

COURT NEWS

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EDITORIAL BOARD

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Judge, Supreme Court of India
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, Judge, Supreme Court of India

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LIST OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

(as on 31st March, 2011)

S.No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
01.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.H. Kapadia, Chief Justice of India (CJI)	18-12-2003 As CJI: 12-05-2010	29-09-2012
02.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir	09-09-2005	19-07-2013
03.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran	09-09-2005	15-10-2011
04.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari	28-10-2005	01-10-2012
05.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain	10-04-2006	25-01-2013
06.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markandey Katju	10-04-2006	20-09-2011
07.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.S. Bedi	12-01-2007	05-09-2011
08.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.S. Sirpurkar	12-01-2007	22-08-2011
09.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Sudershan Reddy	12-01-2007	08-07-2011
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam	21-08-2007	27-04-2014
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi	12-11-2007	12-12-2013
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aftab Alam	12-11-2007	19-04-2013
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.M. Panchal	12-11-2007	06-10-2011
14.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma	09-04-2008	18-09-2011
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph	07-07-2008	28-01-2012
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asok Kumar Ganguly	17-12-2008	03-02-2012
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Mal Lodha	17-12-2008	28-09-2014
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu	17-12-2008	03-12-2015
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma	11-05-2009	28-08-2012
20.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan	11-05-2009	02-07-2014
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik	17-11-2009	03-06-2014
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur	17-11-2009	04-01-2017
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan	17-11-2009	15-05-2014
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar	17-11-2009	07-06-2014
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar	18-12-2009	31-12-2012
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Prasad	08-02-2010	15-07-2014
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Gokhale	30-04-2010	10-03-2014
28.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Gyan Sudha Misra	30-04-2010	28-04-2014
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave	30-04-2010	19-11-2016

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APPOINTMENTS IN HIGH COURTS (From 01-01-2011 to 31-03-2011)

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment
1	Andhra Pradesh	G.K. Mohan Reddy	20-01-2011
		K.S. Appa Rao	20-01-2011
2	Bombay	T.V. Nalawade	17-03-2011
		M.N. Gilani	17-03-2011
		M.T. Joshi	17-03-2011
		M.L. Tahaliyani	17-03-2011
		A.M. Thipsay	17-03-2011
		U.V. Bakre	17-03-2011
3	Gauhati	Arup Kumar Goswami	24-01-2011
4	Gujarat	Rashmin M. Chhaya	17-02-2011
		J.B. Pardiwala	17-02-2011
		G.B. Shah	17-02-2011
		Bela M. Trivedi	17-02-2011
		P.P. Bhatt	17-02-2011
		S.G. Gokani	17-02-2011
5	Madhya Pradesh	G.D. Saxena	03-01-2011
		Tarun Kumar Kaushal	03-01-2011
6	Orissa	Bira Kishore Misra	25-01-2011
7	Punjab & Haryana	Ranjan Gogoi (As Chief Justice)	12-02-2011

- Above statement is compiled on the basis of information received from the High Courts

TRANSFERS BETWEEN HIGH COURTS
(From 01-01-2011 to 31-03-2011)

S. No.	From	To	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Transfer
1	Madras	Jammu & Kashmir	F.M.I. Kalifulla	24-02-2011

- Above statement is compiled on the basis of information received from the High Courts

VACANCIES IN COURTS

A) SUPREME COURT OF INDIA (As on 01-04-2011)

Sanctioned Strength	Working strength	Vacancies
31	29	02

B) HIGH COURTS (As on 01-04-2011)

S. No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancies
1	Allahabad	160	65	95
2	Andhra Pradesh	49	36	13
3	Bombay	75	61	14
4	Calcutta	58	42	16
5	Chhattisgarh	18	12	6
6	Delhi	48	39	9
7	Gauhati	24	19	5
8	Gujarat	42	28	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14	10	4
11	Jharkhand	20	12	8
12	Karnataka	50	40	10
13	Kerala	38	30	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	43	34	9
15	Madras	60	49	11
16	Orissa	22	17	5
17	Patna	43	30	13
18	Punjab & Haryana	68	42	26
19	Rajasthan	40	22	18
20	Sikkim	3	2	1
21	Uttarakhand	9	6	3
TOTAL		895	607	288

● Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the Department of Justice

C) DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS (As on 31-12-2010)

S. No.	Concerned State/Union Territory	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2187	1888	299
2.	Andhra Pradesh	930	826	104
3a.	Maharashtra	1768	1654	114
3b.	Goa	44	40	4
3c.	Diu, Daman & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5	0
4.	West Bengal	932	821	111
5.	Chhattisgarh	293	256	37
6.	Delhi	608	435	173
7.	Gujarat	1164	873	291
8a.	Assam	340	257	83
8b.	Meghalaya	38	7	31
8c.	Tripura	92	66	26
8d.	Manipur	33	30	3
8e.	Nagaland	22	20	2
8f.	Mizoram	65	31	34
8g.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	131	117	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir ¹	207	158	48
11.	Jharkhand	581	389	192
12.	Karnataka	941	798	143
13a.	Kerala	434	411	23
13b.	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
14a.	Tamil Nadu	834	765	69
14b.	Puducherry	20	13	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1290	1132	158
16.	Orissa	581	528	53
17.	Bihar	1423	1001	422
18a.	Punjab	426	306	120
18b.	Haryana	410	284	126
18c.	Chandigarh	20	20	0
19.	Rajasthan	879	692	187
20.	Sikkim	13	9	4
21.	Uttarakhand	233	125	108
TOTAL		16949	13962	2986

● Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

1. One D&S Judge on Deputation with Supreme Court of India.

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES

A) SUPREME COURT OF INDIA (From 01-01-2011 to 31-03-2011)

i) TABLE I

						Pendency (At the end of 31-12-2010)		
						Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters
						32,565	21,997	54,562
Institution (01-01-2011 to 31-03-2011)			Disposal (01-01-2011 to 31-03-2011)			Pendency (At the end of 31-03-2011)		
Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters	Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters	Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters
19,855	2,480	22,335	20,503	1,782	22,285	31,917	22,695	54,612

Note: 1. Out of the 54,612 pending matters as on 31-03-2011, if connected matters are excluded, the pendency is only of 32,009 matters as on 31-03-2011.

2. Out of the said 54,612 pending matters, 19,187 matters are upto one year old and thus arrears (i.e. cases pending more than a year) are only of 35,425 matters as on 31-03-2011.

ii) TABLE II

	OPENING BALANCE AS ON 01-01-11	INSTITUTION FROM 01-01-11 TO 31-03-11	DISPOSAL FROM 01-01-11 TO 31-03-11	PENDENCY AT THE END OF 31-03-11
CIVIL CASES	44,192	16,627	16,407	44,412
CRIMINAL CASES	10,370	5,708	5,878	10,200
ALL CASES (TOTAL)	54,562	22,335	22,285	54,612

B) HIGH COURTS (FROM 01-10-2010 TO 31-12-2010)

S No.	NAME OF THE HIGH COURT	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Opening of Cases from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Total Institution of Cases from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Total Disposal of Cases from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Total Pendency of Cases at the end of 31.12.2010	% of Institution of Cases from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	% of Disposal of Cases from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	#Status of Pendency in %
		Opening Balance as on 01.10.2010	Institution from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Disposal from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Pendency at the end of 31.12.2010	Opening Balance as on 01.10.2010	Institution from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Disposal from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Pendency at the end of 31.12.2010							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Allahabad	667968	32570	41646	658882	305531	26468	23071	308018	973599	59028	64717	967910	6.06	6.65	-0.58
2	Andhra Pradesh	169770	15219	13479	171510	24821	5171	3518	26574	194691	20390	16997	198084	10.47	8.73	1.74
3	Bombay	302639	26691	25833	306697	44779	6639	6018	45600	347618	35530	31851	351297	10.22	9.16	1.06
4	Calcutta	263904	12550	13206	283248	49659	5216	3422	51653	333763	17766	16628	334901	5.32	4.98	0.34
5	Chennai	38970	3333	4319	38384	16732	1910	1649	16993	56102	5243	5968	55377	9.35	10.64	-1.29
6	Delhi	48624	6366	6445	48555	11741	2494	2736	11499	60375	8860	9181	60054	14.67	15.21	-0.53
7	Gujarat	72735	8358	16906	64187	25393	5805	5745	25453	98128	14163	22651	89640	14.43	23.08	-8.65
8	Gauhati	44410	5176	4820	44766	8890	2297	2318	8959	53400	7473	7138	53735	13.99	13.37	0.63
9	Himachal Pradesh	40462	9891	10809	39544	6236	917	1116	6037	46698	10808	11925	45581	23.14	25.54	-2.39
10	Jammu & Kashmir	62771	7303	3937	66377	3134	762	376	3510	65905	8055	4073	69887	12.22	6.18	6.04
11	Jharkhand	31218	2343	1108	32463	26000	4208	2196	28012	57218	6551	3304	60465	11.45	5.77	5.67
12	Karnataka	189429	41242	29829	208842	20414	4981	4099	21296	209843	46223	33928	222138	22.03	16.17	5.86
13	Kerala	91303	14292	12854	92741	29451	6010	5226	30245	120764	20302	18080	122986	16.81	14.97	1.84
14	Madhya Pradesh	145628	16530	15179	147179	67200	9337	7190	68347	213028	25667	22369	216526	12.14	10.50	1.64
15	Madras	401362	44022	44007	401377	43617	20864	16880	46791	444979	64066	60897	448168	14.40	13.69	0.72
16	Missa	244902	16190	9436	251666	30150	9084	9899	29335	275052	25774	19335	280991	9.19	7.03	2.16
17	Patna	79293	5784	6454	78623	49000	10115	9863	49252	128283	15899	16317	127875	12.39	12.72	-0.33
18	Punjab & Haryana	188395	13781	15764	186412	49263	11860	14616	46507	237658	25441	30380	232919	10.79	12.78	-1.99
19	Rajasthan	219635	20287	12095	227827	63191	9079	7607	64663	282826	29366	19702	292490	10.38	6.97	3.42
20	Sikkim	36	15	25	26	16	13	10	19	52	28	35	45	53.85	67.31	-13.46
21	Uttarakhand	11992	1572	1511	12053	5319	1221	918	6222	17911	2793	2429	18275	15.53	13.56	2.03
	Total	3330266	306515	289422	3352349	881647	143831	128483	898995	4217903	449346	417905	4249344	10.65	9.91	0.75

Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

Figures shown in negative at Column 'O' reflects that % of institution of cases and if this performance remain constant, pendency will be decreasing.

M = (J X 100)/I, N = (K X 100)/I, O = (M-N).

C) DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS (FROM 01-10-10 TO 31-12-10)

S No.	NAME OF THE STATE/UNION TERRITORY	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Opening Balance as on 01.10.2010	Total Institution of Cases from 1.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Total Disposal of Cases from 1.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Total Pendency Cases at the end of 31.12.2010	% of Institution of Cases from 1.10.2010 to 31.12.2010		#Status of Pendency in %
		Opening Balance as on 01.10.2010	Institution from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Disposal from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Pendency at the end of 31.12.2010	Opening Balance as on 01.10.2010	Institution from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Disposal from 01.10.2010 to 31.12.2010	Pendency at the end of 31.12.2010					M	N	
1	Uttar Pradesh*	1313614	109514	118463	1304645	4303667	513424	468295	4348796	5617281	622938	586778	5653441	11.09	10.45	0.64
2	Andhra Pradesh	454772	66490	64725	456337	501676	75847	70870	506653	956448	142337	135595	963190	14.88	14.18	0.70
3(a)	Maharashtra	985605	138337	143288	981554	3071468	624394	772811	2923051	4057973	762731	916099	3904605	18.80	22.58	-3.78
3(b)	Goa	17018	3398	3343	17073	12703	4356	4892	12167	29271	7754	8235	29240	26.09	27.71	-1.62
3(c)	Diu and Daman	906	78	78	906	1038	179	200	1017	2034	257	278	2013	12.64	13.67	-1.03
3(d)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1089	47	67	1069	2861	261	230	2892	3950	308	297	3961	7.80	7.52	0.28
4(a)	West Bengal	540966	27187	19531	548622	2206204	206370	175152	2237422	2747170	233557	194683	2786044	8.50	7.09	1.42
4(b)	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2043	244	161	2126	12988	1979	1831	13136	15031	2223	1992	15262	14.79	13.25	1.54
5	Chhattisgarh	54506	6881	6900	54407	215680	52823	51352	217151	270186	59704	58332	271558	22.10	21.59	0.51
6	Delhi	192552	6842	27889	171505	747298	175144	188719	733723	939850	181986	216608	905228	19.36	23.05	-3.68
7	Gujarat	692968	42150	49678	685440	1508276	206788	222175	1492889	2201244	248938	271853	2178329	17.31	12.35	-1.04
8(a)	Assam	76073	7151	7154	76070	174947	49692	56701	167938	251020	56843	63855	244008	22.64	25.44	-2.79
8(b)	Nagaland	1970	73	125	1918	3110	212	180	3142	5080	285	305	5060	5.61	6.00	-0.39
8(c)	Meghalaya	4382	502	1951	2933	8507	1401	250	9658	12889	1903	2201	12591	14.76	17.08	-2.31
8(d)	Manipur	3687	851	565	3973	5070	3157	3360	4867	8757	4008	3925	8840	45.77	44.82	0.95
8(e)	Tripura	6766	1407	1216	6957	50701	25998	30986	45713	57467	27405	32202	52670	47.69	56.04	-8.35
8(f)	Mizoram	1537	979	1082	1434	2878	2734	2853	2759	4415	3713	3935	4193	84.10	89.13	-5.03
8(g)	Arunachal Pradesh	880	355	236	999	5468	1564	1686	5346	6348	1919	1922	6345	30.23	30.28	-0.05
9	Himachal Pradesh	73048	14228	13977	73299	97676	38100	32929	102847	170724	52328	46906	176146	30.65	27.47	3.18
10	Jammu & Kashmir	69378	13173	12207	70344	115278	56869	53471	178676	184656	70042	65678	189020	37.93	35.57	2.36
11	Jharkhand	50838	3887	2749	51976	235553	25456	18393	240616	284391	29343	21142	292592	10.32	7.43	2.88
12	Karnataka	552641	69401	70240	551802	601885	150490	160335	592040	1154526	219891	230575	1143842	19.05	19.97	-0.93
13(a)	Kerala	361531	56010	66723	360818	611484	175822	167682	619604	972995	241832	234405	980422	24.85	24.09	0.76
13(b)	U.T. of Lakshadweep	122	23	31	114	93	22	32	83	215	45	63	197	20.93	29.30	-8.37
14	Madhya Pradesh	212241	28239	29998	210482	947180	269362	321012	895530	1159421	297601	351010	1108012	25.67	30.27	-4.61
15(a)	Tamil Nadu	760245	236170	246169	750246	494766	179064	182706	491124	1255011	415234	428875	1241370	33.09	34.17	-1.09
15(b)	Puducherry	15609	4417	5593	14433	11407	6883	6697	11393	27016	11300	12490	25826	41.83	46.23	-4.40
16	Orissa	208534	12905	13417	206022	907310	79394	81561	905143	1113844	92299	94978	1111165	8.29	8.53	-0.24
17	Bihar**	251623	11453	10078	252998	1271519	63752	47492	1267252	1523142	75205	57570	1540250	4.94	3.78	1.16
18(a)	Punjab	274531	36931	37695	273777	298019	86206	88657	295668	572550	123137	126342	569345	21.51	22.07	-0.56
18(b)	Haryana	220891	37651	34911	223631	344700	75497	80887	339310	565591	113148	115798	562941	20.01	20.47	-0.47
18(c)	Chandigarh	22235	2402	2425	22212	62433	22395	26675	58153	84668	24797	29100	80365	29.29	34.37	-5.08
19	Rajasthan***	400039	42910	42923	400026	1109409	195276	176393	1128292	1509448	238186	219316	1528318	15.78	14.53	1.25
20	Sikkim	362	177	182	357	942	250	350	842	1304	427	532	1199	32.75	40.80	-8.05
21	Uttarakhand	32110	6315	6027	32398	140264	25153	42222	123195	172374	31468	48249	155593	18.26	27.99	-9.74
	Total	7056302	998778	1041887	7813193	20082438	3396314	3540237	19937988	27938740	4395092	4582124	27751181	15.73	16.40	-0.67

* Opening balance of Civil and Criminal cases not tallying with the closing balance of Civil & Criminal cases of previous quarter i.e (01.07.2010 to 30.09.2010) because in Barabanki Judgeship pendency of 536 cases in Civil Cases and 14176 cases in Criminal Cases have been reduced after physical verification.

** 527 Criminal Cases Amalgamated / Transferred during this quarter.

*** Closing balance of civil cases as on 30.09.2010 revised as 400039 by Rajasthan High Court.

Figures shown in negative at Column 'O' reflects that % of disposal of cases is more than % of institution of cases and if this performance remain constant, pendency will be decreasing.

Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts.

M = (J X 100)/I, N = (K X 100)/I, O = (M-N).

SOME RECENT SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

1. On 3rd January, 2011, in the case of *State of Kerala v. Raneef* [Criminal Appeal No.3 of 2011], it was held that “in deciding bail applications an important factor which should certainly be taken into consideration by the Court is the delay in concluding the trial.” The Court said that though “this is not the only factor, but it is certainly one of the important factors in deciding whether to grant bail.”
2. On 7th February, 2011, in the case of *Sesa Industries Ltd. v. Krishna H. Bajaj & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No.1430-1431 of 2011] it was held that “while the court called upon to sanction a scheme of amalgamation (in respect of companies) would not act as a court of appeal and sit in judgment over the informed view of the concerned parties to the scheme, as the same is best left to the corporate and commercial wisdom of the parties concerned”, yet “the Court before whom the scheme is placed, is not expected to put its seal of approval on the scheme merely because the majority of the shareholders have voted in favour of the scheme.”

The Court held that “since the scheme which gets sanctioned by the court would be binding on the dissenting minority shareholders or creditors, the court is obliged to examine the scheme in its proper perspective together with its various manifestations and ramifications with a view to finding out whether the scheme is fair, just and reasonable to the concerned members and is not contrary to any law or public policy.”

3. On 18th February, 2011, in the case of *Ravi v. Badrinarayan & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No.1926 of 2011], the Court examined the question as to whether delay in lodging the FIR of an accident can prove fatal so as to result into dismissal of the Claim Petition filed by the claimant.

The Court held that “although lodging of FIR is vital in deciding motor accident claim cases, delay in lodging the same should not be treated as fatal for such proceedings, if claimant has been able to demonstrate satisfactory and cogent reasons for it.”

The Court held that “there could be variety of reasons in genuine cases for delayed lodgment of FIR. Unless kith and kin of the victim are able to regain a certain level of tranquility of mind and are composed to lodge it, even if, there is delay, the same deserves to be condoned. In such circumstances, the authenticity of the FIR assumes much more significance than delay in lodging thereof supported by cogent reasons”

4. On 21st February, 2011, in the case of *State of Haryana & Others v. M/s Mahabir Vegetable Oils Pvt. Ltd.* [Civil Appeal No.1977 of 2011] while considering the issue of entitlement to benefit of Sales Tax exemption, the Court held that “in cases where the Government on the basis of material available before it, bona fide, is satisfied that public interest would be served by

granting, withdrawing, modifying or rescinding an exemption already granted, it should be allowed a free hand to do so.”

It was held that “the withdrawal of exemption “in public interest” is a matter of policy and the Courts should not bind the government in its policy decision. The Courts should not normally interfere with fiscal policy of the government more so when such decisions are taken in public interest and where no fraud nor lack of bona fide is alleged much less established.”

The Court held that “an exemption is nothing but a freedom from an obligation which an assessee is otherwise liable to discharge. In a fiscal statute, an exemption has been held to be a concession granted by the state so that the beneficiaries of such concession are not required to pay the tax or the duty they are otherwise liable to pay under such statute. The beneficiary of a concession has no legally enforceable right against the government to grant a concession except to enjoy the benefits of the concession during the period of its grant. The right to exemption or concession is a right that can be taken away under the very power in exercise of which the exemption was granted.”

5. On 22nd February, 2011, in the case of *Kokkanda B. Poondacha and others v. K.D. Ganapathi and another* [Civil Appeal No. 2015 of 2011], the Court considered the question as to whether a litigant filing the list of witnesses is bound to indicate, howsoever briefly, the relevance of the witness to the subject matter of the suit etc., and, in any case, whether a party to the proceedings can cite the advocate representing the other side as a witness.

The Court held that “if the parties to the litigation are allowed to file list of witnesses without indicating the purpose for summoning the particular person(s) as witness(es), the unscrupulous litigants may create a situation where the cases may be prolonged for years together. Such litigants may include the name of the advocate representing the other side as a witness and if the Court casually accepts the list of witnesses, the other side will be deprived of the services of the advocate. Therefore, it would be a prudent exercise of discretion by the Court to insist that the party filing the list of witnesses should briefly indicate the purpose of summoning the particular person as a witness.”

6. On 4th March, 2011, in the case of *H. Siddiqui (dead) by Lrs. v. A. Ramalingam* [Civil Appeal No. 6956 of 2004], the Court examined the provisions contained in Order XLI, Rule 31 of CPC and held that “the said provisions provide guidelines for the appellate court as to how the court has to proceed and decide the case.”

The Court held that “it must be evident from the judgment of the appellate court that the court has properly appreciated the facts/evidence, applied its mind and decided the case considering the material on record. It would amount to substantial compliance of the said provisions if the appellate court's judgment is based on the independent assessment of the relevant evidence on all important aspect of the matter and the findings of the appellate court are well founded and quite convincing. It is mandatory for the appellate court to independently assess the evidence of the parties and consider the relevant points which arise for adjudication and the bearing of the evidence on those points. Being the final court of fact, the first appellate

court must not record mere general expression of concurrence with the trial court judgment rather it must give reasons for its decision on each point independently to that of the trial court. Thus, the entire evidence must be considered and discussed in detail. Such exercise should be done after formulating the points for consideration in terms of the said provisions and the court must proceed in adherence to the requirements of the said statutory provisions.”

7. On 7th March, 2011, in the case of *Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug v. Union of India and others* [Writ Petition (Criminal) no. 115 of 2009], the Court examined the issue of Euthanasia. The Court observed that “there is no statutory provision in our country as to the legal procedure for withdrawing life support to a person in Permanent Vegetative State (PVS) or who is otherwise incompetent to take a decision in this connection.”

Until the Parliament makes a law on the subject, the Court laid down the law in this connection as follows:-

“(i) A decision has to be taken to discontinue life support either by the parents or the spouse or other close relatives, or in the absence of any of them, such a decision can be taken even by a person or a body of persons acting as a next friend. It can also be taken by the doctors attending the patient. However, the decision should be taken bona fide in the best interest of the patient”.

(ii) “Even if a decision is taken by the near relatives or doctors or next friend to withdraw life support, such a decision requires approval from the High Court concerned.”

In the opinion of the Court, this was “even more necessary in our country as we cannot rule out the possibility of mischief being done by relatives or others for inheriting the property of the patient.”

The Court held that “in the case of an incompetent person who is unable to take a decision whether to withdraw life support or not, it is the Court alone, as *parens patriae*, which ultimately must take this decision, though, no doubt, the views of the near relatives, next friend and doctors must be given due weight.”

8. On 11th March, 2011, in the case of *Bhawani Prasad Sonkar v. Union of India & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No.5101 of 2005], the Court held that while considering a claim for employment on compassionate ground, the following factors have to be borne in mind:

“(i) Compassionate employment cannot be made in the absence of rules or regulations issued by the Government or a public authority. The request is to be considered strictly in accordance with the governing scheme, and no discretion as such is left with any authority to make compassionate appointment *dehors* the scheme.

(ii) An application for compassionate employment must be preferred without undue delay and has to be considered within a reasonable period of time.

- (iii) An appointment on compassionate ground is to meet the sudden crisis occurring in the family on account of the death or medical invalidation of the bread winner while in service. Therefore, compassionate employment cannot be granted as a matter of course by way of largesse irrespective of the financial condition of the deceased/incapacitated employee's family at the time of his death or incapacity, as the case may be; and
- (iv) Compassionate employment is permissible only to one of the dependants of the deceased/incapacitated employee, viz. parents, spouse, son or daughter and not to all relatives, and such appointments should be only to the lowest category that is Class III and IV posts.”

9. On 30th March, 2011, in the case of *K.K. Velusamy v. N. Palanisamy* [Civil Appeal No.2795-96 of 2011], the Court while explaining the scope of Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 held that Section 151 cannot be routinely invoked for re-opening evidence or recalling witnesses.
10. On 31st March, 2011, in the case of *Revanasiddapa & another v. Mallikarjun & others* [Civil Appeal No.2844 of 2011], it was held that a socially beneficial legislation cannot be interpreted “on the basis as if the words therein are cast in stone.”

The Court held that “such legislation must be given a purposive interpretation to further and not to frustrate the eminently desirable social purpose.” It was further held that “in doing so, the Court must have regard to the equity of the Statute and the principles voiced under Part IV of the Constitution, namely, the Directive Principles of State Policy.”

RECENT MAJOR EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

- I. **VISIT BY DELEGATION FROM MALAYA:** A 7 member delegation from Malaya led by Hon'ble Tan Sri Arifin Zakaria, Chief Judge of Malaya visited Supreme Court of India on 11th February, 2011 and had a meeting with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aftab Alam, Hon'ble Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph.
- II. **MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY (NJA):**
 - A. **National Judicial Workshop on Adjudication Management: Adjudication of Cases relating to Protection of Environment (January 7- 10, 2011):** The main objective of the Programme was to discuss the role of courts in protection of environment and the interest of public, the establishment of the Green Tribunal and the changing role of the subordinate courts in environment related cases. It was stated that even after the establishment of the Green Tribunal, the subordinate courts can exercise jurisdiction of environment cases as under: a) Public nuisance cases can be filed in the District Court (a representative suit) and b) Criminal prosecution of the offenders can always take place for the offences under the environmental benches. It was agreed that the Subordinate Court judges should be abreast with environmental law and issues pertaining to environment.
 - B. **National Meeting of State Judicial Academies: Core Curricula of State Judicial Academies (January 7 - 9, 2011) :** The programme was attended by 20 participants including High Court Judges from Gujarat and Patna, and the directors, additional directors, joint and assistant directors of different State Judicial Academies. The objective of the programme was to formulate a framework for the core curriculum of State Judicial Academies for their induction programmes after reviewing and critiquing the current induction programmes of the SJA's. The programme also intended to identify the goals and objectives of the induction programmes and the role of state judicial academies in making this education effective, systematic as also facilitate in enhancing the excellence of judiciary.
 - C. **National Judicial Workshop on Adjudication Management: Adjudication of Corruption Cases (January 14 – 17, 2011):** There were 27 judges from the subordinate judiciary who participated in the workshop. The main purpose of this programme was to provide a forum for judges presiding over courts handling anti-corruption cases to share knowledge and experience across the country on how to ensure, within existing constraints, timely disposal of such cases, and assure effective accountability for those found guilty. During the four day workshop, the entire life cycle of adjudication of anti corruption cases right from genesis to investigation, prosecution, adjudication and judging was dealt with. The focus of the discussion was mainly on trying to bring about systemic reforms, instead of going into the technicalities of law and prosecution.
 - D. **National Conference of High Court Justices on International and Foreign Law: Emerging Issues (January 22 – 23, 2011):** The main objective of the programme was to understand and discuss the emerging areas in public and private international law. The purpose was to analyse how international law is giving content to the development of different areas of law including

matrimonial, trade, human rights, refugee law and thereby understanding its application to the adjudication in the national courts. The programme discussed how international law is impacting the decision making in the country and to what extent the international law could be borrowed in domestic jurisprudence. There was concern as to what should be done when there is a clash between national and international law. Discussions were held on the relation with limitation law, contractual obligations, execution on these decrees, matrimonial matters, disputed territory, refugee laws and summons and treaty obligations. The programme concluded with the consensus that Indian Courts must be more liberal to follow international law and the challenge is to find right balance to observe domestic laws even when we invoke international law.

- E. National Judicial Workshop for Subordinate Court Judges on Enhancing Excellence in Core Judicial Skills (January 21 - 23, 2011):** The objective of the workshop was to discuss and identify ways and means to systematically measure, monitor and enhance core judicial values and skills. The programme provided effective perspectives on the need to enhance excellence in core judicial skills from various dimensions. The participant judges became aware of their proper role in the judicial system to meet the challenges facing today's Indian society.
- F. Regional Judicial Conference on Enhancing Quality of Adjudication (East Zone) (January 28-30, 2011):** The monthly zonal conference for the east zone was held at Cuttack. The conference was organized by the National Judicial Academy in collaboration with Orissa High Court and Orissa State Judicial Academy. More than 100 Judges from the states of West Bengal, Chattisgarh, Gauhati, Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa and Sikkim participated in the conference. The conference also saw representation from the state judicial academies of the aforementioned states. The theme "Enhancing Quality of Adjudication", the annual theme for Regional Conferences, was the focus of this conference also. The conference was inaugurated by Shri MC Bhandare, Governor of Orissa. Justice A.K. Patnaik, Justice B.S. Chauhan and Justice M.K. Sharma from the Supreme Court, in one voice, recognized the challenge of strengthening quality of adjudication in the Courts. Shri Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa also gave his valued inputs on the subject on the third day of the conference. Justice Dalveer Bhandari of the Supreme Court delivered the valedictory address wherein he stressed the need for enhancing the quality of adjudication.
- G. National Conference of High Court Justice on contribution of Supreme Court to development of Law from January 2009 to date :** The National Judicial Academy organized a National Conference of High Court Justices on Contribution of Supreme Court to Development of Law (January 2009 to date) on February 5-6, 2011. Justice K.S. Panicker Radhakrishnan chaired all the sessions on the first day. The major issues plaguing the Indian society, namely Social Justice: Protection of Rights of Disadvantaged Sections: Poor including SC/ST; Women and Children; Criminal Justice System: Economic Development; Constitutional Rights and Civil Liberties; and Environmental Protection was dealt upon after the presentation.
- H. National Judicial Seminar on Protection of Civil Liberties: Role of Subordinate Courts (February 4-6, 2011):** The seminar was attended by around 25 judges of the district judiciary from February 4-6, 2011. The main objective of the seminar was to explore the basic concept and relevance of the idea of Civil Liberties in a Constitutional Democracy.
- I. National Judicial Workshop on Adjudication Management: Adjudication of Cases in the Courts of Magistrates (February 4 -7, 2011):** The objective of the workshop was to discuss the

role of the subordinate judiciary in the protection of rights in cases in the Courts of Magistrates. The role of the magistrates in the protection of rights of parties at various levels of the trial was discussed at length in the programme.

- J. National Judicial Seminar on Poverty, Social Exclusion and Social Welfare Programs: Role of Subordinate Courts (February 18-20, 2011):** The seminar was attended by Judges from the district judiciary from across the country. The seminar focused on the basic issue of achieving social change through courts.
- K. Regional Judicial Conference on Enhancing Quality of Adjudication (North Zone) (February 25-27, 2011):** The monthly zonal conference for north zone was organized in Jammu from February 25 to February 27, 2011. The conference jointly organized by the National Judicial Academy, J&K High Court and J & K State Judicial Academy. More than 100 judges from the states of Delhi, Punjab and Haryana, UP, Uttarakhand, HP and J&K participated in the conference. The conference also got representation from the state judicial academies of the aforementioned states. The theme of "Enhancing Quality of Adjudication", the annual theme chosen for Regional Conferences, was the focus of conference. The main objective of the conference was to introduce NJA's National Framework for Court Excellence to the participating judges. Prof. Mohan Gopal, Director, NJA, presented the National Framework of Court Excellence. Justice B.S. Chauhan, Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan and Justice Swatanter Kumar (Judges, Supreme Court of India) acknowledged the challenge of improving quality of adjudication as a central problem which needs to be tackled on an urgent basis in a systematic manner. Shri Omar Abdullah, Chief Minister of the host state also provided his brief remarks on the subject in the valedictory function. Justice Altamas Kabir (Judge, Supreme Court of India) delivered the valedictory address.
- L. National Judicial Workshop on Adjudication Management: Adjudication of Commercial and Economic Cases in Subordinate Courts (March 4 – 7, 2011):** The main objective of the Programme was to identify the challenges faced by the subordinate courts in adjudication of Commercial and Economic cases. The main points touched upon during the four day session were:
- Issues pertaining to labour.
 - The Land Acquisition Act and its effect on the rights of land owners.
 - consumer rights and the role of courts
 - relevance of Alternative Dispute Resolution
 - The role of subordinate courts in deciding suits relating to Contract Act and Specific Relief Act are of utmost importance
 - The financial transaction cases like the money suits, debt recovery, NI Act & insolvency- the court's approach should be with a different orientation. The vulnerable should be protected
 - Skills required by every Judge in order to render justice to the people.
 - The importance of Court & Case Management on Timely Justice in Economic & Commercial Disputes

A consensus was reached that the civil courts have to be sensitive towards the rights and duties of the litigants coming to court. In economic and commercial cases there must be no delay in adjudication of cases as it hampers the overall economic development. Adjudication of economic and commercial disputes should be in an efficient and timely manner. There were 27 active participants during the sessions.

- M. NJA National Workshop for Subordinate Court Judges on Alternative Dispute Resolution Skills (March 11-13, 2011):** Around 27 judges from subordinate judiciary participated in the seminar. The seminar concluded with an understanding that in reducing the arrears in courts, ADR can be used as an effective system by invoking Section 89 CPC but proper care must be exercised by the courts in choosing the appropriate mode of ADR and proper training programmes must be designed to train competent persons to act as mediators/conciliators/arbitrators and also the bar.
 - N. National Conference of High Court Justices on Strengthening Governance and Public Administration: Key Challenges and Role of Courts (March 5-6, 2011):** The conference explored the role of a constitutional court in making the executive accountable to the constitutional parameters. Justice AK Ganguly chaired the sessions on day two. His Lordship made a detailed presentation on the constitutional character of the Indian state. He also highlighted comments that there was an urgent need to subject the policy making of the state to judicial scrutiny in the age of globalization where the pressures of “growth” and “development” had become the guiding interests of the government.
 - O. Regional Judicial Conference on Enhancing Quality of Adjudication (West Zone) (March 25-27, 2011):** The west zone monthly zonal conference was organized in Jaipur on March 25-27 2011. The conference was held by the National Judicial Academy in association with the Rajasthan High Court and Rajasthan State Judicial Academy. With more than 100 Judges from Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP and Rajasthan as participants, the conference also had members from the state judicial academies of the aforementioned states. “Enhancing Quality of Adjudication” the annual theme for Regional Conferences was the focus of conference. The main objective of the conference was to present NJA's National Framework for Court Excellence to the participating judges and gather valuable feedback on the same. Justice B.S. Chauhan, Justice A.K. Patnaik and Justice S.B. Sinha (former judge) from the Supreme Court stressed in unequivocal terms, the urgent need for evolving an internal framework on assessing quality of adjudication. Justice Dalveer Bhandari of the Supreme Court delivered the valedictory address.
- III. MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (NALSA):**
- A. REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR SOUTHERN STATES ON “CORRECTIONAL SOLUTIONS ON MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS IN PRISONS”:** A Regional Conference for the southern States on “Correctional Solutions on Mental Health Problems in Prisons” was organized on 15th and 16th January, 2011 at Bangalore. The Conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA. The Conference was attended by Hon'ble Executive Chairpersons, Member-Secretaries, Director General/Inspector General of Prisons, Home Secretaries, Health Secretaries, Secretary for Women and Child Development and NGOs from the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, U.T. of Puducherry and U.T. of Lakshadweep.

- B. NATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRANSGENDERS AND THE LAW:** A National Seminar on Transgenders and the Law was organized in association with Delhi Legal Services Authority on 5th February, 2011 at Vigyan Bhawan. The Seminar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Y. Eqbal, Chief Justice, Madras High Court delivered the Key-note address and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Chief Justice, Delhi High Court presided over the function. Hon'ble Executive Chairpersons and Member-Secretaries of the State Legal Services Authorities, Directors, State Judicial Academies, representatives of the different associations of transgender people participated in the Seminar.
- C. REGIONAL MEET OF THE STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES OF THE EASTERN REGION:** A Regional Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities of the Eastern Region for evaluating the progress of implementation of Para-Legal Volunteers Scheme of NALSA was organized on 6th March, 2011 at Kolkata. The States Legal Services Authorities of Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Bihar, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar participated in the Meet. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA inaugurated the Regional Meet.
- D. INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, 2011:** On the directions of NALSA, the State Legal Services Authorities observed the International Women's Day on 8th March, 2011. On this occasion various programmes were organized on women's rights and violence against women.
- E. 9th ALL INDIA MEET OF THE STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES:** 9th All India Meet of the State Legal Services was organised on 19-20 March, 2011 at Bhubaneswar. The Meet was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA in the august presence of Mr. Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa, Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, National Committee for Para-Legal Training and Legal Aid Activities, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda, Chief Justice, Orissa High Court and Patron-in-Chief, Orissa State Legal Services Authority, Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghadai, Hon'ble Minister, Finance, Excise, Govt. of Orissa, Mr. Bikram Keshari Arukha, Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development, Law, Govt. of Orissa, Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Das, Judge, Orissa High Court & Executive Chairman, Orissa State Legal Services Authority and Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Mohapatra, Judge, Orissa High Court and Chairman, Orissa High Court Legal Services Committee. In the 9th All India Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities the National Plan of Action 2011-12 was approved. It was declared in the National Meet that the year 2011-12 will be observed as The Year of Rights of the Child.

The highlights of the National Plan of Action for the financial year 2011-12 are as under:

1. Ensuring free, competent effective and comprehensive legal services.
2. Legal services focused on women
3. Rights of children-increasing legal services to the children
4. Strengthening the role of para-legal volunteers (PLVs) in legal services
5. Setting up of legal aid clinics in villages in the most economic and effective manner

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6. Legal services to workers in the unorganized sector
 7. Paving way for social justice litigation for environmental protection
 8. Training of Member-Secretaries of SLSAs and functionaries of the District Legal Services Authorities
 9. Establishment of legal aid clinics in Universities, Law Colleges and other institutions
 10. Legal literacy amongst school and college students and setting up of legal literacy clubs and legal awareness camps
 11. Ensuring commitment to Part IV-A of the Constitution
 12. Continuing with the special programmes for North-Eastern States
 13. Use of NALSA's website and NALSA's web-based monitoring system
 14. Social audit of the legal services activities
 15. Judicial academies to be a platform for legal services programmes and sensitization.

SOME IMPORTANT VISITS AND CONFERENCES (From 01-01-11 to 31-03-11)

OVERSEAS

Hon'ble Shri S. H. Kapadia, Chief Justice of India visited Australia to participate in the Third Judicial Seminar on Commercial Litigation held at Sydney in the week commencing on March 21, 2011 organised by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia.

INLAND

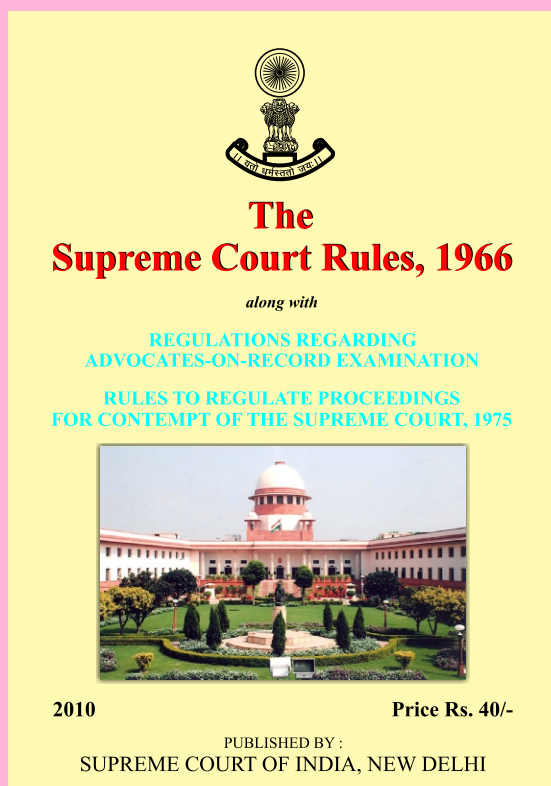
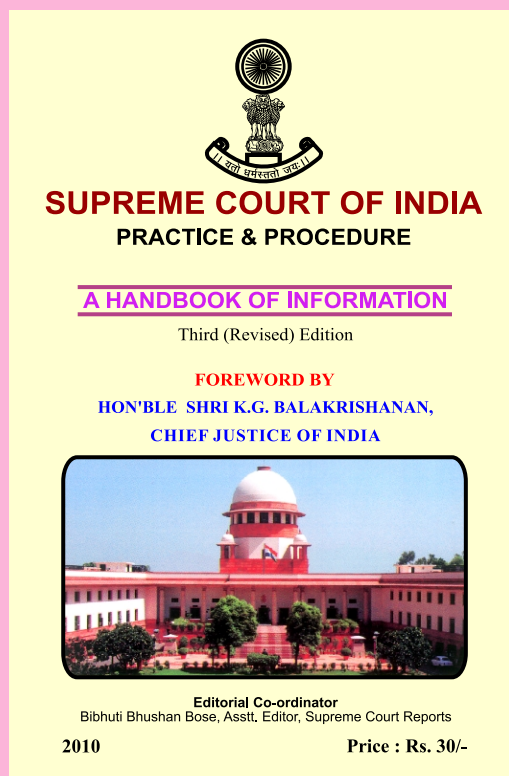
1. Hon'ble Shri S. H. Kapadia, Chief Justice of India visited 1) Hyderabad (i) to chair the Patron Chief Justices' Meeting on 5th February, 2011; and (ii) to inaugurate 17th Commonwealth Law Conference on 6th February, 2011 and 2) Ahmedabad to deliver Sixth Justice P.D. Desai Memorial Lecture on 12th March, 2011.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir visited Hyderabad to attend the Commonwealth Law Conference organised by the Commonwealth Lawyers Association on 6th February, 2011.
3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran visited 1) Indore to attend a Mediation Programme and to deliver "Golden Jubilee Celebration Lecture Series of Indore High Court Bar Association on 22nd January, 2011; 2) Nasik to attend Maharashtra Bar Council Conference on 23rd January, 2011; 3) Guwahati to attend Pearl Jubilee Celebration of Guwahati Law Reports and initiate Mediation Programme on 26th February, 2011; 4) Jodhpur to inaugurate the Mediation Centre and initiate Mediation Programme and other High Court Programmes on 12th and 13th March, 2011 and 5) Bhubaneswar to attend the 9th All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities, organised by NALSA during the period on 19th March, 2011.
4. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari attended the following Conferences/meets at Delhi: (i) the International Conference on "Alternative Dispute Resolution - *Access to Justice by Strengthening the existing Justice Delivery System, Adoption of ADR and The Gram Nyayalayas*" organised by International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR) on 8th January, 2011; (ii) the Workshop on Policy and Framework of Mining Laws in India organised by India International Law Foundation on 22nd January, 2011 and (iii) Conference of the Presidents, State Commissions and the Secretaries In-charge, Consumer Affairs in the State/ UT Governments on 14th March, 2011. His Lordship also visited 1) Cuttack (i) to attend the Seminar on "Lawyers - Past, Present and Future" organised by National Law University, Orissa; (ii) to inaugurate the University's Legal Services Unit; and (iii) to attend East Zone Regional Judicial Conference on "Enhancing Quality of Adjudication" organised by High Court of Orissa, Orissa Judicial Academy and National Judicial Academy, on 30th January, 2011; 2) Nagpur to attend the Platinum Jubilee Celebrations of the High Court Bar Association, Nagpur on 6th February, 2011; 3) Pune to attend (i) the Seminar on "Lawyers - Past, Present and Future" organised by DES Law College, Pune; and (ii) National Seminar on Judicial Dissent organised by DES Law College, on 13th February, 2011; 4) Jodhpur to attend UGC - National Seminar on Emerging Jurisprudence of Intellectual Property Rights in Global Economic Scenario - Opportunities and Challenges for India organised by Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur on 19th February, 2011; 5) Gauhati to attend Gauhati Law Reports Pearl Jubilee Celebration: "JUDICIARY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE" organised by Gauhati Law Reports on 26th February, 2011 and 6) Jaipur to attend the North West Zone Regional Judicial Conference on "Enhancing Quality of Adjudication" organised by the National Judicial Academy, High Court of Rajasthan and State Judicial Academy on 27th March, 2011.

5. Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. S. Sirpurkar visited 1) Uthan to deliver the inaugural address at the Seminar held by TDSAT at Maharashtra Judicial Academy, Uthan on "Dispute Resolution in the Telecom and Broadcasting Sectors" on 8th January, 2011; 2) Nashik to inaugurate DT Jaibhave Memorial State Level Moot Trial and Judgment Writing on 9th January, 2011; 3) Pune i) to deliver Lecture at Indian School of Political Economy on 15th January, 2011 and ii) to deliver Lecture on "Judicial Accountability" at Symbiosis Law School, Pune on 13th March, 2011; 4) Vishakhapatnam as the Chief Guest at the Seminar on "Law & Management Policy Perspectives" held by GITAM University, Vishakhapatnam on 22nd January, 2011; 5) Durg to inaugurate Seminar on "role of Judiciary on Human Rights and Other burning topics" held by Bar Association of Durg, Madhya Pradesh on 29th January, 2011; 6) Nagpur to inaugurate the 9th Justa Causa - National Law Festival 2010-2011 organised by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University at Nagpur on 20th February, 2011; 7) Mumbai to inaugurate the 5th Annual National Moot Court Competition organised by K.C. Law College, Mumbai during the period on 26th February, 2011 and 8) Akola, to inaugurate One Day Seminar on "Constitutional Responsibility of Law and Legal Education" organised by Akola Law College, Maharashtra on 26th March, 2011.
6. Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Sudershan Reddy visited Hyderabad to attend the 17th Commonwealth Law Conference during the period from 4th February to 7th February, 2011.
7. Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam visited 1) Chennai to participate in the programme "Two days Refresher Course for Civil Judges" organised by the T.N. State Judicial Academy on 12th February, 2011; 2) Karur for inauguration of the Combined Court Buildings on 19th February, 2011; 3) Kolkata to participate in the Regional Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities of the Eastern Regional organised by the National Legal Services Authority on 6th March, 2011 and 4) Bhubaneshwar to participate in the 9th All India Meet of State Legal Services Authorities organized by National Legal Services Authority on 19th March, 2011.
8. Hon'ble Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma visited 1) Guwahati to inaugurate and deliver address at 13th Biennial Conference of All Assam Lawyers' Associn on "Professional Ethics - Role of Bar Councils & Bar Associations" on 22nd January, 2011; 2) Cuttack to attend East Zone Regional Judicial Conference and deliver address on "Enhancing Quality of Adjudication" on 29th January, 2011; 3) Dehradun to attend and deliver address at the Seminar organised by Rule of Law Society on "Laws of Environment" on 5th February, 2011; 4) Meerut to attend Convocation Address at Choudhary Charan Singh University as Chief Guest on 12th February, 2011 and 5) Ludhiana to deliver Convocation Address at Arya College, Ludhiana on 12th March, 2011.
9. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph visited 1) Bangalore (i) to address the Mediators of Bangalore Mediation Centre on 29th January, 2011 and (ii) to deliver the Valedictory Address in the Conference organised by Commonwealth Legal Education Association at the Leela Kempinski, Bengaluru on 30th January, 2011; 2) Kochi (i) to deliver a Special Address in the International Seminar on Cyberspace Usages - Challenges and Dispute Resolution organised by the Union International Des Advocates and the Inter Pacific Bar Association at Le Meridian Hotel, Kochi on 19th February, 2011; (ii) to deliver a lecture on "Judicial Activism" at Management House, Kerala Management Association, Panampilly Nagar, Kochi on 19th February, 2011 and (iii) to inaugurate the Seminar organised by Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal at Hotel Renaissance, Kochi on 5th March, 2011 and 3) Pune to judge the Final Round of IPR Moot Competition at Symbiosis Law School on 13th March, 2011.
10. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asok Kumar Ganguly visited 1) Kolkata (i) to attend the 34th Meeting of the Executive Council in the premises of The WB National University of Juridical Sciences, Salt Lake, Kolkata on 8th January, 2011; (ii) to attend the 5th Annual Convocation of the W.B. National

University of Juridical Sciences at University Auditorium, Kolkata on 22nd January, 2011 and (iii) to attend the Durga Das Basu Centenary Lecture held at the Vivekanand Hall of the Rama Krishna Mission Institute of Culture, Golpark, Kolkata on 5th March, 2011; 2) Mumbai to attend Conference at YMCA Road, behind Maratha Mandir, Near Bombay Central Station on 5th February, 2011; 3) Nagpur to attend Late Shri Vijay Bhonde Memorial Guest Lecture on 19th February, 2011; 4) Bhopal to attend National Conference of High Court Justices on Strengthening Governance and Public Administration: Key Challenges and Role of Courts at NJA Campus, Bhopal on 6th March, 2011 and 5) Pune to attend Post Graduate Moot Court Competition at University of Pune, Department of Law, Pune on 12th March, 2011.

11. Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. L. Dattu visited 1) Bangalore to participate in the Seminar Organized by Commonwealth Legal Education Association (CLEA), 2011 at 'The Leela Palace' Kempinski, Bangalore and to Deliver Keynote Address on 29th January, 2011 and 2) Raipur to attend the Executive Council Meeting at Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur on 12th March, 2011.
12. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma visited Ahmedabad to attend the Inaugural Ceremony of First GNLU International Conference on Trade & Competition Law organised by Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar during the period from 4th March to 5th March, 2011.
13. Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. S. Chauhan visited 1) Cuttack to attend National Judicial Academy's Regional Judicial Conference at Cuttack and National Law University, Cuttack on 29th January, 2011; 2) Pune to attend function organised by New Law College, Pune on 21st March, 2011 and 3) Jaipur to attend function organised by National Judicial Academy, Jaipur on 26th March, 2011.
14. Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik visited 1) Cuttack i) to attend the National Judicial Academy Conference at Cuttack on 29th January, 2011 and (ii) to attend the function relating to Barrister B.M. Patnaik Memorial Law Lecture delivered by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India on 19th February, 2011; 2) Bhubaneswar (i) to attend Function of Bar Council of India Int'l Moot Court Competition at KIIT University, Bhubaneswar on 12th February, 2011 and (ii) to attend the 9th All India Meet of the Executive Chairmen & Member-Secretaries of State Legal Services Authorities at Jayadev Bhawan, Bhubaneswar on 19th March, 2011; 3) Guwahati to attend Pearl Jubilee Celebration of Guwahati Law Reports on 26th February, 2011 and 4) Jaipur to attend National Judicial Academy Regional Judicial Conference at Jaipur on 26th March, 2011.
15. Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan visited 1) Bhopal to attend the Conference on "Contribution of Supreme Court to Development of Law during the period from 4th February to 6th February, 2011 and 2) Jammu to attend the "Regional Judicial Conference on Enhancing Quality of Adjudication" (North Zone) organised by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal from 25th to 27th February, 2011.
16. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar delivered i) the Presidential Address at Confederation of Indian Bar, Lecture Series 2010-2011, Plenary Hall, Indian Law Institute, Delhi on 'Competition Law in India' on 7th January, 2011; ii) the Key Note Address on 'Enhancing the Quality of Adjudication' National Judicial Academy's Regional Judicial Workshop (North Zone) held at Delhi on 26th February, 2011 and iii) the Valedictory Address at the 1st Prof. (Dr.) Ghanshyam Singh Memorial Parliamentary Debate by National Law School, Delhi on 27th March, 2011 and also attended the International Conference on ADR-Conciliation and Mediation organised by CADR at Regency Ball Room, the Hyatt, New Delhi on 8th January, 2011. His Lordship also visited Mohali to attend the 1st Asia Parliamentary Debate Championship - 'The Pitch' organised by Army Institute of Law, Mohali on 23rd January, 2011.
17. Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Prasad visited 1) Bangalore to attend the Meeting of the Academic Council, NLSIU on 16th January, 2011 and 2) Gurgaon to participate in Pro-AM (Golf Tournament) at CLF Golf & Country Club, CLF City, Gurgaon on 16th February, 2011.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS



N.B. These said two publications are available at:
Reception Counter, Supreme Court of India, Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110001

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