



13th December, 1926 – 8th September, 2022

Full Court Reference in the memory of

Late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamal Narain Singh

Former Chief Justice of India

held on Tuesday, the 11th October 2022

*at 4.30 p.m. in the Auditorium at 3rd Floor, 'C' Block,
Additional Building Complex, Supreme Court of India*

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Letter from the Registrar, Supreme Court of India

H. Shashidhara Shetty
Registrar
Supreme Court of India



Tel.: 011-23112564
E-mail: reg.hsshetty@sci.nic.in

F.No.99/Ref/2021/SCA(Genl)
Dated the 12th October, 2022

Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.P. Singh,
Former Judge, High Court of Allahabad,
4-A, Minto Road, Behind Boys High School, Civil Lines,
Allahabad,
Uttar Pradesh.

Sir,

There was a Full Court Reference in the Auditorium of the Additional Building Complex, Supreme Court of India on 11th October, 2022 in the memory of late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamal Narain Singh, former Chief Justice of India. Rich tributes were paid to His Lordship by Hon'ble Shri Uday Umesh Lalit, Chief Justice of India, Shri R Venkataramani, Learned Attorney General for India and Shri Vikas Singh, President, Supreme Court Bar Association. After the references were read, two minutes' silence was observed. I have the honour of forwarding a booklet containing memorial speeches delivered at the Full Court Reference, as aforesaid.

Kindly permit me to convey the heart-felt condolences of the Officers and members of the staff of the Supreme Court Registry to you and other members of the family.

Yours sincerely,



Registrar(AG)

Encls: As above

*List of Business for 11th October, 2022 in respect of
Full Court Reference*



SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

LIST OF BUSINESS FOR TUESDAY THE 11TH OCTOBER, 2022

**IN THE AUDITORIUM AT 3RD FLOOR, 'C' BLOCK, ADDITIONAL
BUILDING COMPLEX, SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

AT 04.30 P.M.

**FULL COURT REFERENCE IN THE MEMORY OF
LATE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE R.C. LAHOTI
AND LATE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAMAL NARAIN SINGH,
FORMER CHIEF JUSTICES OF INDIA**

Coram of Hon'ble Judges at the Full Court Reference

- ❖ *Hon'ble Shri Uday Umesh Lalit, Chief Justice of India*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Abdul Nazeer*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.M. Joseph*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukeshkumar Rasikbhai Shah*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Rastogi*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Bose*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Bopanna*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Murari*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay S. Oka*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mrs. Justice B.V. Nagarathna*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.T. Ravikumar*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Sundresh*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bela M. Trivedi*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia*

xxxxx

Reference made on 11th October, 2022

by

Hon'ble The Chief Justice of India

Shri U. U. Lalit

in the memory of

Late Mr. Justice R. C. Lahoti

&

Late Mr. Justice Kamal Narain Singh

Former Chief Justices of India

Brother and Sister Judges, learned Attorney General Shri R. Venkataramani, learned Solicitor General Shri Tushar Mehta, learned law officers, Shri Vikas Singh, President, Supreme Court Bar Association, Shri Manoj Kumar Mishra, President Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association, Members of the Bar, Family Members of late Shri Justice R.C. Lahoti and late Shri Justice K.N. Singh, who are present here and who have joined online, ladies and gentlemen.

We have congregated this afternoon to remember and pay homage to Shri Justice R.C. Lahoti and Shri Justice K.N. Singh, former Chief Justices of India.

Shri Justice R.C. Lahoti

Shri Justice Ramesh Chandra Lahoti was born on 1st November, 1940. After completing B.Com. (Hons.) from Bombay, he chose to follow the footsteps of his father, Shri Ratan Lal Lahoti who was an eminent Advocate, social worker and a freedom fighter. He acquired his Law degree from Holkar College, Indore and was also awarded a gold medal for securing first position in the University.

He joined the Bar in District Guna in the year 1960 and enrolled himself as an Advocate in the year 1962. In April, 1977, he was recruited directly from the Bar to the State Higher Judicial Service and was appointed as a District & Sessions Judge. However, after functioning in that capacity for a year, he resigned in May, 1978 and rejoined the Bar for practice mainly in the High Court.

He was well known for his knowledge of law and was having finest legal mind with sharp intellect. He appeared in constitutional, taxation, civil, criminal and labour

cases of importance. He was appointed as an Additional Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court on 3rd May, 1988 and became permanent Judge on 4th August, 1989. He was later transferred to Delhi High Court on 7th February, 1994 where he remained actively associated with the judicial officers' training programme during his tenure in Delhi High Court.

In 1995, the Supreme Court appointed him as One-man Inquiry Commission to investigate into the claims of frustrated buyers of flats from M/s. Skipper Construction Company where more than 800 claims were decided by him within a year.

In 1996, he was appointed as One-man Court of Inquiry to investigate into the cause of mid-air collision between Saudi Arabia Boeing-747 and Kazakhstan IL-76 at Charkhi-Dadri, near Delhi and to make recommendations for avoiding any such accidents again. Within a short period of nearly 8 months, the Inquiry report was submitted by him.

Both the commissions were conducted without suspending the judicial work in the High Court.

On 9th December, 1998, he was appointed as Judge, Supreme Court of India and became the 35th Chief Justice of India on 1st June, 2004.

During his tenure in the Supreme Court, he authored as many as 342 judgments. He gave many important judgments such as:

- (a) AIIMS Students' Union vs. AIIMS, (2002) 1 SCC 428;*
- (b) Anil Panjwani, In re. (2003) 7 SCC 375;*
- (c) State of Gujarat vs. Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab Jamat (2005) 8 SCC 534, dealing with Article 25 of the Constitution of India relating to essential religious practices;*
- (d) P.A. Inamdar vs. State of Maharashtra (2005) 6 SCC 537, relating to the admission procedure and fee structure in professional unaided (minority and non-minority) educational institutions. He opined on the issue of obligations and duties of an institution to maintain requisite standards of professional excellence by giving admissions based on merit and making it equally accessible to eligible students through a fair and transparent admission procedure and based on a reasonable fee structure;*

As a lawyer, I had the privilege to appear in the matter.

- (e) *P. Ramachandra Rao vs. State of Karnataka (2002) 4 SCC 578. Speaking for a Seven Judge Constitution Bench concerning right to speedy trial under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, he held that the Supreme Court cannot fix any time limit for conclusion of criminal proceedings or trial, thereby entitling the accused to be acquitted on the ground of delay;*
- (f) *K. Prabhakaran vs. P. Jayarajan (2005) 1 SCC 754 was an important judgment dealing with the question whether a person who has been convicted for various offences and sentenced for each offence to periods of less than two years, but cumulatively and consecutively for a period of over two years in one and the same trial, is disqualified to contest an election under Section 8(3) read with Section 100(1)(a) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951;*
- (g) *Javed vs. State of Haryana (2003) 8 SCC 369. Dealing with the Panchayat and Zila Parishad Elections in the State of Haryana, he affirmed that a person having more than two living children cannot contest election and he would be disqualified;*
- (h) *In Sarbananda Sonowal vs. Union of India, where a public interest litigation was filed seeking repeal of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 and by which the Act placed the responsibility to prove an individual as an illegal migrant upon the police as opposed to the individual having to furnish proof of citizenship, as provided in the Foreigners Act, 1946. A three Judge Bench presided over by Justice Lahoti held the Act to be violative of the Constitution. It was held that the reversal of this burden of proof in cases under the IMDT Act acted as a barrier to the detection of illegal migrants and was discriminatory against the people of Assam.*

Chief Justice Lahoti demitted the office on 31st October, 2005.

He participated in several international conferences and seminars abroad relating to law and justice. After retirement, Justice Lahoti also served as an arbitrator in several high-profile matters. In the year 2015, he was named the arbitrator in the Vodafone tax case. The dispute pertained to issues of retrospective taxation, capital gains taxes and transfer pricing.

He was a Karmyogi, mentor, friend and a Godfather to many in the legal fraternity, philanthropic, social and education circles. He believed in the ideology of Swami Vivekananda and religiously followed his principles in life.

His behaviour towards the members of the Bar was cordial, friendly and excellent. He taught the young lawyers like a professor and mentor. He was always kind and supporting to the members of the Bar and was held in high esteem and commanded respect from the Bench, Bar and litigants throughout the country.

He had immense interest in legal aid services and ADR systems and made significant contribution in promoting ADR mechanism, ensuring cheap and speedy justice, and achieving vision of Access to Justice for All, particularly the downtrodden and weaker sections of society, which upholds the faith of the public in the justice delivery system.

He maintained a very healthy and disciplined lifestyle. He was not only an avid reader himself, but encouraged others to read. Gifting people books containing messages on how to derive maximum benefit from them was something he relished. He was a champion of social causes and donated anonymously. He was always eager to learn and open to experiment, which allowed him to remain ahead of the curve.

He was of the firm belief that reading spiritual, motivational, inspirational books and biographies/autobiographies is an essential source to augment the knowledge and improvise one's own personality.

To him, work was worship. He never shied away from learning something new as he believed that it is never too late to learn. He never compromised on anything less than the best and believed that if you have accepted an assignment, you must put your heart into it.

He left for heavenly abode on 23rd March, 2022 and is survived by his wife, Smt. Kaushalya ji Lahoti, son Shri Ujjwal Lahoti, daughters Smt. Pankaj Soni, Prof. Archana Mantri and Dr. Vandana Marda and their families.

Shri Justice K.N. Singh

Shri Justice Kamal Narain Singh was born on 13th December, 1926 into a family of landed farmers in a village called Chakdiha which was a part of United Provinces in the British India. He was the first in the family to receive formal western education. He completed his B.A. Programme in the year 1946. Although he was selected to join the Air Force but he eventually turned to law. Having a great thirst for knowledge, he did a combined course of LL.B. and M.A. degree programme at the University of Allahabad in the year 1949. As a young man filled with the spirit of nationalism, he came in contact with the freedom fighters and even took part in the freedom movement. During his initial days, he gave night classes to educate the illiterate masses.

In the year 1950, he enrolled as a Pleader in the District Court of Allahabad but started practicing only in the year 1957 since he continued to be politically active mainly in the rural parts of Allahabad district. He practiced on Civil, Constitutional and Taxation matters at Allahabad. He specialized in Election Law and represented many politicians such as Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Chaudhary Charan Singh, Raj Narain among others.

He was appointed as the Junior Standing Counsel for the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1963 and became the Senior Standing Counsel in the year 1967. He was appointed as the Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh in March, 1970 but he held that post only till May, 1970.

He was appointed as an Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court in August, 1970 and became a permanent Judge in the year 1972.

He was elevated to the Supreme Court of India on 10th March, 1986. On 25th November, 1991 he assumed the Office of the Chief Justice of India. During his tenure in the Supreme Court, he authored many important judgments such as:

- (a) Irrigation Department, Government of Orissa vs. G.C. Roy (1992) 1 SCC 508, dealing with the Arbitration Act, 1940, on the issue of interest pendente lite. He held that the interest pendente lite can be awarded by arbitrator having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case for doing complete justice between the parties where claim as to interest is made by the parties and the agreement does not contain anything to the contrary;*
- (b) Shashi Nayar (Smt.) vs. Union of India (1992) 1 SCC 96, relating to the petition filed under Article 32 of the Constitution of India challenging the constitutional validity of death penalty. While holding the provision for death sentence not violative of Article 21, he held that capital punishment be awarded in rarest of rare cases;*
- (c) Charan Lal Sahu vs. Union of India (1990) 1 SCC 613, in a concurring judgment delivered on the issue of Bhopal Gas Leak disaster, he affirmed the constitutional validity of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985. In this case directions were not only given for interim compensation or maintenance but suggestions were also made for taking precautionary measures and for effectively dealing with such industrial disasters in future;*

- (d) *Delhi Judicial Service Association vs. State of Gujarat (1991) 4 SCC 406, in which some police officers had assaulted, arrested and handcuffed a Chief Judicial Magistrate to wreak vengeance and to humiliate him in order to show superiority of police power and privilege, he found that a case of criminal contempt against the police was made out and laid down the guidelines to be followed by the State Governments as well as the High Courts while arresting judicial officers;*
- (e) *M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (1987) 4 SCC 463. In a writ petition against Ganga Water pollution, he gave a supplementing judgment and issued directions for the closure of the tanneries which had failed to take minimum steps required for the primary treatment of industrial effluents. It was also held that the closure of tanneries may bring unemployment, loss of revenue, but life, health and ecology have greater importance to the people.*

He demitted the office on 12th December, 1991.

Post his retirement, he was appointed as the Chairman of the 13th Law Commission of India in the year 1992 which post he held till the year 1994. He also presided over many arbitration tribunals. He was an avid golfer and even served as the President of the Delhi Golf Club.

He was religious and spiritual and was a firm believer of karma. He selflessly helped others. He treated everyone with equal respect.

One of his daughters, Smt. Sunita Singh has penned a book on her father titled 'Making of a Chief Justice of India, Life and Times of Justice Kamal Narain Singh' which was released recently.

He left for heavenly abode on 08th September, 2022 and is survived by his son Justice Devendra Pratap Singh, former Judge of the Allahabad High Court, daughters Smt. Usha Singh, Smt. Sadhana Singh and Smt. Sunita Singh and their families.

My Brother and Sister Judges join me in conveying our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families and we pray to the Almighty to give them strength to bear this irreparable loss with fortitude.

May the departed souls rest in peace.

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Reference made on 11th October, 2022

by

Attorney General For India

Shri R.Venkataramani

in the memory of

Late Mr. Justice Kamal Narain Singh

Former Chief Justice of India

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court, the Solicitor General of India, the Additional Solicitors General, President and Office Bearers of the Supreme Court Bar Association, President and Office Bearers of the Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association, members of the Bar, ladies and gentlemen:

We have assembled today here to condole the demise of Former Chief Justice of India Justice Kamal Narain Singh, who was the 22nd Chief Justice of India who left for his heavenly abode on 8.09.2022 at his residence in Prayagraj, a place which was a great part of his life, spanning over several decades.

Education and political career

Justice K.N. Singh received his education from L.R.L.A. High School in Sirsa and later joined the prestigious Ewing Christian College. Justice Singh did a combined course of LL.B and M.A. from the University of Allahabad.

After earning his master's degree in 1949, Justice K.N. Singh took admission in LLM but could not complete the course since Late Shastri ji and Babu Mangla Prasad ji, both nominated his name from Congress Party to contest the District Board elections.

In 1951, Justice K.N. Singh won the District Board elections and became a member of the Allahabad District Board. He was a member from 1951-58 and took vow not to take any reimbursement. During these years, Justice K.N. Singh held the offices of Chairman of Public Works, Education and Public Health departments. In 1958, the district board was replaced by an interim Zila Parishad, and Justice K.N. Singh also served on the district planning committee for the first two five-year plans and was a director of the co-operative bank. This foray into public life in the formative years of his life had indeed brought to him deep insights into the convergence of law and public policy.

Career as an advocate

He started practicing in the district court and joined the chamber of Babu Deoki Nandan (Lallan Babu), a distinguished civil lawyer.

Although Justice K.N. Singh was practicing in the district courts since 1950, it was not till 1957 when he was thirty, that he enrolled himself in the Allahabad High Court. Shri Satish Chandra Khare, one of the leading lawyers, had a role to play in this. Although Justice K.N. Singh's first encounter with him had been on opposing sides, he according to his personal notes was greatly impressed by the former's persona. Shri Khare had appeared before the Returning Officer on behalf of Justice K.N. Singh's opponent at the election of membership of the District Board, Allahabad in 1950. Soft spoken, analytical and without rhetoric, he persuaded the Returning Officer to reject Justice K.N. Singh's objection within minutes of his submissions. Subsequently, he congratulated Justice K.N. Singh on his success at the election. Afterwards he came to know that Shri Khare had been his family lawyer. Seven years later on his suggestion, Justice K.N. Singh joined his chamber as his junior and learned his first lessons in, constitutional and civil laws under his able guidance.

Justice K.N. Singh described his experience of working with Mr. Khare in the following words; words though familiar yet special:

"In 1957, I joined Shri S.C. Khare's chamber as his junior. In the course of time, we developed friendly terms with one another. Shri Khare, however, maintained strict discipline amongst his juniors and would not brook any slackness in their work either in his chamber or in the court. He was a hard taskmaster and did not tolerate any casualness either in the preparation of a draft or analyses of authorities, or in arguments. He made it clear to his juniors that there was no shortcut in the profession of law and that hard work, study and dedication to the cause of the client was the only path to success."

Being engaged in politics, he became popular too soon and large number of people began to approach him for help and it is said that Justice K.N. Singh worked on many cases for free in the best and the highest traditions of the Bar.

As a lawyer in the High Court, he took up Civil, Constitutional and Taxation matters amongst other branches of law. On 28th January 1963, he was appointed junior Standing Counsel for the Uttar Pradesh Government.

A sub-inspector of police against whom the Uttar Pradesh Home Minister, Shri Har Govind Singh, had taken disciplinary action, filed a case before the High Court, stating

that the home minister had a personal grievance against him and so was penalizing him.

Justice Broome, an upright judge, who heard the matter, was persuaded that the Minister was in wrong and was reported to have been annoyed visibly with the Advocate General. The judgment was reserved. However, a gentle persuasion from Justice K.N. Singh to re-consider some facts, did wonders. The Minister's skin was saved.

Justice K.N. Singh was later appointed as the Senior Standing Counsel for the Uttar Pradesh State Government in April 1967. In 1970, he was appointed as the Advocate General of UP, though only for a short period.

He represented several tall public figures such as Lal Bahadur Shastri, Ram Manohar Lohia, Raj Narain and Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Judicial Career - High Court Judge

His career as a judge started with his appointment as an Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court in 1970. After two years, he was made a Permanent Judge on 25 August 1972.

High Court judges then continued to stay in their private houses and drove their own vehicles to the court. There were no official cars or official accommodations. It was only after the Emergency, when the government brought about the practice of transferring judges outside their home state, that a housing colony was built for the judges. Even so, those who were not transferred preferred to continue living in their own residence. Official cars came about only in the mid-eighties. Justice K.N. Singh too, continued to live in his 4A Minto Road residence in Allahabad and his driver drove him to the High Court in his Ambassador car.

During Emergency Justice K.N. Singh authored many opinions adverse to Central Government in the best traditions of an independent judiciary.

One very important case was of Shri Virendra Kumar Singh Chaudhary vs District Magistrate, Allahabad. Virendra Kumar Singh Chaudhary, a former Advocate General, was obtained under MISA. This case was decided by a bench of five judges, of which Justice K.N. Singh was a part. [Justices K.B. Asthana, G.C. Mathur, H.N. Seth, M.N. Shukla were the other judges.] Justice Asthana authored the judgment in Hindi in order that the common man could understand it. Unfortunately, this was one of those cases which was subsequently overturned by the Supreme Court in the ADM Jabalpur case.

Once a lady lawyer from Lucknow, Tehmina Punwani, who was practicing in the Lucknow High Court then, met Justice K.N. Singh and his family on their yearly vacation to Nainital. She mentioned that whenever Justice K.N. Singh was about to sit in the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court, many lawyers, even senior ones, would

seek adjournment, because he was known to be strict and pulling up advocates if they had not prepared their brief well. However, she was astonished to find that the judge was especially kind to her and to other juniors. Justice K.N. Singh had a good laugh at this and told her that it was a good observation on her part.

As a Judge of Supreme Court

On 10th March 1986, Justice K.N. Singh joined the list of illustrious jurists to become a part of this Temple of Justice. After 5 years, he succeeded Chief Justice Ranganath Misra to become the 22nd Chief Justice of India from 25 November 1991 to 12 December 1991.

During his 5 year tenure at the Supreme Court, Justice K.N. Singh authored 100 judgments and was a part of 336 opinions.

In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, also known as the Ganga Pollution Case, was one of the first river-pollution cases brought to the Court as public interest litigation. The opinion rendered by two-judge Bench presided over by Justice K.N. Singh has laid the foundations for a great engagement of this Court in the Campaign of cleaning our pristine rivers.

In Shashi Nayar v. Union of India where the constitutional validity of the death sentence was challenged, Justice K.N. Singh took a view leaning towards the social purpose of death sentence.

Justice K.N. Singh was also a part of the five-judge Bench in Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India involving the constitutional validity of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985. The Bench unanimously opined that the Act was constitutional and the entrenchment of the Parens Patria principle is now a prominent part of public law.

I had the opportunity to appear before the Bench consisting of Justice K.N. Singh in Tehri Bandh Virodhi Sangarsh Samiti v. State of U.P., 1992 Supp (1) SCC 44, case challenging the implementation of Tehri Hydro Power Project and Tehri Dam in the high seismic Himalayan range on the ground of non-application of mind to the safety and significant ecological aspects. After retirement, while together in a seminar in a private conversation he said, it was a tall call for him to be Judging such complex issues involving Science, Technology and Public Policy.

Post retirement

Justice K.N. Singh also served as Chairman of the 13th Law Commission of India from 1991-1994.

During his tenure as the head of the Law Commission, he presented as many as ten

reports covering divergent fields of law. I recollect with pleasure my association with him during this period. His passion for precision and keenness towards promotion of Rule of Law was visible in abundant measure.

Report No.	Presented in	Title of Report
144	1992	<i>Conflicting Judicial decisions pertaining to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908</i>
145	1992	<i>Article 12 of the Constitution and Public Sector Undertakings</i>
146	1993	<i>Sale of Women and Children: Proposed Section 373-A, Indian Penal Code</i>
147	1993	<i>The Specific Relief Act, 1963</i>
148	1993	<i>Repeal of Certain pre-1947 Central Acts</i>
149	1994	<i>Removal of certain deficiencies in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Act No. 59 of 1988)</i>
150	1994	<i>Suggesting some Amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure (Act No. V of 1908)</i>
151	1994	<i>Admiralty Jurisdiction</i>
152	1994	<i>Custodial Crimes</i>
153	1994	<i>Inter-Country Adoption</i>

He also continued to work and serve as the President of the Managing Committee of the Uday Pratap College Educational Society in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

Family life

At the age of 95, sitting on a wheelchair, it is reported that he went to the crematorium and performed the last rites of his beloved wife. He could not leave her till the end, he said.

He is survived by his son Justice D.P. Singh (retired), three daughters, Ms. Usha Singh, Ms. Sadhna Singh and Mrs. Sunita Singh, grand children Advocate Ms. Akanksha Singh, Advocate Mr. Devansh Rathore, Advocate Mr. Shashank Singh, Ms. Priyanka Rathore, Ms. Anushka Rathore, Ms. Pooja Chauhan, Ms. Arti Raguvanshi, Ms. Aditya Vikram Singh, Dr. Neha Singh, Dr. Namita Singh, Dr. Deepti Singh, Uday Singh and Kartikeya Singh.

I join the Hon'ble Judges and Members of the bar to pay homage to the departed soul of Justice K.N. Singh.

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Reference made on 11th October, 2022

by

Shri Vikas Singh (Sr.)

President, SCBA

in the memory of

Late Mr. Justice R. C. Lahoti

&

Late Mr. Justice Kamal Narain Singh

Former Chief Justices of India

Justice UU Lalit - Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Shri R. Venkataramani, Ld. Attorney General for India, Hon'ble Judges of this Hon'ble Court, Law Officers, Members of the family of Late Justice Lahoti and Justice Kamal Narain Singh, Members of the Executive Committee of SCBA, Members of the Bar, ladies and gentlemen.

Death is ultimate and inevitable but the intellectual vibrations of a personality always echo around us. We have assembled here to honour the everlasting legacy left behind by My Lords, the late Justice Lahoti and Justice Kamal Narain Singh, who embodied the spirit of judicial fidelity, propriety and probity.

Justice R.C. Lahoti

Justice Lahoti was neither a typical Chief Justice nor an ordinary human being. He was truly a blessed soul. A paradigm and embodiment of integrity, intelligence, simplicity, humility and clarity of thought. Justice R. C. Lahoti was born on 1st November 1940 in District Guna, Madhya Pradesh. He did his B.Com (Hons.) from R. A. Poddar College, Bombay, and was awarded the LL.B. degree from Holkar College, Indore. For standing first class, first, he was awarded the Gold medal by the then Vice President of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

He joined the Bar in his home district in 1960 and was enrolled as an Advocate in 1962. In April 1977, Justice Lahoti was recruited directly from the bar to the State Higher Judicial Service and was appointed as a District & Sessions Judge. After serving as a District & Sessions Judge for a year, in May 1978, he tendered his resignation and reverted to the Bar to pursue his practice, primarily in the High Court. He was

appointed as an Additional Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court on 3rd May 1988 and was made a permanent Judge on 4th August 1989. Justice Lahoti was also an active Rotarian for about 21 years (1973-1994) and was also a Founder Member of the Rotary Club of Guna.

Justice Lahoti was transferred to Delhi High Court on 7th February 1994. During his tenure, Justice Lahoti, by dint of his legal acumen and work ethic, earned great respect and regard, not only from his colleagues on the Bench but also from the Bar. He conducted the proceedings in his Court while keeping the atmosphere light, and his wit and humour diffused the stresses and tensions in the Courtroom. He always had a complete grip on every matter and was very balanced and equity-minded in his approach.

In 1995, the Supreme Court of India appointed Justice Lahoti as the One-Man Inquiry Commission to investigate claims of frustrated buyers of flats from M/s. Skipper Construction Company Ltd. More than 800 claims were investigated and decided within 12 months. On 5th November 1996, he was appointed One-Man Court of Inquiry to investigate into causes of the mid-air collision between Saudi Arabia Boeing-747 and Kazakhstan IL-76 at Charkhi — Dadri (near Delhi) and make recommendations for avoiding such accidents in future. The Inquiry Report was submitted on 15th July 1997 by accomplishing the task of magnitude and international significance within a record time of 8 months. Both commissions were conducted without suspending the judicial work in the High Court.

Justice Lahoti was appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 9th December 1998. During his nearly 7-year tenure in the Supreme Court, Justice Lahoti authored 342 judgments. He authored 66 of his judgments in the year 2002. Of the 342 judgments written by Justice Lahoti during his tenure, his authorship was mostly on criminal (21.6%), civil (18.1%) and tenancy (14.9%) related matters. Justice Lahoti was appointed as the 35th Chief Justice of India on 1st June 2004. In November 2004, Justice Lahoti broke ground with many of his predecessors who had expressed concern about the growing corruption within the judiciary, by proclaiming that the judiciary in India was 'clean'. His tenure as CJI was marked by the way he carried all colleagues along with him and how all decisions were taken with consensus. Justice Lahoti demitted the office of the Chief Justice of India on 31st October 2005. He retired on his 65th birthday giving him a term of 17 months. His predecessor (Chief Justice Rajendra Babu) had a term of just 1 month.

*In his distinguished career as a judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Lahoti gave many important judgments. Some of the insightful quotes from his judgments are mentioned below: “Every citizen of India is fundamentally obligated to develop a scientific temper and humanism. He is fundamentally duty-bound to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievements.” R.C. Lahoti, J. in **AIIMS Students' Union v. AIIMS, (2002) 1 SCC 428, para 58** “The dignity of the ocean lies not in its fury capable of causing destruction, but in its vast expanse and depth with enormous tolerance (on scurrilous statements by a party against a Judge of the Supreme Court).” R.C. Lahoti, J. in **Anil Panjwani, In re, (2003) 7 SCC 375, para 10** “Courts can declare the law, they can interpret the law, they can remove obvious lacunae and fill the gaps but they cannot entrench upon in the field of legislation properly meant for the legislature.” R.C. Lahoti, J. in **P. Ramachandra Rao v. State of Karnataka, (2002) 4 SCC 578, para 27***

*Justice Lahoti led the seven-judge bench that overturned a 1959 Supreme Court ruling, which laid down that the ban on slaughter of the cow's progeny - old bulls and bullocks - was unconstitutional. Justice Lahoti presided over a 3-judge bench **Sarbananda Sonowal v. Union of India**. The Chief Minister of Assam, Sarbananda Sonowal, filed a petition asking for the repeal of the **Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983**. The Act placed the responsibility to prove an individual as an illegal migrant upon the police as opposed to the individual having to furnish proof of citizenship, as provided in the **Foreigners Act, 1946**. The Court in a judgment authored by Chief Justice Lahoti repealed the Act because it was violative of Articles 14 and 355 of the Constitution of India. It was held that the reversal of this burden of proof in cases under the **IMDT Act** acted as a “barrier” to the detection of illegal migrants and was discriminatory against the people of Assam. Justice Lahoti upheld a Haryana law that did not allow those with more than two children to contest local body elections. He rejected arguments based on the right to privacy and religion.*

*Justice Lahoti was passionate about Legal Aid Services and Alternate Dispute Resolution. Justice Lahoti has also served as an arbitrator in many high-profile matters after retiring as Chief Justice. In 2015, on account of his competence and reputation, Justice Lahoti was appointed as an arbitrator by the Government of India in the **Rs. 20,000 crore high-profile tax dispute case with the telecom major Vodafone**. The Vodafone tax case arose over Vodafone's acquisition of **Hutchison Whampoa Ltd's***

telecom assets in India. The dispute pertained to issues of retrospective taxation, capital gains taxes and transfer pricing.

Justice Lahoti was on the Advisory Board of the Indian International Model United Nations. He was also the Chairperson of the Advisory Board of the Faculty of Law at Manav Rachna University. He was appointed as the Chairman of the Advisory Board of Sri Aurobindo Foundation for Integral Management (SAFIM) Pondicherry, on 19th October 2011. He also presided as an independent Director of the Board of Directors of the Press Trust of India. He headed the Akhil Bharatiya Adhivakta Parishad's Nyay Chaupal, a forum set up with the stated aim of solving civil disputes that are an outcome of the “crumbling family structure in the new societal order”.

Justice Lahoti has been a part of several international conferences and seminars related to law and justice. To enlist a few of them, he attended the Law-Asia Conference held in Tokyo, Japan (August–September 2003). He was a part of the SAARCLAW Conference held in Karachi, Pakistan (February, 2004), the Biennial Conference of International Law Association held in Berlin, Germany (August, 2004) and Yale Law School Seminars on Global Constitutionalism in (2000, 2003 and 2005). He was also a member of the Fourth Indo-US Legal Forum Meet held in Washington and San Francisco in October 2002. He had participated in several other conferences around the globe.

Realising an overwhelming need for reforming the judicial sector in India through the adoption of new technologies and devising a National Policy and Action Plan to implement ICT in courts, Justice R.C. Lahoti proposed the constitution of the e-Committee. The e-Committee was to assist in formulating a National Policy enabling the Indian judiciary to prepare itself for the digital age, to adapt and apply technologies and communication tools making the justice delivery system more efficient and thus benefit its various stakeholders. The digital platforms created by the e-Committee since then have enabled stakeholders- litigants, lawyers, governmental/law enforcement agencies and ordinary citizens to access judicial data and information in real time.

An eminent jurist, Justice Lahoti rose from a humble background to reach the pinnacle of the Indian judiciary, by virtue of his ability, knowledge and wisdom. He will always be remembered for upholding the Rule of Law as a fearless and independent Judge. Justice Lahoti's outstanding contributions to the judiciary of the country and emphasis on speedy justice for the underprivileged will always be admired. Alongside

his profound learning and clarity on every branch of law, was his deep humility in expressing his views and suggestions. He was not only a great Judge but also an academic. His approach to decision-making was driven by logic, and the quality or ideal of being just, impartial and fair. He was aware that none in the human race would ever rise above criticism. He accepted every commentary, whether complimenting or being critical of his verdicts, with equanimity. He was also an ardent listener. He considered any knowledge or information as wealth. He was not an impulsive responder and would never indulge in loose talk or criticism. Rather, he will compliment wherever he found an occasion to do that. He had gratitude galore.

For his contribution towards the administration of justice and legal education, Justice Lahoti was widely acknowledged and conferred various honorariums. He was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) in the august presence of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, the then President of India, by the Rani Durgawati Vishwavidhyalaya, Jabalpur on 12th October 2006. He was also presented with the National Law Day Award, 2006 for his unique contribution in the field of administration of justice, for making it more friendly to the people at large, by the then Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh, on 26th November 2006. On 22nd August 2007, Lok Jagran, Tulsi Shodh Sansthan, Allahabad decorated Justice Lahoti with 'Goswami Tulsidas Samarohan Samman'. On 2nd March 2008 Vikram Vishwavidyalaya, Ujjain conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) in the august presence of Dr. Balram Jakhad, Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Sh. Naval Kishore Sharma, Governor of Gujarat. On 18th July 2008 (Guru Purnima Divas) - he was decorated with 'Shri Ramkinkar Samman, by Shri Ramayanam Trust, Shree Dham Ayodhya. He was also decorated with 'Swami Shree Akhandanand Saraswati Alankaran, 2009' by Shree Rajeev-Lochanam Trust, Jabalpur for achieving ideals worth being emulated in the field of Samskaar-Srijan, Sanskriti-Poshan, Sewa-Samarpan. He was decorated with the National honour – 'Shree Bhavbhaveshwar Rashtranidhi Ratna' by Shree Sadguru Swami Akhandanand Memorial Charitable Trust, Varumaal (Gujarat) for exceptional contribution made in the field of judicial reforms and upholding constitutional rights of citizens of India.

Justice Lahoti was not only an avid reader himself, but encouraged others to read. Gifting people books containing messages on how to derive maximum benefit from them was something he relished. Justice Lahoti was deeply spiritual and dived deep into several dimensions and schools of thought of spirituality. He had an entire library of

books relating to wisdom, spirituality, religion and even scriptures. He did a lot of reading of ancient scriptures of different geographies and civilizations. He often advised people to take out 1-2 hours a day to read about philosophy and all religions and their teachings. He said this would help a person in finding the real fundamentals of life and work ethics. He emphasized the teaching of the Sanskrit language in the schools as our ancient literature has a lot of knowledge and is not reaching the masses because the scriptures are in Sanskrit. He said that “We must start reading Upnishads which are in the forms of stories.” He shared that “I have firm faith in God. I always valued the blessings of elders good wishes of friends & young ones. I never competed with others but only with myself.” Sharing simple tips on work-life balance, he emphasized rising early, doing prayers, pranayama, yoga and meditation. There should be just one TV in the house in the living area where all can watch it together. No mobile phones and laptops should be carried to the bedroom. News should be viewed and read-only for 15 minutes a day. He further added that the picture on the walls and the books on the shelves of a house can easily determine the characters of the persons living in there. He was a very strict vegetarian.

Justice Lahoti was a champion of social causes and donated extensively, more often than not, anonymously. He was always eager to learn and open to experimenting, which allowed him to remain ahead of the curve. Justice Lahoti serves as an inspiration to many and will always be remembered for his contributions to the judiciary, and his emphasis on ensuring speedy justice for the underprivileged. He was known in legal circles as a man of few words. He was very compassionate and was also a man of robust humour. For him, his conscience was his glory. He is a firm believer in Indian values and culture. He said that “We are living in exploding times and if values perish from our lives, the world will be a set of walking bodies without souls.” He said, “Values are not just ethics, morality or simply being good. They are the enduring beliefs of righteousness, goodness or inherent desirability. These are the principles which are shared by the members of one culture to make choices about what is good or bad, desirable or undesirable. Values contribute to developing the philosophy of life including our aims and ideals, which determine the way we think, behave or conduct ourselves. Values are like fingerprints. No two fingerprints are the same but you leave your fingerprints wherever you go and whatever you touch.” On the work front, he strongly emphasized people to be respectful of each other's work portfolio and privacy and be tolerant. While working in teams, people should be transparent, considerate and consistent.

Justice Lahoti was a man who could never be caged. He was a man who wanted to soar to the greater heights of wisdom and spirituality, and for him, that was the eventual accomplishment. Justice Lahoti had been under the weather since January. After a brief period of precautionary hospitalization, he returned home and was doing fine. Despite being hospitalized, his vitals were pretty much stable, and he was attending hearings virtually from the medical facility. He logged in to an arbitration moments before he left us for the heavenly abode, on 23rd March 2022, exemplifying the definition of a true karma yogi. He is survived by his wife Ms. Kaushalya – a Social Worker; three daughters Ms. Pankaj Soni, Dr. Archana Mantri and Dr. Vandana Marda; one Son Mr. Ujjwal Lahoti; brother Justice K. K. Lahoti; sister-in-law Ms. Asha Lahoti; brother Mr. O. P. Lahoti; sister-in-law Ms. Shyama Lahoti; Nephew Dr. Amit Lahoti; grandsons Advocate Divyakant Lahoti and Advocate Kartik Lahoti. Former Chief Justice of India (CJI) Ramesh Chandra Lahoti died at a hospital in New Delhi.

He leaves behind a lasting legacy. As Justice Lahoti said, “Blessed are those who have a purpose of life; who live a life of purpose; with dedication and determination to achieve the purpose; and one day, before bidding a goodbye for good, they depart as having been winner.”

Justice Kamal Narain Singh

Justice Kamal Narain Singh was born into a family of landed farmers on 13th December 1926 in a village called Chakdiha which was a part of the United Provinces, in British India. The family belonged to the same family tree as Raja of Manda, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, former Prime Minister of India. Justice Singh's father, Dev Raj Singh, was semi-literate but laid great stress on education. Justice Singh's initial schooling began in a small village school, but later he was admitted to Lala Ram Lal Agarwal High School in Sirsa, Allahabad. It was here that he came in contact with freedom fighters and would go for prabhatpheri in the mornings and give night classes to educate the illiterate masses. He studied English, Hindi Literature and History and completed his B.A. Programme from the prestigious Ewing Christian College, Allahabad in 1946. Having a great thirst for knowledge, he did a combined course of LL.B. and M.A. degree programme at the University of Allahabad. Thus, Justice Singh, became the first university and law graduate of the Raja of the Manda clan and receive a formal Western education. As a young man filled with the spirit of nationalism and was a Gandhian. He took part in the freedom struggle and was arrested caught by the police, twice, for distributing patriotic literature and was also jailed briefly. Subsequently,

after India got Independence, he was heavily involved in the upliftment of rural areas especially his native place Manda and helped out poor farmers to fight cases. Justice Singh's biography, written by his daughter, Sunita Singh, 'The Making Of A Chief Justice Of India, Life And Times Of Justice Kamal Narain Singh', which has recently been released, has been written in the backdrop of the political and social life of those times. It talks about his part in the freedom struggle. Justice Singh comes from the time when the country was transitioning from the rural to the urban, fighting the baton of the British Raj, creating new concepts of nationhood, filled with the zeal to look at the world with a newfound confidence - new laws, new paths, new governments. The story of Justice Singh and India moves simultaneously, facing challenges, overcoming obstacles, armed with the determination to move ahead towards freedom and self-reliance.

In his early years, he was very much fascinated by planes and wanted to become a pilot. He held a private pilot's licence and was selected to join the Air Force. However, his father who was involved in heavy litigation inspired him to join the District Bar as a Pleader. He was enrolled as a District Pleader in Allahabad in 1950, but later he started practicing law only in 1957 since he continued to be politically active mainly in the rural parts of Allahabad district. (Enrolled 4th September 1957). He also won the election of the Allahabad District Board which was subsequently superseded by the Zila Panchayat. After a brief stint in local politics where he also fought an election, and won it, he began his career in the legal world. It is fortunate for us that he gave up his political ambitions and joined the profession. He had joined the chambers of Sr. Adv. S.C. Khare in the Allahabad High Court who had represented Indira Gandhi in the election petition. S.C. Khare was the person who in a way coerced Justice Singh to join the profession after seeing Justice Singh argue while opposing him as a junior counsel in the District Court. He presented Justice Singh with some books and convinced Justice Singh to join his chamber. Justice Singh took up Civil, Constitutional and Taxation matters in Allahabad. He specialized in election law and represented many famous politicians such as Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Charan Singh, Raj Narain among many others.

In 1963, Justice Singh was appointed as the Junior Standing Counsel for the Government of Uttar Pradesh and later in April 1967, he became the Senior standing counsel. He was appointed the Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh from 3rd March 1970 to 3rd May 1970. On 25th August 1970, he became an Additional Judge of the

Allahabad High Court at the age of 43. Like many Supreme Court judges who held roles in local government prior to their judicial service, Justice Singh played an active role in Allahabad's municipal governance for over a decade (serving from 1951 to 1958 on the Allahabad District Board and from 1958 to 1962 on the Allahabad Zilla Parishad).

Justice Singh stepped into the corridors of justice from the District Courts of Allahabad to the Supreme Court of India. He was appointed as the Additional Judge of the Allahabad High Court in 1970. After two years, he was made a Permanent Judge on 25th August 1972. His egalitarian attitude was the reason he was the President of the High Court Employees Association.

After more than 15 years at Allahabad High Court, he was elevated to the Supreme Court of India on 10th March 1986. Although he was not in line to be the CJI, but destiny had other plans. After almost 5 years, he succeeded Justice Ranganath Misra to become the 22nd Chief Justice of India from 25th November 1991 to 12th December 1991 thereby, making him the CJI with the shortest tenure.(18 days) He is among the five judges of the Allahabad High Court who have adorned the office of Chief Justice of India, namely, Sarvashri K N Wanchoo, Mirza Hameedullah Beg, Raghunandan Swarup Pathak and Visheshwar Nath Khare.

During his tenure at the Supreme Court, Justice Singh authored 100 judgments and was a part of 336 Benches. Most of his judgments were on Service (32) and Constitutional law (18) matters.

Notable Judgments:

In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, also known as the Ganga Pollution Case, was one of the first river-pollution cases brought to the Court as public interest litigation. The two-judge Bench presided over by Justice Singh noted that despite the provisions in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, neither the State authorities nor the Central Government had taken any effective steps to stop the discharge of industrial waste in the river. The Bench ordered the tanneries to set up primary treatment plants, as a minimum. In a further order, it was also directed that licenses to establish new factories should be refused if they did not have an adequate waste treatment plan.

In Shashi Nayar v. Union of India, the constitutional validity of the death sentence was challenged. The method of execution of the death sentence by hanging was also

challenged. Justice Singh held that capital punishment had a social purpose - the country was not ready for its abolition as it had a deterrent effect. He also held that the execution of death sentence by hanging was reasonable and not violative of Article 21. It was scientific and one of the least painful methods of execution.

Justice Singh was also a part of the five-judge Bench in *Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India*. The constitutional validity of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 was challenged. Under the Act, the Central Government assumed power to represent all the victims of the disaster in all cases. The Bench held that the Act was constitutional: the government was merely facilitating the proceedings, and not adjudicating it, to make it easier for the victims who might not be capable to represent themselves fairly.

Post his retirement, he became the Chairman of the 13th Law Commission of India which was established in 1991 and stayed in office till 1994. Justice Singh continued to work and served as the President of the Managing Committee of the Uday Pratap College Educational Society in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. During his time there, he established two additional institutions in the Society. He was honored with "Proud Past Alumni" by the University of Allahabad Alumni Association.

Justice Singh believed that "An independent and honest judiciary is a sine qua non for rule of law. If judicial officers are under constant threat of complaint and enquiry on trifling matters and if High Courts encourages anonymous complaints to hold the field, the subordinate judiciary will not be able to administer justice in an independent and honest manner. It is therefore imperative that the High Court should also take steps to protect its honest officers by ignoring ill-conceived or motivated complaints made by unscrupulous lawyers and litigants."

Justice Singh was a stickler for discipline and valued time. He also presided over many arbitrations after his retirement. Even at the age of 95, he would sit at his office from 5:30 pm till 9 pm every day. He would get up at 5 am every morning and often play golf. Justice Singh was an enthusiastic golfer and was the President of the Delhi Golf Course. One of his fondest memories was playing golf in Kashmir. He was also very active socially and most of his friends were younger than his sons and preferred their company. He was always immaculately dressed and would prefer people to have a clean shave as he perceived that to be tidier. He loves travelling and is very well-travelled. During his tenure as the Advocate General, he would go to Nainital with his family for one month.

He was very humble and down to earth and would compassionately speak to everyone regardless of their social or economic background. He could speak to the people who could not speak in English with ease and would try to converse with them in their native tongue (of his hometown).

After leading an active life for 96 years, he passed away peacefully, on 8th September 2022, in Allahabad. (He received a State funeral) Justice Singh was the eldest of five brothers and three sisters. His younger brother was also a judge in the Allahabad High Court. Justice Singh is survived by his son Justice D.P. Singh (retd.) along with three daughters Mrs Usha Rani Singh (settled in Seattle, USA), Mrs Sadhna Singh (settled in Jaipur) and Mrs Sunita Singh (settled in Delhi). Justice Singh leaves behind many granddaughters, grandsons and also great-grandchildren. His grandson Devansh Rathore is also a member of the bar at Allahabad. Apart from this, he was a dedicated family man who was a patriarch to even his extended family members. Recently when he passed away, scores of ordinary people thronged to pay tribute and said that in a world where they are never counted, he always had time to talk to them and ask about their welfare.

It is said that the "Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime, and, departing, leave behind us, footprints on the sands of time". I, on behalf of the Supreme Court Bar Association, offer my heartfelt condolences to the members of the family of the late Justice R.C. Lahoti and Justice Kamal Narain Singh. May their souls rest in divine peace.

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List of Attendees at the Full Court Reference

- ❖ *Shri R Venkataramani,
Ld. Attorney General for India.*
- ❖ *Shri Tushar Mehta,
Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Shri Vikas Singh, (Sr.)
President,
Supreme Court Bar Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Pradeep Kumar Rai, (Sr.)
Vice President,
Supreme Court Bar Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Rahul Kaushik,
Hony. Secretary,
Supreme Court Bar Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Manoj K. Mishra,
President,
Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Snehasish Mukherjee,
Vice President,
Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Devvrat,
Hony. Secretary,
Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association.*

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***Family Members of
Late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamal Narain Singh
Former Chief Justice of India
at the Full Court Reference***

- ❖ *Justice Devendra Pratap Singh, Son*
- ❖ *Manjulika Singh, Daughter-in-law*
- ❖ *Devansh Rathore, Grandson*
- ❖ *Sunita Singh, Daughter*
- ❖ *Atul K Singh, Son-in-law*
- ❖ *Shashank Singh, Grandson*
- ❖ *Kartikeya Singh, Grandson*
- ❖ *Sadhana Singh, Daughter*
- ❖ *Rajeev Singh, Son-in-law*
- ❖ *Aditya Vikram Singh, Grandson*
- ❖ *Anushka Singh, Granddaughter*
- ❖ *Harsh Vardhan Pratap Singh, Grandson-in-law*
- ❖ *Akanksha Singh, Granddaughter*
- ❖ *Kunwar Vijayant Singh, Grandson-in-law*
- ❖ *Pooja Chauhan, Granddaughter*
- ❖ *Atul Chauhan, Grandson-in-law*
- ❖ *Jeet Narain Singh, Brother*
- ❖ *G D Singh, Brother-in-law*
- ❖ *Priyanka Rathore, Granddaughter*
- ❖ *Usha Singh, Daughter*
- ❖ *M P Singh, Son-in-law*
- ❖ *Uday Singh, Grandson*
- ❖ *Niharika Singh, Granddaughter*
- ❖ *Namita Singh, Granddaughter*
- ❖ *Deepti Singh, Granddaughter*
- ❖ *Arti Raghuvanshi, Granddaughter*

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THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

New Delhi - 110001

India