

2015 ANNUAL REPORT



HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA

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 Cell devoted themselves wholeheartedly while collecting data from various quarters and branches and typesetting the same.

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:

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harinder Singh Sidhu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh

Designed & Compiled by:

Sh. Parmod Goyal,
Registrar (Computerization)

Sh. Puneesh Jindia
Registrar (Rules)

Sh. B. S. Ramana
OSD Vigilance (Punjab)



PUBLISHED BY
HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA



VISION & MISSION

To provide equal access to a fair,
efficient and effective system of justice
for all without excessive cost,
inconvenience of delay, with sensitivity
to an increasingly diverse society.

To uphold the rule of law and
constitutional values.

To enhance public trust and confidence
in judicial system



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PART A

From the desk of the

ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE



It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Punjab and Haryana High Court for the year 2015.

The Annual Report gives a detailed account of the activities and the achievements of this Court during the past year. It also gives a firsthand information regarding the working of the judiciary in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh.

The High Court building is part of the Capitol complex and is considered as one of the renowned works of the French Architect Le Corbusier. With the Shivalik hills in the backdrop making the sight more serene and grand, the High Court building is an architectural marvel in itself. A plaque outside Court Room No.1 mentions that it was inaugurated on 19th March 1955 by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

I am proud to say that our High Court has been making significant progress in providing modernized Courts.

Infrastructure is the backbone of the Justice Delivery System. With the relentless efforts of the Building Committees of this Court 2015 witnessed the inauguration of as many as Five New Judicial Court Complexes and two Additional Blocks of Court Rooms in the States of Punjab and Haryana.

As many as 10 Alternate Dispute Resolution Centres were inaugurated in the States of Punjab and Haryana. Besides this, on 21.11.2015 the New Administrative Building for Haryana State Legal Services Authority at Panchkula was inaugurated by the present Chief Justice of India Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur. The new office building of Punjab State

Legal Services Authority being constructed at SAS Nagar (Mohali) is also nearing completion.

Another significant addition to the infrastructure of this court during 2015 is the Central Judicial Archives building which has been constructed for keeping the judicial records of this Court. The building with an area of around 50,000 Sq. ft. was also inaugurated on 21.11.2015 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur.

On 21.11.2015, Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur also launched Middle Income Group Legal Aid Scheme for providing legal services to the middle income group citizens whose income is not exceeding ₹ 60,000/- per month or ₹ 7.5 lac per annum.

On 09.11.2015 being the National Legal Services Day, the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Faridabad (Haryana) was adjudged the best performing DLSA in the North Zone as well as in the Country amongst all the States and Union Territories.

Application of Information and Communication Technology in the working of this Court as well as the Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab and Haryana is an ongoing process and we have made significant progress in that direction as well. Judgments and interim orders of the High Court are now available on its website.

This year a Personal Information System was developed for managing the record regarding the personal information, transfer, posting and Annual Confidential Reports of the Judicial Officers in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh.

Video Conferencing facilities have been provided for all the District Courts and Sub-Divisional Courts. This facility is also being put to use for production of the accused, examination of the doctors, interaction with the Judicial Officers and for imparting training.

Digitization of court records of the High Court, a project started in 2011, is being successfully carried out. During 2015 approximately 4,31,330 paper books were scanned.

An Additional Data Centre has been set-up at the Judicial Archives for increasing the data-base and for providing backup. The same is being used as Disaster Recovery Centre.

For increasing the strength of the subordinate judiciary as many as 50 Subordinate Judges were selected in the State of Haryana and 53 such judges were selected in the State of Punjab. Besides this 06 Additional District and Sessions Judges were also selected by way of direct recruitment from the Bar in the State of Punjab.

Another significant achievement during 2015 was the setting up of the Society for Centralized Recruitment of Staff in Subordinate Courts (SSSC). This Society has been set up to ensure a centralized recruitment process for the subordinate staff for all the Subordinate Courts, Agencies, Institutions, Authorities situated in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh.

I appreciate the efforts made by the Members of the Editorial Board in the compilation of this Annual Report. I also extend my best wishes to my esteemed brothers and sister Judges, members of the bar, officers and officials of this Court as well as the Judicial Officers and staff of the Subordinate Courts of the States of Punjab, Haryana and the U.T., Chandigarh for their immense contribution to this Court and the Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and the U.T. Chandigarh.



(S.J. VAZIFDAR)

Acting Chief Justice
Punjab & Haryana High Court
Chandigarh.



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 2015 the total working strength of the Judges in the High Court was 50 against the sanctioned strength of 85.



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



JUSTICE S.K.
MITTAL



JUSTICE HEMANT
GUPTA



JUSTICE S.S.
SARON



JUSTICE RAJIVE
BHALLA



JUSTICE AJAY KUMAR
MITTAL



JUSTICE SURYA
KANT



JUSTICE
M.JEYAPPAUL



JUSTICE TEJ PRATAP
SINGH MANN



JUSTICE MAHESH
GROVER



JUSTICE RAJESH
BINDAL



JUSTICE M.M.S.
BEDI



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 RITU
BAHRI



JUSTICE PARAMJEET
SINGH DHALIWAL



JUSTICE NARESH KUMAR
SANGHI



JUSTICE RAMESHWAR
SINGH MALIK



JUSTICE RAJIV NARAIN
RAINA



JUSTICE TEJINDER
SINGH DHINDSA



JUSTICE GURMEET SINGH
SANDHAWALIA



JUSTICE REKHA
MITTAL



JUSTICE INDERJIT
SINGH



JUSTICE AMOL RATTAN
SINGH



JUSTICE ANITA
CHAUDHRY



JUSTICE FATEH DEEP
SINGH



JUSTICE JASPAL
SINGH



JUSTICE SURINDER
GUPTA



JUSTICE HARINDER SINGH
SIDHU



JUSTICE ARUN
PALLI



JUSTICE KULDIP
SINGH



JUSTICE LISA
GILL



JUSTICE RAJ MOHAN
SINGH



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. SHEKHER
DHAWAN



JUSTICE PAVANKUMAR
BHIMAPPA BAJANTHRI



JUSTICE RAMENDRA
JAIN

Hon'ble the Chief Justices of Punjab & Haryana High Court (since 15.08.1947)

Sr. No.	NAME OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE	Period as Chief Justice	
		From	To
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Lall	15.08.1947	18.01.1949
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhi Ranjan Dass	19.01.1949	21.01.1950
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Eric Weston	21.01.1950	08.12.1952
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amar Nath Bhandari	09.12.1952	18.11.1959
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gopal Das Khosla	19.11.1959	14.12.1961
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donald Falshaw	15.12.1961	29.05.1966 (Resigned)
7.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harbans Singh 11.08.1958 -14.08.1970 (as Judge of this Court)	15.08.1970	08.04.1974
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Daya Krishan Mahajan 11.05.1959- 09.05.1974 (as Judge of this Court)	10.04.1974	11.05.1974
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjit Singh Narula 01.04.1965- 10.05.1974 (as Judge of this Court)	11.05.1974	31.10.1977 (Resigned)
11.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surjit Singh Sandhawalia 28.05.1968 to 16.07.1978 (as Judge of this Court)	17.07.1978	28.11.1983
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prem Chand Jain, ACJ	28.11.1983	31.07.1985
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prem Chand Jain 24.06.1968 to 27.11.1983 (as Judge of this Court)	01.08.1985	18.08.1986
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hriday Nath Seth	18.08.1986	14.10.1987

Sr. No.	NAME OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE	Period as Chief Justice	
		From	To
17.	Hon'ble Mr. 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 (as Judge Karnataka H.C)	15.10.1987	29.10.1987
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. N. Mittal, ACJ	30.10.1987	11.11.1987
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Veeraswami Ramaswami	12.11.1987	06.10.1989
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shanti Sarup Dewan, ACJ	7.10.1989	23.10.1989
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shanti Sarup Dewan 14.12.1977 to 06.10.1989 (as Judge of this Court)	24.10.1989	31.12.1989
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta, ACJ	1.01.1990	08.07.1990
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta 19.02.1979 to 31.12.1989 (as Judge of this Court)	09.07.1990	01.05.1991 (Resigned)
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gokal Chand Mital, ACJ	19.03.1991	04.08.1991
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Iqbal Singh Tiwana, ACJ	05.08.1991	19.09.1991
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bipin Chandra Verma	19.09.1991	02.05.1992
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mandagadde Rama Jois	03.05.1992	31.08.1992
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Sodhi, ACJ	01.01.1992	12.11.1992
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudarshan Dayal Aggarwala	13.11.1992	14.01.1994
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhakar Panditrao Kurdukar	16.01.1994	27.03.1996
31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Liberhan, ACJ	10.07.1994	16.08.1994
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Sethi, ACJ	16.08.1994 27.03.1996	18.09.1994 27.06.1996
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Liberhan, ACJ	27.06.1996	30.07.1996
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Sreedharan	30.07.1996	18.10.1997
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarjeet Chaudhary, ACJ	18.10.1997	07.11.1997
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun B. Saharya	07.11.1997	14.09.2002
37.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi, ACJ	28.01.2002 05.08.2002 02.09.2002 14.09.2002	17.03.2002 11.08.2002 08.09.2002 14.10.2002

Sr. No.	NAME OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE	Period as Chief Justice	
		From	To
38.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Binod Kumar Roy	14.10.2002	21.02.2005
39.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S.Singhvi, ACJ	21.02.2005	25.02.2005
40.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.S.Bedi, ACJ	26.02.2005	11.03.2005
41.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devinder Kumar Jain	11.03.2005	09.04.2006
42.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.S. Bedi, ACJ	10.04.2006	02.10.2006
43.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar, ACJ	03.10.2006	28.11.2006
44.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijender Kumar Jain	28.11.2006	01.08.2008
45.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, ACJ	02.08.2008	11.08.2008
46.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tirath Singh Thakur	11.08.2008	16.11.2009
47.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, ACJ	17.11.2009	29.11.2009
48.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mehtab S. Gill, ACJ	29.11.2009	05.12.2009
49.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukul Mudgal	05.12.2009	03.01.2011
50.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, ACJ	04.01.2011	11.02.2011
51.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Chief Justice	12.02.2011	22.04.2012
	<i>During the leave period of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi w.e.f. 30.04.2011 to 09.11.2011</i>		
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 Mohunta, 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)

Sr. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge & Parent High Court	Period in this High Court	Period in the Supreme Court of India
1.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.*	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarv Mittra Sikri (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	—	03.02.1964 to 25.04.1973 (Retired as CJI)
5.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ontethupalli Chinnappa Reddy (Andhra Pradesh High Court)	28.06.1976 to 25.08.1977 (as Judge of this Court)	17.07.1978 to 24.09.1987

Sr. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge & Parent High Court	Period in this High Court	Period in the Supreme Court of India
11.*	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	----	14.12.1988 to 31.12.1996
12.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.**	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Sein Anand (Practiced Law in Punjab & Haryana High Court at Chandigarh)	----	18.11.1991 to 31.10.2001 (Retired as CJI)
15.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devinder Kumar Jain (Delhi High Court)	11.03.2005 to 09.04.2006 (as Chief Justice of this Court)	10.04.2006 to 24.01.2013
19.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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

Sr. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge & Parent High Court	Period in this High Court	Period in the Supreme Court of India
22.	Hon'ble Mr. 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 (Date of Superannuation)
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.Nijjar (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	08.04.1996 to 24.04.1996, 07.08.2000 to 06.03.2007,	17.11.2009 to 06.06.2014
24.	Hon'ble Mr. 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.	Hon'ble Mr. 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 (Date of Superannuation)
26.	Hon'ble Mr. 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 (Date of Superannuation)
27.	Hon'ble Mr. 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 (Date of Superannuation)
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	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 (Date of Superannuation)

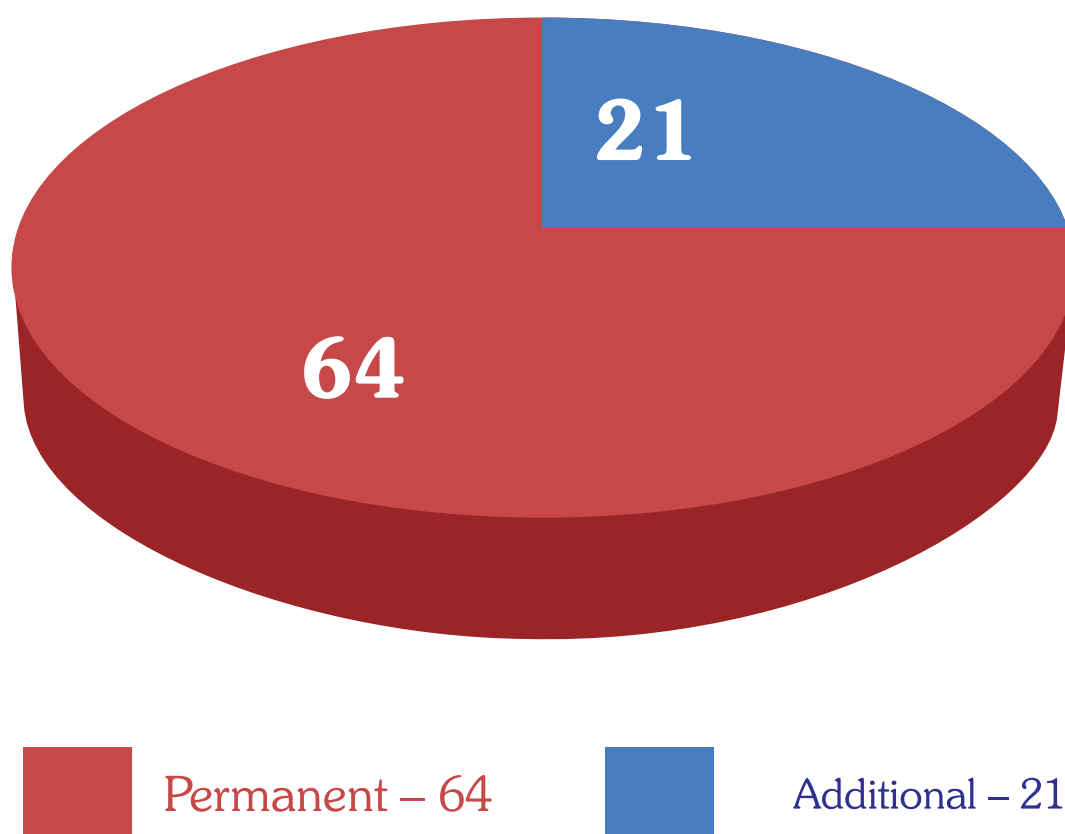
* (Elevated from the Bar)

** (Elevated from the Bar as Judge of Jammu & Kashmir High Court and then elevated as Judge of Supreme Court)



SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF JUDGES

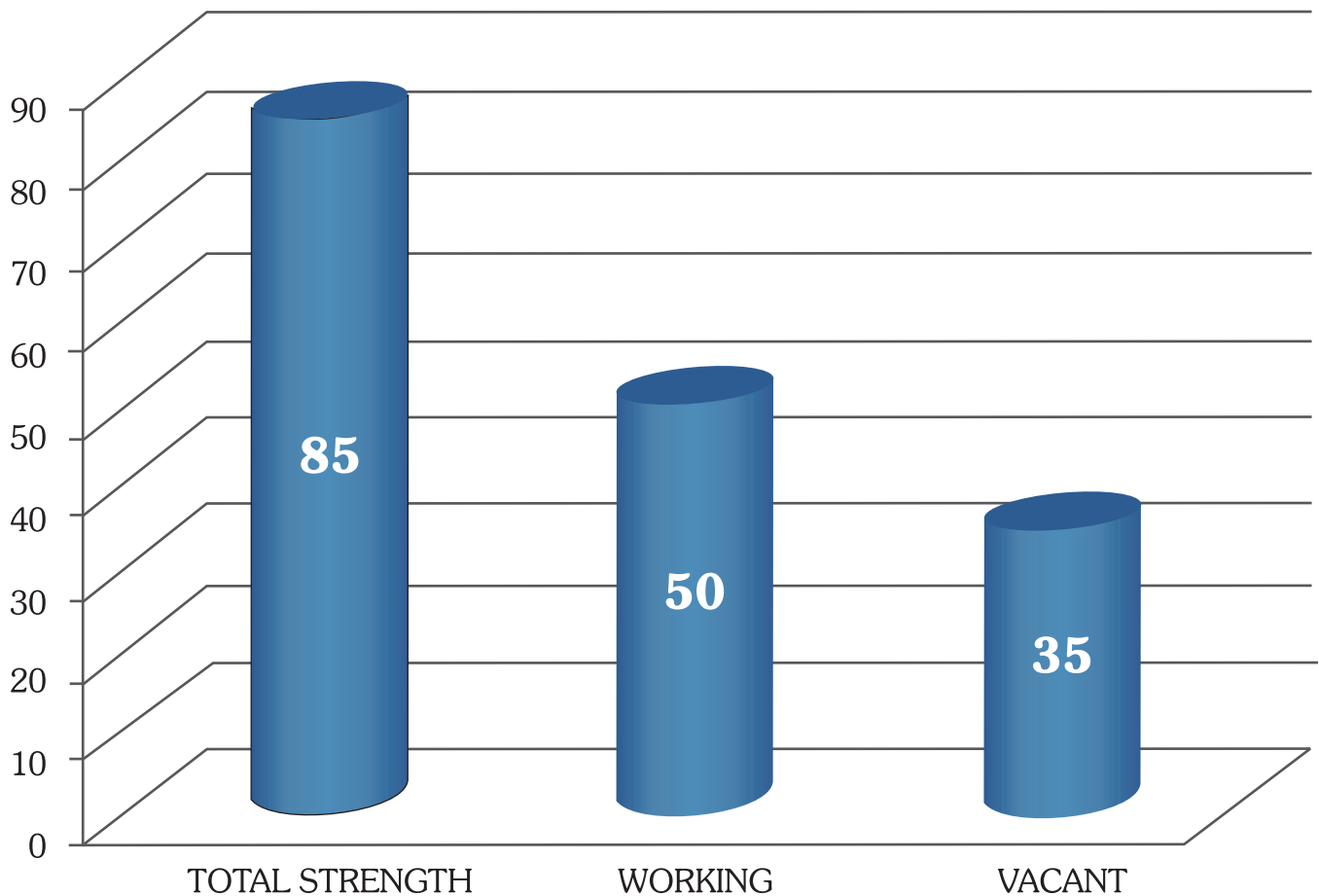
85



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.

STRENGTH OF JUDGES AS ON 31.12.2015





Hon'ble Judges of this Court working in other High Courts

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virinder Singh	(Haryana Bar)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohinder Pal	(Punjab Service)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwaljit Singh Ahluwalia	(Punjab Bar)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Lamba	(Haryana Bar)
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nirmaljit Kaur	(Punjab Bar)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaishree Thakur (Additional Judge)	(Punjab Bar)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.S. Walia (Additional Judge)	(Punjab Bar)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal (Additional Judge)	(Punjab Bar)

Hon'ble Judges of other High Courts presently working in this High Court

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice	Bombay High Court
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jeyapaul	Madras High Court
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Kannan	Madras High Court
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pavankumar Bhimappa Bajanthri (Additional Judge)	Karnataka High Court

Full Court references held in the year 2015

Justice D.S. Dhaliwal, former Judge of this Court	07.04.2015
Justice M.M. Punchhi, former Chief Justice of India	03.08.2015
Justice M.S. Gujral, former Chief Justice of Sikkim High Court and former Judge of this Court.	14.09.2015

Oath Ceremonies, Transfers & Superannuations during 2015

Sr. No.	Date	CEREMONY
1.	05.01.2015	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jaishree Thakur assumed charge as Additional Judges of Rajasthan High Court on 05.01.2015 at 10.00 A.M.
2.	12.02.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.S. Walia transferred to Jammu and Kashmir High Court and assumed charge as Additional Judge on 12.02.2015 at 3.30 P.M
3.	24.02.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mohunta retired on attaining the age of superannuation on 24.02.2015
4.	16.03.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pavankumar Bhimappa Bajanthri assumed charge as Additional Judge of this Court on 16.03.2015 (Afternoon) on transfer from Karnataka High Court.
5.	22.03.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mehinder Singh Sullar retired on 22.03.2015 on attaining the age of superannuation.
6.	20.04.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramendra Jain assumed the charge as Additional Judge of this Court on 20.04.2015 (AN).
7.	26.06.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. Bharat Bhushan Parsoon retired on 26.06.2015 on attaining the age of superannuation.
8.	15.09.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravinder Parkash Nagrath retired on 15.09.2015 on attaining the age of superannuation.
9.	19.09.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C. Puri retired on 19.09.2015 on attaining the age of superannuation.
10.	11.11.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Chauhan and Hon'ble Ms. Justice Navita Singh retired on 11.11.2015 on attaining the age of superannuation.

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:



Twenty Six Meetings of Full Court were held during 2015.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) All matters involving questions of principle and policy; | f) Annual confidential remarks on the work of District & Sessions Judges; |
| b) All cases relating to amendments to be made in the existing laws or the statutory rules of the Court; | g) Posting and Transfer of the members of the Superior Judicial Services including those to be sent on deputation; |
| c) All matters concerning the High Court as such or all the Hon'ble Judges; | h) Any other matter which may be referred by the Chief Justice or by not less than three Judges proposing a meeting of Full Court |
| d) All matters on which the opinion of all the Hon'ble Judges is invited by Governments; | |
| e) The matters of Promotion, Pension & Disciplinary action against the Judicial Officers of Subordinate Judiciary; | |

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE



Twenty One Meetings of Administrative Committee were held during 2015.

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.
- 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.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

1. Administrative Committee

Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice
 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

(Note: Constituted in terms of Rule 7 of Chapter 9 of Volume V of High Court Rules and Orders)

2. ACR Committee

Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice
 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

[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].

(Note 1 : Constituted as per Full Court Resolution dated 13.10.2010

2. Committee may associate more members)

3. Rule Committee (other than CPC)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

- 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].

4. Monitoring Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant
 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

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

- I. Monitoring the projects envisioned in the thirteenth Finance Commission Report
- 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 to the disposal of references made by this Court in respect of the above subject matter].

(Note: Constituted by Chief Justice on 7.6.2010 in pursuance of letter dt. 26.5.2010 of CJI for ensuring timely and effective utilization of Thirteenth Finance Commission grants)

5. Rule Committee as per (C.P.C.)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh, Member
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal, Member
 District & 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.

(Note : Constituted by Full Court in terms of Section 123 CPC) (As per CPC – 3 members)

6.	Arbitration Committee
	<p>Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, Chairperson Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Member Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari, Member Advocate General of Punjab, Member Advocate General of Haryana, Member Assistant Solicitor General of India with Pb. & Hry. High Court, Member Senior Standing Counsel for Chandigarh Administration, Member President of the High Court Bar Association, Member Coordinator, Chandigarh Arbitration Centre</p> <p>(Note 1: Constituted in terms of Rule 3 of 'The Chandigarh Arbitration Centre (CAC) (Internal Management) Rules, 2014" 2: Four Advocates to be nominated as per CAC, Rules 2014.)</p>
7.	Screening Committee
	<p>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> <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> <p>(Note: Constituted as per order dated 23.6.2011 of Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice)</p>
8.	Training Programme Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jeyapaul Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Chauhan Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldeep Singh</p> <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.	Finance and Purchase Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Jain Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal</p> <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.	Recruitment and Promotion Committee (Superior Judicial Service)
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Daya Chaudhary</p> <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment / Promotion of Superior Judicial Service (including Fast Track Court) of both the States Confirmation of Selection Grade/Super Time Scale Confirmation on completion of probation].
11.	Recruitment and Promotion / Court Creation Committee (Subordinate Judicial Services)
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Augustine George Masih Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Dhindsa</p> <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment / Promotion for Subordinate Judicial Services of both the States including confirmation on completion of the probation Creation of Subordinates Courts/ Gram Nyayalayas and determination of their territorial Jurisdiction].
12.	Building Committee (Punjab)
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S. Mann Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paramjeet Singh Dhaliwal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amol Rattan Singh</p> <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Buildings for District and Subordinate Courts of Punjab including residences of Judicial Officers].</p>

13. Building Committee (Haryana)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Chauhan
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Malik

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

Buildings for District and Subordinate Courts of Haryana including residences of Judicial Officers].

14. Building Committee (High Court)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh
 Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

- i. Buildings in High Court
- ii. Judges' residence (including all matters pertaining to free furnishing i.e. purchase/replacement/repair etc.)
- 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)].
 - The routine matters may be put before Hon'ble Chairman of the Building Committee and after his approval the same may be put before other members by way of "circulation" for their approval .

15. Computer Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Gupta
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal

(Computer Committee shall also be the "Executive Committee" under the bye-laws of Society for Information Technology Initiative Fund for E-Courts).

[Computer Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

- 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].

(Note : Constituted by Chief Justice initially and further on the recommendation of the Govt. of India's letter dated 16/26.6.2000)

16. Departmental Promotion and Recruitment Committee (High Court)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron

Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jeyapaul

Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Jain

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anita Chaudhry

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

- 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 post 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].

17. Mediation and Conciliation Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mittal, Chairman

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari, Member

Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kannan, Member

Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Sandhawalia, Member

Sh. Atul Lakhanpal, Sr. Advocate, Member

18. Protocol Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.S. Bedi
 Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anita Chaudhry
 Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lisa Gill

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

- 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].

19. Vigilance and Disciplinary Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mittal
 Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sabina
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rameshwar Singh Malik
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Dhindsa

[Committee to deal with :

- i. Vigilance / Disciplinary matters pertaining to Judicial Officers (including District & Sessions Judges) of both the States especially in view of Full Court decision dated 17.8.2010.
- 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].

20. Library, ILR & Calendar Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.N. Raina
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.S. Sidhu
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh

(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).

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

- 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].

21. Gender Sensitization Committee (GSICC)

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Daya Chaudhary (Chairperson)
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjit Singh
 Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Lisa Gill
 Mr. R.S. Cheema, Senior Advocate
 Ms. Alka Chatrath, Advocate
 Ms. Sunita Punia, Joint Secretary, High Court Bar Association.
 Mrs. Rajesh Gill, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Panjab University.
 Mrs. Renu Kalia, Joint Registrar, Pb. & Hry. High Court (Member Secretary)
 Registrar (Vigilance), Punjab and Haryana High Court.

[Punjab & Haryana High Court Gender Sensitization & Internal Complaints Committee(GSICC)]

(Note : Constituted in terms of Regulation 4 of the “Gender Sensitization & Sexual Harassment of Women at the High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Chd. (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Regulations, 2013”)

22. RTI Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Augustine George Masih
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.N. Raina
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Sandhawalia

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to Right to Information Act.]

23. Security Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S. Mann
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paramjeet Singh Dhaliwal
 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naresh Kumar Sanghi

[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

Monitoring the Security of the High Court and District Courts and the conditions of Jails]

24.	Juvenile Justice Monitoring Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jeyapaul Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Rekha Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjit Singh</p>
25.	Transfer (Personal Staff) Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.S. Bedi Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.K. Sanghi Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh</p> <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to: Transfers of personal staff of Hon'ble Judges of this Court].</p>
26.	Legal Aid Monitoring Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla as Chairman Secretary, High Court Legal Services Committee Sh. Mandeep Bedi, Sr. Advocate</p> <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]. (Note : Constituted in terms of Regulation 10 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010)</p>
27.	Service Appeal Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri</p> <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>
28.	Central Recruitment Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sabina Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspal Singh Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Gupta</p> <p>[Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:</p>

- i. Recruitment of Group 'B' & 'C' employees of Subordinate Courts
- ii. work study and creation of posts 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].

The CHAIRMAN of the Committee to deal with matters pertaining to:

- i. Order for initiation of process for appointment of Superintendents in District Courts i.e. inviting applications etc.
- ii. transfers and postings of Superintendents in District Courts.

(Note 1 : Constituted in terms of Regulation 12 of S.S.S.C.

Note 2: Full Court may nominate the Member of the Society envisaged under Rule & Regulations 8 of S.S.S.C.

Note 3: Registrar General and the Registrar (Recruitment) shall be the ex-officio Members of the Society)

29. Inter District Transfer Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Gupta

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hari Pal Verma

[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].

30. Process Re-engineering Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant

Sh. Puneesh Jindia, Registrar (Rules), Member

Sh. Karan Garg, O.S.D., Member Secretary

(Committee to suggest Process of Re-engineering and amendment/ modification/updation/ or substitution of the High Court Rules and Orders)

31. State Court Management System Committee (SCMSC)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court. (Chairperson)

Members

- 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.
- 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 who shall act as Member Secretary of SCMSC.

The Senior Most Judge present in the meeting shall preside over the meetings.

(Note : Constituted in pursuance of resolutions passed in Chief Justices' Conference, 2013)

32. Advisory Committee (to SCMSC)

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.

(State Court Management System Committee (SCMSC) shall be advised by Advisory Committee)

(Note : Constituted in pursuance of decision taken by SCMSC in its meeting held on 27.11.2013)

33.	Budget and Planning Committee for High Court
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta</p> <p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla</p> <p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mittal</p> <p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover</p>
34.	Accreditation Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Augustine George Masih</p> <p>Sh. Rupinder Singh, Deputy Editor, The Tribune</p> <p>Sh. Hakam Singh, Asstt. Director (News), Doordarshan, Chandigarh</p> <p>(Note: Constituted in terms of guideline No. 6 pertaining to registration of Legal Correspondents/Accreditation of Legal Correspondents framed by this Court vide Notification No.72 dated 13.5.2013)</p>
35.	Council of Law Reporting
	<p>Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice</p> <p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal</p> <p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.N. Raina</p> <p>Advocate General of Punjab</p> <p>Advocate General of Haryana</p> <p>President, Bar Association</p> <p>Shri R.S. Cheema, Senior Advocate</p> <p>(Note : Constituted in terms of Rule 3 of the East Punjab Series of the Indian Law Reports made by Govt. of Punjab).</p>
36.	Implementation Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron</p> <p>Registrar (Vigilance)</p> <p>(Note: Constituted in pursuance of the report of Sub-Group on Model Courts under Chairmanship of Justice P.V. Reddi, Chairman, Law Commission of India)</p>
37.	Arrears Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal</p> <p>Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sabina</p> <p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kannan</p> <p>(Note: Constituted by “Arrears Committee” of Supreme Court in view of communication received on 17.6.2015 for making recommendations for expeditious disposal of cases pending in the High Court)</p>

- The matters which were earlier being dealt with by the Judicial Reforms Committee i.e. “Devising plans for clearing backlog in the High Court as well as Subordinate Courts” etc. shall now be dealt with by the Arrears Committee.

38. High Court Legal Service Committee

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla

Ex-Officio Members

Advocate General, Punjab, Chandigarh

Advocate General, Haryana

Home Secretary, Chandigarh Administration.

Chairman, Bar Council for the States of Punjab and Haryana.

President, High Court Bar Association, Chandigarh

Registrar Rules, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh.

Nominated Members

Mrs. Roop Aulakh, #1629, Sector 18-D, Chandigarh

Mrs. Rajesh Gill, #3355, Sector 21-D, Chandigarh

Sh. V.K Kapoor, H.No. 836, Sector 16-D, Chandigarh

Sh. Mandeep Singh Bedi, #339, Sector 35-A, Chandigarh

(Note : Constituted in terms of Section 8-A of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987)

SPECIALLY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEES

1.	Extension and Re-employment Committee
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.S. Bedi Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Daya Chaudhary</p> <p>[Committee to deal with the matters pertaining to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Suggesting guidelines for entertaining applications for extension of services or re-employment of the officers/officials of the establishment beyond the age of retirement. Terms and conditions of such re-engagement].
2.	Committee to consider D.O. letter dt. 25.5.2015 of Union Law Minister seeking views of the Chief Justice w.r.t. letter dt. 17.4.2015 from Chief Minister Haryana to the Union Law Minister requesting for establishment of a separate Bench of Punjab and Haryana High Court at Southern/Western Haryana
	<p>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</p>
3.	Committee to consider suggestions of Chief Justice of India that Courts should work all 365 days
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron</p>
4.	Committee to consider modalities and extent regarding superintendence over DRTs and DRATs
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant</p>
5.	Committee to reconsider policy of sending Judicial Officers on deputation
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron</p>

6.	Committee to suggest views regarding the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Bill, 2015
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kannan</p>
7.	Committee to incorporate amendments in the Model Case Flow Management Rules
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kannan</p>
8.	Committee to consider the matter of awarding 2 (two) credit points to the Judicial Officers for the cases settled through mediation and ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) mechanism
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover</p> <p>(Note: Constituted as per order dated 28.05.2015 of Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice)</p>
9.	Committee to examine letter dated 05.09.2015 of Chief Minister, Punjab as well as representation dated 14.08.2015 of Sh. Kashmir Singh Malhi, Advocate, Phillaur, regarding setting up of Family Courts at Sub Divisional Level in the State of Punjab
	<p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron</p> <p>(Note: Constituted as per order dated 17.11.2015 of Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice)</p>

THE BAR



Sh. Harpreet Singh Brar
President



Sh. G.B.S. Dhillon
Vice-President

Sh. Sumit Jain
Honorary Secretary

Ms. Sunita Punia
Joint Secretary

Sh. Rishav Jain
Treasurer

The present Executive Committee of the High Court Bar Association took oath on 11.05.2015 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 2015 are as follows:-

EVENTS

1. AFFORDABLE AND BETTER EATABLES

The rates of the food items and beverages are regulated by the Executive Committee of Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association. Now, all these food items are available at the rate fixed by Dean Student Welfare of Panjab University, Chandigarh for students.

2. OPENING UP THE SUBWAY OUTLET

With the efforts of the Executive Committee

company owned company operated SUBWAY outlet has been opened near Gate No. 4, for which Bar Association has not paid even single penny as franchisee fee.

3. OPENING UP AIRTEL STORE

An Airtel store is functional for all services e.g. Bill Payment, Porting Applications etc. for the convenience of the members of the Bar and others.

4. INSTALLATION OF HDFC ATM

An ATM of HDFC Bank in the New Bar Complex, opposite Room No. 2 has been

installed for the convenience of the members of Bar, staff, litigants and others.

5. **OPENING UP A CAFETERIA ON THE THIRD FLOOR**

On the demand of the members of the Bar a new canteen and Cafeteria was made operational on third floor near New Bar Room Extension-I.

6. **BETTER TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND WIDENING OF THE ROAD**

The road from the entry point of the High Court was widened by shifting the railings and electricity polls for smooth entry to the High Court and the strength of the traffic police personnel and the barricades were increased by many folds. The parking area between new chambers and Advocate General's Office was widened by 10 feet.

7. **FAREWELL PARTY HOSTED IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE B.B. PARSOON**

On 28.05.2015 a Tea Party was hosted by High Court Bar Association in honor of Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.B. Parsoon on his retirement.



8. **BLOOD DONATION CAMP**

On 16.07.2015 a blood donation camp was organized by the High Court Bar Association with the collaboration of the Rotary & Blood Bank Society Resource Centre. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Vazifdar in the presence of other judges.



9. **FELICITATION PROGRAMME IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE SH. MANOHAR LAL KHATTAR, CHIEF MINISTER, HARYANA**

A Felicitation programme in honour of Sh. Manohar Lal Khattar, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana was organized by the High Court Bar Association on 04.08.2015

in which Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana has announced a grant of Rs. 1 Crore for the development of the Bar.



10. INSTALLATION OF NEW ACs IN ALL THE BAR ROOMS, NEW BAR COMPLEX INCLUDING LADIES BAR ROOM

With the efforts of the Punjab & Haryana High Court Bar Association 82 ACs have been installed in the Bar Room, New Bar Complex and Ladies Bar Room for the convenience of the Members of the Bar.

11. TEEJ FESTIVAL

The Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association celebrated the function of Teej on 17.08.2015 in the New Bar Complex. All

the Hon'ble Judges graced the occasion. Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice Sh. S.J. Vazifdar was the chief guest on this occasion.



12. FAREWELL PARTY HOSTED IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE R.P. NAGRATH

On 14.09.2015 a Tea Party was hosted by High Court Bar Association in honor of Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Nagrath on his retirement.



13. FAREWELL PARTY HOSTED IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K.C. PURI

On 17.09.2015 a Tea Party was hosted by

High Court Bar Association in honor of Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C. Puri on his retirement.



14. 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 06.10.2015.

15. FAREWELL PARTY HOSTED IN HONOUR OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M.S.CHAUHAN AND HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE NAVITA SINGH

On 05.11.2015 a Tea Party was hosted by High Court Bar Association in honor of Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S.Chauhan and Hon'ble Ms. Justice Navita Singh on their retirement.

16. 4G SERVICES

With the efforts of the Executive Committee of the Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association, Chandigarh, a Reliance Jio 4G Router has been installed in whole premises of Punjab and Haryana High Court for 4G

Wi-Fi Services.

17. BETTER TRAFFIC MANGEMENT

The road from the entry point of the High Court was widened by shifting the railings and electricity polls for smooth entry to the High Court.

- Tenders approved by the U.T. Administration for widening of the road from bridge opposite Secretariat to Rock Garden.
- The entry of the Public Transport Buses is restricted in the peak hours starting from 09.30AM onwards. The passengers would alight at the Tourist Information Centre instead of Bus Stop in front of Multi Level Parking.
- The strength of the Traffic Police personnel and the barricades was increased many fold.
- A dedicated pedestrian path was made for the convenience of the members.
- The parking area between New Chambers and Advocate General Office was widened by 10 feet.

18. Following development works were undertaken on the request on the request of the present Executive Committee for which the Bar Association has not spent even a single penny:-

- Dustbins worth Rs. 7 Lakhs were obtained under the Swach Bharat Abhiyan from the U T Administration.
- All the water coolers were replaced with the new ones and five more are added. Majority of the water coolers were replaced after 19 years.
- The exhaust fans and urinal sensors were replaced in the bathrooms.
- The LED lights for Multi Level

- Parking worth 15 Lakh Rupees have been installed during the winter vacations. All the exhaust fans in the Multi Level Parking have also been made functional.
- Landscaping of both the Lawns was got done from the Horticulture Department.
 - Benches were installed in Lawns as well as for the General Public in front of Gate No. 1.
 - In front of Court Rooms, iron benches and fans were installed in the corridors for the convenience of the Bar members.
 - Recarpeting of the parking area and roads and white wash of the Bar Rooms was done by U.T. Administration.
 - Pavers were installed in front of Gate No. 5 and in the passage towards Advocate General Office.
 - A separate electricity line with sanctioned load was laid for the New Bar Room Extension on 3rd Floor as well as the Bar Room adjoining Library lawn in order to save tripping during summer.
 - The red Kota stone was replaced in the corridors from Gate No. 1 and in front of the library towards lawn, the storm gullies were made to prevent water logging in the rainy season in the corridors in front of the Library.
 - 5 Computers with legal software were installed at third floor adjoining New Bar Complex Extension-I for legal research.

MARCH OF LAW 2015

Important Judgments

FULL BENCH JUDGMENTS

1. *Sanjeev Kumar Verma v. The Director, Urban Local Bodies and others*, AIR 2015 Punjab 98/(FB)

Held that nominated members in a Municipal Committee cannot be deemed to be elected members and cannot be taken into consideration for successfully carrying out the 'No Confidence Motion' against the President or Vice-President of the Committee.

Further held that a member of the House of People and the Legislative Assembly of the State cannot remain as 'elected member of the Committee'.

In this case, the Larger Bench of five Judges was examining the correctness of the view taken in the earlier Full Bench decisions rendered in *Raj Pal Chhabra* and *Krishan Kumar Singla*'s cases.

Upon reference by the Division Bench, the Full Bench examined the matter and while agreeing with the reference observed that the effect of Section 13-B and amended provisions of Section 18(1) of the Haryana Municipal Act, were not taken into consideration in the earlier Full Bench decisions and the matter would require re-determination by a Larger Bench.

In *Krishan Kumar Singla*'s case, the Full Bench had held that the elected members naturally would include the members who become members of the Committee by virtue of their having been elected as member of the House of People, Legislative Assembly or Council, as the case may be, for the constituency of which the Municipal Committee is a

segment and as such, were covered by the expression 'elected members' used in Section 21(3) of the Act. In *Raj Pal Chhabra*'s case, it was also held that No Confidence Motion against the President of the Municipality had to be carried out by not less than two-thirds of the members of the Committee i.e. elected members as well as the members specified under Clause (ii) and (iii) of Section 9(3) of the Act and in view of the decision in *Krishan Kumar Singla*'s case, the nominated members falling under Section 9(3)(ii) would be deemed to be elected members of the Committee for all intents and purposes of Section 21(3).

The Larger Bench on examining the provisions of the Statute and the Constitution of India held that the expression "elected members" did not require any further interpretation and these words are plain and simple. "Elected members" mean the members of the Committee who had been chosen through direct election from the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipality in the Municipal Area. It cannot be said that the elected members naturally would include the members who become members of the Committee by virtue of their having been nominated as members of the Committee being elected to the House of People, Legislative Assembly or Council, as the case may be. Such nominated members cannot be given the status of 'elected member of the Committee' and included in the expression "elected member" used in Section 21(3) of the Act. While overruling the decision of the Full Bench in *Krishan Kumar Singla*'s case, it was also held that the law laid down therein is contrary to the plain provisions of Section 13-B and 21(3).

Answering the reference, the Larger Bench held that (I) the members of the House of People and the Legislative Assembly of the State or the Council of the States, who have been nominated as members of the Committee under clauses (ii) and (iii) of Section 9(3) of the Act by virtue of their being members of the House of the People, Legislative Assembly of the State or the Council of the States, cannot be deemed to be 'elected members of the Committee'; (II) in counting/ calculating not less than two-third of the 'the elected members of the Committee' for successfully carrying out the No Confidence Motion against the President or Vice-President as provided under Section 21(3) of the Act, the nominated members who have been nominated under clauses (ii) and (iii) of Section 9(3) cannot be taken into consideration; and (III) that a member of the House of People and the Legislative Assembly of the State cannot remain as 'elected member of the Committee' in view of the bar created under Section 13-B of the Act.

The judgment was delivered by Larger Bench of five Judges comprising of SATISH KUMAR MITTAL, MAHESH GROVER, JASWANT SINGH, HARINDER SINGH SIDHU & DEEPAK SIBAL, JJ.

2. *Lakha Singh v. State of Punjab and others*, 2016(1) SCT 179

Held that work-charged employee cannot get pension unless his or her services were regularised. Similarly, the legal heirs of a deceased work-charged employee also cannot get family pension unless the services of the deceased were regularised.

In this case, the correctness of a Division Bench judgment was doubted wherein it was held that family pension could be granted to the family of a work charged employee. On that analogy it was contented that there was no reason to deny the

pension to such an employee who might have superannuated as a work-charged employee.

It was observed by the Full Bench that a work-charged employee subscribes to the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Since the engagement of the work-charged employees is governed by a different Statute, the petitioner cannot claim the benefit of a regular employee unless there is a regular post available and he is regularised as per the policy decision of the State Government.

The Full Bench held that the work-charged employee cannot get pension unless his or her services were regularized. Similarly, the legal heirs of a deceased also cannot get family pension unless the services of the work-charged employee were regularized.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of HEMANT GUPTA, RITU BAHRI & RAJ RAHUL GARG, JJ.

3. *Prem Chand and others v. State of Punjab and others*, 2015(4) RCR (Civil) 1038

Held that after amendment vide Punjab Act no. 11 of 1994, the remedy of election petition is not available to challenge the election of the office bearers of Municipal Committees and Municipal Corporations.

In this case the view taken by the Division Bench that the remedy of the election petition is not available to an aggrieved person in respect of elections of office bearers of a Municipality / Panchayat was in question.

The Full Bench held that the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 and the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1994, after the amendment brought about by the Punjab Act No. 11 of 1994, does not provide for

any dispute settlement mechanism in any particular manner, though prior to such amendments, an election petition was contemplated in both the statutes, in respect of elections to their office bearers. In the absence of any dispute settlement procedure prescribed by the State Legislature, the remedy of the election petition cannot be read into the Statutes or the Rules framed. The parties are not remedy less even if the remedy of an election petition is not available, as the jurisdiction of the High Court cannot be said to be excluded and thus can be invoked for the redressal of the grievances. The exercise of the jurisdiction can be exercised only in the manner, in accordance with law.

The Full Bench further held that after the 1994 amendment, the Statute does not provide for the remedy of election petition to challenge the election of the office bearers of the Municipalities and Corporations.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of HEMANT GUPTA, AJAY TEWARI & RAJ RAHUL GARG, JJ.

DIVISION BENCH & SINGLE BENCH JUDGMENTS

1. *G.C. Dhuriwala v. Union Territory, Chandigarh and others*, 2015(4) PLR 755

Held that a part of residential premises in Chandigarh, within the maximum extent of area stipulated, can be used for professional purposes by professionals/consultants viz. Doctors, Advocates, Architects etc., subject to using the premises for their own residence also. The prerequisite of being owner of the premises cannot be imported into clause 3 of the enabling notification.

In this case the Division Bench held that in reading of a provision, it would be necessary to

consider the context in which it has been made and the purpose and object which it seeks to achieve. The provision would have to be read in a manner that effectuates and furthers the intent and object thereof. Examining Clause 3 of the notification dated 14.8.1996 issued by the Chandigarh Administration under the Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952, it was also held that the benefit would extend to all such professionals/ consultants to use a part of the premises subject to the maximum extent of area stipulated thereunder and also subject to using the premises for their own residence. The prerequisite of being owner of the premises cannot be imported into Clause 3.

It was further held that installation of a Photostat machine in residential premises is permissible subject to usage of maximum of 15 square meters in terms of the Order dated 19.6.1998 issued by the Finance Department of the Chandigarh Administration. The user intending to install STD, PCO, Fax or Photostat machine was obligated to inform in writing to the Estate Officer. Failure to inform with regard to installation of such machine can, at best, be considered as a lapse, but cannot be construed to be a misuse of the premises so as to attract the levy of misuse charges.

2. *Bawa Jatinder Singh v. Chandigarh Administration through Advisor and Others*, 2015 (4) PLR 361

In this case the Division Bench held that the purpose of resumption, as well settled, is to ensure that the allottee used the premises for the purposes the site was allotted. Resumption is a last resort. Since the building is not being misused now, it will amount to depriving the owner of this property though there is no misuse. It would be an un-proportionate action on account of misuse for which the building was put to misuse proceedings some

decades earlier. Since the misuse has been stopped and keeping in view the doctrine of proportionality, it will be unfair and unwarranted to deprive the petitioner of his property at this stage.

It was also held that the liberty granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the petitioner to seek re-transfer under Rule 11-D of the Chandigarh (Sale of Sites and Buildings) Rules, 1960 cannot be defeated on account of a subsequent judgment holding the said rule to be illegal from the very inception.

3. *Surinder Kaur v. Ravinder Singh, 2015(4) RCR (Civil) 813*

In this case the Division Bench examined that the validity of the divorce that was sought by the husband on the ground of cruelty and desertion, because she had got abortion done without getting his consent and stayed with her brother for a long time. It was noticed that after abortion, she had come back and lived with the husband for two years. It was held by the Division Bench that even if it caused some cruelty to the husband, the same stood condoned by him by his own act and conduct. Thereafter, he cannot seek divorce on the same ground alleging he was treated with mental cruelty. It was further held, that desertion means intention to bring matrimonial ties to an end permanently and even if husband and wife were living separately for long, that would not constitute desertion. From the evidence it was found that the wife intends to live with her husband at her matrimonial home, she is a respectful wife and it is the compelling circumstances at the house of her husband, due to which she was unable to live there or was not allowed to live there in the house. It was also held that she has not deserted her husband at all.

4. *Dev Raj Sharma v. Usha Kumari, 2015(3) RCR (Civil) 187*

A Division Bench examined the provisions of

section 13(1)(ia) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 with respect to the word “cruelty” used in the said provision, that has not been defined in the Act. The Division Bench held that “cruelty” has been used in relation to human conduct or human behaviour or in respect of matrimonial duties and obligations, but every matrimonial conduct which may cause annoyance to the other may not amount to cruelty.

5. *Jagbir @ Jaggu v. Mausam, 2015(5) RCR (Civil) 507*

In this case, the wife had been granted a decree of divorce on the averments that shortly after their marriage, the husband had committed rape on her relative and the victim committed suicide. The husband was arrested and subjected to trial. He was ultimately convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for a period of eight years. The wife had pleaded that in view of the said circumstances, it was impossible for her to live with the husband under the same roof. From the evidence led viz. the deposition of the husband, it was found that he had been confined in Central Jail, Hisar, since the time of his arrest i.e. for the last about 4½ years. The Division Bench held that every matrimonial conduct which may cause annoyance to the other may not amount to cruelty, but the kind of degree of cruelty necessary to amount to a matrimonial offence has also not been defined anywhere. It was further held that the said act and conduct of the husband-appellant was undoubtedly a severest kind of mental cruelty that could be caused to a wife and there was no perversity, illegality or error in the findings returned by the learned trial Court which can warrant intervention.

6. *Jagjit Singh Chahal v. State of Punjab and others, 2015(4) RCR (Criminal) 834*

In a bunch of writ petitions, the petitioners had sought an independent investigation in different

FIRs, preferably by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The claim was to unearth a diabolical nexus involving the crème de la crème officials, ministers, bureaucrats, leaders of political parties and other persons occupying the upper echelons of power with the drug racketeers in the State of Punjab. The Division Bench held, that the power to transfer or entrust investigation to an agency like Central Bureau of Investigation, without the consent of State Government indubitably vests in the High Court. Nonetheless, one cannot invoke that power as a matter of right or by merely levelling allegations against the local police. Since the power flows from extra ordinary jurisdiction conferred under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, it has to be exercised sparingly, cautiously and only in exceptional circumstances with the avowed object to reinforce credibility and instil confidence in ongoing investigation.

It was further held, that fair, honest, scientific and unprejudiced investigation is surely an axiom of the right to live with dignity. It is an integral part of one's fundamental as well as human rights. Such a right does accrue, when the ongoing investigation by the local police lacks credibility or is hampered by influential and powerful people. Equally important is the evaluation of comparative efficacy and capability of the local police vis-à-vis the new agency for securing, fair, equitable and unbiased investigation.

The Division Bench after examining the provisions of the NDPS Act with respect to pharmaceutical manufacturers and industries further held that the misuse of a 'controlled substance' whether Ephedrine or Pseudoephedrine or their salts, is not a mere violation of the conditions of licence for which action would be taken by the State Drug Controller or the Narcotics Control Bureau. Such violation also constitutes an

independent offence under the NDPS Act and is severely punishable. The questions of fact can only be adjudicated by a Judicial Court on consideration of the prosecution and defence evidence. It would be against the canons of criminal jurisprudence to entrust such power to an investigating agency whether controlled by State or Central Government.

While dealing with the argument raised by manufacturing units located outside the State of Punjab that breach of condition of licence may entail penal consequences at the instance of the Licensing Authorities but Punjab Police has got no power to slap NDPS cases against the petitioner, the Court observed that NDPS Act has been enacted to make stringent provisions for the control and regulation of operations relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to provide sufficiently different penalties to meet the challenges of well organised gangs of drug traffickers. The Division Bench also held that if trails of the crime originating from those units were traced out in Punjab territory also, it would be totally farcical to contend that Punjab cannot step in or take action against the suspects.

The Division Bench also observed that high rank police officers, preferably with specialised trainings, ought to have taken the call as soon as the first case was detected. Society has fundamental right to live free from drugs.

Though the petitioners had failed to make out a case for fresh or re-investigation by an independent agency, nonetheless it stood fairly exposed that (i) the investigation carried out by the Punjab Police lacks scientific methodology or modern techniques necessary to nail the professional criminals like drug lords; (ii) there has been an apparent lack of commitment, deliberate or otherwise, in securing impeachable or impeccable evidence of independent nature; (iii) there are some

loopholes and gaps, whether left deliberately or otherwise; (iv) there appears to be an indifferent and lacklustre attitude on the part of senior police officers who might be comparatively well-versed with the science of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances etc.; (v) there is an unexplained silence on the efforts, if any, made after the year 2013-14, to nab the organized drug traffickeers; and (vi) no evaluation of legal, logical and long-lasting linkage between one case to another by way of credible or admissible evidence appears to have been made.

Disposing of the writ petitions, the Division Bench constituted a Supervisory Team consisting of three IPS officers to take stock of the situation and examine the charge-sheets already filed in each FIR, since all the opportunities had not gone out of hand and necessary lacunae could still be filled in through supplementary reports, and false accusations, if any, could be dropped.

7. Anil Kumar and others v. Union Territory Chandigarh and others, 2015(1) RCR (Civil) 987

The economy of both the States of Punjab and Haryana being primarily agrarian, the importance of laws relating to land cannot be underscored. Lands within the abadi deh of a village, which are primarily used for residence and tethering of cattle etc., have always been a subject of interest for the village community.

In this case, the petitioners contended that the abadi area is required to be extended so as to exempt the petitioners from the provisions of the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952. The Division Bench while examining the provisions of the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, noticed that the land for abadi is carved out during the consolidation or can be reserved for extension of the abadi during consolidation. It is for the

consolidation authorities, as and when the consolidation is undertaken, to reserve the land for extension of abadi. It was held by the Court that the writ petitioners, who were in occupation of small portions of land outside abadi, have no right to assert that abadi area should be extended, as extension of abadi is the common purpose for which the land can be reserved in the manner prescribed under the Statute alone.

The Division Bench further held that the extension of abadi is a common purpose in terms of Section 2(bb) of the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948. Such extension can be ordered only at the time of consolidation. The process of consolidation is not a right, which can be claimed by a proprietor at any time. The act of consolidation of agriculture holdings is a matter of policy, which cannot be directed by this Court in exercise of the writ jurisdiction.

8. Dhoop Singh v. State of Haryana and others, 2015(4) RCR (Civil) 1055

In this case the question that came up for consideration was whether the words “at any time” appearing in Section 42 (suo moto Revisional power of the State Government) and in Section 43-A (correction of clerical errors) of the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, were open ended so as to permit a party to approach the authorities under the Act for rectification of the revenue record even after inordinate delay.

The Division Bench held that allowing a petition under Section 42 or 43-A of the Act, at this belated stage, would involve ascertaining the land owners who have been allotted excess land, thereby requiring a complete re-opening of consolidation proceedings that had concluded and attained finality more than 40 years ago. By judicial

precedent, the expression “at any time”, denotes “reasonable time”.

9. *State of Punjab v. Jagjit Singh Chahal, 2015(4) RCR (Criminal) 724*

Three cases regarding cancellation of bail invoking Section 439(2) Code of Criminal Procedure came up before a two-Judge Bench in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court disposing of the SLPs filed by the State impugning the order passed by the learned single Judge granting the concession of bail and a bunch of petitions arising out of the drug scam, relegating the petitioners to a Division Bench of this Court so that all the matters could be comprehensively heard along with the pending Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

The Division Bench noticed that the composition of a two-Judge Bench does not empower it to sit in appeal over the order passed by the learned Single Judge, as no intra-court appeal is maintainable against the order passed by the learned single Judge granting the concession of bail. It was held that the State could fall back and seek the 'cancellation of bail' only on the ground whether this Court granted the bail by taking into consideration 'irrelevant material' or by overlooking the 'relevant material'.

In one of the cases, pre-arrest bail had been granted to an accused who had been evading arrest for 5 months before he suddenly appeared. His version was believed, as the official documents relied upon by the prosecution were not on record at that time. It was held by the Division Bench that in the absence of these relevant materials, irrelevant considerations prevailed upon the decision making process of this Court. There was avoidable haste in entertaining the pre-arrest bail petition of that accused for want of full and correct facts, due to

which he succeeded in surrendering in the High Court and got interim bail to escape custodial interrogation.

It was also held that had there been proper assistance to this Court before the learned single Judge, then the judicial pronouncement relied upon would have been distinguished on facts. On the other hand, there are numerous provisions, opening with non-obstante clauses in the NDPS Act, advocating the legislative policy of stringent conditions for the grant of bail to a person accused of committing offences under the NDPS Act.

It was further held that the occasion to cause aspersion on the prosecution story or for alleged non-observance of the mandatory procedure regarding arrest, search or seizure conducted in cases of the accused, will firstly arise before the Special Judge when the truth will surface on weighing the evidence to be led by the parties.

It was also further held that there is a qualitative difference between 'custodial interrogation' vis-à-vis an accused on bail who is constantly guided by the legal advice of his advocate. Mere submission of charge-sheet in deference to the statutory time limit does not mean that the doors under Section 173(8) CrPC were/are closed for the prosecution. If the prosecution can elicit more information or vital clues to find out the deep-rooted nexus of drug traffickers or any other new material having bearing on the merits of the case through the custodial interrogation of that accused, such information or material will definitely assist the Special Court to arrive at a just conclusion.

The Division Bench concluded by holding in one case that the order granting pre-arrest bail to the accused was palpably wrong. It has hampered the investigation and deprived the investigating agency from reaching at a better conclusion. It has taken

into consideration irrelevant materials, the veracity and truthfulness whereof is yet to be adjudged by the Special Court. It has overlooked the relevant materials like nature of allegations and the huge quantity of ICE (a synthetic drug) of 'commercial quantity'. The erroneous exercise of discretionary power by this Court in granting interim and final pre-arrest bail to the petitioner in the earlier petition unhesitatingly rendered the order fallible within the limited jurisdictional scope of Section 439(2) of CrPC and those bail orders were cancelled.

10. Virender Singh Malhan v. Haryana Urban Development Authority and others, 2015(3) RCR (Criminal) 751

In this case, the Division Bench explained the scope of review under Section 114 and Order 47, Rule 1, of the Code of Civil Procedure. It was reiterated that a judgment/order may be open to review if there is a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record. An error, which is not self-evident and has to be detected by a process of reasoning cannot be said to be an error apparent on the face of the record, justifying the exercise of its power of review by the Court. While exercising such power of review it is not permissible for an erroneous decision to be "re-heard and corrected". A proceeding for review is not the same as a hearing of an appeal, and the former has to be strictly confined to the scope and ambit of Order 47, Rule 1 of the Code.

11. In M/s Remy Cycle Industries and others v. Surinder Pal Singh and others, 2015(1) Rent LR 118, this Court held that if an earlier petition seeking ejectment instituted by the same petitioner was withdrawn and no decision was taken on merits thereon, then the second petition could not be held to be not maintainable. It was observed that it was only at the instance of the present petitioner-tenant, the earlier petition was withdrawn and also that no decision was taken on merits and therefore, the

petitioner cannot seek any benefit from the said withdrawal. It was further held that there is a presumption in favour of the NRI owner of the property and the tenant has to show a strong case to be entitled to the leave to contest.

12. In Bhagat Singh v. Smt. Nihal Kaur and others, AIR 2015 Punjab 169, the provisions contained in Section 14(1) and 14(2) of the Hindu Succession Act, were examined and interpreted while deciding the question with regard to the affect of the clause in the Will conferring life estate to a Hindu widow. It was held that where a female Hindu who had a pre-existing right receives a bequest of property by a Will, hedged with caveats indicating a limited estate, the bequest so made would partake the nature of an absolute bequest, conferring an absolute estate and consequently a right to alienate the property. In the said case it was not denied that the widow had a pre-existing right to be maintained by her husband, after his demise, from his estate. In view of Section 14(1), a Hindu female who receives a bequest in lieu of maintenance etc. shall hold and own the property as an absolute owner with an absolute right to deal with the property in such manner, as she may deem appropriate, including the right to alienate the property. As such, she would inherit the said land as an absolute owner, with an inherent right to alienate it.

13. In Harbans Kaur v. Tej Kaur through LRs and others, 2015(1) PLJ 695, while discussing the nature of the property for determining whether the widow, who had been given the suit land to ensure her maintenance, became the absolute owner of the suit property after coming into force of Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, this Court held that in order to prove the ancestral nature of the property, sufficient and cogent documentary evidence is required to be produced on record. The fact that a particular property was ancestral in nature cannot be

proved by mere admission or by drawing inference.

14. In a revision petition at the instance of a tenant who had been ordered to be evicted on a plea by the landlady that she required the premises for her adopted son, the validity of the adoption was also under challenge. The person who was said to be adopted was her grandson i.e. her only daughter's son. On the issue of adoption this Court held that there could have been no valid adoption of a person beyond 15 years of age and if there is such an adoption, it is invalid in law unless custom provides otherwise. In the said case, *Rameshwar Dass v. Smt. Shanti Devi*, 2015(4) PLR 116, it was further held that eviction was being sought by the landlady for the benefit of her grandson whom she had brought up from his childhood and for whose welfare she had definitely a concern and that the need for the grandson was surely relevant for appreciating the ground for ejection.

15. In *Manmeet Singh v. State of Haryana and others*, 2015(2) RCR (Criminal) 167, this Court took a serious view of laxity of police which resulted in an incident of 'honour killing'. In a writ petition filed by the husband of the deceased, this Court directed that there shall be a separate cell in every police district for receiving complaints from couples experiencing fear of physical annihilation from parents, relatives or khaps. The police shall make no attempt to compel adult couples to return to their parents, if any one among the couples apprehends physical harm. It was also directed that every case suspected to be an instance of honour killing shall be considered for entrustment to a higher police official not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police and under the direct control and supervision of the Senior Superintendent of Police. It was also observed that law is a potent tool of social engineering and fashions and shapes public opinions. The writ petition was disposed of by directing the Director

General of Police to constitute a Special Investigating Team within a week, with the Senior Superintendent of Police having a sound record of securing convictions and a penchant of thorough investigation and two police personnel to assist him.

16. In *Sandeep v. State of Haryana*, 2015(3) RCR (Criminal) 387, the credibility of the child witness – prosecutrix, a seven year old girl child, was questioned. The appellant had been convicted and sentenced for an offence under Section 376(2)(f) IPC. While dismissing the appeal, this Court held that the testimony of prosecutrix had the credibility, which revealed a truthful approach and has the ring of truth. There were no exaggerations and she stuck to her statement made during investigation in all material particulars. The trial Court was justified in placing implicit reliance on the testimony of the prosecutrix supported by both of her parents. It was also observed that the parents of prosecutrix had been extensively cross-examined and there was absolutely nothing to suggest false implication of the appellant. The responses to various questions in cross-examination are so natural that there is no scope of finding any suspicion in the story. It was further observed that such an incident would always leave an un-ending trauma on the mind of girl that it would not be possible for her to forget the sordid incident which would leave the impression throughout her life, resulting into total hatred towards the society and advancement of her mental faculties.

17. In *Rajiv Mehta and another v. State of Punjab and others*, 2015(4) RCR (Criminal) 340, quashing of an FIR registered under Sections 406 and 498-A IPC had been sought by the husband and his father (father-in-law of the estranged wife). The marriage had taken place in India. The husband had been staying abroad prior to the marriage and the wife also went with him to Holland from where the couple

shifted to England. Father of the wife complained against six persons and FIR was registered against four persons, as two were found innocent by the police, and despite knowing fully well that the petitioners were staying abroad, gave their Indian addresses. As no notice was issued at the residential address of England, the petitioners were declared proclaimed offenders. In separate proceedings, FIR against two accused stood quashed by this Court and the complainant took no steps to challenge either the action of the police or the order passed by the Court. During the pendency of proceedings in India, marriage between the parties stood dissolved by a decree of divorce passed by the Family Court at Willesden County Court in England. While quashing the FIR, this Court held that criminal proceedings were motivated and false litigation had been initiated by the father of the estranged wife, against the petitioners. Continuation of criminal proceedings arising out of the impugned FIR, would be nothing but sheer misuse of process of law.

18. In *Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab*, 2015(4) RCR (Criminal) 557, testing on the anvil an order passed under Section 36-A (4) of the Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, it was held that Court cannot act to extinguish the right of an accused if the law so confers on him. Law has to prevail. In the said case, prayer was for quashing the order of extension of time for presentation of final report and for grant of bail. The petitioner had moved an application under Section 167(2) CrPC on the date on which the prescribed period of 180 days for presentation of final report expired. On the same day, investigation agency also filed an application for extension of time. The trial Court granted a period of 30 days to the prosecution to conclude investigation. This Court while setting aside the impugned order, further held that prosecution cannot avail such subterfuges to frustrate or destroy the legal right of the accused,

which is otherwise not permissible.

19. This Court, on a petition at the instance of the complainant in the FIR, examined the order whereby prosecution evidence was closed by Court order, in *Om Parkash v. State of Haryana and others*, 2015(3) RCR (Criminal) 557. It was held that prima facie the prosecuting agency was proceeding on a casual approach but the trial Court should not have shown its helplessness, in securing the presence of remaining unexamined prosecution witnesses. Instead of closing the prosecution evidence, trial Court should have taken coercive steps to secure the presence of unexamined prosecution witnesses. Trial Court was not at the mercy of the prosecuting agency.

20. While examining the provisions of Section 438 CrPC in *Baljinder Singh and another v. State of Punjab*, 2015(3) RCR (Criminal) 950, it was observed that Article 21 of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to life and liberty to its citizens. Criminal law derives its source from the Constitution. All other laws are supplementary and incidental to the principles laid down in the Constitution. This Court held that though Section 438 CrPC does not confer a right on such additional accused to be granted discretionary relief of anticipatory bail, their plea would deserve consideration within the available parameters. If appearance of additional accused can be secured and the Court is satisfied that they would cooperate during the proceedings, their plea for anticipatory bail can be accepted.

21. In the matter of *QH Talbros Limited and others*, CP No. 29 of 2015 decided on 19.10.2015, while interpreting the provisions of Sections 391 and 392 of the Companies Act, this Court held that if a composite petition is to be filed, it should be an arrangement between two or more companies, not different arrangements involving different

companies. It was observed that merely because there may be some delay in the process of sanctioning the scheme it would not be a good ground to approve a composite scheme involving different companies and different aspects, having no relations inter-se. It was further held that it is the duty of the Company Court to ensure presentation of correct facts, numbers, figures, before the members and creditors of the company. The petitioner companies have different causes of actions and may have to approach the Court independently.

22. While remanding the matter to the Collector Agrarian under the Punjab Land Reforms Act, this Court in *Gurmit Singh v. State of Punjab and others*, 2015(4) RCR (Civil) 1053, maintained that on the death of a big land owner during pendency of proceedings to determine surplus area, proceedings would have to be reopened and commenced afresh. The surplus area, if any, needs to be re-determined in the hands of the legal heirs.

23. In *Amarjit Gupta v. State of Punjab and others*, 2015(3) RCR (Criminal) 402, this Court dealt with the complex question whether an employee of the Housefed, which is a Society established under the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, a “public servant” as defined in Section 2(c) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Court noticed that our whole country is in the grip of hydra-headed monster of corruption. The term “corruption” has become a household word in the Indian society. It has not only eaten deep into the ethical fabrics of Indian society but has also spoiled the character of its people. It was observed that the State of Punjab has deep and persuasive control over the Housefed and it is performing public duty, the duty to tackle the problem of housing in the State of Punjab, by providing financial assistance to the individuals for construction of houses in rural and urban areas.

This Court held that the Housefed is a Corporation, performing public duty and the petitioner while working as Superintending Engineer of the Housefed, which was created and registered under the State Act, is a “public servant” within the meaning of Section 2(c)(ii), (iii) and (viii) of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

24. In *Amritpal Singh @ Sonu v. State of Punjab*, 2015(2) RCR (Criminal) 932, the accused was in custody for more than seven months in an offence under the NDPS Act, but the report under Section 173 CrPC had not been filed by the Police as the FSL Report was awaited. This Court made observations with regard to the sorry state of affairs in the State of Punjab and the State not setting up sufficient number of Forensic Science Laboratories. It was also noticed that on account of the wholly unwarranted situation i.e. the delayed process, habitual and chronic offenders, particularly who are repeatedly indulging in NDPS cases, were getting undue benefit of default bail and had to be released by the Courts having been left with hardly any discretion in this regard. It had become a vicious circle and ultimately, the innocent public as well as the justice delivery system are the sufferers. This Court issued directions to the respective Chief Secretary for the States of Punjab and Haryana to ensure that no undue delay is caused in presentation of the challan, so that hardened criminals in NDPS cases may not get the undue benefit, in this regard, only because of the laxity on the part of the investigation agency; and the Chief Secretary of the State to also issue appropriate instructions to ensure meticulous compliance thereof.

25. This Court came across instances of some girls, most of them minor, languishing in protection homes for the sole offence of being in conflict with the societal norms mandating matrimony only with parental consent. The pleas of the minor girls crying

for freedom was sou motto treated as Habeas Corpus petition, in Court on its own motion v. State of Punjab, 2015(2) DMC 699, raising the question whether individual freedom could be curtailed in abject subjugation to the diktats of a set of individuals or of the society collectively, to deprive an individual of his liberty protected as a fundamental right and negating the principle of rule of law. The Court held that confining such girls to protection homes against their wishes would imply curtailment of their liberties as enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution of India and the prescribed oppressive conditions in such homes is clearly violative of Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The Court issued directions to forthwith set free the said girls and prescribed detailed procedure to be followed for such release. The procedure laid down involved interviewing the girl, her parents, husband, parents-in-law and in some cases other relatives as well, to ascertain their wishes. The said task was directed to be carried out by the court of Judicial Magistrate Ist Class/ Chief Judicial Magistrate assisted by the Member Secretary of the Legal Services Authority, Punjab. The Court also made observations of helpful and pragmatic nature, for the consideration of the Legal Services Authority in the State of Punjab.

26. In *Pradeep Sonawat v. Satish Prakash @ Satish Chandra*, 2015(1) RCR (Civil) 955, interpreting the provisions of Section 16 of the Court Fee Act, it was held that where the litigation ended in a mutually-settled compromise, the court fee should be refunded to the plaintiff, and the same cannot be denied merely because the matter has not been settled before the Lok Adalat. This Court further observed that invocation of the said provision for refund of court fee should be made in all cases of compromise, to encourage settlements by way of alternate dispute resolution mechanism.

27. Discussing the legal position, post amendment in Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, making substantial question of law arising from the dispute sine qua non for maintaining or interfering in second appeal, this Court in *Dalel Singh and another v. Kalu and others*, 2015(2) RCR (Civil) 982, explained that limiting such a power in the Appellate Authority is based on public policy having roots in the maxim 'interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium'. The underlined purpose was to bring finality to the issues/ litigation at some point of time.

28. In exercise of revisional jurisdiction, examining the proceedings before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal and the impugned order declining amendment of pleadings sought on the ground that the place of the accident was sought to be shifted at the fag end of trial, when after arguments had concluded and it was posted for pronouncement, this Court in *Chandan Kumar @ Sanjay v. Union of India*, 2015(3) RCR (Civi) 220, held that it would not allow the indiscretion of the party in not applying to the Court to seek for correction in the manner it deserved, to prevail on the ultimate result. It was further held that the interest of justice would require that the Tribunal considers the claim on its own merits and if it requires an amendment, the petitioner has punished himself by allowing the proceedings to prolong for long time.

29. In *Rameshwar and others v. Om Parkash and others*, 2015(4) PLR 728, while examining challenge to separate orders closing the evidence by order of the Court and dismissing the application seeking additional evidence to tender into evidence revenue documents, this Court held that since the revenue documents, being in the nature of public documents, are per se admissible in evidence, opportunity should have been given to the plaintiffs to produce these documents before closure of their evidence. It was further observed that when the

documents were already available on record and are merely to be tendered in evidence, it would be in the interest of justice that the documents sought to be produced in additional evidence, are admitted in evidence.

30. In *Sikander Singh and another v. Gian Chand and others*, 2015(1) PLJ 580, it was held that where the plaintiff had intended to make profit out of a transaction but had failed in such endeavour, he was debarred from seeking the equitable discretionary relief of specific performance; an agreement to sell immovable property does not in itself create any interest in or charge on such a property and determines the terms of the contract, and the right to sell such property shall become invested only on the execution of a sale deed. This Court further held that where the plaintiff delegated an authority to a defendant to act as his agent, and the agent acted legitimately in transferring the property by virtue of such authority, the plaintiff was barred by the equitable principle of estoppel by acquiescence from challenging such act of his agent, more so because such transaction cannot ipso facto be termed a fraudulent one.

31. While perusing the entire rigmarole history of the case it was revealed that the defendant had been successful in delaying and dilating the matter on one score or the other. On the issue of a party indulging in dilatory tactics, this Court in *Surjit Kaur v. Ravi Kant Sharma and others*, 2015(3) RCR (Civil) 645, held that procedural law is hand-maid of justice; it lubricates the corrosive atmosphere. It cannot be allowed to be used as a handle to delay and dilate the matter. An unscrupulous litigant cannot be allowed to ride rough with the procedural law so as to make it subservient to his oblique motives.

32. As a message of stern warning against frivolous and vexatious appeals, this Court imposed exemplary costs of Rs. 5 lacs on the Appellant in

Municipal Corporation, Armitsar v. Amritsar Diocesan Trust Association, 2015(3) PLJ 438, for filing a misconceived, frivolous and vexatious second appeal before the High Court. It was also observed that in the appeal there was not a whisper of a question of law required to be determined and adjudicated by this Court in the appeal. It was held that the State and its instrumentalities, including municipal authorities, in India are areligious and are to act dispassionately, respecting all religions and people. It was further held that motive becomes inconsequential in such an enterprise, when we speak of erecting street lights and laying underground water pipes or to carry out repair to provide civic amenities, but that work cannot be done unilaterally by trespassing over private possession of Church compound without necessary prior assent, concurrence and sanction.

33. In *State of Haryana and another v. Ashok Kumar and another*, 2015(2) PLJ 503, Government apathy towards unnecessary and avoidable litigation involving wastage of precious Court time, public money and official manpower was noticed. It was held that State of Haryana is one entity, therefore, two appeals on behalf of the State, to challenge the judgment/decreed passed by the trial Court, were not maintainable before the learned first Appellate Court. Even before this Court two appeals had been filed, one of which was dismissed earlier. Even after the said dismissal, the appellants did not think it proper to withdraw the present appeal or to apprise the Court of the dismissal of the other appeal. It was further held that such a callous approach not only amounts to wastage of public money and official manpower, but also eats upon precious Court time besides bringing to the fore, lack of co-ordination amongst various limbs of the Government.

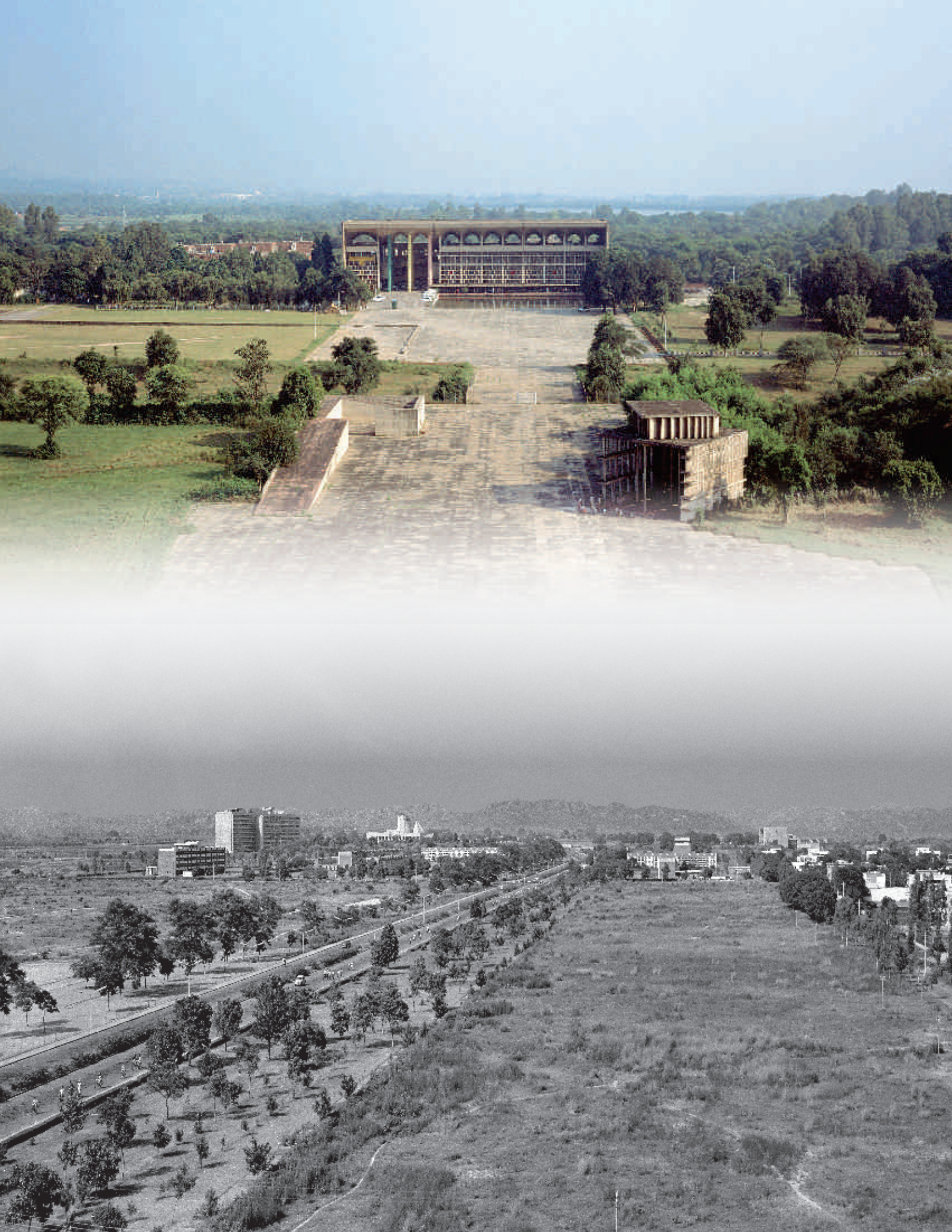
34. In a matter of transfer of the case from one

district to another under Section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it was held in *Subhash Chander v. Prikshit*, 2015(3) RCR (Civil) 917, that a transfer of a case from one Court to another, indirectly casts doubt on the competence and integrity of the Judge from whom the case is sought to be transferred. Mere presumptions or possible apprehension are not sufficient. A transfer should not readily be granted for any fancied notion of a litigant; it should be granted to ensure that applicant gets fair and impartial justice. Paramount factor is the interest of justice. In the present case, one of the respondents was a senior Advocate at Rohtak, while his son was a judicial officer at Delhi. The respondents had submitted that to maintain the high tradition of judicial system they had not opposed the prayer for transfer of the case, but the averments made in the petition were misconceived. It was observed by this Court that while dealing with the case, it had kept in mind the basic principle that justice should not only be done, but it must appear that it has been done. Thus, the case was transferred from District Rohtak to District Sonapat.

35. In a case arising from proceedings of execution of a decree and objections thereto, it was held in *Ram Pal Sharma v. Uttam Kaur and others*, 2015(2) PLJ 582, that third party objections require adjudication

independently, but if such objections are *ex facie* frivolous and vexatious, the executing Court is not bound to frame issues for adjudication of the same. It was observed that the Courts are meant to alleviate the miseries of the decree-holder and are not to compound the same. In the said case, a finding was also returned that the Objection Petition was nothing but a contrivance of the JDs in collaboration with the Objectors, to further delay and dilate the execution proceedings.

36. In *Manoj v. Umesh and others*, 2015(4) PLR 124, the proposition that arose for determination was whether the period prescribed in a consent decree, brought about through an Award of the Lok Adalat, could be extended by a Court in exercise of its jurisdiction. This Court held that where the parties have obtained a compromise decree and then seek extension of time for specific performance of the decree, the Court has no discretion to grant such extension and alter the terms of compromise. In compromise decrees the Court has only the power to either accept a compromise or reject it. There is no midway. The decree that is brought about under a compromise, cannot be in any way altered by the Court. It was further held that the rule of estoppel will operate between the parties who have provided for certain time.



FULL BENCH REFERENCES DISPOSED OF DURING 2015			
Sr. No.	Date of Decision	Hon'ble Judges	Case Number/Title
1.	18.03.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajive Bhalla Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amol Rattan Singh Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli	CWP-13259-2007 Siri Gopal and others v. State of Haryana and others
2.	29.07.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paramjeet Singh Dhaliwal Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Nagrath	CRM-M-23487-2012 Tarlochan Singh v. State of Haryana and others
3.	21.10.2015	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Raj Rahul Garg	CWP-7072-1994 Lakha Singh v. State of Punjab CWP-11237-1994 Santosh Devi v. State of Haryana and another CWP-9639-1994 Roshan Lal v. State of Punjab and others CWP-7437-1994 Charan Singh v. State of Punjab

STATISTICS

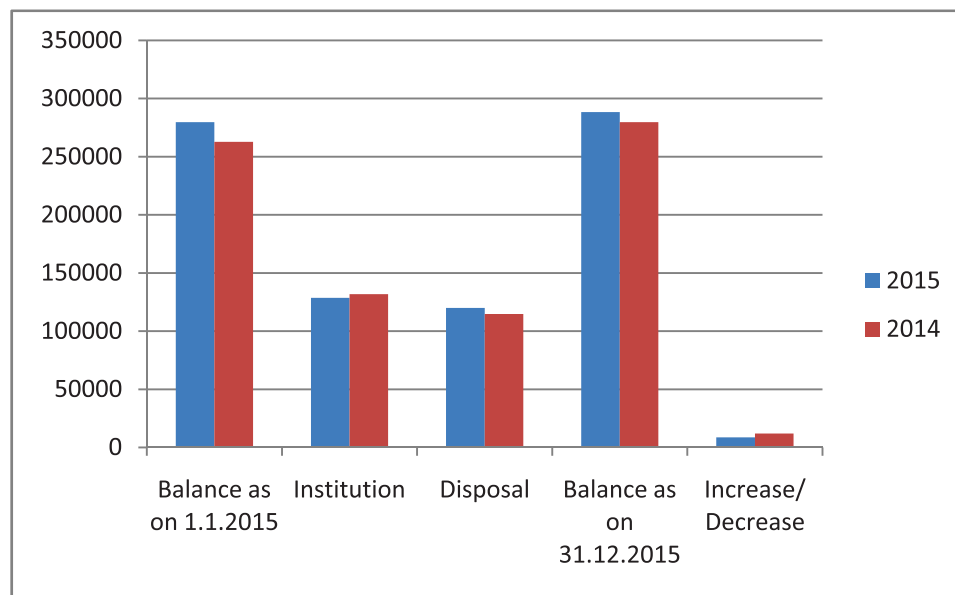
About 128620 cases were instituted in 2015 whereas in 2014 the institution was 131739. Disposal in 2015 was more than in 2014 and as such there has been marginal increase in pending cases.



HIGH COURT

STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN 2015

CLASSIFICATION	PREVIOUS BALANCE	INSTITUTION	TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL	DISPOSAL	BALANCE
TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	209167	68635	277802	68958	208844
TOTAL OF CRL. CASES	70532	59985	130517	51010	79507
TOTAL OF MAIN CASES	279699	128620	408319	119968	288351
Increase in Pendency	8652				



	Balance as on 1.1.2015	Institution	Disposal	Balance as on 31.12.2015	Increase
● 2015	279699	128620	119968	288351	8652
● 2014	262760	131739	114799	279699	11938

STATEMENT SHOWING CATEGORY-WISE INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN 2015						
Sr. No.	CLASSIFICATION	PREVIOUS BALANCE	INSTITUTION	TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL	DISPOSAL	BALANCE
1.	R.F.A.	41083	7627	48710	16754	31956
2.	E.F.A	21	22	43	13	30
3.	R.S.A.	40091	6233	46324	5485	40839
4.	E.S.A.	137	71	208	56	152
5.	F.A.O.(MACT)	37663	7351	45014	3896	41118
6.	F.A.O.(MISC)	7774	1328	9102	648	8454
7.	F.A.O.(MAT)	1804	474	2278	388	1890
8.	PET U/S 24 OF HMA	202	195	397	106	291
9.	S.A.O.	219	101	320	82	238
10.	CIVIL REVISION	9321	8825	18146	9067	9079
11.	CIVIL WRITS	58312	27494	85806	24135	61671
12.	L.P.A.	1498	1874	3372	1506	1866
13.	ELECTION PETITIONS	25	2	27	6	21
14.	RECREMINATORY	0	1	1	0	1
15.	APPL. IN EL. PET.	5	44	49	29	20
16.	PROBATE MATRI	12	0	12	2	10
17.	MONIAL REF.	0	0	0	0	0
18.	INCOME TAX CASES	0	0	0	0	0
19.	INCOME TAX APPEALS	1873	486	2359	457	1902
20.	SALE TAX REF.	41	0	41	0	41
21.	SALE TAX CASES	0	0	0	0	0
22.	SALE TAX APPEALS	32	38	70	26	44
23.	WEALTH TAX CASES	0	0	0	0	0
24.	WEALTH TAX APPEALS	45	0	45	11	34
25.	GIFT TAX CASES	0	0	0	0	0

Sr. No.	CLASSIFICATION	PREVIOUS BALANCE	INSTITUTION	TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL	DISPOSAL	BALANCE
26.	GIFT TAX APPEALS	8	0	8	0	8
27.	ESTATE DUTY CASES	0	0	0	0	0
28.	C.E.S./CUS APPEALS	28	8	36	13	23
29.	C.E.C.	1	0	1	0	1
30.	C.E.A.	172	73	245	49	196
31.	INT. TAX APPEALS	0	0	0	0	0
32.	VAT APPEALS	401	59	460	173	287
33.	GENL. VAT REF.	2	0	2	0	2
34.	VAT REVISIONS	11	0	11	0	11
35.	VAT CASE	0	0	0	0	0
36.	CESR/G.C.R./I.T.R./ W.T.R./G.T.R./E.D.R.	128	0	128	11	117
37.	CIVIL REF.	8	0	8	0	8
38.	CIVIL ORIGINAL	13	2	15	2	13
39.	C.O.C.P	3975	3309	7284	2956	4328
40.	C.A.C.P.	21	9	30	9	21
41.	ARBITRATION CASES	138	232	370	225	145
42.	EXEC. LIQUIDATION	0	0	0	0	0
43.	COMPANY APPEALS	62	58	120	44	76
44.	COMPANY PETITIONS	646	235	881	451	430
45.	X-OBJECTION	1801	496	2297	279	2018
46.	CIVIL MISC. TRANSFER/T.A	877	968	1845	1247	598
47.	REVIEW APPLICATIONS	716	1016	1732	832	900
48.	CIVIL SUIT-OS	1	4	5	0	5
49.	CRL. APPEALS (D.B.)	8270	1693	9963	561	9402
50.	CRL. APPEALS (D.B.A.)	1409	156	1565	13	1552
51.	CRL. APPEALS (S.B.)	29740	5335	35075	1429	33646
52.	CRL. APPEALS (S.B.A.)	1330	196	1526	40	1486
53.	CRL. REVISION	10147	4912	15059	3149	11910
54.	CRL. REVISION (F)	201	348	549	147	402
55.	CRL. WRITS	845	1818	2663	1789	874
56.	MURDER REFERENCE	2	0	2	2	0
57.	CRL. ORIGINAL CONTEMPT	47	19	66	17	49
58.	CRL. MISC. MAIN	15145	43442	58587	43089	15498
59.	PET. U/S 378 (3&4)	3395	2065	5460	772	4688
60.	CRIMINAL REFERENCE	1	1	2	2	0

STATEMENT SHOWING CATEGORY- WISE AND AGE-WISE PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2015

Sr. No.	CATEGORIES	1 year old	1 to 5 years old	5 to 10 years old	More than 10 years old	Total Pendency of Main Cases as on 31.12.2015
1.	R.F.A.	6185	14563	5845	5363	31956
2.	E.F.A.	11	11	5	3	30
3.	R.S.A.	4416	11222	6687	18514	40839
4.	E.S.A.	50	49	36	17	152
5.	F.A.O.(MACT.)	6268	13872	10196	10782	41118
6.	F.A.O.(MISC.)	1138	2994	1176	3146	8454
7.	F.A.O.(MAT.)	383	698	628	181	1890
8.	PET. U/S 24 OF HMA	185	106	0	0	291
9.	S.A.O.	67	133	17	21	238
10.	CIVIL REVISIONS	4002	3800	691	586	9079
11.	CIVIL WRITS	14444	22888	8275	16064	61671
12.	L.P.A.	938	737	135	56	1866
13.	ELECTION PETITIONS	1	17	2	1	21
14.	RECREMINATORY	1	0	0	0	1
15.	APPLICATION IN EL.PET.	20	0	0	0	20
16.	PROBATE	0	3	2	5	10
17.	MATRIMONIAL REF.	0	0	0	0	0
18.	INCOME TAX CASES	0	0	0	0	0
19.	INCOME TAX APPEALS	382	515	712	293	1902
20.	SALE TAX REF.	0	19	21	1	41
21.	SALE TAX CASES	0	0	0	0	0
22.	SALE TAX APPEALS	22	21	1	0	44
23.	WEALTH TAX CASES	0	0	0	0	0
24.	WEALTH TAX APPEALS	0	1	26	7	34
25.	GIFT DUTY CASES	0	0	0	0	0
26.	GIFT DUTY APPEALS	0	0	7	1	8
27.	ESTATE DUTY CASES	0	0	0	0	0
28.	C.C.E.S/CUS. APPEALS	1	13	6	3	23
29.	C.E.C.	0	0	0	1	1
30.	C.E.A	50	101	34	11	196
31.	INT.TAX APPEALS	0	0	0	0	0
32.	VAT APPEALS	21	217	49	0	287
33.	GENERAL VAT REF.	0	2	0	0	2
34.	VAT REVISIONS	0	6	5	0	11

Sr. No.	CATEGORIES	1 year old	1 to 5 years old	5 to 10 years old	More than 10 years old	Total Pendency of Main Cases as on 31.12.2015
35.	VAT CASE	0	0	0	0	0
36.	CESR/GCR/ITR/	0	25	4	88	117
37.	WTR/GTR/EDR					
	CIVIL REF.	0	6	0	2	8
38.	CIVIL ORIGINAL	2	4	5	2	13
39.	C.O.C.P	1927	1839	246	316	4328
40.	C.A.C.P	5	8	6	2	21
41.	ARBITRATION CASES	97	45	3	0	145
42.	EXEC. LIQUIDATION	0	0	0	0	0
43.	COMPANY APPEALS	30	29	8	9	76
44.	COMPANY PETITIONS	79	179	37	135	430
45.	X-OBJECTIONS	407	594	586	431	2018
46.	CIVIL MISC./T.A.	594	3	1	0	598
47.	REVIEW APPLICATIONS	469	387	40	4	900
48.	Civil Suit (OS)	4	1	0	0	5
49.	CRL. APPEALS (D.B.)	1610	5118	1853	821	9402
50.	CRL. APPEALS (D.B.A.)	151	459	474	468	1552
51.	CRL. APPEALS (S.B.)	5303	15587	10512	2244	33646
52.	CRL. APPEALS (S.B.A.)	176	493	583	234	1486
53.	CRL. REVISIONS	3787	5232	3102	191	12312
54.	CRL. WRITS	531	335	2	6	874
55.	MURDER REFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0
56.	CRL. ORIGINAL CONTEMPT	12	31	5	1	49
57.	CRL. MISC .MAIN	12022	3194	248	34	15498
58.	PET. U/S 378 (3 & 4)	1826	2800	62	0	4688
59.	CRIMINAL REFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0
60.	TOTAL PENDENCY	67617	108357	52333	60044	288351

Category-wise disposal by Hon'ble Division Benches		Category-wise Disposal by Hon'ble Single Benches	
CATEGORIES	DISPOSAL	CATEGORIES	DISPOSAL
R.S.A.	3	R.F.A.	16754
F.A.O.(Misc)	177	E.F.A	13
FAO-M/FAO (MAT)	378	R.S.A.	5482
CMM	106	E.S.A.	56
CR	8	F.A.O.(MACT)	3896
CWP	7697	F.A.O.(Misc)	471
L.P.A.	1488	FAO-M/FAO (MAT)	6
ITA	359	S.A.O.	82
STA	26	CR	9059
WTA	11	CWP	16198
C.C.E.S./CUS APPEALS	13	EP	6
C.E.A.	48	APPL. IN EL. PET.	29
VATAP	172	PROBATE	2
CESR/GCR/ITR/WTR/GTR/EDR	11	CIVIL ORIGINAL	2
C.O.C.P	16	C.O.C.P	2937
C.A.C.P.	9	ARBITRATION CASES	225
CAPP	19	CAPP	25
X-OBJECTION	4	CP	451
RA	100	X-OBJECTION	274
CRA-D	540	TA	1247
CRA-DBA	12	RA	589
CRA-S	37	CRA-D	2
CRA-SBA	2	CRA-S	1389
CRR	44	CRA-SBA	38
CRR(F)	1	CRR	3099
CRWP	179	CRR(F)	146
MR	2	CRWP	1610
CROCP	16	CROCP	1
CRMM	91	CRMM	42996
CRMA	105	CRMA	667
CRL REF	1	CRL REF	1

Category-wise Disposal by Hon'ble Special Benches

CATEGORIES	DISPOSAL
FAO-M	4
CWP	234
L.P.A.	18
ITA	98
C.E.A.	1
VATAP	1
C.O.C.P	3
X-OBJC	1
RA	143
CRA-D	19
CRA-DBA	1
CRA-S	4
CRR	6
CRMM	1
TOTAL	534

Civil Cases where orders of District/Subordinate Courts challenged in appeal before High Court

CLASSIFICATION	PENDENCY
R.F.A.	31956
E.F.A	30
R.S.A.	40839
E.S.A.	152
F.A.O.(MACT)	41118
F.A.O.(MISC)	8454
F.A.O.(MAT)	1890
S.A.O.	238
TOTAL CIVIL CASES	124677

Criminal cases where orders of District/Subordinate Courts challenged in Appeal before High Court

CLASSIFICATION	PENDENCY
CRL. APPEALS (D.B.)	9402
CRL. APPEALS (D.B.A.)	1552
CRL. APPEALS (S.B.)	33646
CRL. APPEALS (S.B.A.)	1486
MURDER REFERENCE	0
TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES	46086

Civil Writ Petitions

CLASSIFICATION	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL
CIVIL WRITS	27494	24135
PILs	319	309

DISTRICT COURTS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of cases during the year 2015 in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh:-

Pendency position in the Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2015

PUNJAB				
Type of Cases	Pendency as on 01.01.2015	Institution of cases during the year 2015	Disposal of cases during the year 2015	Total pendency as on 31.12.2015
Civil	251974	166763	173911	244826
Criminal	255689	408283	404770	259202
Total	507663	575046	578681	504028

HARYANA				
Type of Cases	Pendency as on 01.01.2015	Institution of cases during the year 2015	Disposal of cases during the year 2015	Total pendency as on 31.12.2015
Civil	233247	158801	160518	231530
Criminal	260521	414152	381922	259202
Total	493768	572953	542440	524281

CHANDIGARH				
Type of Cases	Pendency as on 01.01.2015	Institution of cases during the year 2015	Disposal of cases during the year 2015	Total pendency as on 31.12.2015
Civil	17520	12389	14755	15154
Criminal	22894	129509	131235	21168
Total	40414	141898	145990	36322

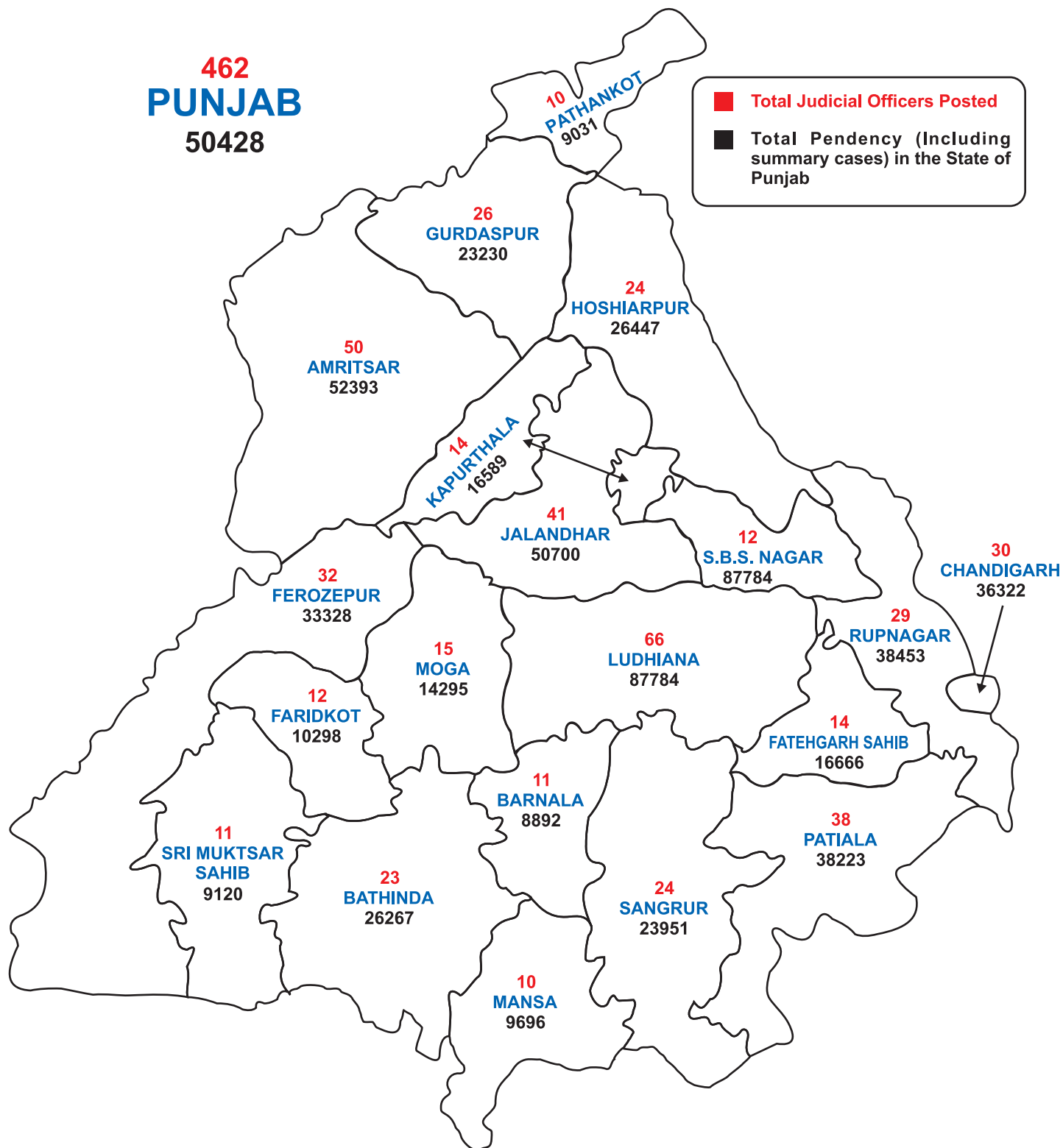
AGE WISE PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2015

PUNJAB					
Type of Cases	0 to 2 years old cases	2 to 5 years old cases	5 to 10 years old cases	More than 10 years old cases	Total Pendency as on 31.12.2015
Civil	166201	66708	11036	881	244826
Criminal	188963	61269	8474	496	259202
Total	355164	127977	19510	1377	504028

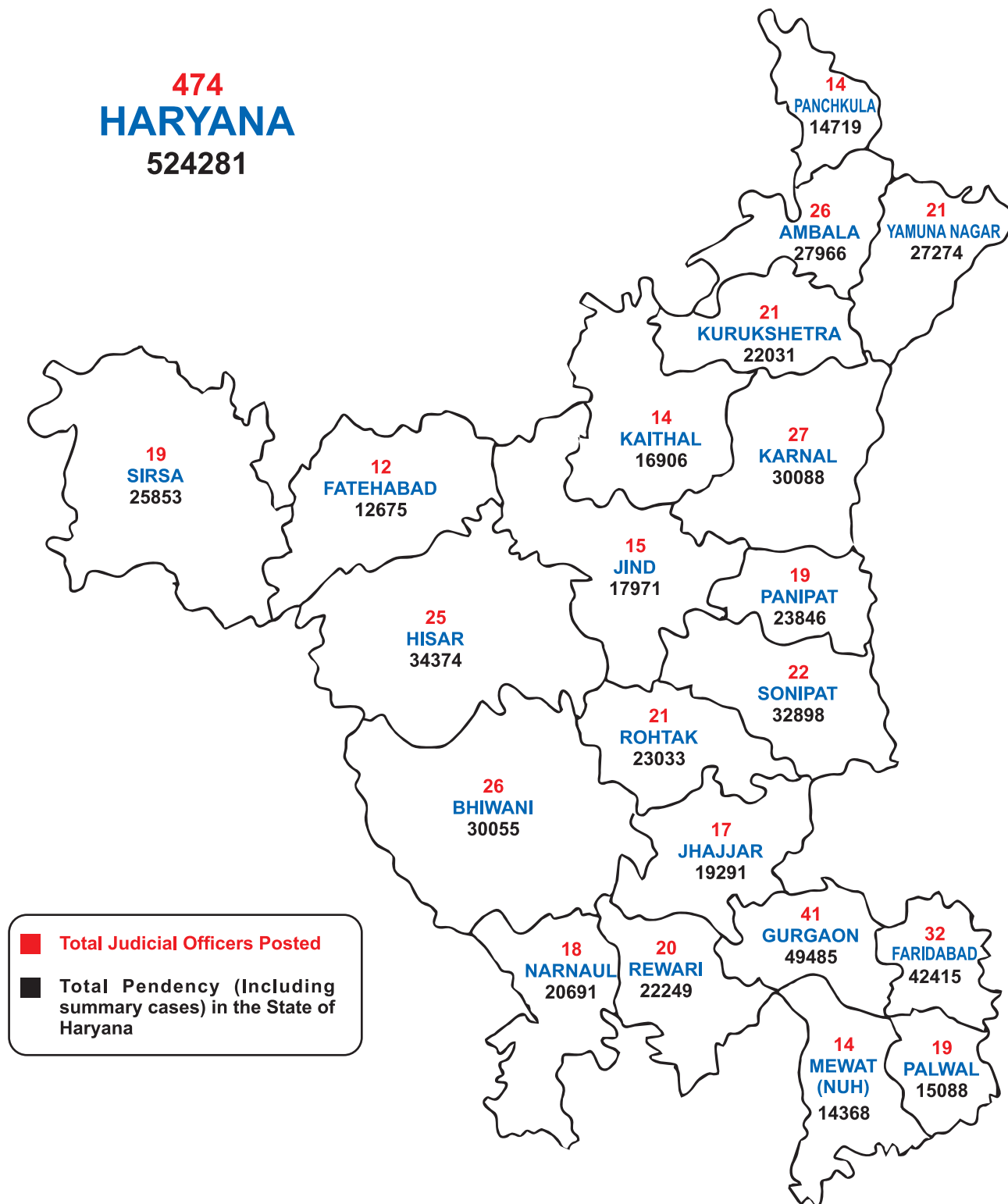
HARYANA					
Type of Cases	0 to 2 years old cases	2 to 5 years old cases	5 to 10 years old cases	More than 10 years old cases	Total Pendency as on 31.12.2015
Civil	170027	56258	4984	261	231530
Criminal	226355	61386	4789	221	292751
Total	396382	117644	9773	482	524281

CHANDIGARH					
Type of Cases	0 to 2 years old cases	2 to 5 years old cases	5 to 10 years old cases	More than 10 years old cases	Total Pendency as on 31.12.2015
Civil	10505	3931	687	31	15154
Criminal	17135	3521	480	32	21168
Total	27640	7452	1167	63	36322

PENDENCY OF CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS PUNJAB IN EACH SESSIONS DIVISION AND CHANDIGARH.



PENDENCY OF CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS HARYANA IN EACH SESSIONS DIVISION



Achievements of Subordinate Judiciary as on 31.12.2015

- ❖ Total 12,67,111 cases have been disposed of by the Subordinate Judiciary of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh, during 2015.
- ❖ Under Action Plan 2015-2016 for the period up to 31.12.2015, overall targets of 59.79%, 66.12% and 77.65% were achieved in States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh respectively.
- ❖ Total 479341 Summary cases, 2592 cases relating to Crime against women, 3668 cases relating to Juvenile Justice Board, 412 cases relating to Prevention of Corruption, and 81309 Cheque Bouncing Cases (under Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881) disposed of by the Subordinate Judiciary of Punjab and Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh during 2015.
- ❖ Five Family Courts set up at Barnala, Faridkot, Moga, Pathankot & Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Sessions' Divisions during 2015 in the State of Punjab.
- ❖ Three Judicial Courts set up in the State of Punjab, i.e. at Khadoor Sahib, District Amritsar (presently District Tarn Taran), at Bagha Purana, District Moga and at Jaito District Faridkot, Sessions' Divisions.
- ❖ Two Judicial Courts set up in State of Haryana i.e. at Indri District Karnal and at Kharkhoda District Sonapat, Sessions' Divisions.

WORKING STRENGTH OF DISTRICT JUDICIARY

In the beginning of 2015, there were 988 Judicial Officers (296 District and Sessions Judges/ Additional District and Sessions Judges and 692 Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrates) in the State of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. The state-wise bifurcation is as under:

PUNJAB			
Cadre	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Punjab Superior Judicial Services	189	158	31
Punjab Civil Services (Judicial Branch)	483	332	151 (PPSC has advertised 118 posts, out of which names of 53 candidates recommended to the Government of Punjab)
Total	672	490	182

HARYANA			
Cadre	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Haryana Superior Judicial Services	194	157	37
Haryana Civil Services (Judicial Branch)	450	317	133 (HPSC had advertised 119 posts, out of which names of 50 candidates recommended to the Government of Haryana)
Total	644	474	170

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

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 Authority has 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 2015

Inauguration of ADR Centres

Four new ADR Centres were inaugurated (on 21.02.2015 in Kapurthala, on 03.03.2015 in Faridkot, on 24.03.2015 in Jalandhar and on 29.03.2015 in Sangrur District) in State of Punjab.

Colloquium on Unorganized Sector

On 11.04.2015 and 12.04.2015 a Colloquium on Workers of Unorganized Sector was organized at Chandigarh Judicial Academy.

Function on World Mental Health Day

On World Mental Health Day, in the month of October, 2015 a State level function was organized in collaboration with All India Pingalwara Charitable Society (Regd.) Sangrur.



This seminar was organized as per guidelines issued under National Legal Services Authority (Legal Services to Mentally ill Persons and Persons with Mental Disabilities) Scheme, 2010 for protecting the rights of persons who suffer from mental illness. One of the aims to be achieved was to create awareness amongst the people and to sensitize them about the rights of such persons. This function was attended by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, Acting Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron,

Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh.

New Office Building

The new office building of the Punjab Legal Services Authority being constructed at SAS Nagar (Mohali), is near completion and the office is likely to move to the new building by the end of March 2016.

Settlement of cases through Mediation

In the State of Punjab, there are 95 trained Mediators. Out of 95 Mediators, 23 are trained Judicial Officers, 67 are Advocate Mediators and 5 are Retired District & Sessions Judges. During the period, they have successfully settled 1611 cases through Mediation.

Mediation Awareness and Sensitization Programmes

Three Mediation Awareness and Sensitization Programmes were held viz; at Bathinda on 17.01.2015, at Patiala on 07.02.2015 and at Jalandhar on 21.02.2015 as per directions of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

Awareness Referral Coaching Mentoring [ARCM] Programme

During the Month of February, April and June, an ARCM Programme was held at Amritsar on 21.02.2015 to 22.02.2015, 18.04.2015 to 19.04.2015 and 06.06.2015 to 07.06.2015 as per directions of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

Advance Training Programme

An Advance Training Programme was organized by the Mediation and Conciliation Project

Committee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi at Chandigarh Judicial Academy from 22.05.2015 to 24.05.2015 for the trainers of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh.

Low Budget Regional Conference

A Low Budget Regional Conference was held on 22nd & 23rd August, 2015 in the Chandigarh Judicial Academy. It was organized by Hon'ble Mediation Committee, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh as per directions of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

Mediation Training

Thirteen Secretaries, District Legal Services Authorities and eight Advocates of District Legal Services Authorities were imparted 40 hours Mediation Training from 7th to 9th August, 2015 and



Mrs. Neena Krishna Bansal (DHJS), Trainer of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

from 4th to 6th September, 2015 as per directions of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

Internship

To make the Department more popular and to involve the youth in the activities, 14 interns from various Law Colleges were associated with the State Authority and were given Research Topics. They have submitted their respective reports, which will help in further improving the functioning of the Department.

National Lok Adalat

National Lok Adalats on different subjects were held throughout the Country at all levels right from Supreme Court of India to Sub Divisional Courts.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman Punjab Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh along with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Haripal Verma, Judge Punjab and Haryana High Court during interaction with the litigants/people on the occasion of National Lok Adalat held on 12.12.2015 at district Patiala.

**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
2015	640	1439814	1240349	20979906051/-

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

Year	Legal Aid Beneficiaries	SC/ ST	In custody	Women	Child	Backward Class	General	Others
2015	11082	911	5013	2932	33	82	1893	218

**INFORMATION REGARDING HOLDING OF SEMINARS &
LEGAL LITERACY CAMPS**

Year	No. of seminars/campes organized.	No. of Beneficiaries
2015	18646	1259046

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
2015	15331

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	No. of Para-Legal Volunteers whose services are being utilized in the legal aid Clinics and front offices
Women	Teachers	Long Term Prisoners	Others	Total		
647	62	100	1279	2088	404	337

NO. OF LEGAL LITERACY CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB

1	Legal Literacy Clubs Established in Schools and Colleges	2158
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MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF HARYANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (HALSA) DURING 2015

'ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL' is the motto of Haryana State Legal Services Authority. In order to achieve this aim, HALSA performed the following activities during the year 2015:-

- a) Provided Legal Aid
- b) Spread Legal Literacy
- c) Organized Lok Adalats
- d) Mediation
- e) Implemented Victim Compensation Scheme

Appreciating the various activities, on 9th November, 2015, on the occasion of National Legal Services Day at Dr. D.S.Kothari Auditorium, New Delhi, the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) of Faridabad, Haryana was adjudged the best performing DLSA in the North Zone as well in the Country amongst all the State & Union Territories. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi presented the award to Sh. Vikram Aggarwal, District and Sessions Judge cum Member Secretary, HALSA, Sh. Inderjeet Mehta, District and Sessions Judge cum Chairman, DLSA, Faridabad and Ms. Jasmine Sharma, CJM cum Secretary DLSA, Faridabad.

DLSA, Faridabad, under the aegis of Haryana State Legal Services Authority, adopted a host of innovative methods to implement the Legal Services Programmes in an effective and meaningful manner. Special projects such as *Navchetna*, *Rahe Surakshit Bachpan*, *Samvedna*, *Swabhiman* etc. were devised and implemented to reach out to the weaker and marginalised sections of society. Emphasis was also put on spreading legal awareness amongst the school and college students with special focus to instill and imbibe in them the consciousness to perform Fundamental Duties towards the nation and to remain away from the evils of ragging, drugs etc. This apart, a holistic approach was adopted to achieve the objective of Access to Justice for All. Work was done for all the segments of the society like *Unorganized workers, women, Children, Prisoners, Senior citizens, Transgenders* etc. All the Rules and Regulations of National Legal Services Authority were implemented in letter and spirit.

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. A total of 9380 persons benefited from free Legal Aid in court based matters in the year 2015.

➤ **Model Scheme for Legal Aid Prosecution Counsel for victims of rape and other crime against women and children.**

A total number of 2401 persons benefitted under the Model Prosecution Scheme for victims of rape and other crime against women and children for the period 1.1.2015 to 31.12.2015.

➤ **Legal Care And Support Centre**

During the year 2015, 461 Legal Care and Support Centres remained operational in the State of Haryana. During the period from 1.1.2015 to 31.12.2015, a total of 254844 persons visited these Legal Care and Support Centres. Legal services were provided to 215137 persons.

Legal Awareness

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

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

➤ **Camps**

Under the direction and guidance of Haryana State Legal Services Authority, all the District Legal Services Authorities organized Legal Literacy/Legal Awareness Camps in the remote rural areas in the State of Haryana at least once a week i.e. on Sunday/ holidays, on the topics concerning SC/ST,

Women and children and general public. On important days like children day, women day, labour day etc. camps were organised

9841 Legal Literacy Camps were organized during 2015. 8193689 persons got benefited.

➤ **Camps at Melas**

Haryana State Legal Services Authority directed all the District Legal Services Authorities of Haryana to install a Booth/Stall in all the exhibitions and in Local Melas/ Fairs of their respective Divisions, in which large public participation is expected like in fair of Kapalmochan at Yamunanagar, Craft Mela at Surajkund, Navratre Mela at Mata Mansa Devi Temple, Panchkula, Navratre Mela at Mata Sheetla Devi Temple, Gurgaon, Geeta Mohotsav festival at Kurukshetra etc. by deputing 2 or 3 Panel Lawyers as resource persons who are assisted by 3-4 Para Legal Volunteers depending upon requirement.



Legal Awareness Campaign at Surajkund International Craft Mela

An awareness stall was displayed from 1st February 2015 to 15th February 2015 in 29th Surajkund International Craft Mela by Haryana State Legal Services Authority under the able guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal, Judge, High Court of Punjab & Haryana and Executive Chairman of HALSA, Chandigarh, with the aim to create legal awareness amongst the masses.

Awareness was also spread about the activities carried out by different District Legal Services Authorities of Haryana State and about the legal rights and duties, benefits of various schemes of HALSA and NALSA, to achieve the motto of “Access to Justice for all”.



The stall was inaugurated on 1st February 2015 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S.Thakur, Judge Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman NALSA, Delhi in the presence of Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice Mr. Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, Punjab & Haryana High Court and Patron In Chief HALSA accompanied by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal, Judge Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, HALSA and Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M.S. Bedi, Judge Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh and Administrative Judge, Faridabad Sessions Division, Sh. Inderjeet Mehta, District & Sessions Judge cum Chairman, DLSA, Faridabad, Member Secretary, HALSA and other dignitaries.

HALSA stall was beautifully decorated with banners, posters, hoardings and flexes exhibiting the aims, objectives, schemes and achievements of HALSA. The main theme of the stall in the year 2015 was “Right to Education” and “Stop Drug Abuse”. The attention of gathering was drawn to the stall through dances, nukar nataks, plays, rallies and painting competitions etc. on the different legal topics, in which the students of different schools and colleges participated. These students were members



of legal literacy club and performed under Students Legal Literacy Mission of HALSA.

A rally of school students on the topic Stop Drug Abuse was flagged by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, painting competition of school students on the topic Stop Drug Abuse was also organized on 1st February.

The stall was also visited by Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M.Sapra, Judge Supreme Court of India on 07.02.2015. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, visited the stall on 15.02.2015 Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.B.Parsoon, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court, visited the legal awareness stall on 14.02.2015.

The gathering was made aware of the Lok Adalat and the benefits thereof. Every day, thousands of people visited the stall and watched the events organized by HALSA on main chaupal and two small chaupals which enlightened them on the issues of social and legal importance including child labour, rights of transgender, Fundamental Duties, Right to Education and Drug Abuse. Students of different schools and colleges performed programmes on different socio-legal issues under Students Legal Literacy mission. Around 838 students of different schools and colleges performed 37 different programmes on the chaupals during a span of 15 days.



The stall was a big crowd puller and general public was very appreciative of the efforts made by HALSA for making masses aware about different legal issues and different laws and schemes of NALSA and HALSA.

➤ **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 Sex Selection) Act, 1994. The legal provisions contained in the Act were discussed in detail in order to prevent the public from indulging in these offences.

➤ **Awareness About Fundamental Duties**

During the year 2015 a total of 10398



programmes were conducted at School and Community level. Essay competitions were also held on Fundamental Duties.

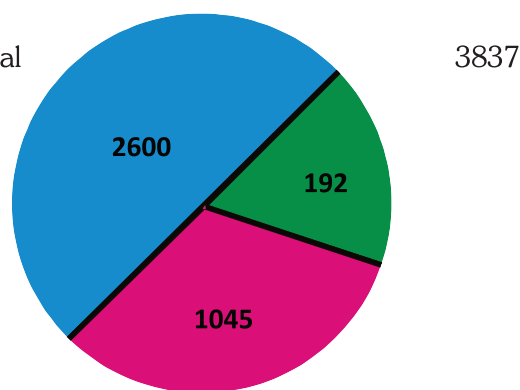
➤ **Students Legal Literacy Mission**

In order to achieve the objective of spreading Legal Literacy. Haryana State Legal Services Authority implemented Students Legal Literacy Mission.

With a view to make the students legally literate, Haryana State Legal Services Authority with the collaboration of Education Department of Haryana has opened Legal Literacy Clubs in the schools and 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 winning students are awarded prizes.

Total Legal
Literacy
Clubs



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

Under the Students Legal Literacy Mission, the State Level Annual Function was held in the Tagore Auditorium of Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak on 23.05.2015. Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal,

Chief Minister of Haryana, was the Chief Guest. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana & Patron-in-Chief, Haryana State Legal Services Authority (HALSA) presided over the function.



The function was also graced by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K.Mittal, Executive Chairman of Haryana State Legal Services Authority; Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Kannan, Administrative Judge, Rohtak Sessions Division who was also the Guest of Honour; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal; Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S.Malik and Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. B. Parsoon, Judges of High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Chandigarh and Hon'ble Mr. Ram Bilas Sharma, Education Minister, Haryana.



The state level winners were awarded with certificates, cash prizes and medals.

Documentary, prepared by HALSA, was screened for depicting activities being done by the Haryana State Legal Services Authority like providing of free legal aid to weaker and marginalized sections of society, spreading of legal awareness amongst masses, payment of compensation to the victims of crime, organizing Lok Adalats, working for unorganized labour etc.



The annual day showcased the artistic talents of the students. An array of scintillating performances by the students on various socio-legal topics mesmerized every one present. Educative presentations made by the students reflected the socio-legal problems which the society is facing today, and the need to tackle the said problems. The performance by deaf and dumb students was quite moving. A thundering applause followed the said splendid performance.

Awareness and publicity programmes through TV, Radio, Community Radio

Haryana State legal Services Authority spread legal literacy through Community Radios, All India Radio and Doordarshan in the State of Haryana.

During the year 2015, Haryana State Legal Services Authority has conducted 114 programmes through Community Radios, 2 programmes through All India Radios and one programme through Doordarshan Hisar.



Lok Adalats

Following kinds of Lok Adalats were organized in the year 2015:

- (a) Scheduled Lok Adalats
- (b) Daily Lok Adalats
- (c) Mobile/ Rural Lok Adalats
- (d) Special Lok Adalats
- (e) Jail Lok Adalats and
- (f) Permanent Lok Adalats for Public Utility Services
- (g) Monthly National Lok Adalats.

These Lok Adalats have settled 601873 cases during 2015.

Mediation and Conciliation

About 1970 court cases were settled through



mediation during the period 1.1.2015 to 31.12.2015. Haryana State Legal Services Authority conducted workshops/programmes regarding mediation. For spreading awareness amongst general public, Mediation Planner was circulated and accordingly a total of 94 Mediation Awareness Programmes (exclusively on mediation) were conducted by the Trained Advocate Mediators in the State of Haryana i.e. 3 each in 21 Districts and one each in every Sub Division of Haryana.

Victim Compensation Scheme

During the year 2015 a total of 291 applications were received under Haryana Victim Compensation Scheme. 260 were disposed of and an amount of Rs.3,37,10,774/- was awarded as compensation under Haryana Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015.

Visits To Jails/Observations Homes/Children Homes

Chief Judicial Magistrates-cum-Secretaries along with Chairpersons of District Legal Services visit every month the children home, shelter homes etc. in their respective Districts. In case of any defect, non compliance with the provisions of relevant law, the matter is taken up with the concerned Department. In case of identification of mentally ill persons or persons with mental disabilities, the appropriate steps are taken in accordance with the

Scheme of NALSA, 2010. During the year 2015, a total number of 3775 visits were made to these homes.



Inauguration of Administrative Building of Haryana State Legal Services Authority

On 21st November, 2015, Administrative building of Haryana State Legal Services Authority at plot No.9, Sector-14, Panchkula was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority. It was inaugurated in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab

& Haryana and Patron-in-Chief, Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satish Kumar Mittal, Judge, High Court of Punjab & Haryana and Executive Chairman, Haryana State Legal Services Authority and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina, Judge, High Court of Punjab & Haryana, Administrative Judge, Panchkula Sessions Division and other Hon'ble dignitaries. The Administrative building of Haryana State Legal Services Authority consists of a meeting hall, two training rooms, library, conference hall, offices for the Executive Chairman, Member Secretary, Joint Member Secretary and also staff rooms.



ADR CENTERS

In 2015, construction of Six ADR Centers at Rohtak, Hissar, Jind, Karnal, Kaithal and Panipat was completed. The said ADR Centers were inaugurated and made functional.



Inauguration of ADR Centre, Jind



Inauguration of ADR Centre, Panipat



Inauguration of ADR Centre, Hissar



Inauguration of ADR Centre, Rohtak

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY U.T. CHANDIGARH, DURING 2015

During 2015 the State Legal Services Authority organized seminars, colloquiums and workshops on subjects pertaining to the vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of the society as well as for the general awareness of the public on the subjects ranging from problems of senior citizens to workers in the unorganized sector, awareness of the public regarding problems and rights of women and children to the prevention of Drug Abuse in youth and children in schools and colleges by training the teachers.

In this endeavour, 134 Legal Literacy Classes were also organized in schools and colleges of Chandigarh on different socio-legal issues. Several awareness camps by using the mobile van of the Authority and with the help of law students, Para Legal Volunteers and Legal Aid Counsel were organized in different villages and colonies of Chandigarh. The Authority organized concerted campaign on special days like Women's Day, International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and Labour Day etc. for awareness of the masses. The street plays organized by the authority were highly appreciated by the public. 25 Radio legal awareness programmes were also presented during this period.

Under the project “Sakshar Balak Balika and Saksham Maa” started by the Authority in collaboration with 'Hamari Kaksha', an NGO,

several programmes were organized during this period for the benefit of children and their parents. Another Project 'Hamari Pathshala' has been started in the Indira Colony, Chandigarh whose achievements are also remarkable.

Similarly, in the field of Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism, the Mediation Centre functional at District Courts, Chandigarh settled 386 cases during this period. Several mediation awareness and sensitization programmes as well as training programmes for the Mediators, Judicial Officers and Advocates were organized during this period. The National Lok Adalats were great success during this period which disposed of 13791 cases and the amount settled was Rs.29,33,22,092/.

In order to protect the rights of the vulnerable sections of the society and to provide legal services to them, regular visits by the panel lawyers were organized not only to the Village Care and Support Centres and Model Jail, Chandigarh but also to Nari Niketan, Snehalaya, Protection Home, Old Age Home and DART, Government Medical college and Hospital, Sector-32, Chandigarh.

In order to render the Legal services effectively, 10 refresher courses were organized for the panel lawyers and 01 Batch of Para Legal Volunteers was trained during this period.

Major Activities/Achievements :-

I. Colloquium on “Workers in Unorganized Sector - Challenges and Way forward”.



State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh, organized a Colloquium on 'Workers in Unorganized Sector: Challenges and Way Forward' on 11th and 12th April 2015 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh. The Colloquium deliberated on the problems being faced by the workers in the Unorganized Sector and tried to identify the impediments in the implementation of statutory provisions and schemes launched by the Government and suggested possible solutions. The event was attended by Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Punjab and Haryana, Senior Officers and Officials of various departments of Punjab, Haryana and

Chandigarh including Labour, Social Welfare, Child and Women Development and Health as well as Judicial Officers, Social Workers, Mediators, Legal Aid Counsel, Para Legal Volunteers, representatives of the Trade Unions and employers of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. Besides the Inaugural Session, the Colloquium was divided into three working sessions.

The two day Colloquium was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA. The Inaugural Session was also addressed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, Judge

Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mittal, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman, Haryana State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Saron, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Punjab State Legal Services Authority.

In the First working session, the topic of Women Labour in organized and unorganized sector was taken up. It was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur and co-chaired by Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana. The speakers in this session were Ms. Jahanavi Worah, Advocate, Delhi from SEWA Organization, Prof. Rajesh Gill and Mr. Anupam Malik.

The Second working session on Day 1, was on the topic of implementation of The Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 and Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. This Session

was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Goel, Judge, Supreme Court of India and co-chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv N Raina, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana. Mr. Piyush Sharma, Additional Labour Commissioner-cum- Additional Secretary, NCT Delhi (Retd), Mr. Harish Nayar and Dr. Ravi Bimal were speakers in this session.

The third Working Session held on 12.4.2015 discussed Migrant workers in the sweated industries, Legal Services to Workers in Unorganized Sectors and Employees Provident Fund Organization issues. It was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and co-chaired by Mr. K.K. Jalan, IAS, Central Provident Fund Commissioner. In this session the speakers were Mr. K.K. Jalan, Prof. B.T. Kaul, Prof. Manjit Singh and Ms. Harpreet Kaur Jeewan.

The two day Colloquium concluded with vote of thanks by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh.

II. Projects with NGOs :

1) Achievement Day under the Project-'Sakshar Balak Balika and Saksham Maa':





State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh in-collaboration with NGO 'Hamari Kaksha' and Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School, Sector-26, Chandigarh organized the Achievement Day of the project on 31st March, 2015 in the school. The objective of the programme was to celebrate the achievements of the project with a difference. It was aimed at to encourage the illiterate and semi-literate parents to participate in day-to-day activities of the school and devote some time towards their children.

On this occasion, 20 mothers who had participated in the 'Saksham Maa' project were given small mementoes. 50 students of Special Training Centre (STC) who were mainstreamed were rewarded for their hard work. 200 note books were distributed to the needy students. 60 uniforms and books were also given to the students by donors. Different stalls like artefacts/articles prepared by the mothers of 'Saksham Maa' Project were on display which were highly appreciated by the dignitaries, guests and parents. Eating stalls of stuff prepared by the mothers under the Project were also there in addition to the stalls of Cancer Sahayta Ayog, Narcotics Control Bureau and State Legal Services Authority. The Activity Chart of the Students Legal Literacy Clubs run by the Authority were also on display in the Stall of the Authority.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tiwari, Judge, High Court of Punjab and Haryana along with Sh. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh visited different stalls put up by the students and appreciated their achievements.

On this occasion, the achievements of the Project were highlighted. The Students Legal Literacy Clubs of the Authority also presented a glimpse of the activities undertaken at all levels. The Winners of Raushnai- Inter College Essay Writing Competition were also awarded with the prizes and certificates. More than 300 students participated in the cultural programmes and other activities in the function.

- **Other Activities of this Project :**

- (i) Recently the project has been extended for another year and shifted to Government Senior Secondary School, Kaimbwala wherein the teaching of Legal literary Skills to the working women has also been taken up among the residents of village Kaimbwala, Chandigarh. In this project, various activities have been lined up for this

year which include Awareness Camps, Excursion Trips, vocational training and health camps etc. The legal literacy clubs of the school and the PLVs working in the legal support and care centre have integrated their activities with the project.

- (ii) On 17.10.2015 an Orientation Programme for the mothers was organized wherein they were sensitized about the Health and Personal Hygiene. The Workshop was conducted by Ms Sangeeta Choubey , a teacher associated with the Hamar Kaksha NGO.

- (iii) On 04.11.2015 , a workshop on the eve of

Diwali was organized. In this workshop , the mothers were taught the art of Diya Making, Rangoli and Gel Candle making. This workshop was conducted by Mrs Anju Sharma, resource Person associated with NGO Hamari Kaksha.

- (iv) A Cancer Awareness programme was organized under the project 'Saakshar Balak Balika and Saksham Maa' in village Kaimbwala by N.G.O. Hamari Kaksha on 22.12.2015 wherein Members from the Rotary Club and Medical fraternity were present. The Member Secretary of the Authority addressed the gathering.

2. New Project 'Hamari Pathshala':



After the survey of Indira colony, the problems were discussed with residents of the area and a project to solve these problems was prepared on behalf of the NGO 'Human Social Justice Panel'. The project has been approved by the SLSA, U.T. Chandigarh for the residents of Indira Colony. This project has been started on 15th August 2015. The following activities are being undertaken in this project by a team of dedicated social workers and Para Legal Volunteers :-

Running of preparatory classes for children in the groups of 20 -25 students for different age groups. Each group is taught for 2 to 3 hrs daily as per convenient time to them. They are being prepared for admission in school during next session. Volunteers from his NGO and PLVs teach these students.

Some students though, they are admitted in local govt. schools but they are not performing well in the classes. Reason being classes are overcrowded and teachers cannot give additional attention to these weak students. The team of PLVs has collected the names of such students from class teachers. They have started special classes for these students after school hours to help them in home work and to bring them at par with other students

The team teaches adults, ladies and gents who are willing and they are preparing them so that they are at least able to read simple Hindi and Counting etc.

The team have started skill development classes for ladies such as stitching, cutting, embroidery etc so that they can earn something in their spare time.

The team is running counseling sessions for alcoholics and drug addicts and seeing good results. They are pursuing chronic cases of drug addicts who have been got admitted in de-addiction centre in Govt. Hospital, Sector 32 Chandigarh. Following are the activities undertaken under this project recently :

- (i) With the efforts of Hamari Pathshala, two boys aged 14 to 22 have been admitted in De-addiction Centre in July 2015 with the help of SLSA, U.T. Chandigarh.
- (ii) 24 drop out children have been got admitted in Govt. Schools after being mainstreamed by the team of Hamari Pathshala.
- (iii) The team has also recently conducted an awareness drive in Indira Colony and sensitized the people to keep their surroundings free from litter so as to avoid the Dengue as well as other diseases.

An awareness campaign for Protection from Dengue and Malaria was organized from 28th September 2015 to 2nd October 2015. During the campaign PLVs with the help of UT Health Department cleaned the blocked drains to dispose of stagnant water, checked the installed water coolers and water storage places in the colony to stop Dengue and Malaria breeding.

- (iv) On 2nd October 2015 on the Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti Day and International Day of Non Violence, a march was organized by more than 100 Colony children studying in Hamari Pathshala, The March was led by Col. V.S. Dhillon, Sh. Y.N. Chugh, Mr. Ashwani Sondhi, PLVs. The Children carried slogan Banners to make people aware about how to protect themselves from Dengue and Malaria. Chlorine tablets were also distributed to save them from water borne diseases. March passed through Jhuggies colony and main streets of the colony and ended on a happy note.
- (v) From 4th November to 11th November 2015, an ELDERS WEEK was observed. During this week the team visited various houses and jhuggies in the colony along with children to know the problems of elders.

They tried to involve the children in community work. Children also visited the houses and gave information about the elders. With the help of children 18 such elders were identified those required help of various types such as medical, pension, proper food hygiene living condition etc. Now the team is following up and providing further help to those elders.

(vi) On 24.12.2015 the NGO Human Social Justice panel under the project 'Hamari pathhshala' organized an awareness camp in Indira colony Chandigarh and distributed school uniforms and books to the students. Sh. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh and PLV Col. V.S. Dhillon addressed the gathering.

III. Two days Workshop-cum-Training Programme on Drug Abuse:



A the two days workshop-cum-training programme for teachers of colleges and schools of Chandigarh was held at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh by State Legal Services Authority, UT Chandigarh in partnership with SPYM and Don Bosco Research Centre, Mumbai with the help of NSS Cell, Education Department, Chandigarh held on 19th 20th August, 2015. Teachers from 20 colleges and 42 schools of Chandigarh, who are the NSS Programme Officers attended the workshop.

On the first day, Dr. Yatan Pal Singh from All India Medical Institute, New Delhi, spoke about the basics of drug abuse and elaborated about its harm and consequences. He also underlined dangers of drug abuse and detailed the signs and symptoms of drug addiction.

On the second day, the workshop discussed the measures to prevent drug abuse including



facilitation skills and development of plan for dissemination of information amongst students in the schools and colleges of Chandigarh by the trained teachers.

The purpose of the training was to orient the school and college teachers to equip them with necessary skills to carry messages of substance use prevention to students along with enabling them to identify early stages of addiction and risky behavior and facilitate students with ways to deal with such situations.

Experts of Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM) from Delhi and Don Bosco Research Centre, Mumbai participated in the workshop. Sh. B.S. Rana, Incharge NSS Cell, Chandigarh and Sh. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh also participated in the deliberations.

IV. Drug Abuse Awareness Week (25th June 2015 to 2nd July 2015):-



State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh organized week long awareness programmes on the occasion of International day against Drug Abuse and Human Trafficking. Awareness Camps were organized in Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School, Sec-45, Burail and Village Maloya, Chandigarh. The Authority organized a door to door survey and awareness campaign by visiting colonies of Sec 52 and certain areas of Sector 45, Chandigarh.

On 26th June, 2015, an awareness Camp was organized in Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School, Sec-45, Burail, Chandigarh. Sh. Paras Talwar, Advocate interacted with the students of the School. They were told about the disadvantages of Drug abuse and Human Trafficking.

An awareness Camp was also organized in Village Maloya, Chandigarh on 27th June. Dr. Nareshanand and Ms. Harpreet Kaur, Para Legal Volunteers interacted with the people. They were told about disadvantages of Drug abuse.



On 27th June, Authority organized a door to door survey and awareness campaign by visiting colonies of Sector 52, Chandigarh and certain areas of Sector 45, Chandigarh. Lectures on drug abuse and illicit trafficking at both the places were delivered by Ms Surinder Pal Kaur and Ms Rimple Khosla, Para Legal Volunteers alongwith Sh Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer and they also interacted with people.

Shows of Street - play (Nukkad Natak) titled as 'Shaitan Zindabad' were organised in association with Theatre Arts Group, Chandigarh on 30th June, 2015 in Indira Colony and on 1st July, 2015 in Bapu Dham Colony. The main aim of showing this play was to make people aware about the evils of Drugs and the problem of Human Trafficking. The people were told about the ill effects of drugs on the social, mental and physical health of an individual. They were also made aware about the problem and types of Human Trafficking.

V. Observance of International Women's Day :



The Authority on the occasion of International Women's Day observed International Women week. It commenced by organizing rally starting from Leisure Valley Sector- 10 to Plaza Sector - 17 Chandigarh on 05.03.2015 in collaboration with Social Welfare Department, Chandigarh Administration.

On 07.03.2015 the Mobile Van of the Authority was used to create awareness among the people in Indira colony and Manimajra, Chandigarh. The people were shown the movie on "Female Foeticide", and were made aware of the significance of celebrating the International Women's day. The Para Legal Volunteers and Advocates on the panel conducted door-to-door campaign and told the people about the problems of Women and their Rights.

A special awareness drive was organized on 08.03.2015 in Bapudham Colony. The Women were made aware about Legal rights, regarding Domestic Violence, Maintenance, Succession etc.



On 10.03.2015, a special lecture was organized for the Advocates in the Ladies Bar Room, District Courts, Chandigarh where the significance of this day was told to the audience with a special reference to the Women empowerment. Sh. S.K. Aggarwal District and Sessions Judge-cum-Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh presided over the function. All the Judicial officers of District Courts and members of the Bar participated in the function.

On 14.03.2015, the Authority conducted an awareness drive in village Ramdarbar by sensitizing the residents about the sensitive issues concerning the Women.

On 14.03.2015, the Authority celebrated 'Women's day' in Indira Colony. Around 120 Women attended the programme. Sh. Lal Chand Member Secretary of the Authority told the Women about their rights and working of the Authority. Col. V.S. Dhillon and other Para Legal Volunteers were also present on the occasion.

VI. Mediation Awareness and Sensitization Programmes :



State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh organized one day “Mediation Awareness and Sensitization Programme” on 17th January, 2015 at Chandigarh. The programme to highlight the benefits of mediation was organized under the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee of Supreme Court of India at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh.

Litigants, Advocates, Judicial Officers, law students, mediators, Para-legal Volunteers, media persons and Legal Aid Counsel participated in this programme.

State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh also organized another one day “Mediation



Awareness and Sensitization Programme” on 7th February, 2015 under the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee of Supreme Court of India, in the Bar Room of the District Courts, Chandigarh, wherein Advocates, Law Students, Mediators, Para-legal Volunteers and Legal Aid Counsel participated.

Sh. S.K. Aggarwal, Chairman, District Legal Services Authority and Sh. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh addressed the gathering. Mediation trainers from Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh made their presentations on various aspects of mediation.

VII. Awareness Programmes on Community Radio :



On 91.2 Jyotirgamya Community Radio station at Punjab University Chandigarh the following programmes were aired:

1. 30.01.2015: Talk on Legal Services Authority by Sh. Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh.
2. 13.02.2015: Talk on 'Women and Law' by Mrs. Manjeet Kaur Sandhu, Advocate.
3. 20.02.2015: Talk on 'Child Rights' by Sh. Jagtar Kureel, Advocate.
4. 28.02.2015: Talk on 'Fundamental Rights and Duties' by Sh. Naveen Sharma, Advocate
5. 7.03.2015: Talk on 'Women and their Rights' by Mrs. Manjeet Kaur Sandhu, Advocate.
6. 13.03.2015: Talk on 'Rape Laws' By Ms. Alka Sharma, Advocate.
7. 27.03.2015: Talk on 'Section 66A of information Technology Act' by Sh. Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer SLSA.
8. 10.04.2015: Talk on 'Misuse of Section 498-A IPC' by Ms. Savita Saxena, Advocate
9. 24.04.2015: Talk on 'Consumer Protection Law' by Sh. Gautam Bhardwaj, Advocate.
10. 16.05.2015: Talk on 'Motor Vehicle Act' by Sh. Arun Dogra, Advocate.
11. 23.05.2015: Talk on 'Issue of Transgender' by Sh. Ajay Sapehia, Advocate.
12. 30.05.2015: Talk on 'Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act' by Ms. Vijayata Sharma, Advocate.
13. 05.06.2015: Talk on 'POCSO' by Smt. Manjit Kaur Sandhu and Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj, Advocate.
14. 01.08.2015: Talk on 'Death Penalty' by Sh. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj, Advocate
15. 07.08.2015: Talk on 'Anti Ragging; by Sh. Jagtar Kureel, Advocate
16. 22.08.2015: Talk on 'Reservations' by Ms. Vijayta Sharma, Advocate
17. 29.08.2015: Talk on 'Transgender' by Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj , Advocate
18. 05.09.2015: Talk on 'Labour Laws' by Sh. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj , Advocate
19. 12.09.2015: Talk on 'Banking Laws' by Sh Naveen Sharma, Advocate
20. 09.10.2015: Talk on 'Senior Citizen Act' by Ms. Manjit Kaur, Advocate.
21. 20.10.2015: Talk on 'Freedom of Speech and

Expression' by Ms. Shalini Bagdi, Advocate.

22. 13.11.2015: Talk on 'Mediation' by Ms. Savita Saxena, Advocate.

23. 20.11.2015: Talk on 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act' (POCSO) 2012, by

Ms. Manjit Kaur, Advocate.

24. 04.12.2015: Talk on 'Section 354 of IPC' by Sh. J.K. Kamboj, Advocate.

25. 26.12.2015: Talk on 'Juvenile Justice Act' by Sh. J.K. Kamboj, Advocate.

VIII. Visits to Provide Legal Services at Door Steps :

i). Visits to all the Village Legal Care and Support Centers :



The Authority has opened 8 Village Legal Care and Support Centres at different villages and colonies of Chandigarh. In addition to this, the Authority has also three Legal Care and Support Centres in Panjab University (Department of Laws, University Institute of Legal Studies, Center for Human Rights and Duties) and one each at Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services) Sec 17, DART, Government Medical College and Hospital, Sector 32 ,Chandigarh and Model Jail, Chandigarh. The work of the Legal Aid Clinics is looked after by 21 PLVs who have been deputed at all these Centres. The three Panel lawyers as Mentors/Coordinators have also been deputed to supervise the overall working of the Centers and to provide assistance as and when required. The mentors visit these clinics on every Wednesday and Saturday to monitor the working of the PLVs and help in legal service work. Total 102 visits were conducted to these clinics during this year.



ii). Model Jail :

The Authority has adopted the Remand Hours Counsel scheme, under which the legal aid panel lawyers have been assigned specific courts and they also have to visit the Model Jail, Chandigarh everyday(as per the Roster) to provide free legal aid to the inmates. The Law Officer of the Authority also visits the Model Jail every Monday and the Remand Hours counsel visit the Model Jail from Tuesday to Friday. In addition to these visits, Sh. S K Aggarwal ,District and Sessions Judge-cum-Chairman, District Legal Services Authority , Sh Lal Chand, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority, UT Chandigarh and Sh Anubhav Sharma, Chief Judicial Magistrate cum Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, UT Chandigarh visit the jail once a month and interacted with the inmates and after discussing their problems provided necessary

assistance. Total 231 visits were conducted during this year.

iii). Juvenile/Special Home:

As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme court in the case of 'Sampurna Behrui v. Union of India', the Authority has constituted a Legal Aid Centre at District Courts, Chandigarh to provide free legal aid to the juveniles in conflict with law. A panel consisting of five Legal Aid Advocates has been constituted to visit the Observation-cum-Special Home as per the roster prepared by the Authority. They also appear before the Juvenile Justice Board, District Courts, Chandigarh and provide necessary assistance to juveniles. Total 118 visits were conducted during this year.

iv). Protection Home:

The Authority has constituted a panel of three Advocates to visit the Protection Home (Empowerment Centre), Sector 19, Chandigarh on every alternate day i.e. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. These Advocates visit the Home on designated days and provide legal assistance to the inmates, if required. Total 135 visits were conducted during this year.

v). Old Age Home:



In order to provide legal assistance to the Senior Citizens, the Authority has deputed a Panel Advocate to visit the Old Age Home, Sector 15, Chandigarh and to provide necessary legal assistance. Total 10 visits were conducted during this year.

vi) Nari Niketan:



In order to provide legal assistance to the women in Nari Niketan the Authority has deputed two Panel Advocates to visit the Nari Niketan, Sector 26, Chandigarh twice a week and to provide necessary legal assistance. Total 45 visits were conducted during this year.

vii). Snehalya:





As per the guidelines framed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India under Section 39 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, a Panel of 5 lawyers has been constituted to provide free legal assistance to child victims of crime. Out of this, three lawyers have been deputed to visit the Snehalya on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. They are also required to provide the assistance to children and attend the proceedings of the Child Welfare Committee. Total 17 visits were conducted during this year.

viii) Visits to DART, Govt Medical College and Hospital Sec 32, Chandigarh :

As per the request of Dr B.S Chavan, Professor and Head, Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College and Hospital, Sec 32, Chandigarh a Legal Care and Support Centre has been set up at Disability Assessment Rehabilitation and Triage, Government Medical College and Hospital, Sector 32, Chandigarh to provide free legal aid facility for the persons suffering from chronic mental illness and their families. Now the Authority has deputed a Para Legal Volunteer to visit the Centre. Total 42 visits were conducted during this year.



IX. Legal Literacy Camps in schools of Chandigarh:

Total 134 legal literacy camps were organized by State Legal Services Authority, U.T, Chandigarh in different schools of Chandigarh. In these camps/classes, the subjects of discussion primarily included Fundamental Duties, Juvenile Justice, Rights of Women and Children, Rights of Specially Aabled, Rights of Senior Citizens, E-Courts, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, Sexual harassment at work places, Mediation, Lok Adalats, Drug Abuse, Improvement of Literacy and Life Skills and Empowerment of Children and Women of the disadvantaged sections of society. Para legal Volunteers, Panel Lawyers and Law students interning with Authority were speakers in these camps.

X. Para Legal Volunteers Training:



The Authority has organized Para Legal Volunteers training for social workers, anganwari workers, students, teachers, doctors, jail inmates, etc. The recent Batch was trained as follows :

Date	Participants	Topics	Speakers
30.07.2015	08	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO), Women and their Rights, Alternate Disputes Redressal Mechanism, Working and duties of Para Legal Volunteers, Schemes of Social welfare	Sh. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj Mrs. Manjit Kaur Sandhu Sh. Rajeshwar Singh Sh. Jagtar Kureel and Sh. Sanjeev Gulati

XI. Refresher/Training Programmes for the Panel Lawyers :



The Authority has recently constituted a New Panel of 40 lawyers for the Cases relating to Criminal/Civil, Matrimonial, Labour, CAT, Consumer Forum, etc. categories.



The Authority has also deputed five lawyers of the panel for the victims of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO). They attend the proceedings in the Special Designated

Court and also visit the Snehalya and attend the sittings of Child Welfare Committee.

As per the directions in the case of “Sampurna Behrua Vs Union Of India”, the Authority has also deputed five panel lawyers for Juveniles. They attend the proceedings of the Juvenile Justice Board and also visit the Juvenile/Special Home as per the schedule notified in advance.

The Authority is regularly conducting Monthly refresher/training Courses for the Lawyers/Para

Legal Volunteers/Mediators in Chandigarh Judicial Academy as per the directions of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi. Recently two panel lawyers were trained by NALSA who have started giving training to panel lawyers as per the training Module prepared by NALSA.

In these monthly training programmes various topics on Socio Legal Issues were taken up for discussion as under :

Date	Topics	Speakers
29.01.2015	Update on Land Mark Recent Judgments and Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substance Act	Ms. Alka Sharma and Mrs. Inderjeet Bassi
27.02.2015	Client Counseling, Juvenile and their problems	Ms. Shalini Bagdi and Col V.S. Dhillon
30.03.2015	Working of Child Welfare Committee and Order 1 of C.P.C.	Sh. Neil Roberts and Sh. R.K. Bhatti
30.04.2015	Disability and Labour Laws and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000.	Ms. Manjit Kaur Sandhu and Sh. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj
29.05.2015	Trial by Magistrates and Client Counseling	Sh. Anil Gogna and Ms. Arti Rampal
01.07.2015	Charge and Notice.	Mrs. Kanchan Bala Chandel and Mrs. Neelam Sandhu Kohli.
31.08.2015	Transgenders and AIDS/HIV	Mrs. Manjit Kaur Sandhu, Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj and Mr. Sandeep Mittal Deputy Director of Chandigarh State AIDS Control Society, Chandigarh
29.09.2015	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	Ms. Manjit Kaur Sandhu and Sh. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj
26.10.2015	Prisoners Rights	Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj and Ms. Manjit Kaur Sandhu
27.11.2015	Constitution Provisions and Legal Aid	Mr. Jatinder Kumar Kamboj and Ms. Manjit Kaur Sandhu

XII. STATISTICAL INFORMATION OF LEGAL SERVICES - 2015

i) Number of Beneficiaries who have availed the Legal Aid Services:

SC	Women	Children	Custody	Gen.	Total
299	293	59	318	158	1,127

ii) Mediation :

Year	Referred Cases	Settled Cases
2015	1459	386

iii) Performance of Permanent Lok Adalat(Public Utility Services)

Previous Balance	Institution	Disposal	Balance	Amount settled
611	2314	1967	770	Rs.9,45,943.33/

iv) Disposal of cases by Permanent Lok Adalat

Taken up	Settled
279	70

v) National Lok Adalats -2015





S. No.	Date of National Lok Adalat(s)	Nature of Cases taken up during the Lok Adalats(s)	Disposed off	Amount Settled in ₹
1.	14.02.2015	Bank Cases	199	1,22,38,987/-
2.	14.03.2015	Revenue, MNREGA, Land Acquisition and Summary Cases	1237	57,60,540/-
3.	25.04.2015	Labour and Family Disputes	721	30,28,616/-
4.	09.05.2015	MACT Cases	10	24,86,000/-
5.	11.07.2015	Public Utility Cases of PLA (PUS) and District Courts, Chd. and Summary Cases	1432	2,15,53,213/-
6.	08.08.2015	Consumer, Tax, matters of PLA (PUS) and District Courts, Chd.	461	40,72,143/-
7.	12.09.2015	Criminal Matters	123	18,00,422/-
8.	10.10.2015	Municipal Matters, Petty Matters and Traffic challan	1798	8,62,700/-
9.	12.12.2015	Sall Matters (PLA (PUS) and District Courts, Chd.)	8549	24,24,66,244/-
Total	9		14530	29,42,68,865/-

MEDIATION & CONCILIATION

Activities undertaken by Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee in the recent past to promote the concept of Mediation.

Printing of Table Calendar for the year, 2015.

On the pattern of Calender of 2014, table Calendars for the year 2015 were got prepared by Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee which contained cartoons regarding Mediation. Sketches of all these Cartoons were adaptation by Hon'ble Mr.Justice Mahesh Grover the then Chairman, Mediation and Conciliation Committee from "Love is" series of Cartoons by Mr.Kim Casali.



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, Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court organized three cheque distribution functions during the year, 2014-2015 i.e. on 26.02.2015, 28.05.2015, and 24.12.2015. During these three functions, cheques worth ₹ 31,19,000/- were distributed as honorarium for total 622 cases settled by Mediators.

Awareness Programmes for the Law students.

On the pattern of Awareness Programme

organized for Law students of University Institute of Legal Studies Panjab University, Chandigarh in 2014, Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh organized Awareness Programmes on Mediation for the Department of Laws, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 21st March, 2015, to create awareness about Mediation.

Pre-Litigation Mediation

Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee, in its meetings held on 30.10.2014, observed that various steps have been taken to create awareness

about Mediation, including airing jingles on Mediation on FM Radio. All these steps have yielded positive results and the effect is immense. Phone calls are being received from the general public in the Mediation Centre seeking information with regard to settling their disputes through Mediation at the pre-litigation stage. As there was no provision in the Mediation & Conciliation Rules regarding pre-litigation Mediation, Hon'ble Committee decided to adopt the concept of Pre-litigation Mediation on the parameters of Delhi High Court Mediation Centre.

Awareness about Mediation through FM Radios

During the year 2015, jingles on Mediation as well as on pre-litigation Mediation were got prepared and aired on 92.7 FM from 17.01.2015 to 18.03.2015 and thereafter on 94.3 My FM from 05.09.2015 to 04.11.2015.

Jingles on All India Radio

As desired by, Hon'ble Chairman, Mediation & Conciliation Committee jingles on Mediation and Pre-litigation were also aired on All India Radio in Punjabi Language from 31.01.2015 to 31.03.2015.

Interview of Hon'ble Chairman, Mediation & Conciliation Committee on FM Radios.

During all the aforesaid campaigns on 92.7 Big FM, 94.3 My FM and 107.2 All India Radio,

Interview of Hon'ble Chairman, Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court was held with the RJs of the said Radio Stations in which, Hon'ble Chairman, shared his views regarding the concept of Mediation and Pre-Litigation Mediation.

Advertisements on PVR Cinemas in Chandigarh

To promote the concept of Mediation, the Committee resolved to give Ads on PVR cinemas through animated films on Mediation and Pre-litigation Mediation, which were displayed on 12 screens (4 screens of Centra Mall and 8 screens of Elante Mall) for 28 days from 23.01.2015 to 19.02.2015.

Regional Conference on Mediation for Zone-I from 22nd to 23rd August, 2015.

A Regional Conference on Mediation for Zone-I was organized by Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court under the aegis of Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India on 22nd & 23rd August, 2015. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, of Supreme Court of India and Judges & Mediators from Himachal Pradesh High Court, Jammu & Kashmir High Court and Uttarakhand High Court also participated in the Conference.



Awareness Film on Mediation

Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee got prepared an Awareness film on Mediation "Aao Raah Aasaan Karein", which was released by Hon'ble Mr.Justice Madan B.Lokur, Member, Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India in the Inaugural Session of the Regional Conference on Mediation on 22nd August, 2015.



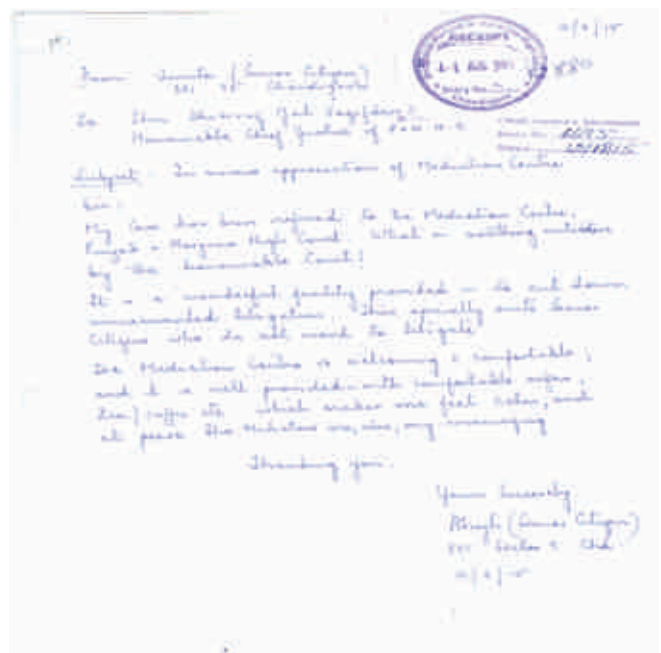
Refresher Course for the Mediators

Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court organized a Refresher Course for the Advocate-Mediators of Mediation & Conciliation Centre of this Court on 16th & 17th November, 2015 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector 43, Chandigarh, which was conducted by Mr.Sriram Panchu, Sr.Advocate Ms.Uma Ramanathan, Mr.A.J. Jawad and Mr.Bharatha Chakravarthy, Trainers of Chennai Mediation Centre.



Word of Appreciation

Recently, a letter addressed to Hon'ble Mr.Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, the Acting Chief Justice, was received from Sh.A.Singh (Senior Citizen) in which he appreciated the working of the Mediation Centre and the facilities provided there for the litigant public.



Updated Work Done Statement of Mediation & Conciliation Centre, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh w.e.f. March, 2008 upto the month of December, 2015

Total No. of Cases referred for Mediation	9359
No. of Cases unfit for Mediation	419
No. of Balance Cases	8940
No. of Disposed of Cases	8413
No. of Cases Settled	1855
No. of Cases not Settled	6558
No. of Connected cases settled	321
No. of Pending Cases	527

Note: Out of 527 pending cases, 230 are those which have been sent to the Court Concerned for extension of time or for some actual date and have not been received so far.

LOK ADALAT

At present three Daily Lok Adalat Benches are functioning in the premises of this Hon'ble High Court.

During the year 2015, Hon'ble Daily Lok Adalat Benches have disposed of 829 cases and amount of ₹12,20,46,064/- awarded as compensation, as per details given below:

	Bench no. 1		Bench no. 2		Bench no. 3		Total	
Month	Settled / Disposed of	Amount Awarded (in ₹)	Settled / Disposed of	Amount Awarded (in ₹)	Settled / Disposed of	Amount Awarded (in ₹)	Settled / Disposed of	Amount Awarded (in ₹)
January'15	22	2643500	17	2465000	37	8000	76	5116500
February'15	21	2105000	16	2903000	26	2398000	63	7406000
March'15	25	7349000	19	2591500	23	1520000	67	11460500
April'15	25	3063745	37	4742000	15	1059000	77	8864745
May'15	14	2590000	16	1352000	15	762569	45	4704569
June'15	4	1300000	1	300000	0	0	5	1600000
July'15	20	2890000	29	1630000	32	2601000	81	7121000
August'15	17	3104300	35	5071000	17	1953000	69	10128300
Sept. '15	23	3754000	24	3410000	38	1610000	85	8774000
October'15	23	1660000	23	3350000	19	2493000	65	7503000
Nov.'15	26	4780000	13	1100000	16	2887000	55	8767000
Dec.'15	65	24972000	43	12403450	33	3225000	141	40600450
Total	285	60211545	273	41317950	271	20516569	829	122046064

As per decision taken in the meeting of Hon'ble Arrear Committee held on 20.11.2015, Special Lok Adalat was held on 05.12.2015 and the cases of various categories were taken up by three daily Lok Adalat Benches and one Special Lok Adalat Bench headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Kannan.

Under the aegis of Executive Chairman NALSA and with the kind orders of Hon'ble Chairman, High

Court Legal Services Committee, monthly Lok Adalats were held on 14.02.15, 14.03.15, 25.04.15, 09.05.15, 11.07.15, 08.08.15, 12.09.15, 10.10.15 on the specified subject matters.

Further, under the aegis of National Legal Services Authority, National Lok Adalat was held on 12.12.2015, detail of status of cases taken up there is as under

Hon'ble Benches	Taken up Listed	Settled/ Disposed of	Settlement Amount (in ₹)
Special Lok Adalat Bench headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kannan at Court no. 20	80 (72+8 Connected (FAO)	6 (5 + 1 Connected FAO)	10,60,000
Bench No. 1 headed by Hon'ble the Chief Justice R. S. Mongia (Retd.) with Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Nehru (Retd.), Member	82 (76+ 6 Connected) 73 + 6 Connected FAOs, 1 LPA and 2 CWP	62 (57 + 5 Connected FAOs)	1,22,56,000
Bench No. 2 headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Jain (Retd.) with Mr. H. C. Modi, District and Sessions Judge (Retd.), Member	64 (58 + 6 Connected FAOs)	30 (28 + 2 Connected FAOs)	55,73,225
Bench No.3 headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Garg (Retd.) with Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. K. Kapoor (Retd.), Member	49 (41 + 8 Connected) 33 + 7 Connected FAOs, 1 RSA, 5 CR and 2 + 1 Connected CWP	7 (6 + 1 Connected FAOs)	10,50,000
Total	275 (236 + 27 Connected FAOs, 1 LPA, 4 + 1 Connected CWP,	105 (96 + 9 Connected FAOs)	1,99,39,225

A Special Lok Adalat headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Kannan was also held on 24.12.2015 and the detail of cases taken up there is as under:

Taken up/Listed (MACT FAO)	Settled/Disposed of FAO	Settlement Amount (in ₹)
68 + 7	8 + 2	64,10,000

A Special Lok Adalat headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Kannan was also held on 24.12.2015 and the detail of cases taken up there is as under:

Total no. of Applications received	Legal Aid Counsel provided	Amount paid to the Legal Aid Counsels (in ₹) w.e.f. 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015
2661	2114	36,47,005/-

CHANDIGARH JUDICIAL ACADEMY

❖ **WORKSHOP ON PRE-CONCEPTION AND PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (PCPNDT) ACT, 1994.**

The Chandigarh Judicial Academy in collaboration with the Health and Family Welfare Department, Punjab, hosted a Workshop on 30th & 31st March, 2015 with the aim of sensitizing the participants on the stringent provisions of the legislation and the prompt actions warranted on the part of the authorities concerned.

❖ **COLLOQUIUM ON THE TOPIC OF “WORKERS IN UNORGANIZED SECTOR”: CHALLENGES AND WAY-FORWARD.**

A Colloquium on the topic of “Workers in Unorganized Sector”: Challenges and Way-Forward was organized in the Academy on 11th & 12th April, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, Judge, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

❖ **VALEDICTORY FUNCTION OF TRAINEE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGES FROM THE STATES OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA.**

For the first time, in the history of Punjab & Haryana High Court, the Hon'ble Board of Governors had decided to impart month long practical training to the newly promoted Additional District & Sessions

Judges from the States of Punjab and Haryana. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jeyapaul, President, Board of Governors, awarded certificates to the Officers on the completion of the training on 15th May, 2015. The occasion was graced by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S Mann, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover, Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sabina and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Augustine George Masih.

❖ **BHARAT DARSHAN TO TAMIL NADU.**

Towards the end of one year Induction Training Programme, Trainee Judicial Officers from the State of Punjab, Batch 2014-2015, were afforded an opportunity to visit Tamil Nadu under the Bharat Darshan from 16th to 27th April, 2015. The Officers had an occasion to visit the Madras High Court, where they interacted with the Hon'ble Judges and visit the various facets of the magnificent building of the Hon'ble Madras High Court. From Chennai, the Officers advanced to Pondicherry where they had the occasion to visit the city. From Pondicherry, the group advanced to Andaman & Nicobar to visit the pristine Island of Andaman & Nicobar which accorded a soothing touch to the Bharat Darshan venture. The tour not only provided much needed exposure to the officers to visit the State Judicial Academy but also gave them the much need opportunity for visiting the State from the angle of tourism.

❖ **VALEDICTORY FUNCTION, PCS (JB) – 2014-2015.**

On completion of One Year Induction Training Programme of Trainee Judicial Officers, PCS (JB) 2014-2015, the Officers were awarded certificates by Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jeyapaul, President, Board of Governors, in the presence of worthy members of Hon'ble Board of Governors on 25th May, 2015.

❖ **SPECIAL LECTURE ON “LABOUR LAWS” DELIVERED BY HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. CHANDRU, FORMER JUDGE, HIGH COURT OF MADRAS**

The Chandigarh Judicial Academy had the privilege of being an audience of Labour Laws Lecture delivered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Chandru, Former Judge, High Court of Madras on 25th July, 2015.

❖ **WORKSHOP ON EVALUATION OF HCS (JB) BATCH-2013-2014**

Workshop on the Evaluation of Judicial Officers from the State of Haryana (Batch 2013-2014) was organized in the Academy on 31.10.2015 & 01.11.2015 to resolve the difficulties being faced by them during routine work and to cover up the latest knowledge of judicial pronouncements and recent developments of law.

❖ **WORKSHOP ON EVALUATION OF PCS (JB) BATCH-2014-2015**

Workshop on the Evaluation of Judicial Officers from the State of Punjab (Batch 2014-2015) was organized in the Academy on 21st & 22nd November, 2015 to resolve the difficulties being faced by them during routine work and to cover up the latest knowledge of judicial pronouncements and recent developments of law.

❖ **REFRESHER CUM ORIENTATATION COURSES**

Almost on all the Saturdays, Refresher cum Orientation Courses were conducted for the Judicial Officers from the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh.

❖ **LABOUR TRAINING PROGRAMME**

Labour Training Programme was conducted in Chandigarh Judicial Academy from 19th to 23rd January, 2015 for Labor Enforcement Officers.

❖ **UBUNTU LINUX TRAINING PROGRAMME**

Ubuntu Linux Training Programme was conducted in Chandigarh Judicial Academy for the Judicial Officers from the states of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh on various dates.

CHANDIGARH JUDICIAL ACADEMY



PART C

REGISTRY

REGISTRARS



Sh. Gurvinder Singh Gill
Registrar General



Sh. Jhamman Ram Chauhan
Registrar (Vigilance)



Sh. Parmod Goyal
Registrar (Computerization)-cum-CPC



Sh. Puneesh Jindia
Registrar (Rules)



Sh. Sanjay Sandhir
Principal Secretary to Hon'ble the Chief
Justice- cum- Registrar



Sh. Sundeeep Singh
Registrar (Administration)



Sh. Balwinder Kumar Sharma
Registrar (Recruitment)



Sh. Sunil Kumar Chaudhary
Registrar (Judicial)



Sh. Ashok Kumar Arora
Registrar Protocol and Court Officer
(Maintenance) & (Purchase)

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY



Sh. Sumeet Malhotra
OSD (Vigilance), Punjab



Sh. Mahender Singh
OSD (General)



Sh. Rajesh Garg
OSD (Vigilance), Haryana



Sh. Karan Garg
OSD (Computerization)

JOINT REGISTRARS

S.No	Name of the Officer	Designation
1.	Sh. R.K.Malik	Joint Registrar (Accounts & Medical)
2.	Sh. D.K. Chhabra	Joint Registrar (General)
3.	Sh. Hemant Singh Walia	Joint Registrar (Protocol)
4.	Sh. S.C. Malik	Joint Registrar (Buildings)
5.	Sh. Satish Kumar Sharma	Joint Registrar (Court Officer)
6.	Sh. Inder Singh	Joint Registrar (Rules)-cum-Public Information Officer
7.	Smt. Renu Kalia	Joint Registrar (Budget & Salary)
8.	Sh P.D. Sharma	Joint Registrar (Exclusive)
9.	Sh. Gulshan Khurana	Joint Registrar (Administration)
10.	Sh. K.L. Bansal	Joint Registrar (Judicial & Coordination)
11.	Smt. Manju Sharma	Joint Registrar (Vigilance & Enquiry)
12.	Sh. A.S. Randhawa	Joint Registrar (Gaz.-II)
13.	Sh. Rajan Nanda	Joint Registrar (Computerization and IT)
14.	Sh. Ish Kumar	Joint Registrar (Judicial -II)
15.	Sh. Vinay Kumar	Coordinator, Chandigarh Arbitration Centre.

TOTAL STAFF STRENGTH OF THE HIGH COURT AS ON 31.12.2015

S. No	Designation	Cadre	Working	Vacant
1.	Registrars	9	9	0
2.	Joint Registrars	18	18	0
3.	Special Secretary (Steno line)	78	70	8
4.	Special Secretary (Reader's Line)	47	27	20
5.	Deputy Registrar	18	16	2
6.	Secretary	85	54	31
7.	Court Secretary	21	10	11
8.	Assistant Registrar	35	34	1
9.	Superintendent Gr.-I	103	102	1
10.	Reader	21	18	3
11.	Reader (Legal)	75	0	75
12.	Private Secretary	75	64	11
13.	Librarian	1	1	0
14.	Judgement Writer	86	36	50
15.	Superintendent Gr.-II	206	183	23
16.	Revisor	9	0	9
17.	Senior Assistant	500	449	51
18.	Translator	27	5	22
19.	Senior Scale Stenographer	91	60	31
20.	Supervisor of Drivers	3	3	0
21.	Supervisor Record Room	24	23	1
22.	Book Binder	10	9	1
23.	Steno Typist	42	35	7
24.	Driver	112	107	5
25.	Clerk	780	297	483
26.	Restorer	337	322	15

TOTAL STAFF STRENGTH OF THE HIGH COURT AS ON 31.12.2015				
S. No	Designation	Cadre	Working	Vacant
27.	Daftri	38	35	3
28.	Usher	76	76	0
29.	Peon	782	673	109
30.	Frash	112	108	4
31.	Mali	170	155	15
32.	Chowkidar	124	116	8
33.	Safai Sewak	131	121	10
34.	Total	4246	3236	1010



The Majestic Building of High Court

I.T. INITIATIVES

In a connected world, e-Courts should lead to e-judiciary by judiciously interconnecting various organs of the society, government, institutions and citizens.

-Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India
(e-Courts leading to e-Judiciary – A Vision, July 25, 2007)

Disaster Recovery Centre

Sensing urgency of creating additional data centre to cater exponential growth in data and to provide back up, Data Centre has been set up at Judicial Archive Building, Industrial Area, Phase I, Chandigarh, which is being used as Disaster Recovery Centre. There, one state of art server with 20 TB SAN space has been configured. Scheduled synchronization of all critical backups of applications and database of High Court is being done regularly.

- It is equipped with latest high end server, uninterrupted & redundant power supply, cooling system, anti static flooring, Bio-metric access control system, fire detection and fighting system, Automated LTO 5 Tape Library and all other functionalities available at Primary Data Center.
- It is connected through 34 MBPS leased line with data centre situated in High Court for 24x7 backup.



Bio-metrics

Bio-metric Access Control System has been implemented at data centres situated in High Court premises.

Online bio-metric attendance system available in High Court has been extended to the branches of establishment of High Court in Sector 17.

Digitization of Judicial files

High Court had started digitization of Court records in the year 2011. As on 31.12.2015 a total number of 24,65,716 paper books, 13,14,61,016 pages and 53,77,000 judgments/interim orders are available on DMS and out of this approximately 4,31,330 paper books, 1,81,00,000 pages and 9,26,285 judgments were scanned in 2015.

Scanning of all newly filed cases and incremental data is being done on High Speed Scanners installed in filing section as well as in respective Judicial

branches. All fresh cases as well as incremental data i.e. 40,000 to 45,000 pages per day are being scanned on the day of filing itself.

The scanned data has enhanced user friendliness and access to justice for litigants and Advocates both as this data is being used as force multiplier. Availability of scanned cases has led to capacity building resulting in issuance of certified copies on the same day and inspection of files without file movement.



UTM Firewall

Network, data and Cyber security alone can ensure 100% uptime. Recognizing increasing threats, UTM Firewall was procured and installed at Data Centre of High Court. Access to Servers, data and Network installed in the premises of High Court is now through firewall to stop any unauthorized access. Apart from security, firewall has enhanced monitoring and management capabilities for better internet usage.

Case Management System (E-Dairy)

E-Dairy - 'Case Management System' (CMS) online portfolio of cases for Advocates was developed in year 2014. E-Diary permits Advocates to manage their cases on the website of High Court with real time updating.

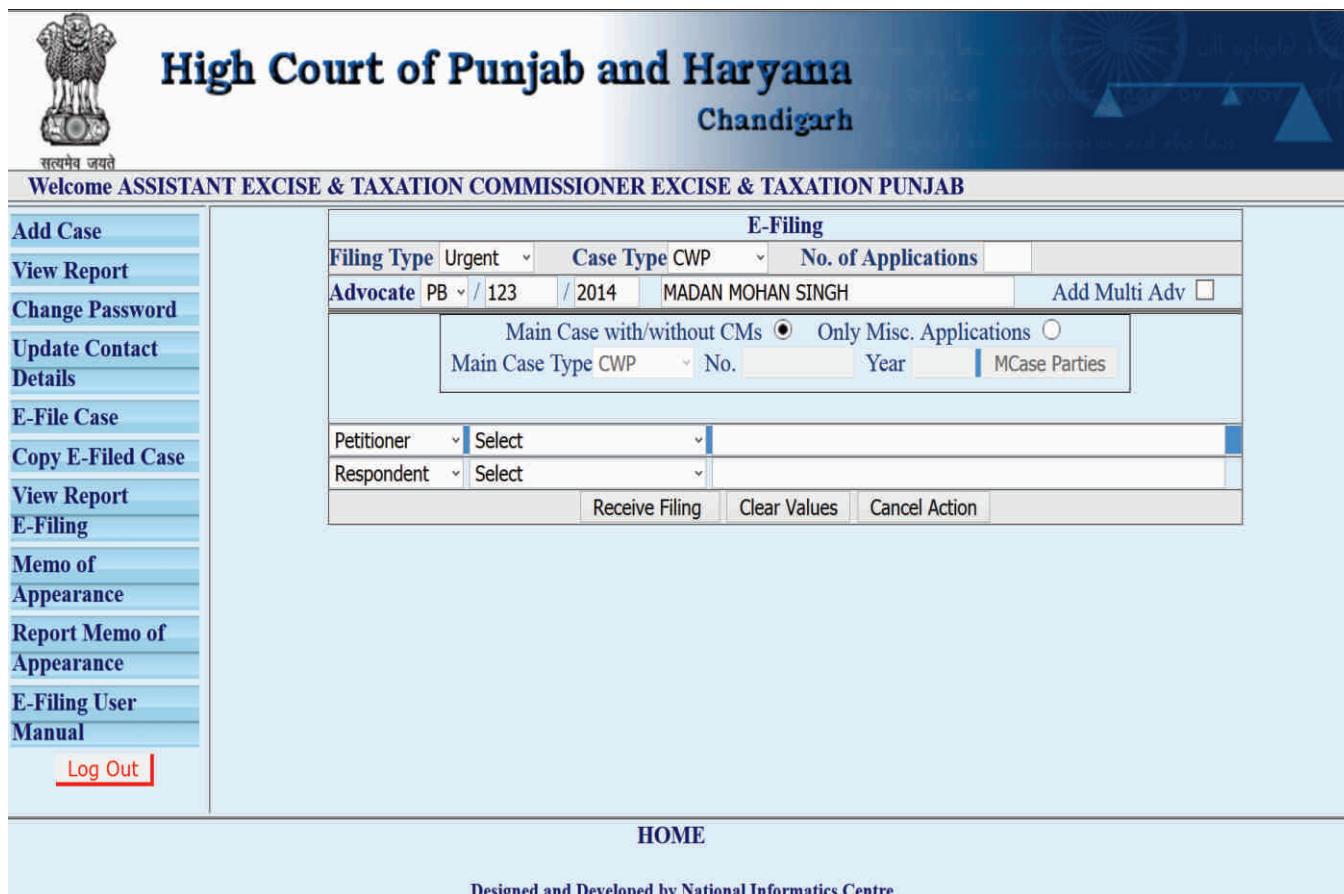
Addition of new features has enabled offices of Advocate General, Punjab and Haryana not only to

view details of their cases but has enabled them to download paperbooks. Cases fixed on particular date can be managed to generate list of cases. This has resulted in better assistance and lesser footfall in High Court offices.

This facility has also been extended to the Departments, Boards, Corporations, Universities, Institutes etc. of the Government of India as well as State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. As on 31st December, 2015, 1110 Advocates and 294 Government Departments have been registered on e-diary system.

E-filing and its integration with E-diary

24x7 online web based e-Filing Module has been added under case management system. Advocates can file their cases online as per their convenience from their offices/residences. During 2015 total 2,230 different categories of cases were filed and



High Court of Punjab and Haryana
Chandigarh

Welcome ASSISTANT EXCISE & TAXATION COMMISSIONER EXCISE & TAXATION PUNJAB

E-Filing

Filing Type: Urgent Case Type: CWP No. of Applications: Advocate: PB 123 / 2014 MADAN MOHAN SINGH Add Multi Adv ☐

Main Case with/without CMs ☒ Only Misc. Applications ☐
Main Case Type: CWP No. Year MCase Parties

Petitioner: Select Respondent: Select

Receive Filing Clear Values Cancel Action

[Log Out](#)

[HOME](#)

Designed and Developed by National Informatics Centre

registered through online e-Filing system. e-Filing has enhanced usage of e-diary and has facilitated issuance of computerized summons.

Access to Paper book Module

The High Court has implemented Paper book module for Departments like AG Punjab, AG Haryana and Union of India. These Offices have been allowed access to all paper books pertaining to their departments through LAN / Intranet. This has enhanced compliance time and resulted in better assistance to the Court.

Extension of LAN

Local Area Network (LAN) established in the premises of High Court has been extended to the newly constructed Judicial Archive Building at Industrial Area, Phase I, Chandigarh as well as to High Court building in Sector 17. Branches and record room shifted to these buildings have been connected to High Court LAN through dedicated 34 MBPS leased line. Judicial Archive Building is Wi-Fi connected and all applications, including DMS can

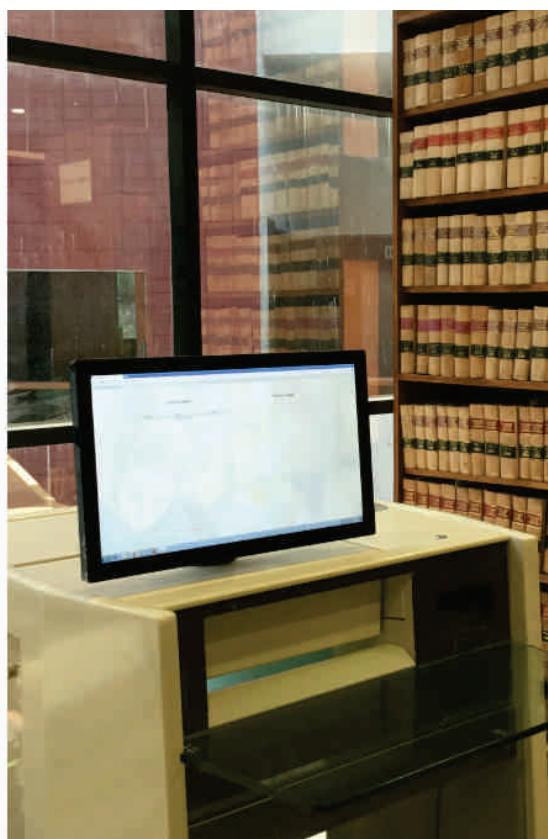
be accessed over Wi-Fi network established in this building.

Centralized UPS center with redundancy has been installed for LAN network in High Court. All network switches have been powered through these centralized UPSs thereby reducing fire hazard and enhancing uptime.

Library Automation with RFID System

Judges Library with more than 1,50,000 books & titles was automated with procurement of RFID system and its integration with KOHA Library software. Every book of the High Court Library, Court libraries and Camp office libraries is being tagged with RFID system. It will ensure following benefits:

- Book issuance without human assistance through Smart card.
- Book Drops for quick return of items 24x7 without human intervention.
- Hand held RFID readers for enhanced Shelf / books Management.



- Complete physical verification of inventory in shortest possible time with hand held scanner is now possible in place of random counting due to simplified verification of inventory process.
- Enhanced security with EAS Security Gates ensures detection of any theft or accidental removal of items.

Online availability of Judgments and Interim Orders

Almost real time availability of judgments and interim orders of the High Court as the same are being synchronized with website within a span of 10 minutes after its uploading by the Court. Till 31.12.2015, a total number of 14,11,805 interim orders and 6,47,200 final orders were available on the website of High Court (<http://highcourtchd.gov.in>).

Extensive usage of SMS

11,46,928 messages were sent to Advocates and litigants during 2015. SMS is triggered and sent to Advocate(s) / litigants in real time as and when case status is updated by Court Officials. SMS has made system transparent.

Following information is being sent through SMS in High Court:

- * Filing Status
- * Objection on filing
- * Copy Filing No.
- * Copy Preparation Status
- * Copy Delivery Status
- * Next Date and case status

In Subordinate Courts, SMS is being sent regarding next date and case status.

Display Boards

56 display boards were installed outside each Court in the High Court. Additional LCD display screens have been installed in the corridors, Bar Rooms and other places frequently used by public to display case numbers being heard in each Court room. Such display boards enables the Advocates to check the cases being heard in particular Court as also in other Courts so that they can organize their appearance in the Courts. Display Boards network was upgraded to show more information like pass over Cases as well as other important information through video clips.



HD IP Camera

IP camera has been installed in auditorium and integrated with display system. Live feeds of events organized in auditorium can be displayed on all display boards installed in the Building of High Court premises. Events such as references, oath ceremonies & trainings being organized in Auditorium are being casted on Display Boards by giving live feeds through IP Camera to reach beyond the capacity of auditorium.

Personal Information System (PIS)

Personal Information System (PIS) for all Judicial Officers in States of Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh UT has been made functional. Login & password have been provided to all the Judicial Officers posted in the States of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh, which enable them to access aforesaid information in their account. This online software has following features:

1. Enables judicial officers to manage the personal information relevant to Judicial Officers.
2. Display 'Transfer and Posting' details since their joining.

3. All Annual Confidential Reports have been made online and are being maintained online.
4. Property Details are also being managed online.
5. Leave and salary details, to be managed online under this portal.

Video Conferencing Facility

Two State of Art VC rooms are functional in High Court premises. These VC rooms are capable of one to one VC as well as multiple VCs with multimedia / document sharing in real time. Similarly all the Court complexes in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh have got VC facilities.

- Dedicated MCU for multiple user VCs concurrently is operational.
- Software VC portal facilitate VC on any network.
- This software portal is platform/OS independent and VC can be done with computers, mobile, ipad and even with smart TV over broadband.
- Even VC with litigants / witnesses residing in foreign countries is possible as and when desired by Court on the mobile / computer.



- It supports both soft (webcam or camera attached to computer) as well as legacy devices such as IP based web Cameras.
- Software VC portal can handle 75 users concurrently.
- Software VC portal has got recording facilities to record VC.

Video Conferencing is being used for :

- Securing presence of accused from Jails through VC for remand proceedings as well as for evidence.
- Recording of Evidence of Judicial officers.
- Recording of Evidence of Doctors. Any doctor can request for availing VC facilities for his evidence.
- Evidence of residents of foreign countries is being recorded successfully through VC.
- For holding interviews of Judicial officers for promotions etc.
- Communication with the District and Sessions Judges.
- Communication by Administrative Judge with subordinate Judges.
- For monitoring by High Court of various ongoing projects in subordinate Courts.
- For training of staff as well as Judicial officers.
- Meeting by Computer Committee with Districts.
- Meetings with District Staff (Court Managers, SO and SA) are being held.
- Training sessions through VC are being held.

Benefits

- In 2015, 1,05,000 under trials were produced through VC in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh.
- Total 2900 Doctors have availed the benefit of VC facility in Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. As per cost analysis done by PGI, they save approx. ₹10,400/- per doctor if doctor is examined through VC which includes TA/DA and salary of Doctor.



- Similarly huge amount has been saved by producing undertrials through VC.

Force Multiplier Hardware :

- Plotter for scanning & Printing
 - ☞ One Plotter for scanning and printing of the large size maps which are part of judicial files has been procured. Legible certified copies of such map is now possible by using plotter.
- Up-gradation of Centralized UPS
 - ☞ Timely replacement and up-gradation of Centralized UPS of secondary data center has been done. Same has been integrated with email alert system.
- All-in-one Computers
 - ☞ 250 All-in-one desktop PCs were procured for Courts resulting in better space and power management.
- Touch Screen Kiosks
 - ☞ 17 additional Touch Screen Kiosks installed at various locations of High Court making case information available with ease.





Launching of Middle Income Group Legal Aid Scheme

- To provide legal services to the middle income group citizens whose income is not exceeding ₹ 60,000/- per month or ₹ 7.5 lac per annum, 'High Court of Punjab and Haryana Middle Income Group Legal Aid Scheme' was launched on 21.11.2015 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India (now Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India). All the features of scheme are available on the website of this Court.

E-Courts Projects

➤ Automated Generation of Processes through CIS

In the Subordinate Courts of Punjab, Haryana and UT, Chandigarh, notices/summons in all the cases are being generated through CIS. It has resulted into saving of time of Court as well as ensuring of enhanced data/case information accuracy. Regular Monitoring has led to near 100% issuance of notices through CIS.

➤ Dispensing with Manual Peshi Registers

The practice of maintaining manual Peshi Registers in Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh has been dispensed with. Now these Registers are being maintained by the Court by generating the same by using Customized Reports Generation System (CRGS).

➤ Automated Cause List

In all the Subordinate Courts of the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh, the Cause Lists have been automated through CIS.

It has led to accurate generation of Cause Lists with user friendly interface and saving lot of time of the Court Staff.

➤ Near Zero Undated Cases

Regular monitoring from the High Court has delivered good results by ensuring near zero undated cases (on NJDG portal) in all the Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh.

➤ Majority of Final and Interim Orders available on NJDG

eCourts Project has got major fillip by consistent efforts of the Subordinate Courts of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh in ensuring availability of majority of final and interim orders of the Courts on NJDG. This move has benefited all the stakeholders in the justice delivery system.

➤ Monitoring Cell Operations

- Check on availability of Orders/ Judgments of District and Taluka Courts.
- Scrutiny of data entry for FIR Details.
- Verification of data between Physical Register and NJDG for Case Pendency.
- Scrutiny of Vital Dynamic Information on Districts Web Portals so that stale data gets updated and the Litigants and Advocates get latest information like Cause List, Duty Roster, List of Judicial Officers deputed.

As NJDG has gone public, case details are being analyzed on Daily basis so that updated and correct information is being displayed for the Litigants and Advocates.



Launching of Annual Report 2014

Annual Report 2014 was launched on the website of this Court. Reports for the year 2012, 2013 are also available on website.

Human Resource Training

- Training facilities for e-filing - Walk in training facility for Advocates and their Clerks throughout the working hours for resolving any issues relating to e-filing is working successfully resulting in training of large number of Advocates and their Clerks.
- ICT Training – Regular Ubuntu Linux training for Judicial Officers has been conducted as per module approved by Hon'ble E-Committee.
- Training of Court Staff - Regular training of Court staff for various technical issues at each District Headquarters as well as of High Court staff has been conducted.
- Training of Technical Staff also being undertaken for updating them.
- Audio / Video Training Material on WhatsApp is uploaded for issue resolution.
- The communication mechanisms have been devised by High Court for extensive usage of various technologies like Mobile, Phone, SMS, WhatsApp, Google Chat etc. as per convenience, so that there is Real Time Information flow required for co-ordination between various channels helpful in status updates, issue resolution and timely action



taking to avoid any procedural delay in the planned course of any project / process.

Proposed/under development Applications:

Online Traffic Challan Payment Portal

This system will enable High Court and Police Authorities to co-ordinate and process the traffic challan online through a web interface.

The Traffic Challan application will include following points:

- a) Complete Challan information shall be fed by the police and can be accessed by the user online.
- b) SMS to user will be sent as and when status of challan is changed and payment is made.
- c) The challan information would be transferred to the Court after designated 15 days and updated online, thereafter payment can be made by user online in the Court.
- d) The impounded documents shall be sent back to the person concerned through speed/registered post.
- e) Previous history challans in relation to registration number or driving licence would be automatically shown for enhanced fine.

e-Publication :

- Notices i.e. Court notices, sale notices and advertisements etc. will be uploaded on web and

The screenshot shows the 'E-Challan Dashboard' with a sidebar menu containing options like 'Manage Courts', 'Manage Judges', 'Manage Judge Designation', etc. The main area displays the '3. Details of violator' form with fields for Name, Father's Name, Mobile no., Landline, Email, Aadhar Card No., House No., Street, State, District, City, Pincode, Gender, and Age. There are 'Save and add new', 'Save', and 'Clear' buttons at the bottom. The footer mentions 'High Court of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh'.

will be managed through online portal. Access to portal shall be free to all and any person can search on various parameters such as Parties Name, case type, case year, case number, date of filing etc.

- This facility will save expenses being incurred in newspapers for publication of notices and will lead expeditious service of notices issued.

Indian Law Reports Online

- Indian Law Reports (Punjab and Haryana) Series from 2012 onwards has been digitized

and integrated with in house developed case finder software. Data from 1950 to 2012 is under process. ILR is also available in e-book format with nominal and subject index functionality.

Features:

- True printouts of judgment published in ILR.
- Multiple search options on various parameters such as Date of Judgment, Case No., Parties Name, Judges Name, Advocates, Head Notes, Keywords and Free Text Search etc. are available.
- Web based.

The screenshot shows the 'High Court of Punjab and Haryana Chandigarh' ILR Search interface. It features a search bar with filters for Citation, Date of Judgment, Equivalent, Petitioner, Respondent, Advocate, Bench, Bench Strength, Report, Head Note, Held, Case Referred, Citation Referred, and Status. There are 'Search' and 'Clear' buttons. Below the search bar, there are 'Display Options' for Subject Index and Nominal, and a pagination bar with 10, 25, 50, and 100. The search results list cases such as 'HARBANS SINGH @ KALA-Appellant v. STATE OF PUNJAB -Respondent, 2014 (2) ILR 759 (PB. & HRY.)' and 'HARYANA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD.-Petitioner v. PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AND ANOTHER-Respondents, 2014 (2) ILR 897 (PB. & HRY.)'. Each result has 'HN' and 'J' buttons.



SERVER AND NETWORKING CONTROL ROOM

SCANNING OF DATA

FRESH FILING:
Case is filed physically in Filing Section (DRR) and by using e-Filing Option online.
All cases filed are being scanned on the day of filing itself.

INCREMENTAL SCANNING:
Cases in motion are sent to the concerned Judicial branch for incremental scanning.

DECIDED CASES:
Decided cases are being scanned by the Record Branch (RKU).
Scanning of old decided cases is almost over with just 65,000 cases left to be scanned



RECRUITMENT

Following recruitment processes carried out by the Recruitment Cell of this Court culminated in the calendar year 2015:-

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

To fill up 119 vacancies of Civil Judges (Jr. Division)-cum-Judicial Magistrates in the State of Haryana, advertisement was issued on 11.08.2014. The recruitment process has been finalized on 14.10.2015 with the recommendation of 50 selected candidates for appointment.

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

To fill up 118 vacancies of Civil Judges (Jr. Division)-cum-Judicial Magistrates in the State of Punjab, advertisement was issued on 20.01.2015. The recruitment process has been finalized on 22.12.2015 with the recommendation of 53 selected candidates for appointment.

Appointment of Additional District and Sessions Judges in Punjab through Direct Recruitment from the Bar

To fill up 11 vacancies of Additional District and Sessions Judges by way of direct recruitment from the Bar in the State of Punjab, advertisement was issued on 03.03.2015. The recruitment process has been finalized on 21.01.2016 with the recommendation of 6 selected candidates for appointment.

Judgment Writer

Advertisement was issued to fill up 14 posts of Judgment Writers on 30.09.2014 and 857

applications were received. English Shorthand and Computer Proficiency (Word Processing and Spread Sheets) Tests of 845 eligible candidates were conducted on 21.12.2014. Final result was declared on 30.04.2015 and 08 candidates were recommended for the appointment.

Senior Scale Stenographer

Advertisement was issued to fill up 40 posts of Senior Scale Stenographers and 2471 applications were received. English Shorthand and Computer Proficiency (Word Processing and Spread Sheets) Tests of 2455 eligible candidates were conducted from 23.05.2015 and 24.05.2015. Final result was declared on 21.08.2015 and 35 candidates were recommended for the appointment.

Restorer

Advertisement was issued to fill up 14 posts of Restorers on 20.11.2014 and 11406 applications were received. Final result was declared on 03.12.2015 and 13 successful candidates were recommended for the appointment.

Technical Peons

Advertisement was issued to fill up 1 post of Peon Technical (Electrician) on 18.10.2014. Interview of 94 provisionally allowed candidates was conducted on 10.03.2015. Final result was declared on 25.03.2015 and 1 successful candidate was recommended for the appointment.

(S.S.S.C) SOCIETY FOR CENTRALIZED RECRUITMENT OF STAFF IN SUBORDINATE COURTS UNDER HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA

Society for Centralized Recruitment of Staff in Subordinate Courts under High Court of Punjab & Haryana (S.S.S.C) is functionally autonomous organization registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 since May, 2015. It is overseen by Hon'ble Central Recruitment Committee to ensure the most efficient centralized recruitment process of subordinate staff that falls within the jurisdiction of the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana and geographically includes all the subordinate courts, agencies, institutions and authorities that are situated in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory, Chandigarh.

S.S.S.C was established to create a single, fair, accessible and transparent recruitment platform for the benefit of necessitous and conscientious job seeking candidates.

The society adheres to the latest online measures and uses Information and Communication technology for clear and extensive dissemination of important information in the interest and well-being of unemployed citizens. S.S.S.C.'s intention is to reinforce a systematic and streamlined recruitment process that protects struggling young adults from the unnecessary hassle and stress of repeatedly undergoing multiple selection drills for similar posts at every district level. These efforts are further augmented by our steadfast backend support that promptly resolves all queries any candidate might have despite the detailed instructions regularly provided online.

S.S.S.C. is committed to intensive planning and proficient execution of recruitment and training procedures in a manner that is not only logistically viable but also strategically sound to generate ready availability of competent yet flexible roster of well-trained manpower. Every recruitment campaign is closely examined for its individual challenges and launched across geographically appropriate and

evenly selected test centers to open avenues for creditable candidates. Similarly, structured training programs are conceived to ensure that all the selected candidates are fully prepared to tackle the challenges of their job since day one so that they do not find themselves intimidated by the new environment.

Pre-disposed towards technical excellence S.S.S.C. aim to serve as the best intermediary responsible for re-directing reliable, capable and skilled work force towards relevant government offices to optimize functioning at the grass root level at par with global standards of coherence and allegiance.

Upon its constitution, S.S.S.C. has conducted examinations for 62 posts of Clerk in HSLSA, 7 posts of Drivers in Subordinate Courts of Haryana, 408 posts of Clerk in Subordinate Courts of Punjab and 424 posts of Clerks in Subordinate Courts of Haryana. Further, S.S.S.C. has recruited its own regular employees including Clerks, Accountant, Software Developer, Steno, Multi Utility Staff and Safai Sewak. S.S.S.C. has also recruited 29 Junior Scale Stenographers for Haryana State Legal Services Authority.

S.S.S.C. has conceptualized and built its in-house capabilities to capture biometric attendance and photographs of each candidate during the examination. As a new measure, S.S.S.C. has started setting up baggage and mobile phone management counters outside the examination block, for the facilitation of candidates. Frisking of Candidates has also been conducted during these examinations, using hand held metal detectors. CCTV Cameras had also been installed on each entry/exit point of examination hall alongwith 6 Bands Jammers to block voice/image transmission including 2G/3G/4G/Bluetooth/Dongle signals in the examination rooms. S.S.S.C. has undertaken all these measures by generating its own inventory.



LIBRARY

*"One Best Book is Equal to Hundred Friends
But One Good Friend is Equal to a Library."*

(Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam)

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 received from PEPSU High Court were added to the stock of the Library. At present Hon'ble Judges' Library has a collection of more than 1,57,000 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 staff strength of 37 officials including Technical Staff.

Library Building & Collection: Library has a huge multi-level renovated building which is fully air-conditioned, spacious, ventilated, and well maintained. The present collection of Judges' Library is as below:-

Type of Documents	Total Collection
Books, Reports/Journals	More than 1,57,000
Bare Acts (Purchased in the year 2015)	2500 (approx.)
CDROM Databases/ Online Databases	07
Titles of Journals/ Reporters (Subscribed for the year 2015)	66 (Indian and Foreign)
Magazines	08+Magzter (Digital Newsstand/ Digital Magazines)
Newspapers	13 (National/Local & Multilingual)





Hon'ble Judge' Library is a grid of Libraries. In addition to Central Library, it also maintains about 50 working Court Room Libraries and equal numbers of Residential Libraries at the residence offices of all the sitting Hon'ble Judges. Apart from this, Law Researchers attached to Hon'ble Judges and officers of the High Court are the regular users of the Library. A Digital Section has been maintained for the use of the Law Researchers.

Digital Collection of the Judges' Library:

Digital collection of the Judges' Library includes following Legal databases/software namely:

- Supreme Court Cases Full Text on CD-ROM
- SCC Online (Web Edition)
- SCC Online (IP Based Access)
- Law Finder Library Edition (containing Recent Criminal Reports, Recent Civil Reports, Rent Control Reporter, Service Cases Today, Supreme Court Law Finder)
- All India Reporter (on CD-ROM Full Text containing Supreme Court, Supreme Court Weekly, All High Courts and Criminal Law Journal till 2014)
- ITR Online-Pro (TLOL)
- Manupatra Online Legal Database
- eJurix (Online Version)
- ExCus on CD-ROM
- Magzter (Digital Newsstand/ Digital Magazines)

KOHA Library Automation Software:

Judges' Library has started using KOHA Library Automation Software under the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court & data migration from eGranthalaya to KOHA has been done successfully. KOHA is being used in the Judges' Library for Circulation service (issue & return of books/bound volumes, Acts OPAC search etc.). Entries of the new documents are regularly being done in KOHA Software. Proposal of implementation of KOHA Library management software is also in pipeline for the libraries at Subordinate Judiciary in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. Hon'ble Computer Committee has also ordered KOHA open source software for Bar Library of Punjab and Haryana High Court Chandigarh.

RFID Solution:

Work of implementation of RFID solution in Judges' Library is going on systematically. KOHA Library management software has also been integrated with RFID Solution. KIOSK and Book drop box is also been installed in the Judges' Library for this purpose.

Bookeye 4 Scanner: Purchase of book scanner for scanning of old and rare books/ gazettes. etc, is under process through HARTRON.

Reference Section: Reference Section of the Judges' Library 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. In addition to the above, Foreign Reports are arranged in Conference Hall. Notable amongst them are:-

- 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
- Reports of Tax Cases
- The Pacific Reporters
- U.S. Supreme Court Digest
- United State Supreme Court Reports
- Washington Reports.

General Section: General Section includes books on Philosophy, Religion, History as well as Biographies, Fiction and Souvenirs of different High Courts etc. For the maximum utilization, Library collection is classified according to DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme) and is catalogued according to AACR-II. Manual & Electronic

catalogue of text books is maintained and is regularly updated.

Services: Judges' Library provide various services to the Hon'ble Judges' which include:-

- Circulation Service.
- 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 Newspaper)
- Binding Service
- Reprographic Service
- Documentation Service (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.)

Besides this, following Legal softwares are provided to Hon'ble Judges' as per their Lordships consent:-

- Supreme Court Cases Full Text on CD-ROM
- Law Finder Library Edition
- All India Reporter



- Manupatra Online Legal Database,
While some Softwares / Legal Database are provided to all the Hon'ble Judges' viz.,
- SCC Online (Web Edition),
- SCC Online (IP Based Access)
- Magzter (Digital Newsstand / Digital Magazines).

Statutory Publication: Development of statutory publication of this Court i.e. Indian Law Reports (Punjab and Haryana Series) in software form with maximum search options, is also under process.

Archive Section: Judges' Library is encouraging the maintenance of rare and old books/documents available with it. For this purpose, under the directions of Hon'ble Library Committee and Archive Section has been maintained and with the help of Bookeye4 scanner library is going to preserve the precious material contained in these rare documents.

Libraries at Subordinate Courts: Besides this, Court Libraries as well as Residential Libraries have also been provided to Judicial Officers at

Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. The list of approved books for Judicial Officers is enshrined at Chapter 18, Volume 4 of High Court Rules & Orders. At present there are 43 District Level Court Libraries & 119 Sub Divisional Level Court Libraries provided to the Judicial Officers. Apart from this, approximately. 1108 Residential Libraries have been provided to the Judicial Officer. As per para 6-A of the above said approved list Legal Softwares: SCC Online Web Edition/ SCC offline in CD ROM and Law Finder Library Edition along with the books have also been provided to the Judicial Officers. This Court has further allowed reimbursement of monthly subscription of the Magzter (Digital Newsstand/ Digital Magazine) on www.magzter.com to all the Judicial Officers.

At the end it is to say that Judges' Library is continuously growing in context to its collection, services and infrastructure. Judges' Library is moving towards complete automation by adopting various technologies viz, KOHA LMS, RFID Solution as well as Bookeye4 Scanner to make every user of the library be able to use it automatically at their own.



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



PUNJAB INFRASTRUCTURE

Under the guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S.Mann, Chairman and other members Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paramjeet Singh Dhaliwal and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amol Rattan Singh, the Hon'ble 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 Inaugurated in Punjab During 2015

Sr. No.	Judicial Court Complex	Date of Inauguration	Cost of Construction (in lacs)
1.	Kapurthala	21.02.2015	5547.00
2.	Ajnala (Amritsar)	22.08.2015	1180.61
3.	Khamanon (Fatehgarh Sahib)	21.09.2015	1031.92
4.	S.A.S.Nagar (Mohali)	23.12.2015	5781.75

Judicial Houses Constructed and Completed During 2015

Sr. No.	Judicial Houses
1.	Rampura Phul (Bathinda)
2.	Ajnala (Amritsar)
3.	Khamanon (Fatehgarh Sahib)

HARYANA INFRASTRUCTURE

Under the guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satish Kumar Mittal, Chairman and other members Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendera Chauhan, and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rameshwar Singh Malik, the Hon'ble Building Committee, Haryana has provided infrastructural support to the Additional Judicial Block of 04 Court Rooms at Jind, New Judicial Courts Complex, Hathin, District Palwal, Additional Judicial Block of 06 Court Rooms at Hisar and Additional Judicial Block of 10 Court Rooms at Kurukshetra. Similarly, all the Judicial Officers have been provided with a Government Accommodation or a House requisitioned by the State Government.

Judicial Courts Complexes Inaugurated in Haryana During 2015

Sr. No.	Judicial Court Complex	Date of Inauguration	Date of Laying Foundation Stone	Cost of Construction (in lacs)
1.	Additional Judicial Block of 04 Court Rooms at Jind.	08.08.2015	--	592.30
2.	New Judicial Courts Complex, Hathin, District Palwal.	03.10.2015	23.02.2013	792.42
3.	Additional Judicial Block of 06 Court Rooms at Hisar.	14.03.2015	--	716.71
4.	Additional Judicial Block of 10 Court Rooms at Kurukshetra	--	19.10.2015	1772.63



CENTRAL JUDICIAL ARCHIVES, CHANDIGARH



The building of Central Judicial Archives, Chandigarh is located at Plot No. 841, Industrial Area, Phase-II, Chandigarh. The said building was inaugurated on 21st November, 2015 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, (the then Hon'ble Judge of Supreme Court of India), now Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. The said building comprises of five floors including 2½ basement. The area of the said premises is around 50,000 sqft. The building is mainly constructed for keeping Judicial Record of this Hon'ble Court. Provision of space for various facilities such as Digitization, Scanning / Indexing, Repography, Preservation, Weeding & Fumigation, Server & Networking Control, Inspection, Conference Hall, Digital Media Room etc., has been made in the building. The estimated cost of the said building was ₹29,26,69,000/-.





BUDGET

Major Head of Account “2014-Admn.of Justice 102-High Court”.	Head(s)	Sanctioned Grant for the financial year 2015-16(in ₹)	Expenditure upto 31st December 2015 (in ₹)
Salaries	Charged	179200000	135166684
Salaries	Voted	1904000000	1558420073
Medical Reimbursement	Charged	9000000	6128682
Medical Reimbursement	Voted	36000000	34933803
Domestic Travel Expenses	Charged	2800000	1072444
Foreign Travel Expenses	Charged	6600000	1478705
Travel Expenses	Voted	2200000	783933
Office Expenses	Charged	10000000	6657267
Office Expenses	Voted	185400000	150231906
Mediation and Conciliation Centre	Charged	7200000	3758580
Lok Adalat	Charged	- -	- -
Publication	Charged	16400000	14311964
P.P.S.S	Charged	1100000	505670
Other Charges	Voted	100000	12,745
Other Charges	Voted (Plan)	30000000	10089245
Judicial Impact Office - Salaries	Voted	3300000	- -
Judicial Impact Office - Office Expenses	Voted	200000	- -
Total (Plan & Non - Plan)	Charged &	2393500000	1923551701

INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE

A talk on "Gender Justice & Courts" was conducted by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Chandru (Retd.), former Judge of Madras High Court on 24-07-2015. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Jeyapaul, Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.Kannan and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina also participated in the discussion. Practical and useful tips were given to the young Advocates. Moreover the Conference Room of the ILI State Unit is

frequently used by the young lawyers of this Hon'ble Court for organizing seminars on legal topics by inviting the Senior Advocates. Young Lawyers Association (YLA) an association of the young lawyers practicing in this Court also organized seminars from time to time by inviting Senior Advocates. Conference Room of the ILI State Unit is regularly used by Mediation Committee of this Court for the purpose of promoting the cause of mediation.



RULES

Framed/amended And Notified During 2015

1. Vide Correction Slip No. 72 Rules/II.D4 dated 30.7.2015, Rule 7 of Chandigarh Union Territory Subordinate Courts Establishment (Recruitment and General Conditions of Service) Rule, 1997 has been amended.
2. Vide Correction Slip No. 73 Rules/II.D4 dated 30.10.2015, Rule 7 of Haryana Subordinate Courts Establishment (Recruitment and General Conditions of Service) Rule, 1997 has been amended.
3. Substitution of Rule 8 (C) (i) of High Court Establishment (Appointment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1973, regarding procedure for direct recruitment to the post of Court Manager on the establishment of this Court vide notification no. 62 Rule Cell/V.Z.27 dated 21.4.2015.
4. Amendment in Clause 4 (i) and in Appendix 'A' and insertion of Clause 4 (ii) of the "Scheme regarding appointment of Law Researchers in the Punjab and Haryana High Court" vide notification no. 28 Rule Cell/V.Z.27 dated 13.03.2015.
5. Conciliation Rules as contained in Part-O of Chapter-1 of High Court Rules and Orders, Volume-1 has been amended.
3. Vide Correction Slip No. 162 Rules/II.D4 dated 31.3.2015, Rule 7(e) Clauses (i) & (ii) and addition of note (ii) to Rule 7 of Chapter 5, Part B of the Rules & Orders of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Volume-5 has been amended.
4. Vide Correction Slip No. 163 Rules/II.D4 dated 04.07.2015, Substitution of Rule 2 (a) and insertion of sub-rule 2 (aa) of Chapter 1, Part A of the Rules & Orders of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Volume-5 has been effected.
5. Vide Correction Slip no. 178 Rules/II.D4 dated 29.01.2015, Substitution of Sr. No. 8 of Para 6-A of Chapter 18 of the Rules & Orders of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Volume-4 has been effected.
6. Vide Correction Slip no. 179 Rules/II.D4 dated 02.03.2015, Insertion at Sr. No. (ix-a) of Para 4(1) of Chapter 18 of the Rules & Orders of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Volume-4 has been effected.

Rules framed/amended in Volumes I to VI of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court

1. Vide Correction Slip No. 70 Rules/II.D4 dated 08.5.2015, Rule 25(1) of Mediation and Conciliation Rules as contained in Part-O of Chapter-1 of High Court Rules and Orders, Volume-1 has been amended.
2. Vide Correction Slip No. 71 Rules/II.D4 dated 08.5.2015, Rule 25 A(3) of Mediation and

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Participation in Cricket Tournament:

“All India T20 Legal Premier League - 2015” Cricket Tournament was organized by Hon'ble Delhi High Court in October, 2015 in New Delhi. Cricket Teams of employees of different High Courts viz. Delhi, Gujarat, Aurangabad, Chennai, Bombay, Allahabad, Andhra



Punjab and our High Court had participated in tournament. The Punjab & Haryana High Court Employees Cricket Team secured the Runners Up Trophy.

Activities undertaken by Punjab & Haryana High Court Employees' Welfare Association :-

1. Free Eyes check-up Camp was organized on 21.3.2015 (Saturday) by the Eye Department, PGI, Chandigarh. 467 employees were screened during the Half Day Camp inaugurated by Sh.Dashrath, Head Mali.
2. Tennis Cricket Tournament for High Court employees was organized in the month of April, 2015.



3. Ladies Sports Day (Employees Only) followed by Gidha performed by the Staff members was organized on 7.11.2015 (Saturday). It was inaugurated by Sh.Kashmiro Devi, Safai Sewika. Being Ladies Sports event, Hon'ble Lady Judges were invited as Guests to witness the same.

4. Blood Donation Camp was organized on 5.12.2015 (Saturday) in the Hon'ble High Court by the Blood Bank, PGI, Chandigarh. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice. 200 units from the staff members, Advocates, their clerks and general public were collected. Thanks giving reference was sent by the Blood Bank, PGI, Chandigarh to Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

5. Car Free Day in U.T. Chandigarh was celebrated by the employees on 19.12.2015. Hon'ble Judges and Advocates also lent support to make it a success.

6. Lohri Celebrations were organized by the employees. Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice inaugurated the said function and Hon'ble Judges along with learned Officers of this Court attended the function.



EMPLOYEES' SPORTS MEET
(LADIES' SPECIAL)
7-11-2015
ORGANIZED BY:-
PUNJAB & HARYANA HIGH COURT
EMPLOYEES' WELFARE ASSOCIATION
CO- SPONSORED BY:
STATE BANK OF PATIALA, HIGH COURT BRANCH, CHANDIGARH



