of Law.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 05 July 1985. Practiced both in the Original and Appellate Sides of the Calcutta High Court in all branches of law except Criminal law, with appearances in Supreme Court, other Courts and Tribunals. Elevated as a permanent Judge of Calcutta High Court on 05 February 2002.

Was Chairperson of the Calcutta High Court Services Committee for almost 4 years. Officiated as Executive Chairperson of West Bengal State Legal Services Authority for almost a year, till transfer as Judge of the Delhi High Court. Nominated in July 2013 by the then Chief Justice of India for a week long training in Judicial Administration at the Civil Services College, Singapore.

Appointed Judge of the Delhi High Court on 08 August 2016. Was Chairperson of the Delhi State Legal Services Authority.

Sworn in as Chief Justice of Madras High Court on 05 April 2017.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 07 August 2018.

Due to retire on 23 September 2022.



JUSTICE VINEET SARAN

Born on 11 May 1957. Did B.A., LL.B.

Enrolled as an Advocate with the U.P. Bar Council on 28 July 1980. Practiced in the Allahabad High Court from 28 July 1980 to 13 February 2002 on the Original, Constitution, Civil and Criminal sides. Conducted cases for various private and public sector, companies and also as special counsel for the Central and State Governments. Served as Additional Advocate General for the State of U.P in the year 1995.

Elevated as Permanent Judge on 14 February 2002. Took oath as Judge of Karnataka High Court on 16 February 2015. Appointed as the Chief Justice of the Odisha High Court on 26 February 2016.

Appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 07 August 2018.

Due to retire on 10 May 2022.



JUSTICE K. M. JOSEPH

Born on 17 June 1958. Educated at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kochi and New Delhi, Loyola College, Chennai and Govt. Law College, Ernakulam.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 12 January 1982 in Delhi. Later shifted to the High Court of Kerala, Ernakulam in 1983 and practised in Civil and Writ matters.

Appointed as Permanent Judge of the High Court of Kerala on 14 October 2004. Appointed as Chief Justice of Uttarakhand High Court on 31 July 2014.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 07 August 2018.

Due to retire on 16 June 2023.



JUSTICE HEMANT GUPTA

Born on 17 October 1957. Belongs to a family of professionals in law. His grandfather was a prominent civil lawyer who voluntarily left practice at the prime of his professional career at the age of 65. His father retired as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court in the year 1991.

Enrolled as an Advocate in July 1980 and practiced at the High Court after spending initial few years in the District Court. Mainly dealt with the civil cases. Also worked as Additional Advocate General, Punjab from 1997 to 1999.

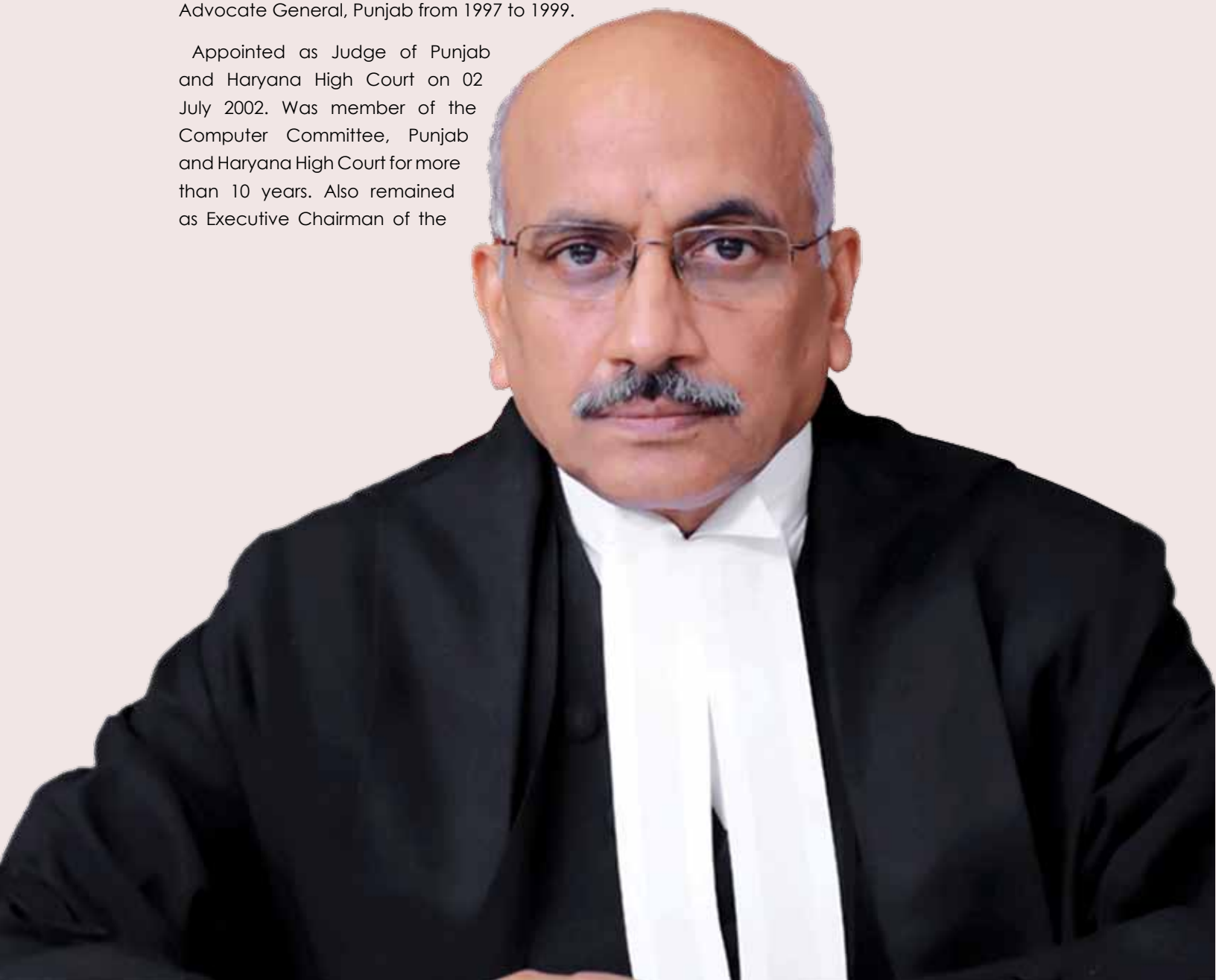
Appointed as Judge of Punjab and Haryana High Court on 02 July 2002. Was member of the Computer Committee, Punjab and Haryana High Court for more than 10 years. Also remained as Executive Chairman of the

State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh from July 2012 till January 2016.

Appointed as Judge of Patna High Court on 08 February 2016 and was appointed as Acting Chief Justice of that High Court on 29 October 2016. Appointed as Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court on 18 March 2017.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 02 November 2018.

Due to retire on 16 October 2022.



JUSTICE R. SUBHASH REDDY

Born on 05 January 1957 in an agricultural family in Kamaram Village of Chinna Shankarampet Mandal, Medak District. Son of late Sri R. Jagannath Reddy and Smt. R. Vishala Devi.

Had his primary education in Upper Primary School and Higher Education in Zilla Parishad High School, Sankarampet, Medak District. Passed Intermediate and graduation from Andhra Vidyalaya College (AV College), Hyderabad. Obtained Law Degree from the

University College of Law, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Enrolled as an Advocate on the rolls of the Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh on 30 October 1980 and joined the Chambers of Sri Justice B. Subhasan Reddy (As Advocate as he then was). Actively Practised in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional and almost all other branches of Law. Had developed his independent practice with in short span of time and extensively dealt with number of cases covering all branches of Law.

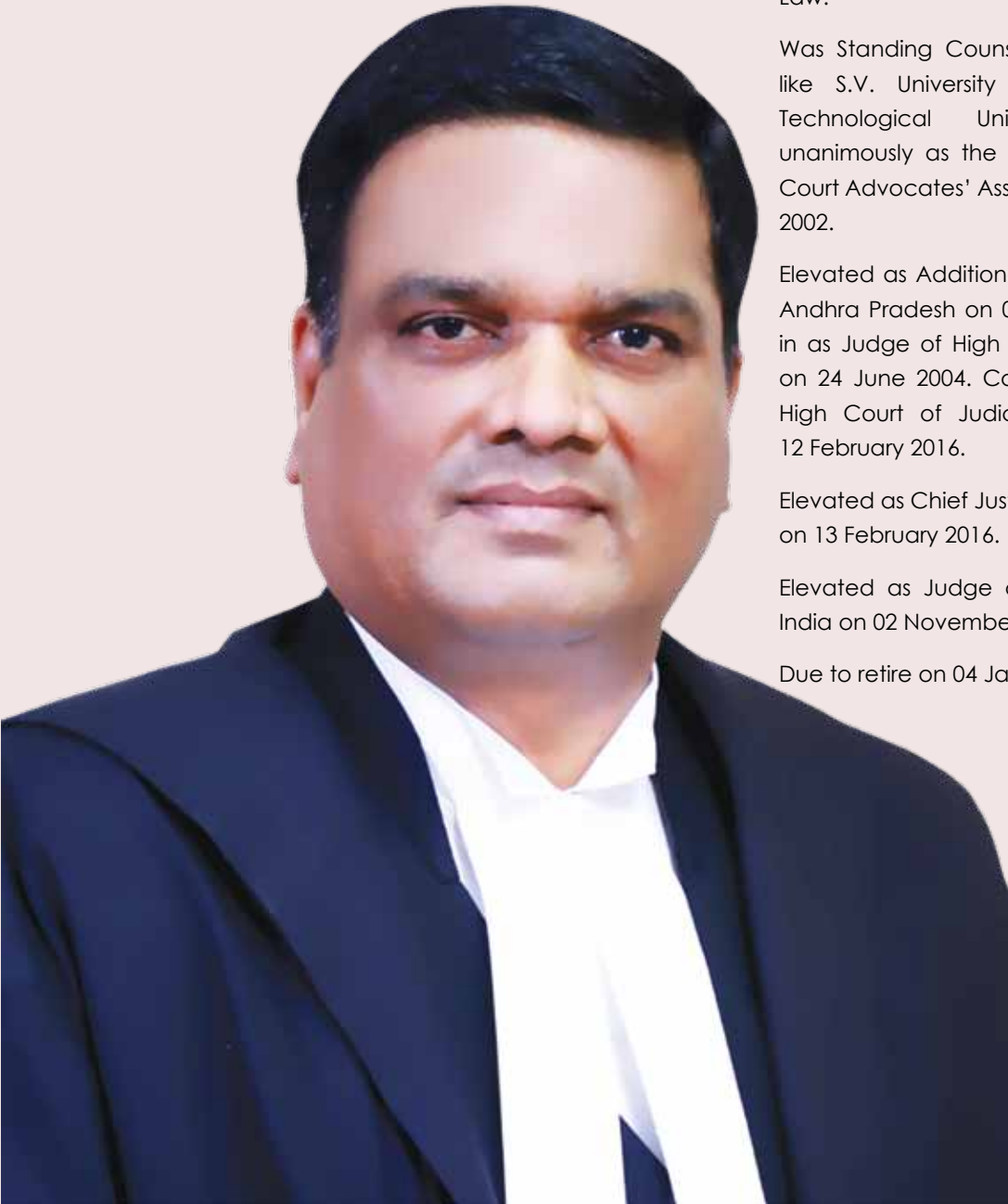
Was Standing Counsel for premier institutions like S.V. University and Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University etc. Elected unanimously as the President of the AP High Court Advocates' Association for the year 2001-2002.

Elevated as Additional Judge of High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 02 December 2002. Sworn in as Judge of High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 24 June 2004. Continued as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad till 12 February 2016.

Elevated as Chief Justice, High Court of Gujarat on 13 February 2016.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 02 November 2018.

Due to retire on 04 January 2022.



JUSTICE M. R. SHAH

Born on 16 May 1958. Did B.Sc. and LL. B.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 19 July 1982 and practiced in the Gujarat High Court in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional, Taxation, Labour, Service and Company matters and specialized in Land, Constitutional, Education, Excise, Custom matters.

Worked as Central Government Standing Counsel and also Special Public Prosecutor for C.B.I. in the Gujarat High Court.

Appointed as an Additional Judge of the Gujarat High Court on 07 March 2004 and appointed as Permanent Judge on 22 June 2005.

Appointed as Chief Justice of Patna High Court on 12 August 2018.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 02 November 2018.

Due to retire on 15 May 2023.



JUSTICE AJAY RASTOGI

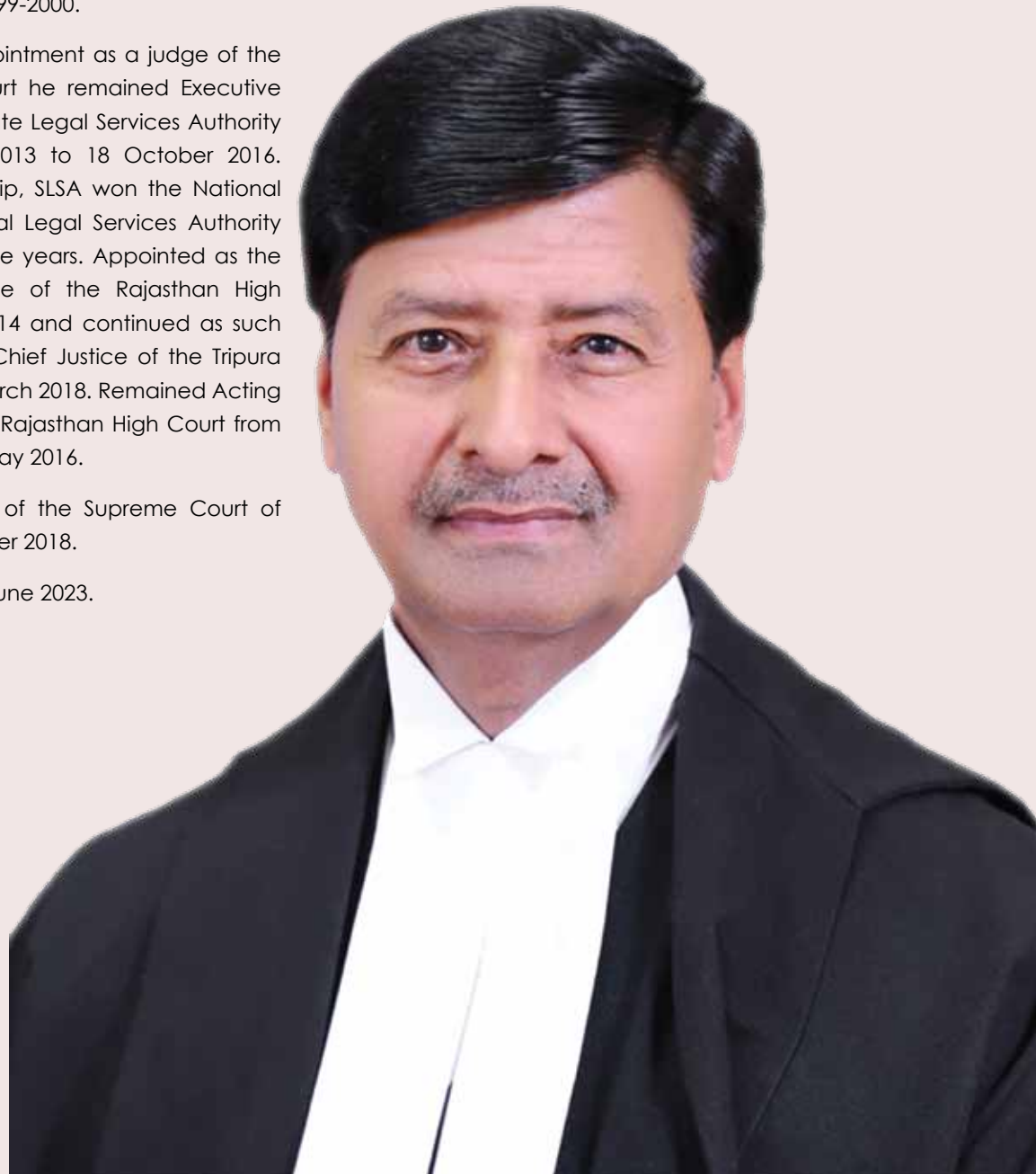
Born on 18 June 1958. Followed in the footsteps of his father Late Shri. Harish Chandra Rastogi who was an eminent civil lawyer in Rajasthan High Court and joined the bar in 1982.

During his years at the bar practised in different spheres of law but specialized in Constitutional and Service Laws. Was nominated as the standing counsel for the Rajasthan High Court in the year 1990 and continued as such till his elevation in the year 2004. Remained President of the Rajasthan High Court Bar Association at Jaipur in the year 1999-2000.

Pursuant to his appointment as a judge of the Rajasthan High Court he remained Executive Chairman of the State Legal Services Authority from 14 October 2013 to 18 October 2016. Under his stewardship, SLSA won the National Award from National Legal Services Authority for three consecutive years. Appointed as the Administrative Judge of the Rajasthan High Court on 19 July 2014 and continued as such till his elevation as Chief Justice of the Tripura High Court on 01 March 2018. Remained Acting Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court from 14 April 2016 to 13 May 2016.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 02 November 2018.

Due to retire on 17 June 2023.



JUSTICE DINESH MAHESHWARI

Born on 15 May 1958 at Udaipur, Rajasthan. Hails from lawyers' lineage - grandfather late Shri Jagannath Kahalya practiced mainly at Begun, District Chittorgarh and father late Shri R.C. Maheshwari was a renowned civil side lawyer at Jodhpur.

Did B.Sc. (Hons.) in physics from Maharaja's College, Rajasthan University, Jaipur in the year 1977 and LL.B. from Jodhpur University in the year 1980.

Enrolled as an Advocate with Bar Council of Rajasthan on 08 March 1981. Practised on Original and Appellate sides before Rajasthan High Court and its subordinate Courts. Mainly dealt with Civil and Constitutional matters. Served as Counsel for Revenue and Excise Departments of Government of Rajasthan as also several Local Bodies and Corporations. Had also been co-opted member on various Disciplinary Committees of the Bar Council of Rajasthan.

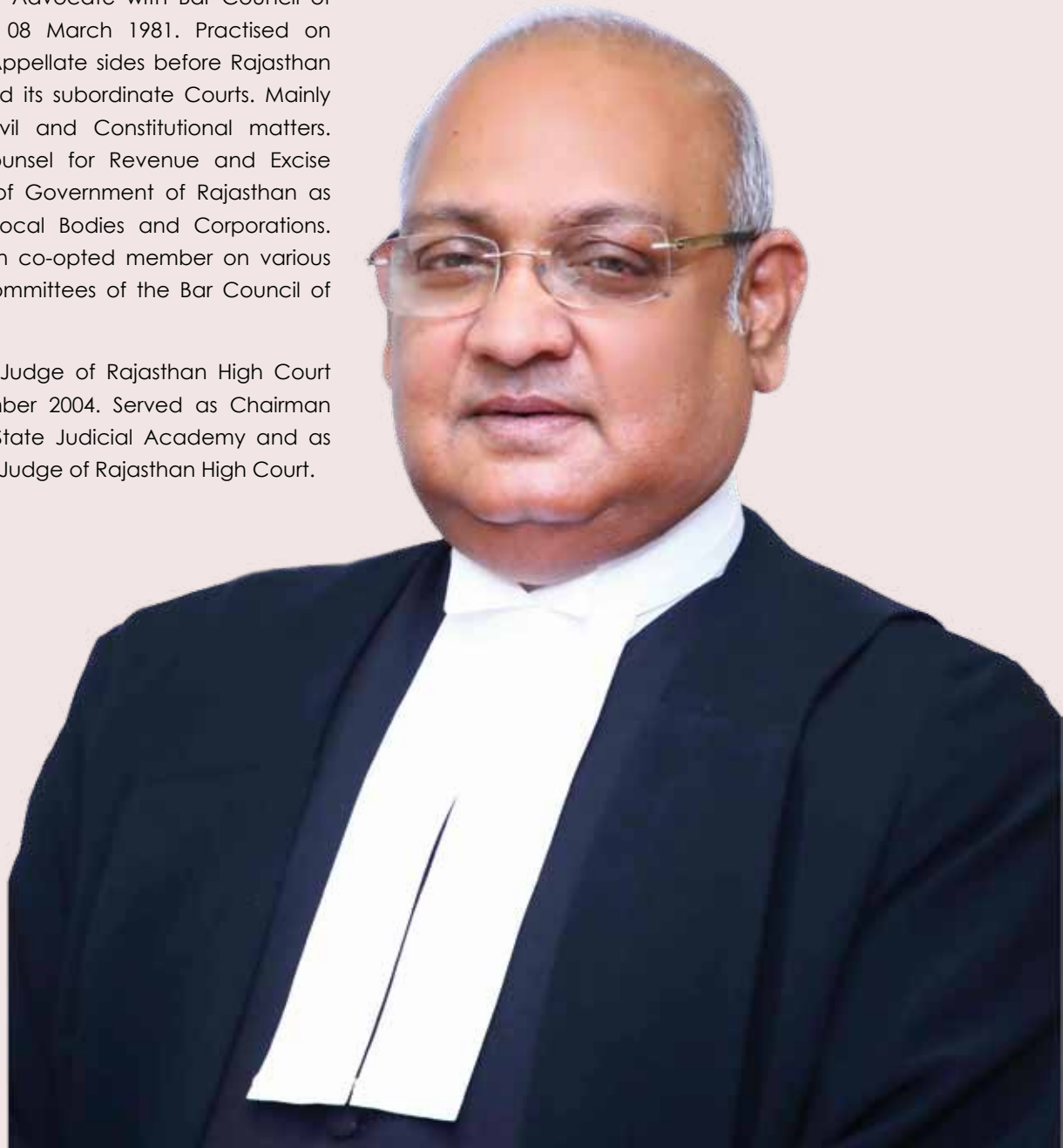
Took oath as Judge of Rajasthan High Court on 02 September 2004. Served as Chairman of Rajasthan State Judicial Academy and as Administrative Judge of Rajasthan High Court.

Transferred to Allahabad High Court and took oath on 19 July 2014. Functioned as Senior Judge, Lucknow from 03 March 2015.

Took oath as Chief Justice of High Court of Meghalaya on the 24 February 2016 and then, as Chief Justice of High Court of Karnataka on 12 February 2018.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 18 January 2019.

Due to retire on 14 May 2023.



JUSTICE SANJIV KHANNA

Born on 14 May 1960.

Enrolled as an advocate with the Bar Council of Delhi in 1983. Began practice in the District Courts at Tis Hazari and thereafter primarily practiced in the High Court of Delhi, in diverse fields of Constitutional Law, Direct Tax Appeals, Income Tax prosecutions, Arbitration matters, Commercial Suits, Company Law as well as cases concerning Environment and Pollution Laws and Medical Negligence. As an Additional Public Prosecutor and *amicus curiae*, had argued and appeared in Criminal Law matters before the High Court. Also held

the office of Senior Standing Counsel for the Income Tax Department and was appointed as the Standing Counsel (Civil) for the State of Delhi in 2004.

Elevated as an Additional Judge of the Delhi High Court in 2005 and made a Permanent Judge in 2006.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 18 January 2019.

Due to retire on 13 May 2025.



JUSTICE BHUSHAN RAMKRISHNA GAVAI

Born on 24 November 1960 at Amravati.

Joined Bar on 16 March 1985. Practiced at Bombay High Court from 1985 to 1990. After 1990, practised mainly before Nagpur Bench of Bombay High Court with occasional appearances at the Principal Seat and the Supreme Court. Practised in Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.

Was Standing Counsel for Municipal Corporation of Nagpur, Amravati Municipal Corporation and Amravati University. Appeared regularly for various autonomous bodies and Corporations like SICOM, DCVL etc. and various Municipal Councils in Vidarbha region. Appointed as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for Nagpur Bench on 17 January 2000. Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court on 14 November 2003. Became a Permanent Judge

of the Bombay High Court on 12 November 2005. Presided over Benches having all types of assignments at the Principal Seat at Mumbai as well as Benches at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Panaji.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 24 May 2019.

Due to retire on 23 November 2025.



JUSTICE SURYA KANT

Born on 10 February 1962 in a middle-class family in District Hisar in Haryana. Was an avid debater, graduated from the Government Post Graduate College, Hisar in 1981 and earned a Bachelor's Degree in Law from Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak in 1984. Earned another distinction by standing First Class First in his LL.M. from the Directorate of Distance Education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra in 2011.

Started law practice at the District Court in Hisar in 1984 and later shifted to the Punjab and Haryana High Court in Chandigarh in 1985 and represented multiple Universities, Boards, Corporations, Banks and also the High Court itself. Specialized in Constitutional, Service and Civil matters. Appointed as the youngest Advocate General of Haryana on 07 July 2000 and was designated as Senior Advocate in March 2001.

Held the office of Advocate General till elevation as a Permanent Judge to the Punjab and Haryana High Court on 09 January 2004.

Nominated as a member of the Central Authority of the National Legal Services Authority on 23 February 2007 for two consecutive terms. Has been/is also a member of different Committees of the Indian Law Institute. Has organized and attended several prestigious National and International Conferences as well.

Elevated as the Chief Justice of the Himachal Pradesh High Court on 05 October 2018.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 24 May 2019.

Due to retire on 09 February 2027.



JUSTICE ANIRUDDHA BOSE

Born on 11 April 1959.

Passed Higher Secondary Examination from St. Lawrence High School, Kolkata. Graduated in Commerce stream from St. Xavier's College in Kolkata. Did LL.B. from Surendranath Law College.

After the enrollment started practise on Constitutional, Civil and Intellectual Property

matters in the Calcutta High Court in 1985. Worked in the Original Side as well as the Appellate Side of the High Court.

Elevated as Permanent Judge of the Calcutta High Court in January 2004.

Elevated as Chief Justice of Jharkhand High Court on 11 August 2018.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 24 May 2019.

Due to retire on 10 April 2024.



JUSTICE AJJIKUTTIRA SOMAIAH BOPANNA

Born on 20 May 1959.

Enrolled as an advocate on 21 November 1984 and practised Civil, Constitutional, Company, Service and Labour matters in the High Court as well as in the Civil and Labour Courts. Worked as legal advisor to Central Public Sector Undertakings and worked as Additional Central Government Standing Counsel from 1999 onwards till 2005.

Appointed as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Karnataka on 06 January 2006 and became a Permanent Judge on 01 March 2007.

Elevated as Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court on 29 October 2018.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 24 May 2019.

Due to retire on 19 May 2024.



JUSTICE KRISHNA MURARI

Born on 09 July 1958. Obtained LL.B. degree from Allahabad University, Allahabad.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 23 December 1981. Practised in the Allahabad High Court for over 22 years in Civil, Constitutional, Company, Service and Revenue matters and has specialised in Civil Revenue and Service cases. Appointed as Standing Counsel of U.P. State Yarn Company

Limited, Kanpur; Northern Railway Primary Co-operative Bank Limited; U.P. State Textile Corporation Limited, Kanpur; U.P. Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation Limited, Kanpur and Bundelkhand University, Jhansi.

Appointed as an Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court on 07 January 2004 and appointed as Permanent Judge of the Allahabad High Court on 18 August 2005.

Took over as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh on 02 June 2018.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 23 September 2019.

Due to retire on 08 July 2023.



JUSTICE S. RAVINDRA BHAT

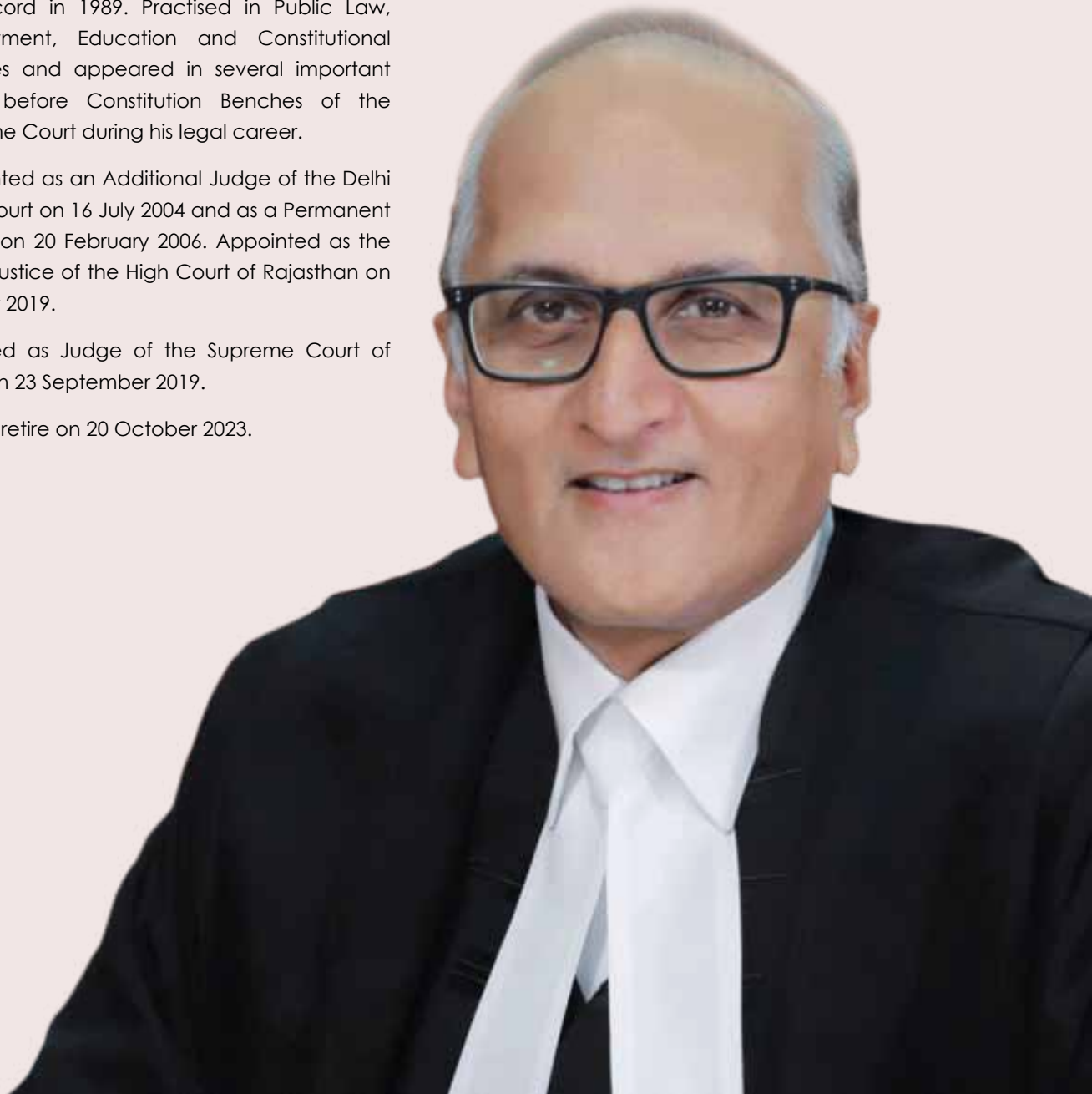
Born on 21 October 1958 in Mysore, Karnataka. Studied in Bangalore and Gwalior and completed his schooling from Kendriya Vidyalaya, Faridabad. Did B.A. (Hons.) in English from Hindu College, University of Delhi and obtained LL.B. degree from the Campus Law Centre, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, in 1982.

Enrolled as an Advocate with the Delhi Bar Council in 1982 and practised in the Supreme Court, where he was enrolled as an Advocate-on-Record in 1989. Practised in Public Law, Employment, Education and Constitutional Disputes and appeared in several important cases before Constitution Benches of the Supreme Court during his legal career.

Appointed as an Additional Judge of the Delhi High Court on 16 July 2004 and as a Permanent Judge on 20 February 2006. Appointed as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Rajasthan on 05 May 2019.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 23 September 2019.

Due to retire on 20 October 2023.



JUSTICE V. RAMASUBRAMANIAN

Born on 30 June 1958. Graduated in Chemistry from Ramakrishna Mission, Vivekananda College, Chennai and then studied Law in the Madras Law College.

Enrolled as a member of the Bar on 16 February 1983. Practiced for about 23 years in the High Court of Madras which included a stint in the office of the Senior Advocates K. Sarvabhauman and T.R. Mani for four years from 1983 to 1987.

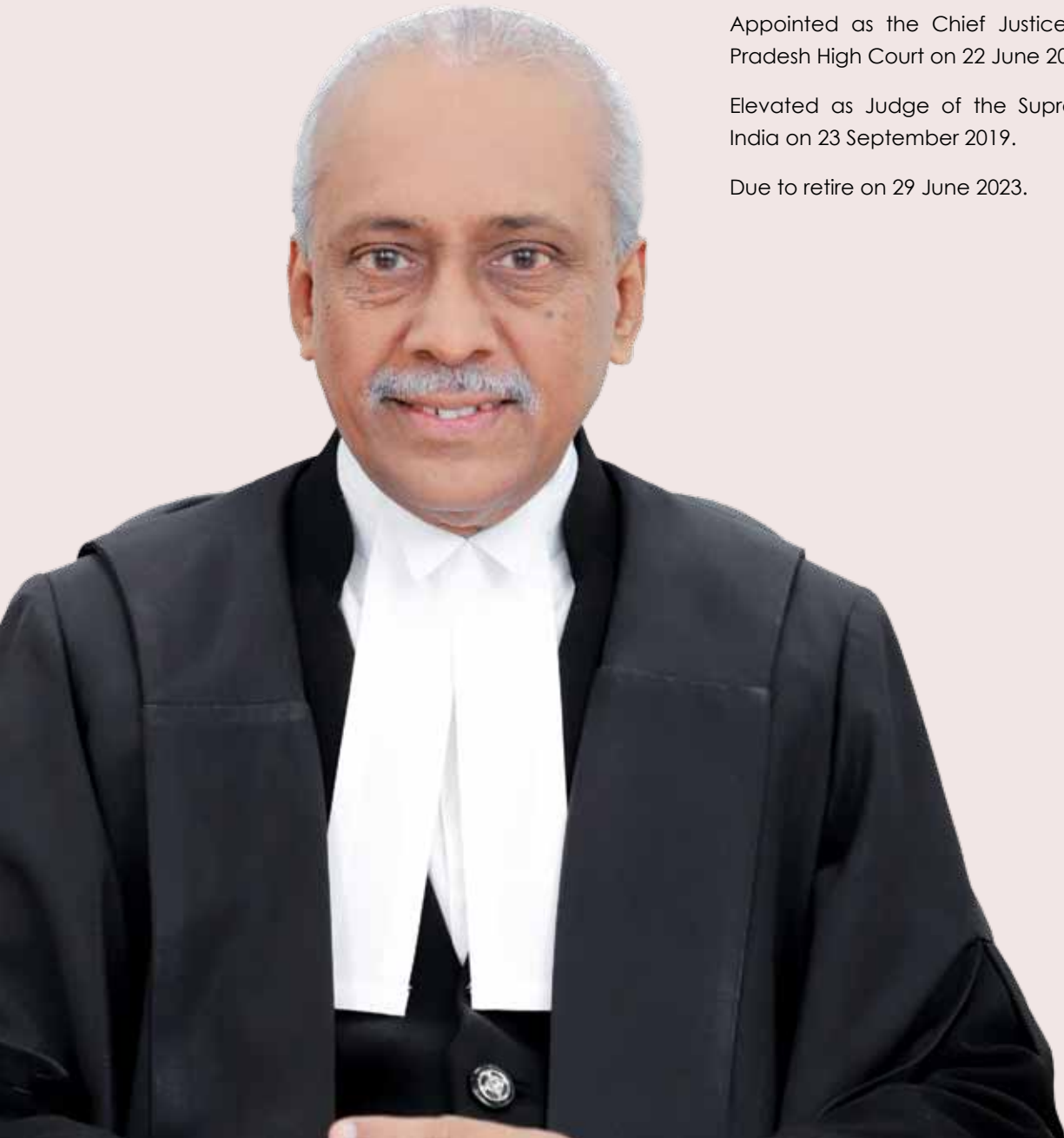
Appointed as an Additional Judge of the Madras High Court on 31 July 2006 and as a Permanent Judge on 09 November 2009.

Transferred on his own request to the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh with effect from 27 April 2016. After the bifurcation and the creation of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh, was retained as a Judge of the High Court of Telangana at Hyderabad w.e.f. 01 January 2019.

Appointed as the Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh High Court on 22 June 2019.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 23 September 2019.

Due to retire on 29 June 2023.



JUSTICE HRISHIKESH ROY

Born on 01 February 1960. Obtained his LL.B. Degree from Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi in 1982.

Designated as Senior Advocate, by the Gauhati High Court on 21 December 2004.

Appointed as Additional Judge of the Gauhati High Court on 12 October 2006 and served as Permanent Judge with effect from 15 July 2008. In Assam, while heading the Mediation Monitoring Committee, the film *Shako* (Bridge)

was produced and this film was used as a training tool in the Mediation programmes. Under his leadership the Arunachal Pradesh Legal Services Authority produced *Apne Ajnabi*, a short film on the theme of racial prejudice and the film is about how legal help can be provided for the needy under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.

As the Executive Head of the Assam State Legal Services Authority, had implemented the Reach Out & Respond programme, to facilitate access to justice, for the marginalised sections of Assam. Spearheading the training programmes for the Judicial Officers under the Gauhati High Court and was nominated as a member of the National Judicial Academic Council, headed by the Chief Justice of India. For about 10 years the News Letter *ATMAN* was published regularly for the Gauhati High Court under his editorship.

Transferred on 29 May 2018 from Guahati High Court. Appointed as 35th Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala on 08 August 2018.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 23 September 2019.

Due to retire on 31 January 2025.



HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE RETIRED
from 04 October 2018 to 20 November 2019



Justice Ranjan Gogoi

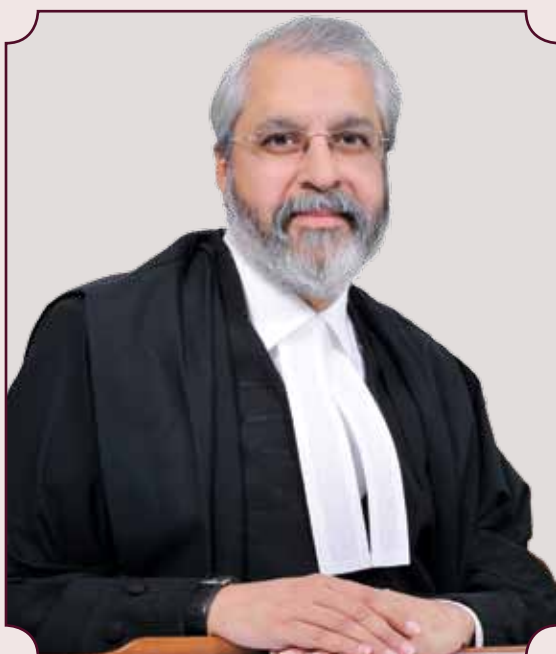
Former Chief Justice of India

Date of Appointment : 23 April 2012

Date of Appointment as CJI : 03 October 2018

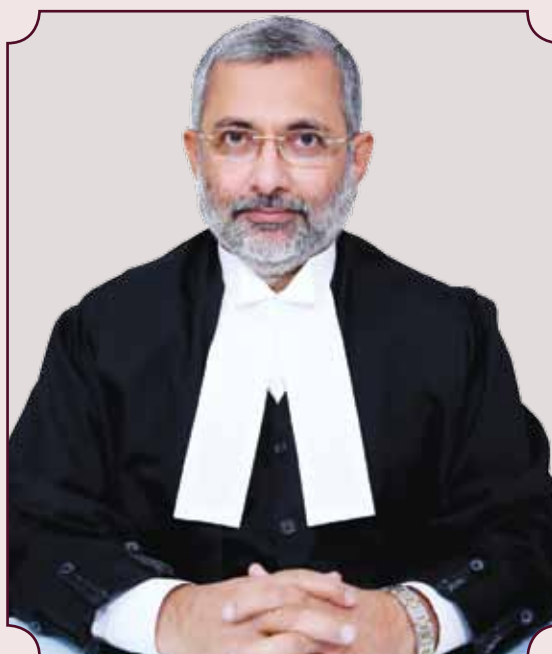
Held Office Till : 17 November 2019

HON'BLE JUDGES RETIRED
From 04 October 2018 to 20 November 2019



Justice Madan B. Lokur

Date of Appointment : 04 June 2012
Held Office Till : 30 December 2018



Justice Kurian Joseph

Date of Appointment : 08 March 2013
Held Office Till : 29 November 2018



Justice A. K. Sikri

Date of Appointment: 12 April 2013
Held Office Till : 06 March 2019



Justice Abhay Manohar Sapre

Date of Appointment : 13 August 2014
Held Office Till : 27 August 2019



2

SUPREME COURT : PAST TO PRESENT

Shri Harilal J. Kania, the first Chief Justice of India, in the inaugural session of the Supreme Court of India, had thus observed:

“The Supreme Court, an all India Court, will stand firm and aloof from party politics and political theories. It is unconcerned with the changes in the Government. The Court stands to administer the law for the time being in force, has goodwill and sympathy for all, but is allied to none”

In its 69 years of existence till date, the Supreme Court of India has played a central and unique role in India's history. The Supreme Court stands for a powerful and independent judiciary free from the executive, and a crucial check and balance against the accumulation of State power.

TRACING THE EVOLUTION

After the British East India Company began to expand in India, laws were established through a series of royal charters. The promulgation of Regulating Act of 1773 by the King of England paved the way for establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. Letters Patent was issued on 26 March 1774 to establish the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, as a Court of Record, with full power & authority to hear and determine all complaints for any crimes and also to entertain, hear and determine any suit or action against any of His Majesty's subjects in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Similarly, Supreme Courts were established at Madras and Bombay by King George – III on

26 December 1800 and on 08 December 1823, respectively.

In 1857, there was a formal transfer of power from the British East India Company to the British Crown. Thereafter, the Indian High Courts Act 1861 was enacted to create High Courts for various provinces and the Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were abolished. High Courts were established in Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and subsequently in Lahore, Nagpur and Patna. During this time, the final appeal from a judgment of a British-Indian court lay to the Privy Council in Britain. However, because of the inaccessibility of the Privy Council (in terms of distance and expense as well as its judicial aloofness), the rise of the nationalist movement also saw rising calls for a “Federal Court” in India. Subsequently, the Federal Court of India was created under the Government of India Act 1935, which began functioning from 1 October 1937.

After India attained independence in 1947, the Constitution of India came into being on 26 January 1950. “We, the people” of independent India, through Constituent Assembly, enforced our own Constitution providing, *inter alia*, for replacing the Federal Court by establishing Supreme Court of India as the apex court in the judicial hierarchy of the land, with its seat in Delhi. The Constituent Assembly conceived the Supreme Court of Independent India as the “Guardian of Social Revolution”, being a repository of all judicial power at the National Level.

On 28 January 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court of India came into existence. An integrated judicial system was adopted, and indispensable power was vested in the newly-founded Supreme Court of India in order to ensure the overriding goal of a fair and impartial judiciary.

The inauguration of the Supreme Court took place in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament building which also housed India's Parliament, consisting of the Council of States and the House of the People. It was here, in this Chamber of Princes, that the Federal Court of India sat for 12 years between 1937 and 1950. This was to be the home of the Supreme Court until the Supreme Court moved into the present premises in 1958.

SUPREME COURT- AT PRESENT

Chapter IV of Part V of the Constitution of India makes provision for "Union Judiciary". Article 124 deals with establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court, inter alia, prescribing its composition, qualifications of a Judge and mode of appointment as a Judge, thereof, and procedure for removal of a Judge from office. There is also a provision for appointment of ad hoc Judges under Article 127, and attendance of retired Judges at sittings, under Article 128. It is a Court of Record, as per Article 129, and has all the powers of such Court including the power to punish for its contempt.

With its extensive powers under Articles 32 & 129 to Article 145 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of India stands out as the forum for redressal of grievances, as the guardian of liberties and rights and also as the final arbiter in most disputes, not only between individuals, but also between States or between the Union and State/s or between individual/s and State/s. As an appellate court, it can hear appeals from the High Courts on civil, criminal and constitutional matters. The Supreme Court has the Appellate Jurisdiction over all Courts and Tribunals in India.

The Court can review its own judgments. In its advisory capacity, it answers references by the President of India on any question of law or fact of public importance, which may have arisen or is likely to arise.

The Supreme Court is designated as the custodian of fundamental rights and "rule of law". Article 144 mandates all authorities, civil and judicial, to act in aid of the Supreme Court. Interwoven into these powers is the power of judicial review, the power to strike down such legislation or executive action as may be violative of the provisions or the basic structure of the Constitution, or inimical to the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Court has the authority to pass any decree and order as is necessary for doing "complete justice".

Under Article 141 of the Constitution, the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. The Supreme Court exercises a wide and powerful discretionary jurisdiction under Article 136 which is unique and is aimed at doing complete justice rather than strictly following the letter of the law. Article 32 of the Constitution confers a right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights, and also power on the Supreme Court to issue writs for the protection of such rights. Further, for doing complete justice, the Supreme Court is empowered, under Article 142, to pass necessary orders. The Supreme Court thus wields a unique jurisdiction unfettered by the letter of the law.

STRENGTH OF JUDGES

The present strength of Supreme Court Judges is 34 i.e. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and 33 Hon'ble Judges. The strength of the Judges in the Supreme Court at the time of its inception was eight which has been increased from time to time by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. The strength of the Judges in the Supreme Court, as increased by amending Acts from time to time, has been as under: -

Constitutional Provision /Acts	Strength of Judges	Bill No.
Article 124, Constitution of India	Chief Justice + 7 Judges = 8	
Act No. 55/1956	Chief Justice + 10 Judges = 11	Lok Sabha Bill No.44/1956
Act No. 17/1960	Chief Justice + 13 Judges = 14	Lok Sabha Bill No.V/1960
Act No. 48/1977	Chief Justice + 17 Judges = 18	Lok Sabha Bill No.135/1977
Act No. 22/1986	Chief Justice + 25 Judges = 26	Lok Sabha Bill No.157/1985
Act No. 11/2009	Chief Justice + 30 Judges = 31	Lok Sabha Bill No.41/2008
Act No. 37 /2019	Chief Justice + 33 Judges = 34	Lok Sabha Bill No. 191-F/2019

THE FORMER JUDGES

The Supreme Court, since its inception has been nurtured and served by the judicial vision

of 46 Hon'ble Chief Justices and 168 Hon'ble Judges besides the present Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and 32 Hon'ble Judges (as on 20 November 2019).

RETIRED HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICES (ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SENIORITY)

S. No.	Name	Date of Appointment in Supreme Court	Date of Appointment as C.J.I	Held Office Till
1.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Harilal Jekisundas Kania	26/01/1950	26/01/1950	06/11/1951*
2.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice M. Patanjali Sastri	26/01/1950	07/11/1951	03/01/1954
3.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan	26/01/1950	04/01/1954	22/12/1954
4.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjea	26/01/1950	23/12/1954	31/01/1956**
5.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Sudhi Ranjan Das	26/01/1950	01/02/1956	30/09/1959
6.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Bhuvneshwar Prasad Sinha	03/12/1954	01/10/1959	31/01/1964
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar	17/01/1957	01/02/1964	15/03/1966
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sarkar	04/03/1957	16/03/1966	29/06/1966
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Subba Rao	31/01/1958	30/06/1966	11/04/1967**
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Wanchoo	11/08/1958	12/04/1967	24/02/1968
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah	01/12/1958	25/02/1968	16/12/1970
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.C. Shah	12/10/1959	17/12/1970	21/01/1971
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Sikri	03/02/1964	22/01/1971	25/04/1973
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.N. Ray	01/08/1969	26/04/1973	28/01/1977

S. No.	Name	Date of Appointment in Supreme Court	Date of Appointment as C.J.I	Held Office Till
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Hameedullah Beg	10/12/1971	29/01/1977	21/02/1978
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y.V. Chandrachud	28/08/1972	22/02/1978	11/07/1985
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati	17/07/1973	12/07/1985	20/12/1986
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Pathak	20/02/1978	21/12/1986	18/06/1989**
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.S. Venkataramiah	08/03/1979	19/06/1989	17/12/1989
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sabyasachi Mukherji	15/03/1983	18/12/1989	25/09/1990*
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranganath Misra	15/03/1983	25/09/1990	24/11/1991
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Singh	10/03/1986	25/11/1991	12/12/1991
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.H. Kania	01/05/1987	13/12/1991	17/11/1992
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice L.M. Sharma	05/10/1987	18/11/1992	11/02/1993
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah	05/10/1987	12/02/1993	24/10/1994
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Ahmadi	14/12/1988	25/10/1994	24/03/1997
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Verma	03/06/1989	25/03/1997	17/01/1998
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Punchhi	06/10/1989	18/01/1998	09/10/1998
29.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice A.S. Anand	18/11/1991	10/10/1998	31/10/2001
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Bharucha	01/07/1992	01/11/2001	05/05/2002
31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Kirpal	11/09/1995	06/05/2002	07/11/2002
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.B. Pattanaik	11/09/1995	08/11/2002	18/12/2002
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.N. Khare	21/03/1997	19/12/2002	01/05/2004
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Rajendra Babu	25/09/1997	02/05/2004	31/05/2004
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C. Lahoti	09/12/1998	01/06/2004	31/10/2005
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal	28/01/2000	01/11/2005	13/01/2007
37.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan	08/06/2000	14/01/2007	11/05/2010
38.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.H. Kapadia	18/12/2003	12/05/2010	28/09/2012
39.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir	09/09/2005	29/09/2012	18/07/2013
40.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam	21/08/2007	19/07/2013	26/04/2014
41.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Mal Lodha	17/12/2008	27/04/2014	27/09/2014
42.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu	17/12/2008	28/09/2014	02/12/2015
43.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur	17/11/2009	03/12/2015	03/01/2017
44.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar	13/09/2011	04/01/2017	27/08/2017
45.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra	10/10/2011	28/08/2017	02/10/2018
46.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi	23/04/2012	03/10/2018	17/11/2019

* Date of Death

** Date of Resignation

**RETIRED HON'BLE JUDGES
(ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SENIORITY)**

S. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Held Office Till
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Syed Fazl Ali	26/01/1950	18/09/1951
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Chandrasekhara Aiyar	23/09/1950	24/01/1953
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose	05/03/1951	08/06/1956
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan	08/09/1952	05/11/1954*
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Natwarlal Harilal Bhagwati	08/09/1952	06/08/1959
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Jagannadhadas	09/03/1953	26/07/1958
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.L. Venkatarama Aiyar	04/01/1954	24/11/1958
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Jaffer Imam	10/01/1955	31/01/1964**
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Das	30/04/1956	02/09/1963
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Govinda Menon	01/09/1956	16/10/1957*
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.L. Kapur	14/01/1957	12/12/1962
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C. Das Gupta	24/08/1959	02/01/1965
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghubar Dayal	27/07/1960	25/10/1965
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar	27/07/1960	14/12/1964
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.R. Madholkar	03/10/1960	03/07/1966**
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Bachawat	07/09/1964	31/07/1969
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramaswami	04/01/1965	29/10/1969
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Satyanarayana Raju	20/10/1965	20/04/1966*
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.M. Shelat	24/02/1966	30/04/1973**
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishishtha Bhargava	08/08/1966	04/02/1971
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.K. Mitter	29/08/1966	23/09/1971
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.A. Vaidyalingam	10/10/1966	29/06/1972
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Hegde	17/07/1967	30/04/1973**
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.N. Grover	11/02/1968	31/05/1973**
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Jaganmohan Reddy	01/08/1969	22/01/1975
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice I.D. Dua	01/08/1969	03/10/1972
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subimal Chandra Roy	19/07/1971	12/11/1971*
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.G. Palekar	19/07/1971	03/09/1974
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hans Raj Khanna	22/09/1971	12/03/1977**
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuttayil Kurien Mathew	04/10/1971	02/01/1976
31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Dwivedi	14/08/1972	08/12/1974*
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mukherjea	14/08/1972	23/10/1973*
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Alagiriswami	17/10/1972	16/10/1975
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer	17/07/1973	14/11/1980

S. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Held Office Till
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.K. Goswami	10/09/1973	31/12/1977
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Sarkaria	17/09/1973	15/01/1981
37.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.C. Gupta	02/09/1974	31/12/1981
38.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.L. Untwalia	03/10/1974	31/07/1980
39.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Murtaza Fazal Ali	02/04/1975	20/08/1985*
40.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Shingal	06/11/1975	14/10/1980
41.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh	23/01/1976	24/01/1979
42.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.S. Kailasam	03/01/1977	11/09/1980
43.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.D. Tulzapurkar	30/09/1977	08/03/1986
44.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.A. Desai	30/09/1977	08/05/1985
45.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.D. Koshal	17/07/1978	06/03/1982
46.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy	17/07/1978	24/09/1987
47.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.P. Sen	17/07/1978	19/09/1988
48.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baharul Islam	04/12/1980	12/01/1983**
49.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Varadarajan	10/12/1980	16/08/1985
50.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath Sen	28/01/1981	30/09/1985
51.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi	30/01/1981	18/06/1987
52.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.B. Misra	30/01/1981	14/06/1986
53.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.P. Madon	15/03/1983	06/04/1986
54.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.P. Thakkar	15/03/1983	03/11/1988
55.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Khalid	25/06/1984	30/06/1987
56.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.L. Oza	29/10/1985	11/12/1989
57.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.C. Ray	29/10/1985	31/10/1991
58.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Dutt	10/03/1986	29/10/1989
59.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Natarajan	10/03/1986	28/10/1989
60.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Jagannatha Shetty	01/05/1987	14/12/1991
61.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ranganathan	05/10/1987	30/10/1992
62.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.D. Ojha	18/01/1988	18/01/1991
63.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ratnavel Pandian	14/12/1988	12/03/1994
64.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice T.K. Thommen	14/12/1988	25/09/1993
65.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Saikia	14/12/1988	28/02/1991
66.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh	14/12/1988	31/12/1996
67.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramaswami	06/10/1989	14/02/1994
68.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Sawant	06/10/1989	29/06/1995
69.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.M. Kasliwal	06/10/1989	03/04/1993

S. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Held Office Till
70.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Ramaswamy	06/10/1989	12/07/1997
71.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice M. Fathima Beevi	06/10/1989	29/04/1992
72.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Jayachandra Reddy	11/01/1990	14/07/1994
73.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Agrawal	11/01/1990	04/09/1998
74.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Sahai	11/01/1990	24/06/1995
75.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogeshwar Dayal	22/03/1991	02/08/1994*
76.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Mohan	07/10/1991	10/02/1995
77.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy	07/10/1991	13/03/1997
78.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.N. Ray	07/10/1991	30/04/1998
79.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C. Patnaik	03/12/1991	30/05/1992*
80.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.P. Singh	15/06/1992	24/12/1996
81.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Venkatachala	01/07/1992	02/07/1995
82.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee	14/12/1993	30/11/1998
83.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Faizan Uddin	14/12/1993	04/02/1997
84.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.L. Hansaria	14/12/1993	24/12/1996
85.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Sen	11/06/1994	20/12/1997
86.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Paripoornan	11/06/1994	11/06/1997
87.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B. Majmudar	19/09/1994	19/08/2000
88.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sujata V. Manohar	08/11/1994	27/08/1999
89.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.T. Nanavati	06/03/1995	16/02/2000
90.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Saghir Ahmad	06/03/1995	30/06/2000
91.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Venkataswami	06/03/1995	18/09/1999
92.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Kurdukar	29/03/1996	15/01/2000
93.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.T. Thomas	29/03/1996	29/01/2002
94.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jagannadha Rao	21/03/1997	01/12/2000
95.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.P. Wadhwa	21/03/1997	04/05/2000
96.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Srinivasan	25/09/1997	25/02/2000*
97.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Prakash Misra	04/12/1997	31/08/2001
98.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.M. Quadri	04/12/1997	04/04/2003
99.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.B. Shah	09/12/1998	24/09/2003
100.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.P. Mohapatra	09/12/1998	02/08/2002
101.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.C. Banerjee	09/12/1998	17/11/2002
102.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Santosh Hegde	08/01/1999	15/06/2005
103.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Sethi	08/01/1999	06/07/2002
104.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Phukan	28/01/1999	31/03/2002

S. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Held Office Till
105.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Doraiswamy Raju	28/01/2000	01/07/2004
106.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ruma Pal	28/01/2000	02/06/2006
107.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Variava	15/03/2000	07/11/2005
108.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivaraj V. Patil	15/03/2000	11/01/2005
109.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brijesh Kumar	19/10/2000	09/06/2004
110.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Agrawal	19/10/2000	14/10/2009
111.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Venkatarama Reddi	17/08/2001	09/08/2005
112.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhan	17/08/2001	01/10/2008
113.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat	19/10/2001	09/05/2009
114.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P.Singh	14/12/2001	08/07/2007
115.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari	05/03/2002	13/08/2005
116.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.K. Sema	09/04/2002	31/05/2008
117.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B. Sinha	03/10/2002	07/08/2009
118.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar	03/10/2002	11/04/2006
119.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Srikrishna	03/10/2002	20/05/2006
120.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice AR. Lakshmanan	20/12/2002	21/03/2007
121.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.P. Mathur	20/12/2002	18/01/2008
122.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mathur	07/06/2004	06/08/2008
123.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Thakker	07/06/2004	09/11/2008
124.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Chatterjee	27/08/2004	13/01/2010
125.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.K. Balasubramanyan	27/08/2004	27/08/2007
126.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.P. Naolekar	27/08/2004	28/06/2008
127.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran	09/09/2005	14/10/2011
128.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari	28/10/2005	27/04/2012**
129.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lokeshwar Singh Panta	03/02/2006	22/04/2009
130.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain	10/04/2006	24/01/2013
131.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markandey Katju	10/04/2006	19/09/2011
132.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.S. Bedi	12/01/2007	04/09/2011
133.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.S. Sirpurkar	12/01/2007	21/08/2011
134.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Sudershan Reddy	12/01/2007	07/07/2011
135.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi	12/11/2007	11/12/2013
136.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aftab Alam	12/11/2007	18/04/2013
137.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.M. Panchal	12/11/2007	05/10/2011
138.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma	09/04/2008	17/09/2011
139.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph	07/07/2008	27/01/2012

S. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Held Office Till
140.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Ganguly	17/12/2008	02/02/2012
141.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma	11/05/2009	27/08/2012
142.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan	11/05/2009	01/07/2014
143.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik	17/11/2009	02/06/2014
144.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan	17/11/2009	14/05/2014
145.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar	17/11/2009	06/06/2014
146.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar	18/12/2009	19/12/2012
147.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Prasad	08/02/2010	14/07/2014
148.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Gokhale	30/04/2010	09/03/2014
149.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gyan Sudha Misra	30/04/2010	27/04/2014
150.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave	30/04/2010	18/11/2016
151.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. J. Mukhopadhaya	13/09/2011	14/03/2015
152.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai	13/09/2011	29/10/2014
153.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasti Chelameswar	10/10/2011	22/06/2018
154.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.M. Ibrahim Kalifulla	02/04/2012	22/07/2016
155.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur	04/06/2012	30/12/2018
156.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Y. Eqbal	24/12/2012	12/02/2016
157.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda	24/12/2012	05/10/2016
158.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen	24/12/2012	30/12/2015
159.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose	08/03/2013	27/05/2017
160.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph	08/03/2013	29/11/2018
161.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri	12/04/2013	06/03/2019
162.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiva Kirti Singh	19/09/2013	12/11/2016
163.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Nagappan	19/09/2013	03/10/2016
164.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Agrawal	17/02/2014	04/05/2018
165.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel	07/07/2014	06/07/2018
166.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Manohar Sapre	13/08/2014	27/08/2019
167.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prafulla C. Pant	13/08/2014	29/08/2017
168.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitava Roy	27/02/2015	28/02/2018

* Date of Death

** Date of Resignation





3 JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India can be primarily classified as - Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

The exclusive Original Jurisdiction, conferred by Article 131 of the Constitution of India, extends to any legal dispute between the Government of India and one or more States, or between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other, or between two or more States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. In case of violation of any of the fundamental rights, any citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court of India in its Original Jurisdiction conferred by Article 32 of the Constitution of India. Under this Article, the Supreme Court has the power to issue directions or orders, including Writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India. Disputes relating to the election of the President and the Vice President of India are also adjudicated by the Supreme Court in its Original jurisdiction. The Supreme Court also has power to transfer matters from one High Court to another High Court or from one subordinate court to another subordinate court under Section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

The Supreme Court can also transfer to itself any case involving same or substantially same questions of law pending before it and one or more High Courts in certain contingencies as per the provisions under Article 139A of the Constitution. 'The Appointment of Arbitrators by the Chief Justice of India Scheme, 1996' framed under Section 11(10) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 regulates the appointment of arbitrators under Section 11(6) of the said Act. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has all the powers to punish for contempt of itself. For this purpose, 'Rules to Regulate proceedings for Contempt of the Supreme Court, 1975', have been framed in exercise of the power under Section 23 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, read with Article 145 of the Constitution of India.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court has the Appellate Jurisdiction over all Courts and Tribunals in India. The Appellate Jurisdiction is exercised under Articles 132 to 134 of the Constitution of India. According to Article 132, an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceedings, if the High Court certifies under Article 134A of the Constitution that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Supreme Court also has the discretion to grant Special Leave to Appeal under Article 136 of the Constitution from any

judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

Further, the Supreme Court of India has the jurisdiction to decide a statutory appeal, whenever any legislation provides for appeal to the Supreme Court. The Statutes having provisions for statutory appeals to the Supreme Court are as under:

- (i) Section 35L of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);
- (ii) Section 116A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951);
- (iii) Section 38 of the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961);
- (iv) Section 261 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) before the establishment of National Tax Tribunal from 28.12.2005;
- (v) Section 130E of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);
- (vi) Section 19(1)(b) of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 (70 of 1971);
- (vii) Section 374 and Section 379 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) read with Section 2 of Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1970 (28 of 1970);
- (viii) Section 23 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986);
- (ix) Section 19 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (28 of 1987);
- (x) Section 10 of the Special Courts (Trial of Offences relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992 (27 of 1992);
- (xi) Section 15Z of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992);
- (xii) Section 18 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (24 of 1997);
- (xiii) Section 53T of the Competition Act, 2002 (12 of 2003);
- (xiv) Section 125 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003);
- (xv) Section 24 of the National Tax Tribunal Act, 2005 (49 of 2005);
- (xvi) Section 30 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 (55 of 2007);
- (xvii) Section 37 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006 (19 of 2006);
- (xviii) Section 31 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008 (27 of 2008);
- (xix) Section 22 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (19 of 2010);
- (xx) Section 423 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013);
- (xxi) Section 38 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013 (23 of 2013);
- (xxii) Section 21 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (22 of 2015);
- (xxiii) Section 33E of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016);
- (xxiv) Sections 62 and 182 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016);
- (xxv) Section 118 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017); and
- (xxvi) Section 73 of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (35 of 2019).

ADVISORY JURISDICTION

- (I) Article 143 of the Constitution of India states that if at any time it appears to the President of India that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such nature or of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, the President may refer the question to the Supreme Court for consideration. The Supreme Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President, its opinion thereon.
- (II) Reference to the Supreme Court can also be made under following provisions:

- (a) Article 317 of the Constitution of India, as regards removal of Chairman or any other Member of a Public Service Commission;
- (b) Section 11 of the Competition Act, 2002, as regards removal of Chairperson and other Members of the Commission;
- (c) Sections 14 and 17 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, as regards the Removal of Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner and State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioner, respectively; and
- (d) Section 257 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as regards reference by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

OTHER POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

In addition to the Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court also exercises the following powers:

- A) Public Interest Litigation (PIL):** A Public Interest Litigation may commence in any of the following manner: (i) as a suo motu petition in pursuance of the order of the Chief Justice or Judge of the Supreme Court; (ii) in pursuance of an order of the Chief Justice or a Judge nominated by the Chief Justice on a letter or representation; (iii) by an order of the Supreme Court to treat a petition as a Public Interest Litigation; (iv) by presentation of a petition in the Supreme Court.
- B) Power of Review:** The Supreme Court under Article 137 of the Constitution of India has the power to review any judgment pronounced, or any order made by it. Review Petitions are disposed of by circulation as per listing procedures. However, in death sentence cases, oral hearing has been made permissible, limited to 30 minutes as per the verdict in *Sonu Sardar v. Union of India* [2014 (9) SCC 737].

- C) Curative Petitions:** Order XLVIII of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 provides that the Supreme Court can reconsider its final judgment/order by way of a Curative Petition on limited grounds after the dismissal of Review Petition.

IMPORTANT ACTS RELATING TO SUPREME COURT

The important legislations relating to the Supreme Court of India are as follows:

- (i) Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 (51 of 1968);
- (ii) Judges (Protection) Act, 1985 (59 of 1985);
- (iii) Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1970 (28 of 1970) [amended by Act No. 37 of 1972];
- (iv) Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 (55 of 1956) [amended by Act Nos. 17 of 1960, 48 of 1977, 22 of 1986, 11 of 2009 and 37 of 2019]; and
- (v) Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 (41 of 1958) [amended by Act Nos. 77 of 1971, 36 of 1976, 57 of 1980, 36 of 1985, 38 of 1986, 20 of 1988, 32 of 1989, 72 of 1993, 2 of 1994, 20 of 1996, 18 of 1998, 7 of 1999, 8 of 2003, 46 of 2005, 23 of 2009, 13 of 2016 and 10 of 2018].

SUBORDINATE LEGISLATIONS

The subordinate legislations relating to the Supreme Court are as follows:

- (i) Judges (Inquiry) Rules, 1969;
- (ii) Supreme Court Rules, 2013;
- (iii) Supreme Court (Decree and Orders) Enforcement Order, 1954;
- (iv) Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1959;
- (v) Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1959; and
- (vi) Rules to Regulate Proceedings for Contempt of the Supreme Court, 1975.



His Excellency the President of India, Shri. Ram Nath Kovind with the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court

4

SUPREME COURT – BUILDING, PRECINCTS AND ARCHITECTURE

On 28 January 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign, Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court of India came into existence replacing the Federal Court of India. The first sitting of the Supreme Court was held in the Chamber of Princes at Parliament Building, the place from where the Federal Court was functional. The Court shifted to the present premises, upon its inauguration by Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, on 4 August 1958. While inaugurating the building of the Supreme Court, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had said – "I do not think it will fall to the lot of any of my successors to declare open such a 'Temple of Justice'."

1. ORIGINAL BUILDING-PAST TO PRESENT

The Original block of Supreme Court building was built on a triangular plot of 17 acres and the building was designed by Chief Architect Ganesh Bhikaji Deolalikar, who was the first Indian to head the CPWD. He designed the Supreme Court building in an Indo-British architectural style. The Original building boasts of architectural splendour and rich ornamentation and manifests the significance of this institution as a coequal, independent branch of the State. Along the main corridors of the building, stand imposing columns in Grecian architecture. There is a happy blend of the Indian and the Grecian architectures in the construction of the building.

The design of the Original building itself is in the shape of a balance with a pair of Scales of Justice. This noble edifice has been conceived and planned by Engineers and Architects, who were trained in their profession according to western standards. The architecture and construction of the building bear testimony to their western experience and skill set of high order and that they have combined with it our conception of justice. Traditionally, one looks upon justice as a pair of scales, the two pans of which have to be held evenly without allowing the beam from which they hang to incline to either side. The two wings on the two sides of the building accommodate the offices and the records. At the end of each wing is a semi circular structure. They represent the pans which are attached to the beam at the top. This beam accommodates the Court rooms wherein the Hon'ble Judges are seated while dispensing justice. The Central beam from the ends of which the scales hang, comprises the Chief Justice's Court at the Centre with two Court halls on either side. The right wing of the structure presently consists of the Bar room, the offices of the Attorney General for India and other Law officers and the Judges Library of the Court. The left wing presently consists of offices of the Court. Three extensions were made to the Original building- for the first time in 1979, then in 1994, and again in 2015.

First extension to the building

In the year 1979, two new wings, the east and

the west wing, were added to the complex. Both wings consist of two Court Rooms each. The exterior of the building is dressed in red sand stone, in keeping with the architecture of existing main Building.

Second extension to the building

In the year 1994, second extension of the building was made, connecting the east wing and the west wing of the first extension. The ground floor has office rooms. There are Court Rooms and Judges' Assembly Hall/ Common Room on the first floor. The Second Floor of the block has one Conference Hall. The third floor of the block has office rooms, Judges' library and Advocates' Library (R.K. Garg Memorial).

Third extension to the building

The New Extension Block near Supreme Court Museum was inaugurated by Hon'ble the then Chief Justice of India on 04 November 2015 and some of the Sections from the existing buildings were shifted to the new building to make the newly shifted and remaining Sections comfortable.

2. SCULPTURES, LOGO AND MURAL

♦ Mother and Child Sculpture

This black bronze sculpture of 210 centimeter height was installed in the lawns of the Supreme Court on 20 February 1978. It portrays Mother India in the form of the figure of a lady. The



sculpture depicts Mother India sheltering the young Republic of India represented by the symbol of a child, who is upholding the laws of land symbolically shown in the form of an open book. On the book, a balance is shown, which represents dispensation of equal justice to all. The sculpture was made by the renowned artist Shri Chintamani Kar.

♦ Statue of the Father of the Nation – Mahatma Gandhi

The statue was installed on 01 August 1996 in the lawns of the Supreme Court facing the main entrance of Chief Justice's Court. The statue was sculpted by the renowned artist Freda Brilliant Marshall.



Both the aforesaid sculptures were cleaned with the assistance of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Janpath, New Delhi in the month of November 2018 and periodical steps are taken for preservation/ conservation of both the Sculptures.

♦ Logo/ Emblem of the Supreme Court

The logo of the Supreme Court appears on the front wall, just above the entrance of the



Chief Justice's Court. It has been designed by reproducing the wheel with 32 spokes found on the Abacus of the Lion Capital of Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath. The supreme norm "यतो धर्मस्ततो जयः" (in Sanskrit) is inscribed on the logo, which means- 'Where there is Dharma, there is victory.

◆ **Mural in the Judges Gallery**



There is a beautiful mural of coloured porcelain tiles in the Judges Gallery, with the Goddess of Justice on the right side and Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, on the left side. The Goddess of Justice is in white robes

and wearing a crown, holding a balance with scales in one hand and a book in the other. The Goddess is not blind-folded because as per Vedic sutras, the deity of Justice does not close its eyes but allows the graceful rays from its eyes to illumine the administration of justice. Below the figure of Mahatma Gandhi are two charkhas (spinning wheels) which symbolize spirit of self-reliance. Between the Mahatma and the Goddess, there is a rectangle showing a Dharma Chakra (Wheel of Justice) with twenty four spokes with an inscription below in Sanskrit "Satyamevoddhaharamyam" which means "Truth alone I uphold". The Mural was cleaned with the assistance of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, Janpath, New Delhi in the month of July 2019.

3. INAUGURATION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDING COMPLEX OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

In order to cope up with the space constraints in the main campus, need for an additional Complex was felt. Additional Office of the



Inauguration of the Additional Building Complex, Supreme Court by His Excellency, the President of India

Supreme Court with a futuristic vision was planned on a land measuring 12.19 acres abutting Pragati Maidan. The Foundation Stone of the said building was laid on 27 September 2012.

The additional complex, built by CPWD, with a total built up area of 1,80,700 sq. mts., imbibes technology intensive features, and is truly an exemplary showcase of *avant garde* building technology. The building complex is a state-of-the-art, environment friendly, centrally air-conditioned office complex with all modern facilities. The curvature of the building in the European style pillars that rise from the ground level in the colour scheme and the sandstone external cladding depicts that an attempt has been made in design of this building to retain the original marvel of the Supreme Court.

The additional building complex has been designed to maximize the use of available sunlight, air and water. The complex will produce solar power of 1400 KWP which will be integrated in the main Grid. This project has been designed as GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment) compliant rated energy efficient Building Complex. This new Building has Five Functional Blocks and one Service Block.

Library Block	-	Block-A
Judicial Block	-	Block-B
Convention Centre	-	Block-C

Lawyers Chamber	-	Block-D
Facilities Block	-	Block-E
Service Block	-	Block-F

These Blocks are four to eight storeys high and have a three-level basement with car parking capacity of about 1800 car units. The windows' design itself depict that the additional Supreme Court Complex is a modern day manifestation of the existing original Supreme Court Building.

His Excellency the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, inaugurated the Additional Building Complex of the Supreme Court of India on 17 July 2019.

In his address, the President of India said that the broader spirit behind the Additional Building Complex of the Supreme Court must be appreciated. His Excellency said that no doubt the Additional Building Complex for the Supreme Court will "lead to greater comfort for judges, lawyers, litigants and others connected with the court and court matters" but "much more than physical ease, such infrastructure should provide benefits in enhancing efficiency and speed of adjudication, disposal of cases and delivery of justice." On the occasion, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India said that "the commitment of this Institution to the call for justice can and does have no compromise." His Lordship cautioned that "history has witnessed how great institutions have been brought to the



Release of the Compilation of Translated Supreme Court Judgments in Regional Languages



His Excellency, the President of India, planting saplings during the Inauguration of the Additional Building Complex, Supreme Court

knees by the wicked and the vile. History has also seen how even Great Nations have been brought down in utterly deceptive manner. The threat from such people has always been the greatest to Institutions like the Judiciary which do not pander to any particular interest or bow to powerful coteries that breed in nooks and dark corners." His Lordship observed that it was therefore "necessary for each stake-holder to remain on guard and introspect his / her respective role in the growth and glory of this great Institution" and that this was "a sure way

to strengthen the institution and successfully engage in nation building."

4. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COURT ROOMS AND NEW CHAMBERS FOR THE ADDITIONAL JUDGES IN VIEW OF INCREASE IN SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

Keeping in view the increase in sanctioned strength of Hon'ble Judges from 30 to 33 excluding Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, as

published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary Part II Section 1) dated 9 August 2019, (i) two additional Court Rooms have been created, which have been numbered as Court No. 16 and Court No. 17; and (ii) five New Chambers for Hon'ble Judges have been constructed in the Supreme Court Original Building.

5. NEW INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN

- ♦ Measures for reduction and control of air and noise pollution in the Supreme Court premises under the guidance of Committee of Hon'ble Judges are being taken in coordination with the Central Pollution Control Board.
- ♦ The central fountain area has been beautified by refurbishing fountain and its lights.
- ♦ Horticulture related works enhancing the beauty of the inner lawns by way of augmentation as regards potted plants, flowering plants and grass carpeting have been undertaken to create better ambiance of the surroundings.
- ♦ All-round cleaning, restoration and repair of exterior stone works of the existing Supreme Court Building, including renovation of its iconic dome enhancing the grandeur of the building.
- ♦ Signages for the Additional Building Complex of the Supreme Court of India have been and are being installed at various prominent places around the said complex to ensure easy accessibility for the litigants/visitors.
- ♦ Replacement of water proofing membrane on the roof of the Supreme Court Building and Old Lawyers Chambers Blocks was carried out.



- ◆ Wireless Digital Conference System in the Judges Lounge has been provided.
- ◆ Warning signages/instructions have been installed in all the lifts.
- ◆ Pigeon protecting mechanism has been installed outside Court Nos. 16 and 17 on trial basis.
- ◆ Renaming of Pragati Maidan Metro Station as Supreme Court/Pragati Maidan Metro Station is in process.
- ◆ Improvement/control of Air Conditioning in Court Nos. 1 to 5 has been undertaken.
- ◆ With a view to completely stop skewer inflicting into the structure, the practice of illuminating the Supreme Court by '*string of decorative lights bulbs*', was replaced with facade lighting of the building.
- ◆ Replacement of pathway in the Media Lawn was done.
- ◆ Stone *jali* near Gate 'G' which is being provided to cover the big water tanks has been extended upto the AC plants having similar height, texture and aesthetics so that AC plants may also get covered.
- ◆ Structural reinforcement together with the use of technologically superior paints has been undertaken for the first time to preserve the iconic dome of the Supreme Court Building.
- ◆ Steps have been taken to do away with hanging and open wires for the campus across the Supreme Court, with introduction of covered cable trays.
- ◆ The AC plants and such other structures have been covered with the conduits having sandstone finish so that the visual ambiance of the building is not disturbed.



View of the Auditorium at the Additional Building Complex, Supreme Court



Interior views of the Additional Building Complex of the Supreme Court



Aerial view of the Supreme Court Complex

5

COURT ADMINISTRATION

I. SUPREME COURT REGISTRY – MAIN WINGS

The administrative wing of the Supreme Court is known as the Registry. For systematic functioning and efficient disposal of work, the Registry is divided into two main Wings, viz. Administration and Judicial, which are further divided into various Divisions, Branches, Sections and Cells. The subject matters dealt with by each and every Section/Unit are well defined.

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India is the Administrative Head of the Supreme Court. All the administrative powers for determining the work structure of the Court and the Registry of the Apex Court and also for setting up the ministerial side of the Court, exclusively vest in Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. Powers under Article 146 of the Constitution of India, read with the Supreme Court Officers and Servants (Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 1961 are exercised by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India either directly or through some other Hon'ble Judge or a Committee of the Hon'ble Judges or Officer(s) of the Court authorized for the purpose.

The Secretary General who is of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India is the highest Administrative Officer of the Supreme Court. The post of the Secretary General is exclusively meant for a judicial officer of the rank of a District and Sessions Judge. For positions of Registrars, mostly the judicial officers of the rank

of Additional District and Sessions Judge are drawn on deputation. The Secretary General is assisted by 10 Registrars, 3 Officers on Special Duty and 25 Additional Registrars who are assigned work of specific branches and they, in turn, are assisted by Deputy Registrars, Officers of other lower ranks and subordinate staff.

There are 2577 posts on the establishment of the Supreme Court Registry, which includes 2133 permanent posts. Details of staff strength in the Registry are as under (as on 16.11.2019):

Staff strength in the Registry		
S. No.	Type of Posts	No. of Posts
1	Gazetted-Officers	334
2	Non-Gazetted officials	1117
3	Non-Clerical Staff	1126
Total		2577

The Supreme Court Registry has been divided into 60 Sections/Units. All case files pertaining to judicial matters, i.e. SLPs, Writ Petitions, Original Cases, References and other appeals etc. are mainly handled in 23 Sections on the judicial side and the division of work between them is based either on its nature, i.e. Special Subject Category or on geographical area, i.e. State/High Court wise. Further, there are other Sections dealing with judicial matters, which are called ancillary judicial Sections such as Filing Counter (Section I-B), Extension Counter, Paper Books Sections [Sections preparing Paper Books (I, I-A, I-A Annex & Paperbook Godown-II)], Sections relating to Computerization (Computer Cell & D.E.U. Sections), Elimination Section, Sections

dealing with maintenance of Original Record and Translation work (Sections V&VI), Record Room & Scanning Cell, Decree Sections (XIII & XIII-B), Copying, Editorial, PIL(English), Receipt & Issue and Information & Statistics Secretariat for dealing with applications under RTI Act, 2005 and Compilation and processing of statistical information. There are two supporting wings, i.e. Library Wing and Court Masters Wing. A Centre for Research and Planning has also been established to assist the Court in general and Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India in the field of legal research. It also prepares material for the purpose of Conferences, Seminars and Legal Forum Meetings. Two Courts of Registrars have also been functional, one since 3 April 2006 and the other from 1 September 2006 for dealing with matters referred to in the Supreme Court Rules.

There are 16 Sections dealing with the matters pertaining to the establishment, which includes Admn. I, Admn. II, Admn. III, Recruitment Cell, Training Cell, Vigilance Cell, Admn. Materials (Purchase & Stores), Admn. Materials (Maintenance), Admn. General, Cash and Accounts-I & II, Admn. J, Protocol, Medical, Transport and Caretaking. Admn. I and Recruitment Cell Sections deals with recruitment, promotions etc. Admn. II Section deals with leave, pay and pension of officers and staff. Admn. III Section deals with all types of advances admissible to officers and staff. Admn. Materials (Purchase & Stores) Section deals with purchase and issue of all items including Stationery, Furniture, Livery and Printing etc. Admn. Materials (Maintenance) deals with the maintenance of all the items, award of annual maintenance contract and other miscellaneous work. Admn. General Section deals with maintenance of Supreme Court Building and allotment of Lawyers' Chambers etc. Admn. Judges Section looks after the provision of necessary amenities to the Hon'ble Judges and overall housekeeping job, including the work connected with maintenance of the Judges' Chambers in the Supreme Court and their official residences. Protocol Section renders

protocol services to the Hon'ble Judges and the Transport Section provides transport facilities to the Hon'ble Judges and the Registry. There also exists a Medical Section for arranging medical facilities for the Hon'ble Judges. Cash and Accounts Sections deals with preparation of pay bills and budget estimates etc. Reception Office and the Reception Counters provide necessary assistance and hassle-free services to the visitors, litigant public and the Advocates.

While the practice and procedure of working on the judicial side of the Registry are regulated by the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 and Handbook on Practice and Procedure and Office Procedure, the practice and procedure of working on the Administrative side have been mentioned in the Supreme Court Officers and Servants (Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 1961 and Manual of Office Procedure. The minimum educational qualifications and other eligibility conditions prescribed for each and every post have been specified in the Schedule to the 1961 Rules. Manuals also contain the nature of duties and responsibilities of the officers and employees.

II. SPECIALISED SECRETARIATS

- a) **Conference Secretariat:** The progress made by all the High Courts for the implementation of the resolutions adopted in the Chief Justices Conference of Chief Justices is reviewed and noted in the next conference of Chief Justices. During the Chief Justices Conference 2016, it was resolved that Chief Justices will set up a Cell or Committee for monitoring the implementation of the resolution passed in the Chief Justices' Conference. Each High Court was to create a mechanism for submitting progress reports to the Supreme Court on the implementation of the resolution by periodically updating feedback formats. The Conference further resolved to affirm desirability of creating a mini Secretariat for tracking the progress made in implementing the resolutions.

Consequently, a Conference Secretariat was created in the Supreme Court to take follow up action on the Resolutions passed in the Chief Justices' Conference. The Conference Secretariat of the Supreme Court attends to the following jobs:- (i) To take follow up action on the Resolutions passed in the Chief Justices' Conference; (ii) To make e-portals for regular updation of activities under various resolution that were adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference; (iii) To co-ordinate with High Courts in regard to the activities undertaken, pursuant to Resolutions of the Chief Justices' Conference; (iv) To ensure that under every agenda item on which Resolution was adopted, the updated information is available electronically at every moment; and (v) To perform any other job as may be assigned from time to time.

b) Information and Statistics Secretariat: Information and Statistics Secretariat compiles the data regarding Institution, Disposal and Pendency of

Cases in Subordinate Courts as well as in the High Courts for every quarter. In the judicial year 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, Quarterly Statements of Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases during the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 September 2018, 1 October 2018 to 31 December 2018, 1 January 2019 to 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019 to 30 June 2019 were compiled. The quarterly statements are published in the Supreme Court's newsletter "Court News".

The Information and Statistics Secretariat also deals with RTI applications received under provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005. During the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, a total of 3229 RTI/N-RTI applications were received and all have been duly replied under the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005. During the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, a total of 339 First Appeals under the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005 were received and dealt with in the office of the First Appellate Authority as per the provisions of the said Act.

FORMER REGISTRAR GENERALS / SECRETARY GENERALS

[As on 20.11.2019]

S.No	Name of the Officer	From	To
1.	Shri Sankatha Rai	01.06.1987	03.11.1992
2.	Shri MSA Siddiqui	09.11.1992	26.09.1994
3.	Shri Chandresh Bhushan	27.09.1994	27.04.1998
4.	Shri Bhanwar Singh	27.04.1998	26.03.1999
5.	Shri Lal Chand Bhadoo	27.03.1999	19.01.2003
6.	Shri J. C. S. Rawat	20.01.2003	28.06.2004
7.	Shri B. M. Gupta	29.06.2004	24.11.2005
8.	Shri V.K. Jain	01.12.2005	13.05.2009
9.	Shri M. P. Bhadrans	13.05.2009	12.05.2010
10.	Shri A. I. S. Cheema	12.05.2010	13.05.2013
11.	Shri Ravindra Maithani	12.05.2013	15.11.2014
12.	Shri V. S. R. Avadhani	15.11.2014	11.12.2015
13.	Shri Ravindra Maithani	11.12.2015	02.12.2018

FORMER REGISTRARS

[As on 20.11.2019]

S. No.	Name of the Officer	From	To
1	Shri P.N. Murthy	26.01.1950	04.01.1956
2	Shri K.Krishnaswami Aiyar	05.01.1956	01.04.1956
3	Shri Arindam Dutt	02.04.1956	14.06.1962
4	Shri S.N. Sharma	01.07.1962	15.03.1964
5	Shri Y. D. Desai	13.08.1963	19.04.1969
6	Shri C.V. Rane	09.06.1969	19.10.1971
7	Shri M.P. Saxena	20.10.1971	30.04.1979
8	Shri S.K. Gupta	16.07.1973	01.01.1978
9	Shri R.Narasimhan	16.01.1978	31.03.1984
10	Shri R.Subba Rao	01.05.1979	31.03.1986
11	Shri A.N. Oberai	01.04.1986	29.02.1988
12	Shri H.S. Munjral	02.04.1987	31.08.1988
13	Shri R.R. Kumar	01.09.1988	30.04.1993
14	Ms. S.V. Kashyap	01.09.1988	30.11.1988
15	Shri R.N. Joshi	01.12.1988	28.02.1989
16	Shri Yoginder Lal	01.03.1989	30.06.1989
17	Shri S. Vardarajan	01.07.1989	31.08.1989
18	Shri Ved Prakash Sharma	16.12.1989	14.02.1995
19	Shri Susanta Ghosh	01.02.1990	25.10.1996
20	Shri P.N. Likhyan	15.02.1991	28.02.1994
21	Shri L.C. Bhadoo	01.03.1993	26.02.1999
22	Ms. Manju Goel	30.09.1994	31.03.1997
23	Shri H.S. Kapoor	12.02.1997	30.11.2002
24	Shri R.C. Gandhi	04.04.1997	31.07.2007
25	Shri B.M. Gupta	05.04.1999	23.06.2004
26	Shri Ashok I. Cheema	26.11.1999	01.04.2007
27	Shri Suresh Chandra	18.12.2002	31.01.2004
28	Shri J.K. Sharma	03.02.2004	31.07.2006
29	Shri V.K. Jain	08.07.2004	30.11.2005
30	Shri Hemant Sampat	08.12.2005	07.02.2007
31	Shri B. Sudheendra Kumar	20.03.2006	01.09.2007
32	Shri S.G. Shah	11.05.2006	30.04.2009
33	Shri R.K. Gauba	11.05.2006	12.01.2007
34	Shri T.N. Sansi	01.08.2006	30.06.2008

S. No.	Name of the Officer	From	To
35	Shri T. Sivadasan	07.02.2007	31.10.2010
36	Shri Sunil Thomas	12.03.2007	11.03.2014
37	Shri M.P. Bhadrans	27.09.2007	13.05.2009
38	Shri Ashok Kumar	16.10.2008	31.12.2010
39	Shri Ashok Menon	01.05.2009	31.05.2010
40	Shri M.K.Gupta	14.05.2009	01.05.2010
41	Shri S.G. Shah	03.05.2010	11.11.2012
42	Shri Mohammad Akram Sayeed	12.05.2010	10.05.2014
43	Shri Maharaj Krishan Hanjura	28.06.2010	24.06.2011
44	Shri Ravindra Maitthani	21.09.2010	12.05.2013
45	Shri P.R. Bora	22.11.2010	01.10.2012
46	Shri H.B. Prabhakara Sastry	11.07.2011	10.10.2011
47	Shri Nizamuddin Jahiroddin Jamadar	01.05.2012	30.04.2014
48	Shri Sheo Kumar Singh	29.08.2013	06.09.2013
49	Shri Sanjiv Jain	05.02.2014	01.11.2014
50	Shri V.S.R Avadhani	02.04.2014	25.10.2014
51	Shri Pankaj Bhandari	30.04.2014	15.11.2014
52	Shri Govind K. Rathod	25.08.2014	29.11.2014
53	Shri Praveen Kumar	03.10.2014	03.01.2015
54	Shri Maharaj Krishan Hanjura	21.08.2013	12.10.2015
55	Dr. K. Arul	15.10.2014	14.10.2015
56	Ms. Rachna Gupta	31.01.2014	12.12.2015
57	Shri Surajit Dey	29.11.2014	12.12.2015
58	Dr. K. Arul	14.12.2015	18.04.2016
59	Shri Subhash Malik	01.08.2007	31.05.2016
60	Shri Raj Pal Arora	03.01.2011	31.05.2016
61	Shri Pawan Dev Kotwal	14.12.2015	31.03.2017
62	Shri M. V. Ramesh	05.01.2015	04.05.2017
63	Ms. Nisha Bharadwaj	17.11.2015	31.05.2017
64	Shri Ravinder Nath Nijhawan	17.11.2015	24.08.2017
65	Shri Chirag Bhanu Singh	10.11.2014	9.11.2017
66	Shri Sanjay Parihar	05.09.2016	30.6.2018
67	Shri Ramkumar Choubey	26.10.2017	1.10.2018
68	Shri Kapil Kumar Mehta	20.04.2017	1.10.2018
69	Shri Manoj Jain	06.08.2018	1.10.2018
70	Shri K. Babu	1.10.2018	16.11.2018

SECRETARY GENERAL



Sanjeev S. Kalgaonkar

REGISTRARS*



Anil Laxman Pansare



Surya Pratap Singh

*As on 20 November 2019

REGISTRARS*



Surinder S. Rathi



Avani Pal Singh



Rajesh Kumar Goel



Deepak Jain



Pardeep Kumar Sharma



P. K. Gera

*As on 20 November 2019

REGISTRARS/OSD*



Rajiv Kalra



Rita Chopra



H. K. Juneja



B. Hari



S. N. Joshi

6

JUDICIAL WING

The activities of the Registry can be conveniently divided into two broad categories—Administrative Wing and Judicial Wing.

The Judicial Wing is responsible for case management, from filing stage to disposal, and consignment of record. Judicial Wing functions through its 23 Sections and the division of work between them is based either on its nature, that is special subject category or on geographical area i.e. State/High Court wise. All case files pertaining to judicial matters i.e. Special Leave Petition, Writ Petition, Original Case, Reference and other Appeals etc. are handled by these 23 Sections on the basis of nature of cases allocated to a particular Section. In addition to these 23 Judicial Sections, there are other Sections dealing with judicial matters, which are called ancillary Judicial Sections such as the Filing Counter (Section I-B), Extension Counter, Paper Books Section, Sections relating to Listing and Data Entry, Monitoring Cell, Elimination Section, Sections dealing with maintenance of Original Record and Translation Work (Sections V & VI).

CHANGE IN COURT PROCESSES

A. Integrated Case Management Information System

In order to clear the backlog of cases, the Supreme Court of India has made various efforts from time to time and also succeeded in handling the backlog of cases. On these lines

one of the several initiative was taken in May 2017 with the introduction of an Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS). The same was inaugurated on 10 May 2017 by Hon'ble the Prime Minister of India in a glittering function attended by Hon'ble the then CJI, Hon'ble Judges and other dignitaries. This system is not only transparent and dynamic but also litigant centric. Under the new ICMIS, the website of this Hon'ble Court was also transformed which provided lot more information for the benefit of counsel, litigants and all concerned. Through the new designed website, notices are issued to the Advocates-on-Record, litigants and also to the Government Departments electronically. Besides this, E-Cause Lists are also being forwarded on the respective e-mails of all concerned.

Another feature of the new ICMIS programme is that it provided for a framework for two-way communication for accessing the case information in future from the respective High Courts across the country.

In the new ICMIS programme, the Union of India, State Government and the High Courts can monitor the status of their cases through login IDs and also download the scanned copies online. Besides this, even the jails throughout the country and all Police Stations will be integrated online. The new system is now in use for more than 2 years and is proving to be a boon for the Advocates and litigants.

B. Constitution of Special Benches

1. In order to step up hearing and disposal of Constitution Bench (CB) matters, seven Constitution Benches were constituted for disposal of CB matters.
2. In order to step up hearing and disposal of Special Bench matters, 68 Special Benches were constituted for disposal of Special Bench matters.
3. Sixteen 3-Judge Benches were constituted with a view to expedite the disposal of 3-Judge Bench matters.
4. In order to facilitate easy hearing and disposal of after notice matters, a special measure was taken to list such matters on miscellaneous days viz. Monday and Friday and also on one of the regular hearing days viz. Tuesday.
5. With a view to expedite disposal of old cases, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India constituted Special Benches for hearing regular matters during the summer vacation commencing from 13 May 2019 to 30 June 2019. During this period, 441 old regular matters were listed before the Vacation Bench and out of them a total of 111 matters were disposed of. About 359 miscellaneous hearing matters were also decided during this period. As such about 470 cases came to be disposed of during the summer vacation itself.
6. In-Chamber Matters are being listed before seven Hon'ble Judges and also at times before other Hon'ble Judges.
7. Bench comprising Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta has been constituted to list matters relating to Forest and

Environment Pollution. This bench is sitting on every Monday and Friday.

C. Handbook of Practice and Procedure

A handbook containing the Practice and Procedure of the Supreme Court was published online on 21 August 2017. This book contains the complete procedure adopted right from the inception till the listing of matter before Hon'ble Court together with other relevant information for convenience of all concerned. In addition, Circulars and Office orders have also been made available in the Handbook.

D. Changes in Judicial Work Flow

1. All miscellaneous matters are now being listed chronologically and in relative proportion of cases pending under different subject categories.
2. Matters pending on regular hearing side in which bail applications were filed are listed before each of the Benches dealing with the criminal categories for their speedy disposal. Since the liberty of an individual is at stake in criminal matters in which the accused were in custody the same were also listed before the Hon'ble Courts on priority basis.
3. Certain subject categories described as 'Short Categories' which includes Rent Act, Arbitration Petitions, Compensation Matters, Criminal matters relating to maintenance, Criminal matters relating to bail/interim bail/anticipatory bail and Transfer Petitions are being listed before the Hon'ble Courts on regular hearing days for early disposal.
4. To avoid delay of service of notice on the parties, a special tracking system of notices has been devised in tandem with the postal authorities. It helps in ensuring service of notices promptly.

5. The procedure of issuing formal orders has also been simplified. Now certified copies of the orders are sent to the concerned authorities. This has expedited the process.
6. The practice of placing Record of Proceedings in Part-II case file was discontinued and the Record of Proceedings now is to be included in Part-I right from the inception of the matter. This has simplified the process and done away with cumbersome exercise of shifting the Record of Proceedings from Part-II file to Part-I file after the disposal of the matter and at the time of consigning it to the Record Room.
7. The Terminal List has been converted into a running list and has been made dynamic. This list includes all the Regular Hearing matters which are ready for listing before the Hon'ble Court.
8. The earlier practice of publication and uploading of Advance List has been restored so that the Litigants and Advocates know the listing of their matters well before the day of its listing and it is generally uploaded on the website two weeks prior to the date of listing. Similarly, elimination notice of matters deleted from the Advance List is also uploaded on the website with the reasons for deletion and also showing the next date of listing for the information of all concerned.
9. In order to list the fresh matters within three days of their verification, the practice of their listing has been changed and now the fresh matters verified on Friday, Saturday and Monday are listed on coming Friday in the same week and those verified on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are listed on Monday in the next week.
10. The defects found on examination in the fresh matters are notified on the website of this Court for the convenience of the Advocates/ Litigants. This has saved unnecessary wastage of time and money in conveying the defects by post.
11. Filing counters have been increased from four to six for the convenience of all concerned.
12. Publication of Advance/ elimination list is done 12 days before final list.
13. Fresh matters are being listed within four days from the date of its registration.
14. To reduce pendency, large number of fresh matters wherein the defects were not cured within the stipulated time are being listed on regular intervals before the Hon'ble Courts for directions and such cases have been disposed off.
15. Priority has been given to listing of (a) IAs in pending matters; (b) matters deleted from list on earlier occasions and (c) Transfer Petitions.
16. Steps have been taken to clear the backlog of cases related to: (a) IAs for early hearing in regular hearing matters and (b) CrI.MPs for bail.

STATEMENT OF INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
1950	1037	178	1215	491	34	525	546	144	690
1951	1324	600	1924	1560	227	1787	310	517	827
1952	1127	330	1457	1145	527	1672	292	320	612
1953	1354	360	1714	1163	252	1415	483	428	911
1954	1743	410	2153	1522	427	1949	704	411	1115
1955	1580	512	2092	1669	200	1869	615	723	1338
1956	1732	630	2362	1720	258	1978	627	1095	1722
1957	1490	999	2489	1517	411	1928	600	1683	2283
1958	1698	784	2482	1694	623	2317	604	1844	2448
1959	1870	783	2653	1829	682	2511	645	1945	2590
1960	1971	1276	3247	1910	1271	3181	706	1950	2656
1961	2000	1214	3214	1899	1654	3553	807	1510	2317
1962	2214	1345	3559	2291	1542	3833	730	1313	2043
1963	2189	1561	3750	2152	1131	3283	767	1743	2510
1964	2544	1520	4064	2463	1605	4068	848	1658	2506
1965	2366	1535	3901	2444	1341	3785	770	1852	2622
1966	2639	3012	5651	2429	1412	3841	980	3452	4432
1967	2826	2493	5319	2515	1566	4081	1291	4379	5670
1968	3489	3317	6806	3138	3032	6170	1642	4664	6306
1969	4185	3512	7697	3731	2737	6468	2096	5439	7535
1970	4273	3203	7476	3779	2569	6348	2590	6073	8663
1971	5338	2641	7979	4588	1903	6491	3340	6811	10151
1972	4853	4223	9076	5053	1769	6822	3140	9265	12405
1973	6298	3876	10174	6112	2063	8175	3326	11078	14404
1974	5423	2780	8203	5103	3158	8261	3646	10700	14346
1975	6192	3336	9528	5749	2978	8727	4089	11058	15147
1976	5549	2705	8254	4904	2830	7734	4734	10933	15667
1977	9251	5250	14501	8714	1681	10395	5271	14502	19773
1978	13723	7117	20840	10624	6471	17095	8370	15148	23518
1979	16088	4666	20754	11988	3845	15833	12470	15969	28439
1980	21749	4616	26365	14520	2433	16953	19699	18152	37851
1981	24474	6566	31040	16528	2162	18690	27645	22556	50201
1982	29706	13804	43510	26593	2519	29112	30758	33841	64599
1983	37602	18300	55902	35745	10079	45824	32615	42062	74677
1984	37799	11275	49074	28813	6734	35547	41601	46603	88204
1985	36243	15349	51592	36004	15074	51078	41840	46878	88718

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
1986	22334	5547	27881	17881	12819	30700	46293	39606	85899
1987	22234	5806	28040	15476	6331	21807	53051	39081	92132
1988	21950	5771	27721	15714	4181	19895	59287	40671	99958
1989	21213	6256	27469	17389	4011	21400	63111	42916	106027
1990	22265	6223	28488	20890	4348	25238	64486	44791	109277
1991	26283	6218	32501	28679	6662	35341	62090	44347	106437
1992	20435	6251	26686	20234	15613	35847	62291	34985	97476*
1993	18778	2870	21648	17166	3718	20884	37549	21245** (98240)	58794**
1994	29271	12775	42046	35853	12037	47890	30967	21983	52950
1995	35689	15754	51443	51547	16790	68337	15109	20947	36056
1996	26778	6628	33406	35227	10989	46216	6660	16586	23246
1997	27771	4584	32355	29130	7439	36569	5301	13731	19032
1998	32769	3790	36559	31054	4179	35233	7016	13342	20358
1999	30795	3888	34683	30847	3860	34707	6964	13370	20334
2000	32604	4507	37111	30980	4320	35300	8588	13557	22145
2001	32954	6465	39419	32686	6156	38842	8856	13866	22722
2002	37781	6271	44052	36903	5536	42439	9734	14601	24335
2003	42823	7571	50394	41074	6905	47979	11483	15267	26750
2004	51362	7569	58931	47850	7680	55530	14995	15156	30151
2005	45342	5198	50540	41794	4416	46210	18543	15938	34481
2006	55402	6437	61839	51584	4956	56540	22361	17419	39780
2007	62281	6822	69103	56682	5275	61957	27960	18966	46926
2008	63346	7006	70352	61219	6240	67459	30087	19732	49819
2009	69171	7980	77151	64282	6897	71179	34976	20815	55791
2010	69456	8824	78280	71867	7642	79509	32565	21997	54562
2011	68020	9070	77090	67131	6002	73133	33454	25065	58519
2012	68887	8030	76917	64682	4062	68744	37659	29033	66692
2013	68478	8264	76742	70385	6700	77085	35752	30597	66349
2014	74730	14434	89164	75980	16742	92722	34421	28370	62791
2015	69485	8959	78444	70763	11329	82092	33263	26009	59272
2016	71460	7784	79244	68618	7361	75979	36105	26432	62537
2017	50104	6000	56104	53175	9878	63053	33034	22554	55588
2018	35142	4086	39228	31729	5741	37470	36447	20899	57346
2019 (Jan-Oct)	31623	5551	37174	28869	5784	34653	39201	20666	59867

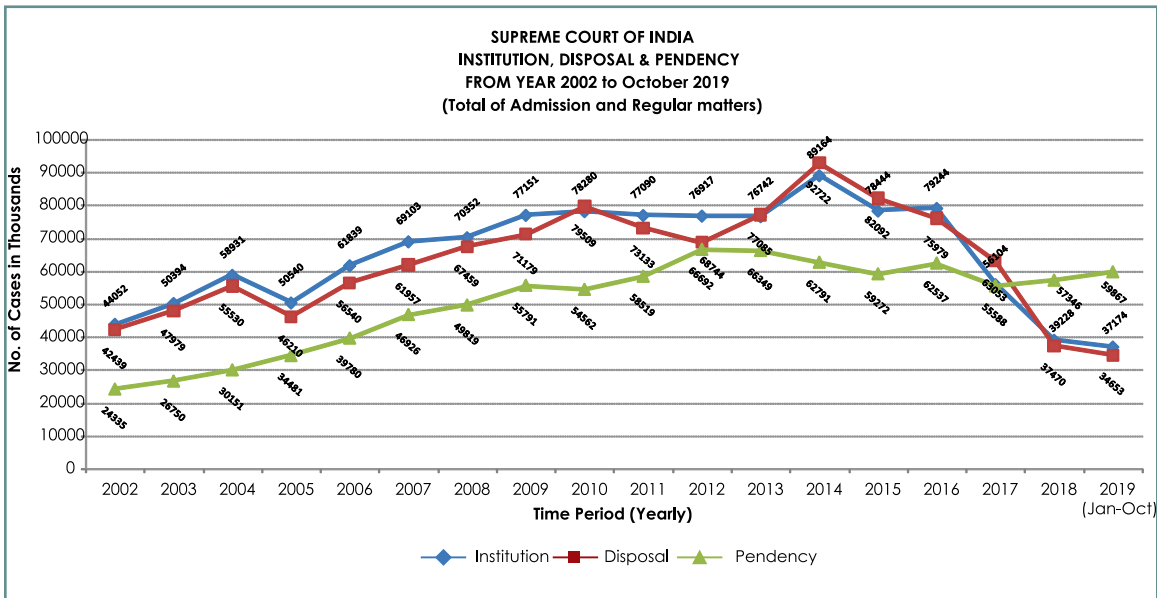
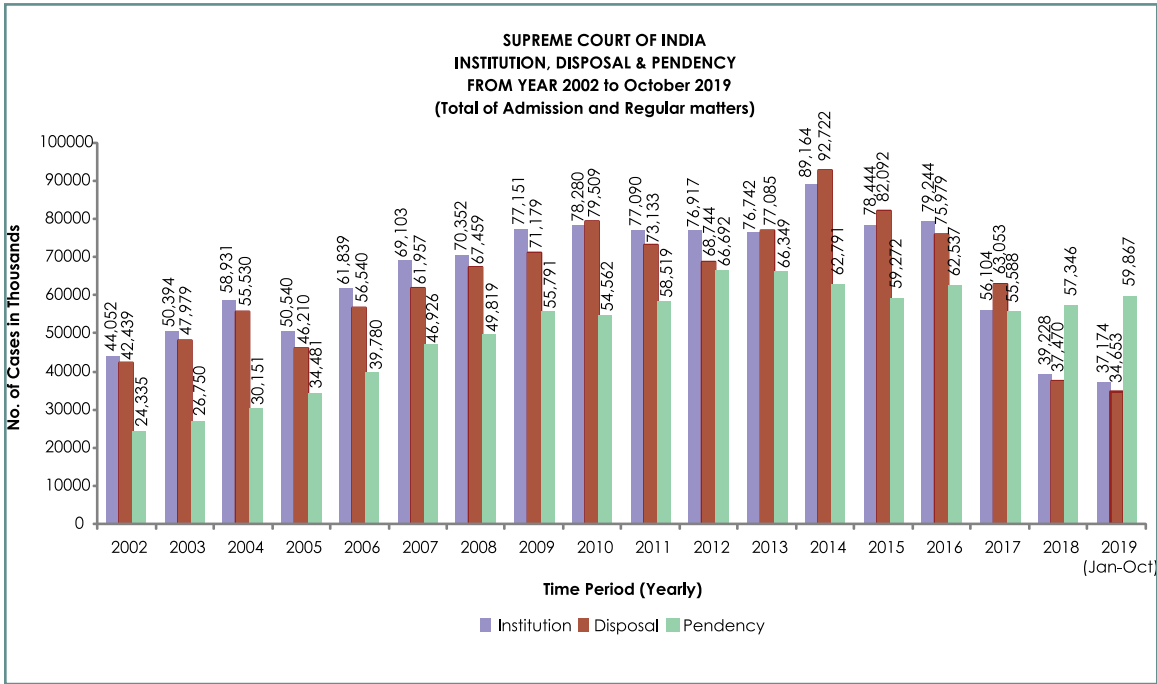
* The pendency figures shown up to the year 1992 indicates the number of matters after expanded hyphenated number on files.
 * From 1993 onwards the figures of pendency of matters are actual file-wise, that is, without expanding hyphenated number on files.

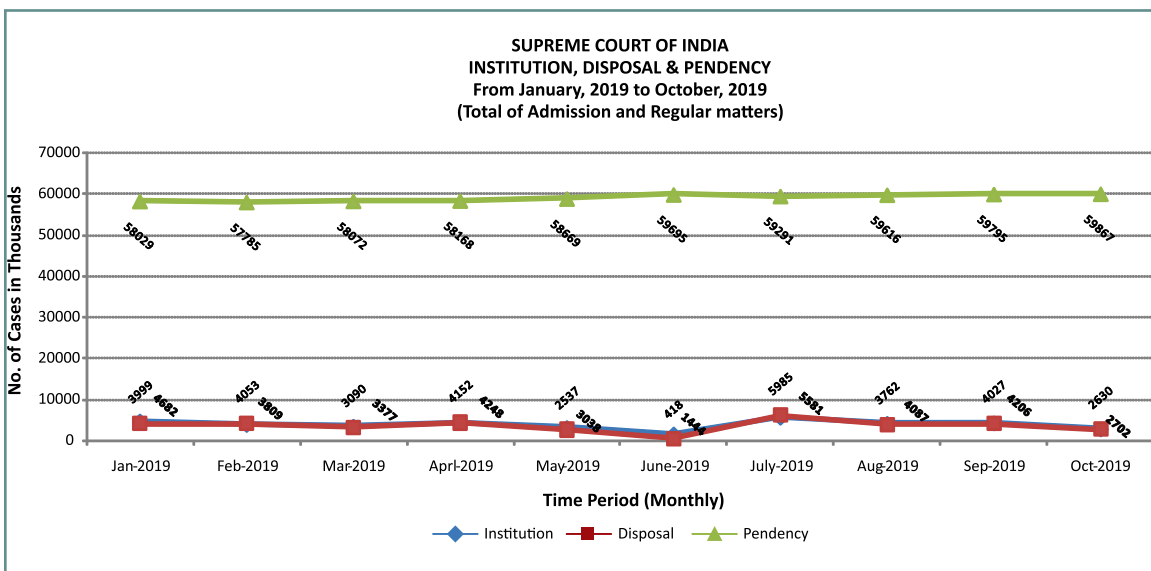
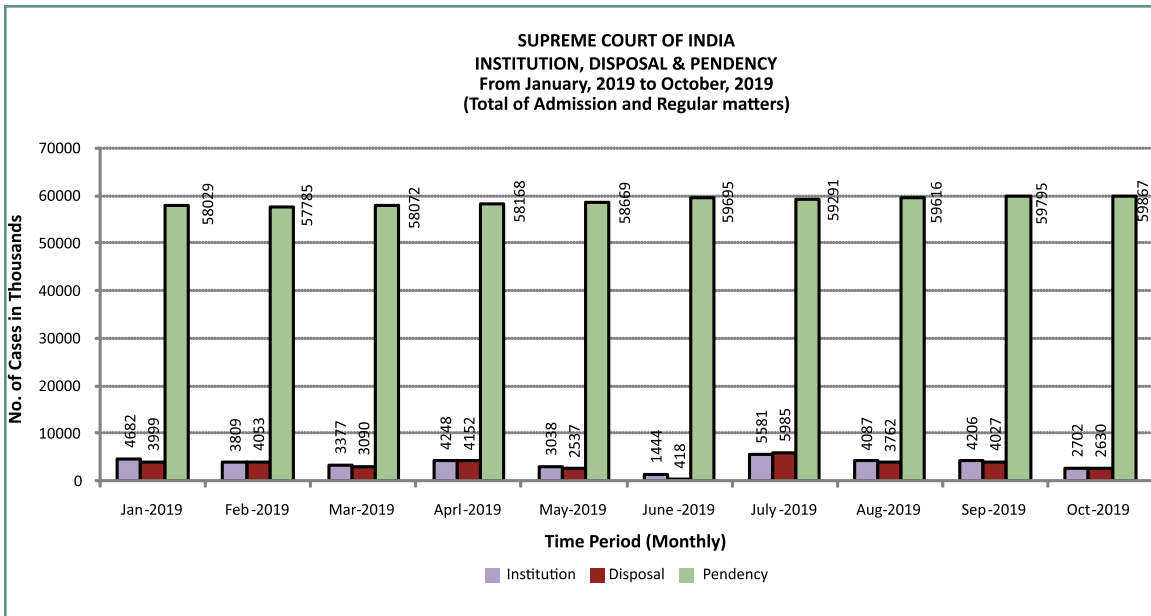
Monthly statement of Institution, Disposal, and Pendency of Cases in the Supreme Court (January to October 2019)

Month	Institution			Disposal			Pendency (at Month end)		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
January-2019	3789	893	4682	3450	549	3999	36786	21243	58029
February-2019	3138	671	3809	3114	939	4053	36810	20975	57785
March-2019	2543	834	3377	2355	735	3090	36998	21074	58072
April-2019	3091	1157	4248	3233	919	4152	36856	21312	58168
May-2019	2902	136	3038	2003	534	2537	37755	20914	58669
June-2019	1392	52	1444	165	253	418	38982	20713	59695
July-2019	4012	1569	5581	4793	1192	5985	38201	21090	59291
August-2019	3973	114	4087	3701	61	3762	38473	21143	59616
September-2019	4110	96	4206	3591	436	4027	38992	20803	59795
October-2019	2673	29	2702	2464	166	2630	39201	20666	59867

Civil / Criminal Institution and Disposal- 2019 (up to October)

Month	Institution			Disposal			Pendency (at Month end)		
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	Total	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	Total	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	Total
January-2019	3358	1324	4682	2783	1216	3999	47265	10764	58029
February-2019	2765	1044	3809	2803	1250	4053	47227	10558	57785
March-2019	2481	896	3377	2027	1063	3090	47681	10391	58072
April-2019	3069	1179	4248	2667	1485	4152	48083	10085	58168
May-2019	2143	895	3038	1618	919	2537	48608	10061	58669
June-2019	817	627	1444	117	301	418	49308	10387	59695
July-2019	4105	1476	5581	3956	2029	5985	49457	9834	59291
August-2019	2923	1164	4087	3576	186	3762	48804	10812	59616
September-2019	2598	1608	4206	2556	1471	4027	48846	10949	59795
October-2019	1817	885	2702	1862	768	2630	48801	11066	59867





**Letters/Petitions and Writ Petitions (Civil and Criminal) Received/Filed
under PIL in the Supreme Court of India**

Year	"Letter-Petitions Received in English, Hindi, and Other Regional Languages"	"Writ Petition (Civil)"	"Writ Petition (Criminal)"
1985	24716	105	2
1986	25419	286	10
1987	18411	119	19
1988	16271	71	25
1989	17769	76	22
1990	17971	92	26
1991	17474	61	28
1992	16961	62	16
1993	15749	96	38
1994	16466	83	20
1995	15094	109	44
1996	19180	185	36
1997	15503	180	35
1998	13087	160	17
1999	15339	137	21
2000	17764	161	22
2001	17198	159	23
2002	15518	186	13
2003	14293	156	21
2004	15653	171	22
2005	14261	215	12
2006	19840	226	17
2007	18200	232	26(3)*
2008	24666	193(1)*	33(1)*
2009	21180	153(1)*	12
2010	24611	115	14
2011	35026	135	20(1)*
2012	41314	126	23
2013	45588	214(3)*	45(2)*
2014	30404	332	48(2)*
2015	51203	264(2)*	39(1)*
2016	53282	282	35
2017	59561	79(2)*	5(1)*
2018	61061	350(1)*	49
2019 (Till 31.10.2019)	55791	235(3)*	29(2)*

*Figure in brackets shows the number of Writ Petitions registered suo-moto.



A view of the Corridor in front of the courtrooms

7

RECENT INITIATIVES

I. AMENDMENTS MADE IN SUPREME COURT RULES, 2013

To ensure smooth functioning of the Apex Court, several amendments have been introduced in the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 vide Notification dated 17 September 2019. The most notable amongst them is the power conferred on Single Judge Benches at the Supreme Court to hear and dispose of certain matters viz. bail and anticipatory bail in cases related to offences entailing jail term up to seven years and transfer petitions. This has been introduced for the first time since its inception, to reduce the growing backlog of cases in the Supreme Court.

Under Order VI, Rule 1 of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, matters shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges. However, with the newly inserted proviso to Order VI Rule 1, the following categories of matters may be heard and disposed of finally by a Judge sitting singly nominated by the Chief Justice:

- (i) Special leave petitions arising out of grant, dismissal or rejection of Bail Application or Anticipatory Bail Application in the matters filed against the order passed under Section 437, Section 438 or Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) involving the offences punishable with sentence up to seven years imprisonment;

- (ii) Applications for transfer of cases under Section 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974);
- (iii) Application of an urgent nature for transfer of cases under Section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908);
- (iv) Any other category of cases notified by the Chief Justice from time to time, which may be heard and disposed of finally by a Judge sitting singly nominated by him.

Besides this, to further streamline the functioning of the Registry, the following amendments have been incorporated in the Rules:

- (a) Proviso has been added to clause (c) of the Order IV Rule 1, to exempt the advocate, who wants to appear and argue the case in person, from the requirement of interaction by the concerned Registrar.
- (b) Rule 3 of Order XIII has been amended to enable an advocate who argued the matter or an advocate authorised by the Advocate-on-Record in the case, to apply for certified copy of the Orders/Judgments or documents.
- (c) Amendments have been incorporated in the relevant Rules to enable the petitioner to initially file only one spare set of the petition and of the accompanying papers so as to avoid unnecessary wastage

of paper. After removal of defects, the Advocates-on-record/Parties appearing-in-person will submit at least three sets of paper books along with set of original papers, with the declaration that the paper books are complete in all respects.

- (d) Amendments have also been made in the Rules, to dispense with the requirement of requisitioning the original record unless specifically ordered by the Hon'ble Court. Sub Rule (3) has been added to Order XX, rule 5 whereby in criminal appeals involving sentence of life imprisonment of death penalty, the Registrar shall call the original record of the case, including the records of the courts below. These records shall not be requisitioned in other cases unless specifically ordered by the Court.
- (e) Amendment has been made in Order XXI, Rule 3(1) (d) (iii) to substitute the requirement of filing "English version of the relevant provisions of the Constitution, statutes, ordinances" by the requirement of filing "English version of the relevant provisions of the State Acts, and Ordinances".
- (f) Explanatory note 1 to Part II, Third Schedule has been omitted in order to waive payment of additional Court Fee by the petitioner/ appellant in respect of matters on Caveat.

II. TRANSLATION OF THE SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS INTO VERNACULAR LANGUAGES

Article 348 of the Constitution envisages that, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in the English language. The Judiciary at the State level is functioning under 25 High Courts.

For the first time in the history of the Supreme Court, ever since its constitution after

independence, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India has envisioned and conceptualized the idea that the litigants should be furnished copies of the judgements passed by the Supreme Court of India in their local languages. The laudable object and vision of breaking the language barrier has been intended to disseminate information as regards judgements passed by the Supreme Court in a more transparent and open manner to the litigants, who are not well-versed with English language. Till date, the language barrier has prevented a large number of citizens from understanding their rights in a comprehensible manner. The initiative of translating the judgments would inculcate confidence amongst people about dispensation of justice, who are not proficient in English language and who encounter language barrier. It would also eliminate linguistic difficulties in legal domain at the National level arising on account of language. Further, the translated judgements in vernacular languages would make the litigants more conversant with the judicial dispensation and would enable them also to know, in right earnest, about the proceedings and submissions made in the Supreme Court by the advocates on both sides through the judgments of the Supreme Court.

The following subject categories of cases have been identified for the purpose of translation, as the litigants in relation to these categories of cases, by and large, belong either to the lower or middle strata of the society and are considered to be not well-versed with English language.

- 1] Labour matters;
- 2] Rent Act matters;
- 3] Land Acquisition and Requisition matters;
- 4] Service matters;
- 5] Compensation matters;
- 6] Criminal matters;

- 7] Family Law Matters;
- 8] Ordinary Civil matters;
- 9] Personal Law matters;
- 10] Religious and Charitable Endowments matters;
- 11] Simple money and Mortgage matters;
- 12] Eviction under the Public Premises (Eviction) Act matters;
- 13] Land Laws and Agricultural Tenancies; and
- 14] Matters relating to Consumer Protection.

III. BOOK RELEASE FUNCTION OF COURTS OF INDIA (ASSAMESE)

The Supreme Court of India has published a heritage book on Indian Judicial System named "Courts of India: Past to Present" in the year 2016. It was a defining moment, for it enabled

a glimpse of the institutional history of Indian Judiciary. It was a unique publication and takes its readers on a journey traversing moments of establishment, engagements, challenges, controversies and triumphs of the Indian Judiciary.

"Courts of India: Past to Present" was very well received by the legal fraternity in India and abroad, and suggestions have been received to translate the same in vernacular languages for its greater impact. It is because of this reason, it was decided to publish the book in vernacular languages mentioned in Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

"Courts of India: Past to Present" in Assamese language has been published as the first in the planned translation series. The current heritage publication in Assamese language is one step further by bringing the people the story of their Courts in their own language.



During the Book release of "Courts of India: Past to present" at Pragjyotish ITA Centre, Guwahati

“Courts of India: Past to Present” (Assamese) was released by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, the Chief Justice of India on 10 November 2019 at Pragjyotish ITA Centre, Machkhowa at Guwahati in the august presence of Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde, Chief Justice of India (designate), Hon’ble Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Sarbananda Sonowal, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra, Hon’ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy, the Hon’ble Judges of this august Court. Hon’ble the Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court, Justice Ajai Lamba welcomed the guests and Hon’ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh proposed the votes of thanks. The function was attended by the members of the Bar and Bench, Jurist, Judges of other High Courts, Law students and members of the Subordinate Judiciary in Assam. Members of the translation team were also felicitated in this function.

IV. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CELL

With a view to enhance the efficiency in the administration of Supreme Court Registry, improve professional competence of staff and to bring greater transparency in the working system, Hon’ble the Chief Justice of India has been pleased to approve for setting up of an independent Human Resource Management Cell exclusively to look after all the work relating to Human Resources.

V. RECRUITMENT CELL

Hon’ble the Chief Justice of India has been further pleased to create a well equipped separate Recruitment Cell. The Recruitment Cell shall mainly deal with the work relating to Conduct of Open-Competitive Examinations for recruitment to various posts; Departmental Examination for promotion; Advocates-on-Record Examination; and all matters incidental with the recruitment process till final appointment order is issued.

VI. TRAINING CELL

With a view to enhance the efficiency in the administration of Supreme Court Registry, improve professional competence of staff and also to bring greater transparency in the working system, Hon’ble the Chief Justice of India has taken certain innovative measures as part of re-organization plan which include setting up of a well-equipped Training Cell for streamlining the mechanism for imparting training to staff.

The Training Cell will be headed by a Director (Training) who will be assisted by a dedicated team of Specialised Officers and outside faculty. The very object for setting up of a Training Cell is to streamline the existing mechanism and devise a comprehensive plan for imparting necessary training and guidance to the officers and staff including induction training for new entrants for optimum utilisation of their talent with increased efficiency. The basic thrust of training will be to provide opportunity to all the staff including new recruits to sharpen their knowledge and skills as to improve their efficiency in working. Emphasis will be for providing training by using upgraded information technology, software and infrastructure. The Training Cell will serve as a Centralised Training Unit for conducting various training programmes for the staff throughout the year. Broadly, the areas of training will be (i) Administrative Side, (ii) Judicial Side, (iii) Court Processes and IT (including ICMS), (iv) Finance and Accounts (v) Secretarial Practice and Procedure including Stenographic Skills and (vi) Liaisoning and Working system of Court Masters Wing. The Training programmes are classified as (i) Induction Training Programme for new entrants, (ii) Orientation Training Programme at the time of promotion (iii) Refresher Courses (iv) Specialized Training Programme. Training programmes will include interactive sessions with trainees and during the course of training, the trainees will be given guidance about the Practice, Procedure and working in different

areas. The Specialized Training Programmes include crucial areas such as Protocol, Security, Caretaking and House Keeping, RTI Act and Purchase Procedure. The training schedule will include daily training, weekend training and training programmes during vacations. The emphasis will be on Personality Development of Officers and Employees, improving their communication and writing skills, office management, time management and stress management. The Training Cell will be responsible for preparation of study material for training and internal departmental examinations as to enable the trainees to easily understand the procedure on given subjects.

Creation of a regular Training Cell will not only streamline the training mechanism and devise a comprehensive plan but will go a long way in improving the knowledge and sharpening the skills of officers and staff which will undoubtedly increase their efficiency and ultimately reflect on the functioning of the Registry. Improvement in professional competence and administrative skills of various functionaries will also generate the confidence of the litigants whose interest is paramount concern of the Institution.

VII. VIGILANCE CELL

With a view to enhance the efficiency in the administration of Supreme Court Registry and to bring greater transparency in the working system, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India has been pleased to create a well-equipped separate Vigilance Cell exclusively for dealing with vigilance matters, handling of complaints, verification of antecedents of employees and new recruits, conduct of departmental inquiries, handling of appeals relating to vigilance matters filed under the provision of Conduct Rules, 1961, scrutiny of Annual Property Returns & intimation of acquisition/disposal of property submitted by the Officers and staff of the Registry, monitoring

of review exercises under FR 56(j) and analogous Rules, organizing training/workshop on vigilance matters and coordination with other concerned agencies for maintenance of institutional integrity.

VIII. SPORTS AND CULTURAL EVENTS

Supreme Court Registry organizes Annual Sports and Cultural Events on the basis of the request made by Supreme Court Employees Welfare Association. The Sports and Cultural events for the Court Servants not only facilitate the all-round development of their personality and physical fitness but also provide an opportunity for healthy competition amongst them thereby generating team spirit, inter-personal relations and better bonding. The events gives an opportunity to the staff members to show their skills in specific areas of their interest which can be used to the advantage of Institution.

During the year 2019, the Officers and Officials of the Registry participated in the following sports/cultural activities:

A) SPORTS EVENTS

1. Volley Ball (smash)
2. Badminton (Men/Women Singles, Doubles)
3. Table Tennis (Men/Women Singles, Doubles)
4. Cricket
5. Carrom
6. Chess
7. Musical Chair (For female staff)

B) CULTURAL EVENTS

Singing (Classical, Patriotic and Folk Songs and Ghazals).

Apart from the above Sports and Cultural events, the Registry also conducted two competitions

for children of officers and staff studying in 7th to 10th standard: (i) Essay Writing and (ii) General Knowledge. The candidates were felicitated with certificate of participation/grading.

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India distributed the Trophy/Medal/Certificate of Merit/Excellence in

recognition of the performance of participants/ teams, those who came first and second in their respective categories. Trophies were also given to the Members of the Organizing Committee/ Coordinators in recognition of their services.



Volleyball Match organised by the Supreme Court Registry

8

THE BAR

Advocates are not only professionals but also officers of the courts and play a vital role in the administration of justice. On the recommendation of the Law Commission of India and the All India Bar Committee, the Advocates Act, 1961 was enacted with the aim to amend and consolidate the law relating to the legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of the Bar Councils and an All India Bar. The most significant contribution of the Advocates Act, 1961 was to integrate the Bar into a single class of legal practitioners known as 'Advocates' and categorization of Advocates into Senior Advocates and other Advocates based on merits.

ADVOCATES ACT, 1961

The Advocates Act, 1961 provides two categories of Advocates—Senior Advocates and other advocates, who are entitled to practice law before the Courts. The exercise of powers vested in the Supreme Court and the High Courts to designate an Advocate as a Senior Advocate is circumscribed by the requirement of due satisfaction that the advocate concerned fulfils the qualifications prescribed under the Advocates Act, 1961. In terms of Section 16 of the Advocates Act, 1961, an advocate may, with his consent, be designated as senior advocate if the Supreme Court or a High Court is of opinion that by virtue of his ability [standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law] he is deserving of such distinction.

BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Bar Council of India was established by Parliament under the Advocates Act, 1961. It is a statutory body which regulates and represents the Indian bar. It performs the regulatory function by prescribing standards of professional conduct and etiquette and by exercising disciplinary jurisdiction over the bar. It also sets standards for legal education and grants recognition to Universities whose degree in law will serve as qualification for enrolment as an advocate. In addition, it performs certain representative functions by protecting the rights, privileges and interests of advocates and through the creation of funds for providing financial assistance to organise welfare schemes for them.

The Bar Council of India consists of members elected from each State Bar Council, and the Attorney General of India and the Solicitor General of India who are *ex-officio* members. The members from the State Bar Councils are elected for a period of five years. The Council elects its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman for a period of two years from amongst its members. Eligible persons are admitted as advocates on the rolls of the State Bar Councils. The Advocates Act, 1961 empowers State Bar Councils to frame their own rules regarding enrolment of advocates.

BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA RULES, 1975

The Bar Council of India Rules, 1975 have been made by the Bar Council of India in exercise of its

rule-making powers under the Advocates Act, 1961. Rules on the professional standards that an advocate needs to maintain are mentioned in Chapter II, Part VI of the Bar Council of India Rules. These rules have been placed there under section 49(1)(c) of the Advocates Act, 1961.

TYPE OF ADVOCATES WHO PRACTICE IN SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

I. Senior Advocate:

'Senior Advocate' means any advocate so designated under sub section (2) of Section 16 of the Advocates Act, 1961, and all such advocates whose names were borne on the roll of the senior advocates of the Court immediately before the commencement of Chapter III of the Advocates Act, 1961.

Order IV Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, deals with designation of Advocates as Senior Advocates. Rule 2(a) provides that the Chief Justice and the Judges may, with the consent of the Advocate, designate that Advocate as Senior Advocate, if in their opinion, by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said Advocate is deserving of such distinction. Apart from the designation of Advocates as Senior Advocates, retired Hon'ble Chief Justices/ Judges of the High Courts are also considered for designation as Senior Advocates in the Supreme Court. A Senior Advocate is not entitled to appear in the Supreme Court without an Advocate-on-Record.

In *Indira Jaising v. Supreme Court of India & Ors* [Writ Petition (C) No. 454/2015, Writ Petition (C) No. 33/2016 and Writ Petition (C) No. 819/2016], the Supreme Court emphasized the need of formulating norms/guidelines governing the exercise of designation of Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The Court had directed that a permanent Committee to be known as "Committee for Designation of Senior Advocates" must be constituted and also issued detailed guidelines for designation of Senior Advocate

in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. In compliance with the judgment of the Court, a permanent Committee has been constituted by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India to deal with all matters relating to designation of Senior Advocates in the Supreme Court of India. The composition of the Committee is as under:(a) Hon'ble Chief Justice of India- Chairperson(b) Two senior most Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India- Members(c) Attorney General for India – Member; and (d) A member of the Bar as nominated by the Chairperson and Members of the Committee, as referred to in (a) to (c) above. The Committee has framed detailed guidelines to regulate conferment of designation of Senior Advocates, which is available on the website of the Court.

The process for designation of Senior Advocates was initiated last year, first time after the Guidelines to Regulate Conferment of Designation of Senior Advocates were framed and it has culminated in conferment of designation of Senior Advocates as per details given below:

Category	Full Court Meeting dated	Designated
Former Chief Justices/ Judges of High Courts	06.09.2018	25
Advocates-on- record/ Advocates	27.03.2019	37

II. Advocate-on-record:

'Advocate-on-record' means an advocate, who is entitled under the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 to act as well as to plead for a party in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of India at the time of its inception in 1950 inherited the jurisdiction of the Federal Court and the Privy Council. The Rules prevalent in the Federal Court were continued in the beginning. The Practice and Procedure of the Supreme Court has undergone enormous

changes ever since. Originally, the Rules of the Supreme Court (as then adopted) recognized the system of "Agents". The Practice and Procedure were substantially modified in the year 1954 and "Advocates-on-Record" (AOR) replaced the system of "Agents". When introduced in 1954, apart from the then registered "Agents", an Advocate of seven years standing was entitled to get himself registered as an 'Advocate-on-Record, provided he fulfilled the conditions prescribed. In 1959, the Rules were amended, introducing the 'Advocate-on-Record' examination conducted by the Supreme Court.

Order IV Rule 5 of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, deals with the registration as an Advocate-on-Record. No Advocate other than an Advocate-on-Record shall be entitled to file an appearance or act for a party in the Court. The Registry of the Supreme Court conducts Advocates-on-Record Examination periodically with approval of the Examination Committee and under the supervision of Secretary, Board of Examiners, appointed by the Hon'ble the Chief

Justice of India. The examination maintains high standards to ensure that best of the talent come in as Advocates-on-Record. List of Advocates-on-Record is available on Supreme Court of India website www.sci.gov.in. Regulation 6(i) pertaining to AOR examination states that no Advocate shall be eligible to appear in the examination unless he has received training from an Advocate-on-Record of not less than ten years standing for a continuous period of one year commencing from the end of the fourth year of date of his enrolment, ending with the 30 April or 30 November of the year of the examination, as the case may be.

III. Other Advocates:

These are Advocates whose names are entered on the roll of any State Bar Council maintained under the Advocates Act, 1961 and they cannot appear, plead and address the court in any matter on behalf of a party in the Supreme Court unless instructed by an Advocate-on-Record (Order IV Rule 1(b) of Supreme Court Rules, 2013).



A view of the 'Bar Room'



Judges Library

9

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Supreme Court Judges Library, established with the Federal Court of India in the year 1937, is one of the largest Law Library in Asia. It takes care of the multifarious literature requirements of the Hon'ble Judges and Court functionaries. The Supreme Court Museum on the other hand is every visitor's delight. It displays objects, artefacts, manuscripts, documents, books, and photographs depicting the legal heritage of India and the growth of our justice delivery system.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES LIBRARY

It is a modern and state of the art library containing more than 3,75,000 legal documents. Its collection ranges from Books/Monographs, Encyclopedias of law (both Indian and Foreign), Law Journals, Statutes, Commission/Committee Reports, State Legislations, Parliamentary Debates and other Legislative materials, such as Manuals, Local Acts, Indian Codes, etc. The Supreme Court Judges Library is a grid of libraries consisting of 17 Bench Libraries and 34 Residential Libraries of the Hon'ble Judges. A workable collection of Law Reports/Legal books/Commentaries is provided at the residential offices of each Hon'ble Judge on permanent basis in the form of Residential Library. A complete set of frequently cited Law Reports, in multiple copies, are arranged in Court Rooms in the form of Bench Libraries so that the required Law Report at the time of hearing may be immediately provided to the Hon'ble Judges. The Library is subscribing

to approximately 185 journals (145 Indian and 40 Foreign journals). It is also subscribing to 20 newspapers and 8 magazines.

◆ LIBRARY AUTOMATION

KOHA, an OpenSource Library Automation Software is used for housekeeping Library Operations.

◆ STAFF

The Supreme Court Judges Library is managed by 22 Professional Librarians and 70 supporting staff.

◆ WORKING HOURS

It is open on all 365 days, except during the three National Holidays.

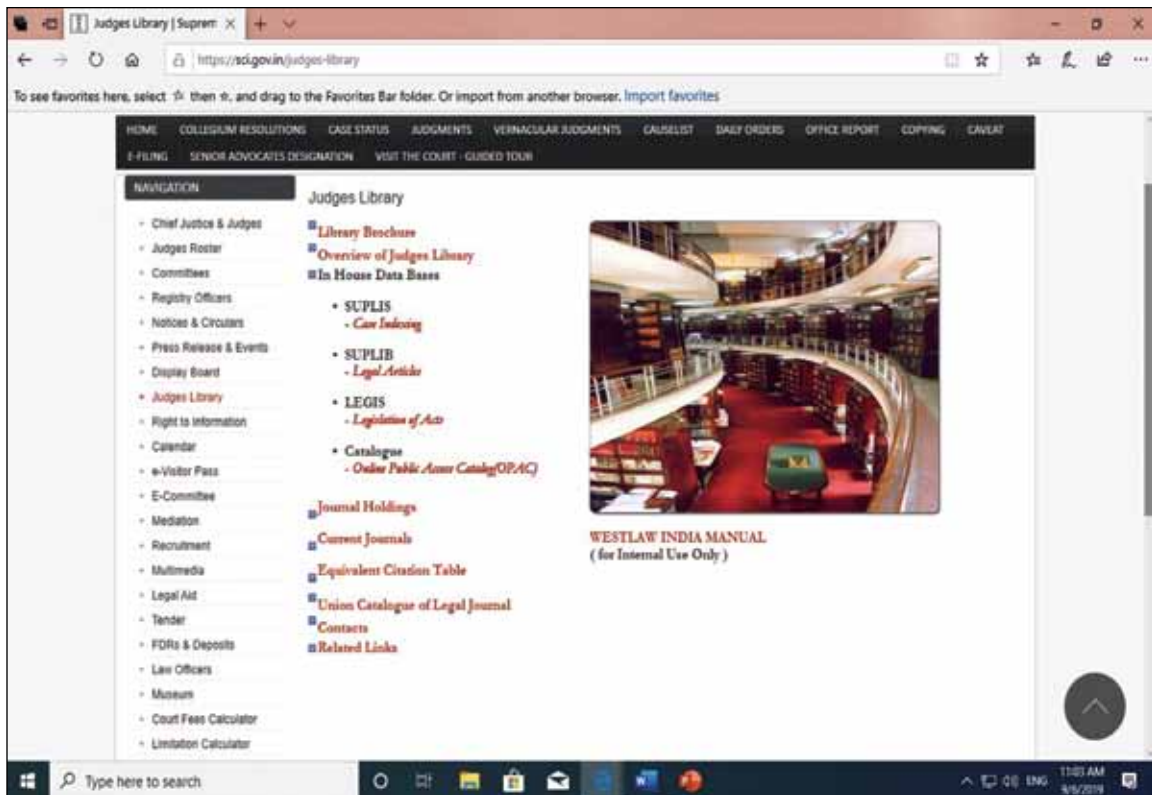
◆ LEGAL DATABASES

The Library is subscribing to 6 Commercial Legal databases:

- Westlaw India
- SCC Online / CD-ROM
- Manupatra
- ITR Online
- ExCus
- Taxmann

◆ LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

In order to cater to the specific information requirements of the Hon'ble Courts and Hon'ble Judges the Library provides



different types of Library & Information Services, such as:

- Lending Service
- Reference Service
- Legal Research
- Inter Library Loan
- Current Awareness Services
- Legal Write-ups on desired topics
- Newspaper Clippings
- Information Consolidation Services

PUBLICATIONS

For Current Awareness of the Hon'ble Judges, the Library compiles many publications, such as:

- ◆ Accession List (Quarterly)
- ◆ Library Catalogue Supplement (Annual)
- ◆ Current Contents (Monthly)
- ◆ Newsletter (Monthly)

LIBRARY AUTOMATION AND DIGITALIZATION

DIGITALIZATION OF LEGAL INFORMATION:

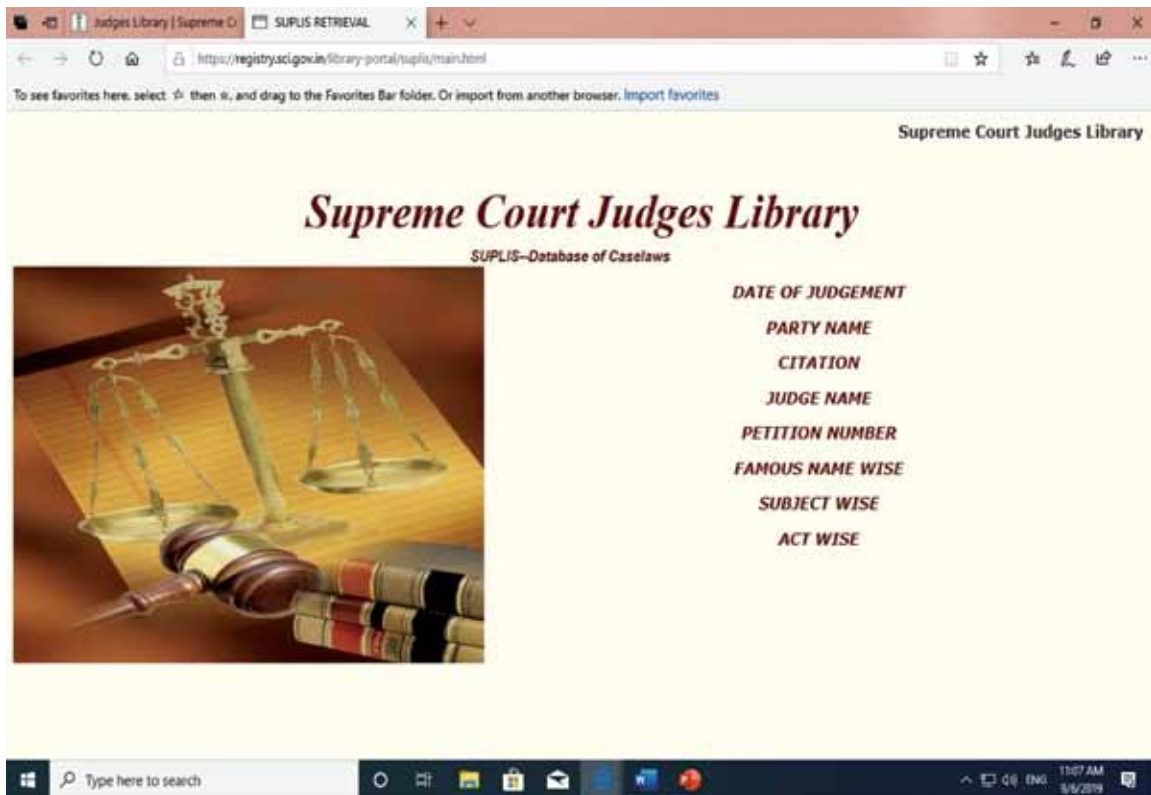
i) Online e-Resources :

Home Page

A "Home page" of the Judges' Library has been developed for providing free access to legal fraternity on the website of the Court (www.sci.gov.in) for access to digital resources of the library, which provides access to the In-house Databases developed by the library. It also provides access to the Open Source Websites of the foreign jurisdictions to retrieve the legislations and case laws of foreign countries. Access to more than 60 free online journals has also been provided on this Home page. The main In-house Databases developed by the library, which can be accessed through this Home page are:

- ◆ **SUPLIS:** Database of Case Laws

SUPLIS is an indexing database of case laws decided by the Hon'ble Supreme



Court. This database consists of more than 64,151 case laws since 1950. This database is very useful in finding out the desired case laws. As soon as a cyclostyled copy of any judgment is received in the library, it is immediately entered in this database after assigning subject headings and a famous case name (if any). This database is unique, as it contains some important features that are not available in other legal databases developed by commercial vendors. Besides retrieval of the case laws by subject and case title, it also provides search capability by a "famous case name" (if any) assigned at the time of the entry – for example: "Bhopal Gas Case", "Rajiv Gandhi assassination case," "Mandal Commission Case," etc. SUPLIS also provides "equivalent citations" of case laws so that, in the event that a particular journal is unavailable, that case law could be made available from another journal with the help of this Facility.

- ◆ **SUPLIB:** Database of Legal Articles
 Research articles published in various law reports and academic journals contain valuable information as they are written after comprehensive research on the aspect they deal with. SUPLIB is a database of legal articles published in about 185 foreign and Indian law reports subscribed to by the library. Presently, this database consists of bibliographic references of more than 22,206 articles. Immediately after receipt of a journal in the library, important articles are identified, indexed, and entered in this database under all possible subject headings. This database is very useful for the library staff for identifying the articles needed by the Hon'ble Judges on a particular aspect and is one of the most used databases in the Supreme Court Judges Library. This database is very useful for academicians, Jurists and Researchers in the field of Law.



♦ **LEGIS:** Database of Legislative History of Central Acts

Statutory materials such as Bills, Acts, Joint Committee Reports, Select Committee Reports, Law Commission Reports, Parliamentary and Assembly Debates, Rules, Bye-laws, Schemes, etc, are among the most important and sought-after library materials in any law library. The Legislative Database is a database for Central Government Acts including amendments, Rules, Bills, and all subordinate legislations

relating to Central Acts. This database is very useful for tracing the complete legislative history of any particular Central Act. All the amendments in Acts, Rules, Schemes and Bye-laws framed under any particular enactment could be readily identified and retrieved with the help of Act Number, Subject and Title of the Act. If the text of any particular Central Act is desired, a "link" for "India Code," which is a database of the Ministry of Law, is also provided to access the full text of the desired Central Act.



- ◆ **OPAC:** Online Catalogue
- ◆ Union Catalogue of Current Journals subscribed in all High Courts and Supreme Court.
- ◆ Through "Related Links" on 'Home Page' / free links for Foreign judgments/ vast open source legal materials can be accessed.

ii) Digital Law Library:

It presently provides access to more than 3500 full text documents by click of the mouse. All the public domain legal information available on the web can be accessed through this database such as

Legal Articles, Committee/Commission Reports, Consultation Papers, Policies and UN Documents including Charters, Covenants etc. The intended purpose of this Digital Library is to provide free access to something on everything related to the field of law by click of the mouse. Presently functional on intranet.

iii) National Legal Information System (NLIS):

National Legal Information System (NLIS) was conceptualized by the Supreme Court Computerization Committee. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur emphasized the need of interlinking the High Court



Libraries with that of the Supreme Court Judges Library and to develop a single window search portal for accessing legal information. It was intended to serve as a national gateway for legal information in the country. Under the directions and able guidance of the Computerization Committee, the Supreme Court Judges Library has developed a National Legal Information System with the co-ordination of the High Court Libraries in the country. It consists of Unified Catalogue of the Supreme Court Judges Library and all the High Court Libraries in the country so as to ascertain availability of any particular book in any of these law libraries at the time of need. It provides access to all the In-house databases developed by the Supreme Court Judges Library and the other High Court Libraries. One of the significant features of NLIS portal is to provide access to "Digital Law Library" developed by the Supreme Court Judges Library. Presently functional on intranet.

iv) Off-line e-Resources:

Other than the In-House Databases available on the library home page of the website, many Offline In-House Legal Databases have been developed by the library, which can be accessed through Intranet:

- Database of Reportable Judgments since 1950
- Database of Law Commission Reports
- Database of Committee/Commission Reports
- Database of Standing/Select/Joint Committee Reports
- Database of "References" published in the Supreme Court Report
- Database of Newspaper Articles.

SUPREME COURT MUSEUM

Museums are no longer considered to be merely storehouses or agents for the preservation of a country's cultural and natural heritage,



General view of Ground Floor Gallery, the Supreme Court Museum

but powerful instruments of education in the broadest sense. With the diversity and variety of subjects which are now coming under the purview of museology, and the modern concepts of the role of museum, the understanding of museum is regularly changing with its subjects. In accordance with the International Council of Museums (ICOM) statutes on museum definitions, a Court Museum can be defined as; *"A non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society & its development that administers, acquires, preserves, researches and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity depicting the growth & development of law & justice, open to the public for the purpose of study, education and enjoyment"*.

In any age, the progress of every society is dependent upon proper application of law to its needs and judiciary is expected to mould, shape and uphold law to deal with rights and obligations of the people. The Supreme Court of India so far has successfully played a key role in upholding the Constitution besides exercising necessary Advisory Jurisdiction. In order to get first hand experience of the same, it is very important to travel through the idea and operation of justice at ancient time. With this idea and objective the Supreme Court of India decided to open itself to the general public through its museum and this idea transformed into reality in the year 2004 and the Supreme Court Museum was inaugurated and opened for general public on 6 April 2004.

A single pillared round building housing the Museum is located within the premises of the Supreme Court of India on northern side and, has two galleries of 5000 square feet on each floor, viz.; *"Development of Justice System in India"* and *"The Supreme Court of India"*. The first gallery is dedicated to the history of Indian Legal & Judicial System since ancient period till British era; and the second gallery portrays the Federal Court of India and the Supreme Court of India.

The Museum shows all the artefacts/objects relating to the Indian legal and Judicial System prevailing at different historical time period, which includes Manuscripts, Copper Plates, Maces & Oars, old books on 'Dharmashastra' and Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', Court Furniture, Judges Wigs & Costumes, landmark Judgments, Photographs of former Chief Justices of India and Judges of the Apex Court, Photographs of oath ceremonies of Hon'ble Presidents of India etc.

A Mini-Auditorium inside the museum well equipped with modern infrastructures is a point of attraction which provide to the visitors a virtual tour imbining idea of Legal & Judicial history of India and its administration through documentary films on various issues like *"50 years of Supreme Court and the evolution of law in India"*, *"Supreme Court of India-Virtual Tour"*, *"Our Constitution"*, *"Truth Alone I Uphold"*, *"Parliament of India"*, *"Witness to our Constitution"*, *"The People of India"* and *"Institution of Democracy"* etc. The visitors



Judges Chairs from different time period

have a wonderful experience of listening to the original speeches of the eminent members of the Constituent Assembly and Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad the then President of India through kiosk. The museum also offers souvenirs to the visitors at no-profit and no loss basis.

This museum has so far welcomed approximately one lakh visitors from across the globe till date which includes the Hon'ble Chief Justices and Judges, Jurists and law students. It also welcomes group of students from different schools and colleges and general public across India and overseas.

Apart from this, the conservation treatment of the sculptures installed at the Supreme Court was supervised/carried out by the Supreme Court Museum with the help of Conservation Department of Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts, Janpath, New Delhi.

Further, to deal with the 21st Century's demands and challenges in museum's functioning, and satisfying the expectation of not only indigenous but also foreign visitors, the Supreme Court of India has decided to re-organize/ upgrade the Supreme Court Museum depicting the rich heritage of law & justice of the country with more galleries and use of advance technologies, and providing all necessary infrastructure to the Museum for the same. The display shall seek to bring out the flavor of the time and take the visitors on a journey down different ages showing evolution of Indian Justice System, through specially planned galleries with special and innovative display designs and lighting arrangement to create the right ambience. Efforts are being made to make the Supreme Court Museum more rich in its collection with visitor friendly facilities, especially for the young students from across the country.



Photographs of Oath Ceremonies of Hon'ble Presidents of India.

10

TECHNOLOGICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Registry has embarked on creating value for all the stakeholders, and has evolved by constantly re-inventing ourselves and creating newer services. Four technologies that will lead the Registry into the future – digital, cloud, real time services and cyber security were identified. Furthermore, the Data Center of the Registry is in the process of being upgraded with improved services for the litigants.

- 1. ICMIS (Integrated Case Management Information System):** Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS) is a step towards empowering the three stakeholders in litigation viz. Bench, Bar and Litigants by offering various digital services. Stakeholders are now being provided with Mobile Application to receive information concerning their matters in secured manner. The provision to notify defects in the matters pertaining to Contempt, Curative and Review petitions has been enabled.

Dak Receipt and Issue (R&I) module for R & I Section has been envisaged and relevant software tool has been enabled. E-filing software has been revamped on Supreme Court website portal.

- 2. District Court Monitoring System (DCMS):** District Court Monitoring System has been implemented, thereby collecting data pertaining to evaluation of District Courts. The development and management

of this initiative has enabled access to reliable data and statistics, effective administration of an increasingly large and complex judicial system and an effective management information system to the judiciary through partnership with National Judicial Data Grid.

Total number of cases listed, cases fixed for evidence, Civil and Criminal Cases, arguments heard/part heard and disposal of miscellaneous applications as well as cases being contested or uncontested are ascertained. This enables filtered statistics for the use of judicial administrators for effective decision making.

- 3. QR Code:** QR Code is quick response code. Supreme Court has pendency of almost 54,000 cases and thousands of files move from Courts to Judicial Sections which utilizes hundreds of manpower for dispatch and receipt entries. The Supreme Court has approved the usage of QR Code system whereby each file is given unique QR Code and their movement can be traced through handheld scanners within fraction of seconds. Registry is contemplating to use QR Code for moveable assets management and secure gate pass as well.
- 4. Website on Cloud Infra:** To enhance the efficiency of the website, a trusted hybrid cloud technology has been used and

Supreme Court Website has now been hosted on NIC Cloud. This has been devised in tandem with the NIC and it helps in ensuring services, delivery of Office Reports, Judgments, Circulars in real time on website.

5. **Paperless Court:** Computerization Committee has approved the development of 'SCI Interact' Software for seamless flow of digitized petition, right from the filing counter up to the desk of Hon'ble Judges. In the first instance, it has been implemented for Registrar Courts. Scanning and digitization of petition is underway and this would facilitate the functioning of Hon'ble Courts. It is a time responsive software and makes legal journals, statutes available to the Hon'ble Judges.
6. **Artificial Intelligence:** Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Shri Ranjan Gogoi in one of his lectures advocated about the future being guided by Artificial Intelligence. The Supreme Court has contemplated the implementation of Artificial Intelligence System in the different Branches and in consequence thereof, a full-fledged Artificial Intelligence Committee was constituted by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. The Committee is presently working on diverse scenarios for implementation. The most significant point is to assist the general public in access to Justice. It is not uncommon that due to language barrier several times the common people are unable to access justice in proper manner and promptitude. Considering this, the Supreme Court's AI Committee is working on providing an open source-based translation algorithm which shall provide free of cost access to general public at large to translate their documents from vernacular language into English and vice versa. The Supreme
7. **VoIP Telephony:** With the inauguration of ABC Complex of Supreme Court of India, latest technologies like telephone connection over the internet, high internet connectivity for video conferencing has been implemented. New building infrastructure is designed to be controlled with building management software, wherein Automatic Entry System, Sensor Based Security System, High-end CCTVs, Automated fire and Air Conditioner Control System, Automated Attendance Marking System have been considered.
8. **Preservation of Records:** It is a step towards long term preservation of digitized records of all the decided and pending files which have been scanned. Modalities are being worked out with CDAC for preservation of scanned pdf files. It has been envisaged for provisioning of old records for the public use through Copying Section as also for long term digital safety of records.
9. **Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and Development of Unified Criminal Justice System (UCJS):** ICJS was envisaged to fetch information from different authorities under single umbrella i.e. ICJS. Authorities like State Police, Legal Services, Prisons, Judiciary and State Agencies are being networked for centralizing data bases with interlinked meta data information made accessible through parameters familiar to litigants. Registry is contemplating development of UCJS for next generation seamless data keeping and integration amongst different pillars of Criminal Justice System.

- 10. Website Compliance for Visually Challenged:** To ensure that all are empowered to access case files and records in a seamless and timely fashion the website is being made disabled friendly and the target has been partially achieved. Further, suggestions from Agency (STQC) for Certification to Websites are being incorporated into the website.
- 11. Doc Box:** To expedite the facilitation of service of Counters, Rejoinders and filed petitions being served to concerned party and advocates, Computer Cell has envisaged a Doc Box interface. Doc Box facilitates AORs to serve the soft copy in pdf format to the respective AORs instantly. This would reduce the pendency of matters delayed due to want of availability of documents.
- 12. Original Record uploading facility:**
- High Courts/ Subordinate Courts are enabled for uploading digital (pdf) files of Original Records.
 - Defects noticed in a particular case is readily available for litigants under head defect notification.
- 13. Collection and Collation of POCSO Data:** Under directions of Hon'ble Bench led by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Registry initiated the process of collection and collation of 2.24 Lakh POCSO Cases from 650 Judicial Districts in the Country. A secured software interface was created by the Computer Cell for this purpose.
- 14. New Data Centre:** Upon inauguration of Additional Building Complex, Registry is in the process of establishing State of the Art Robust Data Centre which will strive to achieve standards akin to ISO 27001. The Data Centre would be of such configuration that it shall support the paperless functioning of Supreme Court

as well as hosting of numerous public utility applications including Artificial Intelligence Multilingual Translation Interfaces.

- 15. Supreme Official Mobile App.:** Computer Cell of Supreme Court Registry has designed one of its kind official Mobile App. for the use of Members of the Bar, Litigants and general Public. The mobile app. which shall be launched shortly on the Android and iOS Platforms will have the facility to search the case status, daily orders, record of proceedings, display boards, judgments and much more. It will be available, to begin with, in 10 languages.

Phase-II of the eCourts Mission Mode Project – Activities undertaken by the e-Committee (2018-2019)

- (i) System and application software for court processes:** After rolling out National Core Version of CIS 3.0, all the District and Taluka Courts completed migration and 23 High Courts also migrated to National Core HC CIS 1.0. Thereafter one more version CIS 3.1 was rolled out mostly for ICJS, eFiling, sharing APIs etc. The Courts then migrated to CIS 3.1. After rolling out National Core versions of CIS HC 1.0, vertical integration with CIS DC 3.1 was achieved and horizontal integration for transfer of a case from one district to another became reality. India in real sense has unified under one umbrella of National Core Case Information System (NCCIS) which is unique in the world.
- (ii) Video Conferencing for the Courts with Jails:** Training programs for use of VC was organized for Judicial Officers, Jail Officials and Prosecutors at Police Training Centre, Ghaziabad and four other places. There has been huge increase in use of VC in the year 2017, 2018 and in the year 2019. In the year 2019 there were 28,262

conference calls and 1.57 Lakh direct calls. Such usage of eCourts VC is above all other VC systems provided by NIC.

- (iii) **Mobile based service delivery through SMS and Mobile App. etc.:** JustIS is mobile app exclusively designed for Judicial Officers. Most of the Judicial Officers are making use of this management tool to manage their Judicial business on finger tips. Through the mobile app, facility of notification is provided. Facility of SMS of undated cases is rolled out to Judicial officers every morning. SMS Pull and SMS Push are also made operational. Upto 2019 2.55 Crore SMS were sent.
- (iv) **Change Management:** 488 Master Trainers are trained under eCourts Phase-I and Phase-II of the Project. 490 District System Administrators (DSA) are also imparted training of change management. These trainers have further trained officers and staff members. Such Change Management Training are continuously undertaken after regular intervals. Advance training on use of CIS 3.1 has also been organised by eCommittee.
- (v) **Cloud Computing:** For shifting all the data to Cloud, it is necessary to have robust connectivity and so far, pilot project in Goa has been very successful and all the cases in Goa are managed in Cloud. The Pilot Project has been extended to one District in every State. Out of 25 locations, 12 locations have successfully been tested on cloud.
- (vi) **Unique Identification of Case, Court establishment and Judicial Officer:** Every case in the country has now unique CNR Number, every court establishment in the country has unique establishment code and every Judicial Officer in the country has unique Code. These three process re-engineering fundamental pillars have made possible other technological innovations.

- (vii) **Inter Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS):** For Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) it is necessary that not only FIR but Final Reports of Investigations are entered in CCTNS software. If such Final Reports (Charge Sheets) are entered and available for electronic exchange, data can be electronically imported in CIS. The information relating to names of the accused and their addresses, names of witnesses along with their addresses, Acts, Sections, date of arrest all such information is imported through the system of police. This saves huge and humongous man hours of staff. In return, CIS shares real-time updates of the case to police software (CCTNS). This has been successfully demonstrated in Warangal District of Telangana and replicated further in Hyderabad and other Districts of Telangana.
- (viii) **Case Type Standardisation and Unification:** Earlier in the NJDG, pendency of the cases was shown only under two heads viz. civil and criminal. Whereas today pendency is shown under various case types, stages, age groups, clear reasons and States (Locations States, Districts, Court establishments). Disposal of cases is also being shown under various case types, various disposal types, age groups and time to disposition.
- (ix) **Business Intelligence (BI) and data mining Tools under NJDG:** (<https://njdg.ecourts.gov.in>) Business Intelligence Tools are developed under NJDG. Under menu 'NJDG Reports' various tools have been provided viz. (a) Query Builder (b) Case Type Wise (c) Stage wise (d) Judge wise (e) Police Station Wise (f) Return Reports. Apart from this, various reports are provided under Data Monitoring caption. Almost 30 different reports are provided. Separate reports for ePay, Virtual Courts have been provided.

(x) **eFiling (<https://efiling.ecourts.gov.in>):** e-filing is an extremely important feature of Phase II of the eCourts Project. The e-filing module is fully integrated with CIS 3.1.

(xi) **ePayment-(<https://pay.ecourts.gov.in>):** Purchase of court fees and deposit of court fees can be achieved through the ePayment portal. This is a secure banking transaction. There are several other categories of deposits that can be made through the ePayment portal. The ePayment portal is a single unified product and integrated with State specific vendors like SBI ePay, GRAS, eGRAS, JeGRAS, Himkosh, Stock Holding Corporation etc. ePay Portal is integrated with NJDG.

(xii) **National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP):** Through the process of NSTEP, service of notice and summons is expedited and made electronically. In fact, it can also be effected through a mobile application. The advantage of service through mobile application is that it is easy to track the location where the service has been effected through the GPS service so that the process server does not either give an incorrect report or effect service on an incorrect person. Another significant advantage of the NSTEP module is that state service and inter-district service of notice is simplified, and postal and other delays are obviated. Real time updates about service status also reduces delays to great extent.

(xiii) **Virtual Courts (<https://vcourts.gov.in>):** Concept of virtual courts has been introduced in Phase II of the eCourts Project. The entire court is managed through a computer, although initially, a judge will be put in charge of the Virtual Court so that there is no hitch or any glitch that is encountered. Gradually, the court

will be managed by the computer and simple compoundable cases such as traffic challans, cases under local and special laws, adjournments and so on can be taken care of by the computer. Through this process, it will not be necessary for lawyers and litigants to attend the court premises thereby reducing footfalls and; through the Virtual Court the time of the judges is also saved and can be utilised for some other important activity. A Virtual Court has been inaugurated in Delhi on a pilot basis.

(xiv) **eCourts Services National Portal (<https://ecourts.gov.in>):** eCourts Portal is now multilingual. Now this portal can be accessed in languages like Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, and Kannada. The portal is user-friendly and can be easily and effectively utilised by visually handicapped persons. It caters need of citizen to know case status, cause list and Judgement/orders regarding cases of all District and Taluka Courts in the country and 21 High Courts in the country through one single unified portal. Case Status can be searched on various parameters like party name, advocate name, case number, case type, FIR number. CNR search is most significant development, as while searching case status using CNR number a litigant or lawyer need not select State, District and Court Complex. The portal is a gateway for various applications like, District Court NJDG, High Court NJDG, Services portal for District Courts, Services portal for High Courts, Portal for District Courts, ePay, URLs to download services Mobile App etc.

(xv) **'eCourts Services' Mobile application:** 'eCourts Services' mobile application is available on both the platforms i.e. Android as well as iOS. Facility is available in Mobile App to search the case just by scanning QR code. QR Codes is also available on

case filing acknowledgements, Court Processes, receipts, Judgements or orders etc. Therefore, just by scanning paper, current case status information can be obtained. Approximately 36 Lakh users have registered and installed the Mobile App till date on Android platform.

(xvi) Case and Court Management through JustIS Mobile App: JustIS Mobile App is case and Court management tool given to every Judicial Officer in the Country working in District and Taluka Courts. The mobile app facilitates case management by allowing Judicial Officer to save cases of priority as important. There is facility to save notes about important cases e.g. time-bound cases, stayed cases or more than 10 years old cases. Calendar tool provided in the mobile app permits Judicial Officer to give dates while adjourning cases. Cause list can be seen for any past or recent future date. Every case shown in the cause list can be clicked to see previous history in the case along with orders passed, if any. Dash Board gives all required information of the Court Cases. All the figures shown on the

dashboard can be drilled down. Search Tab provides facility to search cases on various parameters like case type, party name, CNR Number, scan QR Code, case number, filing number, FIR number, Act sections etc.

(xvii) Automated emails: Emails are automatically sent to registered users on a daily basis. This facility is available to lawyers, litigants as well as police stations which deal with criminal cases. Judgements and orders that are transferred through email are in the PDF format making it very convenient to users to read and store the judgement for record purposes. Approximately 52 Lakh automated emails were sent in the year 2019.

(xviii) Citizen Centric Services: As per Policy Action Plan, 122 Citizen Centre Services were expected to be provided by eCommittee whereas 56 services were expected to be provided at High Court Level. The eCommittee has provided all 122 Citizen Centric Services and all the services are operational.

I. NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY (NJA)

The National Judicial Academy (NJA) was established (as a registered society fully funded by Government of India) on the initiative of the Supreme Court of India, and is an All India Institute for Judicial Education, Research and Training. NJA was dedicated to the Nation by Hon'ble the President of India on 5 September 2002 at Bhopal. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the society and two puisne Judges of the Supreme Court are the members. The National Judicial Education

Strategy was adopted by the National Judicial Academy under the chairmanship of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, which established for the first time a clear framework for National Judicial Education. NJA organizes academic programs for Judges and Presiding Officers of various Tribunals in every academic year to take forward its mission of Judicial Education and Research.

In the academic year 2018-2019, NJA conducted 74 programs and witnessed participation of 2,411 participants between August 2018 and April 2019. Eleven programs for Judges of High



Elevated view of the National Judicial Academy at Bhopal

Courts; eight Regional conferences; three workshops for Principal District Judges; seven workshops for Presiding Officers of Special Courts; five conferences for Additional District Judges; three programs for Judicial Magistrate level Officers and four programs for Civil Judges Junior Division were conducted. Two Court Excellence Enhancement Programs; and twelve Special Events – for Presiding Officers of all India Tribunals, overseas Judicial Officers and an annual Calendar meeting were also organized.

Details of the activities of the Academy during 2018-2019 are as under:

a) Judicial Conferences for High Court Judges

- The National Judicial Academy organized 11 conferences for High Court Judges during 2018-19.
- Conference for High Court Judges (31 August – 2 September 2018/ 02-04 November 2018).
- Workshop on counter Terrorism in collaboration with CEELI Institute/

FJC for High Court Judges (10-14 September 2018)

- Regime of Goods and Services Tax (05-07 October 2018/01-03 March 2019).
- Conference for Newly Elevated High Court Judges (16-18 November 2018/ 12-14 April 2019)
- Conference for High Court Judges on Arbitration including International Arbitration (14-16 December 2018)
- Conference for High Court Judges on Direct Taxes (11-13 January 2019)
- Conference for High Court Judges on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) (8-10 February 2019)
- Conference for High Court Judges on Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division (22-24 March 2019)

b) Regional Conference of the Academy:
Regional Conferences for Enhancing the Excellence of Judicial Institutions:



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde in a meeting held at NJA, Bhopal

Challenges & Opportunities was organized for North Zone, East Zone, West Zone and South Zone on 29-30 September 2018, 27-28 October 2018, 01-02 December 2018, 22-23 December 2018, 19-20 January 2019, 23-24 February 2019, 30-31 March 2019 and 27-28 April 2019 respectively.

c) State Judicial Academies: Training of Trainers of State Judicial Academies was organised on 12-14 April 2019.

d) Conference for Principal District and Sessions Judges: The Academy organized three conferences for Principal District and Session Judges on the following themes: (i) Court Administration, Management and ICT (24-26 August 2018); (ii) Constitutional and Administrative Law (14-16 September 2018) and (iii) Access to Justice and Legal Aid (07-09 December 2018)

e) Workshop for Additional District Judges: Workshop for Additional District Judges were held on 17-19 August 2018/07-09 September 2018/ 02-04 November 2018/ 08-10 March 2019/ 05-07 April 2019.

f) Conferences for Judicial Officers of Special Courts: Seven conferences were organized for Judicial Officers of Special Courts as under:

- SC/ST [PoA] Courts (24-26 August 2018)
- POC SO Courts (14-16 September 2018)
- CBI Courts (12-14 October 2018)
- Family Courts (12-16 October 2018)
- Labour Courts (07-09 December 2018)
- Commercial Courts (08-10 February 2019)
- PML Act (22-24 March 2019)

g) Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges: Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges were held on 06-12 September 2018/ 16-22 November 2018/ 04-10 January 2019/ 01-07 March 2019.

h) Workshop for Magistrates: Workshops for Magistrates were held on: (i) Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 (17-19 August 2018); (ii) Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (31 August – 02 September 2018); and (iii) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (21-23 September 2018)

i) Court Excellence Enhancement Programme I & II: Court Excellence Enhancement Programme was held on 28-30 September 2018 and 30 November – 02 December 2018.

j) Special Events:

- National Seminar for Members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (21-23 September 2018)
- Seminar for Foreign Judges [Bangladesh] (Senior Assistant Judges, Assistant Judges and Magistrates Judges) (05-11 October 2018)
- National Seminar for Members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (04-06 January 2019)
- Seminar for Foreign Judges [Bangladesh & Fiji] (11-17 January 2019)
- National Seminar for Members of the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (02-03 February 2019)
- Seminar for Foreign Judges [Bangladesh] (Senior Judges from District Judiciary) (07-13 December 2018/15-21 February 2019)
- National Seminar for Members of the Railway Claims Tribunal (16-17 February 2019)
- National Seminar for Presidents of the District Consumer Forum (09-10 March 2019)

- Workshop for Senior IRS (C & IT) Officers on Adjudication Skills (15-16 March 2019)
- Meeting of Hon'ble High Court Judges In-charge of Judicial Education and Directors of State Judicial Academies (13 April 2019)
- Adjudicating Terrorism Cases in India Faculty Development Seminar – Part II National Judicial Academy – CEELI Institute – Federal Judicial Centre Bhopal, India (20-21 April 2019)

II. THE INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE (ILI)

The Indian Law Institute (ILI) is a premier legal research Institute founded on 27 December 1956. The first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad formally inaugurated the opening of Institute on 12 December 1957 in the Central Hall of Parliament, New Delhi which was witnessed by the first Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. R. Dave, the then Chief Justice of India. Hon'ble Chief Justice of India is the Ex-officio President of the Institute. The Law Minister of the Union Government is the Ex-officio Vice President. The prime objective of the Institute is to promote advanced studies and research in law and to contribute substantially in reforming the administration of Justice, so as to meet the socio economic aspirations through law and its instrumentalities.

ILI was granted Deemed University status in 2004 vide Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development Notification No.F.9-9/2001-U.3 dated 29 October 2004. ILI has been accredited with 'A' Grade (CGPA 3.35 out of 4.00) by NAAC in March 2017. After the visit and review by the UGC Expert Committee, the UGC approved the inclusion of Indian Law Institute u/s 12B of the UGC Act in June 2018. The Indian Law Institute was granted Graded Autonomy by University Grants Commission during the year 2017, among 60 other Institutions of Higher Learning. The Institute is conducting Masters in Law and Doctoral courses. It also has four PG

Diploma Courses in various areas of law, i.e., Alternative Dispute Resolution, Corporate Laws and Management, Cyber Law and Intellectual Property Rights Laws.

a) ILI Library: ILI Library is one of the leading law libraries in Asia and attracts scholars from all over the world for legal research. The University Grants Commission has recognized the library as a place for legal research leading to doctorate degree in law. The ILI library has computerized all its catalogue to provide access to the computerized information about the availability of books, journals and various other legal resources. It contains around 82500 volumes and receives about 190 current legal periodicals including serial publications. Digitisation of rare documents and Institute's publications are done on regular basis and placed in the repository for access by public at large. The library of the Institute has shared its Institutional repository at the coveted National Digital Library platform (NDL) which is the brain child of the MHRD-NME-ICT.

b) Research Publications Released: The following research publications have been released by the ILI during the period of report:

- *Journal of the Indian Law Institute (JILI)* – Published quarterly containing research articles on contemporary legal issues of National/International Importance.
- *ILI Newsletter* – Published quarterly referring various activities undertaken by the Institute during the year and forthcoming activities.
- *Index to Legal Periodicals* – Published yearly and contains indexes, periodicals (including year books and other annual publications) pertaining to law and related fields being

received (either by subscription or exchange or complementary) by the ILI Library.

- *Annual Survey of Indian Law* – Published yearly and is a very prestigious publication of the Institute and contains Annual Survey of Indian Law including latest trends in every branch of law of importance.
- ILI Law Review (Summer) & (Winter)

c) Books:-

- Dispelling Rhetorics Law of Divorce and Gender Inequality in Islam
- Law of Sedition in India and Freedom of Expression
- Intellectual Property Rights and Human Rights with special emphasis on India
- *Right to Bail Law (under print)*

d) Activities in ILI:

- Visit of 47 Foreign Parliamentary Officials from 20 countries led by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), Lok Sabha Secretariat (30 September 2019):** 47 Foreign Parliamentary Officials from 20 countries led by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), Lok Sabha Secretariat visited the Institute on 30 September 2019 and an interactive discussion over Parliamentary Democracy in India was held with the ILI Faculty Members.
- One Day National Seminar on “Exploring Disability Rights Paradigm in India”(28 September 2019):** The Indian Law Institute organized a One Day National Seminar on “Exploring Disability Rights Paradigm in India” on Saturday, 28 September 2019 at ILI. The Seminar sought conversation about the promotion of full realization of economic, social and cultural rights

of persons with disability. The seminar received overwhelming responses from different stake holders including, disability law activists, academicians, lawyers and researcher. Hon'ble (Ms.) Justice Indira Banerjee, Judge, Supreme Court of India inaugurated and presided over the Seminar.

- Visit of the Nepal Delegation (25-28 August 2019):** The ILI organised a visit of officials from office of the Attorney general of Nepal on 25-28 August 2019 for upgrading their knowledge on Attorney system in Indian Legal System. The visit covered wider aspects relating to Criminal Justice System in India. During the visit the Nepalese delegates attended sessions, visited Supreme Court of India and High Court of Delhi and also visited local places in Delhi.
- The Human Rights and Business Academy (HURBA) in collaboration with the Indian Law Institute will organize an intensive certificate course on “Business and Human Rights” from 8-12 July 2019:** The Course aimed to expose law/ business/ management students, lawyers, civil society representation, policy maker and government officials to international and comparative perspectives in the field of Business and Human Rights. Sixty five participants attended the programme and the academic sections were handled by leading scholars and practitioners.
- Yoga Day Celebrations (21 June 2019):** The International Yoga Day was celebrated at the Indian Law Institute on 21 June 2019.
- Two Day International Seminar on “Challenges and Prospects of Alternate Dispute Resolution” (14-15 June 2019):** The Indian Law

Institute along with Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab, Maharashtra, National Law University -Nagpur, Himachal Pradesh, National Law University, Shimla in collaboration with Law Mantra organized a two day international seminar on "Challenges and Prospects of Alternate Dispute Resolution" on 14-15 June 2019 at the ILI.

- vii) **Workshop on "Methodology of Muslim Law Reform and the Role of Islamic Jurist" (1 May 2019):** The Indian Law Institute organised a workshop on "Methodology of Muslim Law Reform and the Role of Islamic Jurist" on 1 May 2019 at the Institute.
- viii) **One day seminar on "Media, Law and Elections" (5 April 2019):** The Indian Law Institute organized a One day Seminar on "**Media, Law and Elections**" in collaboration with IMS Law College Noida, on Friday, 5 April 2019 at the ILI.
- ix) **National Seminar on Children of Incarcerated Parents: Issues and Challenges (27 March 2019):** The Indian Law Institute and Centre for Comparative Studies in Personal Laws, National Law University jointly organized a National Seminar on Children of Incarcerated Parents: Issues and Challenges on 27 March 2019 the Institute. The seminar aimed at highlighting different issues related to the "Children of Incarcerated Parents" from human rights perspective and our criminal justice system's initiative to resolve such issues.
- x) **Two days National Seminar on "100 years of ILO and Future of Work: Labour Policy (13-14 March 2019):** The National Labour Law Association and Indian Law Institute jointly organized two days National Seminar on "100 Years of ILO and Future of Work : Labour Policy and the Law" on 13-14 March 2019 at ILI.
- xi) **Conference on "A 3-D Perspective on Indian Intellectual Property Distinct, Diverse and Democratic?" (5 March 2019):** The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with University of Pennsylvania Law School and IDIA organised a Conference on "A 3-D Perspective on Indian Intellectual Property Distinct, Diverse and Democratic?" on 5 March 2019. Drawing on the attributes of section 3(d) of Indian IPR Law, the conference (conceptualized by University of Pennsylvania Law School and IDIA) looked into whether other provisions in Indian IP law (in particular, copyright law and plant variety protection law) reflected similar values: of distinctiveness, diversity and democracy.
- xii) **International Conference on Quality Control in Criminal Investigation (22-23 February 2019):** The Indian Law Institute has continued its research co-operation with the Centre for International Law Research and Policy ('CILRAP'). In August 2017, the Institute hosted and co-organized with CILRAP an international conference on the 'Philosophical Foundations of International Criminal Law'. Eighteen months later, on 22-23 February 2019, the Institute again hosted and co-organized a conference, this time on 'Quality Control in Criminal Investigation'.
- xiii) **One Day International Seminar on Protection of Women and Children Rights : Issues & Challenges (12 January 2019):** The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with the Rajiv Gandhi

National University of Law Punjab, National Law University and Judicial Academy - Assam, Maharashtra National Law University-Nagpur, Maharashtra National Law University-Aurangabad, DCPCR, Government of Delhi and Law Mantra organised a One Day International Seminar on "Protection of Women and Children Rights : Issues & Challenges" on 12 January 2019.

xiv) One Day Consultation on "Child Welfare Committees (DCPCR) (15 December 2018): The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with Delhi Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR) organized a One-Day Consultation on Child Welfare Committees on 15 December 2018.

xv) IDIA Annual awards and Conference (8 December 2018): The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with the Increasing Diversity by Increasing Access to Legal Education (IDIA), a Charitable Trust organised the annual Conference on "Law and Storytelling" at the Indian Law Institute on 8 December 2018. This was the second year of collaboration between ILI and IDIA to organise a day-long conference on interesting and thought provoking thematic topics relating to the law.

xvi) Conference of Vice-Chancellors of National Law Universities on Legal Education Reforms (1-2 September 2018):

The Supreme Court of India in collaboration with the Indian Law Institute organised Two-Days Conference of Vice-Chancellors of National Law Universities on Legal Education Reforms on 1-2 September 2018 at the Indian Law Institute, New

Delhi. The Conference was held to moot over the issues on 'Legal Education Reforms' and to brainstorm the solutions to these seemingly intractable issues.

xvii) Conference on 'National Initiative to Reduce Pendency and Delay in Judicial System' (27-28 July 2018):

The Supreme Court of India in collaboration with the Indian Law Institute organised a Conference on 'National Initiative to Reduce Pendency and Delay in Judicial System' on 27-28 July 2018 at Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, New Delhi. The conference was an attempt to bring together judges, lawyers and academicians to deliberate the issues of pendency and delay in the judicial system. Another objective was to take stock of technological advancements which may be useful and may be effectively used in the justice administration.

xviii) Training Programmes with National Human Rights Commission:

The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission have organized the following Training Programmes during the period under consideration:

- Two-Days Training Programme for First Class Judicial Magistrates on Human Rights : Issues and Challenges on 21-22 September 2019.
- One Day Training Programme for officials working in "Juvenile Homes, Old Age Homes and Health Sector" on 10 August 2019
- Two Days Training Programme for Police Personnel on Police and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges on 30-31 March 2019

- Two Days Training Programme for Judicial Officers on Human Rights: Issues and Challenges on 23-24 February 2019
- Two Days Training Programme for Prison Officials on Human Rights: Issues and Challenges on 19-20 January 2019
- One Day Training Programme for Media Personnel & Government Public Relation Officers on "Media and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges" on 22 December 2018
- Two Days Training Programme for First Class Judicial Magistrates on "Human Rights: Issues and Challenges" on 17-18 November 2018
- One Day Training Programme for Officials Working in Juvenile Homes, Old Age Homes and Health Sector on 6 October 2018

III. LEGAL EDUCATION

The Supreme Court is instrumental in enhancing standards of legal education in the country. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India/ Nominee of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India is the Chancellor/Visitor of some reputed institutions including National Law Universities, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi and National Judicial Academy, Bhopal.

IV. LAW CLERK - CUM - RESEARCH ASSISTANTS AND LAW TRAINEES

- In order to attract young law students into judicial process and to provide assistance in legal research to Hon'ble Judges of

the Supreme Court of India, Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants are engaged for a short term contractual assignment by the Supreme Court. They are given assigned on a fixed stipend of Rs. 65,000/- per month. Each Hon'ble Judge is entitled to have four Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants. Out of the four Law Clerks, if the Hon'ble Judge so desires, three Law Clerks can be persons of His Lordship's choice.

- Law Students are considered for being placed as Law Trainees with the Hon'ble Judges, as per requirement, for a period not exceeding one month from time to time, without any monetary incentive.
- As per the Revised Scheme for selection of Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants all final year Law students/Law Graduates from Law Schools/Colleges/Universities from all over the country recognized by the Bar council of India for enrolment as an Advocate are eligible for participating in the process of selection. The candidates are subjected to a Written Test and candidates short-listed on the basis of marks secured by them in the Written Test are called for interview by the Committee of Hon'ble Judges. On the basis of marks secured by the candidates in the Written Test and Interview, a merit list is drawn wherefrom the Committee of Hon'ble Judges will recommend sufficient candidates to be kept on the panel of Law clerk-cum-Research Assistants for assignment during the assignment session.
- During the period from 1 July 2018 – 16 Nov 2019, a total of 123 Law Graduates have been engaged as Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistant and 44 Law students have been placed as Law Trainees.





Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde with other Dignitaries at the 17th All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities

1. SUPREME COURT MEDIATION CENTRE (SCMC)

Mediation is a voluntary structured and party centred process where a neutral third party assists the disputing parties in resolving their conflict by using specialized communication and negotiation techniques. A mediation centre has been functioning in Supreme Court since 6 August 2009 at 10-110, Lawyers Chambers, R.K. Jain Chamber Block. The SCMC mediates and resolves only those matters which are pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and are being referred by the Hon'ble Court for the purpose of settlement/ mediation. SCMC has a panel of 91 trained mediators (including Senior Advocates) sponsored by the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) of the Supreme Court to settle cases referred to the Centre by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Interested parties can approach the Co-ordinator, Supreme Court Mediation Centre for assistance and information. Since inception, the Mediation Centre has settled 847 matters (out of which 142 were settled between July 2018 and September 2019) referred to it by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

2. MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION PROJECT COMMITTEE (MCPC)

The Supreme Court of India constituted the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) on 09 April 2005 with an aim to oversee the implementation of mediation and

conciliation for encouraging amicable resolution of disputes pending in the Courts throughout the country in accordance with Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The MCPC was also mandated to evolve a policy for court annexed/directed mediation in the Country. A pilot project in this regard was launched at Tis Hazari District Courts in Delhi in August 2005 with Judicial Officers as Mediators. The MCPC receives grant-in-aid from the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) for implementing its activities. Presently, Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.F. Nariman is the Chariman of MCPC while the members of MCPC are Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indu Malhotra, Shri P.S. Narasimha, Senior Advocate and Shri Alok Agarwal, Member Secretary, NALSA. The MCPC is conducting the following programmes/activities all over the country.

- 40 hrs Mediation Training Programme (40 hrs MTP)
- 20 hrs Refresher Programme
- Advanced Course (Capsule Course)
- Training of Trainers (TOT)
- Awareness Programme
- Awareness Referral Coaching and Mentoring Programme
- Referral Judges Training Programme
- Advanced Training Skills for Potential Trainers Programme

Statistical Overview of Programmes Conducted During July, 2018 to September, 2019

S. No.	Name of the Programme	Number of Programmes Conducted
1.	40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme (40 Hrs Mtp)	44
2.	20 Hrs Refresher Programme	47
3.	Advanced Course (Capsule Course)	13
4.	Training of Trainers Programme (Tot)	0
5.	Awareness Programme	1
6.	One Day Referral Judges Training Programme	30
7.	Advanced Training Skills For Potential Trainers Programme	1
8.	Course on Developing Advanced Training Skills For Potential Trainers Programme	2
9.	5 Day Intensive Training Programme for Potential Trainers	3
	Total	141

- Course on Developing Advanced Training Skills for Potential Trainers Programme

The MCPC has introduced two new programmes in 2018-2019 namely:

- 5 Day Intensive Training Programme for Potential Trainers.
- Training on Pre-Institution Mediation in commercial matters.

An International Conference on Mediation was also held in collaboration with Delhi University on 6 and 7th April at Delhi University.

3. NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (NALSA)

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of legal services programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act. Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted to administer and implement the legal services programme insofar as it relates to the Supreme Court of India. A State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) for every State, and a High Court Legal Services Committee for

each High Court, have also been constituted. District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committees have been constituted in the Districts and most of the Taluks to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to provide free legal services to the people and to conduct Lok Adalats in the state. The Chief Justice of India is the Patron-in Chief of NALSA. The Senior most Judge of the Supreme Court is the Executive Chairman. Similarly, at the State level, the Chief Justice of the High Court is the Patron-in-Chief of State Legal Services Authority and Senior most Judge of the High Court is the Executive Chairman.

Some of the important activities and initiatives of NALSA during the period from July 2018 to September 2019 were:

(a) Legal Empowerment Camps:

Core themes of the Camps revolved around the subject matter of NALSA Schemes such as Tribal, Senior Citizens, Women, Children, Persons suffering from Disability. During the period, 1,098 Legal Empowerment Camps were held, in which around 30.27 lakh people were benefitted.



Legal Empowerment Camps

(b) Campaigns for women prisoners:

In 2018, a Pan India Campaign was conducted for women prisoners and their children accompanying them in prisons. The teams had one to one interaction with 91% of the women prisoners i.e. 14,788 women prisoners. The campaign also saw the selection of 450 women inmates to be trained as Para Legal Volunteers ("PLV's"). 5,089 women inmates were connected to vocational trainings/educational courses. 987 medical camps were organised. 145 women inmates were found to be pregnant, and accordingly made aware about their legal rights. In certain cases bail applications were also filed on their behalf. In total, 2,088 legal awareness camps were held and 2,942 inmates were provided legal aid during the campaign.

(c) Campaign for Convicts:

This pan India campaign was launched with the objectives to secure rights of appeal of the convicts, to ensure that their incarceration does not go beyond the period of their imprisonment or after remission, to secure parole, furlough and

remission rights of the convicts, etc. During the campaign, 88,372 convicts were made aware about the availability of free legal services, 20,725 convicts were apprised about the status of their appeals and around 2,500 appeals were filed through legal aid.

(d) Door to door campaign:

This ten day campaign aimed at making the weaker and marginalized sections of the society aware about the existence of Legal Services Institutions and availability of free legal services. Besides, the campaign also aimed at disseminating information in regard to Legal Services Clinics, Front Offices and legal aid helpline numbers amongst the masses. During this Campaign -

66,010 villages/ urban areas were covered.

39.68 lakh persons were informed about the availability of free legal services.

3.91 lakh persons were identified who were in need of free legal services, and accordingly legal services were provided.



Door to Door Campaigns

(e) Nationwide Campaign for Legal Assistance to Family Members of the Prisoners:

A nationwide campaign for the dependents of the prisoners was undertaken by NALSA through all the State Legal Services Authorities w.e.f. 01

May 2019 with the objective to address the legal, socio-legal and psychological issues of the family members of the incarcerated persons who have been in prison for a considerable amount of time. The total duration of the campaign was for a period of 3 months

Outcome of Stage 1:

No. of prisoners interacted with	No. of prisoners who expressed need of legal assistance
1,57,206	55,985

Outcome of Stage 2:

Interaction sheets received	Interaction was carried out	Families in need of aid and services	No. of family members who need legal aid
39710	25873	16097	11315

Family members provided legal aid	Family members in need other services / assistance	Family members provided other services / assistance
3040	18761	11272

(f) Jail Legal Services Clinics:

During the period July 2018 to July 2019, 1,085 Legal Services Clinics in Jails were operational across the country. Around 696 legal services were computerized. Around 3 lakh inmates were provided with legal assistance during this period in the form of legal advice, drafting of applications, etc. through these clinics.

(g) Legal Services at Remand Stage:

There are 10,742 remand lawyers across the country who represent the persons in custody at remand stage if they remain unrepresented. During the said period, 1,00,266 arrestees were provided with legal representation at the remand stage.

(h) Victim Compensation:

The Legal Services Authorities implemented the Victim Compensation Scheme under Section 357A of the Cr.P.C. During the year 2018-19, about 17,453 applications were received for victim compensation out of which about 12,187 applications were decided and an amount of Rs. 193.67 crores was awarded as compensation.

(i) Lok Adalats:

During the aforesaid period, 5 National Lok Adalats were held in which more than 60.58 lacs cases were settled. Out of the total cases settled around 32.18 lacs were pre-litigative cases, and 28.39 lacs were

pending cases. There are 335 Permanent Lok Adalats for public utility services functioning across the country. During the period 1 July 2018 to 31 July 2019, about 1,18,456 cases were settled by these permanent Lok Adalats. Apart from National Lok Adalats, State Legal Services Authorities also organized Lok adalats periodically in their respective States. A total of more than 7.61 lac cases including 98,245 pre-litigation cases and 6.63 lacs pending cases, related to negotiable instruments act, bank recovery, labour disputes etc. were settled in such Lok Adalats during the period July 2018 – July 2019. The success of this was celebrated by telecasting episodes in the name of 'Akelenahinaap' on Doordarshan and uploaded on YouTube and NALSA's website respectively.

(j) Mediation in commercial disputes:

The Commercial Courts Act was amended and came into force in July, 2018. Under this Act, the Legal Services Authorities are empowered to initiate mediation proceedings in the commercial disputes before institution of the dispute in the Commercial Courts. During the period from July 2018 – June 2019, 6,760 applications were received for mediation at pre-litigation stage in commercial disputes. During this period, mediation was started in 413 matters out of which 72 matters were settled at pre-litigation stage.

(k) Training of Panel Lawyers & PLVs:

NALSA has prepared three training modules for panel lawyers and one training module for probation officers and legal services lawyers attached to the JJBs. Training Module Part 3 for the Panel Lawyers was released in the year 2018. During the period July 2018 - July 2019, 1,224 training programmes were conducted for panel lawyers. Similarly for the training of the PLV's, 1,636 training programmes were conducted.

(l) Legal Literacy Clubs in Schools:

The State Legal Services Authorities were provided with the target to open a minimum of at least five Legal Literacy Clubs ("LLC") in each district. Around 4,328 number of Legal Literacy Clubs in Schools were functioning across the country in order to endow the children with legal literacy and rights awareness.

(m) 31st CENTRAL AUTHORITY MEETING :

The 31st Central Authority Meeting of the National Legal Services Authority was held on 20 July 2019 at Additional Building Complex, Supreme Court of India. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, the then Chief Justice of India & Patron-in-Chief, National Legal Services Authority Chaired the meeting along with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA. In this meet, NALSA's protocol ' Early Access to Justice at Pre-Arrest, Arrest and Remand Stage' was decided to be implemented across the country.

(n) 17th All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities:

With a vision of equal access to justice for each and every citizen of India, The 17th All India Meet of the State Legal Services



17th All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities held at Nagpur in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde

Authorities was held at Nagpur on 17 – 18 August 2019. The Meet was inaugurated by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Hon'ble Minister for Law and Justice and Electronics & Information Technology in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V.Ramana, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Chairman, SCLSC, and other dignitaries. Deliberations were done on various aspects of legal services programmes including the challenges faced by the legal services institutions across the country and identification of focus areas which required strengthening. In the meet, an important decision of introducing Legal Aid Defense Counsel System on the lines of the Public Defender System was taken, which will be implemented in 18 districts across the country for two years on a pilot basis before extending it further.

(o) Round Table Consultation with Legal Services Authorities on 26 – 27 July 2018 at New Delhi:

A Round Table Consultation with the Member Secretaries of all the State Legal Services Authorities was organized by NALSA in the framework of its programmatic activities on Access to Justice which was held on 26th and 27th July, 2018. Some of the key takeaways of the Consultation were: (i) To periodically evaluate the court based legal services and to promulgate and adopt changes for its improvement; (ii) To clarify, define and expand the role of Retainer Lawyers and to adequately utilize their services beyond the Front Offices; (iii) To improve the operational framework of the Front Offices so that it works as a One Stop Centre for legal aid beneficiaries; (iv) To make operational Legal Aid Helpline numbers at District and State Level; (v)

To strengthen and monitor the work of Remand Advocates by providing training regarding laws on arrests and various legal aspects of remand; and (vi) To develop a mechanism to ensure that the Panel Lawyer representing a prisoner gets inputs from the prisoner for preparing his/her defense case.

(p) Visits to West Bengal & Goa for assessing the implementation of the Legal Services Programmes:

The Legal Services Authorities on 24 January 2019 and 7 February 2019, held elaborate consultative exercises with the Legal Aid functionaries of West Bengal and Goa respectively, which focused primarily on assessing the organizational practices with regard to court based legal services and outreach activities. The objective of the said exercises was to strengthen the existing practices and to plug the gaps, if any.

(q) State Level Meet of DLSAs of Jharkhand:

Jharkhand SLSA organised a State Level Meet of DLSAs on 22 September 2019 at Ranchi, on the issues of enhancing legal representation, outreach activities, budget preparation and utilisation of budget, complaint redressal and maintenance of data etc.,

(r) Training of Secretaries and staffs of HCLSC/DLSA/SDLASA:

Jharkhand SLSA organised Training of Secretaries and Staff of HCLSC/DLSA/SDLASA for online Legal Services Management System for application/grievance redressal and data entry system on the NALSA web portal on 23 September 2019 at Ranchi.

(s) Internship programs:

NALSA also organized internship programmes for law students from

law schools across the country. The law students were provided with an opportunity to work with a DLSA where they were able to get hands on experience by making field trips to jails, observation homes, mental hospitals, district courts, mediation centers, etc. The second leg of their internship was with the Delhi State Legal Services Authority and the last three days of the internship was with NALSA where the students attended various talks held by eminent persons from the legal field.

(f) Strengthening court based legal services:

To strengthen and improve the court based legal services the following steps have been taken: (i) Amendments in NALSA (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 have been approved for ensuring the selection of capable lawyers and changing the structure of monitoring committees to Monitoring and Mentoring Committees; (ii) To ensure that legal aid beneficiaries do not have to run from one place to another, front office guidelines have been devised and circulated by NALSA to make front office as One Stop Centre for legal aid beneficiaries. Some of the key points of guidelines are: Maintaining daily cause list of legal aided cases; Daily updating of the proceedings of the legal aided cases; Legal Aid Helpline number was to be made fully functional in front offices; Feedback to be given to legal aid beneficiaries about the status of their cases; Legal advice and assistance; and Drafting of applications, notices, replies etc. on behalf of the aid seekers.

(g) Participation in Expert Group Meeting at UNODC, Vienna:

NALSA participated in an Expert Group Meeting for Framing, Establishing and Monitoring Quality of Legal Aid Services in Criminal Justice Processes

on 26 -27 September 2018 at Vienna. Three presentations were made by NALSA officials, highlighting the policies, framework and Access to Justice Campaign in India by Legal Services Institutions. It was the first participation of NALSA officials before the UN Organization.

(h) Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies:

In the 30th Meeting of Central Authority of NALSA a decision was taken to conduct evaluation and impact assessment studies with regard to various legal services activities and programmes. The following topics were finalised: (i) Evaluation of practice and procedure of empanelment, capacity building, engagement and management of lawyers empanelled with Legal Services Authorities; (ii) Evaluation of the functional management and the impact, quality and effectiveness of legal services rendered through Front Offices and Legal Services Clinics; (iii) Evaluation and impact assessment of Para Legal Volunteers Scheme; (iv) Evaluation and impact assessment of preventive, strategic and outreach access to justice programmes for marginalized sections of society; and (v) Evaluation of legal aid provided in Civil and Criminal matters in Courts, Tribunals, Quasi-judicial bodies and jails.

(i) Commendation Ceremony of Best PLVs, Panel Lawyers, DLSAs&SLSAs held on 15 December 2018:

NALSA organised a 'Commendation Ceremony' at VigyanBhawan, Delhi on 15 December 2018. The event was aimed at felicitating the best SLSA, DLSA, Panel Lawyer and Para Legal Volunteer (PLV) in the country. Awards were presented to the best PLV, Panel Lawyer, SLSA and DLSA of different states in both zonal as well as, at the National Level.

(j) International Legal Aid Group Conference, Ottawa, Canada- 17 – 19 June 2019:

The International Legal Aid Group (ILAG), a grouping of legal aid and legal services policymakers and scholars, held an International Conference in Ottawa, Canada from 17 – 19 June 2019 with the purpose of bringing together leaders of some of the most developed legal aid systems in the world, with a view to tackle the cutting edge problems being experienced by these jurisdictions. The NALSA officials highlighted the strategic interventions by the Legal Services Authorities in India for legal empowerment of the marginalised. Focus was also placed on how the preventive and strategic programmes and other outreach activities of the Legal Services Authorities have brought meaningful, appreciable and visible changes in the lives of people, thereby promoting an inclusive legal system and consequently, an inclusive society across the country. A paper titled “Legal Empowerment of the marginalised : Strategic interventions by Legal Services Authorities in India” was presented in the conference.

A Statistical Glimpse

- ◆ Legal Aid & Advice (July 2018 – August 2019)
 1. Total benefitted = 16,35,714
 2. SCs benefitted = 1,16,789
 3. STs benefitted = 1,20,187
 4. Women = 2,90,184
- ◆ National Lok Adalats (July 2018 – September 2019)
 1. Total no. of disposal of pending cases = 34.09 lacs
 2. Total no. of disposal of pre-litigation cases = 37.82 lacs
- ◆ Lok Adalats other than National Lok Adalat (July 2018 – June 2019)

1. Total no. of disposal of pending cases = 6.63 lacs
2. Total no. of disposal of pre-litigation cases = 98,245
3. Total cases settled in Permanent Lok Adalat (PUS) = 1,18,456

- ◆ Cases settled through Mediation (July 2018 – July 2019)

Total cases settled = 1,07,715

- ◆ Training programmes conducted by SLSA / DLSAs (July 2018 – July 2019)

1. Total no. of programmes conducted for Panel Lawyers, PLVs and others = 3,492
2. Total no. of participants of the said programmes = 1,06,654

- ◆ Implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme u/s 357A Cr.P.C. (July 2018 – July 2019)

1. Total applications decided = 12,187
2. Total compensation amount awarded = Rs. 194.02 crores

- ◆ Legal Awareness Camps (July 2018 – July 2019)

1. Total Legal Awareness Camps held = 1,85,525
2. Total participants of the such camps = 2,30,19,354

4. SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE (SCLSC)

The Supreme Court Legal Services Committee [SCLSC] is a Statutory Body constituted under Section 3A of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. It came into existence w.e.f. 1 January 1996, on which date, a notification in this regard was issued by the Government of India. The functions of the Committee are regulated by the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Regulations, 1996 and Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Rules, 2000. It

is headed by a sitting Hon'ble Judge of the Supreme Court as its Chairman and has nine other distinguished members in its Executive Body. The Committee provides legal aid free of cost to eligible litigants whose income does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000/- per annum (for general public). There is, however, no income bar for litigants belonging to SC/ST, women, children, handicapped and litigants engaged in matters relating to Industrial Disputes, etc. as defined in the Act. The SCLSC provides legal aid to the persons as mentioned under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The grant of legal aid to the litigants is subject to eligibility and merits of the case.

As per Regulation 11(1) of the SCLSC Regulations, 1996 any person deserving legal service for bringing or defending any action in the Supreme Court may make application in writing to the Secretary, SCLSC in the prescribed form available in the office and also on the website of the SCLSC. The applicant is further required to attach documents viz. certified copy of the High Court, High Court paper book and other relevant documents alongwith the application forms. As per Regulation 12 (1) of SCLSC Regulations, 1996, on receipt of an application for legal service mentioned in Regulation 11, the Secretary shall first cause the eligibility of the applicant as per the provisions of the Act read with the rules examined and determined. The SCLSC has 28 Screening Committees to determine the merits of the case.

Regulation 12(2) of the SCLSC Regulations, 1996 further states that if the applicant satisfies the eligibility criteria, the Secretary shall proceed to examine the merit of his application. For examining the merits of the application, the Secretary may take the assistance of Legal Services Advocates or other advocate willing to provide free legal advice. The Secretary

may also take the advice of the Legal Services Counsel-cum-Consultant employed by the Committee. The Secretary shall not be precluded from seeking more than one opinion if any particular case required in-depth examination. Regulation 12(3) states that in case the applicant satisfies the eligibility criteria and also has merit in this application, the Secretary shall proceed to decide the mode of legal services i.e. the Secretary shall refer the case of the applicant to a panel Advocate of SCLSC for filing an appropriate petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Regulation 12(4) states that an application for the grant of legal services in any matter if it is not found fit may be rejected, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, by the Secretary. Regulation 12(5) states that in case of refusal for the grant of legal services, the Secretary shall inform the applicant in writing of such refusal. Regulation 12(6) states that the applicant whose application for grant of legal services has been rejected may prefer an appeal before the Chairman for a decision.

As on date, the SCLSC has provided legal services to 20463 litigants. As per Order of the Court "No court fee or process fee or copying fee shall be chargeable in respect of matters filed in this Court through the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee."

The Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has a video conferencing facility, through which panel advocates of SCLSC directly contact with the convict languishing in various jails. The Supreme Court of India vide Judgement dated 14 August 2018 in SLP (Crl.) NO. 6740 of 2018 *Imtiyaz Ramzan Khan Vs. State of Maharashtra* has categorically directed "all the Legal Services Authorities/Committee in every State to extend similar such facility of video conferencing between the counsel on one hand and the accused or anybody in the know of the matter on the other, so that the cause of justice is well served."

13 CONFERENCES AND MEETS

PROGRAMMES / MEETINGS / CONFERENCES/CHAired OR ATTENDED BY HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA AND HON'BLE JUDGES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. Hon'ble Shri Ranjan Gogoi, the then Chief Justice of India (i) participated in an International Conference under theme "The Role of Higher Judiciary in Protecting the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights" held in Istanbul (Turkey) from 14 – 16 December 2018; and (ii) participated in the XIV Meeting of Chairmen and Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States held in Sochi (Russia) from 17 – 19 June 2019.
2. Hon'ble Shri Dipak Misra, the then Chief Justice of India (i) inaugurated Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) Annual Arbitration Forum "Connecting Asia and Africa, Connecting Investment and ADR: Opportunities and Challenges" held in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 21 – 22 July 2018; (ii) delivered a lecture on "Emerging Jurisprudence of Constitutional Ethos and Constitutional Morality : Indian Perspective" at University of Southampton as part of the Southampton-India Distinguished Lecture Series on 21 September 2018; and (iii) delivered a lecture on "Progressive Rights Jurisprudence in India" at the Faculty of Law, University of Oxford held in London (U.K.) on 21 September 2018.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde at the IX St. Petersburg International Legal Forum held in St. Petersburg, Russia

3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Bhimarao Lokur (since retired) participated in the CJEI Biennial Meeting of Commonwealth Judicial Educators held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago from 15 – 18 November 2018.
4. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri (since retired) attended the Global Constitutionalism Seminar 2018 organized by the Yale Law School held in New Haven, Connecticut, USA from 12 – 15 September 2018.
5. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde (i) attended "J20: The Judicial Conference of the Highest Courts of the G20" held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) from 8 – 10 October 2018; (ii) participated in the International Conference under the theme of "The Role of Higher Judiciary in Protecting the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights" held in Istanbul (Turkey) from 14 – 16 December 2018; and (iii) participated in the International Conference on "Constitutional Identity and Universal Values: the Art of Balance" and IX St. Petersburg International Legal Forum held in St. Petersburg (Russia) from 14 – 18 May 2019.
6. Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. V. Ramana participated in the XIV Meeting of Chairmen and Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States held in Sochi (Russia) from 17 – 19 June 2019.
7. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra participated in the 4th International Summit of High Courts - Transparency in Judicial Process held in Istanbul (Turkey) from 11 – 12 October 2018.
8. Hon'ble Dr. Justice D. Y. Chandrachud participated in the XIV Meeting of the persons and Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States held in Sochi (Russia) from 17 – 19 June 2019.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde at the J20: The Judicial Conference of the Highest Courts of the G20 held in Buenos Aires, Argentina



Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indu Malhotra at the 1st International Expert Meeting held in Indonesia

9. Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Nageswara Rao participated in the International Conference on "Constitutional Identity and Universal Values: the Art of Balance" and IX St. Petersburg International Legal Forum held in St. Petersburg (Russia) from 14 – 18 May 2019.
10. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohan M. Shantanagoudar participated in Fourth Annual Judges Workshop of International Trademark Association (INTA) at INTA's Annual Meeting held in Boston (USA) on 19 May 2019.
11. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta (i) participated in 31st LAWASIA Conference held in Siem Reap (Cambodia) from 2 – 5 November 2018; and (ii) participated in a Learning Exchange Programme with focus on the reform of Care and Protection services for children held in Bucharest (Romania) from 13 – 17 May 2019.
12. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. R. Shah participated in the XIV Meeting of Chairmen and Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States held in Sochi (Russia) from 17 – 19 June 2019.

PROGRAMMES/CONFERENCES/MEETINGS/CHAired OR ATTENDED BY HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA AND HON'BLE JUDGES IN INDIA

1. Hon'ble Shri Ranjan Gogoi, the then Chief Justice of India visited Amaravati to Inaugurate the High Court Building of Andhra Pradesh on 3 February 2019.
2. Hon'ble Shri Dipak Misra, the then Chief Justice of India (i) delivered the Presidential Address at the V.R. Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture 2018 organized by the Delhi Chapter of the Sarada Krishna Satgamaya Foundation for Law and Justice at New Delhi on 10

July 2018; (ii) delivered the Presidential Address at the Lecture organized by International Law Association (ILA) on "Courts, Media and Fair Trial Guarantee" on 25 July 2018; (iii) delivered the M.C. Setalvad Memorial Lecture on "Dynamic Ascendance of Constitutional Rights - A Progressive Approach" organized by the Bar Association of India at New Delhi on 26 July 2018; (iv) inaugurated the Conference on "National Initiatives to Reduce Pendency and Delay in Judicial System" at Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, New Delhi on 27 July 2018; (v) presided over the Fifth Annual Convocation of National Law University Odisha (NLUO) and delivered the Presidential Address at the Convocation Ceremony of NLUO at Cuttack, Odisha on 29 July 2018; (vi) delivered the Convocation Address at the 6th Annual Convocation-2018 of National Law University, Delhi (NLUO) at New Delhi on 4 August 2018; (vii) inaugurated and delivered the First Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Memorial Lecture on "Role of Judiciary in the Era of Globalization" at ASSOCHAM, New Delhi on 7 August 2018; (viii) inaugurated the National Jurist Conference on "Human Values and the Legal World" in Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh on 11 August 2018; (ix) inaugurated the New Court Complex at Hubballi in Karnataka on 12 August 2018; (x) inaugurated the Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh on 25 August 2018; (xi) delivered the First Madhusudan Das Memorial Lecture on "Role of Lawyers in the Dispensation of Justice Delivery System" at Madhusudan Law College, Cuttack, Odisha on 26 August 2018; (xii) inaugurated the Symposium on "Role of Education in Nation Building" organized by Society of Indian Law Firms (SILF) and Menon Institute of Legal Advocacy Training (MILAT) as part of the 10th Law Teachers' Day Award Function at New

Delhi on 1 September 2018; (xiii) attended the National Conference on "Technology, Training and Infrastructure: Key to Speedy Justice" and "The Changing Face of Legal Education in India" organized by the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association (SCAORA) at New Delhi on 1 September 2018; (xiv) inaugurated the National Conference of Vice-Chancellors of National Law Universities on "Legal Education Reforms" at Plenary Hall, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi on 1 September 2018; (xv) delivered the First Dr. Patangrao Kadam Memorial Public Lecture on "Balancing of Constitutional Rights" as part of Dr. Patangrao Kadam Memorial Public Lecture Series at Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University in Pune on 8 September 2018; (xvi) inaugurated the International Arbitration Centre at Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University on 8 September 2018; (xvii) inaugurated the Second Law Centre of Bharati Vidyapeeth New College on 8 September 2018; (xviii) laid the Foundation Stone of the Permanent Building of Odisha State Legal Services Authority (OSLSA) at the Foundation Stone Unveiling Ceremony at Cuttack, Odisha on 9 September 2018; (xix) inaugurated by e-inauguration the Legal Assistance Establishment (LAE) "Nyaya Sanjog" in all 30 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) at Cuttack, Odisha on 9 September 2018; (xx) inaugurated by e-inauguration the computerisation of 150 School Legal Literacy Clubs across the State of Odisha on 9 September 2018; (xxi) attended the Inauguration of the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations of Karnatak Law Society (KLS) and Raja Lakhmangouda Law College at Belagavi on 15 September 2018; (xxii) presided over the Convocation and delivered the Presidential Address at the XXVI Annual Convocation of National Law School of India University at Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad International Convention Centre at the University of Agriculture

Sciences (GKVK) at Bengaluru on 16 September 2018; (xxiii) inaugurated the Global Summit-cum-Expo on 'Science, Spirituality and Environment – "Role of Human Being in Creating a Better World"' at Mount Abu on 29 September 2018; and (xxiv) delivered the Valedictory Address of two-day National Seminar on "Enhancing Judicial Skills for Expeditious Disposal and Trial of Cases including Special Act Cases, Protection of Witnesses and Victimology with Free and Fair Trial and Timely Justice to the Litigants" at Odisha Judicial Academy, Cuttack, Odisha on 30 September 2018.

3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph (since retired) (i) attended the Inaugural Function of VIDYADHANAM at St. Teresa's College Auditorium, Ernakulam on 22 July 2018; and (ii) delivered the 3rd Barrister M.K. Nambyar Law Lecture 2018 organized by the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS), Kalamassery, on 4 August 2018; His Lordship visited (i) Bhopal (a) to Chair the Workshop for Additional District Judges organized by the National Judicial Academy on 9 September 2018; (b) to Chair the National Workshop for Principal District & Session Judges on Court Administration, Management and ICT organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 25 August 2018; and (c) to Chair the Workshop for Magistrates on "Juvenile Justice" organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 22 September 2018; (ii) Bengaluru to Chair South Zone-I "Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institution: Challenges & Opportunities organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 29 September 2018; (iii) Najibabad (Uttar Pradesh) to attend function at Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Road, Sevaram on 15 October 2018; (iv) Konjikode (Kerala) to attend function at Sneha Bhavan on 3 November 2018; (v) Chennai to attend function on 9

November 2018; (vi) Ranchi to attend Inaugural Session of the First National Meet for Sensitization of family Court Matters and Presentation of Rich Art, Culture & Heritage of Jharkhand at APJ Abdul Kalam Auditorium, Judicial Academy, Jharkhand on 17 November 2018; and (vii) Calicut (Kerala) (a) to inaugurate the function of Thanal's Mission Towards Equality for Disability followed by book Launch at JDT, Vellimadukunnu, Calicut on 23 November 2018; and (b) to inaugurate the Workshop of the First Principle-Legal Workshop for Young Lawyers of Malabar by the Bar Council of India at The Taj Gateway Hotel, Beach Road on 23 November 2018.

4. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Bhimarao Lokur (since retired) visited (i) Cuttack to attend the Two-day Judicial Colloquium on Juvenile Justice organized by the National Law University, Odisha in collaboration with the UNICEF on 7 – 8 July 2018; (ii) Kochi to inaugurate and launch of People's Medication Centers organized by Indian Institute of Arbitration & Mediation and People's Mediation Society at Town Hall on 14 July 2018; (iii) Indore to attend the Fourth Round of Consultation (Western Region) on Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice Committee of Supreme Court of India, UNICEF, Government of Madhya Pradesh and High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Brilliant Convention Centre, Vijay Nagar on 21 July 2018; (iv) Guwahati to attend the Fourth Round Regional Consultation on effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act, 2015 organized by the Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Committee and Gauhati High Court Juvenile Justice Committee in collaboration with State Child Protection Society (SCPS) Assam, Social Welfare Department, Government of Assam supported by the UNICEF at the Administrative Staff College, Guwahati on 04 August 2018; (v) Chandigarh to attend

the Academic programme arranged by the Chandigarh Judicial Academy at Convention Hall Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector-43, Chandigarh for the High Court and Senior District Judges from Sri Lanka, on 11 August 2018; vi) Srinagar to attend the Second Jammu and Kashmir State Roundtable Conference on "Implementation of Juvenile Justice System" organized by the Juvenile Justice Committee, Supreme Court of India, Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court of J&K and supported by UNICEF at SKICC on 25 August 2018; vii) Kolkata to inaugurate Child Friendly Court at Bichar Bhawan on 15 September 2018; and viii) Jodhpur to attend the West Zone- I, "Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institution: Challenges & Opportunities" organized by the National Judicial Academy in collaboration with the Rajasthan High Court and the Rajasthan State Judicial Academy on 27 – 28 October 2018.

5. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri (since retired) visited (i) Bengaluru to deliver a lecture organized by the National Law School of India University on 4 August 2018; (ii) Amritsar to attend the National Tax Conference 'AMRIT' organized by All India Federation of Tax Practitioners in collaboration with GST Practitioners, Amritsar and District Tax Bar Association on 11 August 2018; (iii) Patiala to deliver the Convocation Address at the Fourth Convocation of the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law on 25 August 2018; (iv) Hyderabad to attend Justice M.R.A. Ansari Memorial Lecture on 18 August 2018; (v) Jaipur to inaugurate the "4th Manipal Ranka National Moot Court Competition 2018" organized by Manipal University on 29 September 2018; (vi) Nagpur to deliver the 2nd G.L. Sanghi Memorial Lecture organized by Maharashtra National Law University on 31 August 2018; (vii) Shimla to deliver Seventh Lala Amar Chand Sood Memorial Lecture organized by the Bar

Association of India at Himachal Pradesh High Court Auditorium on 6 October 2018; (viii) Jodhpur to attend the Book Release Function organized by the Rajasthan High Court Lawyers Association on 17 November 2018; (ix) Bengaluru to attend the 86th Executive Council Meeting of the National Law School of India University on 23 November 2018; (x) Bengaluru to attend the Executive Council Meeting of the National Law School of India University on 12 January 2019; (xi) Nagercoil to attend the 6th Anniversary Celebrations of Kumari Mahasabha at Mar Ephraem Engineering College Auditorium, Elavuvilai on 19th January, 2019; (xii) Ahmedabad to attend the 9th Convocation Ceremony of Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar on 27 January 2019; and (xiii) Kolkata to attend the 13th Convocation of the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences on 3 February 2019.

6. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde visited (i) Guwahati to attend a book launch function at Gauhati High Court on 24 August 2018; (ii) Nagpur to attend "Second G.L. Sanghi Memorial Lecture" on 31 August 2018; (iii) Chennai to attend the Ninth Convocation of the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University on 8 September 2018; (iv) Dimapur to inaugurate the Mediation Centre at the Gauhati High Court, Kohima Bench on 1 December 2018; (v) Bhopal to attend the Meeting of Hon'ble Judges In-charge of Judicial Education and Directors of State Judicial Academies at National Judicial Academy on 12 – 14 April 2019; and (vi) Jabalpur to attend the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy on 27 April 2019.
7. Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Ramana visited (i) Puttaparthi (Andhra Pradesh) to participate in the Conference on "Human Values and the Legal World" at Prashanti Nilayam on 11 August 2018; (ii) Amaravati to Inaugurate the High Court Building

of Andhra Pradesh on 3 February 2019; (iii) Visakhapatnam to participate in the 125 years celebration of District Courts and Visakhapatnam Bar Association on 31 March 2019; and (iv) Mumbai to inaugurate Legal Leadership Conclave on Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code at St. Regis Hotel, Lower Parel on 27 April 2019.

8. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra visited (i) Indore to attend the Stone Laying Ceremony of District Court Complex on 8 September 2018; (ii) Kolkata to participate in the Meeting of the Executive Council and the Search Committee of the W.B. National University of Juridical Sciences on 29 September 2018; (iii) Ramgarh (Jharkhand) to inaugurate the Solar Power Plant at District Court on 23 November 2018; (iv) Bokaro (Jharkhand) to inaugurate the ADR Centre on 24 November 2018; (v) Raipur to inaugurate a Legal Education Seminar organized by Bar Council of India & The State Bar Council of Chhattisgarh on 2 December 2018; (vi) Kolkata to attend meeting of the Executive Council and the Search Committee, W.B. National University of Juridical Sciences on 22 December 2018; (vii) Greater Noida to attend a programme at Llyod Law College, Greater Noida on 16 February 2019; (viii) Jabalpur to attend the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the M.P. State Bar Council at Jabalpur on 2 March 2019; and (ix) Kolkata (a) to attend Meetings of the Executive Council and the Search Committee, W.B. National University of Juridical Sciences on 16 March 2019; (b) to attend Meeting of the Executive Council, W.B. National University of Juridical Sciences on 11 May 2019; and (c) to attend Meeting of the Executive Council, W.B. National University of Juridical Sciences on 29 June 2019.
9. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Manohar Sapre (since retired) visited (i) Guwahati to attend the function of Launch of Book "Gauhati High Court-History & Heritage"

organized by the High Court of Gauhati on 25 August 2018; (ii) Hyderabad to attend Meeting of Selection Committee for selection of Judicial & Technical Members of National Company & Law Tribunal on 21 November 2018; (iii) Kolkata to attend Meeting of Selection Committee for selection of Judicial & Technical Members of National Company & Law Tribunal on 8 December 2018; (iv) Mumbai to attend Meeting of Selection Committee for selection of Judicial & Technical Members of National Company & Law Tribunal on 12 January 2019; (v) Lucknow to attend Meeting of Selection Committee for selection of Judicial & Technical Members of National Company & Law Tribunal on 9 February 2019; (vi) Chandigarh to attend Meeting of Selection Committee for selection of Judicial & Technical Members of National Company & Law Tribunal on 13 February 2019; and (vii) Ahmedabad to attend Regional Conference (West Zone-II) on Enhancing the Excellence of Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities on 23 February 2019.

10. Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi visited Aurangabad (a) to inaugurate National Seminar on Law at Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad on 2 – 3 March 2019; and (b) for Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony at Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad on 27 July 2019.
11. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Umesh Lalit visited (i) Bengaluru to address the "Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities on 29 September 2018; (ii) Jodhpur to address the Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities on 28 October 2018; (iii) Bengaluru to attend the 86th Executive Council Meeting of National Law School of India University, Bengaluru on 23 November 2018; (iv) Bhopal to attend

the Training Programme for Bangladesh Judicial Officers to be organized by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 9 December 2018; (v) Bengaluru to attend the 87th Executive Council Meeting of National Law School of India University, Bengaluru on 12 January 2019; and (vi) Ahmedabad to attend the "West Zone-II Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities to be held by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 23 February 2019.

12. Hon'ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud (i) delivered the keynote lecture on "Law and Storytelling" at the IDIA (Increasing Diversity Increasing Access) Annual Conference organized by IDIA at IIL, New Delhi on 8 December 2018; (ii) delivered the Justice K T Desai Lecture on 'Why the Constitution matters' organized by the Justice K T Desai Centenary Committee on 17 December 2018 at the Bombay High Court; (iii) presided over the XI Convocation of Gujarat National Law University in Ahmedabad as the Chief Guest on 27 January 2019 and delivered the Convocation address; (iv) attended a session on 'Gender, Sexuality and Human Rights' as a panelist at the 1st LAWASIA Human Rights Conference hosted by the Bar Association of India on 9 February 2019; (v) delivered the keynote address at the Kala Ghoda Arts Festival in Mumbai on 9 February 2019; (vi) delivered the Sixth M K Nambyar Endowment Lecture on 'Inventing and Reinventing Constitutional Identity' organized by the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences on 2 March 2019; (vii) delivered the WWF Green Law Lecture on 'Environmental Justice and the Rule of Law: Role of the Judiciary and the Judges' organized by the World Wildlife Fund along with O P Jindal Global Law School on 27 March 2019; (viii) delivered the Nani Palkhivala Birth Centenary Celebrations Lecture on 'A Borrowed Constitution : fact or myth?'

organized by Lex Consilium Foundation at ISIL Auditorium, New Delhi on 29 March 2019; (ix) presided over the Speech Day organized by the Cathedral and John Connon School on 20 April 2019 in Mumbai; and (x) attended the 18th General Council meeting of GNLU at Conference Hall, Circuit House Annexe organized by the Gujarat National Law University on 3 May 2019.

13. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhushan visited (i) Allahabad (a) to attend the inaugural function of the newly building, namely, 'High Court Annexe' of the Allahabad High Court on 13 October 2018; (b) to deliver Speech (Chief Guest)-The Prayagraj Tax Conference 2018 organized by the North Zone of All India Federation of Tax Practitioners, etc. etc. at Prayag Raj Tax Conference, Auditorium of the Bishop Johnson School, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad on 24 November 2018; and (c) to deliver Speech on initiation of Five Year Integrated Law Course in the C.M.P. Degree College on 24 November 2018; (ii) Ghaziabad (U.P.) to Inaugurate the Seminar and Speech on the theme of 'GST: Successes, failures, and what next.' organized by Mahanagar Tax Bar Association (Regd.) at IMS University Campus, NH-24, Opp. Inmantac College on 1 December 2018; (iii) Pune to attend Inaugural programme of "Justice P.B. Sawant Sixth National Moot Court Competition-2019" at Shankar Rao Chavan Law College, Kale Hall, Gokhle Institute of Politics & Economics, 202/A Deccan Gymkhana, Pune-411004 on 2 February 2019; and (iv) Chandigarh to address as Chief Guest in Conference on "Public Accountability of Judicial System" organized by Assn. of retired Judges and Supreme Court and High Courts at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, on 27 April 2019. Further, His Lordship delivered (i) Speech (as Chief Guest) in the Ninth Annual Prakash Mehrotra Memorial Lecture on the subject "Empowering the

Mind-Key to Performantial Excellence" at Auditorium, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library Teen Murti House, New Delhi on 16 November 2018; and (ii) a Lecture in Advocate-on-Record Lecture Series May (2019) on "Practice and Procedure of the Supreme Court" at Golden Jubilee Bar Room, Supreme Court of India on 3 May 2019.

14. Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Nageswara Rao visited (i) Gauhati to inaugurate a National Workshop on Sports Law at Gauhati in University Law College, Gauhati University on 21 July 2018; (ii) Hyderabad to deliver 'Key Note Address' during Opening Session at ICC India Arbitration Conference on 28 July 2018; (iii) Visakhapatnam (a) to attend "Book release function at Hindi Department Andhra University" on 15 August 2018; and (b) to deliver Inaugural Address/Key Note Address at the National Seminar organized by Andhra University on 1 September 2018; (iv) Sonipat to deliver Inaugural Lecture: Jindal Law Lectures & Debate Series at the Jindal Global Law School, Sonipat on 26 October 2018; (v) Chennai to participate as Chief Guest of the Graduates Day at the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University on 17 November 2018; (vi) Visakhapatnam to participate as "Chief Guest" and "Guest of Honour" at the presentation of Lok Nayak Foundation Literary Award" under the aegis of Loknayak Foundation, Visakhapatnam on 19 January 2019; (vii) Tanuku, West Godavari District, A.P. to preside as Chief Guest at the "1st Graduation Day (Convocation) of S.K.S.D Mahila Kalasala Degree & P.G." Tanuku on 2 February 2019; (viii) Vijayawada to preside as Chief Guest at the "36th College Day Celebration of Sri Durga Malleswara Siddhartha Mahila Kalasala" on 2 February 2019; (ix) Amravati to attend the inauguration of newly constructed Andhra Pradesh High Court building at Judicial Complex on 3 February 2019;
- (x) Hyderabad to preside over as 'Chief Guest' at Rotary Vocational Excellence Awards function at Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy HRD Institute, Jubilee Hills on 9 February 2019; (xi) Bengaluru to preside over as Chief Guest at the Valedictory Ceremony of the 9th SLCU NMCC, 2019 organized by the School of Law, CHRIST, Bengaluru on 10 February 2019; (xii) Chennai to preside over as 'Chief Guest' for the Final Competition of the Moot Court organized by the N. Natarajan Trust on 3 March 2019; (xiii) Dehradun to preside over as 'Chief Guest' at the inaugural Ceremony of the two day National Conference on Technological Developments & Changing Dimensions of Law organized by the ICFAI University on 13 April 2019; (xiv) Secunderabad to attend Inauguration of Auditorium in Judicial Academy on 19 April 2019; and (xv) Hyderabad to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Telangana High Court Building in High Court Lawns on 20 April 2019.
15. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul visited (i) Chennai to release a book titled "Resolve 2 Resolve" written by Ms. Uma Ramanathan at a function held at Rani Seethai Hall, Mount Road (Near Gemini Circle) on 29 September 2018; and (ii) Bhopal to attend the Conference for High Court Justices on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) organized by the National Judicial Academy and Chair Session No. 7 scheduled on the theme "Resolving Intellectual Property Disputes via. Commercial Courts and ADRs" on 10 February 2019.
16. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohan M. Shantanagoudar visited (i) Dharwad to attend function of the Bar Association on 7 July 2018; (ii) Hubali to attend function in Court Premises at Hubali on 12 August 2018; (iii) Shivakasi (Tamil Nadu) to attend Convocation of PSR Engineering College on 1 September 2018; (iv) Belgaum to

attend Platinum Jubilee Celebration of the Karnataka Law Society and Raja Lakhamgouda Law College on 15 September 2018; (v) Bengaluru (a) to attend 26 Annual Convocation and meeting of General Council National Law School of India at Meeting Hall, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bellary Road on 16 September 2018; (b) to attend the South Zone-I Regional Conference on enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institution: Challenges & Opportunities organized by the National Judicial Academy in association with Karnataka Judicial Academy and High Court of Karnataka on 29 September 2018; (c) to attend the meeting of the 86th Executive Council of National Law University and deliver the speech on the occasion of 12th P.G.C. Chengappa Lecture on 23 November 2018; and (d) to attend meeting of 87th Executive Council of National Law School of India University at Conference Hall, NLSIU Training Centre on 12 January 2019; (vi) Dharwad to attend function at District Court, Dharwad on 19 January 2019; (vii) Kochi to deliver Convocation Address at the National University of Advanced Legal Studies at NUALS Campus, Kalamassery on 2 February 2019; (viii) Bengaluru (a) for inauguration of 8th All India Notaries Conference hosted by Karnataka State Notaries Association to be held at Mangal Mantapa Auditorium, NMKRV College Campus, South End Circle, 11th Block, Jayanagar on 10 February 2019; and (b) to attend Valedictory function on completion of one-year training period of 92 Civil Judges in Patron-in-Chief Hall, High Court of Karnataka on 23 March 2019; and (ix) Hubballi to deliver First Foundation Day Lecture of Karnataka State Law University, Navanagar, Hubballi at University Auditorium on 20 April 2019.

17. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Sinha addressed an Orientation Programme of Campus Law Centre, University of

Delhi on 18 September 2018. His Lordship visited (i) Bhopal to participate in the National Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges and Workshop for Additional District Judges conducted by National Judicial Academy at Bhopal on 07 – 08 September 2018; (ii) Odisha Judicial Academy to "Enhancing Judicial Skill for expeditious Disposal and Trial of Cases including Special Act Cases, Protection of witnesses and Victimology with free and fair Trial and Timely Justice to the litigants" on 29 September 2018; (iii) Jaipur to inaugurate "8th FYLC - Ranka National Moot Court Competition, 2018" organized by Ranka Public Charitable Trust at Jaipur on 14 October 2018; (iv) Jodhpur to participate in the "West Zone-I Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institution: Challenges & Opportunity" organized by the National Judicial Academy at Rajasthan State Judicial Academy, Jodhpur on 27 October 2018; (v) Patna to address and advice newly recruited Judicial Officers in the cadre of District Judge (Entry Level) on 5 November 2018 at Bihar Judicial Academy, Patna; (vi) Bhopal to participate in the National Judicial Conference for Newly Elevated High Court Justices organized by National Judicial Academy on 17 November 2018; (vii) Jammu to participate in the North Zone-I "Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities" on 01 December 2018; (viii) Ranchi to address the gathering and guide deliberations in East Zone-I "Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities" on 22 December 2018; (ix) Chennai to inaugurate and preside over Inaugural Session of Annual Conference on International Taxation, organized at Chennai by International Fiscal Association, Indian Branch on 02 February 2019; and (x) Ahmedabad to address

the gathering and guide deliberations in West Zone-II "Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities" organized by National Judicial Academy in collaboration with the Gujarat High Court and the Gujarat State Judicial Academy, at Ahmedabad (Gujarat) on 23 February 2019.

18. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta visited (i) Bilaspur (a) for Inauguration of Lok Adalat on 14 July 2018; (b) to attend Judicial Officers Training/Induction Programme at High Court Auditorium on 14 July 2018; and (c) for inauguration of new building of Chhattisgarh Bar Council at the High Court Premises on 14 July 2018; (ii) Indore to attend the Western Regional Consultation of the Fourth Round of Regional Consultations on "Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015- Focus on Status of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)" organized by the Madhya Pradesh High Court Juvenile Justice Committee at Brilliant Convention Centre, Vijay Nagar on 21 July 2018; (iii) Agartala to attend a symposium on "What Plagues Juvenile Justice System in Tripura: Towards Renewed and Co-ordinated Action" at Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhawan Agartala organized by the Tripura High Court Juvenile Justice Committee in collaboration with Social Welfare & Social Education Department, Government of Tripura and Tripura State Legal Services Authority on 29 July 2018; (iv) Guwahati to attend the Fourth Round of Regional Consultations on "Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015-Focus on Status of Integrated Child Protection Services (ICPS)" organized by the Gauhati High Court Juvenile Justice Committee in collaboration with State Child Protection Society (SCPS), Assam, Social Welfare Department, Government of Assam at Room #308, Administrative

Staff College on 4 August 2018; (v) Srinagar to attend Second Jammu & Kashmir State Round table Conference on "Implementation of Juvenile Justice System" at Sher-i-Kashmir International Conference Centre on 25 August 2018; (vi) Pune to inaugurate Bharati Vidyapeeth-Surana & Surana National Trial Advocacy Moot Court & Judgment Writing Competition on Criminal Law at New Law College on 8 September 2018; (vii) Bengaluru (a) to attend Meeting of the Academic Council National Law School of India University at Conference Hall at Training Centre, NLSIU on 15 September 2018; and (b) to attend Meeting of the General Council of National Law School of India University at the Meeting Hall, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bellary Road on 16 September 2018; (viii) Tirupati to inaugurate 51st Annual Conference of Indian Psychiatric Society, South Zone Branch at Fortune Select Grand Ridge Hotel on 27 October 2018; (ix) Guwahati to attend 21st National Convention of All India Federation of Tax Practitioners at Guwahati Medical College Auditorium Hall, Bhangarah, G.S. Road on 22 December 2018; (x) Bengaluru to attend Meeting of the 87th Executive Council of National Law School of India University at Conference Hall at Training Centre, NLSIU, Nagarbhavi on 12 January 2019; (xi) Noida to attend International Conference on Comparative Constitutional Law on "Comparing and Contrasting the Constitutional Models of India and Australia" at Amity University on 15 February 2019; (xii) Tripura to inaugurate and attend the Conference of Judicial Officers at the Auditorium, High Court of Tripura on 17 February 2019; (xiii) Bhopal to attend Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges at National Judicial Academy on 2 March 2019; (xiv) Pune to attend International Criminal Trial Advocacy Competition 2019 at Symbiosis Law School on 30 March 2019; (xv) Mumbai to attend the Round Table

Conference on Reforming Services for Children in need of Care and protection in line with Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, organized jointly by the Bombay High Court and Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Maharashtra (TBC) at the Sahyadri Guest House Malabar Hill on 6 April 2019; and (xvi) Agartala (Tripura) to attend the East Zone-II "Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities" at the High Court Auditorium, High Court of Tripura, Capital Complex, Agartala, Tripura organized by the National Judicial Academy in association with the Tripura High Court and Tripura Judicial Academy on 28 April 2019.

In New Delhi, His Lordship (i) attended State Level Consultative Meet on Juvenile Justice Issues at Seminar Hall, 7th Floor, Saket Court Complex on 17 November 2018; (ii) attended 'HAUSLA 2018' organized by Ministry of Women & Child Development at Siri Fort Auditorium on 29 November 2018; (iii) attended 4th Annual Round Table on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) at Ashoka Hotel, Chanakyapuri on 1 December 2018; (iv) attended as Chief Guest in the Inaugural Session of two days training programme for Prison Officials on "Human Rights: Issues and Challenges" held in collaboration with NHRC at Plenary Hall, Indian Law Institute on 19 January 2019; (v) attended Conference on "Strengthening Arbitration in India: The Way Forward" held at Federation House, Tansen Marg on 2 February 2019; (vi) attended 1st LAWASIA Human Rights Conference at the Regency Ball Room, Hyatt Regency, on Climate Change, Water Conflicts & Human Rights (10 February 2019) from 9 – 10 February 2019; and (vii) delivered Presidential Address at the 'Green Law Lecture' jointly organized by the O.P. Jindal University & WWF India at WWF India Office, on 27 March 2019;

19. Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Banerjee (i) inaugurated and addressed the "International conference on Affirmative Action and the Sustainable Development Goal of Gender Equality" at Tiruchirappalli organised by the Tamil Nadu National Law School University from 21 – 23 September 2018 as former Chancellor of the University; (ii) was Guest of Honour at the "1st National Meet for Sensitization of Family Court Matters" organised by High Court of Jharkhand & Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority at Judicial Academy, Jharkhand, Ranchi on 17 November 2018; (iii) was Chief Guest at the "Colloquium on Human Trafficking and POCSO Cases" organised by West Bengal State Legal Services Authority, Kolkata on 24 November 2018; (iv) was Resource Person at the "National Seminar for Principal District and Sessions Judges on Access to Justice and Legal Aid" organised by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 8 December 2018 at Bhopal; (v) addressed "East Zone-I Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities" organised by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal in collaboration with the Jharkhand High Court and the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand at Ranchi on 22 December 2018; (vi) inaugurated the "South Zone-II Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities" organised by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal in collaboration with the Madras High Court and the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, at Chennai on 19 January 2019; (vii) was Chief Guest at the "concluding ceremony and award distribution of Sattakadir Silver Jubilee Conference on Law and Justice" on 19 January 2019 at Chennai; (viii) was Chief Guest at Inaugural function of "Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University (TNDLU) – AIR Education Support Suite and AIR Law Café" organised by TNDLU and AIR Law

Academy & Research Centre, Nagpur on 2 February 2019 at Chennai; (ix) chaired Sessions 4, 5 and 6 of "Conference for High Court Justices on Intellectual Property Rights" organised by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 9 February 2019 at NJA, Bhopal; (x) inaugurated "National Conference on Economic Offences: Emerging dynamics and Dimensions" organised by High Court of Madras and Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy on 16 February 2019 at Coimbatore; (xi) delivered lecture at Bombay High Court on "Judicial Activism v. Judicial Restraint" organised by Bombay Bar Association on 19 March 2019; (xii) delivered "Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar Memorial Endowment Lecture" organised by Department of Law, University of Mumbai on 20 March 2019 at Mumbai; (xiii) chaired and addressed Sessions 1, 2 and 3 of "East Zone-II Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of Judicial Institutions" organised by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 27 April 2019 at Agartala; (xiv) was Chief Guest at "Enrolment Function and Launch of Registration of Enrolment Through Online" organised by the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu & Puducherry at New Auditorium, Madras High Court Campus at Chennai; (xv) was Chief Guest at the Seminar on "Emerging Landscape in Direct Tax" organised by Income Tax Bar Association, Kolkata on 22 June 2019 at Kolkata; and (xvi) was Chief Guest at the "Symposium to commemorate the lives and works of Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose" organised by the Indian Law Institute, West Bengal State Unit at the Calcutta High Court Auditorium, at Kolkata on 28 June 2019.

20. Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. M. Joseph visited (i) Ernakulam (Kerala) to deliver 4th Krishna Iyer Memorial Lecture at Kerala High Court Auditorium on 9 November 2018; and (ii) Jodhpur to attend the "Twelfth Convocation" at National Law University from 19 – 20 January, 2019.

21. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta visited Sunam (Punjab) to attend felicitation by District Bar Association on 2 March 2019
22. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subhash Reddy visited Amaravati to attend the Inauguration of newly constructed building of High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 3 February 2019.
23. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. R. Shah visited (i) Patna to attend the Interaction Session with the Newly recruited Judicial Officers organized by the Bihar Judicial Academy on 5 November 2018; (ii) Chennai to attend the Conference from 8 – 9 December 2018; (iii) Ahmedabad (a) to attend the International Conference for CA Students held on 5 January 2019; (b) to attend "Shri I.M. Nanavati Memorial National Moot Court Competition 2018-19 organized by the GLS Law College on 19 January 2019; and (c) to attend the West Zone-II Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities organized by the National Judicial Academy in association with High Court of Gujarat and Gujarat State Judicial Academy from 23 – 24 February 2019; (iv) Noida to chair/attend Asia Pacific Rounds of the prestigious Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, 2019 organized by the International Institute of Space Law (IISL) at Amity University on 31 March 2019 and (v) Indore to attend the National Moot Court Competition of Indore Institute of Law on 12 May 2019.
24. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna visited Bhopal to attend the National Seminar for Senior IRS (C & IT) Officers on "Adjudication Skills" organized by National Judicial Academy on 15– 16 March 2019.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO SUPREME COURT

1. Meeting of Hon'ble Shri Dipak Misra, Chief Justice of India with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anthony Gates, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Fiji on 11 July 2018 at the Residential office of Hon'ble CJI.

2. Meeting of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde and Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Nageswara Rao with Turkish Delegation comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Celal Mumtaz Akinci, Judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Turkey and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Murat Sen, Chief Rapporteur Judge on 15 November 2018 in Supreme Court Premises.
3. Meeting of Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday U. Lalit, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhushan and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul with Chinese Delegation headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guo Weiqing, Senior Judge, President of Shanghai No.2 Intermediate People's Court, Shanghai on 20 November 2018 in the Chamber of Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri.
4. Meeting of Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi and Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Banerjee with Ukrainian Delegation comprising of Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Oleksandra Yanovska and Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ganna Vronska, Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of Ukraine on 22 November 2018 in Supreme Court Premises.
5. Meeting of the first round table of Indian Delegation comprising of Hon'ble Shri Ranjan Gogoi, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde with Head of Judiciary of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral, Technical and Economic Cooperation) Countries comprising of Hon'ble Shri Syed Mahmud Hossain, Chief Justice of Bangladesh, Hon'ble Shri Lyonpo Tshering Wangchuk, Chief Justice of Bhutan, Hon'ble Shri Htun Htun Oo, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the Union of Myanmar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Sinha, Judge, Supreme Court of Nepal, Hon'ble Shri Justice Wichai Eua-Angkanakul, Vice-President, Supreme Court of Thailand, Hon'ble Smt. Justice Tashi Chhozom, Judge, Supreme Court of Bhutan on 25 November 2018 in Judges' Lounge, Supreme Court Premises.
6. Meeting of Hon'ble Shri Ranjan Gogoi, the then Chief Justice of India with Hon'ble Mr. Takashi Yamashita, Minister of Justice, Japan on 10 January 2019 in the Chamber of His Lordship.
7. Meeting of Hon'ble Shri Ranjan Gogoi, the then Chief Justice of India with Mr. Nikolay Kudashev, Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the Republic of India on 8 April 2019 in the Chamber of His Lordship.



Mr. Takashi Yamashita, Minister of Justice, Japan during his visit to the Supreme Court of India

14

LANDMARK JUDGMENTS (2018-19)

1. On 6 September 2018, in the case of *Navtej Singh Johar & Ors v. Union of India* *Thr. Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice*, **[Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 76 of 2016]**, the Supreme Court held that Section 377 IPC, so far as it penalizes any consensual sexual relationship between two adults cannot be regarded as Constitutional.

It was held that Section 377 IPC in its present form has resulted in an unwanted collateral effect whereby even 'consensual sexual acts' by members of the LGBT community have been targeted, thereby resulting in discrimination and unequal treatment to them and is thus, violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. It was further held that Section 377 IPC in its present form amounts to an unreasonable restriction, and violates Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution.

2. On 14 September 2018, in the case of *Pankaj Sinha v. Union of India and Others* **[Writ Petition (Civil) No.767 of 2014]**, the Supreme Court directed the Union and the States to undertake periodical national surveys for determining the prevalence rate and new cases detection rate of leprosy and, at the same time, publish and bring the reports of the National Sample Survey of Leprosy conducted in 2010-11 and subsequent thereto into the public domain. That apart, it was directed that the activities of the National Leprosy

Eradication Programme (NLEP) must be given wide publicity.

The Union and the States were directed to ensure that drugs for management of leprosy and its complications including the Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT) drugs are available free of cost. The Union and the State Governments were directed to ensure that both private and public schools do not discriminate against children hailing from leprosy affected families. It was directed that due attention must be paid to ensure that the persons affected with leprosy are issued BPL cards so that they can avail the benefits under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme and other similar schemes which would enable them to secure their right to food.

The Union and the State Governments were directed to pro-actively plan and formulate a comprehensive community based rehabilitation scheme which shall cater to all basic facilities and needs of the leprosy affected persons and their families. It was further directed that the Union Government may consider framing separate rules for assessing the disability quotient of the leprosy affected persons for the purpose of issuing disability certificate in exercise of the power granted under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

3. On 25 September 2018, in the case of *Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay v. Union of India & Anr.* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No.95 of 2018**], the issue for consideration was whether the legislators can be debarred from practising as an Advocate (during the period when they are Members of Parliament or of State Assembly/Council) in the spirit of Part-VI of the Bar Council of India Rules.

The Supreme Court held that the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961 and the Rules framed thereunder, "do not place any restrictions on the legislators to practise as advocates during the relevant period. The closest rule framed by the Bar Council of India is Rule 49 which, however, has no application to the elected people's representatives as they do not fall in the category of full-time salaried employee of any person, firm, government, corporation or concern. As there is no express provision to prohibit or restrict the legislators from practising as advocates during the relevant period, the question of granting relief, as prayed, to debar them from practising as advocates cannot be countenanced. Even the alternative relief to declare Rule 49 as unconstitutional, does not commend to us. As of now, the Bar Council of India has made its stand explicitly clear that no such prohibition can be placed on the legislators."

4. On 25 September 2018, in the case of *Public Interest Foundation & Ors. v. Union of India & Anr.* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No.536 of 2011**], the Supreme Court recommended "to the Parliament to bring out a strong law whereby it is mandatory for the political parties to revoke membership of persons against whom charges are framed in heinous and grievous offences and not to set up such persons in elections, both for the Parliament and the State Assemblies."

The Court observed that "substantial efforts have to be undertaken to cleanse the polluted stream of politics by prohibiting people with criminal antecedents so that they do not even conceive of the idea of entering into politics."

5. On 26 September 2018, in the case of *Swapnil Tripathi v. Supreme Court of India* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No.1232 of 2017**], the petitioners and interventionists, claiming to be public spirited persons, sought a declaration that Supreme Court case proceedings of "constitutional importance having an impact on the public at large or a large number of people" should be live-streamed in a manner that is easily accessible for public viewing. It was held that "the cause brought before this Court by the protagonists in larger public interest, deserves acceptance so as to uphold the constitutional rights of public and the litigants, in particular."

The Supreme Court held that "until a full-fledged module and mechanism for live streaming of the court proceedings of the Supreme Court over the "internet" is evolved, it would be open to explore the possibility of implementation of Phase-I of live streaming in designated areas within the confines of this Court via "intranet" by use of allocated passwords, as a pilot project."

6. On 26 September 2018, in the case of *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Another v. Union of India and Others* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No.494 of 2012**], the Supreme Court held that the architecture of Aadhaar as well as the provisions of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 did not tend to create a surveillance State. Amongst others, it was held that authentication records

were not to be kept beyond a period of six months, as stipulated in Regulation 27(1) of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016. The existing provisions which permitted records to be archived for a period of five years were held to be bad in law. Section 33(1) of the Aadhaar Act was read down, with a clarification that an individual, whose information is sought to be released, shall be afforded an opportunity of hearing. Section 33(2) of the Act in the existing form was struck down. While holding that provisions which enabled body-corporate(s) and individual(s) to seek authentication of data from Aadhaar database were unconstitutional, the relevant portion of Section 57 was declared *ultra vires*.

It was held that Circular dated March 23, 2017 issued by the Department of Telecommunications, Govt. of India, that mandated linking of mobile number with Aadhaar was illegal and unconstitutional. Further, it was held that the requirement of Aadhaar during school admission of children could not be made compulsory as it neither was a service nor a subsidy. Likewise, it was held that Aadhaar enrolment could not be made mandatory for extending benefits to children between 6 to 14 years under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan.

On the test of its Constitutionality, it was held that the Aadhaar Act met the concept of Limited Government, Good Governance and Constitutional Trust and was validly passed as 'Money Bill' within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution.

7. On 26 September 2018, in the case of *Lok Prahari, through its General Secretary S.N. Shukla vs. Election Commission of India & Ors.* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No. 330 of 2016**], the issue for consideration was whether, in case a criminal appellate court stayed an

order of conviction for an offence, that would normally attract disqualification under Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, then would such stay order wipe out such disqualification from the date of conviction. The Court found it untenable that the disqualification which ensues from a conviction will operate despite the appellate court having granted a stay of the conviction.

8. On 27 September 2018, in the case of *Joseph Shine v. Union of India* [**Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 194 of 2017**], the Supreme Court held Section 497 IPC to be unconstitutional and that adultery was not an offence under the Code.

It was held that adultery does not fit into the concept of an offence; and that if it is treated as an offence, there would be immense intrusion into the extreme privacy of the matrimonial sphere and it better be left as a ground for divorce. Further, observing that when the substantive provision goes, the procedural provision has to pave the same path, the Court found it appropriate to declare Section 198 CrPC, which dealt with the special procedure for filing a complaint in relation to the offence of adultery, also unconstitutional, to that extent.

9. On 1 October 2018, in the case of *Kodungallur Film Society & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors.* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No.330 of 2018**], the Supreme Court held that a comprehensive structure will have to be evolved in the respective States with respect to (i) structural and preventive measures; (ii) remedies to minimize, if not extirpate, the impending mob violence; (iii) liability of person causing violence, (iv) responsibility of police officials and (v) compensation, so that the issues of accountability and efficiency in curbing incidents of peaceful protests turning

into mob violence, causing damage to property including investigation, remedial and punitive measures, are duly addressed. Elucidating such directions, the Court stated that they were not exhaustive but only set out broad contours of the measures required to be taken and were in addition to the recommendations/directions given in *In Re: Destruction of Public and Private Properties* case.

10. On 17 January 2019, in the case of *Indian Hotel and Restaurants Association (AHAR) v. State of Maharashtra & Ors.* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No. 576 of 2016**], having examined the challenges to certain provisions of the Maharashtra Prohibition of Obscene Dance in Hotels, Restaurant and Bar Rooms and Protection of Dignity of Women (Working therein) Act, 2016, the Supreme Court held that "even when the impugned Act appears to be regulatory in nature, the real consequences and effect is to prohibit such dance bars. The State, thereby, is aiming to achieve something indirectly which it could not do directly. Such a situation is beyond comprehension and cannot be countenanced". Quashing such offending provisions of the said Act as well as of the Rules framed thereunder, the Court observed that "it cannot be denied that dance performances, in dignified forms, are socially acceptable and nobody takes exceptions to the same. On the other hand, obscenity is treated as immoral. Therefore, obscene dance performance may not be acceptable and the State can pass a law prohibiting obscene dances. However, a practice which may not be immoral by societal standards cannot be thrust upon the society as immoral by the State with its own notion of morality and thereby exercise 'social control'."
11. On 2 August 2019, in the case of *Ritesh Sinha v. State of Uttar Pradesh & Anr.* [**Criminal Appeal No.2003 of 2012**], the Supreme Court examined the issue whether, in the absence of any specific provision in the Cr.P.C., a Court would be competent to authorize the Investigating Agency to record the voice sample of a person accused of an offence. It was held that "until explicit provisions are engrafted in the Code of Criminal Procedure by Parliament, a Judicial Magistrate must be conceded the power to order a person to give a sample of his voice for the purpose of investigation of a crime. Such power has to be conferred on a Magistrate by a process of judicial interpretation and in exercise of jurisdiction vested in this Court under Article 142 of the Constitution of India."
12. On 2 September 2019, in the case of *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India & Ors.* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13029 of 1985**], the Supreme Court examined the problem of "parking space" for vehicles in Delhi. Accordingly, the Court directed the New Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, and Delhi Cantonment Board to ensure that all the pavements in the residential areas were cleared from all encroachments and made usable by pedestrians. Direction was given that the draft rules of the Delhi Maintenance and Management of Parking Places Rules 2019 be notified and enforced in letter and spirit. The Govt. of NCT was directed to ensure that while granting permission to build any structures, there is proper assessment of the parking needs for the next 25 years and requisite parking facilities are available. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the municipal authorities and Environment Pollution (Prevention

and Control) Authority (EPCA) were directed to consider the viability and effectiveness of introducing RFID tags, parking guidance and information systems and last mile connectivity from parking spaces to commercial areas, institutions etc. and submit a report in this behalf for further directions.

13. On 5 September, 2019, in the case of *Dr. Ashwani Kumar v. Union of India & Anr.* [**Writ Petition (Civil) No.738 of 2016 (Miscellaneous Application No. 2560 of 2018)**], the Supreme Court declined to direct the legislature to enact a suitable standalone comprehensive legislation against custodial torture on basis of a UN Convention, which, India has signed, but not ratified as yet. The Court observed that “when the matter is already pending consideration and is being examined for the purpose of legislation, it would not be appropriate for this Court to enforce its opinion, be it in the form of a direction or even a request, for it would clearly undermine and conflict with the role assigned to the judiciary under the Constitution.” However, it was clarified “that this would not in any way affect the jurisdiction of the Courts to deal with individual cases of alleged custodial torture and pass appropriate orders and directions in accordance with law.”
14. On 9 November 2019, in the case of *M. Siddiq (D) Thr Lrs v. Mahant Suresh Das & Ors* [**Civil Appeal Nos 10866-10867 of 2010**], the Supreme Court examined a dispute primarily connected to the ownership over a parcel of land in the town of Ayodhya, commonly referred to as Babri Masjid- Ram Janmabhumi dispute.

Examining the first appeals, that had been filed against judgment and order dated 30 September 2010 of the Allahabad High Court, the Supreme Court disposed of the

four regular suits originally instituted in the competent District Court in Uttar Pradesh, with directions, including directions under Article 142 of the Constitution.

Amongst others, the Central Government was directed to formulate a scheme in order to envisage the setting up of a trust with a Board of Trustees or any other appropriate body and possession of the disputed property would continue to vest in the statutory receiver under the Central Government, until a notification was issued vesting the property in such trust or such other appropriate body, with further direction that, simultaneously with the handing over of the disputed property to the Trust or any other appropriate body, a suitable plot of land admeasuring 5 acres would be handed over to the Sunni Central Waqf Board.

15. On 13 November 2019, in the case of *Central Public Information Officer, Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal* [**Civil Appeal Nos. 10044, 10045 and 2683 of 2010**], the Supreme Court examined the issue of limits of transparency under the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the context of records of the collegium for appointment and elevation of judges to the Supreme Court and to the High Courts and declaration of assets by Judges.

The Court upheld the order of the CIC directing the CPIO, Supreme Court of India to furnish information on the judges of the Supreme Court who had declared their assets, and in doing so further held, that “such disclosure would not, in any way, impinge upon the personal information and right to privacy of the judges. The fiduciary relationship rule in terms of clause (e) to Section 8(1) of the RTI Act is inapplicable. It would not affect the right to confidentiality of the judges and their right to protect personal information and

privacy, which would be the case where details and contents of personal assets in the declaration are called for and sought, in which event the public interest test as applicable vide Section 8(1)(j) and proviso to Section 11 (1) of the RTI Act would come into operation."

16. On 13 November 2019, in the case of *Rojer Mathew v. South Indian Bank Ltd. & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No. 8588 of 2019], it was held that The Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and other Authorities (Qualifications, Experience & other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2017 (formulated under Section 184 of the Finance Act, 2017) suffered from various infirmities and were struck down in entirety for being contrary to the parent enactment and the principles envisaged in the Constitution. The Central Government was accordingly directed to re-formulate the Rules, ensuring that

they are non-discriminatory and prescribe uniform conditions of service, including assured tenure etc, keeping in mind the fact that the Chairperson and Members, who are appointed after retirement and those who are appointed from the Bar or from other specialised professions/ services, constitute two separate and distinct homogeneous classes. The Court highlighted the need to conduct 'Judicial Impact Assessment' of all the Tribunals referable to the Finance Act, 2017 so as to analyse the ramifications of the changes in the framework of Tribunals as provided under the Finance Act, 2017, as well as to examine the feasibility of amalgamation of existing Tribunals adopting the test of homogeneity of the subject matters to be dealt with and thereafter constitute adequate number of Benches commensurate with the existing and anticipated volume of work.

15 PUBLICATIONS

I. SUPREME COURT REPORTS

The enactments of Parliament or the State Legislatures are published by gazette notifications under the sovereign function of the State. Similarly, decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India are published in the Supreme Court Reports (SCR). SCR is the official journal of reportable Supreme Court decisions, which is published under the authority of the Supreme Court of India by the Controller of Publications, Govt. of India, Delhi. The raison d'etre of publication of the SCR is the doctrine of stare decisis. Each part of SCR contains the full text of reportable decisions with Head Notes, a Subject Index and a Nominal Index. The Head Notes are approved by the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court who delivered the judgment. Further, the important decisions published in each part of SCR are highlighted on the front cover page for the ease and convenience of the users. Besides circulation within the country, SCR is also sent on reciprocal basis to many Commonwealth and other countries.

II. COURT NEWS

"Court News" is the quarterly newsletter of the Supreme Court of India and is being published since 2006. Besides statistics regarding the institution, pendency and disposal of cases as well as the

vacancy position in the Courts at all levels, each issue of the newsletter also contains the gist of important decisions delivered by the Supreme Court during the relevant quarter for current awareness purpose. Information relating to appointments and transfers in superior judiciary, and important activities of National Judicial Academy (NJA) and National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) are also incorporated in the newsletter. The printed copies of the "Court News" are sent free of cost to all High Courts and to the Bar Associations, Law Colleges and the Government Departments. It is also sent to the Chief Justice / Head of Judiciary in 18 countries – Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, UAE, United Kingdom and USA. The "Court News" is also available on the official website of the Supreme Court of India.



Inside view of the Judges Library





Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad A. Bobde being administered the oath of office as the 47th Chief Justice of India on 18 November 2019, by His Excellency Shri Ram Nath Kovind, President of India at a ceremony in the Durbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan

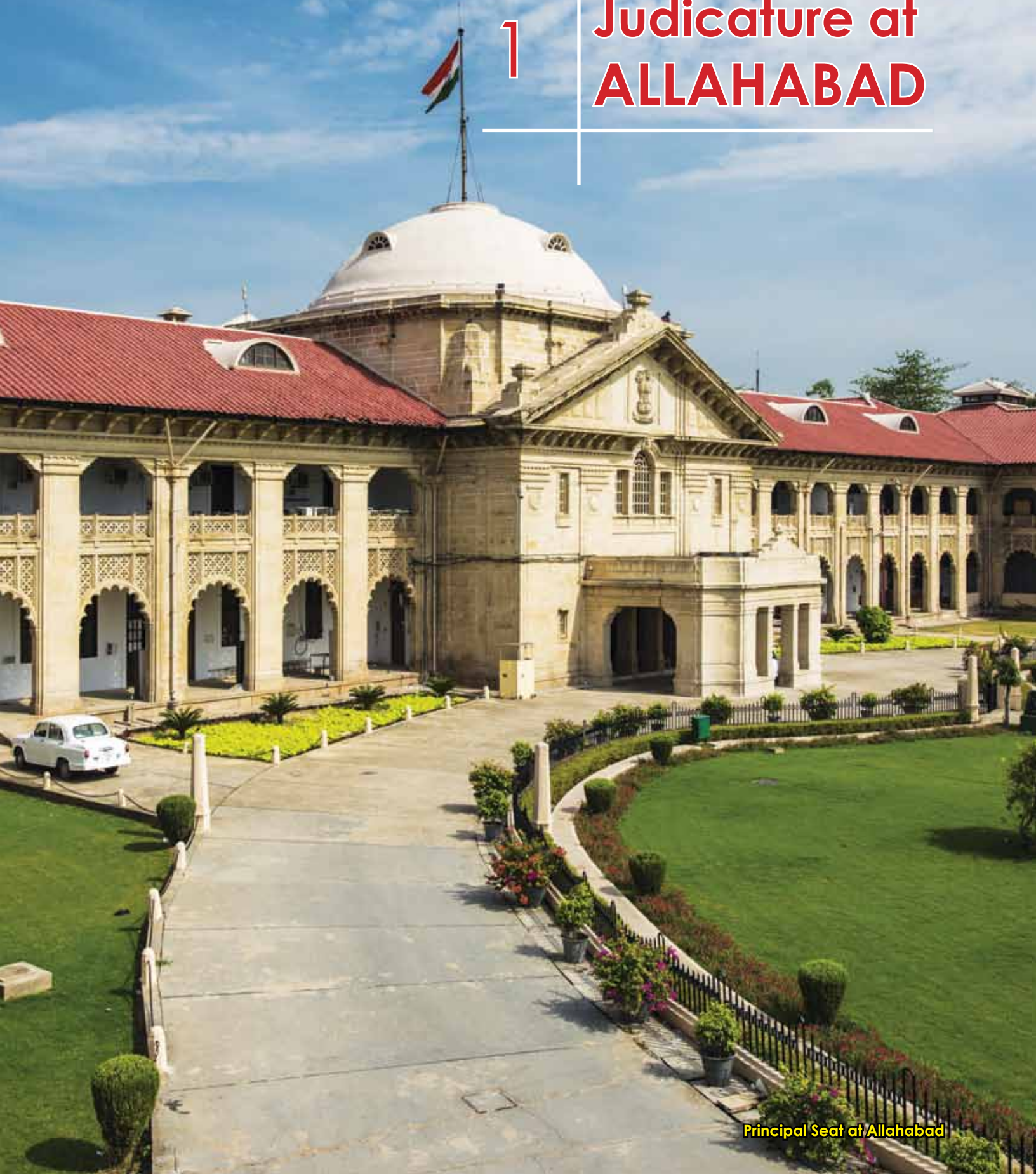


PART 2 HIGH COURTS





High Court of Judicature at ALLAHABAD



Principal Seat at Allahabad

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Govind Mathur, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. K. Jaiswal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ved Prakash Vaish	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bharati Sapru	Hon'ble Dr. Justice K.J. Thaker	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri Narayan Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.C. Tripathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswanath Somadder	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Mithal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munishwar Nath Bhandari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashi Kant Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bala Krishna Narayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shabihul Hasnain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhinava Upadhya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anant Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinkar Diwaker	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Naheed Ara Moonis	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Kumar Singh Baghel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajul Bhargava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Amit Sthalekar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Naqvi	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangeeta Chandra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Misra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virendra Kumar-II	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Dikshit	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sunita Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bachchoo Lal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamsbery
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. P. Kesarwani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh-I	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Joshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. N. Bajpayee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar
*As on 1 November 2019		

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar-IX	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar-IV	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Krishna Gautam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Kunvar Srivastav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Zamin
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virendra Kumar Srivastava	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Kumar Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Gupta	
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

The Indian High Courts Act 1861, which had established High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, had also vested power in the Queen of England to issue Letters Patent to establish other High Courts with similar powers. In exercise of this power, a High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces at Agra was established on 17 March 1866 which was later shifted to Allahabad in 1869, and by a supplementary Letters Patent dated 11 March 1919, its nomenclature was changed to "the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad". The United Provinces High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948, issued under Section 229 of the Government of India Act, 1935, amalgamated the Chief Court for Oudh with 'the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad'.

The foundation stone of the present building of the High Court was laid in 1911. The construction of the building started in the year 1914 and was completed in 1916. Presently, the building has 91 court rooms and 96 Chambers besides the Court and the Chamber of the Chief Justice. A museum was established on a permanent basis, during the High Court's Centenary celebrations held in 1966, making it the first High Court in India to have its own museum. The Museum is having a rich collection of judgments, deeds, photographs, dress, furniture and the original charter of Her Majesty, the Queen Victoria by which the High Court was created and established. A separate building for digitization of records, known as the Center for Information Technology was started in March 2016 and stands out as one of the most impressive and modern state-of-the-art Information Technology Center building in the country.

The High Court has a permanent bench at Lucknow. A new High Court building has been constructed at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow on 40 acres land, in which there are 57 court rooms.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

On 3 November 2018, the foundation stone was laid for the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA) building. UPSLSA in co-ordination with District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) has been supplementing the judicial system by holding annual National Lok Adalat, Mega Lok Adalat, Pre-litigation Lok Adalat,

Jail Lok Adalat, Permanent Lok Adalat, Legal Literacy Camps, Legal Aid Clinics, Free Legal Aid and other Legal Aid Services. During the financial year 2018-19, 56.56 lakh cases were referred, out of which 25.61 lakh cases were disposed. 12,573 cases pending at different courts in the State were disposed through Mediation. 5280 Legal Literacy Camps were organized across

the State. Under Victim Compensation Scheme, 2014, UPSLSA disbursed Rs. 49.27 lakhs to the victims. A Mega legal aid and awareness camp in accordance with the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) new module was held on 9 March 2019 at Gorakhpur. Handbooks on Standard Operation Procedure for Monitoring Committees constituted under NALSA (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations 2010, Project Tele Law and Guidelines for Remand and Panel Advocates were released on the occasion. UPSLSA organized a camp in November and December 2018 at Lucknow wherein 4852 pension holders were given legal aid services for availing pension benefits. UPSLSA in coordination with NGO, "Vatsalya" organized two State Level Workshops on The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (PCPNDT). 93 Para Legal Volunteers were trained as Mukhbir to pass on information about the centres indulging in female foeticide. A camp was organized on 7 February 2019 in Lucknow on the issue of 'Protection of Child Rights' with the theme of 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao'. In order to make people aware of different Government schemes, the UPSLSA published pamphlets on various topics such as Right of Senior Citizens, Right to Education Act, Prevention of drug abuse, Right to Vote, Mental Illness etc. For spreading awareness amongst the targeted group and publicizing the State Legal Services activities, mobile vans of UPSLSA were sent to remote Districts.

The Judicial Training & Research Institute (JTRI), Lucknow, conducted various training programmes, including, Induction Training Programme for the Judicial Officers of Uttar Pradesh, Refresher Training Programme for Additional District Judges and Civil Judges, Induction Training for Assistant Prosecuting Officers, Special Training for officials of the Hon'ble High Court and other Training Programmes on Ubuntu-CIS and for the officers of other departments. For newly appointed Civil Judges (Jr. Div.), a five day Compulsory Mediation Training Programme was also organized by JTRI

with the support of UPSLSA. Two special 5-days Training Programmes on 'Financial and Personal Management and other Designated Courts (Money Laundering, Commercial Courts and Land Acquisition) and Management Tribunal' were organized by JTRI for 76 District and Session Judges. The Institute also organized two seminars/workshops on Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994 in association with Department of Medical, Health and Family Welfare Government involving 242 participants and a five day 'Management Development Programme' for all Judicial Officers in partnership with Indian Institute of Public Administration. Two Mediation Training Programmes of 40hrs. duration for 213 Civil Judges (Jr. Div.) were organized by the Institute through the Potential Trainers and Observers nominated by the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC). The Institute also organized two separate Advance Capsule Courses on Mediation for 83 Advocate Mediators.

Technological Accomplishments

Model e-Courts (paperless courts) have been established and are functional at the Allahabad High Court and its Bench at Lucknow. The collection of court fee is also being done



through e-Stamping. At present, three Single Bench (SB) and one Division Bench (DB) e-Courts are functional including of Allahabad and Lucknow Bench. About 2740 cases (2023 at Allahabad and 717 at Lucknow Bench), 6071 Misc. Applications (4055 at Allahabad and 2016 at Lucknow Bench) and 548 Caveat (at Allahabad) have been filed in electronic mode (online) under the e-Courts from the date of inauguration of the e-Courts at Allahabad i.e. 19 August 2017. More than 32.89 lakh files consisting of around 19.39 crore pages have been digitized. The authenticated/certified copies of orders/judgments are being issued through Computerized Copying Centre. Further, issuance of certified/ authenticated copy of digitized decided case files/ eCourt files have been started at Allahabad. e-gate passes are being issued after inauguration of such a system at Allahabad w.e.f. 19 July 2019.

"Justice Clock" has been installed at the High Court and is functional. In-house software has been developed and successfully deployed for Digital Display of Court wise case running information. Analog Based Case Display System has been replaced with the Digital Display System. Smart TVs' (Digital Signage) have been installed in the court rooms, corridors of

the Court area and at various places in the premises of the High Court. The lawyer/ litigants can access different services on Mobile phones by using Android based application, without accessing the official website. An Android based application has been developed for the use of lawyers of the High Court, to access their list of cases in the form of Case Diary on Mobile Phones. The entire campus of the High Court is now facilitated with High Speed Wi-Fi network. Establishment of state-of-the-art Data Center/ Modular Server Room with Disaster Recovery (DR) sites is under process for hosting the entire data of the Court. The implementation of CIS 1.1 at High Court of Judicature at Allahabad has also been done successfully. Various peripheral applications have been developed in-house and deployed as per the local requirement of the Court and Registry after implementation of CIS system.

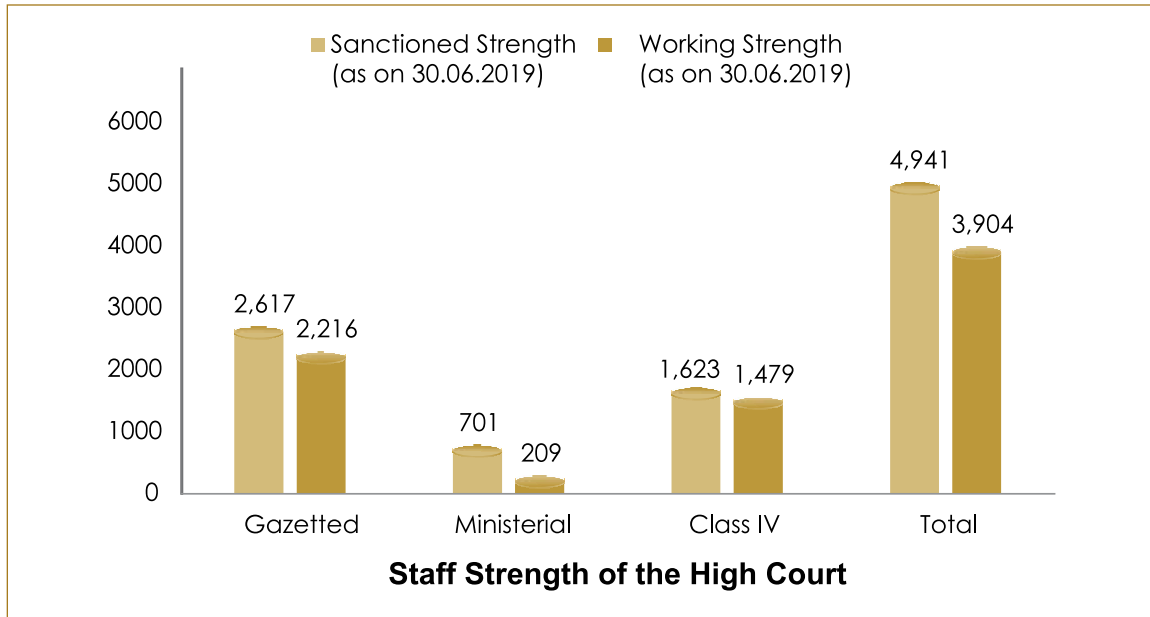
164 District and Outlying court complexes have been connected through VPNoBB. All the District Courts of Uttar Pradesh have DRUPAL based websites. All the 512 Establishments which cover all the 74 District Courts, 78 Outlying Courts and 18 Railway Courts have been migrated to CIS 3.1. 25 citizen centric services have been developed in the CIS 3.1, so far.

As on 31 August 2019, 73.75 lakh pending cases and 33.38 lakh orders and judgments have been uploaded on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) server. SMS push facility has been started through a SMS module to facilitate the Advocates and litigants. 71 District Courts and 69 jails have been provided with studio based Video Conferencing (VC) facility. Desktop based Video Conferencing has been made functional in 121 court complexes and 65 jails. A web-based e-Services portal <http://dc.allahabadhighcourt.in> for the Judicial Officers has been inaugurated. High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is the first High Court of the Country to start/launch e-services for paperless working of High Court on Administrative side. e-Services are being provided to about 3200 Judicial Officers across the State.



Landscape view of the Principal Seat at Allahabad

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018**	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	--	--	--
Non-Plan	14,08,13,13,106	9,26,18,04,293	6,99,70,74,000
Total	14,08,13,13,106	9,26,18,04,293	6,99,70,74,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	160
Working Strength of Judges	106
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	82
Highest	110
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	3,55,945

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3,36,944	1,09,881	1,07,424	3,39,401
Company Matters	199	15	64	150
Contempt (Civil)	26,774	10,901	10,236	27,439
Review (Civil)*	4,518	1	74	4,445
Matrimonial Matters	2,045**	1,095	435	2,705
Arbitration Matters	199	232	237	194
Civil Revisions	3,961	676	903	3,734
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	5,870	1,318	1,446	5,742
Civil Appeals	30,329	5,422	5,483	30,268
Land Acquisition Matters	4,373	3,523	2,319	5,577
MACT Matters	61,809	3,979	3,513	62,275
Civil Suits (Original Side)	168	51	31	188
Other than above	57,502	1,851	4,997	54,356
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	16532	50724	47290	19,966
Criminal Revisions	39108^	7557	4455	42,210
Bail Applications	22,149	62,987	65,384	19,752
Criminal Appeals	1,85,615	12,420	8,386	1,89,649
Death Sentence Reference	50	12	19	43
Contempt (Criminal)	102	11	15	98
Misc. Criminal Applications	12,5555#	62,263	49,081	1,38,737
Other than above	1,536	350	78	1,808

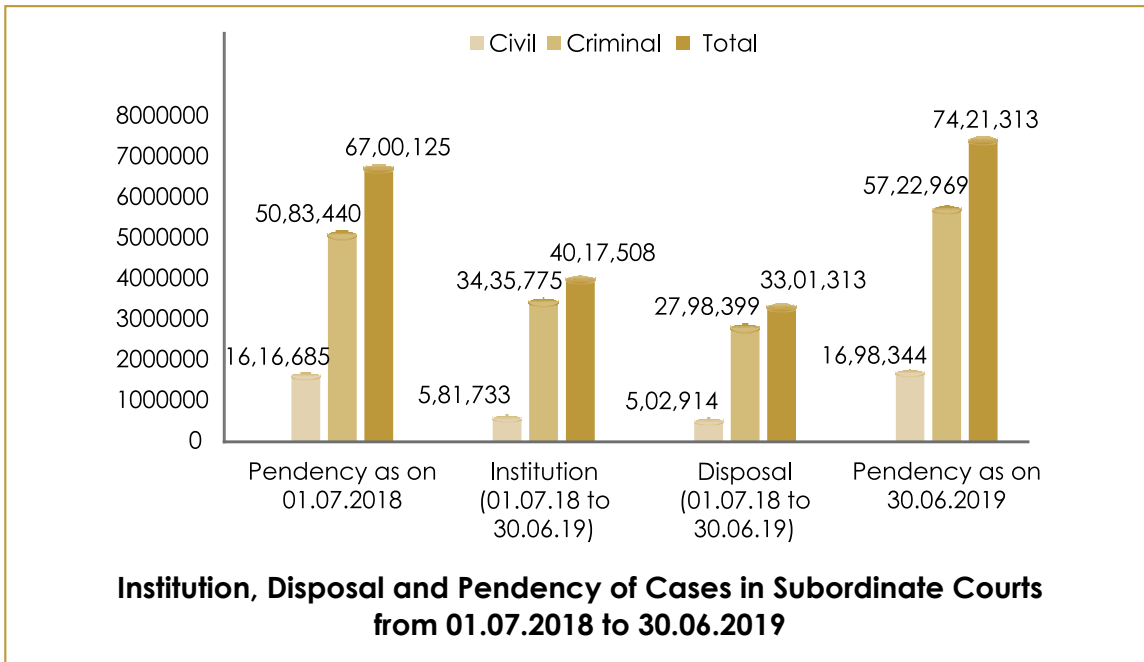
*The figures includes both Civil and Criminal cases.

** Out of 2844 cases, 799 cases migrated to Criminal Revisions & Misc. Criminal.

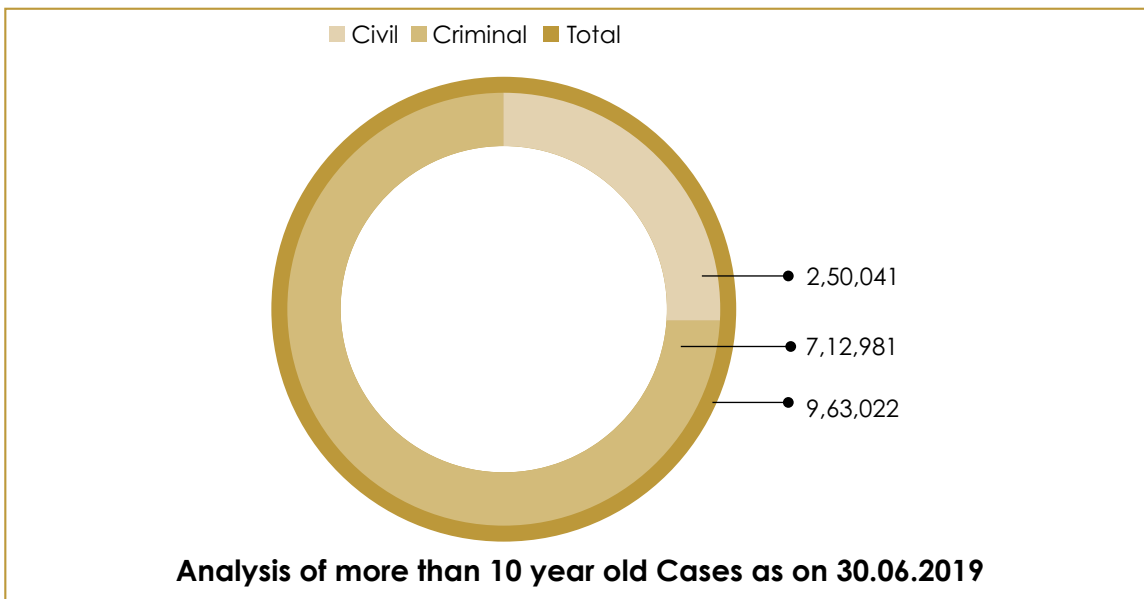
^ 38589 + 519 cases migrated from Matrimonial cases.

125275 + 280 cases migrated from Matrimonial cases.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Note: Opening balance modified due to physical verification and creation of new courts.



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
3,416	1,990	1,426

2

High Court of ANDHRA PRADESH



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Praveen Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Shyam Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manthoj Ganga Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.V. Sessa Sai	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Javalakar Uma Devi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Manavendranath Roy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Seetharama Murfi	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Telaprolu Rajani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkata Ramana
Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. Durga Prasad Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.V.S.S. Somayajulu	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Satyanarayana Murthy	Hon'ble Ms. Justice K. Vijaya Lakshmi	
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

As per the Government of India Order dated 26 December 2018, the Common High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh has been bifurcated and a new High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh has been established. It has started functioning from 1 January 2019. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh is located at Nelapadu in Amaravati, Guntur District.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

The Arrears Committee of High Court of Andhra Pradesh has taken stringent steps, particularly to reduce pendency in the Subordinate Courts. The High Court has achieved reduction of pendency in Subordinate Courts by adopting daily basis monitoring of disposals in the Subordinate Judiciary. As on 1 July 2019, the pendency of Pre-2013 Cases was 52,017 which got reduced to 48,241 cases as on 31 December 2018 i.e., there was reduction of pendency by 3,776 cases. Similarly, the pendency of Pre-2014 cases, which was 34,939 as on 1 January 2019, stood reduced to 32,416 as on 31 March 2019 i.e., there was reduction of pendency by 2,523 cases. Pendency of Pre-2015 cases also got reduced from 56,005 (as on 30th April 2019)

to 41,142 (as on 30 June 2019) i.e. reduction of 14,863 cases.

A Special Division Bench is constituted on every working Saturday for disposal of Criminal Appeals where legal aid is given to the appellant (accused). Old matters are being identified and after obtaining requisite orders, are posted before the Hon'ble Judges "on the top of the list" for expeditious disposal.

Technological Accomplishments

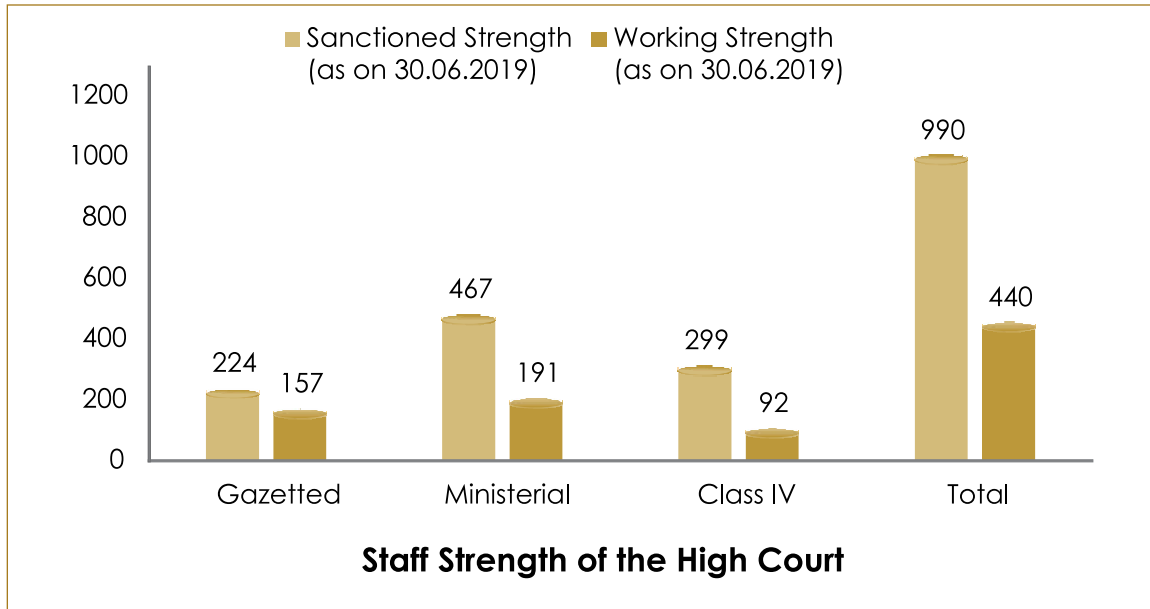
The High Court has successfully migrated to the HC CIS 1.0 software. Personalized emails are being sent to Advocates with regard to Advocate Customized cause-list generation through HC CIS 1.0. Display Boards are provided to each of the Court at centralized locations

of the High Court to display the Case hearing status in the Court Hall. SMS alerts are being sent to the Advocates informing about Case hearing status.

The High Court is conducting all the Committee meetings paperless. All the Hon'ble Judges and the Registrars have been provided with iPad devices for attending the meetings and using the "slack" web application in which one user cannot see the files uploaded to the other users. In the High Court, till date, scanning indexing and book-marking of a large number of cases have been completed. All the Subordinate Courts have successfully migrated to NC CIS 3.1 software. VPN digital certificates have been implemented in each Subordinate Court complex for uploading NC CIS 3.1 case data to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) through

any independent internet service provider. The High Court has converted all the VPNoBBs in the Subordinate Courts to regular Broadband connections and all the court complexes and Courts are given BSNL broadband connections with 10MBPS band width. If there is a connectivity issue with BSNL at the locations, the Users are uploading the Data to NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) even by using their Mobile Internet and this is the Unique feature adopted by the High Court. The High Court has also developed a web based application where every Judicial Officer is required to enter the disposals in the application every day. The reports are being generated through this web application by the High Court and District Courts to supervise the disposals of Judicial Officers, more particular to supervise the Pre-2013 cases.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	95,00,00,000	70,00,00,000
Non-Plan	40,51,00,000	42,51,83,383
Total	1,35,51,00,000	1,12,51,83,383

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

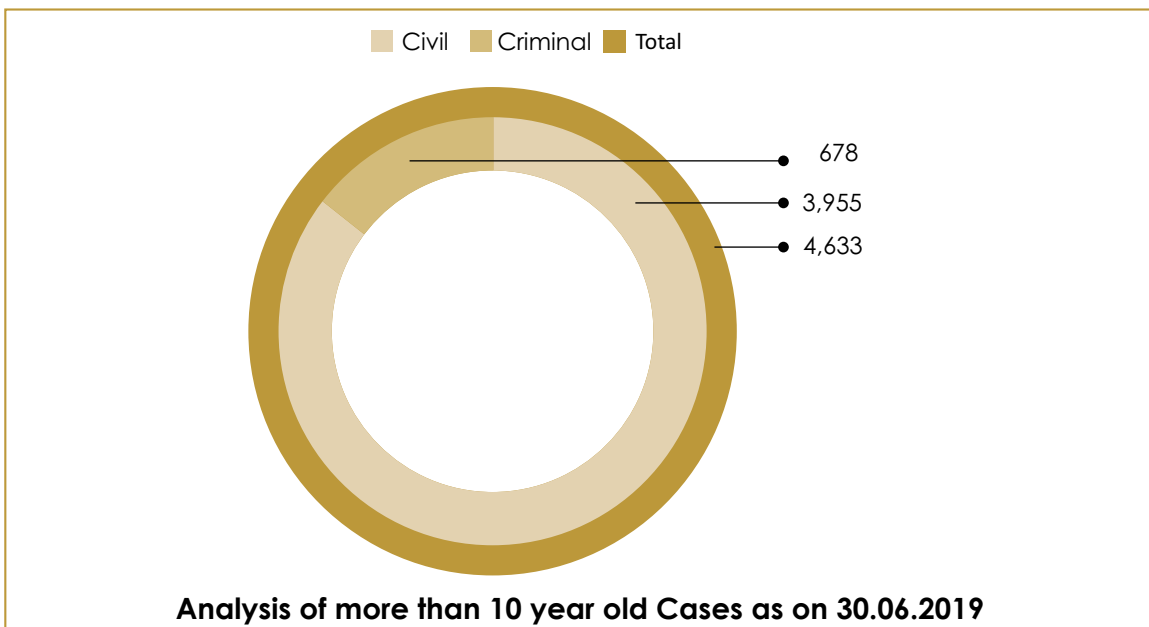
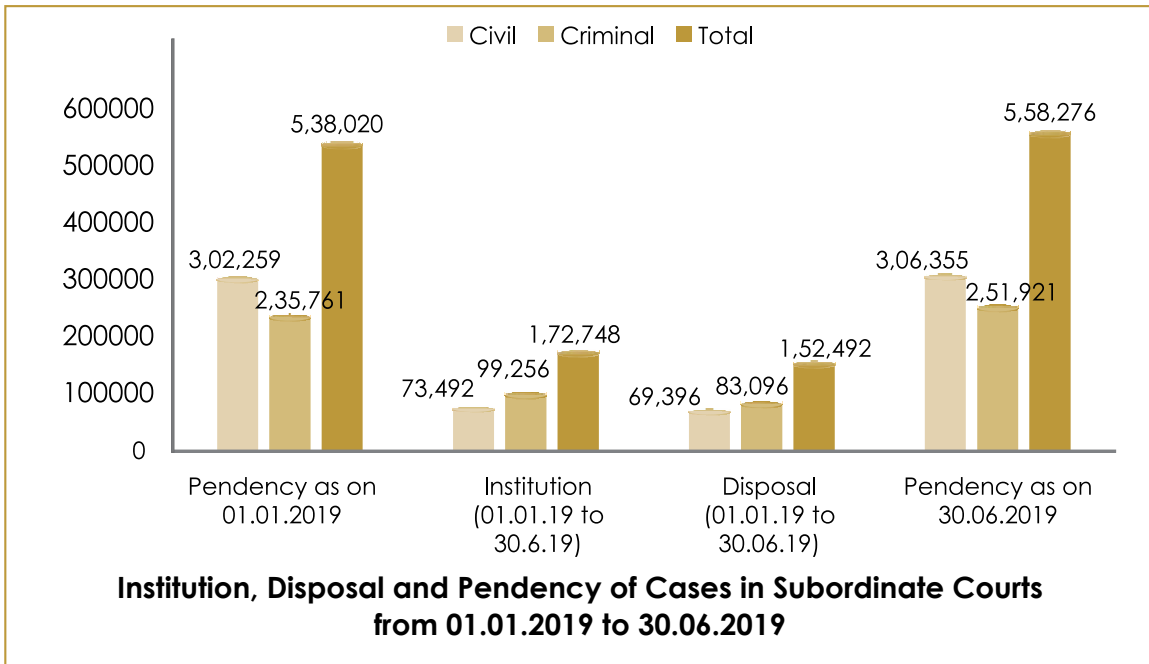
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	37
Working Strength of Judges	13
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	11
Highest	14
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	22,710

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.01.2019	Institution (01.01.19 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.01.19 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	84,329	8,309	3,226	89,412
Company Matters	29	0	0	29
Contempt (Civil)	4,735	431	19	5,147
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1,389	88	12	1,465
Arbitration Matters	69	6	13	62
Civil Revisions	9,241	1,690	635	10,296
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,292	162	50	1,404
Civil Appeals	28,580	1,179	216	29,543
Land Acquisition Matters	2,197	112	4	2305
MACT Matters	14,546	588	111	15,023
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5	2	0	7
Other than above	463	138	73	528
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	--	--	--	--
Criminal Revisions	9,177	706	129	9,754
Bail Applications	22	708	638	92
Criminal Appeals	6,564	512	63	7,013
Death Sentence Reference	1	0	0	1
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	9,837	3,105	2,014	10,928

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
597	537	60

3

High Court of BOMBAY



Principal Seat at Mumbai

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Bombay*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Nandrajog, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.R. Shiram	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nutan D. Sardessai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.A. Kureshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Shirish Patel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep K. Shinde
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Chandurkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Baban Deo
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjit Vasanttrao More	Hon'ble Ms. Justice R.P. Mohite-Dere	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bharati H. Dangre
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amjad Ahtesham Sayed	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Sonak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarang V. Kotwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Shinde	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Ghuge	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Riyaz I. Chagla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Tated	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.S. Naidu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Pitale
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Varale	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.L. Achliya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mangesh S. Patil
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Kathawalla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinay Manohar Deshpande	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.K. Chavan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Deshpande	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajey Shrikant Gadkari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.G. Giratkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.V. Gangapurwala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Wasudeo Sambre	Hon'ble Ms. Justice V.V. Kankanwadi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.V. Nalawade	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Sharadchandra Kulkarni	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Gavhane
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ujjal Bhuyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burgess Pesi Colabawalla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Modak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Shivilal Sanklecha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Menon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jamadar N. Jahiroddin
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Deokinandan Dhanuka	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Bhadang	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinay G. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Prabhakararrao Deshmukh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Jadhav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avachat R. Govind
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Madhukar Jamdar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Badar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.V. Ganediwala
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sadhana Sanjay Jadhav	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anuja Prabhudessai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avinash Gunwant Gharote
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Deshmukh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Deu Naik	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Bhagawanrao Suryawanshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B. Shukre	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Makarand Subhash Karnik	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Satyavijay Kilor
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Gupte	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Joshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Milind Narendra Jadhav
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Zaka Azizul Haq	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Sonawane	
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 led to the creation of High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Sir Mathew Richard Sausse was the first Chief Justice of Bombay High Court. There were twelve British Chief Justices, the last of them was Sir Leonard Stone, who unfurled the Indian Tricolour at midnight on 14 August 1947 in full ceremonial court dress and saluted the Indian flag in the Central Court of the High Court. Honourable Mr. Justice Mahommedali Currim Chagla was the first Indian Chief Justice of Bombay High Court.

The High Court has Civil Original, Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction over States of Maharashtra and Goa and Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. It has Benches at Nagpur, Aurangabad, and Panaji (Goa) besides its Principal Seat at Bombay.

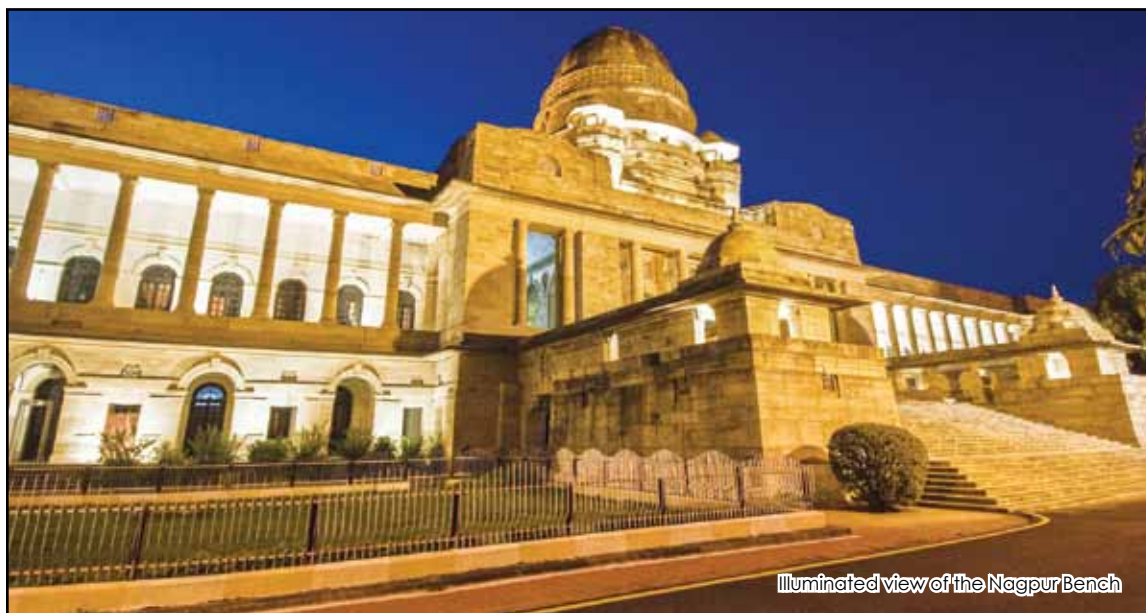
The present building of Bombay High Court was designed by a British Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel John Augustus Fuller of the Royal Engineers. The structure is a crucial ensemble of a Gothic revival architecture dating back to the early English style. Along the west of the central tower, there are two octagonal towers and statues of 'Justice' and 'Mercy' on the top of this building which serve as a source of inspiration to law abiding citizens. The Bombay High Court building is protected and is listed as a Grade II-A heritage building under the Heritage Regulations enacted by the Government of Maharashtra in 1995.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

The Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority (MSLSA) organizes various Lok Adalats in the entire State. Permanent Lok Adalats have been started in four Districts viz. Mumbai, Pune,

Nagpur, and Aurangabad. From April 2019 to June 2019, Lok Adalats Benches were organised on 20 occasions, in which 327 cases were settled and with 654 beneficiaries. The scheme of "Mobile Legal Services-cum-Lok Adalats" was introduced by designing a Mobile Van



Illuminated view of the Nagpur Bench

with inbuilt infrastructure for holding Lok Adalats as well as Legal Awareness Camps. As a part of this scheme, presently four mobile Vans are plying in three Regions i.e. Mumbai, Nagpur, Aurangabad, and Thane District. From January 2019 to June 2019, a total of 2607 cases were settled in 196 Mobile Lok Adalats. MSLSA also organizes "Maha Lok Adalat" in all Courts and Tribunals throughout the State, in addition to Regular Lok Adalats. Between February 2011 and July 2019 a total no. of 23,61,459 cases were disposed through settlement/compromise in these Maha Lok Adalats/National Lok Adalat. MSLSA organizes Legal Literacy Camps at remote places across the State regularly, in which information about the Rights and Remedies available under the Various Acts are provided to the people. From April 2019 to June 2019, a total of 1671 legal literacy camps were organised which benefitted 121149 persons. MSLSA also provides Legal Aid to the needy and poor people for solving their legal disputes. Each District and Taluka Legal Services Authority, as well as High Court Legal Services Committees in the State are having its own Panel of competent Advocates. These Authorities are providing the services of Advocates to the eligible persons as per the Legal Services Authorities Act. The income limit for providing services of Advocate to general public, has been recently enhanced from Rs. 50,000/- per annum to Rs. 2,00,000/- per

annum. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has introduced New Revised Module for organizing camps. Accordingly, MSLSA organized 50 Camps. Around 3,50,562 number of people attended these camps and around 1,00,756 people benefitted. MSLSA has set up a Pre-Litigation Counselling Centre in High Court of Bombay (Appellate Side) in February 2018. The object is to help the families to settle their disputes without taking recourse to litigation. The counsellors in the Centre are experts from reputed institutions and are guided by a team of lawyers. Such Counselling Centres have also been established at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Pune.

Technological Accomplishments

Under the e-Courts Project, several digital initiatives have been taken. Facilities of Case Status, Orders and Judgments, Caveat Query, Certified Copy Query, Cause List, Display Boards are available on the website of the High Court of Bombay. e-filing and e-payment of Court fees have also been introduced at the Bombay High Court. e-mails and SMS on filing objections, registration, listing and disposal of cases and certified copies are being sent to the Advocates and litigants on their registered mobile and e-mail IDs. SMS is sent both in English and Marathi.



Aurangabad Bench of the High Court of Bombay



Digital Signatures have been provided to the Judicial Officers, Senior Private Secretaries, Private Secretaries, and Personal Assistants to the Hon'ble Judges. The High Court of Bombay has supplied latest technology hardware such as Information Kiosks, Display Board Units, Video Conferencing Units to the District and Subordinate Courts in the State of Maharashtra, Goa, and Union Territory of Diu, Daman and Dadra Nagar Haveli at Silvassa. Case Information System (CIS) and National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) are being used for the case management through Dashboard and Query Builder functionality. The High Court of Bombay has initiated the process of scanning and digitization of the records of the High Court and of the District and Subordinate Courts in the State of Maharashtra.

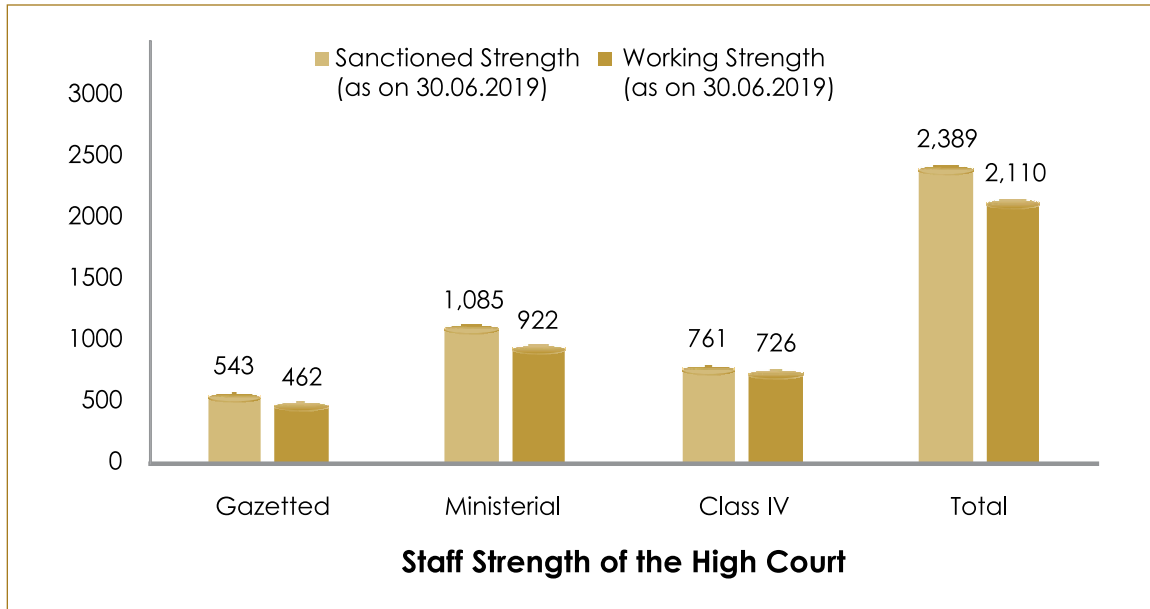
The Judges' Library digitization project of scanning of old Judgments, Legislation and other important historical documents for building an e- repository is underway for future research needs. The access to the digitized documents is given in the Bombay High Court e-library web page with URL [http:// bombayhighcourt.nic.in/ libweb/archive/archives.html](http://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/libweb/archive/archives.html).

During the year 2018-19, the Maharashtra Judicial Academy and Indian Mediation Centre

and Training Institute, Thane organized 55 Training programmes with 2950 Participants. They include newly recruited and existing Judicial Officers, Marriage Counsellors, Law Students, Public Prosecutors, Advocates, Central and State Government Probationary Officers. The Academy also arranged Conferences, Refresher Course, Workshops, Orientation Programmes at the Academy for Ex-cadre Judicial Officers, Staff Members etc. 40/20 hours Mediation Training/Refresher Course and State Level Conference on Mediation were also arranged. Supreme Court and High Court Judges from Sri Lanka and Senior Assistant Judges/Magistrates from Bangladesh participated in the Training/ Workshop at the Academy in the year 2018-19.

In the year 2018-2019, the Judicial Officers Training Institute (JOTI), Nagpur organized 10 batches of induction programme for Assistant and Additional Public Prosecutors wherein 363 participants were benefited. Specialized Training Programmes on important subjects like PCPNDT, Human Trafficking Rights, Forest Law were also organized in co-ordination with NGOs and other Stakeholders. Mock Trials and various Field Trips were organized for Trainee Assistant/ Additional Public Prosecutors.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018**	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	4,23,99,53,900	4,94,25,26,000	4,46,22,46,200
Total	4,23,99,53,900	4,94,25,26,000	4,46,22,46,200

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

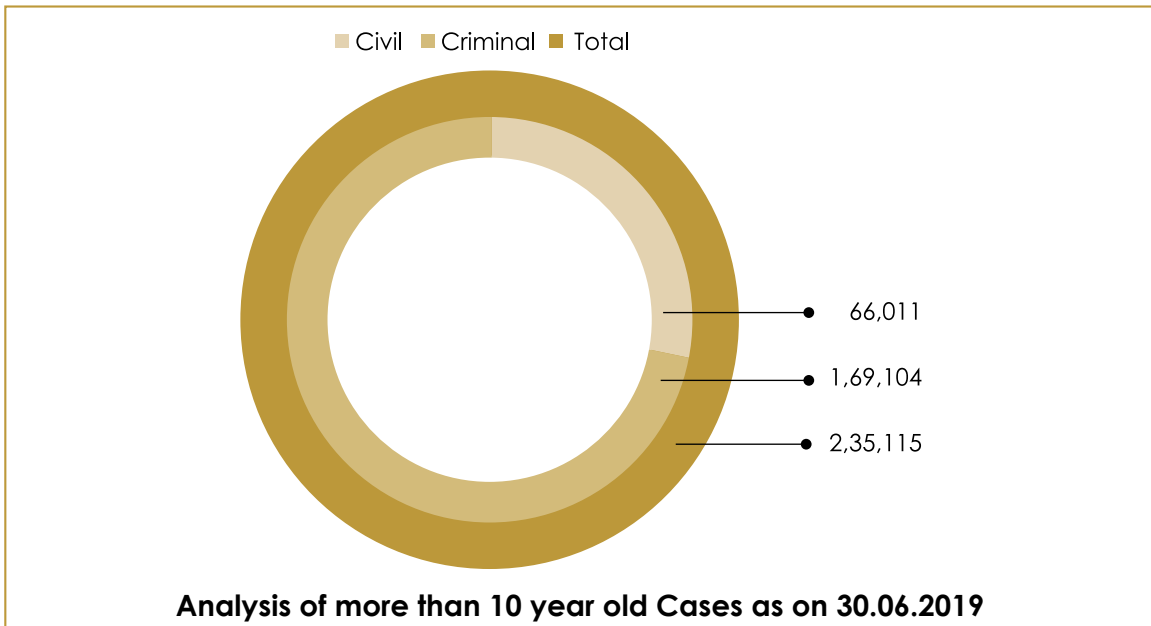
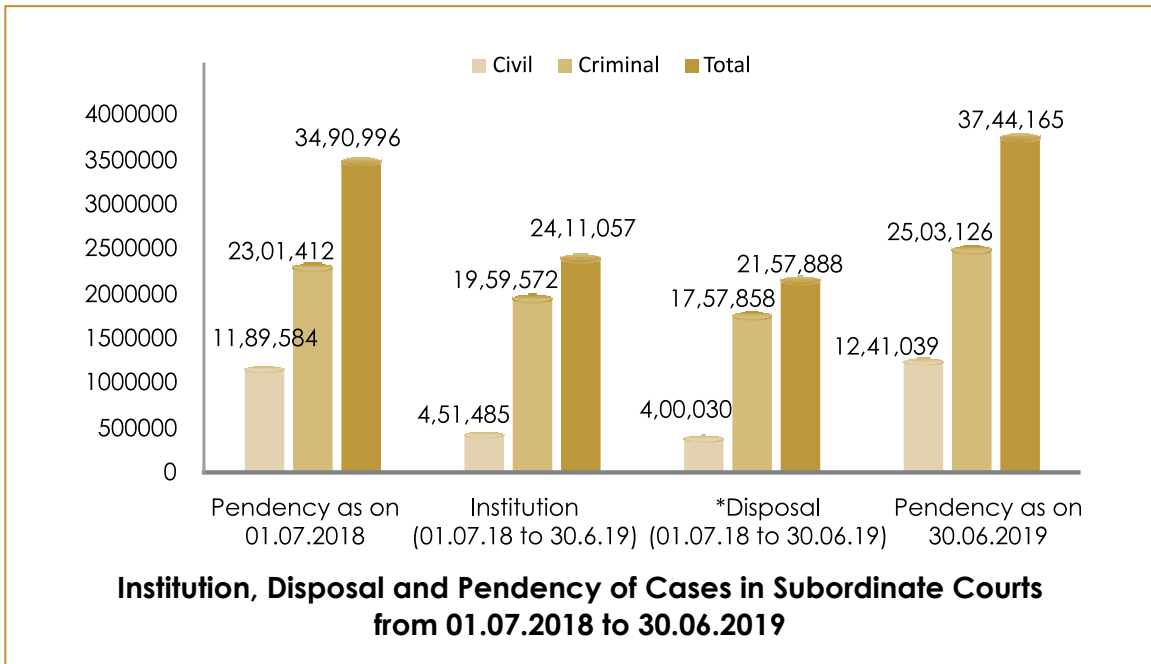
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	94
Working Strength of Judges	67
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	67
Highest	72
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	66,862

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,02,131	45,765	37,942	1,09,954
Company Matters	1,297	1,189	1,471	1,015
Contempt (Civil)	4,900	2,086	1,311	5,675
Review (Civil)	24	42	42	24
Matrimonial Matters	1,035	293	145	1,183
Arbitration Matters	196	172	184	184
Civil Revisions	3,297	1,085	924	3,458
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,605	205	355	1,455
Civil Appeals	73,854	9,283	9,177	73,960
Land Acquisition Matters	31,571	4,347	4,523	31,395
MACT Matters	13,387	1,701	1,778	13,310
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5,034	678	537	5,175
Other than above	--	--	--	--
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	16,347	9,398	5,933	19,812
Criminal Revisions	5,841	1,332	1,157	6,016
Bail Applications	3,669	11,610	11,181	4,098
Criminal Appeals	24,904	3,574	2,391	26,087
Death Sentence Reference	18	7	7	18
Contempt (Criminal)	63	15	14	64
Misc. Criminal Applications	--	--	--	--
Other than above	--	--	--	--

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
2368	2301	67

4

CALCUTTA High Court



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Calcutta High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.B.N. Radhakrishnan, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipankar Datta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debangsu Basak	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Amrita Sinha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjib Banerjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashis Kumar Chakraborty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhijit Gangopadhyay
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indra Prasanna Mukerji	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivakant Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jay Sengupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Tandon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajasekhar Mantha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibek Chaudhuri
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Sambuddha Chakraborti	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Profik Prakash Banerjee	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Madhumati Mitra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soumen Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sabyasachi Bhattacharyya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhasis Dasgupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joymalya Bagchi	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Suvra Ghosh
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Samapti Chatterjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Md. Nizamuddin
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sahidullah Munshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajarshi Bharadwaj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tirthankar Ghosh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subrata Talukdar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Shampa Sarkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saugata Bhattacharyya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tapabrata Chakraborty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Krishan Kapur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Mukherjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manojit Mandal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arijit Banerjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Basu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kausik Chanda
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

The High Court at Calcutta has the distinction of being the first High Court and one of the three Chartered High Courts established in India, along with those of Bombay and Madras. During its inception, the Court exercised its jurisdiction over a vast territory. However, with the establishment of High Court of Allahabad, High Court of Patna and the Dacca High Court (after the partition of India), the territorial jurisdiction of the Court shrunk considerably. The territorial jurisdiction of the High Court shrunk further when the Assam High Court was created. At present, the High Court of Calcutta has jurisdiction over the State of West Bengal and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Calcutta High Court has a permanent Circuit Bench at Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and another Circuit Bench at Jalpaiguri. Situated on the eastern bank of the river Hoogly and designed by Walter B. Granville, the grand sandstone edifice is built in the neo-Gothic style of architecture, and is said to be a perfect replica of the 'Stadt Hausd' or 'Cloth Hair' at Ypress in Belgium.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

In addition to the permanent Circuit Bench at Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the temporary Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri has become operational with effect from 11 March 2019 in respect of cases arising in the four Districts - Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Jalpaiguri, and Cooch Behar in the State of West Bengal. Four Commercial Courts have started functioning w.e.f. 5 July 2019 in the State of West Bengal at four locations viz. Alipore, Rajarhat, Asansol, and Siliguri having jurisdictions throughout West Bengal. That apart, the

Commercial Division, High Court, Calcutta and the Commercial Appellate Division, High Court, Calcutta have already started functioning. A Special Court for trial of criminal cases involving MPs and MLAs from the State of West Bengal has been set up at Barasat, North 24 Parganas on temporary measure till permanent infrastructure for the said court is made ready at Mayukh Bhavan, Salt Lake, North 24 Parganas in terms of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and started functioning since 7 March 2018. 5 Child Friendly Courts have started functioning in the State of West Bengal. That apart, two more Child Friendly Courts have started



Circuit Bench, Port Blair of Calcutta High Court

functioning at Alipore and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. 5 districts viz. Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Nadia have been identified as aspirational districts in West Bengal. In compliance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for setting up/ construction of centres for vulnerable witnesses in the subordinate judiciary, necessary steps have been taken in the Sub-Divisional Court complex at Kakdwip, Baruipur and Diamond Harbour in the District of South 24 Parganas. 'Single-use Plastic' has been banned in the High Court premises including the Circuit Benches at Jalpaiguri and at Port Blair with effect from 1 October 2019. Accordingly, an 'Awareness Programme' is also being convened. Out of 35 cases referred for mediation in 2018 in the Calcutta High Court, 7 were settled and in the year 2019 (upto June), out of 21 cases referred, 2 were settled. During the period April 2018 to March 2019, 3907 Legal Literacy/ Legal Awareness Camps/programmes were held in which, 2,70,551 persons got benefitted.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court in its administrative side has allocated more than 24,000 square feet of dedicated space with all related facilities for implementation of the digitization project. About 35,000 records have been digitized. Steps have also already been taken to provide necessary logistics support for the implementation of the project. One Judicial Officer has been specifically deputed to look after the project and also undertake the work of scrutiny and validation of the digitized records.

CIS has been fully implemented in the Circuit Bench of High Court, Calcutta at Jalpaiguri. While CIS has been implemented in the Original Side of the High Court, Calcutta and the task of customization of the CIS is in progress for its



implementation at the Appellate Side of the High Court, at Calcutta. High Court, Calcutta has engaged 4 software developers as Professionals for developing various office automation softwares. The existing Library Information Software (LIS) has been shifted to Advanced PHP-Laravel Framework and Postgres SQL Database. About 28 Periphery Applications of



View of the Courtroom at Calcutta High Court

the CIS of the High Court have been developed. A software to monitor real-time disposal, storage, sampling etc. of cases related to Narcotics Drugs has been developed and is in the process of staging. Inventory Management System has been developed to monitor various inventory of articles kept for office use such as stationary,

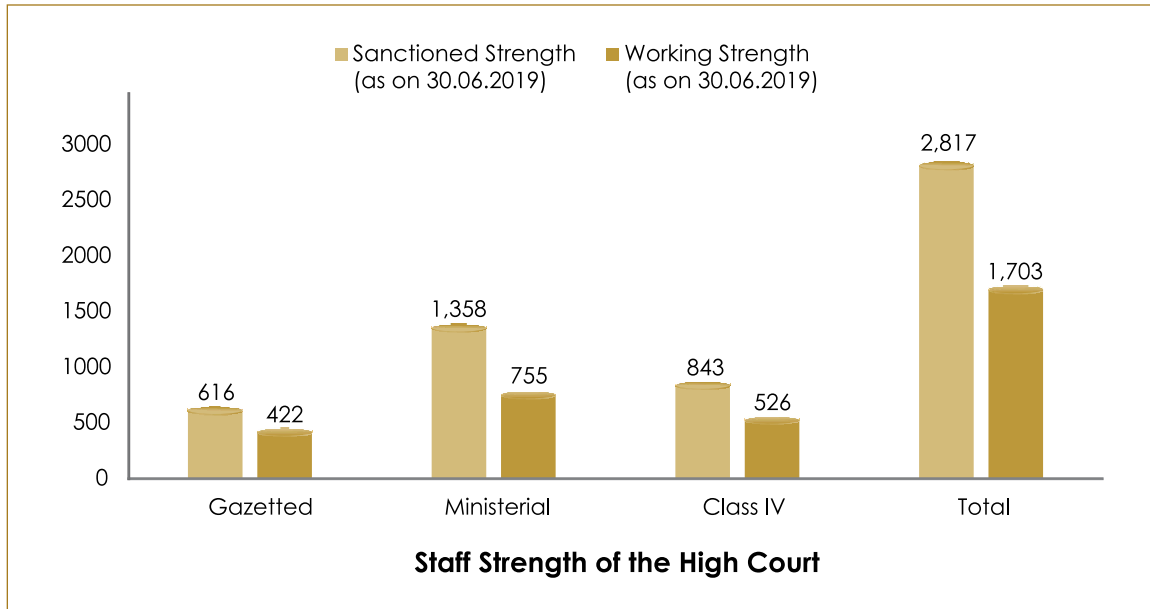
forms, cartridges etc. A process for automation of the Judicial Officer Data Base Management and other allied inter-department activities has been undertaken in the form of Integrated Information Management System.

Solar power plants have been commissioned at two pilot locations namely Purba Bardhaman District Court complex and Baruipur Sub-Divisional Court complex within the District of South 24 Parganas in the State of West Bengal. 264 establishments in the State have already migrated their data to CIS NC Version 3.1 and all the courts in the State are uploading orders and judgments to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) on daily basis. As of now, 20 District Courts, one Sub-Divisional Court and 19 District Correctional Homes in the State of West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are equipped with video conferencing facilities for the purpose of production of under trial prisoners through video conferencing.

13 System Officers and 16 System Assistants are currently looking after the e-Courts Project in the State of West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

The Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta has decided to install an outdoor electronic display board viz. "Justice Clock" as per specifications provided by the Department of Justice, Government of India. Work for installation of Justice Clock in the High Court at Calcutta is under process and it is expected to be installed soon.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018*	2018-2019**	2019-2020***
Plan	23,70,00,000	2,11,83,50,000	1,80,15,46,000
Non-Plan	1,46,65,43,160		
Total	1,70,35,43,160	2,11,83,50,000	1,80,15,46,000

* For the financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

**Revised figures for full year. The State Government has done away with Plan-Non Plan classification from the Financial Year 2018-19.

*** Original Budget Estimate.

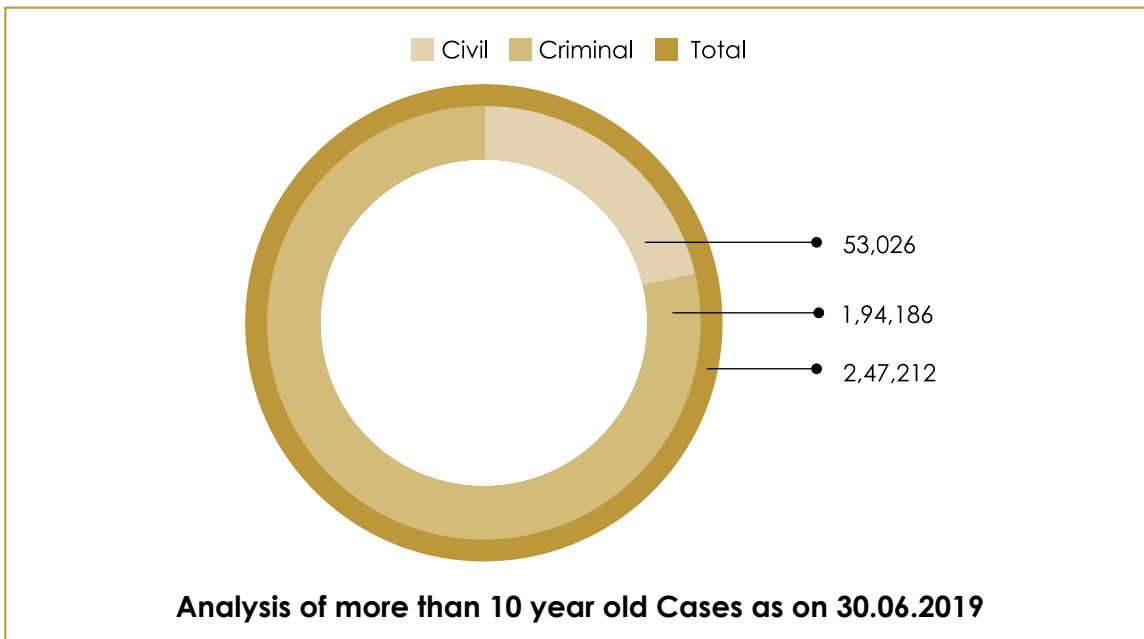
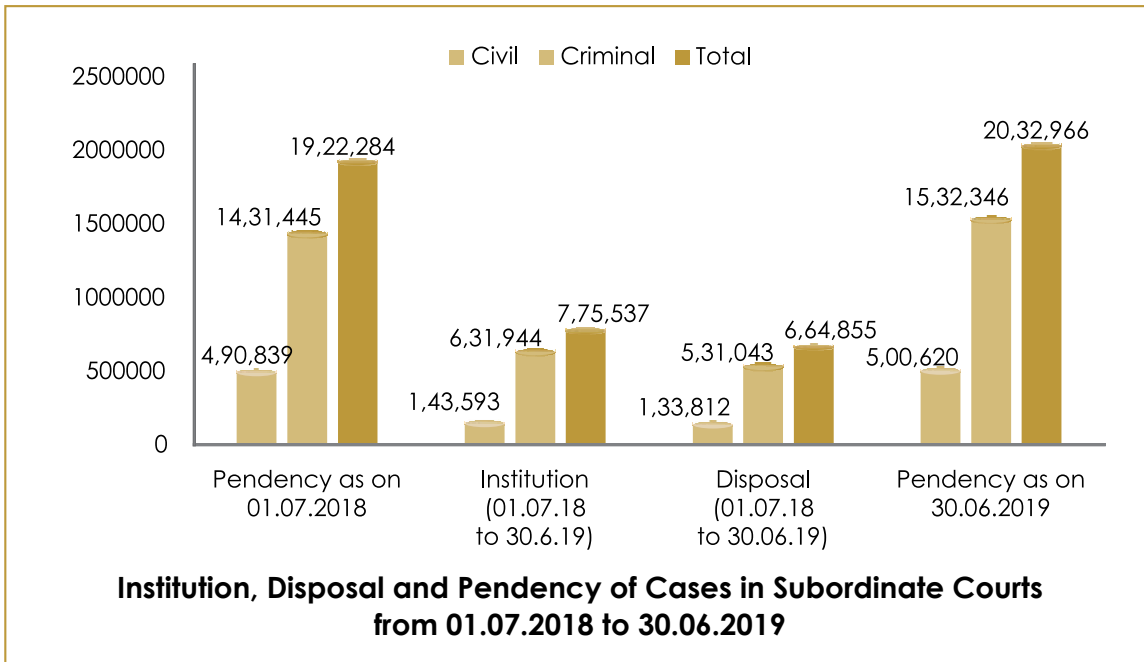
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	72
Working Strength of Judges	42
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	35
Highest	42
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	97,035

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	83323	28510	29008	82822
Company Matters	1133	76	151	1058
Contempt (Civil)	32989	1225	1084	33130
Review (Civil)	00	00	00	00
Matrimonial Matters	25	00	00	25
Arbitration Matters	1558	916	851	1623
Civil Revisions	9526	4529	5565	8490
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	677	241	361	557
Civil Appeals	51111	6210	3631	53690
Land Acquisition Matters	00	00	00	00
MACT Matters	00	00	00	00
Civil Suits (Original Side)	3525	254	403	3376
Other than above	2240	3854	959	5135
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	00	00	00	00
Criminal Revisions	24465	4152	7082	21535
Bail Applications	4440	13275	12427	5288
Criminal Appeals	11880	884	494	12270
Death Sentence Reference	09	03	02	10
Contempt (Criminal)	89	05	03	91
Misc. Criminal Applications	00	00	00	00
Other than above	00	00	00	00

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1,014	938	35

Note: Vacancy is calculated to be the margin between the accommodating strength (actual number of posting) and the working strength (actual number of officers as on particular date) in the respective cadres of the WBS.

5

High Court of CHHATTISGARH



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Chhattisgarh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.R. Ramachandra Menon, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parth Prateem Sahu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Chandra Singh Samant	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Chourdiya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Goutam Bhaduri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Vimla Singh Kapoor
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay K Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Prasanna Sharma	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rajani Dubey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sam Koshy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Chandel	

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

The State of Chhattisgarh came into existence on 1 November 2000 by virtue of Madhya Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2000 and the High Court of Chhattisgarh was established having its jurisdiction over the territories of the State of Chhattisgarh with seat at Bilaspur. At present, the High Court of Chhattisgarh is housed in a new three-storied building comprising of 15 courtrooms and 300 rooms/chambers. All the courtrooms are installed with CCTV. Equipped with banking, postal, medical and canteen facilities, the new High Court complex is Asia's largest High Court in terms of area. The High Court of Chhattisgarh is India's first High Court having 500 kw solar power plant installed in its premises, generating its own power using clear energy.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

For speedy disposal of more than 10 year old cases, a cut-off date has been fixed and efforts are being made to achieve the target by listing said old cases before Hon'ble Benches on top priority basis. During the period July 2018 to June

2019, total 2260 cases of more than 10 years old, have been disposed of.

Under the aegis of Chhattisgarh State Level Legal Service Authority (CGLSA), 498 Legal Aid Clinics/Village Legal Care and Support Centres have been established in the State



of Chhattisgarh. 678 Lok Adalats were held in which 6571 cases were settled and Rs.27.71 Crore was awarded in settlements. Four National Lok Adalats were held wherein 35876 cases were settled. Under Legal Literacy/Awareness Programme, 9137 Legal Awareness Camps were organized giving benefit to 6.31 lakh people. Under Legal Aid/Advice Scheme, 66095 people have been given free legal aid and advice. 589 cases were disposed of and Rs.4.37 crore was awarded under Victim Compensation Scheme. Jail Legal Aid Clinics have been digitized through which legal aid/legal advice, information provided to inmates about cases.

On the direction of NALSA, three Mega Legal Services Camps have been organized in some of the District Courts in which 16657 persons received benefits under different welfare schemes. 85 cases were referred for mediation by the High Court, out of which 11 cases were settled. In the District and Subordinate Courts, 3285 cases were referred for mediation out of which 730 cases were settled. 179 Mediators (77 Judicial Officers and 102 Advocates) have been trained by the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee. Two programmes of 20 hours Mediation Training Refresher Courses were conducted in which 46 mediators were imparted training.

On 25 August 2018, new building of Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy, Bilaspur was inaugurated. During the period from July 2018 to June 2019, the Academy organized 43 trainings including training on Ubuntu Software and eight Judicial Seminars of Judicial Officers

and staff. Five Divisional Workshops were also organized by the Academy.

Technological Accomplishments

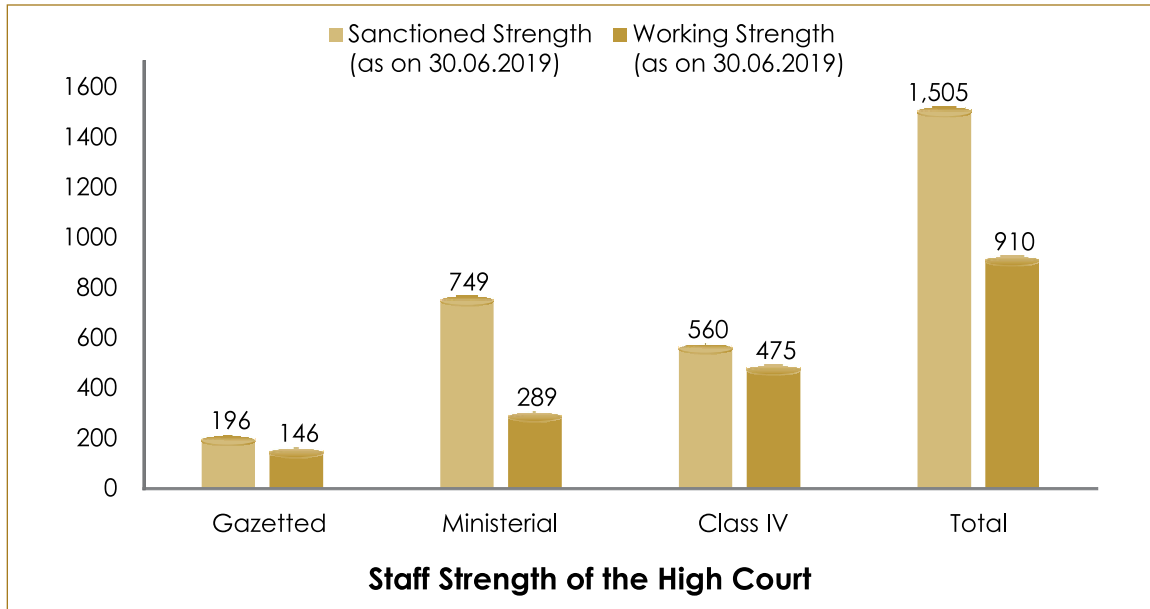
Servers, Diesel Generator sets, UPS, External Hard Disk Drive (cloud based), Touch Based KIOSK information machines and Local Area Network have been provided and installed in all the Districts and Taluka Courts in the State. I-pads have been provided to Judicial Officers in higher judicial service and process for providing the same to remaining judicial officers is going on. 2TB External Hard Disk Drive has been provided to all the judicial officers. WAN and VPNoBB connections are available at all court complexes and leased line connections are available in all 23 Districts and Sub-ordinate courts and 6 Taluka level courts for uploading data on NJDG as well as video-conferencing between courts and jails.

In all 177 Establishments (including Family Courts, Commercial Courts and Juvenile Justice Boards), CIS 3.1 has been implemented and these establishments are uploading their data on NJDG on regular basis. Smart phone has been provided to all the Process Servers and Bailiff in district/subordinate courts for summons/ notices through NSTEP software. In the High Court display system, "Justice Clock" has been installed showing data regarding disposal of cases, pendency in various District and Sub-ordinate courts and other awareness information regarding e-Court Mission Mode Project. Scanning and digitization of more than 2 crore images of disposed of cases has been completed. Testing of e-filing facilities and e-pay facilities has been successfully completed.



Panoramic View of High Court of Chhattisgarh

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	--	--	--
Non-Plan	59,12,00,000	66,05,70,000	81,28,60,000
Total	59,12,00,000	66,05,70,000	81,28,60,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

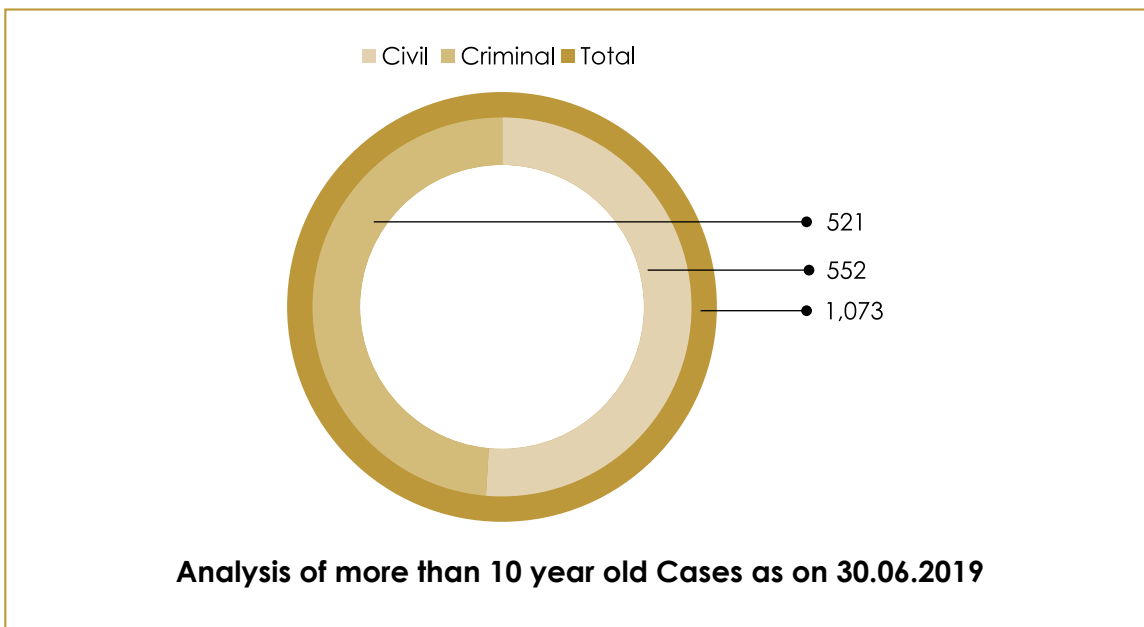
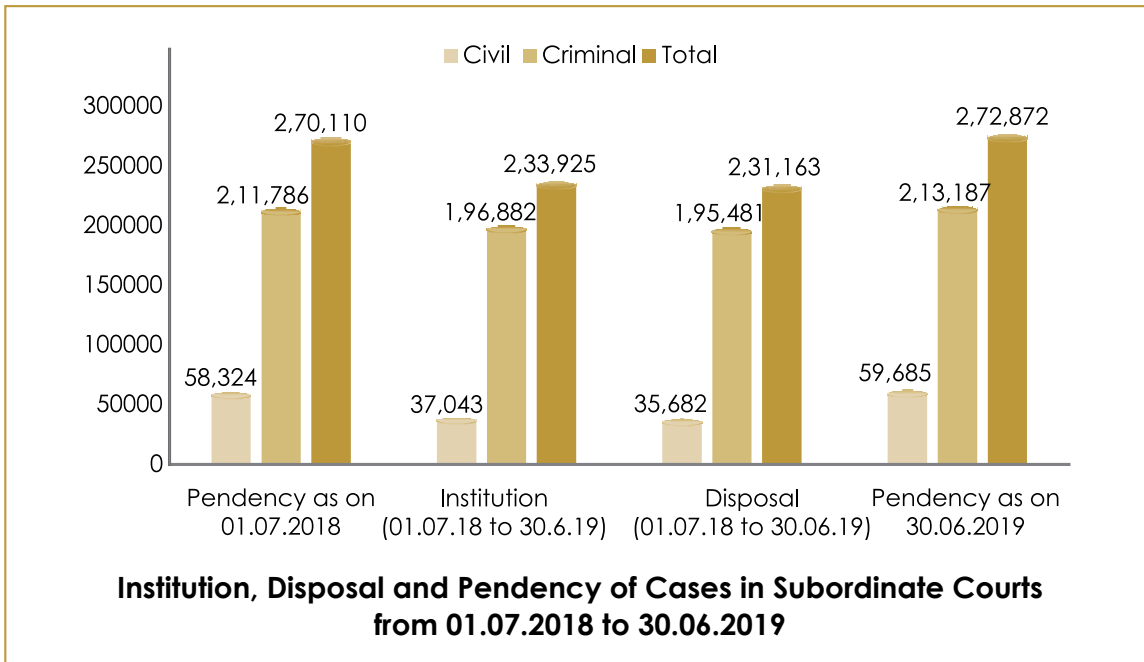
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	22
Working Strength of Judges	15
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	14
Highest	16
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	5,462

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	17,945	13,977	13,651	18,271
Company Matters	32	1	11	22
Contempt (Civil)	604	1160	994	770
Review (Civil)	78	350	267	161
Matrimonial Matters	510	343	150	703
Arbitration Matters	128	123	80	171
Civil Revisions	303	106	162	247
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	456	371	283	544
Civil Appeals	10,193	2,368	2,872	9,689
Land Acquisition Matters	674	726	605	795
MACT Matters	6,212	2,234	1,677	6,769
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	379	1244	1,105	518
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	938	747	662	1,023
Criminal Revisions	4,937	1,529	1,580	4,886
Bail Applications	1,485	11,756	12,096	1,145
Criminal Appeals	13,671	2,013	1,428	14,256
Death Sentence Reference	2	4	1	5
Contempt (Criminal)	8	1	2	7
Misc. Criminal Applications	2,739	3,025	2,747	3,017
Other than above	1,664	795	166	2,293

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
468	397	71

6

High Court of DELHI



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Delhi*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Sistani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Najmussahar Waziri @ Najmi Waziri	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Pratibha M. Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Muralidhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Chawla
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Hima Kohli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vibhu Bakhru	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Hari Shankar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Kameswar Rao	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyoti Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Mridul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inder Singh Mehta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prateek Jalan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmohan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Gauba	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anup Jairam Bhambhani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Sahai Endlaw	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangita Dhingra Sehgal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Narula
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jag Jivan Ram Midha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Chawla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Ohri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Shakdher	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chander Shekhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Talwant Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Kait	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anu Malhotra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Bhatnagar
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogesh Khanna	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Asha Menon
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Nath	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Palli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brijesh Sethi

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Delhi was established on 31 October 1966 in terms of section 3(1) of the Delhi High Court Act 1966 which was enacted by Parliament. It was initially housed in a residential bungalow, then shifted to 'Travancore House', Kasturba Gandhi Marg and thereafter to 'Patiala House' in the vicinity of India Gate. The permanent abode was finally acquired by the High Court when it moved to its own building at Sher Shah Road, which was inaugurated on 25 September 1976 by the late President Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Originally, the High Court had three buildings – one main Court building ('A' Block) and two adjacent but integrated administrative blocks. The facade of the main Court building ('A' Block) has murals made by Mr. Satish Gujral, the renowned painter, sculptor and muralist. Subsequently, keeping in view the increased infrastructural requirements, two more buildings have been constructed – an 'Extension Block', which became operational in December, 2005; and an 'Administrative Block', which became operational in March 2012. A state-of-the-art four-storey building namely 'New Courts Block' was inaugurated on 25 July 2018.

The High Court has jurisdiction over the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is one of the only four High Courts in India with Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. By virtue of the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015, Commercial Divisions have also been established at the High Court of Delhi.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

The Delhi Judicial Academy (DJA), Delhi International Arbitration Centre (DIAC), Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee (DHCLSC), State Court Management Systems Committee (SCMSC), and the High Court of Delhi Mediation and Conciliation Centre (Samadhan) function under the aegis of the High Court of Delhi.

DJA conducted 52 programmes in the judicial year 2018-19 for the officers of Delhi District Judiciary, other stakeholders as well as Public Prosecutors, Special Magistrates and Court Staff. Institutional Training and Practical Training by way of Court Attachment and Field Training was organized at DJA for newly recruited officers of DJS and DHJS. Further, a three-day Intensive Training Programme was conducted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India at DJA for Judicial Officers and Advocates.

Delhi International Arbitration Centre (DIAC) maintains an extensive panel of 430 Arbitrators. It has the distinction of being the first ever High Court annexed Institutional Arbitration Centre. It began with initial referrals of three cases in 2009, which has now scaled upto 2549. Out of the 2549 matters, 1416 matters have already been disposed of. During the judicial year, 306 awards were pronounced under the aegis of DIAC. DIAC is now open on all days from 10 AM to 8 PM, including second Saturdays and Sundays (except National Holidays/Gazetted Holidays). Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee (DHCLSC) provided legal aid to 2238 persons in the judicial year. DHCLSC also provided facility of drafting of Appeals, Miscellaneous Applications through Jail Visiting Advocates, who drafted Jail Petitions and also granted legal aid Counsel to 1195 jail inmates. 1181 cases were received at Mediation Centres, CAW Cells for mediation out of which 374 cases were settled. Video Conferences are being conducted by DHCLSC for jail inmates on every Friday and 547 inmates

were benefited during the judicial year.

State Court Management Systems Committee (SCMSC) issued various directions for "Reduction of pendency (Five plus Zero)", due to which substantial progress has been made in disposal of five and ten year old cases by the Judicial Officers. As on 30 June 2019, there is a reduction of about 53.29% in the targeted 5 year old cases, while reduction in respect of 10 years old cases is about 75.39%. The Pilot Project titled "Zero Pendency Courts" started by SCMSC in certain Subordinate Courts in Delhi concluded on 31 December 2018 and the final report i.e. 'Zero Pendency Courts Project' was published and uploaded on 2 May 2019, on the official website of the High Court of Delhi. SCMSC has been monitoring the progress/disposal of 50 oldest cases (year-wise) of civil and criminal nature pending before the officers of DHJS and DJS posted in Subordinate Courts, Delhi and issued various directions for disposal of these cases. The module for disposal of online traffic challans was prepared under the directions of SCMSC with the help of other expert agencies in the field.

The High Court of Delhi Mediation and Conciliation Centre (Samadhan) is known as a model mediation centre that receives visitors from all over the world. It has 200 Mediators and 15 Marriage/Child Counselors/ Psychotherapists on its panel. Out of 2650 cases referred to Samadhan from various courts/ tribunals during the judicial year, 1340 cases along with connected cases were successfully settled. 116 cases were settled out of 458 cases filed by the parties directly with Samadhan at pre-litigation stage and/or for conciliation by the parties. Apart from this, out of 11 cases received from the High Court of Delhi Legal Services Committee (DHCLSC) under the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division since February 2019 for pre-institution mediation, 3 cases have been settled.

Technological Accomplishments

Total number of e-Courts have been increased from 13 to 16. During the judicial year, approximately one crore pages of pending and decided cases have been scanned and digitized by the High Court. Data storage capacity has been upgraded and 3 NAS of 120 TB each have been commissioned at three different locations within the premises to keep the data of the Court in addition to NIC Cloud Storage for disaster recovery.

A state-of-the-art Tele-Presence facility has been inaugurated in High Court of Delhi on 25 April 2019 making it the first High Court in the country to have high-tech video conferencing tools for conducting judicial proceedings. The Tele-Presence room is also fitted with camera for sharing any document with the participants. The system can easily integrate with the traditional video-conferencing system, IP phones and smart devices like desktops, laptops, tablets and mobile phones, using the hardware and software capabilities. In addition to this, judicial



proceeding has also been conducted from inside the court room after installing necessary equipments and using high quality audio-video system allowing real-time connectivity from the court room itself. The Conference Room has also been renovated and six LEDs have been installed for the meetings.

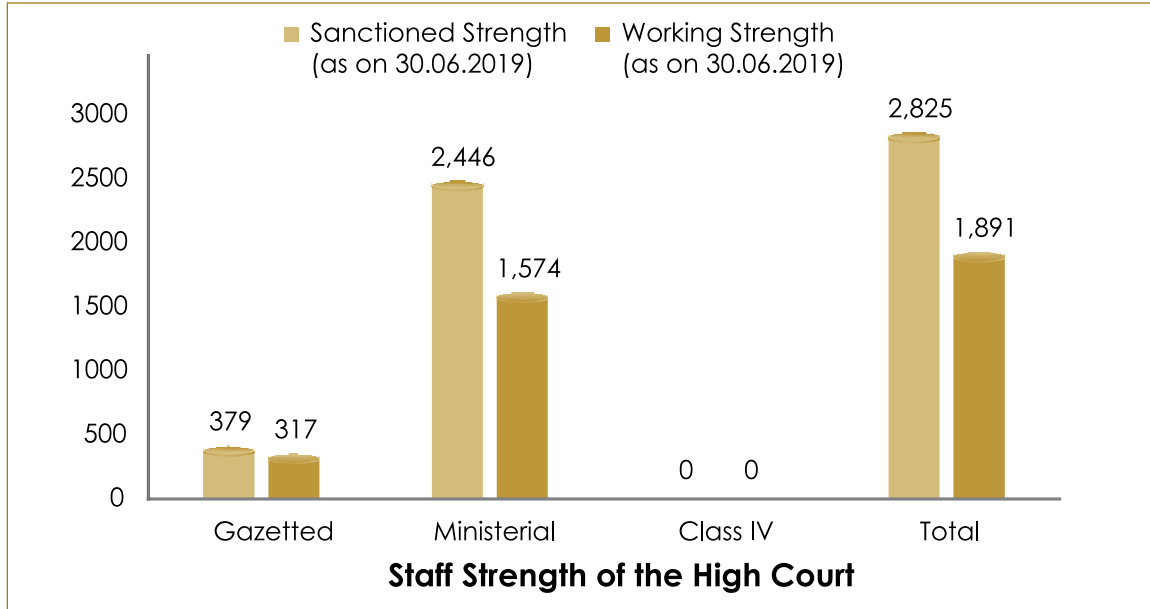
FTTH Broadband connections have been upgraded from 10 Mbps to 500 Mbps. To ensure proper safety and security, IT infrastructure audit

has been conducted by NICSI-empanelled vendor. SMS and email services have been augmented and presently, approximately 5000 SMSs are sent everyday to lawyers and litigants giving various kinds of case related information. Besides, everyday a number of lawyers receive e-Cause List through email. Further, many applications have been developed in-house to assist the High Court Registry to move to paperless functioning mode, e.g. Inventory Management, Account Bill Register, etc.



Inside view of the High Court of Delhi

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018**	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	--	--	--
Non-Plan	2,22,89,25,000	2,69,95,79,262	3,05,80,00,000
Total	2,22,89,25,000	2,69,95,79,262	3,05,80,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	60
Working Strength of Judges	40

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)

Lowest	33
Highest	41

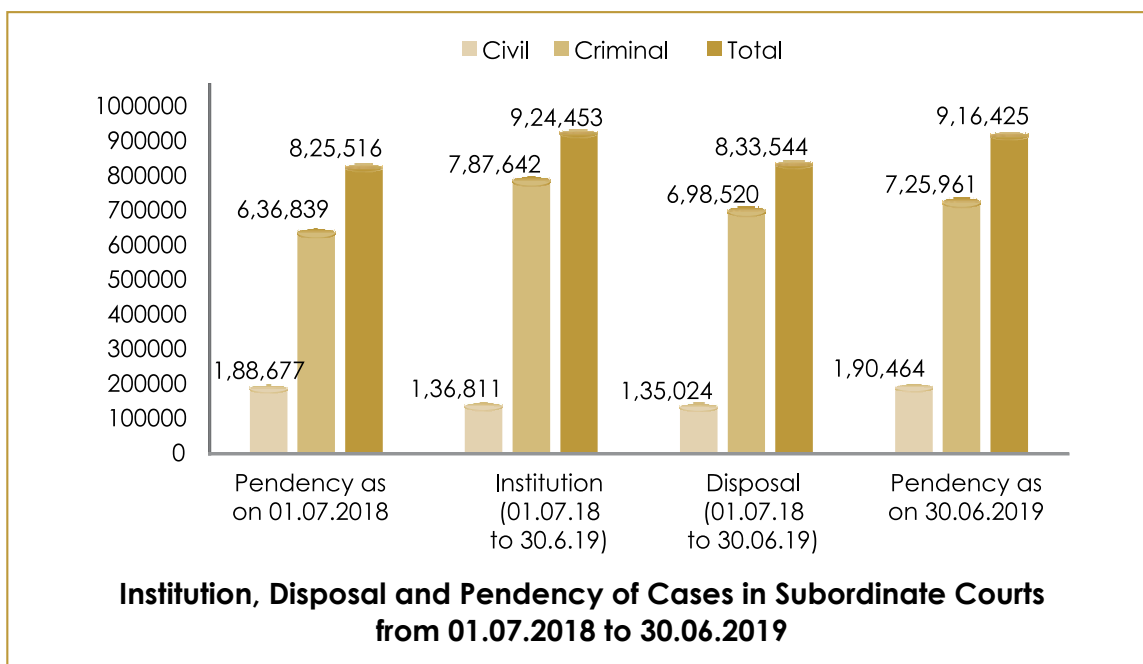
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)

Cases more than 10 years old	7,717
------------------------------	-------

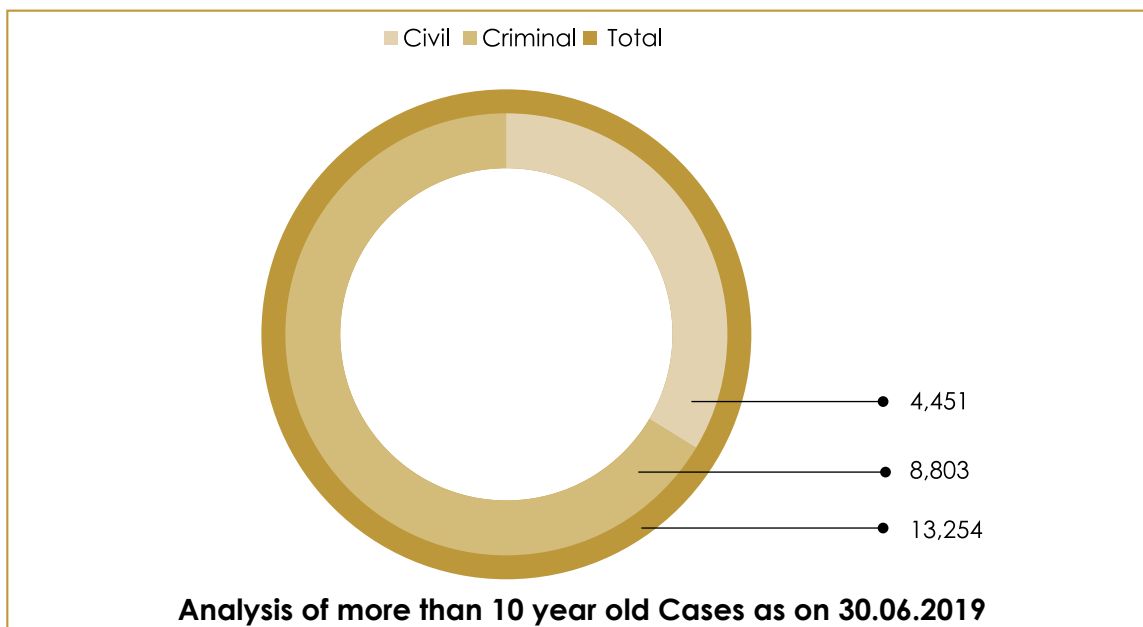
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	20,962	14,585	11,275	24,272
Company Matters	1,904	45	443	1,506
Contempt (Civil)	1,504	1,144	858	1,790
Review (Civil)	--	--	--	--
Matrimonial Matters	347	363	315	395
Arbitration Matters	2,344	2,927	2,933	2,338
Civil Revisions	974	1,042	414	1,602
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,070	1,871	1,590	3,351
Civil Appeals	8,213	5,487	4,131	9,569
Land Acquisition Matters	2,193	251	189	2,255
MACT Matters	3,658	1,240	712	4,186
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5,580	1,408	1,659	5,329
Other than above	1,383	657	681	1,359
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,607	3,858	3,862	1,603
Criminal Revisions	2,458	1,342	821	2,979
Bail Applications	969	3,200	3,317	852
Criminal Appeals	9,498	1,391	779	10,110
Death Sentence Reference	0	1	0	1
Contempt (Criminal)	25	14	14	25
Misc. Criminal Applications	5,480	6,537	7,588	4,429
Other than above	1,304	915	781	1,438

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Note: Figures include Civil, Criminal and Family Court matters.



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
779	556	223

7

GAUHATI High Court



Principal Seat at Guwahati

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Gauhati High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Lamba, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Songkhupchung Serto	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hitesh Kumar Sarma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manash Ranjan Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achintya Malla Bujor Barua	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mir Alfaz Ali
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manojit Bhuyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kalyan Rai Surana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Medhi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Michael Zothankhuma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanta Kumar Deka	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nani Tagia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suman Shyam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nelson Sailo	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Choudhury
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rumi Kumari Phukan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Borthakur	

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Assam was established on 5 April 1948 with R.F. Lodge as the first Chief Justice of the then Assam High Court. With the constitution of the State of Nagaland as on 1 December 1963, the Assam High Court came to be known as the High Court of Assam and Nagaland. Further, by virtue of North Eastern Area (Re-organization) Act, 1971, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Assam and Nagaland was increased to five North-Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura as well as to the then two Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and was named as the Gauhati High Court.

On 20 February 1987, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram attained Statehood. Thereafter, Gauhati High Court got jurisdiction over the seven North Eastern States popularly known as seven sisters. On 23 March 2013, the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court got curtailed, as new High Courts were established in Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura. Therefore, the ambit of the jurisdiction of the present Gauhati High Court lies with a Permanent Bench in Gauhati and three outlying Benches in Kohima, Aizawl, and Itanagar respectively.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

Infrastructure has been created for operationalising 37 vacant courts in different districts of Assam. On 7 September 2019, the court building of Judicial Magistrate 1st Class at Boko, Kamrup and the Court Building of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate at Bokajan, Karbi Anglong were inaugurated. On the same date, the Court Complex of District Judiciary of West Karbi Anglong at Hamren was also inaugurated. With the functioning of Courts at Hamren, West Karbi Anglong, the judiciary

in the State of Assam has completely been separated from the executive. On 1 December 2018, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde, Judge, Supreme Court of India inaugurated the first Mediation Centre in the State of Nagaland at the Kohima Bench of Gauhati High Court. On 3 February 2019, the Judicial Guest House at Bokakhat, near Kaziranga was inaugurated. An Underpass connecting the Old and the New blocks of Gauhati High Court was inaugurated on 12 March 2019. The underpass has been constructed to ease communication between the two buildings. The underpass is fully air-

conditioned and consists of two tunnels, two lifts, four escalators and staircases. CCTV cameras are also installed for security purpose. The underpass is an infrastructural milestone of the Gauhati High Court, since it is a first of its kind in the entire North-East. On 30 April 2019, a Family Court was inaugurated at Nalbari. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, the Chief Justice of India, laid the foundation stone of a state-of-the-art Auditorium of Gauhati High Court on 4 August 2019. On 28 August 2019, a court room inauguration programme was held at Sivasagar.

A Training Programme on "Nyaya Vikas – Online Monitoring System with Geo-tagging through Web Portal and Mobile App" for Nodal Officers, Moderators, and Surveyors organized by Gauhati High Court, was held at Judicial Academy, Assam on 17 November 2018. On 18 November 2018, the State Level Consultation on Safety of Children in Child Care Institutions was held at Assam Administrative Staff College, Guwahati. The Nagaland State Legal Services Authority opened Legal Services stall on 1 December 2018, at the Hornbill Festival, known as the festival of festivals, at Kisama for spreading legal awareness among the public and to provide free legal aid to the weaker sections of the society. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde, Judge, Supreme Court of India inaugurated the Legal Services stall. A Legal Services Camp was held at Padumpukhuri, Mahaliapara, Darrang on 6 January 2019.

A skill development programme for Legal Aid Counsel of the District Courts of Assam organized by Judicial Academy, Assam, in coordination with Assam State Legal Services Authority was held on 19-20 January 2019. From 1 to 3 February 2019 and 5 to 7 February 2019, the Judicial Academy, Assam, in collaboration with State Child Protection Society, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Assam, and Centre for Child Rights, NLUJA, Assam and UNICEF Office, Assam organized a Training Programme for Child Welfare Committees,

Assam. On 9 February 2019, the Judicial Academy, Assam, in collaboration with CID, Assam Police, organized a Judicial Colloquium on Anti-Human Trafficking at Judicial Academy, Assam. A Legal Services Camp in Sivasagar district was held on 17 February 2019 at Athabari H. S. School field. The Judicial Academy, Assam organized a workshop on "Animal & Wildlife Laws", in collaboration with Animal Law Centre, NALSAR, Hyderabad on 24 February 2019.

On 26 May 2019, Gender Sensitization Training for Empanelled Legal Aid Counsel was organized by UN Women in collaboration with Assam State Legal Services Authority. An Orientation Programme for the members of Foreigners Tribunals, Assam was organized by Political (B) Department, Government of Assam in collaboration with Judicial Academy, Assam on 18 May 2019 and 1 June 2019. Similarly, an Orientation Programme for the Assistant Government Pleaders of Foreigners Tribunals, Assam was organized on 15 June 2019 and 29 June 2019.

On 20-21 June 2019, the North East Regional Consultation on Addressing Human Trafficking in the Region was organized under the aegis of Assam State Legal Services Authority (ASLSA).

On 2-3 August 2019, a Judicial Knowledge Enhancement Programme was held at Aizawl, Mizoram by Judicial Academy, Assam, and NEJOTI, in collaboration with Aizawl Bench, Gauhati High Court. The Judicial Academy, Assam and NEJOTI organized a Judicial Knowledge Enhancement Programme on 10 August 2019 at Judicial Academy, Assam. On the same day, a Training and Sensitization Programme on Human Trafficking for Public Prosecutors of Zone III Judicial Districts of Assam was organized by Assam State Legal Services Authority. On 23-24 August 2019, a Judicial Knowledge Enhancement Programme was organized at Dimapur by Judicial Academy, Assam and NEJOTI in collaboration with Kohima Bench, Gauhati High Court.

District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) have been created in nine new districts of Assam, and re-constituted in two districts. 33 posts of support staff (including 11 full time Secretaries of DLSAs) have been created for the aforesaid districts.

The Gauhati High Court has issued notification designating the Additional District & Sessions Judges of Assam as Fast Track Courts to try cases relating to offences against women and children. Steps have been initiated for setting up of Fast Track Courts in all the 33 districts of Assam. A Special Court to deal with the case relating to the bomb blast on 30 October 2008, was inaugurated on 4 December 2017. The said case was finally disposed of on 30 January 2019, fulfilling the expectations of the victims.

Technological Accomplishments

CIS NC 3.0 has already been upgraded to CIS NC 3.1 in all the District and Sub-divisional Courts of Assam. Kiosks are provided in all the Court Complexes for dissemination of Case Information to the Public, Litigants, and Advocates. Data is also replicated from the Court Complexes to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), wherein anyone can avail the services

from www.ecourts.gov.in. Automated SMS and e-mail services have been made functional for information dissemination.

The Gauhati High Court has developed a new Case Tracking System under its periphery module, primarily, to keep the track of file movement of various case records so that the latest location of the physical case records can be identified immediately. To materialize this system, all the case records have been bar coded by using the unique CRN (Case Registration Number). To implement this system, all the Judicial Sections are provided with Barcode printers and Barcode Scanners, so that all the old records can be labelled with a CNR Bar code.

CIS NC 1.0 is implemented in the High Court, Principal Seat. Data is also replicated to NJDG so as to enable the Public, Litigants, and Advocates to avail the services from www.ecourts.gov.in. Periphery modules viz. consolidated cause-list, various reports, case tracker, etc. developed by the Gauhati High Court are also integrated with the CIS NC 1.0 for usage. CIS NC 1.0 is already implemented at the Aizawl Bench and Kohima Bench of Gauhati High Court. Data of Kohima Bench is available at NJDG and data of Aizawl



Bench will be replicated to NJDG soon.

The Digitization of Case Records of Gauhati High Court, Principal Seat and 25 District Courts of Assam is already in progress. In the districts of Tinsukia and Dhemaji, the works of Digitization have been completed. Till 31 August 2019, about 2,74,15,144 images (4,16,930 files) have been scanned for High Court, Principal Seat, and 12,68,92,871 images (14,31,346 files) have been scanned for the 27 District Courts.

Video Conferencing between district courts and jails have been started in the State of Assam. All the 31 jails of Assam are connected to the District Courts via the Assam Judicial Network. In the year 2018, 2119 Under Trial Prisoners (UTPs) in connection with 1663 cases have been produced via Video Conferencing before the trial courts. So far, in the current year, 4114 UTPs in connection with 2990 cases have been produced via Video Conferencing.

The Gauhati High Court has taken step for commissioning a Judicial Network for the State of Assam comprising all courts and jails. The connectivity of this unique network is established via wireless Radio Frequency (RF) devices and Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) media. In total, this

network links 65 District and Sub-divisional Court locations with 31 jails/sub-jails in the State of Assam. The connectivity facilitates seamless data transfer to NJDG and Video Conferencing between courts and jails.

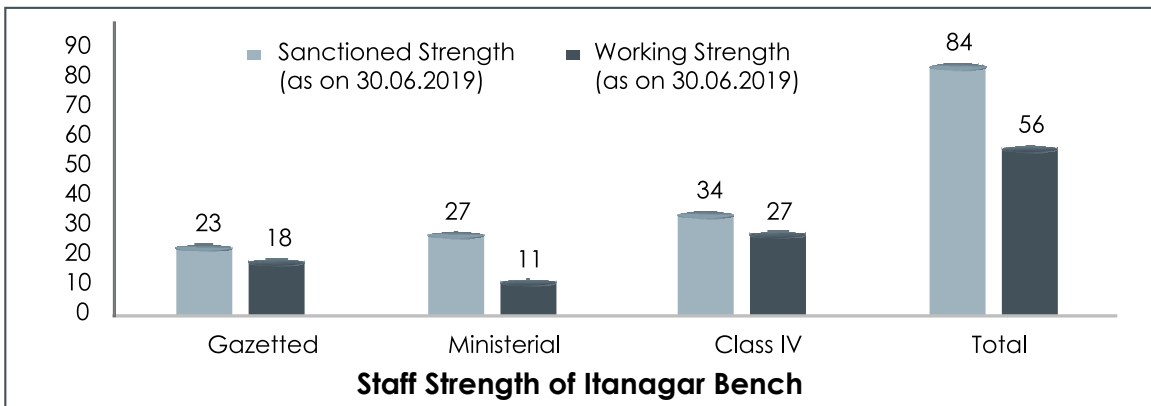
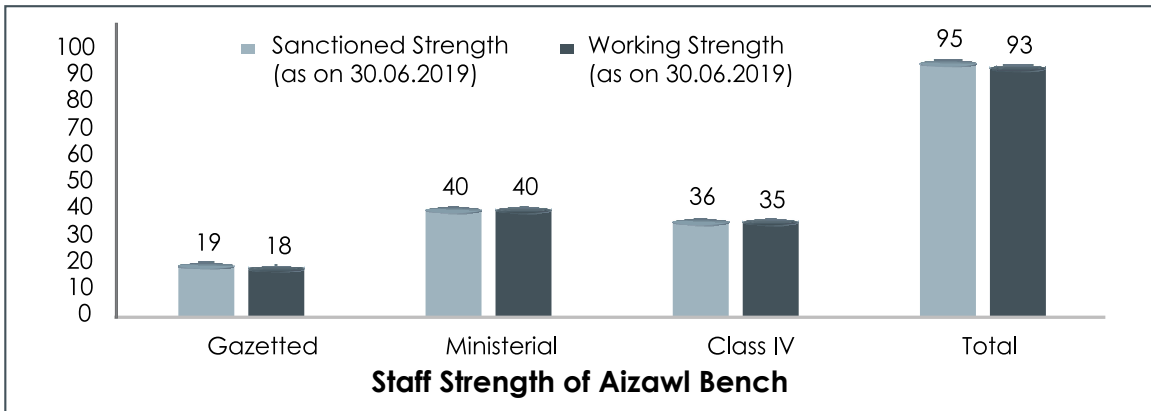
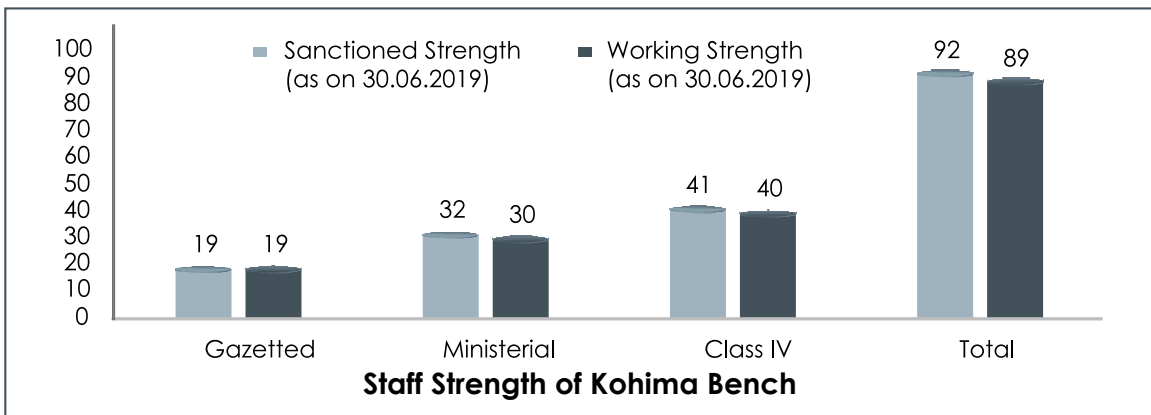
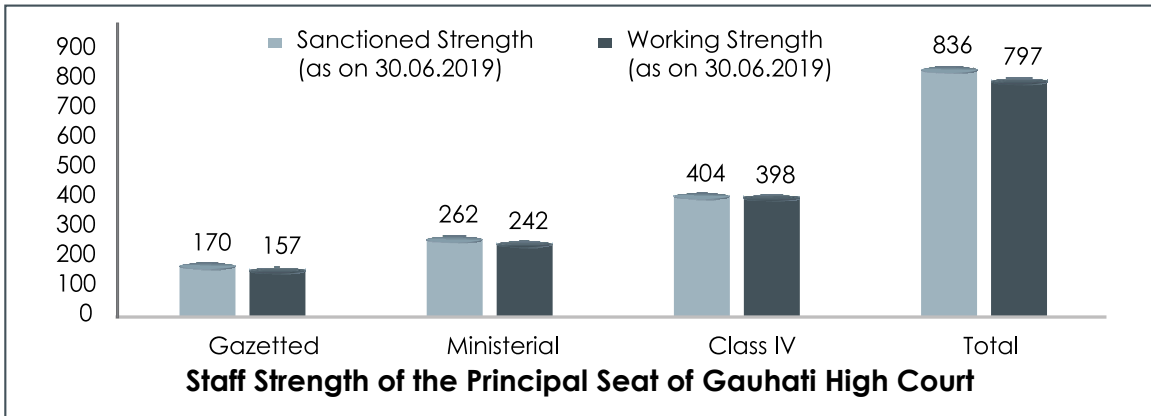
Solar energy panels are already installed in 12 District Courts of Assam and installation work in 54 court complexes is currently in process. Installation of Solar energy panels is also going on in some Court Complexes of Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh. The works are being carried out under the phase-II of the e-Courts Project. The Nagaland State Legal Services Authority (NSLSA) website was launched on 4 December 2018.

On 2 February 2019, the Gauhati High Court signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the State Bank of India for integration of e-Pay (<https://pay.ecourts.gov.in>, an online payment web portal of the Judiciary) and SBlePay (Payment Gateway of SBI) so that the people from all the four States under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court viz. Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh are able to make payment of court fees, fines, penalties and judicial deposits, through digital mode.



Old High Court Building at Guwahati

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	63,24,35,882	67,62,87,000**	73,83,06,000
Total	63,24,35,882	67,62,87,000	73,83,06,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Budget of the Kohima Bench*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	6,83,48,000**	7,83,81,000**	7,61,17,000
Total	6,83,48,000	7,83,81,000	7,61,17,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Budget of the Aizawl Bench*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	6,33,88,000	7,37,29,000	8,85,98,000
Total	6,33,88,000	7,37,29,000	8,85,98,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Budget of the Itanagar Bench*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	4,93,75,000	5,37,00,000**	5,81,40,000
Total	4,93,75,000	5,37,00,000	5,81,40,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases	
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	24
Working Strength of Judges	19
Analysis of working strength of Judges(from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	17
Highest	20
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	286

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	15,737	9,214	8,079	16,872
Company Matters	28	--	07	21
Contempt (Civil)	769	663	464	968
Review (Civil)	147	175	172	150
Matrimonial Matters	102	47	67	82
Arbitration Matters	25	59	68	16
Civil Revisions	1,113	633	577	1,169
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	63	12	21	54
Civil Appeals	3,099	748	389	3,458
Land Acquisition Matters	133	27	23	137
MACT Matters	2,099	679	292	2,486
Civil Suits (Original Side)	--	--	--	--
Other than above	4,800*	6,167	5,303	5,664
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	11	22	8	25
Criminal Revisions	1,659	563	394	1,828
Bail Applications	435	7,466	7,390	511
Criminal Appeals	2,125	554	389	2,290
Death Sentence Reference	--	7	--	7
Contempt (Criminal)	--	3	1	2
Misc. Criminal Applications	683	1,208	1,125	766
Other than above	1,661	1,544	1,014	2,191

Note: Pendency as on 01.07.2018 modified after physical verification.

* Including Civil Misc Cases.

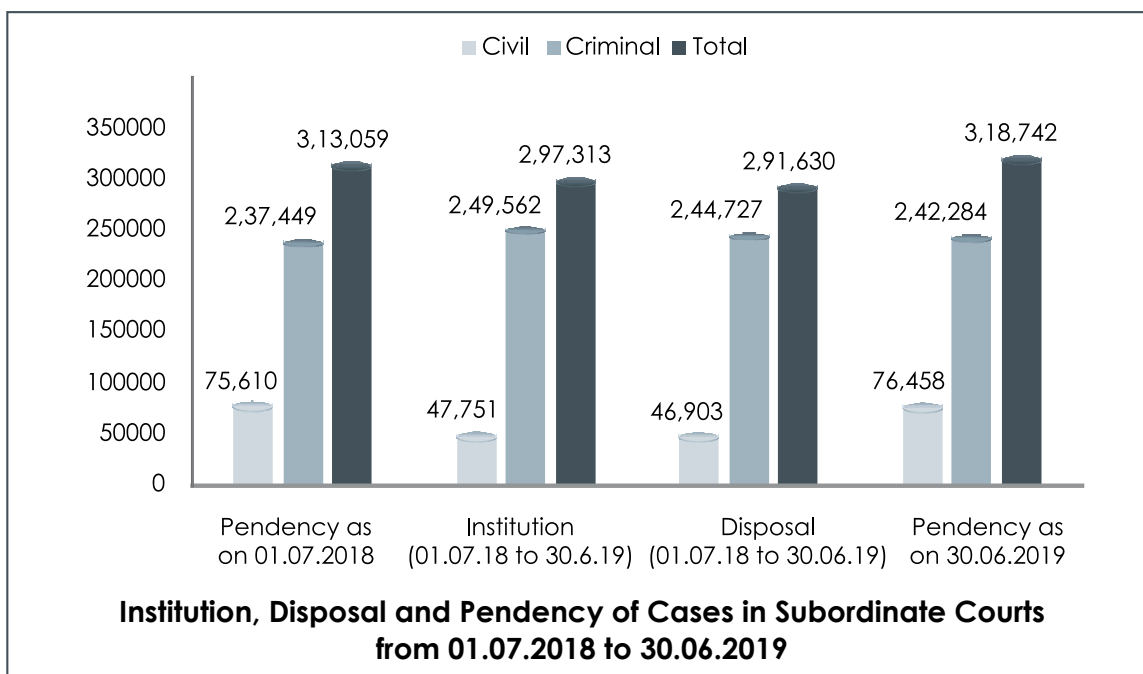
Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Kohima Bench from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	254	234	255	233
Company Matters	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Civil)	21	36	23	34
Review (Civil)	15	8	21	2
Matrimonial Matters	--	--	--	--
Arbitration Matters	--	1	--	1
Civil Revisions	3	6	5	4
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	--	--	--	--
Civil Appeals	13	8	6	15
Land Acquisition Matters	--	--	--	--
MACT Matters	20	24	22	22
Civil Suits (Original Side)	--	--	--	--
Other than above	140	179	195	124
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2	5	5	2
Criminal Revisions	8	6	9	5
Bail Applications	3	15	17	1
Criminal Appeals	6	11	5	12
Death Sentence Reference	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Criminal)	2	2	1	3
Misc. Criminal Applications	2	22	18	6
Other than above	6	24	15	15

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Aizawl Bench from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	149	139	130	158
Company Matters	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Civil)	11	29	20	20
Review (Civil)	3	9	7	5
Matrimonial Matters	--	--	--	--
Arbitration Matters	1	3	2	2
Civil Revisions	5	8	8	5
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	--	--	--	--
Civil Appeals	92	20	37	75
Land Acquisition Matters	1	9	7	3
MACT Matters	23	37	29	31
Civil Suits (Original Side)	--	--	--	--
Other than above	88	127	148	67
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	--	--	--	--
Criminal Revisions	4	6	5	5
Bail Applications	--	14	13	1
Criminal Appeals	32	51	24	59
Death Sentence Reference	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Criminal)	--	--	--	--
Misc. Criminal Applications	4	49	40	13
Other than above	1	3	3	1

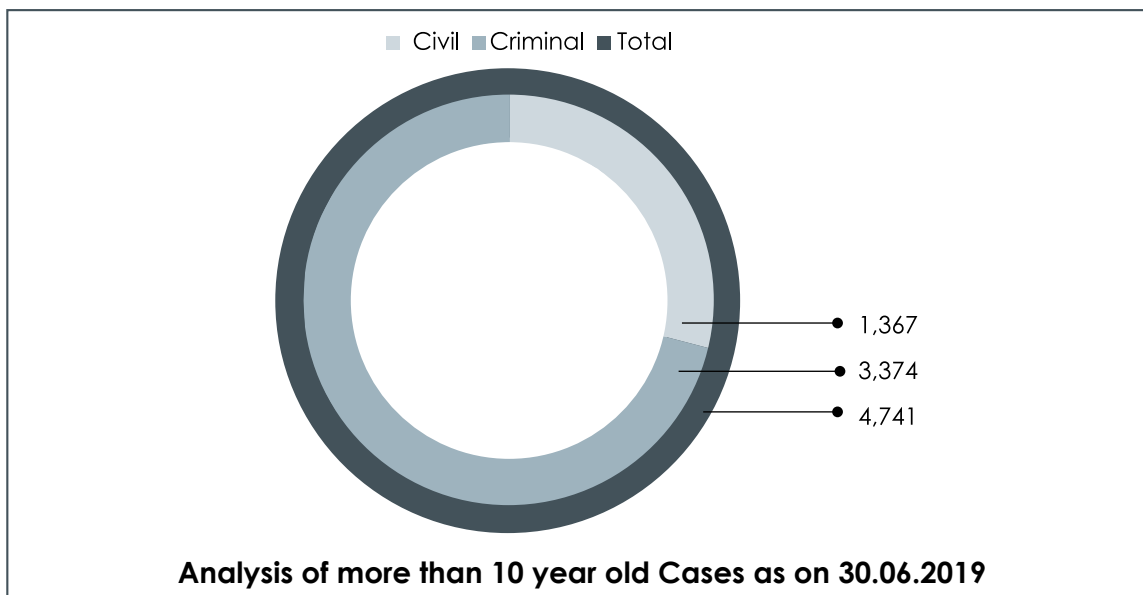
Note: Pendency as on 01.07.2018 modified after physical verification/rectification.

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Itanagar Bench from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	656	544	500	700
Company Matters	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Civil)	72	73	61	84
Review (Civil)	5	15	10	10
Matrimonial Matters	--	01	--	01
Arbitration Matters	3	--	--	03
Civil Revisions	75	39	30	84
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	--	--	--	--
Civil Appeals	53	20	14	59
Land Acquisition Matters	01	--	--	01
MACT Matters	17	30	12	35
Civil Suits (Original Side)	--	--	--	--
Other than above	217	294	238	273
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	10	07	05	12
Criminal Revisions	18	30	19	29
Bail Applications	25	242	255	12
Criminal Appeals	35	31	10	56
Death Sentence Reference	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Criminal)	01	01	01	01
Misc. Criminal Applications	13	59	42	30
Other than above	60	144	112	92

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Note: Opening balance modified by some Judgeships.



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
559	446	113

8

High Court of GUJARAT



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Gujarat*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Dave	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paresh R. Upadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvindsingh Ishwarsingh Supehia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.R. Brahmhatt	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.H. Vora	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Karia
Hon'ble Ms. Justice H.N. Devani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. Udhwani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Amritlal Trivedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rashmin M. Chhaya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Uraizee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajaykumar Chandulal Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.B. Pardiwala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Dholaria	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Mayani
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bela M. Trivedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipul Manubhai Pancholi	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ashutosh P.Thaker
Hon'ble Ms. Justice S.G. Gokani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Jayantilal Shastri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.P. Patel
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashish J. Desai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biren Aniruddh Vaishnav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhargav Dhirenbhai Karia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Anjaria	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alpesh Yeshvant Kogje	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangeeta Kamalsingh Vishen
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Gujarat was established on 1 May 1960 under the Bombay Re-organisation Act, 1960 after the bifurcation of the former erstwhile State of Bombay into two States, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The new Court building became accessible for judicial proceedings on 16 January 1999 at Sola, Ahmedabad. It comprises of Main Court building and Judges Facility building. An additional building was constructed in the complex in 2015. The complex now consists of 41 court rooms and centrally air-conditioned Administrative building, Record Room building, Judges Library, Chief Justice Lounge, three common rooms, and Government Pleader's Office. The court complex also accommodates Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre, facilities for Permanent Lok Adalat and Free Legal Aid.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

During the judicial year 2018-19, a total of 10 new courts were established under the supervision of the High Court of Gujarat which includes six Additional District Judge Courts and four Civil Judges Courts. One New Judicial District of Botad was also established with its District Court and Subordinate Courts. Under the auspices of the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC), four National Lok Adalats were conducted wherein 367 cases were disposed of. In the judicial year, the HCLSC received 2445

applications, out of which, 2181 were disposed of by providing legal assistance.

During the said period, the Gujarat State Legal Services Authority organized 9,697 Continuous Lok Adalats as well as National Lok Adalats, wherein 1,61,969 cases were disposed of. By holding Special Sittings of the Magistrates on the day of such Lok Adalats, total 1,47,514 cases were cleared. Around 413 matters have been settled in Permanent Lok Adalats. As on 1 July 2018, total 843 matters were pending before ADR/Mediation Centre in the entire State and

4032 matters were referred to these ADR/ Mediation Centres, out of which 539 matters have been settled. 6,321 Legal Literacy Camps were held in different parts of the State, to create awareness among the general public which benefited 11,67,582 persons. Legal Awareness Programmes on issues such as POCSO Act, Child Welfare, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Right to Education Act, camps for issuance of MAA Cards, NALSA Schemes are being conducted by State and District Legal Services Authority.

To strengthen the justice delivery system, the Gujarat State Judicial Academy has been imparting training to various stakeholders besides Judicial Officers. This includes Advocates, Ministerial Staff and Officers of the High Court, Administrative Staff of District Judiciary, Deputy Mamlatdar / Mamlatdar and Executive Magistrate, Public Prosecutors and DGP, Additional Public Prosecutors and AGP, Assistant Public Prosecutors, Jail Staff, etc. The Academy imparted induction, orientation and in-service training to more than 1107 Judicial Officers, 574 Advocates at District Head Quarters, Members of High Court and Subordinate Judiciary Staff, 206 Prosecutors and approximately 1047 Executive Magistrates. Enhancing the use of technology in Academics, e-legal workshops were carried out at Districts benefiting around 3334 participants.

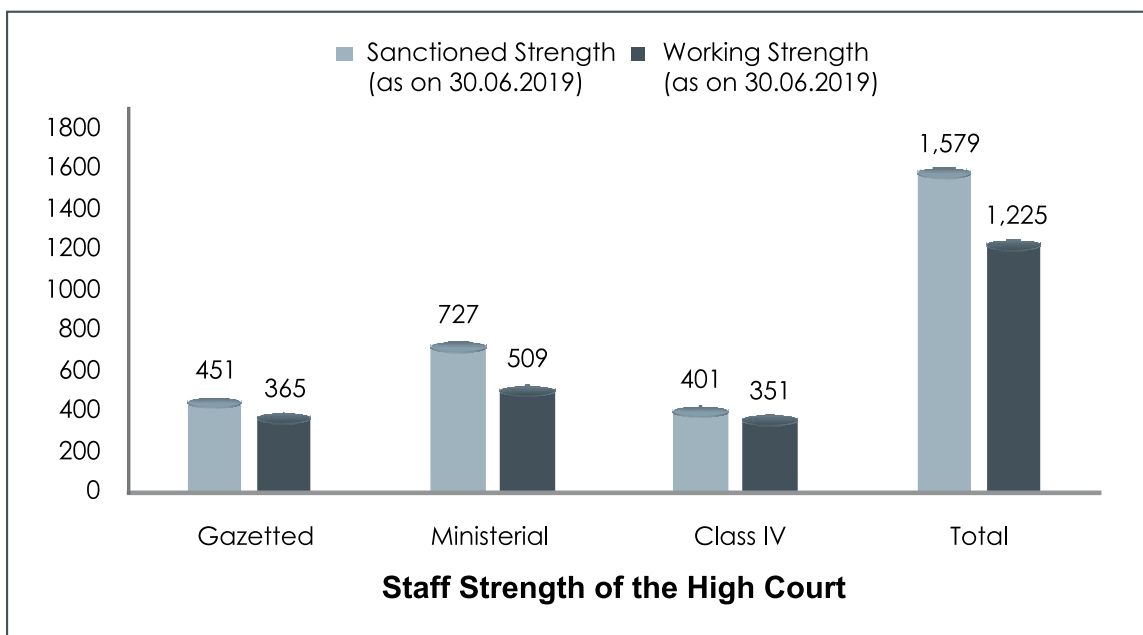
Technological Accomplishments

In view of Resolution No.7 (b) of the Chief Justices' Conference held on 3 and 4 April, 2015, the printing of Physical cause-lists has been discontinued w.e.f. 1 July 2019 except bare minimum copies for the Hon'ble Courts. This has led to saving of 2,000 pages. Auto posting of PDF and Interactive cause lists has been implemented from 20 February 2019 wherein hyperlink of viewing detailed case status is provided as a new link on the Judges

Community portal named 'My Cause list'. Auto transmission of Advocate wise e-book type cause list through email to the Advocates and Party in Person has also been implemented. Migration of NC CIS 3.0 to CIS 3.1 version at District / Taluka Courts has been accomplished. Auto transmission of Orders and Judgments to the Advocates on their registered email, and, to the concerned Judicial Officers (whose impugned orders / judgments were challenged) on their official email address has been made possible. Court Calendar, a tool provided to the Hon'ble Judges and Assistant Registrar-cum-Court Master has been developed which shows number of matters listed on a particular day viz. Case type wise (Civil and Criminal) and Stage wise (For final hearing, Admission). Based on the upper limit of matters to be adjourned to a particular date, the calendar also shows the occupancy of dates in graphical manner. District Judicial Data Grid has been developed for various Management Information Systems (MIS) Reports. Real-Time Dashboard for Presiding Officers and Principal Judicial Officers with live information about Listed/Adjourned Cases, Oldest Cases, Undated Cases, Year Wise Pendency, Disposal Units and Inflow-Outflow of Cases etc. has also been developed.

Digitization of Court records has been started and till date in case of Gujarat High Court about 52,10,209 papers have been digitized while for District Judiciary around 17,61,517 papers have been digitized. New software module of Court Management Console (CMC) has been introduced for efficient Court and Case Management for Presiding Officers of Subordinate Courts. A system has been introduced for monthly ranking of judicial establishments of the State in disposal of more than 10-year-old matters in proportion to number of Judicial Officers.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	1,76,04,60,000	2,60,40,21,000	1,94,48,46,000
Non-Plan			
Total	1,76,04,60,000	2,60,40,21,000	1,94,48,46,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

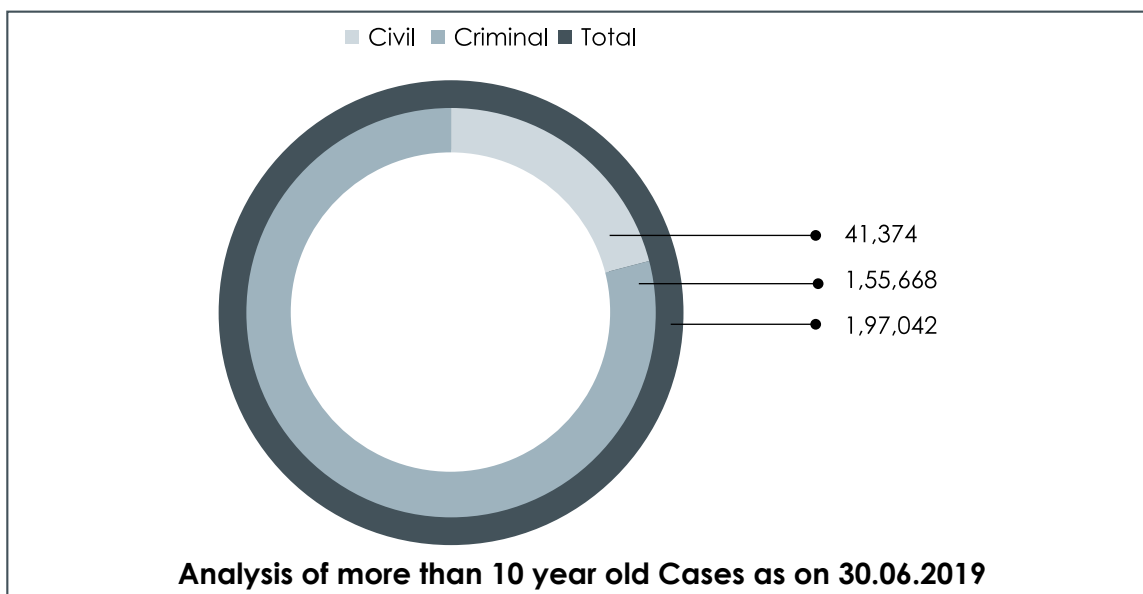
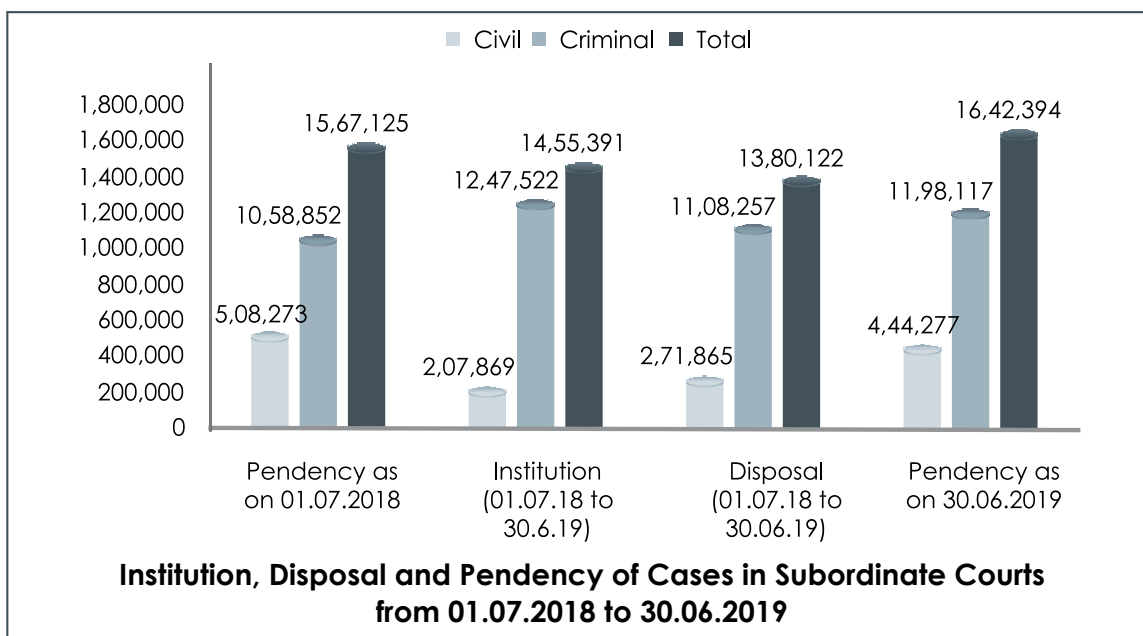
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	52
Working Strength of Judges	28
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	27
Highest	31
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	11,560

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	38,373	20,919	16,631	42,661
Company Matters	312	110	104	318
Contempt (Civil)	854	993	1,483	364
Review (Civil)	6	1	4	3
Matrimonial Matters	281	191	76	396
Arbitration Matters	403	241	207	437
Civil Revisions	1,491	617	267	1,841
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	5,358	2,125	2,140	5,343
Civil Appeals	9,992	3,937	3,824	10,105
Land Acquisition Matters	5,618	2,239	1,218	6,639
MACT Matters	11,147	2,952	1,133	12,966
Civil Suits (Original Side)	123	58	32	149
Other than above	913	2,390	1,325	1,978
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	5,427	13,244	11,661	7,010
Criminal Revisions	3,522	1,563	746	4,339
Bail Applications	1,604	17,734	16,873	2,465
Criminal Appeals	16,850	2,659	1,682	17,827
Death Sentence Reference	5	2	4	3
Contempt (Criminal)	46	14	26	34
Misc. Criminal Applications	7,443	6,500	5,595	8,348
Other than above	175	82	108	149

Note: Pendency as on 01.07.2018 modified as per computer data.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1,506	1,135	371

9

High Court of HIMACHAL PRADESH



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Narayana Swamy, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.C. Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chander Bhusan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Mohan Goel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anoop Chitkara
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sureshwar Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Sharma	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyotsna Rewal Dua
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

Himachal Pradesh came to be formed as a result of integration of 26 Shimla and 4 Punjab hill States into a Centrally Administered Area on 15 April 1948. A Court of Judicial Commissioner was established in Himachal Pradesh on 15 August 1948 by the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948. Subsequently, the Court of Judicial Commissioner was vested with the powers of a High Court under the Judicial Commissioner's Court Act, 1950. However, in 1966, the Delhi High Court Act was enacted and w.e.f. 01 May 1967, the operation of the said Act was extended to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, replacing the Court of Judicial Commissioner by the Himachal Bench of Delhi High Court, at Shimla. After attaining Statehood in 1971, the State of Himachal Pradesh got its own High Court with Headquarters at Shimla.

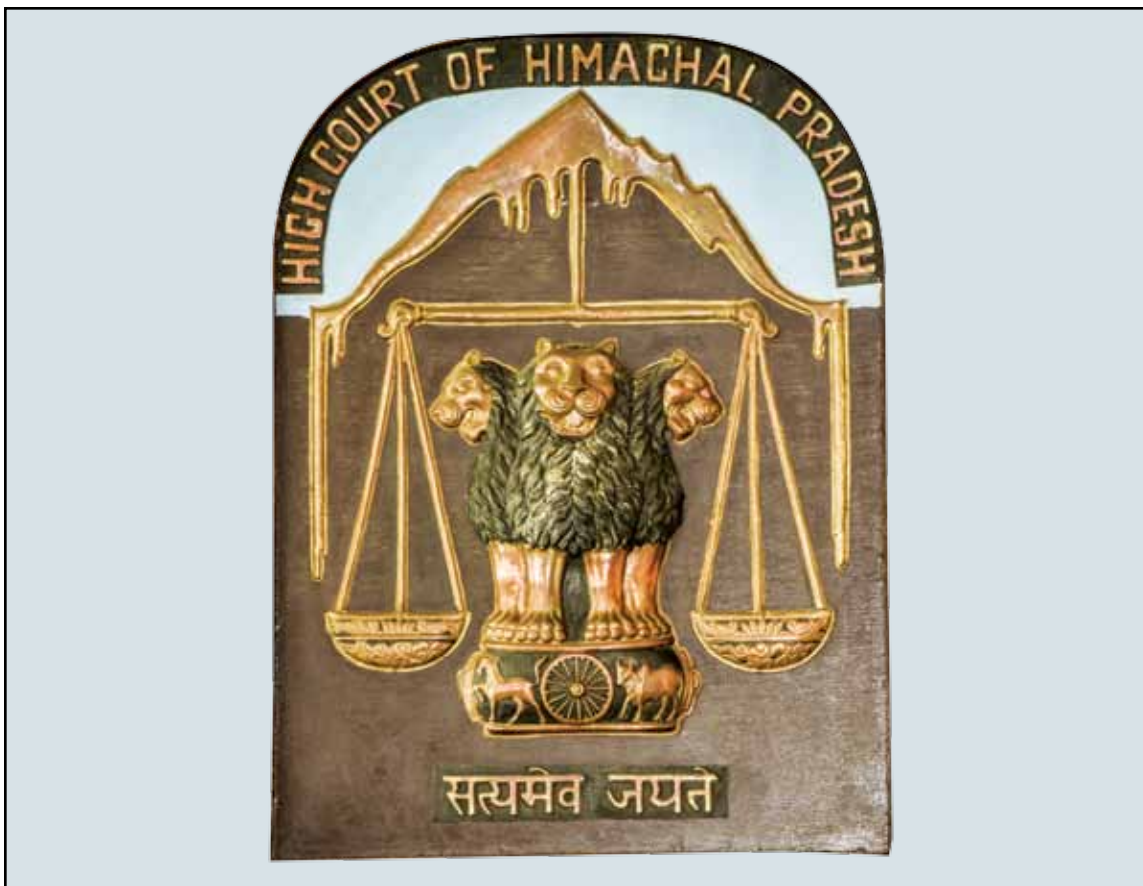
Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

During the judicial year 2018-19, H.P. State Legal Services Authority (HPSLSA) organized 2133 Lok Adalats in which 343 Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) cases and 94,714 other cases were settled. Special emphasis has been laid on disposal of cases at pre-litigation stage so as to reduce the entry of cases in the system. Permanent Lok Adalats were organized during this period in which 84 cases were settled. Four Mobile Lok Adalats were also organized in which 122 cases were settled. Assistance by way of legal aid was given to 5211 beneficiaries. In order to provide Free Legal Services to entitled persons, 42 Front Offices have been established - one in High Court and remaining in the District Legal Services Authorities and Sub-divisional Legal Services Committees. Legal Aid Clinics (now renamed as Village Legal Care and Support Centres VLCSCs) have been opened in

893 Gram Panchayats which benefitted 14,635 persons. Legal Services Clinics in jails have been established in all the District/Sub Jails in the State which benefitted 14,668 jail inmates in this period.

Special Cells/Clinics for North Eastern students have been set up at Solan, Hamirpur and Kangra at Dharamshala. HPSLSA organized 1879 Legal Literacy Camps in which 2,58,848 persons participated. 1021 MNREGs camps were also organized in which 9,870 persons were benefitted through Para Legal Volunteers. As part of the legal literacy campaign in schools, HPSLSA published four text books for the students of 9th and 11th classes to provide a general idea about the Constitution of India and its functioning. In the judicial year, 422 schools were covered in the State by Judicial Officers and Advocates and 55545 students were taught lessons in law.



Alternate dispute redressal (ADR) centres were inaugurated at Sirmaur, Nahan on 7 June 2019; Bilaspur on 14 June 2019 and Reckong Peo on 29 June 2019. On 2 June 2019, HPSLSA organized a one day Conference at Kullu on ADR Mechanism, Referrals and Mediation Techniques for capacity building of Referral Judges, Trained Mediators and Coordinators, Mediation Centres of Seven Districts. 52 Radio talks titled as 'Kanoon Ki Baat' were aired from All India Radio Station, Shimla during the judicial year. Judicial Officers and Senior Advocates apprised masses about their legal rights through these talk shows.

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organized various Orientation/ Advance Courses/ Workshops/ Conferences for the Judicial Officers, Officers and Officials of High Court of Himachal Pradesh, ministerial staff of the State Judiciary and also for the officers/ officials of the State Government departments discharging

judicial, quasi-judicial functions and matters incidental to justice delivery system, in this judicial year. A training Programme for the Bangladesh Judicial Officers was also organized by the Academy. The Academy organized an Interactive Workshop under the International Training Programme in Legislative drafting under the Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme in collaboration with Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), Lok Sabha Secretariat. The workshop was attended by 43 participants from 30 countries, officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariat and State Legislative Assemblies. The discussion was mainly regarding the comparative legal and judicial structure of the respective countries vis-à-vis the Indian set up.

The Administrative Block, Staff Hostel and Staff Quarters of Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy was inaugurated on 30 June 2018. On this occasion, the Academy also



A frontal view of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh

organized a Judicial Colloquium on “Judicial Ethics and Accountability/Role of Judiciary in a Democracy” for all the Judicial Officers of the State, which was attended by about 116 Judicial Officers.

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy has launched a Help Desk on its website to provide a platform to the judicial officers to share their knowledge and experience to help others in effective discharge of their duties. The judicial

officers have an opportunity to ask questions, if any, through the Help Desk, which will be answered by the Judicial Academy.

Technological Accomplishments

The real time Cause List data from Subordinate Court live Servers is automatically replicated at High Court Data Center. The Subordinate Court Display Boards are also shown on High Court and their respective Subordinate Courts website. Case type wise Court Fee Calculator and Limitation Calculator for civil and criminal cases has been developed and made available on the High Court website. File Inspection SMS module has also been developed by the High Court.

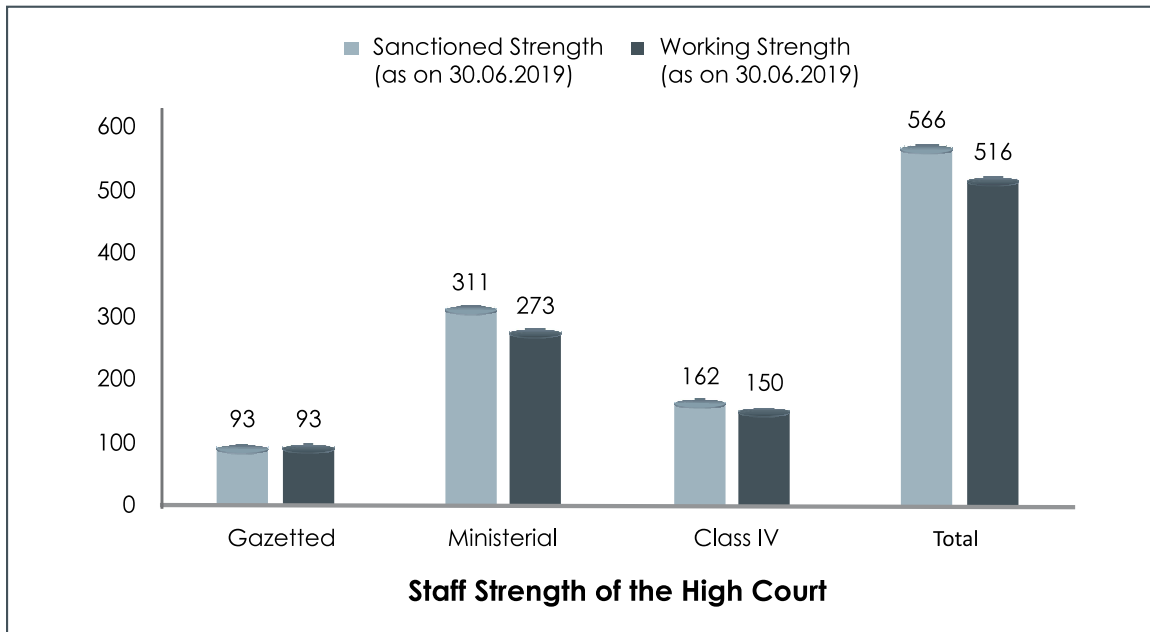
97 Establishments of Subordinate Courts have been migrated from CIS 3.0 to 3.1. Through Appeal Filing module, data from Subordinate Courts CIS 3.1 can be fetched to HC CIS based upon CNR number or Case number. A functionality has been developed in CIS HC wherein copy of Final Orders/Judgments for Subordinate Court cases whose appeal are filed in High Court will be automatically mailed to Judicial Officers of the concerned Subordinate Court after the case is disposed of at High Court. Copying module for Subordinate court has been developed by the High Court wherein an SMS is sent when request for copy is submitted and when the copy is ready. A module for uploading court wise daily disposal

statement has been developed and made available on High Court website. Further, a functionality has been added in CIS HC wherein CIS user can check branch wise cases listed for daily, supplementary and production in the Courts for a particular date.

District Court Management System (DCMS) has been successfully implemented in all the Districts in the State. The information required to be furnished on daily basis includes (i) Total cases fixed; (ii) Cases fixed for evidence; (iii) Witnesses examined in civil and criminal cases; (iv) Arguments heard/ part heard; and (v) Disposal of miscellaneous applications as well as main cases being contested or uncontested. Further, a module has been developed by the High Court for online generation of gate pass. An additional feature of QR Code has also been added to eGate Pass to provide authenticity. Court wise daily institution, disposal and pendency SMS are sent to Judicial Officers for their respective Courts regarding (i) yesterday's institution Civil and Criminal; (ii) yesterday's Disposal civil and Criminal; (iii) month disposal Civil and Criminal; (iv) pendency > 5 years; (v) pendency greater than 10 years and (vi) total pendency Civil and Criminal.

The work of scanning and digitization of judicial record of High Court has been expedited and 1,59,023 files comprising 68,46,512 pages have been digitized till 24 September 2019.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	12,00,00,000	27,47,87,000	13,15,07,000
Non-Plan	38,42,34,000	42,99,42,000	53,88,85,000
Total	50,42,34,000	70,47,29,000	67,03,92,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

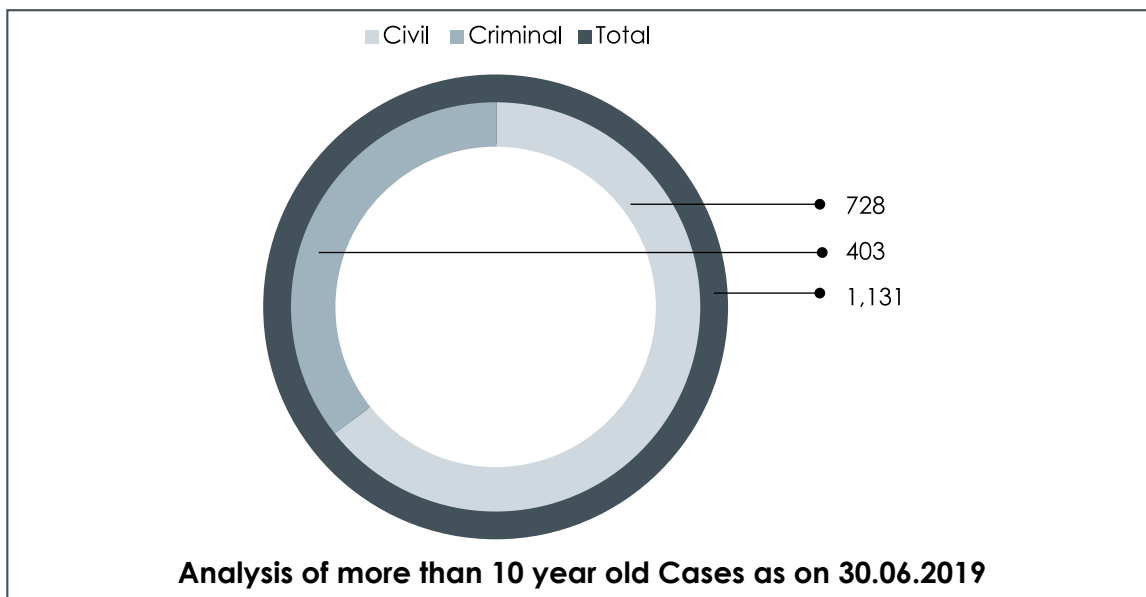
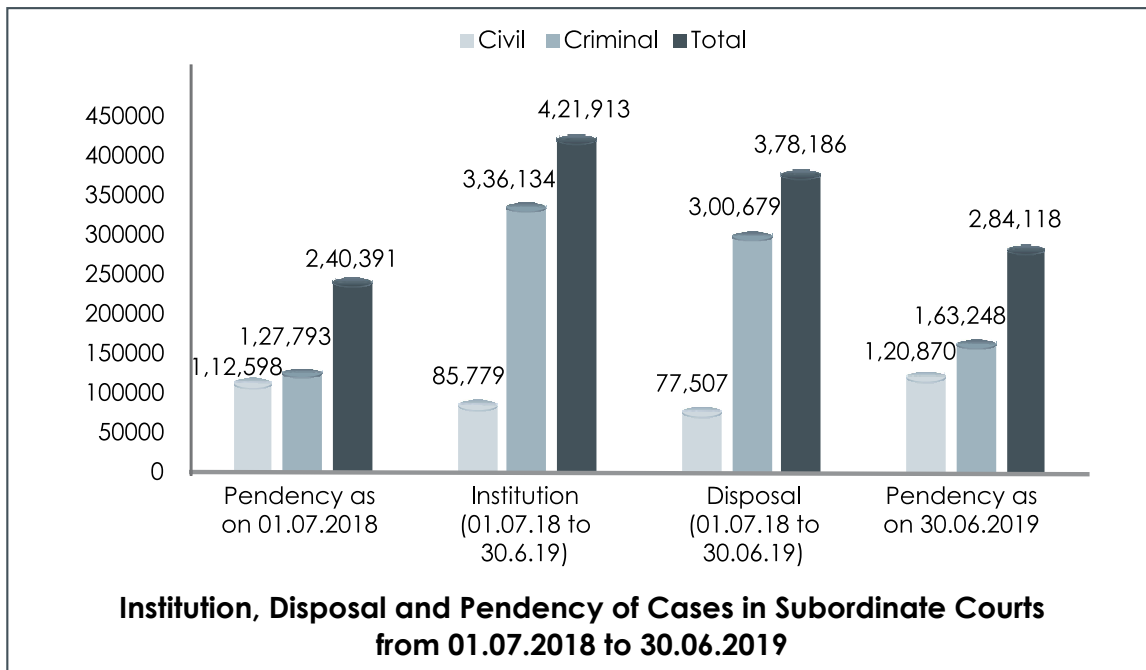
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	13
Working Strength of Judges	10
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	8
Highest	10
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	1,213

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	5625	3022	2522	6125
Company Matters	39	0	12	27
Contempt (Civil)	251	288	334	205
Review (Civil)	55	147	136	66
Matrimonial Matters	204	58	13	249
Arbitration Matters	335	153	102	386
Civil Revisions	669	189	215	643
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	179	102	116	165
Civil Appeals	6149	652	654	6147
Land Acquisition Matters	2855	445	1259	2041
MACT Matters	2250	408	237	2421
Civil Suits (Original Side)	574	150	28	696
Other than above	2230	3096	2341	2985
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	6	17	19	4
Criminal Revisions	1365	481	384	1462
Bail Applications	367	1690	1623	434
Criminal Appeals	3252	549	302	3499
Death Sentence Reference	0	1	0	1
Contempt (Criminal)	8	1	6	3
Misc. Criminal Applications	758	2089	1856	991
Other than above	330	1278	1153	455

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
172	154	18

10 High Court of JAMMU & KASHMIR



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir*

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tashi Rabstan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sindhu Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Mohd. Magrey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rashid Ali Dar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dhiraj Singh Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Gupta	

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

In 1928, a full fledged High Court of Jammu and Kashmir was established. The accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India in October, 1947 was followed by promulgation of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1950. In 1957, the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir came into force but a provision was made so that the High Court established in 1928 could continue to exercise jurisdiction in relation to the State. Vide the Constitution (Application to J&K) Order 2019, C.O 271 notified vide Notification dated 05 August 2019 read with Declaration under Article 370(3) of the Constitution, C.O 273 notified vide Notification dated 06 August 2019, provisions of Constitution of India as amended from time to time, without any modifications or exceptions, have been made applicable to the State of J&K. On 31 October 2019, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 came into force whereby the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir has been bifurcated into two Union Territories, namely, Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. However, as per Section 75 of the 2019 Act, the existing High Court of Jammu and Kashmir shall be the common High Court for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. The High Court has two buildings, one at each wing of the High Court at Srinagar and Jammu. The headquarter of Hon'ble the Chief Justice remains at Srinagar from May to October and shifts to Jammu from November to April every year. The Judicial branches of the High Court remain functional in each wing of the High Court throughout the year.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

During the judicial year 2018-19, Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Services Authority (J&K SLSA) organized 112 Lok Adalats including five National Lok Adalats in which 67519 cases were settled and compensation worth Rs. 292.43 crore was awarded. 4022 persons benefited from the legal advice provided. 1694 Legal Awareness Camps were held on issues such as POCSO, Child Rights, Cyber Crime, Women Rights, Solid Waste Management and Water Conservation, Plantation etc., in each District/ Tehsil. 74 Programmes on "Qanoon Ki Baat"

were telecasted/broadcasted on Radio/ TV in the State. 19 Mega Legal Services and Empowerment Camps were organized by DLSAs in collaboration with the District Administration. The SLSA engaged 236 Retainer Lawyers, two each at Tehsil level, five each at District level and five each at both the wings of the High Court. 331 Legal Literacy Clubs (including 105 Model Legal Literacy Clubs) have been set up in High and Higher Secondary Schools. 271 Legal Aid Clinics were opened which included 15 such Clinics in jails. These clinics are manned by 630 PLVs on rotation basis.

J&K SLSA initiated "AGEING WITH DIGINITY" campaign in the entire State for facilitating the concept of "Active and Productive ageing". A day care and recreation centre for senior citizens "Ahata-e-Waqar" has been set up by J&K SLSA at Chanpora, Srinagar. A geriatric OPD and a physiotherapy Clinic have also been set up in the said centre. "Ahata-e-Waqar" at Jammu has also been set up at Janipora, which likely to be inaugurated soon. Another such day care home is being set up at Leh in Ladakh region. J&K SLSA also undertook its flagship initiative "Skill Development", as a pilot project in three Districts of J&K namely Leh, Srinagar and Udhampur, with the objective of engaging the youth populace in the age group of 17-25 years targeting the marginalized sections of the society and the school dropouts specifically under the "Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana" and in association with PRIMERO-SKILL and Development.

43 Training Programmes were organized by the Jammu & Kashmir State Judicial Academy in the judicial year 2018-19. It covered different stakeholders i.e. Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors, Investigating Officers, Advocates, Forensic Science Officials, Para-Legal Volunteers and Officials from Legal Services Institutions. The Academy also hosted NJA's North Zone Conference-I, "Regional Conference on Enhancing the Excellence of Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities". The Judicial Academy is also undertaking research work sponsored by National Mission of Department of Justice, Government of India, for reduction of pendency and study of Court Management techniques for improving the efficiency of subordinate courts.

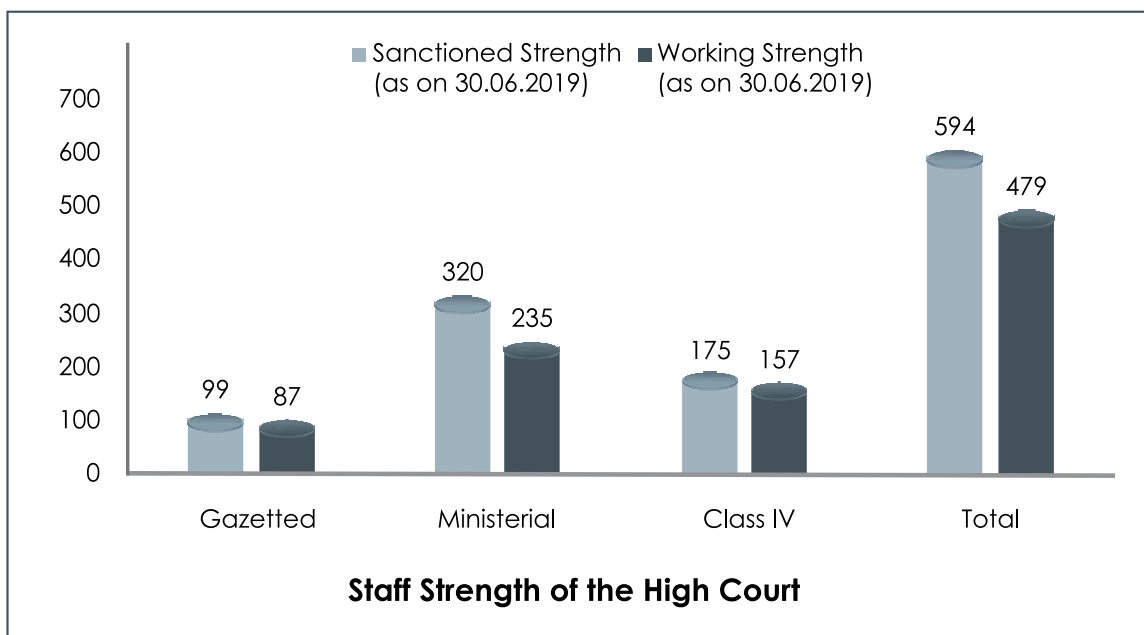
Technological Accomplishments

Nomenclature of cases in the High Court has been changed to make it more user friendly and precise. This has made data entry short and simple and has in turn increased efficiency in the system. Generation of cause lists in the High Court has been made fully automated.

CIS Core 1.0 has an in-built Court Proceedings Module which is being used by the Bench Secretaries/Readers. Digital Display Board System is also being managed through this module. Litigants and Advocates are getting SMSs on daily basis at various stages of the case, like Filing, Registration, Objection, Listing and Disposal. Similar SMS service is operational in the District Courts. Display Board has been integrated / hosted on website of High Court from where litigants and Advocates can check the status of their cases. Cases are heard through Video Conference in both the wings of the High Court making it as a novel feature. From 16 November 2018 till date, 189 Single Bench cases and 16 Division Bench cases have been heard through Video-Conferencing. This facility is also being used for (i) meetings of the Full Court and the Committees constituted by the Chief Justice; (ii) meetings of the Chief Justice with Principal District & Session Judges and DLSA Secretaries of J&K; (iii) meetings of Member Secretary JKSLA with DLSA Secretaries of J&K; and (iv) meetings of the Chief Justice with the High Court Staff. Training Programmes / Lectures for Judicial Officers, staff of the High Court and of the subordinate courts are also being conducted by using VC facility.

Website of the High Court has been improved and new updated content has been added thereto. Great thrust has been laid upon uploading of the daily and final Orders / Judgments of the High Court and of the subordinate courts. To provide authenticity to the uploaded Orders/ Judgments, they are also digitally signed. All the District Courts are connected through leased line and connected to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Though Taluka Courts are yet to have leased line connectivity, 69 out of 75 Taluka Courts have been connected with the NJDG using VPN certification and mobile connectivity. Digitization of the High Court record is underway. Around 1.50 crore pages of the current and disposed of record have been digitized in both wings of the High Court.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	36,27,18,000	16,76,69,000	3,88,82,000
Non-Plan	50,82,65,000	56,08,51,000**	28,47,00,000
Total	87,09,83,000	72,85,20,000	32,35,82,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

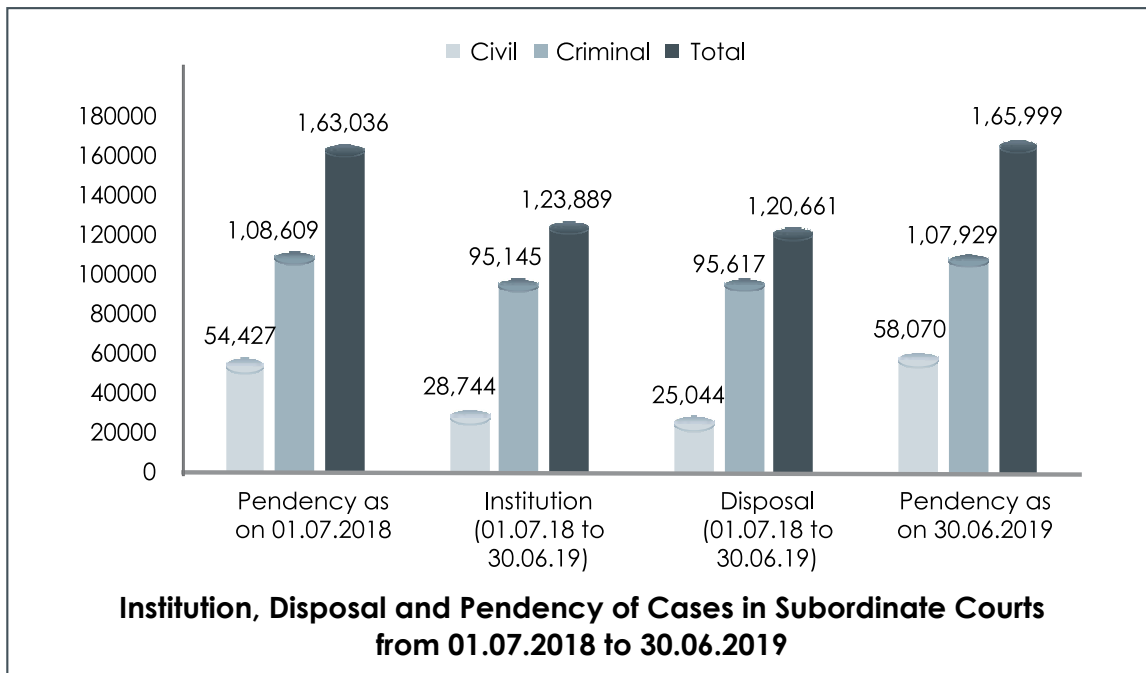
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	17
Working Strength of Judges	9
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	9
Highest	11
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	6,731

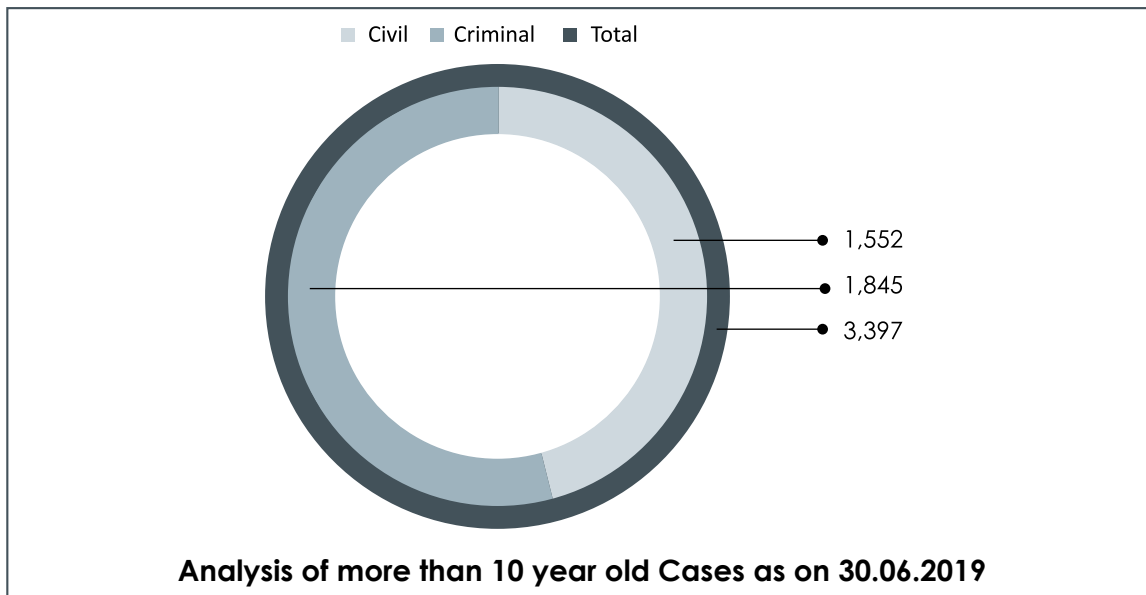
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	40,458	13,322	7,252	46,528
Company Matters	13	2	2	13
Contempt (Civil)	8,185	2,210	1,224	9,171
Review (Civil)	275	225	124	376
Matrimonial Matters	119	9	2	126
Arbitration Matters	344	92	59	377
Civil Revisions	312	143	45	410
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	317	674	351	640
Civil Appeals	1,497	317	112	1,702
Land Acquisition Matters	398	142	72	468
MACT Matters	2,312	242	472	2,082
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	0	0	1
Other than above	1,987	617	614	1,990
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	–	–	–	–
Criminal Revisions	443	104	96	451
Bail Applications	298	365	297	366
Criminal Appeals	1,277	104	61	1,320
Death Sentence Reference	5	0	1	4
Contempt (Criminal)	15	9	8	16
Misc. Criminal Applications	2,419	1,123	1,095	2,447
Other than above	4,000	2,489	1,586	4,903

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Note: The closing balance has been modified after physical verification carried out in January 2019



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
290*	233	79

* 22 Dehi Adalat not yet established are not included in above sanctioned strength.

11

High Court of JHARKHAND



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Jharkhand*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Chandra Mishra, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anant Bijay Singh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anubha Rawat Choudhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitav Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Dr. Justice S.N. Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kailash Prasad Deo
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujit Narayan Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Shankar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bimlendu Bhushan Mangalmurti	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Roshan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ratnaker Bhengra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Choudhary	
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

The history of the High Court of Jharkhand spreads across two phases. The first phase covers its history as part of the unified State of Bihar and the second phase gives its historic account after a separate State of Jharkhand was formed. A circuit bench of Patna High Court was established at Ranchi on 6 March 1972. Thereafter, a permanent Bench of the Patna High Court at Ranchi was established by virtue of the High Court at Patna (Establishment of Permanent Bench at Ranchi) Act 1976. By promulgation of the Bihar Re-organisation Act, 2000, the State of Jharkhand was created from the State of Bihar, and from the appointed day of 15 November 2000, the Ranchi Bench of the Patna High Court was made functional as the High Court of Jharkhand. Ever since the inception of the High Court of Jharkhand, all its official activities have continued in the building formerly designated as the Circuit Bench for Patna High Court, in which the Circuit Court and subsequently the Permanent Bench of the Patna High Court were operating.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

In terms of specific target given district wise, for expeditious disposal of five years and more old cases, as on 27 September 2019, 44898 such cases have been disposed of. A Special Drive has also been initiated to take up and dispose of 12,000 cases under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act throughout the State, out of which 11000 cases have been disposed of as on 27 September 2019. Special drive has also been initiated for disposal of 1001 important and sensitive criminal cases out of which 801 cases have been disposed of as on 27 September 2019.

Special drive for settlement of family disputes through mediation are taken up every 3 months in all the Districts of Jharkhand. For disposal of family disputes in Mediation Drive, team of 3-4 Mediators are sent in every District for 3 days every 3 months. The cases to be settled in the Special drive are identified from before and the parties are noticed in advance. This exercise has given encouraging results. In order to reduce the pendency of the High Court, a dedicated Cell has been set up comprising of Judicial Officer of the rank of Civil Judge (Senior Division) along with one Section Officer and two Assistants. The High Court of Jharkhand has prepared a



Frontal view of the High Court of Jharkhand

panel of 10 promising junior lawyers from Bar to provide services to the dedicated Cell. The dedicated Cell also identifies cases which arise out of single issue /order but pending before different Benches. These cases are also ordered to be listed before the Bench for disposal at an early date.

Three Additional Family Courts have been created and made functional in the districts of Dhanbad, Jamshedpur and Ranchi in order to ensure expeditious settlement and disposal of matrimonial disputes. A Secretariat for rendering secretarial assistance to Hon'ble Committee for suggesting remedial measures for betterment of the condition of the Juvenile Homes and Inmates' has been created and made operational. In alliance with India Post, a special speed-post service was launched for the delivery of notices/summons issued by the High court of Jharkhand. Kiosks have been made operational in all the District Courts for access to various data of Civil Courts.

Technological Accomplishments

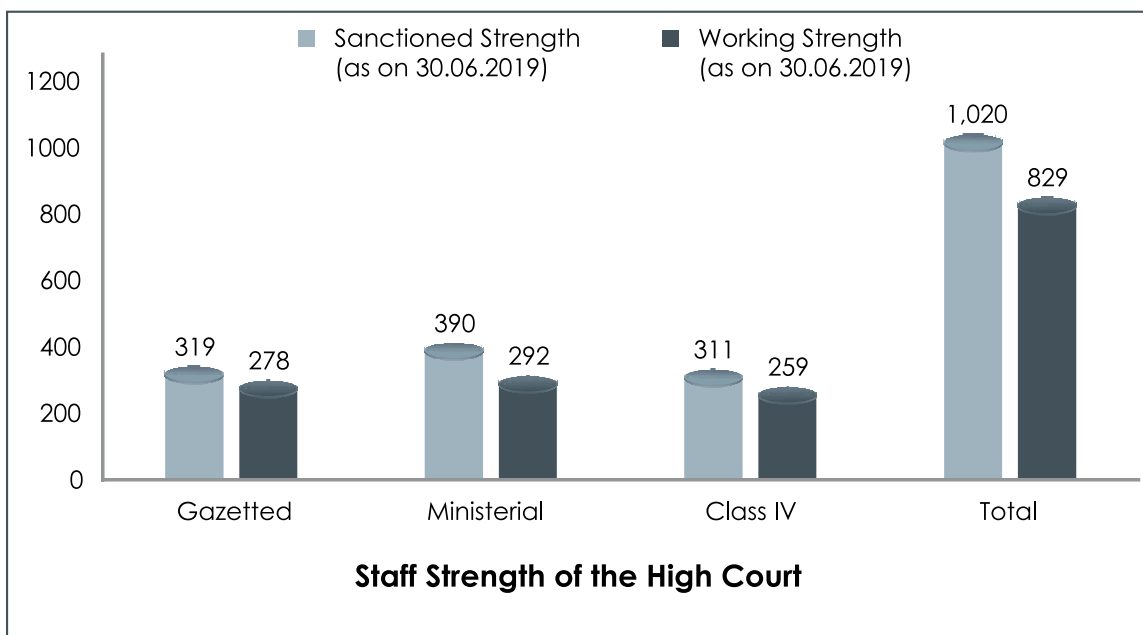
The new HC NC 1.0 software has been installed and is currently operational in the High Court. Justice Clock, an initiative of the Department

of Justice, is currently operational in the premises of the High Court facilitating display of case related and other useful information related to e-Courts Project beneficial to litigants, Advocates and general public. Several software applications have been developed in-house and the same are being utilized by various sections of the High Court. Digital Voice Recorders along with microphone and headphone have been distributed to all the Judicial Officers of the State to help them digitally record judgments and other court

related works that may involve audio recording.

In the field of Solar Energy, JREDA (Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency) has completed the Installation and Commissioning of Grid connected Rooftop SPV Power Plants of total 1780 Kwp in 16 different District and Subordinate Courts of the State of Jharkhand. In respect of Display Monitors, High Court has opted for Smart TV/ Digital Signage Display for District and Divisional Courts. The same has been procured and the work of installation and commissioning is underway in all the Judgeships where the associated LAN work is complete. 121 and 185 CCTV cameras have been installed in the first phase of installation in Ranchi and Dhanbad District Court respectively. For the second phase of installation, five more districts have been earmarked. CIS 3.1 software has been implemented and is currently functional in all the 24 District Courts of the State. Desktop VC is operational in all the 24 District Courts, 4 Sub-Divisional Courts and all the concerned district court jails of the State. Centralized filing has started in all the 24 District Courts of the State. Further, various District and Sub-Divisional Courts have been provided with hardware items such as latest Desktop Computers, Printers, Information Kiosks, UPS, Extra Monitor with Splitter etc.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018**	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	80,83,21,669	90,21,25,000	89,81,73,000
Total	80,83,21,669	90,21,25,000	89,81,73,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

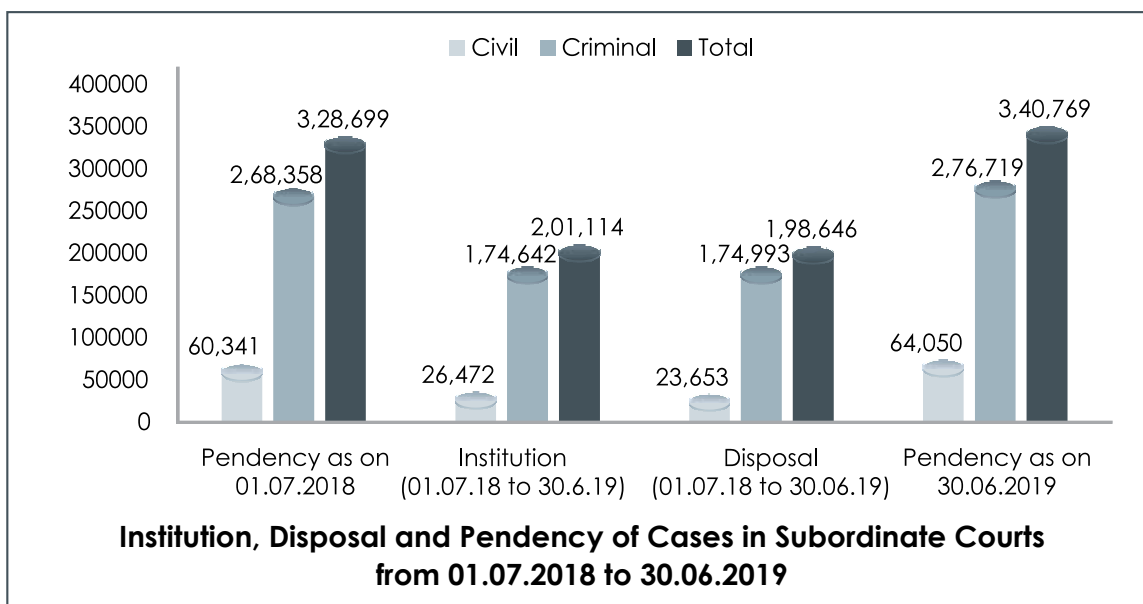
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	25
Working Strength of Judges	19
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	17
Highest	19
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	15,370

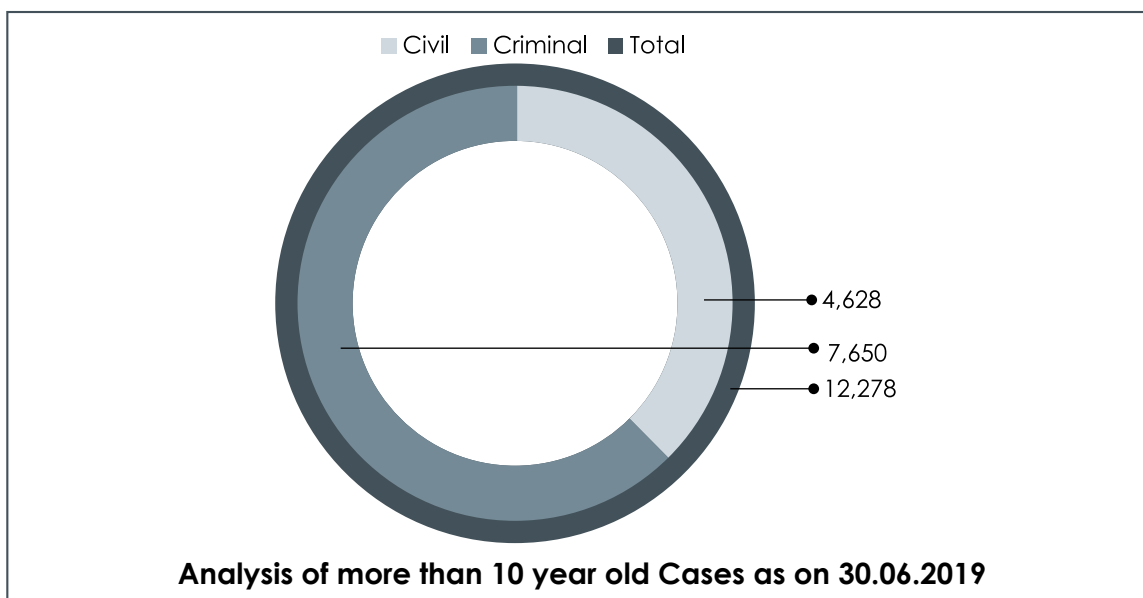
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	30,750	6,436	11,217	25,969
Company Matters	4	0	0	4
Contempt (Civil)	1,240	993	929	1,304
Review (Civil)	244	93	192	145
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	179	29	64	144
Civil Revisions	224	73	101	196
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	259	16	66	209
Civil Appeals	112	13	33	92
Land Acquisition Matters	0	0	0	0
MACT Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	2	0	0	2
Other than above	0	0	0	0
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,106	372	419	1,059
Criminal Revisions	7,013	1,238	1,483	6,768
Bail Applications	3,699	9,350	10,346	2,703
Criminal Appeals	20,803	2,561	1,632	21,732
Death Sentence Reference	10	4	2	12
Contempt (Criminal)	25	0	10	15
Misc. Criminal Applications	11,301	3,703	4,129	10,875
Other than above	0	0	0	0

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Note: Pendency as on 30.06.2019 modified.



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
676	453	223

12

High Court of KARNATAKA



Principal seat at Bengaluru

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Karnataka*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Oka, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Vijaykumar Malimath	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kempaiah Somashekar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddappa Sunil Dutt Yadav
Hon'ble Ms. Justice B.V. Nagarathna	Hon'ble Ms. Justice K. Somappa Mudagal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammad Nawaz
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Satyanarayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sreenivas H. Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.T. Gowda Narendra Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aravind Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Michael Cunha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok G. Nijagannavar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Aradhe	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basavaraj A. Patil	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.P. Sandesh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Murthy Phaneendra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.K. Sudhindrarao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnan Natarajan
Hon'ble Ms. Justice S. Sujatha	Hon'ble Dr. Justice H.B.P. Sastry	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.G. Mutalik Patil
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Byrareddy Veerapa	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dixit Krishna Shripad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Singapuram Raghavachar Krishna Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendar G.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shankar Ganapathi Pandit	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Subhashchandra Kinagi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.S. Dinesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramakrishna Devdas	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suraj Govindaraj
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pavankumar B. Bajanthri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhotanhosur Mallikarjuna Shyam Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sachin Shankar Magadum

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

On the green, sprawling lawns of Cubbon Park, is the *Attara Kacheri* which is the home of the High Court of Karnataka. It is a two-storeyed building of stone and brick in earthy red hue in Graeco-Roman architectural style. In the erstwhile princely State of Mysore, initially, administration of justice graduated from the locally confined *Sadar Munsiff* to the judges of the *Huzur Adalath* and to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore in 1856. The post was re-designated in the year 1881 as the Chief Judge, while the Court was renamed as the Chief Court of Mysore. In 1929, the Chief Court was designated as "The High Court of Judicature of Mysore". Since then, High Court of Mysore exercised its jurisdiction over the former princely State of Mysore, and continued as High Court of Mysore till 26 January 1950, on which date, the Constitution of India was enforced. Thereafter, on the re-organization of States, in the year 1956, High Court of Mysore extended its jurisdiction to the entire State of Mysore which was re-named as State of Karnataka, with effect from 1 November 1973.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

Under the aegis of the High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore Mediation Centre (BMC) was established in the year 2007. During this judicial year, 7540 cases were mediated and

4689 cases were settled by BMC. BMC also organized important programmes such as Referral Judges Training Programmes, Workshop for mediators on "Drafting Agreement", and Colloquium Programme in co-ordination with Karnataka State Legal Services Authority and

High Court Legal Services Authority. In co-ordination with Karnataka Judicial Academy, five days' mediation training programme for judicial officers was also conducted by BMC. Continuous mediation education for mediators is being held once a month in Bangalore Mediation Centre.

The High Court has also taken initiative to establish an Arbitration Centre at Bengaluru. Total disposal of Arbitration Cases for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 is 142.

The Karnataka State Legal Services Authority has been conducting Lok Adalats, creating legal awareness through legal literacy programmes, legal aid and advice at various levels, such as Taluk and District level. During this period, 89,524 cases pending before the courts were settled and 20,203 pre-litigation cases were cleared in the National Lok Adalats throughout the State and 4,421 cases were settled before the permanent Lok Adalats.

Janata Nyayalaya (Lok Adalats) sittings other than National Lok Adalats are held every month under the aegis of District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and Taluk Legal Services Authorities in the State (TLSAs), and High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC). During the judicial year, 79,562 cases have been settled. A Special Lok Adalat for Senior Citizen was held on 25 April 2019, in which 1,621 cases were disposed of. 7,715 legal literacy programmes have been organized. 5,833 persons have been extended legal aid in this period. 1,20,162 persons have been given free legal advice.

During the judicial year, the Karnataka Judicial Academy has organized various Induction Training Programmes for Civil Judges and for newly recruited District Judges of 2018 and 2019 Batch. Various workshops on Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Cyber Law, Gender Justice have been organized for the Judicial Officers of the State. One day workshop on Joint Commitment for safer cities, free of Violence against Women and Children were organized

by Global Concerns India in association with Karnataka Judicial Academy, for District Judges, Senior Civil Judges. Two days' South Zone-I Regional Conference on "Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges and Opportunities" has been organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal in coordination with the High Court and Karnataka Judicial Academy.

Technological Accomplishments

During the judicial year, under Phase II of e-Courts project, additional 2320 new nodes have been commissioned in District and Taluka Courts. Existing LAN is upgraded by providing additional new network switches. A 22'' and 32'' Digital Signage Display Board inside and outside each court hall and one extra monitor for Presiding Officers has been installed in 897 courts for displaying case information. 205 and 97 Video Conference equipments have been provided to court complexes and jails respectively. Under e-courts Project, the High Court has upgraded the existing power solutions in the court complexes by procuring 321 UPS of different Capacity. UPS is also provided to jails for smooth functioning of Video Conferencing equipments. 87 kiosks have been purchased for giving information to the litigants in the District Court as well as Taluk court complexes. 2 TB Hard disk for data backup is provided to 200 court complexes in the State. 201 Projectors have been installed in every court complex in the State. Upgradation of the LAN network in the Subordinate Courts is in process. Inward-Outward Tracking System, a system to track the confidential receipts in the office of Chief Justice, Vigilance Branch etc. has been developed. Software to track the leave applications and the service records of Judicial Officers have been developed.

The digitally signed/scanned Judgments and Decrees are being uploaded to D-space (Date Storage Space). A project called Khajana-I of Government of Karnataka is used by the High Court to facilitate online salary payment to the

staff. Circular Management Project, a repository software helps in retrieving/searching Circulars, Government Orders and Notifications issued from time to time by various branches of the High Court. The data of 873 courts is available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) portal. Facility of SMS Gateway has been opened for 182 out of 200 court complexes across the State. Video Conference equipments along with 55'' LED HD Display Units are replaced in 23 Court locations.

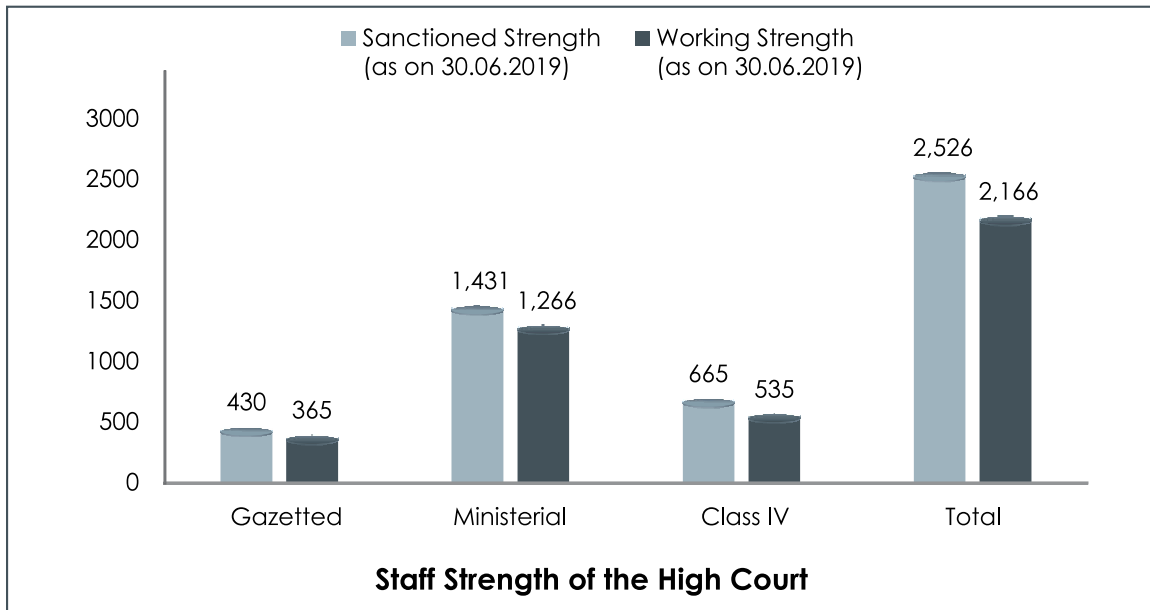
In CIS NC 3.1, Police IT & Traffic IT integration is incorporated using e-filing module available in CIS. It is tested and implemented successfully at MMTC-I to VI in Bengaluru City. Library Management Software- KOHA 3.18.10 version is installed on Ubuntu-Linux OS. Cataloging Module of various types such as Journals, Law books, Bare Acts, Commentaries Series is customized. E-Granthalaya data of 1.1 lakh of records is being ported into KOHA open source Software successfully. 7.19 lakhs pages of decrees and 13.50 lakhs pages of judgments pertaining to High Court have been scanned and uploaded on D-space which is in Public Domain with water mark and free text search. Further, in the Court of Small Causes, Bengaluru, 24,028 files with 2.59 lakhs pages have been scanned by using in-house Developed Management Software (DMS).





A view of the High Court of Karnataka at Bengaluru

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	--	--	--
Non-Plan	1,25,03,46,000	6,63,76,38,000	2,20,79,00,000
Total	1,25,03,46,000	6,63,76,38,000	2,20,79,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

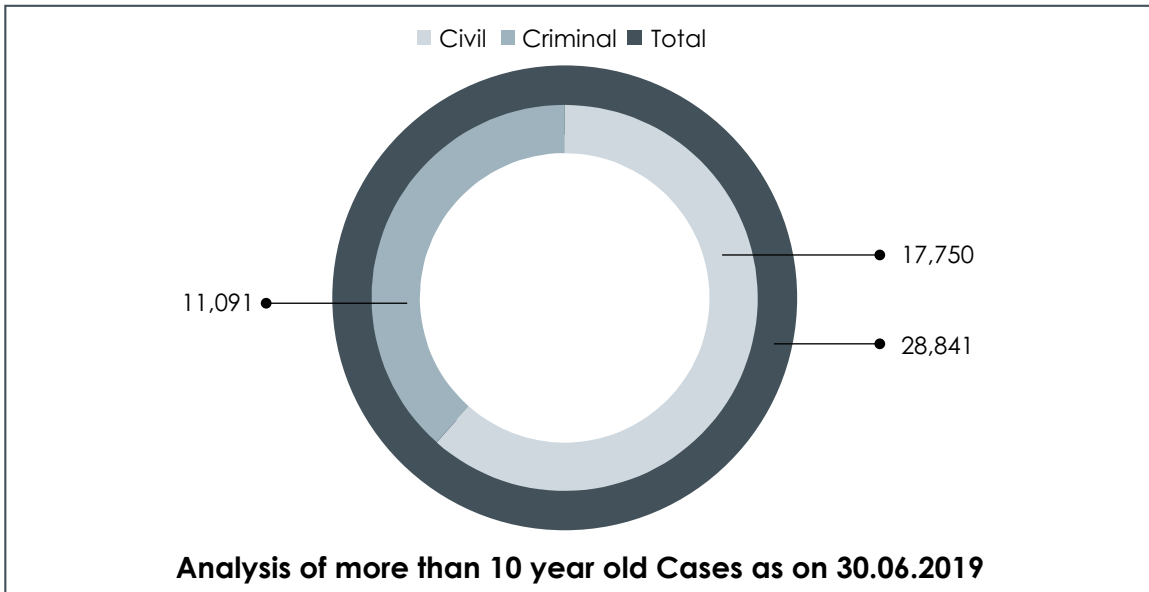
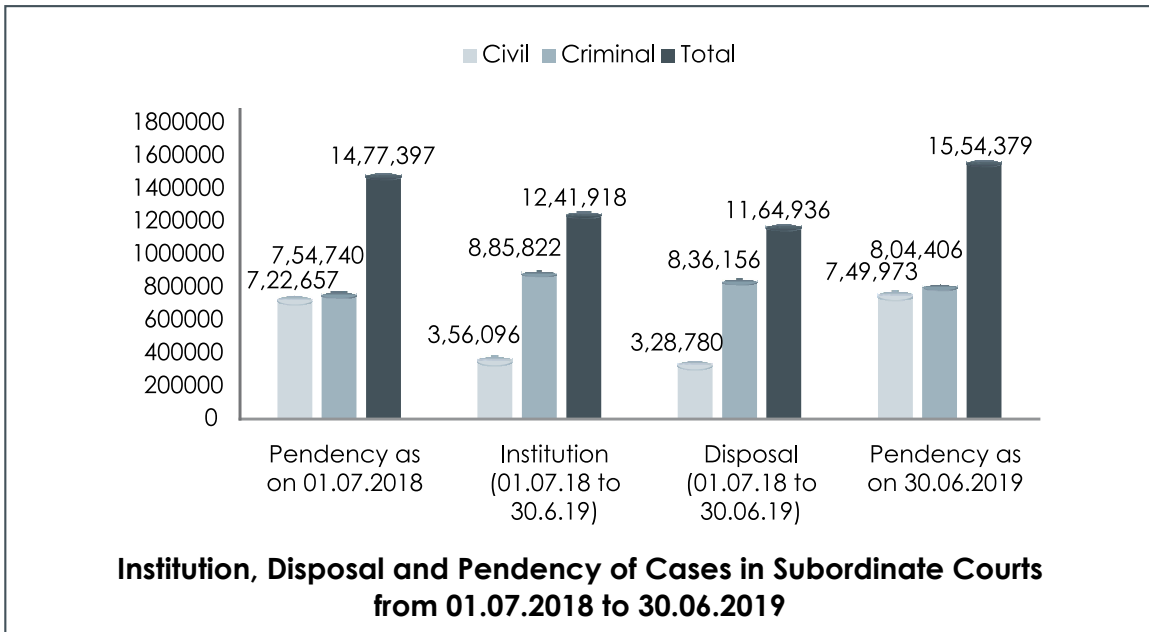
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	62
Working Strength of Judges	32
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	28
Highest	33
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	6,029

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,65,559	82,459	79,789	1,68,229
Company Matters	1577	342	322	1,597
Contempt (Civil)	2312	3,089	3,308	2,093
Review (Civil)	2593	1,911	1,911	2,593
Matrimonial Matters	2311	704	296	2,719
Arbitration Matters	--	2	1	1
Civil Revisions	3253	1,432	935	3,750
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4553	1,271	1,671	4,153
Civil Appeals	54,356	13,532	7,163	60,725
Land Acquisition Matters	2154	810	0	2964
MACT Matters	52,758	13,928	7,946	58,740
Civil Suits (Original Side)	10	1	0	11
Other than above	18,086	5,755	5,469	18,372
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	--	--	--	--
Criminal Revisions	6,493	2,083	1,192	7,384
Bail Applications	1,687	7,006	6,000	2,693
Criminal Appeals	12,617	3,001	1,318	14,300
Death Sentence Reference	7	6	1	12
Contempt (Criminal)	14	11	4	21
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	11,102	6,880	8,301	9,681

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1,307	1,099	208

13

High Court of KERALA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Kerala*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Manikumar, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V.K. Abdul Rehim	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Narendran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Somarajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.T. Ravikumar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.V.Asha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Shircy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Chitambaresh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B.Suresh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Menon
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Shaffique	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Thomas	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Annie John
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Harilal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shaji P. Chaly	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Narayana Pisharadi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Vinod Chandran	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anu Sivaraman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.G. Arun
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Hariprasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan Valsala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.Nagaresh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Venkatanarayana Bhatti	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Sudheendra Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.V. Anilkumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alexander Thomas	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mary Joseph	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.Anil Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sathish Ninan	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Jayasankaran Nambiar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devan Ramachandran	

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

On 1 November 1956, the High Court of Kerala came into existence, with its seat at Ernakulam. The High Court of Kerala exercises territorial jurisdiction over the entire State of Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The High Court has many unprecedented features to its credit. Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anna Chandy was the first woman in the history of the country to adorn the office of a High Court Judge when she was appointed to the Kerala High Court. Hon'ble Ms. Justice M. Fathima Beevi is the first woman High Court Judge to be elevated to the Supreme Court of India.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

The District Juvenile Committees have been constituted in every district in the State for effective functioning of the Child Care Institutions. Six new court halls and eight Judges' chambers in the High Court are nearing completion. During the judicial year 2018-19, a three member Waqf Tribunal and one court complex commenced functioning in the State. An amount of Rs. 6,29,50,557/- was spent under the Modernization Subordinate Courts Scheme – Phase-I, whereunder, furniture items, photocopiers, inverters with batteries and

other items such as wheel chair, fax machines, air conditioners, vacuum cleaners etc. were supplied. During the year 2018-19, the Phase-I of Model Court Project-II was implemented in 14 Civil Courts and 14 Criminal Courts of the State incurring Rs. 70,47,951/- and Rs. 74,86,395/- respectively. The components included in the Scheme are furniture, Geographical Information Layouts, name and sign boards, record racks, notice boards etc., setting up of Judicial Facilitation Centre, recording of deposition of witnesses and other facilities like wheel-chair, ramp facility for differently-abled, water dispenser and fire extinguishers.

In the subordinate courts, fixation of Target and Special List System is scrupulously followed to ensure better disposal of old cases. Target for disposal of cases, especially matters which are old, is fixed for a period of one year by the District Judge or the Chief Judicial Magistrate, as the case may be, with the concurrence of the Judge-in-charge of the administration of the courts in the District. The High Court monitors the work based on the target fixed and gives periodical directions and suggestions in this regard. Strict directions have been issued to the Subordinate Judicial Officers to include all cases upto 2013 (more than five years old) in their target proposal for the year 2019-2020.

Periodical Lok Adalats are conducted under the auspices of Kerala State Legal Services Authority (KeLSA), where large number of cases are settled. Meetings of the SCMS Committee through Video Conferences are being held with the District Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate of the respective Districts and the pendency/ reason for the pendency of long pending cases are closely monitored.

During the year 2018-19, KeLSA provided legal aid to 5,32,809 people. Services of Remand Advocates were taken to provide legal aid to the Under Trial Prisoners. Workshops for Police Officers and Headmasters in Primary Schools on POCSO Act and Juvenile Justice Act were conducted. A Legal Services Programme named "KAITHIRI" (meaning Pooja lamp) to save children from the evils of Drug and other abuses and a programme named 'V Salute U- Saviour's of Flood' to honour the people who took part in the rescue missions/Flood relief activities were also conducted.

The Kerala Judicial Academy also arranged special training for the Judicial Officers from Bangladesh, trainings for other stakeholders like the Government Pleaders, Public Prosecutors, Deputy Directors of Prosecution and Assistant Public Prosecutors and training for President and Members of Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum. The Academy also organized Orientation Programme for Counsellors in Family Courts, Colloquium on Exercise of Quasi Judicial Powers for SDMs/RDOs, training on Government

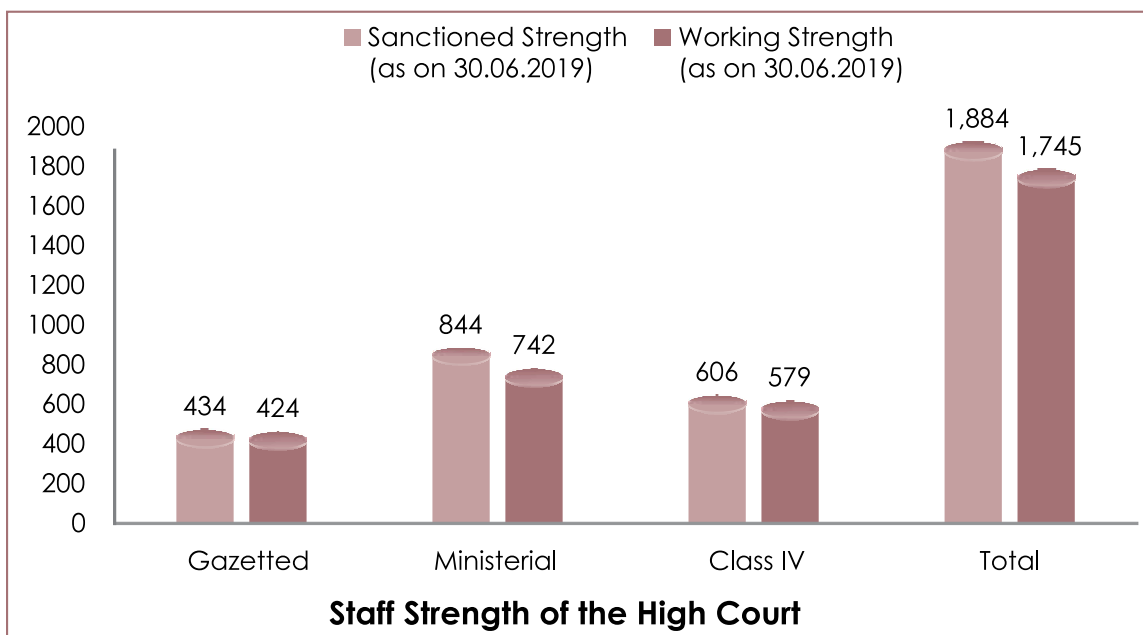
e-Market Place-(GEM) for High Court and Lower Court staff and training programme on Central and State schemes for the staff of PWD and High Court. Workshops have also been held on Management of Stress and Development of Managerial and Supervisory Skills for Members of the Registry of High Court of Kerala.

Technological Accomplishments

During the year 2018-19, Unified Case Information System (CIS_HC_NC_1.0) in the High Court was implemented. Modules have been developed for Judgment Writing, generation of Interim Order, Decrees, Defect List, Causelist etc. Further, a Work flow based Web application has been developed to generate Interim Order having role based access to forward, approve and upload water marked orders with provision to recall. It features options to list and view all uploaded orders by order date, orders uploaded during a period, etc. The e-Court Services mobile application for Android and iOS based devices has been implemented. Open APIs for web services for data sharing among Government agencies has been developed. A Chauffeurs Schedule Management System has also been developed and implemented.

Steps have been taken for scanning and digitization of about 14 crore pages of Judicial and Administrative Records in the High Court. Migration and replication to CIS 3.1 has been completed in 425 out of 427 establishments in the subordinate courts. There are currently around 465 Courts uploading data on CIS Kerala. The data from these Courts are reflected on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Installation of 150 Kwp Grid connected Solar Power Plants in eight Court Complexes are going on. The e-Committee has allocated an amount of Rs. 13,00,000/- for the purchase and installation of Justice Clock. Installation of Video Conferencing equipments in subordinate courts and jails are also going on. The High Court Library has successfully undergone the initial phase of digitization comprising 3,92,500 pages of rare records, historical old books, High Court publications and office circulars which are made available on intranet.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	2,10,00,000	2,16,00,000	4,56,00,000
Non-Plan	1,24,93,14,000	1,37,71,16,000	1,39,81,10,000
Total	1,27,03,14,000	1,39,87,16,000	1,44,37,10,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

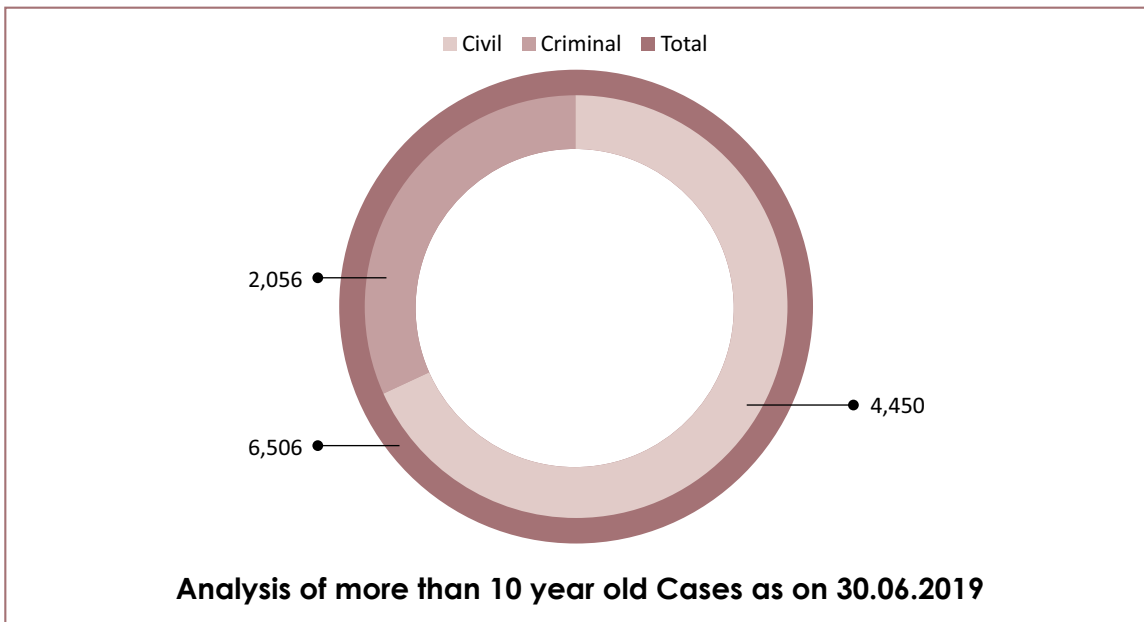
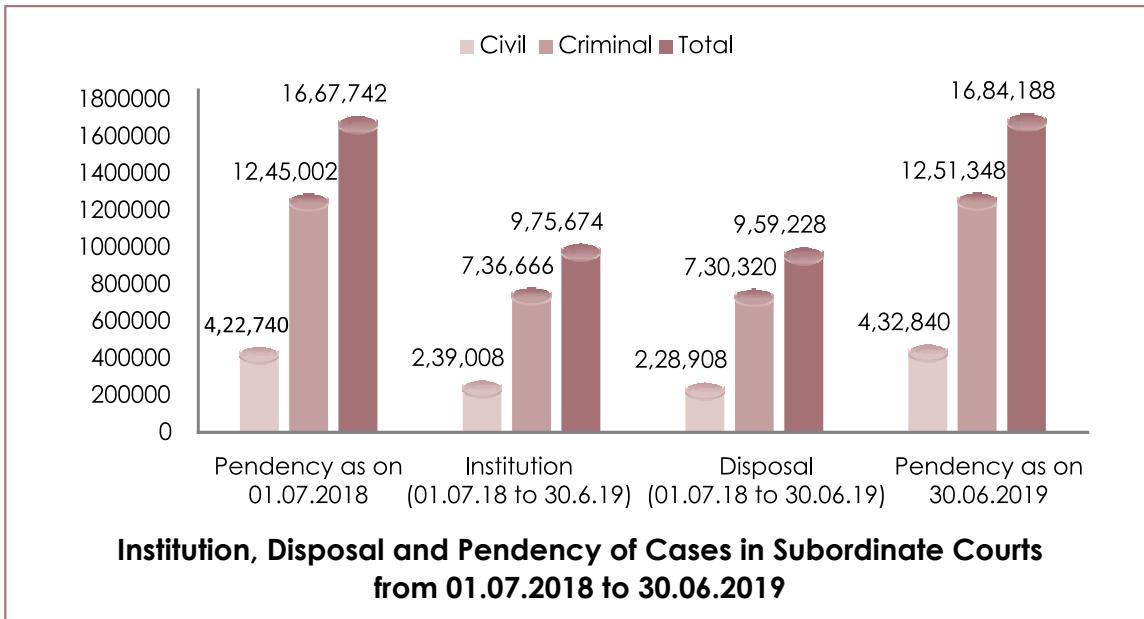
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	47
Working Strength of Judges	34
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	34
Highest	38
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	15,126

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	76,048	44,335	45,219	75,164
Company Matters	5,331	639	754	5,216
Contempt (Civil)	2,910	2739	2,202	3,447
Review (Civil)	1,970	1194	1,373	1,791
Matrimonial Matters	6,985	1166	1,929	6,222
Arbitration Matters	493	222	166	549
Civil Revisions	3,644	1739	950	4,433
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	985	305	782	508
Civil Appeals	25,310	5200	5,074	25,436
Land Acquisition Matters	2,200	336	721	1,815
MACT Matters	20,515	5682	3,458	22,739
Civil Suits (Original Side)	16	19	3	32
Other than above	2,988	2079	1,944	3,123
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	710	1163	1193	680
Criminal Revisions	14,520	3784	4316	13,988
Bail Applications	919	9296	9707	508
Criminal Appeals	17,506	1579	1047	18,038
Death Sentence Reference	12	6	3	15
Contempt (Criminal)	9	1	4	6
Misc. Criminal Applications	7,695	9,502	7,955	9,242
Other than above	141	749	704	186

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
539	459	80

14

High Court of MADHYA PRADESH



Principal Seat at Jabalpur

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Yadav, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satish Chandra Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Prasad Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Akhil Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Srivastava	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nandita Dubey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Kishore Shrivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheel Nagu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Kumar Dubey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujoy Paul	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anjuli Palo	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Fahim Anwar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Arya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishnu Pratap Singh Chauhan
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Vandana Kasrekar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Awasthi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Kumar Shrivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Shreedharan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Kumar Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shailendra Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushrut Arvind Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Ahluwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishal Dhagat
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Rusia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Abhyankar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishal Mishra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anand Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Dwivedi	

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

The State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1 November 1956 under the State Reorganization Act, 1956. It earlier formed part of "Central Province and Berar" and was within the jurisdiction of Nagpur. The Nagpur High Court was established for Central Province and Berar by virtue of the Letters Patent dated 2 January 1936, issued under Section 108 of the Government of India Act, 1915, by King Emperor, George the Fifth. The said Letters Patent continued in force even after adoption of the Constitution of India on 26 January 1950 by virtue of Articles 225 and 372 thereof. After creation of the State of Madhya Pradesh, the Nagpur High Court was shifted to Jabalpur and renamed as High Court of Madhya Pradesh with its Principal Seat at Jabalpur. The building of High Court was designed by Henry Irwin, CIE, PWD, in 1886 and completed in 1889. The building is constructed in brick-lime with ornamental towers and cornices. The architecture of the building is mixed baroque and oriental.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

Under the aegis of the M.P. State Legal Services Authority, numerous Legal Aid, Lok Adalats and Awareness activities were held. During the judicial year 2018-19, 67,025 cases were referred for mediation, out of which 22,125 cases were settled. 42 one day Awareness Programmes by Potential Trainers, 1627 Awareness camps at

District and Tehsil level, and three (forty hours duration) Mediation Trainings for 90 participants have been conducted. 5,66,798 cases have been settled through Lok Adalats, benefitting more than 7 lakh stakeholders. Legal aid has been given in 17,264 cases and legal Advice rendered to 1.81 lakh litigants. 1,426 Legal Aid Clinics are successfully functioning in the State. Juvenile Justice Board organized specialized

Camps for children which benefitted 95,945 children. Under the M.P. Crime Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015, an amount of approx. Rs. 6.82 crore has been awarded. 10,464 Legal Literacy Camps were organized in the State through which 7.97 lakh people benefitted. 1,789 Programmes were held inside the jail campus benefitting 1.72 lakh jail inmates.

60 Educational programmes were conducted by the M.P. State Judicial Academy (MPSJA) including Induction, Foundation/Orientation Programmes and Refresher courses for newly appointed and other in-service Judges of all cadres. The Academy conducted two Regional Workshops on Family Laws at Ratlam and Sagar, respectively for the Principal/Additional Principal Judges of Family Courts and Judges dealing with matrimonial cases of surrounding districts. Further, the Academy conducted two Regional Workshops on – Motor Vehicle Accident Claim Cases for the Judges dealing cases under the Act; two programmes /specialized Educational Workshops on Domestic Violence and offences against women; and a Workshop on “Hi-Tech Cyber Offences: New Tools of Investigation and Legal Issues thereto”. In addition, three Specialised Educational Programmes were held on Cyber Laws and Cyber Forensics in collaboration with the State Cyber Police, Bhopal. The Academy also conducted a Refresher Training Programme for the Master Trainers of CIS NC 3.0; a Workshop on “Arrears of cases and reduction of old pending cases - Tools and Techniques”; a Workshop on Land Acquisition Laws; and a Workshop on N.D.P.S. Act for the Judges dealing cases under the Act. Further, the Academy conducted a Regional Workshop on Negotiable Instruments Act; a Workshop on Key issues and challenges under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; a Specialized Educational Programme for the Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts; and a Workshop on Perception, Management & Capacity Building for trial and enquiry in Children's Court. The Academy in collaboration with the State Biodiversity Board

conducted a day long Workshop on – Law on Biodiversity and Forest Conservation for the Judges of District Judiciary, Forest Officers and Prosecution Officers at State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur. The Academy conducted Induction/Refresher Training on Law Relating to Juvenile Justice and Emerging Trends for 30 Principal Magistrates of Juvenile Justice Boards; and also programmes for other stakeholders such as Advocates and panel lawyers, Prosecutors, and medical officers; and for ministerial staff of the High Court / District Courts. The Academy also conducted various programmes through video-conferencing- a sensitization programme on Sexual offences and Sentencing Policy on 30 September 2018; and an Interactive Programme on – Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) for all the Accountants/Incharge Accountants of the High Court of M.P., Jabalpur and District Courts of M.P. on 16 July 2018 through webcast.

In the year 2018-2019, 1715 Judges of District Judiciary and 145 ministerial staff were benefitted from Induction Courses and Workshops on Specialised Subjects, apart from the Judges/ministerial staff of District Judiciary benefitted by witnessing video-conferencing programmes. In addition to that 154 other stakeholders and 328 Advocates were also extended legal education.

Technological Accomplishments

During the year 2018-19, Digitization of approximately 36 lakh files comprising of 14.48 crore pages has been completed in the High Court. The Digitization of 9229 Law books of about 54 lakh pages has also been completed. Approximately 2.5 lakh files and 1.46 crore pages have been scanned between January 2019 and August 2019. Digitization of approximately 7 lakh files comprising of 7.22 crore pages has been completed in some of the District Courts. Approximately 5.80 lakh files and 5.60 crore pages have been scanned between January 2019 and August 2019. Online Court Fee Module has been started for making e-payment of



Court Fees and other related fees. Near about 300 Point of Sale (POS) Machines have been installed at the High Court, District Courts and Tehsil Courts for making online payment of court fees in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

SMS services regarding registration of cases, case status, registration of copying and its status are available for litigants and Advocates. e-Cause lists are sent to the registered e-mail address of the Advocates/Litigants. Advocates are allowed to create a login ID and password on the official website of the High Court for their cases registered in the High Court. As a result, the current status of their cases is accessible to them. Also, the facility to download the scanned paper book is provided to the Advocates. There is real time transmission of scanned

data/e-paper-book to the office of Advocate General and all Government Department. As soon as certified copy is ready, SMS is sent to the applicant. Similar SMS facility is provided regarding cost estimates on preparation of Paper Book. Litigants and Advocates can access case status including Judgments/ Order case wise on their mobile sets. An Android application is provided on the official website, which can be downloaded and used for viewing of case status. Similar facility has been provided on digital Display Boards and Kiosks installed in the Court premises. There is integration of Investigating officer's database maintained in Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks System of Police Department (CCTNS) within the database of the District and Tehsil Courts. Digitally signed



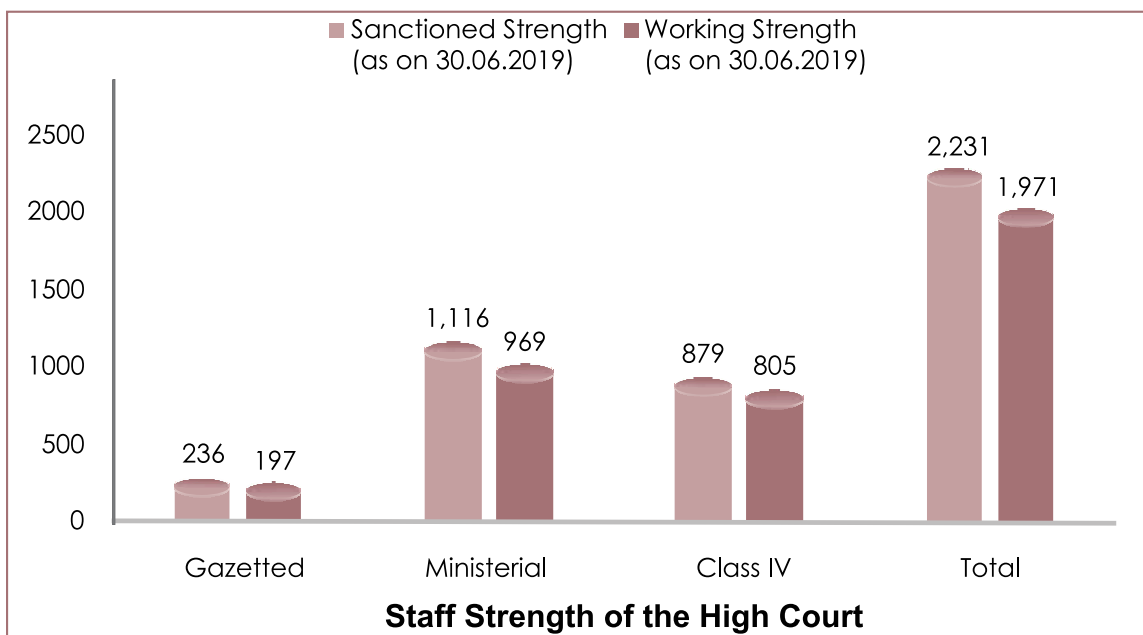
Lateral view of the High Court Building at Jabalpur

interim orders, final orders and judgment are made available on the intranet and the website of the High Court. From 1 January 2019 to 31 August 2019 total 4,21,642 numbers of digitally signed Judgments/Orders were uploaded in the website of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. Computer hardware and peripherals have been provided to the Bar Association at Jabalpur for e-awareness.

Case Information System NC 3.1 Puna Version (CIS NC 3.1 Pune Version) has been developed for Case Management in the subordinate courts. Centralized Filing Counter facilities have been provided in the subordinate courts. The usages of bulk digital signature has been implemented in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh for digital signing of the files/scanned documents and

Judgments/Orders. The installation of 153 electronic franking machines for the Tehsil Courts and "AADHAR based Biometrics Attendance Monitoring and Management System" at all the District and Tehsil Courts has been completed. Also, high capacity Servers and Storage Devices (SAN & NAS) have been installed in the Server Room of the High Court. Mirroring of database has been done at State Data Centre, Bhopal, High Court Bench at Indore and Gwalior. Approximately 1300 LAN points have been installed from January 2019 to August 2019 at District Judiciary. 1098 Video Conferencing (VC) Systems have been purchased for installation at District and Tehsil Courts, Jails/Sub-Jails and Hospitals. In the District Courts, the installation of CCTV cameras in the pilot phase has been completed at District Court of Ujjain and Katni.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	61,60,40,100	49,00,03,000	46,36,76,000
Non-Plan	1,47,56,27,560	1,68,51,95,100	1,74,68,46,000
Total	2,09,16,67,660	2,17,51,98,100	2,21,05,22,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

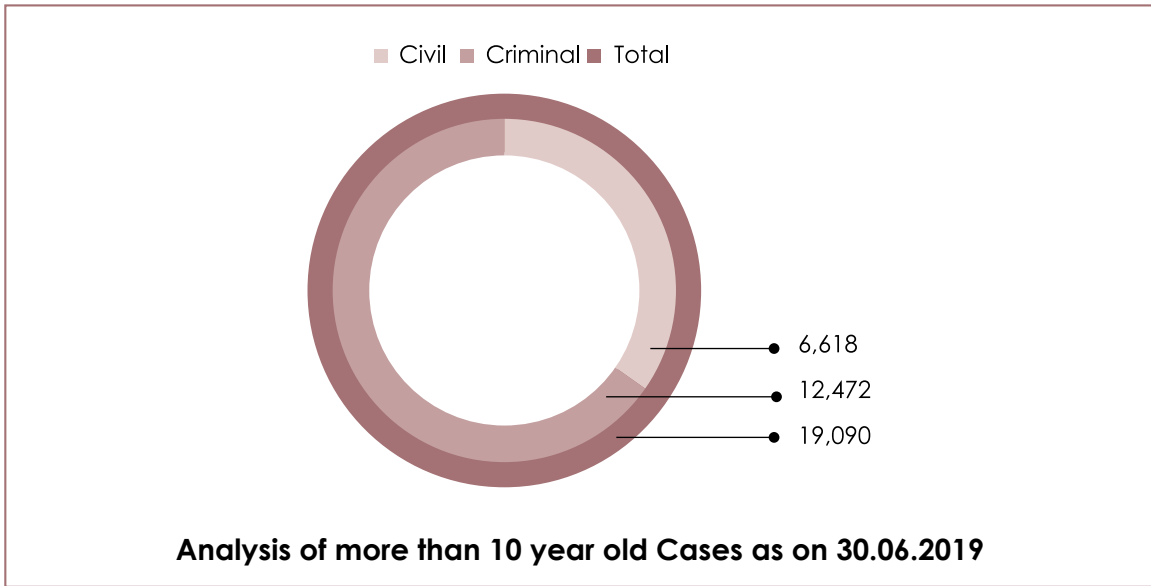
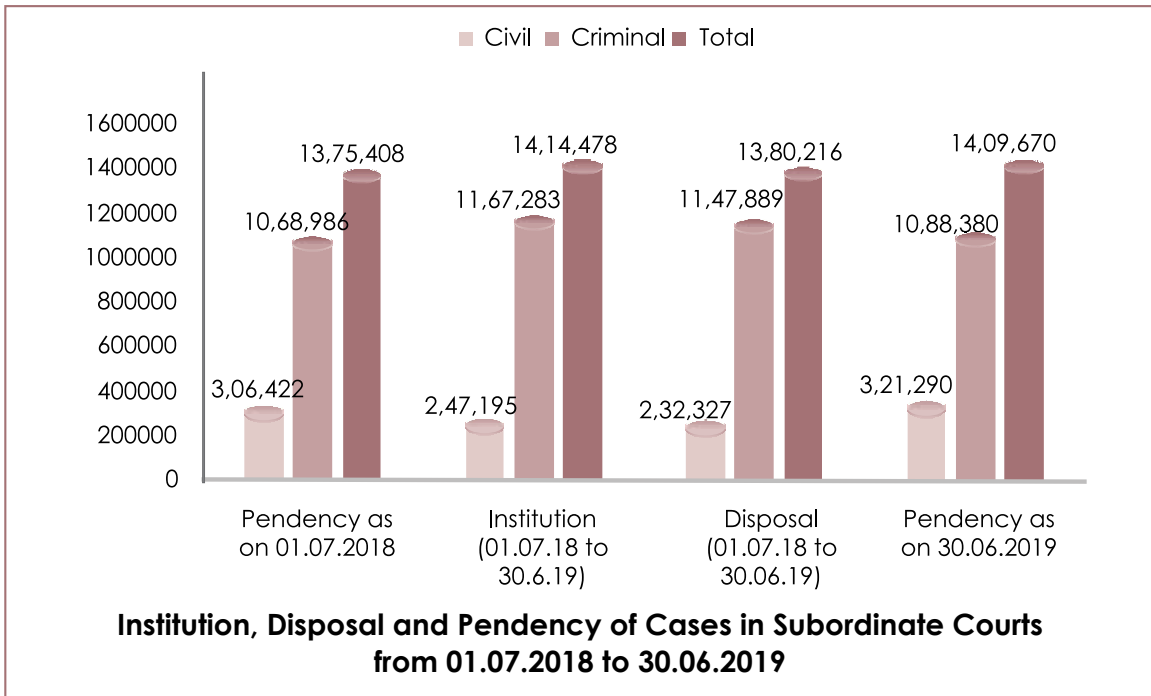
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	33
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	31
Highest	35
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	68,989

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	85,321	33,276	25,553	93,044
Company Matters	227	11	31	207
Contempt (Civil)	8,025	3,503	3,374	8,154
Review (Civil)	1,050	1,850	1,810	1,090
Matrimonial Matters	3,063	984	601	3,446
Arbitration Matters	770	265	229	806
Civil Revisions	3,199	871	622	3,448
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,682	410	476	2,616
Civil Appeals	49,234	5,490	4,492	50,232
Land Acquisition Matters	5,187	1,652	847	5,992
MACT Matters	34,747	5,997	2,610	38,134
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	5,087	5,653	3,645	7,095
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,046	1,312	1,024	1,334
Criminal Revisions	26,397	6,472	3,867	29,002
Bail Applications	4,872	47,862	48,203	4,531
Criminal Appeals	73,586	7,461	2,671	78,376
Death Sentence Reference	8	21	19	10
Contempt (Criminal)	28	14	11	31
Misc. Criminal Applications	17,460	10,250	8,965	18,745
Other than above	2	1	1	2

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
2,021	1,520	501

15 MADRAS High Court



Principal Seat at Chennai

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Madras High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vineet Kothari, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subbiah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subramanian	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Quddhose
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sathyanarayanan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Govindaraj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Dhandapani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.G. Kirubakaran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.D.Audikesavalu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Sundresh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Suresh Kumar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice R. Tharani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Sivagnanam	Hon'ble Ms. Justice J.Nisha Banu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Rajamanickam
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Duraiswamy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Ramesh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice T. Krishnavalli
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Raja	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Subramaniam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Pongiappan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Ravichandra Baabu	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Anita Sumanth	Hon'ble Ms. Justice R. Hemalatha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Prakash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Ravindran	Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.T. Asha
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Pushpa Sathyanarayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Velmurugan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Nirmal Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kalyanasundaram	Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Jayachandran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subramonium Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Vaidyanathan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Karthikeyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Mahadevan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M.T. Teeka Raman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.K. Ilanthiraiyan
Hon'ble Ms. Justice V. M. Velumani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Sathish Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnan Ramasamy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Bharathidasan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Seshasayee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Saravanan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Krishnakumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Bhavani Subbaroyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Pugalendhi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.Sundar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.D. Jagadish Chandira	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Senthilkumar Ramamoorthy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Parthiban	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. Swaminathan	

*As on 1 November 2019

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Judicature at Madras for the Presidency of Madras was established by virtue of the Letters Patent dated 26 June 1862. In 1953, the State of Madras was bifurcated and a separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh was established. Subsequently, the jurisdiction of the High Court got extended to Pondicherry with effect from 6 November 1962. The High Court of Madras has its Principal seat at Chennai and a Permanent Bench in Madurai. The High Court of Madras at Chennai is housed in an old building, built in 1892 in Indo-Saracenic architectural style.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

39 Courts and 23 Judicial Officers quarters were inaugurated during the year 2018-19. Construction of multi storeyed building in the High Court campus is in progress for the purpose of housing Additional Hon'ble Judges' Chambers, officer cabin and sections with a total plinth area of 75,125.89 sq.ft. A Multipurpose Resource Centre was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Banerjee, Judge, Supreme Court of India and the foundation stone for Annexe Building for the Centre was laid on 1 September 2018 at Government Children Home for Girls, Chennai. On the recommendation of the Juvenile Justice Committee, Madras High Court, the Dept of Criminology, University of Madras, has started a Diploma on Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Psychology, from the academic year 2018-19. As directed by the Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court, Madras, the Department of Medical Education has created Five Bedded Behavioural Science Ward for Juvenile Patients in the existing Psychiatry ward in Five Government Medical College hospital.

During the year 2018-19, the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority and its Subordinate Committees organized 5,048 Lok Adalats and National Lok Adalats. Out of 8.98 lakh pending cases taken up, 3.37 lakh cases were settled. In the Pre-Litigation Lok Adalats, 7.23 lakh cases were taken up, out of which 79,000 cases were settled. The said Authority and its subordinate committees also organized 65 Prison Adalats wherein 744 prisoners were released; and 11 pension Lok Adalats in which 44 cases were settled. Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps were organized on various schemes launched by NALSA for the benefit of the villagers. Furthermore, across the State, 73 training programmes for the panel lawyers and 55 Training Programmes for Para Legal Volunteers were conducted. 8 workshops were conducted for Judicial Officers and Government Officials.

During the period, the Authority rendered legal assistance to 37,060 needy people.

The U.T. of Pondicherry Legal Services Authority and its Subordinate Committees also organized Lok Adalats and National Lok Adalats and settled 6,785 cases. The Tamil Nadu Mediation and Conciliation Centre organized various Training Programmes viz., 40 hours Mediation Training Programme, Referral Judges' Programme, and Awareness Programme, in the State of Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry. 71 Training Programmes were conducted and an Awareness Camp was also organized. 2274 cases were settled in the High Court and Subordinate Courts. Arbitral proceedings are being conducted in the centre regularly. Decentralization of training programmes is one of the flagship activities of Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy (TNSJA). 84 Training Programmes were organized by TNSJA in Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and District headquarters, for all the stakeholders of justice administration. 15199 participants were trained in the said programmes.

Technological Accomplishments

Case Information System (CIS) National Core version 1.0 has been implemented at Principal Seat and Madurai Bench of the High Court on 20 September 2018 and 5 July 2019 respectively. Virtual Servers have been installed for the Madras High Court at Tamil Nadu State Data Centre, ELCOT, Chennai for hosting Software Modules developed by the in-house Software Team. Information Kiosks have been installed in all the 259 Court Complexes in the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry. Desktop Based Video Conferencing along with All-in-one Desktop with Broadband Connectivity have been installed in 236 court complexes and 111 jails. Studio Based Video Conferencing has been installed in the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, Chennai and its Regional Centres at Madurai and Coimbatore. Projectors with

Screens have been provided in all the 259 court complexes and in the three State Judicial Academies namely at Chennai, Madurai, and Coimbatore. WAN connectivity has also been provided to 258 court complexes. CIS NCv3.0 has been implemented in the Subordinate Courts. All 668 CIS establishments have been migrated to NCv3.0 version in July 2018. The High Court is co-ordinating with the Tamil Nadu

Energy Development Agency (TEDA) towards procurement and installation of solar panels in identified court complexes.

The Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned funds for Studio Based Video Conferencing facility along with Video Recording Unit, Document Visualizer and other accessories to all court complexes in the State of Tamil



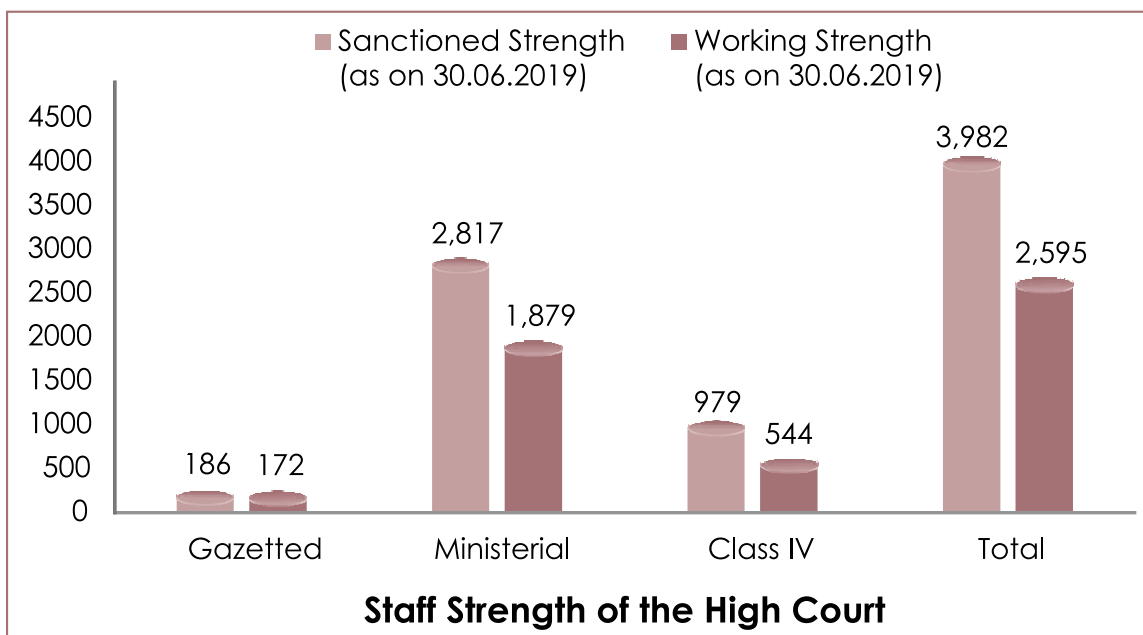
Nadu. Initially, 32 District Headquarter court complexes, Principal Seat of Madras High Court and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court have been prioritized and installation of Studio based Video Conferencing facility with Multipoint Control Unit (MCU) has been completed and inaugurated on 23 January 2019 and as next step, 116 court complexes have been selected for implementation of Studio Based Video

Conferencing facility, out of which the work has been completed in 104 locations. Digitization of case records has been initiated in the Principal Seat of the Madras High Court at Chennai. As on date, 25 lakh pages have been digitized. The permanent case records of the Madurai Bench and the District Judiciary are also being prepared for digitization.



Madurai Bench of Madras High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	--	--	--
Non-Plan	1,76,93,74,000	2,47,26,37,000	2,64,35,29,000
Total	1,76,93,74,000	2,47,26,37,000	2,64,35,29,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

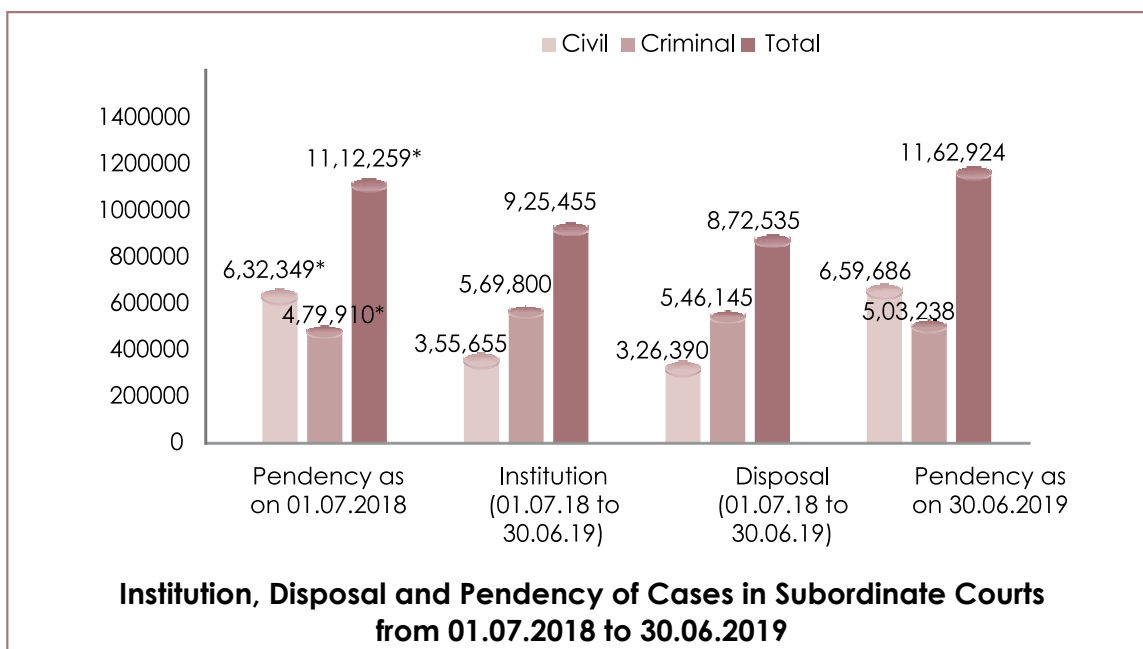
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	75
Working Strength of Judges	58
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	58
Highest	63
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	30,531

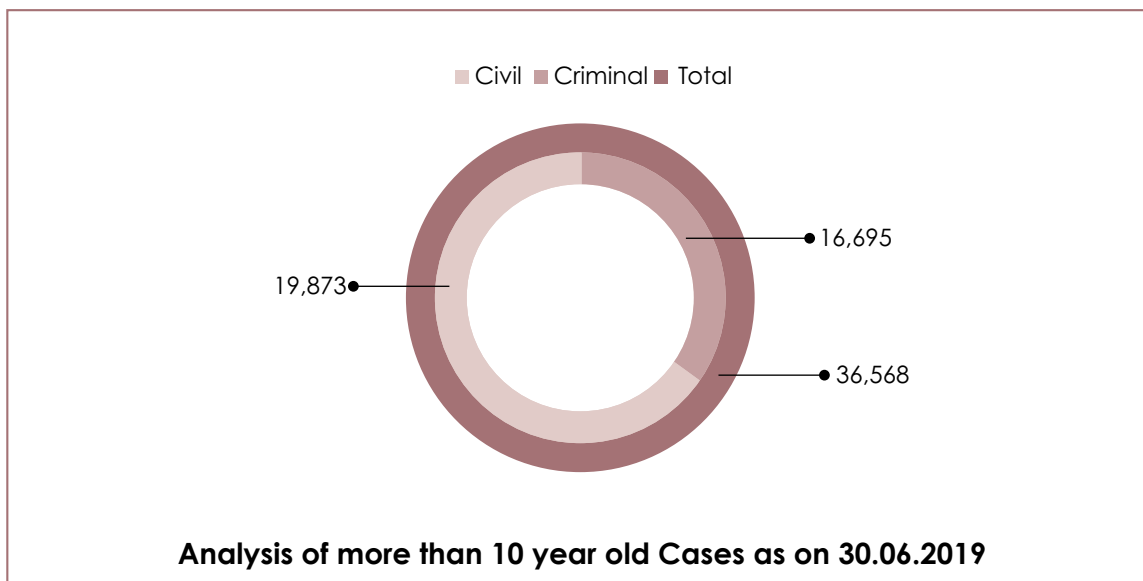
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,37,235	59,213	63,261	1,33,187
Company Matters	972	17	64	925
Contempt (Civil)	6,642	4,209	4,463	6,388
Review (Civil)	3,355	866	577	3,644
Matrimonial Matters	1	0	0	1
Arbitration Matters	1,168	490	800	858
Civil Revisions	21,185	7,213	9,919	18,479
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	8,150	938	2,218	6,870
Civil Appeals	5,545	2,420	1,671	6,294
Land Acquisition Matters	6,158	1,622	1,125	6,655
MACT Matters	10,943	2,962	4,001	9,904
Civil Suits (Original Side)	7,727	855	1,991	6,591
Other than above	55,951	10,729	12,841	53,839
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	970	5,778	5,238	1,510
Criminal Revisions	6,256	2,100	3,380	4,976
Bail Applications	826	8,862	8,798	890
Criminal Appeals	5,806	1,480	2,339	4,947
Death Sentence Reference	6	2	6	2
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	51,959	29,232	29,779	51,412
Other than above	24,197	44,778	51,183	17,792

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



* Revised figures.



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1,200	1,102	98

16

High Court of MANIPUR



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Manipur*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramalingam Sudhakar, Chief Justice			
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lanusungkum Jamir	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khwairakpam Nobin Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muralidaran	M.V.
*As on 1 November 2019			

Brief Introduction

A common High Court called the Gauhati High Court was established on re-organization of the North-Eastern region by the North Eastern Area (Re-organization) Act, 1971 for the five North-Eastern States namely, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Tripura and the then two Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The Imphal Bench of the Gauhati High Court came into existence on 21 January 1972. Two decades later, the Imphal Bench became a Permanent Bench of the Gauhati High Court. The High Court of Manipur came into existence on 23 March 2013 with Principal Seat at Imphal. The High Court building is situated at the base of the legendary Cheirao Ching hill which has a festive relevance of being climbed by people of the state to celebrate Cheiraoba - Manipuri New Year.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

The High Court has recommended for establishing 12 new Courts of Civil Judge (Jr. Divn.)/Judicial Magistrate First Class in far flung areas along with creation of posts for Judges, staff and development of suitable infrastructure. The office of Manipur State Legal Services Authority (MASLSA), earlier operating from High Court complex, has shifted to its full-fledged office- ADR Centre at Lamphelpat, Imphal.

18 Legal Services Clinics were opened in different parts of the State. Legal Literacy Clubs were opened at six schools. All together, 485 Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Programmes were held at different areas covering all the districts of the State. Free legal aid was provided to 185 persons for filing/defending their cases before the courts. 1945 cases were settled in the Lok Adalat with total settled amount of Rs. 8,67,32,627. Further, 33 pending court cases were settled through mediation. 23 different Training Programmes were held for Panel Advocates, Remand Lawyers Para-Legal Volunteers, Child

Welfare Police Officers, Special Juvenile Police Units and Probationer Officers etc.

The process for establishment of 25 Legal Aid Clinics has been initiated in Senapati District as a joint initiative of Department of Justice, Govt. of India and Manipur SLSA under the second stage of the A2J (NE&JK) Project.

The PLV/Panel Advocates conducted 10 days Door to Door campaign from 9 November 2018 to 18 November 2018. As many as 36,711 persons were informed about the availability of free legal services and 1231 persons were identified for providing free legal services. Legal aid and other assistance by the PLVs through the Legal Services Clinics has been provided to 8343 persons.

For the first time, a "40-hours Mediation Training Programme" was held for Advocates from 16 October 2018 to 20 October 2018 under the guidance of MCPC of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As part of "Campaign for legal assistance to the family members of prisoners" PLVs/Panel

Lawyers interacted with 329 prisoners and 141 inmates, providing due legal aid and other assistance to their family members.

The High Court of Manipur in association with the Manipur State Legal Services Authority organized "One Day State Level Conference on Key Challenges on Effective implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015" on 18 August 2018 and a "Training/ Sensitization Programme for Child Welfare Police Officers (CWPOs) and Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Rules" on 25 August 2018.

The Manipur Judicial Academy organized a Sensitization Programme on "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013" for the staff of

Subordinate Court on 27 and 28 April 2019. On 11 May 2019, the Academy organized a Refresher Programme on "Revisional Jurisdiction" for MJS Grade I Officers.

Technological Accomplishments

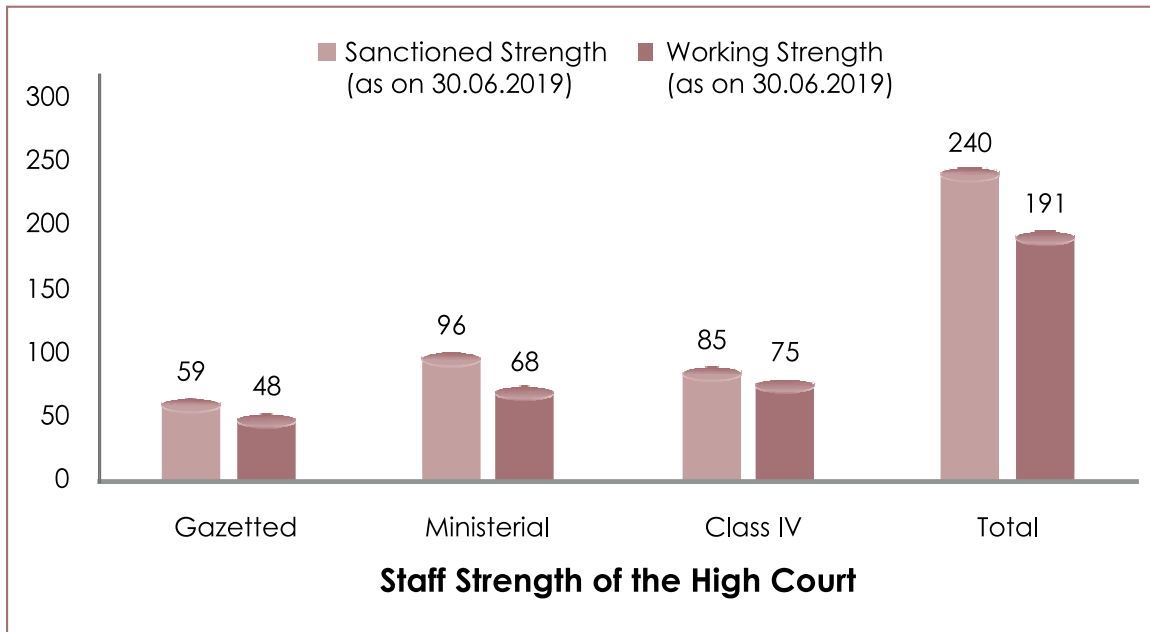
The work relating to scanning and digitization of case records has been started and is in progress. On 31 July 2019, Justice Clock (LED display board) was inaugurated at the High Court complex.

SWAN connectivity has reached all the 15 District Court complexes. MPLS WAN connectivity has reached 10 court complexes. Migration to CIS 3.1 has been completed for 14 court complexes. Tender for installation of CCTV in Subordinate Courts is in final stage.



Inside view of the Courtroom

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018**	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	--	--	--
Non-Plan	17,43,00,000	17,43,00,000	23,85,36,000
Total	17,43,00,000	17,43,00,000	23,85,36,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

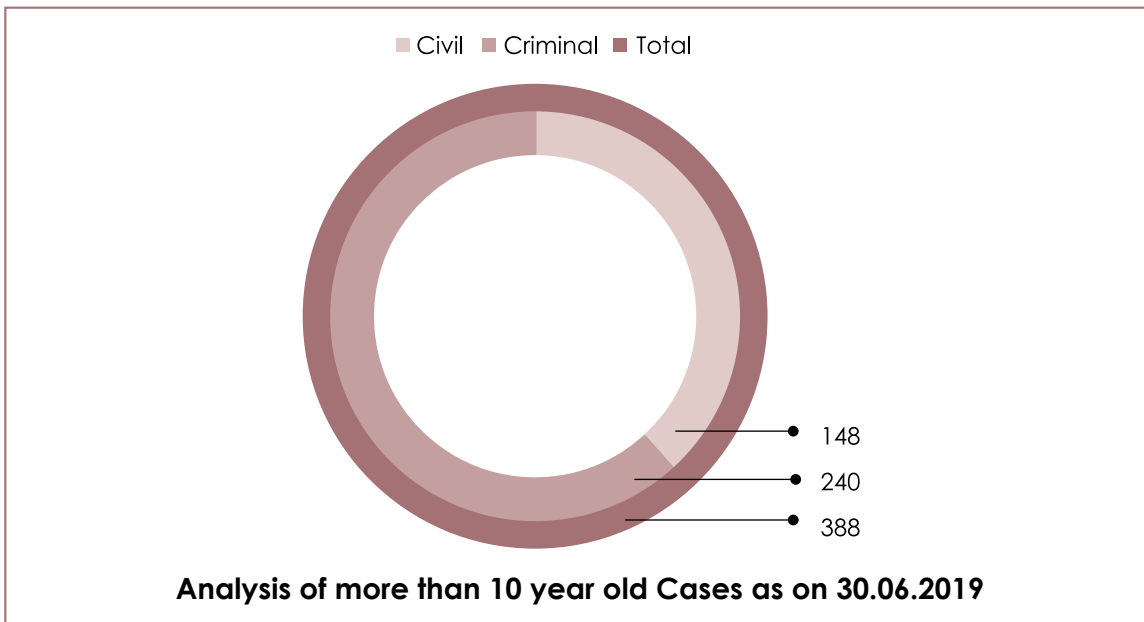
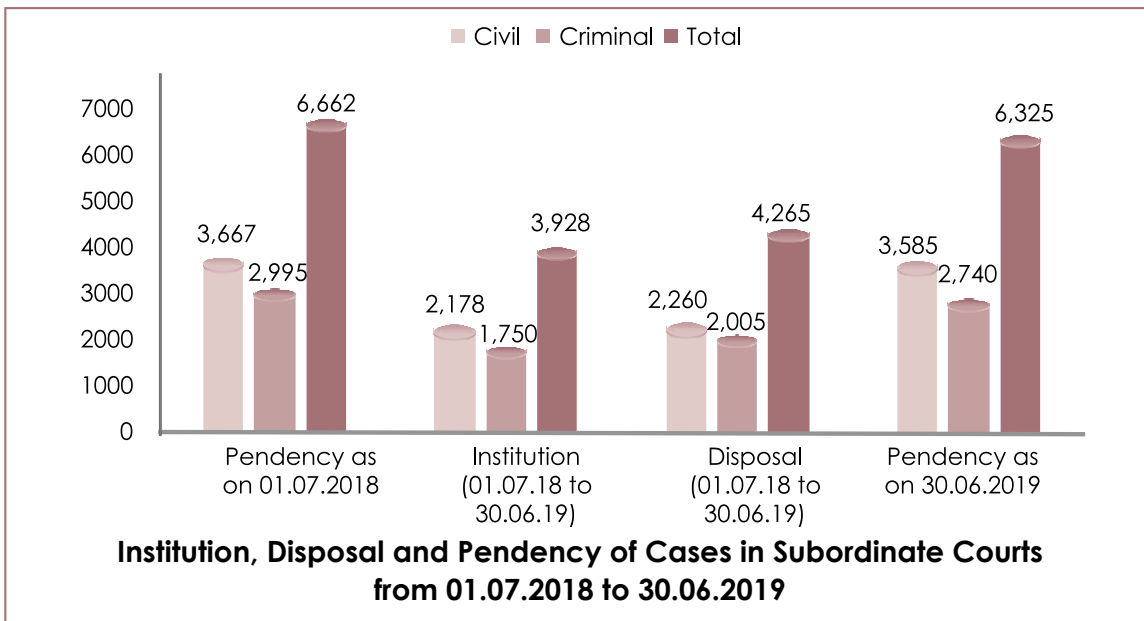
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	5
Working Strength of Judges	4
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	3
Highest	4
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	57

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,496	1,179	2,069	1,606
Company Matters	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Civil)	534	294	562	266
Review (Civil)	46	26	41	31
Matrimonial Matters	12	13	8	17
Arbitration Matters	3	1	1	3
Civil Revisions	25	14	19	20
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	103	15	10	108
Land Acquisition Matters	4	2	2	4
MACT Matters	9	4	10	3
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	404	208	335	277
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	32	14	31	15
Criminal Revisions	36	34	27	43
Bail Applications	7	35	28	14
Criminal Appeals	40	26	8	58
Death Sentence Reference	0	2	0	2
Contempt (Criminal)	5	2	3	4
Misc. Criminal Applications	62	123	85	100
Other than above	52	35	27	60

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
55	40	15

17 High Court of MEGHALAYA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Meghalaya*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hamarsan Singh Thangkhiew

*As on 1 November 2019

Brief Introduction

A common High Court was established for the five North-Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and the then two Union Territories (Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh) and came to be called the Gauhati High Court, after re-organisation of the North-Eastern region by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971. The Circuit Bench of the Gauhati High Court was based in Shillong which became Permanent Bench in 1995.

Subsequently, by the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, it was declared that three North-Eastern States shall have separate High Court and Meghalaya was one of them. The High Court for the State of Meghalaya was established on 23 March 2013 with the seat at Shillong. The entire built-up area of the High Court is spread across 3839 sq.m. The building of the High Court has four court rooms. Construction works in respect of a separate 'Annexe Block' on adjacent land with provision of auditorium, dispensary and other facilities are underway.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

The State of Meghalaya has a comparatively smaller cadre of judicial service. As against sanctioned strength of 97 Judicial Officers for the State, the working strength is 49. The process of separation of subordinate Judiciary from the Executive has been completed in a number of Districts. At Nongpoh in Ri-Bhoi District, Nongstoin in West Khasi Hills District, Tura in West Garo Hills District and Williamnagar in East Garo Hills District, the newly constructed District Court complexes are functioning. The District Court Complexes consists of child-friendly court rooms and are fully differently abled friendly. In respect of District Courts at Jowai, Ampati and Mawkyrwat, construction work has started.

Though on the overall front, pendency and arrears is not a dominant feature of the subordinate courts in the State of Meghalaya, the High Court of Meghalaya in its Action Plan

for subordinate courts has fixed target dates to achieve "Zero" Five year plus old cases and "Zero" Ten year plus old cases. These target dates are being regularly reviewed and directions are being issued to the subordinate courts to qualitatively improve the disposals.

Technological Accomplishments

Software applications such as Unified Core Case Information System, Payroll, KOHA, Online Recruitment application are being implemented. SMS push facility has entered use. The efficiency of judicial functions is also being enhanced with the use of Information Technology (IT) for case management. With the implementation of CIS and the migration to Unified Core Case Information System, the data of High Court and certain district courts are being replicated and updated on a daily basis to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Lawyers, litigants or any individual can access

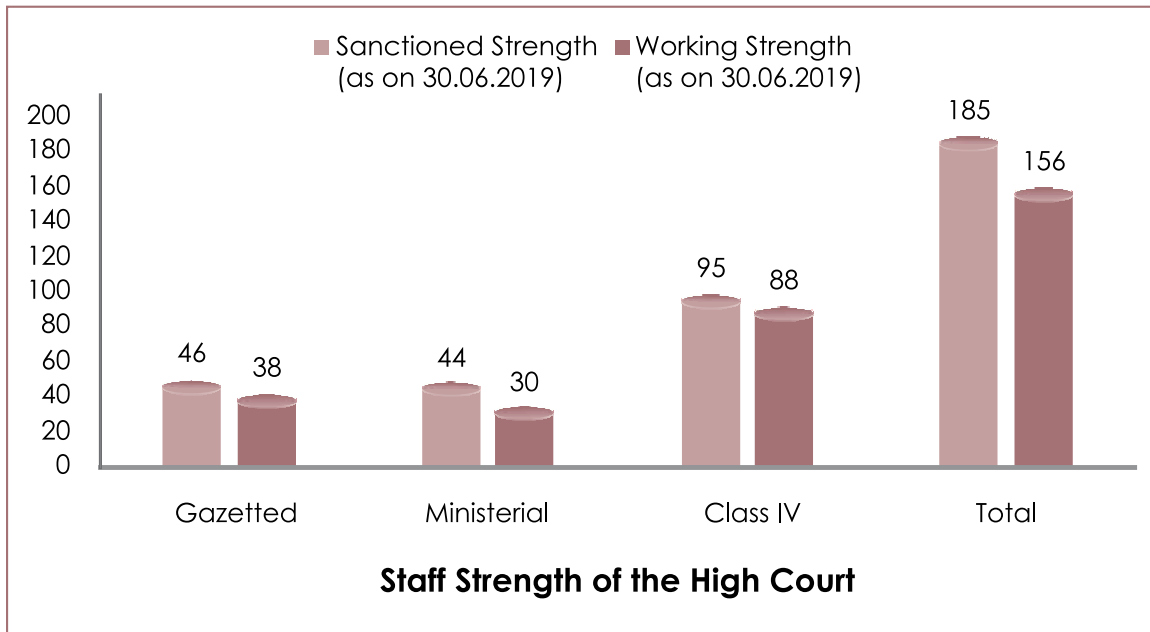
the cause-list, case status, next date of listing, orders, judgments, on-going cases in the court rooms electronically. The status of cases is also being pushed via sms update. The facility of undated cases/pending for years is also available in unified core CIS, thus enabling the staff/concerned Officer to bring to the notice of the Judges concerned for taking up the matter for early disposal of cases. The latest version of CIS 3.1 of District Court also incorporates e-filing and payment gateways as well as N-STEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) for process serving for which smart phones for bailiffs and process servers have been procured under e-Courts project. However, since the bailiffs and process servers are yet to be trained, hence, Meghalaya State Judicial Academy have been requested to organise trainings in using the software. With the implementation of this Application, the status of delivery of processes will be updated to the system.

For Phase II e-Courts Project, the process of procurement of ICT hardware items and recruitment of Technical manpower for the CPC's team is decentralized. For the purpose of procurement of various items under e-Courts, an e-Procurement Committee has been constituted. Computer Committees have been

constituted at the High Court level as well as at the subordinate court level to take care of issues relating to computerization. For Digitization of records, the State Government has sanctioned Rs. 8,84,78,440/- for meeting expenditure in connection with scanning and digitization of case records of the High Court and subordinate courts. The process of digitization is likely to commence soon. The software developers team have developed three periphery modules namely copying branch, TechNoPaper (paperless court) and Digital Signature module for the Court and the process of testing is in progress. District Court, Shillong is currently in the process of migrating CIS to the cloud.

As part of the e-Courts Project, all court complexes except for Mawkyrwat were provided with Hardware for video conferencing including lease circuit connectivity and for district jails connectivity and VC hardware were provided by the State Government. For creation of awareness of e-Courts Project, the District Judges/Nodal Officers/ Bar Associations have displayed the Posters for awareness of services made available to litigants under e-Courts project in local languages (Khasi, Jaintia and Garo) for convenience of litigants in addition to English and Hindi.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018**	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	--	--	--
Non-Plan	13,30,16,756	19,56,08,194	11,21,60,000
Total	13,30,16,756	19,56,08,194	11,21,60,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	4
Working Strength of Judges	2

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)

Lowest	2
Highest	3

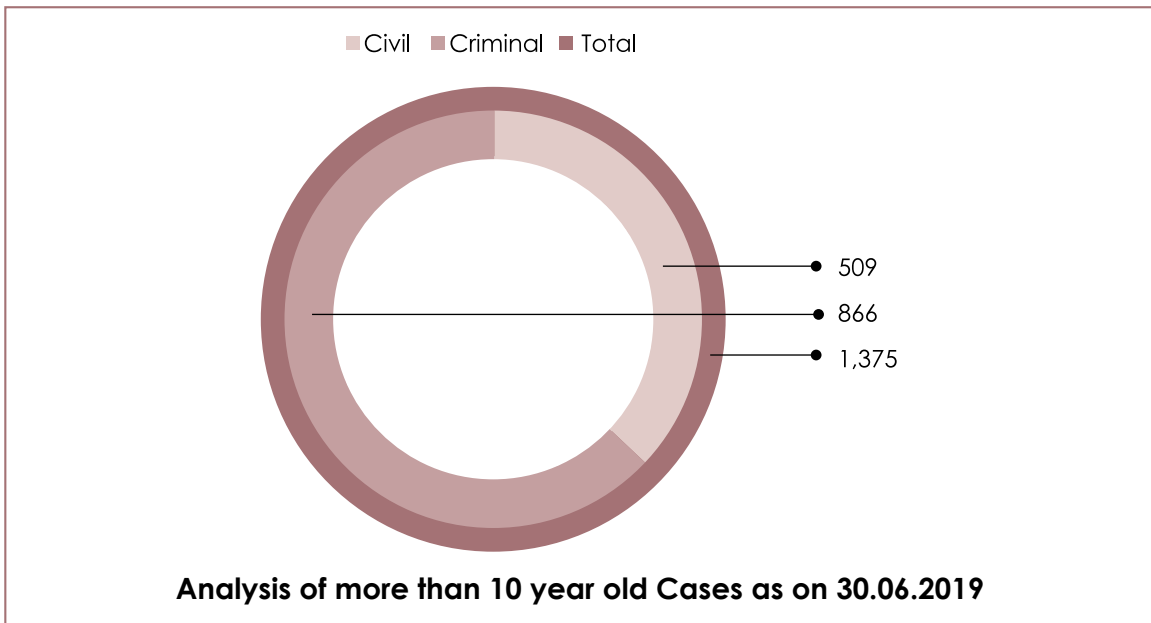
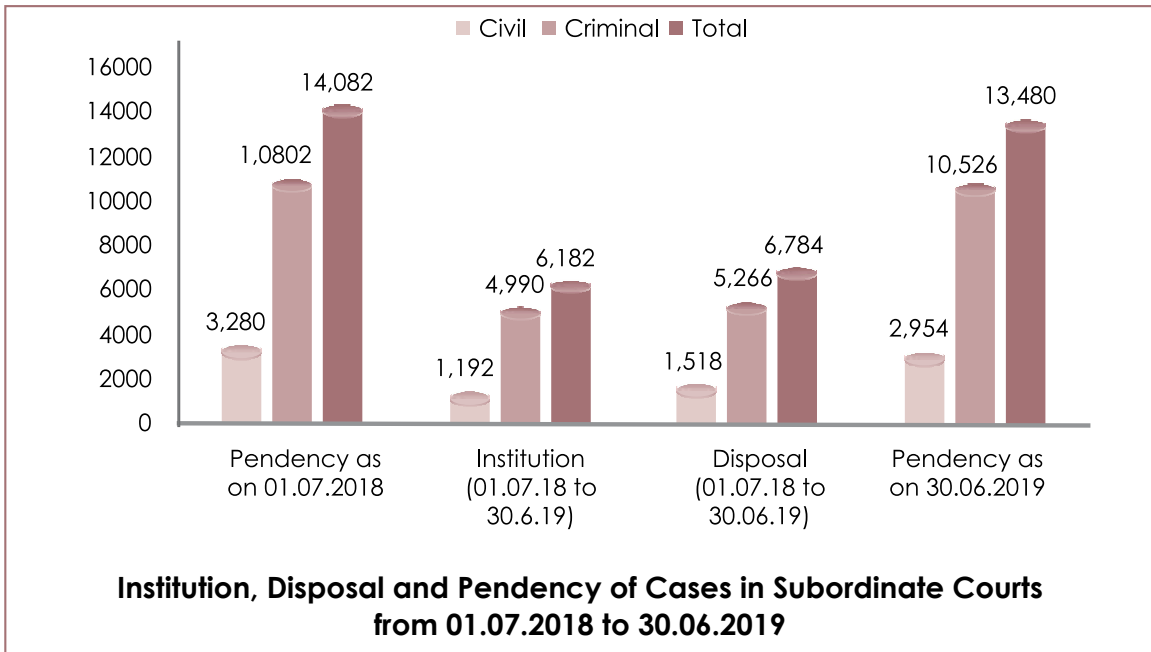
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)

Cases more than 10 years old	1
------------------------------	---

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	515	528	456	587
Company Matters	2	0	0	2
Contempt (Civil)	25	53	62	16
Review (Civil)	5	14	15	4
Matrimonial Matters	1	0	0	1
Arbitration Matters	8	5	10	3
Civil Revisions	12	58	35	35
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	61	46	46	61
Land Acquisition Matters	91	18	85	24
MACT Matters	3	2	1	4
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	19	30	19	30
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1	0	0	1
Criminal Revisions	5	37	25	17
Bail Applications	9	40	46	3
Criminal Appeals	13	15	11	17
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	1	0	0	1
Misc. Criminal Applications	3	37	32	8
Other than above	16	44	35	25

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
97	39	58

18

High Court of ORISSA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Orissa*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Jhaveri, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sanju Panda	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramath Patnaik
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debabrata Dash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krushna Ram Mohapatra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chitta Ranjan Dash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satrughana Pujahari	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Akshaya Kumar Mishra
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Akshaya Kumar Rath	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswanath Rath	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Mohanty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sangam Kumar Sahoo	
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

On 9 February 1916, the King of England issued Letters Patent constituting the High Court of Patna, and Orissa was placed under its jurisdiction. On 1 April 1936, Orissa was made a separate province, but separate High Court was not provided for it. On 30 April 1948, the Government of India issued Orissa High Court Order, 1948 declaring that from 5 July 1948, there shall be a Court for the Province of Orissa. Subsequently, by Orissa High Court (Amendment) Order 1948, the date of establishment of the High Court of Orissa was changed from 5 July to 26 July 1948. Thus, on 26 July 1948, the High Court of Orissa was inaugurated at Cuttack.

The old building of the High Court has got its own architectural design and was constructed in 1914. The tower along with Conference Hall in the Central Wing of the building, built in 1967-68, houses 10 court halls and chambers of the Judges. Subsequently, the need for expansion of the building led to the construction of first extension building followed by another. A multi storeyed building was also constructed in 2014 with provision for 25 court halls with chambers of the Judges, Conference Hall, Judges' Lounge. Further, a New Block has been completed last year which accommodates the Administrative Sections, Bank, Dispensary and Post office. The High Court exercises both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction over the entire territory of the State of Orissa. The High Court of Orissa has also taken the initiatives to establish an Arbitration Centre and Mediation Centre in its premises. There are 30 Districts Courts under the jurisdiction of High Court of Orissa and 30 Mediation Centres, one in each district.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

Construction of 45 Court Halls and 39 Residential Quarters for the Subordinate Judiciary was completed during the judicial year. Five Family Courts, one Vigilance Court, six ADJ Courts, three Sub-Judge Courts, seven Civil Judge Courts,

and two Gram Nyayalayas were established and made functional in this judicial year.

During the judicial year 2018-19, a number of Legal Services Activities were carried by Odisha State Legal Services Authority (OSLSA) and its field units. 671 Lok Adalats including

National Lok Adalats were held in the State in which 18,730 pending cases and 10,285 Pre-litigation disputes were disposed of/settled. In 17 Permanent Lok Adalats, 1772 Pre-litigation disputes relating to Public Utility Services were instituted, out of which 1408 were settled. One ADR centre each in 16 out of the 30 districts have been established. In the districts where ADR Centre has not been constructed/ made functional, mediation and other ADR activities are being conducted in District Mediation Centres. 27 High Court cases/appeals were referred to the Orissa High Court Mediation Centre, out of which 9 cases were disposed of, after successful mediation. Similarly, out of the 1457 cases referred by different Courts to ADR Centres/ District Mediation Centres, 87 cases were disposed of on successful mediation. 8235 legal aid applications were received and dealt with by the High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees. In 1731 cases, Legal Service Panel Lawyers have been engaged. Keeping in view of the new Module of the Legal Services Camp introduced by NALSA, seven Delivery Based Mega Legal Services Camps have been organized by the DLSAs. 1957 Legal Literacy/ Awareness Programmes were conducted by the field units of Odisha State Legal Services Authority on different subjects. 1433 applications under Odisha Victim compensation Scheme were received by the District Legal Services Authorities, out of which, 971 applications were decided and approximately Rs.4.99 crore was paid to the victims as compensation.

“Nyaya Sanjog”, a State Level Legal Assistance Establishment, is functioning at the office of OLSA since June 2017 with the facility of Video Conferencing to facilitate communication of the litigants, prisoners and other Legal Aid Seekers with the OLSA/Legal Aid Counsels. From 9 September 2018 onwards, Nyaya Sanjog has been set up in each of the 30 Districts in the State with deployment of one Panel Advocate and one PLV. 682 persons (358 in person and

324 over telephone/e-mail) contacted “Nyaya Sanjog” and legal services and advice were provided. Under the guidelines of NALSA, 746 School Legal Literacy Clubs have been established at High School level in the State with the aim of generating legal literacy among the young students. Pre-litigation mediation desks/clinics have been set up in 30 DLSAs and 3 TLSCs for settlement of matrimonial disputes at pre-litigation stage.

Numerous Induction, Institutional, Evaluational and Correctional Training Programmes were organized by Odisha Judicial Academy (OJA) for the Judicial Officers of the State. On 29 and 30 September 2018, a two-day National Seminar on “Enhancing Judicial Skill for Expeditious Disposal and Trial of Cases including Special Act Cases, Protection of Witnesses and Victimology with Free and Fair Trial and Timely Justice to the Litigants” was organized by Orissa High Court & OJA. On 17 and 18 November 2018, a State Level Consultation Programme on “Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015- Focus on Integrated Child Protection Scheme Status” was organized at OJA by the Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court of Orissa. A Judicial Colloquium on “Anti Human Trafficking” was held at OJA on 23 February 2019. On 16 and 17 March 2019, a State Seminar on “Enhancing Judicial Skill for Expeditious Disposal of Cases, Appreciation of Evidence and Improving Art of Writing Judgments” was held at OJA under auspices of the High Court.

Technological Accomplishments

Under the e-Courts project, all the District and Subordinate Courts of the State have gone live in Case Information System (CIS) Version 3.1. Training programs have been organized to sensitize Judicial Officers regarding the use of advanced features of the system such as Court events, NSTEP (National Services Tracking of Electronic Processes), FIR Module, Lok Adalat and Mediation Modules. National Uniformity Exercise for mapping of Case Type,

Purpose Type, Disposal Type, Adjudgment Type, Police Station Type and Designation Type for cases in District and Subordinate Courts has been completed across the State. MPLS/WAN connectivity has been successfully commissioned at 147 locations in various District and Subordinate Court Complexes which has substantially enhanced the capacity and speed of data transmission / updation at such locations. Script of Notified Courts has been successfully executed in nearly all Judgeships of the State, thereby enabling proper segregation of case related data of Special Courts in the State. Additional Display Boards (with Extra Monitors to enable viewing inside and outside of court rooms) along with thin clients have been provided to various District and Subordinate Courts. Rack and Pedestal Servers have been commissioned at 33 court complexes in order to enhance e-Courts activity.

In order to prevent interruption in e-Courts due to power failure, 141 numbers of 2 kVA Online UPS Devices and 2104 small UPS devices have been provided to different District and Subordinate Courts. So also, 102 numbers of DG set have been commissioned in various District and Subordinate Courts of the State. Steps have been taken to enable hardware based Video Conference facility in 21 court complexes and 11 corresponding jails. Considerable progress has been made in the work of scanning and digitization of High Court's records.

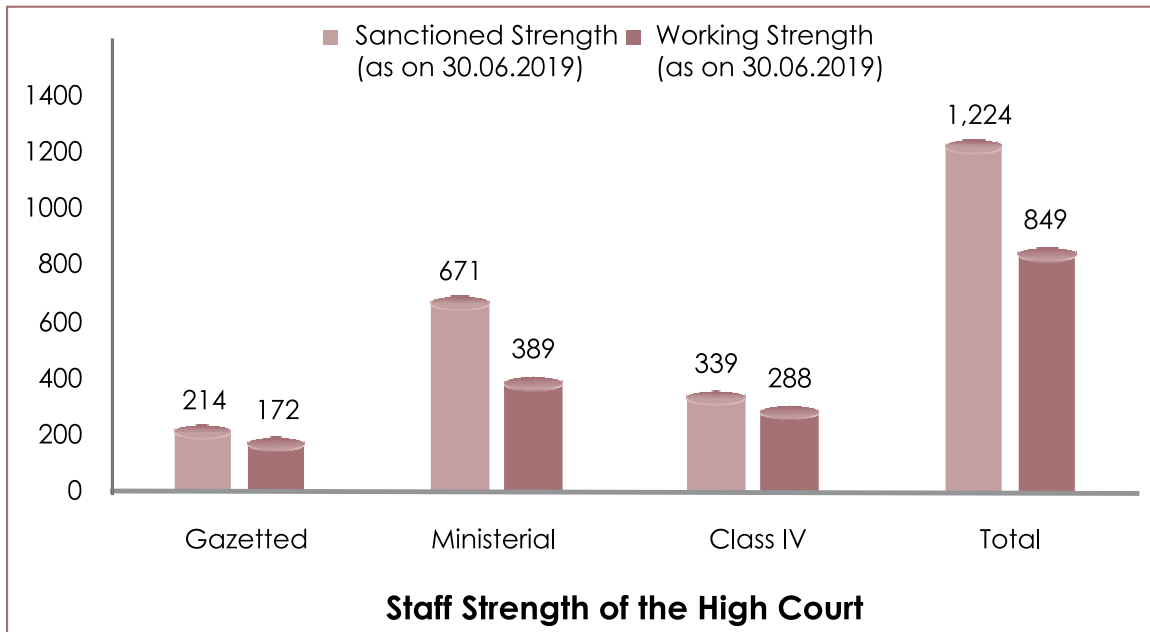
A range of periphery and other software modules have been designed, developed and deployed in the High Court to better manage the work process such as Case Classification Module, File Tracking Module, Case Proceeding Module, Lower Court/FIR Search Module, e-SCMS Module and Notice Module.





Landscape view of the High Court Building at Cuttack, Orissa

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	2,99,85,000	9,51,09,000	45,48,70,000
Non-Plan	82,98,19,000	89,50,94,000	1,06,25,24,000
Total	85,98,04,000	99,02,03,000	1,51,73,94,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	27
Working Strength of Judges	14

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)

Lowest	14
Highest	15

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)

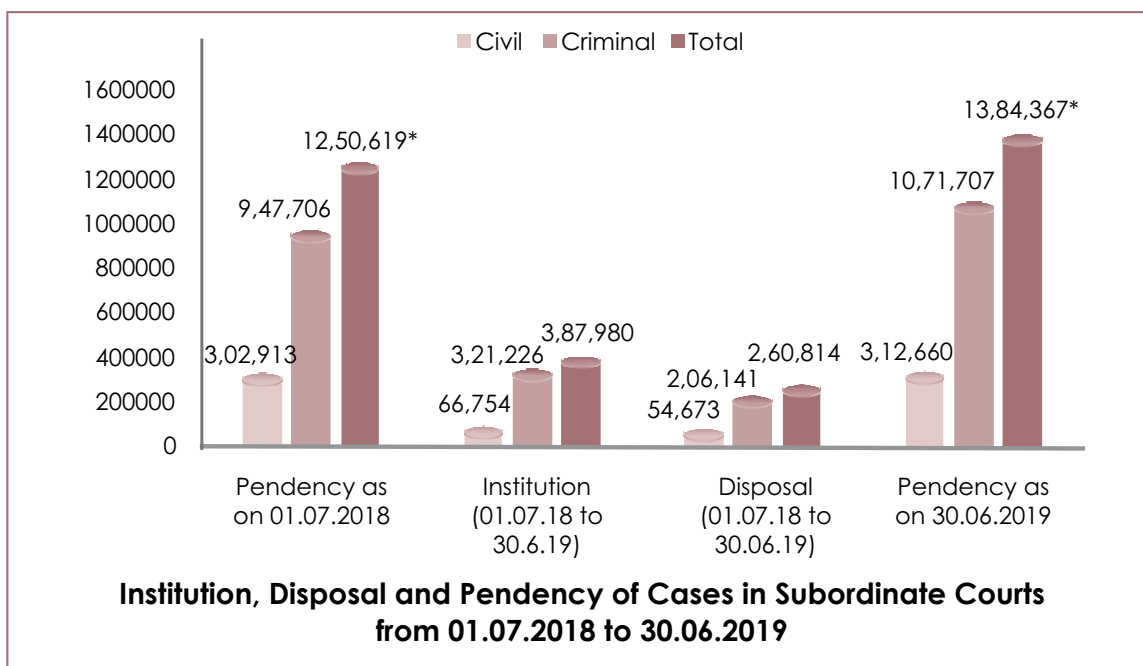
Cases more than 10 years old	28,647
------------------------------	--------

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

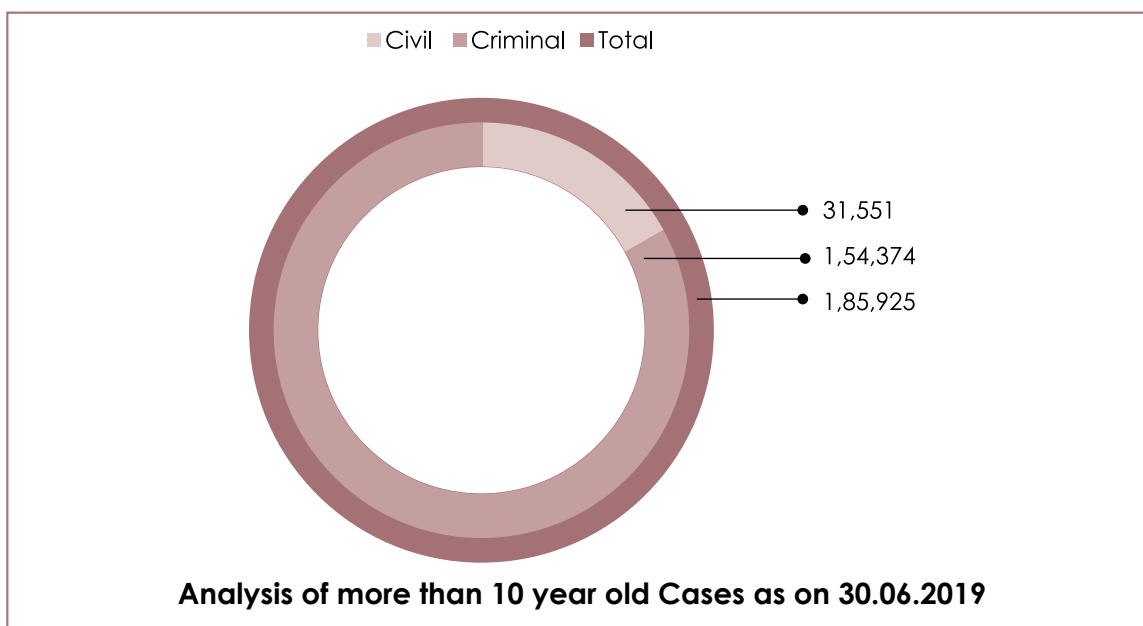
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	78,729	24,757	33,162	71,915
Company Matters	408	3	129	282
Contempt (Civil)	4,451	1,906	2,754	3,603
Review (Civil)	1,466	311	144	1,633
Matrimonial Matters	816	132	133	815
Arbitration Matters	633	102	215	520
Civil Revisions	254	24	62	216
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,037	139	1,414	2,850
Civil Appeals	16,491	1,330	1,612	16,209
Land Acquisition Matters	940	67	95	912
MACT Matters	6,024	1,015	877	6,162
Civil Suits (Original Side)	2	0	0	2
Other than above	7,364	1,763	1,543	7,584
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3,232	1,616	2,658	2,190
Criminal Revisions	8,815	861	573	9,103
Bail Applications	8,964	26,511	27,869	7,606
Criminal Appeals	11,104	908	496	11,516
Death Sentence Reference	1	0	0	1
Contempt (Criminal)	38	9	15	32
Misc. Criminal Applications	11,358	3,818	3,936	11,240
Other than above	811	145	161	795

Note: Pendency as on 01.07.2018 and 30.06.2019 modified.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



*Pendency as on 01.07.2018 and 30.06.2019 modified after physical verification.



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
917	737	180

19

High Court of Judicature at PATNA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Patna*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.P. Sahi, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chakradhari Sharan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Ranjan Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabhat Kumar Jha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Kumar Srivastava	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anjana Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhuresh Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivaji Pandey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohit Kumar Shah
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Chandra Jaiswal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikash Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birendra Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Sharan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ahsanuddin Amanullah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Sinha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aditya Kumar Trivedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabhat Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Upadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Partha Sarthy

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

The Patna High Court was established under the Letters Patent issued under the authority of British Sovereign on 9 February 1916. The High Court had jurisdiction over the provinces of Bihar and Orissa. The province of Orissa was carved out in 1937 but the High Court continued to exercise jurisdiction till 26 July 1948 when a separate High Court was constituted for Orissa. The State of Bihar after independence came to be bifurcated in two provinces of Bihar and Jharkhand in 2000 and the Patna High Court now wields jurisdiction over the State of Bihar. The High Court is still housed in the Main Building, which was constructed between 1913 - 1916. The construction of a new Centenary Building, Court-cum Chamber complex adjacent to the existing building is almost entering its completion stage.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

In the Judicial Year 2018-19, a survey of the infrastructure of the subordinate judiciary was undertaken for identifying land being made available for the expansion of district courts and establishments of the sub-divisional courts. The construction of the civil court premises in sub-divisions and residential quarters for officers is being pursued vigorously by the High Court.

The Indian Law Institute (Patna Chapter) has been recently established and has become operational augmenting the academic activities of the Bench and the Bar. The Bihar

Judicial Academy has been contributing towards the training programmes of Judicial Officers and has been simultaneously holding seminars and conferences. The organization of Legal Aid Committees, Lok Adalats and other such related activities are carried out at the level of State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Aid Committees and also the High Court Legal Aid Services Committee. They provide legal aid to the needy and organize programmes to facilitate the same. Appointments to vacant posts in the subordinate judiciary is being persuaded in right earnest. Direct appointments from the bar, promotions under the 65% quota,

appointments through the Limited Competitive Examination (10% quota), and the direct recruitment through the Bihar Public Service Commission to the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division) are under regular progress.

Technological Accomplishments

CIS is fully implemented and operational in the High Court. Printing of cause list for Lawyers and litigants has been completely done away with and are sent by SMS and emails. The case data is being shared on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) for High Courts. The digitization process for Judicial Records of High Court has started and so far more than 1.4 crore pages have been digitized. The High Court has upgraded the point-based display system to digital LED display boards.

Eight video walls have been installed throughout the High Court premises to facilitate lawyers and litigants to know the position of their cases at a glance. The High Court has also started the process of making the courts paperless. A software called e-Karyalay aiming to achieve the target of paperless Courts has been developed. Four touch screen kiosks have also been installed in various locations in the premises of the High Court. e-Court fee facility has been inaugurated. Judicial File Tracking System has been developed which helps in keeping track of movement of judicial files. e-dakiya, an android based application meant for process serving is directly connected with GPS. e-Meeting software has been developed for keeping track of the meetings of various committees of High Court. There is also an android based application whereby all the scheduled meetings are instantly delivered to all the mobile numbers of committee members as notification. A web based application has been developed which contains the details of the employees of High Court.

Other applications/software have been developed such as e-HR, a comprehensive budget management and information system,

comprehensive section management and information system, medical bill reimbursement system for retired Hon'ble judges of the High Court, Vigilance Automation System, Judicial Officers Grievance redressal system, e-Shikayat, District Court Infrastructure Management system, Automated quarter allocation system, protocol automation, e-statistics, Android application for online display board, Online Visitor Pass, Online cause title, Advocate and their Clerks MIS, Patna High Court Online Recruitment Management System, KOHA (Provided by e-Committee, New Delhi), e-Court Monitoring System for e-Committee, SMS Log System, Judicial Officers Database Management System, Patna High Court Payroll Management System, Centralized Letter Receiving System, On Window Automated Certified Copying System, Computerized Decree Management System, Automated file allocation system for Stamp Reporting, Centralized Memo management System, Fax Section Information Management System, Automated Visitor Pass System and Computer and Peripheral Inventory Management Software for High Court and District Courts.

Judgment and Orders are communicated to subordinate courts with the help of automated software. Initially there was a traditional practice where by the Order sheets were printed and then the case particulars were written in hand. This manual intervention has been eliminated and now the Order sheet is directly printed containing all the relevant case particulars with the notes, seal and computerized signature of the dealing assistant. Judgment Writing and Information System enables PAs / Stenographers to type the judgments and orders so dictated by Hon'ble Judges in the prescribed format, mail it to respective district court and upload the same on the website of High Court of Judicature at Patna.

Case Indexing and File Movement software, Writ Disposal Automated System and Online Transmission of Daily Progress Report are some

other software which have been designed and developed. An Android Application has been developed for Geo-Tagging, which can keep track of all the newly constructed buildings under the jurisdiction of High Court of Judicature at Patna i.e. periodical photographs can be uploaded on the software module from various districts which automatically captures date, time, latitude and longitude when the said

photograph is taken which helps to keep track of progress of undergoing work without actually visiting the site. e-Court Project Monitoring System has been developed for pin pointed monitoring of e-Courts project.

A dedicated area for housing the servers and other related ICT equipment's (Computer Server Room / CSR) has been set up at each subordinate court complex. This also serves as



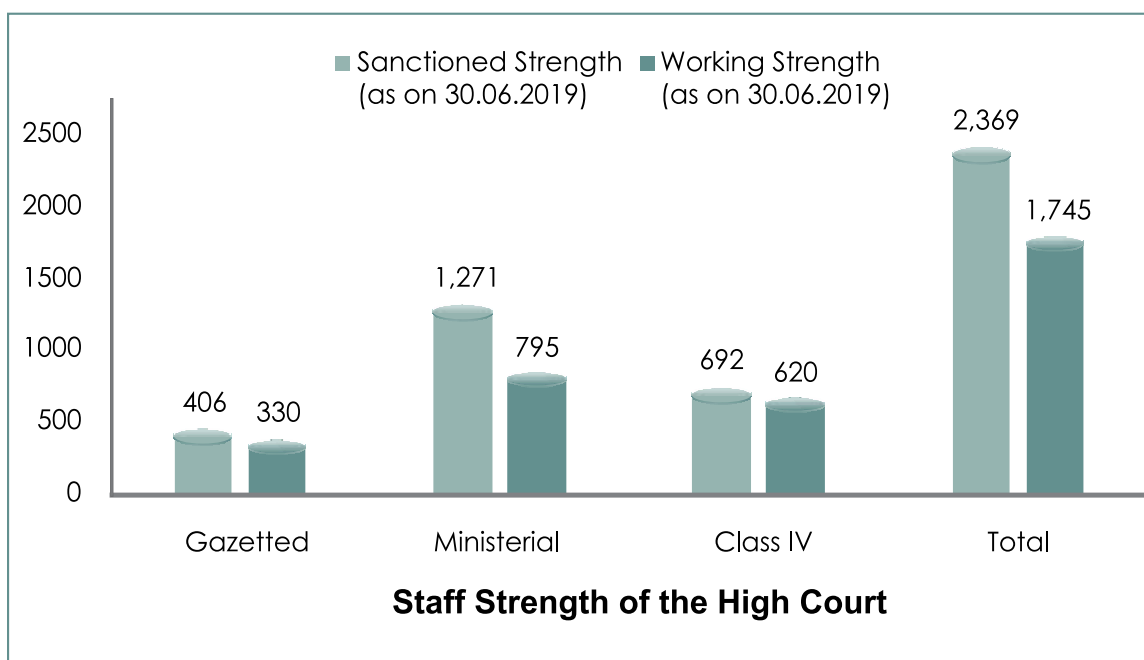
the Judicial Service Centre, a citizen service interface counter for provision of various services such as case filing, status enquiry, etc. at the court complex. Point to point video Conferencing facility is available in 37 District Courts and 16 Sub- Divisional Courts comprising 53 Court locations provided by the State Govt. The e-filing, e-pay, e-summons and NSTEP module has been successfully tested in

Darbhanga District. Due process for migration of Gaya District Court (Pilot District) to cloud have been completed. Installation of JustIS android app in Judicial Officer's mobile handset is under progress, which will provide the latest status of their court's data like today's cases, pending cases, undated cases, disposal cases etc. from NJDG.



Panoramic view of the High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	0	0	0
Non-Plan	1,78,51,35,000	1,60,27,84,000	1,77,28,35,000
Total	1,78,51,35,000	1,60,27,84,000	1,77,28,35,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

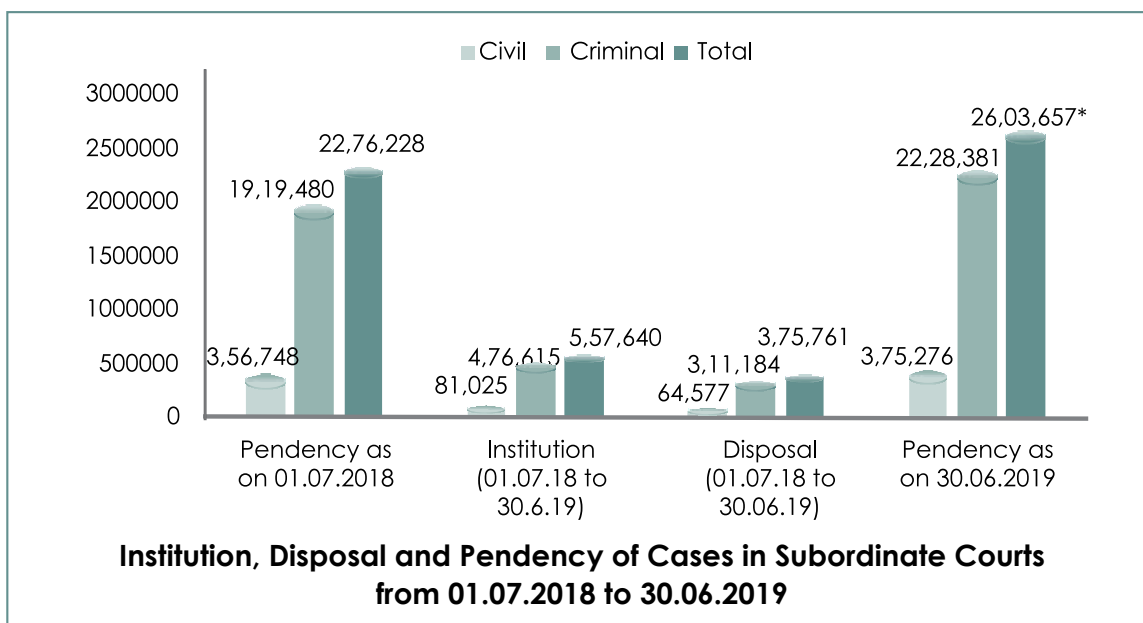
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	30
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	27
Highest	32
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	22,191

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

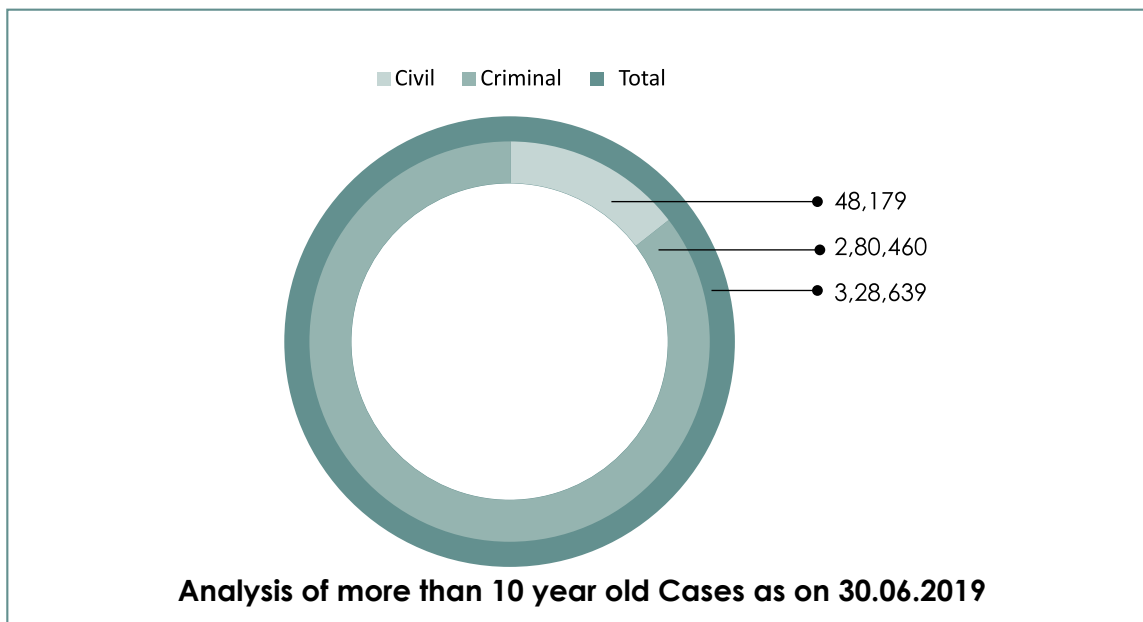
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	56,113	25,294	23,648	55,331
Company Matters	90	2	3	79
Contempt (Civil)	4,445	2,303	2,743	3,809
Review (Civil)	586	612	609	557
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	21	10	4	27
Civil Revisions	596	225	140	660
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	21	0	3	6
Civil Appeals	10,791	760	316	11,045
Land Acquisition Matters	1,993	634	325	2,333
MACT Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	3	0	36
Other than above	13,990	8,050	4,804	16,811
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3,259	2,841	2,145	3,713
Criminal Revisions	3,497	1,499	758	4,201
Bail Applications	5,730	74,704	71,674	1,355
Criminal Appeals	28,553	6,589	4,924	31,278
Death Sentence Reference	8	3	2	8
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	3,160	5,638	3,114	20,517
Other than above	17,235	2,443	2,470	8,852

*Pendency after physical verification held during 2018

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Note: Pendency as on 30.06.2019 modified after physical verification.



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1,847	1,172	675

20 High Court of
PUNJAB & HARYANA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Punjab & Haryana*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Shanker Jha, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajbir Sehwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudip Ahluwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kshetarpal
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Daya Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harinder Singh Sidhu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avneesh Jhingan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahabir Singh Sindhu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Lisa Gill	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Mittal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bawa Singh Walia	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Manjari Nehru Kaul
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Masih	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsimran Singh Sethi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nirmal Jit Kaur	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jaishree Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun (Kumar) Monga
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ravi Ranjan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.V. Sanjay Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lalit Batra
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hari Pal Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Tyagi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harnaresh Singh Gill
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tejinder Singh Dhindsa	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shekher Kumar Dhawan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suvir Sehgal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Sandhwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramendra Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Agnihotri
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Mittal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harminder Singh Madaan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Alka Sarin
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amol Rattan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurvinder Singh Gill	
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Judicature at Lahore, having jurisdiction over the provinces of Delhi and Punjab, was established through a Letters Patent dated 20 March 1919. After independence of India, the old province of Punjab was divided into West Punjab (Pakistan) and East Punjab (India). The High Court of Lahore, being in Pakistan, ceased to have jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab. Subsequently, a new High Court of Judicature for the territory of East Punjab (India) was created on 15 August 1947 which started functioning from Circuit House at Amritsar and was later shifted to Shimla. After, Constitution of India came into force, the State of East Punjab was renamed as Punjab and the seat of the High Court was shifted from Shimla to Chandigarh. Thereafter, there was merger of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) into the State of Punjab. A separate High Court was subsequently constituted for the Union Territory of Delhi; and the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh also came into existence. The High Court of Punjab was thereafter renamed as the 'High Court of Punjab and Haryana'. Since then, the High Court of Punjab and Haryana has been operating for the States of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory, Chandigarh from its present building, which was designed by Le Corbusier, a well-known, French Architect. In the year 2018, another building for Security Personnel comprising one floor containing 4 barracks for 60 Security Personnel, sentry post, recreation hall, armory room and 4 maintenance stores, has been constructed and inaugurated on 11 March 2019.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

Judges Library of the Punjab & Haryana High Court, which is the cerebral fodder for the Court, continues to tread on path of expansion and automation. It has now a collection of more than 1,63,403 legal/non-legal documents/books. The Judges' Library is classified according to DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) scheme and is catalogued according to AACR-II (Anglo American Cataloguing Rules).

At present, three Daily Lok Adalat Benches are functioning in the premises of this Hon'ble High Court. During the year 2018-19, 567 cases were disposed of in Daily Lok Adalat Benches and 36 cases were disposed of in four National Lok Adalats. Further, in this period, two bi-monthly Lok Adalats were held in which seven cases were disposed of.

Insofar as Chandigarh Judicial Academy is concerned, it organized a number of refresher-cum-orientation course, induction training and other training programmes. Between 11 to 19 August 2018, Training Programmes were organized for Judges from Sri Lanka. Various Residential Training Programmes were also organized for the Public Prosecutors from the State of Punjab and Chandigarh. A State level Conference on Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 was conducted for Judicial Officers of the State.

The Mediation and Conciliation Centre, Punjab & Haryana High Court received 77 applications for Pre-Litigation Mediation during this judicial year, out of which 23 resulted in successful mediation. Out of 2557 cases referred for mediation, 529 cases were settled.

To generate awareness about Mediation amongst the general public various jingles/

advertisements in Hindi and Punjabi have been prepared by the Mediation and Conciliation Committee of the High Court which are being aired from time to time. On 15 December 2018, the Committee also organized an Awareness Programme for Punjab Police officials to make them aware about the concept of Mediation. On 6 April 2019, one day Mediation Awareness Programme was organized for 250 law students at UILS, Chandigarh University, Gharuan.

Technological Accomplishments

During this period, the process of migration from Integrated Software for High Court (ISHiCo) to C.I.S. 1.0 has been initiated. In collaboration with State Bank of India, a payment gateway was launched for online transfer of money to be deposited in Court for any service, through Multi Option Payment System (MOPS). Online application to obtain certified copy of orders can be applied by making payment through e-payment service. KOHA Library Management Software is being used in the Library for house-keeping operations. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) system is integrated with KOHA Library Management Software and is being regularly used for issue/return and inventory control. KIOSKs and Book Drop Boxes have been installed in the Judges' Library for self issue/return of books. Book Eye 4 (Basic), a scanner for scanning of Books/Gazettes etc. has been installed in the Judges' Library and is also being used for scanning of old/rare books. An Android Based Mobile Application, 'PHHC eCourts Services' has been launched for the High Court. A unique feature of the app, 'My Diary' acts as a litigant's private diary and if any case is stored therein, a notification goes to the litigant. A dedicated link of Indian Judiciary has been provided on the website of Consulate General of India, Toronto, Canada (i.e. www.cgi.toronto.ca). Now, NRIs can obtain information pertaining to their matters pending in Indian Courts.

On 8 and 9 December 2018, under the aegis of e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India, Second National Conference of Computer Committees of the High Courts was organized. From 1 February 2019 till 17 February 2019, an e-Awareness stall was installed at Surajkund Fair in Faridabad, Haryana.

New printing parameters providing for both side printing of the pleadings filed in Court, was introduced which resulted into saving of about 1.50 crore papers per annum and also saved space required for storage of records. Filing of record of the Writ Petition in Letters Patent Appeal was dispensed with, which resulted in saving around 2.50 lac papers per annum. On 19 August 2018, an online mechanism for receiving complaints and suggestions was launched. While strengthening the intranet infrastructure in the High Court, the Local Area Network has further been extended to the extent of 129 nodes in various branches of the Court.

Compulsory filing of Memo of Parties through e-Filing was introduced for ensuring auto generation of notices through ISHiCo. A software called e-Prison Module has been developed, as a result which e-signed custody certificates from all the prisons are being produced in the Court due to which footfall of about 50-60 police officials, who used to visit Court on daily basis just to bring custody certificates, has stopped. e-Vetting software has been developed for vetting of replies or other pleadings online. As a part of digitization of court records, 19.59 crore pages have been scanned. Through e-Inspection, inspection of judicial file without actual file movement is being done for litigants and Advocates. 73,000 e-Inspections have been done so far. The case status information can be accessed in around 12,000 Common Service Centres in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T, Chandigarh. Litigants can also apply for certified copy of orders through these Centres.

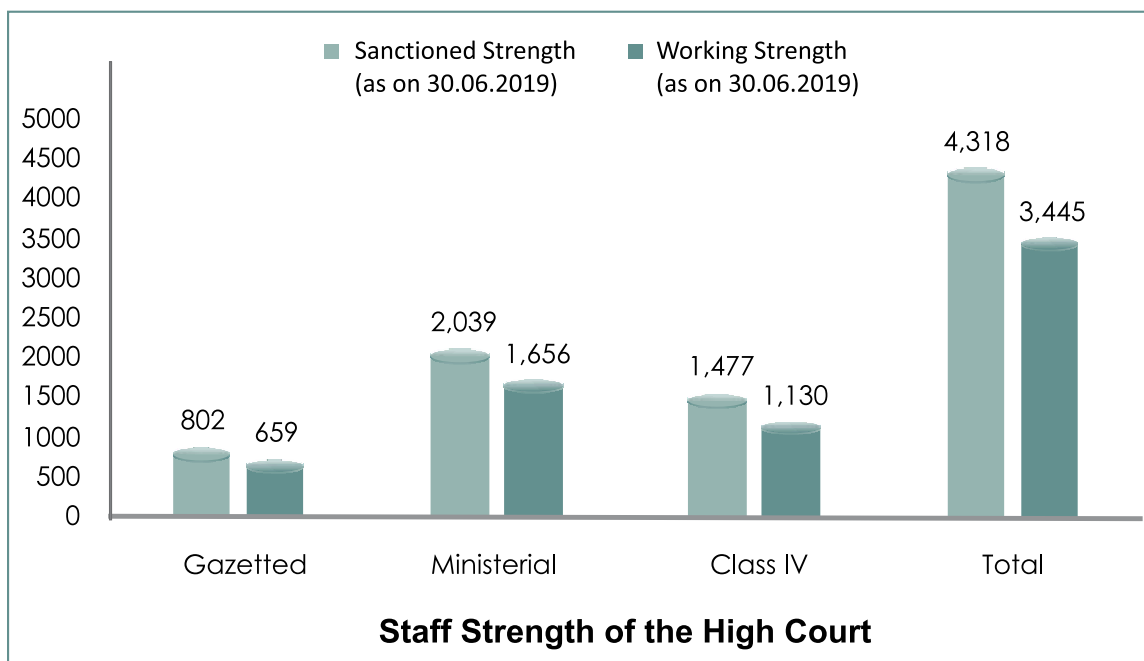
Surety Information Management System has been developed to identify persons who furnish surety in criminal/civil matters on the basis of fake documents.

1,00,380 undertrials were produced through video conferencing in first six months of 2019. To do away with preparation of Medico Legal Reports (MLRs) and Post Mortem Legal Reports (PMRs) by hand, software called

MedLEaPR has been developed to automate and ensure computer generated MLRs and PMRs. Scientific Reports from Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) and other Laboratories are being integrated with MedLEaPR to avoid delay in communication of reports. MedLEaPR has been deployed in 4 States/UT Health Institutions. Crystal Reports Software (CCR 3.0) has been introduced in Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	7,50,00,000	9,00,00,000	7,26,00,000
Non-Plan	2,86,30,52,000	3,17,09,86,000**	3,54,28,00,000
Total	2,93,80,52,000	3,26,09,86,000	3,61,54,00,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

**Revised figures.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	85
Working Strength of Judges	50
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	47
Highest	55
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	82,482

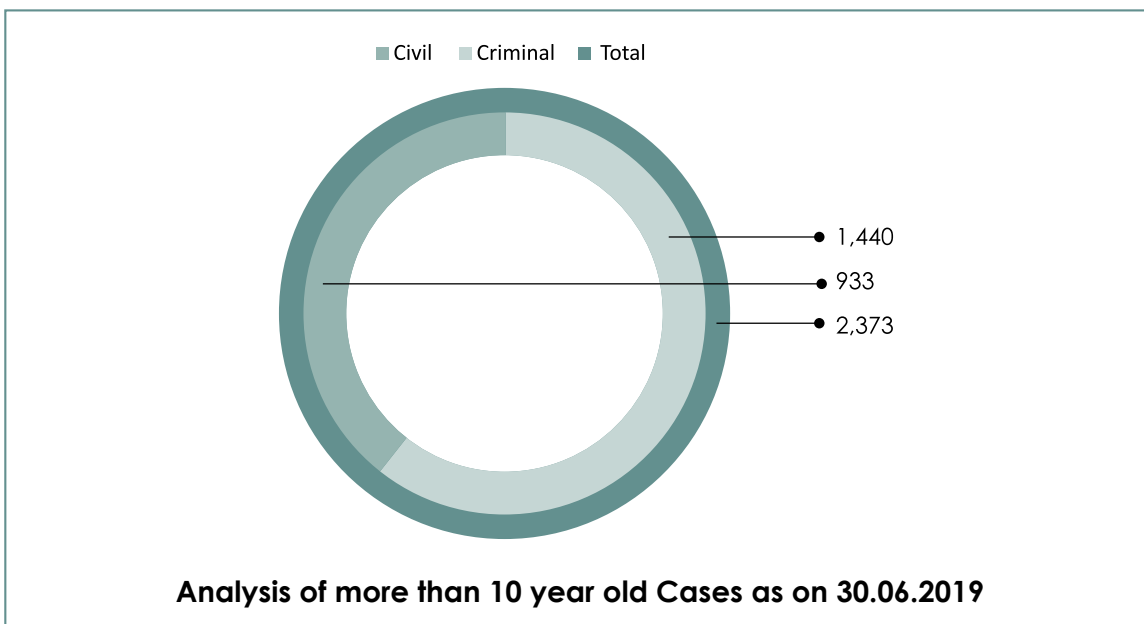
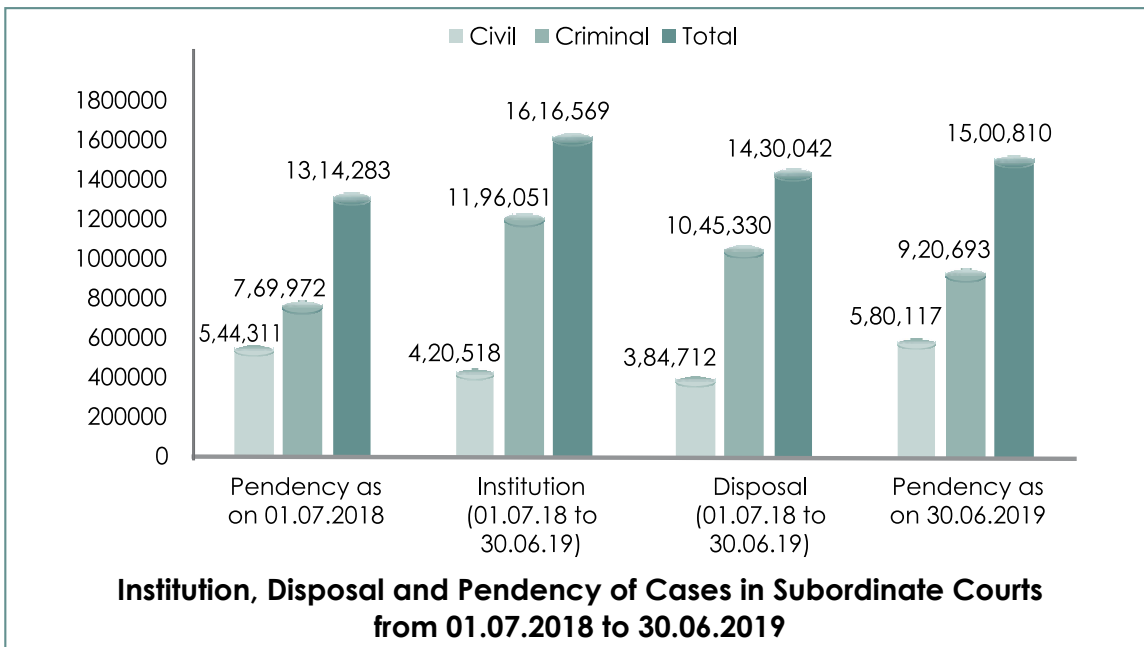
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	72,726	33,746	29,740	68,643
Company Matters	410	1	92	333
Contempt (Civil)	5,194	4,522	4,285	4,916
Review (Civil)	1,320	825	991	1,007
Matrimonial Matters	2,498	588	506	2,070
Arbitration Matters	346	320	202	466
Civil Revisions	11,533	8,515	7,620	13,149
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,645	1,263	1,178	2,317
Civil Appeals	55,995	7,707	7,946	57,915
Land Acquisition Matters	25,123	5,696	3,933	31,963
MACT Matters	45,622	6,917	6,377	45,579
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5	0	0	1
Other than above	7,024	3,856	3,893	6,107
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	795	978	1,145	141
Criminal Revisions	17,221	4,252	3,347	15,497
Bail Applications*	0	0	0	0
Criminal Appeals	58,391	6,117	1,214	57,611
Death Sentence Reference	7	7	8	11
Contempt (Criminal)	45	92	19	100
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	39,141	60,643	57,182	37,929

*No Separate data with regard to Bail Application is maintained.

Note: Pendency as on 30.06.2019 revised after physical verification.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1,364	1,101	263

21

RAJASTHAN High Court



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Rajasthan High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indrajit Mahanty, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammad Rafiq	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinit Kumar Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sangeet Raj Lodha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganga Ram Moolchandani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Gaur
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sabina	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Goverdhan Bardhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Garg
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjeet Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Bishnoi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Prakash Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Chaturvedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Pushpendra Singh Bhati	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Singh Dhaddha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahendra Kumar Maheshwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Mehta	

*As on 1 November 2019

Brief Introduction

On integration of princely States into State of Rajasthan, five different High Courts functioning in Rajasthan - at Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bikaner, High Court of former Rajasthan and Matsya Union were abolished. A single High Court for the entire State was established at Jaipur which was inaugurated on 29 August 1949. On complete integration of Rajasthan in 1956, the High Court was shifted to Jodhpur. On 30 January 1977, a Bench of Rajasthan High Court was established at Jaipur. The Principal Seat at Jodhpur is presently situated in old heritage building. A magnificent new Building of the High Court having 22 court rooms is ready for inauguration. The building is surrounded by large gardens covering 9.28 acres. The building is Circular in shape having a big dome. The entire building is made of famous Jodhpur Stone called Chhitar.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

During the judicial year 2018-19, there was a special drive for disposal of more than 10 years old cases. In just about 3 months, out of total 80,574 such cases, 16,765 cases have been disposed of. For arrears reduction and expeditious disposal of old cases in the High Court and the Subordinate Courts, bi-Monthly Meetings of Judicial Officers posted in districts are conducted. A number of new courts and posts have been created during the period from 1 July 2018 to 8 July 2019. Initiatives have been taken for development of infrastructure. 315 court buildings and 254 residential accommodations for judicial officers are under

construction.

The Rajasthan State Judicial Academy (RSJA) conducted various Workshops/ Training Programmes/ Refresher Courses/Conferences for Judicial Officers in this period. They included wide ranging topics such as Prevention of Human Trafficking, Motor Accident Claim Cases, Family Court cases, NDPS Cases, POCSO Act cases, Labour Court Cases and PCPNDT Cases, Cyber Crimes and Laws, Speedy and Qualitative Disposal of Civil and Criminal Cases. A West Zone Regional Conference was organized for Judicial Officers of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. One week International Level Training Programme was organized for

40 Judicial Officers from Bangladesh and 10 Judicial Officers from Fiji. A massive plantation programme was also carried out to develop Green corridor in the Academy.

Lok Adalats at the level of High Court and Subordinate Courts were held during the judicial year wherein 1,46,554 cases were settled and Rs. 1083.75 crore were awarded as settlement. Under the Mediation activities in High Court and Subordinate Courts, 1027 mediators have been trained. The success rate of mediation in the year 2018 (October to December 2018) was 25.22% and in 2019 is 23.44%.

To ensure effective implementation of NALSA's Schemes at ground level, 47 Education Training Programmes for Panel Advocates and 42 Educational Training Programmes for Para Legal Volunteers were organized by the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in Rajasthan. In order to spread legal awareness amongst the masses, innovative outreach activities i.e. Legal Services Camps, RLSA#Run4Van, Bring Dropouts Back to School, Conferences on Juvenile Justice were also organized.

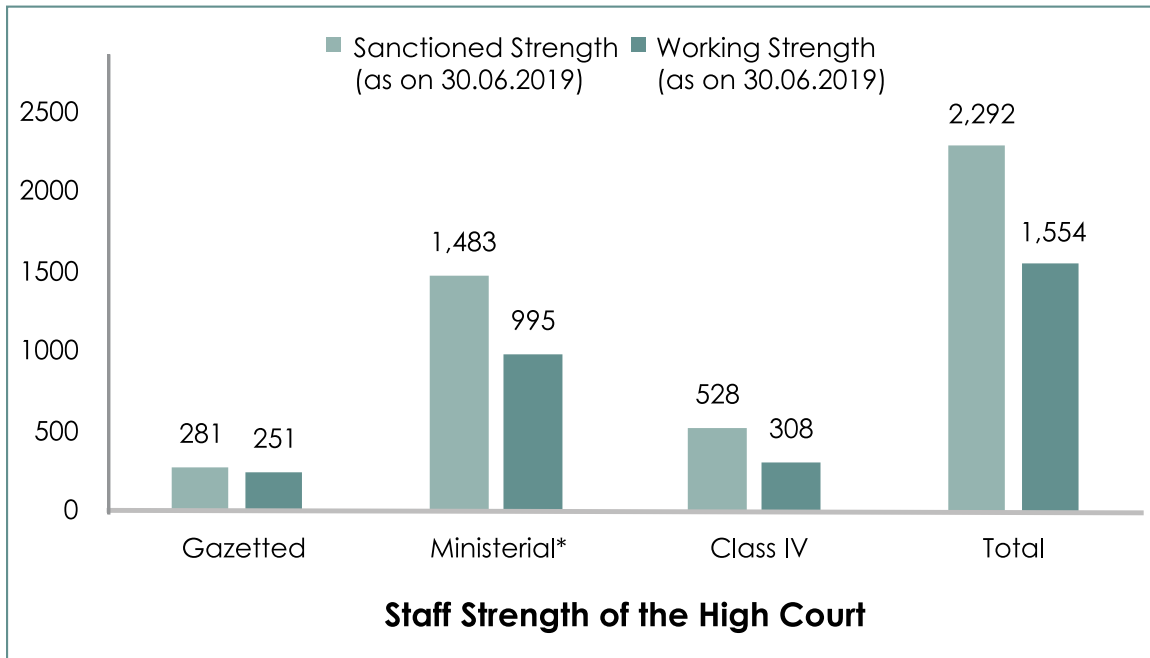
Technological Accomplishments

With the migration of the Rajasthan High Court to the CIS 1.0, various peripheral utilities have been developed such as issuance of certified copies without movement of files, Judgment/ Order template for Court Staff, Cause List, Consignment of Record, Physical verification of files, in-house REP MENU which gives 47 reports of different kinds. The High Court has also started simultaneous replication of data of CIS 1.0 to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), High Court website and Mobile App. A computer programme for chronological paging of the case files is being used. It displays last page number of the petition/appeal on the website of the High Court which ensures next pagination of fresh pleadings filed in the pending cases. 'Free Text Search' facility has been launched to search database of more than 12 lakh Judgments/Orders archived with the Rajasthan High Court. This facility can be accessed through

website and mobile App of the High Court. A mega project for scanning and digitization of more than seven crore pages of judicial records of High Court was started simultaneously both at Principal Seat Jodhpur and Bench at Jaipur. A computer programme called MEDLEAPR has been developed for online preparation of Medico Legal Reports, Injury Reports, Post Mortem Reports and FSL Reports. This will do away with illegible handwritten reports and also prevent reports from being manipulated. It is under pilot run at two hospitals. Rajasthan High Court has its own Mobile App both for Android and Windows for case management. It has powerful feature of "My Diary" for Advocates which is a substitute of physical case diary.

A computer programme has been developed to facilitate effective court and docket management by showing number of cases, stage wise, listed on a particular day and between any two dates including number of 5/10 year old cases. The programme provides a swift and convenient mechanism to systematically manage the court work so that required attention may be paid to cases as per stages and priority. For electronic service of summons of processes of civil courts, the National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP) has been launched in Rajasthan with its customization in Hindi to cater to the Process Servers and litigants who do not know English. New version of CIS 3.1 was launched in the month of April 2019 with a feature of integrated Work Done Sheet and DCMS. The CIS version 3.1 has been installed across all court complexes. Under e-courts project, 62 new Servers, providing faster and efficient data services have been procured and installed in the court complexes having more number of courts. A Cloud version of CIS has been developed by NIC e-courts team at Pune. Successful testing of the same has been done in Jaipur District Court complex on pilot basis and it will be implemented soon. With continuous monitoring and tracking upto Taluka Level, all Subordinate Courts are regularly updating the case data on NJDG.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



*Including Technical posts.

Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018**	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	1,88,58,59,000	1,80,66,17,000	3,50,22,81,000
Non-Plan	7,60,53,23,000	9,91,63,52,000	11,16,28,32,000
Total	9,49,11,82,000	11,72,29,69,000	14,66,51,13,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March].

** Revised figures.

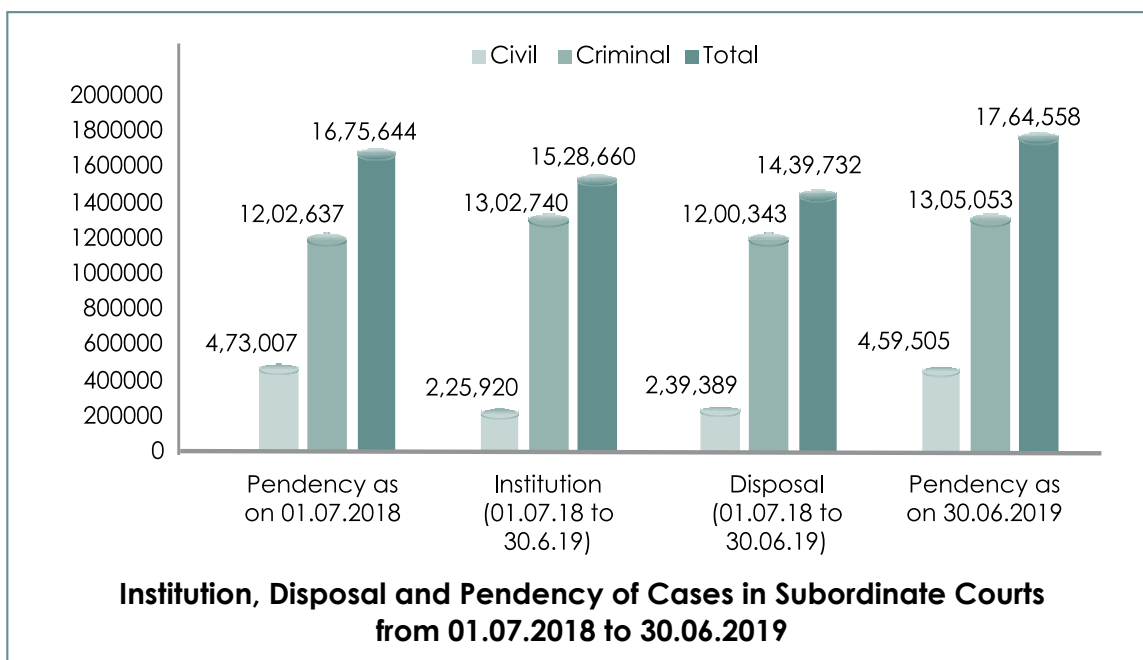
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	50
Working Strength of Judges	24
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	23
Highest	33
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	78,381

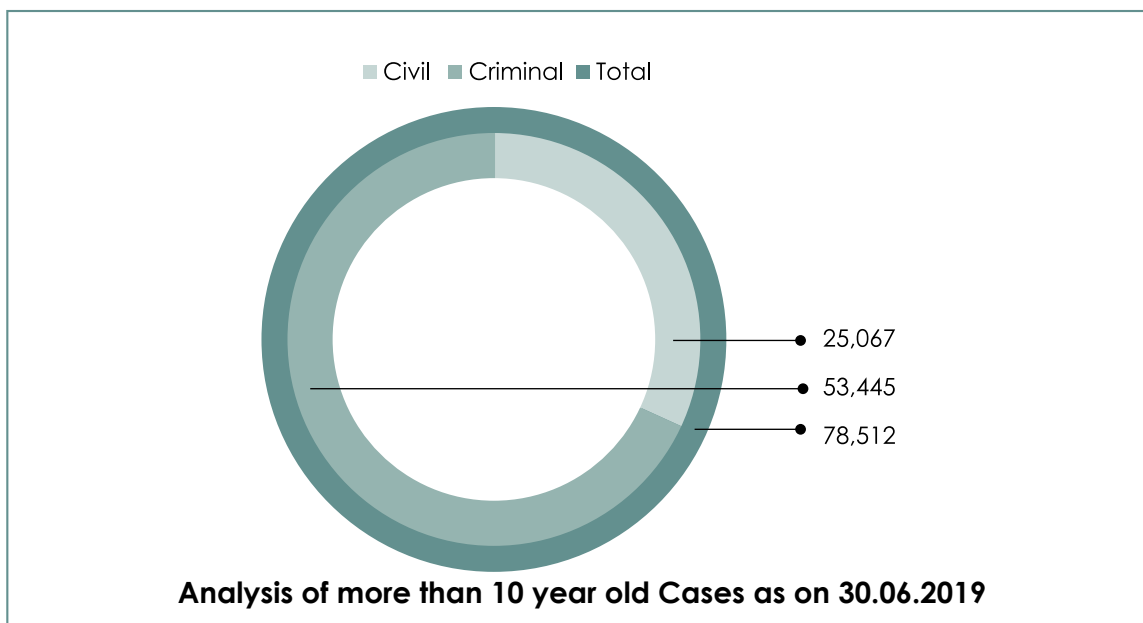
HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,04,542	45,784	27,036	1,23,290
Company Matters	356	88	152	292
Contempt (Civil)	4,862	4,141	2,734	6,269
Review (Civil)	734	482	433	783
Matrimonial Matters	1,614	889	606	1,897
Arbitration Matters	131	176	162	145
Civil Revisions	997	533	361	1,169
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,578	1,126	757	2,947
Civil Appeals	38,285	9,646	6,850	41,081
Land Acquisition Matters	2,975	520	351	3,144
MACT Matters	39,958	7,503	3,562	43,899
Civil Suits (Original Side)	6	3	2	7
Other than above	2,670	570	1,963	1,277
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,039	1,855	1,554	1,340
Criminal Revisions	15,096	5,827	2,847	18,076
Bail Applications	2,181	32,407	32,233	2,355
Criminal Appeals	38,972	8,323	4,940	42,355
Death Sentence Reference	5	12	9	8
Contempt (Criminal)	21	10	8	23
Misc. Criminal Applications	13,243	17,155	13,429	16,969
Other than above	882	1,119	1,001	1,000

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Note: Figures revised after physical verification.



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
1,348	1,132	216

22 High Court of SIKKIM



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Sikkim*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arup Kumar Goswami, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Meenakshi M. Rai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhaskar Raj Pradhan	
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

Prior to its merger with the Union of India, in 1975, Sikkim was earlier under a Monarchy. The king who was popularly known as "the Chogyal" was the fountainhead of justice, whose words were the law. In 1955, the then King of Sikkim issued the High Court of Judicature (Jurisdiction and Powers) Proclamation to establish a High Court of Sikkim. Upon merger in 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd State of India, and the High Court functioning immediately prior to the date of merger became the High Court for the State of Sikkim under the Constitution like any other High Court in the Country. In 1978, Sikkim Civil Courts Act was passed with a view to consolidate the laws relating to constitution of Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court and other related matters.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

During the judicial year 2018-19, the Courts of Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate were inaugurated in Soreng, Rangpo, Jorethang, Yanyang, and Rongli Sub-Divisions. Sikkim Judicial Academy (Phase-I), Sokaythang, Tadong was inaugurated on 27 June 2018. Phase-II of the High Court Museum and construction of Mock Court Room, an Audio Visual Room and a Library have been completed and the same are open for visitors. Foundation stone of 10 units Grade 'B' and 12 units Grade 'D' residential quarters of the High Court Employees was laid down at Museum Complex, Forest Colony and 16 units Grade 'D' residential quarters of the High Court Employees was laid at VIP Colony, Gangtok. The existing courts have been installed with differently abled friendly infrastructure. An official of the Registry has been appointed as Grievance Redressal Officer to address the complaints of any obstacles/barriers faced by visually challenged lawyers. The High Court re-constituted various Committees such as Committee for Sikkim Judicial Academy, the Rules Committee to re-visit all High Court

Rules as well as Rules for proper management and preservation of disposal of records, and Committee for Sensitization of Family Court matters etc. A Permanent Committee and a Permanent Secretariat were also constituted under Rule 4(ii) and Rule 4(iii) of Sikkim High Court (Designation of Senior Advocates Rules), 2019 respectively.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court has adopted 'One Stop Solution' wherein a single application is tailored to deliver different content and functionalities to users. 'One Stop Solution' is based on the role of the user. Access is granted to the different modules based on the role assigned to the user. The different modules available in the 'One Stop Solution' includes Judge Internal Assessment Module, Graphical User Interface (GUI), Script Module and also other modules such as Sikkim Judicial Academy Website Backup and Museum Website Backup. The Application uses a centralized data grid that contains data of the High Court and Subordinate Courts. This results in higher response time and also eliminates inconsistencies and data

redundancy. Application softwares both web-based as well as stand-alone applications have been developed and implemented in the High Court. On the official website of the High Court (www.highcourtofsikkim.nic.in), a new search mechanism "High Court - Free text Search in Judgments" has been successfully incorporated. Free Text searching is a very useful and powerful mechanism that enables the search to be based on the text/phrase that appears in the Case Judgment.

The High Court uses File Tracking System (1.1) which is a web based application enabling easy tracking of physical files. A Software 'Copy Room' used in the High Court assists in the prompt delivery of certified copies to the applicants. It also contains SMS notification module through which the applicants are provided instant notifications of their application status. This application also includes a dashboard displaying total applications registered, certified copies dispatched, pending applications and fee collected.

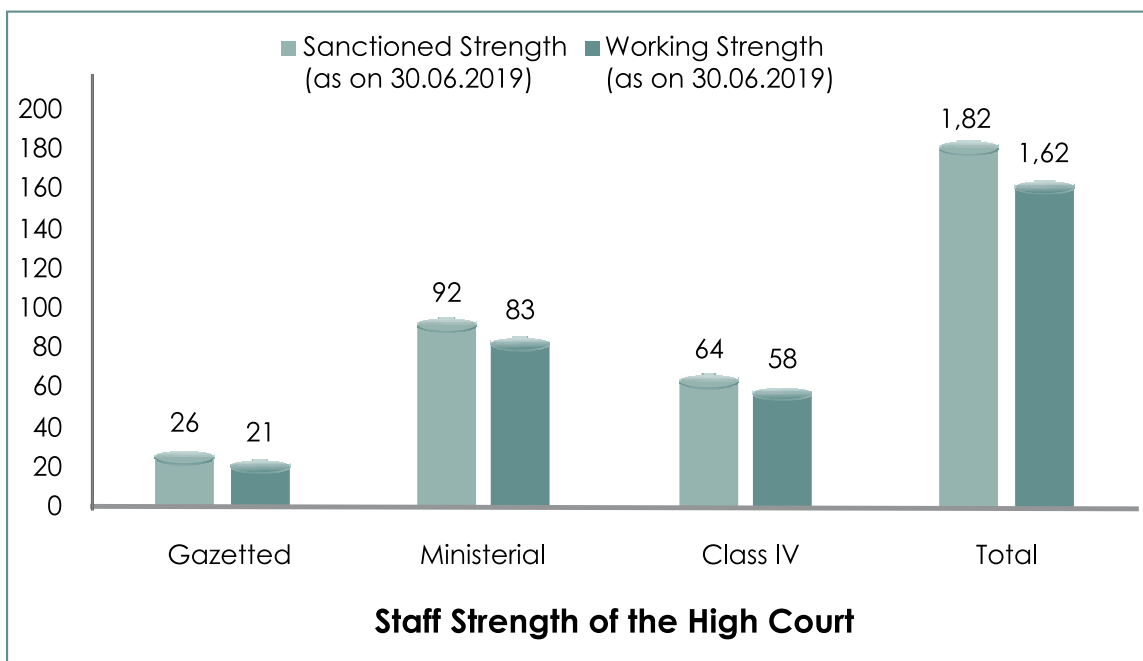
Android Application 'High Court of Sikkim' provides a single window to access the case status of the High Court and the Subordinate Courts of Sikkim anywhere, anytime. The application is available in Google Play Store and has a rating of 4.8. Screen Sharing Application, a desktop application which functions without Internet connection, is being used in the three court rooms of High Court. This application is intended to be used during Court proceedings to share the screen between the Judges, Advocates and Personal Secretary to Judges whenever certain document/file is to be seen during the hearing.

Case Information SMS is a web based application used in the High Court to send case status related SMS to Advocates and

litigants. SMS can be sent manually by entering all the details or based on the Case Details which this periphery application extracts from the Case Information System. A repository of all SMS sent as well as deleted is maintained in this application. A shared drive which provides central storage space is also used in the High Court. All authorized users can store their working documents in the shared drive. Separate accounts have been maintained for different Sections of the High Court making the data safe from accidental tampering. Official Websites for Museum, the High Court of Sikkim (www.hcsmuseum.nic.in) and for Sikkim Judicial Academy (www.sikkimjudicialacademy.nic.in) have been developed. Information kiosks have been installed at the High Court and the subordinate courts which allow the litigants and Advocates to easily access the status of any case. Display boards have also been installed outside the court rooms of the Court. The Display Boards display real time information related to hearing of cases in progress in the respective court rooms. Display Board is also available in the Bar Room in the High Court of Sikkim.

Video Conferencing facility is available at five Court Complexes covering 17 court rooms, one Central Jail and one District Prison. High Court Library has implemented KOHA, an open source scalable Library Management System. Installation of Solar Power Plants has been completed at the District Court, East Sikkim. Implementation of Solar Power Plants is under progress in other Subordinate Court Complexes. Case records are being scanned and digitized. The High Court has fully Wi-Fi enabled complex. Employee Identity Cards generation application has also been developed in the High Court. Paperless courtroom in the High Court of Sikkim is also envisaged.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Plan	--	--	--
Non-Plan	14,85,70,000	18,53,00,000	17,91,93,000
Total	14,85,70,000	18,53,00,000	17,91,93,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

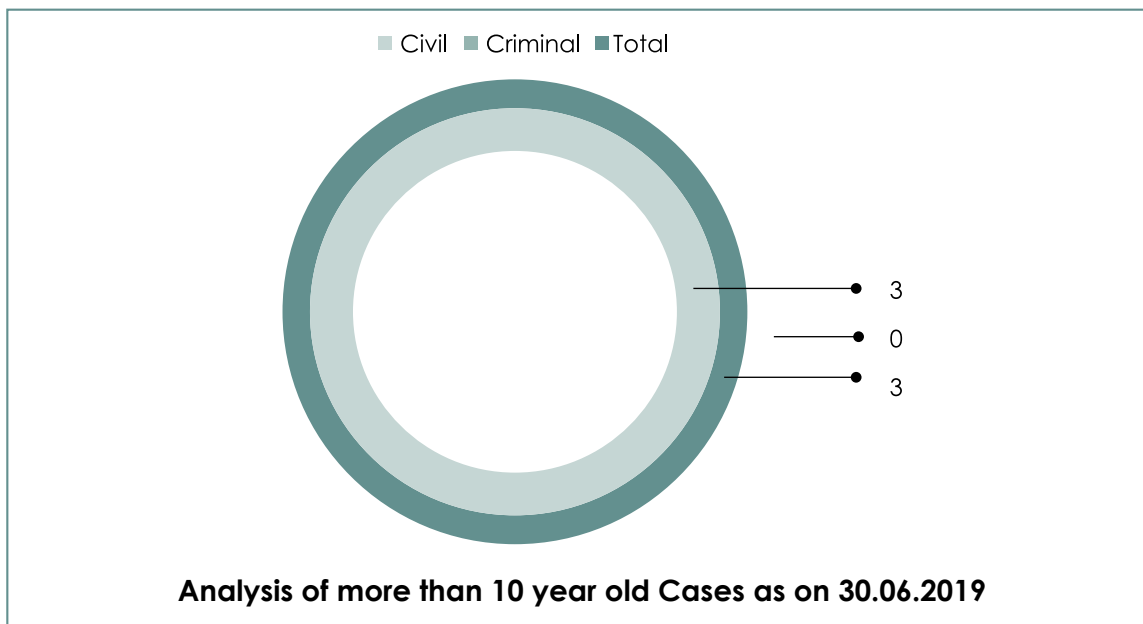
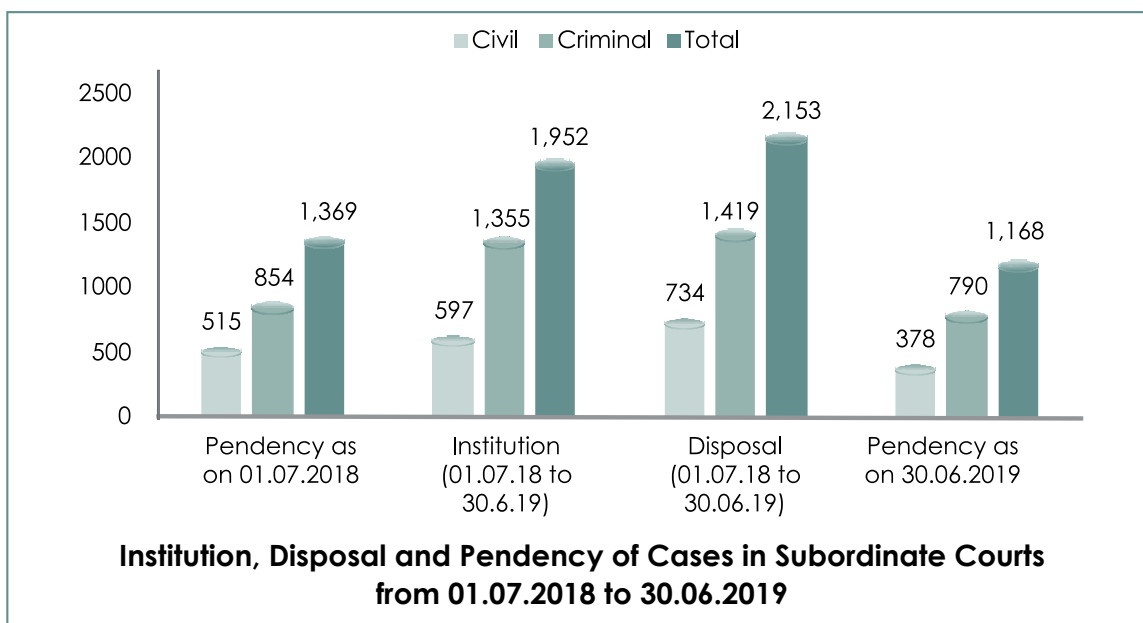
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	3
Working Strength of Judges	3
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	3
Highest	3
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	0

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	108	58	55	111
Company Matters	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Civil)	3	2	4	1
Review (Civil)	1	1	2	0
Matrimonial Matters	2	1	1	2
Arbitration Matters	2	3	1	4
Civil Revisions	7	9	13	3
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2	0	0	2
Civil Appeals	29	19	5	43
Land Acquisition Matters	0	3	0	3
MACT Matters	14	9	14	9
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	4	0	1	3
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2	1	1	2
Criminal Revisions	4	2	1	5
Bail Applications	0	1	1	0
Criminal Appeals	51	44	27	68
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	2	0	0	2
Other than above	10	19	15	14

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
25	19	6

23

High Court for
the State of
TELANGANA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Chauhan, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S.S. Ramachandra Rao	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shameem Akther	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ghandikota Sri Devi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Rajasheker Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Keshava Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tadakamalla Vinod Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ponugoti Naveen Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Shaviii	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Annireddy Abhishek Reddy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Challa Kodandaram Chowdary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kunuru Lakshman

***As on 1 November 2019**

Brief Introduction

With the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014, the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into the State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, with effect from 2 June 2014. Consequently, the Andhra Pradesh High Court was renamed as the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh and was common for both the States till 31 December 2018. By virtue of Presidential Notification dated 26 December 2018 with effect from 1 January 2019, a separate High Court was established for the State of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravathi and the existing High Court at Hyderabad was renamed as High Court for the State of Telangana. The High Court building is situated on the southern bank of the river Musi. Nizam VII, Mir Osman Ali Khan, was the Architect of the building. It is one of the finest buildings in the city of Hyderabad built by using red and white stones in saracenic style.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

The High Court organized Centenary Celebration of Building of High Court on 20 April 2019. The premises of High Court were declared as a plastic-free zone with effect from 30 January 2019. Similarly, all the Subordinate Courts in the State of Telangana were also declared as plastic-free zone with effect from 01 April 2019. The High Court for the State of Telangana has made available three Battery Operated Carts within the High Court premises for the use of the Physically Challenged Advocates, old and otherwise Challenged Advocates catering to their requirement in commuting. On 15 August 2019, with a view to have an increased green cover, plant saplings were planted in all the District Courts in the State. To preserve the record of glorious past of the State of Telangana, the High Court has

decided to establish a High Court Museum in the High Court premises. To achieve the target of Five Plus Zero pendency, the High Court has given instructions to all the Unit Heads. The High Court has further directed all the Unit Heads to identify 200 oldest cases in their respective Unit and dispose of the same by 31 December 2019, on priority basis, as a measure to minimise the old cases. The High Court has also constituted a "Delay and Arrears Committee" in the High Court and "District Level Arrears Committees" in all the Districts.

Nine existing Fast Track Courts have been designated as Fast Track Special Courts to exclusively deal with trial and disposal of cases under POCSSO Act. The said courts are functioning with effect from 2 October 2019. A Special Division Bench called Green Bench has been constituted in June 2019 to deal with

matters relating to Environment and Pollution Control Act and Irrigation Projects and any other matter related thereto. A Special Division Bench is constituted on every first and third Saturday to dispose of criminal appeals/jail appeals where legal aid is given to the appellant (accused).

On 19 April 2019, an Auditorium of 334 seating capacity fully equipped and acoustically designed was inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri Justice N.V. Ramana in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice L. Nageswara Rao and Hon'ble Sri Justice R. Subash Reddy, Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India.

Technological Accomplishments

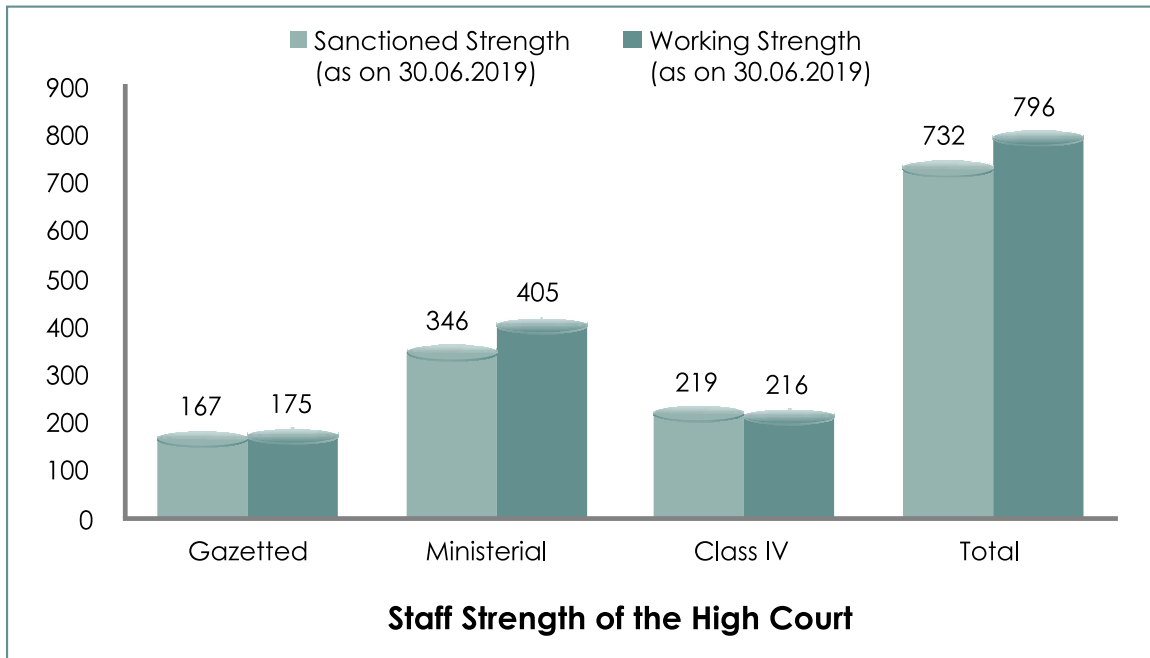
The High Court for the State of Telangana has migrated to the common HC CIS 1.0 software and replicating its data to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) daily for providing various citizen centric services through e-courts portal. A Mobile application of High Court was created to disseminate Case Status Information, Cause Lists and Court Notifications for the convenience of Advocates and the litigants. The Mobile Application is also placed in Google Play Store, Apple Application Store and Windows Store. Display Boards have been installed inside and outside the Court Halls and at places like, Bar Associations, Government Pleaders Office Building, Advocates' Library and Advocates' Canteen. These Boards display the case hearing status of all the Court Halls and relay other important messages via the notification bar. The Digital Display Board is also being hosted online on the official website of the High Court and on the Mobile application for the benefit of Advocates and litigants. SMS Alert System has been launched for providing information to the registered Advocates/Party-in-persons on their Mobile phones, about the stages of Case filing, Scrutiny information and Case registration. The Case hearing status in Courts is also communicated to the Advocates through SMS. The High Court has also developed one web page to show the status of generation of live Cause-list to the stakeholders.

The High Court is in the process of digitization and scanning of judicial records. As on 24 September 2019, a total of 2,58,518 pending cases have been scanned. The High Court has also started the digitization of the disposed of cases and scanning of administrative files. So far 1,28,131 disposed of cases have been scanned. Facility for online filing of applications for Certified Documents shall be made available in the near future. SMSs are being sent to the Advocates/Litigants about the status of application for Certified Documents. Committee Meetings in the High Court have gone paperless. A web application "SLACK" is being used, wherein all the Hon'ble Judges and the Registrars are enrolled as users and groups are formed.

Statistical Information such as Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the High Court and in the District Courts of the State is being shown through "Justice Clock". Publicity material such as Images, Videos, e-Brochures etc. are also being shown on Justice Clock. An e-Newsletter was launched/ published by the High Court on 4 September 2019. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been entered into between SBI e-Pay and the High Court for enabling the High Court and Subordinate Courts to accept payments like Court fee, fine, penalty, judicial deposits etc., through e-payment gateway.

On 15 December 2018, a pilot ICJS project [Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)] was launched for Warangal district enabling live Electronic Exchange of data between the Prl. District Court, Warangal and Subedari Police Station of the District. On 16 September 2019, the ICJS project and National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP), a process through which service of notice and summons is expedited and made electronically, was inaugurated at Prl. District Court complex, Karimnagar. Steps are being taken to implement the ICJS project in all the Subordinate Courts in the State of Telangana.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Note : Proposal to increase the sanctioned strength has been taken up with State Govt.

Budget of the High Court*

	2018-2019	2019-2020**
Plan	30,34,22,000	39,91,79,000
Non-Plan	2,19,08,80,000	1,05,76,76,000
Total	2,49,43,02,000	1,45,68,55,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Budget provided by the Govt. for a period of six month (Vote on Account Budget).

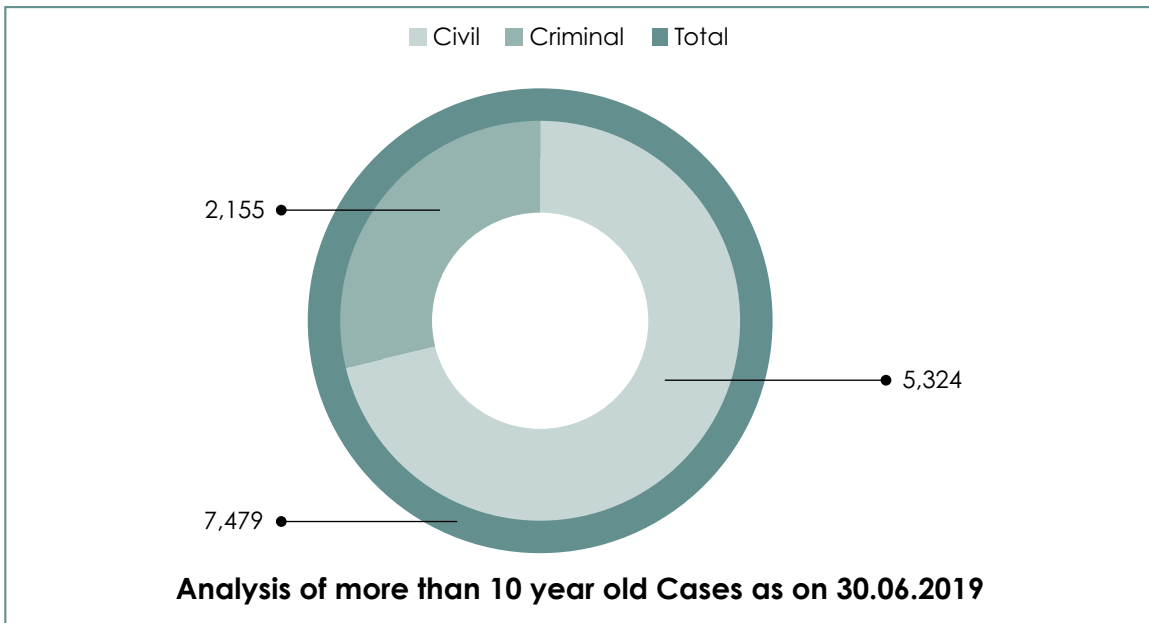
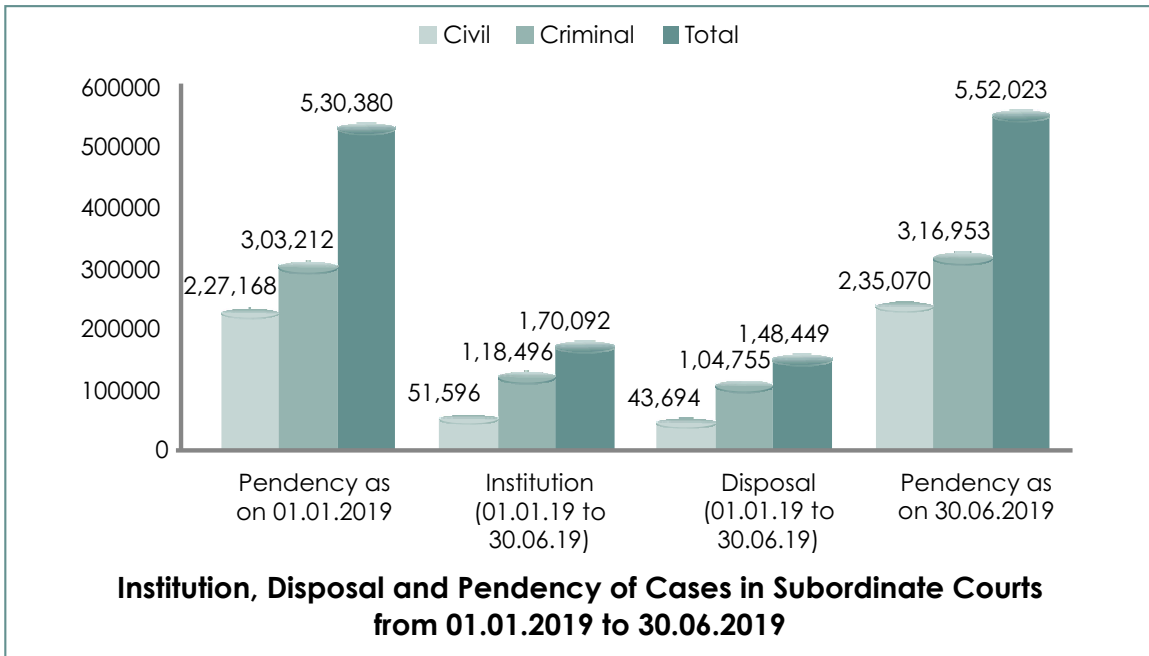
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	24
Working Strength of Judges	11
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	11
Highest	13
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	22,259

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.01.2019	Institution (01.01.19 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.01.19 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	97,042	13,325	8,232	1,02,135
Company Matters	799	52	36	815
Contempt (Civil)	5,499	822	426	5,895
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	1,806	116	63	1,859
Arbitration Matters	448	40	86	402
Civil Revisions	8,134	1,511	930	8,715
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,315	371	204	4,482
Civil Appeals	21,610	1,926	649	22,887
Land Acquisition Matters	1,352	83	15	1,420
MACT Matters	19,181	1,958	276	20,863
Civil Suits (Original Side)	8	1	1	8
Other than above	504	201	59	646
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	7,720	661	172	8,209
Bail Applications	52	828	817	63
Criminal Appeals	7,236	406	155	7,487
Death Sentence Reference	3	0	0	3
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	11,646	2,806	1,865	12,587

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
413	344	69

24

High Court of
TRIPURA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Tripura*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhasis Talapatra

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh

*As on 1 November 2019

Brief Introduction

In the year 1972, after the enactment of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, the State of Tripura came under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court which continued till 2012. Thereafter, by way of amendment under Section 28A(c) of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, a separate High Court for the State of Tripura was established on 23 March 2013 at Agartala. The High Court of Tripura is functioning from its own spacious and beautiful three-storied building covering an area of about 10 acres.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

The 6th Annual Conclave of Judicial Officers was organized on 23 March 2019 in the High Court in which 78 Judicial Officers from across the State participated. On 27 and 28 April 2019, East Zone –II Regional Conference on “Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges and opportunities” was organized by National Judicial Academy in association with the High Court of Tripura and Tripura Judicial Academy which was attended by 64 Judicial Officers of different States of East Zone-II. A seminar on “Man has failed the Constitution” was organized on 17 March 2019 by Tripura State Legal Services Authority in association with the High Court.

During the Judicial year 2018-19, G+2 Court Building at Khowai in Khowai Judicial District and G+5 Court Building at Agartala in West Tripura Judicial District have been inaugurated and made functional. Measures have been taken for timely completion of the ongoing projects of Court buildings at Kamalpur, Amarpur and Sabroom and residential quarters of Judicial Officers at Ambassa and Udaipur.

In a pendency reduction drive, apart from the visit to each and every Court across the State during the period from 8 December 2018 to 19 December 2018 and interaction with each of the Judicial Officers, nine Video Conferencing were held with the Judicial Officers by the Hon'ble Chief Justice and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

On 16 December 2018, a Legal Services Camp was organized by the Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committee at Kanchanpur where 20 Departments of the State Government participated and provided benefits of various schemes on the spot to the beneficiaries who came from the remotest places of the District. Similar programmes were organized at Gandacherra on 23 February 2019 and in Kailashahar on 3 February 2019. During this period, 30 Lok Adalats and five National Lok Adalats were organized. 47 Remand Advocates have been appointed. 16 Village Legal Care and Support Centres and 23 Legal Literacy Clubs have been established. 553 Legal Awareness camps were organized which were attended by around 1.1 lakh people.

Technological Accomplishments

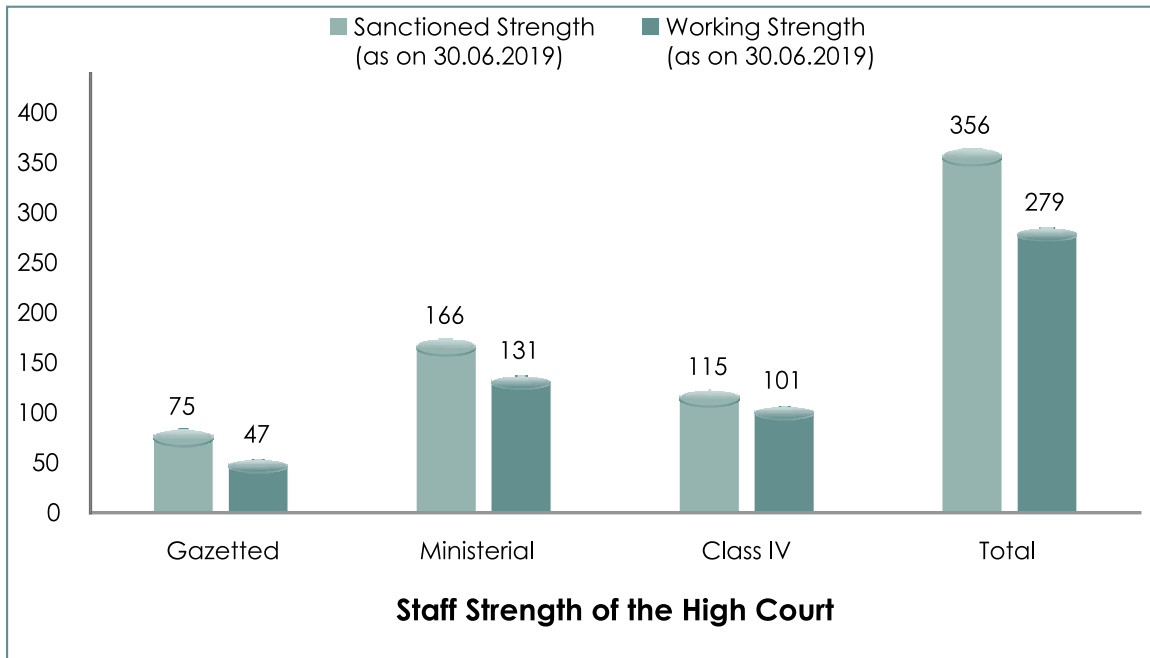
Several initiatives have been taken under Phase-I and Phase-II of the e-Courts Project. BSNL MPLS connectivity through optical fibre has been established in all the 16 court complexes of the State. In Phase-II of the project, CIS 3.1 NC version has been implemented in Tripura and data has been successfully migrated in 12 out of 16 court complexes. Display Board Monitors have been installed outside court rooms. Kiosks have also been installed in District and Taluka Courts. Servers for the High Court of Tripura and the District Courts have been procured. Judicial Service Centres have been set up in almost all the court complexes. Uploading of the cases daily to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) server has been made mandatory for access by the citizens. In seven court complexes, installation of Solar Panels is in progress.

All the Courts within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Tripura have been provided with Video-Conferencing facility. Five District Courts at Agartala, Udaipur, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar and Belonia are now connected via video-conferencing with the respective District jails. Rack Servers for the High Court, District Court Complexes and Pedestal Servers for Taluka Court Complexes have been procured under Phase-II of the e-Courts Project. Justice Clock would soon be installed in the High Court. 117 Smart Phones have been procured for the Process Servers and Bailiffs in the District Judiciary to track the status of the service of the processes (through NSTEP Mobile App.). All the process servers and bailiffs of the district and subordinate courts are provided with the smart-phones and training on NSTEP Mobile App is also proposed. Initiatives for providing Digital Signature Tokens for all the Judicial Officers of the State have been taken.



A view of the High Court of Tripura

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	18,65,85,000	26,74,79,000	20,23,07,000
Non-Plan	---	---	---
Total	18,65,85,000	26,74,79,000	20,23,07,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

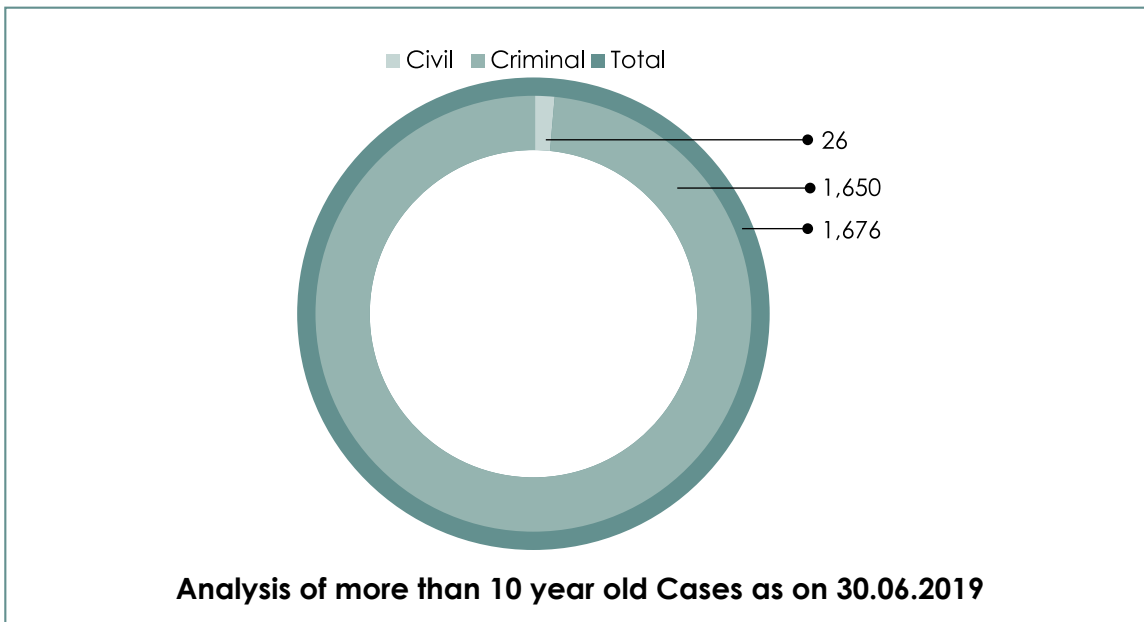
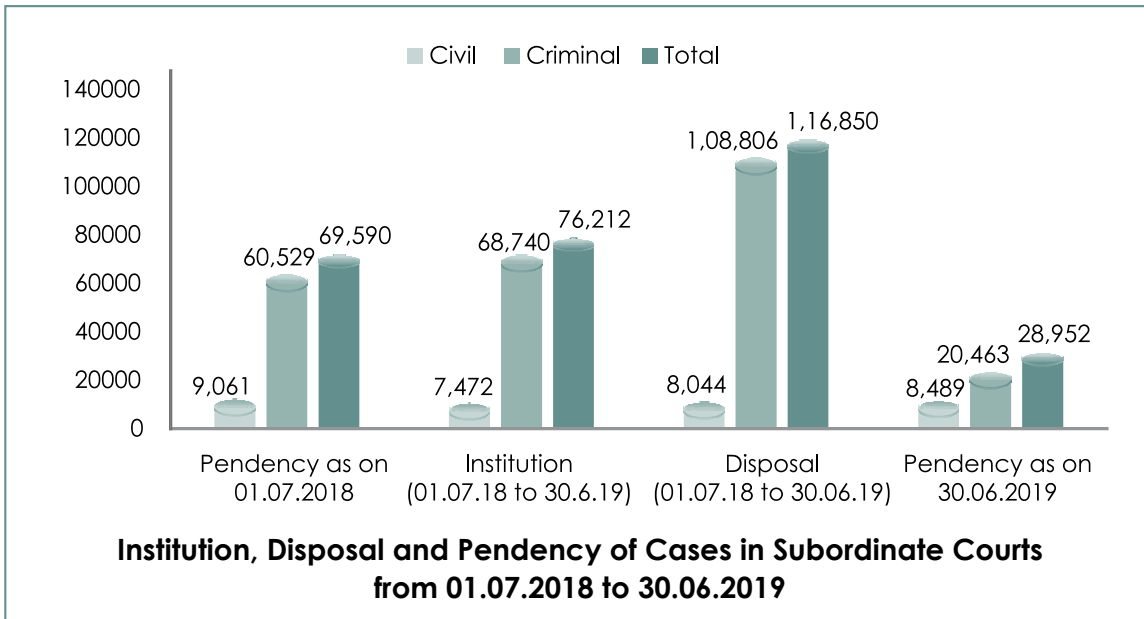
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	4
Working Strength of Judges	3
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	3
Highest	3
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	2

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,594	1,398	1,320	1,672
Company Matters	1	0	0	1
Contempt (Civil)	19	65	47	37
Review (Civil)	12	74	77	9
Matrimonial Matters	47	47	27	67
Arbitration Matters	13	32	37	8
Civil Revisions	51	134	115	70
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	195	98	72	221
Land Acquisition Matters	137	193	194	136
MACT Matters	179	103	184	98
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	299	277	250	326
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2	3	2	3
Criminal Revisions	106	92	76	122
Bail Applications	4	323	311	16
Criminal Appeals	291	103	147	247
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	3	1	4	0
Other than above	40	89	105	24

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
120	88	32

25

High Court of UTTARAKHAND



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Uttarakhand*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Ranganathan, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. C. Khulbe
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Maithani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lok Pal Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.S. Dhanik	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Verma
*As on 1 November 2019		

Brief Introduction

The State of Uttarakhand was carved out from the erstwhile State of Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000. On the same date, the High Court of Uttarakhand was also established at Nainital. It is housed in a magnificent building constructed in the year 1900 A.D., which was known as Old Secretariat. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok A. Desai was the founder Chief Justice of the High Court of Uttarkhand. After establishment of the High Court, a Chief Justice Court Block and two more court buildings were constructed in 2007. Thereafter, Glenthorn building, which earlier belonged to Forest Department, has also been taken over, in order to meet the increasing demand of space. A separate ADR complex has also been constructed in the High Court premises, for the State Legal Services Authority. Initially, the sanctioned strength of High Court was 7, which was increased to 9 in 2003 and further increased to 11 in 2014. On 30 June 2019, the working strength of the High Court is 10 including the Chief Justice.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2018-19

Administrative Achievements

During the Judicial year 2018-19, 114 Lok Adalats were organized in the State, in which, 23066 cases were disposed of in which total amount of settlement was Rs. 64.46 Crore and Rs. 0.75 Crore was realized, as fine. 17151 Legal Literacy and Multi-purpose Camps were organized, which benefited 614168 persons. Out of 17151 Camps, 4260 Legal Literacy and Sensitization Programme were organized in remote and far-flung hilly areas, which benefited, approximately 137276 persons. At present, total 890 Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) are engaged for legal aid works. 300 Legal-Aid Clinics are functional in various villages, tehsils, districts, sub-jails, JJBs, law colleges etc. 1490 cases were received for the Mediation, out of which, 459 cases were finally settled. Seven Permanent Lok Adalats have been sanctioned by the State Government, out

of which four are functional. Four Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centres and 31 Tehsil Legal Services Committees are functional in the State. 13 Full-Time Secretaries from the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division) have been appointed in all the 13 District Legal Services Authorities. A Toll Free legal aid Help Line No. 1800 180 4000 is functional in the office of Uttarakhand SLA, Nainital.

During the year 2018-19, the Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy (UJALA) conducted foundation training programmes for two batches of newly recruited judicial officers of Civil Judge (Jr. Division) cadre. The Academy also conducted foundation training programme for newly recruited officers in the State Higher Judicial Services (HJS) cadre. Further, the Academy conducted 'North Zone-II Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the



Frontal view of the High Court of Uttarakhand

Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities' for Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers of the States of J&K, H.P., Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Delhi and Uttarakhand. The Academy also conducted one day workshop on Administration of Criminal Justice for about 150 Judicial Magistrates, Government Advocates, Prosecution Officers, Panel Advocates and Law Students. The Academy also conducted 22 training programmes and workshops for the serving Judges of State Judicial Service and HJS cadre and 12 training programmes and workshops for the Executive Magistrates, Police Officers and Mediators.

On 10th anniversary of the High Court, a quarterly news letter "Uttarakhand Court News" was launched, which is being published continuously since then. In order to save the paper, now hard copy of News Letter has been

dispensed with and the "Uttarakhand Court News" is being uploaded on the website of High Court www.highcourtofuttarakhand.gov.in.

Technological Accomplishments

Case Information System (CIS 1.0) has been implemented and running successfully in the High Court of Uttarakhand. Various citizens centric services i.e. online case status, cause list, orders/judgments, information through SMS, NJDG etc. are being provided to all the stakeholders. Cause list is also being provided to the Advocates through email. An online Display Board (Software and Android Application) has been developed and being used by the lawyers and litigants to view live running case sequence of all the Courts. The project for installation of Physical Display Boards (LFD) is at final stage. E-Granthalaya and KOHA is being used in the High Court's Library. The entire campus of High

Court has been made Wi-Fi enabled. A high end new server has been installed for providing the access of digitized old cases (till 2015) to judicial sections for quick retrieval of data. In-house developed inventory management software is being used to keep the inventory records of management section and stationery section, etc.

Recently three web portals have been developed for monitoring purpose, namely Budget Monitoring System, Recruitment

Monitoring System and Under-trial Prisoner Monitoring System. Latest status can be fetched directly through these portals. Further, for monitoring legal aid work in the State, a portal "Legal Aid Information System (LAIS)", has been developed, through which, anyone can submit online application for seeking legal aid. Further, the applicant can also track the status of his application through a unique number generated after the submission of application. Pending legal aid applications and cases can be monitored year-wise, disposal-wise etc.



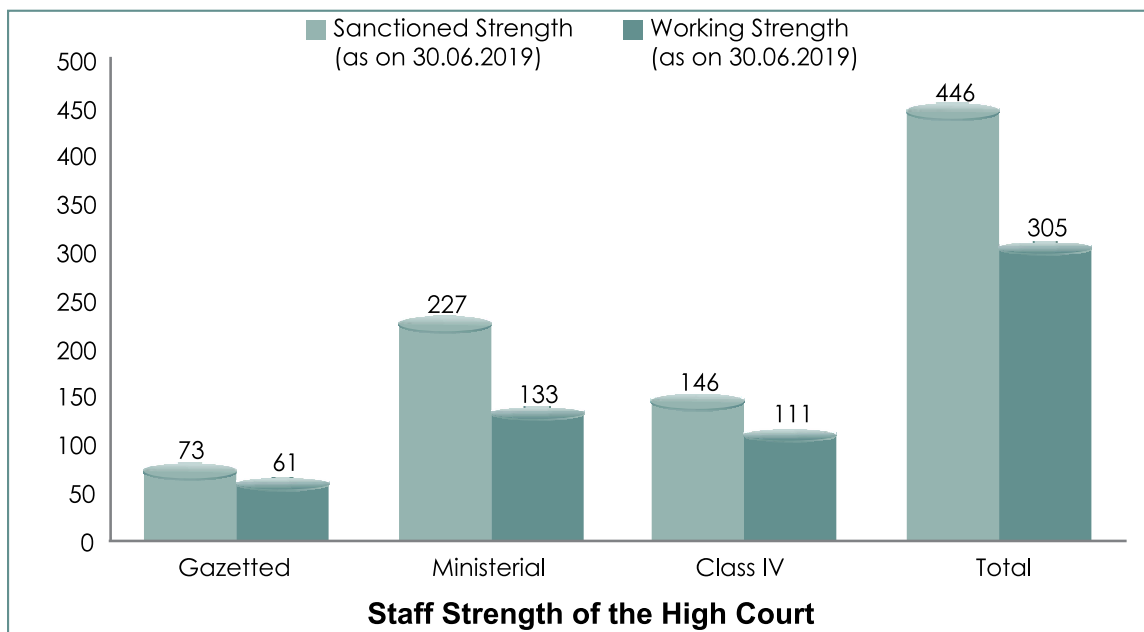
Case Information System (CIS 3.1) has been installed and data of cases are being entered in CIS 3.1 for further uploading on NJDG. SMS and e-mail service is functioning at 49 court complexes and four Family Courts, where CIS 3.1 is functioning. Video Conferencing facility has been installed at 23 court complexes and at 10 jail complexes. The remand work and recording of evidence is being done through video conferencing. The website of all the District Courts is available in Drupal 7.0 and is up-to-date. Various activities of the State Judiciary

are being monitored with the help of video-conferencing. Apart from the District Judges and Chief Judicial Magistrates of the State, video-conferencing has been held with Director General of Police and Senior Superintendent of Police. In these video-conferencing held on 25 July 2019, 26 July 2019, 8 August 2019, 9 August 2019 and 26 August 2019, disposal of old cases, disposal of petty offences and statistics of timely service of processes (summons and warrants) has been monitored and directions issued.



A view of the High Court of Uttarakhand during winter

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2017-2018	2018-2019**	2019-2020
Plan	3,00,00,000	7,00,00,000	0
Non-Plan	36,93,50,000	53,76,42,000	46,65,64,000
Total	39,93,50,000	60,76,42,000	46,65,64,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees) [1st April to 31st March]

** Revised figures.

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

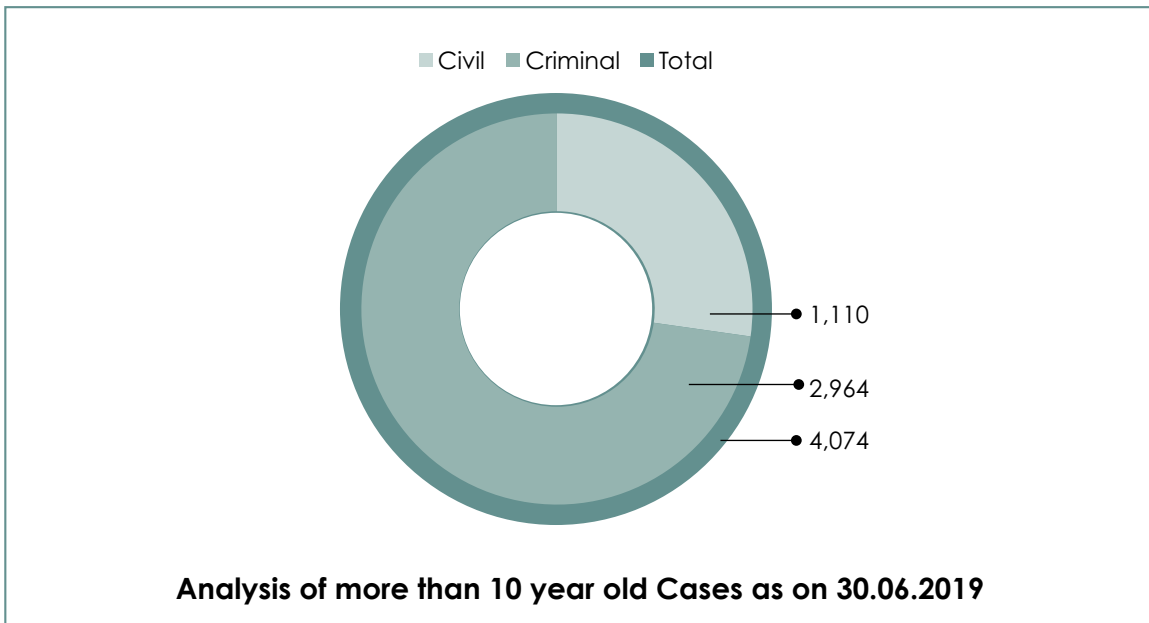
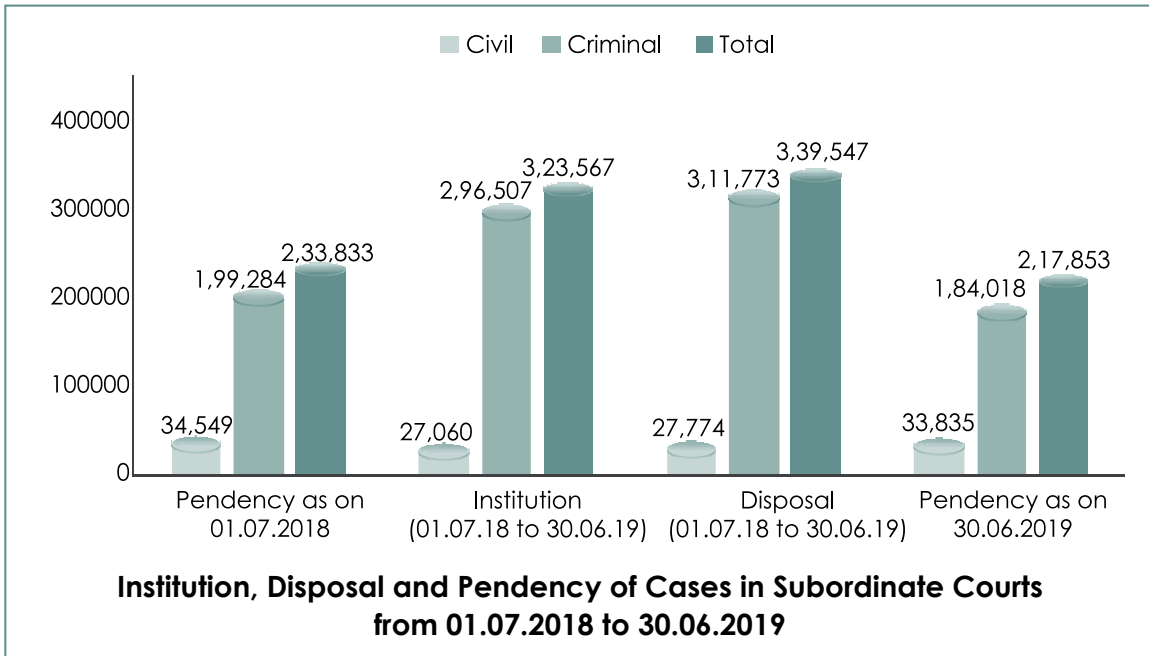
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2019)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	11
Working Strength of Judges	10
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019)	
Lowest	6
Highest	10
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2019)	
Cases more than 10 years old	891

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2018 to 30.06.2019				
Categoryt	Pendency as on 01.07.2018	Institution (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Disposal (01.07.18 to 30.06.19)	Pendency as on 30.06.2019
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	10,960	8,680	8,427	11,213
Company Matters	17	4	5	16
Contempt (Civil)	1,208	961	458	1,711
Review (Civil)	563	1320	1091	792
Matrimonial Matters	218	188	146	260
Arbitration Matters	110	60	41	129
Civil Revisions	325	159	104	380
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	501	118	164	455
Civil Appeals	2,979	1,481	2,039	2,421
Land Acquisition Matters	1,249	421	609	1,061
MACT Matters	3,011	425	537	2,899
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1	0	1	0
Other than above	65	82	117	30
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,378	2,161	1,378	2,161
Criminal Revisions	1,844	614	351	2,107
Bail Applications	499	2,862	2,771	590
Criminal Appeals	3,875	691	428	4,138
Death Sentence Reference	3	6	1	8
Contempt (Criminal)	0	4	2	2
Misc. Criminal Applications	3,180	2,039	1,689	3,530
Other than above	352	527	399	480

Note: Pendency as on 01.07.2018 revised after physical verification.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2019

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
293	228	65



THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA