



High Court of Punjab and Haryana

Chandigarh



ANNUAL REPORT
2014



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The compilation of this Report would not have been possible without valuable inputs and hard work of officers of the Registry who have designed and compiled it. Information contributed by Director (Admn.) Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Member Secretaries, State Legal Services Authorities has immensely helped in giving shape to the report. Officials from Exclusive and Computer Cells devoted themselves wholeheartedly while collecting data from various quarters and branches and typesetting the same. We also acknowledge the contribution made by Sh. Jaskiran Singh, Office Executive, Chandigarh Judicial Academy, who took photographs which are part of the present Report.

The name of Sh. Vikas Suri, Reporter ILR needs special mention who made strenuous efforts for compiling important judgments of this Court which have been included in the chapter - March of Law.

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

Editorial Board:

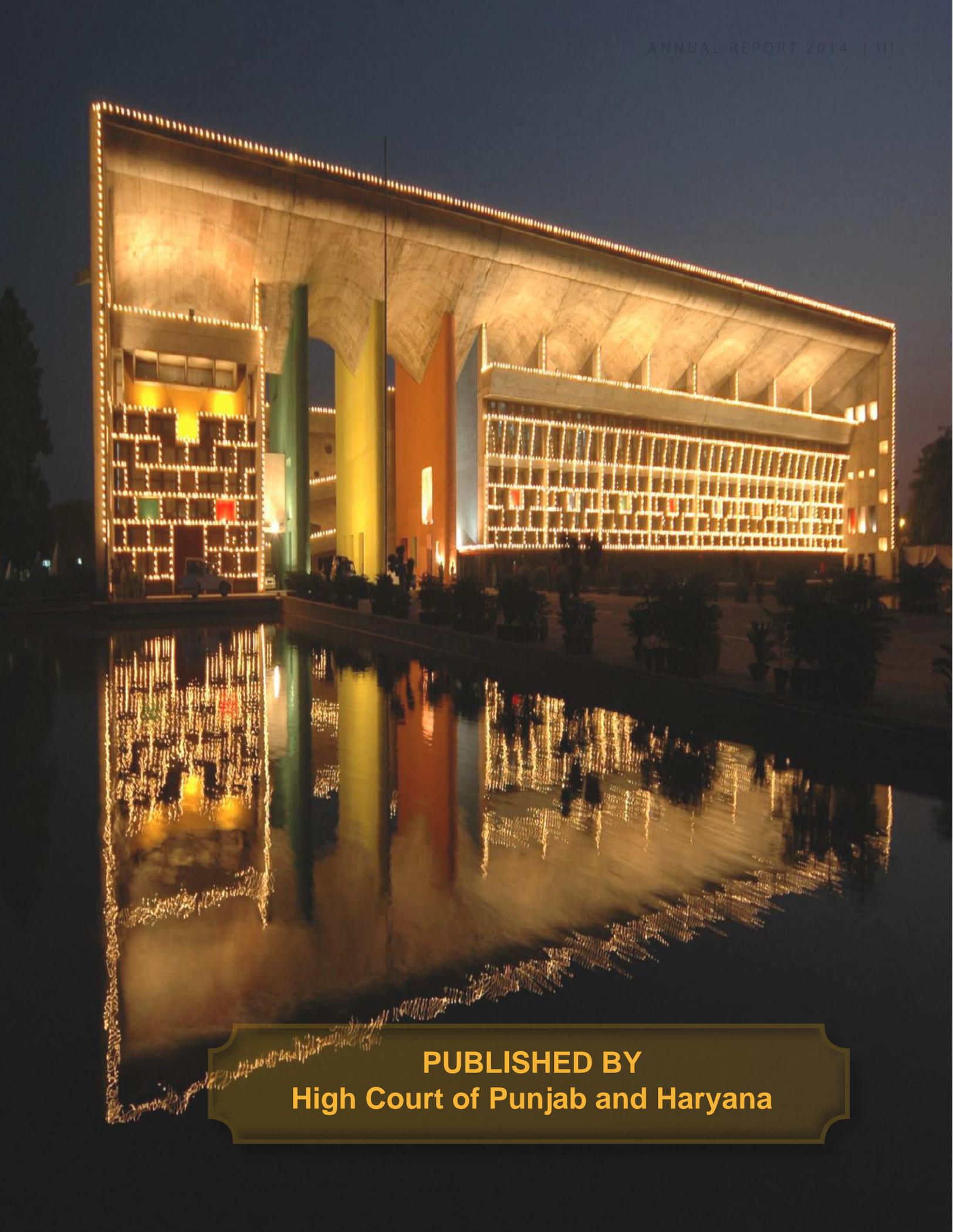
Justice M. Jeyapaul
Justice Harinder Singh Sidhu
Justice Lisa Gill
Justice Dr. Shekhar Dhawan

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OSD (Rules & Protocol)

Sh. Ravdeep Singh Hundal,
OSD (Gaz. II)



PUBLISHED BY
High Court of Punjab and Haryana



VISION & MISSION

To uphold the rule of law and constitutional values.

To establish an effective and efficient judicial system in the States of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh.

To enhance public trust and confidence in judicial system.

To provide expeditious and cost effective redressal of legal rights to the satisfaction of litigant.

To provide litigant centric and friendly environment in courts.

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PART A



From the Desk of the Acting Chief Justice

The Annual Report is a meticulous exercise to provide a comprehensive overview of the working and the achievements of this Court during the past year.

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Punjab & Haryana High Court for the year 2014. The achievements and tasks undertaken could not have been achieved without the cooperation of my esteemed brother and sister Judges, members of the Bar, officers and officials of this Court. I also express my appreciation of the efforts put in by members of the Editorial Board in compiling the Annual Report.

The High Court of Punjab and Haryana started functioning at Chandigarh with effect from January 17,

1955 from its present building designed by the famous French architect Le Corbusier. It is a magnificent structure located near the foothills of the Shivaliks.

During the past year, in an endeavour to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial delivery system, various initiatives were taken. The object of these initiatives is to ensure an expeditious, cost effective mechanism that ensures justice to all.

The process to fill up 119 posts of Civil Judge (Jr. Divn) in the State of Haryana was initiated and 64 candidates were recommended for appointment as Civil Judge (Jr. Divn) in the State of Punjab. Fourteen candidates each were recommended for appointment as ADJs in

the States of Punjab and Haryana.

An eco-friendly, transparent and litigant centric justice delivery system, incorporating ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in the day-to-day working of this Court as well as Subordinate Courts is the ultimate goal. The process of setting up E-Courts, is at an advanced stage. To make E-Filing and E-Courts user friendly and sustainable, the Court has developed software for E-Filing, E-Courts, scanning of case files and it will be put to use in the coming year. About 19 Lakh cases/13 crore scanned pages are available on the Document Management System. The scanning of case files at the stage of its filing has facilitated inspection without actual file movement from courts/branches or record rooms thereby eliminating delay.

Recording of evidence of doctors by video conferencing has reduced the burden on doctors & saves their valuable time.

To give an impetus to expeditious resolution of disputes and effective and speedy justice, the Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as Mediation and Arbitration are being put to effective use, both in the High Court and in the Subordinate Courts. The Chandigarh Arbitration Centre has provided excellent facilities at very reasonable rates.

The Legal Services Authorities of

the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh are working relentlessly for providing inexpensive justice and spreading legal awareness among the people. The High Court Legal Services Committee has opened a Front Office for providing free consultation and legal aid to the litigants.

The Chandigarh Judicial Academy has played an important role in training judicial officers, public prosecutors, mediators and other stake holders of the justice delivery system.

The High Court has ensured a marked improvement in infrastructure of Judicial complexes. A new dispensary for providing Medical Aid to the people coming to the High Court is nearing completion and would be functional soon. Judicial Archives building to store High Court records is nearing completion and shall be opened shortly.

I would also like to convey my best wishes to my esteemed Colleagues, Judicial Officers and staff of the Subordinate Courts of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh without whose immense contribution, effective justice delivery would have remained an illusion.



(S.J. Vazifdar)

Acting Chief Justice



JUDGES

Every High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President of India may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint as per Article 216 of the Constitution of India. Punjab & 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 2014 the total working strength of the Judges in the High Court was 57 against the sanctioned strength of 85.



Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice
Justice S. J. Vazifdar



JUSTICE ASHUTOSH
MOHUNTA



JUSTICE SATISH
KUMAR MITTAL



JUSTICE HEMANT
GUPTA



JUSTICE S.S. SARON



JUSTICE RAJIVE
BHALLA



JUSTICE AJAY
KUMAR MITTAL



JUSTICE SURYA
KANT



JUSTICE M. JEYAPUL



JUSTICE TEJ
PRATAP SINGH
MANN



JUSTICE MAHESH
GROVER



JUSTICE RAJESH
BINDAL



JUSTICE M.M.
SINGH BEDI



JUSTICE KARAM
CHAND PURI



JUSTICE RAKESH
KUMAR JAIN



JUSTICE JASWANT
SINGH



JUSTICE DAYA
CHAUDHARY



JUSTICE SABINA



JUSTICE RAJAN
GUPTA



JUSTICE AJAY
TEWARI



JUSTICE JITENDRA
CHAUHAN



JUSTICE
AUGUSTINE
GEORGE MASIH



JUSTICE K.KANNAN



JUSTICE MEHINDER
SINGH SULLAR



JUSTICE RITU
BAHRI



JUSTICE
PARAMJEET
SINGH



JUSTICE NARESH
KUMAR SANGHI



JUSTICE
RAMESHWAR
SINGH MALIK



JUSTICE RAJIV
NARAIN RAINA



JUSTICE TEJINDER
SINGH DHINDSA



JUSTICE
GURMEET SINGH
SANDHAWALIA



JUSTICE RAVINDER
PARKASH NAGRATH



JUSTICE REKHA
MITTAL



JUSTICE INDERJIT
SINGH



JUSTICE AMOL
RATTAN SINGH



JUSTICE DR.
BHARAT BHUSHAN
PARSOON



JUSTICE ANITA
CHAUDHRY



JUSTICE MAHAVIR
SINGH CHAUHAN



JUSTICE FATEH
DEEP SINGH



JUSTICE JASPAL
SINGH



JUSTICE SURINDER
GUPTA



JUSTICE NAVITA
SINGH



JUSTICE HARINDER
SINGH SIDHU



JUSTICE ARUN
PALLI



JUSTICE KULDIP
SINGH



JUSTICE LISA GILL



JUSTICE B.S. WALIA



JUSTICE RAJ
MOHAN SINGH



JUSTICE JAISHREE
THAKUR



JUSTICE AMIT
RAWAL



JUSTICE DEEPAK
SIBAL



JUSTICE HARI PAL
VERMA



JUSTICE RAJ
RAHUL GARG



JUSTICE GURMIT
RAM



JUSTICE SNEH
PRASHAR



JUSTICE DARSHAN
SINGH



JUSTICE DR. SHEKHAR
DHAWAN

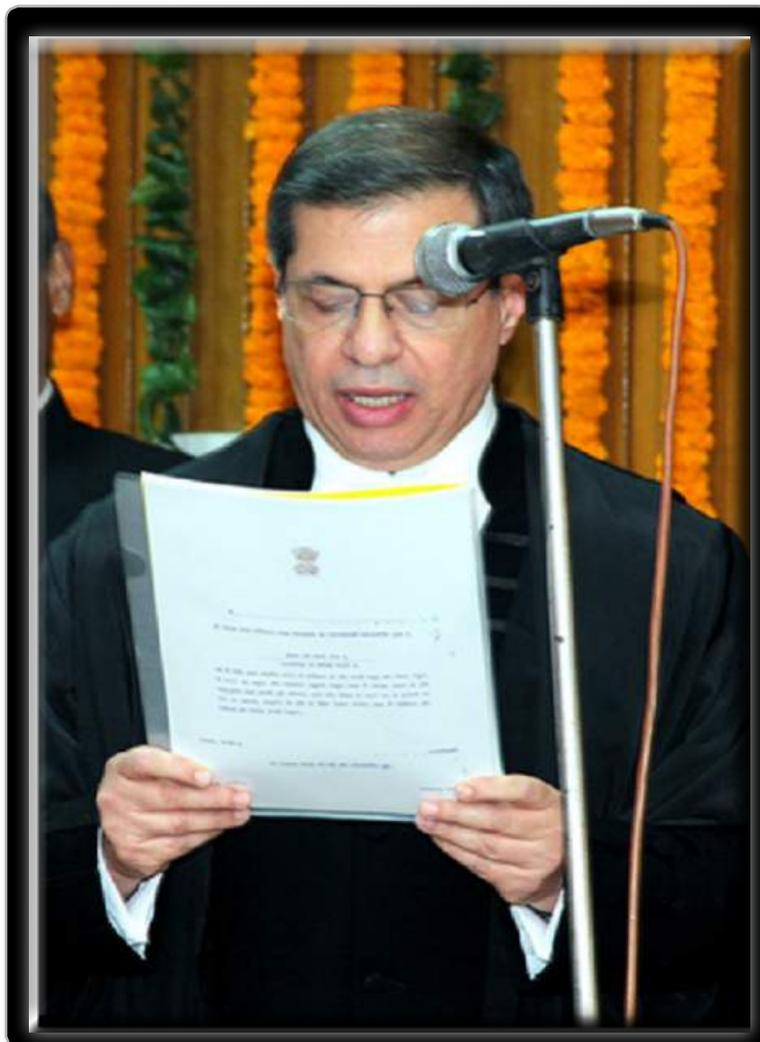


HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF PUNJAB & HARYANA HIGH COURT SINCE 15.08.1947

S. NO	NAME OF HON'BLE 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 (Resigned)
7.	Justice Mehar Singh 24.12.1953- 08.05.1966(as Judge of Pepsu HC/this Court) 09.05.1966 – 28.05.1966 (as ACJ of this Court)	29.05.1966	14.08.1970
8.	Justice Harbans Singh 11.08.1958 -14.08.1970 (as Judge of this Court)	15.08.1970	08.04.1974
9.	Justice Daya Krishan Mahajan 11.05.1959- 09.05.1974 (as Judge of this Court)	10.04.1974	11.05.1974
10.	Justice Ranjit Singh Narula 01.04.1965- 10.05.1974 (as Judge of this Court)	11.05.1974	31.10.1977 (Resigned)
11.	Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy, ACJ (On appointment of HMJ R.S. Narula as Acting Governor)	28.06.1976 04.10.1976	14.08.1976 23.10.1976
12.	Justice Anand Dev Koshal 28.05.1968 to 04.07.1976 & 08.08.1977 to 31.10.1977 (as Judge of this Court)05.07.1976 to 01.08.1977 (as Judge Madras H.C.)	01.11.1977	17.07.1978
13.	Justice Surjit Singh Sandhwalia 28.05.1968 to 16.07.1978 (as Judge of this Court)	17.07.1978	28.11.1983
14.	Justice Prem Chand Jain, ACJ	28.11.1983	31.07.1985
15.	Justice Prem Chand Jain 24.06.1968 to 27.11.1983 (as Judge of this Court)	01.08.1985	18.08.1986
16.	Justice Hriday Nath Seth	18.08.1986	14.10.1987
17.	Justice Devi Singh Tewatia 06.02.1970 to 25.06.1976 & 26.07.1977 to 14.10.1987 (as Judge of this Court)28.06.1976 to 19.07.1977 (Judge Karnataka H.C)	15.10.1987	29.10.1987

S. NO	NAME OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE	PERIOD AS CHIEF JUSTICE	
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 14.12.1977 to 06.10.1989 (as Judge of this Court)	24.10.1989	31.12.1989
22.	Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta, ACJ	01.01.1990	08.07.1990
23.	Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta 19.02.1979 to 31.12.1989 (as Judge of this Court)	09.07.1990	01.05.1991 (Resigned)
24.	Justice Gokal Chand Mital, ACJ	19.03.1991	04.08.1991
25.	Justice Iqbal Singh Tiwana, ACJ	05.08.1991	19.09.1991
26.	Justice Bipin Chandra Verma	19.09.1991	02.05.1992
27.	Justice Mandagadde Rama Jois	03.05.1992	31.08.1992
28.	Justice S.S. Sodhi, ACJ	01.09.1992	12.11.1992
29.	Justice Sudarshan Dayal Aggarwala	13.11.1992	14.01.1994
30.	Justice Sudhakar Panditrao Kurdukar	16.01.1994	27.03.1996
31.	Justice M.S. Liberhan, ACJ	10.07.1994	16.08.1994
32.	Justice R.P. Sethi, ACJ	16.08.1994 27.03.1996	18.09.1994 27.06.1996
33.	Justice M.S. Liberhan, ACJ	27.06.1996	30.07.1996
34.	Justice K. Sreedharan	30.07.1996	18.10.1997
35.	Justice Amarjeet Chaudhary, ACJ	18.10.1997	07.11.1997
36.	Justice Arun B. Saharya	07.11.1997	14.09.2002
37.	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
38.	Justice Binod Kumar Roy	14.10.2002	21.02.2005
39.	Justice G.S. Singhvi, ACJ	21.02.2005	25.02.2005
40.	Justice H.S. Bedi, ACJ	26.02.2005	11.03.2005
41.	Justice Devinder Kumar Jain	11.03.2005	09.04.2006
42.	Justice H.S. Bedi, ACJ	10.04.2006	02.10.2006
43.	Justice S.S. Nijjar, ACJ	03.10.2006	28.11.2006
44.	Justice Vijender Kumar Jain	28.11.2006	01.08.2008
45.	Justice J.S. Khehar, ACJ	02.08.2008	11.08.2008
46.	Justice Tirath Singh Thakur	11.08.2008	16.11.2009
47.	Justice J.S. Khehar, ACJ	17.11.2009	29.11.2009
48.	Justice Mehtab S. Gill, ACJ	29.11.2009	05.12.2009

S. NO	NAME OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE	PERIOD AS CHIEF JUSTICE	
49.	Justice Mukul Mudgal	05.12.2009	03.01.2011
50.	Justice Ranjan Gogoi, ACJ	04.01.2011	11.02.2011
51.	Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Chief Justice	12.02.2011	22.04.2012
	During the leave period of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi w.e.f. 30.04.2011 to 09.11.2011		
52.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adrash Kumar Goel, ACJ	02.05.2011	12.09.2011
53.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Kumar, ACJ	12.09.2011	09.11.2011
54.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Kumar, ACJ	23.04.2012	08.06.2012
55.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, ACJ	08.06.2012	23.09.2012
56.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri	23.09.2012	12.04.2013
57.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, ACJ	12.04.2013	31.05.2013
58.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul	01.06.2013	26.07.2014
59.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mohanta, ACJ	26.07.2014	15.12.2014
60.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Vazifdar, ACJ	15.12.2014	

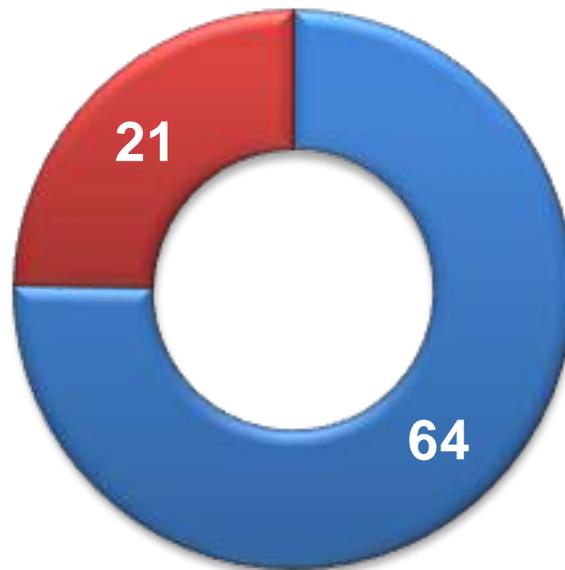


HON'BLE JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA ELEVATED FROM THE BENCH/BAR OF PUNJAB & HARYANA HIGH COURT SINCE 1947

S. NO	NAME OF THE HON'BLE JUDGE & PARENT HIGH COURT	PERIOD IN THIS HIGH COURT	PERIOD IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
1.	Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan (East Punjab High Court)	27.09.1943 to 01.10.1948 (as Judge of this Court)	26.01.1950 to 22.12.1954 (Retired as CJI)
2.	Justice Sudhi Ranjan Dass (Calcutta High Court)	19.01.1949 to 21.01.1950 (as Chief Justice of this Court)	26.01.1950 to 30.09.1959 (Retired as CJI)
3.	Justice Jiwan Lal Kapur (Punjab High Court)	06.06.1949 to 13.01.1957 (as Judge of this Court)	14.01.1957 to 12.12.1962
4.	Justice Sarv Mittra Sikri (BAR – Pb & Haryana High Court)	---	03.02.1964 to 25.04.1973 (Retired as CJI)
5.	Justice Amar Nath Grover (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	10.10.1957 to 10.02.1968 (as Judge of this Court)	11.02.1968 to 31.05.1973 (Resigned)
6.	Justice Inder Dev Dua (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	11.08.1958 to 31.10.1966 (as Judge of this Court)	01.08.1969 to 03.10.1972
7.	Justice Hans Raj Khanna (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	07.05.1962 to 31.10.1966 (as Judge of this Court)	22.09.1971 to 11.03.1977 (Resigned)
8.	Justice Ranjit Singh Sarkaria (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	13.06.1967 to 17.09.1973 (as Judge of this Court)	17.09.1973 to 15.01.1981
9.	Justice Anand Dev Koshal (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	28.05.1968 to 04.07.1976 & 08.08.1977 to 31.10.1977 (as Judge of this Court)05.07.1976 to 01.08.1977 (as Judge Madras H.C.)	17.07.1978 to 06.03.1982
10.	Justice Ontethupalli Chinnappa Reddy High Court of Andhra Pradesh	28.06.1976 to 25.08.1977 (as Judge of this Court)	17.07.1978 to 24.09.1987
11.	Justice Kuldip Singh (BAR – Pb & Haryana High Court)	----	14.12.1988 to 31.12.1996
12.	Justice Veeraswami Ramaswami (Madras High Court)	12.11.1987 to 06.10.1989 (as Chief Justice of this Court)	06.10.1989 to 14.02.1994
13.	Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	24.10.1979 to 06.10.1989 (as Judge of this Court)	06.10.1989 to 09.10.1998 (Retired as CJI)
14.	Justice Adarsh Sein Anand (Practiced Law in Punjab & Haryana High Court at Chandigarh)	----	18.11.1991 to 31.10.2001 (Retired as CJI)
15.	Justice Sudhakar Panditrao Kurdukar (Bombay High Court)	16.01.1994 to 27.03.1996 (as Chief Justice of this Court)	29.03.1996 to 15.01.2000

16.	Justice Ram Prakash Sethi (Jammu and Kashmir High Court)	18.10.1993 to 26.06.1996 (as Judge of this Court)	08.01.1999 to 06.07.2002
17.	Justice Ashok Bhan (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	15.06.1990 to 04.10.1997 (as Judge of this Court)	17.08.2001 to 02.10.2008
18.	Justice Devinder Kumar Jain (High Court of Delhi)	11.03.2005 to 09.04.2006 (as Chief Justice of this Court)	10.04.2006 to 24.01.2013
19.	Justice Harjit Singh Bedi (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	15.03.1991 to 02.10.2006 (as Judge/ACJ of this Court)	12.01.2007 to 04.09.2011
20.	Justice Palanisamy Sathasivam (Madras High Court)	20.04.2007 to 20.08.2007 (as Judge of this Court)	21.08.2007 to 26.04.2014 (Retired as CJI)
21.	Justice G.S. Singhvi (Rajasthan High Court)	28.04.1994 to 27.02.2005 28.01.2002 to 17.03.2002 (ACJ) 05.08.2002 to 11.08.2002 (ACJ) 02.09.2002 to 08.09.2002 (ACJ) 14.09.2002 to 14.10.2002 (ACJ) 21.02.2005 to 25.02.2005 (ACJ)	12.11.2007 to 11.12.2013
22.	Justice T.S. Thakur (High Court of J & K)	11.08.2008 to 16.11.2009 (as Chief Justice of this Court)	17.11.2009 to 03.01.2017
23.	Justice S.S.Nijjar (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	08.04.1996 to 24.04.1996, 07.08.2000 to 06.03.2007, 03.10.2006 to 28.11.2006 (FN)	17.11.2009 to 06.06.2014
24.	Justice Swatanter Kumar (Delhi High Court)	30.11.1994 to 03.10.2004 (as Judge of this Court)	18.12.2009 to 30.12.2012
25.	Justice J.S. Khehar (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	08.02.1999 to 29.11.2009 02.08.2008 to 11.08.2008 (ACJ) 17.11.2009 to 29.11.2009 (ACJ)	13.09.2011 to 27.08.2017
26.	Justice Ranjan Gogoi (Gauhati High Court)	09.09.2010 to 03.01.2011 (as Judge of this Court) 04.01.2011 to 12.02.2011 (ACJ) 12.02.2011 to 22.04.2012 (as Chief Justice of this Court)	23.04.2012 to 17.11.2019
27.	Justice A.K. Sikri (Delhi High Court)	23.09.2012 to 12.04.2013 (as Chief Justice of this Court)	12.04.2013 to 06.03.2019
28.	Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel	02.07.2001 to 01.05.2011 (as Judge of this Court) 02.05.2011 to 11.09.2011 (ACJ)	07.07.2014 to 06.07.2018

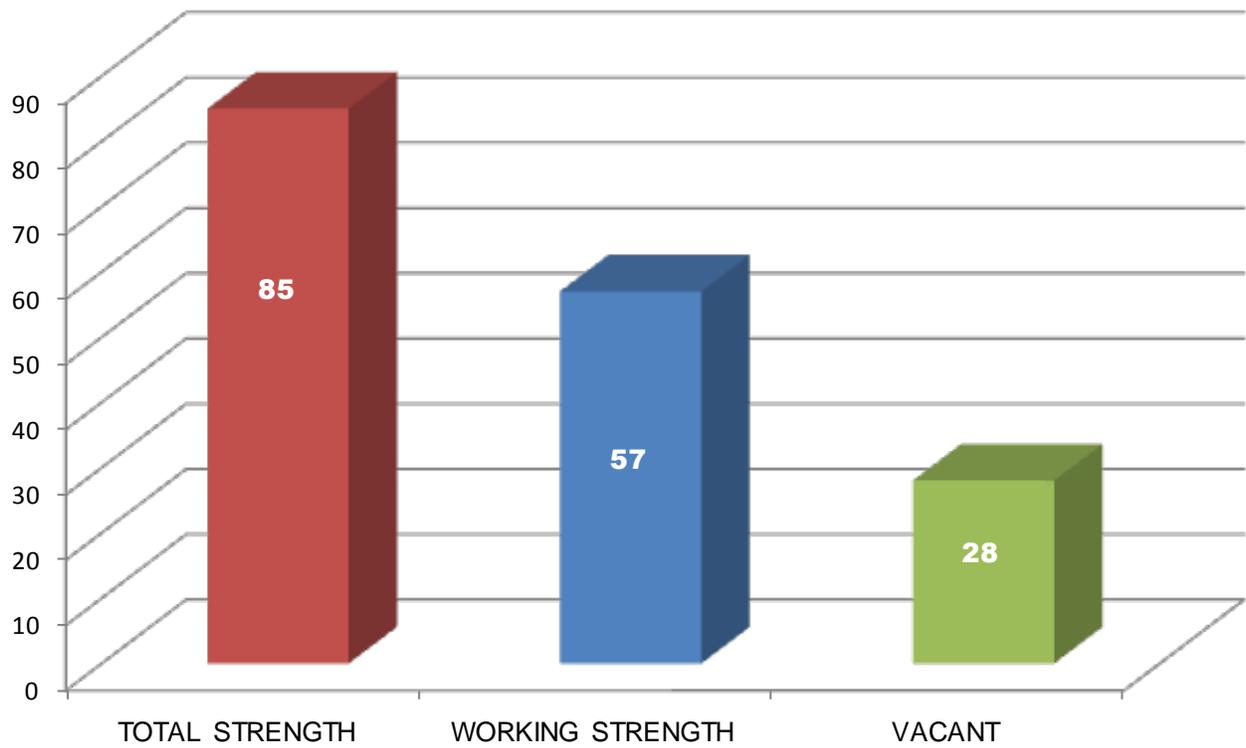
Sanctioned Strength of Judges 85



■ Permanent Judges ■ Additional Judges

Article 217 of the Constitution of India provides for appointment of High Court Judges. 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.

STRENGTH OF JUDGES AS ON 31.12.2014





HON'BLE JUDGES OF THIS COURT PRESENTLY WORKING IN OTHER HIGH COURTS

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	
1.	Justice Virender Singh	Haryana Bar
2.	Justice Ajai Lamba	Haryana Bar
3.	Justice Mohinder Pal	Punjab Service
4.	Justice Kanwaljit Singh Ahluwalia	Punjab Bar
5.	Justice Nirmaljit Kaur	Punjab Bar
6.	Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal	Punjab Bar

HON'BLE JUDGES OF OTHER HIGH COURTS PRESENTLY WORKING IN THIS HIGH COURT

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	
1.	Justice S.J. Vazifdar, Acting Chief Justice	Bombay High Court
2.	Justice M. Jeyapaul	Madras High Court
3.	Justice K. Kannan	Madras High Court

FULL COURT REFERENCES HELD IN THE YEAR 2014

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judges	Date
1.	Justice R.N. Mittal, former Judge of this Court	06.03.2014
2.	Justice S.S.Diwan, former Chief Justice of this Court	09.07.2014
3.	Justice K. P Bhandari, former Judge of this Court	01.10.2014

OATH CEREMONIES, TRANSFERS AND SUPERANNUATIONS IN THE YEAR 2014

10.01.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh assumed the charge as Additional Judge of this Court.
24.01.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tejinder Singh Dhindsa and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurmeet Singh Sandhwalia assumed the charge of office of Judge of this Court.
02.02.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sat Paul Bangarh retired on attaining the age of superannuation.
26.02.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P.Nagrath assumed charge of the office of Judge of this Court.
31.03.2014	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lisa Gill assumed charge of the office of Additional Judge of this Court.
26.06.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mohunta assumed charge of the office of Judge of this Court.



26.07.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice transferred and assumed charge of the office of Chief Justice of Madras High Court and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mohunta assumed charge of the office of Acting Chief Justice w.e.f 26.07.2014 (F.N).
31.07.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh retired on attaining the age of superannuation.
01.09.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Garg retired on attaining the age of superannuation.
25.09.2014	Appointment of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bawa Singh Walia, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh, Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jaishree Thakur, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hari Pal Verma, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal, Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Raj Rahul Garg, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurmit Ram, Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sneh Prashar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Darshan Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. Shekher Kumar Dhawan as Additional Judges of this Court.
15.12.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar assumed charge as Judge as well as Acting Chief Justice of this Court.
19.12.2014	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rekha Mittal, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjit Singh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amol Rattan Singh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. Bharat Bhushan Parsoon, Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anita Chaudhry, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahavir Singh Chauhan, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspal Singh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Gupta, Hon'ble Ms. Justice Navita Singh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harinder Singh Sidhu, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh and Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lisa Gill assumed charge as Judges of this Court.
19.12.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal transferred from this Hon'ble Court and assumed charge as Additional Judge of Rajasthan High Court.

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 Hon'ble Judges;

iv. All matters on which the opinion of all the Hon'ble Judges is invited by Government;

v. The matters of Promotion, Pension & Disciplinary action against the Judicial Officers of Subordinate 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 2014, Twenty Meetings of Full Court were held.





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 deals with such matters 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 Administrative 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.

During the year 2014, Fifteen Meetings of Administrative Committee were held.

- 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.

COMMITTEES

The Administrative work in the High Court is looked after by the Committees consisting of Judges. In the year 2014 the administrative work was deliberated by the following Committees:

Sr. No.	COMMITTEES
1.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Administrative Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mohunta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K.Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.Saron • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
2.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ACR Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mohunta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C.Puri • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sabina • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S.Sullar • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. Bharat Bhushan Parsoon <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Representations filed by Judicial Officers against the ACRs recorded by Hon'ble Administrative Judges regarding their work and conduct]</p>

<p>3.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rule Committee (other than CPC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Nagrath <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Amendment in Rules etc. pertaining to matters other than CPC. ii. Judicial Impact Assessment iii. Preparation of Booklet of instructions issued by this Court. iv. Revision of High Court Rules and Orders v. Appointment of Oath Commissioners including relaxation in qualification/condition of eligibility for such appointments)]
<p>4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Monitoring Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K.Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron • Chief Secretary, Punjab • Chief Secretary, Haryana • The Advisor to Administrator, U.T, Chandigarh • Registrar General, High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Chandigarh • Principal Secretary (Home), Punjab • Additional Chief Secretary (Home), Haryana • Home Secretary, Union Territory, Chandigarh • Principal Secretary (Finance), Punjab • Principal Secretary (Finance), Haryana • Finance Secretary, Union Territory, Chandigarh <p>+</p> <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Monitoring the projects envisioned in the 13th Finance Commission Report, 2010-15 ii. Monitoring the Projects of Model Courts iii. Implementation of decisions taken by the Government as well as resolutions passed in CJ/CM Conference (including the resolution to double the strength of Subordinate Judiciary and corresponding infrastructure and Ministerial Staff) as well as for the disposal of references made by this Court in respect of the above subject matter]

5.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rule Committee as per (C.P.C.)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, President • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain, Member • Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.K. Sanghi, Member • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. B.B. Parsoon, Member • Distt. & Sessions Judge, Chandigarh (Ex-officio) Member • Sh Manmohan Lal Sarin, Sr. Advocate, Member • Sh Arun Jain, Sr. Advocate, Member. • Registrar General, High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Secretary
6.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Arbitration Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, Chairperson • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover, Member • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amol Rattan Singh, Member • Advocate General of Punjab, Member • Advocate General of Haryana, Member • Assistant Solicitor General of India with Punjab & Haryana High Court, Member • Senior Standing Counsel for the Chandigarh Administration, Member • President of the High Court Bar Association, Member • Coordinator, Chandigarh Arbitration Centre
7.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Screening Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Designation of Additional District and Sessions Judge as District and Sessions Judge in the States of Punjab and Haryana]</p>

8.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Training Programme Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.S.Bedi • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Navita Singh • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh • Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Raj Rahul Garg <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Nomination of Judicial Officers for Training Programmes and refresher Courses organized by National Judicial Academy and other Institutions].</p>
9.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Finance/Purchase Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C. Puri • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Finance / Purchase of High Court; and Budget/ Audit of High Court as well as Subordinate Courts].</p>
10.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Recruitment / Promotion Committee</u> (Superior Judicial Service)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant • Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S. Mann • Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Daya Chaudhary • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recruitment / Promotion of Superior Judicial Service (including Fast Track Courts) of both the States ii. Confirmation of Selection Grade/Super Time Scale iii. Confirmation on completion of probation].

11.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Recruitment / Promotion / Court Creation Committee</u> (Subordinate Judicial Services)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mittal • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri • Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Dhindsa • Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.S. Walia <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recruitment / Promotion for Subordinate Judicial Services of both the States including confirmation on completion of the Probation ii. Creation of Subordinates Courts/ Gram Nyayalayas and determination of their territorial Jurisdiction]
12.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Building Committee (Punjab)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S. Mann • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.S.Bedi • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Buildings for District and Subordinate Courts of Punjab including residences of Judicial Officers]</p>
13.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Building Committee (Haryana)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K.Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Chauhan • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Sullar • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Malik • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Buildings for District and Subordinate Courts of Haryana including residences of Judicial Officers]</p>

14.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Building Committee (High Court)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Gupta • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Buildings in High Court ii. Judges' residence iii. High Court Guest House iv. District Court's Building Chandigarh v. Shifting of Branches in Sector 17 Old District Court Complex vi. Inquire into the incident of fire that occurred in the High Court premises on 30.01.2011 vii. Museum (High Court as well as Subordinate Courts)]
15.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Protocol Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.S.Bedi • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Jain • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anita Chaudhary <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protocol ii. Facilities to Retired Judges iii. Allotment of Cars to Hon'ble Judges, Officers/Officials of High Court establishment & for Protocol duties iv. Booking in Guest Houses v. Medical facilities and reimbursement of Claims]

16.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Computer Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Gupta • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jaishree Thakur <p>(Computer Committee shall also be the “Executive Committee” under the bye-laws of Society for Information Technology Initiative Fund for E-Courts).</p> <p>[Computer Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Computerisation in High Court and Subordinate Courts in Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh ii. E-Governance iii. Selection of Case Law Software to be purchased for the High Court, District Courts and its installation iv. Recruitment, appointment, transfer, coordination and overall supervision of the Court Managers v. Monitoring of the `Cause List`, `Filing Counters`, Copying Agency`, `Listing of Cases`, `Service of Notices` and other related issues vi. Reconstruction of record burnt in the fire on 30.01.2011]
17.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Vigilance / Disciplinary Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K.Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Malik • Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Sandhawalia • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Gupta <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Vigilance / Disciplinary action against Judicial Officers (including District & Sessions Judges) of both the States ii. Probe report regarding missing of hand painted photograph of Late Maharaja Balbir Singh, submitted by District and Sessions Judge, Faridkot iii. Appointment of Enquiry Officer/Presenting Officer to conduct regular departmental enquiries]

18.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Departmental Promotion / Recruitment (High Court) Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron • Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C.Puri • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Jain • Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Masih • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anita Chaudhry <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Departmental Promotion/Service Matters and Grievances of High Court employees ii. Supervision of deployment of personal staff with Hon'ble Judges iii. Training of High Court Staff iv. Work study & creation of posts in High Court v. Recruitment/appointment including appointment on compassionate grounds in High Court vi. Claim for grant of premature increments already granted vii. Appointment of Legal Assistants, Law Clerks, Research Assistants, their service conditions and internship of Law students]
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mediation and Conciliation Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover, Chairman • Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Kannan, Member • Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S.Sandhwalia, Member • Sh. Atul Lakhanpal, Sr. Advocate, Member
20.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Judicial Reforms Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Kannan • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Chauhan <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Devising plans for clearing backlog in the High Court as well as Subordinate Courts]</p>

21.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Library Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jeyapaul • Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.S. Sidhu • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Lisa Gill • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. Shekher Dhawan <p>(Note - In case of ILR matters, Committee will associate Advocate General, Punjab, Advocate General, Haryana and President, Bar Association of Punjab & Haryana High Court while discussing publication matters of ILR)</p> <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Library ii. Preparation of Annual Report iii. I.L.R. iv. Control and supervision of the work of compilation of important Judgments of the High Courts v. Preparation of the Calendar, Cards and Souvenir]
22.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Gender Sensitization Committee (GSICC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Daya Chaudhary (Chairperson). • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjit Singh • Mr. R.S. Cheema, Senior Advocate • Ms. Alka Chatrath, Advocate • Ms. Vandana Sharma, Joint Secretary, High Court Bar Association. • Mrs. Rajesh Gill, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Panjab University • Mrs. Renu Kalia, Deputy Registrar, Punjab & Haryana High Court (Member Secretary) • Registrar (Vigilance), Punjab and Haryana High Court • Ms. Bharti Gupta, Social Secretary, Punjab & Haryana High Court Employees Union <p>[Punjab & Haryana High Court Gender Sensitization & Internal Complaints Committee (GSICC)]</p>

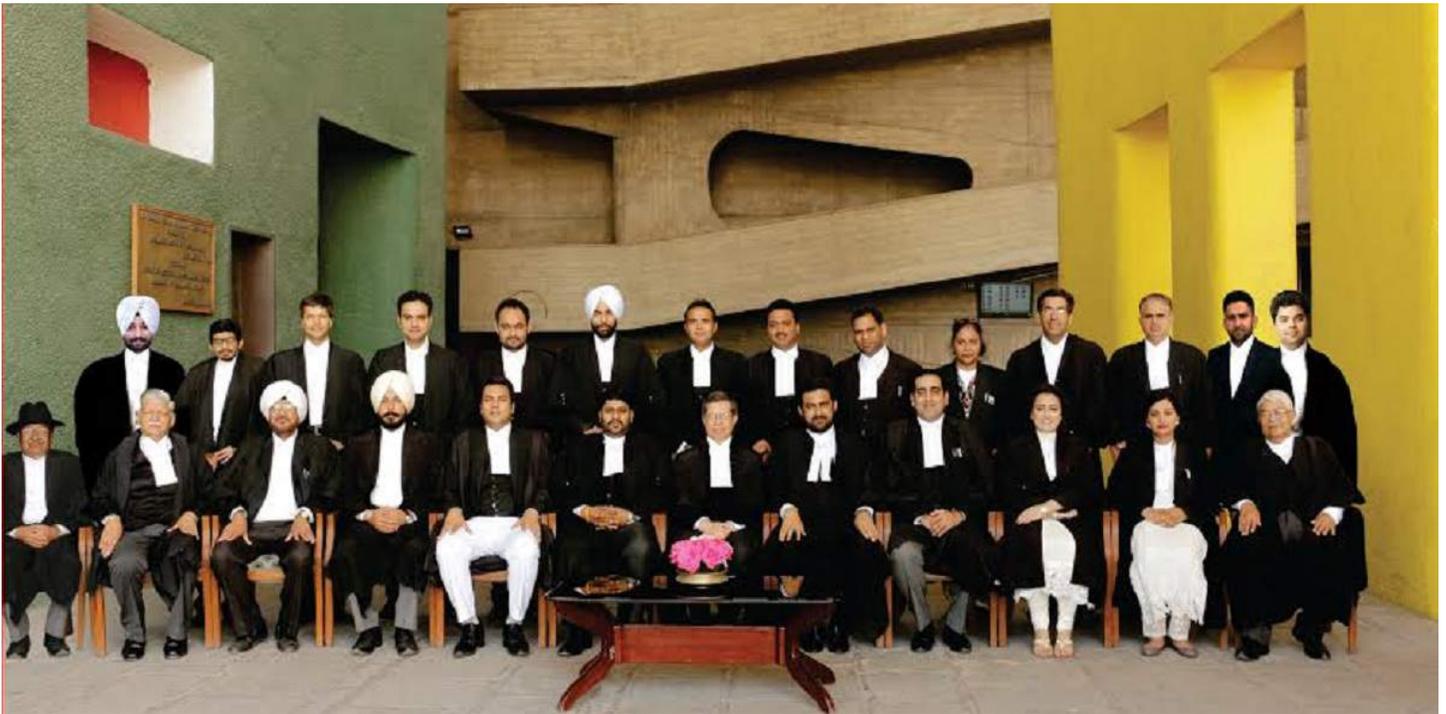
23.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RTI Committee.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Masih • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paramjeet Singh • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.N. Raina • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurmit Ram <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to Right to Information Act]</p>
24.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Security Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S.Mann • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paramjeet Singh • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naresh Kumar Sanghi • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Nagrath <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Monitoring the Security of the High Court and District Courts and the conditions of Jails]</p>
25.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Juvenile Justice Monitoring Committee.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Jeyapaul • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.N. Raina • Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rekha Mittal • Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sneh Prashar
26.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Transfer (Personal Staff) Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.S. Bedi • Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Daya Chaudhary • Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.K. Sanghi • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Darshan Singh <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Transfers of personal staff of Hon'ble Judges of this Court]</p>

27.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Legal Aid Monitoring Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla as Chairman • Secretary, High Court Legal Services Committee • Sh. Mandeep Bedi, Sr. Advocate <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Monitoring of the court based legal services rendered and the progress of the cases in legal aided matters].</p> <p>(Re constituted on 21.08.2014 under the orders of Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice)</p>
28.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Service Appeal Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C. Puri • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Malik <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Hearing of the service appeals filed by the officers/officials of this Court (on administrative side)]</p>
29.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Central Recruitment Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh • Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sabina • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspal Singh <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recruitment of Group 'B' & 'C' employees of Subordinate Courts ii. work study and creation of post in Subordinate Courts iii. preparation of list of candidates for appointment as Superintendents in Districts Courts iv. filling up of vacant posts of Administrative Officer (Vigilance), Deputy Administrative Officer (Vigilance), Administrative Officer and Deputy Administrative Officer for Central Recruitment Agency)]

30.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Inter District Transfer Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S. Mann • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Gupta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hari Pal Verma <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Transfer of Subordinate Court employees from one District to another District on administrative grounds' and consideration of service grievances of employees of District & Subordinate Courts]</p>
31.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Process Re-engineering Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice L.N. Mittal (Retd.), Chairperson • Sh. Puneesh Jindia, Registrar (Rules), Member • Sh. Himanshu Goyal, Court Manager, Member • Sh. Karan Garg, O.S.D., Member Secretary <p>(Committee to suggest Process of Re-engineering and amendment/ modification/ updation/ or substitution of the High Court Rules and Orders)</p>
32.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Advisory Committee (to SCMSC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron • The Senior most Judge member of the SCMSC available, to represent the SCMSC in the Advisory Committee. • The Secretaries, Department of Justice, Punjab and Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh, as Ex-officio Members of the Advisory Committee. • The Registrar General of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, as Convener of the Advisory Committee. <p>(State Court Management System Committee (SCMSC) shall be advised by Advisory Committee)</p>

33.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Budget and Planning Committee for High Court</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla • Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant
34.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Arbitration Center Establishment Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant <p>(Committee to look after the work of establishing the Arbitration Center)</p>
35.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Accreditation Committee</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron • Sh. Rupinder Singh, Deputy Editor, The Tribune • Sh.Hakam Singh, Asstt. Director (News), Doordarshan, Chandigarh
36.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Council of Law Reporting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice • Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal • Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.N. Raina • Advocate General of Punjab • Advocate General of Haryana • President, Bar Association • Shri R.S. Cheema, Senior Advocate
37.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Implementation Committee for State of Haryana</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Chairman, Building Committee, Haryana • Hon'ble Chairman, Computer Committee • Registrar (Computerization)

38.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Implementation Committee for State of Punjab</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Chairman, Computer Committee • Hon'ble Chairman, Building Committee, Punjab • Registrar (Computerization)
39.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>State Court Management System Committee (SCMSC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court. (Chairperson) <p><u>Members</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court • Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court • Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kannan, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court • Secretaries, Department of Administration of Justice, Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh • Registrar General, Punjab and Haryana High Court • Registrar Computerization, Punjab and Haryana High Court • District & Sessions Judge, Chandigarh • Director (Administration), Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector 43, Chandigarh • Sh. R.S. Cheema, Senior Advocate, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh • Sh. (Dr.) Manoj Arora, Director, PEC University of Technology, Chandigarh, Sector 12, Chandigarh • Sh. Atul Ghandi, Chandigarh office In-charge of KPMG, a management consultant, SCO No. 22-23, First Floor, Sector 8-C, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh • Ms. Reeta Kohli, Advocate as representative of NGO YUVSATTA, Room No. 12 Karuna Sadan, Sector 11, Chandigarh • The Registrar (Vigilance) Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh shall act as Member Secretary of SCMSC <p>The Senior Most Judge present in the meeting shall preside over the meetings.</p>



THE BAR



Dr. Anmol Rattan Sidhu
President

Sh. Nirbhay Garg
Vice-President

Sh. Sourav Khurana
Honorary Secretary

Ms. Sanamjeet Kaur
Joint Secretary

Sh. Deepankur Sharma
Treasurer

The present Executive Committee of the High Court Bar Association took oath of office on 24.04.2014 and thereafter, has been making persistent efforts throughout to bring improvements in providing better facilities to the members of the Association and constructive changes in the administrative working of the HCBA. The list of achievements made by High Court Bar Association during 2014 till date is as follows:-

EVENTS

1. ORGANIZING A HEALTH CHECK CAMP WITH EMINENT DOCTORS OF IVY HOSPITAL

The Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association had organized a General Health Medical Camp on 19.05.2014 for the members of the Bar in the premises of Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association, in which free ECG, Sugar test, blood pressure were done and consultation was also provided by the eminent Doctors under the motto of health is wealth.

2. EDUCATIONAL LECTURE PROGRAM FOR THE YOUNG LAWYERS

The Executive Committee initiated an educational lecture series specially for the young and other members of the Bar to enhance their intellectual and professional standard.

3. INTERACTIVE TALK OF YOUNG LAWYERS WITH HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE

The Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association in collaboration with Progressive Lawyers Forum had organized an interactive session of young lawyers on 17.07.2014 with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul. In this around 500 young lawyers participated and had an open interaction with Hon'ble the Chief Justice

4. BLOOD DONATION CAMP

On 18.07.2014 a blood donation camp was organized by the High Court Bar Association in collaboration of the Rotary & Blood Bank Society Resource Centre and High Court Employee's Union inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Sanjay Kishan Kaul along with other judges.

5. BLOOD DONORS AWARDS/ CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION

FUNCTION

A thanks giving function was organised by the Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association and the High Court Blood Contributors' Club in the High Court auditorium on the 16th July, 2014 at 4.00 PM. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Hon'ble the Chief Justice presided over the function and distributed certificates to the star donors.

6. DINNER HOSTED IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE MR. SANJAY KISHAN KAUL

On 20.07.2014 a Dinner was hosted by the High Court Bar Association in honour of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Sanjay Kishan Kaul on his transfer as Chief Justice of Madras High Court.

7. FAREWELL HOSTED IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JASBIR SINGH

On 31.07.2014 a Dinner was hosted by High Court Bar Association in honour of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh on his retirement.

8. FAREWELL HOSTED IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAKESH KUMAR GARG

On 29.08.2014 a Dinner was hosted by High Court Bar Association in honour of

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Garg on his retirement.

9. SNOOKER TOURNAMENT AT CHANDIGARH CLUB

A Snooker tournament was organized by the Punjab & Haryana High Court Bar Association for the members in the Chandigarh Club on 20.09.2014. The said event had been a great success amongst the members as the same was held in order to de-stress the advocates from their busy professional schedules.

10. MAMMOGRAPHY AND BONE DENSITY CAMP

Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association in collaboration with Sahayta Charitable Welfare Society had organized a Mobile Mammography Van, "Asha Jyoti" from PGI for free Breast and Cervix Cancer screening with bone density test on 14.10.2014.

11. FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION BY HMJ ASHUTOSH MOHUNTA



A Football tournament had been organized by the Punjab & Haryana High Court Bar Association for the members in the ground near open hand monument on 17.11.2014.

12. SEATS ALLOTMENT TO MORE THAN 500 ADVOCATES



The Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association allotted seats to the members of the High Court Bar Association in the New Bar Complex Extension-I of Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association. The allotment process was done by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, The Acting Chief Justice along with Chairman Building Committee Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Bhalla and other members of the Building Committee .



MARCH OF LAW 2014

Important Judgments

FULL BENCH JUDGMENTS

1. *Jarnail Singh etc. v. State of Punjab etc.*, ILR 2014(2) P&H 562

Held that the decision of the High Court not to appoint candidates to the State Judicial Services, who have obtained less than 50% marks in aggregate of the written examination and viva-voce, is to ensure efficiency and quality decision making process so as to maintain integrity of the judiciary as a pillar of Indian Democracy.

In this case, the administrative decision of this Court dated 15.10.1988 was being tested on the anvil, the ministerial part of which was performed on 08.11.1998. The said decision was taken before the expiry of the last date of receipt of the applications i.e. 05.11.1998. The advertisement did not refer to any condition for qualifying the examination or the condition for entry into High Court register nor there was any reference to the Rules applicable.

It was held that the decision of this Court not to appoint the candidates, who

have obtained less than 50% marks in aggregate of the written examinations and viva-voce, is applicable at the stage of appointment after the examination process is complete. Such decision is to ensure efficiency and quality decision making process, so as to maintain integrity of the Judiciary as a pillar of Indian democracy.

It was further held that the High Court is to consider the suitability of the candidates for appointment. In the absence of any unequivocal denial to obtain the minimum percentage of marks for appointment by the State Government, the High Court was within its jurisdiction to lay down the condition that the candidate must obtain 50% marks in aggregate of the written examination and viva voce before he can be said to have qualified the examinations.

It was also held that it cannot be said that the rules of the game have been changed after the game started. Even the State Government was informed, though not required, within 3 days after the last date of receipt of the applications came to an end. Such decision is not tailor

made, but is to ensure efficiency in the administration of justice. Thus, there was no change in the rules of game.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of HEMANT GUPTA, MAHESH GROVER, JASWANT SINGH, DAYA CHAUDHARY & FATEH DEEP SINGH, JJ.

2. *H.C. Ram Chander and others v. State of Haryana and others, ILR 2014(2) P&H 438*

Held that confirmation of Head Constable in District cannot be made sole basis for recommendation to undergo Intermediate School Course and once Head Constable is brought in list-D, such list alone should be made basis for further deputation.

In this case, the Hon'ble Court went into the question as to what procedure should be adopted by the Police Department for deputing Head Constables to undergo Intermediate School Course, as it was noticed that the view taken by some of the judgments of this Court run counter to the Full Bench judgments of this Court, wherein it has been held that only a confirmed Head Constable has a right to be deputed to

undergo Intermediate School Course.

It was held that the confirmation as Head Constable in the district cannot be made the sole basis, as such confirmation is dependent upon numerous circumstances over which a Head Constable has no control. Therefore, once a Head Constable is brought on List-D, such list alone should be made the basis for further deputing them to Intermediate School Course, subject to satisfying all other criteria. The confirmation or non-conformation of a Head Constable in the List-D, shall not be the basis for deputing a Head Constable to undergo Intermediate School Course. Such process alone will lead to equality and avoid unholy race to shift the officers to a district offering confirmation at an earlier point of time and vice-versa to deny an opportunity of promotion. The view taken by this Court in Ranjit Singh's case (CWP No. 10547 of 1991 decided on 12.9.1991) is fair and reasonable and has stood the test for more than 20 years. There is no reason to take a different view than the one taken in the year 1991 and followed continuously thereafter.

It was further held that the Police Department should depute the Head Constable to the Intermediate School Course on the basis of continuous length

of service in List-D without taking into consideration the date of confirmation.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of HEMANT GUPTA, RITU BAHRI & FATEH DEEP SINGH, JJ.

3. *State of Haryana v. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and others*, ILR 2014(2) P&H 717

Held that when any special statute prescribes certain period of limitation, the applicability of the provisions of the Limitation Act are to be judged not from the terms of the Limitation Act but by the provisions of the special statute. The period of limitation prescribed under the special law shall prevail and does not require it to expressly provide for exclusion, but has to be gathered from the language whether the effect thereof is nothing but exclusory.

Further held that the High Court in exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction under Articles 226/227 of the Constitution cannot direct the authorities under the statute to ignore or act contrary to the express provision of law.

In this case the Full Bench examined the scheme of special law contained in

the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, while addressing the question whether under Section 25 of SICA, the delay in filing the appeal to AAIFR can be condoned beyond the period of 60 days. In other words, whether the provisions of Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 would be applicable or not?

The Hon'ble Court held that the combined reading of various provisions contained in the special law clearly points out that the legislature intended it to be a complete code by itself, which alone should govern the several matters provided by it. The nature of remedy provided therein would be governed by the said Act. If, on an examination of the relevant sections, it is clear that the provisions of Limitation Act are necessarily excluded, then the benefits conferred therein cannot be called in aid to supplement the provisions of SICA. Wherever the special law does not exclude the provisions of Sections 4 to 24 of the Limitation Act by an express reference, it would nonetheless be open to the court to examine whether and to what extent, the nature of those provisions or the nature of the subject-matter and scheme of the special law exclude their operation.

It was also held that the applicability

of the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963, are to be judged not from the terms of the Limitation Act but by the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 relating to filing of appeal.

In the same judgment it was further held that it is the duty of the court to respect the legislative intent and by giving liberal interpretation, limitation cannot be extended by invoking the provisions of Section 5 of the Limitation Act. The provisions of Section 5 would not be applicable, as its applicability stands excluded because of the provisions of Section 29(2) of the Limitation Act, as there is definite indication that Section 5 of the Limitation Act for condonation of delay beyond particular period cannot be invoked.

While dealing with the question whether the High Court is empowered under Articles 226/227 of the Constitution of India to condone the delay or not, it was held that the irresistible conclusion is that the High Court in exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction under Articles 226/227 of the Constitution cannot direct the authorities under the statute to ignore or act contrary to the express provision of law. Equally, it would also not be appropriate to exercise extraordinary

jurisdiction by the High Court under Articles 226/227 of the Constitution of India to condone the delay beyond the maximum period prescribed by law and direct the appellate authority to hear the appeal on merits.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of AJAY KUMAR MITTAL, AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH & JASPAL SINGH, JJ.

4. *Municipal Council, Dina Nagar v. Presiding Officer, Labour Court and another, ILR 2014(2) P&H 909*

Held that reinstatement with full back wages on account of the violation of Section 25-F cannot be denied solely on the ground that appointments were made by public bodies against public posts and were not in accordance with the relevant statutory recruitment rules. However, right of reinstatement is not an automatic right. Tribunal will have to take into consideration various aspects as to the nature of appointment, the availability of a post, the availability of work, whether the appointment was as per rules and the statutory provisions, the length of service and the delay in raising the industrial dispute.

Further held that the discretion of the Industrial Adjudicator has to be respected, but while issuing any other directions wherein regularization is to be ordered on the strength of some policy, it would always keep in mind the law laid down by the Constitutional Bench in Uma Devi's case and necessarily, such an exercise is thus to be carried out in the facts and circumstances of each case and no strict straight jacket formula can be laid down.

In this case the Full Bench answered the vexed question as to whether the persons appointed on public posts without following proper procedure would be entitled for reinstatement in view of the violation of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or in view of judgment of the Constitutional Bench in Uma Devi's case (2006) 4 SCC 1, only the relief of compensation could be granted in such circumstances.

It was held that keeping in view the recognised power of the Industrial Tribunal to direct reinstatement on account of the violation of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the same cannot be denied solely on the ground that appointments were made by

public bodies against public posts and were not in accordance with the relevant statutory recruitment rules.

It was further held that the provisions of Section 25-F being mandatory and on account of violation of the same, the retrenchment would be void *ab inito* as if it was never in operation and, therefore, the employee would be deemed to be continuing in service. The retrenchment being void would, however, not entitle the workman as such to qualify or claim a right for regularization and neither by an order of reinstatement, the permanency could be granted to the said employee and only he would be held to be entitled in continuous service on the same status as he was when his services were terminated.

It was also held that the right of reinstatement, however, is not an automatic right as such and while directing reinstatement, the Labour Court will have to take into consideration various aspects as to the nature of appointment, the availability of a post, the availability of work, whether the appointment was as per rules and the statutory provisions, the length of service and the delay in raising the industrial dispute before any award of reinstatement could follow in cases of persons appointed on a short

term basis and as daily wagers and who had not worked for long period but solely on the strength of having completed 240 days, would not per se be entitled for reinstatement as such, even though the retrenchment was void.

It was also held that the discretion of the Industrial Adjudicator has to be respected and the said Adjudicator has to keep in mind the principles laid down by the Apex Court. The Industrial Adjudicator will always take into consideration the fact that though it had power to reinstate but while issuing any other directions wherein regularization is to be ordered on the strength of some policy, it would always keep in mind the law laid down by the Constitutional Bench in Uma Devi's case and necessarily, such an exercise is thus to be carried out in the facts and circumstances of each case and no strict straight jacket formula can be laid down.

The Full Bench further held that it did not subscribe to the view that the public authorities could claim total immunity and protection from the provisions of Sections 25-F and 25-B by taking resort to and shielding themselves on account of the fact that the posts were not filled up in accordance with the relevant statutory recruitment rules and, therefore, per se the workman could not claim reinstatement.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of HEMANT GUPTA, G. S. SANDHAWALIA & KULDIP SINGH, JJ.

5. *Punjab State Civil Supplies Corpn. Limited and others v. Pyare Lal, AIR 2014 Punjab & Haryana 147*

Held that leave encashment governed by the Punjab Civil Service Rules or the analogous Rules can be withheld pending departmental inquiry or criminal proceedings against the retiring employee to meet out the possibility of recovery from such benefits.

In this case the Full Bench reversed the view that the amount of leave encashment is payable to the retiring employees and cannot be withheld notwithstanding the departmental inquiry or criminal proceedings pending against an employee.

It was held that the divergent views in the earlier judgments cannot be extended in respect of leave encashment governed by the Punjab Civil Service Rules or the analogous Rules. Since, Rule 8.21(aa) provides for withholding of leave encashment, the same cannot be

released to an employee, as the amount, if any, could be recovered from such benefits.

It was further held that since the right to withhold leave encashment is part of the Statutory Rules, it satisfies the test laid down by the Supreme Court in *State of Jharkhand versus Jitendra Kumar Srivastava* (2013) 12 SCC 210.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of HEMANT GUPTA, RAKESH KUMAR JAIN & KULDIP SINGH, JJ.

6. *Gurdial Singh v. Additional Director Panchayats (exercising the powers of Commissioner), Punjab, Chandigarh and another, 2014(4) PLR 237*

Held that the expression “any person” appearing in Section 11(1) of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, has been used in the widest term, which includes the Panchayat.

In this case the Full Bench interpreted the words “any person” appearing in Section 11(1) of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961, as it stood prior to the amendment vide Punjab Act No. 25 of 1993.

It was held that the use of word “regulating” furnishes key to the minds of the legislators of the Act. Various definitions, provisions and the words used therein, which elaborately attempt to achieve the object of the Act have to be construed in this light without departing from the settled view that preamble cannot control the otherwise plain meaning of a provision. The provisions of the Act are aimed at restoring *status quo ante* and remove the barriers between ‘haves’ and ‘have-nots’ so that inhabitants of the village can live community life as equals.

It was held by the Full Bench that the expression “any person” appearing in Section 11 has been used in the widest term, which includes the panchayat, which is intimately connected in the affairs of village and management of the shamilat land under the provisions of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961. In the year 1993 an amendment was made in the Act and after the words ‘any person’ appearing in Section 11(1) the words ‘or panchayat’ have been added and the word “panchayat” was already existing in Section 11(2), meaning thereby that the rights vest in panchayat as well as in any other person. It is not confined to the persons who are other than Panchayat.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of RAJIVE BHALLA, PARAMJEET SINGH & JASPAL SINGH, JJ.

7. *Harbans Singh and others v. Director, Rural Development and Panchayat Punjab and others, 2014(4) PLR 762*

Held that a person claiming protection of his rights under the exclusion clause should be in cultivating possession of shamilat deh for more than 12 years immediately preceding the commencement of the Punjab Village Common Lands Regulation Act, 1961.

In this case the Full Bench held that the words “immediately before the commencement of this Act” used in Section 4(3)(ii), after the amendment of 1976, means the Principal Act of 1961 and thus, a person, who is claiming the protection of his rights, should be in cultivating possession of shamilat deh, for more than 12 years immediately preceding the commencement of the Punjab Village Common Lands Regulation Act, 1961, without payment of rent or by payment of charges not exceeding the land revenue

and cesses payable thereon.

It was further held that the vesting of rights of Panchyats in shamilat lands got crystallized, by operation of law on the date of commencement of the 1961 Act i.e. 4.5.1961, and if any person was to assert for exclusion, it had necessarily to be in relation to the date of commencement of the Principal Act of 1961. The amendment in that regard effected by the Punjab Act no. 19 of 1976 is clarificatory in nature and does not, in any manner, affect any substantive rights or bestow any fresh substantive right.

It was also held in the judgment that section 4 starts with a non-obstante clause, thereby crystallizing the rights, title and interest of Panchyats and non-proprietors in the shamilat deh at the commencement of the Act of 1961. Sub-section (3) is an exclusion clause in favour of certain categories of persons and clause (ii) thereof is regarding the protection of rights, which from the very beginning, is to be construed from the date of commencement of the Act of 1961 and not thereafter.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of JASBIR SINGH, JASWANTSINGH & G.S. SANDHAWALIA, JJ.

8. *Maharana Pratap Charitable Trust*

(Regd) v. State of Haryana and others, 2015(1) PLR 291

Held by majority view that subject to lapsing of the Land Acquisition proceedings in terms of Section 24 of the 2003 Act, the provisions of the old Act shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the old Act. Proceedings, which were subject matter of stay under the 1894 Act, would be governed by the provisions of the 1894 Act itself.

Further held that irrespective of any interim orders passed by the Court, the proceedings shall stand lapsed in terms of Section 24(2). As Section 24 does not carve out any exception, it would also apply to cases where the writ petitions challenging the acquisition have been dismissed earlier.

In this case the majority view of the Full Bench held that subject to lapsing of the Land Acquisition proceedings in the event of the failure of the State to take possession or payment of compensation, with reference to Section 24 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the provisions

of the 1894 Act shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the old Act. Proceedings, which were subject matter of stay under the 1894 Act, would be governed by the provisions of the said Act itself.

It was further held that irrespective of any interim orders passed by the Court, the proceedings shall stand lapsed. Section 24 of the 2003 Act does not carve out any exception in respect of writ petitions that have been dismissed earlier.

In the judgment by majority, it was also held that the basic rule of interpretation is that the words should be given their ordinary natural grammatical meaning subject to the rider that in construing words in a constitutional enactment conferring legislative power, the most liberal construction should be put upon the words so that the same may have effect in their widest amplitude. The beneficial legislation should receive liberal interpretation so as to advance the object of the statute.

In the face of the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Bharat Kumar's case (2014) 6 SCC 586, Bimla Devi's case (2014) 6 SCC 583 and Balaji's case 2014(10) SCALE 388, the majority view

of the Full Bench found it difficult to follow the other judgments on the abstract proposition of law.

It was further held that in case, there is a conflict between the judgments of co-equal strength Benches of the Supreme Court, both being binding precedents, it is open to the High Court to follow the judgments, which it considers appropriate. Reliance was placed on an earlier Full Bench of this Court in *M/s Indo Swiss Time Limited Dundahera v. Umrao and others*, 1981 PLR 335.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of HEMANT GUPTA, G.S. SANDHAWALIA & KULDIP SINGH, JJ.

DIVISION & SINGLE BENCHES

1. *Kalicharan and others v. The Tribunal, Constituted under the Punjab Town Improvement Act and others*, 2014(3) PLR 8

Held that an Award granting compensation passed by the President of the Tribunal alone, is illegal.

In this case the Division Bench held that the Award passed by the President of the Tribunal without associating at least one of the members of the Tribunal, is illegal and was consequently set aside. It was further directed in the said judgment

that payment of compensation made to the petitioners in both the Awards would remain intact and shall be subject to adjustment as per the Award now to be passed by the Tribunal in accordance with law. As prior to the date of adjudication by the High Court the Act had been amended in Haryana, thereby the case was required to be decided by the Civil Court and the matters were accordingly remitted to the District Judge, for fresh adjudication by the appropriate Court.

2. *Rajwant Singh Bains v. Kulwant Kaur Bains*, 2014(3) PLR 320

Held that merely because the wife had not appeared in person at the time of second motion in a joint petition for divorce by mutual consent, ought not to have been a ground to disentitle her for the relief of divorce.

In this case the Division Bench noticed that the statements of the parties were recorded at the first motion and the wife had also tendered into evidence her Special Power of Attorney in favour of her real bother. When the case came up for further consideration after the statutory waiting period of six months, the statements of the husband and the attorney of the wife were recorded.

However, the joint petition for divorce by mutual consent was dismissed on the ground that the wife had not appeared before the Court to make her statement and it was only the power of attorney holder who had appeared.

The Division Bench held that in the present case merely because the wife had not appeared in person at the time of second motion, ought not to have been a ground to disentitle the appellant-wife for the matrimonial relief of divorce.

3. *Smt. Rajyashree Bhartia v. The Presiding Officer and others, 2015(1) SCT 138*

Costs of Rupees One Lakh were imposed for dragging the poor workman through different Courts for 15 years without being paid a single penny.

In this case the Division Bench noticed that the workman who had filed an application under Section 33-C (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 claiming back wages and the Labour Court had awarded payment of Rs.1,05,000/- along with interest @ 6% per annum from the date of award till payment besides costs assessed at Rs.2,000/-. Before the writ Court a plea was set up that there was

an arbitration award with the occupiers of the establishment who were to make the payment. The petition was dismissed holding that the writ petitioner was liable to pay the awarded amount to the workman and as per the arbitration award, the amount so paid by the petitioner was to be reimbursed/indemnified to her by the occupiers arrayed as respondents in the writ petition.

The Letter Patent Bench held that the workman could not be made to suffer on account of the arbitration award, which is an internal matter between the writ petitioner-appellant and the occupiers. The Bench was pained to see a poor workman being dragged through different Courts at the hands of the appellant for the last about 15 years without being paid a single penny. Therefore, costs were quantified at Rs.1,00,000/- to be paid to the workman besides the back wages along with interest.

4. *Rupak Rathi v. Anita Chaudhary, 2014(2) RCR (Civil) 697*

Held that a decree of divorce granted by a foreign court on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage would not be binding in India nor recognised. Adjudication cannot

be foreclosed simply on account of presence of the foreign court decree.

In the said matter the Court was examining the order passed on an application under Order 7, Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in the context of the provisions contained in the Hindu Marriage Act and in section 13, CPC.

It was held that when a Hindu couple tied by the nuptial knot according to Hindu rites travel abroad with intention to settle down and reside there to set up matrimonial home, they carry their personal laws on their back, off loading it in a foreign Court for adjudication in the event parties intend to litigate for dissolving the marriage, mutually or by contest on one or more of HMA recognized principles. A foreign Court can then grant a valid decree of dissolution of marriage but the adjudication must be upon one of the available grounds in the Indian law. Since irretrievable breakdown of marriage is not available in HMA, the twin test of forum jurisdiction and relief based grounds would remain unsatisfied and the foreign Court decree would not be binding in India nor recognized.

In the judgment rendered by the Court, principles were also summarized for guidance of matrimonial Courts but

with a word of caution that they should be applied on a case to case basis, as it is not prudent to lay down any strait jacket formula of universal application and some free play in the joints of matrimonial Courts should be left while dealing with different fact situations presented before them.

5. *Punjab Wakf Board v. Controlling Authority under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Ambala and others, 2014(3) PLR 9*

Held that Payment of Gratuity Act is applicable to Wakf Board.

It was held that the employees working with the Wakf Board perform functions related to administration, establishment, accounts etc. as well. The Wakf Board has even architects, engineers (civil, electrical and public health etc.) and they are engaged in maintenance work of buildings of the Wakf Board. Merely because the wakf is inter alia engaged in activities of religious nature in addition to carrying on functions of non-religious character, is in itself not a ground to keep it insulated from the applicability of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The statute is a beneficial

legislation for the employees.

6. *M/s Kot Kapura Bus Service Pvt. Ltd., Moga v. Presiding Officer, Employees Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal and another, 2015(1) PLR 336*

Held that statutory remedy of appeal in the special statute was a substantive remedy and the Tribunal was obligated to consider the matter independently and to deal with all the contentions/ grounds raised in appeal. Having failed to do so, has defeated the very purpose of the enactment providing the substantive remedy of appeal.

In the said judgment it was held that the statutory remedy of appeal under Section 7-I of the Employees Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, would be in the nature of a substantive remedy. The appellate authority i.e. the Tribunal, was obligated to consider the matter independently and to deal with all the contentions/grounds raised in the appeal. Having failed to do so, the Tribunal while passing the impugned order in a casual and routine manner, which was in the nature of a mere stamp of approval on the order

passed by the Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner concerned, has defeated the very purpose of the enactment by virtue of which the substantive remedy of appeal has been provided.

7. *Joginder Kaur Channa v. Dinesh Bhatia and another, 2014(2) RCR (Rent) 148*

Held that when the relationship between the parties is denied, then it is a triable issue and in such cases leave to defend can be granted.

In the said judgment it was adjudicated that where ejection petition under section 13-B of the Rent Act had been filed and the tenant has disputed the factum of relationship of landlord and tenant between the parties, it can be said that triable issue arises in the case and the rent controller rightly granted permission to the respondent to contest the ejection petition.

8. *Anil Kumar Ahuja and another v. Anurag Bansal, 2014(2) RCR (Rent) 319*

Held that in the eventuality of the landlords being confronted with the peril of losing their premises to

the Local Authorities on account of violations, which they intend to remove to protect their property, then such a case would also be construed to be a genuine need requiring eviction of the tenants.

In the said case the Hon'ble Court formed the opinion that if the building or premises belonging to a landlord, imperil the building's status by inviting an action contemplated by the Local Authorities on account of building violations, then this itself would constitute a personal necessity of the landlord to get the premises vacated so as to enable them to bring it in accordance with the building bye-laws to protect his property. It will be of a little significance that such violations are attributed to the tenant or the landlord himself. Assuming that the landlord is responsible for carrying out such alterations, but if confronted with the situation of an adverse action, then his desire to remove such violations cannot be impeded by the tenant. The tenant was directed to be evicted from the demised premises. It was further ordered that in case the landlords do not bring the building in conformity with building bye-laws, then apart from the

action that they face at the hands of the Authorities, they would also be liable to face proceedings under the Contempt of Courts Act for misleading the Hon'ble Court and the tenant would be at liberty to apprise the Court appropriately, in such an eventuality.

9. *Harman Preet Kaur Hansra v. Gurcharan Singh and others, 2014(2) RCR (Rent) 343*

Held that strict rules of the Code of Civil Procedure are not applicable to the Rent Act and the power of recalling of an order should not be subjected to technicalities, if it enhances cause of substantial justice.

In this case proceedings were initiated under the Rent Act seeking eviction of the respondents on the ground of non-payment of rent, subletting and bona fide necessity. Issues were framed and evidence was led by filing an affidavit. Before the Court Commissioner, after recoding examination-in-chief the matter was adjourned for cross-examination, on that date it was partly recorded and the matter was further adjourned. On the said adjourned date the same could not

be recorded, as according to one party the file was not traceable, whereas as per the other party, the lawyers were abstaining from work. On the subsequent date it was recorded in the proceedings of the Court Commissioner that opportunity to cross-examine given to the other side was not availed of and thus treated as nil and the matter was adjourned for recording of the remaining evidence, which was also the date fixed by the Rent Controller for receiving the report from the Court Commissioner on the evidence recorded by him.

The application for recalling of the order, by which cross-examination was treated as nil, was declined by the Rent Controller primarily on the ground that it had no power to review its own order and partially on the ground that the case is an old case requiring immediate court Commissioner had stated that on subsequently adjourned date he had waited up to 2.00 P.M. for effecting cross-examination of the witness. Before the High Court it was contended that no order was passed by the Court Commissioner adjourning the matter to the date when it was recorded treating the cross examination as nil. The aggrieved party also placed before the High Court, the

application filed by it for obtaining the orders of Commissioner with respect to proceedings prior to the date in question that was returned by the copying agency with a report that no such order was on file.

The Hon'ble Court was convinced that there has been certain slip up between the two proceedings conducted on the date when it was recorded cross examination as nil and the one prior to it, which have further resulted in a situation prejudicial to the interest of the party entitled to cross examine.

In the above premise, it was held that in such like matters, the power of recalling of an order should not be subjected to technicalities, if it enhances cause of substantial justice.

10. Answering the reference made to the Division Bench, for determining whether certain substances/drugs ("manufactured drug") are covered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 or not, or can be dealt with only under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, in *Inderjeet Singh @ Laddi versus State of Punjab, 2014 (3) RCR (Criminal) 953*, it was held that merely because the prosecution for a

violation of the provisions of D&C Act and the 1945 Rules framed thereunder entails some kind of penalty would not be a bar to trial of cases in respect of which there has been a contravention of section 21 of the NDPS Act. The procedure provided for trial and prosecution of offences under the NDPS Act, would not in any manner be hit by Article 14 of the Constitution. Mere availability of two procedures does not vitiate one of them i.e. the special procedure under the NDPS Act. It is for the State to decide as to in which of the two enactments prosecution is to be launched. It was also held that with respect to drugs notified as 'manufactured drug' under the provisions of NDPS Act and contravention in relation to them, is punishable under the NDPS Act though it may also be an offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The exception provided under the rules would not be of much consequence as these are carried in a bulk form and in such a manner that they are not intended to be used for medicinal purposes but are intended to be used for intoxication and getting a stimulating effect. These are mostly used as sedatives to go into a trance. Besides, when these are carried in a bulk form without proper authorization or licence, then these would fall within the

violations provided.

It was further held while determining with respect to the notified drugs whether it is "small quantity" or "commercial quantity", it is to apply to the entire mixture or any solution or any one or more narcotic drug or psychotropic substance of that particular drug in dosage form etc. wherever existence of such substance is possible and not just its pure content.

It was further held that the bulk quantity, in respect of which there is a contravention or is recovered from an unauthorized person, would be indicative of the fact that it was not being used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes but as a drug to sedate or for intoxication or to give a sharp stimulating effect to get an unhealthy thrill so as to get a 'kick'. The Hon'ble Court also noticed that the alarming aspect is the misuse of manufactured drugs by drug addicts and drug traffickers, which evidently is not for medicinal or therapeutic purposes and to curb this menace it is obligatory to enforce the stringent provisions of the NDPS Act for violation of the said Act and NDPS Rules.

11. A Division Bench examining the provisions of the Punjab Village

Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961 in *Gurmeet Kaur and others v. Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab and others*, 2014(3) RCR (Civil) 442, held that the question as to whether the land in question vests with Panchayat or not, could not be examined by the Civil Court. The order passed by the Collector is an appealable order. Any direction of the Collector in an order under Section 11 of the Act could not be challenged by the plaintiffs before the Civil Court, but could be challenged only in appeal. It was further held that the action of Panchayat in terms of Section 21/23 of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 (now Section 34/36 of the Punjab Panchyati Raj Act, 1994) is a judicial function. The machinery is provided to exercise such powers. Therefore, the jurisdiction of the Civil Court would stand impliedly barred in terms of Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

12. In *Sukhdev Singh and others v. Gram Panchayat, Village Bhedpura, District Patiala*, 2014(2) RCR (Civil) 319, a Division Bench held that the Additional Director under the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation & Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, is an authority

of limited jurisdiction and cannot declare land to be *bachat* land and thus available for partition amongst the proprietors. It was further held that an order passed under the said Act by the Director, is an order of a Tribunal of limited jurisdiction, who is not competent to decide the question of title, and, hence, any finding recorded in the order on the question of title would not operate as *res judicata*.

13. A Division Bench of this Court in *Vishavjit Singh v. State of Punjab*, 2014(4) RCR (Civil) 275, held that where the executor of a Will refuses to act as such on account of old age, and the owner of the property having bequeathed her property in favour of a Government Hospital, a petition for letters of administration can be filed by the Chief Medical Officer or the Deputy Commissioner of the District where the hospital is situate, and such a petition would be maintainable in the name of State of Punjab as per the provisions of section 79, CPC and the Indian Succession Act, 1925, being the universal legatee, but the limitation for the grant of such letters of administration would be three years under Article 137 of the Limitation Act 1963.

14. In the case of four murders wherein the person was accused of having killed his grandfather, father, mother and sister, in *Chamkaur Singh v. Amritbir Singh*, 2014(3) RCR (Criminal) 777, a Division Bench not only set aside judgment of acquittal but also directed the learned trial court to record additional evidence. The investigating officer colluded with the accused and did not collect material evidence. Some evidence, which was collected, was kept away from the Court. The Hon'ble Court expressed shock at the manner in which investigation was carried out. Important witnesses were neither examined nor cited. Material scientific, forensic and fingerprint evidence was also not brought on Court record. It was held that investigation in the case was faulty. Holding it to be an exceptional case where the Court can allow additional evidence or order retrial, either wholly or partly, to achieve the ends of justice, the matter was remanded for recording additional evidence.

15. In *Abdul Latif Adam Momim v. Union of India through Central Bureau of Investigation*, 2014(2) RCR (Criminal) 54, a Division Bench while deciding the appeals of convicts

in the infamous "Kandhar Hijack Case" discussed in detail and settled the law on retracted confession, proof of conspiracy, test identification parade, identification of an accused on the basis of photographs and denial of legal assistance to accused at pre-trial stage. It was held that confessional statements made before a Magistrate, which were voluntary but retracted on legal advice, can be relied upon by prosecution provided the other evidence on record corroborates the confession either generally or broadly.

It was also held that there may be an element of abetment in a conspiracy but conspiracy is something more than abetment. Offences under sections 109 and 120-B IPC, are distinct and there is no warrant for limiting the prosecution to only one element of conspiracy i.e. abetment, when the allegation is that what a person did was something over and above that.

It was further held that in case of conspiracy there cannot be direct evidence. The essence of criminal conspiracy is an agreement to do an illegal act and such an agreement can be proved either by direct or circumstantial

evidence or by both. Since direct evidence to prove conspiracy is rare, therefore, the circumstances proved before, during and after the occurrence have to be considered to decide about the complicity of the accused.

While deciding the question as to whether the accused can be charged for an offence of abetment of the offence of hijacking or conspiracy in hijacking of an aircraft, in view of provisions of Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982 and the Hague Convention, it was held that in the absence of any provision in special law in respect of the offence of conspiracy, the general law would continue to operate and an accused of such offences can be tried and convicted of an offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

16. In *B.S. Goraya v. Union of India and another*, 2014(4) RCR (Criminal) 508, a Division Bench held that the possession of assets disproportionate to one's income is a continuing offence, which is to be seen on the day when a public servant is charged for such an offence. The Hon'ble Court was determining the challenge to the vires of Section 13(1) (e) of the Prevention of Corruption Act,

1988, inter-alia, on the ground that the same is violative of Article 20(1) of the Constitution of India, whereby a citizen is protected against ex-post facto penal Statutes. The petitioner was charged with allegations to the effect that he has been found to be in possession of pecuniary resources and properties disproportionate to his known sources of income when the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 was in force but prosecution was launched against him after the 1988 Act came into force. The petitioner also alleged before the Court that by excluding certain receipts forming part of lawful income, altogether a new definition of disproportionate assets has been brought into existence under the garb of the second part of the explanation. It was further held that the Prevention of Corruption Act is an enactment to ensure probity and transparency in the administration. The explanation, which advances the cause of enactment, is to be accepted. The explanation only raises a presumption. It is always open to an accused to rebut the presumption by producing such evidence in his possession, even in respect of the second part of the explanation.

17. A Division Bench in *M/s IAA Hospitals Pvt. Ltd. and another v. The Authorised Officer, UCO Bank and others*, AIR 2014 Punjab & Haryana 161, while interpreting the provisions of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 and the Rules framed thereunder held that serving of a 30 day notice prior to sale is mandatory and in case the prescribed procedure is not followed, the action of the bank is vitiated. It was also held therein that the plea of an alternate remedy is a not an absolute bar to entertain a writ petition more particularly when numerous violations of statutory provisions exist.

18. A Division Bench while interpreting the condition of pre-deposit for filing an appeal under Section 18 of the SARFAESI Act, 2002, in *M/s Veetee Fine Foods Ltd. v. Punjab National Bank and others*, CWP no. 13920 of 2014, held that 25% of the amount claimed by the Bank or the amount determined by the Debts Recovery Tribunal has to be deposited before an appeal can be entertained. There could not be any waiver to the amount of less than 25%.

19. In *Ashwani Kumar Bansal v. Jai Pal Singh Sibia*, 2014(4) RCR (Civil) 74, the

Hon'ble Court observed that the purposes of initiation of contempt proceedings are two-fold: to ensure compliance with the order passed by the Court, and to punish the contemnor as he has the audacity to challenge the majesty of law. The present case was with regard to the violation of an undertaking given before the Court and the abuse of process of the Court since the undertaking was given with the knowledge that it could never be honoured in its entirety. The Court held that any person whether he is a party to the proceedings or not, if he indulges in any act which has resulted in frustrating the lawful orders passed by the Court, should be seen to be an obstructionist to the cause of justice in case he endeavours to thwart the implementation of the orders of the Court and, more particularly, if he has acted in collusion with the judgment-debtor in this regard. It was further observed that any person who resists the order of a Court or seeks to subvert it with the abetment of any person, who by his conduct, active or passive, lends support to such an exercise, is liable to action in contempt. In these circumstances, the Courts will not only inflict punishment upon the

contemnor, but will also forcefully ensure the enforcement of its own orders and undo the mischief.

20. In *Lakhvir Singh v. Gram Panchayat*, 2014(5) RCR (Civil) 822, the Hon'ble Court dismissed the appeal with costs of Rupees One Lakh, as it was of the view that an effort has been made on behalf of the appellants to mislead this Court for the purpose of obtaining a wrong order from the Court on the basis of false documents.

The factual matrix of the case: After notice of the appeal had been issued, the appellant on a subsequent date filed an application stating that a compromise had been affected between the parties. Alongwith the said application a copy of the compromise/agreement had also been appended. The counsel for the respondent Gram Panchayat pleaded no instructions and fresh notice was issued to the Gram Panchayat and the Sarpanch was directed to be present along with the Panchayat records. The compromise on record revealed that the same was between the appellants as well as one Darshan Singh and not between the appellants and the respondent-Gram Panchayat. In view

of the aforesaid, the Hon'ble Court was not inclined to proceed further with the application for disposing of the appeal on the basis of the compromise or even otherwise on merits.

21. In *Sardara (since deceased) through his LRs and another v. Pathana*, 2014(2) RCR (Civil) 565, it was held that in case of a suit for declaration and possession, where the defendant had denied that the area in his possession was not part of the suit property, it was incumbent on the plaintiff to establish identity of the property before the Court of first instance, but he did not take any steps for demarcation of property. In such scenario, the proper course for the courts below would have been to direct investigation by appointing local commissioner under Order 26, Rule 9, CPC. During pendency of appeal, the Hon'ble Court directed the trial Court to make enquiry and submit its report whether the site in question was a part of the suit property or not.

22. In *Ashok Shahi v. Harminder Pal and others*, 2014(3) RCR (Civil) 740, it was held that if there is failure on the part of the plaintiff to serve the defendant in the normal way, only then the question

of substituted service can arise. It was further held in the said case that substituted service through publication has itself caused miscarriage of justice, since admittedly the defendant was in jail when the publication was effected and he may not have any access to newspapers in jail.

23. In *M/s. Pritam Rice & General Mills Anga Kirri and another v. M/s. Guru Nanak Traders Commission Agents and others*, 2014(3) PLR 523, while examining the provisions of Order 8 Rule 6-A, CPC, it was held that the defendant can only be permitted to set up the plea of counter-claim either before or after the filing of the suit but before the defendant has delivered his defence or before the time limited for delivering his defence has expired and not otherwise. It was further held that the impugned order containing valid reasons, cannot possibly be interfered with in the exercise of superintendence power of this Court under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, unless and until, the same is illegal, perverse and without jurisdiction.

24. In *Kulwant Singh v. CBI*,

New Delhi and another, 2014(3) RCR (Criminal) 292, it was held that for the professional service rendered by the Advocate, he cannot be mulcted with criminal liability. If an Advocate traversed beyond the brief entrusted to him and conspired with the other accused in a given case to commit some offence, the Advocate cannot take shelter under the legal profession he has embraced. Mere professional negligence on the part of the Advocate does not at all expose him to criminal liability. The accused advocate was tried on the allegation that he had submitted a false report stating that he had inspected records of the office of Sub-Registrar relating to subject property and found no encumbrance or charge on it. In the charge sheet it was stated that investigation revealed that the petitioner failed to inspect the records and submitted a false report. The accused had demonstrated that there was not even negligence on his part in the matter of verification of the Index Register and other relevant documents available with the Sub-Registrar, inasmuch as the latter had also filed Encumbrance Certificate to the Bank to the effect that there was no encumbrance on the said properties for

the relevant period. The FIR registered under Sections 120-B, 420, 467, 468 and 471, IPC readwith Section 13(1) (d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and consequential proceedings emanated therefrom were thus quashed by the Hon'ble Court.

25. In *Puran Singh (ASI) v. Surjit Singh and others*, 2014(4) RCR (Criminal) 395, it was held that the indicated sanction under Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, is only required in case of a person, who is employed in connection with the affairs of the State Government and is not removable from his office save by or with the sanction of the State Government and not otherwise. The punishing authority of an ASI was the Superintendent of Police and not the State Government. Therefore, no sanction under Section 19 would be required to prosecute the ASI of Police. It was also held that an order containing valid reasons, cannot legally be set aside in exercise of limited revisional jurisdiction of the High Court, unless and until the same is perverse and without jurisdiction.

26. In *Yunus Khan v. State of Haryana and others*, 2014(4) RCR (Criminal) 518,

the Hon'ble Court held that the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, does not repeal the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 and the marriage of a Muslim girl continues to be governed by the personal law of Muslims. In the case before the Court, a minor Muslim girl who had after attaining the age of puberty (15 years) i.e. the age of consent for marriage as per Mohammedan personal law, voluntarily performed a 'nikah' and lived with the boy in his home of her free will against the wishes of her father. It was held that the wishes of her father would be inconsequential in law and it is not possible to hold that she was enticed to do so, especially in the face of the customary and personal law governing the parties. It was further held that upon a nikah having been performed by a Muslim female, on her own willingness and consent, after attaining puberty, such a marriage would not be void in terms of Section 12 of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 though it may be voidable at the instance of the minor ("child") in terms of Section 3 thereof.

27. In *Amrita Chhabra v. State of Haryana and others*, 2015(1)

RCR (Civil) 43, it was held that the High Court has power to issue a habeas corpus writ at least to temporarily decide the custody of the minors in the interest of justice, till the issue is determined by a Guardian Court, in accordance with law. No absolute rule of law has been laid down regarding the non-maintainability of writ petition. Proceeding on the well-settled principles in relation to the custody of a minor child, as to who should be given custody, it was observed that the paramount consideration is the 'welfare of the child' and not the rights of the parents under a statute for the time being in force. It was held that the male child under five years of age and female child under thirteen years of age need most tender affection, the caring hand and company of his natural mother. Neither the father nor his female relations, howsoever close, well meaning and affectionate may be towards the minor, can appropriately serve as a substitute for the minor's natural mother. The selfless interest of a mother in the welfare of her children is by and large found to be part of her nature and no one else can provide love and affection to children as a mother can, as the lap of a mother is God's own

cradle for children. In the said case, the son aged 2 ½ years was ordered to remain with the mother and daughter aged 6 ½ years, who was school going, in the custody of the father at least till the academic session is over. As a part of the interim arrangement, visitation rights were granted to both the parents.

28. In *Avtar Singh (since dead) through LRs and others v. Jasbir Singh and others*, 2014(4) *RCR (Civil) 882*, it was held that family settlement recorded in the proceedings book of the Gram Panchayat is not required to be registered, as this is a record which is maintained by the Gram Panchayat under the statutory provisions. It cannot possibly be regarded as one of the five transactions mentioned in the Transfer of Property Act i.e. sale, gift, mortgage, exchange and lease for more than one year, which require registration. It was further held when a person is mentally disabled then he can be treated as a dependent and as per provisions of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a guardian specifically the father being natural guardian is bound to maintain such person and his family. A transaction before a Gram Panchayat by which a

father gives some property out of his self-acquired property, making a special provision for the son who is mentally ill, incapable of managing himself or his family independently with ordinary

prudence and requires supervision, care, control for his own welfare and his family, is a valid family settlement.

* * *



FULL BENCH REFERENCES DISPOSED OF DURING 2014

SR. NO.	DATE OF DECISION	HON'BLE JUDGES	CASE NUMBER/TITLE
1.	23.01.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh Hon'ble Ms. Justice Daya Chaudhary Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh	CWP 4277 of 2000 Jarnail Singh etc. v. State of Punjab etc.
2.	27.03.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh	CWP 933 of 1993 H.C. Ram Chander & others v. State of Haryana & others
3.	29.05.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paramjeet Singh Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspal Singh	CWP 5265 of 1992 Gurdial Singh v. Additional Director, Panchayats Punjab, Chandigarh & another
4.	28.07.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S.Sandhawalia	CWP 22719 of 2012 Harbans Singh & others v. Director Rural Development and Panchayat Punjab & others
5.	11.08.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh	LPA 113 of 2012 Punjab State Civil Supplies Corpn. Limited & others v. Pyare Lal
6.	30.09.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Augustine George Masih Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspal Singh	LPA 377 of 2012 State of Haryana v. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. & others
7.	10.10.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S.Sandhawalia Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh	LPA 754 of 2010 Municipal Council, Dina Nagar, Tehsil & District Gurdaspur v. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Gurdaspur & another
8.	24.12.2014	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S.Sandhawalia Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh	CWP 6860 of 2007 Maharana Partap Charitable Trust (Regd.) v. State of Haryana & others

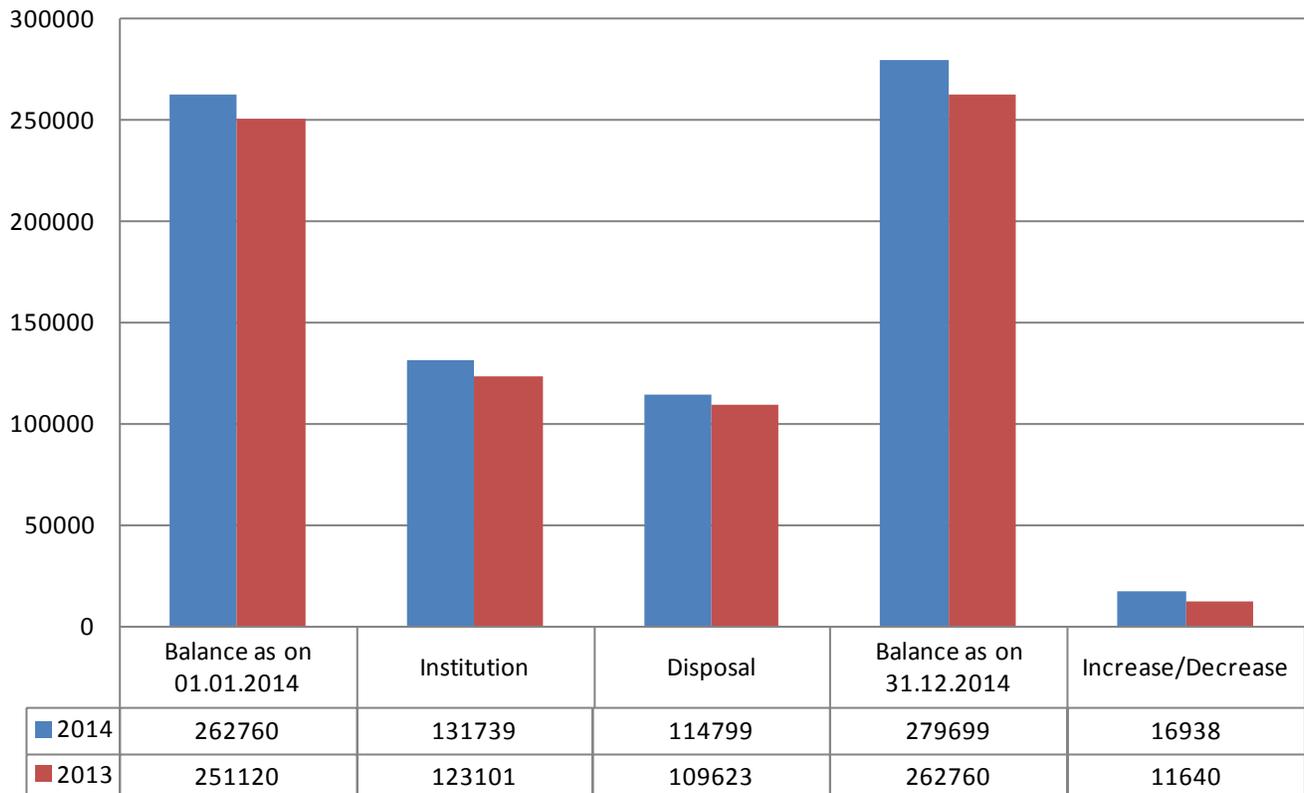
STATISTICS

123101 cases were instituted in this court in the year 2013 whereas during the year 2014, 131739 cases have been instituted. Disposal of cases in 2014 was more than in the previous year. However because of higher institution rate in current year, there has been over all increase in the pending cases.

HIGH COURT

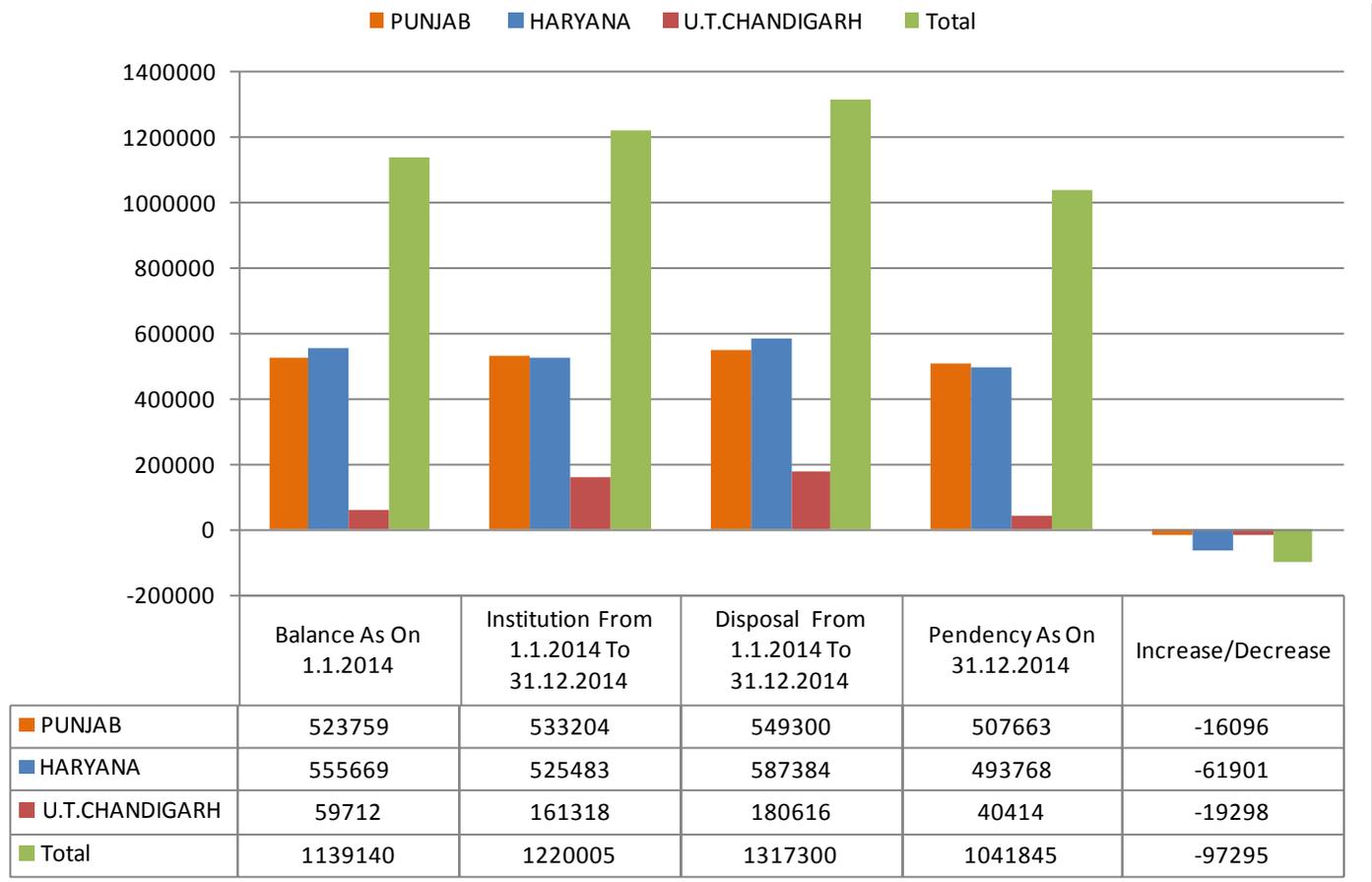
STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN 2014.

S. No.	Classification	Balance as on 01.01.2014	Institution	Disposal	Balance as on 31.12.2014	Increase
1	Civil Cases	200549	72873	64253	209167	8618
2	Criminal Cases	62211	58866	50546	70532	8320
	Total	262760	131739	114799	279699	16938



DISTRICT COURTS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of cases during the year 2014 in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T.Chandigarh :-



The gross pendency of cases has decreased during 2014 from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014 in States of Punjab, Haryana & U.T., Chandigarh by 97295 cases.

REDUCTION DRIVE FOR DISPOSAL OF 20, 15, 10 & 5 YEARS OLD CASES

A special drive was run to reduce the pendency of cases which are more than 20 years old & 15 years old as on 31.12.2013 (except stayed cases) by 31.3.2014 positively & all the pending cases which are more than 10 years old & 05 years old as on 31.12.2013 (except stayed cases) by 31.7.2014 positively, vide this Court's letter No. 45 spl. Gaz.II(9/10), dated 21.01.2014. Below is the snapshot of the pendency of 20, 15, 10 & 5 years old cases for the year 2014 in the States of Punjab, Haryana &

UT., Chandigarh:-

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.01.2014	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2014	INC./DEC.
20 years old	154	51	-103
15 years old	457	181	-276
10 years old	2696	698	-1998
5 years old	49078	10475	-38603

SPECIAL DRIVE TO REDUCE SUMMARY CASES

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2014	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2014	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	24661	180303	179973	24991	330
Haryana	42059	170560	191914	20705	-21354
U.T.	18515	131755	143209	7061	-11454
Total	85235	482618	515096	52757	-32478

CASES DEALT WITH BY EVENING COURTS

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2014	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2014	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	28995	154610	156480	27125	-1870
Haryana	40777	139024	162071	17730	-23047
Chandigarh	3856	12301	13740	2417	-1439
Total	73628	305935	332291	47272	-26356

TRAFFIC CASES

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2014	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2014	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	23872	157896	158075	23693	-179
Haryana	28017	156161	167109	17069	-10948
Chandiarh	18515	140819	152273	7061	-11454
Total	70404	454876	477457	47823	-22581

CASES UNDER PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2014	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2014	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	562	218	290	490	-72
Haryana	365	157	245	277	-88
U.T.	85	25	36	74	-11
Total	1012	400	571	841	-171

CASES OF JUVENILES

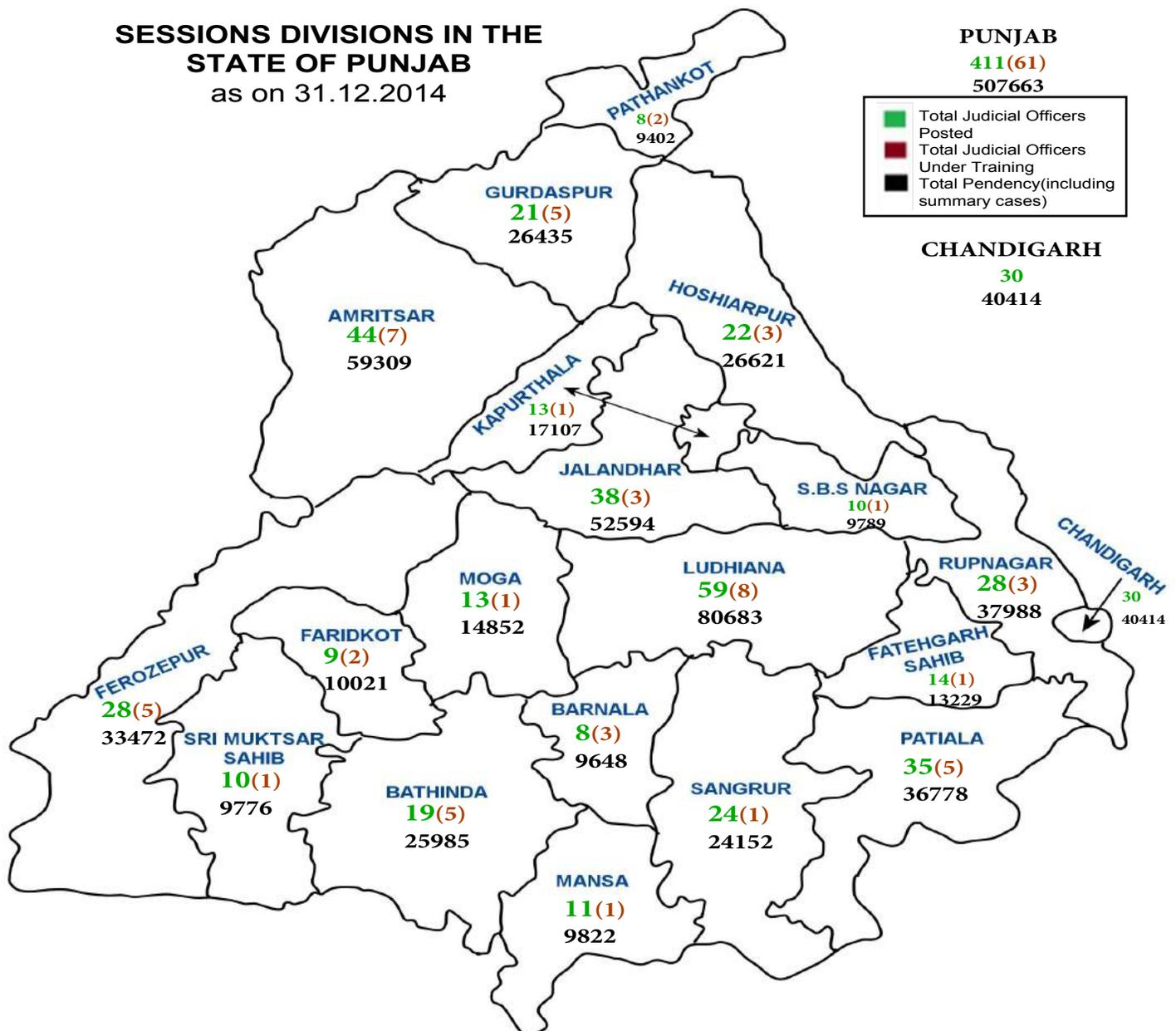
STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2014	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2014 TO 31.12.2014	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2014	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	1479	1159	1548	1090	-389
Haryana	2485	2342	3269	1558	-927
U.T.	98	173	230	41	-57
Total	4062	3674	5047	2689	-1373

District Courts

There are 19 Sessions Divisions in the State of Punjab, 21 in Haryana and 1 in U.T. Chandigarh. In total, there are 41 Sessions Divisions.

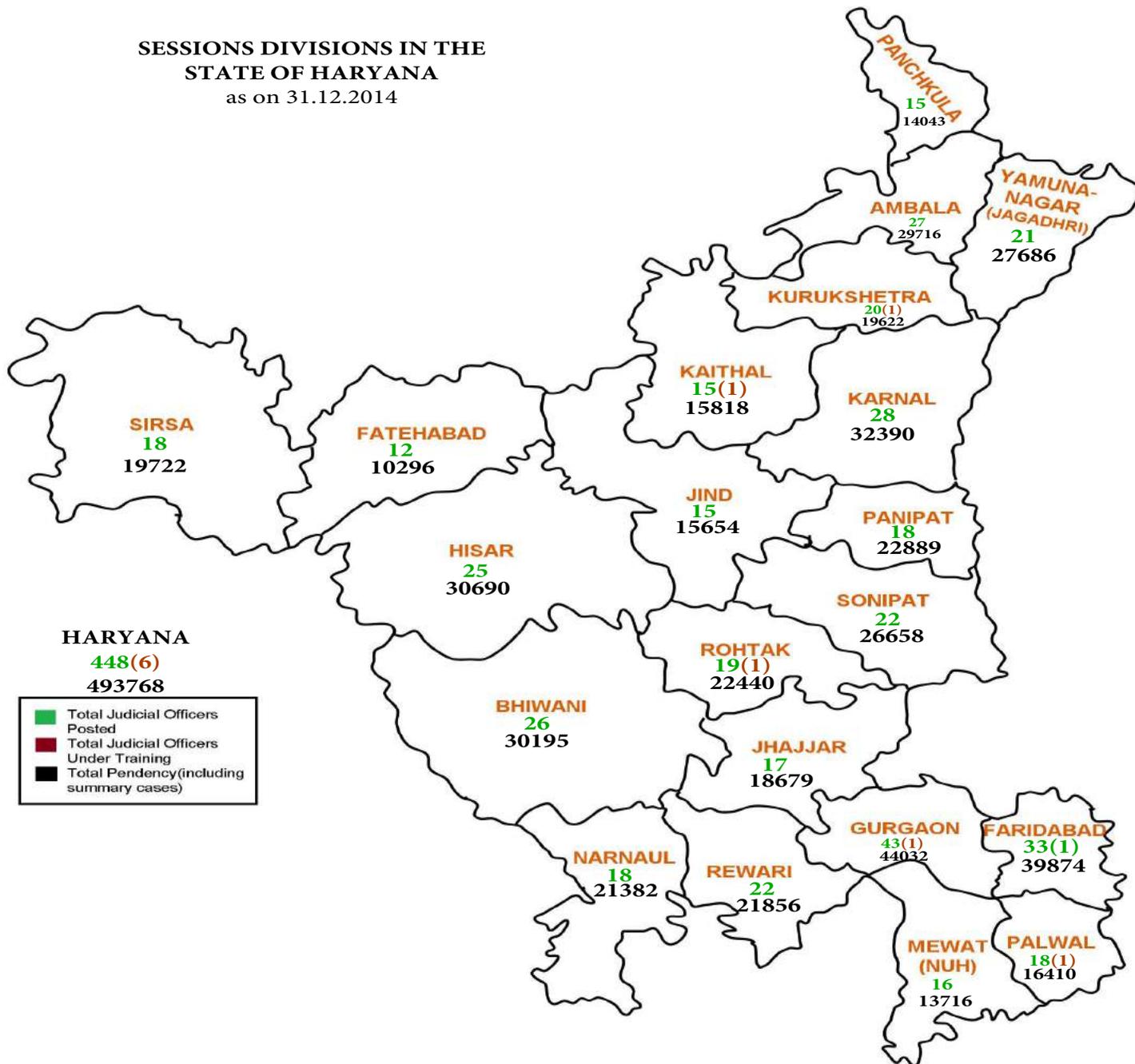
PUNJAB

SESSIONS DIVISIONS IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB
as on 31.12.2014



HARYANA

SESSIONS DIVISIONS IN THE
STATE OF HARYANA
as on 31.12.2014



■	Total Judicial Officers Posted
■	Total Judicial Officers Under Training
■	Total Pendency (including summary cases)

WORKING STRENGTH OF DISTRICT JUDICIARY

In the beginning of the year 2014 there were 915 Judicial Officers (268 District and Sessions Judges/Additional District and Sessions Judges and 647 Civil Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates in the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT, Chandigarh. The strength of Judicial Officers increased from 915 to 990 by the end of the year.

1 temporary post of Additional District & Sessions Judge sanctioned vide Punjab Government Letter No. 1/14/13-2Judl.(1)/674 dated 10.06.2014 for setting up of one more CBI Court at Patiala.

PUNJAB			
Cadre	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Punjab Superior Judicial Services	189	140	49
Punjab Civil Services (Judicial Branch)	483	365	118 (ADVERTISED BY PPSC)
Total	672	505	167

HARYANA			
Cadre	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Haryana Superior Judicial Services	194	158	36
Haryana Civil Services (Judicial Branch)	450	327	119 (ADVERTISED BY HPSC)
Total	644	485	123

U.T. CHANDIGARH			
Cadre	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Superior Judicial Services	10	10	Nil
Subordinate Judges	20	20	Nil
Total	30	30	Nil

FIGURES AS ON 31.12.2014



PART B

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.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.Saron is the Executive Chairman of the Punjab Legal Services Authority. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K.Mittal is the Executive Chairman of the Haryana State Legal Services Authority and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta is the Executive Chairman of State

Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh.

In every District, District Legal Services Authorities have been constituted to implement Legal Services Programmes in the Districts. The District Legal Services Authority is situated in the District Courts Complex in every District and is chaired by the District Judge of the respective district. There is separate High Court Legal Service Committee which works under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.Saron. The committee is providing Legal Aid in the High Court matters.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF PUNJAB LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (PULSA) DURING THE YEAR 2014

Inauguration of ADR Centre Bathinda on 18.1.2014



On 18.1.2014, Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Center of Bathinda was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court in presence of Sardar Sukhbir Singh Badal, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Punjab with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and the Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court in attendance. This ADR Centre has been constructed out of TFC Grant.

Inauguration of ADR Centre Mansa on 18.1.2014.

On 18.1.2014, ADR Center of Mansa was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and the Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court. This ADR Centre has been constructed out of TFC Grant.

Seminars on Access to Justice –Role of ADR Mechanism on 18.1.2014

Seminars on “Access to Justice – Role of ADR Mechanism” were held at Bathinda and Mansa on 18.1.2014 at Judicial Court Complexes, Bathinda and Mansa. These Seminars were presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and the Executive Chairman,

Punjab Legal Services Authority and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court were also present.

Inauguration of Village Legal Aid Clinics on 24.1.2014

Under the directions of NALSA, New Delhi, a programme was organized at Village Gharuan, District Mohali, for inaugurating a Village Legal Services Clinic, being part of setting up simultaneously, one such clinic in one Taluk Sub-division of every State in the Country on 24.1.2014 at 4.30 p.m through video – conferencing/ webcast. The function was presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Executive Chairman, PULSA. Large public from surrounding villages was also present. The public was made aware of their Legal Rights and Lok Adalats.

Meeting of Secretaries, DLSAs of the State of Punjab.

On the directions of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority, a meeting of Secretaries, DLSAs was

called on 25.2.2014. The meeting was organized regarding National Lok Adalat to be held on 12.4.2014, State Plan of Action for the year 2014-15 and effective implementation of the Schemes/ Regulations of National Legal Services Authority.

Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Rupnagar on 26.03.2014



Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Rupnagar was laid on 26.03.2014 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana . Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, the Executive Chairman, PULSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal, Executive Chairman, Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Administrative Judge, Sessions Division,

Rupnagar alongwith other Hon'ble judges of the High Court also graced the occasion.

Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Jalandhar on 29.03.2014

Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Jalandhar was laid on 29.03.14 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana . Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Executive Chairman, PULSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Jalandhar also graced the occasion.

Seminar on Access to Justice-Role of ADR Mechanism on 29.3.2014

A seminar was organized at Judicial Courts, Jalandhar on 29.3.2014. In this seminar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority was the Chief Guest and the progamme was presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Judge High Court of Punjab and Haryana & Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Jalandhar.



Inauguration of ADR Centre Fatehgarh Sahib on 31.03.2014.

ADR Center of the Fatehgarh Sahib was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana, in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and the Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court. This ADR Centre has been constructed out of TFC Grant.

Seminar on Access to Justice-Role of ADR Mechanism on 31.3.2014

A seminar was organized at Judicial Courts, Fatehgarh Sahib on 31.3.2014. In

this seminar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana was the Chief Guest. The function was presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal, Executive Chairman, Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron, Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parmjeet Singh, Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Fatehgarh Sahib, also graced the occasion.

Mediation Training

A total of 118 Advocates, across all districts of Punjab were imparted First Phase of Mediation Training from 23.05.2014 to 25.05.2014.

A total of 22 officers of the Punjab Legal Services Authority, including Secretaries, DLSAs, were imparted 40 Hours Mediation Training from 02.05.2014 to 04.05.2014 & from 09.05.2014 to 11.05.2014 by the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee team.

Annual General Meeting on 04.06.2014

The Annual General Meeting of the Punjab Legal Services Authority was held on 4.06.2014, which was chaired by Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. S.K. Kaul, Punjab and Haryana High Court and attended by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Haryana Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court & Executive Chairman, High Court Legal Services Authority & Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court alongwith 18 delegates from Civil & Police Administration & other nominated members. Various important decisions were taken during the said Annual General Meeting. It was decided in the said meeting, that the District Legal Services Authorities will manage a Front Office in Police Saanjh Kendras of all the District Headquarters.



Inclusion of new services in Public Utility Services

During the AGM, it was also resolved to approach the State Government to include the following services under the jurisdiction of the Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services):-

1. Issuance of Cards such as Adhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Card, B.P.L. Card etc., to the general public as per the schemes/instructions of the Government of India & the Government of Punjab.
2. Services such as Old age Pension, Widow Pension, Shagun Scheme and Unemployment Allowance.
3. All services provided by the Government of Punjab or Government of India under the Public Distribution System.

In an effort to broaden the scope of Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services), three more services namely the imparting of education and its connected matters, immigration services and its connected matters, new connections of LPG and supply of LPG or refills or its connected matters were brought under

the jurisdiction of the Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services) and the notification to this effect was issued on 07.05.2014.

New office building of Punjab Legal Services Authority

The Punjab Legal Services Authority had undertaken to get a separate Building constructed for its Head Office in Sector 69, SAS Nagar (Mohali) and an amount of Rs.2.85 Crores, was got sanctioned and released from the Punjab Government. The building is near completion and the office is likely to move to the new building within few months. The total area of the plot is 1000.61 sq. yards and the covered area of the plot would be 1083.6 sq. feet.

Internship

To make the Department more popular and to involve the youth in the activities, 06 interns from various Law Colleges got associated with the State Authority and were given Research Topics, who have submitted their respective reports, which will help in further improving the functioning of the Department.

Inauguration of ADR Centre Amritsar on 5.07.2014.

The ADR Center of the Amritsar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and the Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

Training Program for Secretaries, District Legal Services Authority.

A Training Program was held on 24.7.2014, for all the Secretaries, District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Punjab for effective implementation of the Schemes and Regulations of NALSA in the Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh.

Mediation Training Programme for Advocates

A Second Phase of Mediation Training Program was held from 11th July to 13th July, 2014, in the Chandigarh

Judicial Academy, Chandigarh for the Advocates of all the districts in the State of Punjab.

Meeting/Interaction of Secretaries District Legal Services Authority with Hon'ble Executive Chairman Punjab Legal Services Authority

A meeting was held on 09.08.2014 in the Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority with the 22 Secretaries, District Legal Services Authorities working in the State of Punjab, for modulating ways and means for effective implementation of the Schemes and Regulations of NALSA.

Advance Mediation Training of Secretaries, District Legal Services Authority

The Advance Mediation Training Program was organized by the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, New Delhi at Patiala from 29.08.2014 to 31.08.2014

for all the Secretaries, District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Punjab.

Training of Trainers(TOT)

A Training of Trainers Programme (TOT) was organized by the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, New Delhi at Chandigarh Judicial Academy from 4-10-2014 to 6.10.2014, in which 5 Advocate Mediators from Punjab were imparted training to become a trainer of mediation.

Meeting of Secretaries District Legal Services Authority

A meeting was held on 3-11-2014 in the Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh by the Member Secretary with the 22 Secretaries, District Legal Services Authorities working in the State

of Punjab regarding National Lok Adalat.

Settlement of Cases through Mediation

Out of 24 officers of the Punjab Legal Services Authority, 22 are Trained Mediators. The said officers during their spare time conduct mediation sessions. The said officers despite their busy schedule, conducted mediation in their respective districts. During the period they have successfully settled almost 300 cases through mediation.

National Lok Adalat

A National lok Adalat was held on 6-12-2014 throughout the Country at all levels right from Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to Sub Divisional Courts.



**STATEMENT OF CATEGORY-WISE CASES TAKEN UP IN THE
NATIONAL LOK ADALAT HELD ON 6-12-2014 IN THE ENTIRE
STATE OF PUNJAB**

Data of National Lok Adalat held in the Month of 6 th December 2014									
Name of the State	Pre-Litigation			Referred by Court			Grand Total		
	Cases Taken Up	Cases Disposed	Compensation/Awarded/Settlement Amount	Cases Taken Up	Cases Disposed	Amount Awarded/Settled	Cases Taken Up	Cases Disposed	Amount Awarded/Settled
Criminal	1031	558	583582	12086	8130	129595614	13117	8688	130179196
NI Act Cases	0	0	0	6224	4024	646167329	6224	4024	646167329
Bank	25670	15468	1115507891	641	277	22110861	26311	15745	1137618752
MACT	5	3	254000	843	367	143824804	848	370	144078804
Matrimonial/ Family/ Maintenance/ Divorced by Mutual Consent	1010	821	0	3981	2246	31081649	4991	3067	31081649
Labour	0	0	0	102	70	313800	102	70	313800
Land Acquisition	0	0	0	1363	1358	412172521	1363	1358	412172521
Civil	73257	57616	463154229	95898	79961	1544841333	169155	137577	2007995562
Revenue	10033	6506	0	5677	4189	0	15710	10695	0
Execution Application	13	7	599676	5496	2933	1376941732	5509	2940	1377541408
Electricity/Theft & Water	2756	773	3103214	163	43	285808	2919	816	3389022
Service Matter	3820	3466	220250	5005	3395	0	8825	6861	220250
Traffic Challan	47230	44317	27994472	65538	54468	37742081	112768	98785	65736553
Industrial Disputes	1953	1910	9962150	318	227	2640552	2271	2137	12602702
Forest Act Cases	25	25	0	61	57	56500	86	82	56500
MNREGA	125	125	0	571	336	0	696	461	0
Misc. Appeals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covered Matters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excise	154	154	89598925	222	208	12330266	376	362	101929191
Telephone	14075	7865	8403899	675	555	539903	14750	8420	8943802
Municipal Deptt.	1715	1398	3905616	865	641	2243080	2580	2039	6148696
Consumer disputes	5613	5534	272735	265	169	18062821	5878	5703	18335556
Pty. Crl. Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Cases *	4222	4163	0	12135	11833	20556947	16357	15996	20556947
Special Drive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	6	6	5200	6	6	5200
Insurance Matters	0	0	0	1479	1479	43027815	1479	1479	43027815
High Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	192707	150709	1723560639	219614	176972	4444540616	412321	327681	6168101255

INFORMATION REGARDING NUMBER OF LOK ADALATS HELD, CASES SETTLED AND COMPENSATION PAID

Year	Number of Lok Adalats held.	Number of cases taken up.	Number of cases settled.	Amount Settled
2014	292	28043	18636	4,55,87,54,000/-

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER LEGAL AID SCHEMES WITH BREAK UP OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES DURING 2014

Year	Legal Aid Beneficiaries	SC/ ST	In custody	Women	Child	Backward Class	Poor	General	Others
2014	8359	848	3467	2001	34	112	1475	405	14

INFORMATION REGARDING HOLDING OF SEMINARS & LEGAL LITERACY CAMPS

Year	Number of seminars organized.	
2014	4298	386310

NUMBER OF CASES SETTLED AND DISPOSED OFF IN PERMANENT LOK ADALATS (PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES) IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB

Year	Total No. of Cases Disposed off in Permanent Lok Adalats
2014	10994

STATISTICAL INFORMATION REGARDING NO. OF PARA LEGAL VOLUNTEERS TRAINED AND NO. OF LEGAL AID CLINICS ESTABLISHED UPTO DATE

No. of Para-Legal Volunteers Trained till date					No. of Legal Aid Clinics Established	Number of Para-Legal Volunteers whose services are being utilized in the
Women	Teacher	Long Term Prisoners	Others	Total		
764	63	96	1254	2177	366	389

NUMBER OF LITERACY CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN SCHOOL AND COLLEGES IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB

1	CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN SCHOOLS	1559
2	CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN COLLEGES	204

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF HARYANA LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (HALSA) DURING THE YEAR 2014.

INTRODUCTION

Haryana State Legal Services Authority (HALSA) is working to ensure equal access to justice for the poor, disadvantaged or otherwise marginalized members of our society by implementing various Legal Aid Schemes and Legal Services Programmes in accordance with the objectives of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and the Regulations, Schemes and Instructions of National Legal Services Authority.

2. ACTIVITIES OF HARYANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Quintessentially, HALSA seeks to reach out to the people, especially the needy, with the hand of legal help.

‘ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL’ is the motto of Legal Services Authorities. With a view to achieve this aim, HALSA carried out the following activities during the calendar year 2014.

- a) Providing Legal Aid
- b) Spreading Legal Literacy
- c) Organising Lok Adalats
- d) Mediation
- e) Implementing Victim Compensation

Scheme

The details of the said activities are as follows:

3. LEGAL AID

(a) Court Based Legal Aid

One of the main activities of HALSA is to provide court based free and competent legal aid & other services to the specified categories of persons.

Free Legal Services include not only the payment of fee to the advocate, but also charges relating to court fee, drafting, typing, summoning of opposite party/witnesses etc. These services are available for filing or defending any case before any court, tribunal or administrative authority.

Haryana State Legal Services Authority has provided free legal aid to 8871 persons during the calendar year 2014.

(b) Model Scheme for Legal Aid Prosecution Counsel for victims of rape and other crime against women and children.

Under the Model Scheme for legal

aid to victims of rape and other crime against women and children, the District Legal Services Authorities under the aegis of Haryana State Legal Services Authority appoint lady advocates from the panel of advocates. These lady advocates are required to visit the Police Station falling under the jurisdiction of concerned Courts allotted to them. They give legal assistance to the victims of rape and other crimes against women and children.

This scheme has been implemented in all districts of Haryana effectively.

A total number of 2411 persons benefitted under the Model Prosecution Scheme for victims of rape and other crimes against women and children for the period from 1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014.

(c) Legal Care and Support Centres

In all the Districts, Legal Care and Support Centres have been opened by the Haryana State Legal Services Authority. In the said Legal Care and Support Centres, legal services are provided by the panel lawyers and para legal volunteers.

Statistical information with regard to the Legal Care and Support Centres

(From 1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014):

Number of persons visiting the centres	Number of persons to whom legal service provided
363631	320121

4. LEGAL AWARENESS

Following steps have been taken by Haryana State Legal Services Authority for Legal Awareness Campaign in the State of Haryana:-

- Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Camps/Seminars
- Sensitization workshops for officials at grass root level
- Implementation of Legal Literacy Missions
- Publicity through print and electronic Media
- Publication by Haryana State Legal Services Authority

(a) Camps

During the year 2014, Legal Literacy Camps were organized across the State of Haryana for educating people on the various laws.

8000 Legal Literacy Camps were organized during the calendar year 2014 and 4025637 persons were benefitted.

(b) Working to curb female foeticide

In order to sensitize the general public towards the offences against women and female foeticide, special legal literacy camps were organized by DLSAs, under the aegis of Haryana State Legal Services Authority on the topic of Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Selection) Act, 1994.

No. of PC & PNDT Camps held by DLSA/SDLSC during 2014 = 435

(c) Sensitization Workshops for Officials at Grass Root Level

Workshops for grass-root level officials such as Anganwari workers, officials of the Health, Revenue, Education

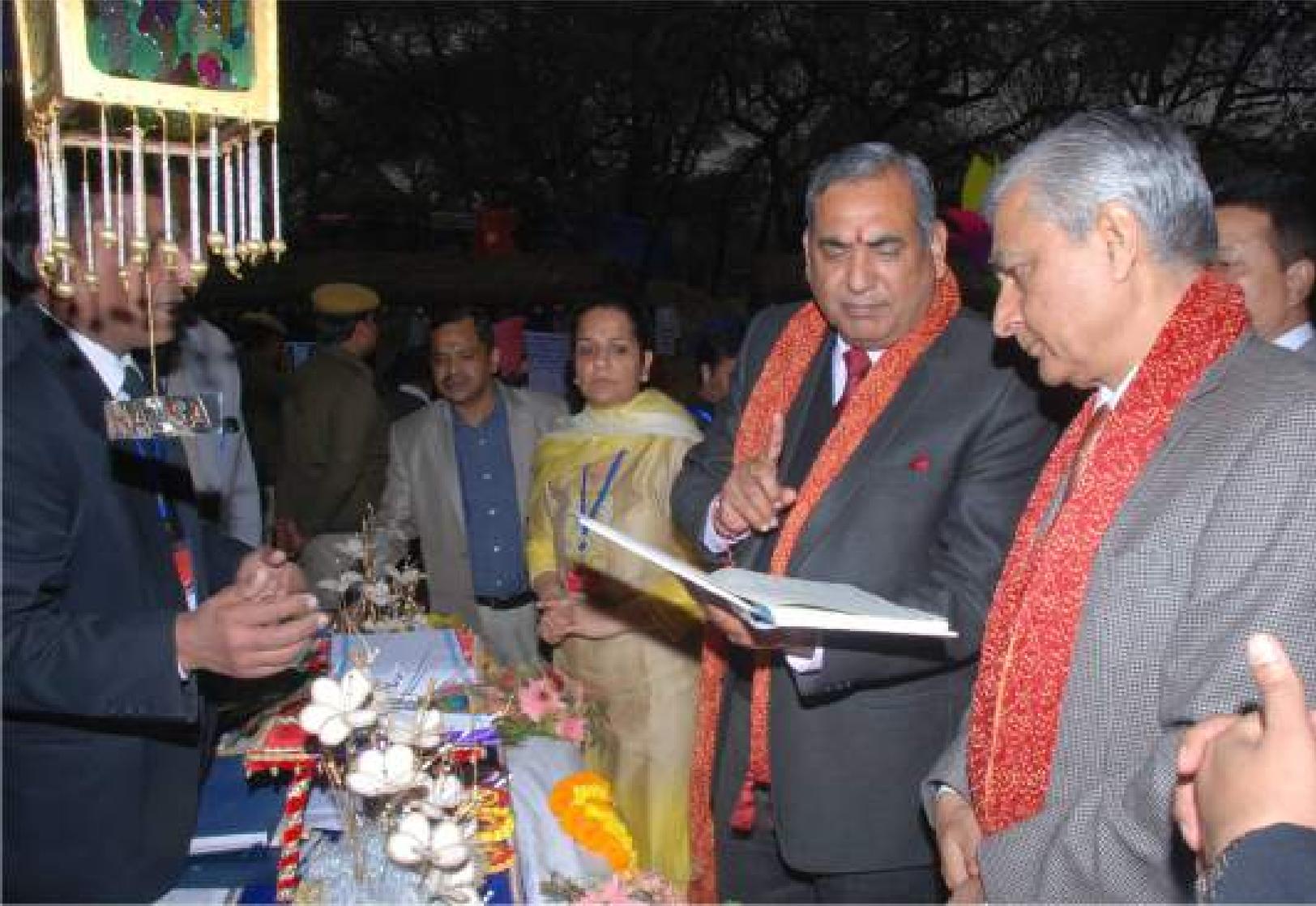
and Police Departments, who function in the rural and remotest parts of the state, are of immense value in sensitizing them about the needs of the people. During the period 1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014, the workshops were organized for the officials at grass root level.

(d) Camps at Melas

Camps are also held in the local melas/fairs where large number of people participate. The same provides the forum to spread legal awareness.

The details of Legal awareness Camps/stalls organized in Fair/Melas of Haryana in the year the calendar year 2014 are as under:-

Sr. No	Date	Place	Persons Benefited
1.	01.02.2014to15.02.2014	Suraj Kund International Crafts Mela at Faridabad	737219
2.	01.04.2014 to 8.4.2014	Mata Mansa Devi Panchkula	1406
3.	1.4.2014 to 15.4.2014	Sheetla Mata Mela at Gurgaon	848060
4.	25.9.2014 to 30.9.2014	Sheetla Mata Mela at Gurgaon	67000
5.	27.9.2014 to 5.10.2014	Mata Mansa Devi Panchkula	1800
6.	23.11.2014to2.12.2014	Geeta Mahotsav Jayanti, KKR	700



(e) Implementation of Legal Literacy Missions



In order to achieve the objective of spreading Legal Literacy, Haryana State Legal Services Authority implemented following special Legal Literacy Missions.

► Prisoners Legal Literacy Mission (PLLM)

The objectives of the mission are to target the prisons and jails in a systematic manner and to hold Legal Awareness Camps in prisons, prepare and publish Legal Literacy Literature in local language and to circulate the same amongst the prisoners; to organize skits and audio/visual presentations for the prisoners to educate them about their rights; to co-ordinate with the prison authorities to ensure that freedoms that belong to the prisoners are made available to them

and to help improve prison conditions by setting up low cost programmes such as crafts, weaving, workshops etc. which are vacation oriented and self-financed. This legal literacy mission was also implemented during the calendar year 2014 in all the jails existing in the State of Haryana.

► Legal Literacy Mission for empowerment of underprivileged (LLUP)

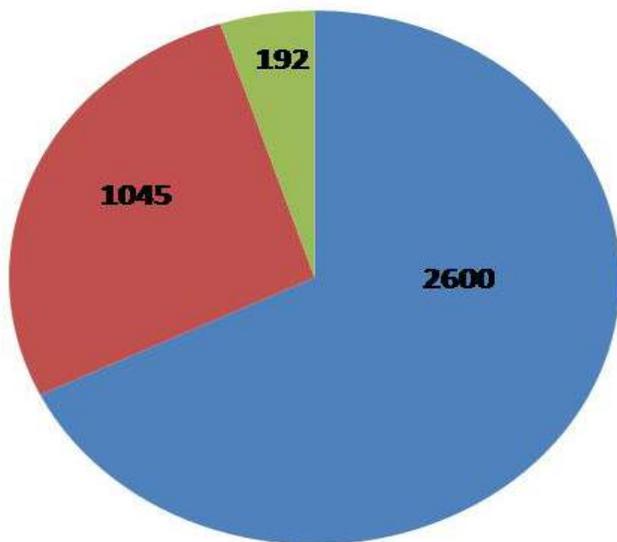
The Legal Literacy Mission for Empowerment of Underprivileged (LLUP) aims at reaching out to such underprivileged and disabled persons, make them aware of their legal rights, and take such legal steps as are required for enforcing their statutory rights. Camps were organized during the year the calendar year 2014 for empowerment of underprivileged.

► Legal Literacy for Students (LLS)

With a view to make the students legally literate, Haryana State Legal Services Authority with the association of Department of Education Government of Haryana has opened Legal Literacy Clubs in schools and colleges.

Total Legal Literacy Clubs in Haryana:

3837



- Government Senior Secondary/Secondary Schools
- Private Colleges
- Government Colleges

It is one of the most popular programmes, whose impact has been felt in the entire state. Students, the object of the programme, also serve as vehicles of legal literacy for the society. Competitions are held on selected socio-legal topics among students to enable them to showcase and develop their skills in skits, painting, poetry, slogan writing, declamation, essay writing etc at district, division and state level. The competitions culminate with an Annual function which is attended by high dignitaries from the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The winning students are awarded prizes.

Total number of students who participated in Students Legal Literacy Competitions the calendar year 2014 = 40,000

(f) Publicity through print and electronic media.

Haryana State Legal Services Authority has taken the following steps for wide publicity of the legal services programmes launched by NALSA as well as HALSA:

- Printing of publicity materials like posters, pamphlets, booklets and distributing the required quantity of such materials to all District Legal Services Authorities/Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees in requisite number, advertisements in newspapers and television (both private and Government owned) etc.
- Other publicity measures like, hoardings, production of short-films; skits in CD form and distribution of copies to all DLSAs and SDLSCs
- Bi monthly Newsletter
- Participation in Fairs/Melas at various places, where large gathering is expected to create awareness amongst masses.

33 booklets on various subjects and a booklet containing welfare schemes of Central and State Government have been got printed by HALSA and these are distributed to the common people, which is very useful for creating awareness amongst the people.

Total No. of books and pamphlets distributed in the year 2014 – 24,75,500

Total booklets distributed	11,60,500
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(g) Community Radio Stations



Haryana State Legal Services Authority has been spreading legal literacy through eight Community Radios in the State of Haryana. In this regard, a plan has been formulated, and legal literacy programmes are already being run through the Community Radios.

5. LOK ADALATS



Haryana State Legal Services Authority has leveraged the important mechanism of ‘Lok Adalat’ as an effective Alternative Dispute Resolution method for ensuring quick and final consensual disposal of cases binding on the parties, without incurring any extra cost or fees. Following kinds of Lok Adalats were organized during the calendar year 2014.

(a) Scheduled Lok Adalats

HALSA organized scheduled Lok Adalats in all the districts courts and sub divisional courts of Haryana from time to time as per the schedule prepared by DLSAs. In these Lok Adalats, pending cases of all nature were taken up by different Lok Adalat benches presided

over by judicial officers and members. These Lok Adalats proved to be very successful, particularly with regard to MACT Cases.

These Lok Adalats have settled 1311289 cases during the calendar year 2014.

(b) Daily Lok Adalats.

Daily Lok Adalats are being held in all the 21 districts.

Every court of the Sessions Division, after court hours, gets converted into Daily Lok Adalat and judicial officers hold sittings for this, depending upon the workload of cases coming for settlement every day in each court. This way, there are as many Daily Lok Adalats as the number of courts in that Sessions division. A daily Lok



Adalat is assisted by one lawyer or social worker on the panel.

These Lok Adalats have settled 157130 cases during the calendar year 2014.

(c) Rural Lok Adalats:

Rural Lok Adalats are organized in the villages to make speedy and inexpensive justice available to the people at their doorsteps by amicable resolution of their disputes through mediation/conciliation by the respectable people of the village and Gram Panchayats. In these mobile/rural Lok Adalats, all the pending cases in the courts as well as cases at pre-litigative stage of such village and adjoining villages are taken up for settlement.

These Lok Adalats have settled more than 7347 cases during 2014.

(d) Jail Lok Adalats:

Jail Lok Adalats are organized for the accused in custody. Every month, Secretary, DLSA visits the jail and identifies the petty compoundable cases, in which accused want to confess their guilt on the basis of Plea Bargaining.

(e) **Permanent Lok Adalats (Public utility services)**

11 Permanent Lok Adalats are catering to all the 21 districts of Haryana.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES SETTLED BY PERMANENT LOK ADALATS (PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES) FROM 1.1.2014 TO 31.12.2014:

S.No	District	Total
1.	Cases Instt.	34615
2.	Cases Settled	31665
3.	Transportation	1016
4.	Postal/ Telephone	10210
5.	Supply of Power	2314
6.	Public Conservancy	290
7.	Hospital	42
8.	Insurance	1317
9.	Banking and Finance	16006
10.	Housing and Estate	470

Overall, all kinds of Lok Adalats mentioned above settled 1508958 cases during the calendar year 2014 and compensation of more than Rs.693265947/- was awarded in 3877 Motor Accident Claims cases.

As per the directions of National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), the following Lok Adalats were held on specified subject matters in the State of Haryana:-

► **Mega Lok Adalat was held on 12.04.2014**

- Total number of 68055 cases were taken up out of which 31569 cases were disposed off.
- The compensation awarded in the said Lok Adalat comes to Rs.54,24,000/-.

► **Second National Lok Adalat was held on 06.12.2014**

- Total number of 1602028 cases were taken up out of which 1259348 cases were disposed off.
- The compensation awarded in the said Lok Adalat comes to Rs.59,18,45,571/-.

6. MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

Mediation Centres have been opened in all the 21 Districts of Haryana and 14 Sub Divisions.

In view of the observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in K. Srinivas Rao V/s D.A. Deepa 2013(2) R.C.R (Civil) 232, Pre-litigation Mediation desks have also been set up in all the Mediation Centres to deal with matrimonial disputes, before they reach the Court.



About 3072 cases were settled through mediation during the period 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014.

Haryana State Legal Services Authority has been conducting workshops/programmes regarding mediation. Following mediation training programmes were conducted from 1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014.

- ✓ Awareness Referral Coaching and Mentoring [ARCM] Programme at District Court Complex, Gurgaon on 31st May and 1st June, 2014.
- ✓ 40 hours mediation training programme for 24 Advocates of four Districts namely Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Mewat at Nuh and Palwal held

from 4th to 6th and 18th to 20th July, 2014 was organised at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector-43, Chandigarh.

- ✓ Advanced Mediation Training Programme for the Mediators of District Gurgaon who had completed 10 successful mediations was organized from 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 2014 at Gurgaon.
- ✓ 40 hours mediation training programme for all the Chief Judicial Magistrates-cum-Secretaries of Haryana and also of the Chairpersons of Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services)

of Haryana was organized from 5.9.2014 to 7.9.2014 and 19.9.2014 to 21.09.2014 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector-43, Chandigarh. A total of officers 25 i.e. 16 Chief Judicial Magistrates-cum-Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities, 8 Chairpersons of Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services) of Haryana and one Chief Judicial Magistrate/Joint Member Secretary of this Authority underwent the Mediation Training.

- ✓ MCPC conducted Training of Trainers Programme for the mediators whose names were recommended by the Legal Services Authorities of Punjab/Haryana and UT Chandigarh at Chandigarh Judicial Academy from 04.10.2014 to 06.10.2014. A total 12 Mediators underwent training, out of which five Trained Advocate Mediators were of District Gurgaon.

7. VICTIM COMPENSATION SCHEME

Haryana Victim Compensation Scheme, 2013 has been framed in view of the provisions of Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The Scheme envisages grant of

Compensation to the eligible Victims of Crime like rape, loss of life, injury causing disability or loss of limb or severe mental agony to women and child victims in cases like Human trafficking, kidnapping, molestation etc. There is provision for interim compensation also. An Eligible Victim is entitled to Compensation not only when conviction takes place, but also if acquittal is recorded; or even in case, where the victim is identified but the accused is not identified or traced.

Under the Haryana Victim Compensation Scheme, 2013 total compensation amounting to Rs.1,90,32,750/- has been awarded in 192 Cases from the period 1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014.

8. VISITS TO JAILS / OBSERVATION HOMES / CHILDREN HOMES

The Chief Judicial Magistrates-cum-Secretaries along with Chairpersons of District Legal Services visit the children homes, shelter homes etc. in their respective Districts every month. In case of identification of mentally ill persons or persons with mental disabilities, appropriate steps are taken in accordance with the relevant Scheme, 2010 of NALSA.

Number of visits by Secretaries of DLSAs and Panel Advocates of DLSAs in Jail/correctional Homes, Children's Home, Observation Home, Psychiatric Home, Protection Home, Boarding School and Old Age Home during the year 2014:

S.No		Total
1.	Jail/ Correctional Homes	1610
2.	Children's Homes	340
3.	Observation Home	345
4.	Psychiatric Home	29
5.	Protection Home	1420
6.	Boarding School	39
7.	Old Age Home	3

No. of inmates helped during the year 2014:

S.No		Total
1.	Jail/ Correctional Homes	30936
2.	Children's Homes	4326
3.	Observation Home	18127
4.	Psychiatric Home	201
5.	Protection Home	1786
6.	Boarding School	631
7.	Old Age Home	78

9. INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME FOR LAW STUDENTS

Haryana State Legal Services Authority introduced internship programmes to give law students an insight into the legal services mechanism, legal literacy programmes





and schemes framed for “Access to Justice for All”. Internship programme is a unique platform for law students to put their legal knowledge, skills and experience into practices and take initiatives to reach out to the weaker sections of the society and see that they are benefited by the legal Services Programmes. Internship programme will be instrumental in bringing about directional changes in the implementation of various schemes and Legal Services Programmes. The knowledge and experience of grass root realities gained at the initial stage of academic pursuit would be immensely valuable in their professional career.

10. AWARENESS ABOUT FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

The Fundamental Duties are

an important part of the Constitution of India. To spread awareness about the Fundamental Duties embodied in our Constitution, the District Legal Services Authorities across the State of Haryana, under the aegis of Haryana State Legal Services Authority, are holding camps. School students are apprised about the importance of Fundamental Duties.

Number of programmes conducted on Fundamental Duties at School level or Community level and also essay competition on fundamental duties from 01-01-2014 to 31.12.2014:

S.No	Months	Total
1.	School Level	4974
2.	Essay Competition	684
3.	Community Level	4388
4.	Total	14761

11. ADR CENTRES

STATE OF THE ART ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION CENTRES

State of the art Alternative Dispute Resolution Centres are being constructed in the State of Haryana. Ten ADR Centres at Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Kurukshetra, Narnaul, Mewat, Panchkula, Palwal, Sirsa and Sonapat

were inaugurated from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014. The ADR Centres have Mediation and Arbitration chambers, Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Service), front offices, Conference Halls, office of the Chairman, office of the Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Secretary, District Legal Services Authority.

District ADR Centre at Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Jhajjar, Narnaul, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Mewat, Panchkula and Sonapat have started functioning. Temporary ADR Centers have already been set up in Litigants Hall in Judicial Court Complexes at Palwal, Mewat and Panchkula. Temporary ADR Centre is also being set up in Litigants Hall in Judicial Court Complex, Panipat.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (U.T.) DURING THE YEAR 2014

1. SEMINAR ON WELFARE OF SENIOR CITIZENS



State Legal Services Authority, Union Territory, Chandigarh, organized seminar on the welfare and protection of Senior Citizens in Chandigarh Judicial Academy on 12.1.2014. The seminar was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the then, Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh, who highlighted the lack of social security system in our country and that the senior citizens are dependent on what they have earned during their life time. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman of State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh, speaking on this occasion said that there is a need for introspection to see the duty of Senior Citizens towards society.

His Lordship said that they should devote themselves for the service of society to avoid loneliness and isolation.

The seminar was attended by more than 300 Senior Citizens belonging to the Senior Citizen's Associations and Old-Age Homes of Chandigarh as well as Legal Aid Counsel, Mediators and Para Legal Volunteers alongwith members of FOSWAC. The inaugural session was also addressed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover, Judges of the High Court.

The working session was addressed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice (Retd) H.S. Bhalla, Mrs. Abha Choudary and Sh. Rajesh Jog Pal, Director, Social Welfare. The main aim of the seminar was to make the people aware about the various legal provisions, social welfare schemes and the problems relating to senior citizens and also to sensitize the senior citizens as well as the Administration about the provisions of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act.

2. WORKSHOP ON MATRIMONIAL AND OTHER FAMILY DISPUTES

State Legal Services Authority U.T. Chandigarh organized one day workshop

to discuss the “ways and means to deal with the matrimonial and other family related disputes in more humane manner” on 20.5.2014 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the then Chief Justice High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Patron-in-Chief of the State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh, addressing the workshop laid emphasis on the need to deal with matrimonial and other family disputes differently from other crimes. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh, said that in Indian society, women’s issues are not mere legal issues and called upon to consider treating the matrimonial disputes emotionally and not legally because there is no other forum except instrumentalities of law.

The workshop was attended by police officials of Chandigarh Administration and Mediators and Advocates working in the Mediation Centre, District Courts, Chandigarh. In the first session, Advocate Mediator Manjit Kaur spoke about the statutory provisions related to the matrimonial and other family disputes. Professor Rajesh Gill from the Department of Sociology at Panjab University, Chandigarh, spoke

about ‘Being human does not mean being humane: Some tips’. Mr. V.K. Kapoor, IPS (Retd) stressed on the positive role of police and society in family disputes.

In the second session, Dr. Nandita Singh, Chairperson of the Education Department of Panjab University spoke on ‘Emotional Intelligence in Mediation’ to highlight the contradictions in our society. DSP Shweta Chauhan informed the gathering regarding the efforts made by the Chandigarh police to tackle the crime against women.

3. ANNUAL FUNCTION OF PROJECT “SAKSHAR BALAK-BALIKA AND SAKSHAM MAA”

The State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh in association with NGO Hamari Kaksha organized the annual function of the Project at Chandigarh College of Engineering and Technology, Sector-26, Chandigarh, on 5.8.2014. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh, presided over the function.

Speaking on this occasion, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Executive Chairman State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh highlighted the aims and objectives of the project. His Lordship

said that it was started to improve the literacy and life skills of poverty stricken children in the colonies and it aims at legal awakening and empowerment by educating the under privileged children and their mothers. His Lordship said that the project intends to ensure the entry of the children to school under Right to Education Act, who have never been to school and bring back to school the dropout children through sustained awareness campaign on socio-legal issues by the medium of street plays, lectures, seminars as well as counseling sessions on health, hygiene and career etc. His Lordship appreciated the efforts of Hamari Kaksha in making the project a great success.

Sh. K.K. Sharma, the then Advisor to the Chandigarh Administrator, who was the Chief Guest, speaking on the occasion lauded the efforts of the State Legal Services Authority and Hamari Kaksha in motivating the drop out students to attend the school regularly and to empower the women and children through awareness. He called upon the Chandigarh Administration to follow the model of the project so as to reach out to the under privileged.

More than 300 students and parents attended the function wherein the plays, poems, group songs and

group dances on national integration and social issues were presented by the students. Ms. Anuradha Sharma and Ms. Sarita Tiwari, President and Secretary of Hamari Kaksha, respectively and Mr. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh also addressed the gathering. Mr Kamlesh Kumar Bhadoo, DPI (Schools) Chandigarh Administration and Mrs Alka Mehta, Principal, Govt. Senior Secondary School, Sector 26, Chandigarh were also present on this occasion.

4. REGIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON “PURE FOOD: A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT”

State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh in association with Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Punjab and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India organized a regional Colloquium on “Pure Food: A fundamental right” on 18th October, 2014 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh. This colloquium, the first of its kind in India, after the enactment of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, was inaugurated by Hon’ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Judge, Supreme Court of India.

The Hon’ble Judges from the High Courts of Punjab and Haryana, Allahabad,

Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir, representatives of Centre and State Governments, Judicial, Officers and other dignitaries from northern region of the country participated in the Colloquium. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mohanta, the then Acting Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Kumar, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Jammu and Kashmir addressed the inaugural session.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, while inaugurating the Colloquium, emphasized on the strict implementation of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the pure food being a Fundamental right. His Lordship

highlighted the double standards of the MNCs, which are preparing the food articles for their respective countries in strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the said countries, but when it comes to India these very companies prepare the adulterated food items.

His Lordship lauded the initiatives taken by Legal Services Authority, U.T, Chandigarh under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta as well as Health Department, Government of Punjab, for holding such colloquium of first of its nature in the country and also called upon the other State Governments in the country to create awareness amongst the citizens about their rights to have pure food and further give effect



to the scheme and objective of the Act.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh, raised the concerns about the availability of uncontaminated and healthy food being a big challenge despite the legislation of the various statutes including the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. His Lordship stressed upon fixing of responsibility of the manufacturers in case the food products were found to be not meeting the prescribed standards. His Lordship said that the colloquium was necessitated as the provisions of the newly enacted welfare legislature are not thoroughly known to the public and to the officials dealing with the Act, so there was need to sensitize the Officers empowered under the Act and to create awareness to the general public.

The Colloquium comprised of two Working Sessions wherein the eminent jurists, experts and stake holders deliberated on different issues. In the First Working Session the subjects ranging from Consumer Awareness, Food Business Operators' responsibility to New Horizons and Emerging Issues in Food Safety were discussed. In the Second Working Session, Responsibilities of State Food Authorities, Enforcement Practices of State Government & Offences, Penalties, Compensation and Effective Adjudication formed the subject matter of discussion.

Dr. Sunita Narain, eminent environmentalist participating in the deliberations stressed upon the need for having strong legislation. While raising her serious concerns about the adulterated food items, she referred to the instances of antibiotic having been found in the samples of honey and chicken tested in the laboratories. Mr. V. Chandramauli, Chairperson, FSSAI said that quality street food is a big challenge in India. The colloquium was also attended by Ms Harpreet Kaur Jeewan, Presiding Officer, Appellate Tribunal (Food Safety) Punjab, Sh. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh, Mrs. Vini Mahajan, Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare,

Punjab and Sh. S. Dave, Advisor, FSSAI.

The proceedings of the Colloquium were also telecast live in the adjoining convention Hall, to enable the Trainee Judicial Officers to have access to the deliberations, for the constraints of space in the Auditorium, which was packed to capacity.

5. MEDIATION AWARENESS, REFERRAL COACHING AND MENTORING PROGRAMMES



The Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) Supreme Court of India, identified Chandigarh for Pilot project. In this project, three Awareness, Referral Coaching and Mentoring Programmes (ARCM) were conducted in Chandigarh. The first such programme was organized on 18.01.2014. Ms. Anu Malhotra and

Ms. Neerja Bhatia, Judicial Officer Trainers, Ms. Anuja Saxena and Ms Monika Jalota, Advocate trainers observed actual mediation sessions and guided the Mediators in the first morning session followed by an awareness programme for the lawyers, students, journalists and litigants in the Bar Room of the District Courts. The mediations listed for that day were observed by the trainers and experiences were shared with the mediators.

On 19.01.2014 (2nd day). Ms. Anuja Saxena, Ms Monika Jalota, Advocate trainers conducted a critiquing programme with the mediators and coached them on the basis of the previous day experience. Ms. Anu Malhotra, Ms. Neerja Bhatia, Judicial Officer Trainer, conducted a coaching programme for the referral Judges posted in the District Courts Chandigarh.

Second Awareness, referral coaching and Mentoring Programme (ARCM) was conducted on 15.2.2014 and 16.02.2014. Ms. Shalinder Kaur and Ms. Mamta Tayal Judicial Officers Sh. Surender Singh and Ms Monika Jalota, Advocate trainers observed actual mediation sessions and guided the Mediators in the first session followed by an awareness programme for the lawyers, students, journalists and litigants

in the Bar room of the District Courts. The mediations which were listed for that day were observed by the trainers and their experiences were shared.

On 16.2.2014 Sh. Surender Singh and Ms Monika Jalota, Advocate trainers conducted a critiquing programme with the mediators and coached them on the basis of the previous day experience. Ms. Shalinder Kaur and Ms. Mamta Tayal, Judicial Officer Trainers, conducted a coaching programme for the referral judges posted in the District Courts Chandigarh.

Third Awareness, Referral coaching and Mentoring Programme (ARCM) was conducted on 24.5.2014 at Chandigarh. Ms. Anu Malhotra, Judicial Officer -Trainer, Ms. Anuja Saxena, Advocate-trainer observed actual mediation sessions and guided the Mediators in the first morning session followed by an awareness programme for the lawyers, students, journalists, students, litigants, Para Legal Volunteers, etc. in the Bar Room of the District Courts, Chandigarh. 15 mediations listed for that day were observed by the trainers and their experiences were shared with the Mediators working at the Mediation Centre functional at District Courts.

On 25.5.2014, Ms. Anuja Saxena, Advocate- trainer conducted a critiquing

programme with the Mediators and coached them on the basis of the previous day experience. Ms. Anu Malhotra, Judicial Officer- trainer conducted a coaching programme for the referral judges posted in the District Courts, Chandigarh at Chandigarh Judicial Academy.

6. NATIONAL LOK ADALAT



National Legal Services Authority organized National Lok Adalat on 6.12.2014 at all levels from sub-division level courts to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh, Lok Adalats were held in the District Courts, Consumer Forums and Debt Recovery Tribunals by the State Legal Services Authority UT, Chandigarh.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, UT along with

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Bhalla, Judge High Court of Punjab and Haryana, the then administrative Judge of Chandigarh Sessions Division, District and Sessions Judge, Mr. S.K. Agarwal, Mr. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh visited the Benches of the Lok Adalat in the

District Courts and helped the parties in settling their disputes amicably.

In the National Lok Adalat, in Chandigarh total 1,54,588/- matters (pending and pre-litigation) were disposed of and the amount settled was Rs.39,73,31,926/-.



Statistical information of Legal Services: 2014

Awareness Camps	Refresher and Training programmes	Seminars/Camps/ Workshops
107	11	404

Visits and applications received in Legal Aid Cell, Model Jail, Chandigarh.

No. of Jail visits	No. of Applications
94	533

Number of Beneficiaries who have availed the Legal Aid Services

SC	ST	OBC	WOMEN	CHILDREN	Custody	Gen.	Total
304	03	10	252	77	175	102	923

Performance of Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services)

Previous Balance	Institution	Disposal	Balance	Amount settled
390	1056	1023	423	₹ 945943.33

Disposal of cases by Permanent Lok Adalat during the year 2014

Taken up	Settled	Total	Amount settled
558	237	534	₹ 55902

Special Lok Adalats (Quarterly/Intermittently/National Lok Adalat)

Lok Adalats	Cases Taken up	Total Cases Settled	Amount settled	Summary Cases	Amount settled
6	234315	195955	₹ 411326226	60410	₹14766050

MEDIATION & CONCILIATION

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR, 2014

The Mediation & Conciliation Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh has taken following steps during the year, 2014 to promote the concept of Mediation:-

AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON MEDIATION HELD ON 22ND & 23RD FEBRUARY, 2014



Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court, under the aegis of Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC), Supreme Court of India, organized an Awareness Programme on Mediation on 22nd & 23rd February, 2014 in the

Auditorium of this Court, which was conducted by the Trainers deputed by Hon'ble MCPC, Supreme Court of India.

AWARENESS ABOUT MEDIATION THROUGH FM RADIO

To generate awareness about Mediation amongst the general public, Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court got prepared special jingles/advertisements, which were aired on 92.7 Big FM from 19.02.2014 to 18.04.2014 and from 24.09.2014 to 22.11.2014.

ADVANCE MEDIATION TRAINING PROGRAMME FROM 21ST TO 23RD MARCH, 2014

Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh, organized an Advance Mediation Training Programme for the Advocate-Mediators from 21st to 23rd March, 2014 in Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector 43, Chandigarh.

CHANDIGARH MEDIATION AUDIT PROGRAMME FROM 23RD TO 25TH MARCH, 2014

Hon'ble Mediation and Conciliation Committee, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh invited a team comprising of Mr. Victor Schachter, Mr. John A. Koepfel, Ms. Jennifer L. Brandt and Mrs. Laila T. Ollapally. The purpose of the team, comprising of International Members from the United States of America, was to conduct audit of mediation activities. The team conducted interaction with Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Hon'ble Sitting Judges of this Court and with the Bar Members.

BASIC MEDIATION TRAINING PROGRAMME FROM 28TH TO 30TH MARCH, 2014

Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh, organized Basic Mediation Training Programme for the Advocates of this Court, in which training was imparted to 29 advocates, from 28th to 30th March, 2014, in Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector 43, Chandigarh.

NEWSLETTER



Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh got printed a Newsletter on Mediation, containing activities undertaken by Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee in the recent past. The News letter was released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the then Chief Justice on 04.07.2014.

BOOKLET ON FUNCTIONAL STAGES OF MEDIATION FOR THE MEDIATORS



Hon'ble Mediation and Conciliation Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh got prepared a handy booklet containing functional stages of Mediation for the Mediators so that the Mediators can refresh themselves with functional stages of Mediation as and when required. The booklet was released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the then Chief Justice on 04.07.2014

BOOKLET ON THE ROLE OF REFERRAL JUDGES

Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh got prepared a booklet on the Role of Referral Judges in Mediation, in which Mediation & Conciliation Rules, 2003 were also included. The booklet was released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the then Chief Justice on 21.07.2014. The booklet has been distributed amongst the Hon'ble Judges of this Court for reference.

REMUNERATION TO THE ADVOCATE-MEDIATORS

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 honorarium. During the year, 2014, the Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court organized a small function presided over by Hon'ble Chairman, Mediation & Conciliation Committee on 28.05.2014, during which, cheques amounting to ₹5,91,000/- were distributed as honorarium for total 197 cases settled by Mediators during the period 01.09.2013 to 28.2.2014.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE FLOOD VICTIMS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee and Advocate-Mediators of Mediation & Conciliation Centre of this Court contributed an amount of ₹65,500/-, for the flood victims of Jammu & Kashmir.

AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR THE LAW STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF LEGAL STUDIES, PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH, ARMY INSTITUTE OF LAW, MOHALI AND RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB



Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh organized Awareness Programmes on Mediation for the law students of University Institute of Legal Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 26th & 27th September, 2014, Army Institute of Law, Mohali on 31st October & 1st November, 2014 and Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala on 22nd November, 2014, to create awareness about Mediation.

DEVELOPMENT OF WAITING AREA AND IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE OF MEDIATION & CONCILIATION CENTRE OF THIS COURT

The area outside the Mediation & Conciliation Centres has been developed as Waiting Area for the seating arrangements of litigants coming to attend the Mediation Centre. Good quality Sofa Sets, Center tables, One Air Conditioner for the waiting area, One Coffee Machine for the second Mediation Centre, Music system have also been purchased for the Mediation Centre.



Lok Adalat

At present three Daily Lok Adalat Benches consisting of Hon'ble the Chief Justice R. S. Mongia (Retd.) as President & Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. K. Nehru (Retd.) as Member of Bench no. 1, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. L. Bahri (Retd.) as President and Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Kiran Anand Lall (Retd.) as Member of Bench No. 2 & Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Garg (Retd.), President & Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. K. Kapoor (Retd.) as Member of Bench no. 3 are functioning in the premises of this Hon'ble High Court.

It is pertinent to mention here that Hon'ble Daily Lok Adalat Bench no. 3 has started functioning w.e.f. 10.12.2014. During the year 2014 Hon'ble Daily Lok Adalat Benches have disposed of 975 cases and amount of ₹15,96,19,613/- awarded as compensation, as per details given below:

Month	Bench no. 1		Bench no. 2		Bench no. 3 w.e.f. 10.12.2014		Total	
	Headed by Hon'ble the Chief Justice R. S. Mongia (Retd.)		Headed by Hon'ble the Justice A. L. Bahri (Retd.)		Headed by Hon'ble the Justice G. C. Garg (Retd.)			
Month	Settled / Disposed of	Amount Awarded (₹)	Settled / Disposed of	Amount Awarded (₹)	Settled / Disposed of	Amount Awarded (₹)	Settled / Disposed of	Amount Awarded (₹)
January'14	47	4273000	42	6514478	-	-	89	10787478
February'14	10	1135000	49	7651750	-	-	59	8786750
March'14	55	7255000	60	9727400	-	-	115	16982400
April'14	84	13254500	44	6468900	-	-	128	19723400
May'14	68	14304000	46	10071000	-	-	114	24375000
June'14	8	2657500	4	790000	-	-	12	3447500
July'14	18	6486000	43	10203200	-	-	61	16689200
August'14	54	10020000	32	4701500	-	-	86	14721500
September'14	43	6069000	44	7835000	-	-	87	13904000
October'14	25	4349000	15	2505000	-	-	40	6854000
November'14	2	125000	-	-	-	-	2	125000
December'14	81	13815000	64	9128385	37	280000	182	23223385
Total (₹)	495	83743000	443	75596613	37	280000	975	159619613



Mediation

A BOON FOR THE SOCIETY

As per decision taken in the meeting held on 05.02.2014, Special Lok Adalats were held on 08.03.2014 & 22.03.2014, details of which are as under:

Special Lok Adalat held on 08.03.2014

Bench No.	Taken Up	Settled / Disposed of	Compensation Awarded (₹)
1.	85+3 (connected)	15+1(connecte	24,20,000/-
2.	73+20 (connected)	Nil	Nil
3. (Special Bench)	40+6 (connected)	46	Nil
Total	227	62	24,20,000/-

Special Lok Adalat held on 22.03.2014

Bench No.	Taken Up	Settled / Disposed of	Cancelled	Compensation Awarded (₹)
01 HMJ Ajay Tiwari	53+8 (connected) FAO	5+1 (connected) FAO	07	11,75,416/-
02 HMJ Jitendra Chauhan	49+10 (connected) FAO	2 FAO	21+3 (connected)	4,00,000/-
03 HMJ K. Kannan	43+8 (connected) FAO	4+3 (connected) FAO	Nil	12,40,000/-
04 HMJ R. S. Mongia (Retd.), President	71+8 (connected) FAO	31+1 (connected) FAO	1	35,45,000/-
05 HMJ A. L. Bahri (Retd.), President	80+8 (connected) FAO	36+4 (connected) FAO	1	57,27,400/-
06 HMJ G. C. Garg (Retd.), President	21 Civil Revision	21 Civil Revision	Nil	Nil
Total	317+42 (connected) 359	99+9 (connected) 108	30+3 (connected) 33	1,20,87,816/-

As per directions of Executive Chairman NALSA and with the kind orders of Hon'ble Chairman, HCLSC which were duly approved by Hon'ble the Chief Justice on 09.04.2014, a Mega Lok Adalat was held on 12.04.2014, detail of cases taken up there, is as under:

Mega Lok Adalat held on 12.04.2014

Bench No.	Taken Up	Settled / Disposed of	Compensation Awarded (₹)
1.	160+26(connected)	49+14(connected)	74,29,500/-
2.	159+32(connected)	26+6(connected)	50,48,900/-
Special Bench	29+20(connected) Civil Revision	29+20(connected)	Nil
Total	348+78 (Connected) 426	104+40 (connected) 144	1,24,78,400/-

In addition to above, vide order dated 21.03.2012 passed by the then Chief Justice a Pre-Lok Adalat headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.C. Garg (Retd.) started functioning w.e.f. 28.03.2012 and all the cases matured by Hon'ble Pre-Lok Adalat, were listed on 08.03.2014, 22.03.2014 in Special Lok Adalats, in Mega Lok Adalat held on 12.04.2014 & in National Lok Adalat held on 06.12.2014 headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.C. Garg (Retd.). Besides this a Special Lok Adalat was also held on 15.09.2014 and 16.09.2014 comprising of Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Garg (Retd.), President and Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Lobana, D & SJ (Retd.) as Member.

Summary of the cases taken up by the said Special Lok Adalats is as under:

Date	Taken Up	Disposed Of	Returned to High Court	Adjourned
15.09.2014	30	30	-	-
16.09.2014	45	41	1	3
Total	75	71	1	3

As per directions of Executive Chairman NALSA and with the kind orders passed by Hon'ble Chairman, HCLSC on 01.12.2014, which were duly approved by Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice on 04.12.2014, a National Lok Adalat was held on 06.12.2014, detail of which is as under:

National Lok Adalat held on 06.12.2014

Bench No.	Taken Up	Settled / Disposed of	Cancelled	Compensation Awarded (₹)
1.	80+21(Connected)	68+10(Connected) ALL FAO	-	1,37,95,000
2.	81+7(Connected)	42+4(Connected) FAO = 40+4 RSA = 1 CWP =1	5	66,88,385
Special Bench	90+18(Connected) CR = 16 FAO = 2	89+16(Connected) All CR	-	NIL
Total	297	229	5	2,04,83,385



Beside above, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla, Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Legal Aid is being provided and the detail of the legal aid provided during the Year 2014 is as under:

Total No. of Applications received	Legal Aid Counsel provided	Amount paid to the Legal Aid Counsels (in ₹) w.e.f. 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014
2012	1525	24,19,025/-



Chandigarh Judicial Academy

Main activities organized in the Academy upto 31.12.2014.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON 'WOMEN RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS: ROLE OF JUDICIARY TO TURN THE RHETORIC INTO REALITY':

A National Level Conference was organized in the Academy in collaboration with the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana on 16th & 17th November, 2013 on the theme National Conference

on 'Women Rights are Human Rights: Role of Judiciary to turn the Rhetoric into Reality'. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha, Judge, Supreme Court of India presided over the Conference.

COLLOQUIUM ON THE THEME 'JUDICIAL ETHICS & CONDUCT'

A Colloquium on the theme 'Judicial Ethics & Conduct' was conducted in the Academy on 25.5.2014. The Colloquium was presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India. All the District & Sessions Judges





of Punjab & Haryana participated in the Colloquium.

JUDICIAL ROUNDTABLE ON SMUGGLING, COUNTERFEITING AND PIRACY

A Judicial Roundtable on Smuggling, Counterfeiting and Piracy was organized in the Academy on 12.7.2014 in collaboration with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON 'STRENGTHENING JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM: TOOLS & TECHNIQUES'

A North Zone Regional Conference was organized in the Academy in collaboration with the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana and National Judicial Academy, Bhopal from 28th to 30th November, 2014 on the theme 'Strengthening Justice Delivery System: Tools & Techniques'. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.B. Lokur and Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Goel, Judges, Supreme Court of India presided over the Conference.

INDUCTION TRAINING PROGRAMME OF CIVIL JUDGES (JUNIOR DIVISION)

FROM THE STATES OF PUNJAB & HARYANA

A batch of 59 Judicial Officers of HCS(JB) joined this Academy on 16.12.2013 to undergo Induction Training Programme. This programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana. This training programme would come to an end on 15.12.2014.

Another batch of 63 Judicial Officers of PCS(JB), joined this Academy on 19.05.2014 to undergo Induction Training. The training programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, Judge, Supreme Court of India.

INDUCTION TRAINING PROGRAMME OF SUPERIOR JUDICIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

An Induction Training Programme, first of its kind, was conducted for the 28 Addl. District & Sessions Judges from the States of Punjab & Haryana. This 3 months long Induction Training Programme was inaugurated on 17.5.2014 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, Judge,

Supreme Court of India. The training was successfully concluded on 31.07.2014.

REFRESHER-CUM-ORIENTATION COURSES

Chandigarh Judicial Academy also organized Refresher-cum-Orientation Courses for the Judicial Officers from the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh from 22.2.2014 to 20.09.2014.

The modules of Refresher Courses have been designed in such a manner so as to cover latest knowledge of judicial pronouncements and recent developments in the fields of law. For this purpose, Chandigarh Judicial Academy sincerely convey its thanks to all the Hon'ble Judges of High Court who had been kind enough to spare their week off days for addressing the participants of various Refresher Courses. Without their support, this was practically impossible and we hope that such a gesture will continue to come from Hon'ble Judges of our Hon'ble High Court.

TRAINING COURSE OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF TRIPURA.

It is also a matter of pride for Chandigarh Judicial Academy that newly appointed 12 Judicial Officers from Tripura have been in this Academy for their Induction Training from 10th November, 2014 to 21st November, 2014.

VALEDICTORY ON COMPLETION OF INDUCTION TRAINING PROGRAMME OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS FROM THE STATE OF HARYANA

Valedictory on Completion of Induction Training Programme of 53 Judicial Officers from the State of Haryana and 2 Judicial Officers from the State of Punjab was organized in the Academy on 22nd December, 2014. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, Acting The Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana presided over the session.

TRAINING OF LABOUR COMMISSIONERS

Five Days Residential Training Programme was conducted in Chandigarh Judicial Academy from 9th-13th December, 2013 for Labour Enforcements Officers. Training Programme was also conducted from 10th-14th March, 2014 and 10th to

14th November, 2014 for Central Labour Commissioners.

Prosecutors from 4th to 14th August, 2014.

TRAINING OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Chandigarh Judicial Academy has also conducted training for 25 Public





PART C

REGISTRY

REGISTRARS



SH. GURVINDER SINGH GILL,
DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE
REGISTRAR GENERAL



SH. ARUN KUMAR TYAGI,
DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE
REGISTRAR (VIGILANCE)



SH. PARMOD GOYAL,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS
JUDGE
REGISTRAR
(COMPUTERIZATION-CUM-CPC)



SH. PUNEESH JINDIA,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS
JUDGE
REGISTRAR (RULES)



SH. SANJAY SANDHIR
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO
HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE-CUM-
REGISTRAR



SH. SUNDEEP SINGH,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS
JUDGE,
REGISTRAR
(ADMINISTRATION)



**SH. BALWINDER KUMAR
SHARMA**
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS
JUDGE
REGISTRAR (RECRUITMENT)



SH. SUNIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY,
REGISTRAR (JUDICIAL)



SH. SHAM LAL SHARMA
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
(JUDICIAL)-CUM-REGISTRAR



SH. M.S KOHLI,
REGISTRAR (PROTOCOL,
GROUPING AND COURT
OFFICER MAINTENANCE)

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY (O.S.D.S)



SH. M.M DHONCHAK,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS
JUDGE
O.S.D. (GROUPING)



SH. SURYA PARTAP SINGH,
COORDINATOR CHANDIGARH
ARBITRATION CENTRE



SH. SUMEET MALHOTRA,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS
JUDGE
O.S.D. (VIGILANCE)



SH. RAJESH GARG,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS
JUDGE
O.S.D. (VIGILANCE), HARYANA



**SH. AMRINDER SINGH
SHERGIL,**
CIVIL JUDGE (SD)
O.S.D. (GENERAL)



SH. SHATIN GOYAL,
CIVIL JUDGE (SR. DIVISION),
O.S.D. (RULES & PROTOCOL)



SH. RAVDEEP SINGH HUNDAL,
CIVIL JUDGE (SR. DIVISION)
O.S.D. (GAZ-II)



SH. PUNEET MOHAN SHARMA,
CIVIL JUDGE (SR. DIVISION)
O.S.D. (RECRUITMENT)



SH. KARAN GARG,
ADDL. CIVIL JUDGE (SD)
O.S.D. (COMPUTERIZATION & I.T)

JOINT REGISTRARS

1. SH. ASHOK KUMAR ARORA
JT. REGISTRAR
(ADMINISTRATION)

2. SH. R.K. MALIK
JT. REGISTRAR (EXE. CELL & PIO)

3. SH. BALDEV KUMAR ARORA
JT. REGISTRAR
(COMPUTERIZATION & I.T.)

4. SH. RAM KUMAR
JT. REGISTRAR (VIG. & ENQUIRY)

5. SH. D.K. CHHABRA
JT. REGISTRAR (GENERAL)

6. SH. ONKAR GUPTA
JT. REGISTRAR (ACCOUNTS &
MEDICAL)

7. SH. HEMANT SINGH WALIA
JT. REGISTRAR (PROTOCOL)

8. SH. S.C. MALIK
JT. REGISTRAR (RULES)

TOTAL STAFF STRENGTH OF THE HIGH COURT

S. NO.	DESIGNATION	CADRE	WORKING	VACANT
1.	Registrars	10	10	0
2.	Joint Registrars	17	14	3
3.	Special Secretary(Steno line)	78	69	9
4.	Special Secretary (Reader's line)	47	33	14
5.	Deputy Registrar	18	15	3
6.	Secretary	85	60	25
7.	Court Secretary	28	10 (inc. 1 post held by retired officer)	18
8.	Assistant Registrar	35	34	1
9.	Superintendent Gr.1	103	103	0
10.	Reader	14	12	2
11.	Reader (Legal)	75	0	75
12.	Private Secretary	75	42	33
13.	Librarian	1	1	0
14.	Jugdemnet Writer	86	52	34
15.	Superintendent Grade-II	206	185	21
16.	Revisor	9	0	9
17.	Senior Assistant	499	390 (inc.1 on deputation)	109 (inc. 8 Lien)
18.	Translator	27	5	22
19.	Senior Scale Stenographer	91	26	65
20.	Supervisor of Drivers	3	1	2
21.	Supervisor Record Room	24	22	2
22.	Book Binder	10	10	0
23.	Steno-typist	42	39	3
24.	Driver	112	109	3
25.	Clerk	779	377	402

26.	Restorer	337	303 (excluding 1 on deputation)	34
27.	Daftri	38	35	3
28.	Usher	76	76	0
29.	Peon	782	682	100
30.	Frash	112	109	3
31.	Mali	170	158	12
32.	Chowkidar	124	119	5
33.	Safai Sewak	131	124	7
	Total	4244	3224	1020

I.T. INITIATIVES

Wi-Fi Facility for the Members of Bar

To facilitate internet access on mobiles / laptops / i-pad or any other Wi-Fi enabled computing device, free Wi-Fi internet facility for the members of Bar has been commissioned. Dedicated 8 MBPS internet connection has ensured seamless access to case information system, Cause List, High Court website, other Govt. sites as well as live display board over Wi-Fi.

Wi-Fi Facility in the Arbitration Centre

Seamless net connectivity to Ld. Arbitrators and litigants using/visiting Arbitration Centre has been provided by enabling Wi-Fi facility at Arbitration Centre.

Local Area Network

Local Area Network (LAN) established in the premises of High Court was extended beyond High Court premises for the first time. Offices and record room shifted to Sector 17 building (old District Courts building) have been

connected / added to High Court Local Area Network through dedicated 16 MBPS leased line. All applications including DMS can be accessed through Sector 17 network.

Live Case Status



Two servers with 2TB space at National Data Center, Shashtri Park, New Delhi have been configured to give live case status with synchronization time of 10 minutes. Next date, status of case, interim orders as well as final judgments are now available to litigants, advocates and general public within 10 minutes of its uploading by concerned court / official. Setting up of live servers at remote site has further enhanced disaster recovery

capacity of the High Court as these servers are also being used for backing up case data. Live synchronization would further enable Case Management System including e-diary available to advocates as well as e-filing.

Library Automation

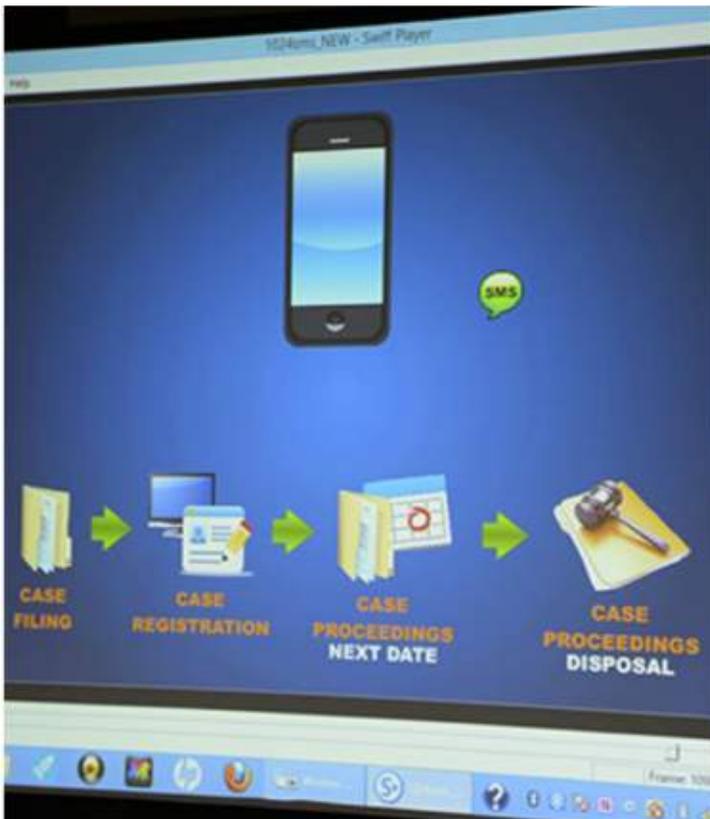
High Court Judge's Library having around 1,75,000/- books / titles was organized by implementing free and open source library software KOHA (Integrated Library System in use by hundreds of libraries worldwide). With KOHA implementation, integration of Judge's Library with libraries of other High Courts and Hon'ble Supreme Court would be possible leading to better knowledge

tools sharing.

Case Status through SMS

Apart from enabling live case status through internet, SMS gateway has been integrated with ISHlco (Software maintaining case information at High Court). SMS is triggered and sent to Advocate(s) in real time as and when case status is updated by court officials.

- * Filing Status;
- * Objection on filing;
- * Copy Filing No.;
- * Copy Preparation Status;
- * Copy Delivery Status;



* Case Status with Next Date;

are being sent through SMS to concerned Advocates.

SMS Gateway integration has not only been done for cases pending in High Court but also for cases pending in Subordinate Courts in States of Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh. SMS are being sent to concerned Advocates about filing, registration, case status with next date and disposal status of cases pending before subordinate courts.

e-Inspection

Inspection of case files by advocates and litigants required file movement resulting in delays and inconvenience. Availability of more than 19 lakh cases/13 crore scanned pages on Document Management System and scanning of case files at the time of filing has facilitated inspection without actual file movement from court/ branches or record room thereby eliminating delays. Uncertified copies through DMS are also available on payment of prescribed fee making it convenient to complete pleadings / paper-books.

Data Center

High Court has established two Data Centers which are equipped with additional



data storage system, uninterrupted power supply air conditioning and fire detection system. Up-gradation of Local Area Network and increased utilization of computer resources (hardware as well as software) had necessitated up-gradation of data centre running critical applications. To meet said requirements, six new state

of art rack servers were installed in data centre at High Court. The critical software applications were shifted to these servers enhancing performance of applications and servers up-time.

CMS (Case Management System)

Case Management System (CMS), the Software module has been developed and implemented by NIC. This integrated Case Management System gives access to:

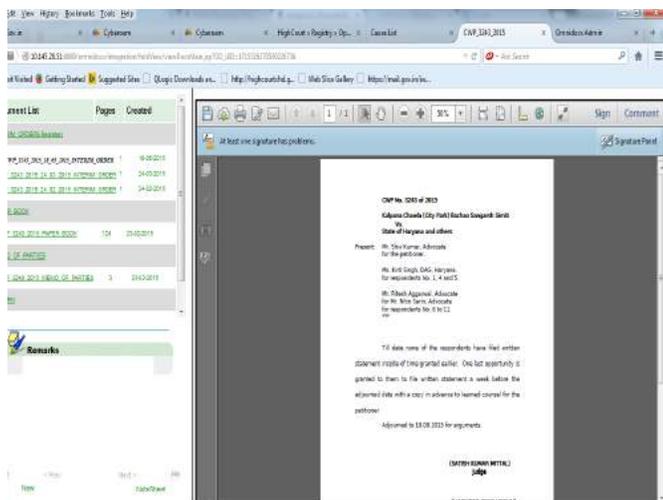
- **Case Display Board** i.e. live status of cases being taken up by different Benches. Live status in capsule format gives access not only to case being taken up but also of cause list and case information of cases fixed before respective benches;
- **Filing Search** - Case information / status can be retrieved by dairy number or caveat number;
- **Case Search** - Case information / status can be retrieved by case number; parties name; advocates name; FIR details; complaint number, LAC case details; Lower court details or by impugned order details;
- **Certified Copy Status Search** - Status of certified copy can be found by giving copy petition number;
- **Judgment Search** - Judgments & orders can be retrieved on different parameters like case year, type or / and number; Judge-name or / and by Free text in data range;
- **Cause List** – Judge-wise; Advocate-wise Causelist as well as summary of cases fixed before each bench is available;
- **e-Diary** Case Management System is complemented by e-diary which allows advocates to bookmark their cases and generate daily cause list of bookmarked case without making any entry regarding next date and status.

e-Diary module has been further developed to allow advocates to e-file their cases. E-filing module is being tested under e-Diary and is likely to be launched in the January / February 2015.

Case Management System also provide forward integration. Case status before Hon'ble Supreme Court in the event of further appeal / petition is now available.

e-Courts - Paperless Courts

Change in mindset and acceptance of fact that "E-courts/paperless courts



concept is feasible option, it is future of Court proceedings and we need to learn and adopt it” has been brought about in year 2014 by tackling various road blocks in the way of fully functional paperless courts. Viable and workable paperless module has been made possible only with following noticed projects.

- **Change Management**

Acceptance of a new system specially which is technology driven is not an easy task. A constant awareness and training campaign to bring about a change in mindset was undertaken. Training center to impart e-filing/e-diary training was set up at ASD lab wherein walk-in training is being provided to Advocates / support staff. Lectures, training programs, interaction with members of Bar & Hon’ble Judges and hands on live sessions have greatly helped to bring change in mindset i.e. “Do we need e-courts – E-court is not

feasible option” to “E-courts are future of Court proceedings and we need to learn and adopt it”.

- **DMS Connectivity**

High Court had started digitalization of court records in the year 2011. As on 31st of December, 2014, 19,22,407 case files, 13,38,26,485 pages of judicial records and 39,29,488 orders / judgments are accessible through DMS. This huge data base on DMS was required to be connected with daily cause list which is being generated through ISHiCo and further made touch screen friendly to convert it as an e-book allowing navigation within soft file just like in case of hard copy. NIC has configured and integrated output (soft copies in PDF format) from DMS with ISHiCo (Software in which case information is maintained). This has resulted in linking of case records (scanned files) with case info (in form of cause list). By browsing cause list and clicking on any specific case would open scanned case files and orders passed therein.

- **e-Book Software Module**

Connectivity between ISHiCo & DMS only facilitates availability of scanned paper Books of selected case. However, mere availability of scanned

PDF file will not serve the purpose as to make e-court successful. Seamless navigation within file just like in case of hard copy is required. This requirement was fulfilled by getting developed e-Book software fully integrated with DMS and ISHlco. e-Book is fully enabled for making notes viewable only to Hon'ble Judge. The access to ISHlco, DMS and ebook is controlled and login / password protected.

- **VPN Access**

Access to scanned / soft case file from court premises is an easy option and can be made available any time over Local Area Network. Concern regarding security of servers, however, had restricted access from outside. Availability of digital case files 24 x 7 x 365 to Hon'ble Judges from remote site outside LAN was real challenge. For making e-Court successful secured access is being provided through Virtual Private Network connectivity without compromising security. This has given access to Hon'ble Judges to browse any case file pending or decided from any place.

- **Scanning / Digitalization of Records**

Another challenge for e-Court project



was to make available complete case file in soft format (i.e. replica of hardcopy) to Hon'ble Judges as and when case is taken up for hearing. Presently case filed with urgent application is fixed on the next day. All case files, therefore, needs to be scanned and uploaded on Document Management System on the day of filing itself prior to listing of case. This challenge was met out by purchasing and installing 12 high speed scanners in filing branch. Scanning of case file prior to its fixation before the Court has been made part of filing process. At present all criminal case files to be placed before court on next day are being scanned in DRR section on the

same day and the soft-copy of case file is being made available to the Hon'ble Judge through VPN. This process is being extended to other case types in phased manner.

- **Hyperlinking of Soft Copies**

For Paperless courts, scanned files need to be flagged / linked for navigating within file as is possible in case of hard paper books. To reach easily and conveniently on a specific section soft file require hyperlinking of index with its contents. This presently is manual process until e-filing is adopted fully. Hyperlinking needs to be done prior to fixation of case before Hon'ble Court after scanning of hardcopy. Restorers attached to courts have

been entrusted task to hyperlink soft copies. Training Court staff was a cumbersome task as users involved were not tech savvy. Training sessions for capacity building of court restorers for Hyperlink and Bookmark work were undertaken.

- **E-Court Hardware**

Challenge to choose and to put right hardware in place for e-courts was met by purchasing and installing 10 Wacom Pen Tablets i.e. Cintiq 24 HD. These Touch screens have finger / hand touch friendly navigation. Digital pen allows writing on screen without help of mouse or keyboard.

- **E-filing of Cases**

Paperless Court project is incomplete

The screenshot displays the E-Filing interface of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh. The header includes the court's name and logo. The main content area is titled 'E-Filing' and contains a form for filing a case. The form includes the following fields and options:

- Filing Type:** Urgent (dropdown)
- Case Type:** CWP (dropdown)
- No. of Applications:** (input field)
- Advocate:** PB / 123 / 2014 (input field)
- MADAN MOHAN SINGH** (input field)
- Add Multi Adv:**
- Main Case Type:** CWP (dropdown)
- No.:** (input field)
- Year:** (input field)
- MCase Parties:** (input field)
- Petitioner:** Select (dropdown)
- Respondent:** Select (dropdown)
- Buttons:** Receive Filing, Clear Values, Cancel Action

E-Filing

unless hardcopy case filing system is replaced by soft-copy case filing system. Acceptance of soft-copies through CD / DVD or Pen drive / hard disk which was introduced initially was found to be impractical, inconvenient and was not a long term solution. To adopt, encourage and popularize soft-copy case filing system a web based software was got developed from NIC for ensuring 24x7 filing convenience from anywhere in the world by using internet connection. Introduction of e-stamp option (for payment of court fee – issue pending with State Govt. for amendment in Stamp Act) & digitally signed soft case files will make it possible to dispense with hardcopy case filing thereby extending filing hours, saving paper & environment giving convenience of home. E-filing system has been integrated with e-diary and has been put to robust testing as per feed back of advocates. It would be available for live e-filing from January/February 2015.

Office Automation

Efficiency and ease to work needs to be enhanced by adopting computerized processes. Physical file movement module has been developed

and made available to various branches to record receipt and delivery of files. This module is helpful in detecting physical file movement.

Important circulars and notification issued by various departments have been made available on intranet over LAN accessible to court officials through search enabled module intra PHHC. It saves time and energy to refer important administrative orders / instructions and notices thereby enhancing efficiency.

Disaster Recovery Center

State Level CIS Backup Server has been installed and configured at High Court. Complete data pertaining to all 111 District & Taluka Courts is being pushed at the end of day and is being stored at remote site. This data is being used for varied purposes i.e. disaster recovery, data authentication, data auditing, data health check, for developing various periphery softwares, for generating reports and also for monitoring data updating.

Video Conferencing

Recording of evidence of doctors through video conferencing can increase availability of doctors in hospitals for their core responsibilities and can save valuable human lives and huge amounts. Guidelines



have been issued in consultation with Health and Jail departments of States of Punjab, Haryana and UT Chandigarh for recording of evidence of doctors through VC. Nodal Officers have been deputed for the coordinating recording of evidence through video conferencing. Video Conferencing facilities are available in most of Court Complexes. Doctors now have option to give evidence through VC from their hospital or NIC Center (from their place of posting).

Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh is receiving more than 4,000 summons and bailable / non bailable warrants for

securing presence of doctors and para medical staff for evidence. This in turn, was putting excessive load on scarce human resources. Initially recording of evidence was started through High Court VC room, now a dedicated VC room has been set up at PGI. Evidence of doctors is being recorded through VC directly by dialing from PGI to concerned Court.

Change Management / Availability of Case information on Web

Punjab and Haryana High Court is one of few and first High Court to achieve zero undated case status.

Complete case information

updating by all the courts and making it available on web (<http://ecourts.gov.in>) on the same day for use by advocates, litigants and general public was a challenging task. Regular updating and accuracy of data is key to CIS success. Availability of daily / future cause lists, interim orders, judgments, final orders, status & information of Cases and data accuracy have been made possible with the help of following game changers.

- **Customized Reports Generation System (CRGS)**

An in house Reporting System software i.e. Customized Report Generation System (CRGS) has been developed to generate various user defined reports, such as Cause List, Peshi Register, Undated case list, Institution Register, List of Pending Case Type Wise, Disposal list, Action Plan cases list, RBT, Transfer cases list, Case Type Wise Disposal list. It has helped in record keeping, monitoring and court / case management.

- **e-reader**

Based on feedback of readers who have been assigned task to update next date and purpose, in house periphery software “e-reader” was got developed. E-reader has greatly helped court readers to update case

status which in turn secured zero undated case status and accurate cause list without manual intervention.

- **Exemption from Maintaining Peshi Registers**

To push the e-Courts project to the next level the practice of maintaining manual peshi registers in subordinate courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh was dispensed. Computer generated Peshi Registers by using CRGS 5.0 (in house developed periphery software) are being maintained by courts.

- **Automated Generation of Processes through CIS**

All the subordinate courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh have been asked to generate processes for securing presence of parties and witnesses only through Case Information Software which in turn is enhancing data / case information accuracy and will encourage automated working.

- **Pre-Defined Monthly / Annual Reporting Excel Forms.**

Monthly reports being sent by each court and District and Sessions Judges has been standardized by developing pre-defined excel forms.

This has made reporting to be uniform and time saving.

- **Monitoring Cell**

Dedicated manpower to monitor Data accuracy, data entry and data updating was assigned at High Court. CISMS(CIS Monitoring System) An e-Monitoring Software to generate various Macro as well as Micro Level Reports regarding State, District, Establishment and Individual court was got developed. With the help of this software data inaccuracies, failure to update case information and failure to upload order / judgments are being monitored and court officials failing to update information are being made accountable.

VPN Accessibility

District & Sessions Judges & Nodal Officers (District Computer Committee) were given access of National Judicial Data Grid through Virtual Private Network to access NJDG even through broadband connections from their camp offices. This in turn has facilitated zero undated case status through multi level monitoring.

VGA Splitter

Additional Monitor with VGA splitter have been allowed to be installed to

enable to Ld. Judicial Officer to cross check the orders/judgment as being typed by the Judgment writer/steno typist.

Human Resource Development

Skill development of human resources is key to efficient working of an organization. This responsibility multiplies when such resources are deployed to maintain computer infrastructure due to rapid changes and introduction of new technology. Entire work force including Judicial Officers needs constant exposure to technology and training. Best of technology is useless unless trained human resource is available. Training therefore has been top priority.

- **Ubuntu Linux Refresher Training Program for the Judicial Officers**



Two days weekend Ubuntu Linux Refresher Training program 2014 as per guidelines of the Hon'ble e-Committee, Supreme Court of India was conducted in the month of August, September, October, November & December, 2014 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh for all the Judicial Officers posted in the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT Chandigarh.

- **ICT Training to newly appointed Judicial Officers**

ICT training & education has been made part of training programme being undertaken by Judicial Academy prior to entrustment of court work to newly appointed Judicial Officer. Newly appointed Addl. District & Sessions Judges, Punjab Civil Services (Judicial Branch) and Haryana Civil Services (Judicial Branch) Officers were given ICT Training at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh.

- **Training to court staff**

Number of Computer and ISHlco / CIS training programmes were undertaken for High Court and Subordinate Court staff. Apart from giving training of various applications they have been also trained to identify & trouble shoot

minor hardware/software/ paper jam issues.

- **15 days Induction training for technical staff.**

Technical Staff for High Court & subordinate courts being provided by HCL is being given 15 days on site induction training to make them understand working environment in courts.

- **Refresher Course for System Administrators.**

System Administrators (court officials) who are front line trouble-shooters were given refresher training for three days from 15th to 17 May, 2014 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh.

- **Refresher Intensive Training Programme for Ubuntu-Linux Master Trainers**

A refresher training for 52 Master Trainers (Judicial Officers) from Allahabad, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab & Haryana Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand was conducted from 30th June to 5th July, 2014 in two batches at Chandigarh Judicial Academy. These Master Trainers are to impart Computer (Ubuntu-Linux)



training to other Judicial Officers in these six states.

- **Change Management Programme for CIS Version 2.0**

Change Management Programme for 27 Central Project Coordinators from all the High Courts & 20 DSA Master Trainers nominated by Hon'ble e-Committee was conducted from 13th December to 15th December, 2014 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy. Meet was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Chairman Computer Committee & Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court. Participants were blessed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice

Madan B. Lokur, Judge Supreme Court & Judge in-charge e-Committee through video conferencing.



Change Management Programme for CIS UNC 2.0

RECRUITMENT

In 2014, the following recruitment processes were carried out by the Recruitment Cell of this Court:-

CIVIL JUDGE (JR.DIV.) IN THE STATE OF HARYANA

To fill up 119 posts (117 actual and 2 anticipated), applications from the eligible candidates were invited vide advertisement dated 19.09.2014. In response thereto, 16185 applications were received. The preliminary examination was held on 10.01.2015.

DIRECT RECRUITMENT IN THE CADRE OF DISTRICT JUDGE - HARYANA

To fill up 17 vacancies in the cadre of Haryana Superior Judicial Service vide advertisement dated 29.04.2013, applications were invited from the eligible candidates. 1261 applications were received. The preliminary Examination was held on 22.09.2013. The main written examination was held from 22.11.2013 to 24.11.2013. The viva-voce was conducted from 3.2.2014 to 6.2.2014. The process was finalized on 13.2.2014 and 14 candidates

were recommended for appointment as ADJ in the State of Haryana.

CIVIL JUDGE(JR.DIVN.) IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB.

To fill up 71 posts (including 37 newly created posts) applications from the eligible candidates were invited vide advertisement dated 08.03.2013. In response thereto, 4027 applications were received. The process was culminated with the finalization of the selection process on 01.04.2014 and 64 candidates were recommended for appointment as Civil Judge (Jr. Divn.) in the State of Punjab.

DIRECT RECRUITMENT IN THE CADRE OF DISTRICT JUDGE, PUNJAB

To fill up 14 vacancies in the Punjab Superior Judicial Service, 517 applications were received. The preliminary examination was held on 21.09.2013. The main written examination was held from 15.11.2013 to 17.11.2013. The viva-voce was held from 6.2.2014 to 11.2.2014. The process was finalized on 13.2.2014 and 14 candidates were recommended for appointment as ADJ in

the State of Punjab.

SAFAI SEWAK, FRASH, CHOWKIDAR AND MALI.

To fill up 30 posts of Safai Sewak, 20 posts of Frash, 23 posts of Chowkidar and 55 posts of Mali, recruitment process was initiated on 01.05.2014 and in response to the advertisement 3277 applications for Safai Sewak, 7665 applications for Frash, 9732 applications for Chowkidar and 5811 applications for Mali were received. Thereafter, 18 Sub Committees conducted the interviews from 23.06.2014 to 28.06.2014. Final result was declared on 04.07.2014 and selected candidates were recommended for the appointment.

JUDGMENT WRITER

Advertisement was issued to fill up 14 posts of Judgment Writer on 30.09.2014 and 857 applications were received. Shorthand test was conducted on 21.12.2014.

SENIOR SCALE STENOGRAPHER

Advertisement was issued to fill up 31 posts of Sr. Scale Stenographer on 10.09.2013 and 1468 applications were received. Final result was declared on 22.05.2014 and 26 selected candidates were recommended for the appointment.

STENO TYPIST

Advertisement was issued to fill up 36 (24 from Direct Recruitment and 12 from Departments) posts of Steno Typist on 03.08.2013 and 2388 applications were received. Subsequently 6 more vacancies in the cadre became available. Final result was declared on 29.08.2014 and final merit list was forwarded to the E-1 Branch. E-1 Branch offered appointments to 42 candidates out of which 40 candidates had joined as steno-typist.

DRIVER

Advertisement was issued to fill up 14 posts of Driver on 02.04.2014 and 834 applications were received. Final result was declared on 08.09.2014 and 14 selected candidates were recommended for the appointment.

COURT MANAGER

Advertisement was issued to fill up 7 posts of Court Manager in the subordinate Courts of Punjab and Haryana on 21.03.2014 and 134 applications were received. After conducting selection process, final result was declared on 30.10.2014 and 6 selected candidates were recommended for the appointment.

CLERK

Advertisement was issued to fill up 161 posts of Clerks on 20.11.2012 and 23384 applications were received. The preliminary examination was held on 08.09.2013 and the main written examination of 1722 candidates was held on 26.10.2013. On the basis of their performance in the written examination, further 475 applicants qualified for computer proficiency test which was held in High Court Museum from 01.05.2014 to 03.05.2014. A total 112 applicants qualified in computer proficiency test and were to 03.05.2014. A total 112 applicants qualified in computer proficiency test and were called for viva voca which was held from 19.08.2014 and 20.08.2014. Total 109 selected candidates were recommended for the appointment.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR THE POST OF CLERK

A departmental test for the post of Clerk from the Restorer/Book Binder/Graduate Class-IV employees was conducted. 202 candidates were eligible for the said test. The test was conducted

on 18.10.2014 and 15.11.2014.

PEON TECHNICAL (ELECTRICIAN)

Advertisement was issued to fill up 1 post of Peon Technical (Electrician) on 18.10.2014 and 597 applications were received.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR THE POST OF READER

Circular was issued for filling up 13 vacant posts of Reader and to prepare a waiting list of 8 successful candidates. 212 applications were received. Final result was declared on 03.12.2014 and 13 selected candidates were recommended for the appointment.

Conclusion:-

1. During the year 2014 : 14 ADJs for the State of Haryana, 14 ADJs for the State of Punjab and 64 Civil Judge (Junior Division) were recruited.
2. During the year 2014 : 349 Officers/ Officials were recruited for the High Court establishment.

CENTRAL RECRUITMENT AGENCY

The Central Recruitment Agency of this Court has completed various recruitment processes during the year 2014. The details of the same are as under: -

Sr. No.	Name of Post	Advertisement No.	Remarks
1.	Clerk in the Subordinate Courts of Punjab	6C/CRA/PB/2012	Names of 767 candidates were recommended for appointment.
2.	Clerk in the Subordinate Courts of Haryana	7C/CRA/HR/2012	Names of 938 candidates were recommended for appointment.
3.	Stenographer Grade III in the Subordinate Courts of Haryana	7S/CRA/HR/2012	Names of 312 candidates were recommended for appointment.
4.	Stenographer Grade III in the Subordinate Courts of Punjab	6S/CRA/PB/2012	Names of 160 candidates were recommended for appointment.
5.	Driver in the Subordinate Courts of Haryana	7D/CRA/HR/2012	Names of 17 candidates were recommended for appointment.
6.	Driver in the Subordinate Courts of Punjab.	6D/CRA/PB/2012	Names of 17 candidates were recommended for appointment.
7.	Clerk in Punjab Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh	1C/CRA/PSLSA/2013	Names of 31 candidates were recommended for appointment.
8.	Driver in Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	01/HLSLA/CRA/2014	Names of 13 candidates were recommended for appointment.
9.	Driver in State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	Advertisement was published by State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh	Name of 01 candidate was recommended for appointment.
10.	Senior Scale Stenographer in State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	Advertisement was published by State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh	Name of 01 candidate was recommended for appointment.
11.	Librarian in State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	Advertisement was published by State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh	Name of 01 candidate was recommended for appointment.

12.	Steno typist in State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	Advertisement was published by State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh	Names of 03 candidates were recommended for appointment.
13.	Clerk/Clerk-cum-Typist/Ahlmad/CDEO in State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	Advertisement was published by State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh	Name of 01 candidate was recommended for appointment.
14.	Accounts Clerk in State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	Advertisement was published by State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh	Name of 01 candidate was recommended for appointment.

Following processes are under consideration with Central Recruitment Agency: -

Sr. No.	Name of Post	Advertisement No.	Remarks
1.	Clerk in the Subordinate Courts of UT Chandigarh	11C/CRA/CHD/2012	Computer Proficiency Test was conducted on 15 th , 16 th and 17 th December, 2014
2.	Stenographer Grade III in the Subordinate Courts of UT Chandigarh	11S/CRA/CHD/2012	Checking of original testimonials was conducted on 06.12.2014.
3.	Clerk in Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	01/HSLSA/CRA/2014	Advertisement for the said post was published in June 2014.
4.	Steno typist in Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	01/HSLSA/CRA/2014	Stenography test was conducted on 30.11.2014.
5.	Junior Scale Stenographer in Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.	01/HSLSA/CRA/2014	Shorthand test was conducted on 18 th and 19 th December, 2014.



LIBRARY



LIBRARY

Judges Library of the Punjab and Haryana High Court is the cerebral fodder for the Court. 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, were received from PEPSU High Court, and added to the stock of the Library. At Present Hon'ble Judges Library has a collection of more than 1,54,000 legal documents/books. Hon'ble Judges Library works under the guidance of the Library Committee constituted by Hon'ble the

Chief Justice. Judges Library has a staff strength of 37 officials including Librarian, Superintendent, Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Librarians, Sr. Assistants, Clerks, Restorers, Book-Binders, Peons and Frashes.

This year Library has shifted to the newly renovated library building which is fully air-conditioned, spacious, ventilated, and well maintained. Library has a rich collection of Text Books, Reference Books, General Books, Indian & Foreign Journals/ Reports, Magazines and Newspapers. For the maximum utilization of the Library collection, it has been classified according to DDC(Dewey



Decimal Classification Scheme) and Catalogued according to AACR-II. High Court Judges Library is the only Library in the Northern India which provides documentation services by maintaining indexes of Acts, Rules, Regulations as well as Bye-laws and keeps track of amendments in all the Central and State Statutes as notified in Gazette of India, Official Gazette for the states of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. These amendments are also pasted in the previous edition books in order to keep publications updated.

Reference and General Section have also been maintained by the Library. Reference Section includes Encyclopaedia Britannica, Halsbury's Laws of England, Halsbury's Laws of India, American Jurisprudence, Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, Dictionaries, Words and Phrases (Permanent Edition), Chamber's Encyclopaedia, Corpus Juris Secundum and All England Law Reports. General Section includes books on Philosophy, Religion, History as well as Biographies, Fiction and Souvenirs of different High Courts etc. In addition to the above, Foreign Reports are arranged in Conference

Hall. Notable amongst them are:

- United State Supreme Court Reports
- American Federal Text Reports
- American Jurisprudence
- American Law Reports Annotated
- Atlantic Reporters
- Australian Digest
- Dominion Law Reports
- English and Empire Digest
- Federal Supplement
- New York Supplement
- North Eastern Reports
- Tax Cases
- The Pacific Reporters
- U.S. Supreme Court Digest
- Washington Reports.

KOHA Library Automation Software has been installed in the Library and the work of data migration is under process. High Court Library has participated in the online integration of cataloguing data of Supreme Court Library and High Court Libraries for "Single Window Search" through KOHA Library Automation Software.



Library has collected identity details of the employees of this Court so that the same may be entered in the circulation module of KOHA software. Library Web-page has also been created on High Court of Punjab and Haryana website having information about Judges Library & its services. Work of implementation of RFID solution, purchase of book scanner for scanning of old and rare books/ gazettes etc, establishment of Archive Section and a matter regarding development of software for statutory publication of this Court i.e. Indian Law Reports (Punjab and Haryana series) with maximum search

options, is also under process.

Digital/Online collection of the Judges Library includes 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, Service Cases Today, Supreme Court Law Finder), All India Reporter (containing Supreme Court, Supreme Court Weekly, All High Courts and Criminal Law Journal till 2010), Grand Jurix, ITR Online, Manupatra Online. At present Judges Library collection is noted as under:

Type of Documents	Total Collection
Books, Reports/Journals	More than 1,54,000
Bare Acts (Purchased in the year 2014)	10,238 (approx.)
CD-ROM Databases/ Online Databases	06
Titles of Journals/ Reporters (Subscribed for the year 2014)	65
Magazines	08
Newspapers	13 (National/Local & Multilingual)

Hon'ble Judges Library is a grid of libraries. In addition to central Library, it also maintains about 57 working Court Rooms Libraries and equal number of Residential Libraries at the residences offices of all the Hon'ble Judges. Apart from Hon'ble Judges, Law Researchers attached to Hon'ble Judges and Officers of the

High Court are the regular users of the Library.

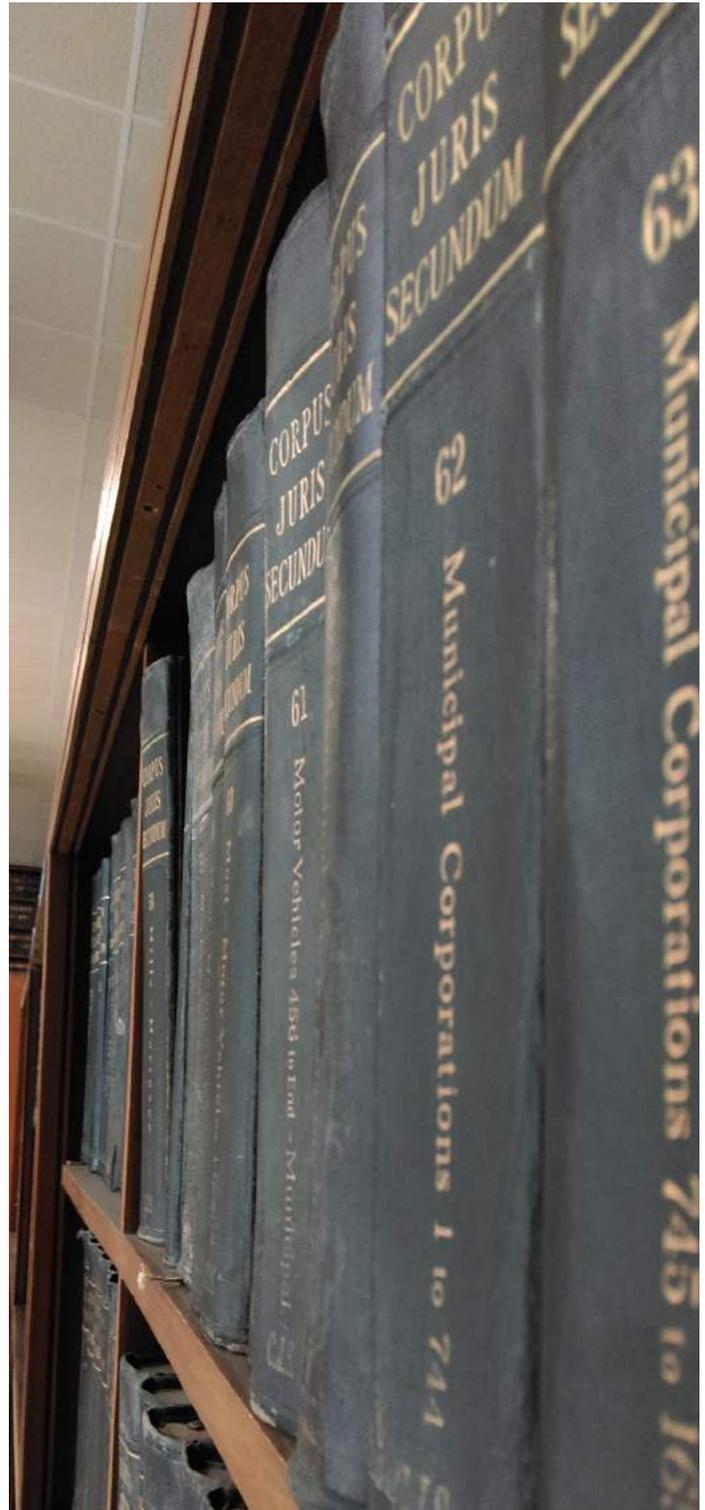
Restricted library services are provided to Senior Advocates and Research Scholars of various institutions also. Besides this, Libraries have been provided to Judicial officers at subordinate courts in the

States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. A list of approved books and Legal software (SCC Online Web Edition/ 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 the Library users, Judges Library provides various services:

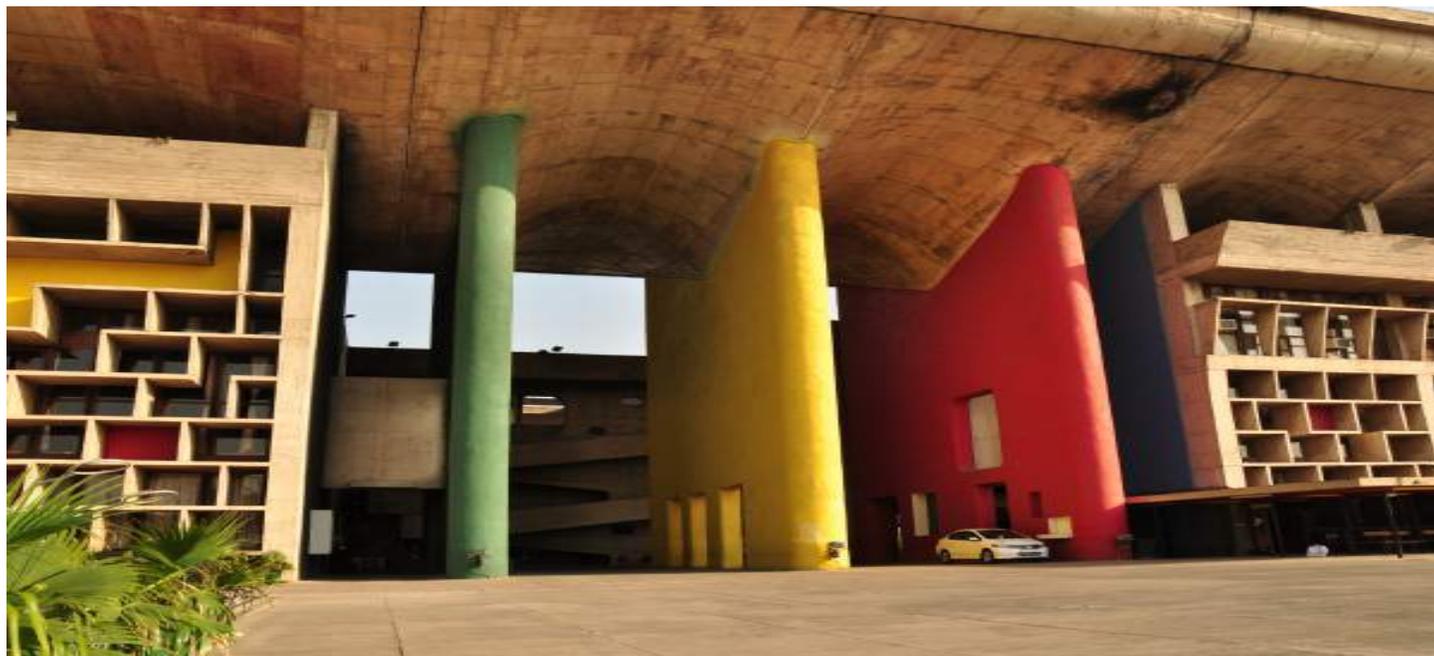
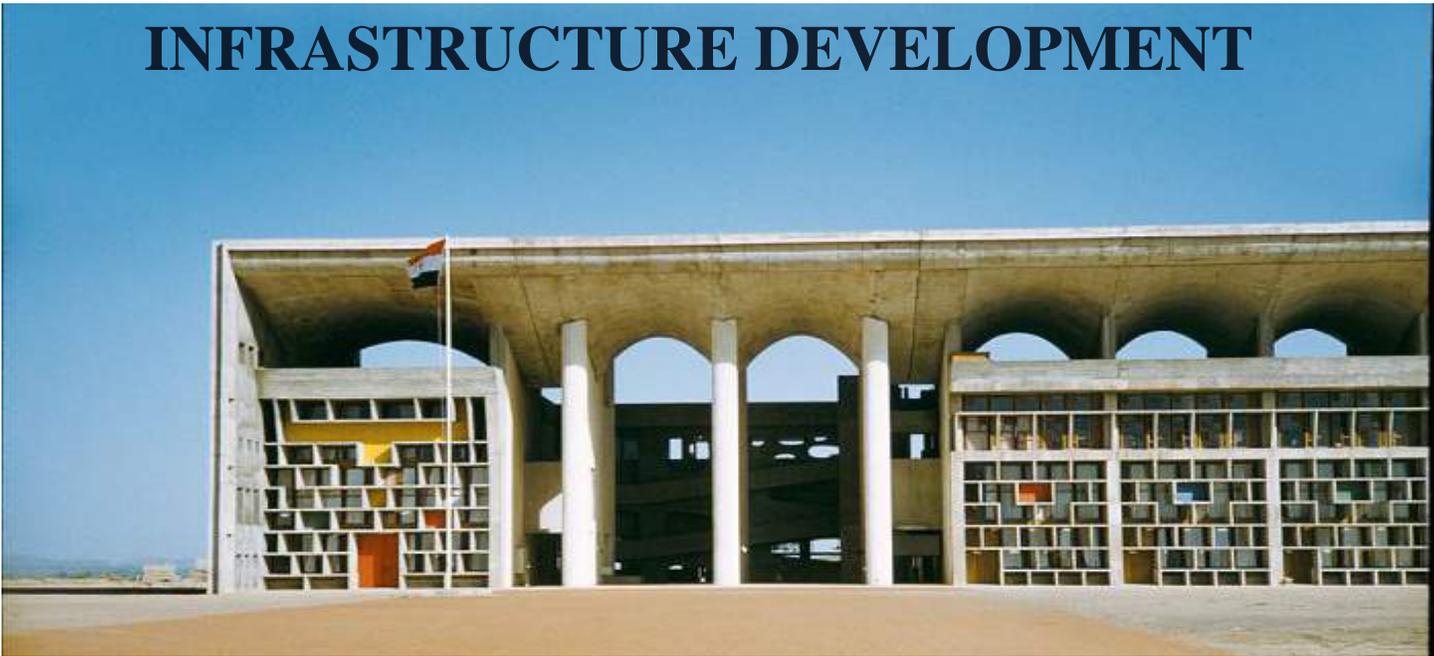
- Circulation Services (Issue & return)
- Reference Service
- Current Awareness Service (By circulating list of fresh arrivals amongst all Hon'ble Judges every month & News paper Clippings of Judicial News from National/Local Newspapers)
- Selective Dissemination of information (from Books and Legal Software (SCC Online, Law Finder Library Edition, AIR, ILR, Grand Jurix))
- Binding Section
- Digital Section
- Internet Service
- Reprographics Service

Judges Library is continuously growing



in context to its collection, staff, services and infrastructure. It is improving its ways of serving its users effectively with updated and Automated Library Services, so that the satisfaction level of its users can be maintained.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



PUNJAB Infrastructure

Under the guidance of Justice T.P.S.Mann, Chairman and other members Justice M.M.Singh Bedi, Justice Ajay Tewari and Justice Fateh Deep Singh, the Building Committee, Punjab has provided infrastructural support to almost all the District & Sub Divisional Judicial Court Complexes. Similarly, all the Judicial Officers have been provided with a Government Accommodation or a House requisitioned by the State Government.

Judicial Courts Complexes in the State of Punjab inaugurated during 2014

SR. NO.	JUDICIAL COURT COMPLEX	DATE OF INAUGURATION	COST OF CONSTRUCTION
1.	Zira (Ferozepur)	31.05.2014	2657.37 Lac
2.	Sardulgarh (Mansa)	26.07.2014	825.82 Lac
3.	Block C and D, Sri Muktsar Sahib	26.07.2014	2371.18 lac
4.	Malout, Sri Muktsar Sahib	26.07.2014	1289.90 lac

Judicial Houses constructed and completed during 2014

SR. NO.	JUDICIAL HOUSES
1.	Batala(Gurdaspur)
2.	Sardulgarh(Mansa)

Sr. No	Judicial Court Complexes	Date of foundation laying	Tentative Cost of Construction
1.	Khanna (Ludhiana)	20.12.2014	25.00 Crores



HARYANA Infrastructure

SNO	NAME OF THE JUDICIAL COURT COMPLEXES	DATE OF INAUGRATION	DATE OF LAYING FOUNDATION STONE	COST OF CONSTRUCTION ((IN LACS))
1.	Tohana(Fatehabad)	25.01.2014	--	765.00
2.	Mewat at Nuh	22.02.2014	--	2560.95
3.	Gurgaon	--	22.02.2014	11331.00
4.	Gohana(Sonepat)	23.08.2014	--	765.00

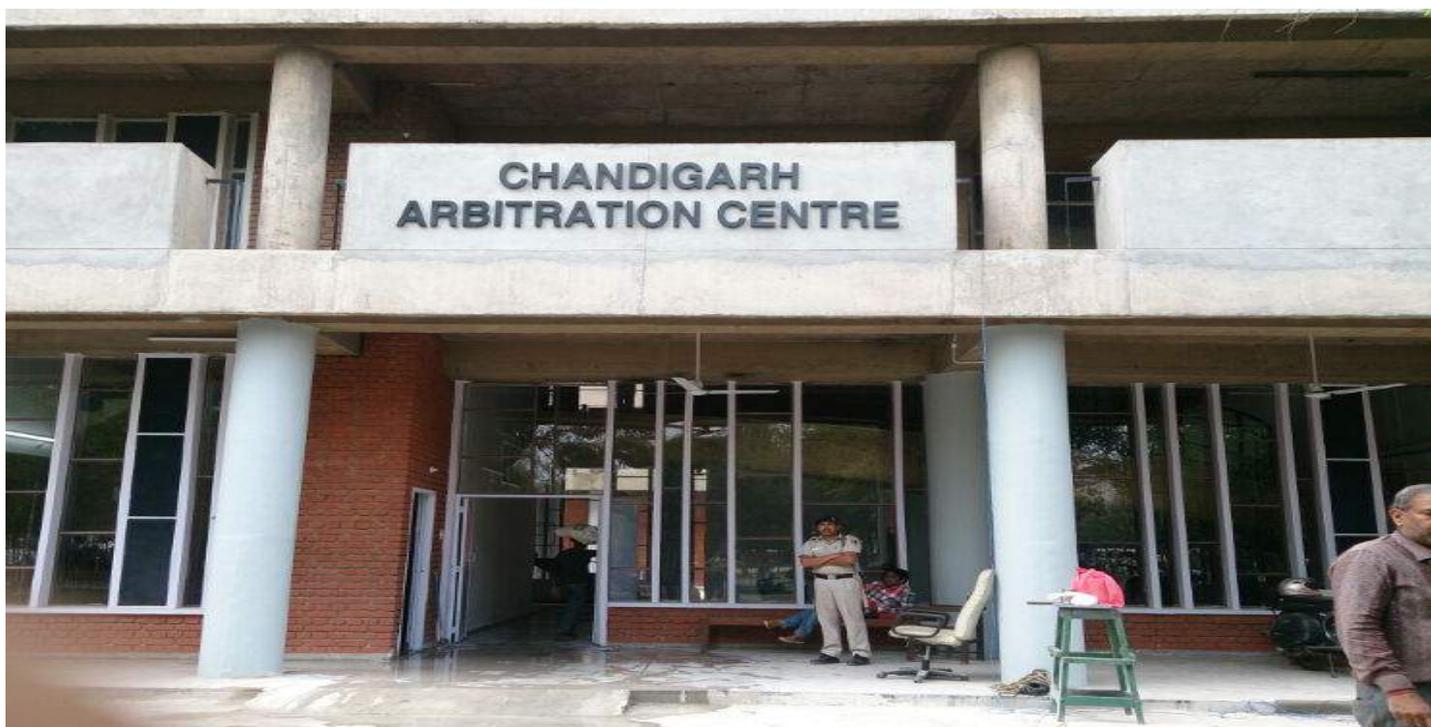
MAJOR PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR 2014.

1. CHANDIGARH ARBITRATION CENTRE

The Chandigarh Arbitration Centre has been set up in the High Court Extension, Sector 17, Chandigarh (Old District Court Complex), under the supervision of Hon'ble Committee consisting of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant. The said Centre consists of five (05) Nos. Arbitration Rooms along with Chambers. Apart from this, there is a provision of office rooms for the Hon'ble Chairman and the Coordinator. Besides this, a Meeting Room and two (02) Nos.

Pantry have also been provided there.

The said building was inaugurated on 5th April, 2014 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar, Hon'ble Judge of Supreme Court of India in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Hon'ble Judge of Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.P. Shah (Retd.), Hon'ble Chairman of Law Commission of India. The Chandigarh Arbitration Centre has been set up at a cost of about Rs. 96.00 Lacs.



2. REMODELING OF HON'BLE JUDGES' LIBRARY

The Hon'ble Judges' Library has been renovated/remodeled during the year 2014, for which services of a Consultant Architect namely Mrs. Namita Singh of M/s Satnam Namita & Associates, Chandigarh were taken by the Chandigarh Administration. Apart from the existing building, an additional area/building has also been added in the Hon'ble Judges Library. Separate area has also been provided for Hon'ble Judges' Reading Room, sitting of staff and for stacking of large number of Library books. Provision of washroom has also been made in the said Library. The Library was inaugurated on 22.05.2014 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the then Chief Justice of this Hon'ble Court. The Library has been set up at a cost of about Rs. 2.07 Crores.



BUDGET

Major head of Account "2014-Admn.of Justice 102-High Court".	Head	Sanctioned Grant for the financial year 2014-15	Expenditure upto 31 st December 2014
Salaries	Charged	13,58,00,000	11,01,36,079
Salaries	Voted	144,31,00,000	140,68,32,382
Medical Reimbursement	Charged	47,00,000	40,62,686
Medical Reimbursement	Voted	1,05,00,000	1,49,32,214
Domestic Travel Expenses	Charged	20,00,000	13,98,996
Foreign Travel Expenses	Charged	83,00,000	22,88,904
Travel Expenses	Voted	21,00,000	9,47,596
Office Expenses	Charged	52,00,000	48,46,360
Office Expenses	Voted	16,87,00,000	14,18,80,234
Mediation and Conciliation Centre	Charged	69,00,000	6,12,925
Lok Adalat	Charged	1,00,000	--
Publication	Charged	1,58,00,000	1,55,97,221
P.P.S.S	Charged	11,00,000	2,69,300
Other Charges	Voted	1,00,000	11,539
Other Charges	Voted (Plan)	6,50,00,000	79,46,119
Judicial Impact Office- Salaries	Voted	30,00,000	30,00,000
Judicial Impact Office – Office Expenses	Voted	2,00,000	2,00,000
Total (Plan & Non-Plan)	Charged & Voted	187,26,00,000	171,49,62,555



JUSTICE'S COURT

INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

The Indian Law Institute State Unit has been venturing to hold varied interactive sessions for the benefit of the young legal practitioners. Under the enlightened Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr.Justice Hemant Gupta, there has been a tremendous co-operation from the Hon'ble Judges of this High Court and equally a matching overwhelming response from the Bar. To hone the professional skills and provide value addition to the knowledge of the young lawyers, the ILI organised the following six interactive sessions:-

1. Interactive Session on “Civil Law” was conducted by Hon'ble Mr.Justice Ajay Tewari at ILI State Unit on 24-01-2014. Practical and useful tips were given to the participating Advocates pertaining to Civil Law.
2. Interactive Session on “Art of Advocacy” was conducted by Hon'ble Mr.Justice Gurmeet Singh Sandhawalia at ILI State Unit on 07-02-2014.
3. A discourse on “Medicine & Law” was organized by the ILI State Unit in New Auditorium, High Court on 05-03-2014 and during that programme, Hon'ble Mr.Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the then Chief Justice, released a book titled “Medicine & Law” authored by Hon'ble Mr.Justice K.Kannan.
4. Interactive Session on “Revenue Law” was conducted by Hon'ble Mr.Justice Rajive Bhalla alongwith Sh.B.M.Lal, Faculty Member of the Chandigarh Judicial Academy on 25-07-2014. The entire session was interactive, illustrative and helped in tackling the myths which surround the Revenue Law and the perception of being a difficult subject.
5. Open House Interactive Session was conducted by Hon'ble Mr.Justice Hemant Gupta, Hon'ble Mr.Justice S.S.Saron, Hon'ble Mr.Justice Rajive Bhalla, Hon'ble Mr.Justice Surya Kant, Hon'ble Mr.Justice Mahesh Grover and Hon'ble Mr.Justice R.N.Raina on 08-08-2014.
6. Interactive Session on “Criminal Law” was conducted by Hon'ble Mr.Justice Hemant Gupta and Hon'ble Mr.Justice S.S.Saron on 12-09-2014.

MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

ACTION PLAN 2014-15

An Annual Action Plan for disposal of old cases for the year 2014-15 was launched whereby the targets were given to the Judicial Officers in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh as approved by Hon'ble Administrative Committee of this Court with a goal to reduce the pendency of oldest cases pending in their respective Courts by 31.3.2015.

The targets were as follows:

TARGETS FOR DISPOSAL OF CASES UNDER ACTION PLAN 2014-15:

There shall be no target for District & Sessions Judges.

A) COURTS OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGES:

1. All cases which are more than one year old as on 31.03.2014, under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
2. 150 Oldest cases pending in each Court [cases under category (i) to be included]
3. To make endeavour to dispose of all those cases under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 where accused are in custody, within a period of 6 months but not later than 1 year from the date of filing of Challan.

B) COURTS OF CIVIL JUDGES/JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

200 oldest cases pending in each Court.

A) **EXCLUSIVE COURTS:**

1.	CBI Courts	10 oldest cases
2.	Family Courts	150 oldest cases
3.	Juvenile Justice Boards	100 oldest enquiries
4.	Special Courts set up to deal with cases of heinous crime against women	To make endeavour to dispose of all cases relating to heinous crime against women within a period of 6 months but not later than 1 year from the date of committal of the case.
5.	Exclusive Courts to deal with cases under Section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act	1000 oldest cases

FAMILY COURT (SETTING UP)

The Punjab Government vide Notification No.S.O.159/C.A.66/1984/S.3/2014 dated 15.9.2014 had established the Family Courts at Barnala, Faridkot, Pathankot, Moga and Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar Sessions Divisions with immediate effect, which shall function within their respective jurisdiction.

SETTING UP OF EXCLUSIVE COURT FOR 138 NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

Vide Instruction No.273 Spl. Gaz.II/IX.C.II dated 02.04.2014 this Court has directed all the District & Sessions Judges in the State of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh that an Exclusive Court be set up in every Sessions Division of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh, for dealing with cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 where the number of cases is 2500-3000. If the number of cases in a Sessions Division is more than 3000 an additional Exclusive Court may be set up per 3000 cases. Where the number of remainder case is marginal the same may be assigned to or distributed, equally amongst such exclusive Courts.

Accordingly 20 number of Exclusive Courts have been set up and those are functional. Out of these 20 Nos. 10 are functional in Haryana and remaining 10 in Punjab and U.T. Chandigarh, the detail of which as under:

No. of 138 N.I. Act (Exclusive Courts) in the State of Haryana for the month of December 2014		
Name of District	No. of Exclusive Courts	Name of the Officer
Ambala	1	Sh. Ramesh Chander, JMIC
Faridabad	2	Sh.Ashish Sharma, JMIC
		Sh.Sunil Kumar, JMIC
Gurgaon	3	Sh.Amit Kumar Garg, JMIC
		Sh.Kunnal Garg, JMIC
		Ms.Meenakshi Yadav, JMIC
Hisar	1	Ms. Indu Bala, JMIC
Karnal	1	Sh. Pardeep Chaudhary, JMIC
Panipat	1	Sh. Piyush Sharma, JMIC
Yamunanagar	1	Sh.Saurabh Gupta, JMIC
Total	10	

No. of 138 N.I. Act (Exclusive Courts) in the State of Punjab & U.T. Chandigarh for the month of December 2014		
Name of District	No. of Exclusive Courts	Name of the Officer
Amritsar	1	Sh.Shaminder Pal Singh, JMIC
Jalandhar	2	Ms. Mamta Kakkar, JMIC
		Ms. Anuratha, JMIC
Ludhiana	4	Sh. Sachal Babbar, JMIC
		Ms. Nirmala Devi, JMIC
		Sh. J.S. Khushdil, JMIC
		Sh. Vikramdeep Singh, JMIC
Patiala	1	Ms. Dipti Goel, JMIC
U.T. Chandigarh	2	Sh. Ashok Kumar, JMIC
		Sh. Manav, JMIC
Total	10	

THE RULES FRAMED/AMENDED DURING 2014

Prepared soft copy in book-format of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Volume 4, for uploading on the official website of this Court.

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

1. Amendment in Rules 16 (Senior Assistant), 12 (Superintendent Grade-II), 8-D (Superintendent Grade-I), 8-C (Assistant Registrar) and 8-A (Deputy Registrar).
2. Corrigendum/Addendum w.r.t. Amendments in Rules 16 (Senior Assistant), 12 (Superintendent Grade-II), 8-D (Superintendent Grade-I), 8-C (Assistant Registrar) and 8-A (Deputy Registrar).

Rules Framed/Amended and Notified during 2014

1. 'The Judicial Courts Premises and Compound Fund Rules, 2013', for Punjab.
2. Amendment in Clause 4 (i) and in Appendix 'A' of the "Scheme regarding appointment of Law Researchers in the Punjab and Haryana High Court".
3. Amendment in Clause 3 (i), Clause (I) if Appendix 'B' (Undertaking) and Deletion of Clause 5 (i) of the "Scheme regarding appointment of Law Researchers in the Punjab and Haryana High Court".
4. Amendment in Rules 4, 7 and 8 of the Retired Judges' Domestic Help(s) and other Benefits Rules, 2013.
5. Amendment in Clause 7 (ii) of the "Scheme regarding appointment of Law Researchers in the Punjab and Haryana High Court".

Rules Framed/Amended in volumes I to VI of Rules and orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court.

1. Amendment in Rule 4 (6) of Chapter 17 of the Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court Volume 4.
2. Amendment in Rule 1 of Chapter 1 Part-A of Volume-1 of the High Court Rules and Orders.
3. Amendment in Rule 1 of Chapter 1 Part-A of Volume-3 of the High Court Rules and Orders.

