



ANNUAL REPORT
2012



High Court of Punjab and Haryana
Chandigarh

Acknowledgement

Editorial Board:

Justice K. Kannan

Justice Rajiv Narain Raina

Justice S.P. Bangarh

This compilation would not have been possible without the valuable inputs given by the Registry. Sh. Surinder Gupta, Registrar General and Sh. Shekhar Kumar Dhawan, Registrar (Vigilance) showed keen interest to make available the relevant data. Sh. Harnam Singh, Registrar (Admn.), Sh. K.K. Kareer, Registrar (Recruitment), Sh. Surya Partap Singh, Principal Secretary to the Chief Justice-cum-Registrar, Sh. Karunesh Kumar, Registrar (Rules), Sh. Sunil Kumar Chaudhary, Registrar (Judicial), Sh. Ravi Kumar, OSD (Vigilance) Haryana, Sh. M.P.S. Pahwa, OSD (Vigilance) Punjab and Sh. Puneet Mohan Sharma, OSD (Recruitment) also assisted the committee substantially in our work. The inputs furnished by Director (Admn.) Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Member Secretaries, State Legal Services Authorities helped immensely in giving shape to the report.

Strenuous efforts of Ms. Jaishree Thakur, Advocate, Editor, ILR also require special mention which helped in compiling the chapter 'March of Law'. We extend our gratitude to all the officials of this Court especially Sh. Mukesh Sharma, Superintendent, who whole heartedly devoted themselves in helping us with all information to make this report comprehensive.

Having acknowledged the valuable contributions in preparation of this Annual Report, we deem it our duty to own responsibility for any mistakes, errors or omissions.

Designed & Compiled by:

Sh. Tarsem Mangla, Registrar
(Computerization)

Sh. Ravdeep Singh Hundal, OSD

Sh. Rajwant Singh, Court Manager

Editorial Board

The image shows a library with wooden bookshelves filled with books. In the foreground, an open book with a marbled cover lies on a surface. A semi-transparent white box with a thin brown border is centered over the image, containing the text 'Published by High Court of Punjab & Haryana'.

Published by
High Court of Punjab & Haryana

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Part A



Introduction

A High Court website that features full text of judgments, cause-list of cases posted daily, various events and notifications for recruitment of staff, already provides much of the information of what the legal community could be looking for. If one must, therefore, look for justification for making a report of the Court's functioning in all its diverse jurisdictions, both judicial and administrative, then it should be seen only in a new paradigm of the information age of declaring the court's performance without demand and bringing to a reader more than what the Right to Information Act makes necessary.

The judiciary is the bulwark of vibrant democracy in action and occupies a pivotal role in the constitutional scheme of bringing to fruition what, we the people of India have solemnly resolved to secure for ourselves. From the magnificent constructions and infrastructure to the large population of staff minding various

functions such as receiving case papers, listing dates for hearing; from a sizeable number of lawyers, who advocate for the causes of litigants to the dignified class of Judges that adjudicate on every issue that is brought to a Court, the judicial machinery is mammoth. All its functioning is geared towards its ultimate product, dispensation of justice. Every case that finds its utterance through a Judge's disposition is the result of a coordinated effort by a countless number of persons. However, the institution is under constant stress and its performance is not at all times a favoured topic of adulation but subject of vitriolic criticism. One does not need to be cynical but the fact is that the judiciary is always judged by how there are still crores of cases that are waiting to be cleared. One hardly ever discusses the prodigious output that is churned out by constant judicial lucubration. An objective assessment of the functioning of the judiciary is never fully redeemed. Here then is the attempt to present

every bit of information that is normally cocooned from public domain.

The report of the year 2012 is an endeavour to bring a performance audit of the Punjab & Haryana High Court in all its facets. The effort is not unique in any sense, for in several foreign jurisdictions, there are legal mandates for such disclosures. If there are law journals reporting judgments, they are accessed only by persons trained in law such as lawyers, academicians and students, apart from litigants themselves, who get to read the particular judgments that the Courts have decided in their own disputes. The

public interest is kindled by what the press feeds the public on. One may not miss certain amount of sensationalism in all such journalistic news but they do little justice to giving an idea of how the Court actually performs. Some Courts have released sporadic reports but perhaps, what is needed is a commitment to release them year after year without fail. We believe that this will be a harbinger to a new beginning: a practice that must find approval from many more Courts. This report features everything that you might like to know. Try us to ask what this report does not yet give!



From the Desk of the Chief Justice

It gives me immense pleasure in presenting this Annual Report for the year 2012 of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana. This Court was inaugurated by the First Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru on 19th March, 1955. During the last 58 years this Court has achieved many milestones. It has produced many stalwarts in legal profession and umpteen numbers of Judges of High Court of high calibre, many of whom have adorned the highest court of this country and brought laurels to this august institution. Many commendable achievements of this Court, however, have gone un-noticed in the absence of proper documentation thereof. It is for this reason that this humble beginning is made with an idea to prepare Annual Report, every year now onwards, depicting comprehensive Report Card of this Court.

The compilation of Annual Report highlights the working & functioning of this Court on the judicial & administrative aspects of administration of justice. The purpose of this Annual Report is to bring to the notice of all the stake holders, including general masses, the activities being undertaken by this Court.

This Court is taking steps for delivery of speedy justice to the litigants by minimizing delay in decision of cases. In the preceding years, number of steps were taken to curtail delay in disposal of cases and it has yielded fruitful results. The achievement in this direction is phenomenal. The district courts in the states of Punjab & Haryana as well as Union Territory, Chandigarh have set a goal for themselves to wipe out the pendency of more than five years old cases by the end of March-2014. If successful, these



states will probably be the first in the country, who are able to fulfill this dream of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. Strength of the Judicial Officers has also been increased considerably and the Courts which were overburdened in the past, have been made efficient by proper distribution of work in such a manner that now the work is being handled by the Presiding Officers, with quiet ease & convenience.

In addition to the above, efforts have also been made to minimize problems being faced by the litigants. Apart from streamlining the working of the subordinate Judiciary as well as the High Court, which is a

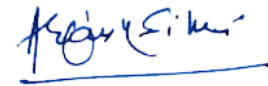
continuous process, steps have also been taken to bring justice at the door steps of the rural people by establishing regular Courts at Sub Divisions and opening Gram Nyayalays at other remote places. Now a litigant need not travel more than 15-20 Kms. to knock at the door of a court. Legal Services Authorities of the two States & Union Territory are doing exemplary work. Likewise, to resolve disputes amicably at pre-litigative stage as well as during pendency, Mediation movement is given desired momentum.

As we know that in India large population is not aware of its rights and, if aware, is unable to approach the Courts for protection of their rights because of poverty. Therefore, communications received from individuals or NGOs seeking protection for the down troddens or raising other issues concerning interests of the society at large are being entertained as Public Interest Litigations for providing justice to the under privileged.

On this occasion I would like to forward my best wishes to the Hon'ble Judges, Officers and officials of the

Registry of this Court as well as Judicial Officers and staff of District Courts, all of whom are making significant contribution to streamline the working of the Courts.

My appreciations are also due to the Editorial Board as well as the team of the officers who have designed and compiled the present report in a record time.



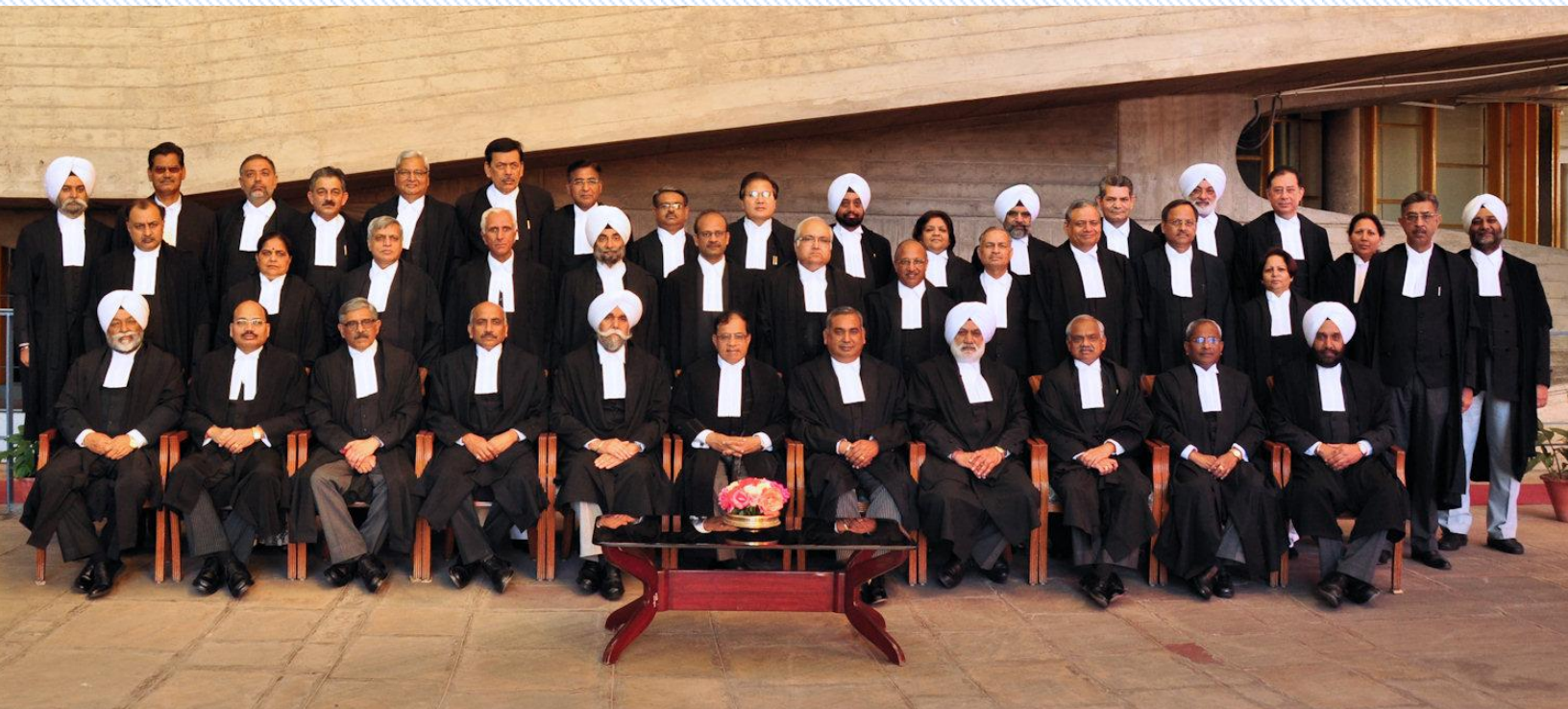
(A.K. Sikri)







Punjab and Haryana High Court is a common High Court for the States of Punjab and Haryana and Union territory of Chandigarh. It is situated at Chandigarh, the capital of the States of Punjab and Haryana. During the year 2012 the total working strength of the Judges in the High Court was 43 against the sanctioned strength of 68.



Judges of High Court of Punjab and Haryana		
	Name	Term of Office*
The Chief Justice		
1.	Justice A.K. Sikri	06.03.2016
The Judges		
2.	Justice Jasbir Singh	31.07.2014
3.	Justice S.K. Mittal	14.04.2016
4.	Justice Hemant Gupta	16.10.2019
5.	Justice S.S. Saron	03.09.2017
6.	Justice Rajive Bhalla	03.03.2016

7.	Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal	29.09.2020
8.	Justice Surya Kant	09.02.2024
9.	Justice M. Jeyapaul	21.07.2017
10.	Justice Ranjit Singh	04.04.2013
11.	Justice Tej Pratap Singh Mann	31.12.2018
12.	Justice Mahesh Grover	03.06.2019
13.	Justice Rajesh Bindal	15.04.2023
14.	Justice A.N. Jindal	24.05.2013
15.	Justice M.M.S. Bedi	08.10.2018
16.	Justice L.N. Mittal	05.11.2013
17.	Justice Nawab Singh	10.12.2013
18.	Justice Karam Chand Puri	19.09.2015
19.	Justice Rakesh Kumar Garg	01.09.2014
20.	Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain	30.09.2020
21.	Justice Jaswant Singh	22.02.2023
22.	Justice Daya Chaudhary	09.01.2021
23.	Justice Sabina	19.04.2023
24.	Justice Rajan Gupta	13.09.2022
25.	Justice Ajay Tewari	05.04.2022
26.	Justice Jitendra Chauhan	05.06.2021
27.	Justice Augustine George Masih	11.03.2025
28.	Justice K. Kannan	05.06.2016
29.	Justice Mehinder Singh Sullar	22.03.2015
30.	Justice Ram Chand Gupta	25.02.2014
31.	Justice Ritu Bahri	10.10.2024
32.	Justice Vijender Singh Malik	09.12.2013
33.	Justice Paramjeet Singh	24.07.2016
34.	Justice Naresh Kumar Sanghi	04.06.2017
35.	Justice Rameshwar Singh Malik	17.10.2017
36.	Justice Rajiv Narain Raina	04.07.2020
37.	Justice Tejinder Singh Dhindsa	05.03.2023
38.	Justice Gurmeet Singh Sandhawalia	31.10.2027
39.	Justice Ravinder Parkash Nagrath	15.09.2015
40.	Justice Sat Paul Bangarh	02.02.2014
41.	Justice Rekha Mittal	16.01.2021
42.	Justice Inderjit Singh	23.10.2019
43.	Justice Amol Rattan Singh	18.08.2022

*Dates mentioned above denote tenure as a High Court Judge that sets the age of Superannuation as 62 years. The age of Superannuation as Supreme Court Judge is 65 years.

**JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA ELEVATED FROM THE BENCH/BAR OF
PUNJAB & HARYANA HIGH COURT (SINCE 1947)**

S. No	Name of the Judge	Tenure in this High Court	Tenure in the Supreme Court of India
1	Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan	27.09.1943 to 01.10.1948	26.01.1950 to 22.12.1954 (Retired as CJI)
2	Justice Sudhi Ranjan Dass	19.01.1949 to 21.01.1950 (Chief Justice of this Court)	26.01.1950 to 30.09.1959 (Retired as CJI)
3	Justice Jiwan Lal Kapur	06.06.1949 to 13.01.1957	14.01.1957 to 12.12.1962
4*	Justice Sarv Mittra Sikri	---	03.02.1964 to 25.04.1973 (Retired as CJI)
5	Justice Amar Nath Grover	10.10.1957 to 10.02.1968	11.02.1968 to 31.05.1973
6	Justice Inder Dev Dua	11.08.1958 to 31.10.1966	01.08.1969 to 03.10.1972
7	Justice Hans Raj Khanna	07.05.1962 to 31.10.1966	22.09.1971 to 11.03.1977
8	Justice Ranjit Singh Sarkaria	13.06.1967 to 17.09.1973	17.09.1973 to 15.01.1981
9	Justice Anand Dev Koshal	28.05.1968 to 31.10.1977	17.07.1978 to 06.03.1982
10	Justice Ontethupalli Chinnappa Reddy	28.06.1976 to 25.08.1977	17.07.1978 to 24.09.1987
11*	Justice Kuldip Singh	----	14.12.1988 to 31.12.1996
12	Justice Veeraswami Ramaswami	12.11.1987 to 06.10.1989 (Chief Justice of this Court)	06.10.1989 to 14.02.1994
13	Justice Madan Mohan PUNCHHI	24.10.1979 to 06.10.1989	06.10.1989 to 09.10.1998 (Retired as CJI)
14**	Justice Adarsh Sein Anand	----	18.11.1991 to 31.10.2001 (Retired as CJI)
15	Justice Sudhakar Panditrao Kurdukar	16.01.1994 to 27.03.1996 (Chief Justice of this Court)	29.03.1996 to 15.01.2000
16	Justice Ram Prakash Sethi	18.10.1993 to 26.06.1996	08.01.1999 to 06.07.2002
17	Justice Ashok Bhan	15.06.1990 to 04.10.1997	17.08.2001 to 02.10.2008
18	Justice Devinder Kumar Jain	11.03.2005 to 09.04.2006 (Chief Justice of this Court)	10.04.2006 to 24.01.2013
19	Justice Harjit Singh Bedi	15.03.1991 to 02.10.2006	12.01.2007 to 04.09.2011
20	Justice Palanisamy Sathasivam	20.04.2007 to 20.08.2007	21.08.2007 to 26.04.2014
21	Justice G.S. Singhvi	28.04.1994 to 27.02.2005	12.11.2007 to 11.12.2013
22	Justice T.S. Thakur	11.08.2008 to 16.11.2009 (Chief Justice of this Court)	17.11.2009 to 03.01.2017
23	Justice S.S. Nijjar	08.04.1996 to 24.04.1996, 07.08.2000 to 06.03.2007	17.11.2009 to 06.06.2014
24	Justice Swatanter Kumar	30.11.1994 to 03.10.2004	18.12.2009 to 30.12.2012

25	Justice J.S. Khehar	08.02.1999 to 29.11.2009	13.09.2011 to 27.08.2017
26	Justice Ranjan Gogoi	09.09.2010 to 12.02.2011 (Judge of this Court) 12.02.2011 to 22.04.2012 (Chief Justice of this Court)	23.04.2012 to 17.11.2019
* Elevated from the Bar			
** Elevated from the Bar as Judge of Jammu & Kashmir High Court and then elevated as Judge of Supreme Court			

THE CHIEF JUSTICES & ACTING CHIEF JUSTICES OF PUNJAB & HARYANA HIGH COURT (SINCE 15.08.1947)

S. No.	Name of the Chief Justice	Period as Chief Justice	
		From	To
1.	Justice Ram Lall	15.08.1947	18.01.1949
2.	Justice Sudhi Ranjan Dass	19.01.1949	21.01.1950
3.	Justice Eric Weston	21.01.1950	08.12.1952
4.	Justice Amar Nath Bhandari	09.12.1952	18.11.1959
5.	Justice Gopal Das Khosla	19.11.1959	14.12.1961
6.	Justice Donald Falshaw	15.12.1961	29.05.1966
7.	Justice Mehar Singh, ACJ	09.05.1966	28.05.1966
8.	Justice Mehar Singh	29.05.1966	14.08.1970
9.	Justice Harbans Singh	15.08.1970	08.04.1974
10.	Justice Daya Krishan Mahajan	10.04.1974	11.05.1974
11.	Justice Ranjit Singh Narula	11.05.1974	31.10.1977
12.	Justice Anand Dev Koshal	01.11.1977	17.07.1978
13.	Justice Surjit Singh Sandhwalia	17.07.1978	28.11.1983
14.	Justice Prem Chand Jain, ACJ	28.11.1983	31.07.1985
15.	Justice Prem Chand Jain	01.08.1985	18.08.1986
16.	Justice Hriday Nath Seth	18.08.1986	14.10.1987
17.	Justice Devi Singh Tewatia	15.10.1987	29.10.1987
18.	Justice R.N. Mittal, ACJ	30.10.1987	11.11.1987
19.	Justice Veeraswami Ramaswami	12.11.1987	06.10.1989
20.	Justice Shanti Sarup Dewan, ACJ	07.10.1989	23.10.1989
21.	Justice Shanti Sarup Dewan	24.10.1989	31.12.1989
22.	Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta, ACJ	01.01.1990	08.07.1990

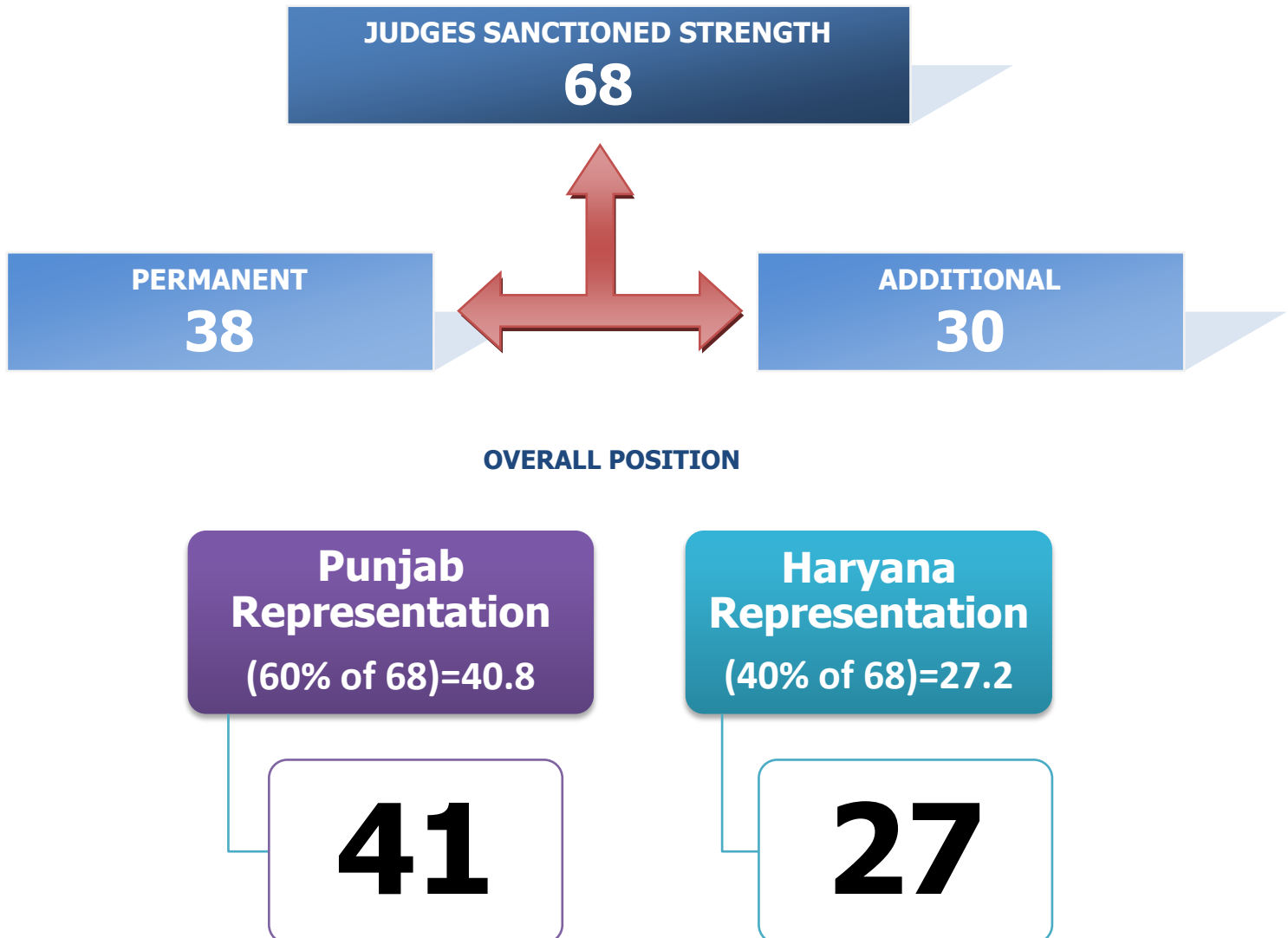
23.	Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta	09.07.1990	01.05.1991
24.	Justice Bipin Chandra Verma	19.09.1991	02.05.1992
25.	Justice Mandagadde Rama Jois	03.05.1992	31.08.1992
26.	Justice S.S. Sodhi, ACJ	01.01.1992	12.11.1992
27.	Justice Sudarshan Dayal Aggarwala	13.11.1992	14.01.1994
28.	Justice Sudhakar Panditrao Kurdukar	16.01.1994	27.03.1996
29.	Justice M.S. Liberhan, ACJ	10.07.1994	16.08.1994
30.	Justice R.P. Sethi, ACJ	16.08.1994	18.09.1994
		27.03.1996	27.06.1996
31.	Justice M.S. Liberhan, ACJ	27.06.1996	30.07.1996
32.	Justice K. Sreedharan	30.07.1996	18.10.1997
33.	Justice Amarjeet Chaudhary, ACJ	18.10.1997	07.11.1997
34.	Justice Arun B. Saharya	07.11.1997	14.09.2002
35.	Justice G.S. Singhvi, ACJ	28.01.2002	17.03.2002
		05.08.2002	11.08.2002
		02.09.2002	08.09.2002
		14.09.2002	14.10.2002
36.	Justice Binod Kumar Roy	14.10.2002	21.02.2005
37.	Justice G.S. Singhvi, ACJ	21.02.2005	25.02.2005
38.	Justice H.S. Bedi, ACJ	26.02.2005	11.03.2005
39.	Justice Devinder Kumar Jain	11.03.2005	09.04.2006
40.	Justice H.S. Bedi, ACJ	10.04.2006	02.10.2006
41.	Justice S.S. Nijjar, ACJ	03.10.2006	28.11.2006
42.	Justice Vijender Kumar Jain	28.11.2006	01.08.2008
43.	Justice J.S. Khehar, ACJ	02.08.2008	11.08.2008
44.	Justice Tirath Singh Thakur	11.08.2008	16.11.2009
45.	Justice J.S. Khehar, ACJ	17.11.2009	29.11.2009
46.	Justice Mehtab S. Gill, ACJ	29.11.2009	05.12.2009
47.	Justice Mukul Mudgal	05.12.2009	03.01.2011
48.	Justice Ranjan Gogoi, ACJ	04.01.2011	11.02.2011
49.	Justice Ranjan Gogoi	12.02.2011	22.04.2012
50.	Justice Adrash Kumar Goel, ACJ	02.05.2011	12.09.2011
51.	Justice M.M. Kumar, ACJ	12.09.2011	09.11.2011
52.	Justice M.M. Kumar, ACJ	23.04.2012	08.06.2012
53.	Justice Jasbir Singh, ACJ	08.06.2012	23.09.2012
54.	Justice A.K. Sikri	23.09.2012	--



सत्यमेव जयते

Judges in a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The number of judges in a court is decided by dividing the average institution of main cases during the past five years by the national average or the average rate of disposal of main cases per judge per year in that High Court, whichever is higher. By

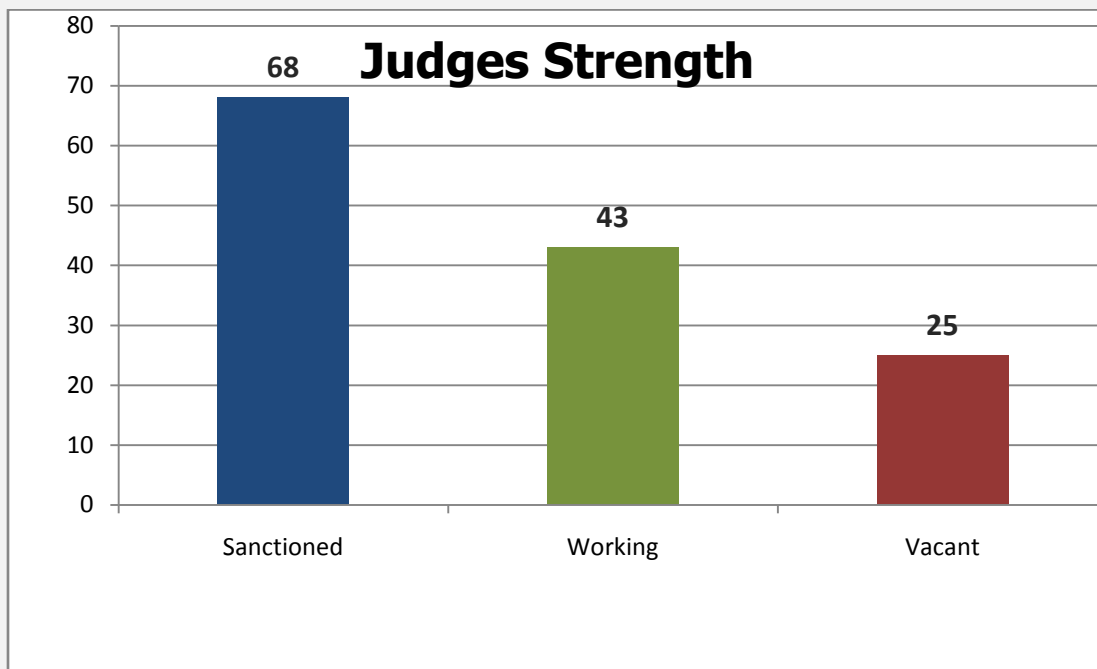
convention, the proportion of judges drawn from the Bar and judicial services is maintained in the ratio of 60:40 in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana. The reference to representation of the states is not a rigid formulation but a desirable quotient that is kept in mind while recommending names of judges for appointment.



SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF JUDGES

Total
Posts

68



JUDGES OF THIS HIGH COURT PRESENTLY IN OTHER HIGH COURTS		
1.	Justice M.M. Kumar, Chief Justice (J & K High Court)	Punjab Bar
2.	Justice Vinod K. Sharma (Madras High Court)	Punjab Bar
3.	Justice K.S. Ahluwalia (Calcutta High Court)	Punjab Bar
4.	Justice Nirmaljit Kaur (Rajasthan High Court)	Punjab Bar
5.	Justice Mohinder Pal (Gujrat High Court)	Punjab Service
6.	Justice Adarsh K. Goel, Chief Justice (Gauhati High Court)	Haryana Bar
7.	Justice Ashutosh Mohunta (Andhra Pradesh High Court)	Haryana Bar
8.	Justice Virinder Singh (J & K High Court)	Haryana Bar
9.	Justice Ajai Lamba (Allahabad High Court)	Haryana Bar
TOTAL=09		

JUDGES OF OTHER HIGH COURTS PRESENTLY IN THIS HIGH COURT		
1.	Justice A.K. Sikri, Chief Justice (Delhi High Court)	
2.	Justice M. Jeyapaul (Madras High Court)	
3.	Justice K.Kannan (Madras High Court)	
TOTAL = 03		

Oath Ceremonies, Transfers & Superannuations 2012	
February 23	Justice M.S.Sullar, Justice R.C.Gupta and Justice Ritu Bahri took oath as Judges of the High Court after being Additional Judges of the High Court.
March 14	Justice Jora Singh retired on attaining the age of superannuation.
April 19	Justice K.S.Ahluwalia transferred to Calcutta High Court.
April 23	Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Chief Justice elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of India.
April 23	Justice M.M.Kumar assumed the charge as Acting Chief Justice of the High Court.
June 8	Justice M.M. Kumar took oath as the Chief Justice of J & K High Court.
June 8	Justice Jasbir Singh assumed the charge as Acting Chief Justice of the High Court.
June 13	Justice Alok Singh transferred to the High Court of Jharkhand.
June 15	Justice Ravinder Parkash Nagrath, Justice Sat Paul Bangarh, Justice Rekha Mittal and Justice Inderjit Singh elevated as Additional Judges of the High Court.

June 29	Ms. Justice Nirmaljit Kaur took oath as Judge of the High Court after being an Additional Judge.
July 9	Ms. Justice Nirmaljit Kaur transferred to the High Court of Rajasthan
September 23	Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri took oath as Chief Justice of the High Court.
November 9	Justice V.S.Malik elevated as Judge of the High Court after being an Additional Judge of the High Court
December 21	Justice Amol Rattan Singh elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court.

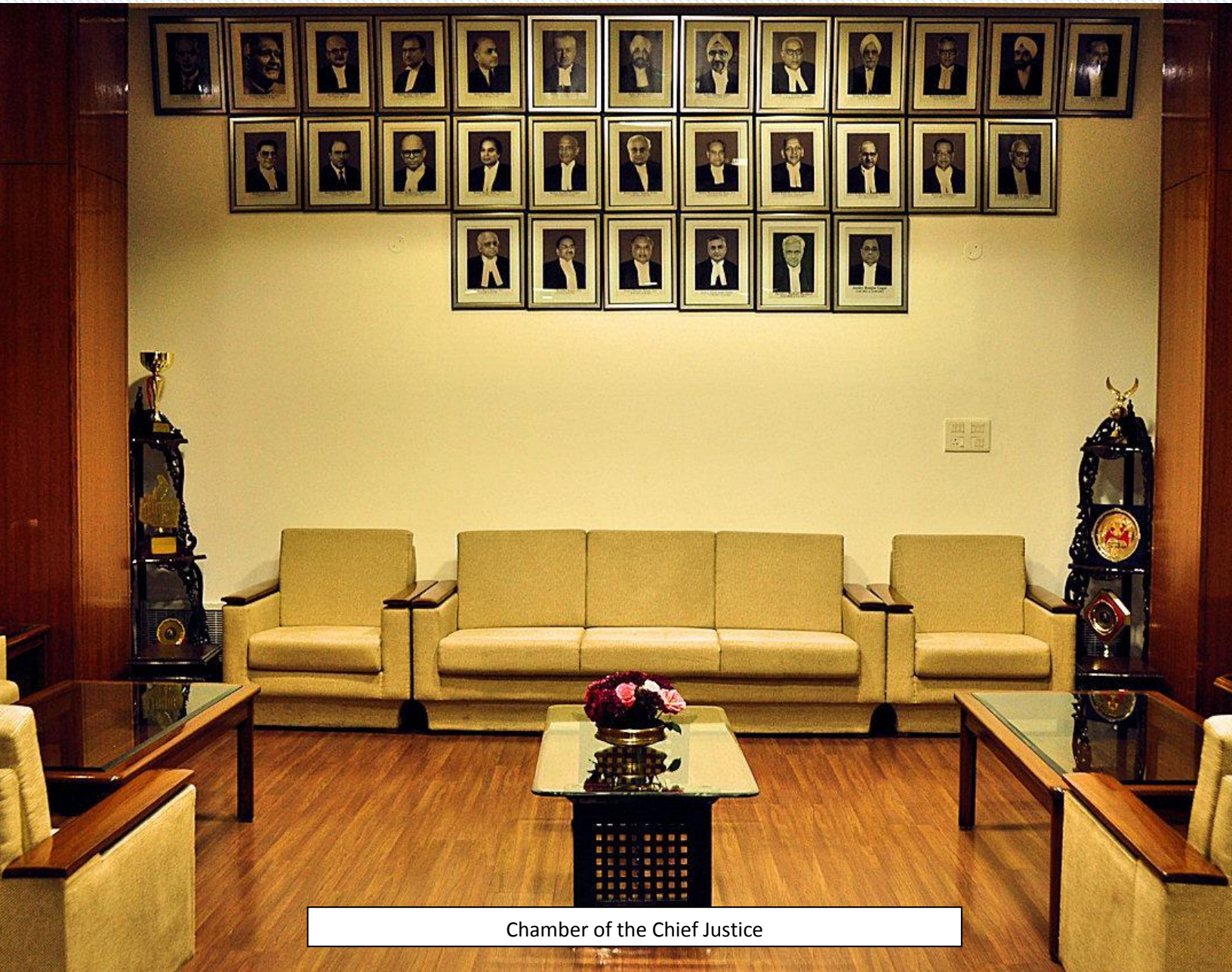


Chief Justice taking Oath

Obituary

Full Court references were held on

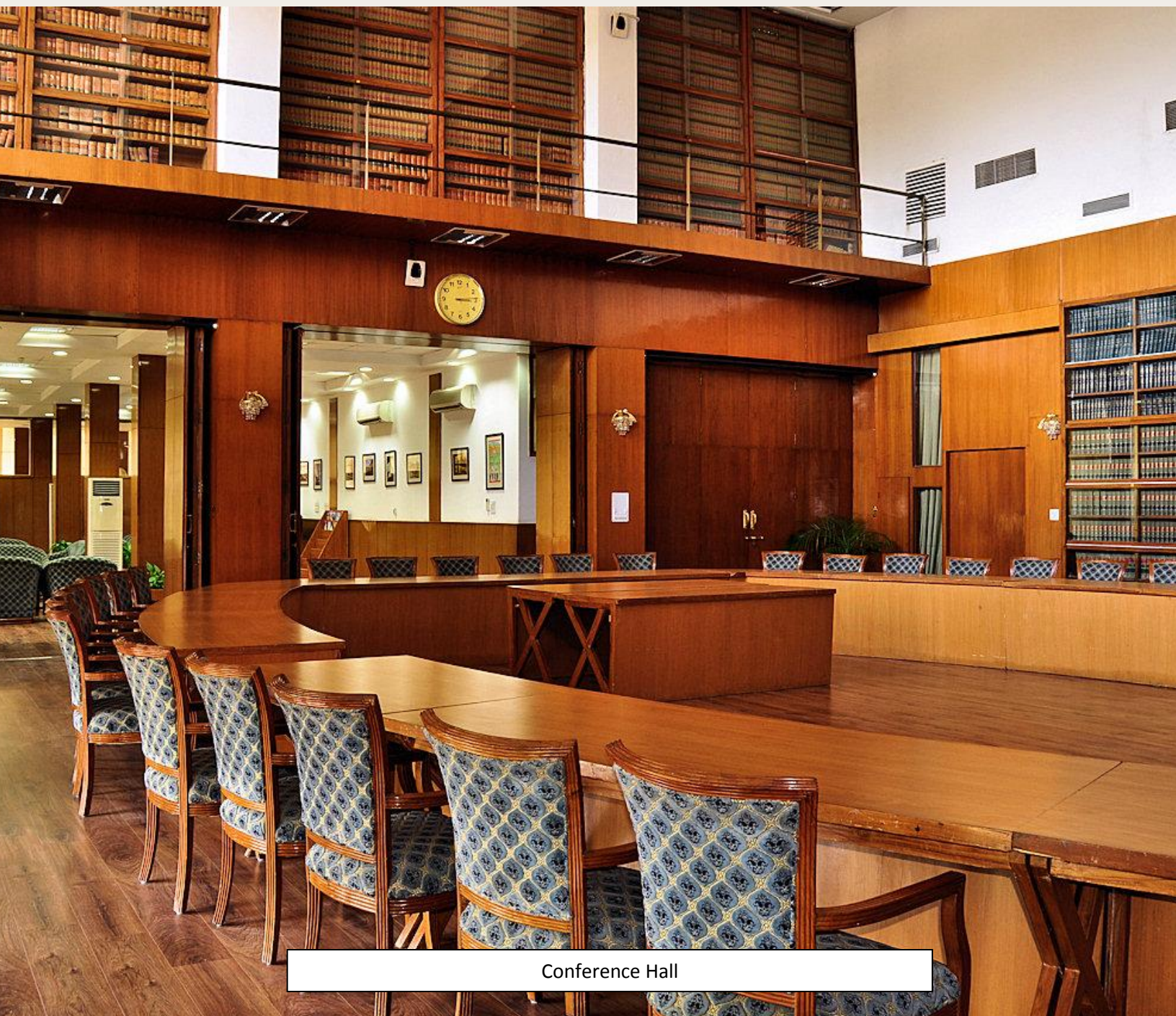
February 23	To condole the demise of Justice P.K. Palli (former Judge of High Court)
November 1	To condole the demise of Justice S.S. Kang (former Chief Justice of J&K, High Court and Governor of the State of Karnataka)



Chamber of the Chief Justice

The Chief Justice of the High Court holds control over the Administrative and Judicial work of the High Court and its distribution amongst the Judges. Apart from Full Court (the meeting of all the Judges of High Court), other

Committees including Administrative Committee, are constituted to look after the Administrative/Executive Work of the High Court as a measure of effective delegation of authority.



Conference Hall

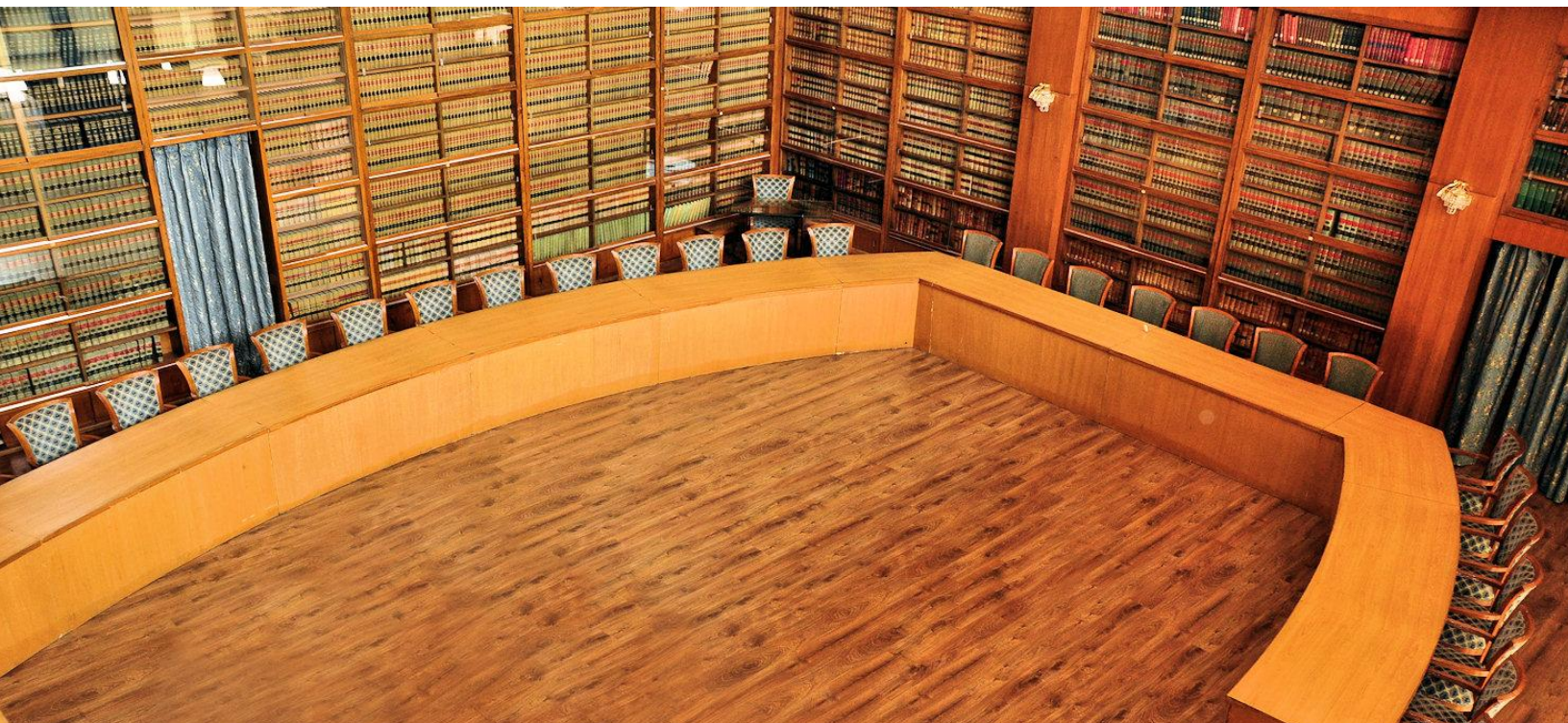
Full Court

Full Court, is a meeting of all the Judges which is convened to take important administrative decisions. As per Rule 2 of Chapter 9 Part A of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court (Practice & Procedure) Volume-V, the matters to be placed before and decided by the Full Court shall include inter alia:

- i. All matters involving questions of principle and policy ;
- ii. All cases relating to amendments to be made in the existing laws or the statutory rules of the Court;
- iii. All matters concerning the High Court as such or all the Honourable Judges ;

- iv. All matters on which the opinion of all the Honourable Judges is invited by Government ;
- v. The matters of Promotion, Pension & Disciplinary action against the Judicial Officers of District Judiciary;
- vi. Annual confidential remarks on the work of District & Sessions Judges ;
- vii. Posting and Transfer of the members of the Superior Judicial Services including those to be sent on deputation;
- viii. Any other matter which may be referred by the Chief Justice or by not less than three Judges proposing a meeting of Full Court;

During the year 2012, Twenty Meetings of Full Court were held



Administrative Committee



Chief Justice and Judges constituting Administrative Committee

In accordance with Rule 7 (1) of Chapter 9 Part A of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court (Practice & Procedure), Volume-V, there shall be an Administrative Committee of Judges which shall consist of the Chief

Justice and next six senior Judges which deal with such matter as may be delegated to it by the Judges at a meeting. As per Rule 7(2) (ibid) the matters delegated to the Administrative Committee shall inter alia include:

- i. The postings and transfers of the members of Punjab and Haryana Civil Services (Judicial Branch) including those to be sent on deputation;
- ii. The recording of confidential remarks on the work and conduct of members of Punjab and Haryana Civil Services (Judicial Branch) Officers:

Provided, that the annual confidential remarks, recorded by the Administration Committee on the work and conduct of PCS/HCS (Judicial Branch) Officers shall be deemed to be final only after they have been placed and approved in Full Court meeting of Hon'ble Judges.

- iii. The issuance of Character Certificate to Superior Judicial Officer for enrollment as Advocate.
- iv. Retention in service of members of Superior Judicial Service of the States of Punjab and Haryana on attaining the specified age or after completion of specified length of service. However, if retention is not allowed, the matter shall be deemed to be final only after the same has been placed and approved in the Full Court meeting of Judges:

Provided that the Agenda of the Administrative Committee in this behalf is circulated amongst all the Judges. Any Judge who wishes to participate in the deliberations of the Committee in regard to any officer is free to do so.

- v. Consideration upon second representation by an Officer against annual confidential remarks to ascertain that there is a reasonable ground for placing the same before the Full Court.

During the year 2012, Twenty Meetings of Administrative Committee were held.



Committees

The Judges of the High Court apart from discharging judicial functions also discharge multifarious duties on Administrative side. The following are the composition of the various committees of the High Court that shall give an idea that how the administrative business of the High Court was deliberated during 2012.

1.	ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
	The Chief Justice
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice S.S.Saron
	Justice Rajive Bhalla
	Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
2.	FINANCE/PURCHASE COMMITTEE
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice S.S.Saron
3.	LIBRARY COMMITTEE (FOR HIGH COURT AS WELL AS SUBORDINATE COURTS)
	Justice Surya Kant
	Justice Mahesh Grover
	Justice Ritu Bahri
4.	DEPARTMENTAL PROMOTION COMMITTEE FOR HIGH COURT
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice Rajive Bhalla
	Justice Ranjit Singh
5.	RECRUITMENT/PROMOTION COMMITTEE FOR SUPERIOR JUDICIAL SERVICE OF BOTH THE STATES OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA INCLUDING CONFIRMATION OF SELECTION GRADE/SUPER TIME SCALE AND CONFIRMATION OF PROBATIONERS
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice T.P.S.Mann
	Justice R.K.Jain

6.	RECRUITMENT/PROMOTION COMMITTEE FOR SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE OF BOTH THE STATES OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA INCLUDING CONFIRMATION OF PROBATIONERS
	Justice Surya Kant
	Justice Ranjit Singh
	Justice Augustine George Masih
7.	BUILDING COMMITTEE FOR THE HIGH COURT INCLUDING MATTERS PERTAINING TO JUDGES' RESIDENCE, HIGH COURT GUEST HOUSE AND U.T. CHANDIGARH SUBORDINATE COURTS' BUILDINGS
	Justice Rajive Bhalla
	Justice M.M.S. Bedi
	Justice Rajan Gupta
8.	BUILDING COMMITTEE FOR DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS OF PUNJAB INCLUDING RESIDENCES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS
	Justice Ranjit Singh
	Justice Rajan Gupta
	Justice Ajay Tewari
9.	BUILDING COMMITTEE FOR DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS OF HARYANA INCLUDING RESIDENCES OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice Surya Kant
	Justice Rajesh Bindal
	Justice Ram Chand Gupta
10.	COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITMENT INCLUDING COMPASSIONATE APPOINTMENTS, FACILITIES TO RETIRED JUDGES, WORK STUDY & CREATION OF POSTS IN THE HIGH COURT AND CLAIM FOR GRANT OF PREMATURE INCREMENTS ALREADY GRANTED
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice K.C.Puri
	Justice Rajan Gupta
	Justice Ritu Bahri
11.	COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION OF SERVICE MATTERS/ GRIEVANCES OF HIGH COURT EMPLOYEES (GROUP-A AND GROUP-B)
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice M.Jeyapaul
	Justice A.N.Jindal
	Justice Ajay Tewari
12.	COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION OF SERVICE MATTERS/ GRIEVANCES OF HIGH COURT EMPLOYEES (GROUP-C AND GROUP-D), DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONAL STAFF WITH THE HON'BLE JUDGES & TRAINING OF COURT STAFF
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice Mahesh Grover
	Justice L.N.Mittal

13.	COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION OF SERVICE GRIEVANCES OF DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURT EMPLOYEES AND NOMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS FOR TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND REFRESHER COURSES ORGANIZED BY NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS
	Justice M.M.S.Bedi
	Justice Ajay Tewari
	Justice M.S.Sullar
	Justice Ram Chand Gupta
14.	I.L.R. COMMITTEE
	Justice Mahesh Grover
	Justice K.Kannan
	Advocate General, Punjab
	Advocate General, Haryana
	President, Bar Association
15.	COMMITTEE FOR JUDICIAL REFORMS AND TO DEVISE PLANS TO CLEAR BACKLOG IN THE HIGH COURT
	Justice S.S.Saron
	Justice Rajesh Bindal
	Justice K.Kannan
16.	COMMITTEE FOR JUDICIAL REFORMS AND TO DEVISE PLANS TO CLEAR BACKLOG IN THE DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice L.N.Mittal
	Justice R.K.Garg
17.	MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION COMMITTEE
	Justice Mahesh Grover
	Justice Daya Chaudhary
	Justice Ajay Tewari
18.	PROTOCOL COMMITTEE (WILL ALSO LOOK AFTER PURCHASE/ALLOTMENT OF CARS AND ACCOMMODATION IN PUNJAB AND HARYANA BHAWAN, DELHI)
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice M.M.S.Bedi
	Justice Rajan Gupta
	Justice M.S.Sullar
19.	VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS (INCLUDING DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGES) OF BOTH THE STATES OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice Surya Kant
	Justice Ranjit Singh
	Justice Augustine George Masih
20.	COMPUTER AND E-GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice Rajesh Bindal
	Justice K.Kannan
21.	RULE COMMITTEE (OTHER THAN CPC)
	Justice Surya Kant
	Justice R.K.Garg
	Justice V.S.Malik
22.	SEXUAL HARASSMENT PROBE COMMITTEE
	Justice Daya Chaudhary
	Justice Sabina
	Justice Jitendra Chauhan
23.	COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice Nawab Singh
	Justice Jaswant Singh
	Justice Jitendra Chauhan
24.	MATTERS RELATING TO PREPARATION OF BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THIS COURT, REVISION OF HIGH COURT RULES AND ORDERS, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COURT AND PREPARATION OF SOUVENIR AND THE WORK PERTAINING TO THE MUSEUM
	Justice Mahesh Grover
	Justice Ajay Tewari
	Justice K. Kannan
25.	COMMITTEE FOR APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL ASSISTANTS, LAW CLERKS, RESEARCH ASSISTANTS, INTERNSHIP OF LAW STUDENTS INCLUDING TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice Rajan Gupta
	Justice Jitendra Chauhan
26.	COMMITTEE TO CONTROL AND SUPERVISE THE WORK OF SELECTION AND COMPILATION OF IMPORTANT JUDGMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT AND PREPARATION OF CALENDER AND CARDS
	Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
	Justice Sabina
	Justice K.Kannan
27.	MONITORING COMMITTEE TO ENSURE THAT THE PROJECTS ENVISIONED IN THE THIRTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION REPORT 2010-15 ARE PROPERLY PLANNED, SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED AND THE WHEREWITHAL IS PROPERLY APPROPRIATED AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN CJ/CM CONFERENCE OF ALL PENDING MATTERS WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENTS
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice S.K. Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Chief Secretary, Punjab

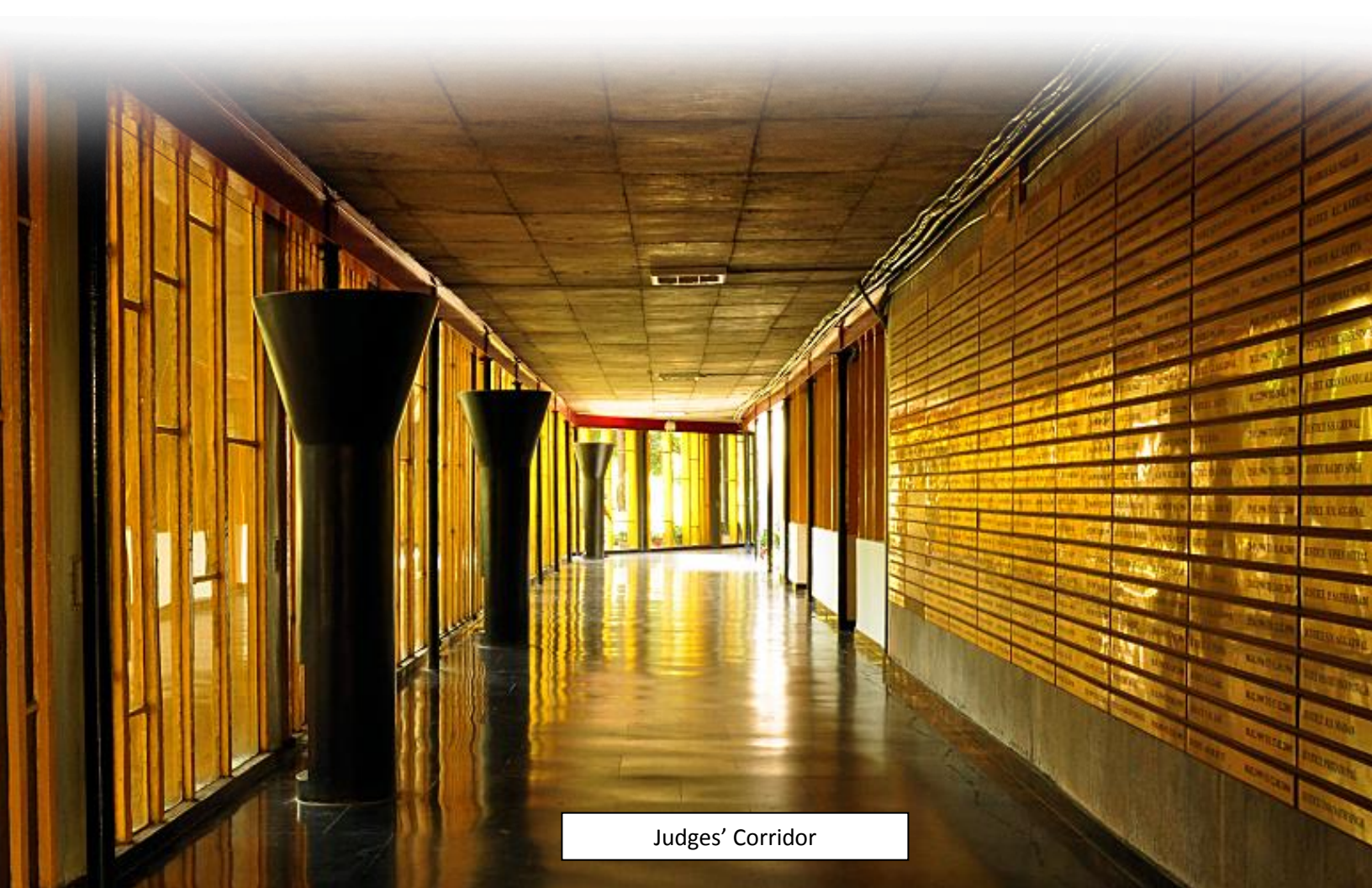
	Chief Secretary, Haryana
	Registrar General, High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Chandigarh
	Home Secretary, Punjab
	Home Secretary, Haryana
	Home Secretary, Union Territory, Chandigarh
	Finance Secretary, Punjab
	Finance Secretary, Haryana
	Finance Secretary, Union Territory, Chandigarh
28.	COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE AND ASSESS THE JUDGMENTS OF SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGES
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
29.	COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE SECURITY OF THE HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT COURTS AND THE CONDITIONS OF JAILS
	Justice T.P.S.Mann
	Justice M.S.Sullar
	Justice Ram Chand Gupta
30.	CREATION OF SUBORDINATE COURTS, THEIR TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION AND APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES (PUNJAB, HARYANA AND U.T.CHANDIGARH)
	Justice A.N.Jindal
	Justice L.N.Mittal
	Justice Daya Chaudhary
31.	FAST TRACK COURT COMMITTEE
	Justice Mahesh Grover
	Justice Augustine George Masih
	Justice Ram Chand Gupta
32..	MEDICAL FACILITIES AND REIMBURSEMENT CLAIMS COMMITTEE
	Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
	Justice Rajesh Bindal
33.	COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE `CAUSE LIST`, `FILING COUNTERS`, `COPING AGENCY`, `LISTING OF CASES`, `SERVICE OF NOTICES` AND OTHER RELATED ISSUES
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice M.M.S.Bedi
	Justice M.S.Sullar
34.	WORK STUDY AND CREATION OF POSTS IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS (PUNJAB & HARYANA) COMMITTEE
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice K.C.Puri
	Justice R.K.Jain
35.	JUVENILE JUSTICE MONITORING COMMITTEE
	Justice M.Jeyapaul

	Justice Ranjit Singh
	Justice Nawab Singh
	Justice Rajan Gupta
36.	COMMITTEE TO PREPARE THE LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGES IN THE STATES OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
	Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
	Justice Nawab Singh
	Justice Daya Chaudhary
37.	ALL MATTER RELATING TO APPOINTMENT OF OATH COMMISSIONERS AND RELAXATION OF QUALIFICATION/CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR SUCH APPOINTMENTS IN THE STATES OF PUNJAB, HARYANA AND U.T.CHANDIGARH
	Justice Surya Kant
	Justice Jaswant Singh
	Justice Augustine George Masih
38.	COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT AND EARLY DISPOSAL OF THE REFERENCES MADE BY THIS COURT OVER THE PAST
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice Surya Kant
	Justice R.K.Jain
39.	COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MATTER REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF GRAM NYAYALAYAS IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
	Justice S.S.Saron
	Justice A.N.Jindal
	Justice Sabina
40.	COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO TRANSFERS OF PERSONAL STAFF OF HON'BLE JUDGES OF THIS COURT
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice R.K.Garg
	Justice Ritu Bahri
41.	COMMITTEE TO DISPOSE OF REPRESENTATIONS BY THE JUDICIAL OFFICERS AGAINST ACRs
	The Chief Justice
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice S.K. Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice S.S. Saron
	Justice Rajive Bhalla
	Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
	Justice Sabina
	Justice M.S. Sullar
	Justice Ram Chand Gupta
	Justice V.S.Malik
42.	JUDICIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice Surya Kant.
	Justice Augustine George Masih.
43.	COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION OF PROBE REPORT REGARDING THE MISSING OF HAND PAINTED PHOTOGRAPH OF LATE MAHARAJA BALBIR SINGH, AN ARTEFACT OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE SUBMITTED BY DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE, FARIDKOT
	Justice S.S.Saron
	Justice Mahesh Grover
	Justice Rajan Gupta
44.	COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE INCIDENT OF FIRE THAT OCCURRED ON 30.01.2011 IN THE HIGH COURT PREMISES AND TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF RECORDS AND ALSO TO SUGGEST THE MAN POWER REQUIRED FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RECORDS
	Justice S.K.Mittal.
	Justice Ranjit Singh.
	Justice M.M.S.Bedi
45.	RULE COMMITTEE AS PER (C.P.C)
	Justice S.K Mittal, President.
	Justice Daya Chaudhary, Member.
	Justice Sabina, Member.
	District & Sessions Judge, Chandigarh. (Ex-officio) Member.
	Sh.R.S Cheema, Sr.Advocate, Member.
	Sh.Ashok Aggarwal, Sr.Advocate, Member.
	Registrar General, Pb. & Hry. High Court, Secretary.
46.	COMMITTEE FOR SELECTION OF 10 YOUNG PRACTISING ADVOCATES FROM EACH STATE EVERY YEAR FOR BEING IMPARTED PROFESSIONAL TRAINING UNDER RAJIV GANDHI ADVOCATE'S TRAINING SCHEME
	Justice S.K. Mittal, Chairman
	Assistant Solicitor General of India, Member attached with the High Court.
	Chairman, Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana, Member
	Advocate General, Punjab, Member
	Advocate General, Haryana, Member
47.	MONITORING COMMITTEE FOR CLOSE MONITORING OF THE COURT BASED LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED AND THE PROGRESS OF THE CASES IN LEGAL AIDED MATTERS
	Justice S.K.Mittal, Chairman
	Sh.Tarsem Mangla, Addl.District and Sessions Judge, Member Secretary
	Sh.R.S.Cheema, Sr.Advocate, Member
48.	COMMITTEE, ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE SIDE FOR HEARING ALL THE SERVICE APPEALS FILED BY THE OFFICERS/OFFICIALS OF THIS COURT
	Justice Ranjit Singh
	Justice K.C. Puri
49.	CENTRAL RECRUITMENT COMMITTEE FOR RECRUITMENT OF GROUP 'B & 'C' EMPLOYEES OF SUBORDINATE COURTS OF THE STATE OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AND U.T.

CHANDIGARH	
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice Jaswant Singh
	Justice Augustine George Masih
	Sh.K.K.Kareer Registrar (Recruitment)
	Sh M.P.S. Pahwa, OSD Vigilance Punjab
50.	COMMITTEE FOR TRANSFER OF SUBORDINATE COURT EMPLOYEES FROM ONE DISTRICT TO SOME ANOTHER DISTRICT
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice Rajan Gupta
	Justice V.S. Malik
51.	ARBITRATION COMMITTEE
	The Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chairperson
	Justice Hemant Gupta, Member
	Ms. Justice Sabina, Member
	Advocate General of Punjab, Member
	Advocate General of Haryana, Member
	Assistant Solicitor General of India with Punjab and Haryana High Court, Member
	Senior Standing Counsel for the Chandigarh Administration, Member
	President of the High Court Bar Association, Member
	Sh. Ravdeep Singh Hundal (OSD), Co-ordinator
52.	COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE WORK OF EXTENSIVE AUDIT OF ALL THE SUBORDINATE COURTS OF PUNJAB, HARYANA AND U.T. CHANDIGARH
	Justice Hemant Gupta.
	Justice A.K. Mittal
	Justice Rajesh Bindal
	Justice V.S. Malik
53.	COMMITTEE FOR FILLING UP OF VACANT POSTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (VIGILANCE), DEPUTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (VIGILANCE), ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND DEPUTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER FOR CENTRAL RECRUITMENT AGENCY
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice Hemant Gupta
54.	COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE AND ASSESS THE JUDGMENTS OF SENIOR DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA FOR CONSIDERATION FOR ELEVATION AS HIGH COURT JUDGES
	Justice S.K. Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice S.S. Saron
55.	COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST A ROADMAP AND TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE MODEL COURTS PROJECT
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice S.S.Saron

	Justice Ranjit Singh
56.	COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE MATTER FOR REVISION OF ZONING POLICY FOR TRANSFER AND POSTING OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE STATES OF PUNJAB, HARYANA AND U.T. CHANDIGARH
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice A.N Jindal
	Justice L.N. Mittal
57.	SCREENING COMMITTEE : DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES AS DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES IN THE STATES OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
	Justice Jasbir Singh
	Justice S.K.Mittal
	Justice Hemant Gupta
	Justice S.S. Saron
	Justice Rajive Bhalla
	Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
58.	ANNUAL REPORT COMMITTEE
	Justice K. Kannan
	Justice Rajiv Narain Raina
	Justice S.P. Bangarh



Judges' Corridor



Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association was formed in 1948.

Sh. Kulbir Singh Dhaliwal
President

Sh. Sapan Dhir
Vice-President

Sh. Ranjivan Singh
Honorary Secretary

Ms. Prabhjot Kaur
Joint Secretary

Sh. Vikrant Pamboo
Treasurer

The present Executive Committee of the High Court Bar Association took oath of the office on 16.04.2012. The list of activities of the High Court Bar Association during 2012-2013 is as follows:

1. The foundation stone of New Bar Hall Extension was laid by the then Acting Chief Justice Jasbir Singh on 05.09.2012, which is under construction.
2. The newly enrolled members with the HCBA, are being given a concession of subscription upto two years in deserving cases.
3. The interim orders have been made available to the Advocates and litigants on three internet points available in the Bar Library.
4. Display Boards showing on-going case status have been made available on its website by the High Court for the members of the Bar.
5. The existing dispensary has been upgraded and relocated, wherein an eye specialist and a dental doctor would be available besides the two existing doctors of General Medicine and Cardiac problems. A laboratory for conducting medical tests would soon be established.
6. Conceding demand of the Bar a new room for Senior Advocates has been provided by the High Court.



President and Executive Members of High Court Bar Association with the Chief Justice

7. Two more Touch Screens have been installed showing status of current and disposed off cases, one in the Ladies Bar Room and another in the Main Bar Hall.

8. To cut on massive expenditure incurred by the Bar Association on printing, publishing and distribution of cause list and to avoid paper wastage, the system of dispatch of cause list through e-mail has been introduced, which perhaps is the first of its kind in India.

9. With the help of the Computer Committee of High Court, the Bar Association is being provided with Case Management System and e-filing etc.

10. Library Lawn Shed: To cope with the problem of limited sitting capacity in the Main Bar Room Hall due to increase in number of members, the space adjoining Library Lawns, where Advocates have

their Tea Tables, has been covered with a shed measuring 6000 Sq ft. (approx.)

11. A bigger Computer Room having separate cabins for the private stenographers, who do the typing work for Advocates has been renovated.

12. The Executive Committee has brought out its first Annual Pocket Dairy (by name on the pattern of Supreme Court) for its members. Calendars and pocket calendars have also been published as a part of annual tradition for the Advocates.

13. Parking Sheds have been constructed by the High Court Bar Association for the parking staff.

14. CCTV Cameras have been installed in Administrative Block to monitor the working of the Bar Association Staff.

15. In addition to the Banking facility, two new ATMs have been installed for the convenience of the Advocates staff and litigants.

16. The Logo of the High Court, adjoining Gate No. 2 has been beautified and landscaping has been done.

17. The Bar Association is an independent body having a staff of almost 170 employees. The service record of all these employees has been scanned for the 1st time, besides preparing separate service files. Apart from salaries, Bonus and D.A. is also being given to the staff. They are given two sets of uniform according to their designations. The pay scales of the staff of the HCBA have been revised.

18. Various other problems regarding filing procedures, etc. being faced by the members have been sorted out with the help of the Chief Justice and other Judges e.g. (i) exemption from filing of formal applications, affidavits; (ii) exemption from translating irrelevant documents etc.

19. To enhance the security of the High Court and the Bar Association, the introduction of entry into HC Premises through RFID Cards has been planned with the active help of the Security Committee of the High Court.

20. PARTIES/EVENTS

a. On 17.04.2012 a Tea Party was hosted in the Honour of Justice K.S. Ahluwalia, upon his transfer to the Calcutta High Court.

b. On 02.06.2012 a Tea Party was hosted in the Honour of the then Acting Chief Justice M.M. Kumar upon his elevation as the Chief Justice of Jammu & Kashmir High Court and Justice Alok Singh upon his Transfer to Jharkhand High Court (Ranchi Bench).

c. A Tea Party was organized on 04.07.2012 in the Honour of Ms. Justice Nirmaljit Kaur, upon her transfer to the Rajasthan High Court (Jodhpur Bench).

d. On 05.09.2012 A Tea Party was hosted in the Honour of the then Acting Chief Justice Jasbir Singh on the occasion of inauguration of New Bar Hall extension.

e. On 07.11.2012 a Dinner was hosted in the Honour of Justice A. K. Sikri upon his joining as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court.

f. On 05.12.2012 a lunch was organized in the Honour of Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister of Haryana upon his visit to the Bar. At that time the CM gave a grant of ₹ 50,00,000/- to the Bar in response to the demands raised by the Bar Association in its memorandum

dated 05.12.2012, wherein adequate financial assistance for Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association Chandigarh was asked for.

21. Several Requisitions have been received by the Executive Committee throughout the year, prominent among them was requisition signed by 1195 Bar Members demanding setting up of National Judicial Commission and for filling up vacancies of High Court Judges which were considered.

22. The Bar Association also convened condolence meetings on 08.08.2012, 20.12.12 and a special condolence meeting was convened to pay tribute to late Sh. Hira Lal Sibal, Senior Advocate.

23. Contributing to the social cause two Blood Donation Camps were organized by High Court Bar Association during the year 2012.

24. Taking a break from the monotonous schedule, a Yoga Meditation Camp was also organized.

25. The lawn adjoining the library has been beautified with a newly installed fountain and variety of flowers and plants that have enhanced the scenic ambience.

26. A Delegation consisting of the President Sh. Kulbir Singh Dhaliwal, Honorary Secretary Sh. Ranjivan Singh, Joint Secretary Ms. Prabhjot Kaur of HCBA and other advocates of Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association went to Pakistan to attend International conference. "Peace through Law" from 19.10.2012 to 24.10.22012.

27. A Bar member Capt. Gurjinder Singh Sidhu (Retd) had participated in 17th Asian Master Athletic Championship held at Taipei(Taiwan) and won Gold medals in Shot-put and Hammer throw by creating a new Asian record in Shot-put.

The Advocate General of a State is a Constitutional post and is an Authority duly appointed under Article 165 of the Constitution of India. The Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of the State. A person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the High Court is appointed as the Advocate General. At present the office of Advocate General Punjab is held by Sh. Ashok Aggarwal and that of Haryana by Sh. H.S. Hooda.

Dr. Anmol Rattan Sidhu is Assistant Solicitor General of India (Standing Counsel Union of India at Chandigarh) and Sh. Sanjay Kaushal is Sr. Standing Counsel of Chandigarh Administration.

Introduction

The Punjab & Haryana High Court is one of the largest courts of India in terms of sanctioned strength, cases instituted and disposed. In the year 2012, the High Court has seen an institution of 1,15,727 cases in all its jurisdictions and disposed of 1,08,266 cases. Of the cases decided, the following are the pick of the cases decided in 2012 (some of them have been reported in journals published in 2013) on the touchstone of their importance by the strength of the bench, interpretation of constitutional and statutory provisions and matters that have caught the imagination of the press and the people. The full text of the judgments is available at the <http://lobis.nic.in/phhc>.

Interpretation of Constitution, statutory provisions and vires of notifications The central government notification dated 8th October, 2003 purportedly in exercise of its powers under Section 72 of the Punjab Re-

organization Act, 1966 specified qualifications for voter under Sections 49 and 92 of the Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1925 (in short, 'the 1925 Act') to the extent of denying the Sehajdhari Sikhs their right to vote in the elections of Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) i.e. the Board and other statutory Committees constituted under the said Act. This was by specifically prohibiting registration of a person as an elector "who a) trims or shaves his beard or keshas; b) smokes; and c) takes alcoholic drinks." The Full Bench in *Sehajdhari Sikh Federation Vs. Union of India (2012) ILR 1 P&H 347, 2012 (1) RCR (Civil) 384*, after examining the Constitutional provisions under Articles 3 and 4 held that notification, order or a direction issued by a delegate under the Re-organization Act neither acquired the status of Constitutional provision nor of a Parliamentary legislation. Such a decision, even if categorized as legislative or administrative or quasi-judicial mandate, could be quizzed on

any of the grounds on which a plenary legislation is assailed, in addition to the plea that such a decision also runs counter to the Statute under which it is made or that it is *per se* arbitrary. The Full Bench held that the right to vote has been conferred on a class or category of people subject to their possessing the qualifications for an elector laid down in Sections 49 & 92, to exclude only a person who did not trim or shave his beard, except a Sehajdari sikh. This is an integral part of the legislative policy of the 1925 Act and it being a valuable legal right, cannot be taken away except by the competent Legislature itself. A delegate has no authority to take a decision in this regard, contrary to the essential legislative policy of the Statute. The notification was quashed as in conflict with the statutory provisions already contained in 1925 Act prescribing the qualification for an elector but did judicial tight rope walking when it said that the Court did not express any views, directly or indirectly, as to who constitutes a 'Sikh' and/or whether a 'Sehajdhari Sikh' who trims or shaves his beard can also be a 'Sikh' nor did it hold

that for professing 'Sikh' religion, a 'Sehajdhari Sikh' was not required to be 'Keshadari'. It also said that it did not hold that any particular class or category of 'Sikhs' has a birth-right to participate in the election for the members of the Board or the Committees constituted under the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925. It clarified that the issues raised or decided by the court were purely legal in nature based upon the interpretation of a few provisions of the Constitution, the Punjab Re-organization Act, 1966 and of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925.

The power of the executive in the matter of appointment of a constitutional functionary, the Chairman of the Punjab Public Service Commission was examined by a Full Bench in *Salil Sabhlok Vs. Union of India and others 2012(1) ILR (P&H) 1*. The case had been filed in public interest challenging appointment of Harish Dhandra, Chairman of Punjab Public Service Commission. The referring Bench saw the importance involved in the issue by the poser that it raised that even though Article 316 of the Constitution does not

prescribe any particular procedure, having regard to the purpose and nature of appointment, it could not be assumed that the power of appointment need not be regulated by any procedure. Indisputably the person to be appointed must have competence and integrity. If it is so, question is how such persons are to be identified and selected and whether in the present case, procedure adopted was valid and if not, effect thereof.

The Full Bench formulated additional points for consideration and set about answering them. Dealing with the various issues, it held that there is no prohibition for the Courts to lay down a procedure for decision making process to ensure fair, transparent and objective selection to coveted assignments. It said that the Chairman or Members of the Commission are not persons holding civil posts and governed by service jurisprudence but are persons doing duties assigned to them by the Constitution. Thus, Public Interest Litigation in relation to the matters of appointment of constitutional posts is maintainable. The contention that since

there was no violation of law, a writ of *quo warranto* could not be issued was repelled holding that to ensure that Chairman and Members of the Commission are of impeccable integrity and caliber possessing adequate administrative experience, the decision making procedure has to be transparent and objective to ensure that the best possible candidates are selected. A writ of *quo warranto* was held to be maintainable where such appointments are against law. It was further held that jurisdiction of Court to issue guidelines for fair, transparent and objective procedure is not restricted to pass only such order as may be necessary to enforce fundamental rights and the power stemmed the power of judicial review for maintaining transparency in appointment to constitutional posts.

This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court recently to hold that High Court shall not lay down any procedure for the appointment of the Chairman. The Supreme Court affirmed the view of the High Court that appointment to a constitutional post was not a 'service matter' and hence a

challenge to appointment as public interest litigation was not barred. There was a cleavage of opinions on whether the Full Bench could go beyond the terms of reference and make additional formulations for consideration and the question was left open. The vacation of the office of the Chairman by the High Court was not however interfered with. The judgment of the High Court holds its importance in attempting to push the frontiers of judicial review in matters of appointment of constitutional functionaries and its ultimate denouement.

In the writ petition *George Vs. The State of Punjab and others, CWPs No. 20715 of 2011 & 1118 of 2012 decided on 14.12.2012*, a Full Bench had occasion to examine the sweep of Section 24 B of the Consumer Protection Act 1986. The petitioner who had been appointed as President of Consumer District Forum Bathinda contended that Section 24-B of the Consumer Protection Act, does not vest the State Commission with powers to withdraw work from him. The Full Bench held that administrative control given to the National Commission over

the State Commission and the State Commission over the District Forums, under S.24B (2) of the Act is to be interpreted widely. It was held that administrative control given to the State Commission under Section 24-B of the Act, allows transfer of Members/President of the District Forums from one District to the other but would not include power to withdraw work. This power to withdraw work has to be exercised by the State Government though it may be done on the recommendations of the State Commission. It was further held that State Commission has necessary power to recommend the State Government for taking disciplinary action against the President/Member of District Forum. When administrative control over working of the Members is with the State Commission, any act of misdemeanour and misconduct warranting disciplinary action would first come to the notice of the State Commission, which would then bring the facts to the notice of the disciplinary authority, who shall record findings based on evidence produced before it after giving opportunity to the

delinquent/incumbent to put up his evidence.

In *Krishna Kumari Vs. State of Haryana & others 2012(2) ILR (P&H) 200*, the question of law which was referred to the Hon'ble Full Bench for decision was as regards the Rules which would be applicable to government employee who seeks compassionate appointment, viz., Rules in operation at the time of death of the employee or the Rules applicable on the date when the case is considered by the appropriate authority. The opinion of the Full Bench was that any policy that is in force at the time of death of the employee is alone the criterion. Rules which are applicable on the date of death or incapacitation of the employee alone would need to be followed and any application moved must be decided without inordinate delay.

In the writ petition titled as *The Rania Branch Cooperative Transport Society Ltd. and others Vs. State of Haryana 2012 (1) ILR (P&H) 871*, the point of reference to the Full Bench was the validity of the transport scheme as

notified on 3.5.2011. The State, by notification dated 11.3.2010 published proposal in official gazette in compliance with provisions of Section 99 of the Act. This was in supersession of earlier notification dated 3.11.1993 and 19.1.2001, but however, without publishing the whole scheme in the official gazette, two amendments in the notification dated 3.11.2010, were published on 4.5.2010. Notification dated 4.5.2010 only contained extract of the scheme. Thereafter objections were raised and the scheme was published on 3.5.2011. The official scheme dated 3.5.2011 was challenged as it was beyond the period of one year from the date of issuance of notification dated 11.3.2010. The question that needed to be decided was whether the period of one year was to be counted from the date the scheme, published on 3.5.2011, or to be counted from the date of amendment published on 4.5.2010. It was held that scheme published on 3.5.2011 was the latest as it was published after the period of one year from the date of notification dated 11.3.2010. Any corrigendum or amendment made to the scheme would

not amount to publication of draft scheme and consequently the impugned scheme was bad in law.

In *Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. and others Vs. Pyare Lal*, LPA No.113 of 2012(O&M) decided on 9.11.2012, the question before the Full Bench was whether retiral benefits of an employee, who at the time of superannuation was facing departmental action, could be withheld and if so, to what extent. Interpreting Rule 2.2 of the Punjab Civil Services Rules, Vol.II the Court held that there could be no doubt that gratuity of retired employee could be withheld during pendency of disciplinary proceedings but there could be no denial of encashment of earned leave.

Shiv Charan Singh Vs. HSIDC in CWP 7446 of 2011 decided on 9th Jan 2012 formulated a question of whether parties governed by the provisions of State Financial Corporation Act could contract to secure a benefit to the creditor institution to enforce the right of sale of surety's assets under section 29 of the Financial Corporation Act. The

reference became important in view of a Division Bench and Full Bench rulings of this court that such a right existed, both of which had been rendered before the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Karnataka State Financial Corporation Vs. Narasimhaiah (2008) 5 SCC 176*. The Full Bench differed from the earlier two decisions and held that parties cannot confer jurisdiction on the Corporation to proceed against the guarantor under Section 29 of the Act and that provision could be enforced only against an "industrial concern" and not against the surety.

The terms 'proclaimed person' and 'proclaimed offender' have different connotations. This was held by a Single Bench of this Court while dealing with a case where a person living in Australia was declared a proclaimed offender by the trial court in a case registered against him under sections 406, 498-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. While enunciating law on Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in case *Rahul Dutta Vs. State of Haryana 2012(2) RCR (Cr) 585* the court held that a person can be declared a

proclaimed offender only for situation mentioned in section 82(4) Cr.P.C. As far as other provisions are concerned, an accused can only be declared a proclaimed person. For arriving at this conclusion the court referred to Section 174-A of the Indian Penal Code which was brought on the statute book by way of amendment in 2005. It was observed that Section 174-A of the Indian Penal Code provides for different sentences for a person who has been proclaimed in terms of Section 82(1) and one who has been declared a proclaimed offender under Section 82(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In *Atul Garg Vs. State of Punjab 2012 (3) RCR (Criminal) 936*, the search and seizure of kerosene oil by Police, which the accused was selling in black market, was held to be illegal as only Officer of Food and Supplies Department has the Authority under the Act. In *Amarjit Singh (Patwari) Vs. State of Punjab 2012(3) RCR (Criminal) 79*, a Patwari was being prosecuted in a corruption case. It was held that he was removable by District Collector and not by State Government. No sanction was required to prosecute him and the sanction was

only required in case of a person who is employed in connection with the affairs of a State and was not removable from his office save by or with the sanction of the State Government.

On a reference made to a Division Bench on the question of maintainability of appeal or revision in Rent Control matters in *Tirlokh Singh Anand, Managing Director, M/s Anand Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd. Vs. M/s Prem Chand and Sons & others 2012 (2) PLR 648*, the Court answered by holding that in terms of the notification dated 14.04.1947, orders passed by the Rent Controller under Sections 4, 10, 12 & 13 alone are appealable in both the States of Punjab and Haryana and that all other orders passed by the Rent Controller cannot be the subject matter of appeal. Orders other than the orders which are appealable can be disputed only by way of a revision petition before the High Court.

In *State of Punjab and others Vs. Bhupinder Singh* decided by D.B. on 25.09.2012, the issue was whether relaxation of age of superannuation

from 58 to 60 of employees under the State Govt. for visually challenged persons could be extended to persons with other disabilities enumerated under Sec. 2(f) of the Person with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1955. The bench ruled that with enactment of Act, disabled persons irrespective of nature of disabilities are to be treated at par; they shall form one class and there can't be any sub classification within the same class.

Administration of Justice and Court's duty

A Division Bench of this Court expressed its serious concern about the propriety of the Public Prosecutor in giving up material witness and examined the powers of the court for advancing the cause of justice in *Pranab Biswas Vs. State of Punjab* 2012(4) RCR (CrI.) 336. Not only was the Principal Secretary (Home), Government of Punjab directed to hold an enquiry and to fix responsibility for the lapses but directions were also issued to the State Government to prepare a methodology so that uncontrolled exercise of

discretion by the public prosecutor is not misused. It was also observed that trial courts should exercise powers u/s 311 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to summon and examine persons whose evidence appears to be essential to the just decision of the case.

In *Major Gurjinder Singh Benipal Vs. State of Punjab* 2012(4) RCR (CrI.) 743, a Single Bench has held that an overriding duty of the courts shall always be to ensure administration of justice and maintain confidence of public in the rule of law. A public servant who was beaten black and blue while performing his duties in the office filed a petition complaining that illegal efforts were being made to save the main accused named by him in a murderous assault. The petitioner had complained that the Deputy Commissioner was reluctant or scared of taking action against those persons because of the influence and political clout enjoyed by the accused persons. After lodging of FIR and submission of report under sec. 173 Cr.P.C. matter was sought to be probed again by constituting a Special Investigation

Team. The petitioner approached the the court alleging that the motivation was to exonerate some influential persons named by him. Enunciating the law on the issue, the court held that when investigation is done under the garb of carrying out further investigation that results in abnegation of the earlier report, it would amount to re-investigation or a fresh investigation which is not supplemental to the earlier investigation and hence impermissible.

Terming any person as an accused is a serious matter. A Single Bench while deciding a quashing petition filed under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in *Anuradha Paudwal Vs. Brij Mohan Bhardwaj* 2012(1) RCR (Cr.) 861 (P&H) held that it is statutory duty of a Magistrate to form an opinion on the basis of relevant material on record as to when, how and in what manner the indicated offence was committed, before summoning the accused. It was also observed that order of Magistrate, summoning the accused, must reflect that he has applied his mind to the facts of the case and the law applicable thereto.

Matters of significant public interest

In *Reliance General Insurance Vs. Purnima and others* FAO 1322 of 2010 dt 21.12.2012, the Division Bench answered the reference quelling a conflict of views expressed through two single bench judgments to hold that the full last drawn salary paid to the dependants of the deceased government employee under the Haryana Compassionate Assistance to the Dependants of Deceased Government Employees Rules for the rest of the service period shall not be liable for deduction while determining compensation for death of the employee in a motor accident. The Division Bench entirely agreed with the reasoning of the single judge that the financial assistance under the scheme has no correlation with manner in which the death occurs and is not in the least intended to cover cases of motor vehicle accident death. The single judge had raised the query which the Division Bench quoted, "in any State, whether a welfare state or not, it is the primary responsibility of the Government to look

after its citizens. Then, why, if the Government steps in to provide a benefit to the dependants of the deceased who was employed in the conduct of its affairs and who had a role to play in the working of the entire official machinery, should such a benefit be taken into consideration at all for reduction of damages suffered by the claimants of the deceased or the injured, for that matter?"

In *Dr. Mangla Dogra Vs. Anil Kumar* 2012(1) RCR (Criminal) 836, where wife got the pregnancy terminated, it was held that consent of husband was not required. It recognised the primacy of bodily autonomy for a woman to decide to give birth to a child or not and said that wife's decision could not be dictated by her husband. In *Gurjit Singh Vs. State of Punjab* 2012 (3) RCR (Criminal) 969, there was recovery of contraband from accused who was a drug addict and not a peddler. Bail was rejected but there was a direction that accused should be sent to Rehabilitation Centre. It was held that in cases of drug addicts State should be directed to provide treatment as alternative to

prisons. In *Amarjeet Singh and others Vs. Alamjeet Singh Mann, CR No.6760 of 2012 (O&M)* decided on 29.11.2012, it was adjudged that in any case where an order of eviction is challenged, the Appellate Authority will have no jurisdiction to grant stay of the order of eviction by allowing deposit of some percentage of the said amount of arrears of rent. The tenant will have to deposit the entire arrears. While exercising revisional jurisdiction in *Charanjit Singh Vs. Harbax Singh Kalsi* 2012 (4) PLR 228 dealing with the order passed by the Rent Controller on an ejection petition filed by the Landlord, a Canadian Citizen and in whose passport his place of birth was recorded as in India, the Court upheld the view that the Landlord had been rightly held to be a NRI within the scope of Section 2(dd) of the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949. It was also held that it was not obligatory on the NRI Landlord to come to India first before seeking eviction of his tenant under section 13-B of the Rent Act. The court observed that the NRI Landlord had specifically stated that he had decided to return to India because he wanted to

spend last days of his life in his own motherland; therefore, the requirement must be taken as having been established.

The right of the Secured Creditors (Banks & Financial Institutions) under the provisions of the Securitisation Act have been held to be preferential over the rights of the State to recover its dues. In order to recover its dues from a defaulting borrower, the bank initiated action under the SRFAESI Act, 2002 and published an advertisement inviting tenders from the public for sale of the secured asset. The Income Tax Department informed the bank that income tax dues were outstanding against the borrower and the property sought to be sold was under attachment vide an earlier order. Thus, before taking any action for sale of the said property the total outstanding of the Department (with interest) needed to be paid. Accepting the contentions of the Bank, the Division Bench, in *Indian Overseas Bank Vs. Union of India etc.* 2012 (1) ISJ (Banking) 478, held that secured creditors would have a preferential right and the principle of

equity and good conscience do not accord the State a preferential right of recovery of its debt over the right of the secured creditors.

The State action relating to acquisition of property of poor farmers was challenged as arbitrary and discriminatory in *Lakhan Lal and others Vs. State of Haryana and others* 2012(4) R.C.R. (Civil) 745 where the petitioners contended that huge chunks of land owned by the builders and others were exempted from acquisition, even after issuance of notifications under Sections 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act. The Division Bench noted that it was not in dispute that the land measuring about 26 acres was released in favour of the builders after issuance of notification under Section 6 of the Act and held that it was a clear case of discrimination and the impugned notifications under sections 4 and 6 by which the land of petitioners was acquired, were quashed.


The question whether the State Government as owner of land by virtue of the sale deeds, could transfer the land so purchased to another Department or to PUDA, a local

authority in terms of Section 17 of the Punjab Regional and Town Planning and Development Act, 1995 came to be considered in *Jagtar Singh etc. Vs. State of Punjab etc.* AIR 2012 P & H 145. The petitioners i.e. the vendors of the sale deeds executed in respect of their lands had sought to annul such sale deeds by way of a writ petition in the year 2011. The State Government had initially issued notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act in the year 1998, intending to acquire land over 100 acres for a public purpose namely for setting up the 'Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot'. After such notification was published, the landowners entered into agreements with the State Government for sale of their lands and later separate sale deeds were executed by the land owners. Both agreements and the sale deeds were signed on behalf of the State Government and also by Vice Chancellor, Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot. The grievance raised by the land owners was that they had agreed to sell their land to the State Government in view of the threat of the State Government to

acquire the land under the provisions of the Act, purported to be for a public purpose i.e. for establishment of 'Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot, but the State Government issued a notification in 2011 transferring some of the property purchased for the University to Punjab Urban Development Authority (for short 'PUDA') and other instrumentalities of state. It was averred that such transfer of land amounted to fraud upon the vendors, as the land was intended to be acquired for the establishment of University and the sale deeds were executed for the said purpose only. The State Government could not transfer the said land for a different purpose. While dealing with the above question, the Court observed that though the land was not acquired under the provisions of the Act, but still applying the principles of acquisition under the Act, the public purpose for which the land is acquired can always be changed to another public purpose by the State Government for optimum utilization of the land. The requirements of the community keep on varying. The schemes could be varied to meet the

changing needs of the public. It was held that Punjab Urban Development Authority constituted under Section 17 of the Punjab Regional & Town Planning & Development Act, 1995, was a local authority and an instrumentality/agency of the State Government. The land could be acquired for developing a residential complex for or on behalf of the PUDA in terms of the provisions of the Act, as defined under Section 3(f). Therefore, mere change of purpose did not entitle the land owners to dispute the sale deeds. The land had not been acquired but purchased. Therefore, in terms of Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, any condition in respect of use of land was to be treated as void. Even in the sale deeds, there was no condition in respect of use thereof, though, it was recited that land has been purchased for the purpose of University. The University had no objection for the transfer. Therefore, the petitioners, who had parted with their land and accepted compensation more than a decade earlier, the Court said, could not be permitted to dispute the transfer of land.

A challenge to the constitutionality of the resumption provision Sec. 8A of the Capital of Punjab (Development & Regulation) Act had been rejected earlier by a decision of the Supreme Court in *Babu Singh Bains Vs. Union of India* 1996 HRR 511 but the challenge was brought up afresh in *Dheera Singh Vs. UT Chandigarh Administration and others* CWP 16634 of 2008 decided on November 8, 2012 on the ground that Rule 11D of the Chandigarh (Sales & Building) Rules that provided for a consideration for retransfer to the outgoing transferee on certain conditions introduced in 1979 had been subsequently deleted in 2007 and hence the earlier decision of the Supreme Court was no longer applicable. The Full Bench of this Court held that the deletion did not make any difference since the provision for retransfer contained under Rule 11D was not valid from its inception and the decision of the Supreme Court had not leaned on that provision to justify the constitutionality of the provision for resumption. The Bench clarified that allottees who had committed default of conditions of allotment had no vested



right to seek re-transfer only on the ground that applications of transfer had been made prior to the deletion of Rule 11D. It laid down stringent directions to authorities to follow before cancellation of allotments, such as minding the doctrine of proportionality to ensure that only willful or deliberate defaulters lose out on the rights to property. It

underscored the procedure to be adopted that cautioned the Estate Officer not to initiate action for resumption unless the wrong doer is penalised to the maximum firstly, before resorting to action for resumption. The decision of Full Bench has been upheld by the Supreme Court recently.



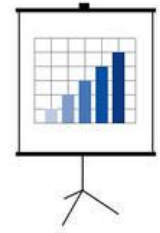
FULL BENCH REFERENCES DISPOSED OFF DURING 2012

1	CWP 16634 - 2008
	DHEERA SINGH Vs. UT CHANDIGARH ADMN. ETC
	JUSTICE SURYA KANT JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH JUSTICE R.P. NAGRATH
2	CWP 16163 - 2008
	AVTAR SINGH Vs. UT OF CHANDIGARH AND ORS.
	JUSTICE SURYA KANT JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH JUSTICE R.P. NAGRATH
3	CWP 20895 - 2008
	RATTAN KAUR Vs. CHANDIGARH ADMN AND ORS
	JUSTICE SURYA KANT JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH JUSTICE R.P. NAGRATH
4	CWP 167 -2010
	MAHARAWAL KHEWAJI TRUST Vs. UT OF CHANDIGARH AND ORS.
	JUSTICE SURYA KANT JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH JUSTICE R.P. NAGRATH
5	CWP 1416 - 2010
	M/S NEW LIFE GENERAL FINANCE & INVESTMENT CO. LTD Vs. UT OF CHANDIGARH AND ORS.
	JUSTICE SURYA KANT JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH JUSTICE R.P. NAGRATH
6	CWP 10799 -2011
	MUWANA JANTA CO-OP. TRANSPORT SOCIETY LTD & ORS Vs. STATE OF HARYANA
	JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH

7	CWP 9965 -2011
	GURU NANAK CO-OP TRANSPORT SOCIETY LTD. AND ORS. Vs. STATE OF HARYANA AND ORS. JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
8	CWP 9865 -2011
	DABWALI NATIONAL CO-OP. TRANSPORT SOCIETY LTD. & ANR. Vs. STATE OF HARYANA JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
9	CWP 9970 -2011
	VIKASH CO-OP. TPT. SOCIETY LTD. & ORS. Vs. STATE OF HARYANA JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
10	CWP 9832 -2011
	RIAR KALAN TRANSPORT CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD. Vs. STATE OF HARYANA AND ORS. JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
11	CWP 9631 -2011
	SHIV TRANSPORT CO-OP. SOCIETY LIMITED, & ORS Vs. STATE OF HARYANA AND ORS JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
12	CWP 9819 -2011
	RANA CO-OP TRANSPORT SOCIETY LTD. & ORS Vs. STATE OF HARYANA AND ORS JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
13	CWP 10080 -2011
	JAI MATA DI CO-OP. TRANSPORT. SO. LTD, & ORS Vs.

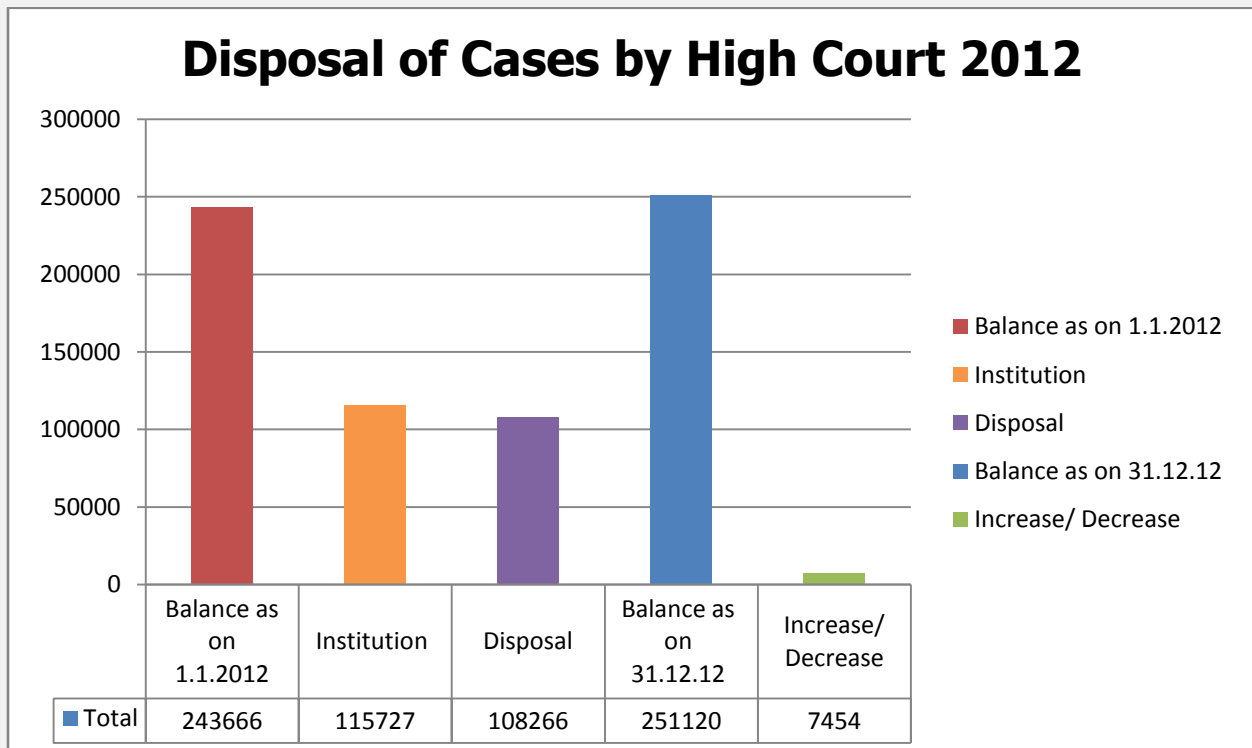
	STATE OF HARYANA JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
14	CWP 9421 -2011 RAINA BRATCH CO-OP. TRANSPORT SOCIETY LTD. & ORS. Vs. STATE OF HARYANA JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
15	CWP 9421 -2011 NEW KARNAL HARYANA CO-OP. TRANSPORT SOCIETY LTD. & ORS. Vs. STATE OF HARYANA JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
16	CWP 11618 -2011 TOHANA MAHALAKSHMI CO-OP. TRANS.SO. LTD, & ORS Vs. STATE OF HARYANA JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
17	CWP 11623 -2011 BAJRANG CO-OP. TRANSPORT SOCIETY LTD Vs. STATE OF HARYANA THR'H FINANCIAL COMM. & PS & ANR JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
18	CWP 11707 -2011 THE SADHAURA NADIPAR CO-OP TRANSPORT SOCIETY LD Vs. STATE OF HARYANA THRU F.C. & PRINCIPAL SECY TO GOVT JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
19	CWP 11245 -2011 M/S DELHI BHIWANI TRANSPORT CO. (P) LTD. AND ORS Vs. STATE OF HARYANA AND ANR JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH

20	CWP 9566 -2011
	KISHANGARH, ANJLI CO-OP. TRANSPORT SO. LTD. & ORS Vs. STATE OF HARYANA AND ORS JUSTICE M.M. KUMAR JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR MITTAL JUSTICE AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH
21	CWP 20715 -2011
	GEORGE Vs. STATE OF PUNJAB AND ORS THE CHIEF JUSTICE MR JUSTICE RAKESH KUMAR JAIN JUSTICE TEJINDER SINGH DHINDSA
22	CWP 22027 -2011
	BABA TEK SINGH AND ANR Vs. UNION OF INDIA AND ORS JUSTICE SURYA KANT JUSTICE M. JEYAPPAUL JUSTICE M.M.S. BEDI
23	CWP 1118 -2012
	GEORGE Vs. STATE OF PUNJAB AND OTHERS THE CHIEF JUSTICE JUSTICE RAKESH KUMAR JAIN JUSTICE TEJINDER SINGH DHINDSA
24	LPA 113 - 2012
	PUNJAB STATE CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION LTD. & ORS Vs. PYARE LAL THE CHIEF JUSTICE JUSTICE RANJIT SINGH JUSTICE RAKESH KUMAR JAIN



The Court's performance is popularly viewed from a perspective of institution and disposal of cases. Every case instituted ought not to be always understood as constituting a worrisome feature of 'pendency'. There is a certain time lag between institution and service of notices on the respondents before they are made fit for disposal. The figures given below must be understood making due

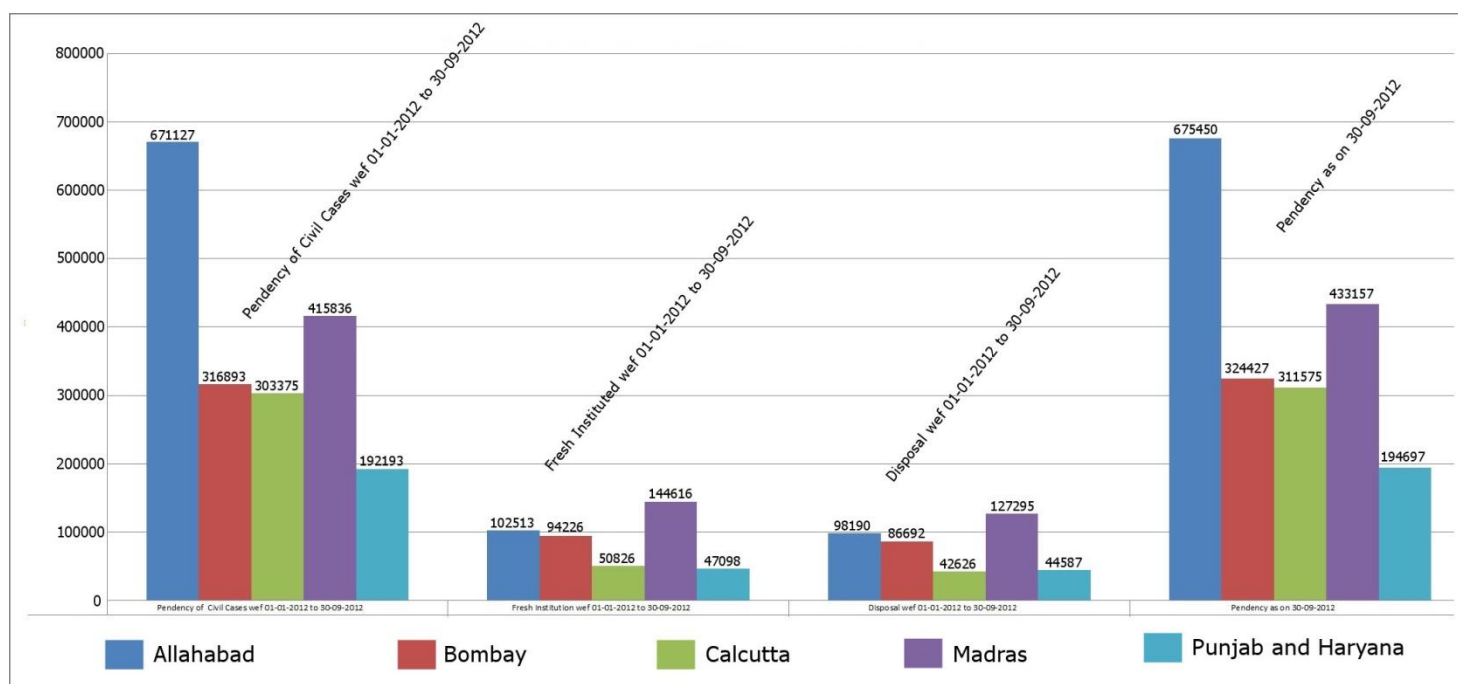
provision for certain number of cases, which could roughly constitute about 10 to 20 % that have not yet reached the stage for final disposal. The tabulation given below makes a broad categorization as civil and criminal cases, where writ petitions other than habeas corpus petitions are brought under civil cases category.



S.No.	Classification	Balance as on 1.1.2012	Institution	Disposal	Balance as on 31.12.12	Increase/Decrease
1.	Civil Cases	192193	62838	59209	195815	+3622
2.	Criminal Cases	51473	52889	49057	55305	+3832
	Total	243666	115727	108266	251120	+7454

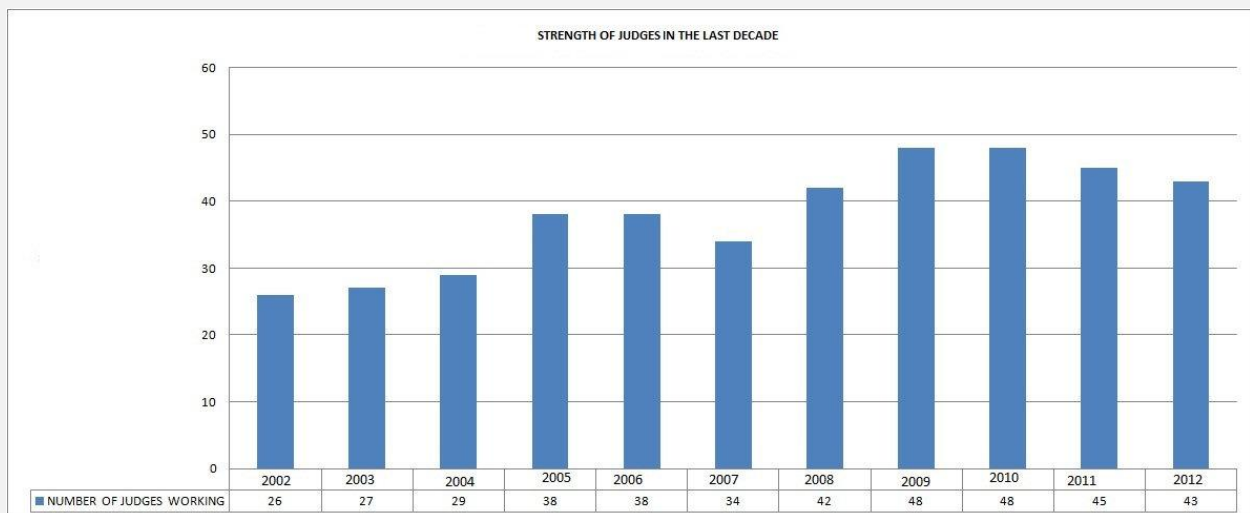
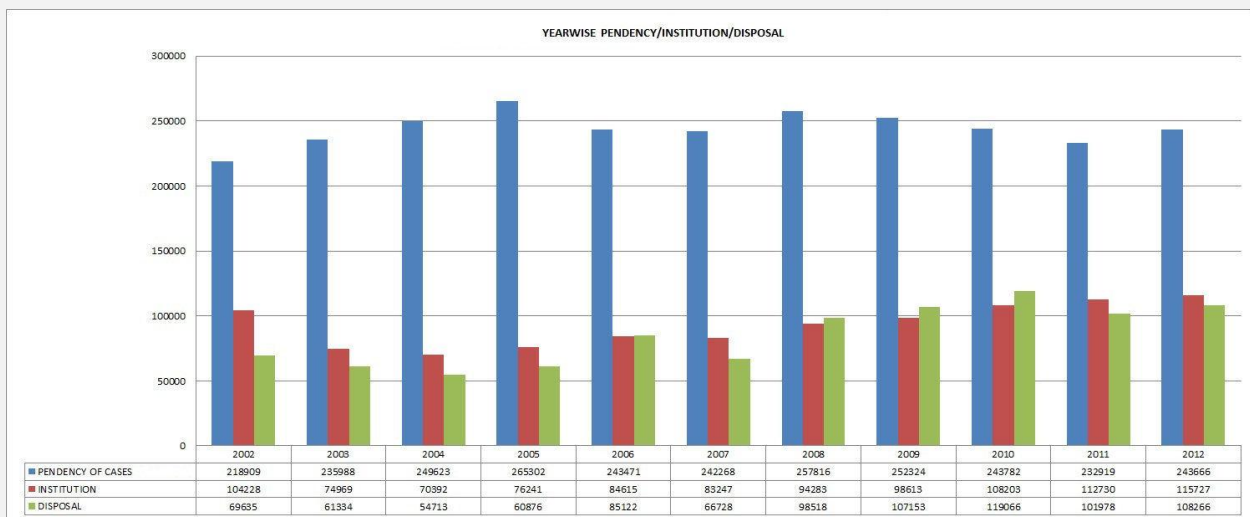
The statement reflects that there is an increase in the pendency by 7454 cases

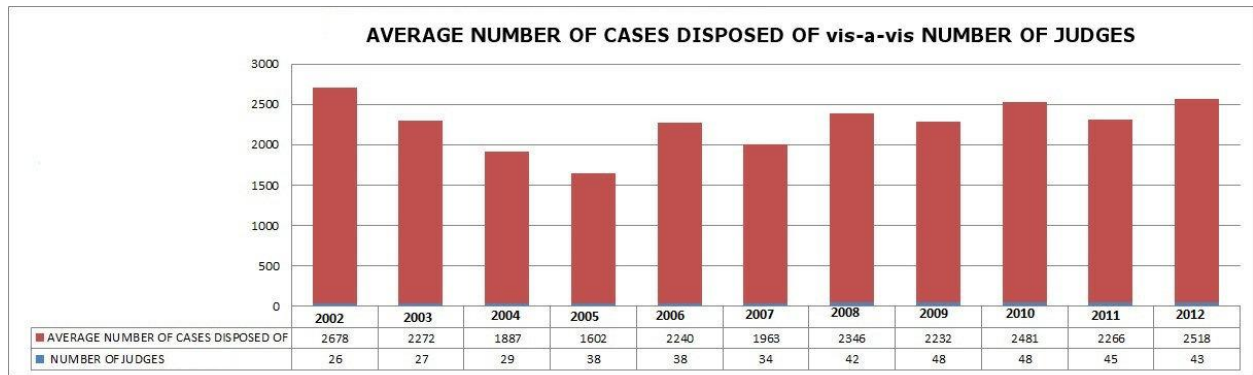
Comparison of Institution and Disposal of Civil Matters by Five High Courts



The Court performance here is set in some kind of comparison with 4 other High Courts (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad), only as instances of how the oldest among High Courts with higher levels of institutions than the Punjab and Haryana High Court are performing.

A decade long institution and disposal data show that the pendency position is over 2 lacs cases consistently. The years 2006, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are significant in the sense that there have been more disposals than cases instituted in those years. Commencing from 2009, the disposals have exceeded over a lac of cases every year. They also include cases disposed of through Lok Adalats and mediation, though the number of cases disposed of through ADR mechanisms constitute but a tiny percentage of the total number of cases disposed.





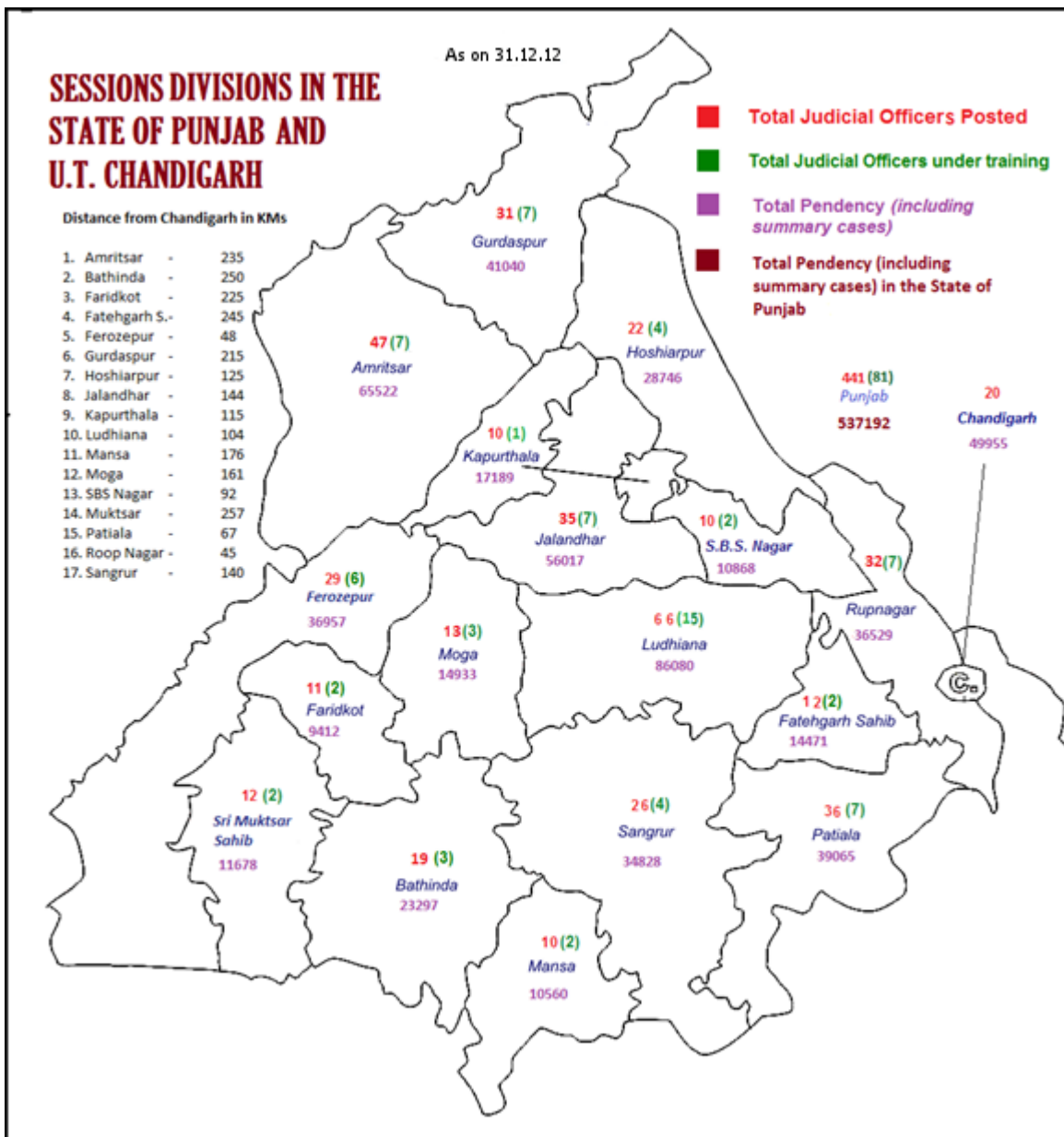
The courts have been functioning far below the sanctioned strength, including additional judges that stand at a tally of 68. In the last decade, 2009 and 2010 have seen the largest contingent of 48 judges, who incidentally have contributed to the highest number of disposals during the respective years. Steps are being taken for filling up of vacancies. Year 2013 would witness a substantial addition in the strength of Judges.

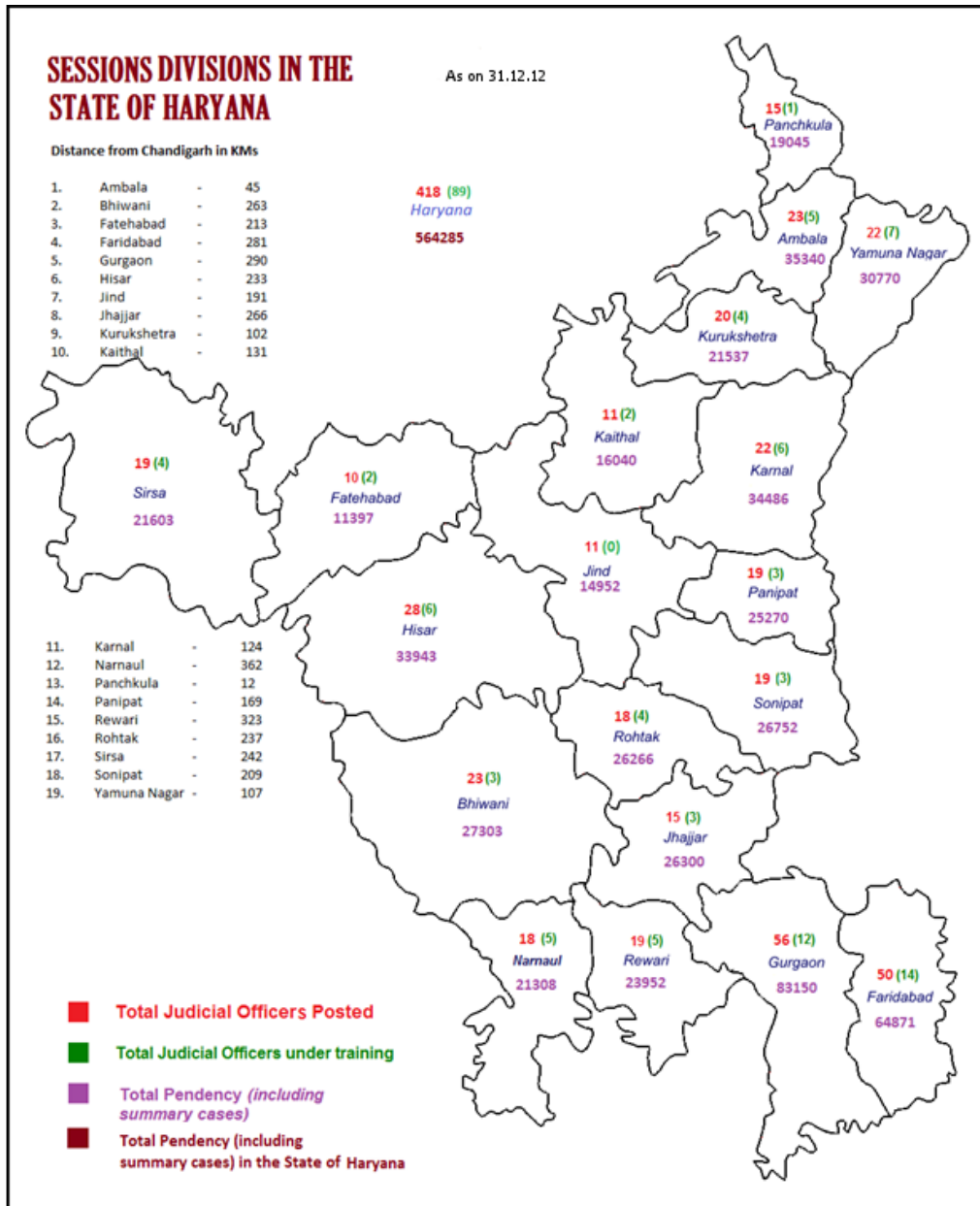


Judges' Lounge

District Courts

There are 17 Sessions Divisions in the State of Punjab, 19 in Haryana and 1 in U.T. Chandigarh. In total, there are 37 Sessions Divisions.





As on 01.01.2012, there were 735 judicial officers (200 District and Sessions Judges/Additional District and Sessions Judges and 535 Civil Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates in the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT, Chandigarh.

During the year 2012, in the State of Punjab two Additional District and Sessions Judges by way of direct recruitment and 20 Additional District and Sessions Judges by way of promotion along with 84 Civil Judges-

cum-Judicial Magistrates were appointed. In the State of Haryana three Additional District and Sessions Judges by way of direct recruitment and 40 Additional District and Sessions Judges by way of promotion along with 89 Civil Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates

were appointed. Total strength of judicial officers in the States of Punjab and Haryana as on 31.12.2012 was 913.

The details of number of posts of Judicial Officers created by Government of Punjab/Haryana during the year 2012 are as follows:-

PUNJAB SUPERIOR JUDICIAL SERVICE

One temporary post of District and Sessions Judge has been sanctioned by Punjab Government on account of creation of Sessions Division at Moga.

PCS (JB)

Thirty seven posts of Civil Judges/Judicial Magistrates have been sanctioned by Punjab Government in view of directions given by Supreme Court in case titled as "Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India and others".

HARYANA SUPERIOR JUDICIAL SERVICE

Four temporary posts of District & Sessions Judges have been created, for Family Courts at Sonapat, Karnal, Rohtak & Ambala.

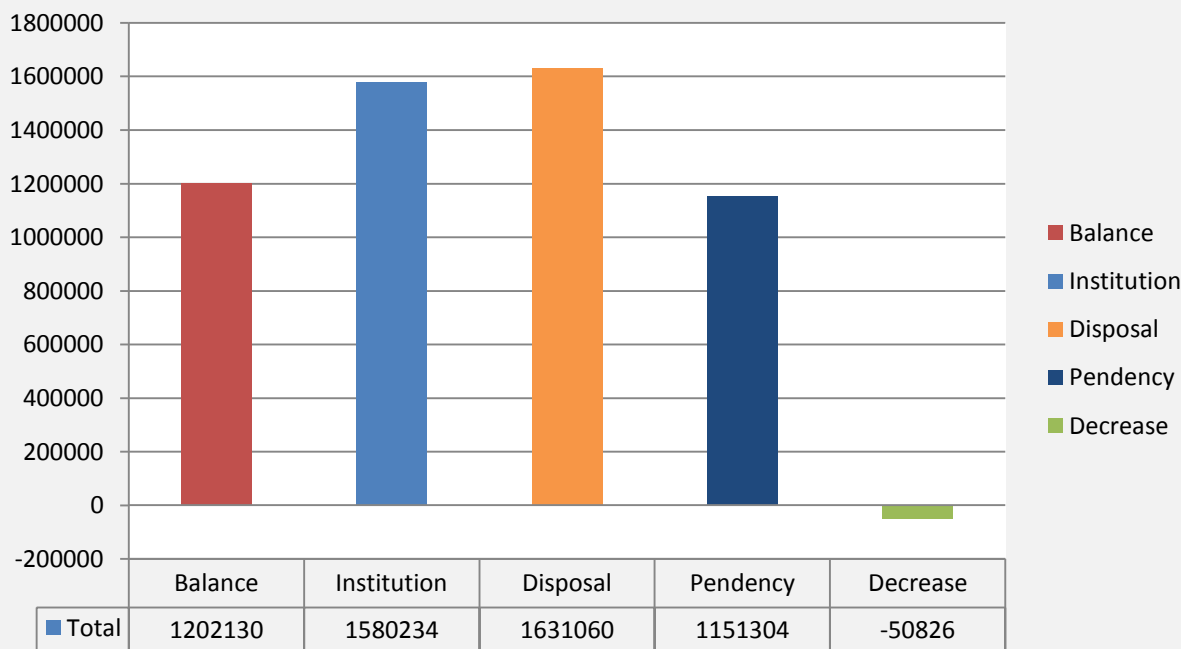
Fourteen temporary posts of Addl. District & Sessions Judges have been created in the light of Judgment dated 19.4.2012 passed by Apex Court in Transfer Case (Civil) No. 22 of 2001 titled as "Brij Mohan Lal vs. Union of India &Ors."

HCS (JB)

The Government of Haryana has sanctioned thirty four temporary posts of HCS (JB) in the the light of judgment dated 19-4-2012 passed by Supreme Court of India in Transfer Case (Civil) No.22 of 2001 titled as "Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India &Ors."

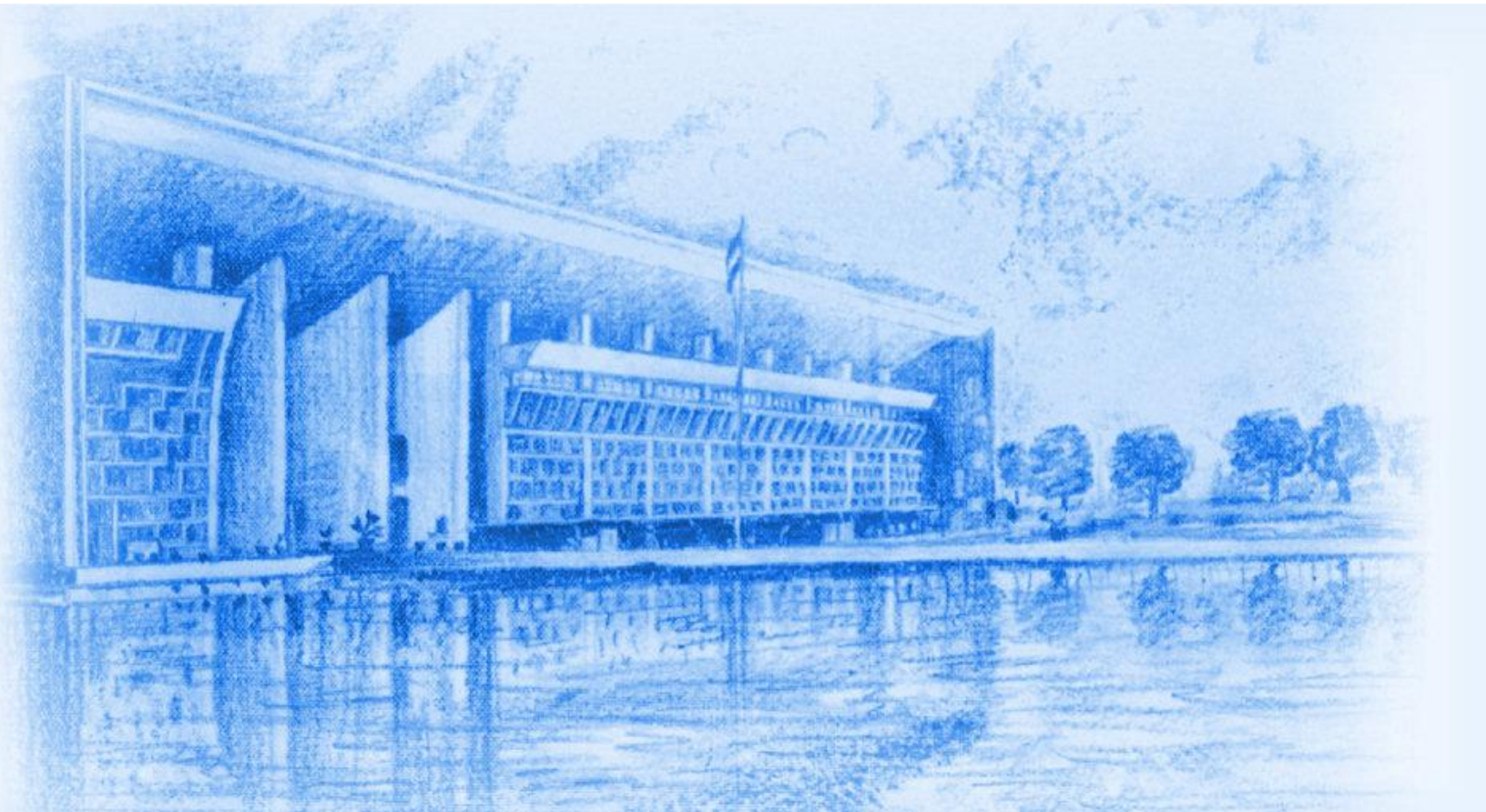
DISPOSAL OF CASES BY DISTRICT JUDICIARY

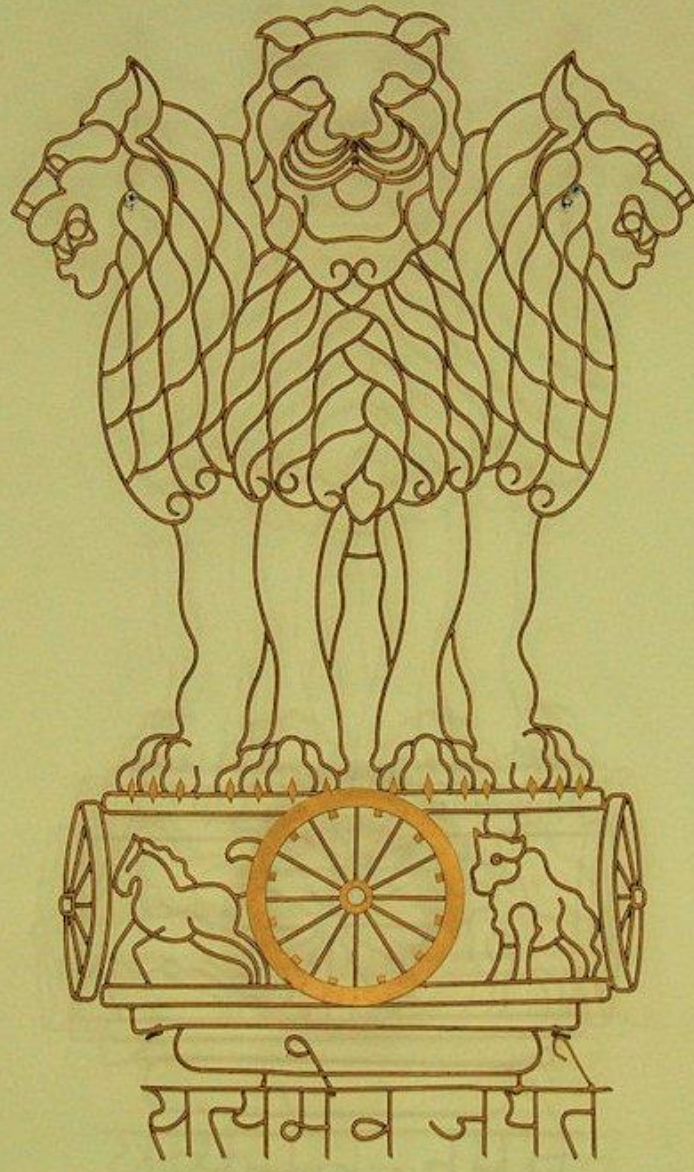
w.e.f 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2012



In the beginning of the year i.e. on 1.1.2012, total pendency of civil and criminal cases, in the State of Punjab, Haryana and UT, Chandigarh, was 12,02,130. There has been relatively higher institution of 15,80,234 cases of various categories in the States of Punjab,

Haryana and UT, Chandigarh. However, the disposal was even more than the institution and total disposal was 16,31,060 cases that resulted in a ***net decrease of 50,826 cases that is 4% of total pendency.***





Part B



Legal Services Authorities

LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES

State Legal Services Authorities have been constituted to give effect to the policies and directions of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and to provide free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State. The State Legal Services Authority, Punjab, Haryana and U.T.Chandigarh are headed by the Chief Justice Punjab and Haryana High Court, who is the Patron-in-Chief of the same.

Justice Jasbir Singh is the Executive Chairman of the Punjab Legal Services Authority. (<http://pulsa.gov.in/Default.aspx>)

Justice S.K.Mittal is the Executive

Chairman of the Haryana State Legal Services Authority. (<http://hslsa.nic.in/>) and Justice Hemant Gupta is the Executive Chairman of State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh. (<http://chdsla.gov.in/>)

In every District, District Legal Services Authority has been constituted to implement Legal Services Programmes in the District. The District Legal Services Authority is situated in the District Courts Complex in every District and chaired by the District Judge of the respective district.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF PUNJAB LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (PULSA)

DURING THE YEAR 2012

Laying of Foundation Stone: Office Building of PULSA

On 10.3.2012, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority laid the foundation stone of the office building of PULSA at sector 69, Mohali. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, Judge Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar,

Judge Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, the then Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Justice M.M. Kumar, Judge Punjab & Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority and other Judges of the High Court graced the occasion.

Seminar on Access to Justice for All

On 10.3.2012, a Seminar on "Access to Justice for All" was organized by PULSA at Army Institute of Law, Mohali which was presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority. During this Seminar,

Students, Para Legal Volunteers and Social Workers were encouraged to come forward for protection of Child Rights. A documentary on protection of Child Rights prepared by PULSA was also shown to sensitize the masses.

Mediation Training

With the trainers provided by Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, 57 trainee Judicial Officers of Punjab were imparted 40 Hours Mediation Training. Referral Judges training was also

organized for the benefit of Referral Judges through Video Conferencing by Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee. A similar Mediation Training was imparted to 20 retired Judicial Officers of the State of Punjab.

Workshop on establishment of Legal Aid Clinics in Jail

A Workshop on establishment of Legal Aid Clinics in Jails was organized at Ludhiana to work out modalities to set

up Legal Aid Clinics in all the Jails and to provide Free and Competent Legal Services to the Jail Inmates.

Legal Literacy Youth Festival (Inter College Competition) 2012

A new project to organize "Legal Literacy Youth Festival" (Inter College Competitions) 2012 was initiated and competitions were held at District, Zonal and State levels. During these Festivals, competitions like Painting, Slogan Making, Poster Making, Skits/Drama, Declamation, Power Point Presentation, Photography and Movies/Documentary preparation were held. The Final State

Level Legal Literacy Youth Festival was held at Ludhiana on 24.11.2012 which was presided over by Justice A.K. Sikri, Chief Justice, and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar, Judge, Supreme Court of India was the Chief Guest. During the Competitions around 8000 students of 300 colleges participated and around 2.5 lac students were sensitized about various social evils and legal rights.

Mega Lok Adalat

Mega Lok Adalats in various districts of Punjab were organized on 15.12.2012 which disposed of 1,59,965 cases.

Programme on Role of Youth in Protecting Rights of Children, Women and Senior Citizens

A Programme on Role of Youth in Protecting Rights of Children, Women and Senior Citizens was held at Khalsa College Amritsar, which was presided over by Justice A.K. Sikri. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief, NALSA was

the Chief Guest while Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, Judge Supreme Court of India and the then Executive Chairman, NALSA was the Guest of Honour. At that time, one legal aid clinic was also established at Khalsa College, Amritsar.

Programme on NRI Abandoned Brides and Illegal Immigration

A programme on NRI Abandoned Brides and Illegal Immigration was held on 16th December, 2012 at Panjab University SSG Regional Centre, Hoshiarpur which was presided over by Chief Justice A.K. Sikri, while Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas

Kabir, Chief Justice of India & Patron-in-Chief, NALSA, New Delhi and Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA participated as Chief Guest and Guest of Honour.

Lok Adalats

During the year 2012, through Lok Adalats 2,54,917 cases were taken up and out of these 2,10,290 cases were disposed by organizing

Mega/Special/Monthly Lok Adalats. In Permanent Lok Adalats more than five thousand cases were disposed off.

Legal Literacy Camps/Seminars

During the year 2012 a total of 1470 Legal Literacy Camps and Seminars were organized in the State of Punjab through which a total of 249887 people benefited. Advocates, Social Workers,

NGO's, District Administration and various schools and colleges were associated for holding these Camps and Seminars.

Legal Aid Clinics

Legal Aid Clinics in villages/cluster of villages and in Law Colleges and Universities are being established by PULSA which are being manned by

Advocates and PLV's. Till December 2012, 233 Legal Aid Clinics have been established in the State of Punjab.

Establishment of ADR Centres

Under 13th Finance Commission the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India has proposed that one ADR Centre be set

up in each Judicial District of the country at an estimated cost of ₹ 1 crore per district. In compliance of the above said proposal, the work for establishment of ADR Centres at Amritsar, Bathinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala and

Ropar, Judicial Districts have been initiated. On 24.11.2012, Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at New Court Complex, Ludhiana was laid down by Hon'ble

Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar, Judge, Supreme Court of India. Similarly, on 15.12.2012, Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Courts Complex, Amritsar was laid by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India.



Foundation Laying Ceremony of ADR centre at Amritsar



Foundation Laying Ceremony of ADR centre at Ferozpur

Student Legal Literacy Clubs

Under the directions of NALSA, a Scheme of establishing Student Legal Literacy Clubs in all Government High Schools, Govt. Colleges and Government aided colleges of the State of Punjab was started. Each Club consists of 25 students under the incharge of a teacher and NSS co-ordinator. The main aim of these Clubs is to spread awareness and to educate the students regarding various legal rights through

student friendly activities like competitions of poster making, painting, slogan making, New Year Greeting Card making, Street Plays, Debate and Declamations, Paper Reading, Legal Awareness Camps/Seminars etc. Till December, 2012 total 1067 Legal Literacy Clubs stood established in Government Aided Schools and Colleges in the State of Punjab.

Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs)

Under the Scheme of Para Legal Volunteers introduced by NALSA the State Authority through the District Authorities are holding training programmes to prepare Para Legal Volunteers. These PLV's are spreading

legal awareness and manning the Legal Aid Clinics and Front Offices in the State. Till December, 2012 a total of about 1670 Para Legal Volunteers have been trained in the State of Punjab.

FIGURES REGARDING NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER LEGAL AID SCHEMES WITH BREAK UP OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES.

Financial Year	Legal Aid Beneficiaries	SC/ ST	In Custody	Women	Child	Backward Class	Poor
2011-2012	4764	386	2306	899	72	28	1073
2012-2013	5360	372	2319	1246	27	47	1349
(Upto date)							

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF HARYANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (HALSA)

DURING THE YEAR 2012

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONES OF ADR CENTRES

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority laid the Foundation Stone of first District Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre at Judicial Courts Complex, Sonapat on 24.1.2012 in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Singh Nijjar, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Justice M.M. Kumar, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court & Executive Chairman, Punjab

Legal Services Authority, Justice Satish Kumar Mittal, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court & Executive Chairman, Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Justice Mahesh Grover, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court & Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Sonapat. On this occasion, a book titled as "Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services)" was also released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir.



Foundation Laying Ceremony of ADR centre at Sonapat

The Foundation Stone of District Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre at Judicial Courts Complex, Kurukshetra was laid on 25.2.2012 by Justice S.K. Mittal, Executive Chairman, HALSA. In the presence of Justice K.S. Ahluwalia, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Administrative Judge, of Kurukshetra

Sessions Division.

Foundation Stone of District ADR Centre at Jind was laid on 26.05.2012 by Executive Chairman, HALSA.

On 08.09.2012, foundation stone of ADR Centre at Kaithal was laid by Executive Chairman, HALSA in the presence of Justice M.S. Sullar, Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Kaithal.

Justice A.K. Sikri, Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court and Patron-in-Chief, HALSA laid foundation

stone of District ADR Centre at Ambala on 03.10.2012.

On 22.12.2012, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA



Foundation Laying Ceremony of ADR centre at Panchkula

laid foundation stone of the office building of HALSA as well as ADR Centre, Panchkula.

Justice S.K. Mittal

, Executive Chariman of HALSA laid the foundation of ADR Centre at Judicial Courts Complex, Narnual and inaugurated exhibition displayed by the Students of Central University, Haryana.

Justice S.K. Mittal, also laid Foundation Stone of, ADR Centre at Judicial Courts Complex, Fatehabad on 24.3.2012 in the presence of Justice K.Kannan, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Administrative Judge, of Fatehabad Sessions Division.

INAUGURATION OF LEGAL AID CLINIC FOR INEXPENSIVE AND SPEEDY JUSTICE

On 18.2.2012 Justice S.K. Mittal inaugurated Legal Aid Clinic at village Chhapara Salimpur. His Lordship also inaugurated Legal Aid Clinic and Women Empowerment Centre at Central

University of Haryana in its temporary campus at Narnaul. A Lok Adalat was also held in which 538 cases were settled.

WORKSHOP FOR CHAIRPERSONS & SECRETARIES OF DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES AND CHAIRPERSONS OF SUB-DIVISIONAL LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEES OF HARYANA ON 15.4.2012 AT ROHTAK

A first of its kind workshop was organized by Haryana State Legal Services Authority for Chairpersons & Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities and Chairpersons of Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees of Haryana on 15th April, 2012 in

Conference Hall of Institute of Hotel & Tourism Management, Maharishi Dayanand University at Rohtak. To create legal awareness amongst student community an Annual State Function on "STUDENTS LEGAL LITERACY MISSION" was also organised at Rohtak.

ROHTAK ACID ATTACK CASE HANDED OVER TO THE CBI BY HIGH COURT ON PETITION FILED BY HALSA

The Haryana State Legal Services Authority (HALSA) filed petition before the High Court on behalf of an acid attack victim seeking probe by an independent agency. Punjab and Haryana High Court directed the CBI to

take over investigation into the case and submit its reports. Haryana Government was also directed to pay an interim compensation of ₹ 5 lacs to the victim of the case within two weeks.

SPECIAL LEGAL LITERACY CAMPS AND PROGRAMMES ORGANIZED FOR PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT ON THE OCCASION OF "WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY" ON 5.6.2012

Special Legal Literacy Camps for protection of environment on the occasion of World Environment Day were organized on 5.6.2012. People

were told to save and plant more trees. They were told not to use polythene bags and use minimum quantity of petrol and diesel.

LEGAL LITERACY CAMPS ORGANIZED ON THE OCCASION OF "WORLD DAY AGAINST CHILD LABOUR" ON 12.6.2012

Legal Literacy Camps on the occasion of World Day Against Child Labour were organized on 12.6.2012 in the State of Haryana for the benefit of children. People were told to stop Child Labour as it is against the law and encourage the parents of such children to send them to

schools for education. They were told that if any person, employ any child below the age of 14 years in a Factory, Shop, Dhaba and any other place then owner can be punished with one year sentence and fine of ₹ 20,000/-.

SPECIAL LEGAL LITERACY CAMP ON WOMAN LITERACY, THEIR RIGHTS UNDER MGNREGA AND DEVELOPMENT OF SLUMS

Special Legal Literacy Camp on Woman Literacy, their rights under MNREGA and development of slums was organized at Faridabad. The camp was presided over by Shri D.Suresh, IAS, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Faridabad. Among other dignitaries of district were present Sh.R.K. Kashyap, Chairman, Permanent Lok Adalat (PUS), Shri Amrit Singh Chalia, C.J.M., Shri Pardeep

Godara, Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Shri Hari Ram Yadav, Civil Surgeon, & Shri Sushil Kumar, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Faridabad. The camp was also attended by Panel Advocates, Para Legal Volunteers, Angan Wari Workers, ASHA Workers, Sarpanches and Panches of respective Villages, Women Students, Senior Citizens, Doctors Fraternity, residents of slum areas and other

Administrative Staff of District Faridabad.

Cultural programme was performed by the children, who raised their voice against dowry system and

sanitation problems by performing skits. Sh. Ravinder Gupta, Advocate-cum-Coordinator, District Legal Services Authority highlighted the topic of the day by reciting a poetry.

SPECIAL LEGAL LITERACY CAMP FOR OFFICIALS AT GRASS ROOT LEVEL ON 14.7.2012

Special Legal Literacy Camp for officials at grass root level was organised at village Hudina on 14.7.2012 under the auspices of District Legal Services Authority, Narnaul. It was another step in the fulfillment of the vision of Haryana State Legal

Services Authority, Chandigarh to apprise the public regarding legal activities, to spread awareness about their rights and duties and also to inform them about general laws of the land.

LEGAL AWARENESS CAMPS HELD THROUGH MOBILE VAN IN BHIWANI DISTRICT

District Legal Services Authority, Bhiwani through their panel advocates and Para-Legal Volunteers held Mobile Legal Awareness Camps in different villages from 1.8.2012 to 15.8.2012. The camps were organized in Government Schools and Dharamsalas with the active assistance of village

Sarpanches. The villagers were given knowledge of various legislations in respect of Marriage, Succession, Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens, Protection of Consumers, Law relating to Protection from Domestic Violence and also about Labour Law.

SEMINAR ON PERMANENT LOK ADALAT FOR PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES AT FARIDABAD

Justice A.K. Sikri, Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court-cum-Patron-in-Chief, Haryana State Legal Services Authority inaugurated a Seminar on Permanent Lok Adalat for Public Utility Services at HUDA Convention Hall, Sector 12, Faridabad on 21.10.2012 in the presence of Justice Satish Kumar Mittal, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court-cum-

Executive Chairman, HALSA and Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court-cum-Administrative Judge, Faridabad Sessions Division.

On this occasion, revised edition of a booklet titled as "Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services)" was also released by Justice S.K. Mittal.

REPORT ON STUDENT LEGAL LITERACY CLUB

To mark beginning of National Legal Literacy Week commencing from 1st November, 2012, Haryana State Legal Services Authority launched Student Legal Literacy Clubs in private schools by starting it in "The Gurukul", a private school located at Sector 20, Panchkula on 1st November, 2012.

The club was inaugurated by Justice A.K. Sikri, Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court & Patron-in-Chief of this Authority in the presence of Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court & Executive Chairman of State Legal Services

Authority, U.T. Chandigarh and Justice Gurmeet Singh Sandhawalia, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Panchkula. The students of the Gurukul presented an insightful documentary during their visit to village Maladhana district Panchkula. Students also presented cultural programmes on the daunting issues of domestic violence and child labour. Chief Justice A.K.Sikri, in his address said that laws are made to curb social evils and the challenge lies in enforcing and implementing those laws in a country like India where 30-35% of its population is illiterate and

most of the persons, who may be otherwise educated are not legally literate. Hence, while appreciating the efforts put up by students, his Lordship referred them as brand ambassador of

the society, who can bring an end to all social evils.

Justice Hemant Gupta explained the concept of Law of Nature, Law of Society and Civil Law.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERSONS BENEFITTED UNDER THE LEGAL SERVICES

Year	Applications Received	Persons benefitted	SC	ST	BC	Women	Children	In Custody	General	Total persons benefitted
2012	4908	4607	85	3	42	1150	61	2543	530	4414

CASES SETTLED IN THE LOK ADALATS ON OLD PATTERN IN THE STATE OF HARYANA DURING THE YEAR 2012

1.	Lok Adalat	630
2.	Cases Taken up	78703
3.	Cases Decided	28135
4.	MACT Cases	647
5.	HM Cases	57
6.	Civil Cases	2829
7.	Criminal Cases	6037
8.	Petty Criminal cases	631
9.	Labour Cases	224
10.	Bank Loan Cases	09
11.	Summary Cases	8478
12.	Cr. PC	75
13.	Mutation	5597
14.	Pre-Litigative	71
15.	138 NI Act	1401
16.	Others	1272
17.	Compensation Award	147225752
18.	Fine	8394985

STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL AID PROGRAMMES

CASES TAKEN UP AND SETTLED BY THE PERMANENT LOK ADALAT FOR PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES DURING THE YEAR 2012

1.	No. of Lok Adalats organized	1177
2.	Cases taken up	6652
3.	Cases settled	3320
4.	Transport	269
5.	Postal/Telephones	1193
6.	Supply of Power	346
7.	Public Conservancy	89
8.	Hospital	21
9.	Insurance	647
10.	Banking	613
11.	Housing	142

YEAR	NUMBER OF LEGAL LITERACY CAMPS HELD	PERSONS BENEFITTED THROUGH LEGAL AID
2012	3072	4414



**MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, U.T.
CHANDIGARH DURING 2012**

LEGAL AID BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries that have availed of the Legal Aid Services are:

Year	SC	ST	OBC	Women	H/Cap.	Children	Custody	Gen.	Total
2012	46	0	17	119	4	23	348	39	596

A Permanent Lok Adalat was established in the District Courts Complex, Chandigarh on 7.8.1998 which happened to be the **First Permanent Lok Adalat in the country.**

DISPOSAL OF CASES BY LOK ADALATS DURING THE YEAR 2012

Year	Taken up	Settled	Dismissed	Total	Compensation Awarded (₹)
2012	763	336	381	717	4,37,733

PERMANENT LOK ADALAT (PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES)

Another Permanent Lok Adalat (constituted under Chapter VI-A of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987), relating to Public Utility Services has been established by the Authority on 9.11.2003 in Sector 17 on the occasion of Legal Services Day. This Permanent

Lok Adalat comprises of 3 Members namely Justice N.K.Kapoor, Retd. (Chairman), Brig. S.K.Gupta (Member) and Sh. V.K.Kapoor (Member) Permanent Lok Adalat for Public Utility Services is also the **First** to be established in the Country.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES SETTLED BY PERMANENT LOK ADALAT (PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES) DURING THE YEAR 2012:

Year	Previous Balance	Institution	Disposed of	Balance	Compensation Awarded (₹)
2012	282	953	928	307	20,84,542

LEGAL AID CELL IN MODEL JAIL U.T. CHANDIGARH

A Legal Aid Cell started functioning in the Burail Model Jail, U.T. Chandigarh with effect from 9th November 2001 (Legal Services Day) which was First of its kind to be opened in Model Jail, Chandigarh.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN LEGAL AID CELL, MODEL JAIL, BURAIL, CHANDIGARH

Year	No. of Applicants
2012	264

SPECIAL LOK ADALATS (QUARTERLY/INTERMITTENTLY)

Year	Spl. Lok Adalats	Cases Taken Up	Total Cases Settled	MACT	Compensation Awarded (₹)	Summary Cases	Fine Recovered (₹)
2012	5	52,363	41,040	51	77,45,946	37,148	79,48,470

SPECIAL LEGAL AWARENESS SEMINARS

To increase the reach of legal aid to more and more needy people and in order to reach the genuine needy persons, the State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh got conducted a survey and located 18

places where industrial workers, migrant laborers, under privileged persons of the society, farmers and down-trodden persons were residing to conduct legal awareness seminars.

Year	No. of Seminars/Camps/Workshops
2012	136

The authority has been organizing awareness camps with the help of Department of Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration and various NGO's working for the cause of the Society. It has been organizing camps for women, juveniles, SC, ST people, Mentally and Physically Disabled persons, Senior Citizens, Sex workers, Unorganized Workers, Labour Class, Transgenders and Prisoners etc.

The Authority has also been observing National Legal Literacy Day, Mental Health Day, Senior Citizens Day, World AIDS Day, International Women Day, World Environment Day, Physical Disability Day, No Tobacco Day, etc. and it has also been putting up its stalls on Rose Festival, Chandigarh Carnival, Diwali Mela etc.

PARA LEGAL VOLUNTEERS TRAINING PROGRAMME

As per NALSA Guidelines, the Authority has organized six training programmes in which people from all the quarters like social workers, teachers, Doctors,

students, Jail Inmates, Anganwadi Workers etc. were trained. A total of 219 volunteers have been trained by the authority.

LEGAL AID CLINICS

A total of Nine Legal Aid Clinics have been inaugurated in Ram Darbar, Colony No.4, Village Maloya, Village Palsora, Vikas Nagar, Bapu Dham, Law

Department, University Institute of Legal Studies and Centre for Human Rights and Duties Panjab University, Chandigarh.

LEGAL LITERACY MISSION

Chandigarh is an educational town having one University, one Deemed University and many public and private institutions. The following initiatives were taken by the Authority.

(i) Students Legal Literacy Clubs

A total of 22 students Legal Literacy Clubs have been opened in various Government/Public Schools of Chandigarh.

(ii) Child Speaks

In order to bring out the latent talents of the students of different schools the Authority organized a series of competitions like, Inter School Competitions like Skit, Jingle, Poster Making, Slogan/Catch Line, Writing,

Nukkad Natak, Poetry Writing and Quiz etc.

(iii) Youth Speaks

In order to involve students of different Colleges the Authority organized a series of competitions like, Inter College Debate Competition etc.

(iv) Nukkad Nataks

In order to create awareness about the various socio-legal problems prevailing in the society the Authority organized 12 Nukkad Nataks at various prominent places of Chandigarh on topics like Environment, Drug Abuse, Superstitions, Awareness of Legal Rights, Female Foeticide, Traffic Rules Awareness, Patriotism, Human Rights etc.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN TO MAKE GENERAL PUBLIC AWARE OF LEGAL AID SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES

- (i) Hoardings at 43 strategic places like Police Stations of U.T. Chandigarh, Gram Panchayats, PGI, Punjab University, General Hospital, Sector 16, Government Medical College and Hospital Sector 32, Bus Stand, Sector 17 and 43, Punjab and Haryana High Court, District Court, Estate Office, Rose Garden, Rock Garden, Sukhna Lake etc. have been put up.
- (ii) Radio Talk Shows/Jingles are broadcast on the both Government and private FM radio channels like 103.1, 94.3 and 94.7 FM.
- (iii) Distribution of pamphlets in three languages i.e. English, Hindi and Punjabi.
- (iv) Conducting the surveys in and around slum areas, JJ colonies and villages of UT Chandigarh and creating awareness among them.
- (v) The recordings of the Nukkad Nataks have been made in the form of CDs/DVDs which are regularly being shown to the people of slum areas, JJ colonies and villages of UT Chandigarh through the LCDs installed in the Mobile Van of the Authority.

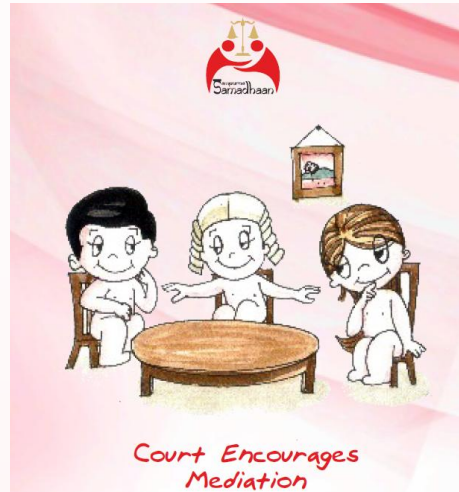


MEDIATION & CONCILIATION



.... both were happy with the result, and both rose in public estimation... I realized that the true function of a lawyer was to unite parties. The lesson was so indelibly burnt into me that a large part of my time during the twenty years of my practice as a lawyer was occupied in bringing out private compromises of hundred of cases. I lost nothing thereby – not even money; certainly not my soul.

Mahatama Gandhi



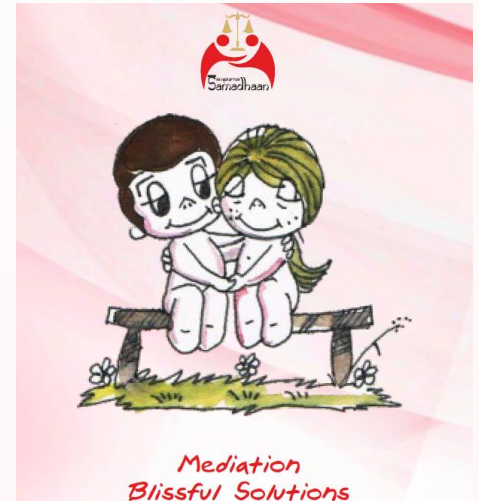
"The entire legal profession, lawyers, judges, law school teachers, has become so mesmerized with the stimulation of the courtroom contest that we tend to forget that we should be healers of conflicts.

For some disputes, trials will be the only means, but for many claims...our system is too costly, too painful, too destructive, too inefficient for a truly civilized people.

To rely on the adversarial process as the principal means of resolving conflicting claims is a mistake that must be corrected".

Chief Justice Warren

E. Burger



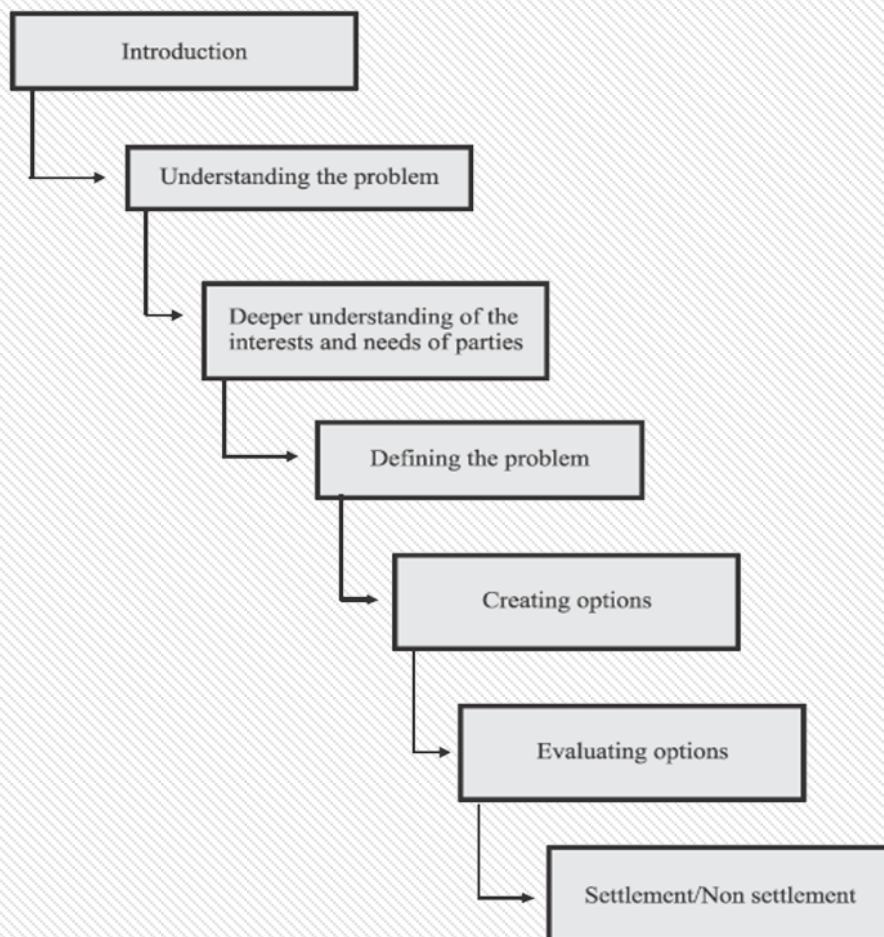
"Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser in fees, expenses, and waste of time".

Abraham Lincoln

Mediation is the process by which the participants together with the assistance of a neutral person or persons, systematically isolate disputed issues in order to develop options, consider alternatives and aim to reach a consensual agreement that will accommodate their needs. It is a confidential, voluntary and participatory process. The parties to the dispute have an opportunity to ventilate their grievances and feelings through the process of mediation and thereafter tailor the solution to their unique circumstances and demands. The Mediator does not impose any solution but creates a favourable environment to enable

the parties to resolve their dispute themselves amicably.

Mediation is a dynamic process in which the mediator assists the parties to negotiate a settlement for resolving their dispute. In doing so, the mediator uses the four functional stages of mediation, namely, (i) Introduction and Opening Statement (ii) Joint Session (iii) Separate Session and (iv) Closing. These functional stages are used in an informal and flexible manner so that the mediation process gains momentum, following a specific and predictable course as illustrated below.



In order to promote mediation as a solution to the pending dockets in an Alternative Dispute Redressal Forum, a Mediation & Conciliation Committee was constituted and process of mediation was initiated in the States of Punjab and Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh as well as in the High Court. Since 2011, this

Centre has contributed a lot to promote the mediation as an Alternative Dispute Redressal Forum, under the guidance of Justice Mahesh Grover.

During the year 2012, 175 Judicial Officers and 112 advocates from Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh were imparted Mediation training.



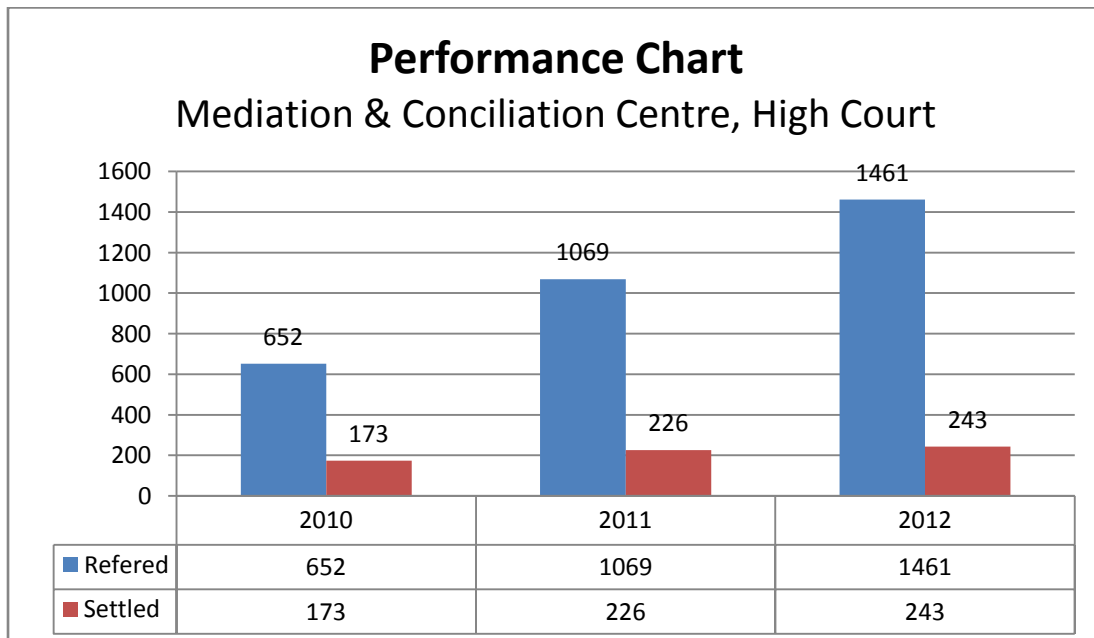
Open Hand Monument

INFORMATION REGARDING MEDIATION CENTRES

Mediation Centre at Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh

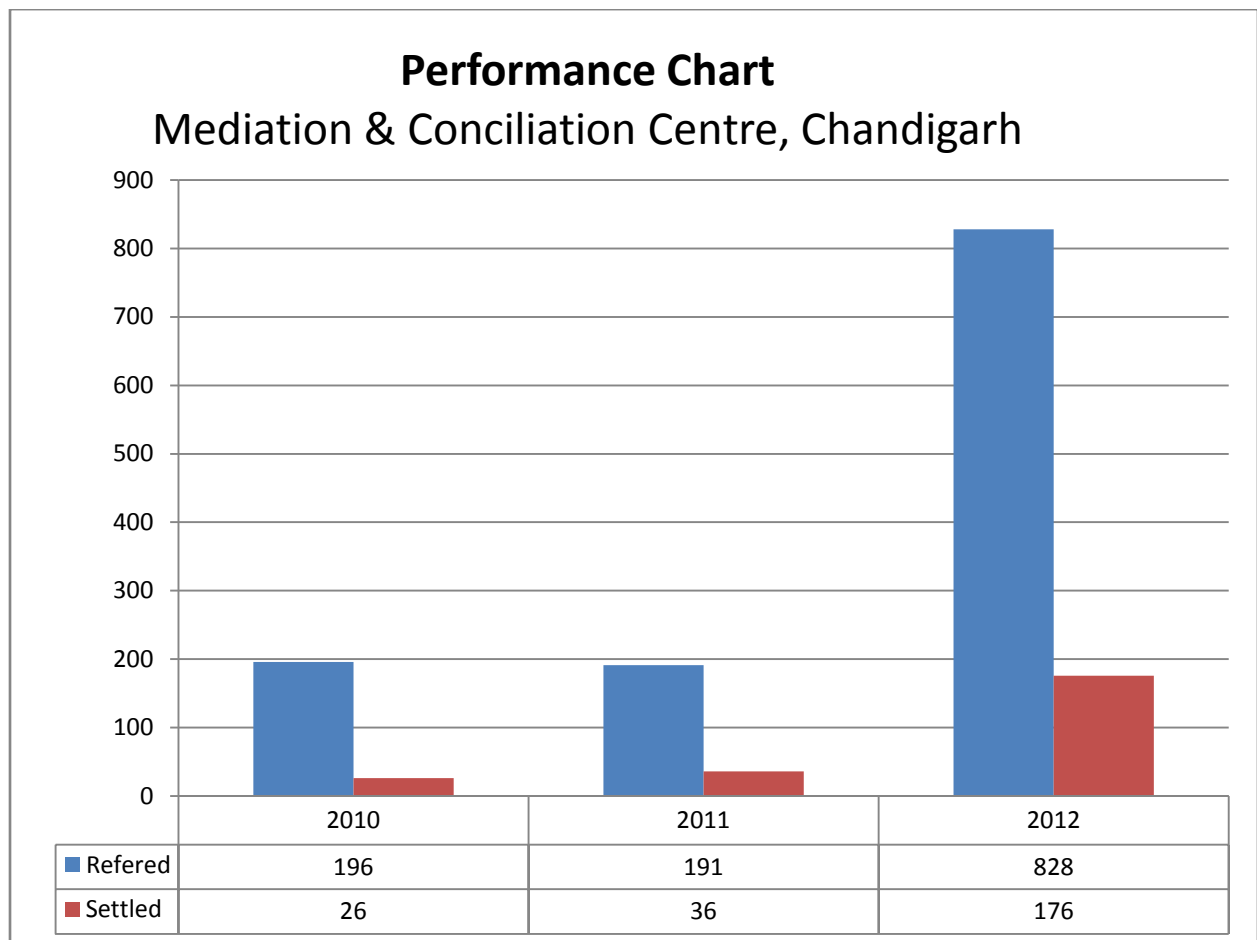
The Mediation & Conciliation Centre at Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh was set up on 17th March, 2008 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B.Sinha, the then Chairman, Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Judge, Supreme Court of India. The activities consist of imparting training to judicial officers and lawyers in techniques of mediation. Judges get a different orientation to identify the propitious occasion to make the referrals and the types of cases most viable for successful results. A total of 21 advocates were imparted Mediation training during the year 2012.

At present 12 District Mediation and Conciliation Centres are in existence in the State of Punjab while 16 such centres are in existence in the State of Haryana.



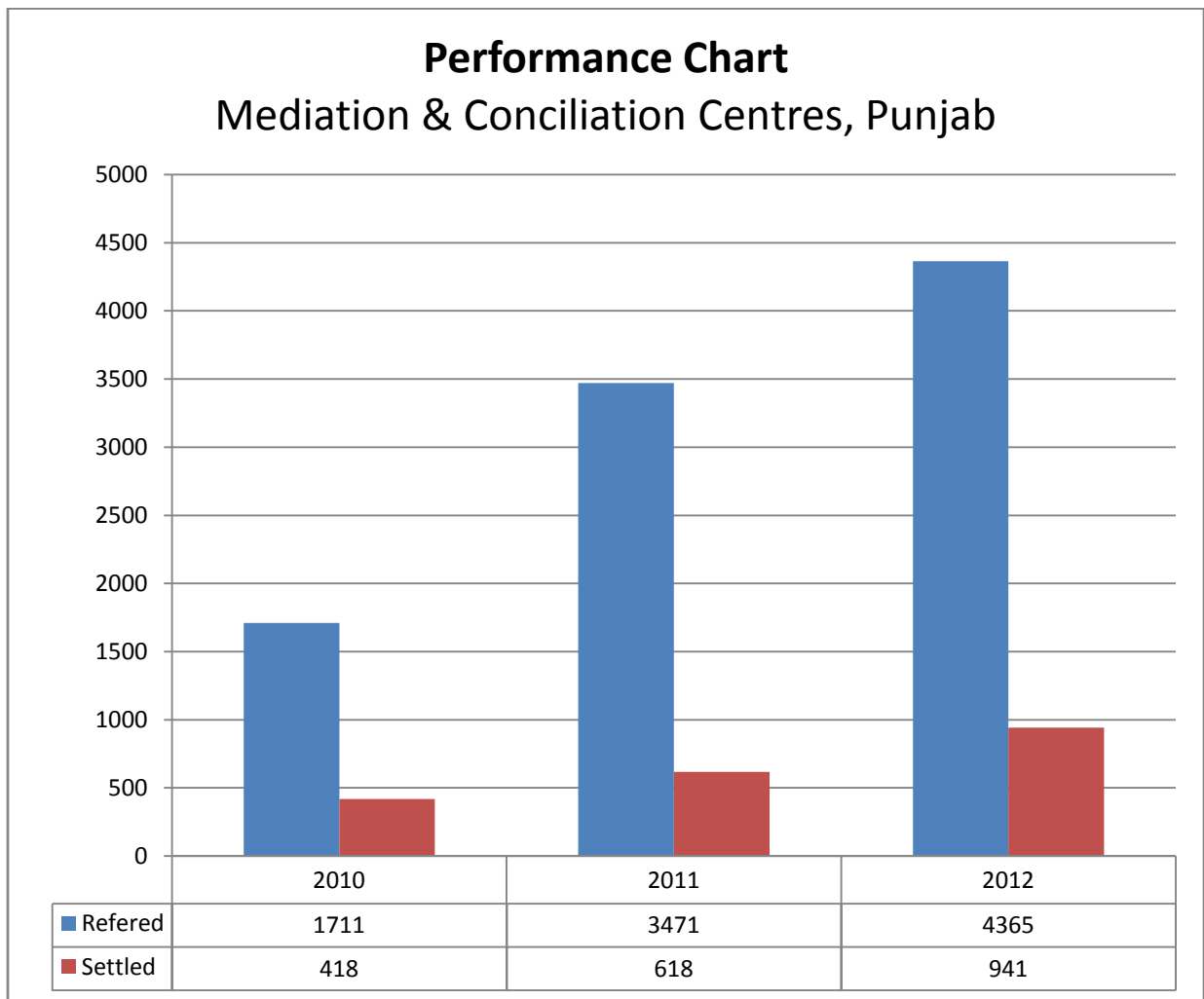
Mediation & Conciliation Centre at District Courts, Chandigarh

The Mediation & Conciliation Centre was set up in District Courts, Chandigarh on 16th May 2008 by Justice Vijender Jain, the then Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh.



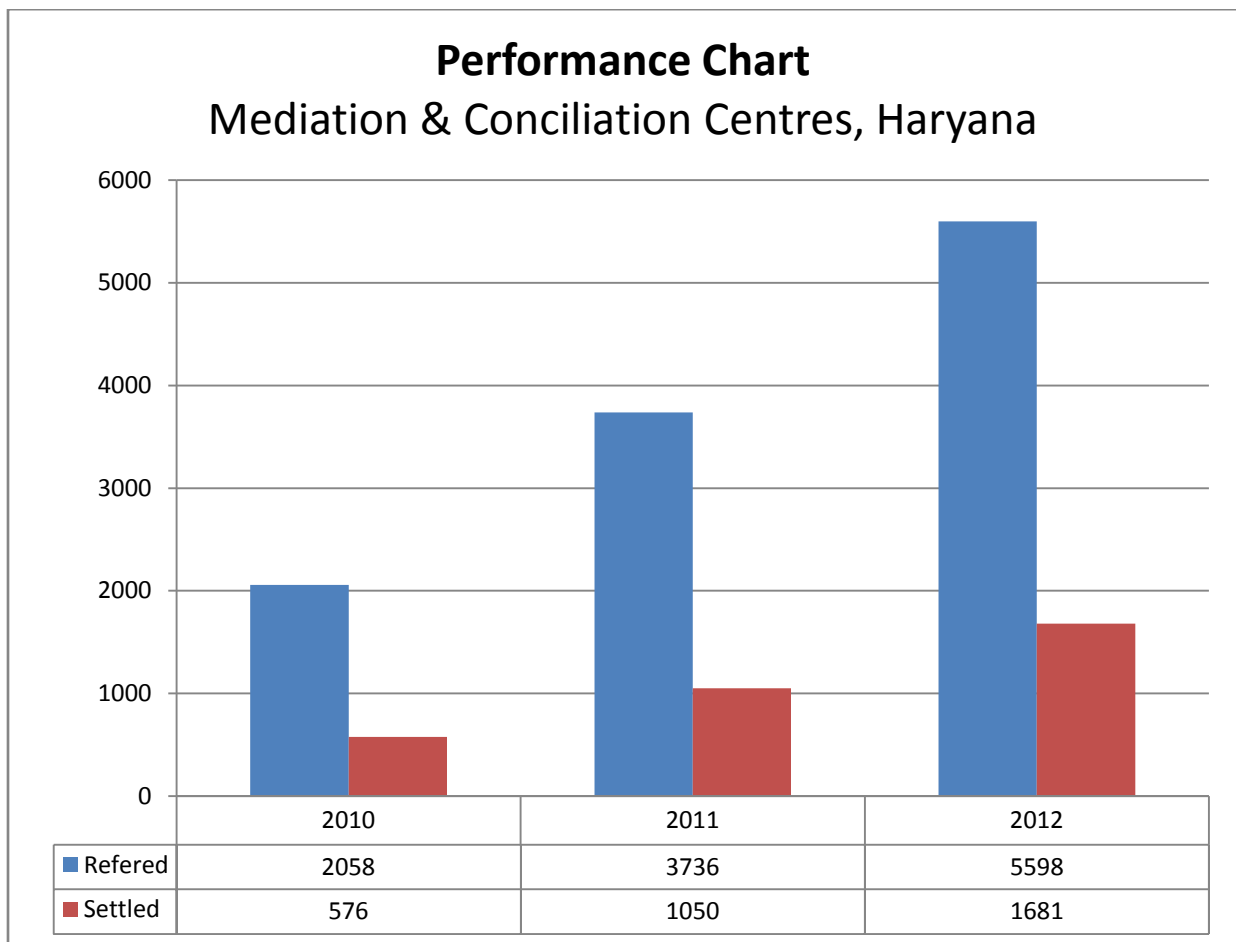
Mediation & Conciliation Centres in Punjab

Three Mediation Centres i.e. Rupnagar, Kapurthala and Fatehgarh Sahib have been set up in the year-2012.



Mediation & Conciliation Centres in Haryana

Five Mediation Centres i.e. Panchkula, Panipat, Yamuna Nagar at Jagadhri, Ambala and Sirsa have started functioning in the year 2012.



Referral Judges' Training Programmes

In order to impart Referral Judges training to all the Judicial Officers. Both State centres were split in zones and the Member Secretaries, State Legal Services Authorities of Punjab and Haryana were requested to organize a Referral Judges Training by way of Video Conferencing by utilizing the services of the Trainers of M.C.P.C.

Referral Judges Training has been imparted to the Judicial Officers by Dr. Sudhir Kumar Jain, Member of Delhi Higher Judicial Services and trainers of Delhi Mediation Centre, through Video Conferencing from the Office of National Legal Services Authority at Delhi.

Creating awareness about Mediation and its benefits

The Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court has got prepared different types of sketches for creating awareness about Mediation and its benefits. With due courtesy to Kim

Casali, all these sketches are adaptations of his "Love is" Cartoon series. These were released by Justice Jasbir Singh, the then Acting Chief Justice on 16.07.2012.

Glimpses of Sketches



Mediation Endures and Ensures Love



Mediation removes friction in relationships



Mediation sets life on a Musical Note



Mediation Solutions Soar on Cloud 9



Mediation: Simple Procedure TITANIC but Unsinkable Solutions



Mediation lays foundation for a Lasting Relationship



Mediation Chose your Recipe for a solution



No bumpy rides in relations after mediation



Mediation has Multiple Benefits
 Resolves Disputes
 Inexpensive
 Quick Resolution
 Offers Choice of Solution
 Lasting and Binding Solutions

The cartoons one of each type, after framing and lamination, are hung at the Mediation & Conciliation Centres of the High Court and at all other Mediation and Conciliation Centres in the States of Punjab and Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. A Desktop Calendar of these cartoons was also published and distributed for creating awareness about Mediation and its benefits.

Incentives to the Mediators/Judicial Officers/Nodal Officers

- (a) To encourage the Advocate-Mediators and to ensure their active involvement in the settlement of disputes by way of mediation, a sum of ₹ 3000/- per successful mediation is being paid as honourarium.
- (b) A sum of ₹ 2500/- per successful mediation is being paid to the Advocate-Mediators, working in the District Mediation & Conciliation Centres of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh.
- (c) In order to encourage Judicial Officers, the Punjab & Haryana High Court has decided that where a case successfully ends in Mediation and the Mediator is a Judicial Officer, he shall earn half of the Units/Points prescribed for disposal of that case and the remaining half units shall be credited to the account of Referral Court.



Mediation Session in Progress

EXPERIENCE OF MEDIATORS

The success of mediation depends, in a large measure, on the resourcefulness of the mediators. As unobtrusive as they shall be, the technique lies in not being judgmental and letting the parties generate their solutions. The mediators show their commitment, the pleasure they derive in securing enduring settlements to parties and the types of disputes that arrive at the centre. The litigants on either side emerge as winners. Here is a brief summary after conferring with some of the mediators.

Ms. Monika Jalota, an advocate and trained mediator has helped cement broken relationships at the mediation table and recalls how the technique ends enmities and leaves warring parties as friends at no cost and litigations no more. She receives more greetings on Diwali and New Year occasions from persons whom she has helped as mediator than from her own friends. She recalls how close relations who were also partners in business over 5 years broke up in bitter acrimony

but held themselves together in warm handshake after a successful mediation. Equally memorable, she would recall of a case, where husband and wife were living separately for 16 years and litigating for 11 years. The two sons of the couple were aged 5 and 3 ½ years, when the wife left the matrimonial home. The sons were with their father and during all these years, mother never met the children. After several mediation sittings, the parties reached settlement and decided to part ways by taking divorce by mutual consent. During the course of proceedings, both learnt to respect their personal space and chose to be friends in separation. The high point was the moment when mother met her sons after 16 years. The tears and smiles, she would recall, were fully rewarded after a total 20 hours of mediation. At a more personal level, Ms. Monika would say that mediation has immensely helped her evolve as a person. She is satisfied, just as a party is, "I have become more tolerant, calm

and hopefully a very better human being”.

Another mediator, Sh. Dhiraj Chawla recognises that lawyers representing the parties themselves play a critical role in helping the parties obtain a properrights orientation and make an objective appraisal of the merits of their respective stand in the individual caucus. He understands his own role as not necessarily a person pushing aggressively an agenda for settlement but creating a seamless environment for parties to generate their own solutions.

Sh. Swarn Sandhir, another Advocate-Mediator underscores the importance of initial training and how the lessons learnt as a facilitator have helped him to play useful role in many a situation. In his experience, it is never too late to compromise. Settlements emerge even after long tussles going up to Supreme Court and in ways that one could never imagine as possible. A son disinherited by father obtained a bounty from other sons and came through a bargain that a civil court decree could never have secured. It is litigant empowerment at its very best. He has seen through

mediation a case of woman relieved of stress of a fractured relationship through divorce and finding another man to be happily married to begin a new life. In yet another case, the spouses were litigating in High Court after decree for divorce granted by the trial court in a contested proceeding. When they were referred to the mediation centre, they turned up with 25 persons on either side to 'settle their disputes' on permanent alimony. The case had an unusual twist when the husband and wife had been weaned from peer pressure and after soulful discussion in his presence as a mediator, one of them asked him at the mediation table "Sir, what if I take her along, then?" The other cooed, "Sir, what if I go along with him, then?". They decided to go together from the Mediation Centre that day itself. The relatives who had come gave them *Shagun*. Both of them touched the feet of the elders present and left the Mediation Centre holding each other's hands and this rare moment was witnessed and enjoyed by all the persons present on that day at the Mediation Centre.

Lok Adalat



Inauguration of the Mega Lok Adalat by the then Chief Justice

Two Daily Lok Adalat Benches consisting of the Chief Justice R. S. Mongia (Retd.) as President and Justice R. K. Nehru (Retd.) as Member of Bench no. 1, whereas, Justice A. L. Bahri (Retd.) as President and Justice Kiran Anand Lall(Retd.) as Member of Bench no. 2 are functioning in the premises of High Court, under the aiges of High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC). Justice S.S. Saron is the Chairman of the Committee. During the year 2012, Daily Lok Adalat Benches have disposed of 337 cases and an amount of ₹ 2,91,43,068/- awarded as compensation, as per details given as follows:

Month	Bench No. 1		Bench No. 2		Grand Total	
	Headed by Justice R.S. Mongia (Retd.)		Headed by Justice A.L. Bahri (Retd.)			
	<u>Cases Settled</u>	<u>Amount Awarded (₹)</u>	<u>Cases Settled</u>	<u>Amount Awarded (₹)</u>	<u>Cases Settled</u>	<u>Amount Awarded (₹)</u>
January,12	19	9,13,000	10	10,07,000	29	19,20,000
February,12	15	5,62,000	5	2,83,605	20	8,45,605
March,12	8	8,89,280	8	7,14,200	16	16,03,480
April,12	2	2,00,000	6	3,72,000	8	5,72,000
May,12	14	4,15,000	14	19,39,000	28	23,54,000
June,12	4	7,25,000	7	11,38,935	11	18,63,935
July,12	36	41,24,500	11	14,10,000	47	55,34,500
August,12	9	9,72,000	7	2,88,000	16	12,60,000
September,12	14	6,73,000	17	8,29,000	31	15,02,000
October,12	35	25,98,500	21	35,22,548	56	61,21,048
November,12	22	21,74,500	25	14,93,000	47	36,67,500
December,12	11	7,72,000	17	11,27,000	28	18,99,000
Total	189	1,50,18,780	148	1,41,24,288	337	2,91,43,068

A Pre-Lok Adalat headed by Justice G.C. Garg (Retd.) is also functioning in the premises of High Court. The summary of the cases taken up by Pre-Lok Adalat w.e.f. 23.01.2012 to 23.03.2012 is as follows:

Total Cases taken up	Referred to Mega Lok Adalat	Referred for listing before the Bench.	Adjourned for different Dates	Returned to High Court
327	73	114	50	90

A Mega Lok Adalat consisting of Justice G. C. Garg (Retd.) as President and Justice R. C. Kathuria (Retd.) as Member was held by High Court Legal Services Committee on 24.03.2012. The summary of disposal of the cases taken up by Mega Adalat is as follows:

Total no. of cases listed	Disposed of (RSA+CWP)	Returned to High Court	Adjourned to 28.03.2012	Grand Total
73	67	5	1	73

The Pre-Lok Adalat headed by Justice G.C. Garg (Retd.) is continuing. The summary of cases taken up by Pre-Lok Adalat w.e.f. 28.03.2012 to 31.12.2012 is as follows:

Taken up Cases	Referred to Mega Lok Adalat	Returned to High Court for listing before Bench (Being short question involved)
2108	143	284

Besides holding Lok Adalats, the HCLSC under the Chairmanship of Justice S.S. Saron, is providing Legal Aid to the needy. The details of the legal aid provided during the Year 2012 are as follows:

Total no. of Applications Received	Legal aid provided	Amount paid to the Legal Aid Counsels (₹)
1242	878	16,37,990/-



Chandigarh Judicial Academy

117th Report of the Law Commission of India (1986) dealt with the subject of training of judicial officers, which also quoted observations of Lord Devlin and concluded that the "updating of the knowledge and skills can hardly be left to the voluntary effort of individual judges." Inspired from these observations, a Judicial Academy was conceived. The Chandigarh Judicial Academy (<http://cja.gov.in/>) was inaugurated on 23rd, May 2009 by the then Chief Justice of India, flanked by many other Judges from the Apex Court and Judges from Punjab and Haryana High Court. This magnificent piece of

architectural marvel which came into being, has been constructed by Engineering Wing of Chandigarh Administration with funds provided by the States of Punjab and Haryana in equal proportions. During the year 2011-2012, Justice Permod Kohli, Justice Rajive Bhalla and Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal have been Presidents of the Board of Governors of this Academy. Justice Surya Kant is currently the President, Board of Governors of the Academy. Justice M. Jeyapaul, Justice Ranjit Singh, Justice Rajesh Bindal and Justice Ritu Bahri have been members of the Board of Governors during 2012.



REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

In April 2011 and May 2011 eighty six (86) newly appointed Judicial Officers from the State of Haryana and sixty five (65) Judicial Officers from the State of Punjab joined the Academy for One year Induction Training Programme. They completed their training in April 2012 and May

2012

respectively and are now serving at their respective places of posting.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi, Judge Supreme Court



Hon'ble Mr. Justice G S Singhvi, Judge, Supreme Court

of India presided over Valedictory Function of HCS (JB) Officers and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. S.Nijjar, Judge Supreme Court of India presided over Valedictory function of PCS (JB) Officers.

In June 2012, eighty nine (89) newly appointed Judicial Officers from the State of Haryana, eighty three (83) Judicial Officers from the State of

Punjab and three (3) Judicial Officers from the State of Sikkim arrived in the Academy for their Induction Training.

Apart from conducting Induction Training Programmes, Chandigarh Judicial Academy conducts Refresher-cum-Orientation Programmes for in-service Judicial Officers. In 2011-12, 9 such courses were conducted for three hundred and fourteen (314) Additional District & Sessions Judges and fifteen (15) for six hundred and thirty five (635) Civil Judges of both the States.

In 2012, 4 Refresher-cum-Orientation Courses for Additional District & Sessions Judges (185) and 7 courses for Civil Judges (385) have been conducted. 10 Courses were conducted to train 195 Public Prosecutors and 39 Labour Commissioners. 34 Probationer-



Induction Programme Ceremony at Chandigarh Judicial Academy

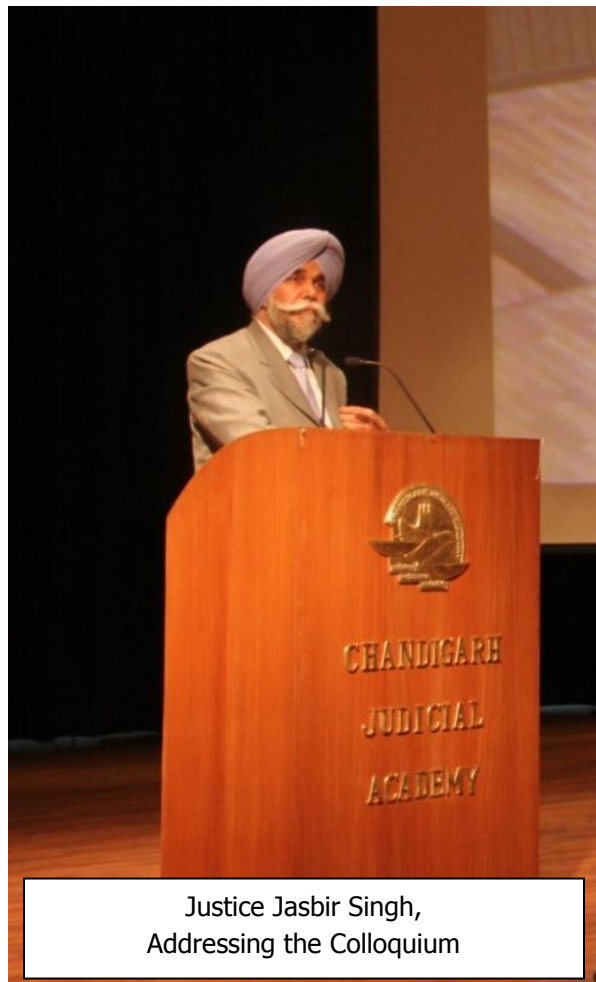
Tehsildars from the State of Haryana underwent training at Academy. As another feather in the cap of the Academy 24 Munsifs were sent by Jammu and Kashmir High Court for training.

There has been a change of guard in the Academy during the year when Dr. Virinder Kumar completed his stint as Director (Academics) on 31st March, 2012. He has been succeeded by Dr. Prof. Veer Singh. Almost simultaneously, Sh. Shekhar Dhawan, District & Sessions Judge finished his stint with the

Academy as Director (Administration) on 16.4.2012.

Justice Hemant Gupta and Justice K. Kannan have donated a large number of books, from their precious private collection, to the Library of the Academy.

The Academy hosted a **'Judicial Colloquium on Human Trafficking'** on 29th July, 2012. It was organized by State Legal Services Authorities, Punjab, Haryana and U.T, Chandigarh in collaboration with Governments of Punjab and Haryana and was sponsored by Department of Home, Government of India. Apart from District & Sessions



Judges, Chief Judicial Magistrates and Member Secretaries Legal Services Authorities from the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh, Child Development Project Officers, Judicial Officers from the Tricity of Chandigarh, Panchkula and Mohali, Faculty Members of Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Trainee Judicial Officers attended the 'Colloquium'. Its proceedings were shared through Video Conferencing with other Judicial Officers and Senior Officers from Police and Administration,

in both of the States of Punjab and Haryana. The 'Colloquium' was chaired by Justice Jasbir Singh, the then Acting Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court. Justice S.K. Mittal, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Justice Roshan Dalvi, Judge, Mumbai High Court, Prof. Shantha Sinha, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, Smt. B. Bhamathi, IAS Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home, Government of India, New Delhi, Dr. P.M. Nair, IPS, Special DG, CRPF and Sh. U. Sarathchandran, Member Secretary, National Legal Service Authority, New Delhi, Ms. Swati Chauhan, Judge, Family Court, Mumbai & Ravi Kant, President, Shakti Vahini (NGO) also spoke on the occasion.

The Academy has also hosted Training programmes in Mediation for Judicial Officers and Advocates conducted by Mediation and Conciliation Committee. As first of its kind, Retired Judicial Officers from both of the States also underwent mediation training programme in the Academy.

The Academy organized 2nd Moot Court Competition on 1st and 2nd October, 2011. 39 teams from various Law

Colleges of eminence from all over the Country participated. New Law College Pune, emerged as winner and Institute of Law, Kurukshetra University,

Kurukshetra finished runners-up. Valedictory function was presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India, distributing prizes to the winners of Moot Court Competition



Part C



OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRY

NAME OF THE OFFICER		NAME OF THE OFFICER	
1.	SH. SURINDER GUPTA, DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE REGISTRAR GENERAL	2.	SH. SHEKHER KUMAR DHAWAN, DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE REGISTRAR (VIGILANCE)
3.	SH. HARNAM SINGH, ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE REGISTRAR (ADMINISTRATION)	4.	SH. K.K. KAREER, ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE REGISTRAR (RECRUITMENT)
5.	SH. SURYA PARTAP SINGH, ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE-CUM-REGISTRAR	6.	SH. TARSEM MANGLA, ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE REGISTRAR (COMPUTERIZATION)- CUM- CPC, e-Courts MMP
7.	SH. KARUNESH KUMAR, ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE REGISTRAR (RULES)	8.	SH. SUNIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY, REGISTRAR (JUDICIAL)

O.S.Ds.

1.	SH. RAVI KUMAR ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE OSD (VIGILANCE), HARYANA	2.	SH. M.P.S. PAHWA ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE OSD (VIGILANCE), PUNJAB CUM-SECY. HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
3.	SH. RAVDEEP SINGH HUNDAL, CIVIL JUDGE (SD)/CHIEF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OSD (GAZ-II)	4.	SH. PUNEET MOHAN SHARMA, ADDL. CIVIL JUDGE (SR. DIVISION) OSD (RECRUITMENT)

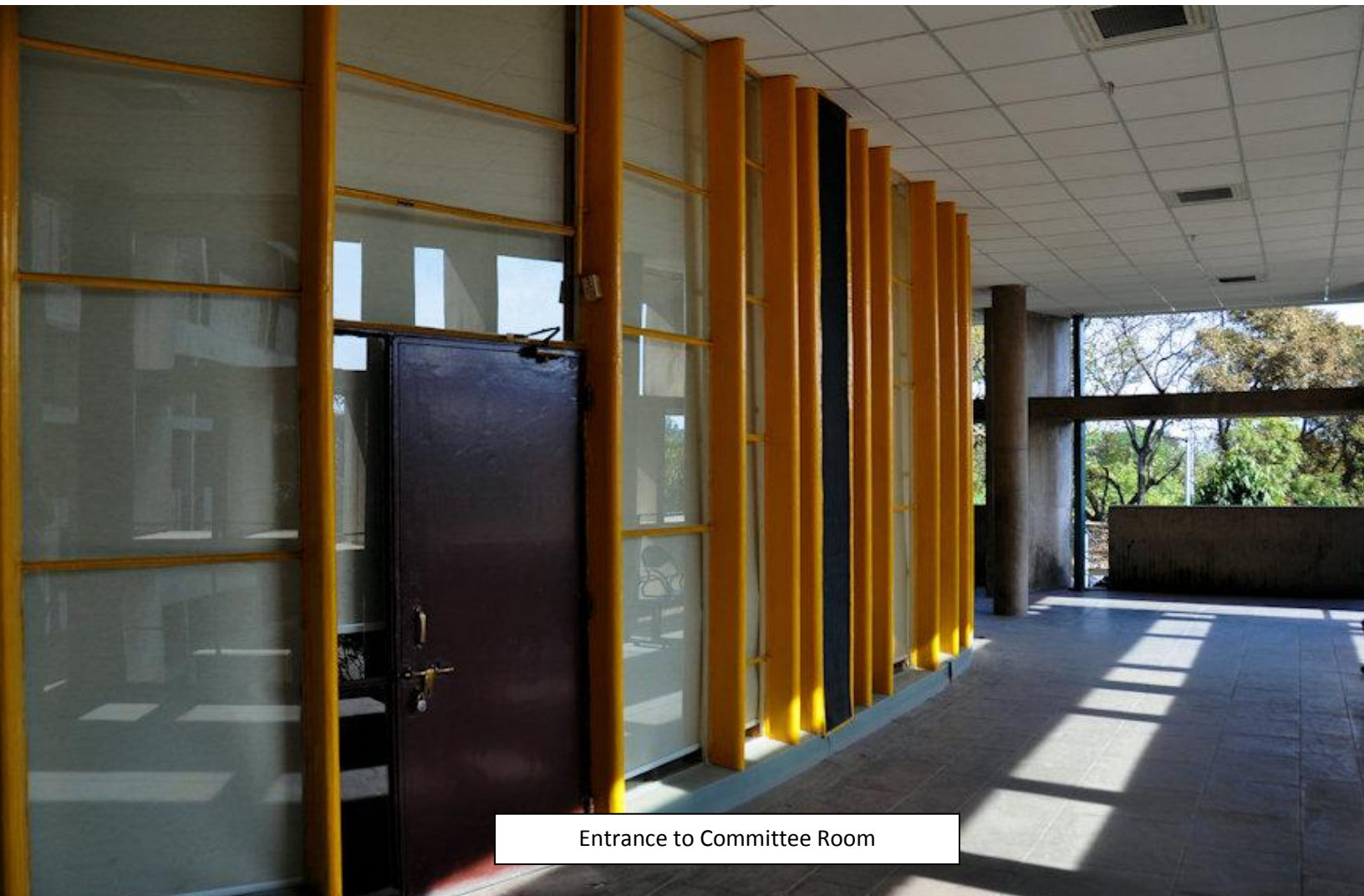
JOINT REGISTRARS

1.	SH. M.S. KOHLI JT. REGISTRAR (BUDGET & SALARY)	2.	SH. ASHOK KUMAR ARORA JT. REGISTRAR (ADMINISTRATION)
3.	SH. R.K. MALIK JT. REGISTRAR (Exe. Cell & PIO)	4.	SH. BALDEV KUMAR ARORA JT. REGISTRAR (COMPUTERIZATION & I.T.)
5.	SH. RAM KUMAR JT. REGISTRAR (VIG. & ENQUIRY)	6.	SH. SHAM LAL SHARMA PRINCIPAL SECY (JUDL.)-CUM-JOINT REGISTRAR
7.	SH. D.K. CHHABRA JT. REGISTRAR (GENERAL)	8.	SH. ONKAR GUPTA JT. REGISTRAR (ACCOUNTS & MEDICAL)
9.	SH. HEMANT SINGH WALIA JT. REGISTRAR (PROTOCOL)	10.	SH. S.C. MALIK JT. REGISTRAR (RULES)

TOTAL STAFF STRENGTH OF THE HIGH COURT

Total Staff (Category wise)	Sanctioned Strength	Working	Vacant
Registrars	8	8	-
Joint Registrars	15	13	2
Special Secretary (Reader line)	21	21	-
Court Secretary	54	13 (1 Adhoc)	41
Reader (including Reader Legal)	89	11 (1 Adhoc)	78
Special Secretary (Steno line)	23	22	1
Secretary	55	54	1
Private Secretary	83	57	26
Judgment Writer	82	49	33
Stenographer	69	29	40
Steno-typist	37	1	36
Deputy Registrar	13	11	2
Assistant Registrar	26	26	--
Court Manager	2	-	2
Superintendent Gr-I	77	70	7
Librarian	1	1	-
Superintendent Gr-II	154	105	49
Revisor	9	-	9
Translator	27	-	27
Senior Assistant	478	305	173
Jr. Assistant/Clerk	754	459	295
Supervisor (Record)	24	24	-
Restorer	317	202	115

Supervisor (Driver)	1	1	-
Driver	101	84 (4Contract Basis)	17
Book Binder	10	10	-
Peon	737	654	83
Usher	76	74	02
Daftri	38	35	3
Frash	82	82	-
Mali	105	105	-
Chowkidar	103	101	2
Safai Sewak	106	104	2



Entrance to Committee Room

After making a modest start in the year 2006, I.T. department of this Court has progressed by leaps and bounds. Initiatives worthy of mention are:

Integrated Software for High Court (ISHiCo)

ISHiCo , software for Punjab & Haryana High Court was got developed which helped regulate various vital processes like Filing, Scrutiny, Allocation, Cause List Generation at Registry level, Status Updation and Next Date of Hearing Updation at Court level and Statistical Report Generation, Status Updating and File Maintenance at Judicial Branch Level.

For fast disposal of similar cases' Case Grouping' based on parameters of FIR matching, Lower Court Case matching, matching of Land Acquisition Cases on the basis of Notification or decisions rendered has been adopted.

The outcome of all the cases is generated as text files on daily basis and data is uploaded on the website hosted at NIC Headquarter, New Delhi.

Digitization of data has helped initiate services like "REAL TIME"

broadcasting of information of cases, processing cases number wise originating from 43 Courts through Digital Display Boards installed at important locations like the Corridors and Bar rooms.

Apart from this, Election Petition Module, RTI Module, Financial Applications Module and Human Resources Management Module have been developed and implemented.

Availability of Judgments & Case Status on Internet has made the system more transparent. All such modules have been integrated in single application software named ISHiCo.

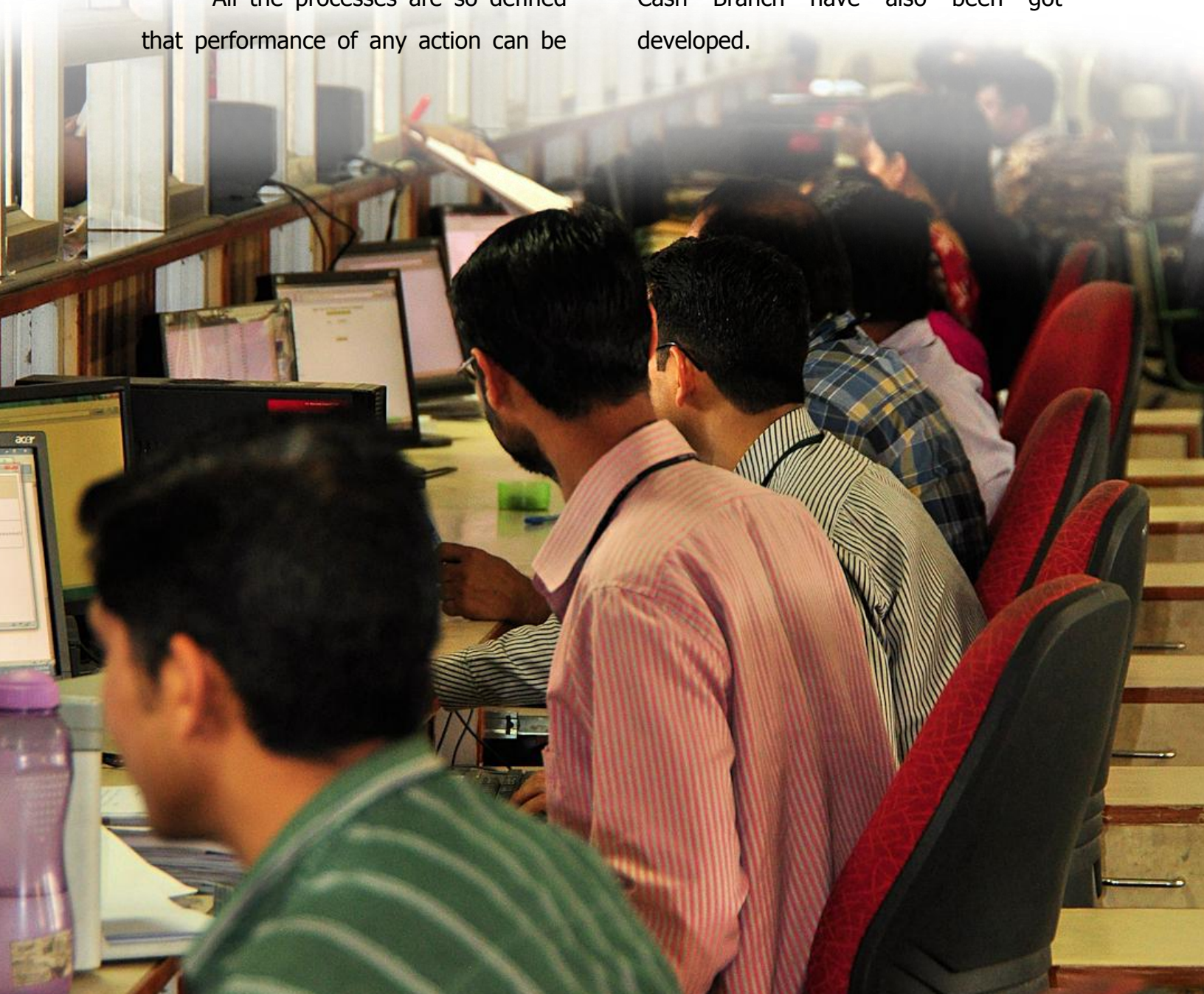
The new petitions are filed at DRR in line transaction processing way. A receipt generated by Thermal Printers is provided at the time of filing. Filed cases are scrutinized the same day and if there is any objection, the case is

returned to the party for removal of the objections. The objections raised by the registry are uploaded on the website for the benefit of the litigants. Case Status can be tracked instantaneously through touch screens kiosks installed in the High Court premises. It can also be tracked on website or through SMS at the end of the day.

All the processes are so defined that performance of any action can be

attributed to that particular person by generating a log. Every change, updation, modification, new entry can be tracked which has increased accountability.

The various other modules like Interim Order Uploading, Reader and Secretaries Module, File Movement Module, Module for Copy branch and Cash Branch have also been got developed.



Touch Screen Kiosks

Many services have been made available to the litigants through touch screen kiosks which have been installed in the corridors of Punjab & Haryana High Court. A litigant can check the status of various stages of his case as well as availability of documents of his case on Document Management System (DMS) by entering the case number. The list of all the available services through touch screens are mentioned below:-

1. Filing Status;
2. Objections Details;
3. Caveat;
4. FIR / LAC / IO / LC matching;
5. Petitioner / Respondent / Advocate Name Inquiry;
6. Status of preparation of certified copies;
7. Status of availability of documents on the DMS;



Display Boards

LCD display screens have been installed in the corridors, Bar Rooms and other prominent places frequented by General Public and advocated to display the serial number of the case being heard in each Court Room. Such display boards

are also installed in each court room to enable an Advocate to find out the case being heard in the said court and also in other courts so that he can organize himself to appear in the Court Room, where his case has neared hearing.

Copy Branch Computerization

Recently, Central Copying Branch (CCA) has been overhauled. This Court has already engaged a private vendor to get the data of pending and decided cases scanned and uploaded on the LAN through DMS (Document Management System).

Fresh data of almost half of the Courts is being scanned on day-to-day basis so that instant delivery of certified copies may be ensured. As a step to further speed up the process of delivery of certified copies instantly, this Court has also resolved to receive petitions in soft copy mode i.e. either through CDs, DVDs, flash drives or e-mails for which a software module has been developed, which shall be implemented in stages starting from Company and Tax matters in the first instance. Matter has also

been taken up with the Bar Association requesting the Advocates to supply petitions in soft mode with digital signatures.

The Interim orders/Short orders passed on daily basis by each Court are uploaded on the DMS after putting digital signatures by the Court secretaries, as a result the orders passed by all the Courts are instantly available to the central copying agency for issuance of certified copies to the litigants. This facility has revolutionized the process of issuance of certified copies instantly and is perhaps being done only by this Court throughout India.

Because of Computerization of the Copy Branch, the Status of Petitions has been made available through

Touch Screen Kiosks. Other such functionalities available are mentioned below:-

1. Provision of receiving single/multiple petitions. Receipts are generated through Thermal Printer for faster delivery.
2. Costing and Back end Accounting System are completely automated.
3. Complete software designed for Copy Branch of PHHC. Care has been

taken so that all the aspects of working of Copy Branch, right from receiving of petitions to the delivery are automated, self propelling and transparent.

4. Certified copies of all the documents which are available on DMS are delivered instantaneously by the Copy Branch.



High Court Website

On the official website of this Court many advance search features to check status of a case have been made available. Information like Last Hearing Date, Bench, Sr. No. and List Type (U-Urgent, O-Ordinary, R-Regular) are instantly available online in the search result.

FIR Number, FIR Date and Police Station wise search features are also available in District Wise Search for

criminal cases. Cases can also be searched for a range of dates.

Other such information which has been made available on the website of Punjab & Haryana High Court is:

- Daily Cause Lists;
- Case Status;
- Judgment Search;
- Display Boards;
- Filing Objections;

Access to Digitally Signed Daily orders given to AG Punjab, AG Haryana and High Court Bar Association

A module has been developed for AG Punjab, AG Haryana and High Court Bar Association. By using this module a user

can view take print out of the Interim /daily orders which are available on High Court LAN.

Service through SMS

For distant public who are not computer savvy, mobile application, Short Messaging Service (better known SMS)

has been started which provides instant information regarding the case status.

Digital Interim Orders

Digitally signed interim orders are uploaded by Court secretaries in ISHiCo which can be viewed on Intranet. In

near future all the interim orders will be made available to the litigants on the Internet.

Bail Orders/Stay Orders through email

An initiative has been made to send the bail orders/Stay orders through emails to Govt. Departments, Jails, Revenue Officers and District & Sessions Judges for immediate compliance so as to reduce the time consumed by the process in transit. This step has

depicted commitment of this Court to respect Human Rights by ensuring that under trials and convicts languishing in the jails, who have been admitted to bails, may not have to spend more time in custody than required by law.

Digital Notices through Email

This Court has initiated the process of serving summons/notices through e-mails to various Government Departments to reduce delay caused in such communications.

Financial Commissioners, Principal Secretaries and Administrative Secretaries of State Governments have been directed to appoint Nodal Officers for each department, who would be responsible to receive the Court processes. They have further been asked to update e-mail accounts of their

respective departments and forwarded it to the offices of Advocate Generals of Punjab & Haryana.

All department heads have also been instructed to issue directions to Nodal Officers of their respective departments to regularly check their e-mail accounts and acknowledge court notices for speedy delivery of processes. It has tremendously reduced delays in communication, usage of paper and is saving man-hours.

Enhancement of IT Infrastructure

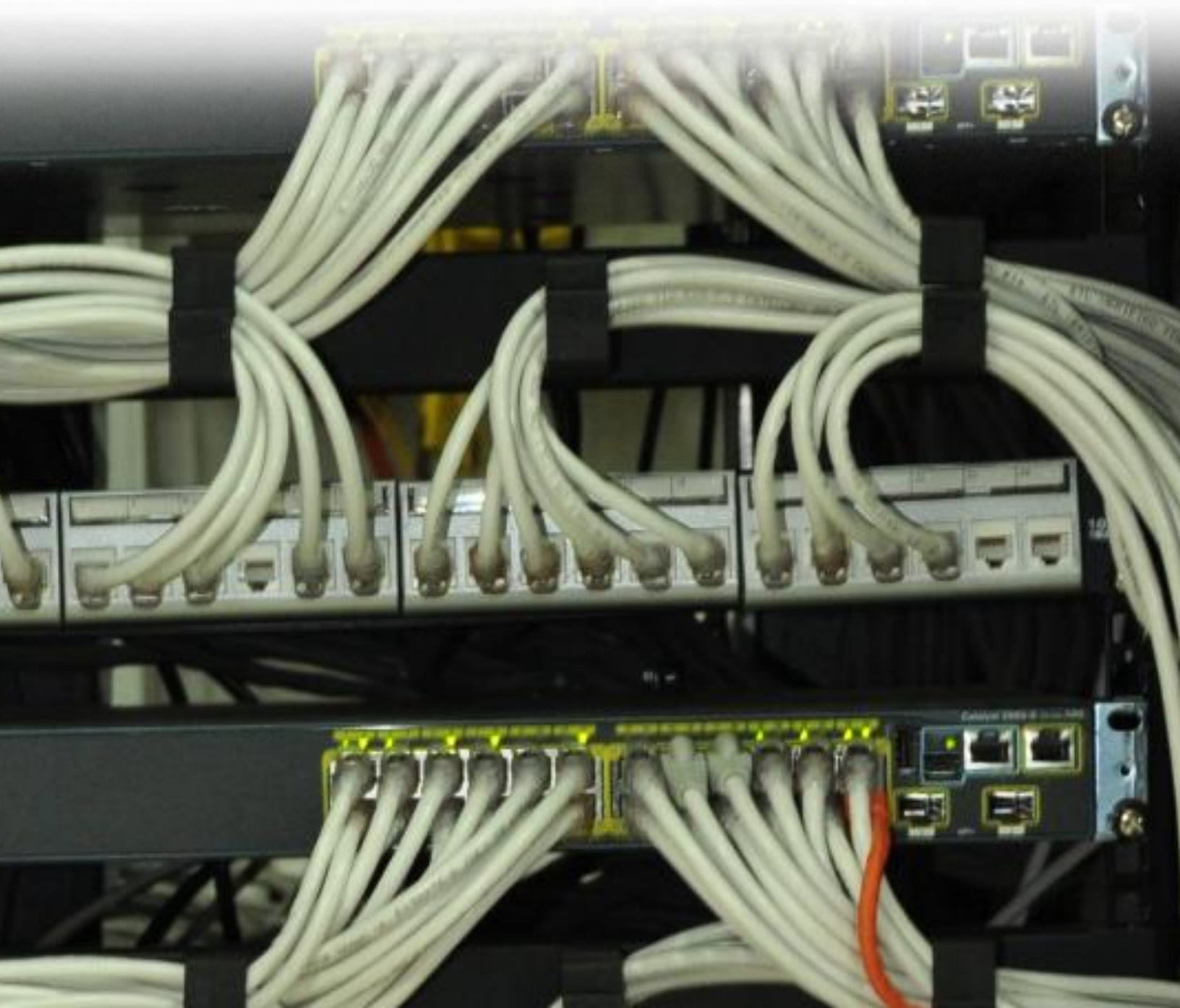
The infrastructure of High Court has been upgraded by:

- Restructuring of LAN

- Procurement of Servers/Storage Area Network /Tape Library etc.
- Procurement of Desktop PCs

- Procurement of iPADs for Judges and Officers with WiFi connectivity

- 8 mbps Leased Line Connectivity from NIC Chandigarh and NIC Haryana
- Connectivity from Punjab PWAN



Video Conferencing

This Court has started using technology of Video Conferencing (VC) to converse with the Judicial Officers as and when so required. Recently a colloquium on Human Trafficking was organized and the programme was linked to all the judicial and administrative offices through VC link for their sensitization. Recently a Bench of this High Court

recorded statement of a witness as additional evidence in the presence of a convict serving life term in a Jail in Gurdaspur, Punjab through video-conferencing.

Video Conferencing is being used as an important tool in IT enablement and its innovative use has saved a lot of time, money and man-hours.



Video Conferencing Room

A new use of Video Conferencing has been devised through which, Administrative Judges often keep in touch with their respective Districts to impart instructions and to monitor the progress of Disposal of Cases. Directions have been issued to all the District & Sessions Judge for taking up remand cases through Video Conferencing for speedy disposal thereof. Apart from saving expenditure in terms of manpower and

transportation in movement of under trials prisoners, it helps preventing their escape from custody while being brought to the Court. Besides, the Judicial Officers can also depose through Video Conferencing facility as and when required to appear in any case outside their places of posting. At present, VC facility is being utilized extensively to extend remands of under trial prisoners.

Scanning & Digitization

High Court has taken initiative of scanning old data by out sourcing such functionality to a company after extensive and competitive bidding process. This process is creating a lot of space in the record room apart from making the scanned data available to the High Court Staff for easy linking up of the decided case.

Each scanned document is digitally signed twice, once by the official of the company scanning the documents and subsequently by the High Court staff, which besides verifying quality of the

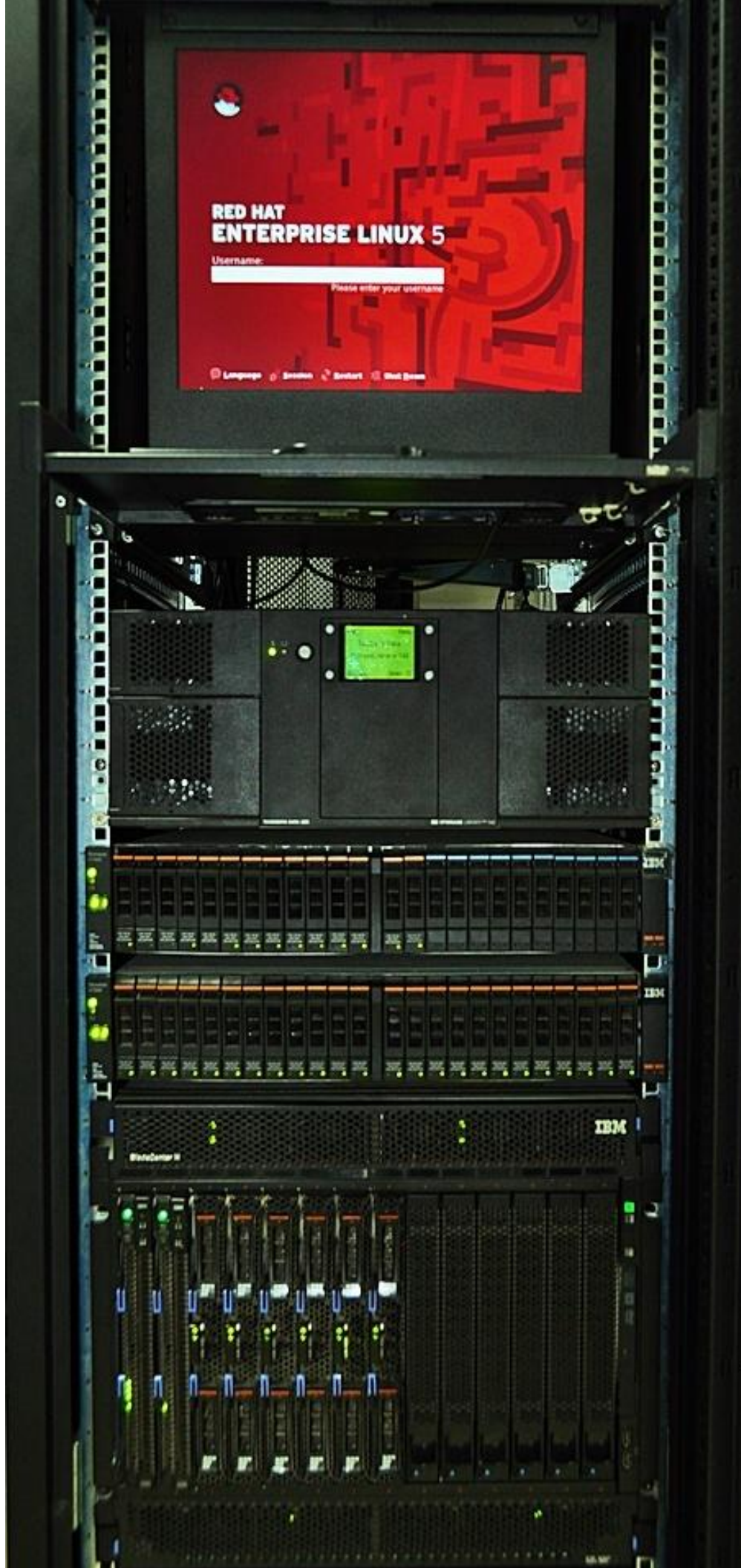
scanned documents also verifies the correctness of the data to ensure authenticity of Digital Data which may be used to prepare certified copies without requiring physical files.

Project of Weeding and Digitization is unique in the country which is the first major step towards paperless courts. It makes way for preservation of records against risk of fire, saving of space and conservation of stationery. This mammoth work was started on 31 May 2012 at an estimated cost of 9 crores with an aim to scan all old records

within 5 years and also to scan fresh cases side by side. The vendor has installed ultra fast scanning machines for this purpose and has employed about hundred professionals. The company is working 24x7. On an average 1.25 lakh pages are being scanned daily.

Improved query system for Judgment Module on website

The improved query system for Judgment Module is available. Using this system one can query data depending on many parameters. There is also Free Text Search option which can help in searching of all the documents for given text.



ASD Lab (Advanced Software Development lab)

PHHC Computer Centre has its own software development lab known as ASD Lab (Advanced Software Development lab). The network

components like Leased Lines, Routers, Switches, Servers, SAN are also installed in this Centre.

Green Drive

As a measure of Green Drive, this Court has decided to use minimum amount of paper. In this regard, all the notifications, circulars and Judgments of this Court and that of Supreme Court of India are being circulated in soft copy form through emails on the official email-ids of the Judicial Officers. So

much so even the transfer and posting orders are also being sent to the officers through emails. The agendas of the Full Court meetings and other meetings are being sent through mails to the Judges, which has resulted in saving a lot of paper.

Change Management-cum-Ubuntu Awareness Programme

The e-Committee, Supreme Court of India has devised Change Management-cum-Ubuntu Awareness Programme. Sessions Division Patiala was selected as one of the Pilot site for this Project. Hon'ble e-Committee has trained five Judicial Officers of this Court as Master Trainers who in-turn have already imparted training to almost 100 Judicial Officers of the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh. By May 2013, all the Judicial Officers in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T.,

Chandigarh would be imparted this training.

These Five Master Trainers have also lent their services to train Judicial Officers of Maharashtra, Goa and U.P.

Best practices being followed and the IT initiatives started by this Court have attracted attention and interest of almost all the neighboring High Courts, who are sending their Officers/Registrars to study ICT system of this Court.

Future Plans for High Court

Sr. No	Activity	Description	Annual plan
1	Online Filing of cases;	Petitions would be received in digitally signed soft copy as well.	2013
2	Availability of Case Management System for Advocates;	It would help the Advocates to manage their own online case diaries.	2013
3	Online Payment of various fees;	Facility would be provided so that various fees may be filed online.	2013-14
4	Online delivery of Judgments/ daily Orders;	No one may need to visit the Court to obtain copies of judgments and interim orders which would be available on the net.	2013-14
5	Online requests for obtaining certified copies;	Bar-coded certified copies would be generated which may be used in Court processes by the parties as certified copies.	2014-15
6	Complete online case status along with related documents;	A litigant may be supplied the documents desired by him along with his case status online.	2014-15
7	To cover remaining branches for	Processes of all the remaining administrative branches including	2014-15

	computerization;	Gaz.I, Gaz.II, E-I, E-II and General Branch etc. would be computerized.	
8	Complete digitization of Judicial records;	The entire data of decided cases would be digitalized while the data of live cases would be digitalized as and when these cases would be filed.	2015-16
9	Video Conferencing in each and every court room;	So that in case of need, a Court may virtually connect with litigants or other stakeholders.	2015-16



Switching to e-filing soon will reduce queues at the Filing Centre

Recruitment

Recruitment is a constant energizing device that infuses raw talent and trains them for optimal performance, both in judicial as well as in administrative functions. In the year 2007, a special cell namely "Recruitment Cell" was established in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana to carry out the recruitment processes to fill up the posts of Punjab/Haryana Subordinate Judicial Service as well as Punjab/Haryana Superior Judicial Service under the supervision of

'Selection/Appointment Committees' constituted by the Chief Justice from time to time.

Subsequently, the recruitment work of the Establishment of this Court was also entrusted to the Recruitment Cell.

In the calendar Year 2012, the following recruitment processes were carried out by the Recruitment Cell of this Court:-

Civil Judges (Jr. Division)-cum-Judicial Magistrates in the State of Haryana

To fill up 108 vacancies of Civil Judges (Junior Division), recruitment process was initiated and the final result was declared on 21.2.2012 and 89 candidates were

selected who are presently undergoing induction training in the Chandigarh Judicial Academy.

Civil Judges (Jr. Division)-cum-Judicial Magistrates in the State of Punjab

To fill up 110 posts of Civil Judges (Junior Division), recruitment process was initiated and the final result was declared on

06.03.2012 and 83 candidates were selected who are presently undergoing induction training in the Chandigarh Judicial Academy.

Appointment of Additional District and Sessions Judges in the State of Haryana by way of promotion

Recruitment process to fill up 13 vacancies was initiated with the issuance of notification dated 2.1.2012. 1450 applications were received. The final result was declared on 22.11.2012.

Appointment of Additional District and Sessions Judges in the State of Haryana by way of promotion

To fill up 23 vacancies by promotion, written test to assess the suitability was conducted on 05.02.2012 followed by viva-

voce which was conducted from 27.03.2012 to 29.03.2012 on the basis of which the officers were promoted.

Appointment of Additional District & Sessions Judges in the State of Punjab by way of direct recruitment and accelerated promotion

To fill up 8 posts from Bar and 1 from Services recruitment process was initiated with the issuance of notification dated

2.1.2012. 450 applications were received. The final result was declared on 11.10.2012.

Appointment of Additional District & Sessions Judges in the State of Punjab by way of promotion

To fill up 7 posts from services by promotion and 5 for Fast Track Courts, Written Test was conducted on 12.08.2012 and viva-voce

was conducted from 03.09.2012 to 05.09.2012 on the basis of which the officers were promoted.

Clerks

To fill up 163 posts the recruitment process was completed and final result was declared

on 21.05.2012 and 88 candidates were recommended for the appointment.

Assistant Librarian

Advertisement was issued to fill up 2 posts on 01.04.2010 and 337 applications were received. The result was declared on

31.05.2012 and 2 candidates were recommended for the appointment.

Reader

Written test held on 28.04.2012 to fill up 10 posts of Reader. The result was declared on 17.05.2012 and 33 candidates were declared successful. The Final result was

declared on 20.07.2012 and successful candidates were recommended for appointment as Readers on the Establishment of this Court.

Technical Peons

Advertisement was issued to fill up 13 posts (AC Machanic-3, Electrician-3, Carpenter-4 and Plumber-3) on 04.02.2012 and 771 applications were received. Interviews of

614 eligible candidates were conducted from 14.05.2012 to 26.05.2012. Final result was declared on 31.05.2012.

Lift Operators (on contract)

Advertisement was issued to fill up 25 posts on 21.3.2012 and 156 applications were received. Interviews of 26 eligible candidates were conducted on 31.07.2012. Final result

was declared on 2.08.2012 and 14 candidates, who had secured 50% or more marks, were recommended for the appointment.

Stenographer

Advertisement was issued to fill up 20 posts on 20.2.2012 and 1198 applications were received. Shorthand test of 1037 eligible candidates were conducted from 17.09.2012 to 22.09.2012. Final result was declared on

3.12.2012 and successful candidates were recommended for the appointment as Stenographer on the Establishment of this Court.

Librarian

Advertisement was issued to fill up 1 post, 32 applications were received. Interviews of 4 eligible candidates were conducted on

24.04.2012. Final result was declared on 27.04.2012.

Peon

Advertisement was issued to fill up 130 posts. Final result was declared on 27.03.2012 and successful candidates were

recommended for the appointment as Peons on the Establishment of this Court.

Data Entry cum Scanner Operator

Employment notice was uploaded on the website of High Court to fill up 10 posts on 23.04.2012 and 885 applications were received. Interview of 304 eligible candidates

were conducted from 06.08.2012 to 09.08.2012 and result was declared on 27.08.2012.

Mali

Advertisement was issued to fill up 21 posts on 08.12.2010 and 2682 applications were received. Interviews of 2503 eligible

candidates were conducted from 01.02.2012 to 04.02.2012. Final result was declared on 29.03.2012.

Court Manager

Advertisement was issued to fill up 35 posts on 20.01.2011 and 161 applications were received. Interviews of 76 eligible candidates were conducted from 19.04.2012 to 23.02.2012. Final result was declared on

27.04.2012 and 31 candidates were recommended for the appointment as Court Manager on the Establishment of District Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh.

In brief, 625 posts in various cadres were advertised during the year 2012. In all, 75794 applications were received. Recruitment processes were completed and 556 candidates were recommended to be appointed in different cadres.

CENTRAL RECRUITMENT AGENCY

The Central Recruitment Agency was constituted in the year 2011 for the recruitment of Group 'B' and 'C' employees in the Subordinate Courts of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. Earlier the recruitment of Group 'B' and 'C'

employees in the Subordinate Courts of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh was made by the District and Sessions Judges of all the Sessions Divisions separately but with the setting up of Central Recruitment Agency, the recruitment in both the States

and U.T. Chandigarh is being made in a centralized manner which is first in the history of the Courts of India. This Agency was set up under the orders of the Acting Chief Justice and is working under the Central Recruitment Committee, which consists of Justice Jasbir Singh, Justice Jaswant Singh, Justice Augustine George Masih, Sh. K.K. Kareer, Registrar (Recruitment) and Sh. M.P.S. Pahwa, O.S.D. (Vigilance). Since the recruitment processes initiated so far were for a large number of vacant posts, there was huge response from the candidates to these processes. Had the traditional approach been adopted, it would have been very difficult to handle even a

single process in this period as such new standards have been laid down in the recruitment process since the adoption of new procedure of inviting online applications, recruitment of such a huge volume is being conducted in record time. Departing from the practice of inviting applications by way of ICR forms, the Central Recruitment Agency from its inception adopted the latest information technology and started inviting applications online from the candidates and probably became the first High Court in the country to start complete online registration module for recruitment.

CALENDAR YEAR 2012

HARYANA DISTRICT COURTS

Stenographer Gr.III

Against 173 vacancies of Stenographer Gr.III, 1353 online applications were received. Shorthand and computer proficiency test was conducted and 83

candidates were selected and their names were recommended to various Sessions Divisions of Haryana.

Clerk

500 vacancies were advertised and 22589 applications were received and written examination of candidates was conducted in

29 centres on 16.9.2012, result of which was declared in November 2012. Thereafter, computer proficiency test of 139

candidates was conducted and now finally recommended for appointment.
names of 102 candidates have been

PUNJAB DISTRICT COURTS

Stenographer Gr.III

Against 131 vacancies of Stenographer candidates were selected and their names
Gr.III and 1888 online applications were were recommended to various Sessions
received. Short hand and computer Divisions of Punjab.
proficiency test was conducted and 80

Clerk

297 vacancies were advertised and 18344 was declared in November 2012.
applications were received and written Thereafter, computer proficiency test of 449
examination of candidates was conducted in candidates was conducted.
26 centres on 16.9.2012, result of which

CHANDIGARH DISTRICT COURTS

Clerk

Against 7 vacancies of Clerks 2079 online was conducted. After viva voce, names of
applications were received and test was the successful candidates have been
conducted on 14.10.2012. Thereafter recommended for appointment.
computer proficiency test of 112 candidates

CHANDIGARH JUDICIAL ACADEMY

Clerk

In the year 2012, Central Recruitment Agency also started conducting recruitment processes for Chandigarh Judicial Academy. For 20 vacancies of Clerks around 8000 candidates appeared in the test conducted

and thereafter, main examination was also conducted and ultimately names of the 20 candidates were recommended for appointment.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

The software developed by the Central Recruitment Agency for conduct of computer proficiency test of Stenographers/Clerks is being used not only by the Central Recruitment Agency but also

by the Chandigarh Judicial Academy and High Court regularly which has facilitated the smooth conduct of the process of recruitment of Stenographers/Judgment Writers/Clerks/Restorers' promotional test.



Library

Judges' Library is the cerebral fodder for the Court. The Punjab High Court, as it was called at the time of its inauguration on 19th March, 1955 established its library in the same year Initial collection of the Library was 8,861 books received from Shimla which was earlier the seat of East Punjab High Court. Subsequently about 10,000 books received from PEPSU High Court

were also added to the stock of the Library. At present the Judges' library has a collection of more than 1.5 lac books which includes Books, Commission reports, Centre, State and U.T. Gazettes and other legislative material. The Judges' Library works under the guidance of the library committee constituted by the Chief Justice.



The Judges' Library consists of two blocks having three floors each. Besides having Digital Surfing area, Reports/Journals, State Gazettes and textbooks on law have been kept in these blocks. At present Library subscribes various Indian, Foreign Journals/Reports, Magazines and Newspapers, besides subscribing to Legal databases/software namely Supreme Court Cases Full Text on CD-ROM, Law Finder

Library Edition (containing Recent Criminal Reports, Recent Civil Reports, Rent Control Reporter, Services Cases Today, Supreme Court Law Finder), All India Reporter(containing Supreme Court, Supreme Court Weekly, All High Courts & Criminal Law Journal), Grand Jurix, ITR Online, Manupatra Online. The detailed collection of the Library is tabulated as follows:

Type of Documents	Total Collection
Books, Reports/Journals	More than 1.5 lac (approx.)
Bare Acts (2011-12)	8032 (approx.)
CD-ROM Databases/On Line Databases	6
Current Journals/Law Reports	61 (Indian) 10 (Foreign)
Magazines	9
Newspapers	13 (National/Local & Multilingual)

Library has staff strength of 38 officials including Librarian & 4 other professionally qualified personnel.

Reference and General Section have also been maintained in Judges' Library. Reference Section contains reference books like Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopaedia Americana, Halsbury's Laws of England, American Jurisprudence, Encyclopaedia of Social Science, Dictionaries, Words & Phrases (Permanent Edition), Chamber's Encyclopaedia. Corpus Juris Secundum and

All England Law Reports. General Section includes books on Biographies, Fiction, Philosophy, Religion, History, and Souvenirs of different High Courts etc. In addition to the above, Foreign Reports are arranged in Conference Hall Notable amongst them are:

- American Federal Tax Reports
- American Jurisprudence
- American Law Reports Annotated
- Atlantic Reporters
- Australian Digest
- Dominion Law Reports

- English & Empire Digest
- Federal Supplement
- New York Supplement
- North Eastern Reports
- Tax Cases
- The Pacific Reporters
- U.S. Supreme Court Digest
- United States Supreme Court Reports
- Washington Reports

High Court Judges' Library is the only Library in Northern India which provides Documentation service by maintaining index of Acts, Rules, Regulations as well as Bye-laws and keeps a regular track of time to time amendments in all the Central & State Statutes as notified in Gazette of India, Official Gazettes for the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. These amendments are also pasted in the previous edition books in order to keep the publications updated. All the books are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification and catalogued according to AACR-II. Computerized record of all the text books has been maintained in the software developed by NIC .

The Judges' library is a grid of libraries. In addition to Central Library, it also maintains about 42 working Court Room Libraries and

equal number of Residential Libraries at the residence offices of all the sitting Judges. Apart from the Judges, the users of Library are officers of the High Court. Restricted Library services are provided to Senior Advocates and Research Scholars of various institutions also. Besides this, libraries have been provided to the Judicial Officers at Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. A list of approved books including Legal Software SCC Online Web Edition and Law Finder Library Edition for Judicial Officers is enshrined at Chapter 18 Volume 4 of High Court Rules and Orders. To cater to the needs of its users, the library provides quick reference service in addition to the daily issue & return of books. It provides legal information required during Court proceedings. For current awareness, the Library circulates list of Fresh Arrivals to all Judges every month and also provides reference service in the form of Press Clippings of Judicial News from National/Local Newspapers. Selective Dissemination of information based on SCC online, Law Finder Library Edition, AIR, ILR, Grand Jurix, manual query solution of legal topics and statutory amendments is also a regular library service for Judges.

High Court Building – Extension-II

In view of the increase in strength of Judges in this Court, a new Project for extension of High Court Building was initiated and during the year 2012, 16 new Court Rooms have been constructed and completed in the High Court Extension Wing and the same was inaugurated in the month of March, 2012. In addition to this, construction of 6 more Court Rooms was initiated during this year after converting some rooms above the Court Room Nos.10 to 15 with the estimated cost of ₹ 1.58 crores. Construction of 4 more Court Rooms has been started during the year 2012, above Court Room Nos.38 to 41 with the estimated cost of ₹ 1.71 crores.



Auditorium Block Building

The Auditorium Block Building is being constructed in the High Court premises. It consists of three storeys. Level-I is meant for Car Parking for Judges. Level-II includes Judges Conference Hall and Level-III is for Auditorium. The work is in progress. Estimated cost of the project is ₹ 15.00 crore including furnishing, air conditioning, fire sensing and fire fighting etc.

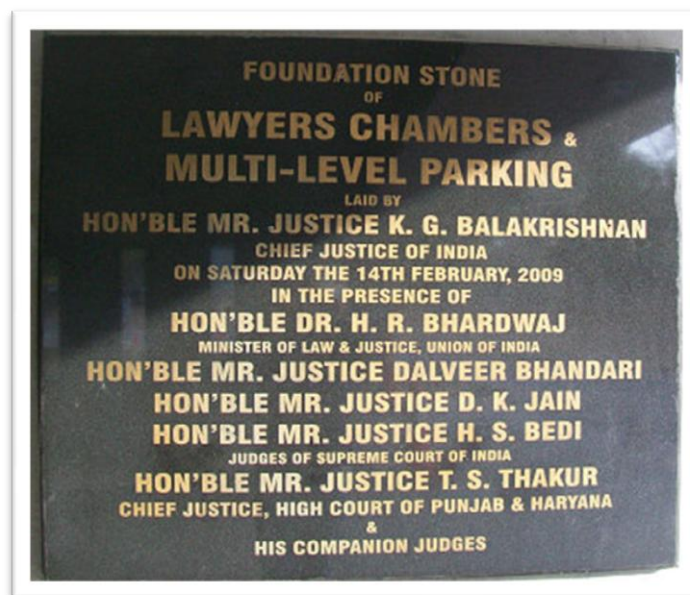
The infrastructural needs through new constructions are an attempt to keep pace with more cases and litigations, thanks to better access to justice. Great care is taken to aesthetically integrate the new constructions with the existing artistic edifice of the relatively old structure that mark the heritage status to the court complex inaugurated in 1956.



Auditorium still in steel and cement heading for completion

Lawyers' Chambers

Fifty One New Lawyers' Chambers constructed in the Multi-Utility/Lawyers Chamber Building have been allotted to the members of Bar Association of Punjab and Haryana High Court during the year 2012.



Copying Agency

New set up has been made for Copying Agency in the Judicial Record Building including proper provision of air conditioning in the year 2012.

Secretaries' Cabins

Construction of new cabins for the Secretaries/Judgment Writers of the Hon'ble Judges started during the year 2012. Cabins are being constructed in nine old basement Court Rooms, out of which cabins have been completed and occupied in six rooms. Construction in three rooms is in progress. Estimated cost of this project is ₹ 3.25 crore.

Renovation of Hon'ble Judges Conference Hall, Lounge & Committee Room

Existing Hon'ble Judges' Conference Hall including Lounge & Committee Room, has been got renovated which includes

replacement of carpet with wooden flooring and replacement of curtains, during the year 2012.

Punjab

Under the guidance of Building Committee, Punjab headed by Justice Ranjit Singh, Chairman and other members Justice Rajan Gupta and Justice Ajay Tewari, High Court has provided infrastructural support to almost all the District & Sub Divisional Judicial Court Complexes. Similarly, all the Judicial Officers have been provided with Government Accommodation or a House requisitioned by the State Government.

Judicial Courts Complexes in the State of Punjab inaugurated during the year 2012

Sr. No.	Judicial Courts Complex	Date of Inauguration	Cost of Construction
1	Nakodar (Jalandhar)	24.03.2012	1428.90 lacs
2	Ferozpur (Part of Building)	08.12.2012	5047.00 lacs

Judicial Houses constructed and completed during the year 2012:

Sr. No.	Judicial Houses
1	Nakodar (Jalandhar)
2	Fatehgarh Sahib
3	Phillaur (Jalandhar)
4	Malerkotla (Sangrur)
5	Amloh (Fatehgarh Sahib)

Foundation stones of Judicial Courts Complexes laid during the year 2012

Sr. No.	Judicial Courts Complexes	Date of foundation laying	Status	Tentative Date of Completion	Cost of Construction
1	Khamanon (Fatehgarh Sahib)	03.03.2012	Under Construction	31.12.2013	1353.29 lacs
2	Zira (Ferozepur)	17.03.2012	Under Construction	31.12.2013	2902.22 lacs
3	Ajnala (Amritsar)	25.08.2012	Under Construction	31.12.2013	1460.42 lacs
4	Fazilka	08.12.2012	Foundation laid. Work yet to commence	--	--



Foundation stone laying ceremony of Judicial Courts Complex, Ajnala (Amritsar)



Foundation stone laying ceremony of
Judical Courts Complex, **Khamanon**



Foundation stone laying ceremony of
Judical Courts, **Zira**



Foundation stone laying ceremony of Judicial Courts Complex, Fazilka

Haryana

Under the guidance of Justice Satish Kumar Mittal, Chairman, Building Committee, Haryana and other members Justice Surya Kant, Justice Rajesh Bindal and Justice Ram Chand Gupta, this Court has provided infrastructural support to almost all the

District & Sub Divisional Judicial Court Complexes. Similarly, almost all the Judicial Officers have been provided with Government Accommodation or a House requisitioned by the State Government.

JUDICIAL COURT COMPLEXES

The construction of additional Court Rooms on 2nd Floor at Panchkula was completed and the same was inaugurated on 21.05.2012. Similarly 8 additional Court

Rooms were constructed in the Extension Block at Bhiwani and the same was inaugurated on 27.05.2012.



Inauguration of Judicial Courts Complex (Extension), Bhiwani

On 27.05.2012, foundation stone of District ADR Centre at Bhiwani was laid by Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana and Justice S.K.Mittal, Executive Chairman, HALSA and Chairman Building Committee Haryana.



Inauguration of ADR Centre, Bhiwani

Foundation Stone for construction of new Judicial Court Complex at Tohana, District Fatehabad was laid on 24.03.2012; Foundation Stone for construction of new Judicial Court at Gohana and Ganaur, District Sonapat were also laid during the year 2012.

THE GRANT AND EXPENDITURE UPTO DECEMBER, 2012 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2012-13 OF HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA

Major Head '2014- Admn. Of Justice 102-High Court		Sanctioned Grant for the financial year 2012-13	Expenditure upto December, 2012 for the financial year 2012-13
Salaries	Charged	14,00,00,000	8,11,90,901
Salaries	Voted	79,66,00,000	96,91,90,518
Medical Reimbursement	Charged	25,00,000	23,00,566
Medical Reimbursement	Voted	60,00,000	59,98,905
Travel Expenses	Charged	60,00,000	16,18,881
Travel Expenses	Voted	10,00,000	9,98,083
Office Expenses	Charged	50,00,000	49,35,112
Office Expenses	Voted	13,06,04,000	13,03,84,138
Mediation and Conciliation Centre	Charged	70,00,000	56,53,313
Lok Adalat	Charged	13,00,000	---
Publication	Charged	90,00,000	89,77,446
Payment for professional and Special Services	Charged	5,00,000	4,93,827
Others	Voted	1,00,000	
Total	Charged & Voted	110,56,04,000	121,17,41,690

Miscellaneous Initiatives

NORTH ZONE REGIONAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

A Regional Judicial Conference on Administration of Criminal Justice "Issues and Challenges (North Zone) from November 23-25, 2012 was organized by this Court in Collaboration with National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and Chandigarh Judicial Academy, at Chandigarh. The conference started with the introductory lecture of Chief Justice A.K. Sikri. As many as 80 Judicial Officers from Punjab,

Haryana, U.T. Chandigarh, Delhi, Allahabad, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttrakhand participated in a big way. On the last day of the Conference Valedictory Function was addressed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. B.S. Chauhan, Judge Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Misra, Judge Supreme Court of India and Chief Justice A.K. Sikri of Punjab and Haryana High Court.



Interactive session with participants at North Zone Regional Judicial Conference

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

The Gram Nyayalayas are being established under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008. The Gram Nyayalayas are the Courts which are in addition to the ordinary regular courts. Simple civil disputes like right to purchase property, use of common pasture, regulation of timing of irrigation channel, the disputes relating to village and farm houses etc., the offences which are not serious and punishable with imprisonment

upto two years are triable by Gram Nyayalayas. As per provisions of Gram Nyayalayas Act 2008, one Gram Nyayalaya is already functioning at Shahbad (Kurukshetra) in the State of Haryana and the process for setting up Gram Nyayalayas at Rania (Sirsa) and Kot Isse Khan (Moga) and Nangal (Rup Nagar) is going on and likely to start functioning very shortly.

JUSTICE AT DOORSTEP

To achieve the target of justice at doorstep, two sessions divisions were created i.e. one in Punjab at Moga on 12.4.2012 and other at Palwal in Haryana on 6.12.2012. Sessions division at Moga has started functioning and sessions division at Palwal is about to start its working.

In revenue districts where independent sessions division could not be set up, Additional District and Sessions Judges were posted and accordingly, Additional District and Sessions Judges started working from Pathankot and Fazilka during the year. A sub-divisional court at Pataudi (Gurgaon) has also been setup.

Model Courts

Two sessions divisions have been identified for setting up Model Courts i.e. one at

Fatehgarh Sahib in Punjab and other at Fatehabad in the State of Haryana.

JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS AND OBSERVATION/CHILDREN HOMES

Twenty-two Juvenile Justice Boards are already working in the State of Punjab, one in U.T., Chandigarh and twenty in the State of Haryana. There are four Observation

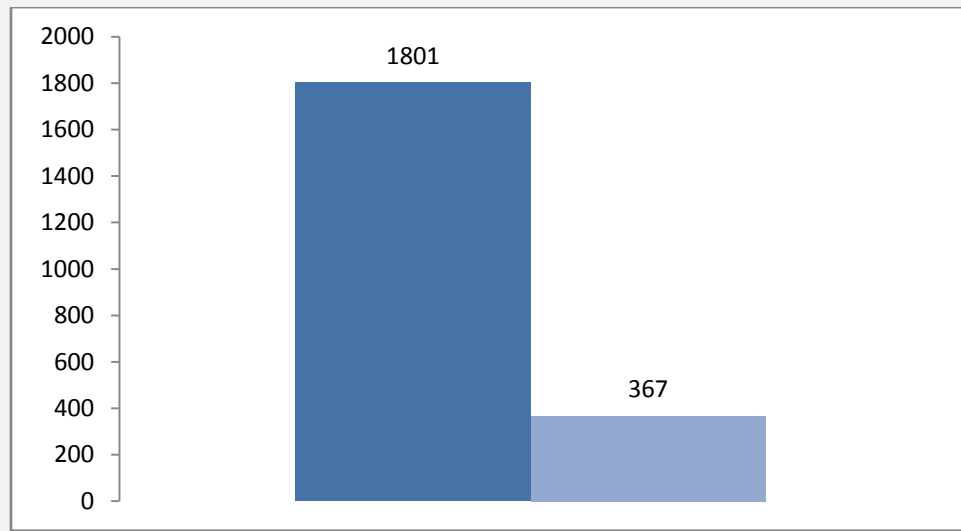
Homes (including one exclusive for girls) in the States of Haryana. On 28.03.2012, one more Observation Home was set up at Ambala.

Disposal of 20 year old cases

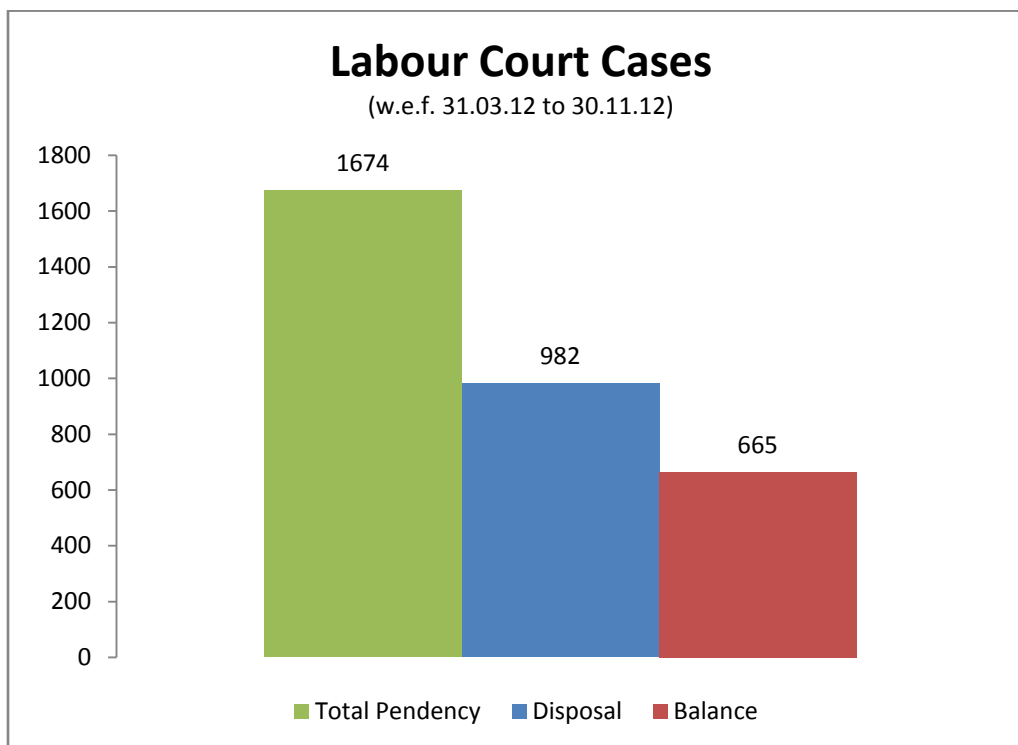
There were 212 twenty year old civil and criminal cases pending in various courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT, Chandigarh as on 31.08.2012. A special drive was launched to dispose of all such cases in a time bound manner. Resultantly, till 31.12.2012, there was substantial **decrease of 66 cases** and total pendency of such cases has been reduced to 146.

Fast tracking of cases involving heinous crimes against women

The pendency position of trials relating to heinous crime against women in the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT, Chandigarh, was reviewed by High Court. As on 31.10.2012, there were 1801 trials pending for disposal. Instructions were issued to expedite the trial of such cases even by conducting day-to-day proceedings. Resultantly, **367 cases were disposed of** till 31.12.2012. In certain cases even trial court judges **concluded trials within a short span of 3 to 7 days.**



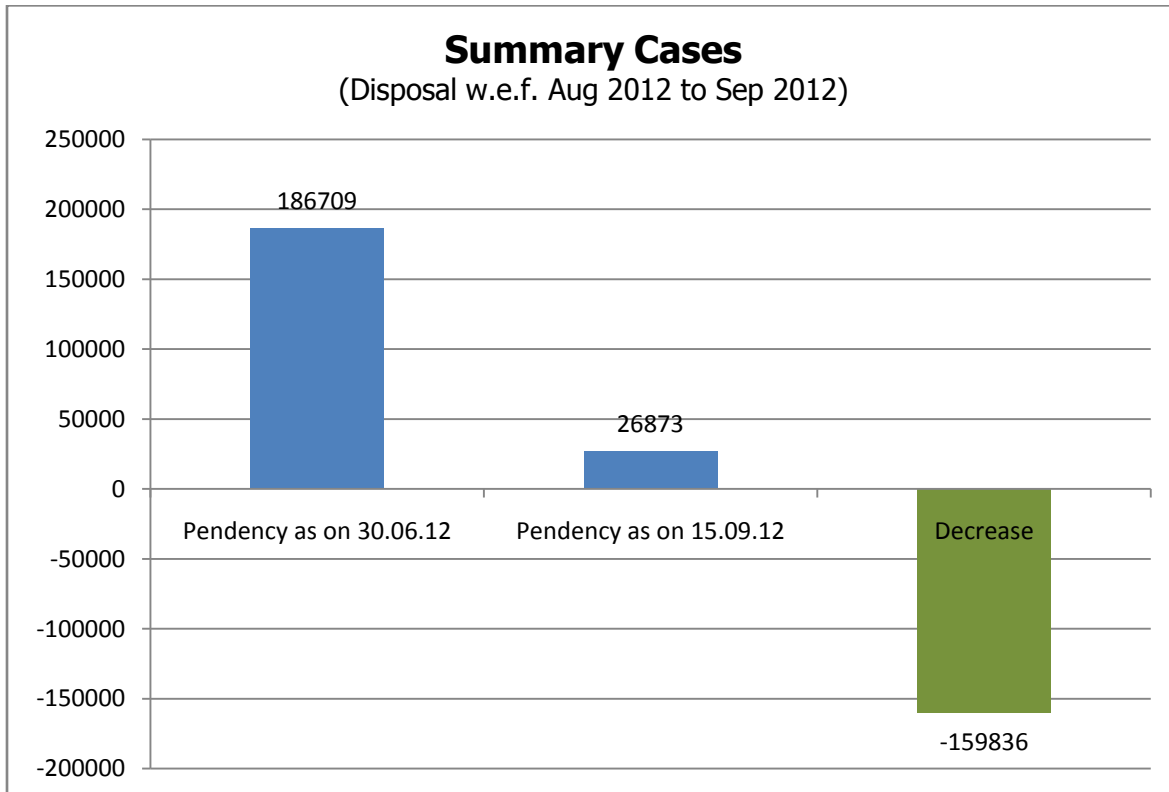
Disposal of old cases by Labour Courts



The pendency of old applications under Section 33(c) (2) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, with the Presiding Officers of Labour Courts-cum-Industrial Tribunals was reviewed by High Court. There were 1647 such cases pending as on 31.03.2012 and the Presiding

Officers were given the target to dispose of all such cases by 30.11.2012. ***982 such cases were disposed of*** leaving the balance to 665 cases and the same were targeted to be disposed of by 31.03.2013.

Disposal of summary cases



Summary cases were targeted for disposal. The pendency position was reviewed on 08.08.2012 by this Court and directions were given to dispose of all such cases pending as on 01.07.2012 on or before

15.09.2012. Results showed encouraging trend as **86% of such cases were disposed of within a record time of one month** against the total pendency of 186709 cases.

Incentive for higher studies to judicial officers

During the year 2012, as per recommendations of Shetty Commission, Government of Haryana issued notification

for grant of three additional increments to all the judicial officers on acquiring higher qualification i.e. LL.M.

Amendment in Pension Rules in Haryana

Government of Haryana amended Pension Rules by linkage of full pension with 28 years of qualifying service to be modified to the extent that once judicial officer retires

after rendering minimum qualifying service of 20 years, pension is to be sanctioned at 50% of the emoluments (Notification dated 13.6.2012).

Law Internship

In order to hone the skills of Law students in Court atmosphere, the High Court provides short duration internship to them. Committee comprising Justice Hemant Gupta, Justice Rajan Gupta and Justice Jitendra Chauhan places the interested Law

students of various Law Schools/Universities with the Courts to get the practical experience in Courts during their summer holiday/ vacations. In the year 2012 around 51 Law Students got internship from this Court.

Law Researchers

The Court has enacted a Scheme called Scheme Regarding Appointment of Law Researchers in the High Court. During the

year 2012, there were 43 law researchers for assisting Judges in the High Court.

Court Managers

The post of Court Managers came in existence as a part of a larger vision which intends to improve Justice Delivery System in India. With an ever increasing volume of cases being instituted, the work burden on the Judges has been increasing every day.

This burden of case disposal coupled with day to day administrative issues further increases the burden of the already time strapped Judges. To reduce this additional burden of day to day administrative works, the post of Court Manager was created.

Court Managers, as the name implies, are the experienced and trained managers in the field of management coupled with IT skills. They have been entrusted with the job to support the Judges to perform their administrative duties, thereby enabling the judges to devote more time to their judicial functions.

With this vision the High Court of Punjab and Haryana recruited 13 Court Managers in the State of Haryana, 14 Court Managers in the State of Punjab in June, 2012. 2 Court Managers out of the above have been deputed to work on the establishment of High Court on deputation to look after the work of Web Development and Oversee implementation of Computer/IT related work.

The Court Managers, deputed in various Sessions' Divisions of Punjab, Haryana and the High Court itself, have made considerable value additions to the work efficiency of Courts. As a part of

Infrastructure Management, they are responsible for liaising with various agencies like PWD, Water Supply & Sanitation, NIC, Private contractors etc. The Court Managers are actively involved in streamlining various processes by reducing points of delay and bottlenecks in the system. Besides this, Court Managers being Technology & Management professionals, are contributing towards implementation of various processes like Case Information System, Digitization of Records, WAN/LAN connectivity, Database management, e-Courts project related activities, etc.

The Court Managers, as part of their work profile are also actively involved in activities related to Human Resource Management, Infrastructure Management, Security of Court Complex and Maintenance of Court Complexes. Stock Management and suggestions of proper utilization of Budget have also helped in efficient allocation & utilization various resources.

VISIT BY OFFICERS OF OTHER HIGH COURT

Various Initiatives taken by this Court in the fields of I.T., Administration, Recruitment, Rules etc. have attracted the attention of various High Courts. To learn and imbibe these best practices and procedures, the

High Courts of Madhya Pradesh, Gauhati and Himachal Pradesh had sent their Registrars/Officers to this High Court during the year 2012.

Rules Framed/Amended and Notified during 2012

- ✓ A facility of Home Peon has been provided to Judicial Officers in the State of Punjab by notifying Punjab Subordinate Courts Establishment (Recruitment and General Conditions of Service) Group 'D' Service Rules, 2012.
- ✓ For smooth functioning of High Court library one post of Assistant has been designated as Library Assistant by amending Subordinate Courts Establishment (Recruitment and General Conditions of Service) Rules, 1997.
- ✓ Advocates' fee in the Subordinate Courts has been revised by Amendment in Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Volume-I.
- ✓ Punjab Gram Nyayalayas Rules, 2010 and Haryana Gram Nyayalayas Rules, 2010 have been framed for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas.
- ✓ To define uniform of Baliffs and process servers an amendment in Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court, relating to belts and badges for bailiffs and Process Servers has been made.
- ✓ To facilitate filing of Civil Writ Petition against orders of all Quasi-Judicial Tribunal(s) an amendment in Writ Jurisdiction (Punjab and Haryana) Rules, 1976 contained in Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court has been made.
- ✓ Amendment of Chapter 5 Part B of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Volume-5 relating to the grant of copies and translation of records.
- ✓ Amicus Curiae Advocate Rules, 2007 contained in Chapter 4 Part E of Rules and Orders of the Punjab and Haryana High Court Volume-5 repealed.
- ✓ A rule VIII-A in Model Case Flow Management Rules, 2007 has been added, relating to disposal of writ petitions, miscellaneous or other petitions in which the High Court has stayed investigations pursuant to the lodging of FIRs.
- ✓ Amendment in Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court relating to Suits for debt, damages and recovery of specific property and Matrimonial cases made.
- ✓ Addition of Register No. XV in Part B-IV of the Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Volume-VI relating to Register of warrant of arrest made.
- ✓ This year the High Court of Punjab and Haryana (Recognition & Regulation of Employees Association) Rules, 2011 were also notified on 2.5.2012. It relates to the association of Judicial Officers, Court Staff of District Court and Employees working on the establishment of High Court.

The election for the various posts of High Court Employees Welfare Association i.e. President, Vice President, General Secretary etc. was held on 13.10.2012 and Sh. Sanjeev Verma (Sr. Assistant) was elected as President.



Office bearers of the High Court Employees Welfare Association

Amendments in the High Court Establishment (Appointment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1973

1. In Rule 21(2) (i) and (ii) pertaining to the Post of Restorers.
2. In Rule 9, 9-A pertaining to the Post of Readers , Rule 11 pertaining to the Post of Judgment Writers, Rule 13 pertaining to the Post of Secretary to Registrar General, Rule 14 pertaining to the post

of Senior Scale Stenographers, Rule 33-A(4)(i) (a) pertaining to retirement on completion of 20 years qualifying service, Schedule-I, Schedule-1-A, Schedule-III were carried out besides insertion of new Rules 8 (C) (i) pertaining to the Post of Court Manager

and Rule 18-A pertaining to the Post of Junior Assistant and deletion of clause (ii) and (ii) of Rule 12 Court Officer and Assistant Court Officer

3. In Column No. 6 of Sr. No. 1 of Schedule-I relating to pay scale to the post of Registrars..
4. Amendment in clause (i) of Sr. No. 3 of the Scheme regarding Appointment of Law Researchers in the Punjab and Haryana High Court was also notified on 5.9.2012
5. Amendment in Column No. 6 of Schedule-I-A regarding insertion of Post

of Librarian, Clause (b) of Sr. No. 2 of Schedule-III regarding Posts of Registrars and Column No. 7 regarding Posts of Editor and Reporter I.L.R., remarks column of Sr. No. 1, Sr. Nos. 30 and 31 regarding number of posts and pay particulars of Editor, I.L.R. and Reporter, I.L.R. of Schedule-I made on 19.9.2012.

6. This Court has also amended sub rules (1) and 2) of Rule 33 relating to extension of retirement age of members of this Court notified on 7.11.2012.





WALL COURSE OF PILLAN AND GENERAL EDUCATION WELLS
CONSTRUCTED BY
HON'BLE MR JUSTICE K G VEERAKANDARAJU
CHIEF JUSTICE OF WELLS
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WELLS COURSE OF PILLAN AND WELLS
2000 SEPTEMBER 2001



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