



INDIAN JUDICIARY

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18

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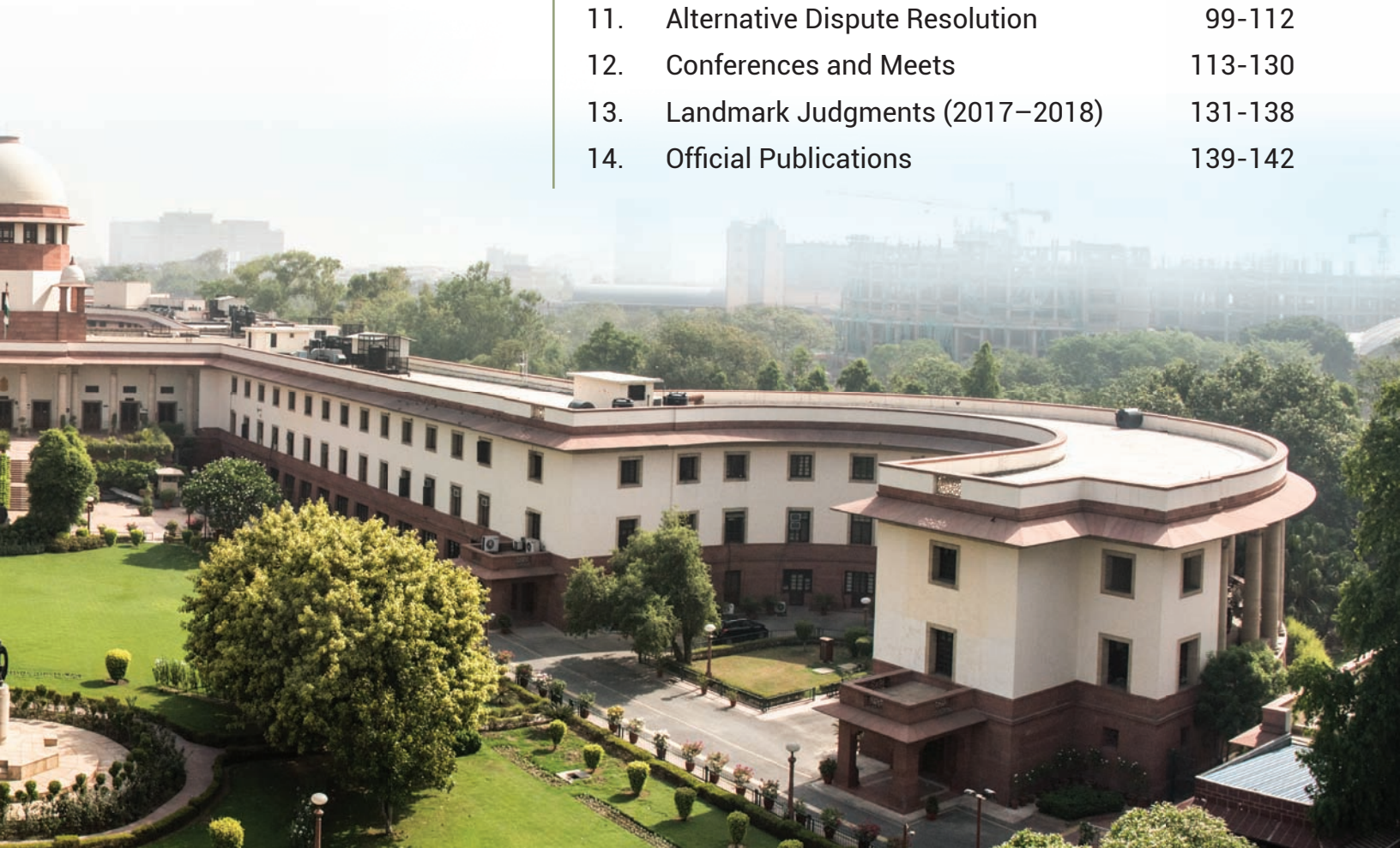
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Emblem of the Supreme Court of India



CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

FROM THE DESK OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA



It is a matter of great privilege and pleasure to present "The Annual Report" 2017-18. At the same time it is also a sombre realisation of the responsibilities of Supreme Court in particular and various other courts and tribunals in general. John Rawls stated that, "Justice is the first virtue of social institutions, as truth is of systems of thought. A theory however elegant and economical must be rejected or revised if it is untrue; likewise laws and institutions no matter how efficient and well-arranged must be reformed or abolished if they are unjust".

The Annual Report 2017-18 is published by the Supreme Court of India to facilitate the information endeavours, about the contours of the institutions and more importantly about their functioning, to all the stake-holders in the cause of justice.

The Report is divided into two parts; part 1 is dedicated to the Supreme Court and part 2 of the report encapsulates the High Courts. The Report gives a glimpse of Supreme Court's history, jurisdiction and administration. It also traverses through various intra-institutional divisions of the court. In the process, it talks about their institutional structures and responsibilities.

The Report also covers various initiatives and activities undertaken by the Supreme Court, viz; technological, education, training, research, conferences and meets, to name a few. The Report also highlights the importance of 'Alternative Dispute Resolution' in the scheme of the things.

The Report covers two important events under the auspices of the Supreme Court; meet of the Heads of Judiciary of BIMSTEC and the Constitution Day Celebrations. In an era where world is a Global Community, it is very crucial that we share and learn from each others' experiences. In the spirit of above, a meet of the Heads of Judiciary of BIMSTEC countries was organized in the premises of the Supreme Court of India. Another significant event was the Constitution Day celebrations. It was a solemn occasion to re-emphasize the role of institutions in realization of the constitutional goals. One of the extraordinary achievement of the Indian democracy is the identification of a common man with the Constitution of India. This puts an onerous burden on the Courts to not allow this hope to fritter away.

The democratic institutions must not be an *arcana imperii*. Therefore a new initiative in the form of guided tour of the Supreme Court building has been initiated. We are also committed to ensuring equitable work space for women and therefore a new creche has been made functional for children of age group of 6 months to 6 years.

One of the important segment of the Report is the Landmark Judgments of 2017-18. It underlines the efforts of Supreme Court to be a *Sentinel on qui vive*, that it must be alert to the fulfilment of its duty of being custodian of the Constitution. It is very much apposite that we must also remain aware of and alive to situations and its demands. One of the issue which requires expedient redressal is the backlog of the cases. It is required to be addressed at all the levels lest it effects the credibility of the institutions itself. The Report reminds us, through statistics, about the challenges it poses. I must state at this point that it requires redressal at all the levels of the judicial hierarchy.

The Court is also committed to provide access to justice to the last person in the queue. The report portrays the efforts of Supreme Court Legal Services Committee to facilitate quality legal services to the poor. The Committee has launched various projects and initiatives to achieve the aforementioned goals.

I must acknowledge the service performed by the High Courts and the members of the subordinate judiciary in contributing to the constitutional goal of justice. I must also compliment the Bar in being an equal partner in the cause of justice. The service rendered by the officers and staff of Supreme Court's and High Courts' registry deserves a special mention.

Redoubtable, Granville Austin wrote in his legendary work, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, that, "the Judiciary was to be an arm of the social revolution, upholding the equality that Indians had longed for during colonial days". I hope and wish that the Courts, the Bar and most importantly the citizens of this great country of ours be fellow travellers on the path leading to realization of the goals of the constitution makers.

(Ranjan Gogoi)
Chief Justice of India

INTRODUCTION

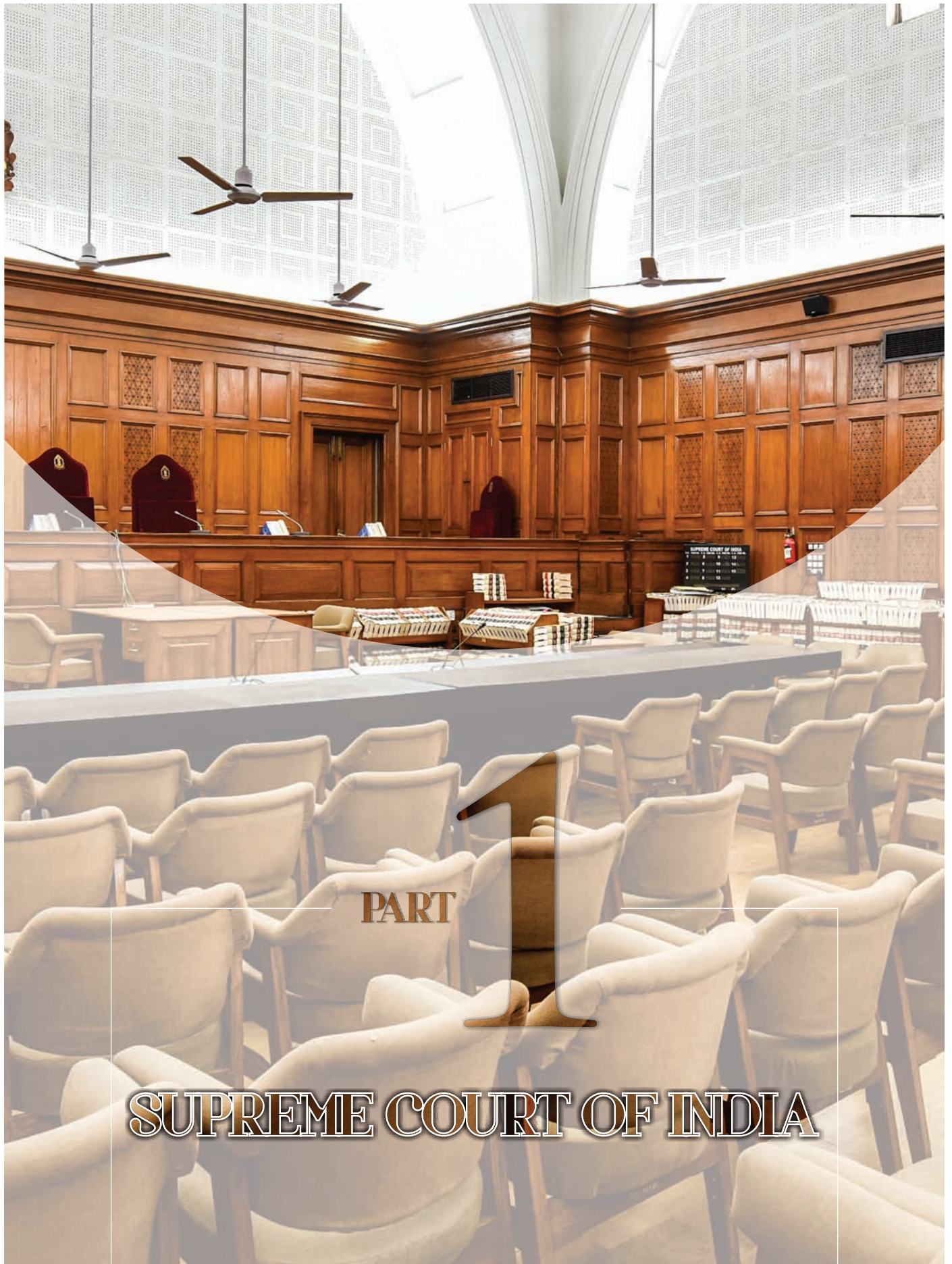
This consolidated Report about various aspects of the Indian Judiciary strives to give a comprehensive insight into the endeavour, efficacy and achievements of the Supreme Court of India and all the High Courts in the country in the judicial year 2017-2018.

As per previous pattern, this year too, the Report is divided into two parts.

Part-I of the Report is about the Supreme Court. It contains profiles of all the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court followed by an introductory overview of the Supreme Court. It also contains specific Chapters covering different aspects such as jurisdiction, the Supreme Court building, Court Administration, Judicial Wing, technological Initiatives, Library and Museum of the Court, Training and Research, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Conferences and Official Publications. There is also a separate Chapter highlighting the landmark judgments passed by the Supreme Court during the judicial year 2017-2018. Statistical information pertaining to institution, disposal and pendency in the Supreme Court has also been included.

Part- II of the Report on the other hand pertains to the High Courts and the Subordinate Courts thereunder, containing relevant statistical data as also brief write-ups on legal history, administrative achievements and technological accomplishments during the judicial year 2017-2018.

This Report, thus, places relevant information in regard to the activities and accomplishments of the entire Indian Judiciary during the Judicial Year 2017-2018 in public domain.



PART

1

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA



1

PROFILE OF JUDGES*

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

JUSTICE RANJAN GOGOI

Born on 18 November 1954. Alumni of St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Did his LL.B. from the Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi. Joined the Bar in 1978.

Practised mainly in the Gauhati High Court.

Appointed as Permanent Judge of Gauhati High Court on 28 February 2001. Transferred to Punjab and Haryana High Court on 09 September 2010.

Appointed as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court on 12 February 2011.

Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court on 23 April 2012.

Appointed as The Chief Justice of India on 03 October 2018.

JUSTICE MADAN B. LOKUR

Born on 31 December 1953. Studied in Modern School, New Delhi till 1968 and thereafter passed ISCE examination in 1970-71 from St. Josephs Collegiate, Allahabad. Did History (Hons.) from St. Stephen's College, Delhi University in 1974 and LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University in 1977.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 28 July 1977. Practiced in the Supreme Court of India and the Delhi High Court. Qualified the examination and enrolled as an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court in 1981. Had experience in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional, Revenue and Service laws. Was Editor, ILR (Delhi Series) from February 1983 till elevation to the Delhi High Court. Was Central Government Standing Counsel from December 1990 to December 1996 during which period had handled cases on behalf of the Central Government including criminal trials in respect of economic offences. Designated as Senior Advocate in February 1997.

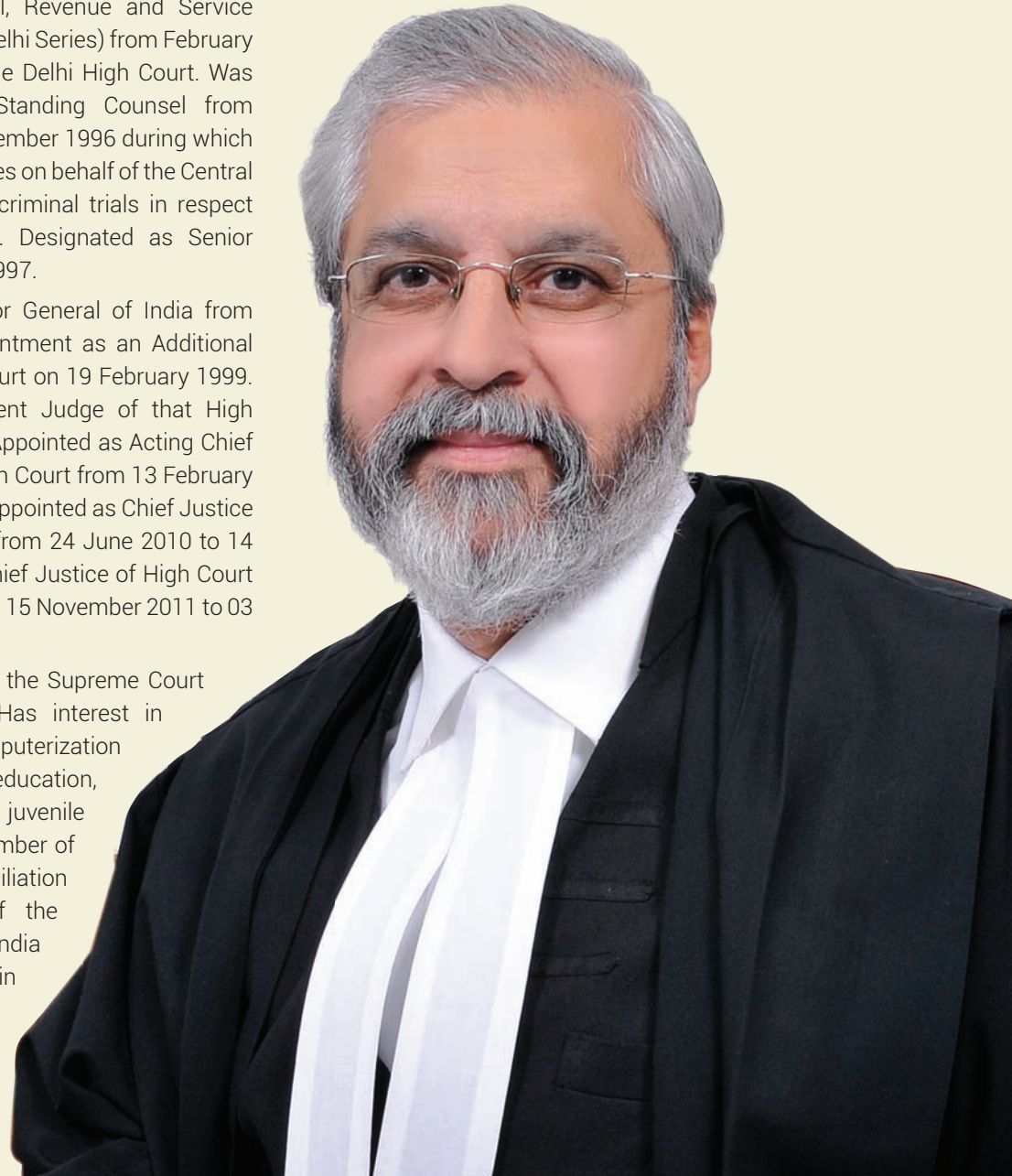
Was Additional Solicitor General of India from 14 July 1998 till appointment as an Additional Judge of Delhi High Court on 19 February 1999. Appointed as Permanent Judge of that High Court on 5 July 1999. Appointed as Acting Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court from 13 February 2010 to 21 May 2010. Appointed as Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court from 24 June 2010 to 14 November 2011 and Chief Justice of High Court of Andhra Pradesh from 15 November 2011 to 03 June 2012.

Appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court on 04 June 2012. Has interest in judicial reforms, computerization of courts, judicial education, legal aid and services, juvenile justice and ADR. Is member of the Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee of the Supreme Court of India since its inception in 2005 and Judge in

charge of the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India.

Is One Man Committee to suggest improvements in the working of the Homes and Organizations under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection and Children) Act, 2000 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007. Is Executive Chairman of National Legal Services Authority (NALSA).

Due to retire on 30 December 2018.



JUSTICE KURIAN JOSEPH

Born on 30 November 1953. Educated at St. Joseph's U.P. School, Chengal, Kalady, St. Sebastian's High School, Kanjoor, Bharatha Matha College, Thrikkakara, Sree Sankara College, Kalady and the Kerala Law Academy Law College, Thiruvananthapuram. Member of the Academic Council, Kerala University (1977-78), General Secretary Kerala University Union (1978), Senate member of Cochin University (1983-85).

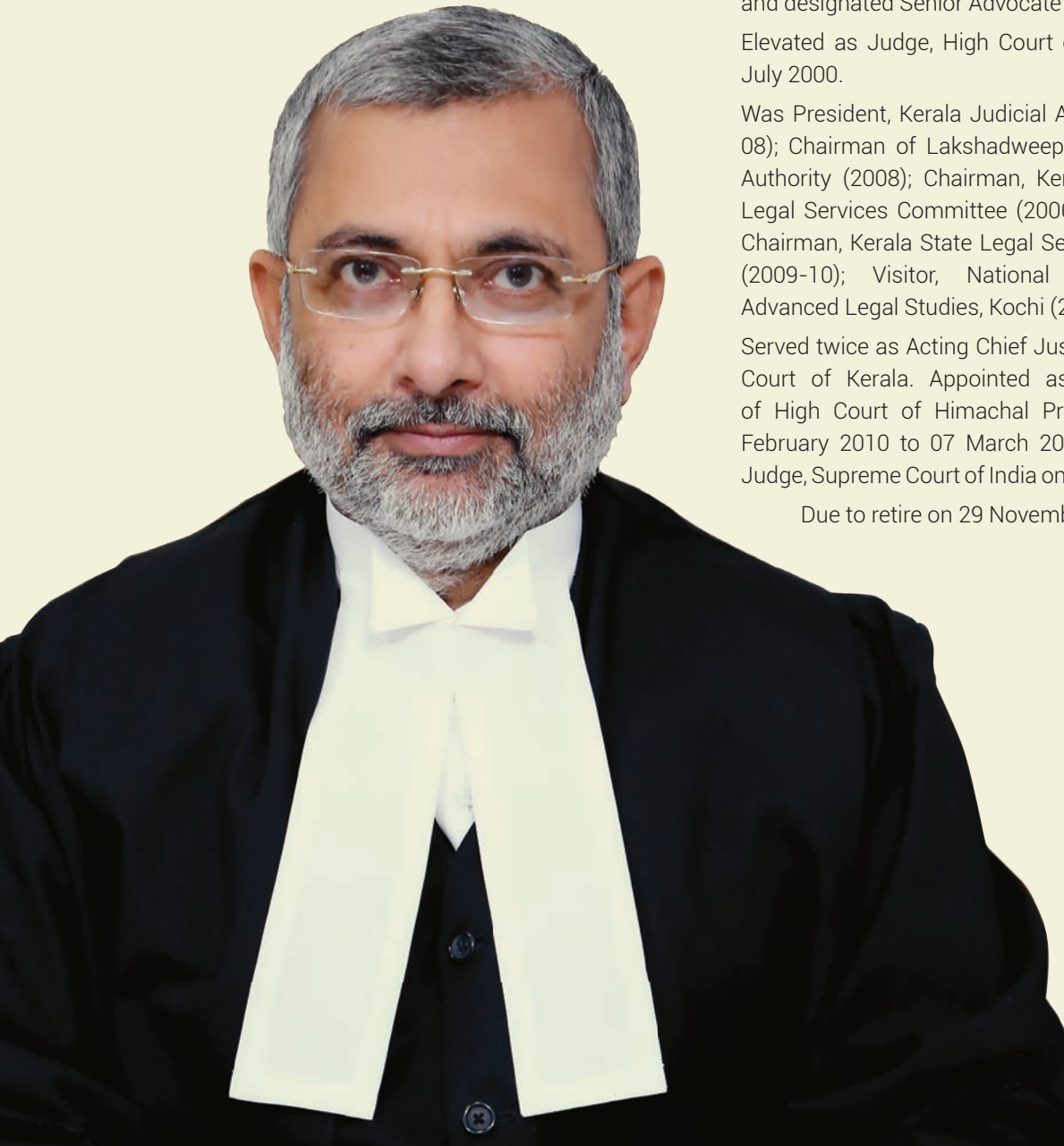
Began legal practice in 1979 in the High Court of Kerala. Appointed as Government Pleader (1987), Additional Advocate General (1994-96) and designated Senior Advocate in 1996.

Elevated as Judge, High Court of Kerala on 12 July 2000.

Was President, Kerala Judicial Academy (2006-08); Chairman of Lakshadweep Legal Services Authority (2008); Chairman, Kerala High Court Legal Services Committee (2006-09); Executive Chairman, Kerala State Legal Services Authority (2009-10); Visitor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi (2009-10).

Served twice as Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala. Appointed as Chief Justice of High Court of Himachal Pradesh from 08 February 2010 to 07 March 2013. Elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of India on 08 March 2013.

Due to retire on 29 November 2018.



JUSTICE A. K. SIKRI

Born on 07 March 1954. Had excellent academic record. Stood third in the merit list in Higher Secondary from CBSE, Delhi. Did his B.Com(Hons.) from Shriram College of Commerce, Delhi University in the year 1974 and LL.B from Law Faculty, Delhi University in the year 1977. Awarded Gold Medal for attaining first position in LL.B. Awarded special prize for getting highest marks in Constitutional Law I & II. Had distinction of securing first position in all six semesters of LL.B and getting all possible prizes and medals of Delhi University for LL.B course. Did his LL.M from Delhi University and got first position in three years course. Won medals and prizes

in various extra curricular activities. Was president of Campus Law Centre, Delhi University in 1976-77. Was member of Academic Council of Delhi University in the year 1976-77 and various committees of Delhi University. During his schooling from 9th standard onwards till LL.M., he was given scholarships each year.

Enrolled as an Advocate in July, 1977 with Bar Council of Delhi and started practicing in Delhi. Conducted cases of all types with specialization in Constitutional cases, Labour – Service Matters and Arbitration Matters. Was counsel for numerous Public Sector Undertakings, Educational Institutions, Banks & Financial Institutions and various Private Sector Corporations. Was also part-time lecturer in Campus Law Centre, Delhi University (1984-89). Was Vice-President, Delhi High Court Bar Association during 1994-95. Was member of the Governing Body of various colleges from time to time. Designated as Senior Advocate by Delhi High Court on 30 September 1997.

Appointed as Judge of High Court of Delhi w.e.f. 07 July 1999. As a Judge, dealt with all kinds of jurisdictions and has given many landmark judgments. Has attended/chaired various national and international seminars and workshops and presented number of papers therein. Many articles are published in various magazines.

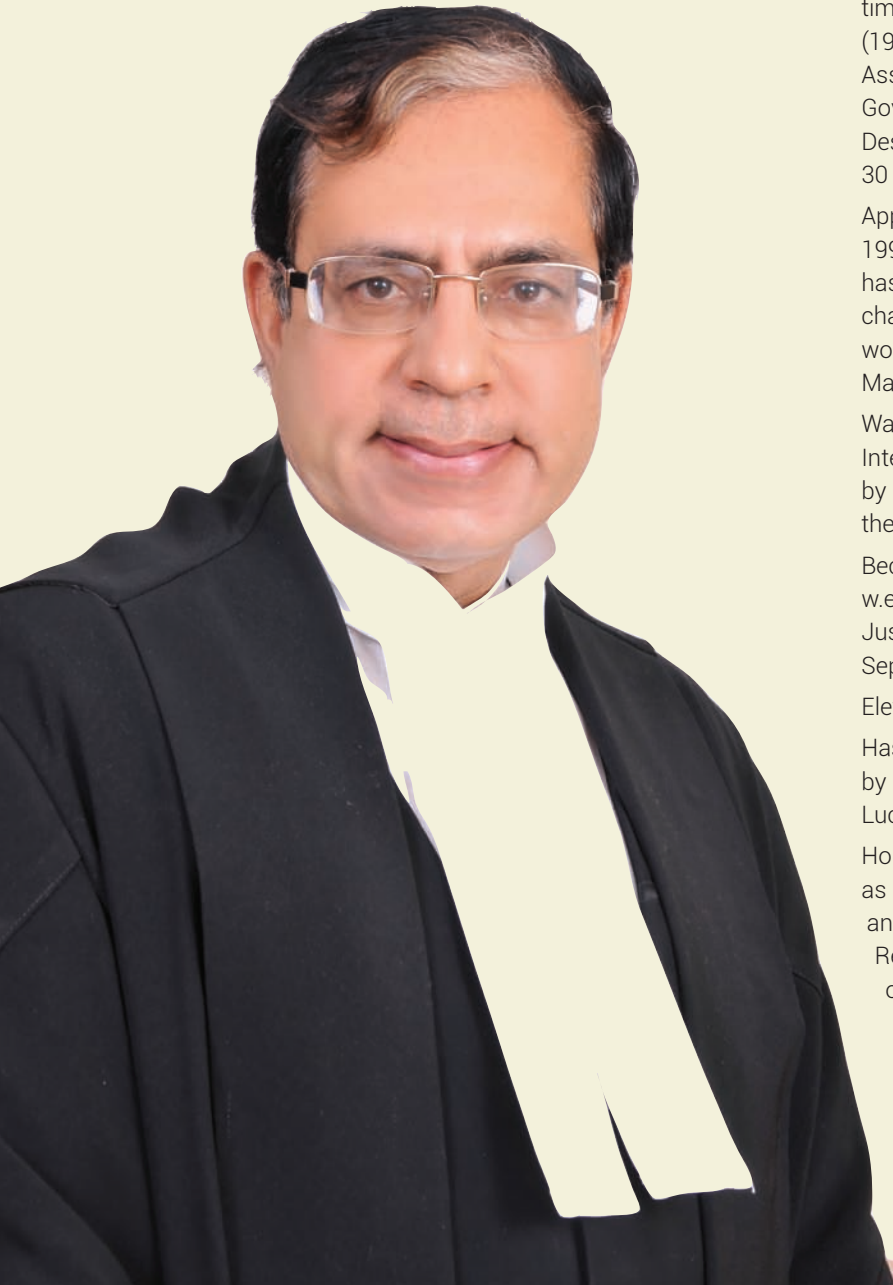
Was chosen as one of the 50 most influential persons in Intellectual Property in the world in the survey conducted by Managing Intellectual Property Association (MIPA) for the year 2007.

Became the Acting Chief Justice of Delhi High Court w.e.f. 10 October 2011 and was elevated as the Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court w.e.f. 23 September 2012.

Elevated to the Supreme Court of India on 12 April 2013. Has been conferred Doctorate of Laws, Honoris Causa, by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Lucknow, in November 2013.

Holds positions as Member of General Body as well as Academic Council of National Judicial Academy; and nominated as the member of the Committee on Restatement of Law by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India; Member Executive, International Law Association (India Branch); Member of the Governing Council of Bangalore Law University; Member of the Directorate of Legal Studies and Law Reforms Committee set up by Bar Council of India.

Due to retire on 06 March 2019.



JUSTICE S. A. BOBDE

Born on 24 April 1956 at Nagpur, Maharashtra, son of Shri Arvind Shriniwas 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 a Judge of Supreme Court of India on 12 April 2013.

Due to retire on 23 April 2021.



JUSTICE N.V. RAMANA

Born on 27 August 1957 in an agricultural family in Ponnvaram 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 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. Also, 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 a 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.

Appointed as Judge, Supreme Court of India on 07 July 2014.

After elevation as Judge, Supreme Court of India, His Lordship 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 the purpose of human resource building for mediation and preparation for development of court-annexed mediation bill in Vietnam. Recently, 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 a 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 Ajiary. 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 ABHAY MANOHAR SAPRE

Born on 28 August 1954. Enrolled as Advocate on 21 January 1978. Practised on Civil, Constitutional and Labour sides in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur.

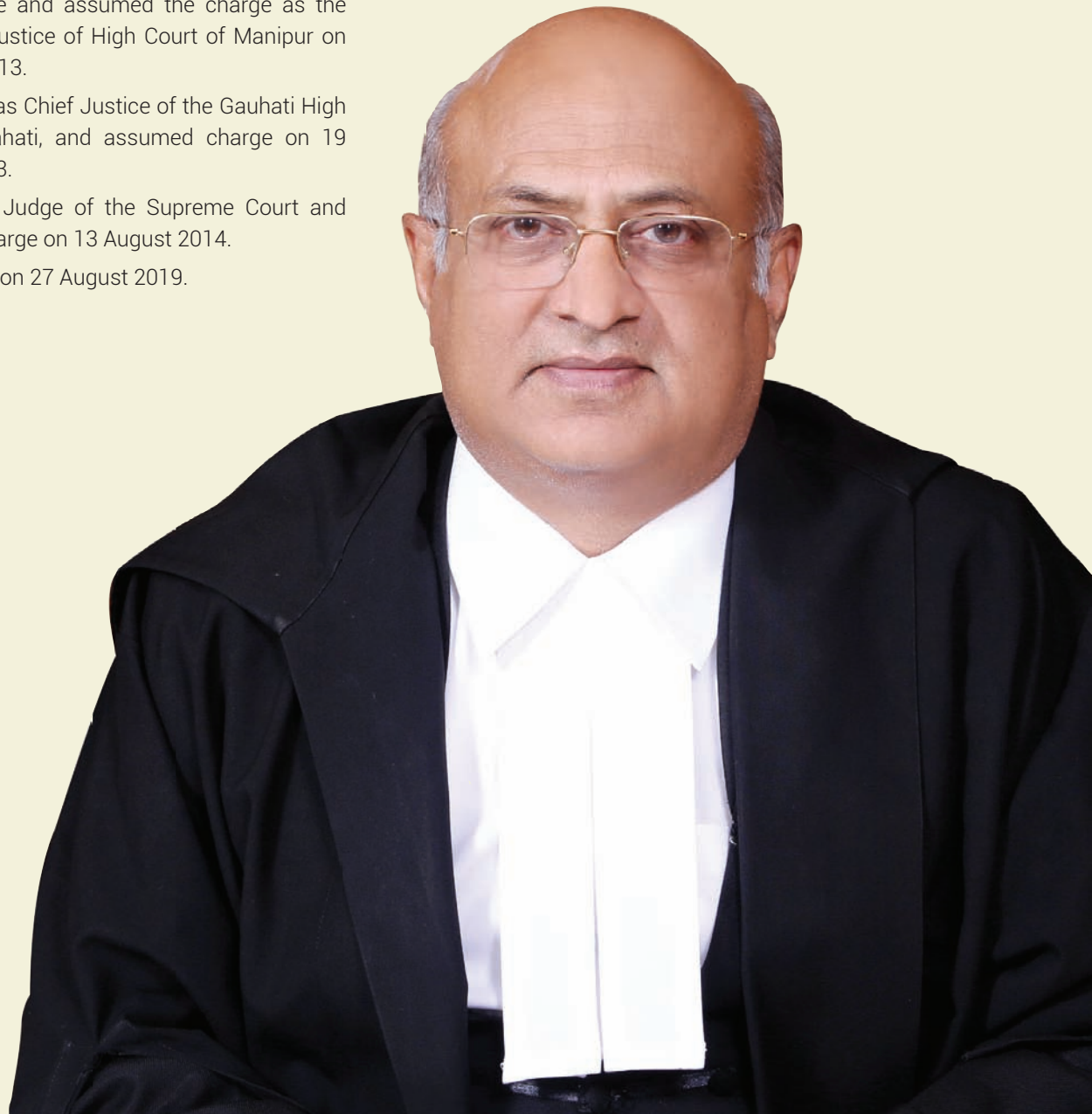
Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh on 25 October 1999 and Permanent Judge on 24 October 2001. Transferred to Rajasthan High Court and assumed charge at Principal Seat Jodhpur on 11 February 2010. Transferred to Chhattisgarh High Court and assumed charge on 23 April 2012.

Was transferred to the High Court of Manipur as Chief Justice and assumed the charge as the First Chief Justice of High Court of Manipur on 23 March 2013.

Transferred as Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court, Guwahati, and assumed charge on 19 October 2013.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court and assumed charge on 13 August 2014.

Due to retire on 27 August 2019.



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.

Elevated as Judge of the High Court of Madras on 03 April 2003. Appointed as the Chief Justice of Jharkhand High Court on 16 November 2013.

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

As President and Member of Board of Governors in State Judicial Academy, played a key role in organizing systematic Training Programmes for Judicial Officers and Staff Members. As Executive Chairman of the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services with effect from 15 July 2013, actively involved in Legal Services and organizing Lok Adalats. Was instrumental in recruitment of Judicial Officers and staff and improving the infrastructure of the Courts.

Authored the Book "Hand Book of Civil and Criminal Courts Management and Use of Computers". Involved with the publication of Hand Books for the guidance of Judicial Officers and staff both in the State of Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand.

Due to retire on 19 July 2020.



JUSTICE U. U. 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.

Appointed Special Public Prosecutor for CBI to conduct trial in all 2G matters under the orders of the Supreme Court.

Appointed 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, Pune. 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, he was appointed as Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court on 24 November 2013.

Elevated as Judge of Supreme Court of India and assumed charge on 13 May 2016.

Due to retire on 29 July 2022.



JUSTICE D. Y. CHANDRACHUD

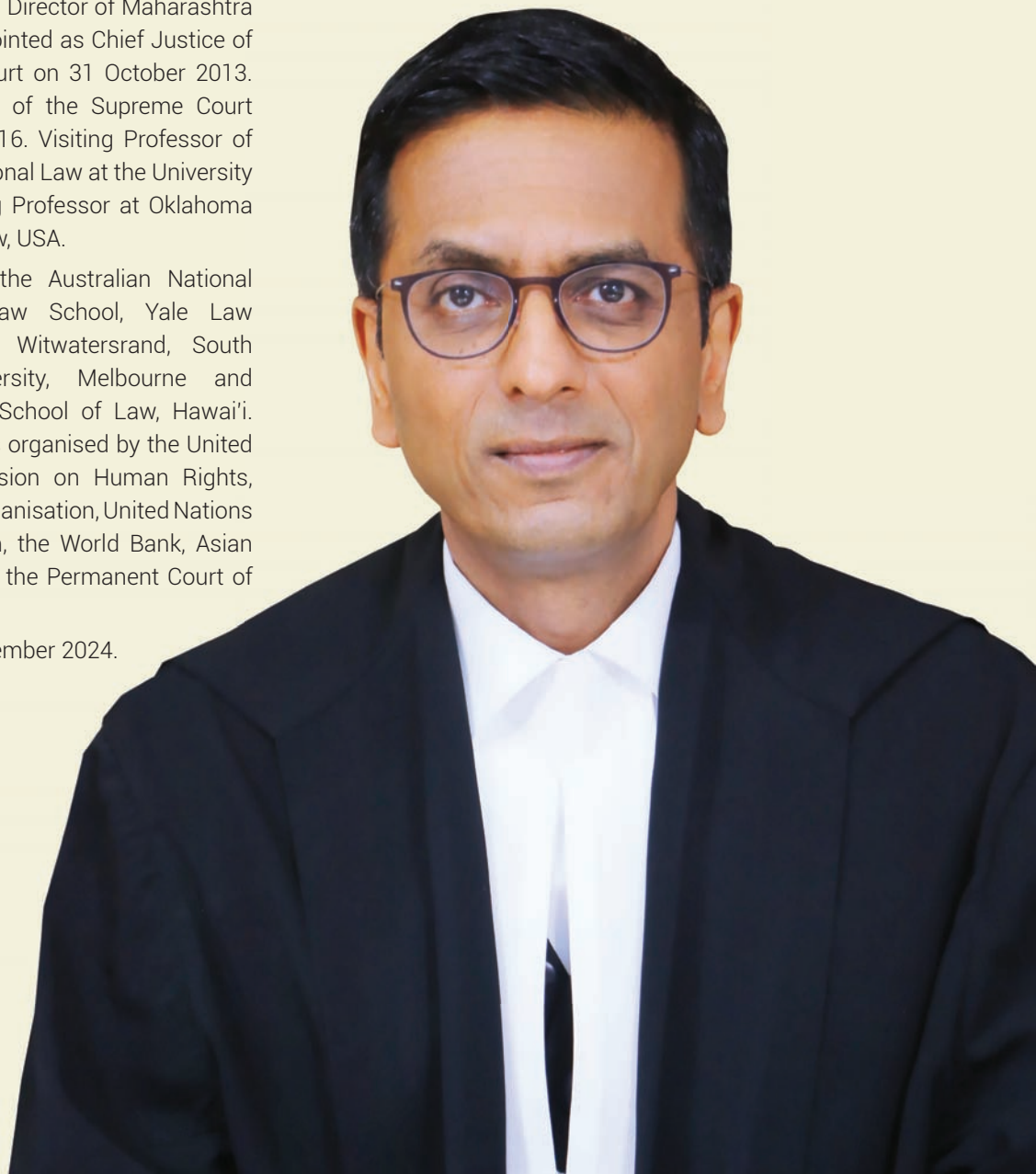
Born on 11 November 1959. Did B.A. with Honours in Economics from St. Stephen's College, New Delhi. LL.B. from Campus Law Centre, Delhi University and obtained LL.M. and Doctorate in Juridical Sciences (SJD) from Harvard Law School, USA.

Practised law at the Supreme Court of India and the Bombay High Court. Designated as Senior Advocate by the Bombay High Court in June 1998. Appointed as Additional Solicitor General of India in 1998.

Appointed as a Judge of the Bombay High Court on 29 March 2000. Was Director of Maharashtra Judicial Academy. Appointed as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court on 31 October 2013. Appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 May 2016. Visiting Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law at the University of Mumbai and Visiting Professor at Oklahoma University School of Law, USA.

Delivered lectures at the Australian National University, Harvard Law School, Yale Law School, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa, Deakin University, Melbourne and William S Richardson School of Law, Hawai'i. Speaker at Conferences organised by the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Environmental Program, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

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. Kalavathi Srivasthava. 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.

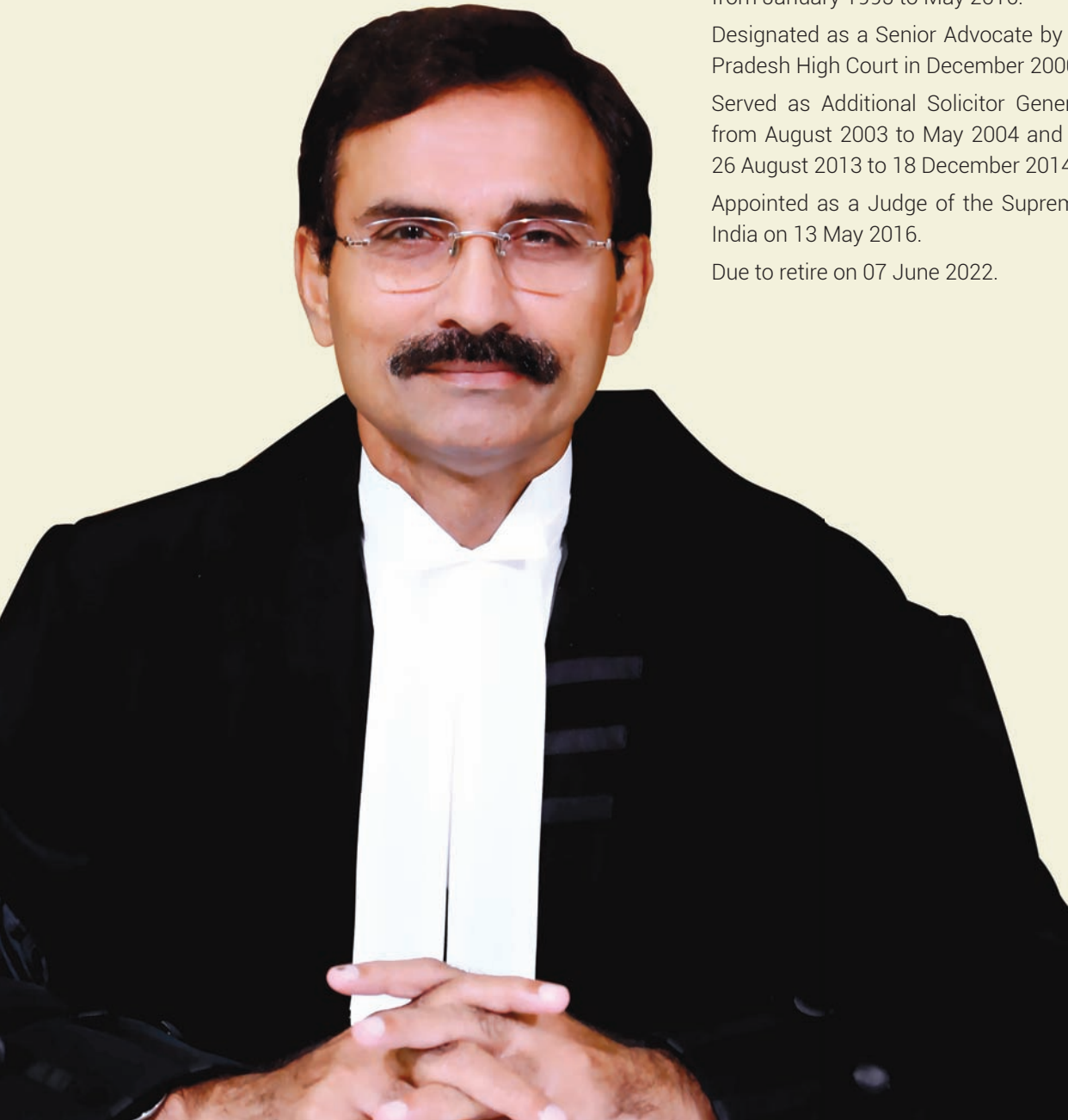
Practiced at the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad from January 1985 to December 1994. Practiced at the Supreme Court of India from January 1995 to May 2016.

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 a 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. Graduated in Economics (Hons.) from St. Stephens College, Delhi University in 1979. Obtained his 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 w.e.f. 01 June 2013 and assumed charge as the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court on 26 July 2014.

Appointed as a 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 was appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court of India. Started independent practice in the year 1984. Practiced mainly in Civil, Criminal and Constitutional matters.

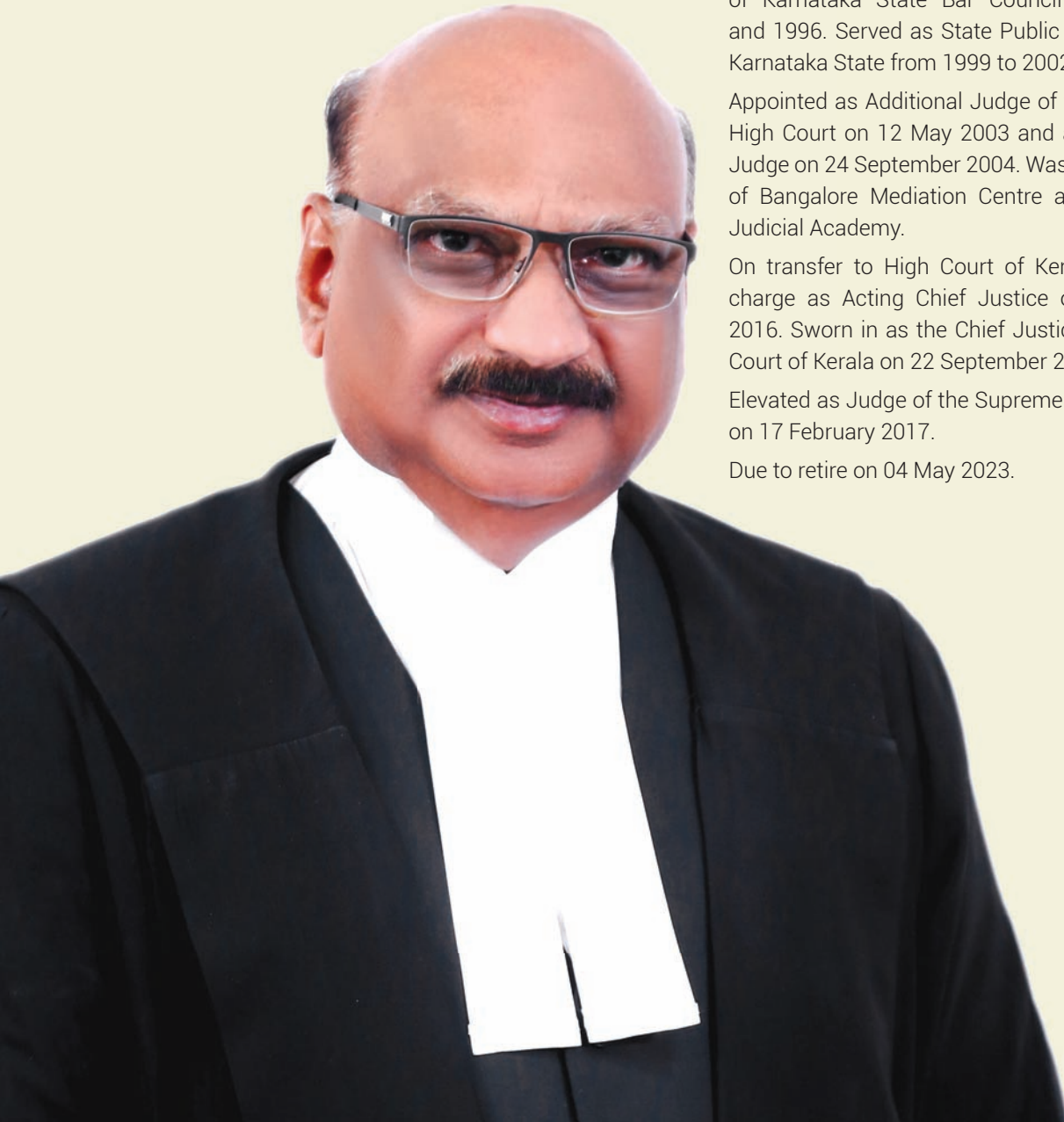
Served as Vice-Chairman of Karnataka State Bar Council from 1991 to 1993 and as Chairman of Karnataka State Bar Council during 1995 and 1996. Served as State Public Prosecutor of Karnataka State from 1999 to 2002.

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 to 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

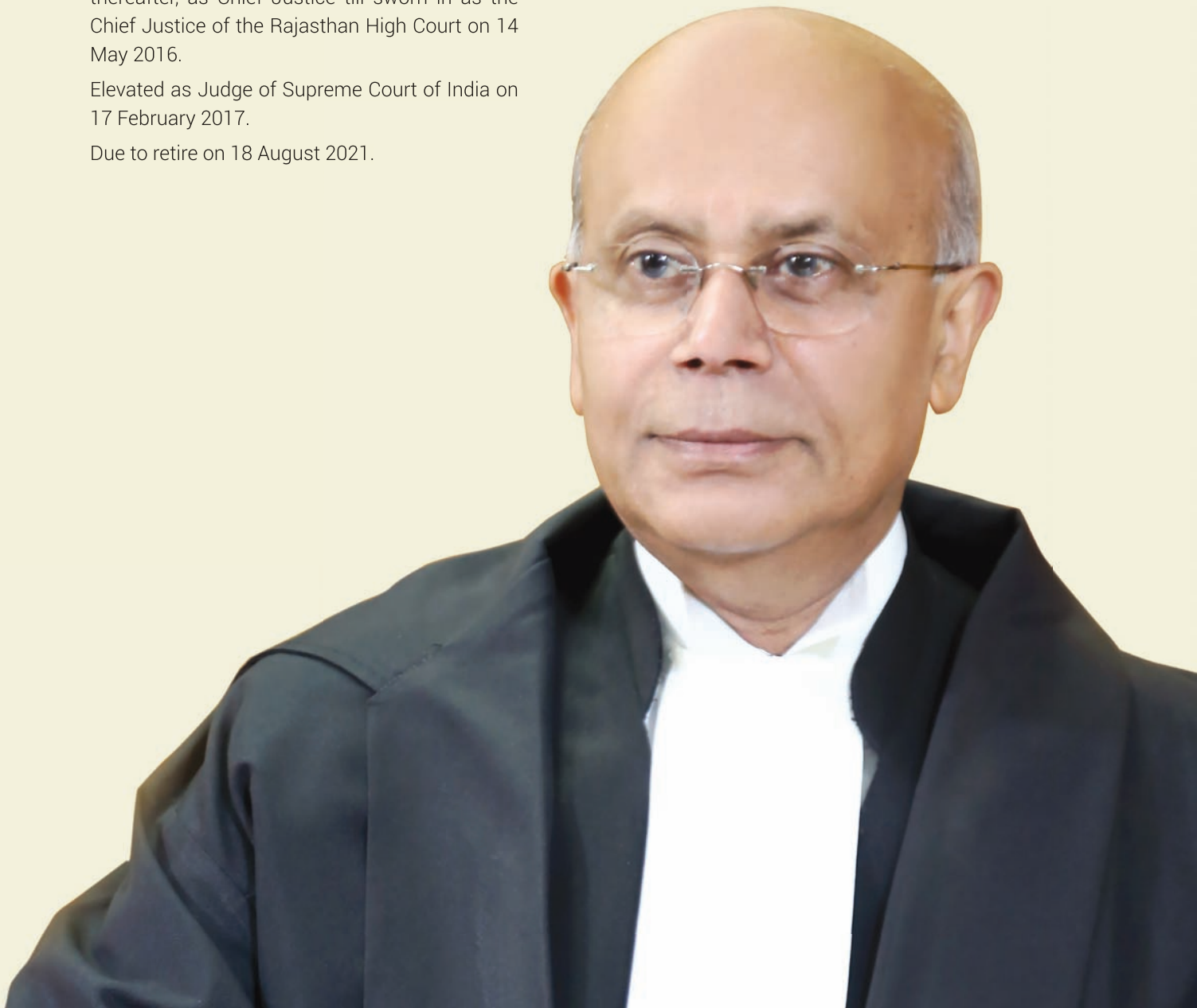
Born on 19 August 1956. Did schooling at St Xavier's High School, Patna, Graduation from Hindu College, New Delhi and LL.B. from Delhi University.

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 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.

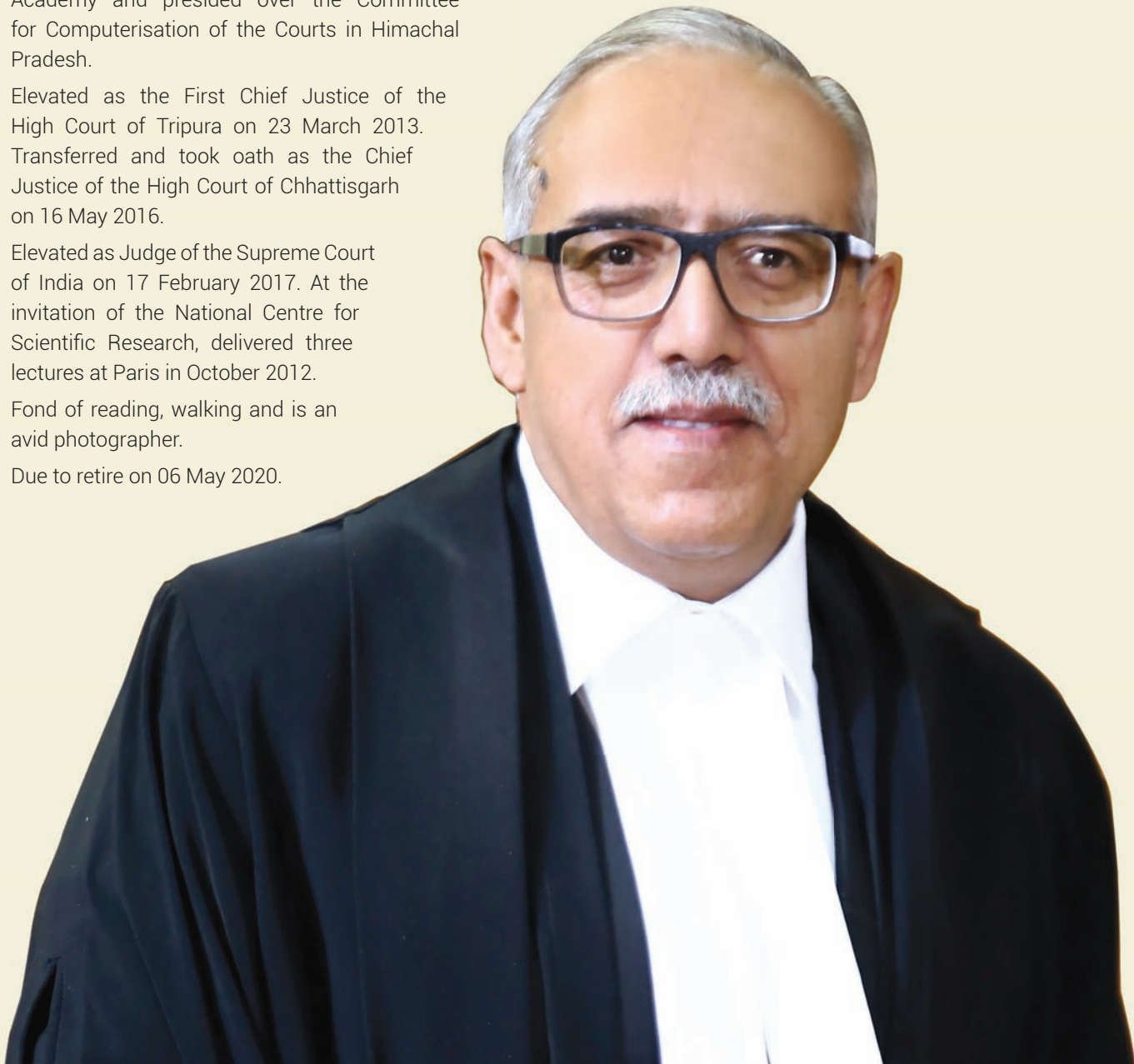
Appointed Permanent Judge of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh in 2004. Headed the Green Bench, was Chairman of Himachal Pradesh Legal Services Authority, President of the Judicial Academy and presided over the Committee for Computerisation of the Courts in Himachal Pradesh.

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 Supreme Court 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 a Judge of 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, Supreme Court of India on 07 August 2018.

Due to retire on 16 June 2023.



JUSTICE HEMANT GUPTA

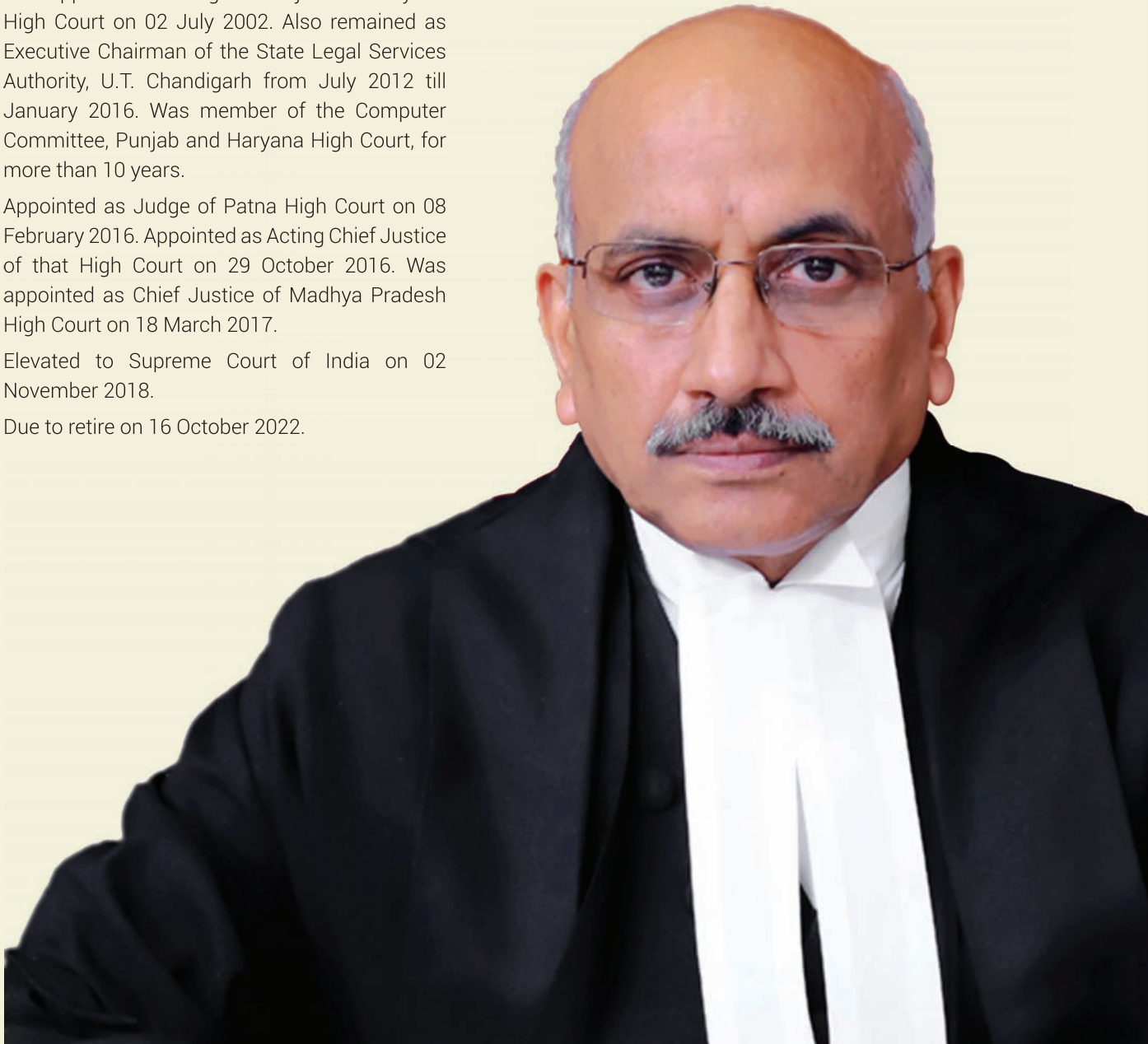
Born on 17 October 1957 and belongs to a family of professionals in law. His grandfather was a prominent civil lawyer who voluntarily left practice at the prime of his professional career at the age of 65. His father retired as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court in the year 1991.

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. Was appointed as Judge of Punjab and Haryana High Court on 02 July 2002. Also remained as Executive Chairman of the State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh from July 2012 till January 2016. Was member of the Computer Committee, Punjab and Haryana High Court, for more than 10 years.

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

Elevated to 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.

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 within 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. 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 A.P. w.e.f. 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, Supreme Court of India on 02 November 2018.

Deeply interested in philosophy, culture, music and education.

Due to retire on 04 January 2022.

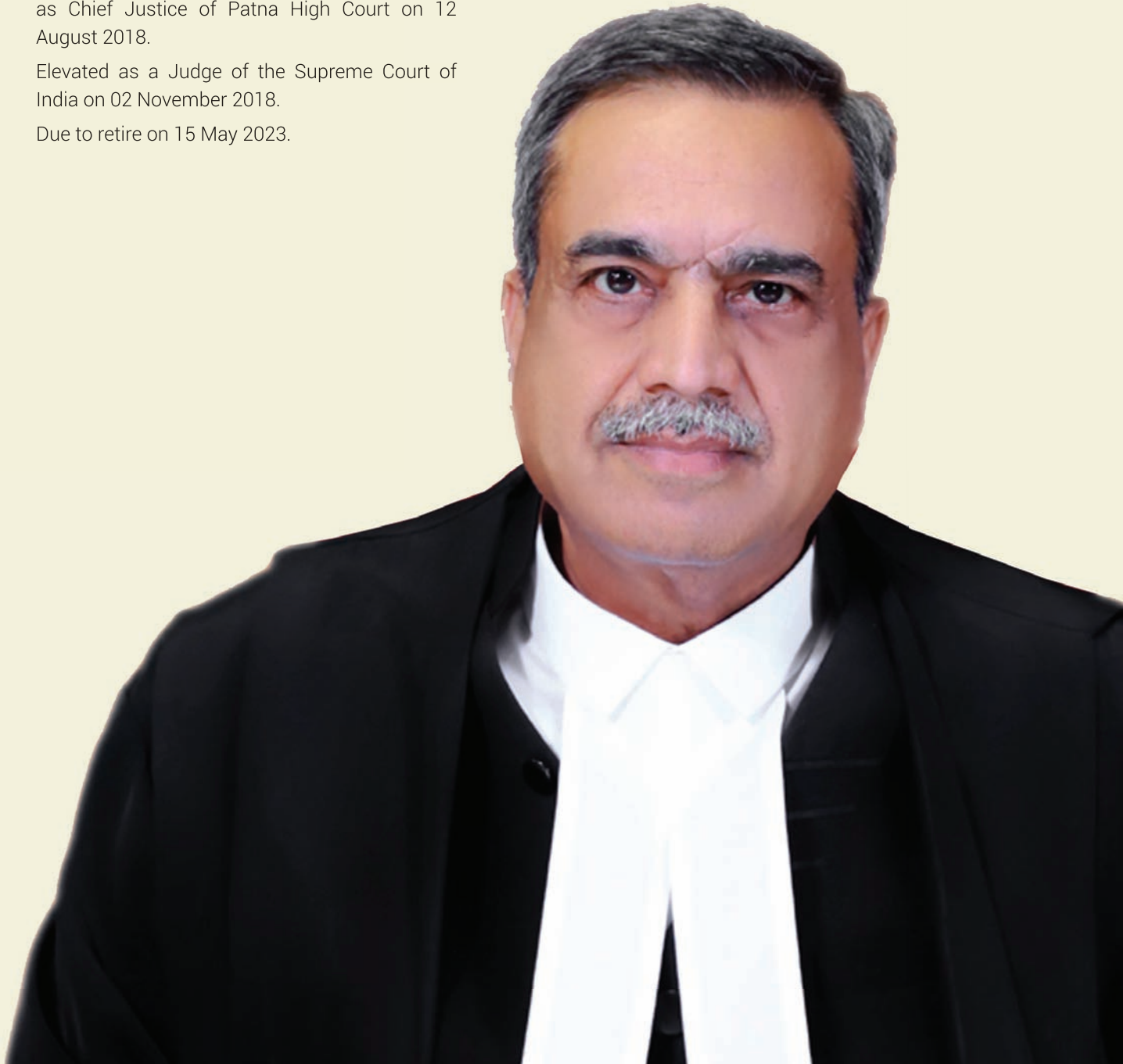
JUSTICE M.R. SHAH

Born on 16 May 1958. Did B.Sc., LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate on 19 July 1982 and practiced in the Gujarat High Court and in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional, Taxation, Labour, Service and Company matters and specialized in Land, Constitutional, Education, Excise, Custom matters.

Appointed as an Additional Judge of the Gujarat High Court on 7 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 a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 02 November 2018.

Due to retire on 15 May 2023.



JUSTICE AJAY RASTOGI

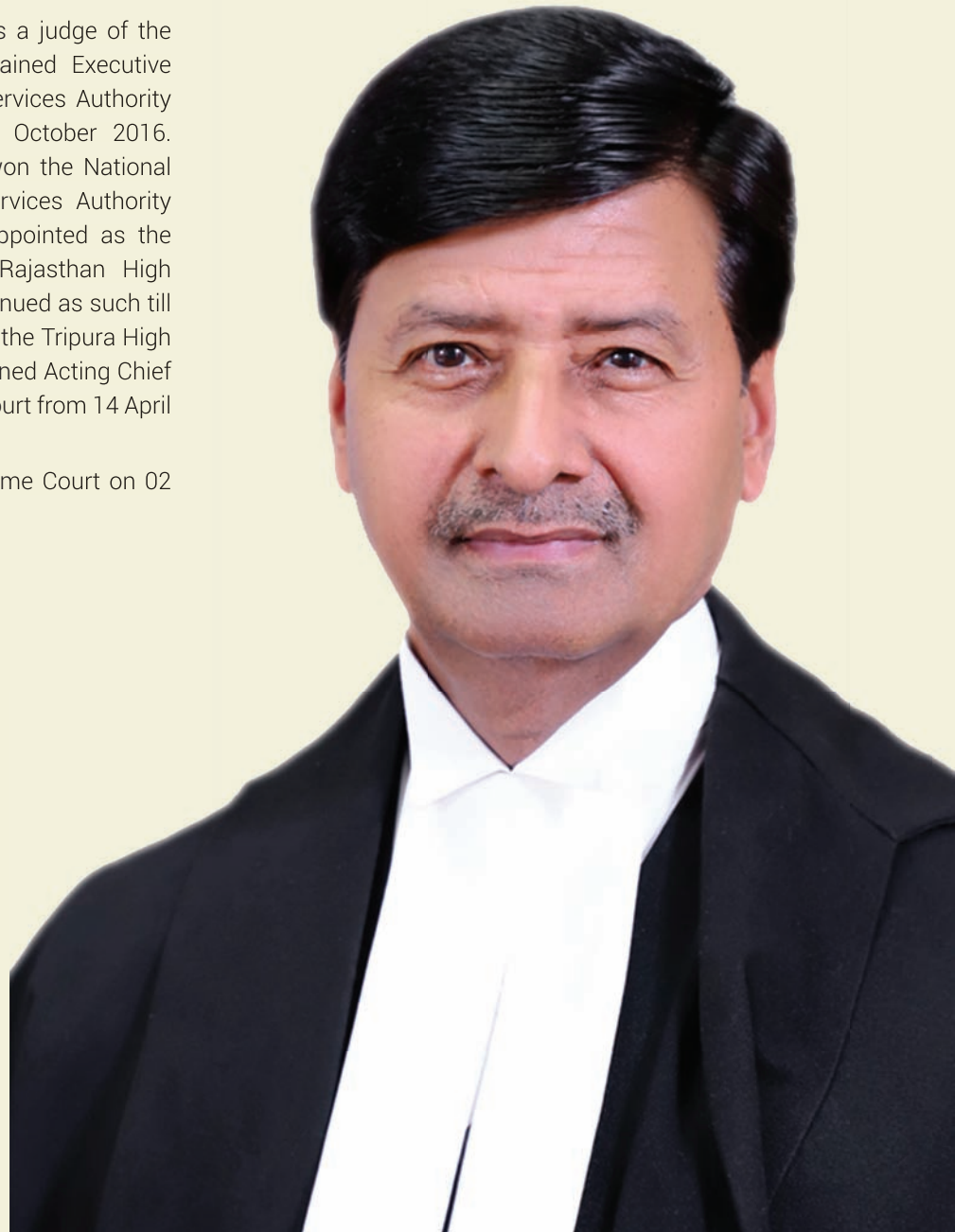
Born on 18 June 1958. Followed in the footsteps of his father Late Shri. Harish Chandra Rastogi who was an eminent civil lawyer in Rajasthan High Court and joined the bar in 1982.

During his years at the bar practiced 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 on 02 November 2018.

Due to retire on 17 June 2023.



HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE RETIRED

from 02 October 2017 to 03 October 2018



Justice Dipak Misra

Former Chief Justice of India

Date of Appointment: 10 October 2011

Date of Appointment as CJI: 28 August 2017

Held Office Till: 02 October 2018

HON'BLE JUDGES RETIRED

from 02 October 2017 to 02 October 2018



Justice Jasti Chelameswar

Date of Appointment: 10 October 2011
Held Office Till: 22 June 2018



Justice R.K. Agrawal

Date of Appointment: 17 February 2014
Held Office Till: 04 May 2018



Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel

Date of Appointment: 07 July 2014
Held Office Till: 06 July 2018



Justice Amitava Roy

Date of Appointment: 27 February 2015
Held Office Till: 28 February 2018

2 SUPREME COURT: AN INTRODUCTION

"We, the people" of independent India, through Constituent Assembly, enforced on 26 January 1950 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 sovereign democratic republic, the Supreme Court had its inaugural session. The inauguration 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.

Chief Justice Harilal J. Kania, in the inaugural session, observed that "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".

SUPREME COURT IN MAKING

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. The Supreme Courts at Madras and Bombay were established by King George – III on 26 December 1800 and on 08 December 1823, respectively.

The Indian High Courts Act 1861 was enacted to create High Courts for various provinces and abolished Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and also the Sadar Adalats in Presidency towns. These High Courts had the distinction of being the highest Courts for all cases till the creation of Federal Court of India under the Government of India Act 1935. The Federal Court had jurisdiction to solve disputes between provinces and federal States and hear appeal against judgments from High Courts. After India attained independence in 1947, the Constitution of India came into being on 26 January 1950. The Supreme Court of India came into existence and its first sitting was held on 28 January 1950.

The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all Courts within the territory of India. It has power of judicial review – to strike down the legislative and executive action contrary to the provisions and the scheme of the Constitution, the distribution of power between Union and States or inimical to the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

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



Photograph of the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court in 1950

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 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"

STRENGTH OF JUDGES

The present strength of Supreme Court Judges is 31 i.e. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and 30 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

THE FORMER JUDGES

The Supreme Court, since its inception has been nurtured and served by the judicial vision of 45 Hon'ble Chief Justices and 164 Hon'ble Judges

besides the present Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and 27 Hon'ble Judges.

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

S.No.	NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT IN SC	DATE OF APPOINTMENT AS CJI	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
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 Mr. 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

* Date of Death

** Date of Resignation

RETIRED HON'BLE JUDGES (ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SENIORITY)

S.No.	NAME	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 Kuttyil 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
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
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. Navati	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
105.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Doraiswamy Raju	28/01/2000	01/07/2004
106.	Hon'ble Mrs. 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
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 Mrs. 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 Mrs. 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 Vikramajit Sen	24/12/2012	30/12/2015
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 Pinaki Chandra Ghose	08/03/2013	27/05/2017
159.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiva Kirti Singh	19/09/2013	12/11/2016
160.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Nagappan	19/09/2013	03/10/2016
161.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Agrawal	17/02/2014	04/05/2018
162.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel	07/07/2014	06/07/2018
163.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prafulla C. Pant	13/08/2014	29/08/2017
164.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitava Roy	27/02/2015	28/02/2018

* Date of Death ** Date of Resignation







3 | JURISDICTION

The Constitution of India confers three types of jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court of India – Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

The Original exclusive 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. 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. The

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.

The Supreme Court of India also has the jurisdiction to decide the Statutory appeal, if any legislation provides for appeal to 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;
- (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 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 62 and 182 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016); and
- (xxiv) Section 118 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017).

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; and
 - (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;
 - (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 and 11 of 2009]; 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.

4 | SUPREME COURT BUILDING

The Supreme Court building boasts of architectural splendour and rich ornamentation and manifests the significance of this institution as a co-equal, independent branch of the State.

The main block of Supreme Court building was built on a triangular plot of 17 acres and the building was designed by the 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 foundation stone of the Supreme Court building was laid by the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on 29 October 1954. On 04 August 1958 while inaugurating the new building of the Supreme Court, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said – “I do not think it will fall to the lot of any of my successors to declare open such a ‘Temple of Justice’.”

The design of the 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 according to western standards. The architecture and construction of the building bear testimony of their western experience and skill set of high order and they have combined with it our conception of justice. Traditionally, we look 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. We see two wings on the

two sides. They 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 without inclining either to the right or to the left.

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 consists of the Bar room, the offices of the Attorney General for India & other Law officers and the library of the Court. The left wing consists of offices of the Court. Two extensions were made to the Supreme Court building, one in 1979 and the other in 1994.

First extension to the building

In the year 1979, two new wings, the east and the west wing, were added to the complex. Both consists of two Court Rooms each. The exterior of the building is dressed in red sand stone, in keeping with the architecture of important buildings in the capital city of Delhi. 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.



Design of Upcoming Additional Supreme Court 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 ten 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.

Additional Office Complex

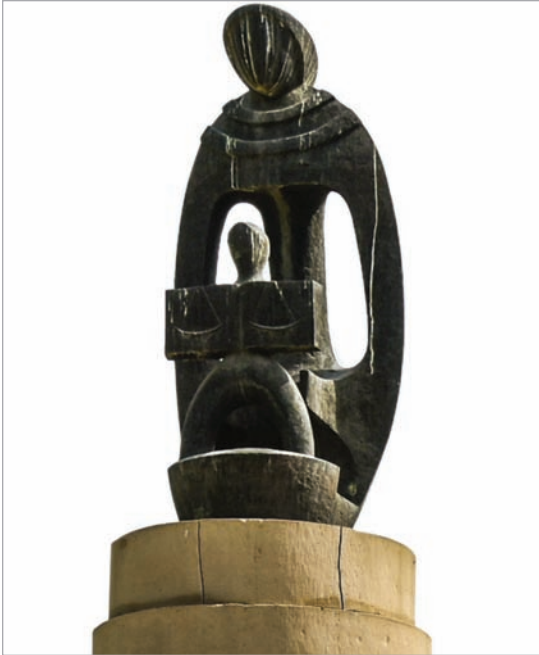
The additional office complex of the Supreme

Court, which is nearing completion, is built on a land admeasuring 12.19 acres abutting Pragati Maidan. This building has been built keeping in mind the environmental concerns and a Pneumatic system for collection, transportation and disposal of dry and wet solid waste is proposed to be implemented in the Additional Office Complex. This would turn Supreme Court into a "Zero Waste" generating institution. At present, the process is going on for finalization of furniture and interiors e.g. murals, paintings etc. for beautification and art work of the Additional Building Complex. This new building will have five functional blocks, one service block and a three level basement with car parking capacity of about 1850 cars.

I. Mother and Child Sculpture

This black bronze sculpture of 210 centimetre 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.

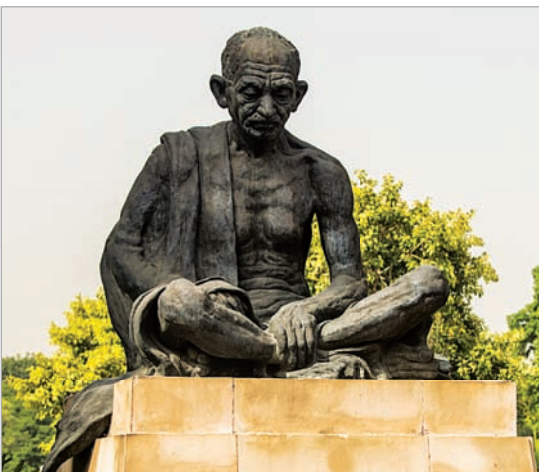
The sculpture depicts Mother India sheltering the young Republic of India represented by the



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.

II. Statue of the Father of the Nation - Mahatma Gandhi

The Statue was installed on 01 August 1996 and was sculpted by the renowned artist Freda Brilliant Marshall.



III. Logo / Emblem of Supreme Court

There is an interesting history behind the adoption of the Supreme Court Emblem.



The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India constituted a Committee called the "Decoration Committee" in

1955-1956 and later on constituted an 'Advisory Committee' to consider and advise on sculptural, paintings and mural decorations to be undertaken on important Central buildings. During the process of the decoration, it was decided to have an emblem for Supreme Court of India. After having discussed the matter with Sardar Swaran Singh, the then Hon'ble Minister concerned, the emblem was approved by the then Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India in consultation with the then Puisne Hon'ble Judges and the same was also approved by the Decoration Committee and later by the Advisory Committee.

The emblem has been designed by reproducing the wheel with 32 spokes that appear on the Abacus of the lion capital of Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath. The inscription in Sanskrit (yatodharmastato jayah) means- "Where there is Dharma, there is victory". It is also referred to as the wheel of righteousness, encompassing truth, goodness and equity. The emblem of the Supreme Court appears on the wall, just above the entrance of the Chief Justice's Court, visible from the grand staircase.

New Initiatives

I. Guided Tour of the Supreme Court Building

The Supreme Court of India is open to the general public from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM every Saturday except on declared holidays. This is a great opportunity to gain access to the grand interiors of the Supreme Court building and admire the majestic structure in its full glory. Pre-planned escorted visits can be arranged, subject to online booking made in advance. The visitors will be accompanied throughout the premises and introduced to parts of historical importance. They will also get a chance to witness the court rooms.

II. Creche

The newly constructed Creche in New Annexe Building is functional since 01 May 2018. The new Creche is spacious and equipped with facilities, having a total area of about 2000 sq. ft. with an open area of about 500 sq. ft. in the front for garden. The Creche admits upto a maximum of 30 children. It provides facility for children, in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, of Members of Supreme Court Bar Association, Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association and female Registered Clerks engaged by the Advocates-on-Record/Senior Advocates, Clerks of Advocates, SCBA staff and Officers and Employees of the Registry. The Creche functions from 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on all working days from Monday to Friday and from 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on all working Saturdays. The Creche is exclusively designed for providing a child friendly environment. It has a sleeping facility for children, activity and dining area, essential play material, teaching and learning material and Music System for playing rhymes, stories/ audio/video/CD/DVD to meet the needs of pre-school children and also children in the age group upto 6 years.



Opening of newly constructed Creche in New Annexe Building of the Supreme Court of India



A view of the Judges' Library

5

COURT ADMINISTRATION

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India is the Administrative Head of the Supreme Court. Appointment and conditions of service of Officers & Servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court are governed by Article 146 of the Constitution of India. Powers under the said provision of the Constitution 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 said purpose. Administrative powers for determining the work structure of the Supreme Court and the Registry, and also for setting up the ministerial side of the Court, exclusively vests in Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India.

For efficient and systematic functioning, the Registry is divided into two main Wings, viz. Administration and Judicial, which are further divided into various Branches/ Sections/ Secretariats/ Units / Cells. The subject matters dealt with, by each and every Branch/ Section/ Secretariat/ Unit / Cell are well defined.

The Secretary General who is at par with 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 the position of Registrar, mostly the judicial officers of the rank of Additional District

and Sessions Judge are drawn on deputation. The Secretary General is assisted by eight Registrars and 25 Additional Registrars who are assigned work of specific branches and they, in turn, are assisted by Deputy Registrars, officers of lower ranks and subordinate staff. There are 2,287 posts on the establishment of the Supreme Court Registry, which includes 1,962 permanent posts. Details of staff strength in the Registry are as under:

Staff strength in the Registry		
S. N.	Type of Posts	No. of Posts
1.	Gazetted-Officers	294
2.	Non-Gazetted officials	997
3.	Non-Clerical Staff	996
Total		2,287

The Supreme Court Registry has been divided into 55 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 21 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 Annexe)], 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 the RTI Act, 2005 and Compilation and processing of statistical information. There are two supporting wings, i.e. Library Wing and Court Masters Wing.

There are 13 Sections dealing with the matters pertaining to the establishment, which includes Admn. I, Admn. II, Admn. III, Admn. Materials (Purchase & Stores), Admn. Materials (Maintenance), Admn. General, Cash and Accounts-I & II, Admn. J, Protocol, Medical, Transport and Caretaking. Admn. I Section 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 Section 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 is 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.

There are also two Registrar Courts functioning in the Supreme Court. The first Registrar Court started functioning on 03 April 2006 whereas the other started functioning on 01 September 2006. Both these Courts deal with matters referred to by the Supreme Court Rules.

I. Establishment of an in-house 'think tank'

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Shri Justice Ranjan Gogoi has established an in-house 'think tank' to strengthen the knowledge infrastructure

of the Supreme Court and enhance its capacity to meet its increasing knowledge needs. To this end, the Chief Justice of India has redefined the role and function of the Supreme Court's Centre for Research and Planning (CRP) and entrusted it with a new mandate of carrying out cutting edge research into fundamental jurisprudence and principles and doctrines of law as well as on judicial reforms for improvement in justice delivery and judicial independence. CRP will carry out its own research as well as harness research relevant to the judicial system and create a network of leading independent scholars in key domain areas. It will create a permanent and accessible database of relevant knowledge through a series of publications, working papers, thematic briefs and case summaries. CRP will also prepare summaries of key cases that will explain the judgments of the Supreme Court to general audiences in non-technical language. It will conduct periodic seminars on doctrinal issues and engage with members of the Bar involved in academic work, especially the younger members.

II. Conference Secretariat

The Conference Secretariat was conceptualized by the Resolution passed in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2016 held on 22 – 23 April 2016. Along with such Secretariat in the Supreme Court similar Conference Secretariats have been established in all the High Courts. The Conference Secretariats at the Supreme Court and High Court levels work in co-ordination to ensure that the progress made in implementation of various resolutions is evaluated in the right earnest. By virtue of online exchange of data and co-ordination between the Conference Secretariats,

automated collation of information and its review has been made possible.

III. Information and Statistics Secretariat

Information and Statistics Secretariat compiles the Institution, Disposal and Pendency Data for Subordinate Courts as well as the High Courts for every quarter. In the judicial year 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, Quarterly Statements of Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01 July 2017 to 30 September 2017, 01 October 2017 to 31 December 2017, 01 January 2018 to 31 March 2018 and 01 April 2018 to 30 June 2018 were compiled. The quarterly statements are published in the Supreme Court's publication "Court-News" magazine.

The Information and Statistics Secretariat also deals with RTI applications received under provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005. During the period 01 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 a total of 4,034 RTI/N-RTI applications were received and all have been duly replied under the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005. During the said period, a total of 705 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 19.11.2018]

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

FORMER REGISTRARS

[As on 19.11.2018]

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 YoginderLal	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
35	Shri T. Sivadasan	07.02.2007	31.10.2010
36	Shri Sunil Thomas	12.03.2007	11.03.2014
37	Shri Subhash Malik	01.08.2007	31.05.2016
38	Shri M.P. Bhadrans	27.09.2007	13.05.2009
39	Shri Ashok Kumar	16.10.2008	31.12.2010
40	Shri Ashok Menon	01.05.2009	31.05.2010
41	Shri M.K.Gupta	14.05.2009	01.05.2010
42	Shri S.G. Shah	03.05.2010	11.11.2012
43	Shri Mohammad Akram Sayeed	12.05.2010	10.05.2014
44	Shri Maharaj Krishan Hanjura	28.06.2010	24.06.2011
45	Shri Ravindra Maithani	21.09.2010	12.05.2013
46	Shri P.R. Bora	22.11.2010	01.10.2012
47	Shri Raj Pal Arora	03.01.2011	31.05.2016
48	Shri H.B. Prabhakara Sastry	11.07.2011	10.10.2011
49	Shri Nizamuddin Jahiroddin Jamadar	01.05.2012	30.04.2014
50	Shri Maharaj Krishan Hanjura	21.08.2013	12.10.2015
51	Shri Sheo Kumar Singh	29.08.2013	06.09.2013
52	Ms. Rachna Gupta	31.01.2014	12.12.2015
53	Shri Sanjiv Jain	05.02.2014	01.11.2014
54	Shri V.S.R. Avadhani	02.04.2014	25.10.2014
55	Shri Pankaj Bhandari	30.04.2014	15.11.2014
56	Shri Govind K. Rathod	25.08.2014	29.11.2014
57	Shri Praveen Kumar	03.10.2014	03.01.2015
58	Dr. K. Arul	15.10.2014	14.10.2015
59	Shri Chirag Bhanu Singh	10.11.2014	09.11.2017

60	Shri Surajit Dey	29.11.2014	12.12.2015
61	Shri M. V. Ramesh	05.01.2015	04.05.2017
62	Ms. Nisha Bharadwaj	17.11.2015	31.05.2017
63	Shri Ravinder Nath Nijhawan	17.11.2015	24.08.2017
64	Dr. K. Arul	14.12.2015	18.04.2016
65	Shri Pawan Dev Kotwal	14.12.2015	31.03.2017
66	Shri Sanjay Parihar	05.09.2016	30.06.2018
67	Shri Kapil Kumar Mehta	20.04.2017	01.10.2018
68	Shri Ramkumar Choubey	26.10.2017	01.10.2018
69	Shri Manoj Jain	06.08.2018	01.10.2018
70	Shri K. Babu	20.09.2018 (As Registrar /OSD)	16.11.2018

SECRETARY GENERAL



Ravindra Maithani

OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY



Sanjeev S. Kalgaonkar

REGISTRARS*



Anil Laxman Pansare



Surya Pratap Singh

*As on 29 November 2018

REGISTRARS*



Surinder S. Rathi



Avani Pal Singh



Rajesh Kumar Goel



Deepak Jain



Pardeep Kumar Sharma



P.K. Gera



6

JUDICIAL WING

The activity of the Registry can be conveniently divided into two broad categories – Administrative Wing and Judicial Wing. Judicial Wing is responsible for case management, from filing stage to disposal, and consignment of record. Judicial Wing functions through its 21 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 21 Sections on the basis of nature of cases allocated to a particular Section. In addition to these 21 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).

I. 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 reducing the pendency. On these lines, a new initiative taken up in May, 2017 was the introduction of an Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS).

The same was inaugurated in May, 2017 by Hon'ble the Prime Minister of India. This system is not only transparent and dynamic but is also litigant centric. Under the new ICMIS, the website of this Hon'ble Court was also transformed which provided a 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.

Yet 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 are proposed to be integrated. The new system is now in use for more than a year 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 matters, the Hon'ble Chief Justice constituted Constitution Benches. These include five, 5-Judges Benches and one, 9-Judges Bench.

2. Eight, 3-Judge Benches were constituted with a view to expedite the disposal of 3-Judge Bench matters.
3. In order to step up hearing and disposal of after-notice matters, steps were taken to list after-notice matters on miscellaneous days, viz. Monday and Friday and also on one of the regular hearing days, viz. Tuesday.
4. In order to expedite disposal of old cases, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India constituted Special Benches for hearing regular matters during the summer vacation commencing from 21 May, 2018 to 30 June, 2018. During this period 257 old regular matters were listed before the Vacation Bench and out of those, 115 matters were disposed of. 118 miscellaneous hearing matters were also decided during this period. As such 233 cases came to be disposed of during the summer vacation itself.
5. In-Chamber Matters are being listed before Five Hon'ble Judges and also, at times, before other Hon'ble Judges.

C. New Handbook of Practice and Procedure

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

D. Changes in Judicial Work Flow

- i. All miscellaneous matters are now being listed chronologically and in relative proportion of cases pending under different subject categories.
 - ii. The matters belonging to subject category 1439 (criminal matters in which sentence awarded is life imprisonment) where the accused are undergoing sentence for the last more than ten years are being listed before the Court for speedy disposal. Besides this, the criminal matters pending on miscellaneous side for more than five years are also being given priority for speedy disposal.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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.
 - v. 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.
 - vi. The practice of placing Record of Proceedings in Part-II case file was discontinued and the Record of Proceedings are now included in Part-I right from the inception of the matter. This has simplified the process and done away with the 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.
 - vii. The Terminal List has been converted into a running list and has been made dynamic. This list includes all the matters which are ready for listing before the Hon'ble Court.
 - viii. 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.

- ix. Filing counters have been increased from four to six for the convenience of all concerned.

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

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
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
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

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
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 (Jan to Oct)	30783	2960	33743	27932	5079	33011	35885	20435	56320

* The pendency figures shown up to the year 1992 indicates the number of matters after expanded hyphenated number on files.

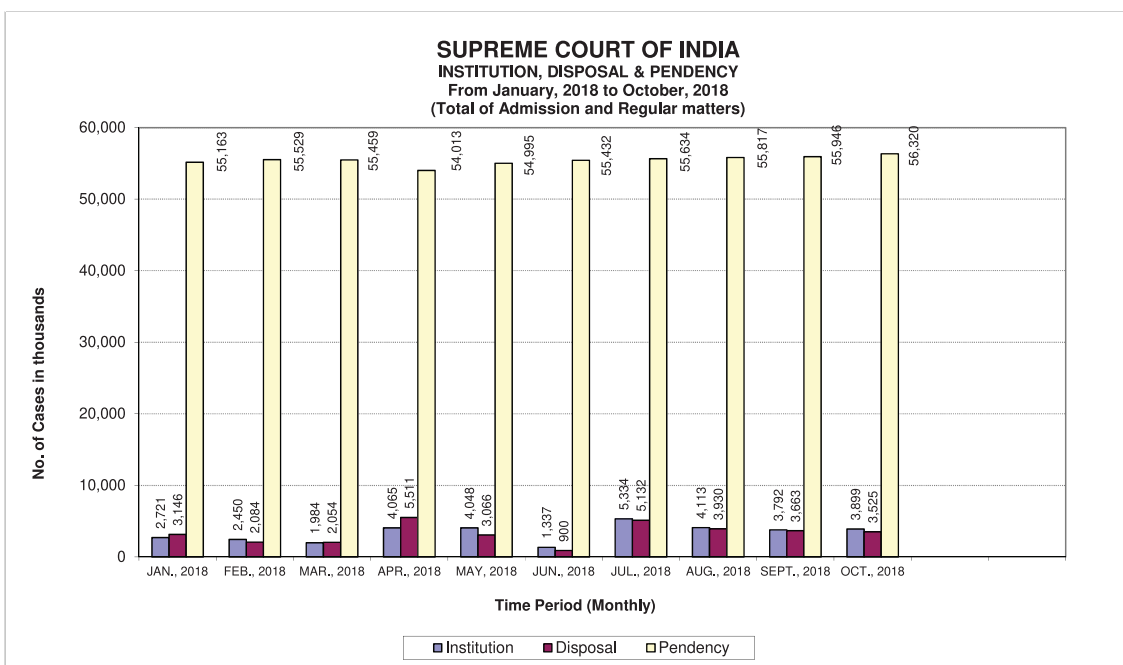
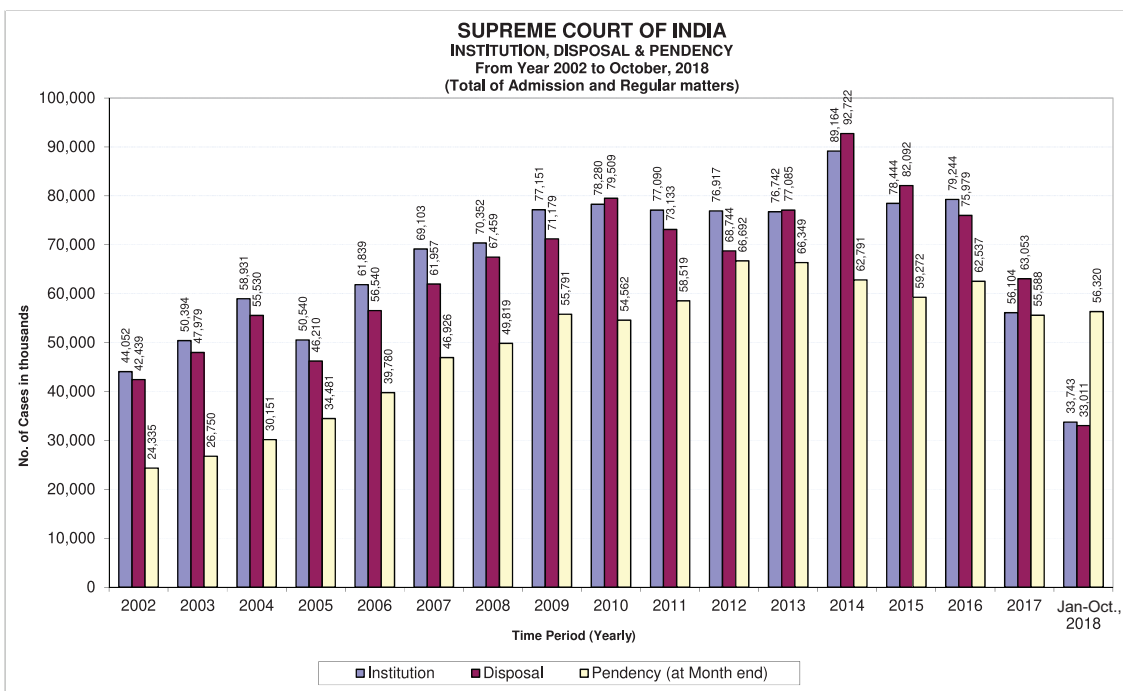
** From 1993 onwards the figures of pendency of matters are actual file-wise, that is, without expanding hyphenated number on files.

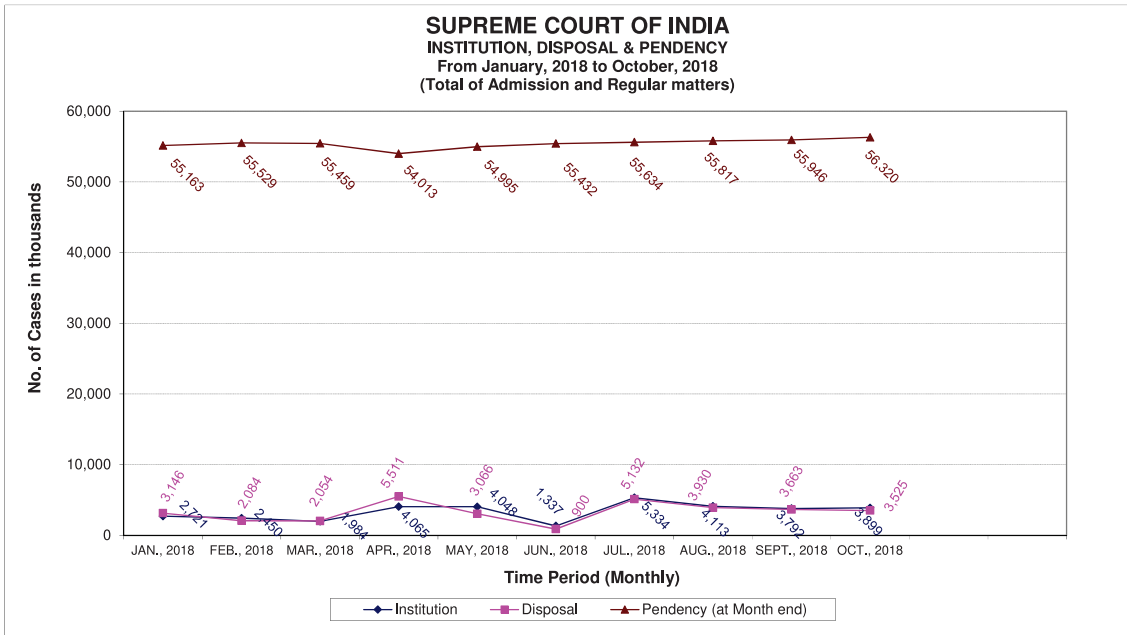
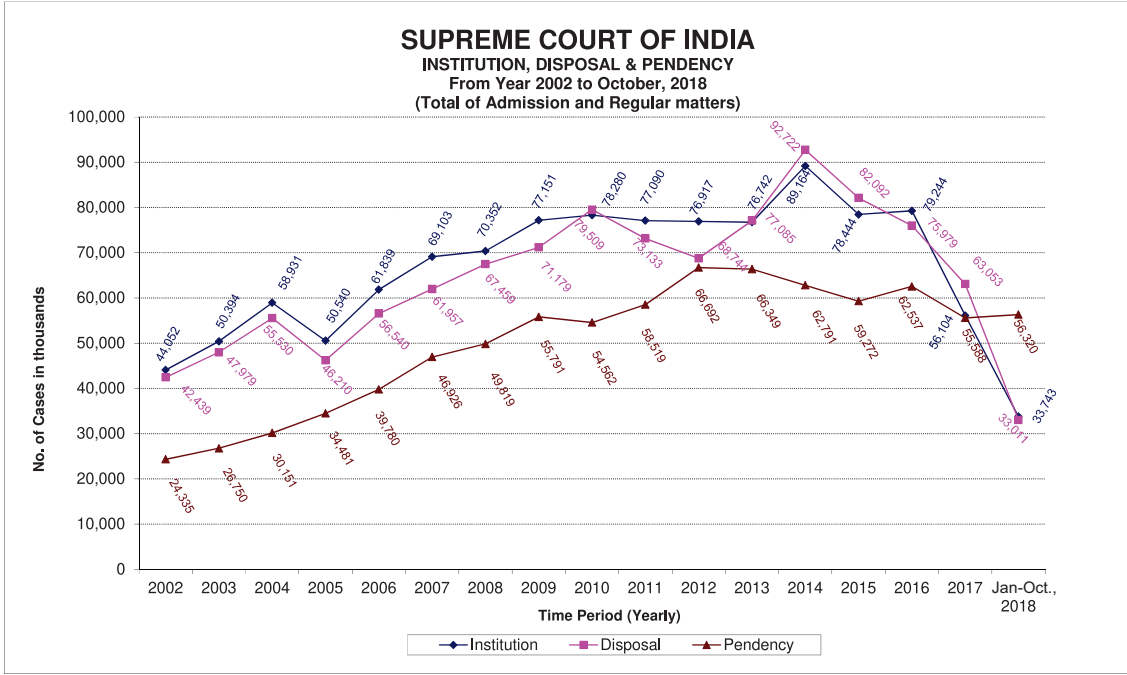
Monthly Statement of Institution, Disposal, and Pendency of Cases in the Supreme Court (January 2018 to October 2018)

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
Jan-2018	1867	854	2721	2512	634	3146	32389	22774	55163
Feb-2018	1890	560	2450	1533	551	2084	32746	22783	55529
Mar-2018	1597	387	1984	1686	368	2054	32657	22802	55459
Aprl-2018	3870	195	4065	5025	486	5511	31502	22511	54013
May-2018	3903	145	4048	2639	427	3066	32766	22229	54995
June-2018	1322	15	1337	289	611	900	33799	21633	55432
July-2018	5076	258	5334	4471	661	5132	34404	21230	55634
Aug-2018	4019	94	4113	3349	581	3930	35074	20743	55817
Sept-2018	3604	188	3792	3296	367	3663	35382	20564	55946
Oct-2018	3635	264	3899	3132	393	3525	35885	20435	56320

Civil / Criminal Institution and Disposal- 2018

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY (at the end of month)		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
Jan-2018	2021	700	2721	2025	1121	3146	46013	9150	55163
Feb-2018	1989	461	2450	1301	783	2084	46701	8828	55529
Mar-2018	1250	734	1984	1174	880	2054	46777	8682	55459
Aprl-2018	2997	1068	4065	4553	958	5511	45221	8792	54013
May-2018	2993	1055	4048	2168	898	3066	46046	8949	54995
June-2018	730	607	1337	750	150	900	46026	9406	55432
July-2018	4057	1277	5334	3801	1331	5132	46282	9352	55634
Aug-2018	2987	1126	4113	2818	1112	3930	46451	9366	55817
Sept-2018	2679	1113	3792	2777	886	3663	46353	9593	55946
Oct-2018	2791	1108	3899	2570	955	3525	46574	9746	56320





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 (Till 31.10.2018)	51364	129(1)*	21

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



An illuminated view

7 | THE BAR

The dawn of legal profession in our Country could be traced back to the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 which authorized establishment of the High Courts under the Letters Petition and empowered the High Court to make Rules for enrolment of Advocates and Attorneys who were also known as "Solicitors". In the early days, three Acts, namely, the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (18 of 1879), the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (17 of 1920) and the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (38 of 1926) relating to legal practitioners were in existence.

After independence, it was deeply felt that the Judicial Administration in India should be changed according to the needs of the time. 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 Bar Councils and 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.

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 fulfills 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.

The Bar Council safeguards the rights, privileges and interests of the Advocates. Its primary functions include the following–

- (i) admission of a person as an Advocate on their roll;
- (ii) preparation and maintenance of such roll;
- (iii) to entertain and determine the cases of misconduct against an Advocate;
- (iv) to safeguard the rights, privileges and interests of the Advocates;
- (v) to promote and support law reforms and to visit and inspect universities imparting legal education.

There are three categories of Advocates who are entitled to practice law before the Supreme Court as per the provisions of Supreme Court Rules, 2013.

I. Senior Advocates

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.

In *Indira Jaising v. Supreme Court of India* [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. A Five-Member Committee is headed by Hon'ble the Chief Justice 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
- (d) A member of the Bar as nominated by the Chairperson and Members of the Committee.

The Committee has framed detailed guidelines to regulate conferment of designation of Senior Advocates, which is available on the website of the Court.

II. Advocates-On-Record

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 enrollment, ending with the 30 April or 30 November, of the year of the examination, as the case may be.

III. Advocates

The persons, whose names are entered on the roll of any State Bar Council maintained under the Advocates Act, 1961, are entitled to practice as an 'Advocate' in a Court of Law. They cannot appear and plead 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).

8

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

The Supreme Court Judges' Library is one of the largest law libraries in Asia. It was established in the year 1937, and was then known as the Federal Court Library. The Judges' Library caters to the multifarious literature requirements of the Hon'ble Judges and Court functionaries. It is a modern and futuristic library containing more than 3,70,000 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 15 Bench Libraries and 31 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 Supreme Court Judges' Library is managed by 21 Professional Librarians and



Inside view of the Judges' Library

70 supporting staff. It is open on all 365 days, except during the three National Holidays. The Library is subscribing to approximately 185 journals (145 Indian and 40 foreign journals). It is also subscribing to 20 newspapers and 8 magazines.

LEGAL DATABASES

The Library is subscribing to 8 Commercial Legal databases:

- SCC Online
- ITR Online
- Manupatra
- ExCus
- Westlaw India
- VAT Laws
- AIR Infotech
- Taxmann

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

In order to cater to the specific information requirements of the Hon'ble Courts, 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
- Reprographic Service.

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)

DIGITALIZATION OF LEGAL INFORMATION

Online e-Resources:

For access to digital resources of the library, 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). This Home-page provides access to the In-house Databases developed by the library. It also provides access to the Open Resources 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
- SUPLIB: Database of Legal Articles
- LEGIS: Database of Legislative History of Central Acts
- OPAC: Online Catalogue
- Union Catalogue of Current Journals subscribed in all High Courts & Supreme Court.
- Through "Related Links" on 'Home Page'/ free links for Foreign judgments/ vast open source legal materials can be accessed.

Off-line e-Resources:

In addition to 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.

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. 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.

SUPREME COURT MUSEUM

Museums are the guardian of the cultural heritage of any society and civilization. It is a path to communicate with the past to know and discover the objects of cultural and scientific interest for future research, knowledge and exhibitions. In accordance with the International Council of Museums (ICOM) statutes, adopted by the 22nd General Assembly in Vienna, Austria, on 24 August 2007, "a museum is a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment."

India has a great judicial history which starts even before the Indus valley civilization. In order to get a 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 & 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 06 April, 2004. There is no entry fee to visit the museum.

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 sq. ft. on each floor.

The Museum is divided into two permanent galleries 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 & Judicial System prevailing at different historical time period, which includes Manuscripts, Copper Plates, Maces & Oars, old books on 'Dharmashastra' & Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', Court Furniture, Judges Wigs & Costumes, land-mark Judgments, Photographs of former Chief Justices of India and Judges of the Apex Court, Photographs of various 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 imbibing 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", "Our Constitution", "Truth Alone I Uphold", "Parliament of India", "Witness to our Constitution", "The People of India", "Bhagat Singh" and "Institution of Democracy" etc.

The visitors are facilitated to 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 90,000 visitors till date including the visits of Hon'ble Chief Justices and Judges, Jurists and law students across the globe. It also welcomes group of students from different schools and colleges and general public across India & overseas.



A view of the Supreme Court Museum

9

TECHNOLOGICAL INITIATIVES

Thrusting into an advanced computerization and shifting to paperless work environment through computerized courts and integrated network at all courts in the Country, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India introduced the Multi Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) and Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS) in the Supreme Court. This technological initiative is to streamline the use of information and technology through various cloud based software tools and applications which have been developed in-house by using open source technology.

I. ICMIS (Integrated Case Management Information System)

Supreme Court has advanced up a next generation hybrid database Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS), in order to help all the stakeholders to access case related information online.

ICMIS is a step towards paperless system in the Supreme Court in order to empower the three pillars of Judiciary viz. Bench, Bar & Litigants by offering various digital services. Stakeholders are provided with relevant credentials to send/receive information concerning them in a secured manner.

A recurring data replication software tool enables instantaneous access of case status, office reports, daily orders, caveats and judgments on the website. This software tool sends SMS and E-mails to concerned litigants at the time of publication of cause lists and informs them as to the status of their case. There is a provision for e-Court fees/process fees payment online, multiple

communication, addresses by e-Mail and SMS in respective cases. e-Filing software has been enabled on Supreme Court Website portal page.

II. Software assisted management of Manpower Reports:

The Online Work Management Reports enables users of various Sections of Registry to generate reports as per their requirement. This in-built functionality of Integrated Case Management System helps in retrieving information of that particular Section of the Registry, and provides the information to the user instantly.

(A) Section wise Work Done Report:

The unique maintenance of the data relating to Supreme Court cases ensures that every case is allocated to a particular judicial Section of the Registry. This segregation helps in the generation of live instant reports showing the quantum of work done by a particular Section in a particular day along with other tasks pending with them. An instant live scheduler of case being listed for a particular judicial Section is also available.

(B) Dealing Assistant wise Office report:

A new feature allows mapping of all cases dealt by a Dealing Assistant working in a particular Section, and enables generation of office reports, status of work done and pending cases against each Dealing Assistant. A feature of instant live scheduler of cases with office report to be listed for the particular Dealing Assistant is also available.

Tasks assigned to a Dealing Assistant are to be completed in a time bound manner relating to cases which are to be listed and for which office report have been prepared and uploaded. No case will remain with non-availability of office report in the ICMIS software.

(C) Dynamic Report of Cases:

A Dynamic Report generation tool has been developed which can take care of a number of permutations and combinations of a large number of criterion based on which any report of filed or registered, pending or disposed cases can be generated. Generation and usage of various reports has proved ICMIS to be an effective and efficient tool for the Registry of the Supreme Court of India.

III. Automation of Computer Center

A recurring data replication software tool has been developed, as a result of which Case Status, Office Reports, Daily Orders, Caveats and Judgments are instantly available on the website. This mechanism instantly sends SMSs and e-mails to concerned Litigants at the time of publication of Cause Lists and informs them as to status of his/her case besides meeting the defect curing requirements.

Advocates/litigants can access and download digital documents/paper books online of their cases. It also enables editing of primary/basic details like communication addresses, personal information etc. There is a provision for e-Court fees/Process fees payment online, multiple communication addresses by e-Mail and SMS in respective cases, customized cause list for the day/week/month concerning the Advocate/Litigant. Also, provision has been made for issuance of digitally signed certified copies of orders.

IV. Integration of Supreme Court with residential office of Hon'ble Judges through MPLS.

In order to reduce the paper work and to simplify the information access and facilitate integrated Supreme Court data base at the residence of Hon'ble Judges, Fiber optic cable-MPLS network has been installed.

V. Court Halls made accessible to visitors

A website has been launched guidedtour.sci.nic.in, making pre-planned escorted visit to Supreme Court, to be arranged through online booking. The visitors are accompanied throughout the premises and introduced to parts of historical importance. This enables a chance to witness the majestic court rooms.

VI. Secure Gate Management System for daily visitors


A new software has been designed, developed and is implemented to manage and monitor litigants, advocates and other visitors in the Supreme Court Registry. A link has also been made available for online issuance and registration of visitor passes.

VII. Court Master Live Reporting

A live reporting functionality facilitates the Court Master to update the summary of the proceedings of the day in the matters taken up, while in the Court. This has ensured early generation of Cause Lists thereby avoiding delays.

VIII. e-Office for Supreme Court and SCLSC

An upgraded and latest e-Office version for managing office work to achieve paperless work has been implemented by the Computer Cell of Supreme Court. In the first instance, it has been completed for Supreme Court Legal Service Committee. All information regarding SCLSC is provided through this application which is time responsive and manages SCLSC Case Status, Statistical Reports and integration with Supreme Court Database .



SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

॥ यतो धर्मस्ततो जयः ॥


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Address of Hon'ble Chief Justice of India on the Occasion of Constitution Day 26.11.2018

Court No.	Cause List			Latest Updates		Latest Judgments	
	JUDGE			CHAMBER		REGISTRAR	
	ADVANCE	MAIN	SUPPL.	MAIN	SUPPL.	MAIN	SUPPL.
ALL COURTS	(P-Adv)14-12-2018	(P-1)14-12-2018	(P-2)14-12-2018	(P-1)14-12-2018	(P-2)14-12-2018	(P-1)14-12-2018	(P-2)14-12-2018
	(P-Adv)02-01-2019						
	(P-Adv)03-01-2019						
	(P-Adv)04-01-2019						
	(P-Adv)07-01-2019						
1		(P-1)14-12-2018	(P-2)14-12-2018 (P-98)14-12-2018 (P-99)14-12-2018				
2		(P-1)14-12-2018	(P-2)14-12-2018 (P-98)14-12-2018				

Correspondence
The Registrar,
Supreme Court of India,
Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110201
011-23388922-24,23388942
FAX 011-23381508,23381584
e-mail :- supremecourt@nic.in

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Screenshot of new Supreme Court Website

10

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

I. National Judicial Academy

The National Judicial Academy (NJA) was established as a registered society fully funded by Government of India in the year 2002. NJA was established on the initiative of the Supreme Court of India, as an All India Institute for Judicial Education, Research and Training. NJA was dedicated to the Nation by Hon'ble the President of India on 05 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 as 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 for enhancing timely justice by reducing delays and arrears and improving the quality and responsiveness of justice. NJA organises 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 2017-2018, NJA conducted 87 programs and witnessed participation of 2,572 participants between July 2017 and June 2018. 15 programs for Justices of High Courts; eight Regional

Conferences; five workshops for Principal District Judges; nine workshops for Presiding Officers of Special Courts; eight conferences for Additional District Judges; three programs for Judicial Magistrate level Officers and four programs for Civil Judges Junior Division were conducted. Two programs for Registrar Generals and Registrars of High Courts; two Court Excellence Enhancement Programs; and 12 Special Events - for Presiding Officers of All India Tribunals, Senior Law Officers of the SBI, Judicial Officers from overseas and an annual Calendar meeting were also organised.

Details of the activities of the Academy during 2017-2018 are as under:

A. CONFERENCES FOR HIGH COURT JUSTICES

The National Judicial Academy organized 15 conferences for High Court Judges during 2017-18.

- Regime of Goods and Services Tax (08-10 September, 2017 / 09-11 February, 2018 / 27-29 April, 2018)
- Public Law (15-17 September, 2017 / 13-15 October, 2017 / 19-21 January, 2018)
- Judicial Conference for High Court Justices (22-24 September, 2017 / 27-29 October, 2017 / 17-19 November, 2017 / 02-04 February, 2018 / 09-11 March, 2018)

/ 23-25 March, 2018 / 20-22 April, 2018 / 04-06 May, 2018)

- Workshop on Counter Terrorism in Collaboration with CEELI Institute/ FJC for High Court Justice (27-29 October, 2017)

B. REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF THE ACADEMY

Following regional conferences were held during July 2017 to June 2018.

- Regional Conferences for Enhancing the Excellence of Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities was organized for North Zone, East Zone, West Zone and South Zone on 25-26 November 2017, 16-17 December 2017, 13-14 January 2018, 24-25 February 2018, 17-18 March 2018, 07-08 April 2018 and 12-13 May 2018 respectively.

C. CONFERENCE FOR REGISTRAR GENERALS AND REGISTRARS OF HIGH COURTS (08-10 Sept., 2017 / 24-26 Sept., 2017)

Academy organized Conference for Registrar Generals and Registrars of the High Courts on Court Procedures and Process Re-engineering. These Conferences covered various aspects of Procedures and Process of the High Courts viz. Writ jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction and Civil Original side, Revisional Jurisdiction and matters covered u/s 482 Cr.P.C., Listing and Mentioning of Matters.

D. STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMIES

Training of Trainers of State Judicial Academies was conducted on 23-25 March 2018.

E. CONFERENCES FOR PRINCIPAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES

The Academy organised five conferences for Principal District and Session Judges on the following themes:

- Joint Course for Different Stakeholders (25-27 August, 2017)
- Stress Management (22-24 September, 2017)
- Constitutional and Administrative Law (19-21 January, 2018)
- Court Administration, Management and ICT (02-04 February, 2018)
- Access to Justice and Legal Aid (09-11 February, 2018)

F. CONFERENCES FOR ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES

- Workshop for Additional District Judges (04-06 August, 2017 / 11-13 August, 2017 / 15-17 September, 2017 / 06-08 October, 2017 / 10-12 November, 2017 / 02-04 February, 2018 / 23-25 February, 2018 / 04-06 May, 2018)

G. CONFERENCES FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF SPECIAL COURTS

Nine conferences were organized for Judicial Officers of Special Courts as under:

- Family Courts (11-13 August, 2017)
- POCSO Courts (08-10 September, 2017)
- CBI Courts (15-17 September, 2017)
- First Level Commercial Courts (13-15 October, 2017)
- NDPS Courts (24-26 November, 2017)
- Presiding Officers of MACT (15-17 December, 2017)

- Human Rights Courts (22-24 December, 2017)
- Labour Courts (12-14 January, 2018)
- SC/ST [PoA] Courts (27-29 April, 2018)

H. ORIENTATION PROGRAMME FOR JUNIOR DIVISION JUDGES

- Junior Division Judges (10-16 November, 2017 / 08-14 December, 2017 / 05-11 January, 2018 / 06-12 April, 2018)

I. WORKSHOP FOR MAGISTRATES

- Animal Rights (18-20 August, 2017)
- Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (18-20 August, 2017)
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (17-19 November, 2017)

J. COURT EXCELLENCE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME I & II

- Enhancement Programme (25-27 August, 2017 / 22- 24 December, 2017)

K. SPECIAL EVENTS

- Seminar for Foreign Judges [Bangladesh] (Junior Division Judges) (10-16 October, 2017 / 05-11 January, 2018).
- Seminar for Foreign Judges [Bangladesh] (Senior Judges from District Judiciary, Judges above the rank of Joint District Judges) (10-16 November, 2017 / 16-22 March, 2018)
- National Seminar for Members of the

Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (28-29 October, 2017)

- Training Programme for Senior Law Officers of the State Bank of India (28-30 November, 2017)
- National Seminar for Members of the Debt Recovery Tribunal (09-10 December, 2017)
- National Seminar for Members of the Central Administrative Tribunal (16-17 December, 2017)
- Colloquium for Superior Courts Judges of Egypt (Judges of Cassation Court, the Supreme Administrative Court and the Supreme Constitutional Court) (22-27 January, 2018)
- National Seminar for Presidents/ Members of the District Consumer Forum (10-11 March 2018)
- Meeting of Hon'ble Judges In-charge of Judicial Education and Directors of State Judicial Academies (14-15 April, 2018)
- Workshop for Members of Railway Claims Tribunal (21-22 April, 2018)

II. Indian Law Institute

Founded on 27 December, 1956, the Indian Law Institute (ILI) is a premier legal research Institute. The first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad formally inaugurated the opening of Institute on December 12, 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 the Chief Justice of India is the ex-officio President of the Institute. The Law Minister of Government of India and the

Attorney General for India are its ex-officio Vice Presidents. All committees of the Institute are headed by the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India.

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 of the people through law and its instrumentalities.

The Institute got the status of Deemed University in the year 2004. The Institute received its first ever accreditation with 'A' grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in March, 2017 with a CGPA of 3.35 on a 4.00 point scale. The Institute was also granted 12 B Status by the UGC. The Institute also received graded autonomy (Grade II) by the University Grants Commission on 20 March 2018, for maintaining high academic standard as per the NAAC Accreditation.

The Institute is conducting Masters in Law and Doctoral courses as well as 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 82,500 volumes and receives about 190 current legal periodicals including serial publications. Digitization of rare documents and Institute's publications is done on regular basis and placed in the repository for access by public at large. The library of the Institute has recently shared its Institutional repository at the coveted National Digital Library platform (NDL) which is the brain child of the MHRD-NME-ICT.

B. Publications

The following research publications have been released by the ILI :

- **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.

C. Activities in Indian Law Institute (Seminar/Conference/Training/Workshop/ Visits)

- (i) Two days National Workshop on "Intellectual Property: Procedure and Practice" on 20-21 April 2018 at the Plenary Hall of ILI.
- (ii) The Indian Law Institute and SAARC-Law India Chapter in technical partnership with Justice and Care, an organisation working on combating human trafficking organised an International Conference on "Human Trafficking: Legal and Technological Perspectives for Solutions within South Asia" at India International Centre, New Delhi on 24 March 2018.
- (iii) 5th Convocation of the Indian Law Institute held on Wednesday, 07 February 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (iv) Round table discussion on 'Trafficking of Indian Migrant Workers (Suggestions for Prevention) held on 06 December 2017. The program was a joint effort of Goeman Bind HTO, the Solidarity Center and SAARC LAW with the Indian Law Institute.
- (v) The Indian Law Institute and Central Statistics Office (CSO) Coalition organised a strategy Meeting to promote joint commitment of South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and Civil Society for the Change Children Deserve (Ending Child Marriage in India) on November 24, 2017.
- (vi) The Indian Law Institute and the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR) organized a One-Day Workshop on 'Child Rights: Mapping the Issues and Concerns' on November 16, 2017 at the Institute.
- (vii) The Indian Law Institute and SAARC-LAW India chapter jointly organized a Review and Discussion on Existing Legal Framework for Child Marriages in India on 07 October 2017. The discussion focused on important areas on Child Marriages.
- (viii) Indian Law Institute in collaboration with Increasing Diversity by Increasing Access to Legal Education (IDIA) organised the Annual Awards and Conference on 15-16 September 2017.
- (ix) IDIA Annual Conference on "Creativity and Law" conducted on 16 September 2017.
- (x) International Conference on Philosophical Foundation of International Criminal Law: Its Intellectual Roots, Related Limits and Potential jointly with various national and international universities on 25-26 August 2017.
- (xi) The Indian Law Institute and Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India jointly organized a training programme for 23 Legal Officers of Myanmar from 24-28 July 2017 on various aspects of national and international laws.
- (xii) A team of Government Lawyers from Nepal visited the Indian Law Institute on 13 July 2017 for an interaction programme.
- (xiii) The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with the Human Rights and Business Academy (HURBA) organised an International Conference on "Sustainable Development Goals and Role of Business" at the Institute on 08 July 2017 to review critically, the role of business

- enterprises in achieving 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development adopted during UN Summit of January 2016.
- (xiv) The Indian Law Institute Delhi (ILI) in collaboration with the Human Rights and Business Academy (HURBA) organised an intensive certificate course on “Business and Human Rights” (BHR) from 03-08 July 2017. The course intended to expose law/business/management students, lawyers, civil society representatives, policy makers and corporate executives to international and comparative perspectives in the field of business and human rights with the objective of developing an informed understanding of the issues and challenges involved.
- (xv) Celebration of the International Matribhasha Diwas on 21 February 2018.
- (xvi) Training Programme for 20 Law officers from Myanmar on various subjects i.e “Comparative Constitutional Law, Intellectual Property Rights, Cyber Law, Refugee Law, International Criminal Law’ from 06-13 May 2018.
- (xviii) Training Programmes in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission:
- (a) One Day Training programme for Media Personnel and Government Public Relation Officers on “Media and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges” (17 March 2018)
- (b) Two Days Training programme for Judicial Officers on “Human Rights Issues and Challenges” (10-11 March 2018)
- (c) One Day Training programme for officials working in Juvenile Homes, Old Age Homes, and Health Sector on “Human Rights Issues and Challenges” (10 February 2018)
- (d) Two Days training programme for Prison Officials on “Human Rights Issues and Challenges” (16-17 December 2017)
- (e) Two Days Training programme for Police Personnel on “Human Rights Issues and Challenges” (04-05 November 2017)
- (f) Two Days training programme for First Class Judicial Magistrates on “Human Rights Issues and Challenges” (07-08 October 2017)
- (xviii) The Indian Law Institute and Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India jointly organized a Training Programme on national and international laws for 23 Legal Officers of Myanmar from 24-28 July 2017.

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 24 National Law Universities in addition to the 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 assignment on a fixed stipend of Rs. 50,000/- per month. Each Hon'ble Judge is entitled to have three Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants. Out of the three Law Clerks, if the Hon'ble Judge so desires, two 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 01 July 2017 – 30 June 2018, a total of 72 Law Graduates have been engaged as Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants and 28 Law students have been placed as Law Trainees.



Inauguration of **16th All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities**

organised under the auspices of
Assam State Legal Services Authority
in association with
National Legal Services Authority

Saturday, the 17th March 2018 at Hotel Vivanta by Taj, Guwahati, A

by

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi

Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, NALSA

in the august presence of



All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities held at Guwahati on 17 March 2018

11

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. 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.

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 Programme (TOT)
- Awareness Programme
- Awareness Referral Coaching and Mentoring Programme
- Referral Judges Training Programme
- Advanced Training Skills for Potential Trainers Programme
- Course on Developing Advanced Training Skills for Potential Trainers Programme

The MCPC has introduced two new programmes in 2017-2018 namely:

1. Advanced Training Skills for Potential Trainers Programme,
2. Course on Developing Advanced Training Skills for Potential Trainers Programme.

NUMBER OF PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED IN INDIA DURING 2017-2018		
S. No.	Name of the Programme	Number of Programmes Conducted
1.	40 hrs Mediation Training Programme (40 hrs MTP)	22
2.	20 hrs Refresher Programme	53
3.	Advanced Course (Capsule Course)	3
4.	Training of Trainers Programme (TOT)	2
5.	Awareness Programme	22
6.	Referral Judges Training Programme	7
7.	Advanced Training Skills for Potential Trainers Programme	4
8.	Course on Developing Advanced Training Skills for Potential Trainers Programme	1
	Total	114*

* Programmes conducted from July 2017 till June 2018

2. 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.

FUNCTIONS OF LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES:

As per the Scheme of the Act, NALSA is a Central Authority – an umbrella body to lay down policies under the Act which are to be implemented by other Legal Services Institutions throughout the country. The State Legal Services Authorities and District Legal Services Authorities are also statutory bodies having their own composition as laid down in the Act. The broad statutory functions of Legal Services Authorities are as under:

- Providing free legal aid and advice.
- Legal awareness and empowerment.
- Promoting and implementing ADR Mechanism.
- Devising and implementing Preventive and Strategic programmes.
- Intervention through social justice litigation.
- Implementing State funded victim compensation schemes for victims of crime.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

(a) Legal Services Institutions

Total SLSAs	Total HCLSCs	Total DLSAs	Total TLSCs
36	36	664	2254

(b) Legal Services workforce

- **Full Time Secretaries:** As per Section 9(3) of the Act, a Judicial Officer, not lower in rank than that of a Civil Judge, is to be appointed as a Secretary in each DLSA. The present strength of Full Time Secretaries in the States is 512.
- **Panel Advocates:** In order to provide free and competent legal services as per the mandate of the Act, the SLSAs, DLSAs, High Court Legal Services Committees and Supreme Court Legal Services Committee empanel legal practitioners as their panel lawyers. At present, there are 63,759 such Panel Advocates empanelled in the Country.
- **Para Legal Volunteers:** As per NALSA Scheme of Para Legal Volunteers, Para

Legal Volunteers are appointed by the District and State Authorities to perform various field functions. They are assigned jobs by the concerned DLSA or SLSA and an honorarium as fixed by the SLSAs is paid to them for the day(s) they perform their duties. The present strength of PLVs appointed by the States is 69,290.

- **Legal Services Clinics:** In order to provide legal assistance and advice to needy persons at the place nearest to them, NALSA (Legal Services Clinics) Regulations, 2011, provide for establishment of Legal Services Clinics in villages or a cluster of villages, community centres, jails, other custodial institutions, educational institutions, etc. The clinics are operated by Para Legal Volunteers on specified days and timings and are meant to act as a bridge between the Legal Services Authorities and the legal service seekers.
- **Jail Clinics:** Pursuant to a Resolution passed in the Central Authority Meeting in 2015, Legal Services Institutions have started constituting Legal Services Clinics in Jails to provide legal services, information and legal assistance to the prisoners in the jail itself. These clinics are manned by Para Legal Volunteers and are visited by Panel Lawyers, 4 to 6 days in a week depending upon the need. The total number of Legal Services Clinics in India is 22,335.

FREE AND COMPETENT LEGAL SERVICES

- a. The Free Legal Services offered by the Legal Services Institutions include:-

- Providing service of lawyers in legal proceedings;
- Payment of court fee in appropriate cases, process fees and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings;
- Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings.
- Preparation of filing appeal, paper books including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings.

b. Persons eligible for getting free legal services:-

As per Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the following categories of persons are eligible for free legal services:

- All Women and children;
- Members of SC/ST
- Industrial workmen
- Victims of mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster.
- Persons with disabilities.
- All Persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh (in the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee the limit is Rs. 1, 25,000/).
- Victims of Trafficking in Human beings or Beggar.
- Persons in custody.
- Some of the States have by notification increased the annual income limit up to Rs.1.5 lakh for the purpose of eligibility for free legal services. The amendment to the Central Act itself has been proposed by NALSA to increase the limit to Rs.2 lakh all over the country.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF NALSA DURING THE YEAR 2017-18 (July, 2017 to June, 2018)

(a) National Seminar on Law Schools based Legal Services Clinics

- A National Seminar of "Law School Based Legal Services Clinics" held on 30th July, 2017 at New Delhi.
- Various activities of the Legal Services Clinics in Law Schools were discussed and a Committee was constituted to prepare a uniform curriculum for the said clinics.
- The above said Committee had submitted its report containing the Model Curriculum. The Report of the Committee has been sent to the Legal Education Committee of Bar Council of India for its adoption in all Law Schools in India.

(b) Screening of Success Stories and NALSA song through Doordarshan.

- In order to document the success stories of Lok Adalats and to popularize this effective ADR mechanism amongst the people, NALSA in co-ordination with Doordarshan has been preparing 26 episodes based on the success stories received from all SLSAs.
- The episodes are being telecast on National Channel of Doordarshan every week in a series 'Akele Nahi Hain Aap'.
- The first episode of the series was telecast on 20 August 2017. So far 21 episodes of the series have been telecast.



(c) Regional Meets of State Legal Services Authorities.

- NALSA Organised six Regional Meets of State Legal Services Authorities on "Evaluation & Review of the Work-Performance of SLSAs on Legal Aid, National Lok Adalats and Implementation of NALSA Schemes & Identification of the

areas for expansion of the SLSAs activities under the NALSA Schemes":

- For Western States held on 27 & 28 May 2017 at Gujarat
- For North Eastern States including Sikkim held on 27 September 2018 at Shillong.
- For Northern States held on 01 October 2018 at Chandigarh;



- For Southern States held on 11 November 2018 at Karnataka.
- For Eastern States held on 13 January 2018 at Kolkata.
- For Central States held on 14 January 2018 at Lucknow.

(d) Observance of Legal Services Day.

- National Legal Services Authority observed the 'Legal Services Day' at Delhi on 09 November 2017
- A commendation ceremony was held wherein the contributions of the best District Legal Services Authorities and best Para Legal Volunteers in six different zones and also, the National Best in both categories were recognized. Apart from



the above, the following were released/ launched:-

Training Module for Para Legal Volunteers
Launch of Pan India outreach programme 'Connecting to Serve' from 09 November 2017 to 18 November 2017.

(e) Opening of Legal Literacy Clubs in Schools.

- The unique initiative of legal literacy clubs has been instrumental in ensuring legal empowerment of the youth.

(f) Digitizing Legal Services Clinics in Jails.

Legal aid clinics run by State Legal Services Authorities in Jails have been digitally equipped to access the database maintained as such by e-prisons and to maintain records of prisoners.

(g) National Lok Adalats.

- Since March 2017, NALSA has organised six National Lok Adalats i.e on 08 April 2017, 08 July 2017, 09 September 2017,

Disposal of cases in National Lok Adalat (in lakh)			
Date	Pending Cases	Pre- Litigation	Total
08.04.17	4.13	5.32	9.45
08.07.17	5.50	4.68	10.18
09.09.17	6.02	5.15	11.18
09.12.2017	7.11	6.59	13.70
10.02.2018	5.80	6.82	12.63
22.4.2018	5.16	7.25	12.42

09 December 2017, 10 February 2018 and 14 April 2018 throughout the country in all courts at all levels from the Taluk Courts to High Courts.

- Said exercise resulted in great success due to the efforts put in by the State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities across the country as well as the High Court Legal Services Committees.
- A total of 69.58 lakh cases, which includes 35.83 lakh pre-litigation and 33.74 lakh pending cases, have been settled.

(h) 16th All India Meet on 17 & 18 March 2018.

- Held on 17 & 18 March, 2018 at Guwahati, Assam.
- The objective of holding the Meet was to check out strategies for infusing more vibrancy in the legal services institutions all over India and also discussed the ways and means to enable the needy to access justice and realisation of their rights.
- 19 resolutions were passed in the 16th All India Meet.



(i) Internship Programmes:-

NALSA organised 2 Summer and Winter Internship Programmes for law students in the year 2017 and summer Internship Programme in the year 2018. Law students were assigned respective District Legal Services Authorities for about 10 days where they were given an opportunity to visit jails, observation homes, mental hospitals, district courts, legal awareness programmes, etc.

(j) Statistical glimpse of Legal Services Programmes.

- In Lok Adalats (Other Than National Lok Adalats) 19,01,960 cases were disposed of including 10,664,97 Pre-Litigation cases, during the period July, 2017-June, 2018.
- In Permanent Lok Adalats (for PUS) 1,24,459 cases were disposed off during the period July, 2017-June, 2018.
- 1,06,439 cases were settled through Mediation during the period July, 2017-June, 2018.
- 9,14,874 persons benefited through Legal Aid/Advice provided under Legal Services

Authorities Act, 1987 including SC/ST, Women and Children in Custody, Persons with Disability, Industrial Workmen, Transgenders, Victims of Trafficking in Human beings, Victims of Mass Disaster etc.

- 1,71,751 Legal Awareness Camps/ Programmes were organized during the period July, 2017 to June, 2018.
- Legal assistance to 8,89,736 persons was provided by the Legal Services Clinics situated at Law Colleges/Universities/ Villages/Community Centres/Courts during the period April, 2017 to March, 2018
- In Legal Services Clinics situated at Jails, legal assistance was provided to 2,16,369 inmates. Similarly, legal assistance was provided to 22,888 persons by LSCs situated at JJB/CWC/Observation Homes during the period April, 2017 to March, 2018
- In 9,538 cases, compensation was granted under Victim Compensation Scheme u/s 357 A CrPC. Compensation amount awarded is 133.20 Crore during the period July, 2017 - June, 2018.

3. Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC)

To enable access to justice in the Supreme Court and to provide free legal aid and advice, the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC) was constituted under Section 3A of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. It came into existence with effect from 01 January 1996 through a notification issued by the Government of India. The functions of the SCLSC are regulated by the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Regulations, 1996 and the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Rules, 2000. The SCLSC is headed by a Judge of the Supreme Court as its Chairman and has nine other distinguished members in its Executive Body. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur was the former Chairman of the Committee and held office from 30 August 2017 till 02 October 2018. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph is the present Chairman of the SCLSC.

Eligibility for legal services:

Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 read with Rule 7 of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Rules, 2000 lays down the eligibility criteria for any legal services applicant. The SCLSC provides free legal services to a litigant whose annual income does not exceed Rs.1,25,000/- per annum. It also provides free legal services to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women, children, disabled persons, victims of trafficking in human beings, mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocities, flood, drought, earth-quake or industrial disaster etc. persons in custody and industrial workmen, irrespective of their

financial status. However, legal service is not provided in proceedings wholly or partly in cases of defamation, malicious prosecution, persons charged with contempt of court proceedings, perjury, election proceedings, economic offences and offences against social laws such as Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, except in cases where legal assistance is sought by the victim of an offence.

Procedure for legal services: A person seeking free legal service through the SCLSC may apply to its Secretary at 107, Lawyers' Chambers, Supreme Court Compound, New Delhi in the prescribed Form, available free of cost in its office. The Form can also be downloaded from the SCLSC website namely www.sclsc.nic.in. Along with the application, the applicant is required to enclose the requisite documents, as per the check list. For obtaining free legal advice, an eligible person can visit the front office of the SCLSC from 10.30 A.M. to 5.00 p.m. on any working day and from 10.30 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. on any working Saturday.

Initiatives taken in 2018

The year 2018 has been a momentous year for the SCLSC. During this period, the SCLSC launched various projects and initiated several novel initiatives to dispel the misconceived notion that quality of legal aid for the poor is very poor. The committee adopted various measures for:

1. Human resource management
2. Curbing delay by re-framing of the guidelines for obtaining opinion of Screening Committee, introducing video conferencing facility, appointing legal consultants etc.

3. Use of information and technology by launching of New Website of SCLSC by making it more elaborate and user friendly.
4. Further the committee opened its doors for conducting an Open Door Audit by involving National Law University, Delhi etc. to improve the quality of legal services.

Due to the large pendency of cases with the SCLSC, starting with cases going as far back as 2005, an 'Operation Clean-Up' was initiated by SCLSC to identify active cases out of pending ones and to clear the dead wood by physically verifying the files and updating their status accordingly.

As a cumulative effect of the initiative taken by SCLSC in the past few months, the total pendency of the SCLSC got reduced from 3,800 cases (as on January, 2018) to 2,144 (as on 22 September 2018).

The year-wise filing before Hon'ble Supreme Court on behalf of SCLSC in the year 2017 and 2018 (till 22 September 2018) is as follows:

Particulars	2017	2018 (upto 22 September 2018)
Matters filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court	1,002	1,156

Particulars	2017	2018 (upto 31 August 2018)
Applications received by SCLSC	2,138	1,357

STATISTICS OF LEGAL AID & ADVICE GIVEN BY THE SCLSC IN 2017 AND 2018

Besides the filing of the petitions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on behalf of the eligible applicants, SCLSC also provides free legal advice to any person, who approaches SCLSC for legal advice. Statistics of legal advice given by the SCLSC during the years 2017 and 2018 is provided here as under:

Particulars	2017	2018 (upto 31 August 2018)
Legal advice given by SCLSC	440	425

It is also relevant to mention that Hon'ble Mr Justice Ranjan Gogoi, (Now Chief Justice of India) released "A PAPER ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE" (Period under review - 2018) on 29 September, 2018 in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India and the then Chairman of Supreme Court Legal Services Committee.

4. 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 specialised communication and negotiation techniques. A mediation centre has been functioning in Supreme Court since 06 August, 2009 at 109-110, 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. It has a panel of 41 trained mediators (including Senior Advocates) sponsored by the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee of the Supreme Court to settle cases referred to the Centre by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Interested parties can approach the Coordinator, Supreme Court Mediation Centre for assistance and information. Since inception, the Mediation Centre has settled 748 matters (out of which 52 matters were settled between July 2017 till June 2018) referred to it by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.



SHRI K.K. VENUGOPAL
Attorney General for India

SHRI JUSTICE MADAN B. LOKUR
Judge, Supreme Court of India

SHRI JUSTICE RANJAN GOGOI
Chief Justice of India





SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND
Hon'ble President of India

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD
Union Minister for Law and Justice and
Electronics and Information Technology

SHRI JUSTICE KURIAN JOSEPH
Judge, Supreme Court of India



Inaugural function of Constitution Day Celebrations at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 26 November 2018





Judicial Heads and Judges of BIMSTEC Countries at Supreme Court of India on 25 November 2018

12

CONFERENCES AND MEETS

I. Meet of the Heads of Judiciary of BIMSTEC Countries

A meet of the Heads of Judiciary of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral, Technical and Economic Cooperation) countries, namely, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan, was organized in the premises of the Supreme Court of India on 25th November, 2018.

The agenda of the meet pertained to two important contemporary issues namely (a) 'Technology and Access to Justice' and (b) 'Adjudication of Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking / Human Trafficking cases'.

From the Indian side, Shri Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and

four Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India namely, Shri Justice Madan B. Lokur, Shri Justice Kurian Joseph, Shri Justice A. K. Sikri and Shri Justice S. A. Bobde took part in the meet. The delegation from Bangladesh was led by Shri Syed Mahmud Hossain, Chief Justice of Bangladesh, while the Bhutanese delegation comprised of Shri Lyonpo Tshering Wangchuk, Chief Justice of Bhutan and Shri Tashi Chhozom, Judge, Supreme Court of Bhutan. The delegation from Myanmar was led by Shri Htun Htun Oo, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the Union of Myanmar. The delegation from Thailand was led by Shri Wichai Eua-Angkanakul, Vice-President, Supreme Court of Thailand whereas the Nepalese delegation was led by Shri Anil Kumar Sinha, Judge, Supreme Court of Nepal.





After welcome address by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, detailed deliberations were held on the agenda 'Technology and Access to Justice'. The participants set forth their views in regard to computerization of Courts and the latest technology including mobile technology and their role in case management and Court administration, and how they are advancing the cause of 'Access to justice'. Utility of video-conferencing, particularly in the case of prisoners, was also discussed. The participants also shared their best practices and plans.

In course of discussions on Agenda 'Adjudication of Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking / Human Trafficking cases', various suggestions were made on the issue of combating and controlling terrorism, transnational organized crime, and illicit drug trafficking / human trafficking, such as a common policy and a common Court/system for the member countries. Another idea put forth was synergy / convergence of laws i.e. bringing different legislations in different countries at par in

sync with each other so that problems at international level can have same approach. The participants unequivocally stressed on the need for a common understanding and joint efforts by the member countries.

II. Constitution Day Celebrations

The Constitution Day was celebrated at the Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 26th November, 2018 with a day-long function organized by the Supreme Court of India. Constitution day which is also known as the Samvidhan Divas is celebrated every year on November 26 to mark the day on which the Constitution of India was adopted. While the adoption of the Constitution took place on 26th November, 1949, it came into effect on 26th January, 1950. Earlier, this day was commemorated as National Law Day, after a resolution by the Supreme Court Bar Association in 1979 under the leadership of veteran lawyer Dr. L.M. Singhvi. But later, on 19th November, 2015 the Government of India vide a Gazette notification declared 26th November as the Constitution Day, to

commemorate the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who was the Chairman of the drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

The event comprised of an inaugural function, followed by three working sessions and then a valedictory function.

Inaugural function:

The Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, inaugurated the Constitution Day celebrations in the august presence of Shri Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. Shri Justice Madan B. Lokur, Hon'ble Judge of the Supreme Court of India, set the tone of the event with his welcome address. The gathering was then addressed by Shri Vikas Singh, President of the Supreme Court Bar Association, Shri K.K. Venugopal, Attorney General for India, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Union Minister for Law and Justice and Electronics and Information Technology and Shri Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India.

The Hon'ble President of India in his address said that the Constitution "is our suprema lex" however "it is more than just a collection of articles and clauses" and "for us Indians it is an inspirational and living document, an ideal of the society we are and the even better society we are striving to be." While commending Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and his colleagues in the Constituent Assembly for allowing the flexibility in amending the Constitution and trusting the wisdom of future generations "to not just amend the Constitution's text, but to constructively re-imagine and re-interpret it for changing times", Hon'ble Shri Ram Nath Kovind pointed out that the Constitution formalized the separation of powers between the Judiciary, the Executive and the Legislature, and gave all the said three pillars of the State, legitimate roles and critical responsibilities to uphold the Constitution." The Hon'ble President of India stated that the Preamble is "the source code of the Constitution" and also that "technology is an enhancer of justice as well as a challenge". The Hon'ble President of India also pointed out that "the expansion of the idea of justice is a consequence of an informed and demanding





First working session of the Conference chaired by former Chief Justice of India Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha

citizenry attempting to forge a new social contract with a responsive State".

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India in his address said that "26th November, 1949 is the day on which our founding fathers subscribed to the constitutional document and had unfolded the social, economic and political philosophy for the governance of free India" and represents the day which has "brought hope to the hearts of many Indians, heterogeneously living in the nation." The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India stated that "the Constitution has become an

integral part of the life of the Indian people"; and "is the voice of the marginalised as well as the prudence of the majority" and further that "it is in our best interests to heed its advice; if we do not, our hubris will result in a sharp descent into chaos".

The Hon'ble Judges of the apex court, Chief Justices and Judges from Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan which are member countries of the BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation), various legal



Working session on 'Critical Analysis of the Achievements of the Country in the light of Constitutional Expectations'



Working session on 'Roadmap for Truly Affordable and Timely Justice in India'

luminaries, lawyers and other members of the legal fraternity were among those present at the event.

The inaugural function was followed by three working sessions.

The first working session which was moderated by Prof. (Dr) G. Mohan Gopal, Chairperson of NCMS Committee and Former Director of National Judicial Academy India, Bhopal and chaired by Shri Justice R.M. Lodha, former Chief Justice of India, saw a frank, honest and intriguing discussion on "The Constitution and the Supreme Court- The Role of the Supreme Court in Safeguarding and Strengthening the Constitution". Prof. Upendra Baxi, Professor Emeritus, University of Warwick, UK and Former Vice-Chancellor of University of Delhi; and Dr. Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of Ashoka University, Sonapat, Haryana enlightened the gathering with their observations on the same.

The second working session which was moderated by Prof. Dr. N.R. Madhava Menon, Hony. Director, Bar Council of Kerala MKN

Academy for Continuing Legal Education, Kochi, Kerala and Former Director of National Judicial Academy, India, Bhopal. This session chaired by Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha, dealt with "Critical Analysis of the Achievements of the Country in the light of Constitutional Expectations". While speaking on the topic, Shri Fali S. Nariman, Senior Advocate appreciated the efforts of the Supreme Court of India in converting the primary human needs into human rights, for making them enforceable. Shri O.P. Rawat, the then Chief Election Commissioner of India brought executive perspective to the subject.

The third working session was on the "Roadmap For Truly Affordable and Timely Justice in India" which was moderated by Justice (Retd.) Shri G. Raghuram, Director of National Judicial Academy India, Bhopal and chaired by Shri Arun Jaitley, Hon'ble Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs. The gathering heard eminent speakers like Shri K.K. Venugopal, Attorney General for India, Mr. Justice (Retd.) A.K. Patnaik, Former Judge of the Supreme Court of India and Shri Sukumar



Pattjoshi, Vice-President of Supreme Court Bar Association who shed light on the problems faced by the judicial system in India, the effect of those problems on the delivery of justice and proposed various measures to overcome the same.

Valedictory function:

At the Valedictory function, Shri Vikas Singh, President of the Supreme Court Bar Association gave the welcome address, whereafter the gathering was addressed by Shri K.K. Venugopal, Attorney General for India, Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India-Shri Justice S.A. Bobde, Shri Justice A.K. Sikri, and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Union Minister for Law and Justice and Electronics and Information Technology. Shri Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, gave the valedictory address while the vote of thanks was given by Hon'ble Shri Justice N.V. Ramana, Judge, Supreme Court of India.





Valedictory Function of Constitution Day Celebrations



III. International Conferences and Meets attended by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges

A. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Bhimarao Lokur :

1. Participated in the 2018 World Congress on Justice for Children 'Strengthening Justice Systems for Children: Challenges, including disengagement from violent extremism', organized by International Association of Youth and Family Judges and Magistrates at UNESCO House, Paris, France, from 28th to 30th May, 2018.
2. Visited Germany at the invitation of Prof. Dr. H.C. Andreas Voßkuhle, Hon'ble President of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany and participated in the expert discussions held at Munich, Karlsruhe and Berlin, Germany from 17th to 24th June, 2018.

B. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri:

1. Participated in the 13th Conference of Presidents of Supreme Courts of Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO) Member Countries held in Beijing from 23rd to 27th May, 2018. The theme of the Conference was "Improving the Judicial Co-operation in the SCO Framework".
2. Participated as a Speaker in the 4th ICC Asia Conference on International Arbitration organized by ICC International

Court of Arbitration held in Hong Kong on 26th and 27th June 2018.

C. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra:

Visited Supreme People's Court of Vietnam, Hanoi from 9th to 14th June, 2018 for sharing with their Judges and Court Officials about India's Mediation Model and its practical information for the purpose of human resource building for mediation and preparation for development of court-annexed mediation bill in Vietnam.

D. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel (since retired):

Participated in the 13th Conference of Presidents of Supreme Courts of Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO) Member Countries held in Beijing from 23rd to 27th May, 2018. The theme of the Conference was 'Improving the Judicial Co-operation in the SCO Framework'.

E. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.F. Nariman:

Visited Germany at the invitation of Prof. Dr. H.C. Andreas Voßkuhle, Hon'ble President of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany and participated in the expert discussions held at Munich, Karlsruhe and Berlin, Germany from 17th to 24th June, 2018.

F. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Umesh Lalit:

Participated in the 13th Conference of Presidents of Supreme Courts of Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO) Member Countries held in Beijing from 23 to 27 May,

2018. The theme of the Conference was 'Improving the Judicial Co-operation in the SCO Framework'.

J. Hon'ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud:

Visited Hawaii in United States of America at the invitation of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Hawaii, University of Hawaii William S. Richardson School of Law and Hawaii State Bar Association for delivering a series of lectures from 4th to 12th June, 2018.

IV. National Conferences and Meets attended by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges

A. Hon'ble Shri Jagdish Singh Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India :

Visited Bangalore, to attend the General Council Meeting and the Convocation of the NLSIU, Bangalore, and the National Round Table Conference organized by Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice, supported by UNICEF, India Country Office on 04 August, 2017.

B. Hon'ble Shri Dipak Misra, the then Chief Justice of India

1. (as Chief Justice of India) Delivered the Presidential Address on the occasion of 125th Anniversary Celebrations of Madras High Court Heritage Building, at Chennai on 16 September 2017.
2. (as Chief Justice of India) Presided

and delivered Address at the Third Foundation Day Lecture of National Law University Odisha, Cuttack on 17 March 2018.

3. (as Chief Justice of India) (i) Laid down the foundation stone of Orissa High Court Annexe Building near Bar Association & (ii) Attended the Annual Day Function of the Lawyers Academy on 20 June 2018 at Cuttack, Odisha.

C. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasti Chelameswar (since retired) visited:

1. Visakhapatnam, to attend the program of SANA at A Koduru Village Kotapadu Mandal Visakhapatnam on 30 July 2017.
2. Bangalore, to attend 25th Annual Convocation of NLSIU and General Council Meeting from 04 to 06 August 2017.
3. Lucknow, to inaugurate the State Level Judicial Officers Conference at High Court Auditorium on 09 September 2017.
4. Ahmedabad (i) to attend Valedictory Session of Workshop of Lawyers on 'The Preamble Pledge of Social, Economic and Political Justice : Are They Out of Order' at Gujarat Law Society Campus on 16 September, 2017 and (ii) to attend the National Conclave on 'Alternative Dispute Resolution : Mapping the Challenges in India' at Karnavati University, Gandhinagar on 17 September, 2017.
5. Ahmedabad, to inaugurate the Fifth National Conference organized by All India Federation of Women Lawyers on 23 September 2017.

6. Kochi, to attend the Inaugural Function of the Three Day National Seminar on 'Contours of Right to Privacy: New Dimensions and Emerging Challenges' at Mini Conference Hall, Seminar Complex, CUSAT on 06 January 2018.
7. Bangalore, to Inaugurate Ramaiah Public Policy Centre of Gokula Education Foundation at MS Ramaiah Nagar, MSRIT Post on 20 January 2018.
8. Vijayawada, to attend Sri Kantamneni Ravindra Rao Memorial Lecture on 28 January 2018.
9. Vijayawada, to attend the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Viswabharati School, Gudivada on 24 February 2018.
10. Guwahati, to attend the First Convocation of the National Law University, Assam on 25 February 2018.
11. Vijayawada, to Visit Rythu Nestham Foundation (Farmers Training Centre), D.N. 8-198, Near Pulladigunta Village Kornepadu Post, Vatticherukuru Mandal, Guntur, A.P on 11 March 2018.
12. Nagpur, High Court Bar Association to deliver a lecture on 'Rule of Law and Role of the Bar' on the occasion of 12th lecture of the prestigious "Adv. N.L. Belekar Lecture Series and also visited Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur on 14 April 2018.

D. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Bhimarao Lokur visited:

1. Ranchi, Jharkhand to inaugurate the Clean and Green Solar Energy Project for Civil Courts at Garhwa Civil Court on 08 July, 2017 and inaugurate the 40 Hours Mediation Training of the 2nd Batch of Experts' on 09 July 2017.
2. Kochi, to attend the Round Table Consultations on Juvenile Justice Issues and other issues pertaining to Children on 22 and 23 July 2017.
3. Kolkata, to deliver a Lecture in a function at the West Bengal Judicial Academy Campus held on 15 July 2017.
4. Bhopal, to attend the State Conference on Juvenile Justice and Capacity Building on 29 July 2017.
5. Bangalore, to attend the Regional Conference on Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) held on 05 August 2017.
6. Allahabad, to inaugurate the first paperless Court (e-Court) on 19 August 2017.
7. Himachal Pradesh to deliver the Lecture on 'Different Facets of Indian Constitution and attend the 'Foundation Week Programme of Himachal Pradesh Law University as Chief Guest organised by Himachal Pradesh Law University on 02 September 2017.
8. Srinagar, to attend the Round Table Conference on the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice System at Srinagar from 09 to 10 September 2017.
9. Bhopal, to attend the National Judicial Conference for Newly Elevated High Court Justices on Public Law, organized by the National Judicial Academy from 15 to 17 September 2017.

10. Jodhpur, to inaugurate and present the Key Note Address at the 2nd Cartal Conference on International Arbitration organized by the National Law University, Jodhpur from 30 September to 01 October 2017.
11. Jabalpur, to attend the West Zone Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: 'Challenges & Opportunities' organized by the National Judicial Academy in collaboration with the High Court of Madhya Pradesh and the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy from 13 to 14 January 2018.
12. Lucknow, to inaugurate the First National Conference of the Computer Committees of the High Courts at Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI) held from 20 to 21 January 2018.
13. Hyderabad, to attend the Regional Consultation on Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 organised by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in collaboration with the Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Committee and the UNICEF at Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy Human Resources Development Institute, on 17 February 2018.
14. Bhubaneswar, to attend the 4th Round Table Regional Conference on Juvenile Justice Issues held at State Judicial Academy, Cuttack on 24 March 2018.
15. Hyderabad, to inaugurate the Child Friendly Court and to attend the General Council meeting of the NALSAR University of Law at NALSAR University

Campus, Justice City, Shameerpet, Hyderabad on 07 April 2018.

16. Lucknow, to attend the 4th Round Table Regional Conference on Juvenile Justice Issues (Northern Region) on 12 May 2018.

E. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph visited:

1. Hyderabad to inaugurate the '19 World Congress on Environment Management' at HICC-Novotel in Hyderabad on 07 July, 2017 and Coimbatore to deliver the 16th Convocation Address of the Karunya University, Karuny Nagar, Coimbatore on 08 July 2017.
2. Bhopal, to attend a 'Workshop of Additional District Judges' organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 06 August 2017.
3. Shimla, to deliver a Lecture on Constitutional Law organized by Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority on 19 August 2017.
4. Kochi, to address a Symposium on 'Pre-Enrolment Training & Continuing Legal Education' organized by Bar Council of India on 26 August 2017.
5. Kochi, to inaugurate Barrister M.I. Joseph Memorial Trust at Kerala High Court premises, Kochi on 16 September 2017 and Bhopal to attend 'National Judicial Conference for Newly Elevated High Court Justices on Public Law' organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 17 September 2017.
6. Trivandrum, to attend the Silver Jubilee

- celebrations of Sree Chithira Thirunal Residential Central School, Kunnathukal, Karakonam P.O., Thiruvananthapuram on 23 September 2017 and Bhopal to attend 'National Seminar for Principal District and Sessions Judges on Stress Management' organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 24 September 2017.
7. Hyderabad, to attend function at Santhom Nagar, CKR & KTR Convention Hall, Balaji Nagar, R.R. District on 07 January 2018.
 8. Kochi, to attend 11th Annual Convocation of the National University of Advanced Legal Studies at the NUALS Campus, Kalamassery, on 20 January 2018.
 9. Coimbatore, to attend Silver Jubilee of Trinity Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Ramanathapuram, on 27 January 2018.
 10. Chennai, to attend 4th Regional Conference for Sensitization on Family Court Matters on 03 February 2018.
 11. Bhopal, to Chair National Judicial Conference for High Court Justices on the Regime on Goods and Services Tax organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 10 February, 2018.
 12. Greater Noida, to attend Third Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon SAARC LAW Moot Competition & Law Students' Conference 2017-18 at Lloyd Law College, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh on 17 February 2018.
 13. Hyderabad, to attend 'Annual Conference on Bench and Bar Relationships at the High Court Level' organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 24 February 2018.
 14. Kochi, for Inauguration of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of St. Aloysius College, Elthuruth, Thrissur, Kerala and attend 'Preserve Nature Protect Wildlife'- Lawyers- Environmental Awareness Forum (Leaf) organized by Kerala High Court Advocates' Association at Kerala High Court Auditorium, on 26 February 2018.
 15. Bhopal, to Chair National Judicial Conference for High Court Justices organized by the National Judicial Academy, on 24 March 2018.
 16. Perumbavoor, for inauguration of New Court Complex, Perumbavoor on 31 March 2018.
 17. Coimbatore, to attend an education function on 08 April 2018.
 18. Bhopal, to Chair National Seminar for Members of Railway Claims Tribunal organized by the National Judicial Academy on 21 April 2018.
 19. Guwahati, to Chair the National Judicial Conference for High Court Justices organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 12 May 2018.
 20. Shimla, for Inauguration of the Administrative Block, Ministerial Hostel and Staff Quarters – Colloquium on 'Judicial Ethics and Accountability' organized by the Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy on 30 June 2018.

F. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri visited:

1. Bangalore, to attend the Colloquium on Developments in the Practice and Procedure before NCLT organized by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs on 15 July 2017.
2. Bhopal, to attend the Regional Conference organized by the National Green Tribunal on 30 July 2017.
3. Lucknow, to attend the Valedictory Function organized by the Allahabad High Court on 10 September 2017.
4. Manesar, to attend the Introductory Mediation Training Workshop organized by Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre on 16 September 2017.
5. Chandigarh, to attend the North Zone Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunity organized by National Judicial Academy on 17 March 2018.
6. Mumbai, to attend the GENNEXT BUSINESS & LAW CONGRESS 2018 organized by the Legal Era Group on 24 March 2018.
7. Goa, to attend a seminar on 'International Commercial Law' hosted by the International Law Association, Goa on 30 March, 2018.
8. Bangalore, to attend the Conference on Disability and the State organized by the Law and Society Committee, National Law School of India University, Bangalore on 21 April 2018.

9. Shimla, to deliver a lecture and to inaugurate the Maiden Volume 'Shimla Law Review' of the Himachal Pradesh National Law University on 29 April 2018.
10. Mumbai, to attend the Conference on 'Institutional ADR, The Way Forward – Economic and Efficient' organized by the IMC International ADR Centre on 12 May 2018.
11. Bangalore, to attend the Conference on 'Tribute to a Law Teacher: The Inaugural Prof. B. Sadashivaiah Memorial' organized by the Health Care Global Enterprises Ltd. on 08 June 2018.

G. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde visited:

1. Nagpur, to attend 1st G.L. Sanghi Endowment Memorial Lecture at Nagpur on 29 July 2017.
2. Bangalore, to attend the meeting of the General Council of National Law School of India University, Bangalore on 05 August 2017.
3. Mumbai, to attend the 3rd meeting of the General Council of Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai on 02 September 2017.
4. Guwahati, to attend the Regional Conference of the National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone at Guwahati on 09 September 2017.
5. Ranchi, to attend State Level Conference on Mediation : Shaping the Future of State Litigation and to inaugurate the grid connected clean and green inexhaustible Solar Power Plant at the District Court,

- Simdega from 16 to 17 September 2017.
6. Mumbai, to attend Arvind Bobde Memorial Cricket Match, on 10 February 2018.
 7. Guwahati, to attend the inauguration of the Academic Building of the Judicial Academy, Assam on 24 February 2018 and First Convocation of the National Law University, Assam on 25 February 2018.
 8. Amravati, to Inaugurate the New Building of Amravati District & Sessions Court, Amravati (Maharashtra) on 10 March 2018.
 9. Visakhapatnam, to deliver the lecture on 17 March 2018.
 10. Mumbai, to inaugurate the Seminar organized by Telecom Disputes Settlements & Appellate Tribunal on 'Fundamentals & Future of Dispute Resolution in ABC & T (Airport, Broadcasting, Cyber & Telecom)' on 24 March 2018.
 11. Mumbai, to attend the 4th meeting of the General Council of Maharashtra National Law University on 02 June 2018.
3. Lucknow, to participate in the Conference of District Judges and Additional District Judges at Lucknow on 09 September 2017.
 4. Chennai, to participate in 125th Anniversary Celebrations of Madras High Court Heritage Building on 16th September 2017 and Visakhapatnam, to participate in the Regional Conference of the National Green Tribunal at Vizag on 17 September 2017.
 5. Allahabad, to attend the Foundation Day function at University of Allahabad on 23 September 2017.
 6. Kozhikode (Kerala), to participate in the International Peace Conference at Jamia Markaz, Karanthur, Kozhikode on 06 January 2018.
 7. Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh), to participate in the Sir Syed and Surana and Surana National Criminal Law Moot Court Competition, 2018 on 24 February 2018.
 8. Lucknow, to participate in the Valedictory Ceremony of the International Seminar organized by the University of Lucknow on 15 April 2018.

H. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. K. Agrawal (since retired) visited:

1. Bangalore to attend a meeting at NLSIU, Bangalore on 05 August 2017 and to participate in the 25th Annual Convocation of NLSIU on 06 August 2017.
2. Noida, to attend the inaugural function of the Bar Council of India 34th All India Inter University National Moot Court

I. Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. V. Ramana visited:

1. Visakhapatnam, to take part in the Inaugural Session of the Regional Conference on Environment – 2017 at Vizag Convention, Madhurawada, Visakhapatnam on 16 September 2017.
2. Vizianagaram, District (Andhra Pradesh),

to participate as Chief Guest in the Inaugural Function of New Three Court Building Complex, on 17 March 2018.

3. Srinagar, to take part in the Inauguration of Legal Services programmes organized by the NALSA as SKICC and Harwan, Srinagar on 20 June 2018.

J. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra visited:

1. Jaipur, to participate in Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava Memorial Lecture organized by Bar Council of Rajasthan as 'Chief Guest' on 15 July 2017.
2. Bhopal, to participate in the 'Regional Conference on National Green Tribunal' as 'Guest of Honour' at RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration and Management, Bhopal on 30 July 2017.
3. Varanasi, to attend, as Chief Guest, the Inaugural Session of 6th Mahamana Malaviya National Moot Court Competition on 07 April 2018.
4. Kolkata, to attend Meeting of General & Executive Council of the W.B. National University of Juridical Sciences on 12 May 2018.
5. Raipur, to attend the Meeting of General & Executive Council of Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh on 2 June 2018.

K. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel (since retired) visited:

Cuttack, to attend Executive Council Meeting of National Law University, Cuttack Odisha on 28 April 2018.

L. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.F. Nariman visited:

Goa, to attend All India Seminar on "International Commercial Law" organized by International Law Association from 28 March 2018 to 01 April 2018.

M. Hon'ble Abhay Manohar Sapre visited:

Mumbai, to attend West Zone Regional Conference at MJAIMCTI, Uttan, Thane, Mumbai on 07 April 2018.

N. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Umesh Lalit visited:

Guwahati, Assam to attend the Eastern Zone Regional Conference on Waste Disposal and Management organized by National Green Tribunal on 09 September 2017.

O. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhushan visited:

1. Lucknow, to attend a Conference of the Officers of Higher Judicial Service at Lucknow – Speech Delivered by His Lordship at Allahabad High Court, Lucknow on 09 September 2017.
2. Allahabad, to address at Foundation Day function of the University of Allahabad, on 23 September 2017.

P. Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Nageswara Rao visited:

1. Vijayawada, to attend as Chief Guest the Fifth Convocation of the Vignan's

- University at Convocation Hall, Vignan's University, Vedlamudi, Guntur Dist., A.P. on 29 July 2017.
2. Vijayawada, to deliver Sri C. Padmanabha Reddy Memorial Lecture on 'Criminal Law and Marriages' organised by Indian Association of Lawyers at I.V. Palace, Prakasam Road, Governorpet, Vijayawada on 27 August 2017.
3. Visakhapatnam to deliver the key note address in the inaugural session of the 'Regional Conference on Environment, 2017' organized by National Green Tribunal and also to deliver Lecture on 'Law, Democracy and Freedom of Speech' organized by Visakhapatnam Bar Association on 16 September 2017.
4. Visakhapatnam to preside over as Chief Guest in the Prof. S. Venkata Raman Endowment Lecture organized by Andhra University Law College at YVS Murthy Auditorium in A U Engineering College and to attend Loknaya Foundation Literary Award Presentation to Meegada Ramalinga Swamy at Kala Bharthi, Maddilapalem, Visakhapatnam, on 20 January 2018.
5. Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), to attend Golden Jubilee Celebrations of PAS College, Pedanandipadu, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh on 03 February 2018 and Vijayawada, to attend Swarna Bharat Trust Programme on 04 February 2018.
6. Mumbai, to participate in the 'Arvind Bobde Memorial Cricket Match' at Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai organized by Advocates' Association of Western India, Maharashtra on 10 February 2018.
7. Tirur (Kerala), to inaugurate 'Monitoring Lawyers-An extensive training programme for enhancing the professional skills of Advocacy' organized by the Bar Association, Tirur, on 18 February 2018.
8. (i) Osmanabad (Maharashtra) to preside over as Chief Guest in the "Inaugural Session of the National Level Moot Court Competition" organized by the Law College, Osmanabad on 24 February 2018. (ii) Hyderabad, to address National Judicial Academy organized Session –5 'Access to Justice: Information and Communication Technology in Courts' at Hyderabad on 25 February 2018. (iii) to preside over as Chief Guest at the '5th Anniversary Spoorthi Awards Function' organized by Bommidala Srikrishnamurthy Foundation, Guntur on 25 February 2018. (iv) to deliver lecture at Vasireddy Venkatadri Institute of Technology at Namburu, Guntur on 26 February, 2018 and (v) to unveil the portrait/photo of (Late) Sri L.V.S. Murthy, Advocate, previously acted as President, Guntur Bar Association Conference Hall, Guntur on 26 February 2018.
9. Visakhapatnam, (i) to participate in the 'Justice Jasti Chelameswar First Endowment Lecture' at Law College, Visakhapatnam and (ii) to preside over as 'Chief Guest' in Valedictory Ceremony of DSNLU: Model Assembly of Member States on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) on 17 March 2018.
10. Bhopal, to deliver lecture on Contemporary Challenges for Judicial Review, Policing Governance within

- Separation of Powers framework at the National Judicial Conference for High Court Chief Justices on 24 March 2018.
- Hyderabad, to preside over as 'Chief Guest' for the 60 years celebrations of City Civil Court Bar Associations, Hyderabad on 08 April 2018.

Q. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul visited:

- Hyderabad, to attend the South Zone Regional Conference on the topic 'Access to Justice: Court and Case Management' organized by National Judicial Academy on 25 February 2018.
- Pune, to inaugurate 8th Justice P.N. Bhagwati International Moot Court Competition on Human Rights organized by the Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, New Law College, Pune on 24 March 2018.
- Goa, to chair the Session on 'Development in International Commercial and Consumer Laws' at the All India Seminar on 'International Commercial Law' organized by International Law Association, Delhi on 30 March 2018.

R. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohan M. Shantanagoudar visited:

- Bangalore, to (i) attend meeting and 25th Annual Convocation of National Law School, Bangalore from 05 – 06 August 2017 and (ii) Hubballi to attend Late Sri L.G. Havanur Endowment Lecture of Karnataka State Law University on 07 August 2017.

- Bangalore, to attend seminar of TDSAT on 09 September 2017.
- Bangalore, to attend a function on 23 September 2017.
- Bangalore, to attend the official function at Karnataka State Judicial Academy, on 24 March 2018.

S. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Sinha visited:

- Bhopal, to Chair the Sessions of the Workshop for Additional District Judges conducted by National Judicial Academy, on 05 and 06 August 2017.
- Bhopal, to participate in the Training Programme for Bangladesh Judicial Officers (SE-9) conducted by the National Judicial Academy on 05 January 2018.
- Patna, for Convocation of Chanakya National Law University, Patna as Distinguished Guest on 10 March 2018.
- Mumbai, to participate in the West Zone Regional Conference on Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunity conducted by National Judicial Academy, at MJAIMCTI, Uttan, Thane, Mumbai on 07 April 2018.

T. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta visited:

- Bangalore, to attend Meetings of (i) the Academic Council and (ii) the General Council of National Law School of India University on 05 August 2017 and (iii) 25th Annual Convocation on 6 August 2017.

2. Raipur, to attend Executive Council Meeting at the Hidayatullah National Law University, on 01 January 2018.
3. Bhopal, to attend Colloquium for Superior Courts Judges of Egypt, organized by National Judicial Academy on 26 January 2018.
4. Bhubaneshwar, to attend the 4th Round Table Regional Conference (Eastern Zone) with focus on "Integrated Child Protection Scheme" organized by Orissa High Court Juvenile Justice Committee at Odisha Judicial Academy, Cuttack on 24 March 2018.
5. Shimla, to attend a programme at High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla and deliver Lecture on 'Effective Court Management or Speedy Justice' on 31 March 2018.
6. Bhopal, to attend National Orientation Programme for Junior Division Judges, organized by National Judicial Academy on 06 April 2018.
7. Dharamsala, to deliver lecture on 'Effective Court Management For Speedy Justice' at District Rural Development Agency Complex organized by Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy on 20 April 2018.
8. Lucknow, to attend the Third Regional Consulation (Northern Region) of the Fourth Round of Regional Consulations 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 Allahabad High Court Juvenile Justice Committee at Mini

Auditorium, High Court, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow on 12 May 2018.

V. Visit of Foreign Delegations to Supreme Court

- A 7-Member Delegation headed by Hon'ble Mr. Nguyen Hoa Binh, Chief Justice of Vietnam visited Supreme Court of India and held discussions with Hon'ble Shri Dipak Misra, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar (since retired), Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, (now Chief Justice of India), Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, on 28 November 2017.
- A 3-Member Malian Delegation headed by Hon'ble Abderhamane Niang, President of the High Court of Justice of Mali visited Supreme Court of India and held discussions with Hon'ble Shri Dipak Misra, the then Chief Justice of India on 22 December 2017.
- A German Delegation headed by Mrs. Elke Budenbender, wife of Hon'ble Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, President of Germany held discussions with Hon'ble Shri Dipak Misra, the then Chief Justice of India at the Residential office of His Lordship on 24 March 2018.

13

LANDMARK JUDGMENTS (2017–2018)

I. Lok Prahari through Its General Secretary v. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. [2018 (6) SCC 1]

A Landmark Verdict was given by the Court in this case when it held that the allocation of government bungalows to constitutional functionaries enumerated in Section 4(3) of the Uttar Pradesh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1981 "after such functionaries demit public office(s) would be clearly subject to judicial review on the touchstone of Article 14 of the Constitution of India."

The Court held that "Section 4(3) of the 1981 Act would have the effect of creating a separate class of citizens for conferment of benefits by way of distribution of public property on the basis of the previous public office held by them. Once such persons demit the public office earlier held by them there is nothing to distinguish them from the common man. The public office held by them becomes a matter of history and, therefore, cannot form the basis of a reasonable classification to categorize previous holders of public office as a special category of persons entitled to the benefit of special privileges. The test of reasonable classification, therefore, has to fail. Not only that the legislation i.e. Section 4(3) of the 1981 Act recognizing former holders of public office as a special class of citizens,

viewed in the aforesaid context, would appear to be arbitrary and discriminatory thereby violating the equality clause. It is a legislative exercise based on irrelevant and legally unacceptable considerations, unsupported by any constitutional sanctity." Consequently, it was held that "Section 4(3) of the Uttar Pradesh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1981 is ultra vires the Constitution of India as it transgresses the equality clause under Article 14."

II. Santhini v. Vijaya Venketesh [2018 (1) SCC 1]

In this case, issues pertaining to transfer of matrimonial disputes and use of video conferencing in resolving family conflicts through settlement process were examined.

Per majority, it was held that (i) in view of the scheme of the Family Courts Act, 1984 and in particular Section 11, the hearing of matrimonial disputes may have to be conducted in camera; (ii) after the settlement fails and when a joint application is filed or both the parties file their respective consent memorandum for hearing of the case through video conferencing before the concerned Family Court, it may exercise the discretion to allow the said prayer; (iii) after the settlement fails, if the Family Court feels it appropriate having regard to the facts

and circumstances of the case that video conferencing will sub-serve the cause of justice, it may so direct; and (iv) in a transfer petition, video conferencing cannot be directed. It was further held that these directions shall apply prospectively..

III. **Bir Singh v. Delhi Jal Board & Ors.** [2018 (10) SCALE 284]

The Court in this case held that “a person notified as a Scheduled Caste in State ‘A’ cannot claim the same status in another State on the basis that he is declared as a Scheduled Caste in State ‘A’”. It was held that it will be in consonance with the constitutional scheme to understand the enabling provision under Article 16(4) of the Constitution “to be available to provide reservation only to the classes or categories of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes enumerated in the Presidential orders for a particular State/Union Territory within the geographical area of that State and not beyond. If in the opinion of a State it is necessary to extend the benefit of reservation to a class/ category of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beyond those specified in the Lists for that particular State, constitutional discipline would require the State to make its views in the matter prevail with the central authority so as to enable an appropriate parliamentary exercise to be made by an amendment of the Lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for that particular State. Unilateral action by States on the touchstone of Article 16(4) of the Constitution could be a possible trigger point of constitutional anarchy and therefore must be held to be impermissible under the Constitution.” The Court however added “that so far as the National Capital Territory of Delhi is concerned the pan India Reservation Rule in force is in accord with the constitutional scheme relating to services under the Union and

the States/Union Territories.”

IV. **Extra Judl. Exec. Victim Families Assn. & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors.** [2017 (8) SCC 417]

In this case, wherein it was alleged that number of persons had been killed in Manipur in fake encounters by police personnel and personnel in uniform of the armed forces of the Union, the Supreme Court observed that “it would be appropriate if the Central Bureau of Investigation (or the CBI) is required to look into these fake encounters or use of excessive or retaliatory force.” Accordingly, the Director of the CBI was directed to nominate a group of five officers to go through the records of the cases, lodge necessary FIRs and to complete the investigations into the same within a stipulated time and prepare charge sheets, wherever necessary.

V. **Swaraj Abhiyan (V) v. Union of India & Ors** [2017 (8) SCALE 97]

In this matter, the Supreme Court observed that the National Food Security Act, 2013, “a social justice and social welfare legislation, is not being implemented as it should be” and issued a set of directions for effective implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013. The Court observed that the “Government of India cannot plead helplessness in requiring State Governments to implement parliamentary laws” and “it is more important that each State Government and Union Territory realizes and appreciates their statutory and constitutional obligations and ensures that the will of Parliament which enacted the National Food Security Act, 2013 is given full effect to in letter and spirit.”

VI. *Shayara Bano v. Union of India and Others* [2017(9) SCALE 399]

In this verdict, by a majority of 3:2, the Supreme Court set aside “the practice of ‘talaq-e-biddat’ – triple talaq”. The majority view was recorded in a common judgment of two Hon’ble Judges and in a separate judgment delivered by a single Hon’ble Judge.

In the common judgment of two Hon’ble Judges, it was held that “given the fact that Triple Talaq is instant and irrevocable, it is obvious that any attempt at reconciliation between the husband and wife by two arbiters from their families, which is essential to save the marital tie, cannot ever take place.” “It is clear that this form of Talaq is manifestly arbitrary in the sense that the marital tie can be broken capriciously and whimsically by a Muslim man without any attempt at reconciliation so as to save it. This form of Talaq must, therefore, be held to be violative of the fundamental right contained under Article 14 of the Constitution of India” and therefore, the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, “insofar as it seeks to recognize and enforce Triple Talaq, is within the meaning of the expression “laws in force” in Article 13(1) and must be struck down as being void to the extent that it recognizes and enforces Triple Talaq.”

In the judgment delivered by the single Hon’ble Judge, it was held that “the Holy Quran has attributed sanctity and permanence to matrimony. However, in extremely unavoidable situations, talaq is permissible. But an attempt for reconciliation and if it succeeds, then revocation are the Quranic essential steps before talaq attains finality. In triple talaq, this door is closed, hence, triple talaq is against the basic tenets of the Holy Quran and consequently, it violates

Shariat.” It was observed that “what is held to be bad in the Holy Quran cannot be good in Shariat and, in that sense, what is bad in theology is bad in law as well.” It was further held that the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 was enacted to put an end to the unholy, oppressive and discriminatory customs and usages in the Muslim community, and that “the whole purpose of the 1937 Act was to declare Shariat as the rule of decision and to discontinue anti-Shariat practices with respect to subjects enumerated in Section 2 which include talaq. Therefore, in any case, after the introduction of the 1937 Act, no practice against the tenets of Quran is permissible. Hence, there cannot be any Constitutional protection to such a practice.” It was observed that “merely because a practice has continued for long, that by itself cannot make it valid if it has been expressly declared to be impermissible.

VII. *Amardeep Singh v. Harveen Kaur* [2017 (8) SCC 746]

In this case, the question for consideration was whether the minimum period of six months stipulated under Section 13B(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for a motion for passing decree of divorce on the basis of mutual consent is mandatory or can be relaxed in any exceptional situations. The Supreme Court held that “the period mentioned in Section 13B(2) is not mandatory but directory”, and “it will be open to the Court to exercise its discretion in the facts and circumstances of each case where there is no possibility of parties resuming cohabitation and there are chances of alternative rehabilitation.”

It was held that “where the Court dealing with a matter is satisfied that a case is made out to waive the statutory period under Section 13B(2),

it can do so after considering the following: i) the statutory period of six months specified in Section 13B(2), in addition to the statutory period of one year under Section 13B(1) of separation of parties is already over before the first motion itself; ii) all efforts for mediation/conciliation including efforts in terms of Order XXXIIA Rule 3 CPC/Section 23(2) of the Act/Section 9 of the Family Courts Act to reunite the parties have failed and there is no likelihood of success in that direction by any further efforts; iii) the parties have genuinely settled their differences including alimony, custody of child or any other pending issues between the parties; iv) the waiting period will only prolong their agony." It was further held that "the waiver application can be filed one week after the first motion giving reasons for the prayer for waiver" and "if the above conditions are satisfied, the waiver of the waiting period for the second motion will be in the discretion of the concerned Court."

VIII. Common Cause (A Regd. Society) vs. Union of India [2018 (5) SCC 1]

The Court in this petition "laid down the principles relating to the procedure for execution of Advance Directive and provided the guidelines to give effect to passive euthanasia in both circumstances, namely, where there are advance directives and where there are none, in exercise of the power under Article 142 of the Constitution" and the law stated in *Vishaka and Others v. State of Rajasthan and Others*, (1997) 6 SCC 241. It was held that "the directive and guidelines shall remain in force till the Parliament brings a legislation in the field."

It was held that "a competent person who has come of age has the right to refuse specific treatment or all treatment or opt for an alternative

treatment, even if such decision entails a risk of death. The 'Emergency Principle' or the 'Principle of Necessity' has to be given effect to only when it is not practicable to obtain the patient's consent for treatment and his/her life is in danger. But where a patient has already made a valid Advance Directive which is free from reasonable doubt and specifying that he/she does not wish to be treated, then such directive has to be given effect to."

It was further held that the "right to life and liberty as envisaged under Article 21 of the Constitution is meaningless unless it encompasses within its sphere individual dignity. With the passage of time, this Court has expanded the spectrum of Article 21 to include within it the right to live with dignity as component of right to life and liberty." The Court said that "the right to live with dignity also includes the smoothening of the process of dying in case of a terminally ill patient or a person" in persistent vegetative state (PVS) "with no hope of recovery."

IX. Bar Council of India v. A.K. Balaji & Ors. [2018 (5) SCC 379]

The Court in this case while examining the issue whether foreign law firms/lawyers are permitted to practice in India, held that the "scheme in Chapter-IV of the Advocates Act makes it clear that advocates enrolled with the Bar Council alone are entitled to practice law, except as otherwise provided in any other law. All others can appear only with the permission of the court, authority or person before whom the proceedings are pending. Regulatory mechanism for conduct of advocates applies to non-litigation work also. The prohibition applicable to any person in India, other than advocate enrolled under the Advocates Act, certainly applies to any foreigner also."

It was further held that “visit of any foreign lawyer on fly in and fly out basis may amount to practice of law if it is on regular basis. A casual visit for giving advice may not be covered by the expression ‘practice’. Whether a particular visit is casual or frequent so as to amount to practice is a question of fact to be determined from situation to situation. Bar Council of India or Union of India are at liberty to make appropriate rules in this regard.” The contention “that the Advocates Act applies only if a person is practicing Indian law” was not accepted. Conversely, “plea that a foreign lawyer is entitled to practice foreign law in India without subjecting himself to the regulatory mechanism of the Bar Council of India Rules” was also not accepted. While rejecting the contention that “the Advocates Act does not deal with companies or firms and only individuals” the Court held that “if prohibition applies to an individual, it equally applies to group of individuals or juridical persons.” The Court said “it is not possible to hold that there is absolutely no bar to a foreign lawyer for conducting arbitrations in India. If the matter is governed by particular rules of an institution or if the matter otherwise falls under Section 32 or 33 of the Advocates Act, there is no bar to conduct such proceedings in prescribed manner. If the matter is governed by an international commercial arbitration agreement, conduct of proceedings may fall under Section 32 or 33 read with the provisions of the Arbitration Act. Even in such cases, Code of Conduct, if any, applicable to the legal profession in India has to be followed. It is for the Bar Council of India or Central Government to make a specific provision in this regard, if considered appropriate.”

X. Dr. Subash Kashinath Mahajan v. State of Maharashtra and Anr. [2018 (6) SCC 454]

The Court in this case examined the question whether any unilateral allegation of mala fide can be ground to prosecute officers under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (the Atrocities Act) who dealt with the matter in official capacity and if such allegation is falsely made what is the protection available against such abuse. Procedural safeguards were examined so that provisions of the Atrocities Act are not abused for extraneous considerations.

It was held that “the under privileged need to be protected against any atrocities to give effect to the Constitutional ideals. The Atrocities Act has been enacted with this objective. At the same time, the said Act cannot be converted into a charter for exploitation or oppression by any unscrupulous person or by police for extraneous reasons against other citizens as has been found on several occasions”.

Accordingly, it was inter alia held as follows:-

- 1) “There is no absolute bar against grant of anticipatory bail in cases under the Atrocities Act if no prima facie case is made out or where on judicial scrutiny the complaint is found to be prima facie mala fide.”
- 2) “In view of acknowledged abuse of law of arrest in cases under the Atrocities Act, arrest of a public servant can only be after approval of the appointing authority and of a non-public servant after approval by the S.S.P. which may be granted

in appropriate cases if considered necessary for reasons recorded. Such reasons must be scrutinized by the Magistrate for permitting further detention." 3) "To avoid false implication of an innocent, a preliminary enquiry may be conducted by the DSP concerned to find out whether the allegations make out a case under the Atrocities Act and that the allegations are not frivolous or motivated." 4) Any violation of aforesaid directions (2) and (3) "will be actionable by way of disciplinary action as well as contempt." It was further held that "the above directions are prospective."

XI. **Shakti Vahini vs. Union of India & Ors. [2018 (5) SCALE 51]**

In this petition, the Court examined the question whether the elders of the family or clan can ever be allowed to proclaim a verdict guided by some notion of passion and eliminate the life of the young who have exercised their choice to get married against the wishes of their elders or contrary to the customary practice of the clan. Answering the question with an emphatic "No", the Court held that "Class honour, howsoever perceived, cannot smother the choice of an individual which he or she is entitled to enjoy under our compassionate Constitution." It was held that "any kind of torture or torment or ill-treatment in the name of honour that tantamounts to atrophy of choice of an individual relating to love and marriage by any assembly, whatsoever nomenclature it assumes, is illegal and cannot be allowed a moment of existence." It was held

that "the consent of the family or the community or the clan is not necessary once the two adult individuals agree to enter into a wedlock."

To meet the challenges of the agonising effect of honour crime, the Supreme Court observed that there has to be preventive, remedial and punitive measures and, accordingly, stated the broad contours and the modalities with liberty to the executive and the police administration of the concerned States to add further measures to evolve a robust mechanism for the stated purposes.

XII. **Krishnakant Tamrakar v. The State of Madhya Pradesh, [2018 (5) SCALE 248]**

The Court in this case considered it appropriate to reflect on some important aspects of speedy justice which were integral to the issue of delay in hearing of criminal appeals by the High Courts. Stating "that access to speedy justice is part of fundamental right under Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution", the Supreme Court asked the concerned authorities to examine "whether there is need for any changes in the judicial structure by creating appropriate fora to decongest the Constitutional Courts so as to realistically achieve the constitutional goal of speedy justice".

It was held that "pending consideration of issue of All India Judicial Service, there is need to consider the proposal for central selection mechanism for filling up vacancies in courts other than the Constitutional Courts and also to consider as to how to supplement inadequacies in the present system of appointment of judges to the Constitutional Courts at all levels." The Court also stressed on the need to consider "whether there should be a body of full time experts without affecting independence of judiciary, to

assist in identifying, scrutinizing and evaluating candidates at pre-appointment stage and to evaluate performance post appointment."

The Court directed that "pending legislative measures to check the malady of frequent uncalled for strikes obstructing access to justice, the Ministry of Law and Justice may compile information and present a quarterly report on strikes/abstaining from work, loss caused and action proposed", and that the "matter can thereafter be considered in the contempt or inherent jurisdiction of the Supreme Court."

XIII. Sampurna Behura vs. Union of India & Ors., [2018(2) SCALE 209]

In this PIL, the Supreme Court gave various directions keeping in mind the need to invigorate the juvenile justice system in the country and urged the Chief Justice of each High Court to "seriously consider establishing child friendly courts and vulnerable witness courts in each district. The Court said that "inquiries under the JJ Act and trials under other statutes such as the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, trials for sexual offences under the Indian Penal Code and other similar laws require to be conducted with a high degree of sensitivity, care and empathy for the victim."

The Ministry of Women and Child Development in the Government of India and the State Governments were directed to ensure that all positions in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPRs) "are filled up well in time and adequate staff is provided to these statutory bodies so that

they can function effectively and meaningfully for the benefit of the children." The State level Child Protection Societies and the District level Child Protection Units were advised "to take the assistance of NGOs and civil society to ensure that the JJ Act serves the purpose for which it is enacted by Parliament." The State Governments were asked to "ensure that all positions in the JJBs and CWCs are filled up expeditiously and in accordance with the Model Rules or the Rules framed by the State Government." The Court also emphasized on the "need to set up meaningful Special Juvenile Police Units and appoint Child Welfare Police Officers in terms of the JJ Act at the earliest". State Governments and Union Territories were "well advised to appoint eminent persons from civil society as Visitors to monitor and supervise the Child Care Institutions in all the districts." To make the involvement and process more meaningful, the Chief Justice of every High Court was asked "to register proceedings on its own motion for the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 so that road-blocks if any, encountered by statutory authorities and the Juvenile Justice Committee of the High Court are meaningfully addressed after hearing the concerned governmental authorities."

XIV. Alakh Alok Srivastava vs. Union of India & Ors. [2018 (1) SCALE 589]

In this Writ Petition, the Court examined the issue of speedy trial and monitoring of the trials under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) in a child friendly court regard being had to the letter and spirit of the provisions contained in the said Act. The Court directed the High Courts to "ensure that the cases registered under the POCSO Act

are tried and disposed of by the Special Courts and the presiding officers of the said courts are sensitized in the matters of child protection and psychological response." Instructions were directed to "be issued to the Special Courts to fast track the cases by not granting unnecessary adjournments and following the procedure laid down in the POCSO Act and thus complete the trial in a time-bound manner or within a specific time frame under the Act." Further, the Chief Justices of the High Courts were requested to constitute Committee of Judges to regulate and monitor the progress of the trials under the POCSO Act. Adequate steps were directed to be taken by the High Courts "to provide child friendly atmosphere in the Special Courts keeping in view the provisions of the POCSO Act so that the spirit of the Act is observed."

XV. Union Public Service Commission Etc. vs. Angesh Kumar & Ors. [2018 (4) SCALE 385]

In a Writ Petition before the High Court, the petitioners prayed for direction to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) to disclose

the details of marks (raw and scaled) awarded to them in the Civil Services (Prelims) Examination 2010. Information in the form of cut off marks for every subject, scaling methodology, model answers and complete results of all candidates were also sought. The High Court directed to provide information within 15 days. On appeal by the UPSC, the Supreme Court set aside the order of High Court.

Weighing "the need for transparency and accountability on the one hand and requirement of optimum use of fiscal resources and confidentiality of sensitive information on the other", the Court held that "information sought with regard to marks in Civil Services Exam cannot be directed to be furnished mechanically." The Court held that "situation of exams of other academic bodies may stand on different footing" and "furnishing raw marks will cause problems as pleaded by the UPSC" which "will not be in public interest." However, it also held that "if a case is made out where the Court finds that public interest requires furnishing of information, the Court is certainly entitled to so require in a given fact situation. If rules or practice so require, certainly such rule or practice can be enforced."

14

PUBLICATIONS

I. Supreme Court Reports

The Supreme Court Reports (SCR) is the official Reporter of the reportable decisions delivered by the Supreme Court of India. The publication of the Supreme Court Reports is governed by the Supreme Court (Council of Law Reporting) Rules, 1964 framed under Clause (2) of Article 146 of the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court Council of Law Reporting consists of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, two Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court nominated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, the Attorney General for India and an Advocate nominated by the Executive Council of the Supreme Court Bar Association.

The Supreme Court Reports is a weekly publication. It publishes all reportable decisions pronounced by the Hon'ble Court in a particular year in multiple volumes. The Head Notes of every reportable decision of the Hon'ble Court are prepared by the Editorial Officers of the Court and each issue of the Supreme Court Reports contains the reportable decisions with Head Notes, Subject Index and the Nominal Index. Further, the important decisions published in each issue are highlighted on the front cover page for the ease and convenience of the users.

II. Court News

A quarterly Newsletter, namely "Court News" is being published by the Supreme Court of India, since 2006. Each issue of the newsletter contains statistics regarding the institution, pendency and disposal of cases as well as the vacancy position in the Courts at all levels in order to promote transparency and accountability in the Indian Judicial System.

Every issue of the newsletter also contains the gist of important decisions delivered by the Supreme Court during that particular quarter for current awareness purpose. 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 (or the 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.





Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi being administered the oath of office as the 46th Chief Justice of India on 03 October 2018 by His Excellency Shri Ram Nath Kovind, President of India at a ceremony in the Darbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan



सत्यमेवोद्दराम्यहम्

PART

2

HIGH COURTS

1

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, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.P. Sahi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bachchoo Lal	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangeeta Chandra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Daya Shankar Tripathi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bharati Sapru	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Kesarwani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virendra Kumar-II
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri Narayan Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Harkauli
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Lamba	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Bajpayee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Pratap Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Mithal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Dikshit
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashi Kant Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bala Krishna Narayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ved Prakash Vaish	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shabihul Hasnain	Hon'ble Dr. Justice K.J. Thaker	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhinava Upadhyaya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.C. Tripathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rang Nath Pandey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinkar Diwaker	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh-I
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Arora	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ifaqt Ali Khan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Tripathi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Naheed Ara Moonis	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Kumar Singh Baghel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anant Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Surat Ram (Maurya)	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Amit Sthalekar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashi Kant	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Naqvi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Misra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Nath Kakkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sunita Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajul Bhargava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta

*As on 12 November 2018

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

The Allahabad High Court was established by a Royal Charter as the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Province on 17 March 1866 and was seated at Agra. The Allahabad High Court was shifted to Allahabad in the year 1869 in a building on Queens' Road and thereafter in the present building in the year 1916. The High Court got the new name 'High Court of Judicature at Allahabad' through a supplementary Letters Patent on 11 March 1919. In the year 1948, the Chief Court of Oudh merged with the High Court of

Judicature at Allahabad under the United Provinces High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948 and its Lucknow Bench came into existence. The High Court has its own Museum both at Allahabad and Lucknow with a rich collection of judgments, deeds, photographs, dress, furniture and the original charter of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria of 17 March 1866 by which the High Court was created and established. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 160 Judges, the working strength is of 83 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA) in co-ordination with District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) has been holding Lok Adalats, Legal Literacy Camps, Legal Aid Clinics etc. In the National Lok Adalats, 13.67 lac cases were settled amicably for an amount of Rs. 719.99 crore. Pre-litigation Lok Adalats were held to settle disputes with various financial institutions. It resulted in settlement of 12.51 lakh cases and claims amounting to Rs. 867.03 crore. 599 Lok Adalats were organized on the jail premises, in which 2,830 cases relating to under-trials were settled. 55821 cases were referred for mediation out of which 9,303 cases were settled in this judicial year. On the premises of Lucknow Bench of the High Court, a Legal Assistance

Establishment with Video Conferencing facility was inaugurated in June 2017 and at Allahabad in the month of December 2017. Mega and Mini Legal Literacy and awareness camps were organized regularly by all the DLSAs. A total of 3,206 camps were organized, which were attended by more than seventy thousand people. The UPSLSA also organized 3 Mega Legal Aid Camps which benefitted more than fifteen thousand persons.

During the judicial year, the Judicial Training & Research Institute, UP, Lucknow (JTTRI) organized induction training programmes for the newly appointed Judicial Officers as also for the newly appointed Assistant Prosecuting Officers of Uttar Pradesh. JTTRI also conducted 23 different programmes for the Master Trainers & Judicial

Officers of Uttar Pradesh. As part of the continuous in-service training exercise, training programmes for 536 Officers of Civil Judge Cadre and 48 Officers of the Additional District Judge Cadre were also organized. Further, 81 Civil Judges (Junior Division) were imparted Mediation Training through the MCPC nominated Trainers at JTRI. JTRI also conducted special training programmes for newly promoted Income Tax Officers and for newly recruited Dy. Superintendents of Police (Probationers). JTRI also organized a training programme on 'Use of Video Conferencing Facilities' for 72 Nodal Officers of District Courts in January, 2018. JTRI organized the 'First National Conference of Computer Committees' of all the High Courts on 20 and 21 January, 2018.

An ambitious Nyay Gram Project sprawling over 34 acres has been conceived by the High Court to address the need of residence for the Hon'ble Judges and the employees etc. at Village Devghat Jhalwa, Allahabad. Further, the Delhi Metro Rail

Corporation has been roped in to solve the problem of parking in the High Court. Projects for construction of an Administrative Annexe and for 30 Courtrooms and 20 Chambers for Hon'ble Judges, are moving towards completion. The project for rainwater harvesting on the premises of the High Court is almost complete.

Technological Accomplishments

The Allahabad High Court inaugurated its first e-Court and online case filing system at Allahabad and its Bench at Lucknow. The collection of Court fee is also being done through e-Stamping. Model e-Courts (paperless Courts) have been established and are functional at the Allahabad High Court and its Bench at Lucknow. At present, approximately more than 30.29 Lakh files consisting of around 17.48 crore pages have been digitized.

The implementation of CIS 1.0 at Allahabad High Court has also been done successfully. The



facility of online gate pass system has started from 9 July 2018 onwards. As part of the green initiative, the Court has approved the installation of a solar power plant on the premises of High Court and other residential buildings for Hon'ble Judges having a capacity of 747.13 Kwp, which is at an advanced stage of implementation.

Total 164 District and Outlying Court Complex have been connected through VPNoBB. All the Districts of Uttar Pradesh have DRUPAL based websites. All the 503 Establishments covering all the 73 District Courts, 78 Outlying Courts and 18 Railways Courts have been migrated to CIS 3.0. Total 25 citizen centric services have been developed in the CIS 3.0. As on 30 September 2018, total 67,61,109 pending Cases and total 24,20,076 orders and judgments have been uploaded on the NJDG server. SMS push facility has been started through a SMS module developed by NIC to facilitate the advocates and litigants. 64 District Courts (Leased Line) of Uttar

Pradesh are having this facility.

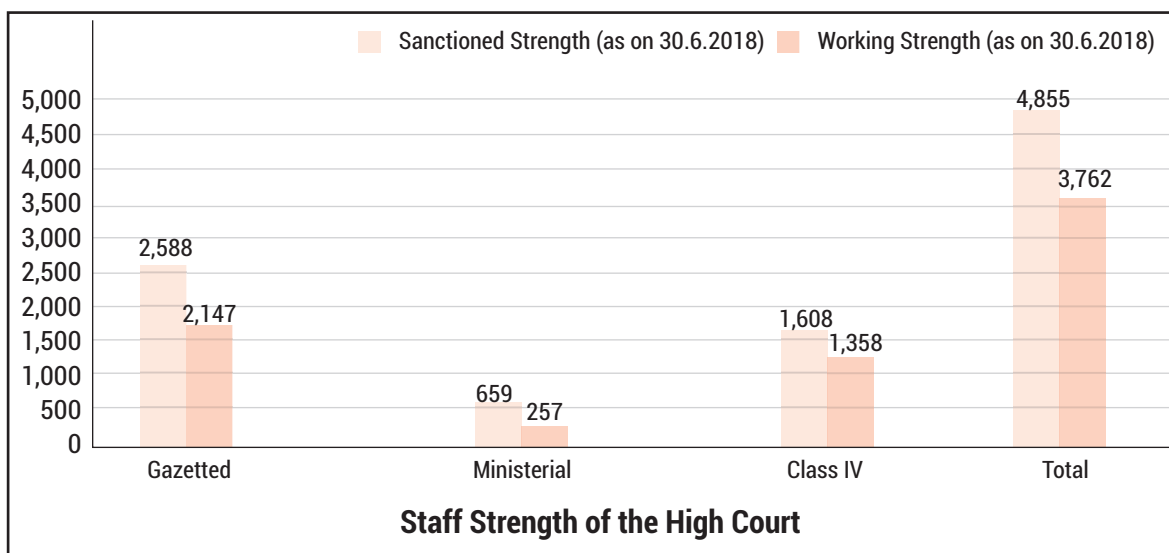
So far, 69 District Courts and 69 Jails have been provided with studio based Video Conferencing (VC) facility. Efforts are being made to provide VC facility in all 72 District Courts and 70 Jails. Provisioning for procurement of desktop based Video Conferencing is also being made from UPLC for 150 Court Complexes and 65 Jails. During the year 2017, 3,27,169 accused were produced before the court through VC for remand. During the year 2018, upto 31 August 2018, 2,22,928 accused were produced before the court through VC.

Initiatives are being taken for working out the modalities for digitization of District Court records; and online payment of Court fees, process fees and fines/compensation. Modalities are being worked out for Integration of data with other stakeholders such as Police, Treasury, Prosecution etc.



A view of the Principal Seat at Allahabad

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	91,71,38,000	0	0
Non-Plan	10,09,13,41,378	10,03,22,30,970	6,40,76,49,000
Total	11,00,84,79,378	10,03,22,30,970	6,40,76,49,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

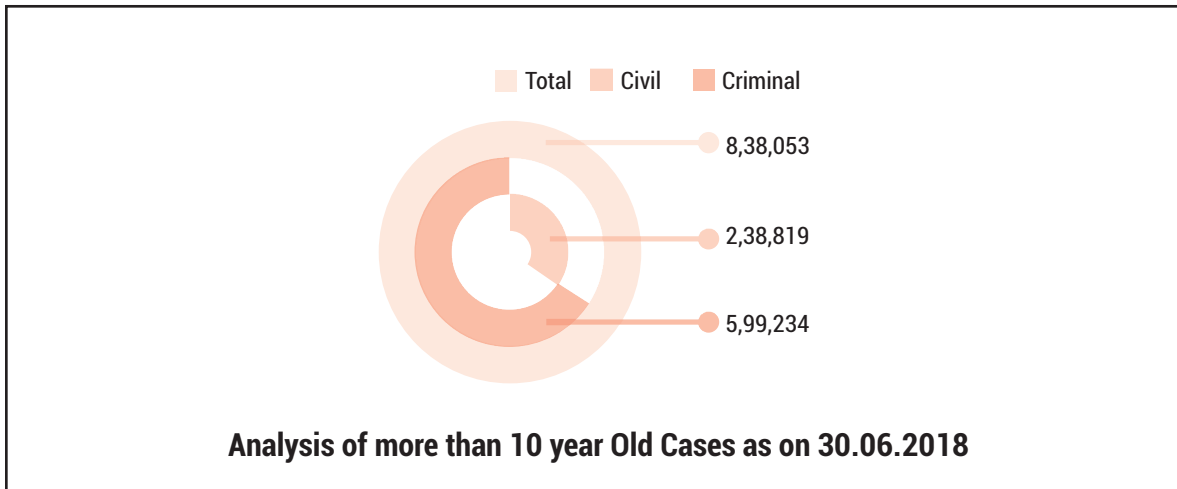
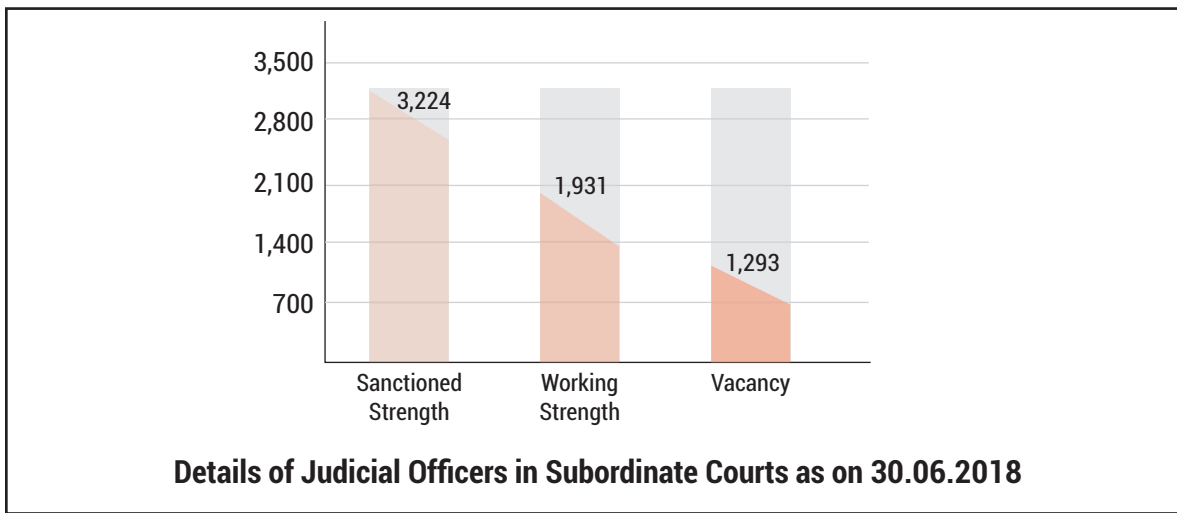
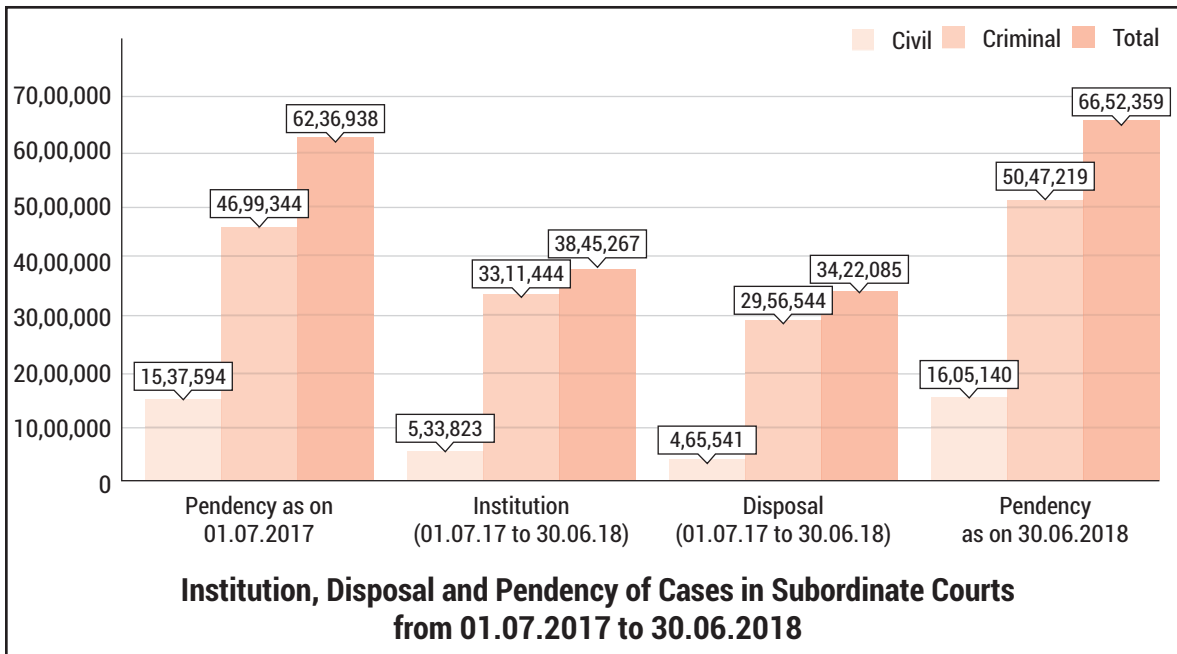
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	160
Working Strength of Judges	93
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	82
Highest	109
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	3,44,086

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3,44,149	1,02,235	1,09,440	3,36,944
Company Matters	312	15	128	199
Contempt (Civil)	25,370	9,651	8,247	26,774
Review (Civil)*	4,666	35	183	4,518
Matrimonial Matters	2,577	817	550	2,844
Arbitration Matters	336	269	406	199
Civil Revisions	4,612	571	1,222	3,961
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	6,658	1,159	1,947	5,870
Civil Appeals	31,712	1,593	2,976	30,329
Land Acquisition Matters	5,141	2,631	3,399	4,373
MACT Matters	61,686	3,810	3,687	61,809
Civil Suits (Original Side)	168	56	56	168
Other than above	60,477	4,925	7,900	57,502
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	15,332	43,086	41,886	16,532
Criminal Revisions	36,605	6,017	4,033	38,589
Bail Applications	22,904	60,966	61,721	22,149
Criminal Appeals	1,79,690	10,523	4,598	1,85,615
Death Sentence Reference	44	12	6	50
Contempt (Criminal)	93	26	17	102
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,15,423	54,200	44,348	1,25,275
Other than above	1,441	259	164	1,536

*The figures mentioned against Review Petition (Civil) includes both Civil and Criminal cases as bifurcation of these cases is not available in computer record.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



2

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY



Principal Seat of the High Court

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.H.Patil, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Oka	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Gupte	Hon'ble Ms. Justice S.S. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Zaka Azizul Haq	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Sonawane
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.R. Shriram	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nutan Dattaram Sardessai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Shirish Patel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep K. Shinde
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Manohar Borde	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Chandurkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Baban Deo
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjit Vasant Rao More	Hon'ble Ms. Justice R.P. Mohite-Dere	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bharati H. Dangre
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Manohar Savant	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Sonak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarang V. Kotwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amjad Ahtesham Sayed	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Ghuge	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Riyaz I. Chagla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Shinde	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.L. Achliya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Pitale
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Tated	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinay Manohar Deshpande	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Kotwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Varale	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajey Shrikant Gadkari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.D. Upadhye
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Kathawalla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Wasudeo Sambre	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mangesh S. Patil
Hon'ble Ms. Justice M.R. Bhatkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Sharadchandra Kulkarni	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Dhavale
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.G. Ketkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burgess Pesi Colabawalla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.K. Chavan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Deshpande	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Menon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.G. Giratkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.V. Gangapurwala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Bhadang	Hon'ble Ms. Justice V.V. Kankanwadi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Nalawade	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Jadhav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Gavhane
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Shivilal Sanklecha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Badar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Modak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Deokinandan Dhanuka	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. R. Bora	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jamadar N.Jahiroddin
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Prabhakar Rao Deshmukh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anuja Prabhudessai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinay G. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Madhukar Jamdar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kalidas Laxman Rao Wadane	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avachat R.Govind
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sadhana Sanjay Jadhav	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shalini Shashank Phansalkar-Joshi	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Deshmukh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Deu Naik	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B. Shukre	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Makarand Subhash Karnik	

*As on 12 November 2018

Brief Introduction

The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 authorized by Letters Patent led to the creation of High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The Bombay High Court has Civil Original, Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction over the States of Maharashtra and Goa and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Besides its Principal Seat at Bombay, it has Benches at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Panaji (Goa). 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. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 94 Judges, the working strength is of 70 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

The Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority organises "Maha Lok Adalat" in all Courts and Tribunals throughout the State on a fixed date after interval of six months, in addition to Regular Lok Adalats. A total no. of 18,04,536 cases were disposed through settlement/ compromise in the these Maha Lok Adalats / National Lok Adalat. A total of 725 Legal Aid Clinics have been established and more than 3,528 persons have been benefited through these Legal Aid Clinics. Training Programme for Para-Legal Volunteers was organized according to the scheme of National Legal Services Authority. The total numbers of persons trained were 10,020 according to the old Scheme of NALSA. A total of 2,556 number of Para Legal Volunteers have been deployed in various Police Stations all over the State to keep watch over the manner in which the complaints regarding missing children and other offences against the children are dealt with.

The Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority has set up a Pre-Litigation Counselling Centre. The object is to help the families to settle their

disputes without taking recourse to litigation. The slogan given is 'LET'S TALK' ('Chala Boluya'). It operates for three days a week (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays), from 2 pm to 5 pm. The counsellors in the centre are experts from reputed institutions. The counsellors are guided by a team of lawyers. Such Counselling Centres have also been established at Pune and Aurangabad. The centre at Nagpur is to be established very soon.

Technological Accomplishments

The Bombay High Court 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.

The Maharashtra Judicial Academy and Indian Mediation Centre and Training Institute Uttan, Thane organized 77 programmes for training newly recruited and existing Judicial Officers, Marriage Counsellors, Law Students, Public Prosecutors, Advocates, Central and State Government Probationary Officers. Capacity

Training Programme for Prosecutors and Legal Officers of the Office of the Attorney General of the Royal Government of Bhutan was also arranged by the Academy. Two Research Projects are in progress – “Anatomy of Judicial Pendency” in

collaboration with Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics and the other project is in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai titled “To study the number and nature of final orders passed with respect to

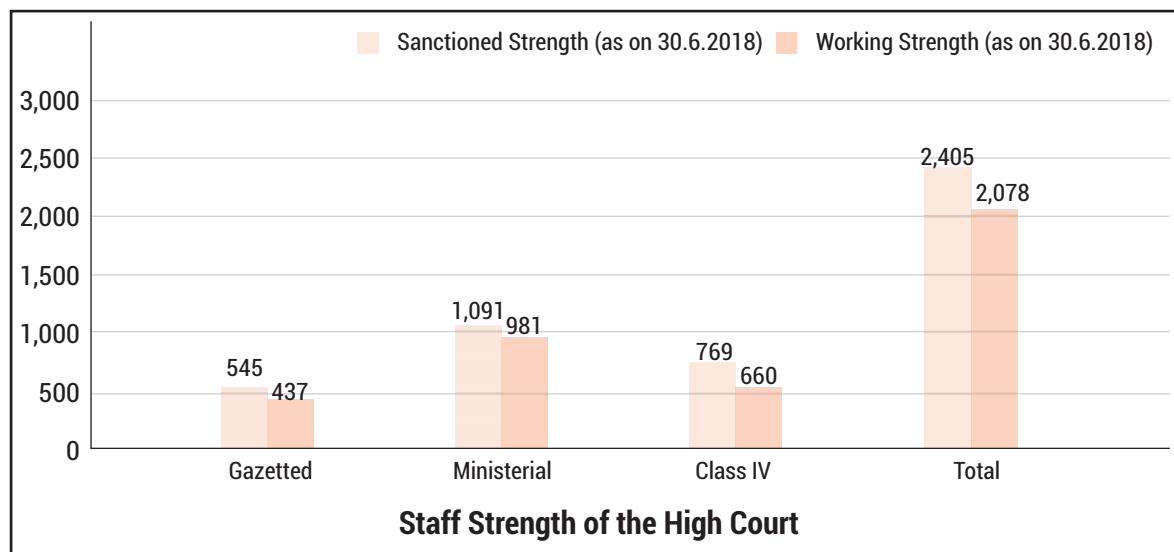


Community Service, Group Counselling, Supervision and Section 16 of the Juvenile Justice Act and cases of Juveniles in Conflict of Law under certain sections of IPC in Maharashtra."

The Judicial Officers Training Institute (JOTI), Nagpur, organized 14 training programmes with 518 trainees for Assistant/Additional Public Prosecutors and Judicial Clerks attached to District Courts.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	82,87,77,000	93,23,79,000	96,37,64,000
Non-Plan	1,51,19,38,000	3,27,84,48,900	3,27,62,85,000
Total	2,34,07,15,000	4,21,08,27,900	4,24,00,49,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	94
Working Strength of Judges	69

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)

Lowest	69
Highest	74

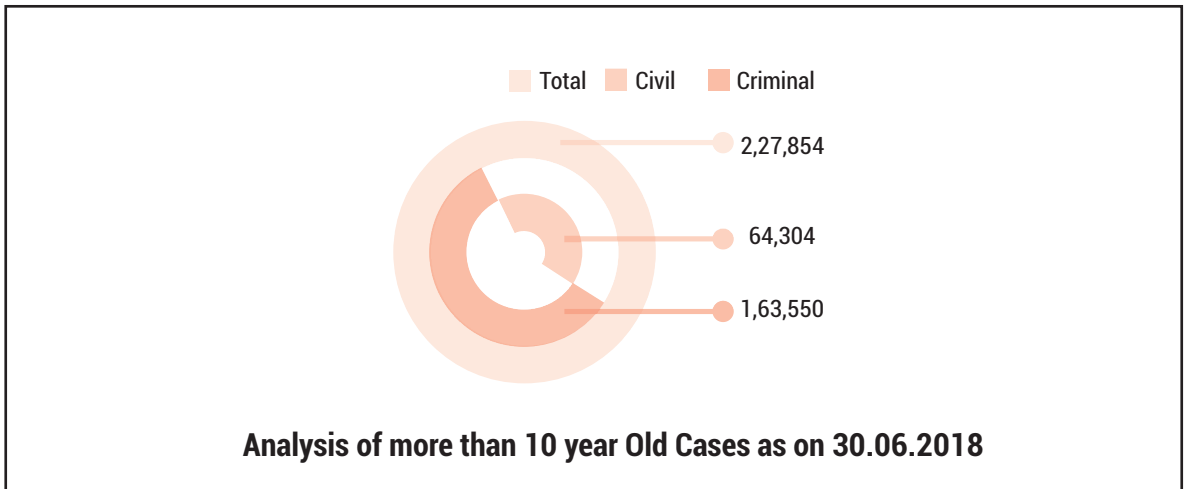
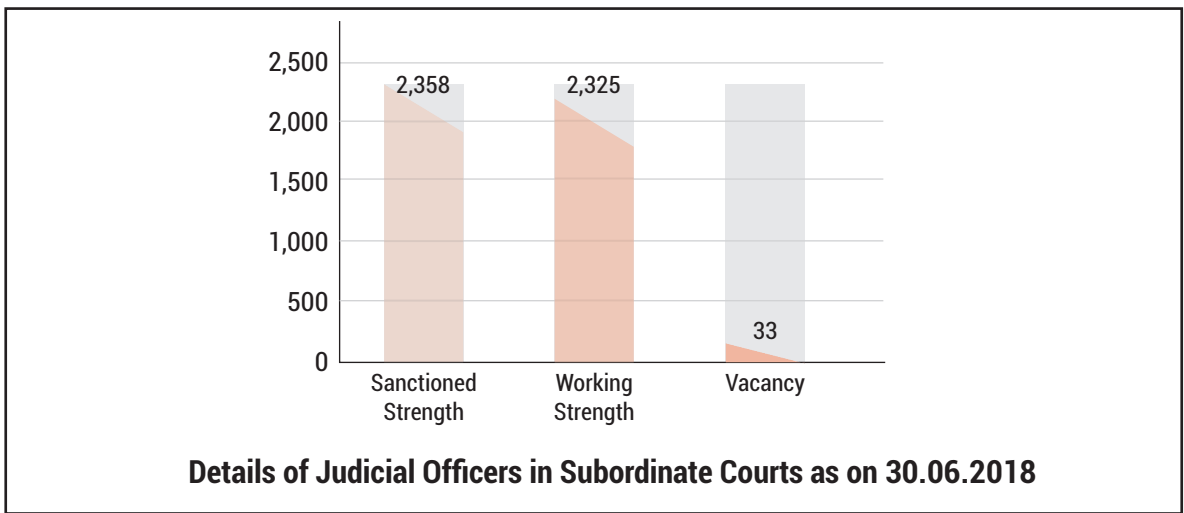
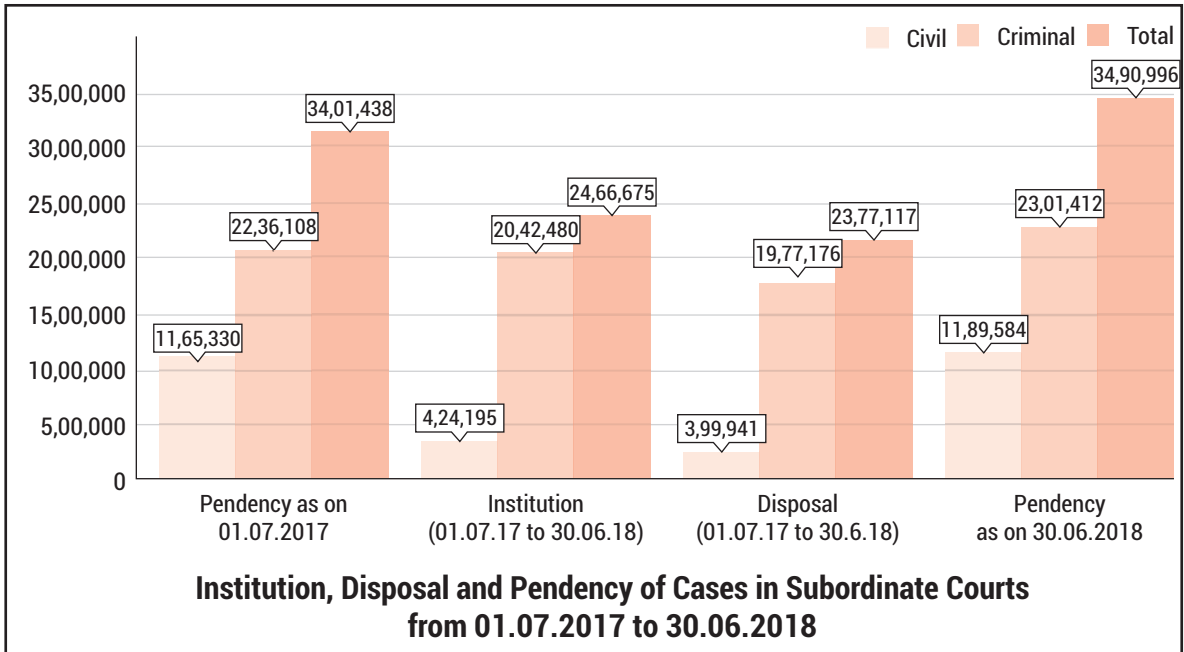
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)

Cases more than 10 years old	56,320
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	96,581	40,513	34,963	1,02,131
Company Matters	1,493	1,309	1,505	1,297
Contempt (Civil)	4,981	2,106	2,187	4,900
Review (Civil)	23	32	31	24
Matrimonial Matters	1,054	301	320	1,035
Arbitration Matters	154	208	166	196
Civil Revisions	3,316	1,051	1,070	3,297
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,487	465	347	1,605
Civil Appeals	71,591	10,570	8,307	73,854
Land Acquisition Matters	29,926	6,278	4,633	31,571
MACT Matters	12,176	1,857	646	13,387
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5,259	572	797	5,034
Other than above	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	14,257	8,425	6,335	16,347
Criminal Revisions	5,479	1,308	946	5,841
Bail Applications	3,198	10,721	10,250	3,669
Criminal Appeals	24,976	2,644	2,716	24,904
Death Sentence Reference	11	9	2	18
Contempt (Criminal)	64	14	15	63
Misc. Criminal Applications	-	-	-	-
Other than above	-	-	-	-

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



3

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Gupta, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nadira Patherya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tapabrata Chakraborty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Bobby Saraf
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswanath Somadder	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajarshi Bharadwaj
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipankar Datta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arijit Banerjee	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Shampa Sarkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjib Banerjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debangsu Basak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Krishan Kapur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indra Prasanna Mukerji	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashis Kumar Chakraborty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Mukherjee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Tandon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Md. Mumtaz Khan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Basu
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Sambuddha Chakraborti	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Asha Arora	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Amrita Sinha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soumen Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivakant Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhijit Gangopadhyay
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joymalya Bagchi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajasekhar Mantha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jay Sengupta
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Samapti Chatterjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Protik Prakash Banerjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bibek Chaudhuri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sahidullah Munshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sabyasachi Bhattacharyya	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Madhumati Mitra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subrata Talukdar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhasis Dasgupta

***As on 12 November 2018**

Brief Introduction

In 1772, Calcutta became the capital of British India. A Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Calcutta was subsequently established, which functioned as British India's highest court from 1774 until 1862 when a High Court at Calcutta, formerly known as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William was brought into existence by the Letters Patent dated 14 May 1862. In 1872, the Calcutta High Court started functioning in a majestic building designed and constructed by Mr. Walter Granville, a Government Architect. The building was constructed in a neo-Gothic style, on the model of

the 13th Century Cloth Hall at Ypres in Belgium. A grand colonnade is in the lower storey of the south front. The capitals of the pillars are of beautifully sculptured Caen stone. The Calcutta High Court has jurisdiction over the State of West Bengal and the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court, both Division and Single Bench, have been functioning in Andaman and Nicobar islands since 1991 on regular basis. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 72 Judges, the working strength is of 37 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

20 hours Refresher Training programmes were organized in three phases by the Calcutta High Court Mediation and Conciliation Committee under the aegis of the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC), Supreme Court of India, during the period of July – August, 2017 in which more than 55 trained Advocate Mediators from the different districts of West Bengal took part. The MCPC, Supreme Court of India imparted Advance Course of Training to the nominated trained Mediators of West Bengal. Amended Civil Procedure Mediation Rules of High Court, Calcutta were gazetted on 21 September 2017.

From 16 February 2018 to 20 February 2018, simultaneously two training programmes (40 hours Mediation Training and one day sensitization training) were organized by the Mediation and Conciliation Committee, High Court Calcutta under the aegis of the MCPC, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. In these two programmes, 30 Judicial Officers from the rank of Civil Judge (Sr. Divn.) and above from the different districts of West Bengal underwent 40 hours training to act as Judge- Mediator and about 153 Judicial Officers from the rank of Civil Judge (Sr. Divn.) and above from the different districts of West Bengal attended one day sensitization programme on mediation.

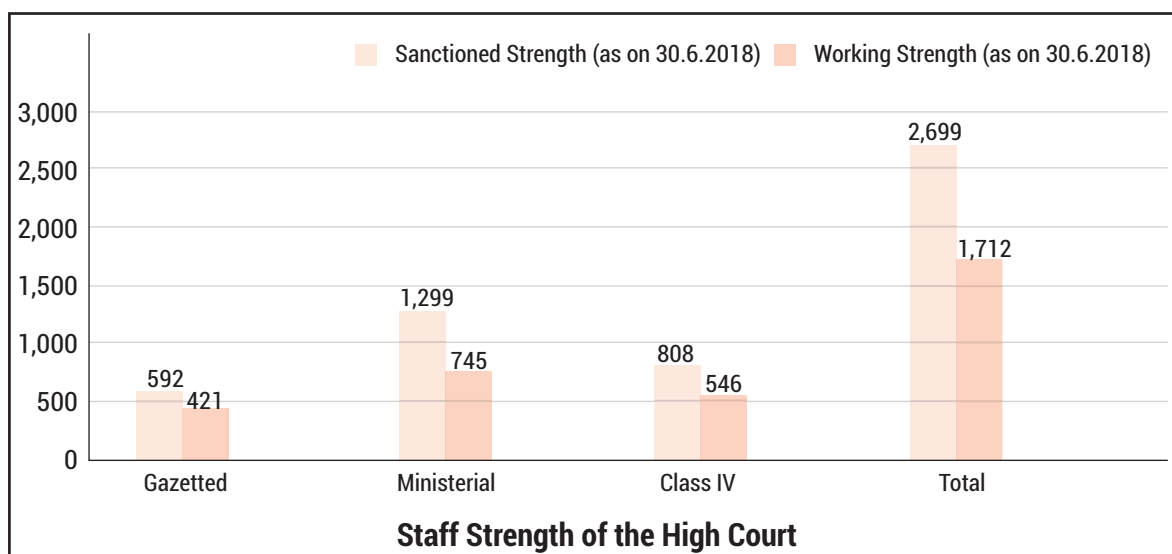
On 04 April 2018, a one day workshop was organized by Committee at the Mediation Centre High Court, Calcutta for sensitization of the newly elevated Hon'ble Judges, regarding the ongoing Mediation Process under the Mediation and Conciliation Committee, High Court, Calcutta.

Hon'ble Judges and Hon'ble Retired Judges cum Trained Mediators took part in the workshop. On 28 April 2018 another one day workshop cum sensitization programme was organized by the Mediation and Conciliation Committee, High Court, Calcutta at the West Bengal Judicial Academy in collaboration with 'The Mediators India', a national level organization working on Mediation. During the month of December, 2017, for the first time 40 hours Mediation training and sensitization programmes were organized by the Mediation and Conciliation Committee, High Court Calcutta under the aegis of the MCPC, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Now, Mediation has become a regular activity in the judiciary of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

During the judicial year, with regard to National Lok Adalat, 955 Benches were held in which 73,981 matters/ cases (comprising of 23,841 pre-litigation matters and 50,140 post-litigation cases) were settled. So far as disposal in Lok Adalat (excluding National Lok Adalat) is concerned, during the same period, 1,871 Benches were held in which 9,93,072 matters/ cases (comprising of 9,66,459 Pre-litigation matters and 26,613 Post-litigation cases) were settled.

Technological Accomplishments

Digitization of pending and disposed of case records of Hon'ble Calcutta High Court has been started after successful completion of Tender Process. CIS will also be implemented shortly in the High Court at Calcutta as the matter is under process.



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19**
Plan	31,30,12,755	23,70,00,000	90,67,90,579
Non-Plan	1,32,95,80,707	1,46,65,43,160	
Total	1,64,25,93,462	1,70,35,43,160	90,67,90,579

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

** The State Government has done away with the Plan – Non Plan classification from the Financial year 2018-19.

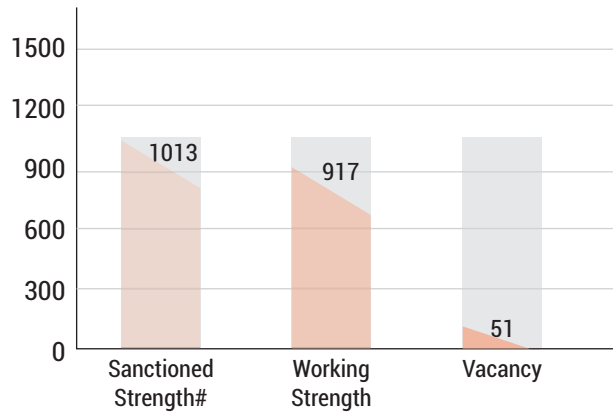
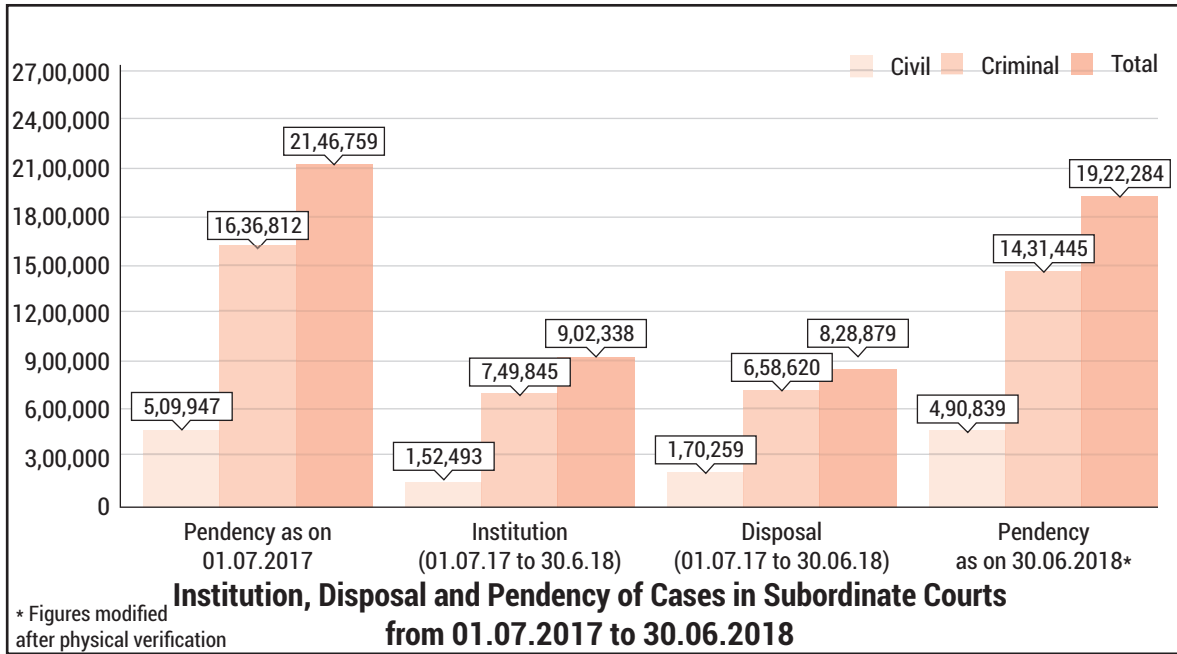
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	72
Working Strength of Judges	37
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	33
Highest	37
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	84,435

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

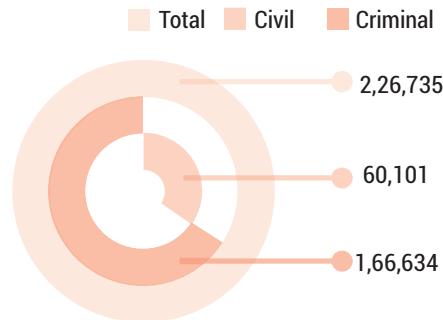
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	82,313	25,290	24,280	83,323
Company Matters	1,198	8	73	1,133
Contempt (Civil)	32,344	1,484	839	32,989
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	25	0	0	25
Arbitration Matters	2,306	1,095	1,843	1,558
Civil Revisions	8,934	4,147	3,555	9,526
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	612	509	444	677
Civil Appeals	48,335	5,146	2,370	51,111
Land Acquisition Matters	0	0	0	0
MACT Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	4,408	276	1,159	3,525
Other than above	2,027	1,617	1,404	2,240
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	23,054	3,853	2,442	24,465
Bail Applications	5,136	10,855	11,551	4,440
Criminal Appeals	11,348	1,068	536	11,880
Death Sentence Reference	06	5	2	9
Contempt (Criminal)	86	5	2	89
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	0	0	0	0

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



Details of Judicial Officers in Subordinate Courts as on 30.06.2018

Sanctioned strength includes provisions of Leave Reserve Posts which are not filled up and Deputation Posts and also Probationers excepting the cadre of CJ(SD)



Analysis of more than 10 year Old Cases as on 30.06.2018

4

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Tripathi, 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 12 November 2018**

Brief Introduction

By virtue of Madhya Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2000, a new State of Chhattisgarh was created. On 01 November 2000, the High Court of Chhattisgarh was established having its jurisdiction over the territories of the State of Chhattisgarh with seat at Bilaspur. The Chhattisgarh High Court is one of the newest and

the 19th High Court of the country. Initially, the High Court of Chhattisgarh was housed in the old school building, in Bilaspur. Now it is housed in the new building, which is the Asia's largest High Court in terms of area. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 22 Judges, the working strength of the Judges is 15.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Under the aegis of Chhattisgarh State Level Legal Service Authority (CGLSA), a total number of 516 Legal Aid Clinics/Village Legal Care and Support Centres have been established in the State of Chhattisgarh. During the judicial year, 510 Lok Adalats were held and 11,614 cases were settled and Rs. 2.90 crore was awarded in claims settlements. Five National Lok Adalats were held wherein total 40,642 cases were settled and Rs. 191.43 crore was awarded. Under the Legal Literacy/Awareness programme, total 10,102 legal awareness camps were organized, from which seven lakh persons were benefitted. Under Legal Aid/Advice Scheme, total 51,377 persons were provided free legal aid and advice. 481 cases

were disposed of and Rs. 2.95 crore was awarded under Victim Compensation Scheme. National Short Film Festival for legal awareness was organized on 21 and 22 January 2018. During this period, 33 Jail Legal Aid Clinics were digitized and 129 Legal Literacy Club have been opened. Mega Legal Services Camp have been organized in the various district wherein total 26,053 persons were benefitted.

During the judicial year, 141 cases were referred for mediation by the High Court, out of which 18 cases were settled. In the District and Subordinate Courts, total 2,417 cases were referred for mediation out of which 444 cases were settled. Total 180 mediators (78 Judicial Officers and 102 Advocates) were trained by the Mediation and

Conciliation Project Committee. The Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy has conducted total 45 workshops/Trainings from May, 2017 to September, 2018 in which 4150 partakers participated.

For speedy dispensation of justice, Special Benches are being constituted for deciding Criminal appeal/Jail appeal where in legal aid is provided. Till date 367 number of cases have been disposed of in Special Benches. Old cases are being listed before Benches on top priority basis.

Technological Accomplishments

Under the e-Court Mission Mode Project, total 89 Court Complexes have been identified in the State of Chhattisgarh for Computerization. Various hardware have been procured for the District & Sessions Courts and Taluka Courts. Display Boards and Extra Monitors with splitters have been installed in all the Courts of the State including District Courts, Taluka Courts and Family Courts. Centralized Filing have started in 87 Court Complexes. Internet & Intranet Connections including Leased-Line has been provided to the District Courts and Tehsil/Taluka Courts. Video Conferencing facilities is functional at the Court Complexes and the Jails. Broadband Connections have also been provided at the residence of all Judicial Officers of the State.

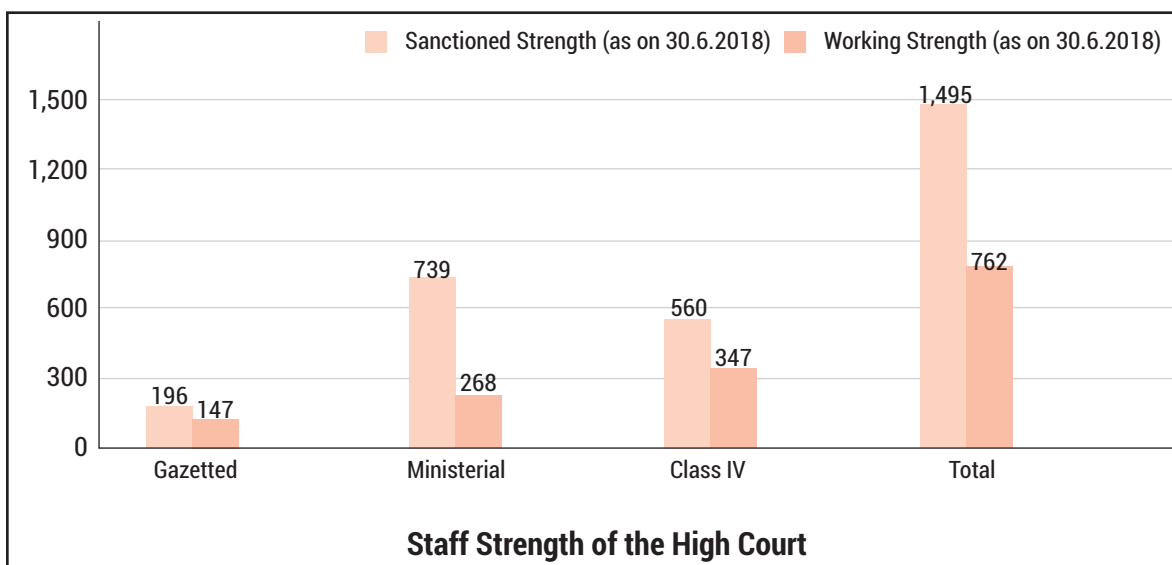
In all 175 Establishments (including establishment of Family Courts, Commercial Courts and Juvenile Justice Boards), CIS NC 3.0

have been implemented. These establishments are uploading their data on National Judicial Data Grid on regular basis. Training is being organised for the Judicial Officers and Court Staff on regular basis on Ubuntu Operating System and CIS Software. Citizen Centric Services are functioning in the various Court Complexes of the State. Solar Power Plant have been installed at six Court Complexes of the State. Diesel Generator Sets (D.G. Sets) and UPS for power backup have been installed in the Court Complexes of the State. Also CCTV Camera have been installed in the courts of three Districts.

In the High Court, the data has been migrated to new HC CIS NC 1.0 from the old CIS, and now live entry of particulars of cases has started in the new CIS in the High Court. Softwares are developed in the periphery so as to integrate various modules of the old CIS with the new one, making it user-friendly for all existing stakeholders. The entire High Court Campus is covered by CCTV Camera. Wi-Fi Zone is available at the High Court building. e-Gate Pass facility available at local network.

Under the digitization initiative, in the High Court, till June 2018, total 1,73,323 files have been scanned (1,11,68,234 pages). Presently, testing of e-filing is going on under the guidance of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India. There is case Allotment Work-flow for High Court Legal Services Committee. Network Monitoring system has also been developed for the High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur, District Courts, and Jails of the State.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-2017	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	51,36,23,000	59,12,00,000	66,05,70,000
Total	51,36,23,000	59,12,00,000	66,05,70,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

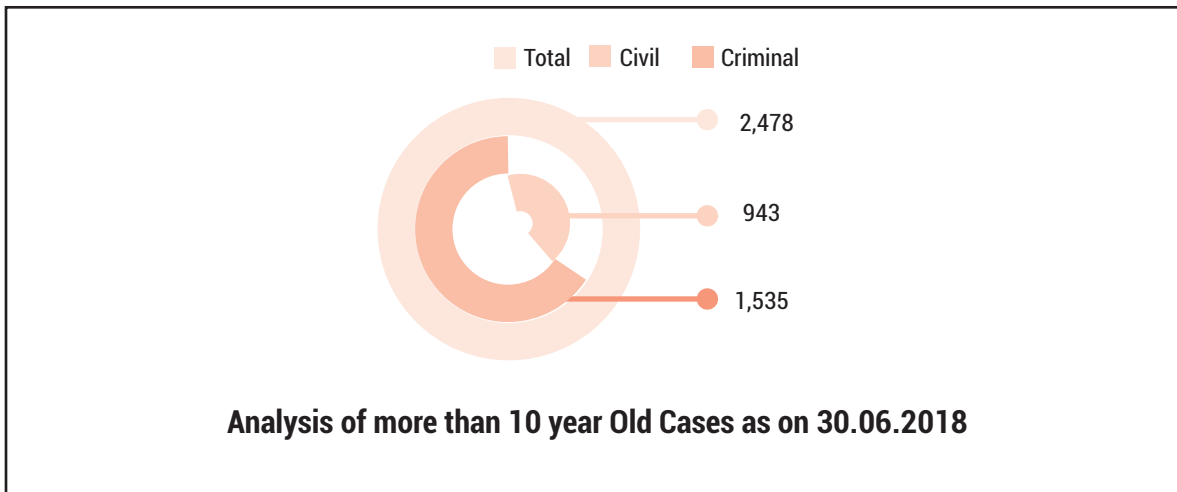
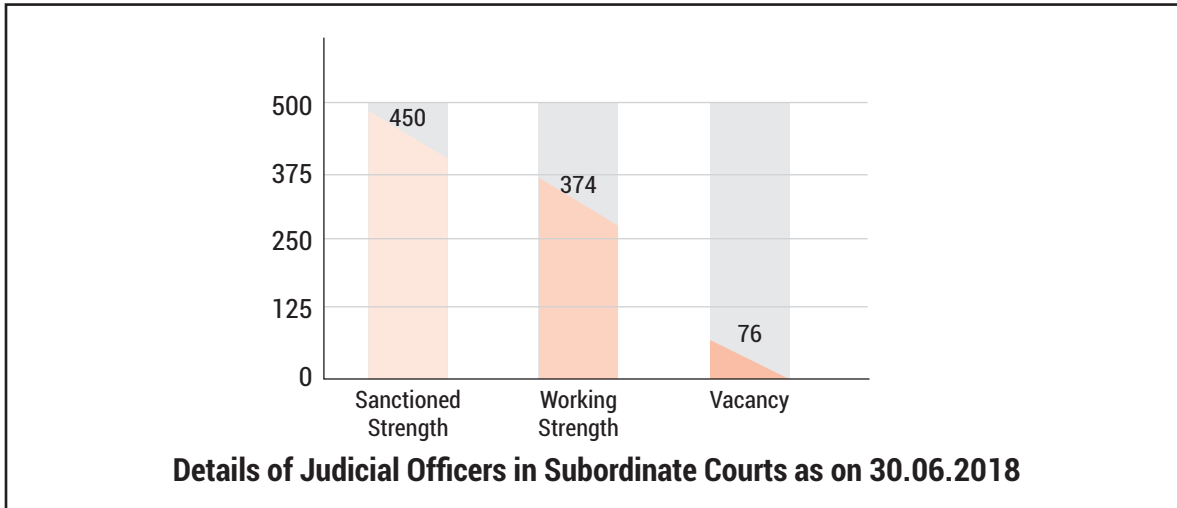
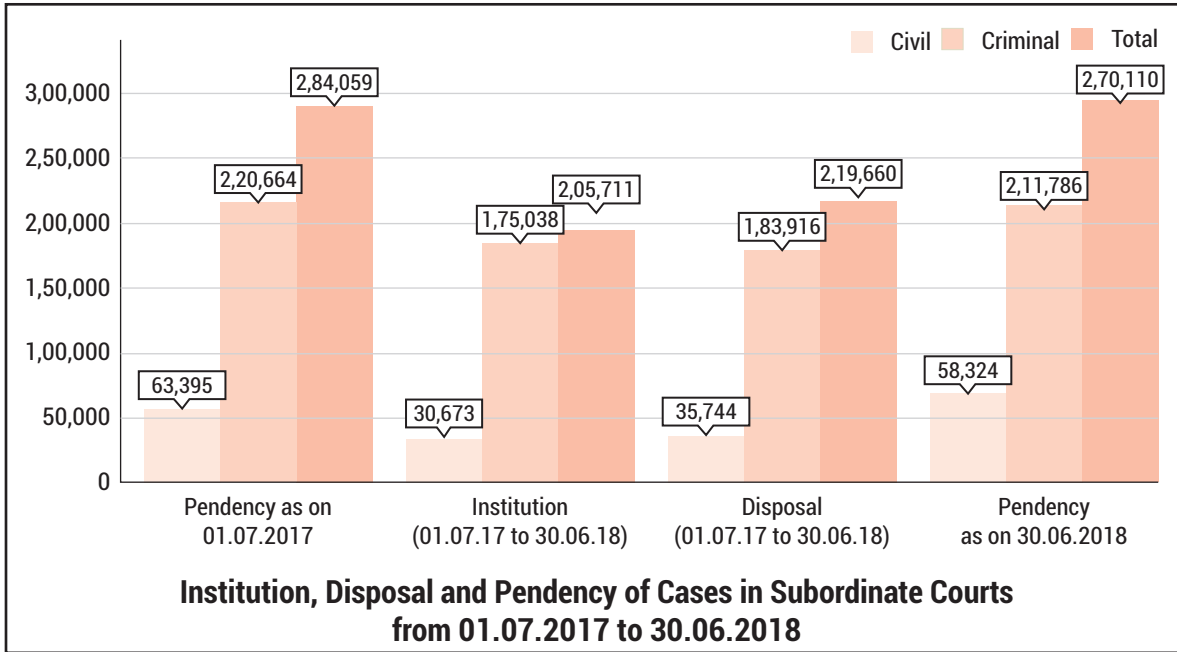
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	22
Working Strength of Judges	16
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	10
Highest	16
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	6,422

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	18,285	13,363	13,703	17,945
Company Matters	44	10	22	32
Contempt (Civil)	291	1,135	822	604
Review (Civil)	59	158	139	78
Matrimonial Matters	547	187	224	510
Arbitration Matters	147	106	125	128
Civil Revisions	147	222	66	303
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	684	452	680	456
Civil Appeals	8,632	2,866	1,305	10,193
Land Acquisition Matters	699	584	609	674
MACT Matters	6,267	1,991	2,046	6,212
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	205	1,099	925	379
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	560	745	367	938
Criminal Revisions	4,299	1,256	618	4,937
Bail Applications	1,511	9,732	9,758	1,485
Criminal Appeals	13,040	2,019	1,388	13,671
Death Sentence Reference	1	2	1	2
Contempt (Criminal)	6	5	3	8
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,890	2,346	1,497	2,739
Other than above	1,372	467	175	1,664

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



5

HIGH COURT OF DELHI



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Menon, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Valmiki J. Mehta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chander Shekhar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Pathak	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anu Malhotra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Sistani	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogesh Khanna
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Muralidhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Nath	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Palli
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Hima Kohli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Najmussahar Waziri @Najmi Waziri	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Pratibha M. Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Chawla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Mridul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vibhu Bakhru	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Hari Shankar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmohan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Kameswar Rao	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jyoti Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Sahai Endlaw	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inder Singh Mehta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prateek Jalan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jag Jivan Ram Midha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Gauba	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anup Jairam Bhambhani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Shakhder	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangita Dhingra Sehgal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Narula
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Gaur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Chawla	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Kait	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Goel	

***As on 12 November 2018**

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Delhi was established on 31 October 1966. Initially, it was housed in a residential bungalow at 4, Maulana Azad Road. In 1967, it was shifted to Travancore House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg and thereafter to Patiala House in the vicinity of India Gate. Finally, the High Court moved to its own building at Sher Shah Road, which was inaugurated on 25 September 1976. The facade of the main Court building ('A'

Block) has murals made by Mr. Satish Gujral, the renowned painter, sculptor and muralist. The High Court of Delhi has several jurisdictions – appellate, original, revisional, tax and writ, over the Union Territory of Delhi (now, National Capital Territory of Delhi). As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 60 Judges, the working strength is of 38 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

The Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) organized 223 training and orientation programmes to sensitize the panel lawyers and 320 programmes for Delhi Police. DSLISA also organized 43 Training Programmes for Rape Crisis Cell, Helpline of DCW, stakeholders of Juvenile Justice etc. The DSLISA has a dedicated panel of lawyers. 732 visits were made by Legal Services Advocates to Observation Homes, 348 visits to Children Homes and 123 visits to various homes in Nirmal Chhaya Complex. There were 2,535 legal aid beneficiaries at JJBs and 5,266 at CWCs. The DSLISA's panel also made visits to all the 16 jails in Delhi. The DSLISA awarded compensation to 2,259 victims amounting to Rs. 42.86 crore. Witness protection has also been granted in 21 cases. Out of the 1,72,138 cases referred to the Lok Adalat (comprising of 60,129 pre-litigation cases and 1,12,009 post-litigation cases), 1,04,589 cases (comprising of 27,672 pre-litigation cases and 76,917 post-litigation cases) were disposed off. DSLISA has started a drive to sensitize the school students in the age group of 14-18 years about sexual violence, opened Legal Services Clinics in District Consumer Forums and Maintenance Tribunals under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 at DM/SDM offices, started 'Swabhiman Parisar – A Model Complex for Senior Citizens' at Community Centre, Shahdara, organized three Mega Legal Awareness and Services Camps, initiated a project 'Dehleez' under which in co-ordination with Anganwadis, Door to Door Campaign was organized in various areas of Delhi to find out problems faced by people, make them aware about Legal Services and provide Legal Aid Services to them, conducted Mass Legal Literacy Campaign in schools for the students of 9th-12th standard in all Government and private schools in

Delhi covering 1,354 Schools and is in process of opening the Legal Services Clinics in District Labour Offices.

During the judicial year, around 2,342 cases were referred to the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre (Samadhan) and 700 cases were settled through mediation. 528 Pre-Litigation matters were also referred out of which 116 matters were settled.

The Delhi Judicial Academy organized 67 programmes for the officers of District Judiciary of Delhi, and other stakeholders. The Delhi Judicial Academy also held special programmes for Judges from other States and even from outside India. Special Five Day Programmes were held for 89 judges from Sri Lanka in three batches. Another programme was held for 25 Presidents of the Labour Tribunals of Sri Lanka. Further, a programme was also held for 40 Judicial Officers from Bangladesh.

The Delhi International Arbitration Centre (DIAC) has a panel of 340 Arbitrators. Recently, DIAC amended its rules (w.e.f 1 July 2018) to encourage quick and prompt disposal of claims and stricter timelines.

The State Court Management Systems Committee (SCMSC) of the High Court oversaw an action plan for reduction of five and ten year old cases which involved, amongst others, identification, categorization, preparation of individual action plans, and segregation with priority given to the oldest cases. This has led to reduction of 28.20% of 5 year old cases and 45.71% of 10 year old cases. The SCMSC is looking into ways and means to introduce e-disposal of cases and is currently focusing on cases involving traffic challans and complaints under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A Zero Pendency Courts / Pilot Courts Project was initiated by the SCMSC in order to study the actual, real-time 'Flow of Cases' from the date of institution till final disposal and to identify the variables responsible for delays in disposal of cases. At present 11 courts are functioning as Pilot Courts for disposal of cases of different categories. In all 6,700 cases were listed before

these courts during the period 2 January 2017 to 30 September 2018 and 4,479 cases have been disposed of.

Technological Accomplishments

As on 30 June 2018, 13 Courts are functioning as e-Courts. In three jurisdictions (Company,



Taxation and Arbitration), the entire process, from filing to judgment, is completely paperless. Even the Court fee is electronically payable.

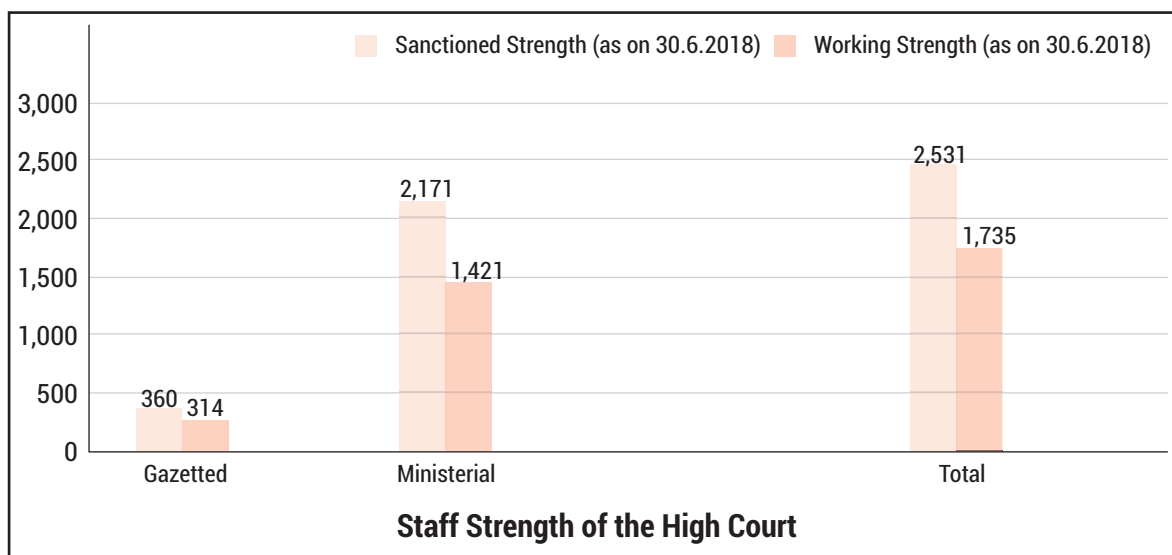
From commencement of Digitization till 30 June 2018, the High Court has digitized, indexed, and key-worded approximately 16.20 crore pages covering all decided cases. This has enabled the

weeding out of approximately 6.6 lakh paper files comprising of approximately 8.6 crore pages and thereby saving about 40,000 to 45,000 square feet of floor space. Besides, the printing of cause lists has been done away with and lawyers are informed through e-mail (about 6295 emails are sent everyday), SMS (about 1500 SMS are sent everyday) as well as through the website.



Inside view of the High Court of Delhi

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	1,00,00,000		
Non-Plan	1,84,00,00,000	2,22,89,25,000	3,11,89,00,000
Total	1,85,00,00,000	2,22,89,25,000	3,11,89,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	60
Working Strength of Judges	35
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	35
Highest	39
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	6,869

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

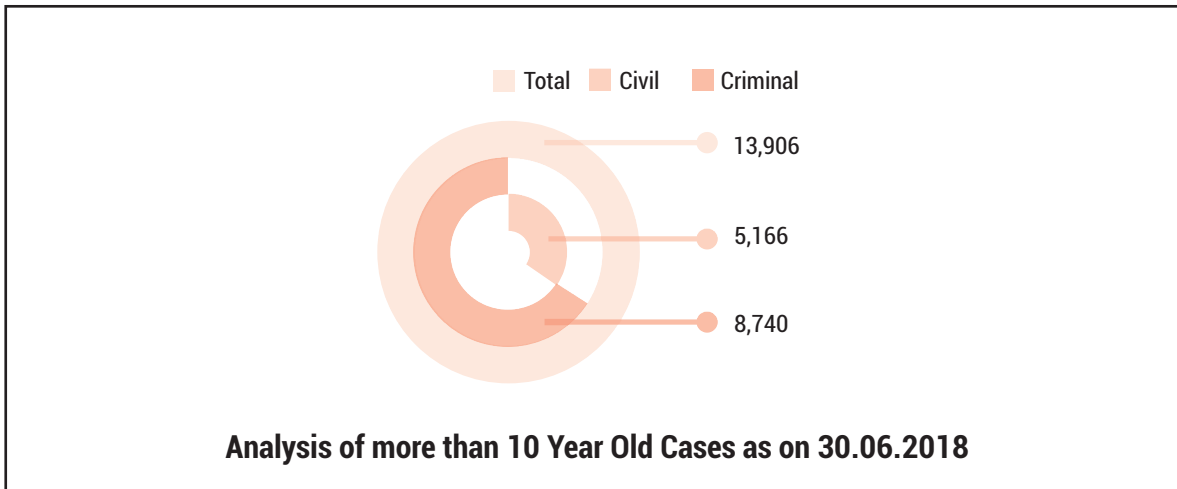
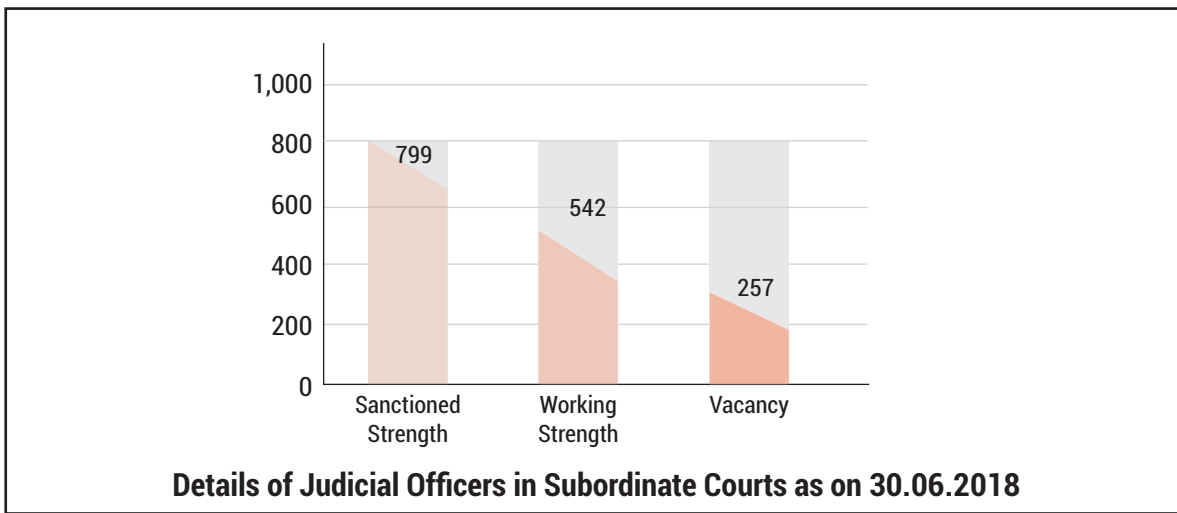
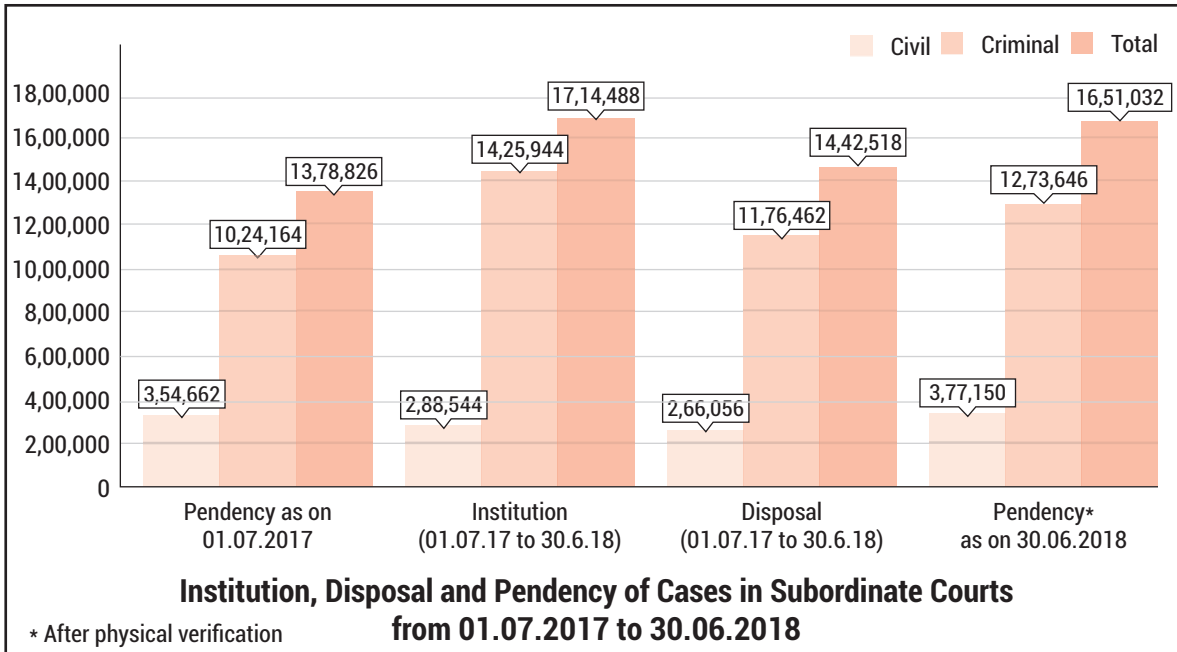
Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	19,313	13,235	11,586	20,962
Company Matters	2,243	70	409	1,904
Contempt (Civil)	1,216	993	705	1,504
Review (Civil)	-	-	-	-
Matrimonial Matters	281	265	199	347
Arbitration Matters (*)	1,912	2,872	2,440	2,344
Civil Revisions	1,048	848	922	974
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,862	1,672	1,464	3,070
Civil Appeals	8,486	4,721	4,994	8,213
Land Acquisition Matters	1,999	319	125	2,193
MACT Matters	4,195	1,207	1,744	3,658
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5,755	2,241	2,416	5,580
Other than Above (***)	1,517	826	960	1,383
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,317	3,739	3,449	1,607
Criminal Revisions	2,003	1,085	630	2,458
Bail Applications	675	2,944	2,650	969
Criminal Appeals	9,156	1,256	914	9,498
Death Sentence Reference	1	0	1	0
Contempt (Criminal)	20	16	11	25
Misc. Criminal Applications	4,339	6,385	5,244	5,480
Other than Above	1,030	870	596	1,304

Note: Review Applications are not treated as Main Cases in this Court.

(*) Original Misc. Petitions under Arbitration Act have been added in Arbitration Matters

(***) Other than above matters include Transfer Petitions, Indigent Person Applications, Probate, Counter Claim, Election Petitions, Civil Reference etc.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



6

GAUHATI HIGH COURT



Principal Seat of the High Court

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Bopanna, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arup Kumar Goswami	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suman Shyam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nelson Sailo
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rumi Kumari Phukan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Borthakur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ujjal Bhuyan	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 Michael Zothankhuma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanta Kumar Deka	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

On re-organization of the North-Eastern region by the North Eastern Area (Re-organization) Act, 1971, a common High Court was established for the five North-Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and the two Union Territories (Union Territory of Mizoram and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh) and called as the Gauhati High Court. Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh attained Statehood on 20 February 1987. Subsequently, the Gauhati High Court became a common High Court for the States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur,

Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, and remained so till 23 March 2013, the date of functioning of separate High Courts in Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. The Principal Seat of the Gauhati High Court is at Guwahati, Assam. Apart from the Principal Seat, the High Court has three Outlying Benches, viz., Kohima Bench for the State of Nagaland, Aizawl Bench for the State of Mizoram and Itanagar Bench for the State of Arunachal Pradesh. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 24 Judges, the working strength is of 17 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

A number of Court buildings were inaugurated during the judicial year. The Academic building of the Judicial Academy, Assam, was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, (now the Chief Justice of India), on 24 February 2018. The inauguration of the building coincided with release of the "Handbook for DDOs" (Drawing and Disbursing Officers) by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi. The foundation stone of the new

High Court Building for Arunachal Pradesh was laid at Naharlagun, on 12 August 2018.

On 25 November 2018, the Gauhati High Court organised the 4th Zonal Administrative Conference of the District Judiciary and District and Police Administration of the North Assam Division at Tezpur. Assam State Legal Services Authority organised Legal Services Camps in association with National Legal Services Authority on 16 & 17 December 2018, at Mokalbari Tea Estate, Dibrugarh. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan

Gogoi, (now the Chief Justice of India), inaugurated a Legal Services Club at Mokalbari and Kamakhyabari Tea Estate and a Digitized Legal Aid Clinic at Central Jail, Dibrugarh.

A sensitization programme on Prevention of Money Laundering Act Cases for Grade-I Judicial Officers of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh was organised by Gauhati High Court in association with Judicial Academy, Assam, and North-Eastern Judicial Officers' Training Institute (NEJOTI) on 10 February 2018. The Gauhati High Court also organised Zonal Level Conferences on Effective Implementation of Child Protection Laws in Assam.

The 16th All India Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities was held at Guwahati, on 17 and 18 March 2018. The NALSA's Coffee Table Book was released at the Guwahati event. A Digitized Legal Aid Clinic was inaugurated at Central Jail, Guwahati, in a programme organised by District Legal Services Authority, Kamrup to ensure proper record-keeping and maintenance of data in respect of prisoners.

Judicial Academy, Assam, in association with Jorhat District Judiciary, and Lakhimpur District Judiciary organized Conferences on Role of Drawal and Disbursing Officers of District Judiciary etc. The Fourth Round Regional Consultation of North Eastern States and Sikkim on Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015- Focus on Status of Integrated Child Protection Services was held at Guwahati, on 4 August 2018. Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Committee and Gauhati High Court Juvenile Justice Committee organized the programme, in collaboration with State Child Protection Society (SCPS) Assam, Social Welfare Department, Government of Assam, supported by UNICEF.

Mizoram State Legal Services Authority (MSLSA), in collaboration with Government Mizoram Law College, Aizawl, organized a seminar on "Legal Services to Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication

of Drug Menace" on 17 August 2018.

Foundation stone of the permanent court building at Aizawl was laid on 4 March 2018.

Technological Accomplishments

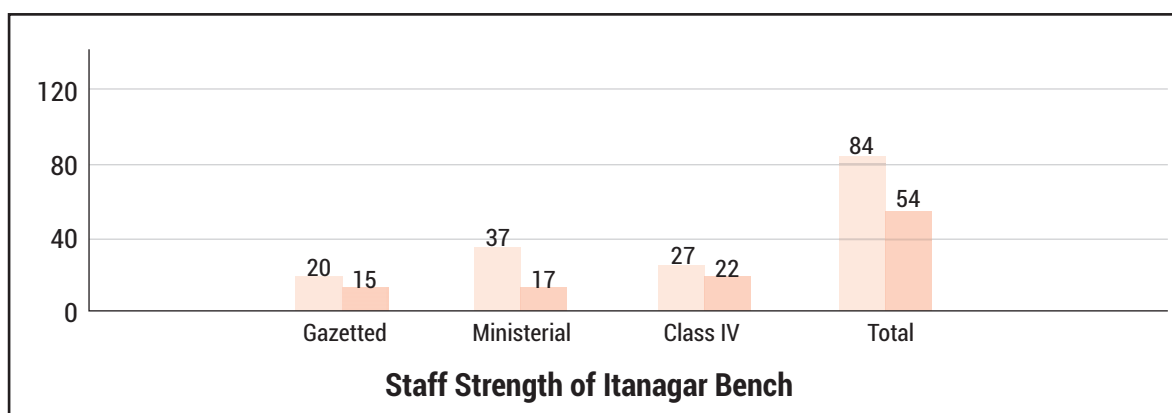
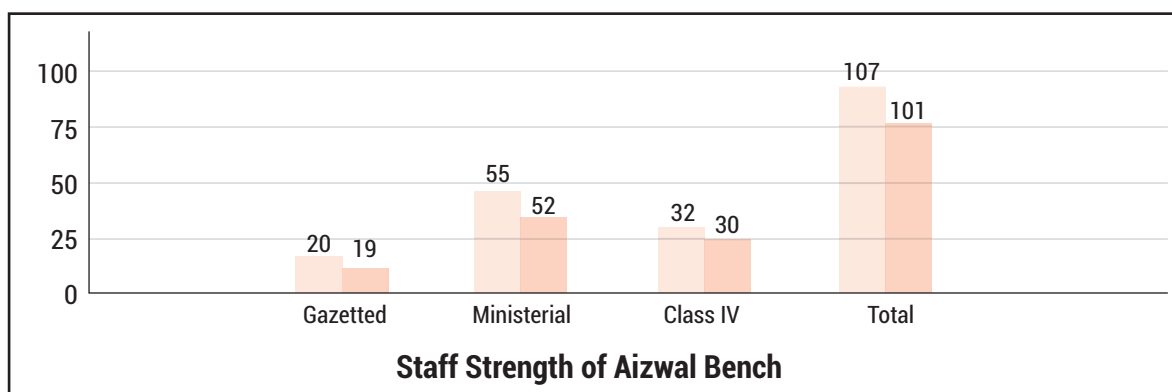
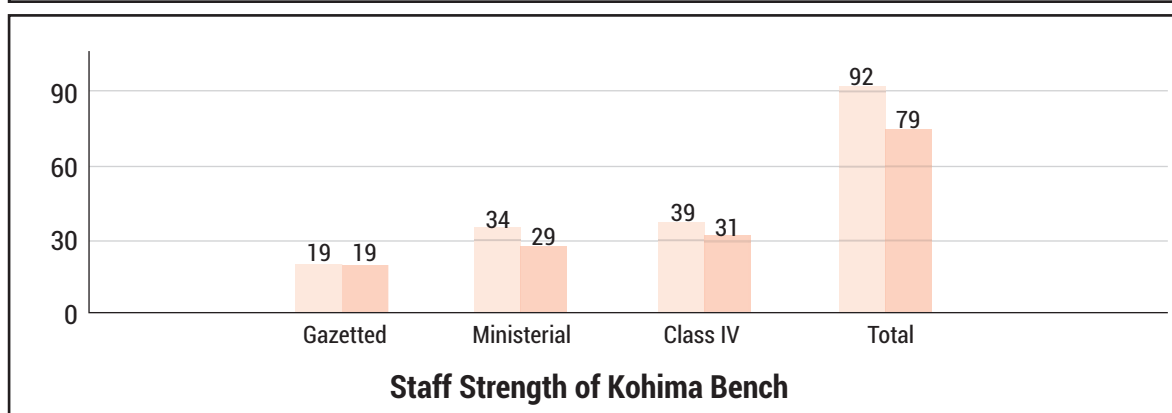
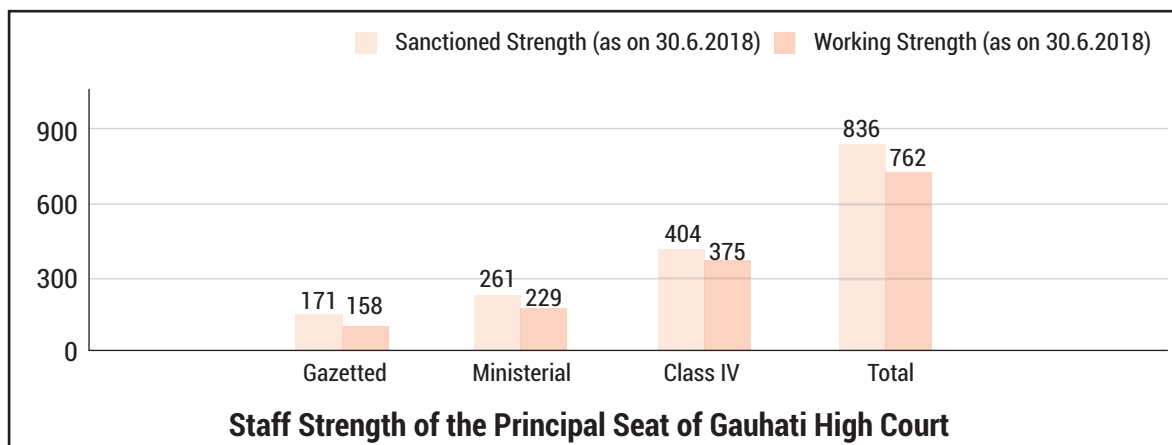
CIS NC 3.0 has been implemented in all the District and Sub-divisional Courts of Assam. KIOSKs are provided in all the Court Complexes for dissemination of Case Information to the Public, Litigants and Advocates. Data of all the 27 District Courts comprising of 174 establishments and 409 Courts are available at the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Automated SMS and e-mail services are also made functional for information dissemination. For the State of Mizoram, data of the two District Courts comprising of seven establishments and 19 Courts are available at the NJDG.

CIS NC 1.0 has been implemented in the Gauhati High Court, Principal Seat. KIOSKs are provided in the Court premises for dissemination of case information to the Public, Litigants and Advocates. 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 implemented at the Aizawl Bench of the High Court.

Digitization of case records of Gauhati High Court, Principal Seat and six District Courts of Assam has started. Video Conferencing between District Courts and Jails has also started in the State of Assam. All the 31 Jails of Assam are connected to the District Courts via the Assam Judicial Network.

Solar power panels are installed in six District Courts of Assam. The installation work is going on in six more Court complexes of Assam and also some Court complexes of Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	63,12,85,000	63,24,35,882	65,56,87,000
Total	63,12,85,000	63,24,35,882	65,56,87,000

Budget of the Kohima Bench*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	5,63,49,000	6,58,48,000	7,19,30,000
Total	5,63,49,000	6,58,48,000	7,19,30,000

Budget of the Aizawl Bench*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	5,98,14,000	6,33,88,000	7,37,29,000
Total	5,98,14,000	6,33,88,000	7,37,29,000

Budget of the Itanagar Bench*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	4,36,29,000	4,93,75,000	7,48,36,000
Total	4,36,29,000	4,93,75,000	7,48,36,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	24
Working Strength of Judges	17
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	17
Highest	19
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	200

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	15,456	7,410	8,157	14,709
Company matters	38	-	10	28
Contempt (Civil)	736	531	543	724
Review (Civil)	115	155	199	71
Matrimonial matters	68	62	63	67
Arbitration matters	32	42	56	18
Civil Revisions	1,158	545	708	995
Tax matters (direct & indirect)	60	3	1	62
Civil Appeals	3,004	607	710	2,901
Land Acquisition matters	84	47	24	107
MACT matters	1,512	612	438	1,686
Civil suits (Original suits)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	3,274*	6,929	6,114	4,089
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	12	8	12	8
Criminal Revisions	1,860	425	690	1,595
Bail Applications	1,188	5,034	5,949	273
Criminal Applications	2,028	455	458	2,025
Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Criminal)	-	1	1	-
Misc. Criminal Applications	531	859	934	456
Other than above	1,730	919	1,168	1,471

N.B.: After physical verification, pendency as on 01-07-2017 is being adjusted

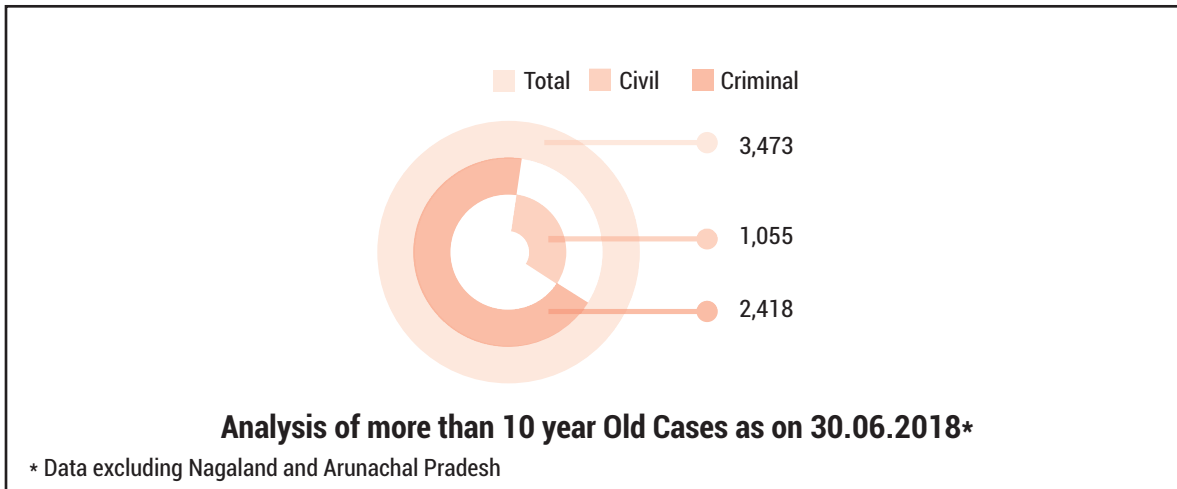
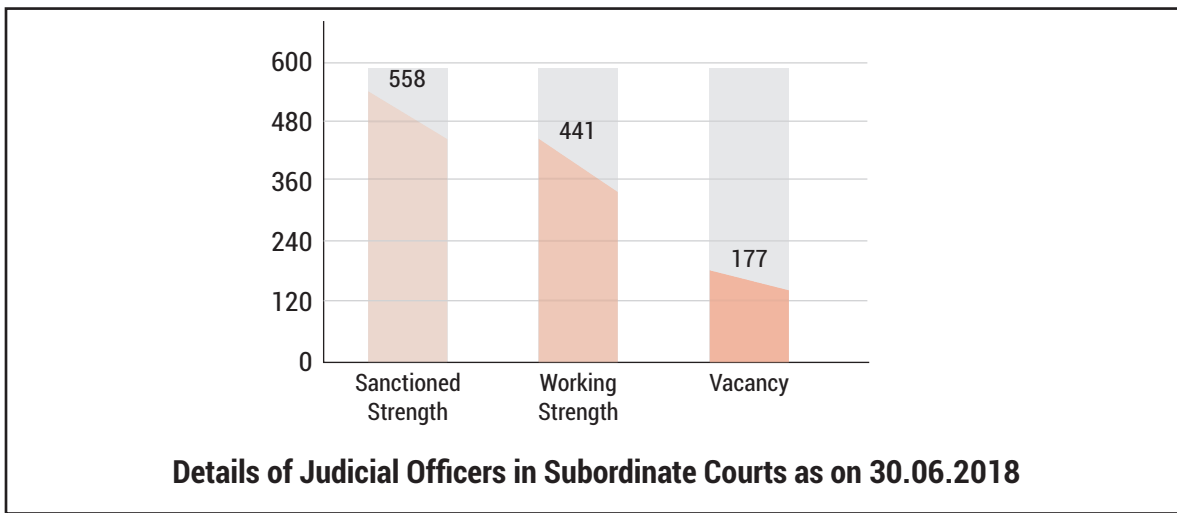
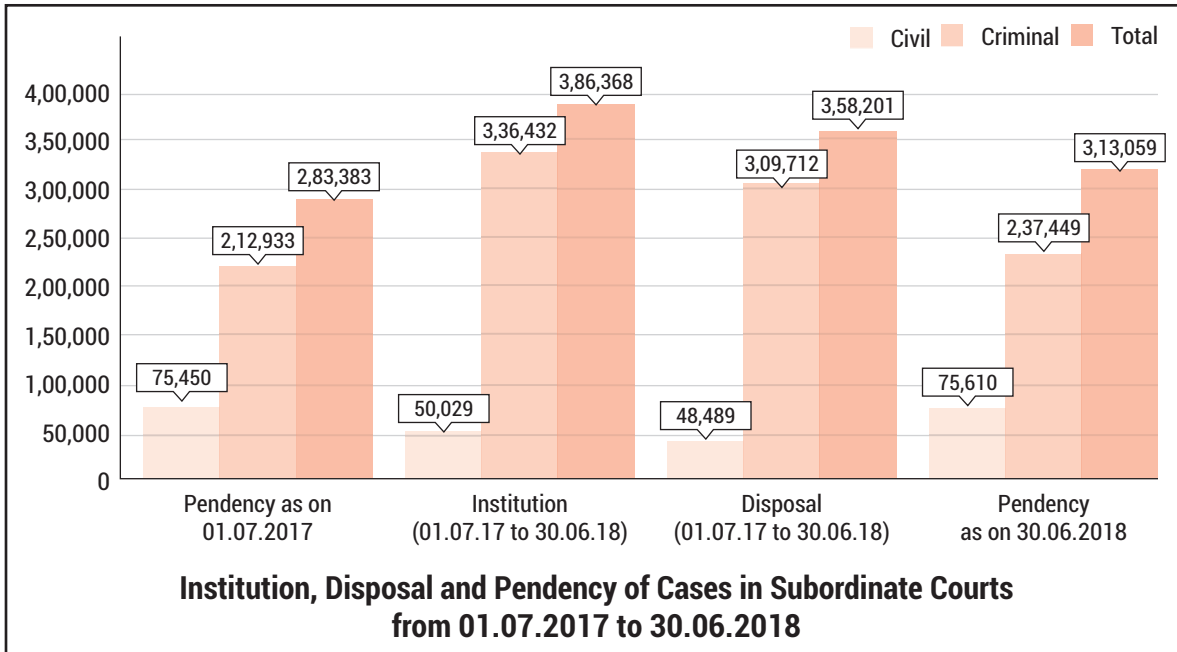
*including civil Misc. cases

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Kohima Bench from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	197	346	289	254
Company matters	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Civil)	14	36	29	21
Review (Civil)	08	17	10	15
Matrimonial matters	-	-	-	-
Arbitration matters	-	-	-	-
Civil Revisions	08	09	14	03
Tax matters (direct & indirect)	-	-	-	-
Civil Appeals	17	11	15	13
Land Acquisition matters	-	-	-	-
MACT matters	03	24	07	20
Civil suits (Original suits)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	93	299	252	140
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	03	19	20	02
Criminal Revisions	03	08	03	08
Bail Applications	-	39	36	03
Criminal Applications	06	02	02	06
Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Criminal)	02	-	-	-
Misc. Criminal Applications	01	07	06	02
Other than above	03	08	05	06

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Aizawl Bench from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	156	162	173	145
Company matters	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Civil)	15	26	23	18
Review (Civil)	02	05	04	03
Matrimonial matters	-	-	-	-
Arbitration matters	-	1	-	1
Civil Revisions	06	17	16	07
Tax matters (direct & indirect)	-	-	-	-
Civil Appeals	99	39	44	94
Land Acquisition matters	03	04	06	01
MACT matters	20	37	34	23
Civil suits (Original suits)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	40	181	149	72
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	-	-	-	-
Criminal Revisions	03	05	05	03
Bail Applications	-	10	10	-
Criminal Applications	23	35	24	34
Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Criminal)	-	-	-	-
Misc. Criminal Applications	10	14	18	06
Other than above	-	05	04	01

Institution, Disposal and Pendency Itanagar Bench from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	833	610	787	656
Company matters	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Civil)	48	47	23	72
Review (Civil)	13	11	19	05
Matrimonial matters	-	-	-	-
Arbitration matters	03	01	01	03
Civil Revisions	64	45	34	75
Tax matters (direct & indirect)	-	-	-	-
Civil Appeals	37	27	11	53
Land Acquisition matters	01	-	-	01
MACT matters	08	18	09	17
Civil suits (Original suits)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	83	286	152	217
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	07	10	07	10
Criminal Revisions	16	17	15	18
Bail Applications	14	202	191	25
Criminal Applications	17	25	07	35
Death Sentence Reference	-	-	-	-
Contempt (Criminal)	-	01	-	01
Misc. Criminal Applications	01	22	10	13
Other than above	34	128	102	60

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



7

HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.A. Kureshi, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Dave	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandrakant L. Soni	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Jayantilal Shastri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.R. Brahmabhatt	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashish J. Desai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biren Aniruddh Vaishnav
Hon'ble Ms. Justice H.N. Devani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Anjaria	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alpesh Yeshvant Kogje
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohinder Pal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paresh R. Upadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvindsingh Ishwarsingh Supehia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Madhusudan Thaker	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.G. Shah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Karia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Harivadan Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.H. Vora	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Amritlal Trivedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rashmin M. Chhaya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. Udhwani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajaykumar Chandulal Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.B. Pardiwala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Uraizee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Mayani
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bela M. Trivedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Dholaria	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ashutosh P.Thaker
Hon'ble Ms. Justice S.G. Gokani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipul Manubhai Pancholi	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Gujarat was established on 01 May 1960 under the Bombay State Re-organization Act, 1960 after the bifurcation of the former erstwhile State of Bombay into two States, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The High Court of Gujarat is functional with its seat at Ahmedabad.

The High Court functions from its building at Sola, Ahmedabad since 16 January 1999. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 52 Judges, the working strength of the Judges is 30.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

During the judicial year, total 72 new Courts were established under the supervision of the High Court of Gujarat which includes nine Additional District Judge Courts, 54 Senior Civil Judge Courts, eight Civil Judges and JMFC Courts and one Link Court of Labour Court (Junior Division).

Under the auspices of the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC), five National Lok Adalats were conducted wherein more than 805

Cases got disposed of and compensation worth Rs. 26.72 crore was awarded to the claimants/beneficiaries. The High Court Legal Services Committee received 2,704 applications, out of which, in 2,061 applications, legal assistance has been provided. Under the project "Sahyog" launched by the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, the Gujarat High Court Legal Services Committee undertook the work of translation on urgent basis in cases in which prisoners were languishing in Jail.

During the period, the Gujarat State Legal Service Authority organized six mega legal services camps. 5,331 National Lok Adalats and 5,920 Continuous Lok Adalats were held. 5,949 matters were referred for Mediation, out of which 925 matters have been settled. 6,877 Legal Literacy Camps were held on various subjects in various districts of the State, in which a total of 9,44,781 beneficiaries/participants have been benefitted. In six Mega Legal Camps, 14,346 persons have benefitted under various Govt. Schemes. 231 applications were filed under the Alternative Disputes Resolution out of which 211 applications/cases were settled. In total 2,17,683 cases have been disposed of by the Lok Adalats within the State and by Special Sitting of Magistrates throughout the State, total 1,91,726 cases have been disposed of. To impart legal awareness, Radio Talk as well as TV Talk Shows in regional language are initiated.

To strengthen the justice delivery system, the Gujarat State Judicial Academy has been imparting training to Judicial Officers and other stakeholders. The Academy has imparted

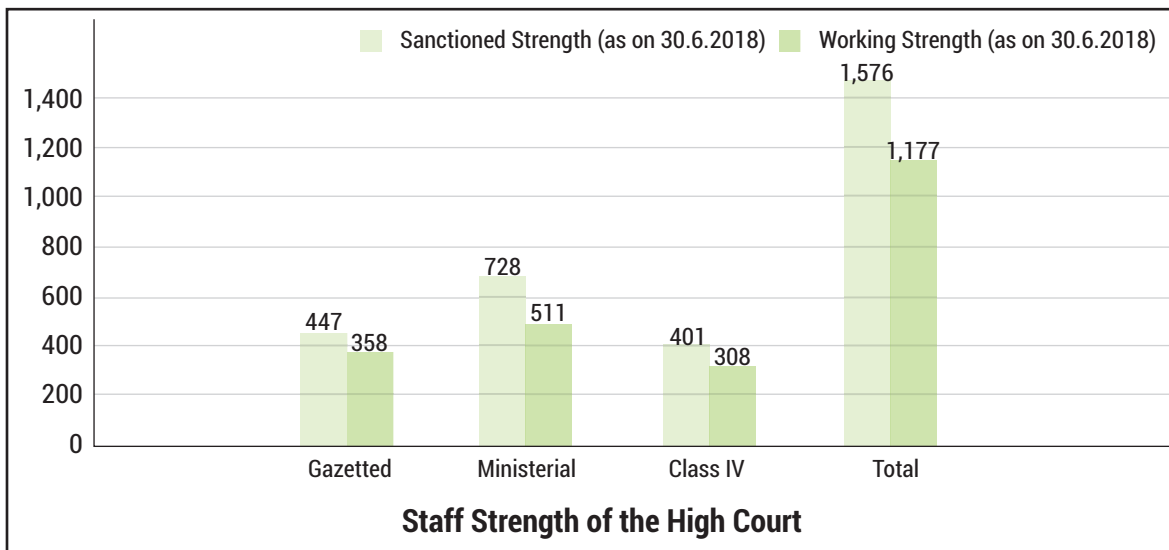
induction and in-service training to more than 1,300 judicial officers.

Technological Accomplishments

Under the digitization initiative, the process of digitalization of old case files has started in the High Court of Gujarat. Under the aegis of e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, the High Court of Gujarat has migrated all data from Gujarat CIS to National Core CIS Version 1.0 and gone live w.e.f. 26 February 2018. All the data of the Gujarat Subordinate Judiciary have migrated from CIS v 2.0 to CIS v 3.0. After completion of migration, various periphery applications have been re-developed by the High Court, to make it compatible with NC-HC CIS 1.0 and NC-DC CIS 3.0. ICT Tool for generation of Performance Assessment Report, from the live data, is made available to Judicial Officers for better administration of justice. Various automated analytical Statistical Reports are being generated from live data so as to help the Registry.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	60,61,75,000	1,76,04,60,000	2,60,40,21,000
Non-Plan	1,07,34,93,000		
Total	1,67,96,68,000	1,76,04,60,000	2,60,40,21,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	52
Working Strength of Judges	29

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)

Lowest	29
Highest	31

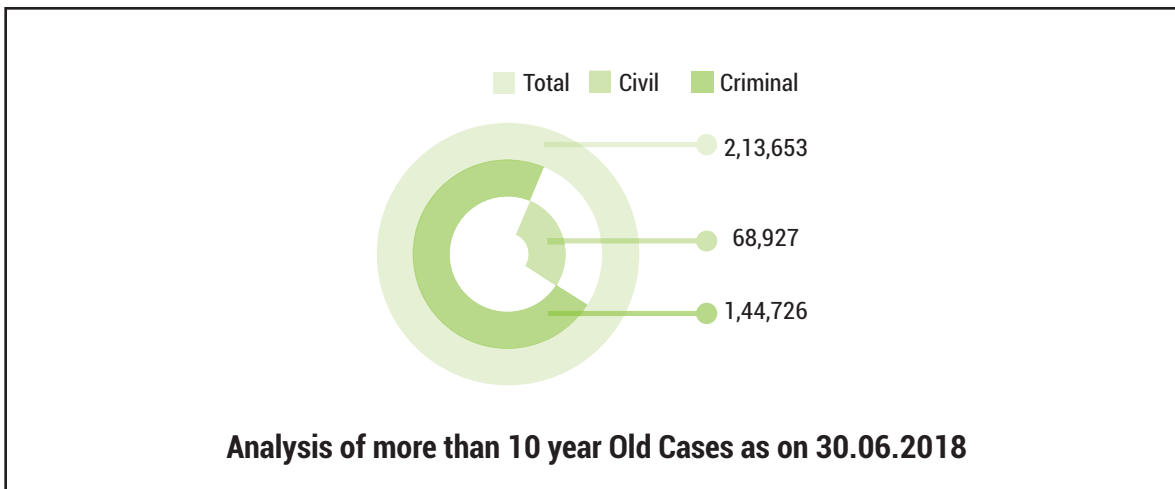
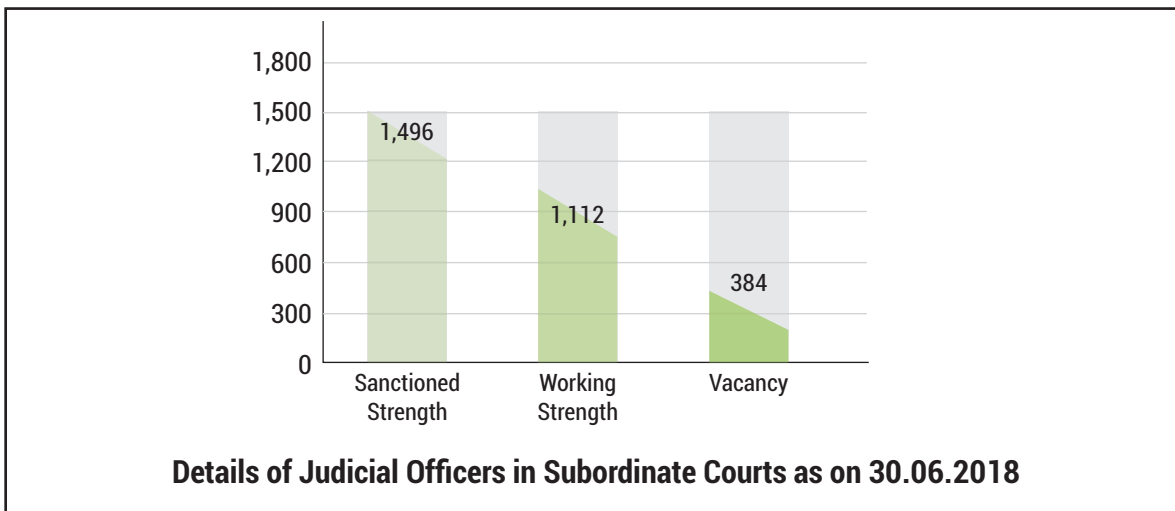
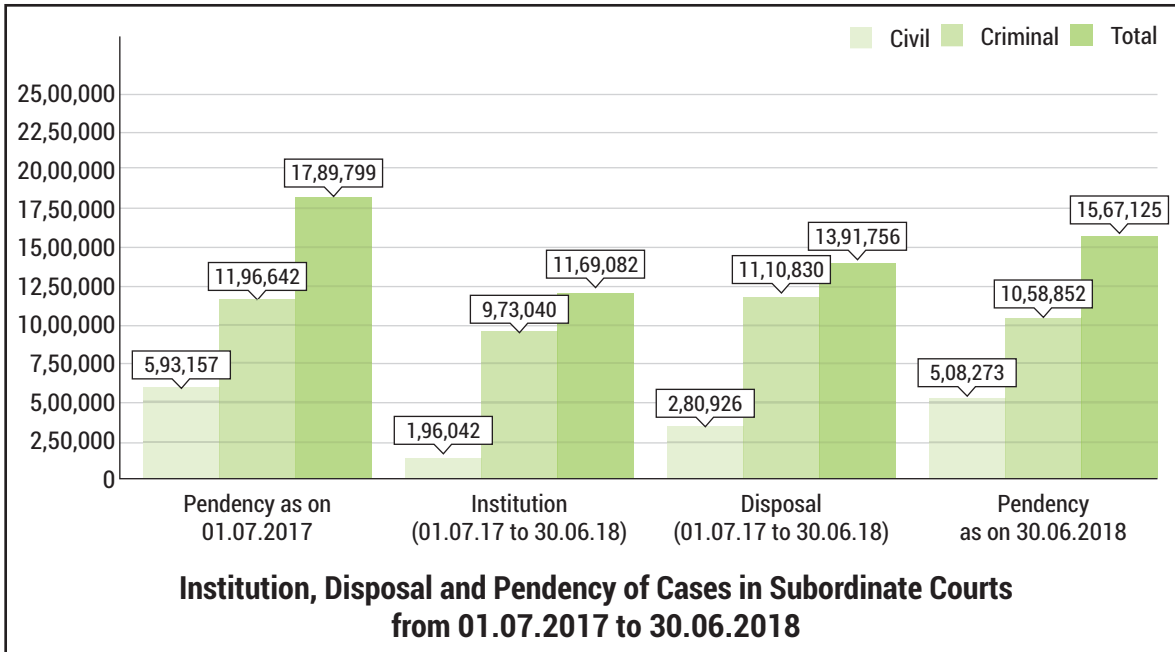
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)

Cases more than 10 years old	9,980
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	101	186	214	73
Company Matters	771	73	238	606
Contempt (Civil)	715	490	527	678
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	310	280	178	412
Arbitration Matters	400	305	296	409
Civil Revisions	1,288	663	446	1,505
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,418	1,387	901	4,904
Civil Appeals	7,001	1,302	707	7,596
Land Acquisition Matters	5,254	1,786	1,440	5,600
MACT Matters	9,934	1,989	763	11,160
Civil Suits (Original Side)	32	4	1	35
Other than above	37,097	23,774	19,537	41,334
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	4,438	10,738	9,782	5,394
Criminal Revisions	2,910	1,392	778	3,524
Bail Applications	1,245	12,290	11,957	1,578
Criminal Appeals	16,497	1,742	1,393	16,846
Death Sentence Reference	14	2	11	5
Contempt (Criminal)	41	19	14	46
Misc. Criminal Applications	5,874	5,866	4,372	7,368
Other than above	133	242	201	174

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



8

HIGH COURT OF
HIMACHAL
PRADESH



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sureshwar Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Sharma
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	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

In Himachal Pradesh, a Court of Judicial Commissioner was established on 15 August 1948 by the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948. The Court of Judicial Commissioner was vested with the powers of a High Court under the Judicial Commissioner's Court Act, 1950. In 1966 with the enactment of the Delhi High Court Act, which was also made applicable to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, the Court of

Judicial Commissioner was replaced 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. The High Court of Himachal Pradesh has jurisdiction and powers over all territory of the State of Himachal Pradesh. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 13 Judges, the working strength is of 9 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 20017-2018

Administrative Achievements

1,712 Lok Adalats were organised by H.P. State Legal Services Authority in which 1,78,177 cases were taken up, out of which 88,309 cases were settled. Out of the settled cases, 539 were MACT cases in which compensation amounting to Rs. 13,27,23,974/- was awarded. Permanent Lok Adalats have also been constituted in the State of H.P. In 33 sittings, 102 cases were taken up, out of which 73 cases were settled. 11 Mobile Lok Adalats were also organised in the State by deputing Mobile Van in which 376 cases were taken up and 361 cases were settled. In order to provide easy access to legal services, Legal Aid Clinics (now renamed as Village Legal Care and Support Centres VLCSCs) were opened in 893

Gram Panchayats. 21,737 persons were benefited through these centres. 3944 inmates were benefited from Legal Services Clinics set up in Jails. Three Legal Aid Clinics were set up in Hospitals from which 8,379 persons were benefited. Nyaya Sanyog has been set up in this Authority on 20 June 2018 from which 576 persons benefited. Special Cells/Clinics for North-Eastern students were also set up. 2,687 Legal Literacy Camps (Vidhik Saksharta Shivar) were also organized by the H.P. State Legal Services Authority in which there were 2,31,167 participants.

The Authority organized 1,399 MNREGAs camps in which 19,073 persons were benefited through Para Legal Volunteers. The Authority also took up

the initiative of organizing 263 impromptu camps for small gatherings from which 8,894 persons were benefited. As part of a Legal Literacy Campaign in Schools, the Authority published four text books for students to provide a general idea about the Constitution of India and its functioning. The Authority, in association with Forest and Education Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh also initiated a Legal Literacy through Afforestation Drive in schools above Primary level. 1,44,771 students of 2,929 schools /colleges planted more than 1,32,506 plants. 15 camps were organized exclusively for workers of unorganized sector under the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015. Legal Literacy Camps-cum-stall were organized at various festivals and State / Regional fairs. The New wing of the Mediation Centre of Himachal Pradesh High Court was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge Supreme Court of India and Member, Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee Supreme Court, New Delhi on 02 September 2018.

The Authority also organized a series of Lectures on 'Different facets of Indian Constitution'. Under the aegis of the Authority, a massive cleanliness, protection and conservation drive was launched all along the UNESCO inscribed World Heritage Site, the Kalka Shimla Railway Track on 12 May 2018. 52 Radio talks titled as 'Kanoon Ki Baat' were aired from All India Radio Station, Shimla where Judicial Officers and Senior Advocates apprised masses about their legal rights through these talk shows.

Himachal Pradesh Academy organized about 18 Orientation/ Refresher Courses/ Workshops/ Conferences. The Administrative Block, Staff Hostel & Staff Quarters of Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy was inaugurated on 30 June 2018. On this occasion, the Academy also 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.

Technological Accomplishments

Modern Digital Display System has been installed in the High Court displaying current case status of each operational Court with facility of simultaneous display on the website and android application. It also has facility of displaying the messages about mediation when the Court is not sitting and on non-working days of the High Court. The case data of High Court has been successfully migrated from CMIS Software to Uniform H.C CIS 1.0 and reflected on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Also, more than twenty periphery modules have been developed for HC CIS 1.0 and shared with eight High Courts.

A module has been developed to know the status of certified copy, with tentative date of supply. FIR and Bar Code based Search has been provided on website of High Court. Record Room Module has been developed and integrated with High Court CIS for managing Record Room entries. Testing of e-Filing module of eCommittee is complete and ready to go live in High Court as well as Subordinate Courts. To monitor the progress under 14th Finance Commission a separate module has been developed on the High Court Website. Digital Signature Certificate in respect of Hon'ble Judges and all the Judicial Officers have been procured. A software has been developed for using digital signature token in Linux Ubuntu environment, thereby saving license cost of Rs. 5,00,000/- to Rs. 8,00,000/- per annum. The work of scanning and digitization of court record has been expedited and 71,425 files comprising 47,42,894 pages have been digitized till 30 September 2018.

BioMetric Attendance system has been introduced in High Court and Online Attendance and leave management software has been customized. In order to improve the efficiency and accountability in the official working, eOffice has been successfully implemented in the Establishment Branch of the Registry.

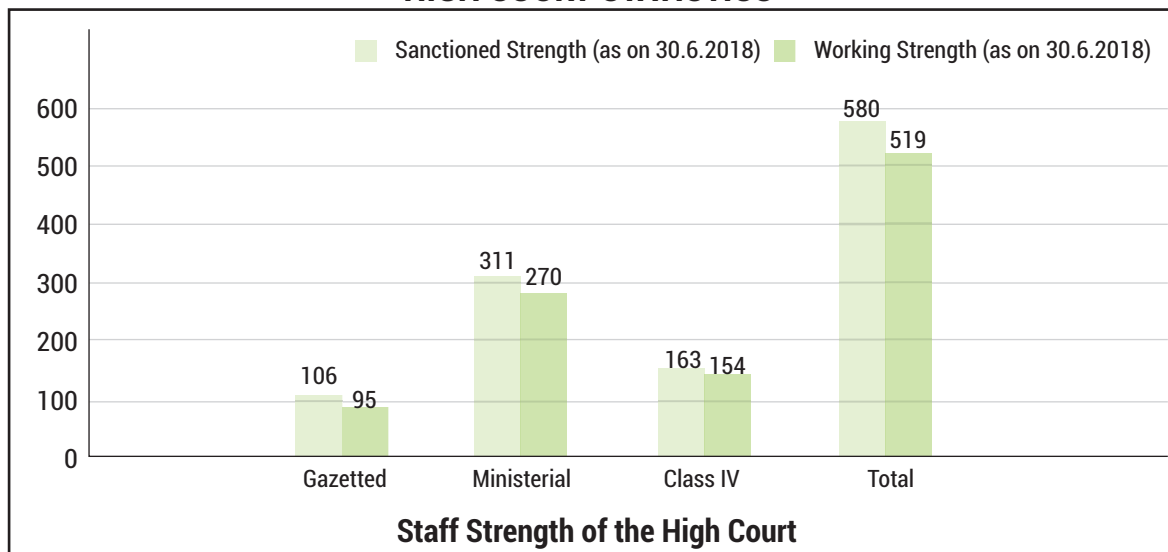
Case Data of Subordinate Courts has been Migrated from NC CIS 2.0 to NC CIS 3.0 and replication thereof to NJDG has been done successfully. Notification regarding authorization of all the Stamp Vendors in Himachal Pradesh as "Authorized Collection Centres" of Stock Holding Corporation of India for electronic payment of court fee has been issued by the State Government. Facility has been introduced on website of High Court as well as District Courts, whereby one can pay court fee electronically. Official e-mail ids have been created for all Judicial Officers. Paperless communication has been introduced between High Court and Subordinate Courts. In order to enable Judicial Officers to monitor pendency of old cases, especially those pending for more than 5/10 years, an SMS module has been introduced, wherein daily SMS is sent to each Judicial Officer, informing daily progress and pendency of cases. Similar message with consolidated data is sent to each District Judge for Division and Registrar (Vigilance) for State. Data can be analyzed from NJDG but only establishment wise, whereas the requirement of Vigilance and Inspection branch is of analyzing data for each Judicial Officer. To make this possible, a Vigilance Software for generation of various kinds of periodical reports qua institution, disposal, pendency etc. in respect of Subordinate Courts has been developed. This has made possible availability of latest statistics on the click of mouse. Monthly disposal statements have also been automated.

An Online Module for issuing Gate Pass has been developed and is ready for launch. For the convenience of general public/litigants, the contents of static pages of High Court Website have been translated in Hindi and are ready to be displayed in bilingual language. Video conferencing facility has been installed at all 43 Court Complexes. Directions have been issued to ensure recording of court evidence of Judicial Officers, Medical Officers/Doctors through VC facility.





HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	7,55,01,000	12,00,00,000	10,04,00,000
Non-Plan	34,75,08,000	38,42,34,000	43,07,20,000 [#]
Total	42,30,09,000	50,42,34,000	53,11,20,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Upto 30.06.2018 including additionalities

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

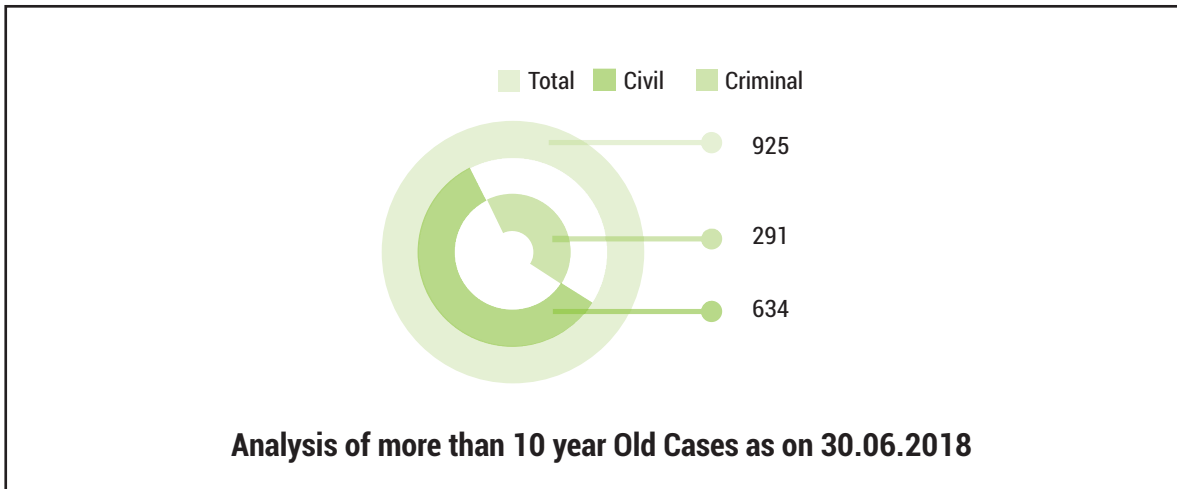
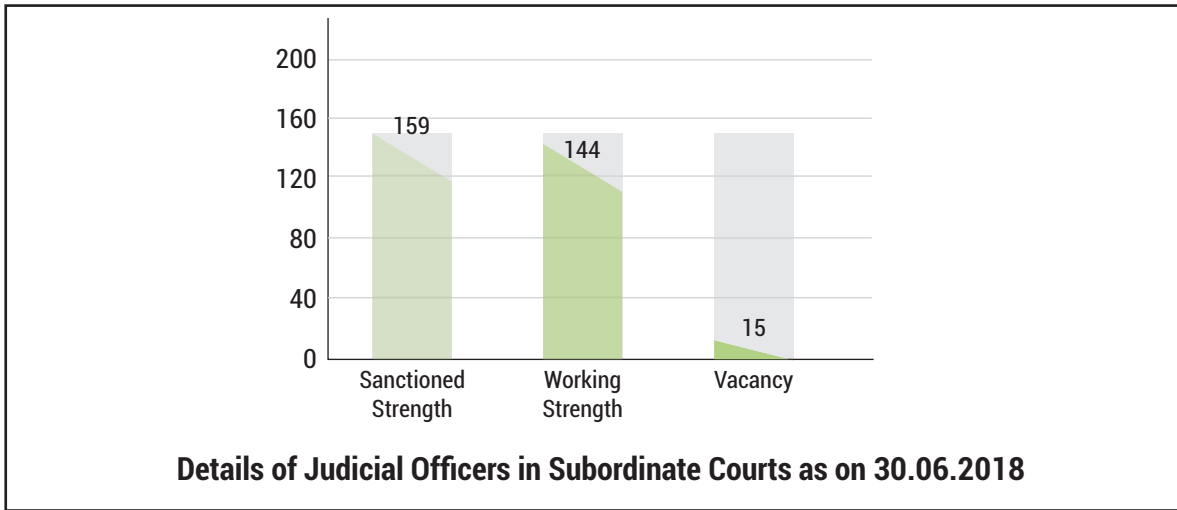
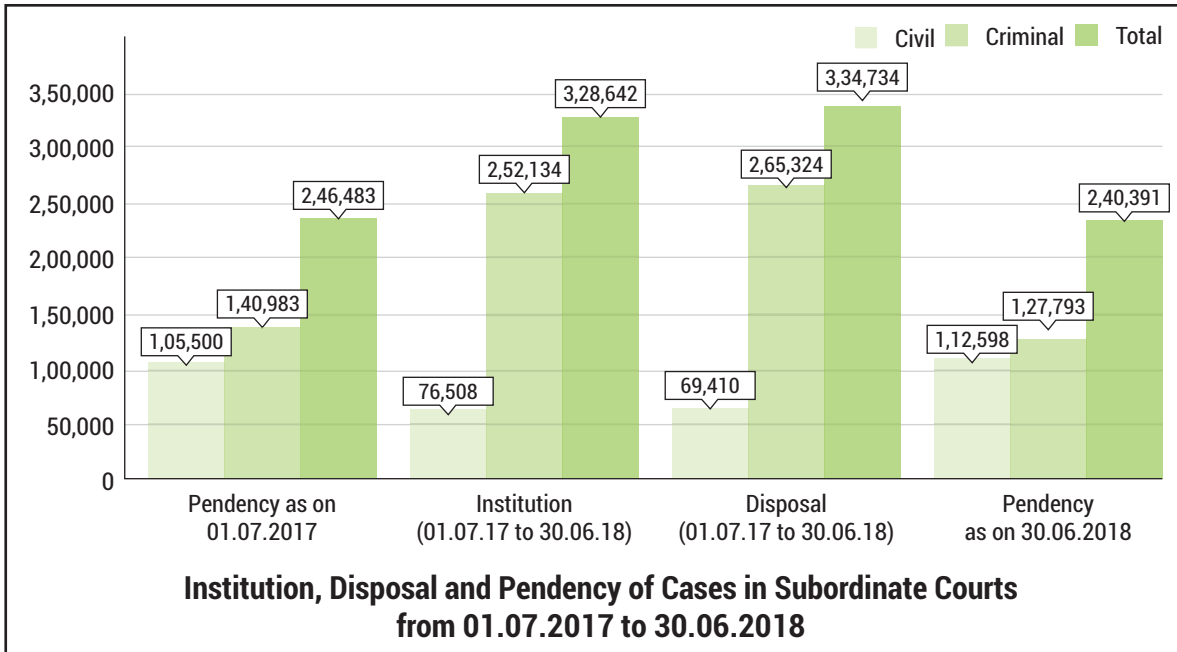
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	13
Working Strength of Judges	08
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	08
Highest	08
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	791

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	5,149	2,968	2,492	5,625
Company Matters	50	0	11	39
Contempt (Civil)	174	352	275	251
Review (Civil)	70	91	106	55
Matrimonial Matters	179	44	19	204
Arbitration Matters	277	110	52	335
Civil Revisions	573	304	208	669
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	168	93	82	179
Civil Appeals	6,186	756	793	6,149
Land Acquisition Matters	3,139	535	819	2,855
MACT Matters	2,070	448	268	2,250
Civil Suits (Original Side)	498	131	55	574
Other than above	1,418	3,506	2,694	2,230
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	8	22	24	6
Criminal Revisions	1,390	427	452	1,365
Bail Applications	569	1,508	1,710	367
Criminal Appeals	3,230	612	590	3,252
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	8	0	8
Misc. Criminal Applications	133	1,620	995	758
Other than above	413	585	668	330

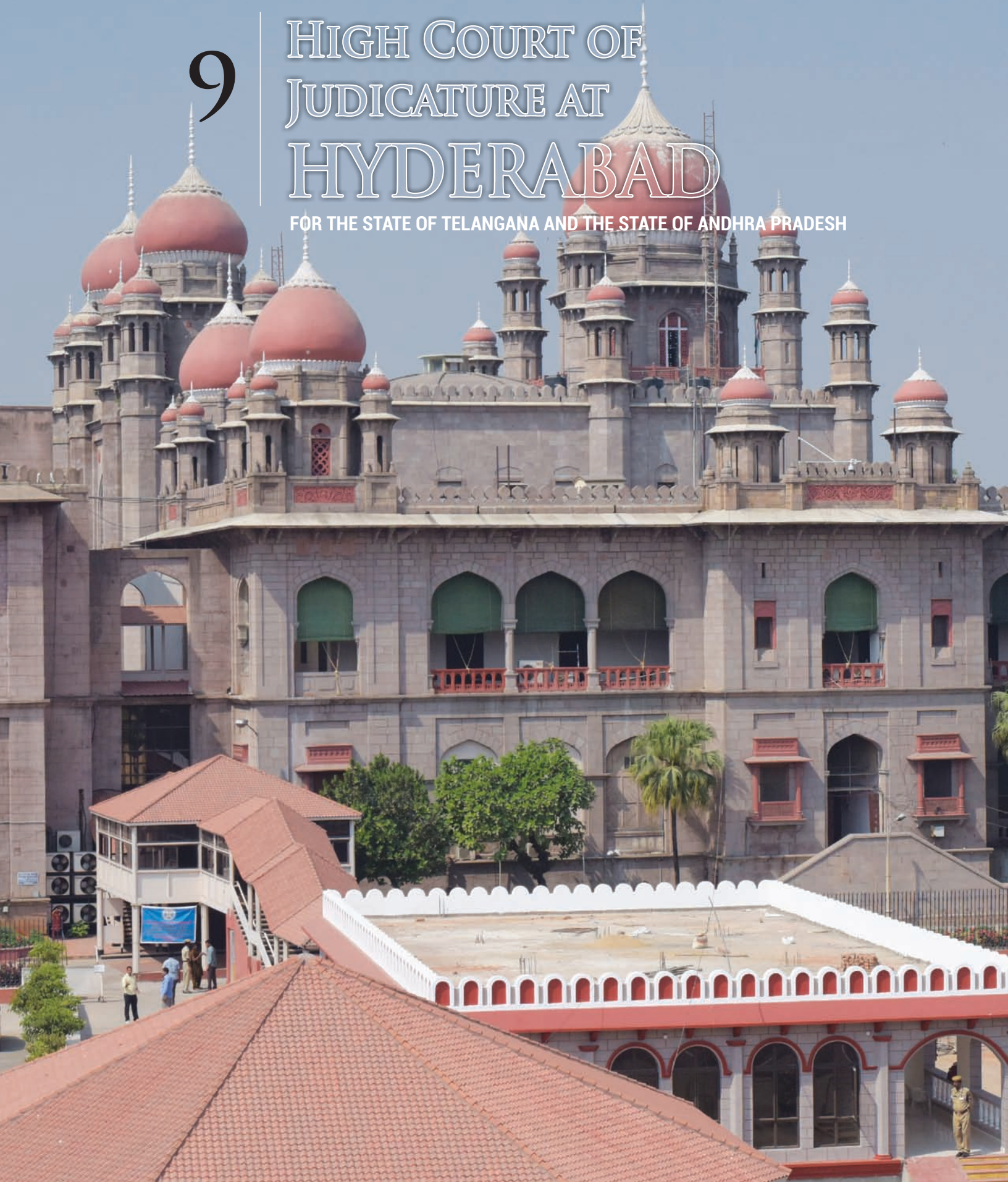
SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



9

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT HYDERABAD

FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA AND THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.B.N. Radhakrishnan, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramasubramanian	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Challa Kodandaram Chowdary	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Telaprolu Rajani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Nagarjuna Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Siva Sankara Rao	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shameem Akther
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.V. Sanjay Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Seetharama Murti	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.V.S.S. Somayajulu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Praveen Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. Durga Prasad Rao	Hon'ble Ms. Justice K.Vijaya Lakshmi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S.S. Ramachandra Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Sunil Chowdary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Keshava Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Rajasheker Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Satyanarayana Murthy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manthoj Ganga Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ponugoti Naveen Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Shyam Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Shavili
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Venkatanarayana Bhatti	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Javalakar Uma Devi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.V. Sessa Sai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nakka Balayogi	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

With effect from 2 June 2014, the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into the State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 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. The said High Court remains a common High Court for the two States. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 61 Judges, the working strength is of 27 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

The Arrears Committee of High Court has taken stringent steps, particularly to reduce pendency in the Subordinate Courts. The High Court has issued circulars with stringent instructions to be followed by the Judicial Officers of 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 01 July 2018, the pendency of Pre-2012 Cases was 1,06,835, which got reduced to 62,731 cases as on 31 December 2017 i.e. there was reduction of pendency by 44,104 cases. Similarly, the pendency of Pre-2013 Cases, which was 92,267 as on 01 January 2018, stood reduced to 77,569 as on 31 March 2018 i.e. there was reduction of pendency by 14,698 cases.

Pendency of Pre-2014 Cases also got reduced from 1,15,613 (as on 30 April 2018) to 1,07,597 (as on 30 June 2018) i.e. reduction of 8,016 cases.

On every working Saturday a Special Division Bench is being constituted for disposal of Criminal Appeals where legal aid is given to the appellant (accused). A Centralized New Filing Section has been modernized and provided with Display Boards for showing the Registration and filing status of the cases filed by the Advocates.

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 causelist generation through HC CIS 1.0. Display Boards are provided to each of the Court and 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.

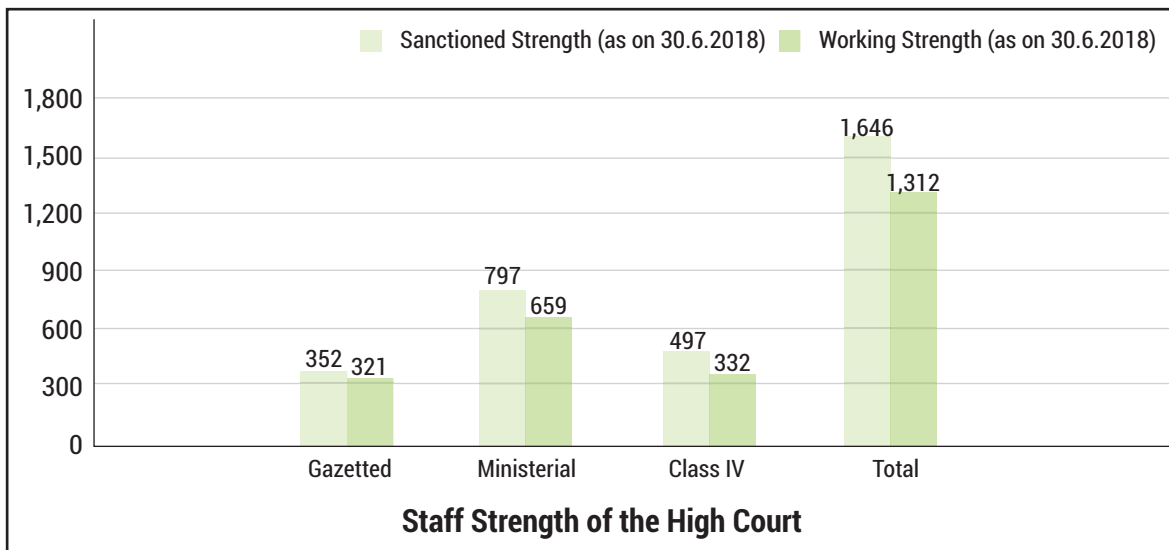
High Court is conducting all the Committee Meetings paperless and all the Hon'ble Judges and the Registrars have been provided with Apple iPad Pro 10.5 devices for attending the meetings and using the "slack" web application in which one user cannot see the files uploaded to the other users. In the High Court, till date, scanning, indexing and book-marking of 30,000 cases have been completed and about 1,60,000 cases have been scanned.

The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court are accessing the Case files (PDF files) on the 'Wacom' monitor. The High Court has recently taken a decision to upload the digital files to the advocates along with personalized causelist and the advocates will have access to the entire case file and they can highlight or write notes on the said files digitally and can argue before the Hon'ble Court with the help of the digital files.

All the Subordinate Courts have successfully migrated from NC CIS 2.0 software to NC CIS 3.0 software. VPN digital certificates have been implemented in each Subordinate Court complex for uploading NC CIS 3.0 Case data to 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 courts complexes and courts are given BSNL broadband connections with 10 MBPS bandwidth. If there is a connectivity issue with BSNL at the locations, the Users are uploading the Data to NJDG 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 particularly to supervise the Pre-2012 Cases.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	73,05,00,000	80,69,83,000	90,34,22,000
Non-Plan	1,79,13,36,000	1,95,77,80,000	2,19,08,80,000
Total	2,52,18,36,000	2,76,47,63,000	3,09,43,02,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	61
Working Strength of Judges	29

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)

Lowest	27
Highest	33

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)

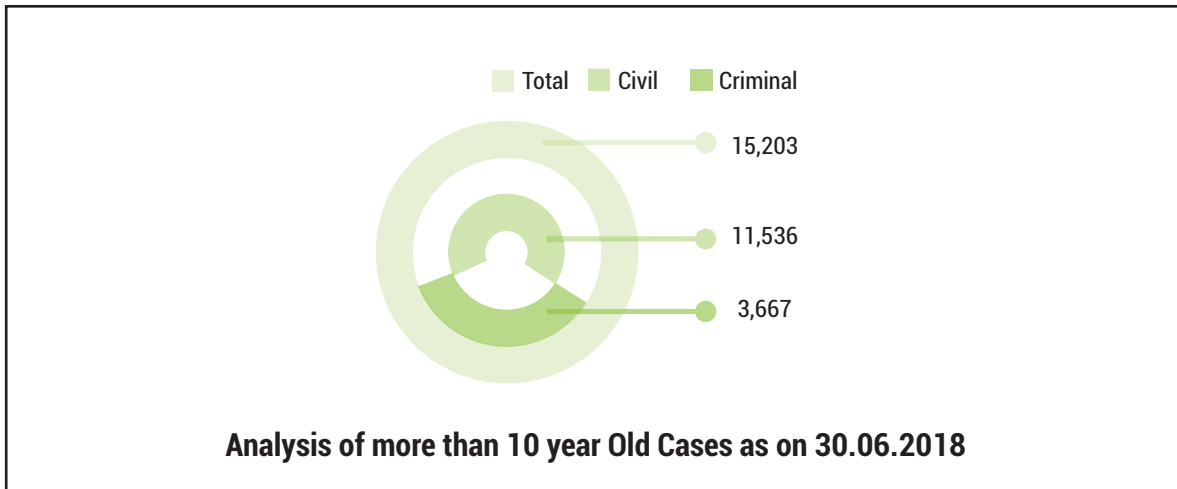
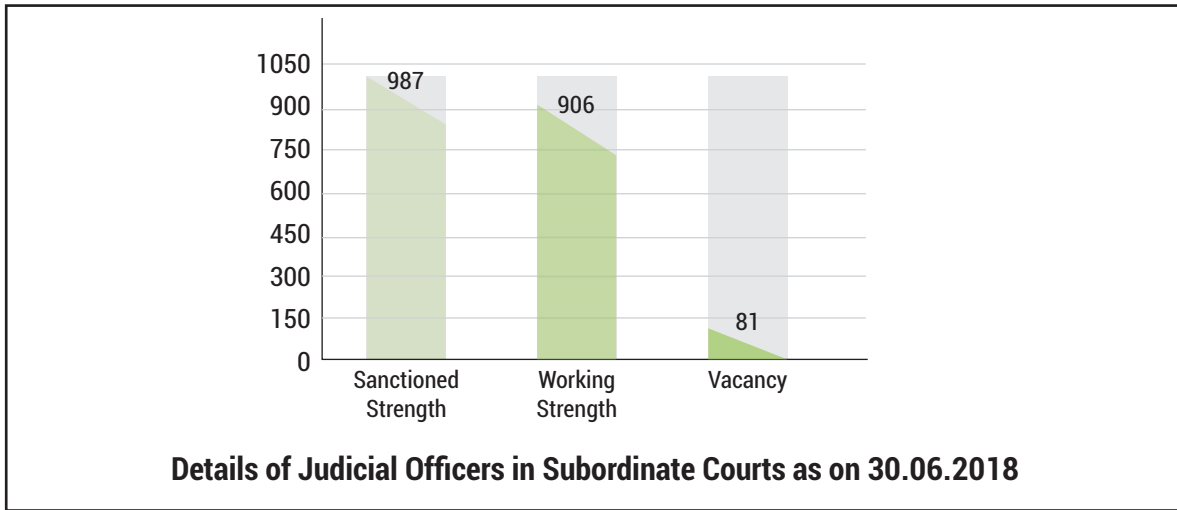
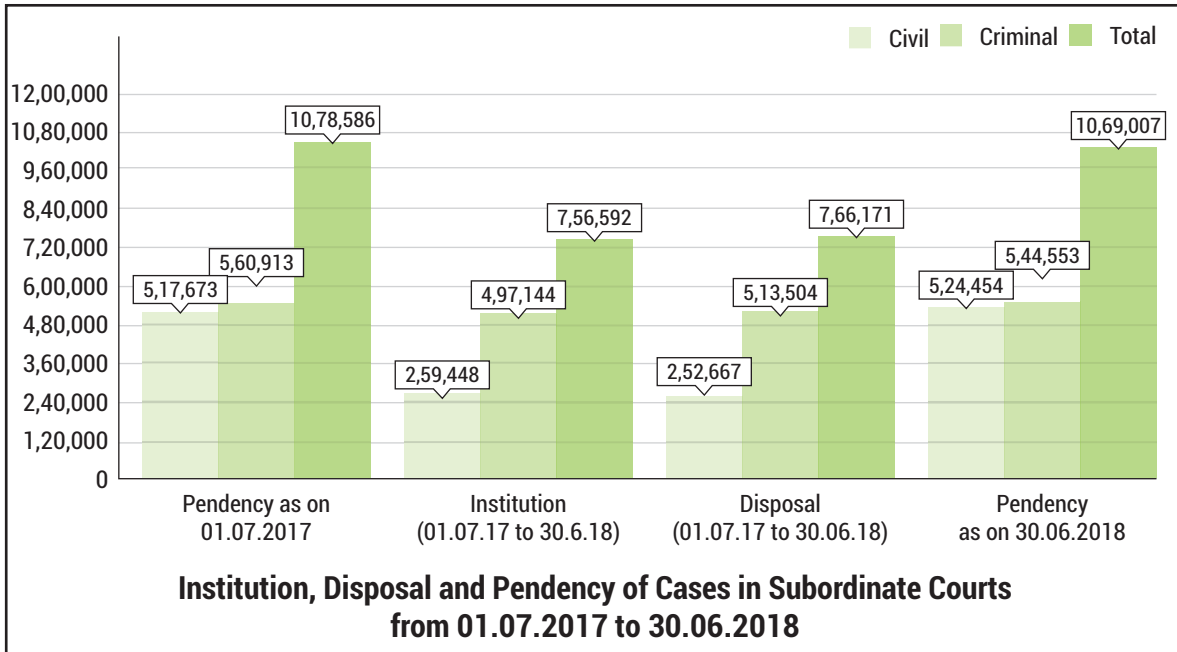
Cases more than 10 years old	34,138
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226)*	1,60,119	46,100	28,779	1,77,440
Company Matters	1,380	662	877	1,165
Contempt (Civil)	7,902	3,763	1,785	9,880
Review (Civil)	--	--	--	--
Matrimonial Matters	3,663	640	263	4,040
Arbitration Matters	484	151	90	545
Civil Revisions (Article 227)*	14,543	8,058	5,678	16,923
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,705	716	316	5,105
Civil Appeals	40,244	7,726	4,145	43,825
Land Acquisition Matters	3,227	312	242	3,297
MACT Matters	30,421	3,125	1,504	32,042
Civil Suits (Original Side)	14	3	3	14
Other than above	595	849	767	677
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	--	--	--	--
Criminal Revisions	14,538	3,124	1,729	15,933
Bail Applications	56	2,464	2350	170
Criminal Appeals	10,466	2,987	701	12,752
Death Sentence Reference	2	2	0	4
Contempt (Criminal)	--	--	--	--
Misc. Criminal Applications	18,884	22,187	15,034	26,037
Other than above	--	--	--	--

* Matter under Article 227 shown under the head Civil Revisions.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



10

HIGH COURT OF
JAMMU &
KASHMIR



High Court at Srinagar

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Jammu & Kashmir High Court*

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Aradhe	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 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

The State of Jammu and Kashmir consists of three different divisions namely Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The political and geographical amalgamation of these three divisions took place on 16 March 1846. In the year 1928, a full fledged High Court of Jammu and Kashmir was established. In 1954, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India was extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. By the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1957 (Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir) an independent judicial

body with the High Court of Judicature at the top was established. The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir has two buildings, one at each wing of the High Court at Srinagar and Jammu. The Chief Justice's Secretariat along with the office of Registrar General shifts to Jammu in the winters and resumes seat in Srinagar in summers. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 17 Judges, the working strength is of 9 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

The J&K State Judicial Academy conducted various conferences, workshops, seminars, programmes and also organized training programmes.

The J&K State Legal Services Authority organised 267 Lok Adalats in which 82,281 cases were settled and compensation worth Rs.31,27,61,519/- was awarded. Legal Awareness Camps were also held for the benefit of SCs, STs, Children, Old Aged, Women, Senior Citizens and Unorganized workers. Kanoon Ki Baat Programmes were telecasted on weekly basis in collaboration with Radio Kashmir and

Doordarshan. Legal-Aid Clinics and Legal Literacy Clubs were opened. Legal Assistance Establishment popularly known as Kanoon Imdad Markaz With Toll Free no. of 1516 was also initiated.

To ensure the Right to Information, the J&K SLSA website was launched on 9 August 2018. Different Legal Services Authorities constituted by SLSA provided Legal-Aid to SCs, STs, Women, Children, Under-trials and other categories. To deal with different natural calamities and to comply with the scheme of Legal Services to Disaster Victims through Legal Services Authorities, core Groups were constituted to help the victims of fire incidences.

Technological Accomplishments

Various hardware items were procured for the District and Subordinate Courts, DLSAs, TLSCs and State Judicial Academy. Information Kiosks have been installed in all the 22 District Court Complexes. In respect of Display System, the High Court has opted for Smart/Signage TVs for District and Subordinate Courts. Same have been installed in all the 218 Courts of the State. Projector with Screen in 86 Court Complexes and in State Judicial Academy at Srinagar and Jammu have been installed. Migration to CIS 3.0 is complete in all the 22 District Court Complexes and 49 Taluka Court Complexes of the State. LAN has been augmented in 103 Courts of the State and new LAN work has been done in 50 Courts of the State.

22 District Court Complexes and 27 Taluka Court Complexes of the State are connected to NJDG and their data is being regularly updated. SMS facility has been activated in all the Court Complexes which are connected to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Uniformity process (National Codes) has been started in all the courts where migration to CIS 3.0 has been carried out and 96% of uniformity process has been completed.

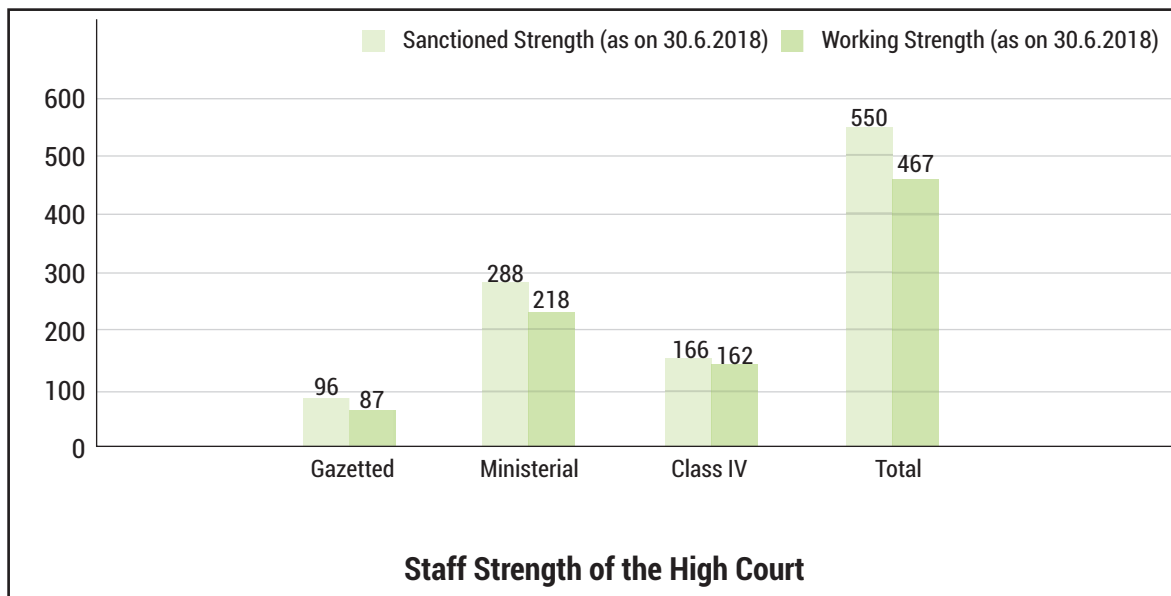
Scanning and Digitization of the Court record has been started in both the wings of the High Court.

Till date 1.12 Crore pages have been digitized. CIS 1.0 has been rolled out in both the wings of the High Court. Two e-Courts (paperless Courts) each have been started in Srinagar and Jammu wing of the High Court. e-Filing application developed by e-Committee, Supreme Court of India has been tested in Srinagar wing of the High Court. However, the application will be formally launched once go-ahead is received from the e-Committee. A new website of the High Court with Refreshed Graphic User Interface having detailed and exhaustive categorisation of menu items has been developed. Websites for State Judicial Academy and J&K SLA have also been developed. Various hardware items were installed in both the wings of the High Court. 10G Local Area Network (LAN) has been installed in both the wings of the High Court. Jammu and Kashmir High Court is only the second High Court in the country where 10G LAN has been installed.

For providing Case Information to Advocates, Litigants and General Public, Kiosk (Electronic Facilitation Centre) have been installed at both Wings of High Court of Jammu & Kashmir. Digital Display Boards and Video Conference equipment have also been successfully installed at both the wings of High Court.

Installation of Solar Power Panels in 9 Court Complexes is in progress.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	24,07,55,000	36,27,18,000	16,76,69,000
Non-Plan	36,16,36,000	50,82,65,000	26,80,87,000
Total	60,23,91,000	87,09,83,000	43,57,56,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

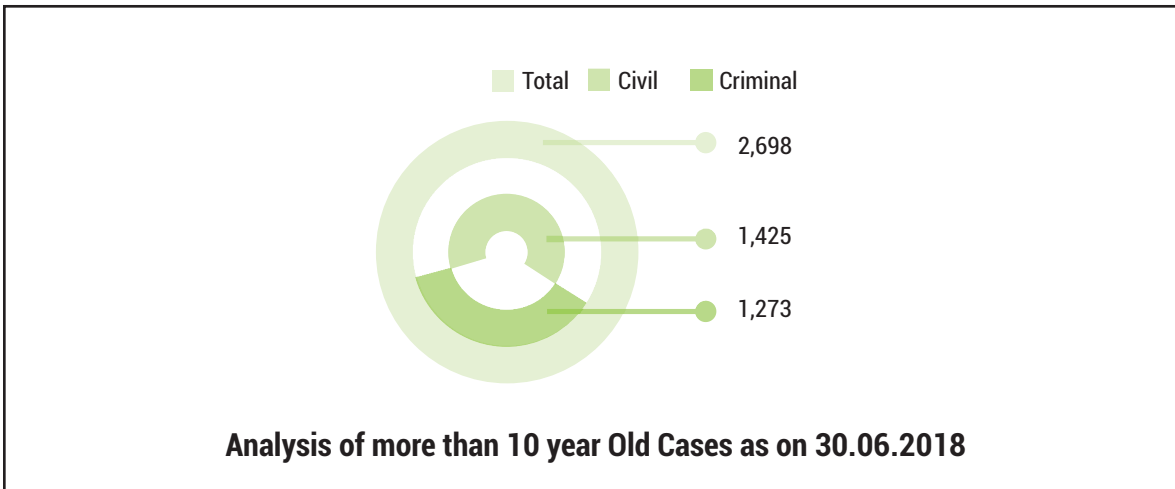
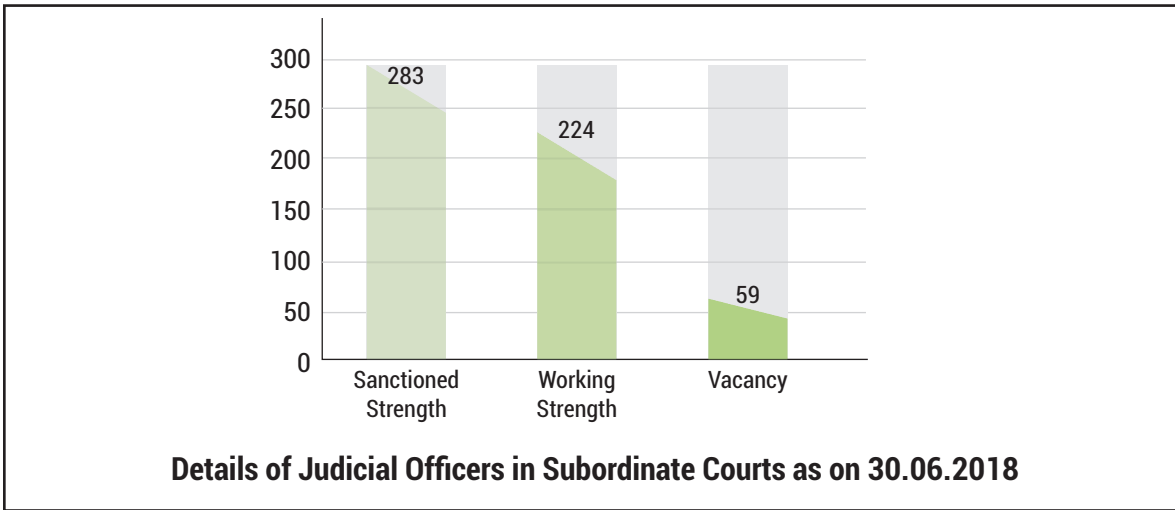
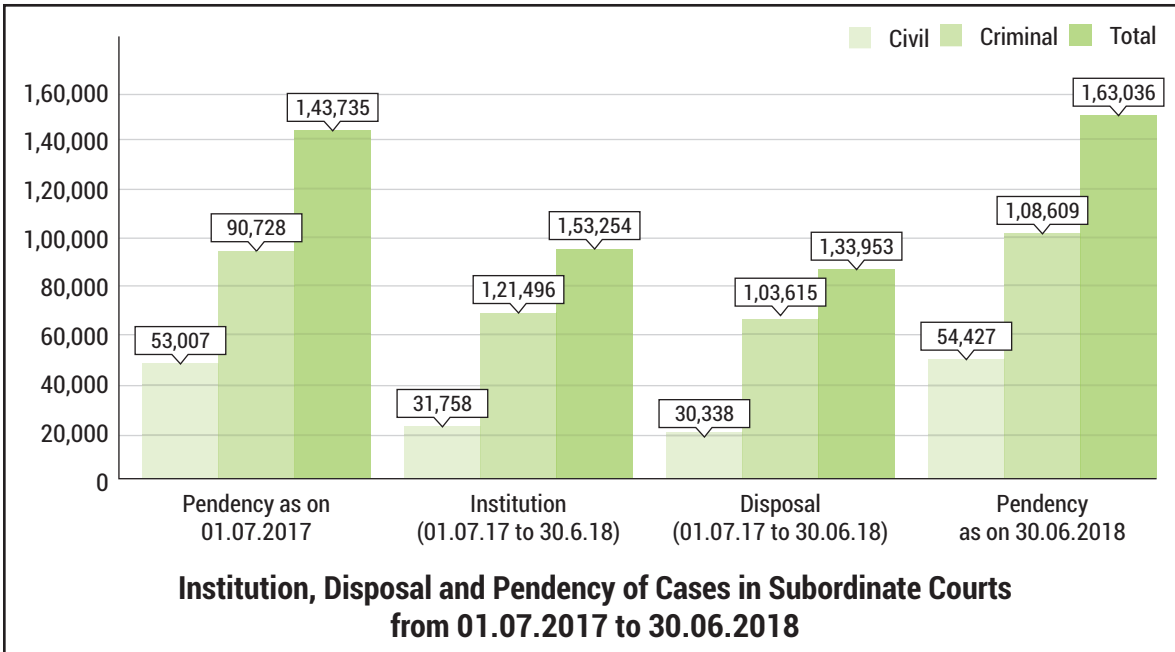
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	17
Working Strength of Judges	08
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	08
Highest	12
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	5,812

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	40,747	9,788	10,077	40,458
Company Matters	10	03	0	13
Contempt (Civil)	6,872	1,895	582	8,185
Review (Civil)	256	146	127	275
Matrimonial Matters	129	21	31	119
Arbitration Matters	304	91	51	344
Civil Revisions	376	89	153	312
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	371	76	130	317
Civil Appeals	1,553	414	470	1,497
Land Acquisition Matters	396	28	26	398
MACT Matters	2,280	228	196	2,312
Civil Suits (Original Side)	01	0	0	01
Other than above	1,928	1,253	1,194	1,987
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	425	118	100	443
Criminal Revisions	259	312	273	298
Bail Applications	1,322	144	189	1,277
Criminal Appeals	06	0	01	05
Death Sentence Reference	16	01	02	15
Contempt (Criminal)	16	01	02	15
Misc. Criminal Applications	2,948	860	1,389	2,419
Other than above	3,789	1,906	1,695	4,000

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



11

HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Bose, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bimlendu Bhushan Mangalmurti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Chandra Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ratnaker Bhengra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Choudhary
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 Mr. Justice Dr. S.N. Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kailash Prasad Deo
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramath Patnaik	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Shankar	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

By promulgation of the Bihar Re-organization Act, 2000, the State of Jharkhand was created from the State of Bihar on and from the appointed day of 15 November 2000, and thereafter, a separate High Court for the State of Jharkhand came into being. Ever since the inception of the High Court of Jharkhand in the year 2000, all the official activities

have continued in the building formerly designated as the Circuit Bench for Patna High Court. The territorial jurisdiction of High Court of Jharkhand extends over the entire State of Jharkhand. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 25 Judges, the working strength is of 18 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

A target has been set for expeditious disposal of about 45,000 cases pending for more than five years (as on 01 June 2018) till 31 May 2019. Specific target has been given, district wise for disposal of five years and more old cases. As on 01 October 2018, 17,048 such cases have been disposed of. A Special Drive has also been initiated to take up and dispose of by 31 May 2019, 12,000 cases under section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act throughout the State with a direction to all the Principal Districts & Sessions Judges to monitor and upload the disposal figure on day to day basis on the official website of High Court of Jharkhand. The officers have been directed to take the help of Police Task Force for service of summons to the witness in complaint cases. Special Drive has also

been initiated for disposal of 1001 important and sensitive criminal cases. 203 such cases have been disposed of as on 01 October 2018. Special Division Benches were constituted for disposal of Criminal Appeals/Jail Appeals in which Legal Aid was provided at State expenses. As on 01 October 2018, 129 such cases have been disposed of.

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. 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. New Court Building has been made functional to augment the infrastructure for Court Rooms and offices. 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..

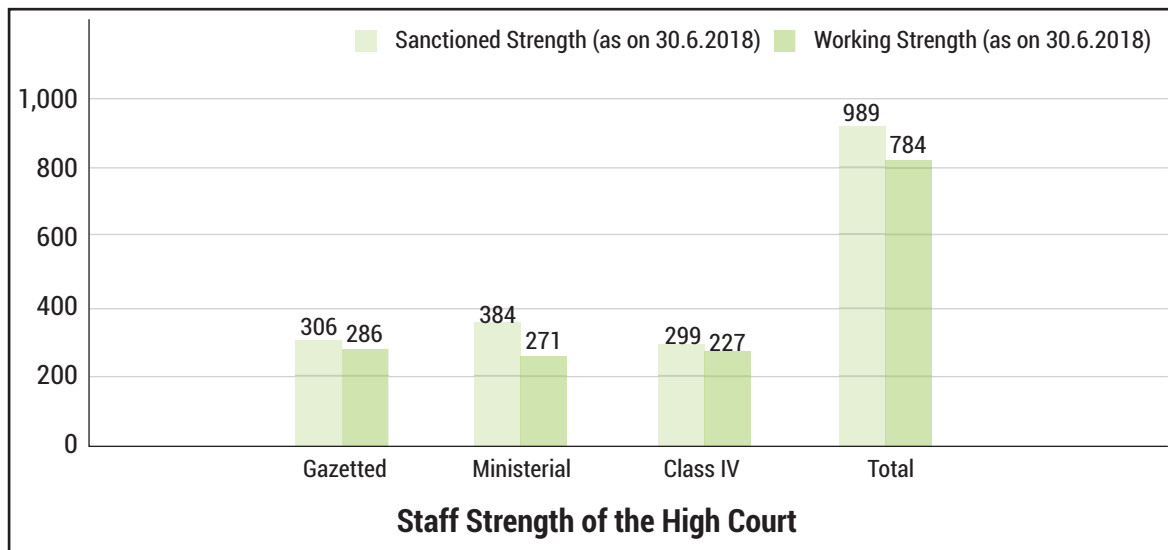
Technological Accomplishments

The process of setting up of essential infrastructure to facilitate networking, data centre, and e-Court rooms concluded during the past year in accordance with the e-Courts project. The computer hardware supplied to the High Court of Jharkhand under the 'ICT Up-gradation of the High Court' was installed, through which LAN connectivity has been established in various sections, courtrooms, and Registry of the High Court for accomplishing the judicial tasks of Court proceedings of the Court. For providing high speed

internet connectivity, leased line connection of 4 Mbps has been provided by the National Information Centre (NIC) through optical fiber. It has been provisioned to provide connectivity to various sections and offices of the High Court and the IP addresses are maintained by the NIC, Ranchi.

The new CIS application software was also implemented for centralized filing, cause list preparation and releasing certified copies of orders and judgments made by the High Court. Scanning, digitizing, storage, integrated retrieval of case files maintained at the High Court consisting of approximately 3.60 crore pages of A4/Legal size is on-going, and at present, approximately 6.32 Crore pages of total 5.58 lakh records have been digitized till June 2018. Three Help Desks are functioning in the High Court premises to provide printed copies of orders/judgments to the litigants and Advocates. Roof top Solar Power Plant have been made fully operational in 4 civil courts.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	63,98,24,000	80,83,21,669	89,99,75,000
Total	63,98,24,000	80,83,21,669	89,99,75,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

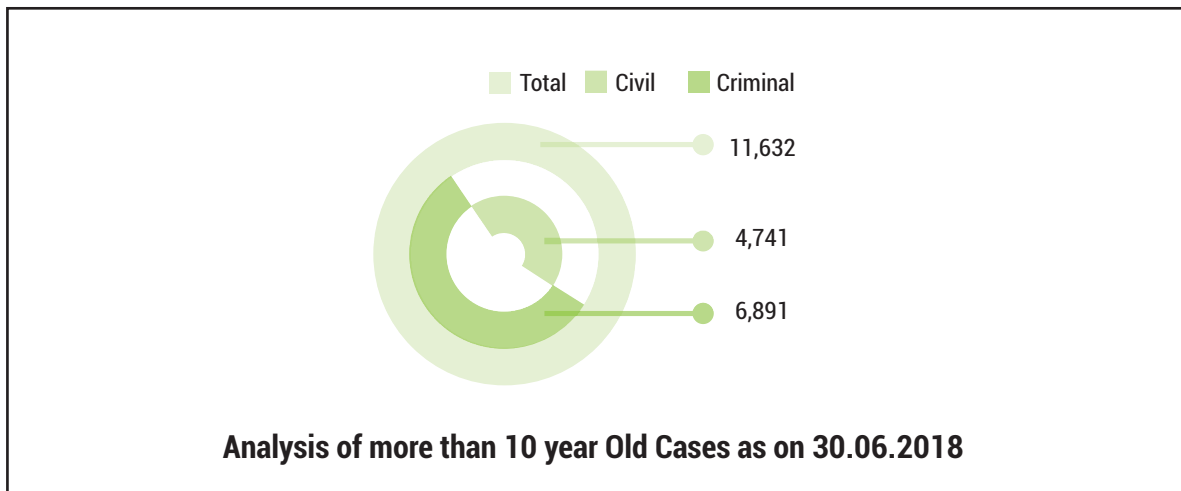
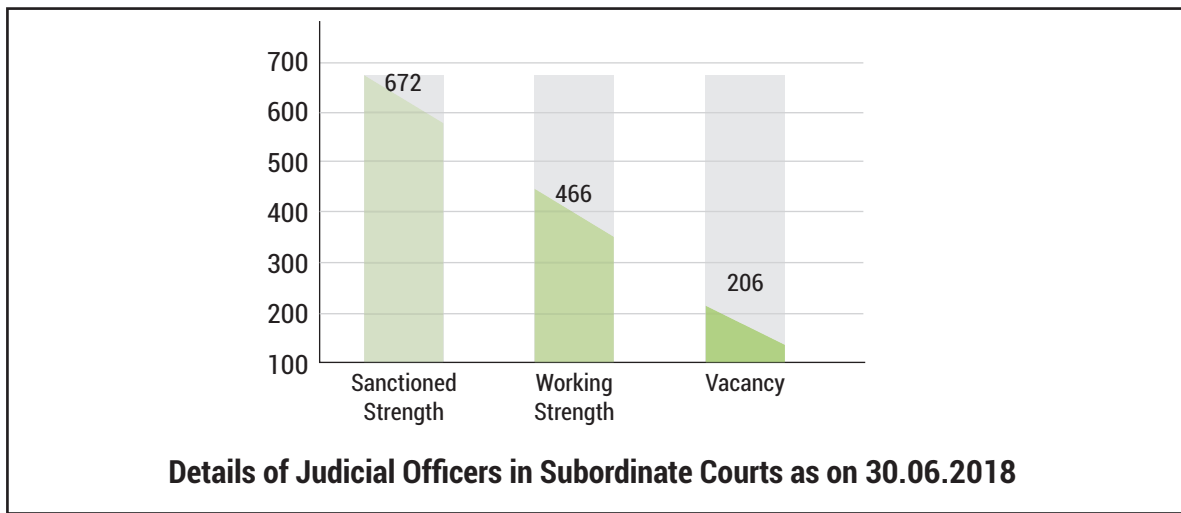
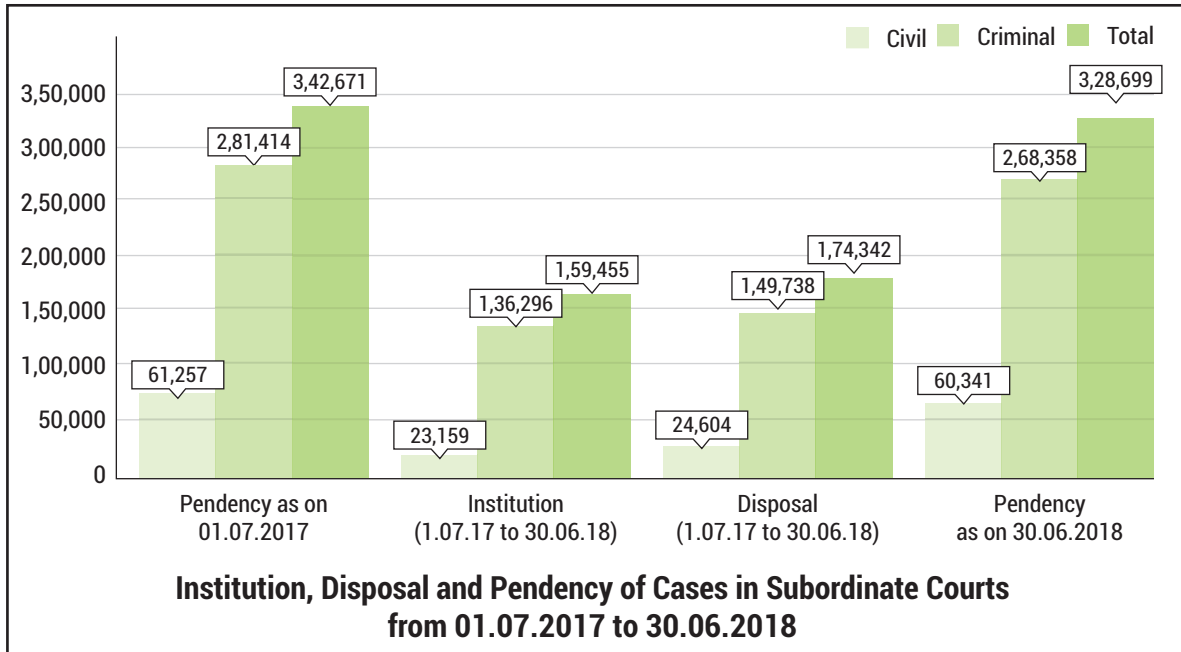
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	25
Working Strength of Judges	17
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	14
Highest	17
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	15,222

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	31,040	7,282	7,572	30,750
Company Matters	8	01	5	04
Contempt (Civil)	1,144	847	751	1,240
Review (Civil)	266	98	120	244
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	169	51	41	179
Civil Revisions	242	64	82	224
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	212	71	24	259
Civil Appeals	99	17	04	112
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)	1,101	457	452	1,106
Criminal Revisions	7,372	1,775	2,134	7,013
Bail Applications	2,546	18,338	17,185	3,699
Criminal Appeals	19,178	2,673	1,048	20,803
Death Sentence Reference	9	02	1	10
Contempt (Criminal)	25	07	07	25
Misc. Criminal Applications	10,608	4,466	3,773	11,301
Other than above	0	0	0	0

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



12

HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Maheshwari, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice H G Ramesh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendar G.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramakrishna Devdas
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.S. Dinesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhotanhosur Mallikarjuna Shyam Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vineet Kothari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kempaiah Somashekar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddappa Sunil Dutt Yadav
Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Narayana Swamy	Hon'ble Ms. Justice K. Somappa Mudagal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammad Nawaz.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Vijaykumar Malimath	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sreenivas H. Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.T. Narendra Prasad
Hon'ble Ms. Justice B.V. Nagarathna	Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Michael Cunha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok G. Nijagannavar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Satyanarayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basavaraj A. Patil	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.P. Sandesh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aravind Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.K.Sudhindrarao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnan Natarajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Murthy Phaneendra	Hon'ble Dr. Justice H.B.P. Sastry	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.G. Mutalik Patil
Hon'ble Ms. Justice S. Sujatha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dixit Krishna Shripad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Bellunke
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Byrareddy Veerapa	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shankar Ganapathi Pandit	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

The history of the High Court of Karnataka can be traced back to the year 1884, when the Chief Court of Mysore was reconstituted. In the year 1929, it was changed to High Court of Mysore, and in the year 1973, was renamed as High Court of Karnataka. The Principal Bench of the High Court of Karnataka is at Bengaluru with two permanent

circuit Benches at Dharwad and Gulbarga. The building called 'Attara Kacheri', is the home of the High Court. It is a grand architectural structure contributing to the cityscape of Bengaluru. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 62 Judges, the working strength is only 33.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

To strengthen the justice delivery system, various Committees of Judges of the High Court have been constituted for implementation of several objectives and plans. The High Court has recruited and appointed 30 District Judges and 92 Civil Judges during the judicial year.

Under the aegis of the High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore Mediation Centre (BMC) is functioning. Mediation Centres are functioning at 30 Districts, and in Taluk levels wherein 2063 Mediators are working. Pre-litigation Help Desk is also functioning at BMC to mainly cater to matrimonial disputes. During the judicial year, 7,371 cases have been mediated and 4,402 cases are settled.

Out of the pending Arbitration proceedings, 152 disputes have been adjudicated upon by passing final awards. There have been no pre-arbitration settlements, however, 39 awards have been passed by way of settlement. During the period, 208 domestic arbitrations have been handled, however, no International Arbitrations have been handled.

Karnataka State Legal Services Authority has been conducting Lok Adalats, at various levels. During the judicial year, 1,75,291 cases pending before the courts have been settled, 35,886 pre-litigation cases have been settled throughout the State and 7,761 cases have been settled before the permanent Lok Adalats. 7,307 legal literacy programmes have been organized. 4,220 persons have been extended legal aid and 53,680 persons have been given free legal advice. At the High Court, the High Court Legal Services Committee is functioning.

Karnataka Judicial Academy is imparting training not only to newly recruited Judicial Officers, but also conducting refresher courses and workshops for the judicial officers of all cadres, Public Prosecutors, Court Staff etc.

Technological Accomplishments

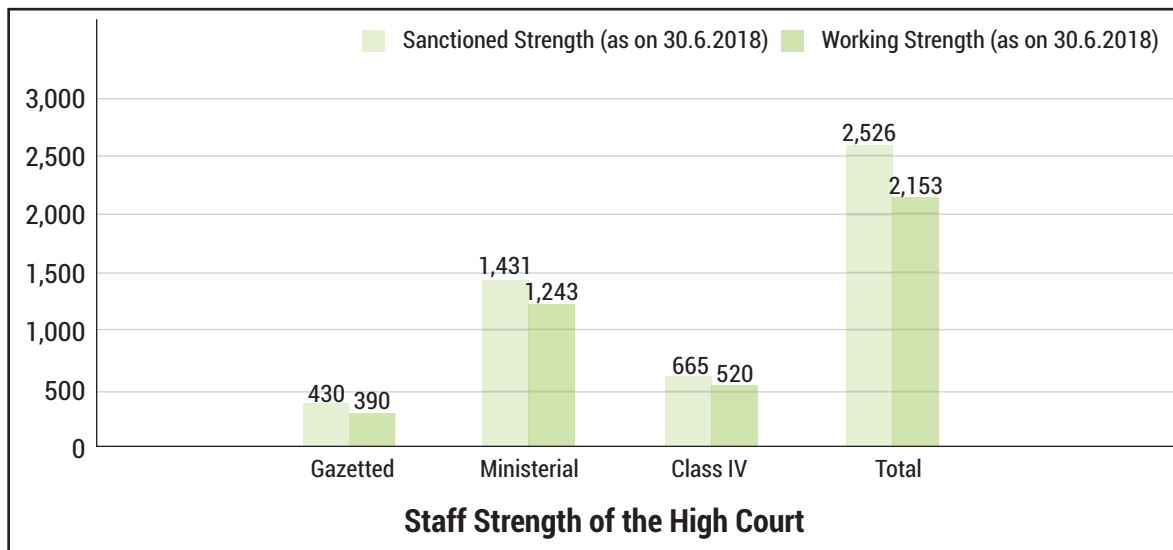
High Court has taken various steps for computerization of courts. Under Phase-II of e-

Courts projects for computerization of Courts, various hardware has been procured. KIOSKS have been purchased for giving information to the litigants in the District Court as well as Taluk Court complexes. Display boards have been installed in every Court. The High Court has procured UPS and DG sets for all the Court complexes, and computers and printers for District Legal Services Authority, Taluk Legal Services Committee and Karnataka Judicial Academy. The High Court has also taken various steps for maintenance of hardware supplied under Phase-I of e-Courts projects. New version of CIS NC 3.0 has been released and migration of new application in all the Court Complexes is in progress. Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals are migrating to CISNC 3.0.

Video Conferencing facility to link Court Complex with Jail is available in 32 Court Complexes and 42 Court Halls. Judicial Officers Record Tracking System Software is designed and developed to keep track of the information related to Judicial Officers. 'Judicial Leave Management System' Software is also designed and developed to keep track of various type of leaves applied by the Judicial Officers. A software e-Office premium is implemented to track files in High Court of Karnataka. The 'Transport Management System' Software is also implemented in the High Court of Karnataka.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,11,34,00,000	1,25,03,46,000	5,57,39,00,000
Total	1,11,34,00,000	1,25,03,46,000	5,57,39,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	62
Working Strength of Judges	30

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)

Lowest	24
Highest	30

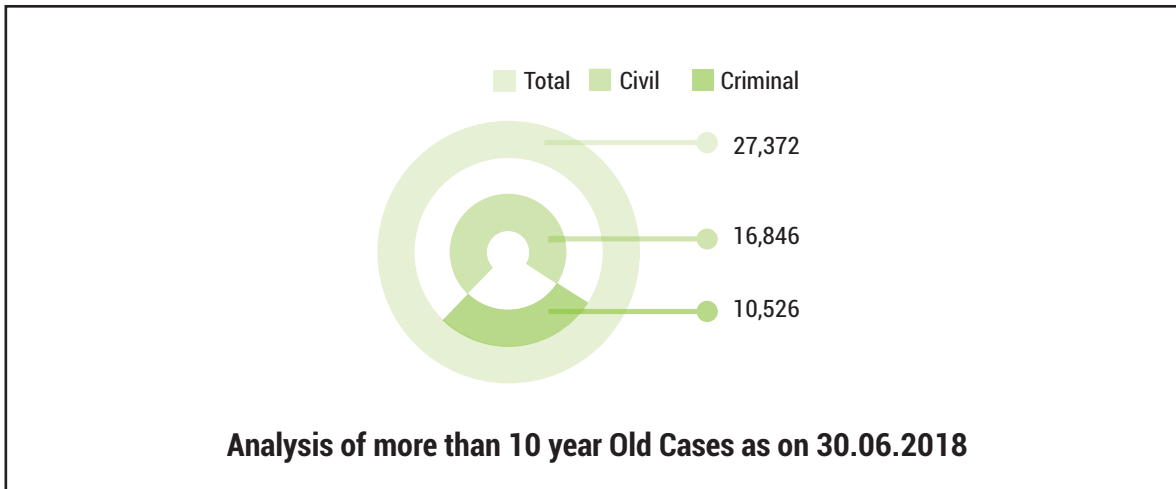
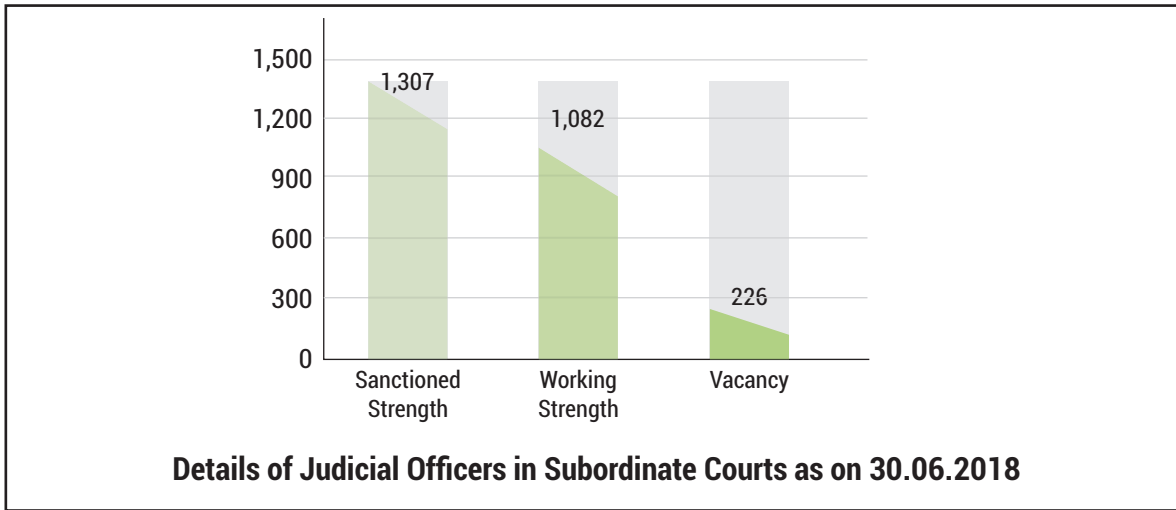
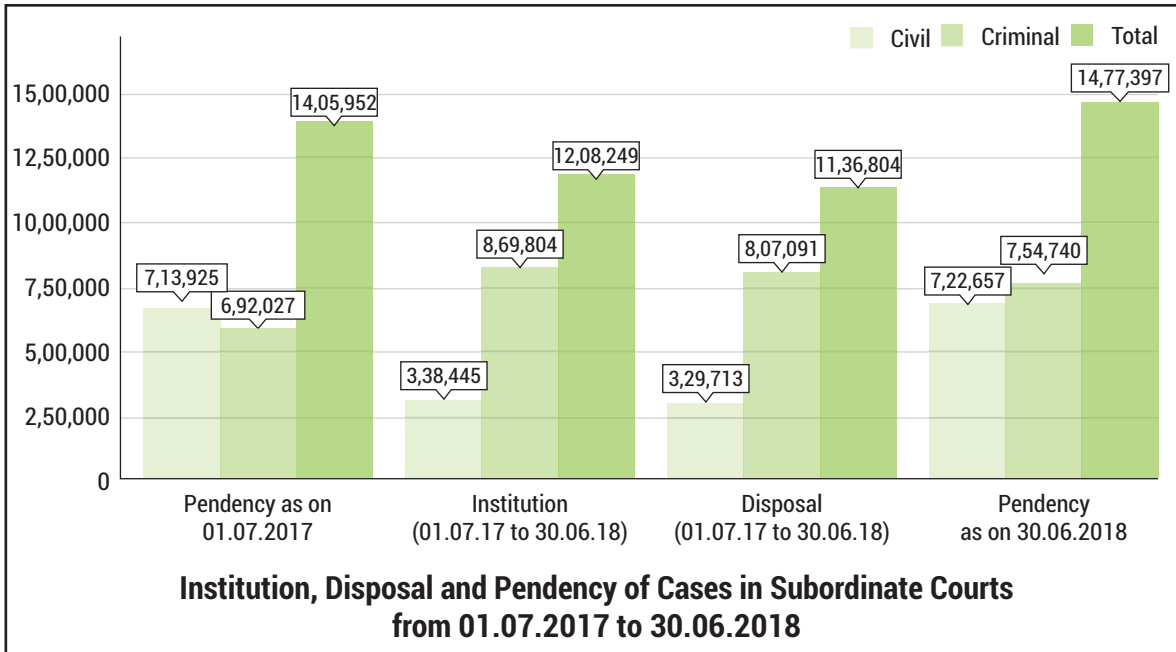
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)

Cases more than 10 years old	4,599
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,37,388	79,929	51,758	1,65,559
Company Matters	2,042	543	1,008	1,577
Contempt (Civil)	1,237	3,566	2,491	2,312
Review (Civil)	2,190	2,010	1,607	2,593
Matrimonial Matters	1,968	683	340	2,311
Arbitration Matters	-	-	-	-
Civil Revisions	2,623	1,286	656	3,253
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,656	1,532	635	4,553
Civil Appeals	47,868	10,962	4,474	54,356
Land Acquisition Matters	1,963	817	626	2,154
MACT Matters	49,872	13,427	10,541	52,758
Civil Suits (Original Side)	11	0	1	10
Other than above	15,290	6,361	3,565	18,086
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	5,556	1,702	765	6,493
Bail Applications	1,460	7,770	7,543	1,687
Criminal Appeals	10,938	2,888	1,209	12,617
Death Sentence Reference	26	10	29	7
Contempt (Criminal)	44	10	40	14
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	8,856	6,128	3,882	11,102

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



13

HIGH COURT OF
KERALA



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

Hon'ble Mr Justice Hrishikesh Roy, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Mohan Kuriakose	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alexander Thomas	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devan Ramachandran
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.R. Nair Ramachandra Menon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Somarajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V.K. Abdul Rehim	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Jayasankaran Nambiar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice V. Shircy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.T. Ravikumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Narendran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Babu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Chitambaresh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.V.Asha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Menon
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Shaffique	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B.Suresh Kumar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Annie John
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Harilal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Thomas	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Narayan Pisharadi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Vinod Chandran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shaji P. Chaly	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.G. Arun
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.D. Rajan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anu Sivaraman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.Nagaresh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Hariprasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan Valsala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.V. Anilkumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.S. Naidu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Sudheendra Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.Anil Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Ubaid	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mary Joseph	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Abraham Mathew	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sathish Ninan	

***As on 12 November 2018**

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Kerala came into being on 01 November 1956, with its seat at Ernakulam. The territorial jurisdiction of the High Court of Kerala extends to the entire State of Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. This has been the year of Diamond Jubilee Celebrations for the High Court of Kerala. The Diamond Jubilee

Celebrations had a solemn and befitting valedictory ceremony on 28 October 2018. The Hon'ble President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind was the Chief guest on that august occasion. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 47 Judges, the working strength is of 38 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Assisted by UNICEF, Third Round Regional Convention of the Southern States on Juvenile

Justice issues was conducted by Kerala High Court and the Social Welfare Department, Kerala at Kochi on 22 and 23 July 2018.

Six additional court halls and nine Judges'

chambers were constructed during this year. Two courts and 26 Court Complexes were established in the State during this judicial year.

Kerala State Legal Services Authority (KeLSA) conducted 2,517 legal awareness programmes throughout the State during this year. The highlights of the activities during 2017-18 were the new model legal services camps in selected villages, commencement of legal literacy clubs in selected schools as per NALSA guidelines, legal aid clinic for Senior Citizens, medical camps for labourers of unorganized sectors, Aadhar enrolment for unknown and abandoned inmates of mental health centre and digitisation of legal services clinics in jails. Anagha- The immaculate'- an anthology of short films produced by KeLSA was released for spreading awareness on the need to protect the rights of women and children.

The Kerala Judicial Academy, apart from the induction training for the Judicial Officers, arranged training for the Government Pleaders, Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors, and other stakeholders.

Technological Accomplishments

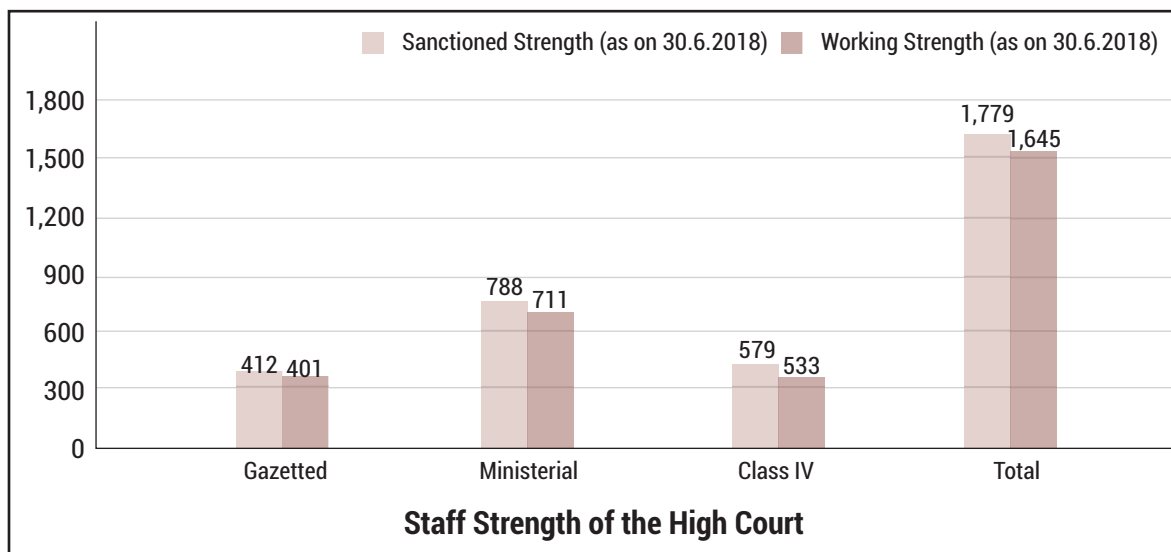
During this period, the High Court initiated the process of migration to CIS 1.0 version and subsequent implementation of Unified CIS. The newly developed CIS 1.0 Core has the facility to note defects in the main case and interlocutory applications but a separate module was

developed to generate defect list with respect to other documents, viz., counter affidavits, vakalaths and other affidavits filed. The High Court also initiated steps to migrate data from CIS 2.0 to CIS 3.0 in the Subordinate Courts. As part of National Uniformity exercise, steps were initiated to assign national codes to case types, purpose types, Adjourn type, Disposal Types and Police Stations. Steps have been taken to update the email IDs and mobile numbers of litigants, advocates and Nodal Officers in CIS.

The e-Granthalaya 4, cloud based version of the e-Granthalaya Library Management Software which facilitates automation of in-house activities and user services in the library, is in the process of implementation. The High Court Library has started the digitization of rare and old books, office circulars, gazettes, documents, manuscripts, and High Court publications, available in the High Court Library.

In order to maximise the level of automation of various recruitment process, the High Court undertook to integrate its recruitment portal with an online payment gateway system to facilitate online collection of recruitment fees and for the convenient accounting of the fees collected. Installation of a 100 KW roof top grid tied solar power plant in the High Court has been completed. Steps have been initiated for implementing Solar Power Project in 8 court complexes.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	60,00,000	2,10,00,000	2,16,00,000
Non-Plan	1,06,71,54,000	1,24,93,14,000	1,31,43,25,000
Total	1,07,31,54,000	1,27,03,14,000	1,33,59,25,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	47
Working Strength of Judges	35

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)

Lowest	34
Highest	37

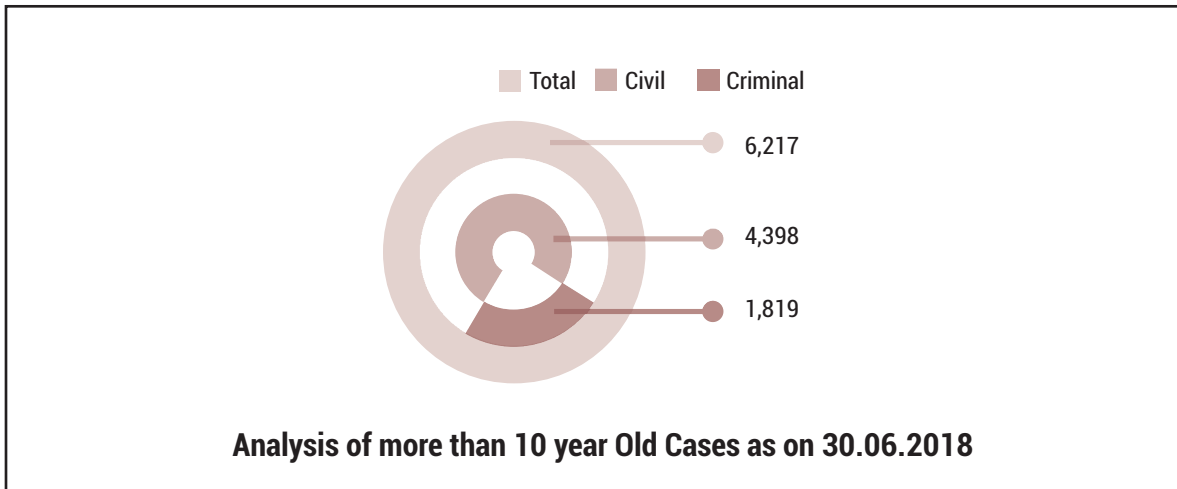
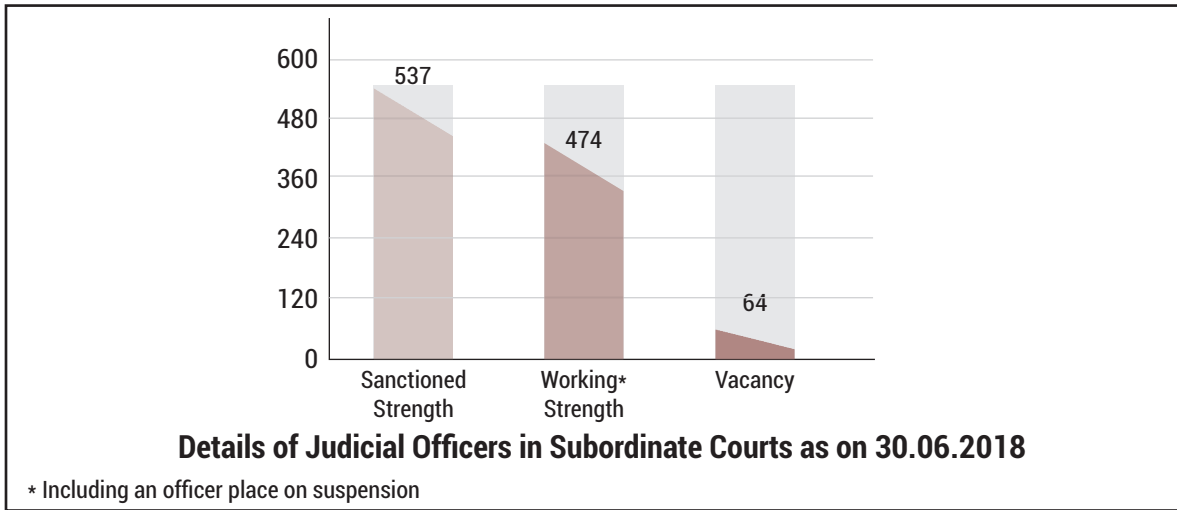
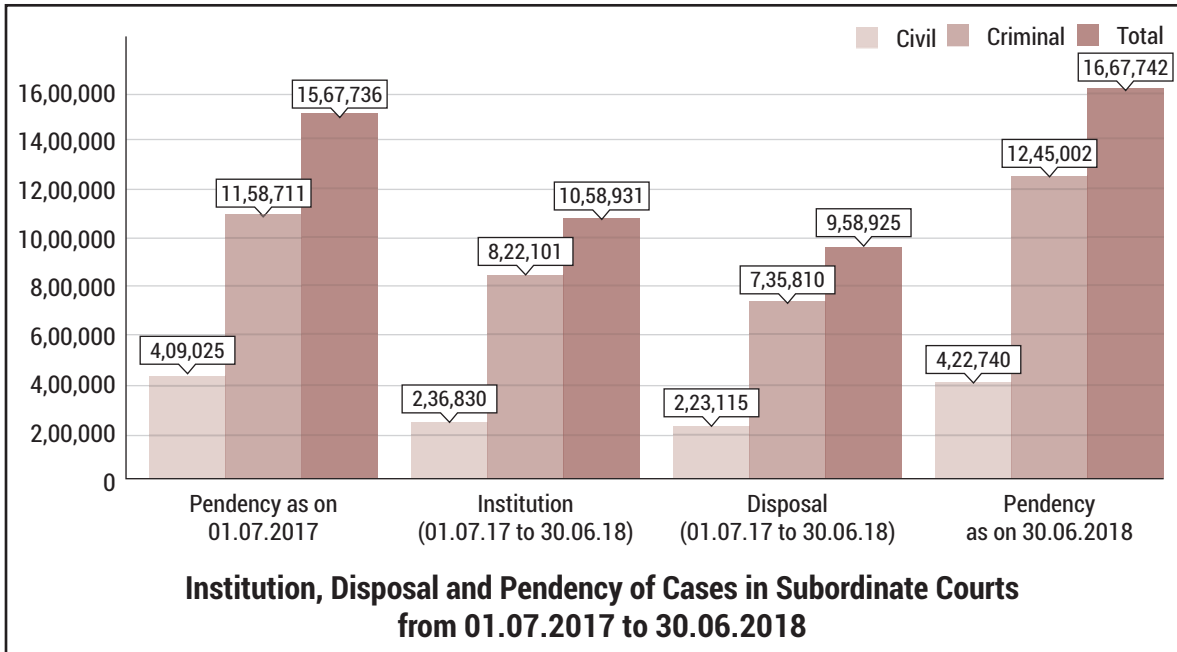
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)

Cases more than 10 years old	13,966
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition(Articles 226 & 227)	64,448	53,730	42,130	76,048
Company Matters	5,419	848	936	5,331
Contempt(Civil)	2,728	2,547	2,365	2,910
Review(Civil)	1,866	1,153	1,049	1,970
Matrimonial Matters	6,568	1,453	1,036	6,985
Arbitration Matters	489	196	192	493
Civil Revisions	3,293	1,444	1,093	3,644
Tax Matters(Direct & Indirect)	1,182	70	267	985
Civil Appeals	24,427	4,995	4,112	25,310
Land Acquisition Matters	2,309	398	507	2,200
MACT Matters	18,664	4,177	2,326	20,515
Civil Suits(Original Side)	12	8	4	16
Other than above	3,013	1,895	1,920	2,988
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition(Articles 226 & 227)	635	1,208	1,133	710
Criminal Revisions	12,621	4,173	2,274	14,520
Bail Applications	691	8,818	8,590	919
Criminal Appeals	17,250	1,512	1,256	17,506
Death Sentence Reference	12	3	3	12
Contempt(Criminal)	7	4	2	9
Misc.Criminal Applications	7,089	8,663	8,057	7,695
Other than above	124	792	775	141

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



14

HIGH COURT OF MADHYA PRADESH



Principal Seat at Jabalpur

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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Seth, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.K. Jaiswal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandrahas Sirpurkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Shanker Jha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Shreedharan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Awasthi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushrut Arvind Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Kumar Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Yadav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Rusia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Ahluwalia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satish Chandra Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anand Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Abhyankar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Prasad Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Dwivedi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheel Nagu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Akhil Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujoy Paul	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nandita Dubey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Kishore Shrivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Arya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Kumar Dubey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar Srivastava
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Vandana Kasrekar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anjuli Palo	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Fahim Anwar
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

The State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 01 November, 1956. It earlier formed part of 'Central Province and Berar' and was within the jurisdiction of Nagpur. By virtue of Letters Patent dated 02 January 1936, the Nagpur High Court was established. After creation of the State of Madhya Pradesh, the Nagpur High Court was shifted to Jabalpur and rechristened as 'High Court of Madhya Pradesh' with its Principal Seat

at Jabalpur and temporary benches at Indore and Gwalior, which were later made permanent. The building of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur is constructed in brick-lime with ornamental towers and cornices, with architecture of mixed baroque and oriental as on 12 November 2018, the present working strength of Judges in the High Court is 31 as against the sanctioned strength of 53.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Under the aegis of the M.P. State Legal Services Authority, numerous legal aid, Lok Adalats and awareness activities have been held. During the year, 71,440 cases were referred for mediation, out of which 30,569 cases stands successfully settled. Two Mediation Training Programmes of

40 hrs and Refresher Training Programmes of 20 hrs by Potential Mediation Trainers have been conducted. 3,27,562 cases have been settled through Lok Adalats, benefitting more than five lakh stakeholders. Legal Aid has been given in 15,597 cases, and Legal Advice has been given to 1,21,476 litigants. 1,377 Legal Aid Clinics are successfully functioning in the State. Juvenile

Justice Board organized Specialized Camps for children benefitting 64,445 of them. Under the M.P. Crime Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015, an amount of Rs.3.69 crore have been awarded. Special camps have been organized for senior citizens, transgenders, jail inmates, industrial workers, school/college students etc. 6,782 Legal Literacy Camps were organized in the State, through which 8,32,900 people were directly benefitted. 1,095 programmes were held inside the jail campus, through which 1,34,282 jail inmates were benefitted.

Under the auspices of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy, 63 Educational Programmes were conducted including Induction, Foundation/Orientation Programmes and Refresher Courses for newly appointed and other Judges of all cadres. In total, 1,778 Judges of District Judiciary and 92 Ministerial Staff were benefitted from Induction Courses and Workshops on Specialised Subjects. In addition to that 600 other stakeholders and 480 Advocates were also extended legal education.

Technological Accomplishments

To strengthen the High Court functioning and make it efficient and transparent, the scheme for rationalization of listing of cases has been conceptualized and introduced. There is also an endeavor to clear backlog of Civil/Criminal cases pending for five years or more in subordinate Courts.

The facility of e-Office has been provided for Advocates. There is an e-Copying Module as also integration of investing officer's database through web-service with the District Courts and Tehsil Courts. Digitally signed interim orders, final orders and judgment are available on intranet and internet of High Court and Website. There is a step towards modernization of High Court Library by formulating a comprehensive policy document for procurement of Journals, Commentaries, etc.

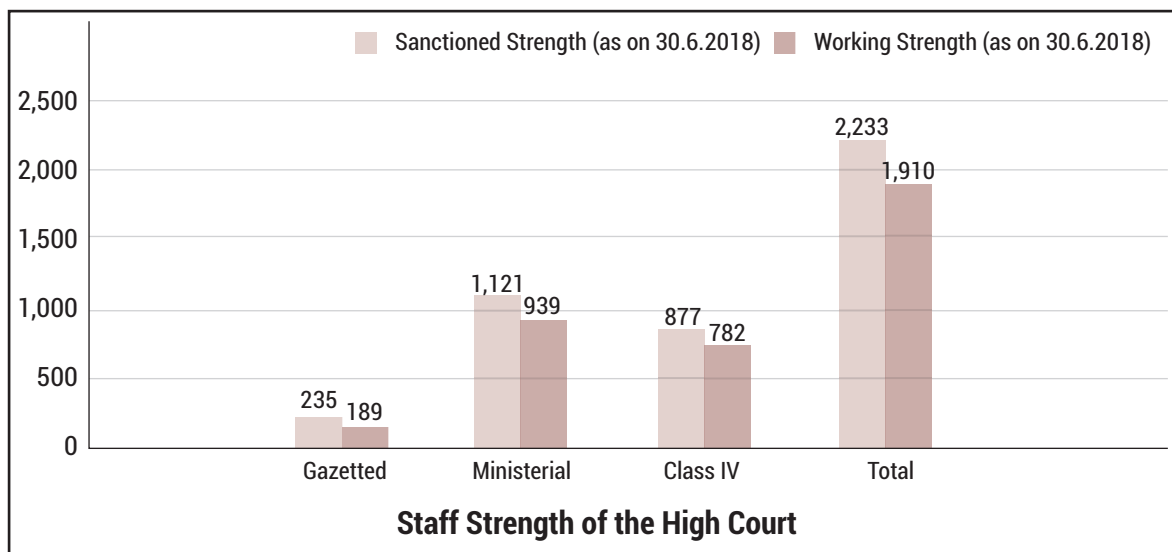
for the High Court, making it next-generation Library.

Digital Display System for display of case status is installed at High Court, Jabalpur and its Benches at Indore and Gwalior, the District Courts and Tehsil Courts in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Bilingual Official Website of the High Court and District Courts has been developed. The Website of Family Courts and State Judicial Academy has been developed. Also, the lite version of the website has been developed by the High Court. Interactive Voice Response System has been implemented at High Court of Madhya Pradesh. The case status, notice related information, status of certified copies etc. is available instantly with the help of IVRS facility. Online Court Fees module has started for making e-payment of Court Fees and other related fees.

Under the digitization initiative, digitization of 31.45 lakh files comprising of 11.84 Crore pages and digitization of 9229 Law books comprising of about 54 Lakh pages has been completed in the High Court. Digitization of near about 2.52 Lakh files comprising of 1.52 Crore pages has been completed at District Court of Indore, Jabalpur and Bhopal.

There has been enhancement of Internet Leased Line to 100 MBPS dedicated in the ratio of 1:1 at High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur; and of Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Leased line to 100 MBPS at Jabalpur and 16 MBPS each at Indore and Gwalior. The integration of Database of High Court of M.P. Principal Seat Jabalpur and its Benches at Indore and Gwalior has been completed and newly integrated CMIS software is functional from 05 October 2017. The deployment of new database and software of Case Management Information System (CMIS) of High Court of M.P., Jabalpur and its Benches at Indore and Gwalior has been carried out. Also there has been enhancement in the IT infrastructure of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy, Jabalpur.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	18,60,41,000	61,60,40,100	49,00,03,000
Non-Plan	1,16,18,71,000	1,47,56,27,560	1,66,37,95,000
Total	1,34,79,12,000	2,09,16,67,660	2,15,37,98,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

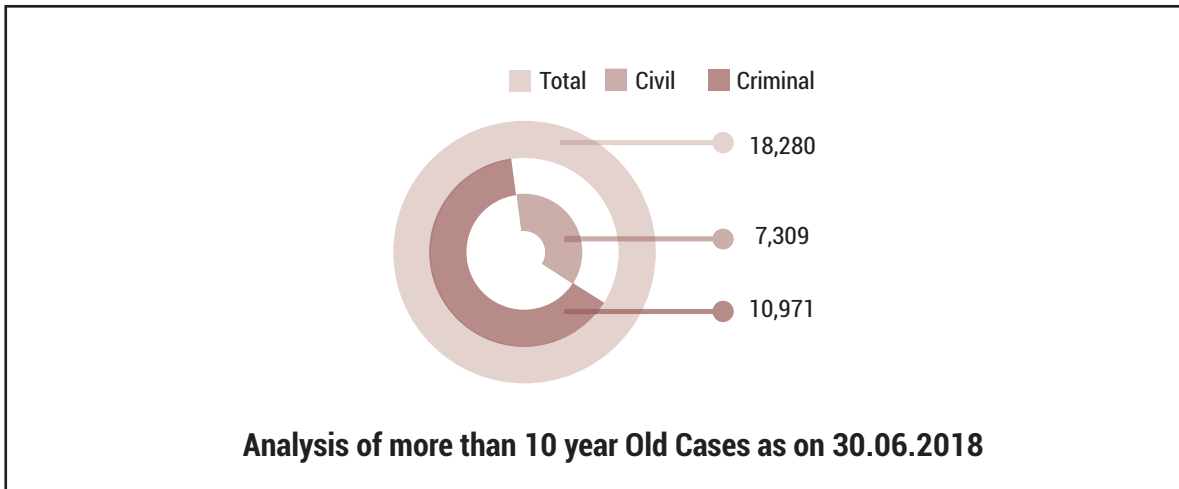
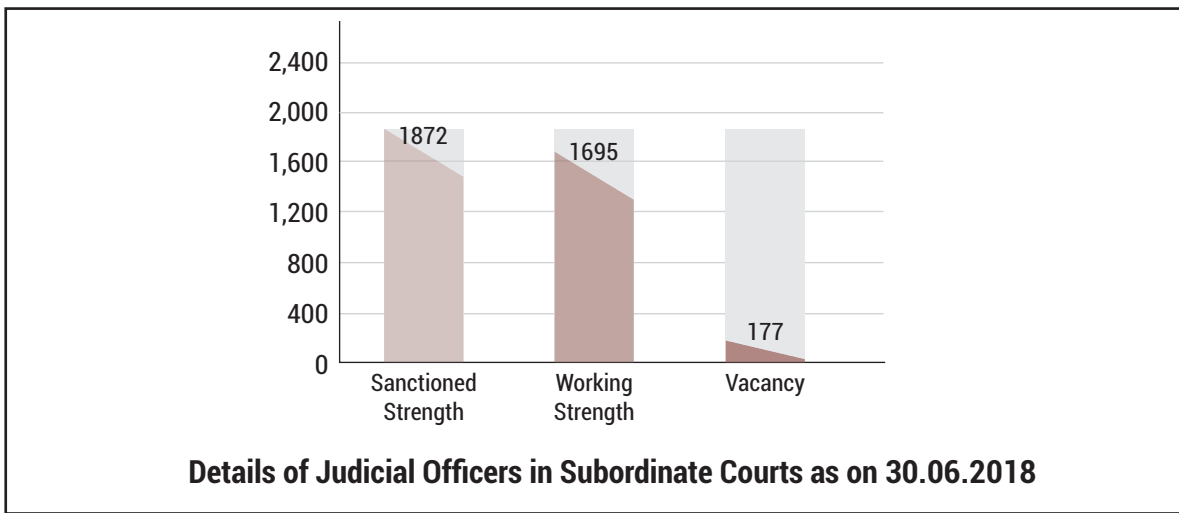
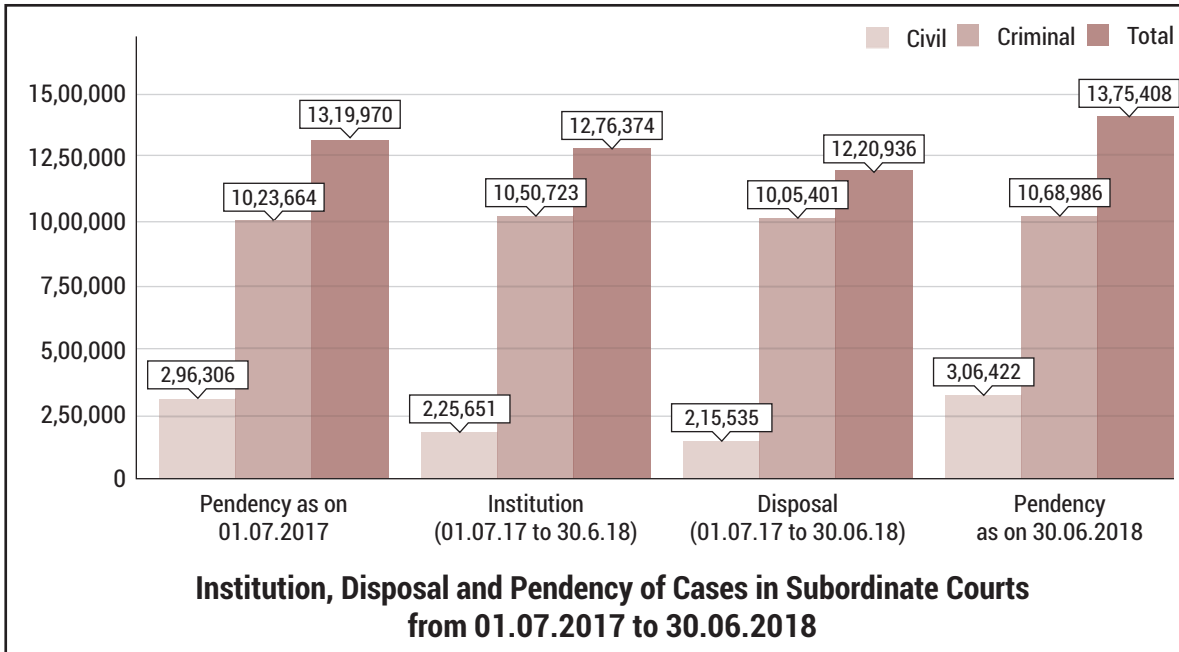
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	36
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	31
Highest	36
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	59,079

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	76,749	38,132	29,560	85,321
Company Matters	266	28	67	227
Contempt (Civil)	8,257	4,168	4,400	8,025
Review (Civil)	992	2,238	2,180	1,050
Matrimonial Matters	3,035	795	767	3,063
Arbitration Matters	704	320	254	770
Civil Revisions	3,010	917	728	3,199
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,407	633	358	2,682
Civil Appeals	46,596	5,496	2,858	49,234
Land Acquisition Matters	4,820	1,751	1,384	5,187
MACT Matters	30,779	6,717	2,749	34,747
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	5,127	5,920	5,960	5,087
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	848	1,237	1,039	1,046
Criminal Revisions	23,251	6,385	3,239	26,397
Bail Applications	3,573	45,327	44,028	4,872
Criminal Appeals	70,554	6,302	3,270	73,586
Death Sentence Reference	04	10	06	08
Contempt (Criminal)	25	14	11	28
Misc. Criminal Applications	14,461	10,475	7,476	17,460
Other than above	02	01	01	02

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



15

MADRAS HIGH COURT



Principal Seat of the High Court

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

Hon'ble Ms. Justice V.K.Tahilramani, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hluvadi G. Ramesh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Bharathidasan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice V. Bhavani Subbaroyan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Manikumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Krishnakumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.D. Jagadish Chandira
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Sasidharan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Sundar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. Swaminathan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venugopal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.V.Muralidaran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Quddhose
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subbiah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Parthiban	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Dhandapani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sathyanarayanan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subramanian	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.D.Audikesavalu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.T. Selvam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Govindaraj	Hon'ble Ms. Justice S. Ramathilagam
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kirubakaran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice R. Tharani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Sundresh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Sureshkumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Rajamanickam
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Sivagnanam	Hon'ble Ms. Justice J.Nisha Banu	Hon'ble Ms. Justice T. Krishnavalli
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Duraiswamy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Ramesh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Pongiappan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Raja	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Subramaniam	Hon'ble Ms. Justice R. Hemalatha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Ravichandra Baabu	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Anita Sumanth	Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.T. Asha
Hon'ble Ms. Justice S. Vimala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Ravindran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Nirmal Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Prakash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Baskaran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subramonium Prasad
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Pushpa Sathyanarayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Velmurugan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kalyanasundaram	Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Jayachandran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.K. Ilanthiraiyan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Vaidyanathan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Karthikeyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnan Ramasamy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Mahadevan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M.T. Teeka Raman	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Saravanan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satrughana Pujahari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Sathish Kumar	
Hon'ble Ms. Justice V.M. Velumani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Seshasayee	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

By virtue of the 'Letters Patent' dated, 26 June 1862, the High Court of Judicature at Madras for

the Presidency of Madras was established. In the year, 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 06 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 the old building,

built in the year 1892. The magnificent High Court complex is an example of Indo-Saracenic architecture, which has withstood a sesquicentenary and still looks spectacular. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 75 Judges, the working strength is of 62 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

The High Court of Madras celebrated 125th year of its Heritage Building on 16 September 2018. A Coffee Table Book on the heritage building of the High Court titled, 'An Iconic Splendor' was released. The relocated High Court Museum has been inaugurated and for its development amount has been sanctioned by the Central and State Government. In order to accommodate the increased number of Hon'ble Judges, construction projects have been taken up for which huge amount has been sanctioned by the State Government. 37 Courts were inaugurated across the State in the judicial year. Additionally 8 Courts of various cadre were sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu during the year.

During the judicial year, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned 60 posts in various cadres for the Principal Seat of Madras High Court, Chennai; Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai; Tamil Nadu Mediation and Conciliation Centre; Madras High Court Arbitration Centre; and Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy. The State Government sanctioned 361 additional posts in various cadres for the Subordinate Courts, and also cleared the pending proposals of the Judiciary. Also there has been recruitment of staff for the High Court, Principal Seat, Madurai Bench, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, Chennai and Regional Centres of Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy at Coimbatore and Madurai.

State Level Consultation, on Effective

Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Linkages with the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 was held wherein 225 persons participated. For effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy conducted various Training/Orientation/ Consultation/ Exchange programmes. The Government has also accorded sanction for establishment of de-addiction centre.

Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority and its subordinate Committees organized 5,712 Lok Adalats and National Lok Adalats. Out of the total 9.14 lakh pending cases taken up, 3,84,000 cases were settled for an award amount of Rs.1732.65 crore. In the Pre-Litigation Lok Adalats, 10,32,000 cases were taken up, out of which 1,80,000 cases were settled for an award amount of Rs.343.32 crore. 154 Prison Adalats were also organised, in which 3,782 cases were referred and 2,406 prisoners were released. In 11 Pension Lok Adalats, 401 cases were referred and 74 cases were settled for an award of Rs.83 lakh. During the period, the authorities rendered legal assistance to 63,357 needy people.

Union Territory of Puducherry Legal Service Authority organized Lok Adalats and National Lok Adalats and settled 3,134 cases for an award amount of Rs. 33.07 Crore. Mediation centres are functioning in 30 districts in the State of Tamil Nadu. 40 hours Mediation Training Programme, Referral Judges' Programme, and Awareness Programme are being organized in the State of

Tamil Nadu and U.T. of Puducherry. During the said period, 1796 cases were settled in the High Court and Subordinate courts. The Madras High Court Arbitration Centre held 1131 Arbitration Sittings. The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy organized 33 training programmes and in all, 21,158 participants have been trained.

The State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.1.42 crore for the implementation of Solar Lighting facility, and installation of Solar roof top at the premises of High Court is in progress.

Technological Accomplishments

All the Court Complexes in the State of Tamil Nadu have been provided with robust connectivity. Each Court in the State of Tamil Nadu has been provided with 8MBPS bandwidth. Madras High Court Website has been re-designed in compliance with the Guidelines for Indian Government Websites. The differently-abled persons can easily access the Madras High Court Website. The Madras High Court is the first High Court in obtaining Website Quality Certificate from Standardisation Testing Quality Certification (STQC).



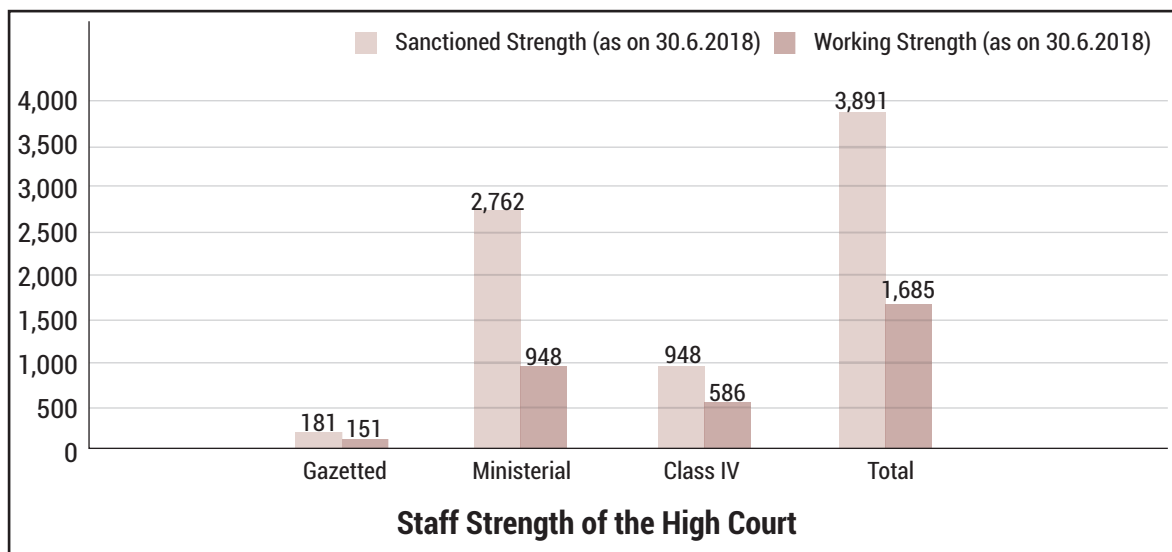
E-Stamp facility has been inaugurated. This system has been put on use both at the Principal Seat and Madurai bench of Madras High Court (Online and Offline Modes). Madras High Court is also working on integration of E-Stamp Module with that of CIS v 3.0 for Subordinate Courts. The High Court of Madras has migrated to the unified High Courts' Case Information System (National Core) version 1.0. The software CIS NC v 3.0 has been implemented in all the Subordinate Courts and the U.T. of Puducherry. The Department of Justice has released Rs.60,57,33,700/-, towards implementation of eCourts Phase II Project.

Initiatives and steps to make the Courts 'Less Paper Courts' are being taken in a phased manner. The process of digitization of case records and administrative records has been initiated at the Principal Seat in the Madras High Court. The quantum of case records now being digitized is 20 crore pages approximately. The State Government has accorded administrative sanction of Rs.37 crore for digitization of the case records in all the Courts in the State of Tamil Nadu. Steps have also been taken to digitize the 'disposed of' case records in the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and in all the Courts in the State of Tamil Nadu.



Madurai Bench of Madras High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,60,35,62,000	1,76,93,74,000	2,47,26,37,000
Total	1,60,35,62,000	1,76,93,74,000	2,47,26,37,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

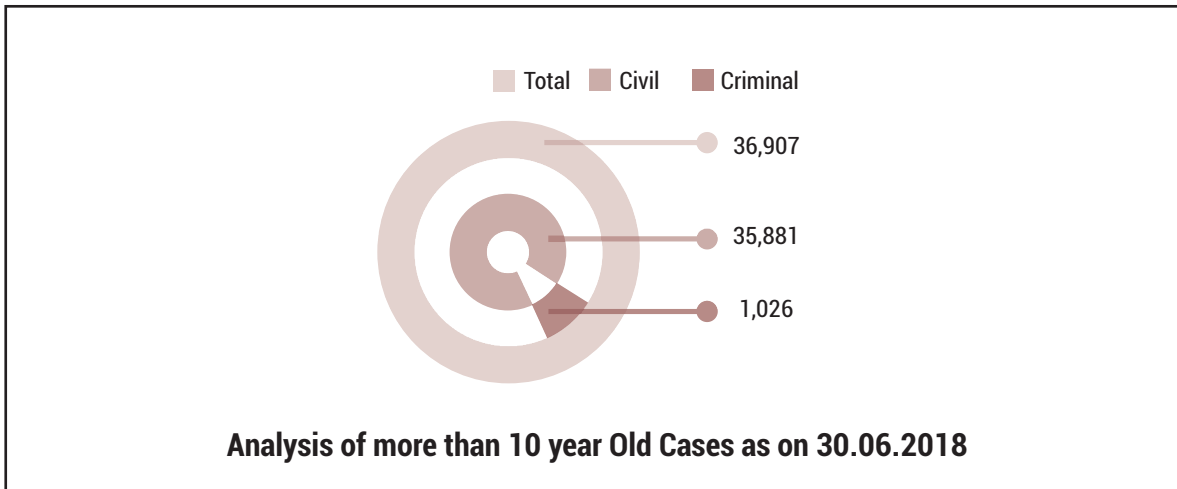
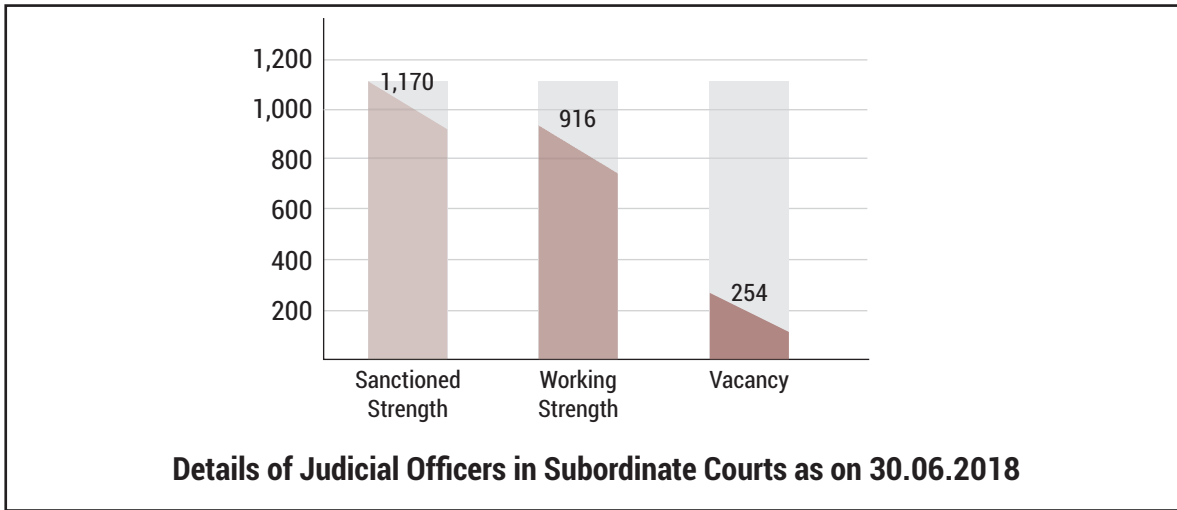
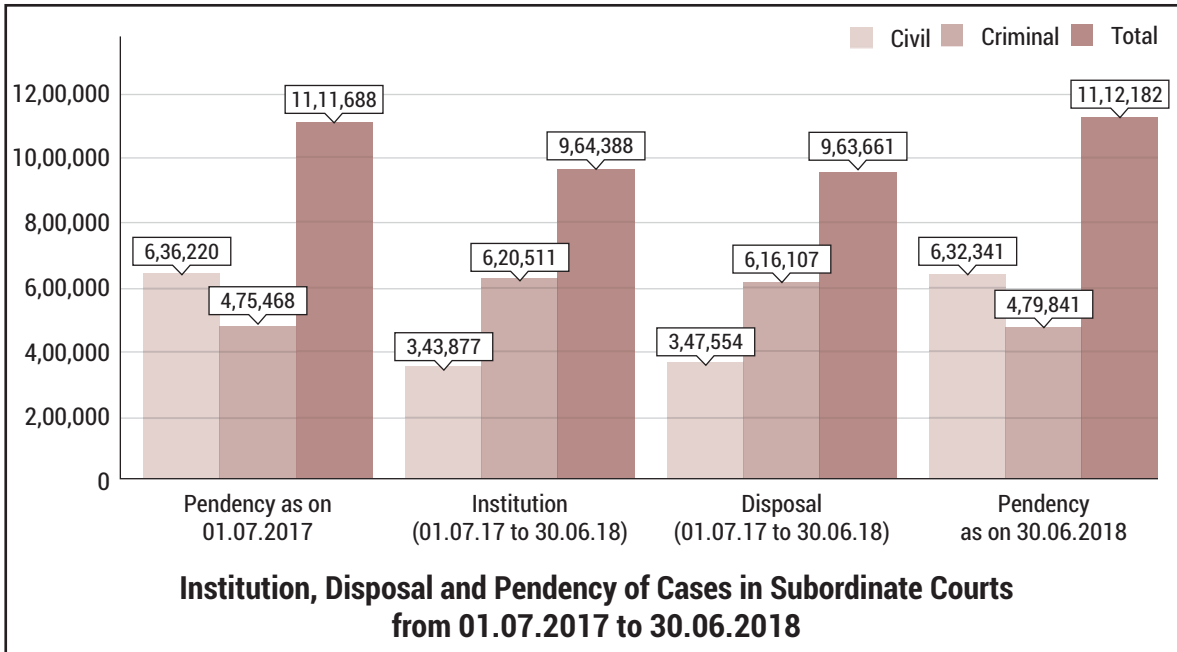
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	75
Working Strength of Judges	63
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	53
Highest	63
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	30,465

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,39,165	56,527	58,457	1,37,235
Company Matters	1,073	44	145	972
Contempt (Civil)	6,783	5,127	5,268	6,642
Review (Civil)	1,885	680	665	3,355
Matrimonial Matters	9	0	0	1
Arbitration Matters	1,378	515	725	1,168
Civil Revisions	21,392	7,368	7,575	21,185
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	7,244	1,252	346	8,150
Civil Appeals	5,624	2,107	2,186	5,545
Land Acquisition Matters	5,851	1,257	950	6,158
MACT Matters	11,645	2,673	3,375	10,943
Civil Suits (Original Side)	7,451	915	639	7,727
Other than above	55,396	8,471	9,628	55,951
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,641	5,124	5,795	970
Criminal Revisions	6,679	2,322	2,745	6,256
Bail Applications	524	13,814	13,512	826
Criminal Appeals	6,721	1,447	2,362	5,806
Death Sentence Reference	1	8	3	6
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	48,382	24,286	20,709	51,959
Other than above	21,091	42,968	39,862	24,197

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



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
*As on 12 November 2018	

Brief Introduction

On re-organization of the North-Eastern region by the North Eastern Area (Re-organization) Act, 1971, a common High Court called the Gauhati High Court was established for the five North-Eastern States namely, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and the two Union Territories namely Union Territory of Mizoram and the Union Territory of 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 at Mantripukhri, Imphal East District of Manipur. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 05 Judges, the working strength is of 03 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Family Courts for 3 districts viz. Thoubal, Bishnupur and Imphal East were established. Foundation Stone for Manipur Judicial Academy at Pangei was laid on 21 February 2018. ADR Centre, Manipur was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur Shri N. Biren Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Judge Supreme Court of India (now Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India) on 31 March 2018. Special Court (ND & PS), Fast Track Court, was established on 9 April 2018.

As many as 74 new Legal Aid Clinics were opened. Legal Literacy Clubs were opened at 43 Schools. All together 970 Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Programmes were held at different parts of the State. Free legal services (Panel Advocates) were provided to 164 applicants consisting of UTPs, Women, CCLs, ST, Disabled persons, persons with lower income etc. Website for Manipur State Legal Services Authority "www.maslsa.nic.in" was

launched on 22 December 2018. 'Multi Utility Van' for Manipur State Legal Services Authority was launched on 19 August 2018. A Short Film by Manipur State Legal Services Authority entitled 'My Mom' based on the themes of child labour, child rights, Right to Education, adoption etc. was released on 15 August 2018. Legal Services Camps were organized in Imphal West District, Ukhrul District and Senapati District which benefitted more than 11000 people.

'40 Hours Mediation Training Programme' for the Judicial Officers was organized on 22 - 23 April 2018 and 28 - 30 April 2018. Manipur now has 100% Mediation Trained Judicial Officers. '20 hrs Refresher Programmes on Mediation' were also held. Apart from these, Manipur Judicial Academy conducted more than 19 training programmes for Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors, Advocates, Police Officers and Staff of District Judiciary.

Construction of new district court complexes has been initiated in the outlying districts.

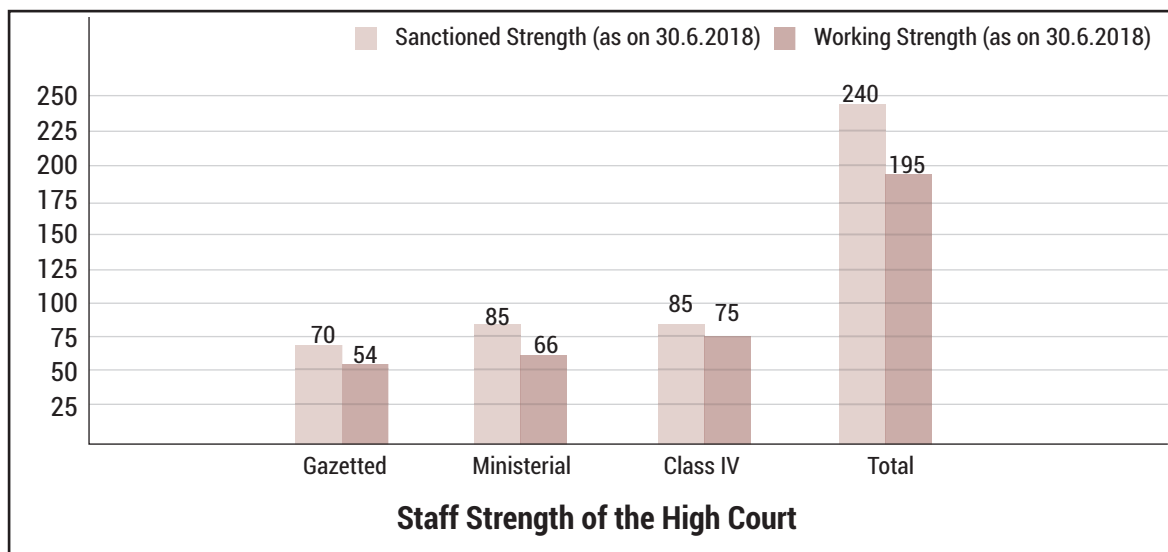
Technological Accomplishments

Various hardware items were procured for Subordinate Courts, Manipur Judicial Academy and District Legal Services Authorities. Funds were deposited with the BSNL Manipur on 23 February

2018 for implementation of Multi Protocol Level Switching (MPLS), Managed Network Service (MNS), and Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity for Subordinate Courts and High Court of Manipur. Digital Display of Court Cases for High Court was launched on 1 September 2018 after customization of CIS 1.0 used at High Court of Manipur.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	14,61,92,000	18,30,00,000	18,30,00,000
Total	14,61,92,000	18,30,00,000	18,30,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

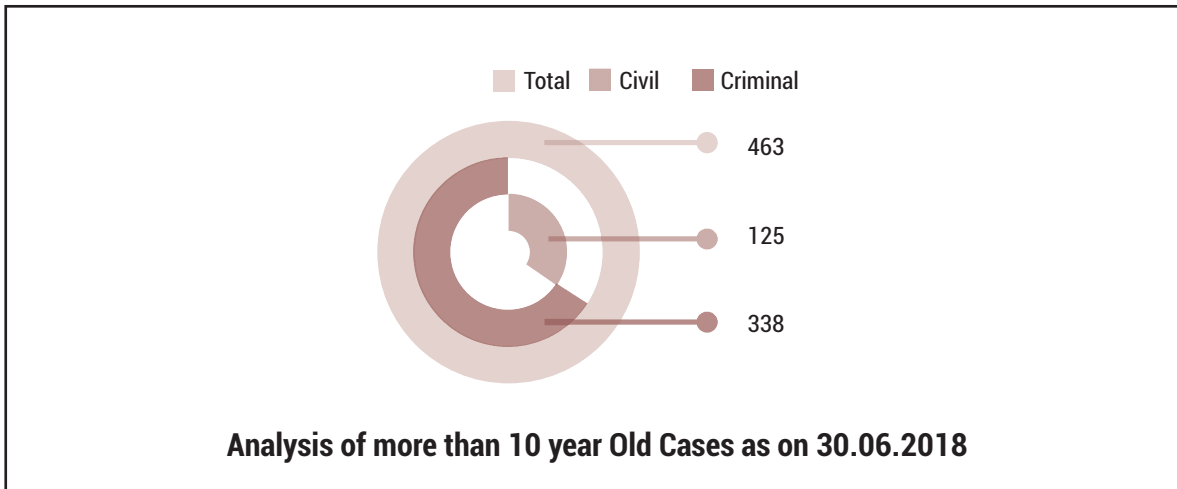
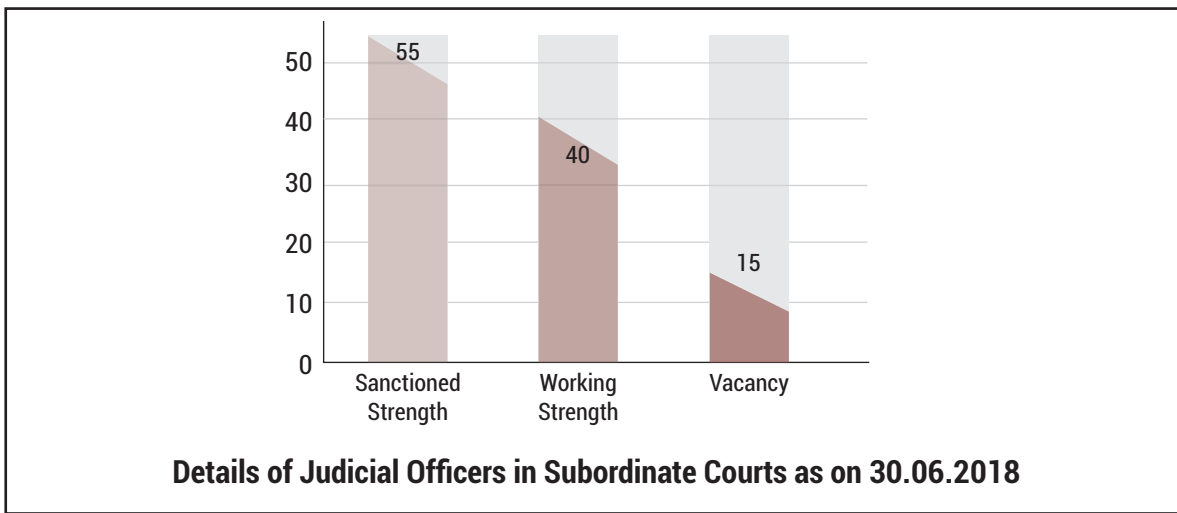
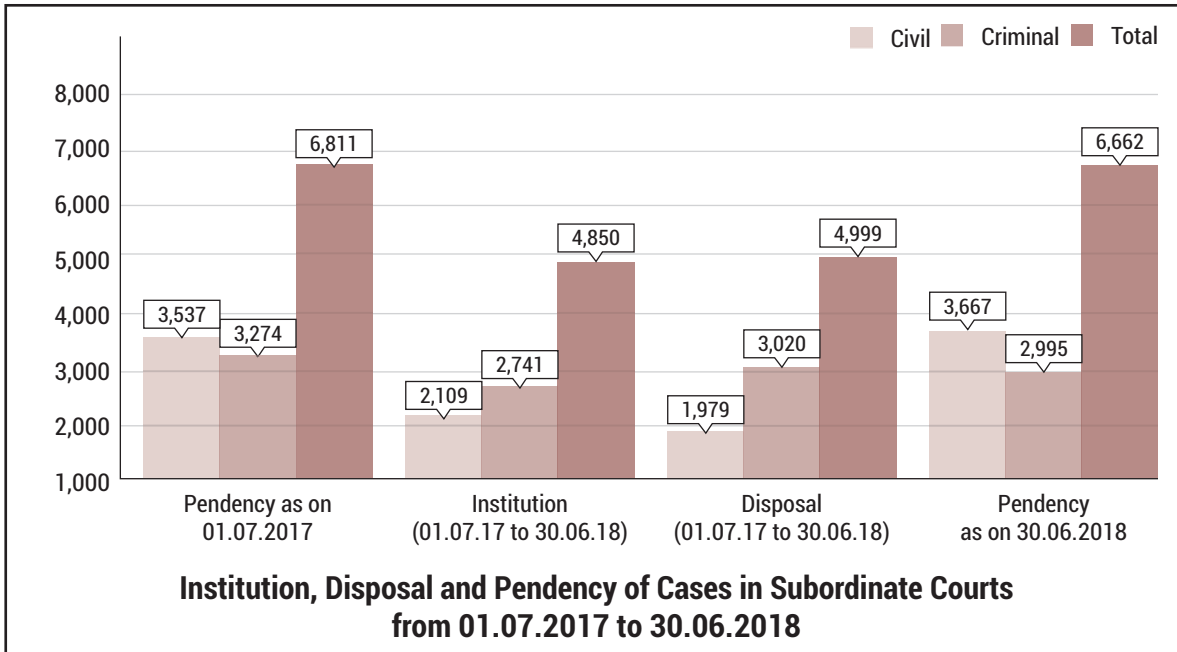
Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	05
Working Strength of Judges	03
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	02
Highest	03
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	115

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,126	1,139	769	2,496
Company Matters	2	0	2	0
Contempt (Civil)	588	213	267	534
Review (Civil)	30	27	11	46
Matrimonial Matters	12	10	10	12
Arbitration Matters	4	2	3	3
Civil Revisions	19	14	8	25
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	72	43	12	103
Land Acquisition Matters	2	2	0	4
MACT Matters	5	7	3	9
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	323	200	119	404
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	36	51	55	32
Criminal Revisions	28	32	24	36
Bail Applications	1	69	63	7
Criminal Appeals	49	13	22	40
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	5	4	4	5
Misc. Criminal Applications	38	120	96	62
Other than above	39	41	28	52

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



17

HIGH COURT OF MEGHALAYA



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

Hon'ble Mr Justice M.Y. Mir, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudip Ranjan Sen

*As on 12 November 2018

Brief Introduction

On re-organization of the North-Eastern region in the year 1971, a common High Court called Gauhati High Court was established for the five North-Eastern States namely Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and the two Union Territories, namely Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The Circuit Bench of the Gauhati High Court was based in Shillong which became Permanent Bench in 1995. Thereafter, a separate High Court for the State of Meghalaya was

established on 23 March 2013, with the seat at Shillong. The High Court of Meghalaya is a white, imposing building situated across an area of 3,839 sq mtr. amid all the other Government buildings. For want of more operational space, the Building Committee of the High Court has proposed to construct an outbuilding on the adjacent land. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 04 Judges, 02 Judges are occupying the office.



Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Newly constructed District Court complex are functioning at Nongstoin in West Khasi Hills District, Tura in West Garo Hills District and Williamnagar in East Garo Hills District. The construction work has also started in respect of District Courts at Jowai and Ampati.

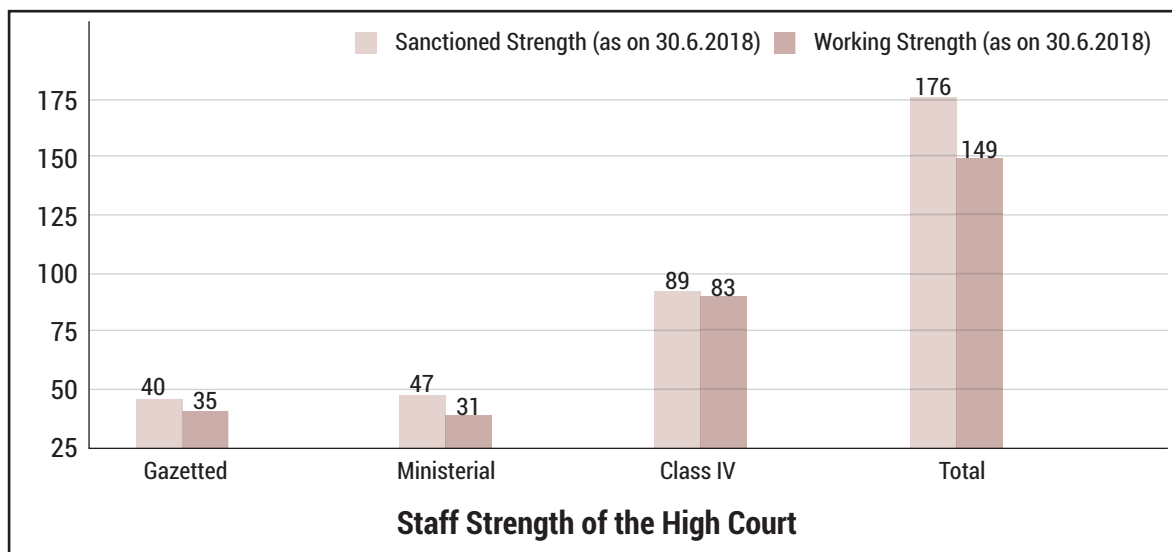
For reducing the pendency and arrears, the High Court of Meghalaya in its Action Plan for subordinate Courts have fixed target dates to achieve "Zero" 5 (Five) year plus old cases and "Zero" 10 (ten) year plus old cases. These target dates are being regularly reviewed and directions are being issued to the subordinate Courts to qualitatively improve the disposals.

Technological Accomplishments

The efforts for full implementation of Case Information System and computerization in the newly established District Courts is in progress. There has been constitution of Computer Committees at the District level for overall monitoring of the project. Services of the technical experts and Master trainers are being utilized for imparting ICT training. There has been implementation of Case Information applications for daily case proceedings, and uploading of data in the National Judicial Data Grid Portal for District Court. SMS facility has enabled the lawyers, litigants to know the current status of the case. Initiatives are currently being taken by the High Court for scanning and digitization of records.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	11,20,00,000	12,00,00,000	24,15,00,000
Total	11,20,00,000	12,00,00,000	24,15,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

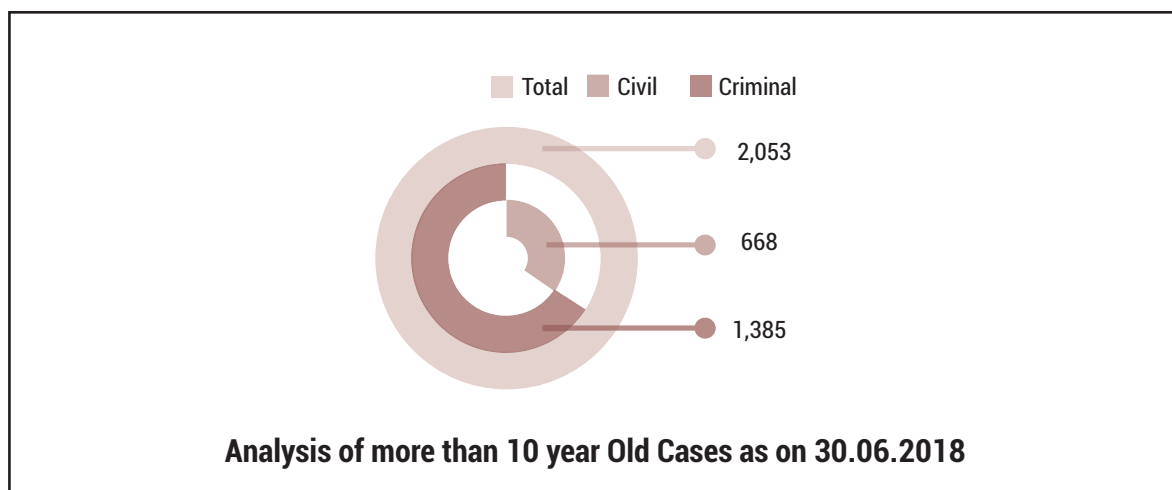
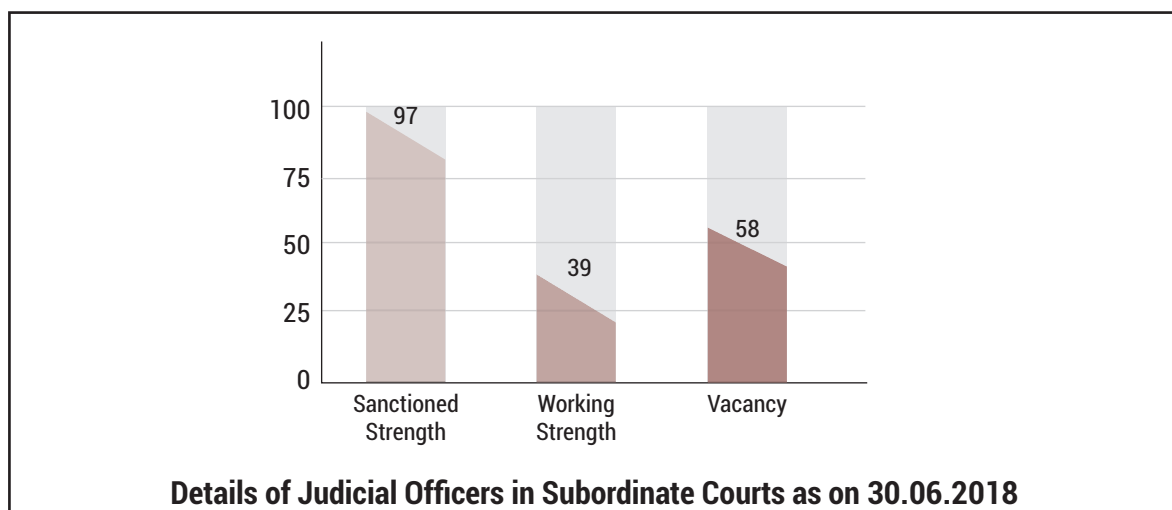
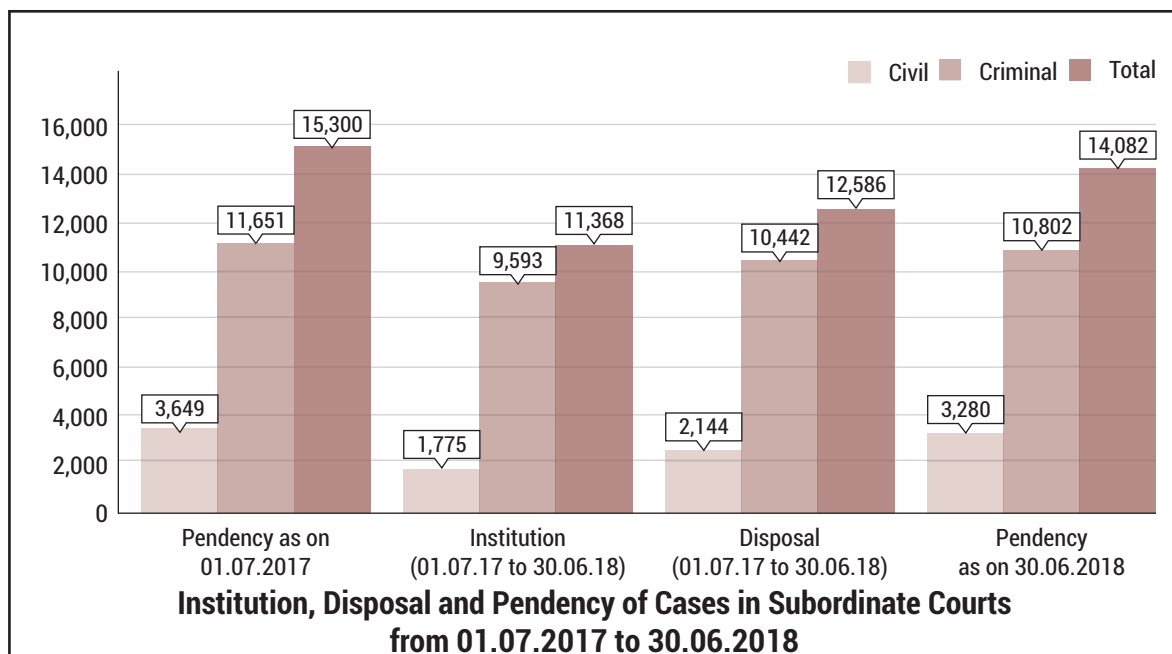
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	04
Working Strength of Judges	02
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	01
Highest	03
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	09

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	487	354	326	515
Company Matters	04	0	02	02
Contempt (Civil)	18	23	16	25
Review (Civil)	02	06	03	05
Matrimonial Matters	03	0	02	01
Arbitration Matters	03	12	07	08
Civil Revisions	14	21	23	12
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	96	61	96	61
Land Acquisition Matters	38	81	28	91
MACT Matters	01	03	01	03
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	19	15	15	19
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	01	0	01
Criminal Revisions	05	09	09	05
Bail Applications	02	55	48	09
Criminal Appeals	16	07	10	13
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	01	0	0	01
Misc. Criminal Applications	07	22	26	03
Other than above	08	38	30	16

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



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 Mr. Justice Indrajit Mahanty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Mohanty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujit Narayan Prasad
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sanju Panda	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krushna Ram Mohapatra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debabrata Dash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jatindra Prasad Das
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chitta Ranjan Dash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswanath Rath	
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Akshaya Kumar Rath	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sangam Kumar Sahoo	
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

The Bengal Presidency was a vast province which included Assam, Bihar and Orissa. The administrative exigencies required separation of areas which did not form part of Bengal. On 09 February 1916, by issuance of Letters Patent by the King of England, the High Court of Patna was established, pursuant to which Orissa was placed under its jurisdiction. Two decades later, Orissa was made a separate province but no separate

High Court was established for it. Thereafter, by virtue of the Orissa High Court Order, 1948, the High Court of Orissa was established w.e.f. 26 July 1948. The building of the High Court, with its unique architectural design, was constructed in the year 1914. The seat of the Orissa High Court is at Cuttack. As on 12 November 2018, as against the sanctioned strength of 27 Judges, the working strength of Judges is only 14.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Under the auspices of the Odisha Judicial Academy, Cuttack, 29 programmes have been conducted in which 615 Judicial Officers and 74 Ministerial Officers/ Staff Officers participated. Institutional Training and Evaluation and Induction Training Programme of Civil Judges has been conducted. A Sensitization Programme has been conducted for the Secretary of DLSA, Panel lawyers and Para Legal Volunteers. Judicial Colloquium on 'Reproductive Health and Rights', State Level Conference on 'Juvenile Justice', and Judicial Colloquium on 'Prevention of Human

Trafficking' has been organized by the Academy. The Research Project 'an Analysis of the functioning of Lok Adalats in the Eastern Region of India' has been completed and the final project has been submitted to the Ministry of Law and Justice.

1,252 Lok Adalats including National Lok Adalats were held, wherein 90,593 cases and 27,497 pre-litigation disputes were disposed of/ settled with realization of Rs. 7,13,24,521/- towards fine and award/ settlement of Rs. 137,01,27,432/- in Motor Accident Claims Appeals/ Cases. 15 cases were disposed of through Orissa High Court Mediation Centre and 208 cases were disposed of in the

District Mediation Centres. Legal Service Panel Lawyers have been engaged in 2,655 number of Cases. Literacy/ Awareness Programmes have been conducted by the field Units on different subjects and on various Government Schemes. The District Legal Services Authority have decided 796 applications received under Odisha Victim Compensation Scheme and paid Rs. 10,31,64,779/- to the victims towards compensation.

A Legal Assistance Establishment 'Nyaya Sanjoga' has been established and made functional at the office of the OSLSA, Cuttack for providing multiple services and facilities to legal aid seekers. During the period, total 1,107 number of persons have been provided necessary legal services and advice. A special outreach campaign titled 'Connecting to Serve' was held, wherein the PLVs, Panel Lawyers, Members of SLLCs etc campaigned door to door in 30 districts and 69,331 persons were entitled to free legal services.

Unit System has been adopted in the State of Odisha. An Action Plan has been prepared for reduction of pendency of Cases relating to 5/10 years old Cases to zero.

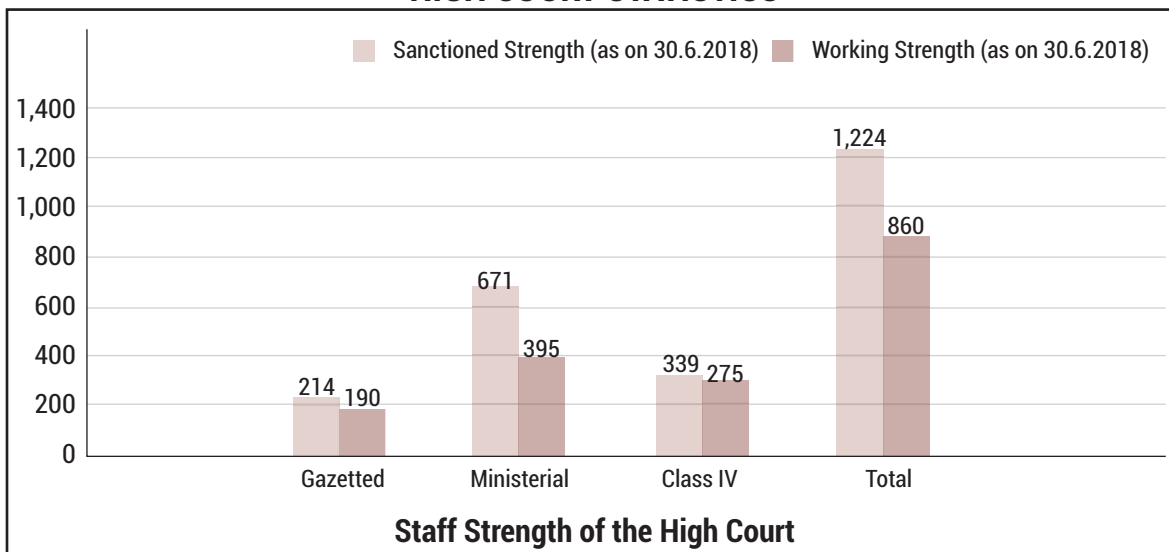
Technological Accomplishments

Under the eCourts project, 2,104 Desktop PCs have been installed in the District & Subordinate Court Complexes. Supply, Installation, Testing

and Maintenance of LAN equipments is being carried out at the District & Subordinate Court complexes. Display Board, Monitors with Thin Clients, Extra Monitors with Splitters along with information Kiosks; Duplex Laser Network Printers, MFD Network Printers and Projectors with Screens are being supplied to 141 District & Subordinate Court Complexes. CCTV have been installed in 21 Judgeships.

High Court has gone live in Case Information System National Core version (CIS NC 1.0). All the 236 Court establishments in the District & Subordinate Courts have gone live in CIS NC 3.0. 30 District Court websites have migrated from DRUPAL 6 version to DRUPAL 7.59 version. Under the digitization initiative, scanning and digitization of case records are in progress. Judicial Officers of the State including the Trainee Judicial Officers are allotted Unique Judicial Officers' Code (JO Code). Lawyers and Litigants are provided SMS Services and Automated emails at the time of Case filing, registration, adjournment, disposal, order and Cause-List generation. Hardware professionals and Software professionals have been appointed on contractual basis in the High Court. 21 Master Trainer Judicial Officers have been imparted with Training on Ubuntu 16.04 and they are imparting training to the Judicial Officers and Court Staff in batches. This exercise has been completed in 8 Judgeships and is targeted to be completed in the entire State at the earliest.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	53,59,94,000	2,99,85,000	8,35,99,000
Non-Plan	63,95,51,000	82,98,19,000	89,50,94,000
Total	1,17,55,45,000	85,98,04,000	97,86,93,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	27
Working Strength of Judges	16

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)

Lowest	16
Highest	18

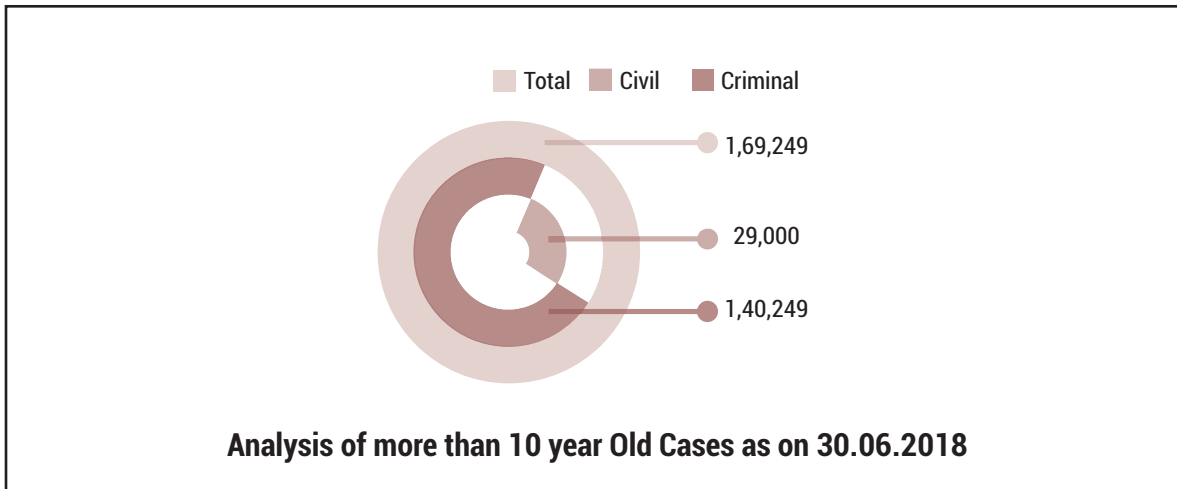
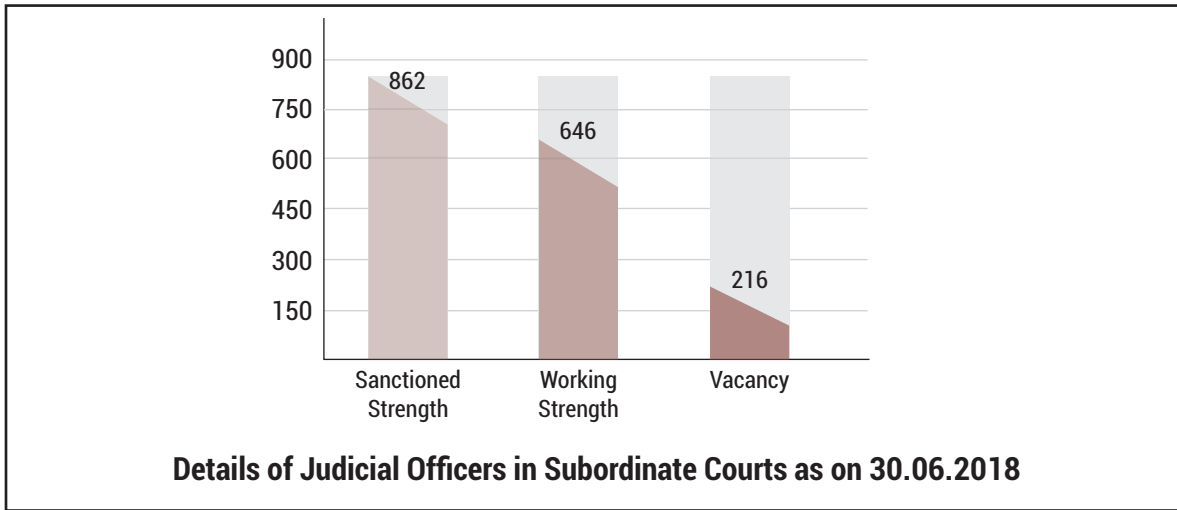
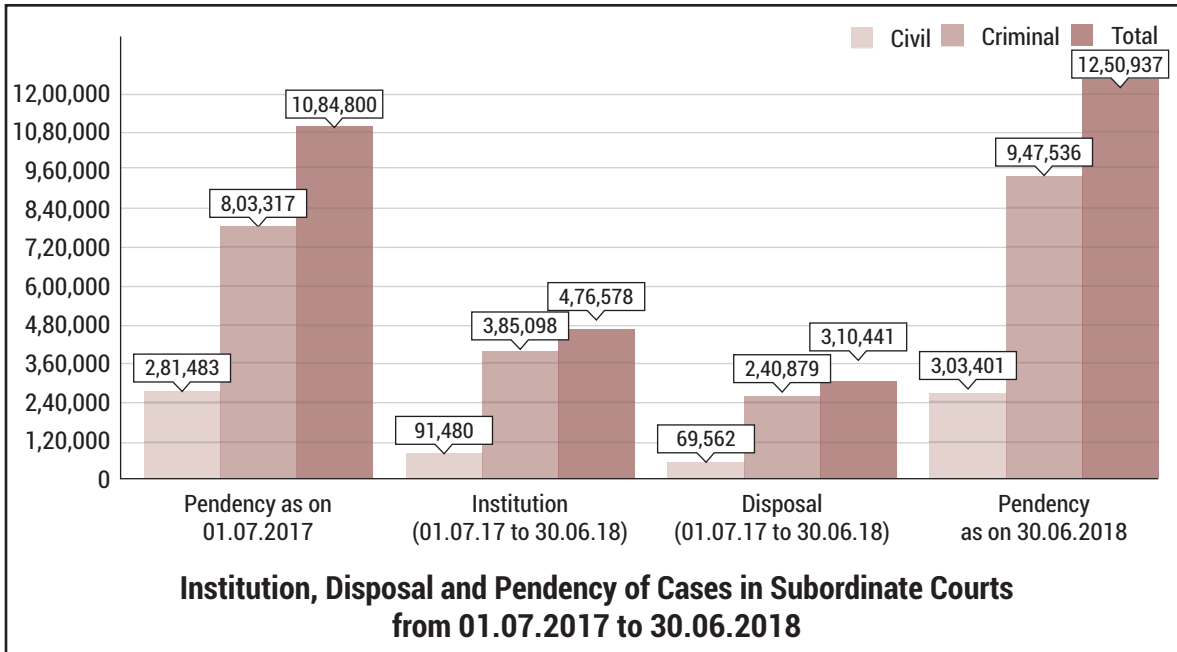
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)

Cases more than 10 years old	34,306
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	82,157	27,201	29,038	80,320
Company Matters	490	10	63	437
Contempt (Civil)	7,966	2,131	5,531	4,566
Review (Civil)	2,649	304	1,479	1,535
Matrimonial Matters	665	189	41	813
Arbitration Matters	505	167	42	630
Civil Revisions	274	34	63	245
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,777	339	90	4,096
Civil Appeals	16,487	1,482	1,421	16,548
Land Acquisition Matters	871	143	79	935
MACT Matters	5,336	1,451	3,777	6,010
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	1	0	1
Other than above	7,398	2,146	2,049	7,495
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	4,152	1,673	2,562	3,263
Criminal Revisions	8,131	1,108	393	8,864
Bail Applications	8,122	29,607	28,656	9,073
Criminal Appeals	10,328	1,026	264	11,090
Death Sentence Reference	1	1	1	1
Contempt (Criminal)	76	10	53	38
Misc. Criminal Applications	12,051	4,315	4,857	11,572
Other than above	2,061	254	254	2,002

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



19

HIGH COURT OF
JUDICATURE AT
PATNA



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

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ravi Ranjan, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyoti Saran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Sinha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chakradhari Sharan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Priya
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 Anil Kumar Upadhyay
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivaji Pandey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Ranjan Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nilu Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikash Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhuresh Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ahsanuddin Amanullah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birendra Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohit Kumar Shah
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aditya Kumar Trivedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Chandra Jaiswal
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

On 09 February 1916, by virtue of Letters Patent, issued by His Majesty, the High Court of Judicature at Patna for the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, was established. From 26 February 1916 the High Court of Judicature at Patna assumed jurisdiction over all matters. Thereafter, even though, a separate province for Orissa was created in the year 1937, the High Court of Patna continued to exercise its jurisdiction over the territories of province of Orissa until 26 July 1948 when a separate High Court was constituted for

Orissa. The foundation-stone for Patna High Court Building was laid on 01 December 1913. The building was designed by Mr. Munings, an Australian architect and was inaugurated on 13 February 1916. Presently, the construction of Centenary building is underway and is expected to be completed by 31 March 2018. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 53 Judges, only 28 Judges are occupying the office.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

44 Court Rooms and 58 chambers are under construction and 3.7 acres land has been allotted for different Court purposes. 12 acres land has been allotted for Judges' bungalow.

The Arrears Committee of the Court has been actively monitoring the work progress of the judicial officers through video conferencing. The judicial officers have been strictly directed to take up the old cases on priority basis as well as dispose them within the time frame.

Against the filing of total 1,24,819 cases between 01 October, 2018 and 30 September, 2018 about 1,16,304 were disposed of which comes to about 93% of the total institution, through categorization and listing of subject matters of the different kinds of proceedings filed. Priority was given to the criminal proceedings relating to personal liberty of the petitioners. Special Benches were constituted. With the strategic planning, several larger Bench and Full Bench cases pending since last several years have been disposed of in recent past.

96 officers have been appointed directly from Bar in the cadre of District & Sessions Judge (Entry Level) in the year, 2018. 184 officers have been appointed as Civil Judge (Junior Division) under Bihar Judicial Service in the year 2018.

Technological Accomplishments

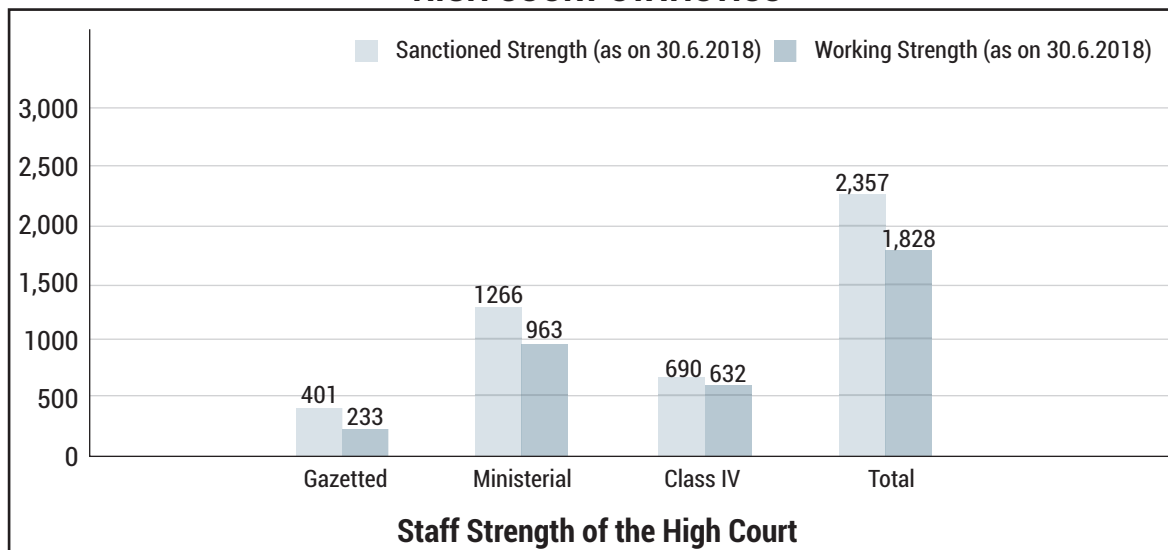
Under the eCourts project, CIS is fully implemented and operational in High Court for generating the cause list. More than 50 software including android apps have been developed in-house for various administrative and judicial needs and are running successfully.

Digitization process for Judicial Records of Patna High Court has started and so far more than 1.20 crore pages have been digitized.

The High Court has upgraded the point-based display system to Digital LED display boards. Video walls have also been installed in the court premises.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,27,81,36,000	1,78,51,35,000	1,55,27,01,000
Total	1,27,81,36,000	1,78,51,35,000	1,55,27,01,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

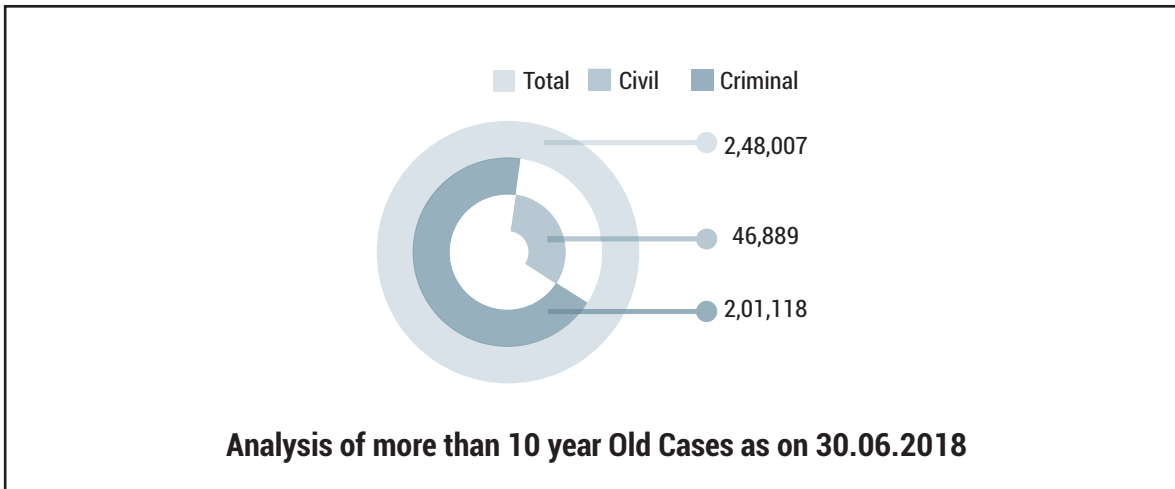
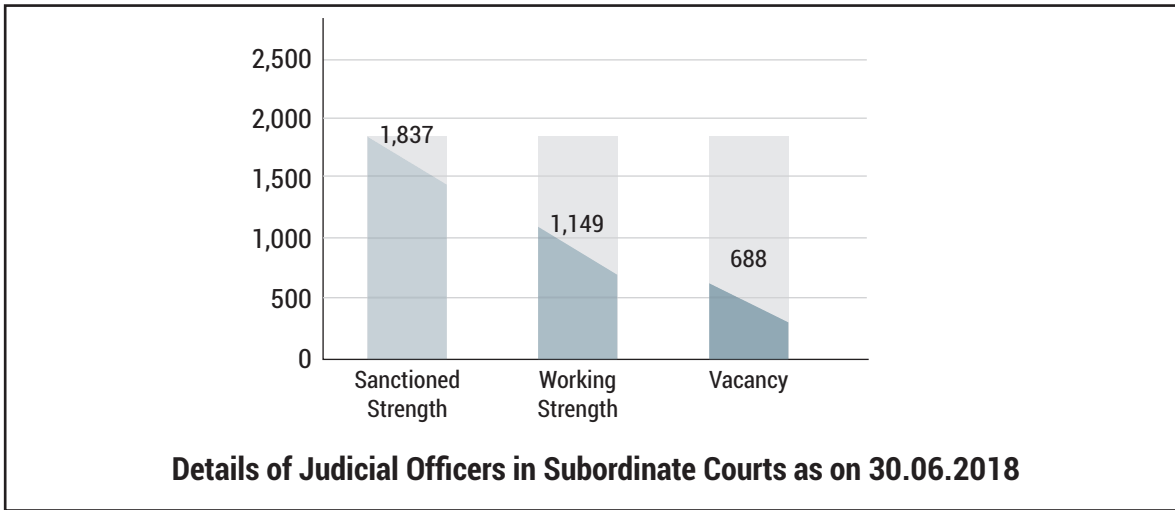
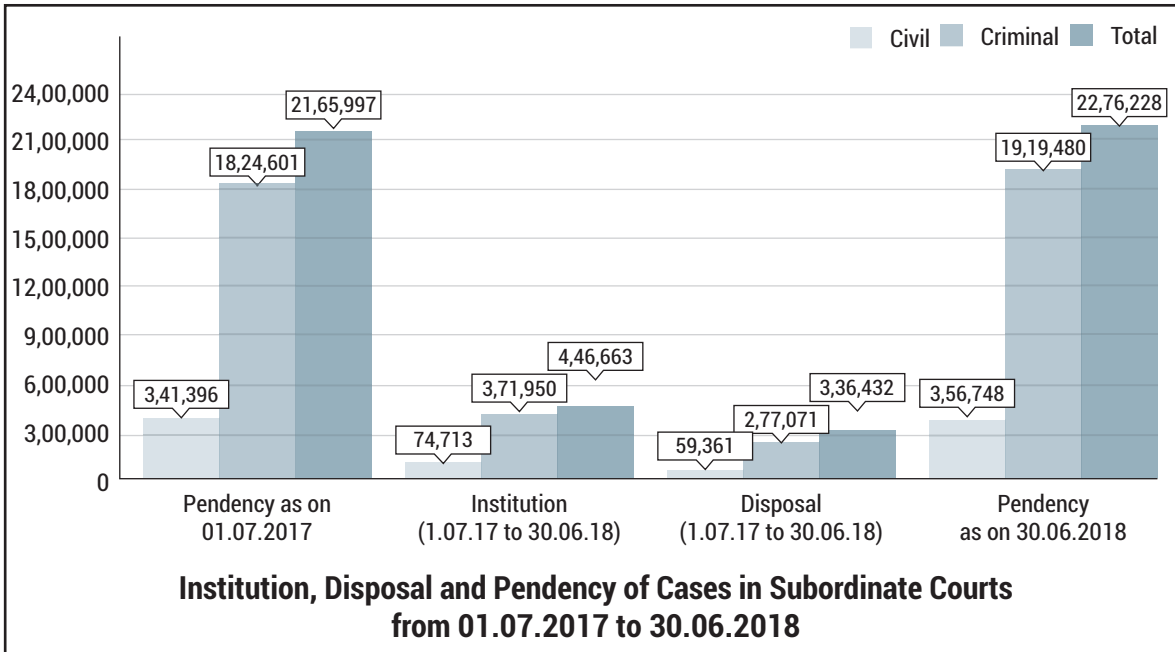
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	32
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	32
Highest	35
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	20,550

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	51,762	25,653	21,302	56,113
Company Matters	123	10	43	90
Contempt (Civil)	4,716	2,638	2,909	4,445
Review (Civil)	775	467	656	586
Matrimonial Matters	0	0	0	0
Arbitration Matters	18	16	13	21
Civil Revisions	365	377	146	596
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	13	8	0	21
Civil Appeals	10,395	1,041	645	10,791
Land Acquisition Matters	1,500	690	197	1,993
MACT Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	15,653	7,245	8,908	13,990
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,603	3,686	2,030	3,259
Criminal Revisions	3,336	1,275	1,114	3,497
Bail Applications	7,847	64,061	66,178	5,730
Criminal Appeals	26,412	6,718	4,577	28,553
Death Sentence Reference	7	6	5	8
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	2,245	6,278	5,363	3,160
Other than above	17,867	2,208	2,840	17,235

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



20

HIGH COURT OF
PUNJAB &
HARYANA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of Punjab & Haryana High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Murari, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjit Singh	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shekher Kumar Dhawan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P. Singh Mann	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amol Rattan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pavan Kumar B. Bajanthri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anita Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramendra Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harminder Singh Madaan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhaurao Chaudhari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Shekhar Attri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudip Ahluwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurvinder Singh Gill
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harinder Singh Sidhu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Daya Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajbir Sehrawat
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kshetarpal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Lisa Gill	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avneesh Jhingan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bawa Singh Walia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahabir Singh Sindhu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Masih	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Mittal
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jaishree Thakur	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Manjari Nehru Kaul
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsimran Singh Sethi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tejinder Singh Dhindsa	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Monga
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Sandhwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hari Pal Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Mittal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal	

***As on 12 November 2018**

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Punjab and Haryana, was formerly known as the High Court of Judicature at Lahore. It was established on 20 March 1919 and had jurisdiction over Delhi and undivided Punjab. After independence, the High Court at Lahore, ceased to have jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab and a new High Court of Judicature for the

territory of East Punjab was created which started functioning from Circuit House at Amritsar and was later shifted to Shimla. After the 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, with the merger of Patiala and East

Punjab States Union (PEPSU) into the State of Punjab, the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh came into existence from 01 November 1966 and the High Court of Punjab was renamed as the 'High Court of Punjab and Haryana'. Since then the High Court of Punjab and Haryana has been operating for the State of Punjab, the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The building of the

Punjab and Haryana High Court was designed by Le Corbusier, a French Architect. The colourful tapestries having symbols encapsulates the architect's view of man, earth, nature, emblem of India and scales of justice in abstract geometric patches. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 85 Judges, 51 Judges are occupying the office.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Judges' Library of the Punjab and Haryana High Court has moved towards automation by adopting various technologies and Software viz, KOHA LMS, RFID Solution as well as Bookeye4 Scanner. It has collection of more than 1,61,981 legal documents/books.

During the judicial year, to strengthen the alternative dispute resolution, activities have been undertaken by the Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee. Rs. 30,00,000/- have been distributed as honorarium for total 300 cases settled by Mediators. For 612 unsuccessful mediations, honorarium/remuneration @ Rs. 3,000/- per case, amounting to Rs. 18,36,000/- has been paid keeping in view the sitting/time devoted by the Mediator in such cases. Under pre-litigation mediation, total 63 persons submitted applications out of which, 22 resulted in successful mediation, 14 resulted in unsuccessful mediation and six are in process. To generate awareness about Mediation amongst the general public, the Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee from time to time aired jingles/advertisements on different radio Stations. Interview of a Hon'ble Member of the Mediation and Conciliation Committee, High Court has also been aired on 'Ek Mulaqat Show' in which, he shared his views regarding the concept of Mediation and Pre-Litigation Mediation. Under the aegis of the Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India,

Judges Referral Sensitization Programme was organized. Refresher Course for Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) trained mediators has also been organized. In total, 2,774 cases were referred for Mediation, out of which 2,557 cases were disposed of, 537 individual cases were settled, 79 connected cases were settled while 2,007 cases were not settled.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court of Punjab and Haryana has been pioneer in the field of computerization and adoption of digital process. The High Court website i.e. highcourtchd.gov.in has migrated from old server to new cloud server having more resources at National Data Centre, Shastri Park, New Delhi. While strengthening the intranet infrastructure in the High Court, the Local Area Network has further been extended to 12 nodes in various branches of the Court, thereby, providing access to intranet to all concerned.

Newly appointed Addl. District and Sessions Judges, are being given ICT Training at Chandigarh Judicial Academy. Refresher Course are being conducted for in-service Judicial Officers. District wise Ubuntu 16.04, CIS 2.0 and Video Conferencing Training Program is being undertaken for Judicial Officers and staff by Master Trainers.

Under the digitization initiative, till June 2018, total 170 lakhs pages have been scanned. 1.44 lakh

applications for certified copies have been received online through centralized copy module and total 14.78 lakh certified pages have been issued. Online web based e-filing module is functional for filing cases 24 x 7. Various other software modules are also being developed to meet administrative and judicial requirements.

In MACT cases, abbreviation of the names of Insurance Companies has been added with the case type for convenience. More and more sub-categories are being added for priority listing, preparation of roster and equitable distribution of cases amongst judges.

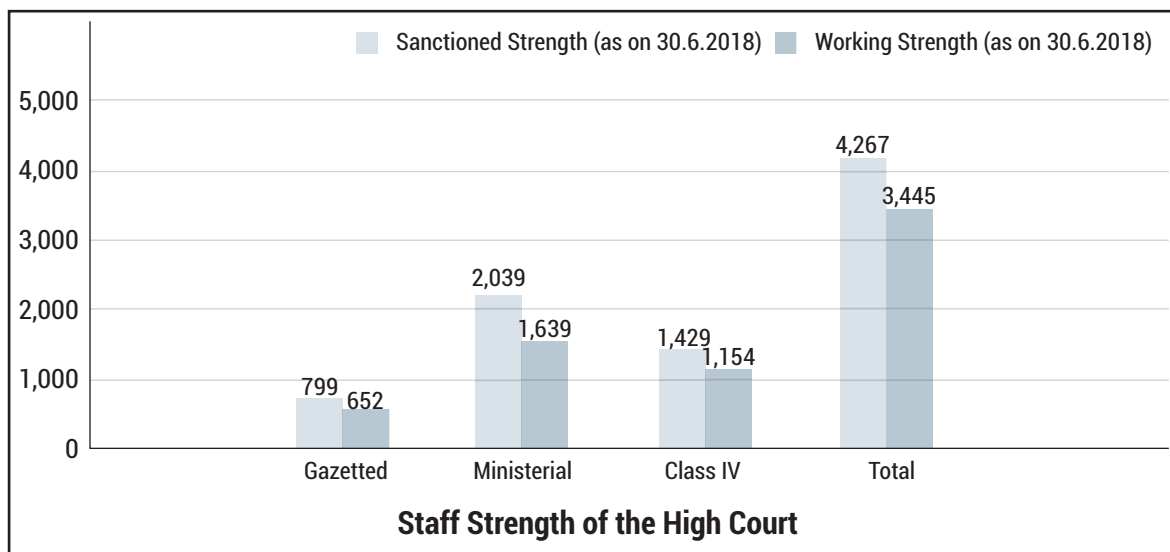


Under the eCourts project, awareness campaigns, have been launched to educate the lawyers, litigant and other stakeholders. There has been display of Flexes/Banners/Posters in the Court complexes. There has been e-awareness through fairs. There has been distribution of pamphlets in English, Hindi and Punjabi. These pamphlets

contain instructions and step-by-step guide for accessing the case information on website (<https://highcourtchd.gov.in>) of Punjab and Haryana High Court and also from National Judicial Data Grid on e-Courts Portal (www.ecourts.gov.in).



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	15,08,68,000	7,50,00,000	9,00,00,000
Non-Plan	2,51,78,42,000	2,86,30,52,000	3,21,37,00,000
Total	2,66,87,10,000	2,93,80,52,000	3,30,37,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

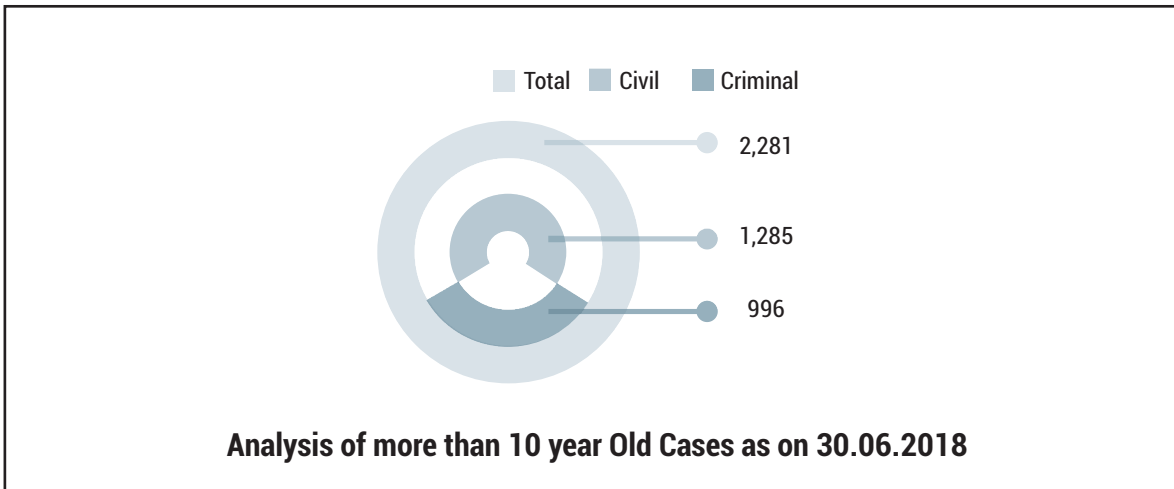
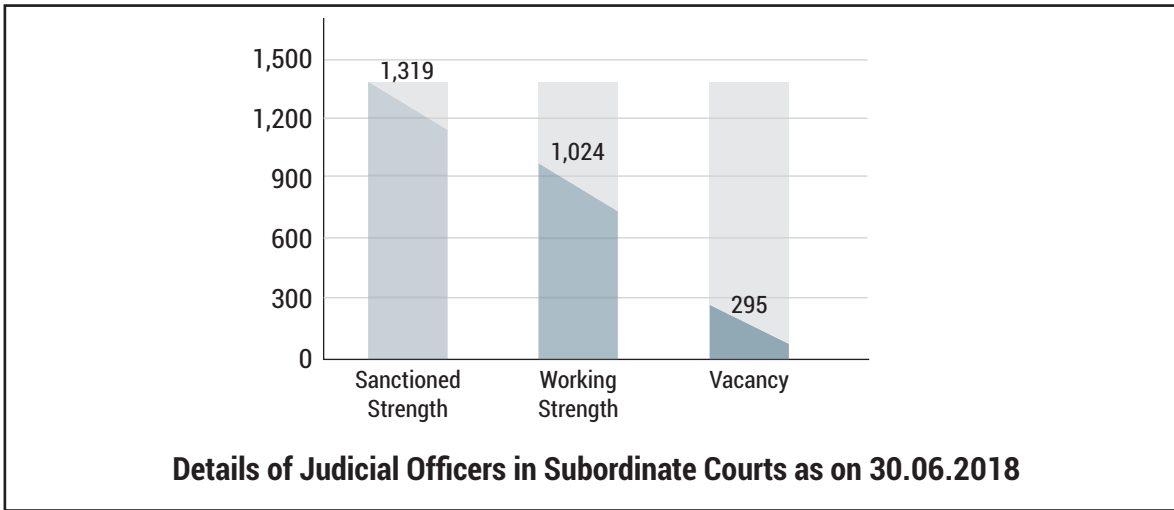
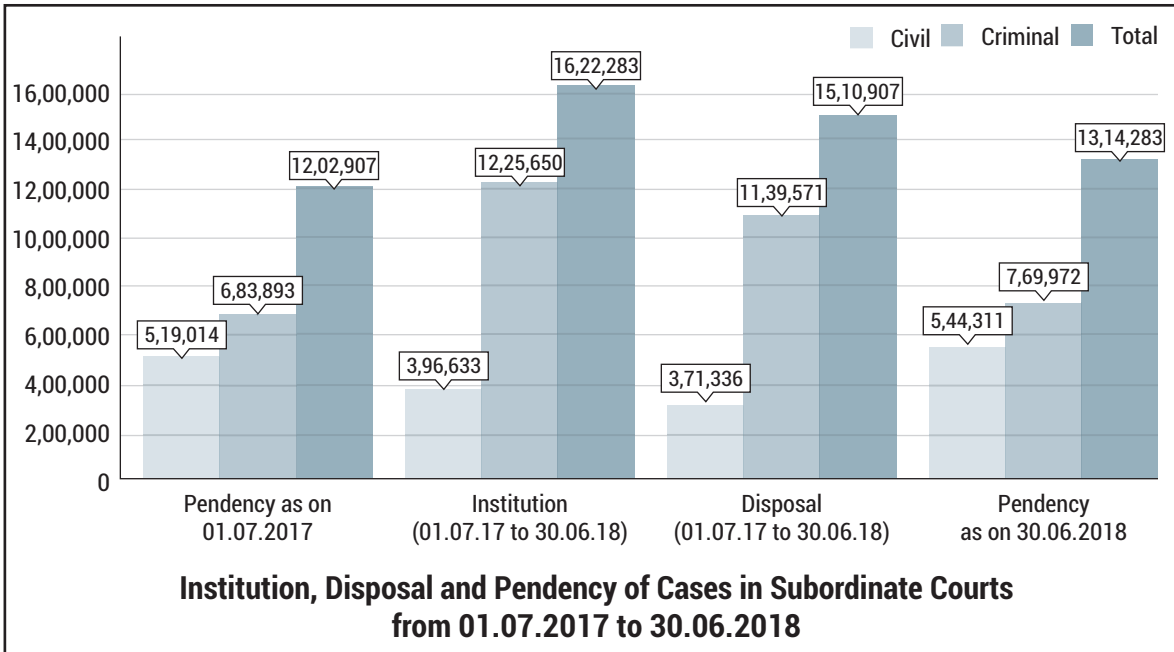
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	85
Working Strength of Judges	50
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	47
Highest	53
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	74,351

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	66,798	31,675	25,747	72,726
Company Matters	436	8	34	410
Contempt (Civil)	4,331	4,169	3,306	5,194
Review (Civil)	1,142	964	786	1,320
Matrimonial Matters	2,487	639	628	2,498
Arbitration Matters	199	369	222	346
Civil Revisions	11,529	8,967	8,963	11,533
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,175	801	331	2,645
Civil Appeals	54,198	8,559	6,762	55,995
Land Acquisition Matters	24,340	5,454	4,671	25,123
MACT Matters	45,684	6,447	6,509	45,622
Civil Suits (Original Side)	5	0	0	5
Other than above	5,770	3,843	2,589	7,024
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	878	1,302	1,385	795
Criminal Revisions	15,340	5,174	3,293	17,221
Bail Applications*	0	0	0	0
Criminal Appeals	53,385	6,248	1,242	58,391
Death Sentence Reference	7	1	1	7
Contempt (Criminal)	48	15	18	45
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	30,371	55,236	46,466	39,141

* No separate data regarding Bail Applications is maintained.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



21

RAJASTHAN
HIGH COURT



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Nandrajog, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammad Rafiq	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Veerendra Singh Siradhana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Prakash Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sangeet Raj Lodha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Bishnoi	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Pushpendra Singh Bhati
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munishwar Nath Bhandari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Mehta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwaljit Singh Ahluwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahendra Kumar Maheshwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinit Kumar Mathur
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sabina	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banwari Lal Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Gaur
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nirmal Jit Kaur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Garg
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganga Ram Moolchandani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjeet Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Goverdhan Bardhar	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratap Krishna Lohra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari	

***As on 12 November 2018**

Brief Introduction

The State of Rajasthan was formed by integration of 19 Princely States. Earlier five High Courts were functioning in the State- at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur (with a Bench at Kota) and Alwar. The Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 abolished these different jurisdictions and provided for a single High Court for the entire State. The High Court was inaugurated on 29 August 1949. At present, the Rajasthan High

Court has its Principal Seat at Jodhpur with a Bench at Jaipur. The Principal Seat at Jodhpur is at present functioning in an old Heritage Building. A new building of Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur is under construction having a project cost of Rs. 220.07 crore. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 50 Judges, the working strength is of 26 Judges.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Rajasthan State Judicial Academy (RSJA) is imparting regular trainings to the Judicial Officers of the Rajasthan Judiciary and has also taken steps towards saving the environment by organizing Plantation Programmes. The Academy has also organized refresher courses,

induction programme for Assistant Prosecution Officers and other target groups.

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has streamlined the Lok Adalats and other ADR mechanisms. 0.45 lakh cases were settled and Rs.214.84 crore were awarded as settlement in Lok Adalat held between October 2017 to December 2017 and 1.30 lakh cases were settled

and Rs. 830.74 crore were awarded as settlement in Lok Adalats held between January and September 2018 at High Court and Subordinate Courts level. There are 35 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in the State of Rajasthan. Independent ADR Centre buildings have been constructed for 28 DLSAs. 24 Educational training Programmes of Panel Advocates and 77 Educational training Programmes of Para Legal Volunteers were organized by DLSAs in the State.

The success rate of mediation in the year 2017 (October to December 2017) is 17.82% and success rate of mediation in the year 2018 is 20.30%.

Technological Accomplishments

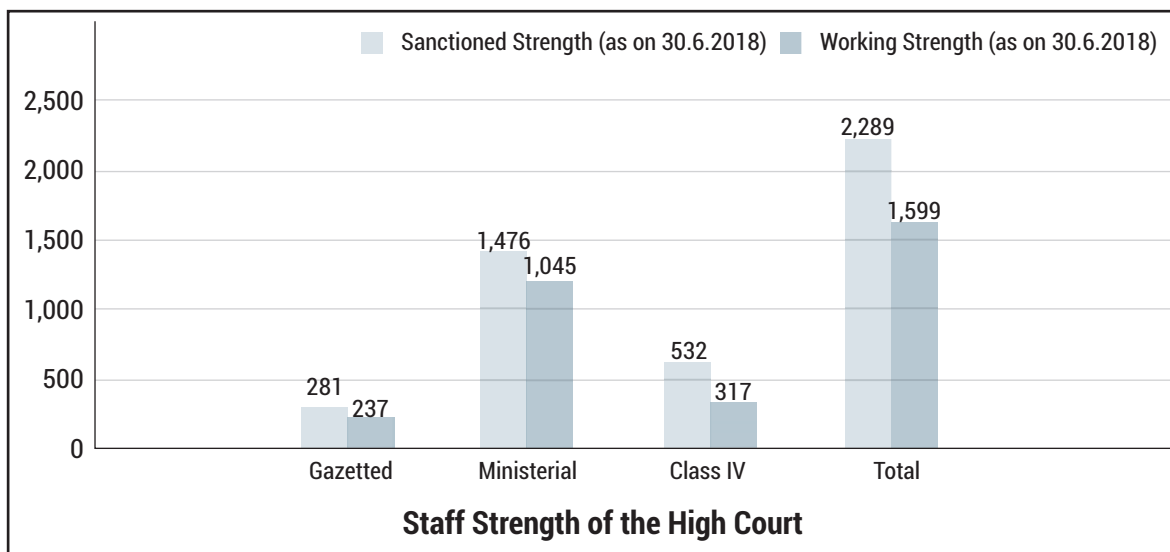
A entire new website of Rajasthan High Court has been developed with much more advanced and user friendly features & services. An Android Mobile App has also been launched for Rajasthan High Court. Rajasthan High Court, Jaipur Bench, Jaipur Campus has been Wi-Fi enabled and access has been granted to Hon'ble Judges, officers of Registry, staff members & Advocates. Limited access has been provided to litigants and visitors. Process of enabling the High Court

Campus Jodhpur with Wi-Fi is under progress.

The data of Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur and Bench at Jaipur has been successfully migrated to CIS 1.0 and the same has been replicated to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) also. Now certified copies are being issued without movement of the physical file. The tender process for work of scanning & digitization of case records of Rajasthan High Court has been completed. Data of each and every District & Subordinate Court has been migrated to CIS 3.0 and the same has been replicated to NJDG. Uniform Case Types and Case Natures in all the courts across the State have been implemented and now all new cases are being entered in CIS only with new case types only. Under Phase II of e-Courts Project, for making the courts more technologically advanced, various hardware items have been procured and some are under process of procurement.

Rajasthan, the land of desert is predominantly hot and there is huge potential of generating solar energy into electricity. Solar Panels have been installed at 22 Courts Complexes in the State of Rajasthan where there are frequent power cuts.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	23,30,86,000	7,01,76,86,000	24,07,79,000
Non-Plan	6,17,08,53,000	19,95,87,000	8,96,75,62,000
Total	6,40,39,39,000	7,21,72,73,000	9,20,83,41,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

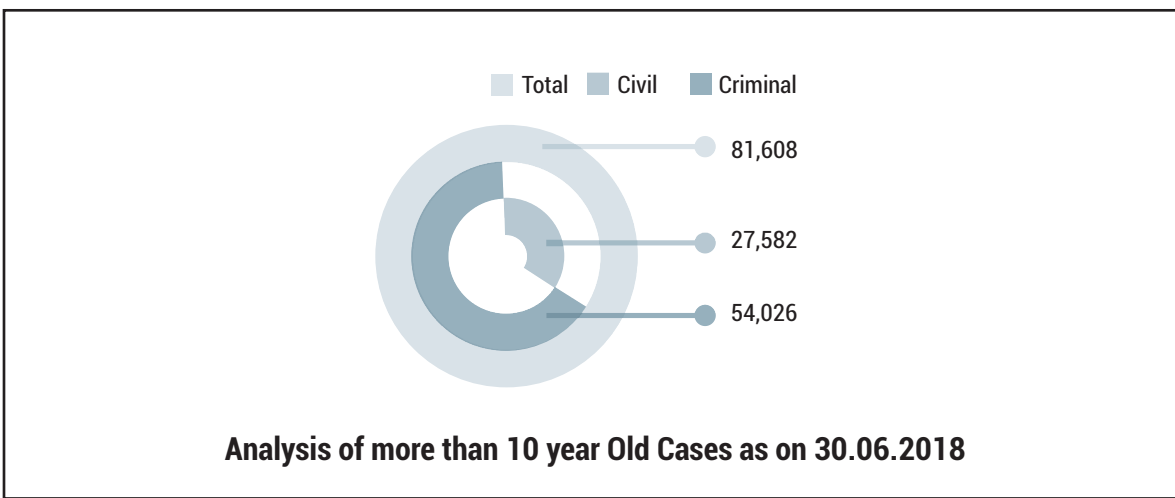
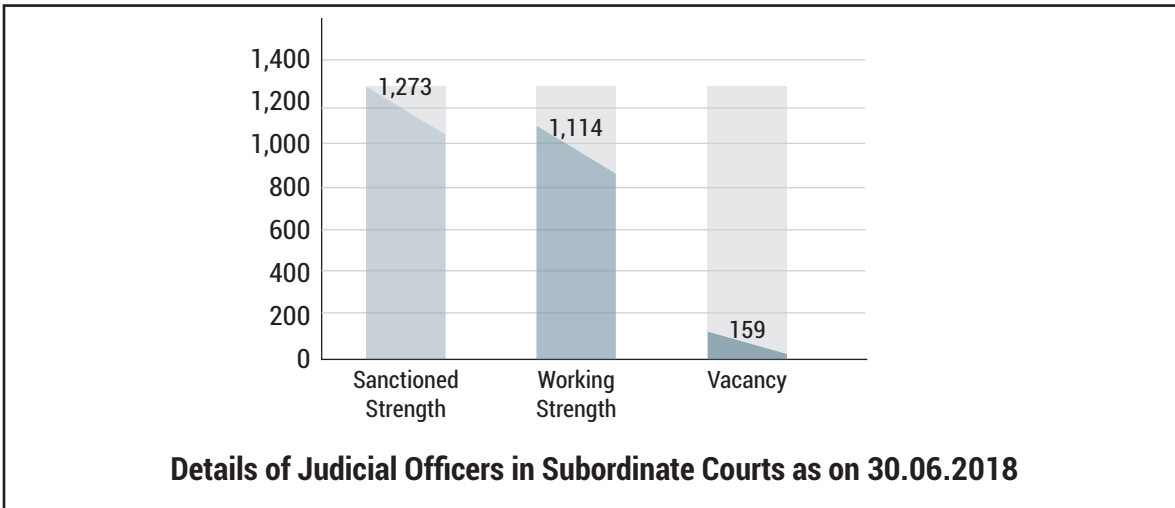
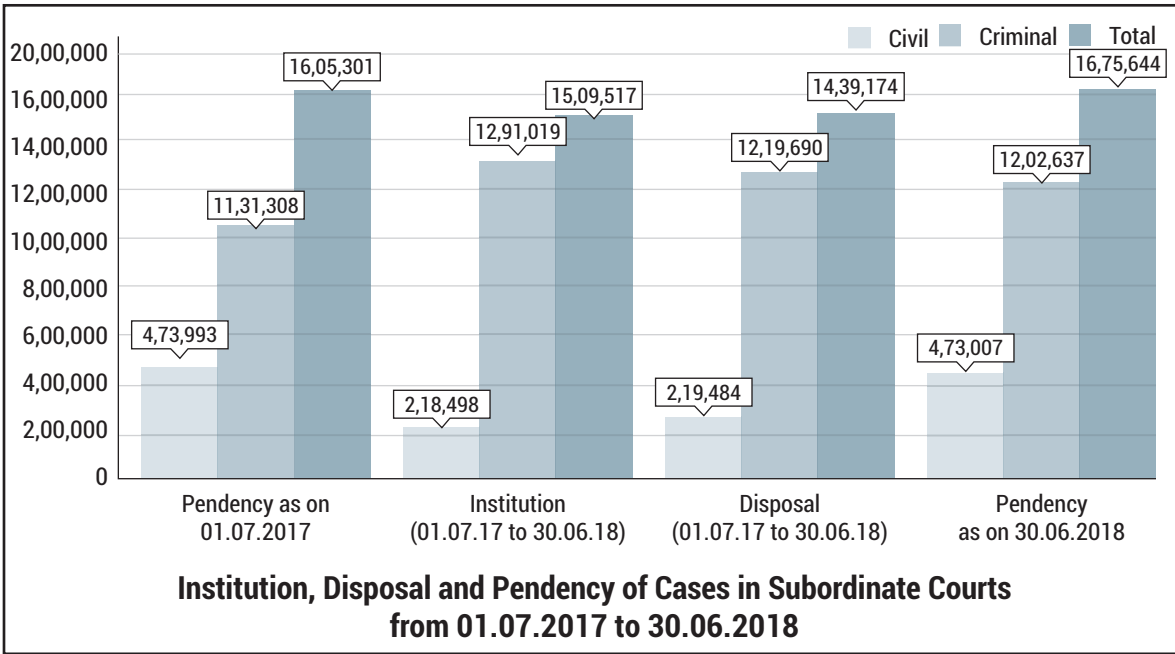
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	50
Working Strength of Judges	33
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	33
Highest	34
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	67,472

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	95,512	45,912	36,882	1,04,542
Company Matters	453	75	172	356
Contempt (Civil)	4,570	4,344	4,052	4,862
Review (Civil)	683	502	451	734
Matrimonial Matters	1,544	781	711	1,614
Arbitration Matters	183	173	225	131
Civil Revisions	979	433	415	997
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,663	1,866	1,951	2,578
Civil Appeals	39,129	8,020	8,864	38,285
Land Acquisition Matters	2,477	1,019	521	2,975
MACT Matters	35,471	7,932	3,445	39,958
Civil Suits (Original Side)	6	1	1	6
Other than above	2,321	1,001	652	2,670
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	832	1,531	1,324	1,039
Criminal Revisions	15,035	3,711	3,650	15,096
Bail Applications	2,002	29,670	29,491	2,181
Criminal Appeals	37,857	4,698	3,583	38,972
Death Sentence Reference	4	5	4	5
Contempt (Criminal)	23	10	12	21
Misc. Criminal Applications	14,864	11,254	12,875	13,243
Other than above	1,251	930	1,299	882

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



22

HIGH COURT OF
SIKKIM



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Bist, Chief Justice
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Meenakshi M. Rai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhaskar Raj Pradhan
*As on 12 November 2018

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Sikkim was established by the Proclamation of 1955, issued by the Maharaja of Sikkim. Thereafter, by the Constitution (Thirty Sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, the State of Sikkim merged with the Union of India w.e.f. 26 April 1975, and Sikkim became the 22nd State of India. The

High Court of Judicature functioning as such prior to the appointed day, became the High Court for the State of Sikkim, established in 1975, with the seat at Gangtok. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 03 Judges, 03 Judges are occupying the office.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

On 08 December 2018, the High Court of Sikkim Museum was inaugurated at Old Chief Justice Bungalow, Gangtok by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi. In the judicial year, various courts of Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate have been inaugurated. On 27 June 2018, the Sikkim Judicial Academy (Phase-I), Sokaythang, Tadong, was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim. The 3rd Regional Conference for Sensitization of Family Courts Matters for North Eastern States, Odisha, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir was also organized.

Various Committees have been constituted/reconstituted viz. Arrears Committee for reduction of arrears and expeditious trials and disposal of cases; Juvenile Justice Committee to discuss the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)

Act, 2015; and an Internal Constituted Complaints Committee for Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place. A Committee has also been re-constituted for monitoring the infrastructure development in Subordinate Courts. A Special Cell has been constituted to monitor the process of filling up of vacancies in the District Judiciary as also posts of administrative staff in the District Judiciary. To re-visit all High Court Rules as well as Rules for proper management and preservation of disposal of records for the High Court as well as Subordinate Courts, the Rules Committee is constituted. One Member Committee has been constituted to regulate and monitor the progress of the trials of cases falling under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Task Force has been formed to review and examine the recordings of CCTV Cameras in all Subordinate Courts. A Committee for publication of the Sikkim Law Reports of the High Court of Sikkim, has also been constituted.

Technological Accomplishments

The best practices have been evolved in the High Court of Sikkim with reference to computerization. Application software both web-based as well as stand alone applications have been developed and implemented in the High Court of Sikkim. The Official Website (www.highcourtofsikkim.nic.in) with various functionalities has been launched.

A web based application, File Tracking System Version 1.1 is being used in the High Court of Sikkim which enables easy tracking of physical files. On 12 August 2018, Android Application 'High Court of Sikkim' was released, which provides a single window to access the case status of the High Court and the Subordinate Courts of Sikkim anywhere, anytime. In the three Court Rooms of High Court of Sikkim, Screen Sharing Application is used during Court proceedings to share the screen between the Hon'ble Judge, Advocates and Personal Secretary to Judge, whenever a certain document/file is to be seen during the hearing by all concerned. Digital Signature Certificates have been issued to all the Judicial Officers of the State.

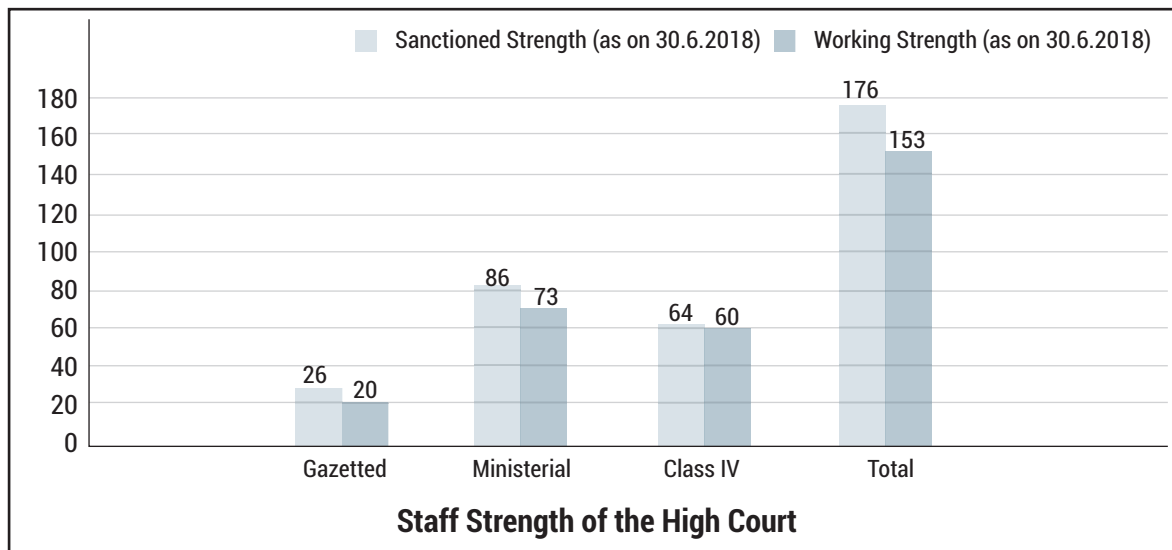
In the High Court of Sikkim, case information SMS and Local Shared Drive is being used. Also, in the

High Court and the Subordinates Court of Sikkim, Information kiosks and Display boards have been installed. The High Court of Sikkim will soon install Justice Clock, and an LED message display board. Video Conferencing (VC) facility is available at five Court Complexes covering 17 Court Rooms. The VC facility is also available at one Central Jail and one District Prison. The High Court and the Subordinate Courts of Sikkim have fully Wi-Fi enabled complexes.

The High Court of Sikkim Library has implemented KOHA, an open source scalable Library Management System. In the drive to Scan and Digitized Case records, till August 2018, 40,63,557 pages have been scanned. A Network Monitoring Tool and Report Generation Tool is in pipeline. There is an initiative to make the High Court of Sikkim, a paperless court. By digital filing of cases and Court Room Software, there will be easy access to and viewing of various documents like case file, interlocutory applications, orders, judgments and customized reports. A Load Balancer and Fail Over System will ensure higher rate of availability of the applications being used. This application will eliminate, or at least reduce the impact of system failure, if any.

Implementation of Solar Power Plants is under progress in five Court Complexes in the State.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	11,85,00,000	14,85,70,000	18,53,00,000
Total	11,85,00,000	14,85,70,000	18,53,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

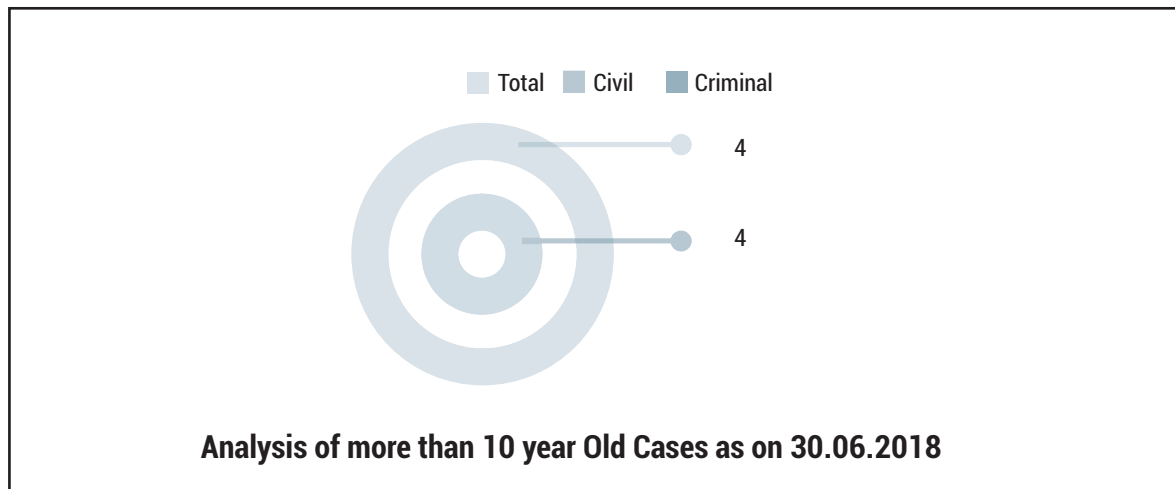
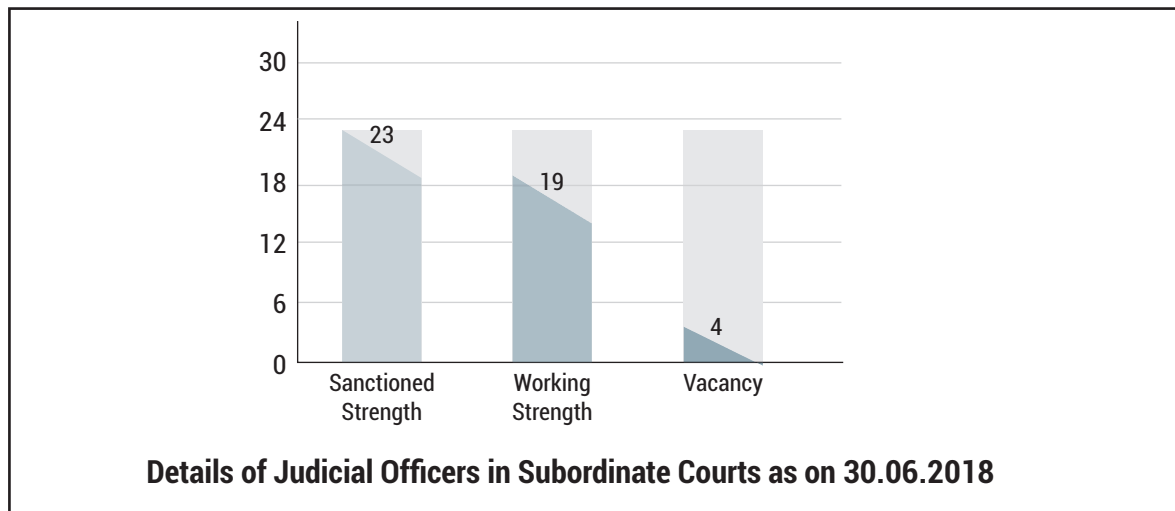
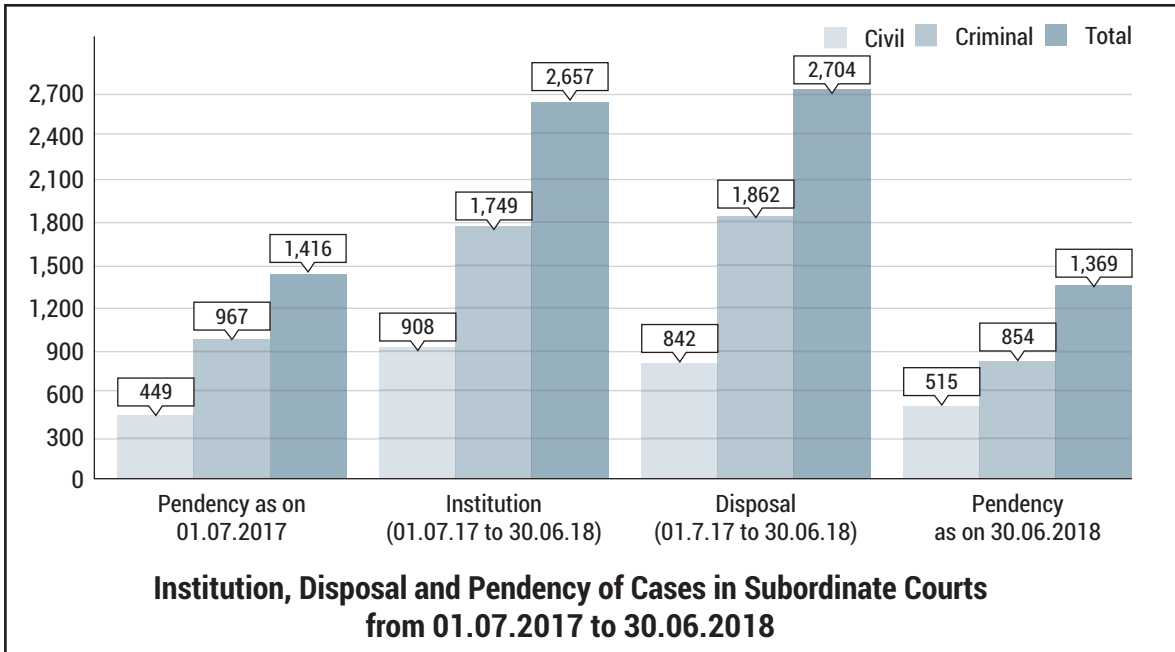
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	03
Working Strength of Judges	02
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	02
Highest	03
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	0

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	80	94	66	108
Company Matters	--	--	--	--
Contempt (Civil)	01	05	03	03
Review (Civil)	02	01	02	01
Matrimonial Matters	02	00	00	02
Arbitration Matters	01	03	02	02
Civil Revisions	06	08	07	07
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	00	02	00	02
Civil Appeals	23	16	08	31
Land Acquisition Matters	00	00	00	00
MACT Matters	05	14	05	14
Civil Suit (Original Side)	00	00	00	00
Other than above	07	02	05	04
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	01	02	01	02
Criminal Revisions	03	03	02	04
Bail Applications	00	08	08	00
Criminal Appeals	31	39	19	51
Death Sentence Reference	00	00	00	00
Contempt (Criminal)	00	00	00	00
Misc. Criminal Applications	05	11	14	02
Other than above	05	08	03	10

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



23

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhasis Talapatra, Acting Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh

*As on 12 November 2018

Brief Introduction

In the year 1972, after the enactment of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organization) Act, 1971, the State of Tripura came under the jurisdiction of Gauhati High Court which continued until 2012. Thereafter, by way of amendment under Section 28A(c) of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organization) Act, 1971, a separate High Court for the State of Tripura was established on 23 March

2013, with the seat at Agartala. The High Court of Tripura functions from its own spacious and beautiful building covering an area of about 10 acres, situated on a high land in a serene atmosphere in the capital city, Agartala. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 04 Judges, 02 Judges are occupying the office.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

A Vision Document was released on 06 May 2018, highlighting the needs of expansion of the District Judiciary. The State Government accepted the proposal for establishment of more Judicial Districts co-terminus with the Revenue Districts. Three Judicial Districts namely, Sepahijala, Khowai and Dhalai have been established in the State for which eight additional posts of Judicial Officers have been sanctioned.

The 5th Annual Conclave of Judicial Officers was organized on 06 May 2018. The Chief Justice, other Judges of the High Court and the retired High Court Judges deliberated on the topics viz- Discipline and Code of Conduct of Judicial Officers; Pendency, Speedy Disposal and Reduction of Arrears; Strengthening of Juvenile Justice & ADR System including Lok Adalat, Mediation and other issues relating to Legal Services Activities; Administrative matters including promotions of officers and staff members, pay scales, disposal of representations,

inquiries and appeals; Status and improvement of infrastructure including status of Malkhana, Store, Library, Record room etc.; and General problems of Judicial Officers and their suggestions. 68 Judicial Officers participated in the conclave.

High Court Juvenile Justice Committee organized a symposium on 'What Plagues Juvenile Justice System in Tripura-Towards a Renewed and Co-ordinated Action' at Agartala involving all stakeholders of the Juvenile Justice system. The Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) conducted 40 hrs. mediation training for all the Judicial Officers of Tripura in three phases at Agartala. The Chief Justice has appointed Conciliators including medical experts for each of the four Family Courts in Tripura to assist the Family Court Judges in conciliation of pending family disputes. In view of the increasing numbers of consumer disputes, the High Court has requested the State Government for creation of District Consumer Redressal Forum co-terminus with revenue districts in Tripura.

The High Court has framed 'The Tripura Video Conferencing (Conduct of proceedings including Recording of Evidence and Remand of Accused in the trial/remand courts) Rules, 2018' and notified the same on 21 August 2018.

13 candidates have been issued offers of appointment to Grade-III [Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) cadre] of Tripura Judicial Service. Recruitment process has been initiated for filling up two vacancies in Grade-I of Tripura Judicial Service by direct recruitment from the practicing Advocates. To enhance the efficiency of the Court Management, the State Government has sanctioned eight posts of Court Managers.

Technological Accomplishments

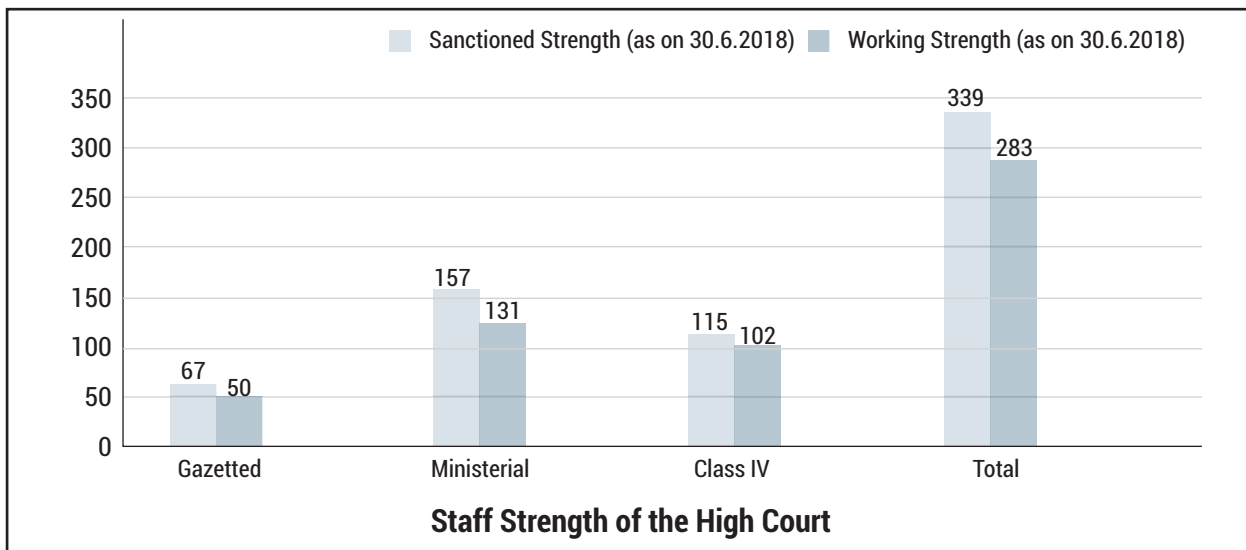
Initiatives have been taken under the phase-I and phase II of the eCourts project. Optical fibre for stable Internet connectivity has been laid in all the 15 Court Complexes of the State. The connection is expected to be soon established. In Phase-II of the project, CIS 3.0 NC Version has been implemented in Tripura and data has been

successfully migrated. There has been installation of a Display board monitor outside each court, and kiosk in each District and taluka Courts. Procurement of Servers for the High Court of Tripura and the District Courts are in process. Judicial Service Centres are located in each of the 12 court complexes. It has become mandatory to upload the cases daily to the NJDG server for access of the cases by the citizens. The Diesel Generator set have been installed in each of the 15 Court Complexes. Furthermore, seven Court Complexes have been selected in the State of Tripura for implementation of the Solar Panels.

Recently three Districts have been established taking the total to 16 court complexes. Initiatives have been taken to include the 16 Court Complexes in the e-Courts Project Phase-II for the benefit of the Citizens. Most of the Courts within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Tripura have been provided with Video-Conferencing facility. Two District Courts at Dharmanagar and Belonia are now connected via video-conferencing with the respective District jails.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	15,66,84,000	18,65,84,930	19,92,50,000
Total	15,66,84,000	18,65,84,930	19,92,50,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

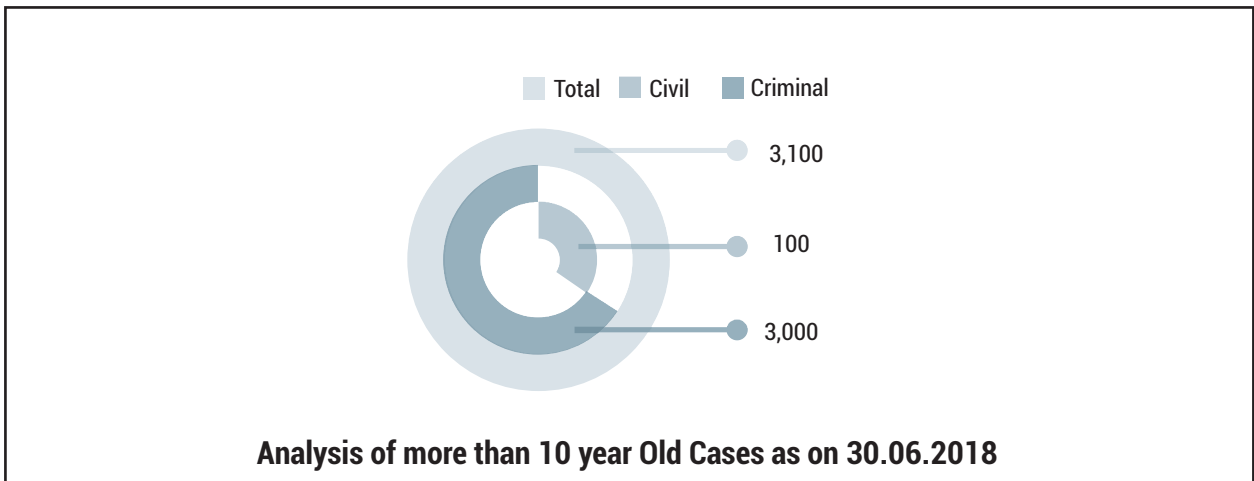
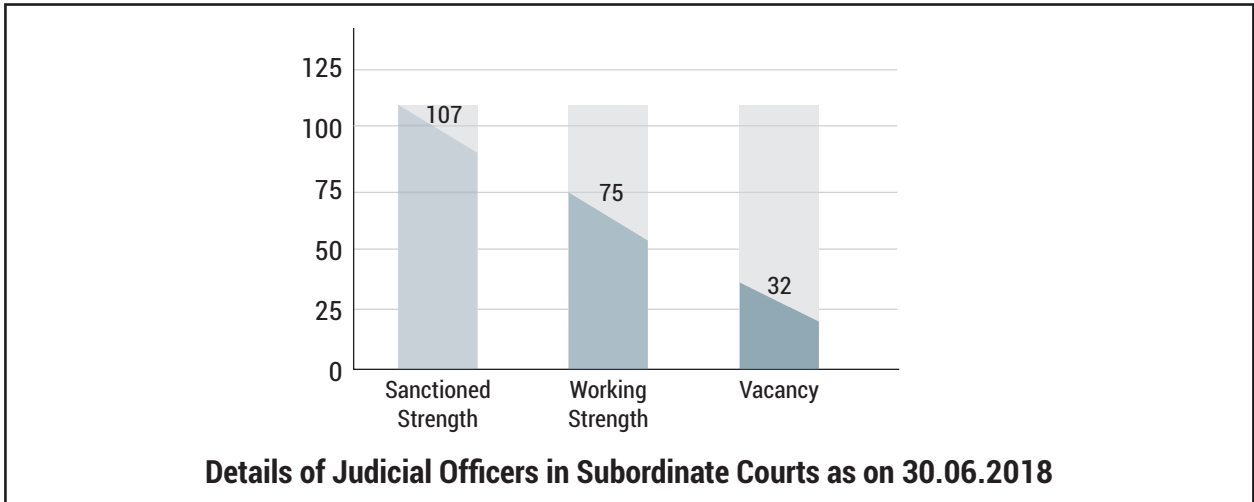
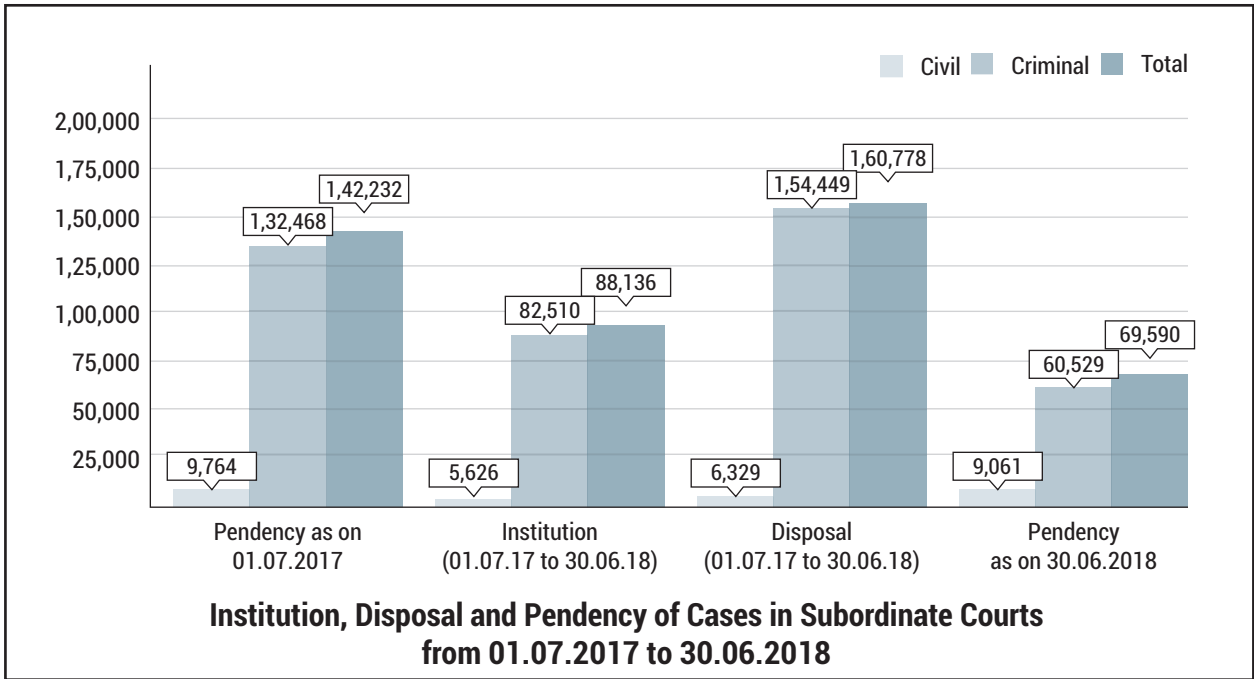
Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	04
Working Strength of Judges	03
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)	
Lowest	02
Highest	03
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)	
Cases more than 10 years old	04

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,133	1,677	1,216	1,594
Company Matters	0	2	1	1
Contempt (Civil)	33	69	83	19
Review (Civil)	12	75	75	12
Matrimonial Matters	46	17	16	47
Arbitration Matters	5	22	14	13
Civil Revisions	39	110	98	51
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	215	67	87	195
Land Acquisition Matters	123	85	71	137
MACT Matters	150	147	118	179
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	313	109	123	299
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2	4	4	2
Criminal Revisions	89	83	66	106
Bail Applications	2	82	80	4
Criminal Appeals	270	99	78	291
Death Sentence Reference	1	0	1	0
Contempt (Criminal)	1	0	1	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	9	0	6	3
Other than above	48	217	225	40

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



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HIGH COURT OF
UTTARAKHAND



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

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Ranganathan, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lok Pal Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma
*As on 12 November 2018		

Brief Introduction

On 09 November 2000, the Uttarakhand State was carved out from the erstwhile State of Uttar Pradesh under the Uttar Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2000. The same day, the High Court of Uttarakhand was established at Nainital. The High Court of Uttarakhand is functioning in a magnificent building constructed in the year 1900

A.D., formerly known as Old Secretariat. The Naina Peak, the highest peak in Nainital, in the background, makes the building more picturesque. As on 12 November 2018, against the sanctioned strength of 11 Judges, 07 Judges are occupying the office.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2017-2018

Administrative Achievements

Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority is marching ahead to achieve its target 'Access to Justice for All' in the hilly State of Uttarakhand. Under the auspices of Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority, total 113 Lok Adalats were organized in the State, in which, 34,625 cases were disposed of and total settlement amounting to Rs. 70.08 crore was achieved and Rs. 2.16 crore was realized as fine. During the said period, 20,453 camps were organized, from which 8,22,152 persons were benefited.

During the period, Legal Literacy and Sensitization Programme have been organised, in seven districts, in which, 140 remote and far-flung hilly areas and places of the State were covered and 28,287 persons were benefited. 947 Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) have been engaged for legal aid works in all the districts of the State and 288 Legal Aid Clinics are functional in the State at

Village, Tehsil, Jail, JJB, Law Colleges, etc. 1,277 cases were received for the mediation, out of which 522 cases were settled through mediation and 185 cases are pending. Seven Permanent Lok Adalats have been sanctioned by the State Government, out of which, four Permanent Lok Adalats are functional at present in the State to deal with the cases pertaining to Public Utility Services. Furthermore, four Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centres are functional in the State for legal aid activities. 13 Full-Time Secretaries from the cadre of Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) have been appointed in all the 13 District Legal Services Authorities. 31 Tehsil Legal Services Committees are functional in the State. A Toll Free Help Line No. 1800 180 4000 is functional in the office of SLSA for legal aid and advice.

Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy (UJALA), established at Bhowali, District Nainital, is imparting qualitative judicial training and education to the judges and other stakeholders of

the State working in justice delivery system. The aspiration is for the optimum utilization of its human and infrastructural resources for strengthening the administration of justice, for which, regular training programmes, workshops and seminars are organized.

During the judicial year, the Academy has successfully conducted foundation training programmes for two batches of newly recruited judicial officers. The officers were also taken to institutions of repute for training on the specialized subjects. During the period, the Academy conducted 13 training programmes and workshops for the serving judges of Judicial Service and Higher Judicial Service Cadre. To contribute to the administration of justice, the Academy has successfully conducted eight training programmes for the Executive Magistrates, Police Officers, Jail Officers and Public Prosecutors of the State.

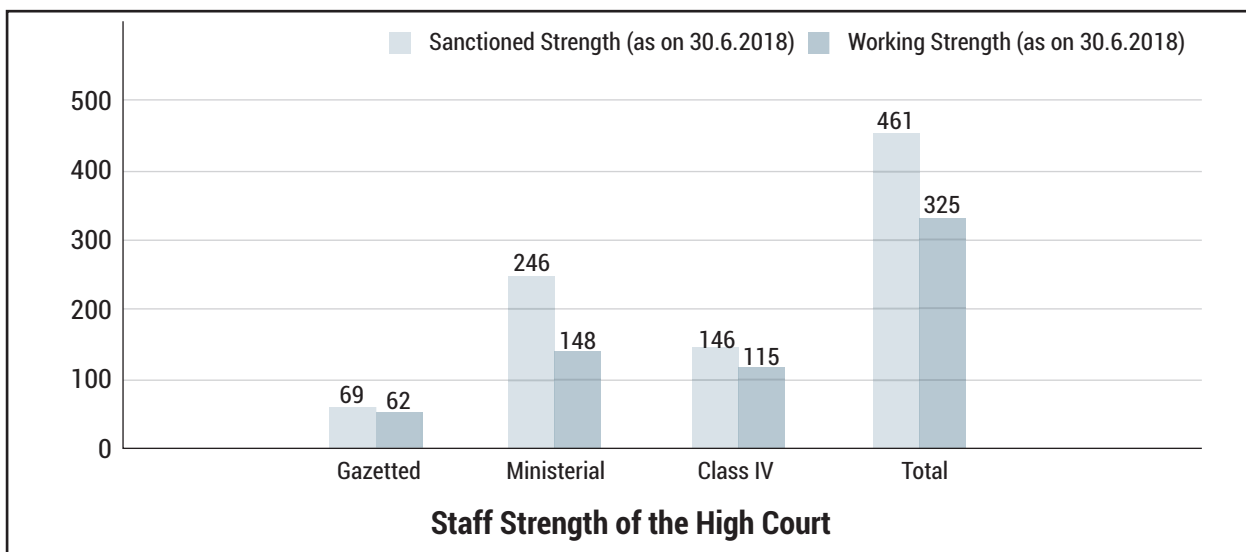
Technological Accomplishments

Under the guidance of e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, CIS 1.0 has been implemented and is running successfully at the High Court of Uttarakhand. Under e-Courts Project at Subordinate Courts of Uttarakhand, CIS 3.0 has been installed and data of cases are being entered in CIS 3.0 for further uploading on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). The website of all the District Courts are available in Drupal 7.0.

Various citizen centric services i.e. Online case Status, Cause list, orders/judgments, information through SMS, NJDG etc. are being provided to all the stakeholders. 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) for quick retrieval of data. In-house developed Inventory Management Software is being used to keep records of inventory.



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Plan	14,16,000	3,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
Non-Plan	52,91,50,000	36,93,50,000	52,80,00,000
Total	53,05,66,000	39,93,50,000	59,80,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

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

Judges' Strength (as on 30.06.2018)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	11
Working Strength of Judges	08

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018)

Lowest	08
Highest	10

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2018)

Cases more than 10 years old	898
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2017	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2018
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 and 227)	13,313	8,824	10,466	11,671
Company matters	28	19	30	17
Contempt (Civil)	669	927	388	1,208
Review (Civil)	432	1,264	1,133	563
Matrimonial Matters	243	111	136	218
Arbitration Matters	82	62	34	110
Civil Revisions	271	219	165	325
Tax Matters (Direct and Indirect)	417	156	72	501
Civil Appeals	2,003	1,727	1,227	2,503
Land Acquisition Matters	1,125	206	82	1,249
MACT Matters	2,932	554	475	3,011
Civil Suits (Original Side)	01	0	0	01
Other than above	189	58	49	198
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 and 227)	450	2,368	1,499	1,319
Criminal Revisions	1,581	418	155	1,844
Bail Applications	354	2,664	2,519	499
Criminal Appeals	4,054	614	793	3,875
Death Sentence Reference	04	02	03	03
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Criminal Applications	2,897	2,055	1,772	3,180
Other than above	52	496	505	43

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS

