



COURT NEWS

Vol. X, Issue No. 4

October, 2015 - December, 2015



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Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India
Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar, Judge, Supreme Court of India

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A quarterly newsletter published by Supreme Court of India, New Delhi

Also available on website : www.supremecourtfindia.nic.in

LIST OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

(As on 31-12-2015)

S.No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
01.	Hon'ble Shri T.S. Thakur, Chief Justice of India	17-11-2009 As CJI: 03-12-2015	04-01-2017
02.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave	30-04-2010	19-11-2016
03.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar	13-09-2011	28-08-2017
04.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra	10-10-2011	03-10-2018
05.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar	10-10-2011	23-06-2018
06.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.M. Ibrahim Kalifulla	02-04-2012	23-07-2016
07.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi	23-04-2012	18-11-2019
08.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur	04-06-2012	31-12-2018
09.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Yusuf Eqbal	24-12-2012	13-02-2016
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda	24-12-2012	06-10-2016
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose	08-03-2013	28-05-2017
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph	08-03-2013	30-11-2018
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri	12-04-2013	07-03-2019
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde	12-04-2013	24-04-2021
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiva Kirti Singh	19-09-2013	13-11-2016
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Nagappan	19-09-2013	04-10-2016
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Agrawal	17-02-2014	05-05-2018
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Ramana	17-02-2014	27-08-2022
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra	07-07-2014	03-09-2020
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel	07-07-2014	07-07-2018
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.F. Nariman	07-07-2014	13-08-2021
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Manohar Sapre	13-08-2014	28-08-2019
23.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi	13-08-2014	20-07-2020
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prafulla C. Pant	13-08-2014	30-08-2017
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday U. Lalit	13-08-2014	09-11-2022
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitava Roy	27-02-2015	01-03-2018

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This newsletter is intended to provide public access to information on the activities and achievements of the Indian Judiciary in general. While every care has been taken to ensure accuracy and to avoid errors/omissions, information given in the newsletter is merely for reference and must not be taken as having the authority of, or being binding in any way on, the Editorial Board of the newsletter and the officials involved in compilation thereof, who do not owe any responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage, or distress to any person, whether or not a user of this publication, on account of any action taken or not taken on the basis of the information given in this newsletter.

**APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
(FROM 01-10-2015 TO 31-12-2015)**

APPOINTMENT OF NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur was appointed as the Chief Justice of India on 3-12-2015

RETIREMENTS

S. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Retirement
1	Hon'ble Shri H.L. Dattu, CJI	03-12-2015
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen	31-12-2015

VACANCIES IN THE COURTS

A) SUPREME COURT OF INDIA (As on 01-01-2016)

Sanctioned Strength	Working strength	Vacancies
31	26	05

B1) HIGH COURTS (As on 30-09-2015)

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	Allahabad	160	75	85
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	49	27	22
3	Bombay	94	61	33
4	Calcutta	58	42	16
5	Chhatisgarh	22	9	13
6	Delhi	60	39	21
7	Gujarat	52	28	24
8	Gauhati	24	17	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	7	6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	17	10	7
11	Jharkhand	25	14	11
12	Karnataka	62	31	31
13	Kerala	38	36	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	30	23
15	Madras	60	37	23
16	Manipur	5	3	2
17	Meghalaya	3	3	0
18	Orissa	27	22	5
19	Patna	43	30	13
20	Punjab & Haryana	85	52	33
21	Rajasthan	50	25	25
22	Sikkim	3	3	0
23	Tripura	4	4	0
24	Uttarakhand	9	6	3
Total		1016	611	405

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

B2) HIGH COURTS (As on 31-12-2015)

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	Allahabad	160	74	86
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	49	27	22
3	Bombay	94	59	35
4	Calcutta	58	39	19
5	Chhatisgarh	22	9	13
6	Delhi	60	39	21
7	Gujarat	52	28	24
8	Gauhati	24	17	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	7	6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	17	9	8
11	Jharkhand	25	14	11
12	Karnataka	62	31	31
13	Kerala	38	35	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	53	30	23
15	Madras	60	37	23
16	Manipur	5	3	2
17	Meghalaya	3	3	0
18	Orissa	27	22	5
19	Patna	43	28	15
20	Punjab & Haryana	85	50	35
21	Rajasthan	50	25	25
22	Sikkim	3	2	1
23	Tripura	4	4	0
24	Uttarakhand	11	6	5
Total		1018	598	420

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

C1) DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS (As on 30-09-2015)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	Uttar Pradesh	2099	1845	254
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	1034	795	239
3(a)	Maharashtra	2251	1709	542
3(b)	Goa	57	49	8
3(c)	Diu and Daman & Silvassa	7	6	1
4	West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar	994	904	90
5	Chhatisgarh	384	319	65
6	Delhi	778	475	303
7	Gujarat	1914	1181	733
8(a)	Assam	424	306	118
8(b)	Nagaland	27	25	2
8(c)	Mizoram	67	31	36
8(d)	Arunachal Pradesh	16	15	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	152	138	14
10	Jammu & Kashmir	246	221	25
11	Jharkhand	590	471	119
12	Karnataka	1122	820	302
13(a)	Kerala	457	422	35
13(b)	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1461	1218	243
15	Manipur	41	31	10
16	Meghalaya	39	30	9
17(a)	Tamil Nadu	1011	967	44
17(b)	Puducherry	21	14	7
18	Orissa	713	614	99
19	Bihar	1727	1070	657
20(a)	Punjab	672	495	177
20(b)	Haryana	644	476	168
20(c)	Chandigarh	30	30	0
21	Rajasthan	1191	986	205
22	Sikkim	18	14	4
23	Tripura	104	70	34
24	Uttarakhand	280	207	73
Total		20574	15957	4617

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

C2) DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS (As on 31-12-2015)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	Uttar Pradesh	2100	1825	275
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	1034	786	248
3(a)	Maharashtra	2251	1917	334
3(b)	Goa	57	48	9
3(c)	Diu and Daman & Silvassa	7	6	1
4	West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar	994	868	126
5	Chhatisgarh	394	341	53
6	Delhi	778	490	288
7	Gujarat	1939	1170	769
8(a)	Assam	424	319	105
8(b)	Nagaland	27	25	2
8(c)	Mizoram	63	30	33
8(d)	Arunachal Pradesh	17	15	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	152	134	19
10	Jammu & Kashmir	245	220	25
11	Jharkhand	592	466	126
12	Karnataka	1122	820	302
13(a)	Kerala	457	442	15
13(b)	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1461	1215	246
15	Manipur	41	34	7
16	Meghalaya	39	30	9
17(a)	Tamil Nadu	1015	969	46
17(b)	Puducherry	26	14	12
18	Orissa	716	598	118
19	Bihar	1727	1067	660
20(a)	Punjab	672	490	182
20(b)	Haryana	644	474	170
20(c)	Chandigarh	30	30	0
21	Rajasthan	1191	985	206
22	Sikkim	18	14	4
23	Tripura	104	68	36
24	Uttarakhand	280	206	74
Total		20620	16119	4501

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

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT [01-10-2015 to 31-12-2015]

i) Table I

						Pendency (At the end of 30-09-2015)		
						Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters
						33,506	26,404	59,910
Institution (including unregistered CC matters and conversion) (01-10-2015 to 31-12-2015)			Disposal (including unregistered CC matters and conversion) (01-10-2015 to 31-12-2015)			Pendency (At the end of 31-12-2015)		
Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters	Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters	Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters
16,821	2,470	19,291	17,064	2,865	19,929	33,263	26,009	59,272

ii) Table II

	OPENING BALANCE AS ON 01-10-15	INSTITUTION FROM 01-10-15 TO 31-12-15	DISPOSAL FROM 01-10-15 TO 31-12-15	PENDENCY AT THE END OF 31-12-15
Civil cases	48,717	14,447	14,983	48,181
Criminal cases	11,193	4,844	4,946	11,091
ALL CASES (Total)	59,910	19,291	19,929	59,272

NOTE:

1. Out of the 59,272 pending matters as on 31-12-2015, if connected matters are excluded, the pendency is only of 34,502 matters as on 31-12-2015.
2. Out of the 59,272 pending matters as on 31-12-2015, 16,558 matters are upto one year old and thus arrears (i.e. cases pending more than a year) are only of 42,714 matters as on 31-12-2015.
3. Total institution shown above of 19,291 includes conversion of 2,457 matters from one case type to other and also registration of 6,999 unregistered CC matters.
4. Total Disposal shown above of 19,929 includes conversion of 1,125 matters from one case type to other and also registration of 5,859 unregistered CC matters.

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN THE HIGH COURTS

1) HIGH COURTS (FROM 01-07-15 TO 30-09-15)

S. No.	Name of the High Court	Cases brought forward from the previous Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Crl.) (As on 1-7-2015)			Freshly instituted Cases during this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Crl.)			Disposed of Cases during this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Criminal)			Pending cases at the end of this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Criminal) (As on 30-9-2015)			% of institution of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-07-15	% of Disposal of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-07-15	% Increase or Decrease in Pendency w.r.t. Opening Balance as on 1-07-15
		CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.			
1	Allahabad*	555422	359511	914933	41820	45723	87543	38658	47320	85978	558584	357914	916498	9.57	9.40	0.17
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	226159	35989	262148	18315	5416	23731	15050	4148	19198	229424	37257	266681	9.05	7.32	1.73
3	Bombay	187615	44648	232263	19399	6918	26317	18165	6278	24443	188849	45288	234137	11.33	10.52	0.81
4	Calcutta	180124	39078	219202	17594	4753	22347	18673	4232	22905	179045	39599	218644	10.19	10.45	-0.25
5	Chhatisgarh	28822	17292	46114	4267	3738	8005	3932	3534	7466	29157	17496	46653	17.36	16.19	1.17
6	Delhi	54204	15423	69627	8895	3974	12869	7061	4035	11096	56038	15362	71400	18.48	15.94	2.55
7	Gujarat	55307	33905	89212	11293	8174	19467	15817	8856	24673	50783	33223	84006	21.82	27.66	-5.84
8	Gauhati	36157	7101	43258	5079	1953	7032	4207	2258	6465	37029	6796	43825	16.26	14.95	1.31
9	Himachal Pradesh	28559	5149	33708	5143	1189	6332	5987	1072	7059	27715	5266	32981	18.78	20.94	-2.16
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	52480	3890	56370	2890	479	3369	3623	284	3907	51747	4085	55832	5.98	6.93	-0.95
11	Jharkhand	42781	37438	80219	2516	6785	9301	3183	6396	9579	42114	37827	79941	11.59	11.94	-0.35
12	Karnataka	208087	18104	226191	33549	4776	38325	32479	4208	36687	209157	18672	227829	16.94	16.22	0.72
13	Kerala	118841	37353	156194	17009	5646	22655	15470	6276	21746	120380	36723	157103	14.50	13.92	0.58
14	Madhya Pradesh	168519	96075	264594	20585	18155	38740	20167	16478	36645	168937	97752	266689	14.64	13.85	0.79
15	Madras	243605	34116	277721	27654	17623	45277	21778	17796	39574	249481	33943	283424	16.30	14.25	2.05
16	Manipur	2947	124	3071	360	10	370	265	8	273	3042	126	3168	12.05	8.89	3.16
17	Meghalaya	738	41	779	240	39	279	239	25	264	739	55	794	35.82	33.89	1.93
18	Orissa*	134510	36087	170597	8780	9795	18575	11530	8772	20302	131760	37110	168870	10.89	11.90	-1.01
19	Patna	79379	53574	132953	8872	19154	28026	9883	22006	31889	78368	50722	129090	21.08	23.99	-2.91
20	Punjab & Haryana	217108	76700	293808	20931	17016	37947	23082	15795	38877	214957	77921	292878	12.92	13.23	-0.32
21	Rajasthan	175213	60407	235620	15337	13261	28598	11312	13229	24541	179238	60439	239677	12.14	10.42	1.72
22	Sikkim	71	26	97	43	6	49	39	15	54	75	17	92	50.52	55.67	-5.15
23	Tripura	3111	577	3688	534	227	761	1114	264	1378	2531	540	3071	20.63	37.36	-16.73
24	Uttarakhand	17735	7517	25252	2939	1794	4733	2535	1053	3588	18139	8258	26397	18.74	14.21	4.53
	Total	2817494	1020125	3837619	294044	196604	490648	284249	194338	478587	2827289	1022391	3849680	12.79	12.47	0.31

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

* Figures revised by the High Court concerned.

2) HIGH COURTS (FROM 01-10-15 TO 31-12-15)

S. No	Name of the High Court	Cases brought forward from the previous Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Crl.) (As on 1-10-2015)			Freshly instituted Cases during this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Crl.)			Disposed of Cases during this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Criminal)			Pending cases at the end of this Quarter (Nos.)(Civil/Criminal) (As on 31-12-2015)			% of institution of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-10-15	% of Disposal of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-10-15	% Increase or Decrease in Pendency w.r.t. Opening Balance as on 1-10-15
		CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.			
1	Allahabad	558584	357914	916498	29136	33910	63046	28221	32494	60715	559499	359330	918829	6.88	6.62	0.25
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	229424	37257	266681	16180	5678	21858	13543	4724	18267	232061	38211	270272	8.20	6.85	1.35
3	Bombay*	188849	45288	234137	16428	5869	22297	14721	4315	19036	199902	46842	246744	9.52	8.13	5.38
4	Calcutta	179045	39599	218644	9705	3990	13695	7406	3651	11057	181344	39938	221282	6.26	5.06	1.21
5	Chhatisgarh	29157	17496	46653	5225	4405	9630	3246	2926	6172	31136	18975	50111	20.64	13.23	7.41
6	Delhi	56038	15362	71400	7275	3596	10871	10351	3136	13487	52962	15822	68784	15.23	18.89	-3.66
7	Gujarat	50783	33223	84006	10127	9527	19654	9076	9630	18706	51834	33120	84954	23.40	22.27	1.13
8	Gauhati*	20526	4660	25186	3225	539	3764	2582	420	3002	21169	4779	25948	14.94	11.92	3.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	27715	5266	32981	4824	1200	6024	6018	887	6905	26521	5579	32100	18.27	20.94	-2.67
10	Jammu & Kashmir	51747	4085	55832	3639	492	4131	3278	232	3510	52108	4345	56453	7.40	6.29	1.11
11	Jharkhand	42114	37827	79941	2485	4461	6946	2029	4439	6468	42570	37849	80419	8.69	8.09	0.60
12	Karnataka	209157	18672	227829	34701	4239	38940	26223	3092	29315	217635	19819	237454	17.09	12.87	4.22
13	Kerala	120380	36723	157103	16429	5309	21738	15503	5969	21472	121306	36063	157369	13.84	13.67	0.17
14	Madhya Pradesh*	168945	97744	266689	16543	15503	32046	13635	11273	24908	171853	101974	273827	12.02	9.34	2.68
15	Madras	249481	33943	283424	22364	13854	36218	21712	13502	35214	250133	34295	284428	12.78	12.42	0.35
16	Manipur	3042	126	3168	398	15	413	261	5	266	3179	136	3315	13.04	8.40	4.64
17	Meghalaya	739	55	794	245	28	273	134	34	168	850	49	899	34.38	21.16	13.22
18	Orissa	131760	37110	168870	8560	9121	17681	9572	7526	17098	130748	38705	169453	10.47	10.12	0.35
19	Patna	78368	50722	129090	5832	12665	18497	5098	13751	18849	79102	49636	128738	14.33	14.60	-0.27
20	Punjab & Haryana	214957	77921	292878	15612	14284	29896	21725	12698	34423	208844	79507	288351	10.21	11.75	-1.55
21	Rajasthan	179238	60439	239677	12115	12062	24177	8352	10049	18401	183001	62452	245453	10.09	7.68	2.41
22	Sikkim	75	17	92	30	24	54	24	8	32	81	33	114	58.70	34.78	23.91
23	Tripura	2531	540	3071	390	166	556	436	154	590	2485	552	3037	18.10	19.21	-1.11
24	Uttarakhand	18139	8258	26397	2305	1648	3953	1884	1786	3670	18560	8120	26680	14.98	13.90	1.07
	Total	2810794	1020247	3831041	243773	162585	406358	225030	146701	371731	2838883	1036131	3875014	10.61	9.70	1.15

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

* Figures revised by the High Court concerned.

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN THE DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS

1) DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS (FROM 01-07-15 TO 30-09-15)

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Cases brought forward from the previous Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Crl.) (As on 1-7-2015)			Freshly instituted Cases during this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Crl.)			Disposed of Cases during this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Criminal)			Pending cases at the end of this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Criminal) (As on 30-9-2015)			% of Institution of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-07-15	% of Disposal of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-07-15	% Increase or Decrease in Pendency w.r.t. Opening Balance as on 1-07-15
		CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.			
1	Uttar Pradesh	1448449	4195258	5643707	171601	696576	868177	154140	670103	824243	1465910	4221731	5687641	15.38	14.60	0.78
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	500624	547987	1048611	71947	102973	174920	71212	112450	183662	501359	538510	1039869	16.68	17.51	-0.83
3(a)	Maharashtra	1063433	1888032	2951465	98784	373793	472577	87232	326661	413893	1074985	1935164	3010149	16.01	14.02	1.99
3(b)	Goa	23040	14912	37952	3849	6508	10357	3002	6277	9279	23887	15143	39030	27.29	24.45	2.84
3(c)	Diu and Daman	946	862	1808	192	329	521	189	328	517	949	863	1812	28.82	28.60	0.22
3(d)	Silvassa	1071	2331	3402	219	252	471	97	252	349	1193	2331	3524	13.84	10.26	3.59
4(a)	West Bengal	565961	2016895	2582856	37410	258874	296284	39761	251738	291499	563610	2024031	2587641	11.47	11.29	0.19
4(b)	Andaman & Nicobar	3052	6215	9267	373	2370	2743	124	2349	2473	3301	6236	9537	29.60	26.69	2.91
5	Chhatisgarh	65388	219124	284512	8070	43987	52057	7969	45913	53882	65489	217198	282687	18.30	18.94	-0.64
6	Delhi*	152852	394643	547495	30889	148132	179021	29030	134263	163293	154711	408512	563223	32.70	29.83	2.87
7	Gujarat	664806	1527511	2192317	46473	202103	248576	45328	209750	255078	665951	1519864	2185815	11.34	11.64	-0.30
8(a)	Assam	69891	197587	267478	11534	72111	83645	13615	83593	97208	67810	186105	253915	31.27	36.34	-5.07
8(b)	Nagaland	1559	2331	3890	408	1007	1415	352	898	1250	1615	2440	4055	36.38	32.13	4.24
8(c)	Mizoram	2141	2406	4547	1039	1688	2727	1026	1628	2654	2154	2466	4620	59.97	58.37	1.61
8(d)	Arunachal Pradesh	353	4177	4530	67	319	386	146	886	1032	274	3610	3884	8.52	22.78	-14.26
9	Himachal Pradesh	93869	153479	247348	20156	60385	80541	18356	94957	113313	95669	118907	214576	32.56	45.81	-13.25
10	Jammu & Kashmir	81942	113928	195870	17187	105219	122406	15039	97460	112499	84090	121687	205777	62.49	57.44	5.06
11	Jharkhand*	66038	250493	316531	5224	28229	33453	5457	25601	31058	65805	253121	318926	10.57	9.81	0.76
12	Karnataka	668414	582400	1250814	81788	241245	323033	75637	231306	306943	674565	592339	1266904	25.83	24.54	1.29
13(a)	Kerala	433112	951249	1384361	78546	258334	336880	76092	231510	307602	435566	978073	1413639	24.33	22.22	2.11
13(b)	Lakshadweep	130	259	389	5	19	24	13	25	38	122	253	375	6.17	9.77	-3.60
14	Madhya Pradesh	276148	930481	1206629	40128	269906	310034	32851	262258	295109	283425	938129	1221554	25.69	24.46	1.24
15	Manipur	3513	3333	6846	546	626	1172	534	624	1158	3525	3335	6860	17.12	16.91	0.20
16	Meghalaya	4296	10835	15131	849	5063	5912	948	4501	5449	4197	11397	15594	39.07	36.01	3.06
17(a)	Tamil Nadu	633974	429466	1063440	93737	174782	268519	78251	168249	246500	649460	435999	1085459	25.25	23.18	2.07
17(b)	Puduchery	13016	13088	26104	2008	3139	5147	1469	4352	5821	13555	11875	25430	19.72	22.30	-2.58
18	Orissa	256724	859581	1116305	18140	75901	94041	13807	62454	76261	261057	873028	1134085	8.42	6.83	1.59
19	Bihar*	322436	1678807	2001243	19734	93549	113283	11772	65114	76886	330398	1707237	2037635	5.66	3.84	1.82

Contd....

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

* Figures revised by the High Court concerned.

20(a)	Punjab	251999	269096	521095	52479	114690	167169	54037	115444	169481	250441	268342	518783	32.08	32.52	-0.44
20(b)	Haryana	232478	284684	517162	49985	124444	174429	48016	111639	159655	234447	297489	531936	33.73	30.87	2.86
20(c)	Chandigarh	16594	20775	37369	3484	33494	36978	4330	33336	37666	15748	20933	36681	98.95	100.79	-1.84
21	Rajasthan	457932	963480	1421412	78474	355715	434189	65807	317354	383161	470599	1001841	1472440	30.55	26.96	3.59
22	Sikkim	342	778	1120	171	424	595	112	351	463	401	851	1252	53.13	41.34	11.79
23	Tripura	9788	107759	117547	1741	57135	58876	1981	53825	55806	9548	111069	120617	50.09	47.48	2.61
24	Uttarakhand	30586	123245	153831	6874	50183	57057	6783	44480	51263	30677	128948	159625	37.09	33.32	3.77
Total		8416897	18767487	27184384	1054111	3963504	5017615	964515	3771929	4736444	8506493	18959057	27465550	18.46	17.42	1.03

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

2) DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS (FROM 01-10-15 TO 31-12-15)

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Cases brought forward from the previous Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Crl.) (As on 1-10-2015)			Freshly instituted Cases during this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Crl.)			Disposed of Cases during this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Criminal)			Pending cases at the end of this Quarter (Nos.) (Civil/Criminal) (As on 31-12-2015)			% of Institution of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-10-15	% of Disposal of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-10-15	% Increase or Decrease in Pendency w.r.t. Opening Balance as on 1-10-15
		CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.	CIVIL	CRL.	CIV.+ CRL.			
1	Uttar Pradesh	1465910	4221731	5687641	131714	798042	929756	130702	912205	1042907	1466922	4107568	5574490	16.35	18.34	-1.99
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	501359	538510	1039869	64621	114531	179152	67301	120205	187506	498679	532836	1031515	17.23	18.03	-0.80
3(a)	Maharashtra	1074985	1935164	3010149	95332	411675	507007	88364	434718	523082	1081953	1912121	2994074	16.84	17.38	-0.53
3(b)	Goa	23887	15143	39030	3370	5601	8971	2812	5574	8386	24445	15170	39615	22.98	21.49	1.50
3(c)	Diu and Daman	949	863	1812	171	287	458	182	365	547	938	785	1723	25.28	30.19	-4.91
3(d)	Silvassa	1193	2331	3524	345	694	1039	50	610	660	1488	2415	3903	29.48	18.73	10.75
4(a)	West Bengal	563610	2024031	2587641	28889	245324	274213	24021	219020	243041	568478	2050335	2618813	10.60	9.39	1.20
4(b)	Andaman & Nicobar	3301	6236	9537	115	2068	2183	135	2090	2225	3281	6214	9495	22.89	23.33	-0.44
5	Chhatisgarh	65489	217198	282687	6850	55626	62476	7618	51583	59201	64721	221241	285962	22.10	20.94	1.16
6	Delhi*	153428	409795	563223	25915	139450	165365	25224	134435	159659	154119	414810	568929	29.36	28.35	1.01
7	Gujarat	665951	1519864	2185815	43446	214488	257934	51567	250171	301738	657830	1484181	2142011	11.80	13.80	-2.00
8(a)	Assam	67810	186105	253915	9635	54466	64101	10070	65443	75513	67375	175128	242503	25.25	29.74	-4.49
8(b)	Nagaland	1615	2440	4055	472	675	1147	444	896	1340	1643	2219	3862	28.29	33.05	-4.76
8(c)	Mizoram	2154	2466	4620	1109	1201	2310	997	1262	2259	2266	2405	4671	50.00	48.90	1.10
8(d)	Arunachal Pradesh	274	3610	3884	1814	4728	6542	631	1019	1650	1457	7319	8776	168.43	42.48	125.95
9	Himachal Pradesh	95669	118907	214576	15154	54863	70017	14310	63556	77866	96513	110214	206727	32.63	36.29	-3.66
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	45587	79797	125384	8357	28383	36740	8517	28844	37361	45427	79336	124763	29.30	29.80	-0.50
11	Jharkhand*	65805	253064	318869	3252	23409	26661	3296	17877	21173	65761	258596	324357	8.36	6.64	1.72
12	Karnataka	674565	592339	1266904	77205	244450	321655	76956	242637	319593	674814	594152	1268966	25.39	25.23	0.16
13(a)	Kerala	435566	978073	1413639	81417	262355	343772	85259	327025	412284	431724	913403	1345127	24.32	29.16	-4.85
13(b)	Lakshadweep*	124	266	390	48	89	137	41	106	147	131	249	380	35.13	37.69	-2.56
14	Madhya Pradesh	283425	938129	1221554	12479	273726	286205	34387	281573	315960	261517	930282	1191799	23.43	25.87	-2.44
15	Manipur	3525	3335	6860	625	576	1201	618	558	1176	3532	3353	6885	17.51	17.14	0.36
16	Meghalaya	4197	11397	15594	701	2175	2876	758	2724	3482	4140	10848	14988	18.44	22.33	-3.89
17(a)	Tamil Nadu	649460	435999	1085459	78661	415854	494515	76424	420757	497181	651697	431096	1082793	45.56	45.80	-0.25
17(b)	Puduchery	13555	11875	25430	1668	4241	5909	2503	3863	6366	12720	12253	24973	23.24	25.03	-1.80
18	Orissa	261057	873028	1134085	17136	122841	139977	14314	195709	210023	263879	800160	1064039	12.34	18.52	-6.18
19	Bihar	330398	1707237	2037635	15572	84088	99660	9995	53998	63993	335975	1737327	2073302	4.89	3.14	1.75
20(a)	Punjab	250441	268342	518783	39487	110599	150086	45102	119739	164841	244826	259202	504028	28.93	31.77	-2.84
20(b)	Haryana	234447	297489	531936	37902	116880	154782	40819	121618	162437	231530	292751	524281	29.10	30.54	-1.44
20(c)	Chandigarh	15748	20933	36681	2981	40993	43974	3575	40758	44333	15154	21168	36322	119.88	120.86	-0.98
21	Rajasthan	470599	1001841	1472440	50171	271628	321799	47774	267292	315066	472996	1006177	1479173	21.85	21.40	0.46
22	Sikkim	401	851	1252	146	332	478	144	287	431	403	896	1299	38.18	34.42	3.75
23	Tripura	9548	111069	120617	2266	40116	42382	1182	32028	33210	10632	119157	129789	35.14	27.53	7.60
24	Uttarakhand	30677	128948	159625	5303	37470	42773	5098	30682	35780	30882	135736	166618	26.80	22.42	4.38
	Total	8466709	18918406	27385115	864329	4183924	5048253	881190	4451227	5332417	8449848	18651103	27100951	18.43	19.47	-1.04

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

* Figures revised by the High Court concerned.

SOME SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS/ ORDERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(01-10-2015 TO 31-12-2015)

1. On 6th October, 2015, in the case of *Satya Pal Singh v. State of M.P. and Ors.* [Criminal Appeal No.1315 of 2015] while examining the question as to whether the appellant, being the father of the deceased, had a statutory right to prefer an appeal to the High Court against the order of acquittal of the accused under proviso to Section 372 CrPC without obtaining the leave of the High Court as required under sub-Section (3) to Section 378 CrPC", it was held that "the right of questioning the correctness of the judgment and order of acquittal by preferring an appeal to the High Court is conferred upon the victim including the legal heir and others, as defined under Section 2(wa) of Cr.P.C., under proviso to Section 372, but only after obtaining the leave of the High Court as required under sub-Section (3) to Section 378 of CrPC."
2. On 16th October, 2015, in the case of *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association and Another v. Union of India* [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13 of 2015], a Constitution Bench declared the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014 unconstitutional and void. The Bench further held that "the system of appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court, and Chief Justices and Judges to the High Courts; and transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts from one High Court, to another, as existing prior to the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 (called the "collegium system"), is declared to be operative." However, the Bench decided to consider the introduction of appropriate measures, if any, for an improved working of the "collegium system".
3. On 16th October, 2015, in the case of *Prakash & Ors. v. Phulavati & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No.7217 of 2013], while examining the issue as to whether Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 will have retrospective effect, it was held that the text of the amendment itself clearly provides that the right conferred on a 'daughter of a coparcener' is 'on and from the commencement of Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005' i.e., 9th September, 2005. Referring to the Amendment Act of 2005, it was held that "there is neither any express provision for giving retrospective effect to the amended provision nor necessary intendment to that effect". It was held that the even a social legislation cannot be given retrospective effect unless so provided for or so intended by the legislature and that in the present case, the legislature expressly made the Amendment applicable on and from its commencement and only if death of the coparcener in question is after the Amendment.
4. On 6th November, 2015, in the case of *M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. v. M/s Apeejay Shipping Ltd.* [Civil Appeal No. 9187 of 2015], the Court examined the concept of legal misconduct on the part of the arbitrator and how a party is entitled to make it the fulcrum of assail in its' objection under Sections 30 and 33 of the Arbitration Act, 1940.

It was held that as far as legal misconduct is concerned, the same must be manifest or palpable from the proceedings before the arbitrator and that evidence cannot be adduced in court to substantiate the challenge on the score of legal misconduct. It was held that "to substantiate a stance of legal misconduct on the part of the arbitrator, examination of any witness in court is impermissible."

5. On 20th November, 2015, in the case of *Krishna Bhattacharjee v. Sarathi Choudhury and Anr.* [Criminal Appeal No.1545 of 2014], emphasis was laid down on the need of sensitive approach to cases covered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. It was held that before throwing a petition under the 2005 Act at the threshold, it is obligatory to see that the person aggrieved under such a legislation is not faced with a situation of non-adjudication, for the 2005 Act "is a beneficial as well as assertively affirmative enactment for the realisation of the constitutional rights of women and to ensure that they do not become victims of any kind of domestic violence."

Adverting to the issue as to whether the appellant-wife had ceased to be an "aggrieved person" under Section 2(a) of the 2005 Act because of the judicial separation, the Bench held that "there is a distinction between a decree for divorce and decree of judicial separation; in the former, there is a severance of status and the parties do not remain as husband and wife, whereas in the latter, the relationship between husband and wife continues and the legal relationship continues as it has not been snapped" and thus understood, the appellant-wife had not ceased to be an "aggrieved person".

Further adverting to the concepts of stridhan and "continuing offence", the Bench held that as long as the status of the aggrieved person remains and stridhan remains in the custody of the husband, the wife can always put forth her claim under Section 12 of the 2005 Act as the status between the parties is not severed because of the decree of dissolution of marriage. The Bench held that "the concept of "continuing offence" gets attracted from the date of deprivation of stridhan, for neither the husband nor any other family members can have any right over the stridhan and they remain the custodians."

6. On 2nd December, 2015, in the case of *Union of India vs. V.Sriharan @ Murugan & Ors.* [Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 48 of 2014], while dealing with the issue pertaining to grant of remission to the life convicts in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, a Constitution bench per majority held that imprisonment for life in terms of Section 53 read with Section 45 of IPC only means imprisonment for rest of life of the convict and that the right to claim remission, commutation, reprieve etc. as provided under Article 72 or Article 161 of the Constitution will always be available being Constitutional Remedies untouchable by the Court. It was further held that the ratio laid down in *Swamy Shraddananda* case that a special category of sentence may be made for the very few cases where the death penalty might be substituted by the punishment of imprisonment for life or for a term exceeding 14 years and that category put beyond application of remission is well-founded. The Bench further held that the exercise of power of remission under Sections 432 and 433 of CrPC is available to the Appropriate Government even if such consideration was made earlier and exercised under Article 72 by the President or under Article 161 by the Governor.

As far as the application of Article 32 of the Constitution by the Supreme Court is concerned, it was held that the powers under Sections 432 and 433 are to be exercised by the Appropriate Government statutorily and it is not for the Supreme Court to exercise the said power and it is always left to be decided by the Appropriate Government. The Bench further held that "the cases which fall within the four corners of Section 432(7)(a) by virtue of specific Executive Power conferred on the Centre, the same will clothe the Union Government the primacy with the status of Appropriate Government. Barring cases falling under Section 432(7)(a), in all other cases where the offender is sentenced or the sentence order is passed within the territorial jurisdiction of the concerned State, the State Government would be the Appropriate Government."

7. On 2nd December, 2015, in the case of *Vennangot Anuradha Samir v. Vennangot Mohandas Samir* [Transfer Petition (Civil) No. 702 of 2015], it was held that it is the duty of the husband to take care of the health and safety of the wife. The Bench held that it is a pre-existing duty of the husband to provide facilities for medical treatment of his wife provided the husband has sufficient means.
8. On 7th December, 2015, in the case of *Parivartan Kendra vs. Union of India and Ors.* [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 867 of 2013], the Supreme Court directed all the States and Union Territories to consider the plight of Acid Attack victims and take appropriate steps with regard to inclusion of their names under the disability list. The Bench observed that the "acid attacks have been rampant for the simple reason that there has been no proper implementation of the regulations or control for the supply and distribution of acid. There have been many cases where the victims of acid attack are made to sit at home owing to their difficulty to work. These instances unveil that the State has failed to check the distribution of acid falling into the wrong hands even after giving many directions by this Court in this regard." The Bench held that henceforth, "a stringent action be taken against those erring persons supplying acid without proper authorization and also the concerned authorities be made responsible for failure to keep a check on the distribution of the acid."
9. On 10th December, 2015, in the case of *Yogendra Kumar Jaiswal etc. v. State of Bihar & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No. 6448-6452 of 2011], it was held that the establishment of Special Courts under the Orissa Special Courts Act, 2006 as well as the Bihar Special Courts Act, 2009 is not violative of Article 247 of the Constitution and that the Orissa Special Courts Act, 2006 is also not hit by Article 199 of the Constitution. It was further held that the provisions pertaining to declaration and effect of declaration as contained in Section 5 and 6 of the Orissa Special Courts Act, 2006 and the Bihar Special Courts Act, 2009 are constitutionally valid as they do not suffer from any unreasonableness or vagueness.

The Bench held that "Chapter III of the both the Acts providing for confiscation of property or money or both neither violates Article 14 nor Article 20(1) nor Article 21 of the Constitution." "The procedure provided for confiscation and the proceedings before the Authorised Officer do not cause any discomfort either to Article 14 or to Article 20(3) of the Constitution." "The provision relating to appeal in both the Acts is treated as constitutional on the basis of reasoning that the power subsists with the High Court to extend the order of stay on being satisfied."

It was further held that "sub-rules (a) and (f) Rule 12 of the Bihar Special Court Rules, 2010 being violative of the language employed in the Bihar Special Courts Act, 2009 are ultra vires or anything contained therein pertaining to the summary procedure is also declared as ultra vires the Bihar Special Courts Act, 2009."

10. On 10th December, 2015, in the case of *Rajbala v. State of Haryana* [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 671 of 2015], it was held that "every person who is entitled to vote is not automatically entitled to contest for every office under the Constitution. Constitution itself imposes limitations on the right to contest depending upon the office. It also authorises the prescription of further disqualifications/qualification with respect to the right to contest. No doubt such prescriptions render one or the other or some class or the other of otherwise eligible voters, ineligible to contest. When the Constitution stipulates undischarged insolvents or persons of unsound mind as ineligible to contest to Parliament and Legislatures of the States, it certainly disqualifies some citizens to contest the said elections. May be, such persons are small in

number. Question is not their number but a constitutional assessment about suitability of persons belonging to those classes to hold constitutional offices."

The Bench held that "if it is constitutionally permissible to debar certain classes of people from seeking to occupy the constitutional offices", numerical dimension of such classes "should make no difference for determining whether prescription of such disqualification is constitutionally permissible unless the prescription is of such nature as would frustrate the constitutional scheme by resulting in a situation where holding of elections to these various bodies becomes completely impossible." The Bench further held that "one of the primary duties of any civic body is to maintain sanitation within its jurisdiction. Those who aspire to get elected to those civic bodies and administer them must set an example for others. To the said end if the legislature stipulates that those who are not following basic norms of hygiene are ineligible to become administrators of the civic body and disqualifies them as a class from seeking election to the civic body", such a policy "can neither be said to create a class based on unintelligible criteria nor can such classification be said to be unconnected with the object sought to be achieved by the Act."

11. On 15th December, 2015, in the case of *Dr. Janet Jeyapaul vs. SRM University & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No.14553 of 2015], while examining the maintainability of writ petition filed against respondent No.1, the Court held that respondent No.1 was amenable to writ jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution for the reasons that firstly, respondent No. 1 was engaged in imparting education in higher studies to students at large; secondly, it was discharging "public function" by way of imparting education; thirdly, it was notified as a "Deemed University" by the Central Government under Section 3 of the UGC Act; fourthly, being a "Deemed University", all the provisions of the UGC Act were applicable to respondent No. 1, which inter alia provides for effective discharge of the public function - namely education for the benefit of public ;fifthly, once respondent No. 1 was declared as "Deemed University" whose all functions and activities are governed by the UGC Act, alike other universities then it is an "authority" within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution; and lastly, once it is held to be an "authority" as provided in Article 12 then as a necessary consequence, it becomes amenable to writ jurisdiction of High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution."
12. On 16th December, 2015, in the case of *Shreya Vidyarthi v. Ashok Vidyarthi* [Civil Appeal Nos.3162-3163 of 2010], it was held that "while there can be no doubt that a Hindu Widow is not a coparcener in the HUF of her husband and, therefore, cannot act as Karta of the HUF after the death of her husband", however, "the two expressions i.e. Karta and Manager may be understood to be not synonymous and the expression "Manager" may be understood as denoting a role distinct from that of the Karta.

It was held that a Hindu Widow can act as the Manager of the HUF in her capacity as the guardian of the sole surviving minor male coparcener and such a role necessarily has to be distinguished from that of a Karta which position the Hindu widow cannot assume by virtue of her dis-entitlement to be a coparcener in the HUF of her husband." The Bench regretted that the position remains unaltered even after the amendment of the Hindu Succession Act in 2005.

13. On 16th December, 2015 in the case of *Prem Nath Bali v. Registrar, High Court of Delhi* [Civil Appeal No.958 of 2010], it was held that "every employer (whether State or private) must make sincere endeavor to conclude the departmental inquiry proceedings once initiated against the delinquent employee within a reasonable time by giving priority to such

proceedings and as far as possible it should be concluded within six months as an outer limit. Where it is not possible for the employer to conclude due to certain unavoidable causes arising in the proceedings within the time frame then efforts should be made to conclude within reasonably extended period depending upon the cause and the nature of inquiry but not more than a year."

The Court re-emphasized that "in cases where the delinquent is placed under suspension during the pendency of such inquiry then it becomes all the more imperative for the employer to ensure that the inquiry is concluded in the shortest possible time to avoid any inconvenience, loss and prejudice to the rights of the delinquent employee."

14. On 16th December, 2015, in the case of *Reserve Bank of India vs. Jayantilal Mistry* [Transferred Case (Civil) No.91 of 2015], the Supreme Court examined the question as to whether all the information sought for under the Right to Information Act, 2005 can be denied by the Reserve Bank of India and other Banks to the public at large on the ground of economic interest, commercial confidence, fiduciary relationship with other Bank on the one hand and the public interest on the other. In the case at hand, it was held that the "RBI does not place itself in a fiduciary relationship with the Financial institutions (though, in word it puts itself to be in that position) because, the reports of the inspections, statements of the bank, information related to the business obtained by the RBI are not under the pretext of confidence or trust. In this case neither the RBI nor the Banks act in the interest of each other. By attaching an additional "fiduciary" label to the statutory duty, the Regulatory authorities have intentionally or unintentionally created an in terrorem effect."

The Bench held that "RBI is supposed to uphold public interest and not the interest of individual banks. RBI is clearly not in any fiduciary relationship with any bank. RBI has no legal duty to maximize the benefit of any public sector or private sector bank, and thus there is no relationship of 'trust' between them. RBI has a statutory duty to uphold the interest of the public at large, the depositors, the country's economy and the banking sector. Thus, RBI ought to act with transparency and not hide information that might embarrass individual banks. It is duty bound to comply with the provisions of the RTI Act and disclose the information sought by the respondents herein."

15. On 16th December, 2015, in the case of *Adi Saiva Sivachariyargal Nala Sangam & Ors. v. The Government of Tamil Nadu & Anr.* [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 354 of 2006], while disposing of a batch of Writ petitions filed against Tamil Nadu Government order regarding appointment of Archakas in temple, it was held that the provisions of Part III of the Constitution of India, make it amply clear that while the right to freedom of religion and to manage the religious affairs of any denomination is undoubtedly a fundamental right, the same is subject to public order, morality and health and further that the inclusion of such rights in Part III of the Constitution will not prevent the State from acting in an appropriate manner, in the larger public interest, as mandated by the main part of both Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution. Besides, the freedom of religion being subject to the other provisions of Part III, undoubtedly, Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution has to be harmoniously construed with the other provisions contained in Part III. It was held that the appointments of Archakas in temples will have to be made in accordance with the Agamas (treatises pertaining to matters like construction of temples; installation of idols and conduct of worship of the Deity), subject to their due identification as well as their conformity with the Constitutional mandates and principles.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY (From 01-10-2015 to 31-12-2015)

a) Programmes held for the High Court Justices:

- (i) *Advanced Course on Economic Crimes* (8-10-2015 to 11-10-2015)- This programme brought experts who explained to Judges modus operandi of committing crimes against property, fraud [cheque fraud, credit card fraud, mortgage fraud, medical fraud, corporate fraud, securities fraud (including insider trading), criminal misappropriation, payment (point of sale) fraud, health-care fraud], corruption, scams or confidence tricks, tax evasion, bribery, embezzlement, identity theft, money laundering, and forgery and counterfeiting, including the production of counterfeit money and consumer goods and including computer and cyber-crimes.
- (ii) *Conference on Development in the Area of Constitutional Law* (15-10-2015 to 18-10-2015): This Conference aimed towards initiating a discussion amongst the High court judges with regard to the hitherto existing constitutional machinery and the efficiency of the constitutional framework. The objective was to search for coherence between the different benches of the High Courts to constitutionality of several remedies that can be awarded. The Conference reflected upon institutional, structural concerns outside the judiciary, in particular, the Parliament.
- (iii) *Conference on Judicial Ethics & Accountability* (6-11-2015 to 8-11-2015): This Conference provided an opportunity to Judges to reflect on the stages of moral development which included deontological framework on ethics, myth of ethics, threats to morality etc. The participant justices took part in reflective learning to evaluate self-adherence to these ethical values and discussed ways to cross moral dilemmas presented in complex professional settings.
- (iv) *Conference on Judging and Judicial Method for Newly Elevated High Court Judges* (19-11-2015 to 22-11-2015): This Conference sought to explore the sufficiency of reasons, on how to judge/adjudicate complex situations, on how to apply consistent and contradictory precedents to provide justice to citizens.
- (v) *Refresher on Court Procedure and Practices for Judges heading the State Court Management System Committee and Member Judges of the NCMS Committee* (11-12-2015 to 13-12-2015): This programme offered Judges a forum to debate, discuss and deliberate upon the future course of action required to realize the vision and recommendations contained in various study reports prepared by expert groups. It further sought their views on the recommendations for strengthening the planning and coordination for the courts in India and for implementing policy proposals and action plans in areas of arrear elimination, judge population ratio, infrastructural issues, human resource management strategies along with court management, case management and IT management for the judiciary.
- (vi) *Seminar on the Role of Guardian Justices* (18-12-2015 to 20-12-2015): This seminar was organized with the objective to formulate, if possible, uniform guidelines on the supervisory roles and functions of Guardian Judges.

b) National Conferences of Principal District Judges

- (i) *Workshop on Access to Justice* (13-11-2015 to 15-11-2015): This workshop facilitated

discussions and debate on issues related to access to courts by common and weak litigants.

- (ii) *Colloquium for Legal Aid Functionaries in Judicial System* (14-12-2015 to 16-12-2015): This was organized to take stock of the functioning of the State Legal Services Authority from the past 28 years. The Member Secretaries were offered a forum to share their experiences, to voice out their problems and concerns, difficulties faced in implementation of various schemes for providing legal services.

c) Conference for Judges presiding over Special Courts:

- (i) *Conference for the Presiding Officers of NDPS Courts* (24-07-2015 to 27-7-2015): It was designed so as to help Judges to develop strategies for conducting timely and responsive trials of drug offences based on sound principles sustainable at all levels. The Conference initiated discussions on International and Domestic framework dealing with drug addiction and drug trafficking, its application by investigation, prosecution agencies and trial courts. It further looked into the challenges faced by the investigating agencies, and the Judges in trying drug related offences.
- (ii) *Conference for Judges presiding Labour Courts/Tribunals* (28-10-2015 to 31-10-2015): The Conference discussed various aspects related to Employment Law and judicial practices related to the Labour Courts. It provided a forum to the POs to discuss various legislations, the catena of judgments and best practices on the issues of contract labour, security measures, out sourced labour, unfair labour practices, domestic inquiry, concerns of management, retrenchment, termination, closure of undertaking, reinstatement, etc.
- (iii) *Conference for Presiding Officers of Family Courts* (26-11-2015 to 29-11-2015): It provided the Judges with skills to equip them to reflect better on the nature of disputes before the family and matrimonial courts, role judges can play in reconciliation of disputes amongst parties/litigants, how Judges can take help of counsellors, non-government organizations, understand sociological and psychological dimensions to disputes on marriage, divorce, maintenance and custody issues.
- (iv) *Refresher course for the Principal Magistrates of JJBs* (3-12-2015 to 6-12-2015): It focused on the effectiveness of the institutions under the Juvenile Justice system, the core issues in dealing with the cases of Juveniles and other challenges faced by the presiding officers in dispensing justice under the scheme of the Juvenile Justice Act.

d) Programme for Registrars of the High Courts:

- (i) *Conference on Functions of Registrar (Vigilance/ Intelligence)* (12-10-2015 to 14-10-2015): It called upon experts from judicial and non-judicial backgrounds to build higher capacities for effective and better performance of vigilance tasks assigned to the Registrars to strengthen the internal mechanism of the justice system to curb the corruption. The Conference also discussed on the role of the Registrar who heads the Internal Complaints Committee and acts as an Appellate Authority under the RTI Act, 2005.
- (ii) *Conference on Functions of Registrar (Inspection)* (23-11-2015 to 25-11-2015): It facilitated solutions for the problems faced by the Registrars in their inspection role in different High Courts in assessing their own colleagues and peers, in maintaining records of inspections and in taking help of staff and others on assessment. The conference also threw light on the best practices and best models developed by different High Courts on rules of procedure for functions of Registrar inspection.

- (iii) *Conference on Functions of Registrar (Administration)* (30-11-2015 to 2-12-2015): The Conference highlighted multidimensional functions of the Registrar (Administration) and acquainted Registrars on Human Resource Management, Communication Skills, skill up-gradation of Staff of the Registry, skills for integrating technology in court and case management, skills for time management, skills for supervising and coordinating with peers and superiors.

e) National Conference for the State Judicial Academies (SJA)

Workshop on Development of Innovative Pedagogies for Delivery of Training for faculty members of the SJAs (1-11-2015 to 5-11-2015) - It worked to bring about clarity with regard to Andragogy and Pedagogy, and the suitability of these two methods of imparting training to Judges. The sessions addressed the four andragogical principles of adult learning and how to apply them in judicial institutions.

f) Special Events

- (i) *Programme for Judges from Sri Lanka* (December 6th -10th, 2015): This programme gave an insight to the visiting participant Judges into the Indian judicial system. The topics which received attention during the programme were Sentencing Practices in Economic offences and general offences, Appreciation of Electronic Evidence, Cyber Crimes, Circumstantial Evidence, Art, Science and Craft of judging, & ADR initiatives in India.
- (ii) *Training Programme for Labour Tribunal Presidents of Sri Lanka* (December 18-22, 2015): This programme acquainted labour tribunal presidents with international and comparative standards as applicable in context of labour disputes, human rights violations on the part of employers, challenges faced in enforceability of constitutional and statutory framework on rights of workers in Sri Lanka and elsewhere. Special attention was given to issues related to child labour, disabled workers, women workforce and others working in the unorganized sectors. The Conference also covered the merits and demerits of outsourcing, limiting of applicability of labour protection laws in Export Promotion Zones of Sri Lanka and unfair labour practices both in India and Sri Lanka.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

(From 1-10-2015 to 31-12-2015)

1. NALSA organized celebration of Legal Services Day from 7th to 9th November, 2015 by launching Legal Services Schemes and conducting a Workshop. The Workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S.Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority in the presence of Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon'ble Union Law Minister, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee and other distinguished dignitaries. The following new and revised Schemes were launched: (i) NALSA (Victims of trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015; (ii) NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganised Sector) Scheme, 2015; NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015; NALSA (Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015; NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Schemes) Scheme, 2015; NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 and NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.
2. To commend the work of the best Para Legal Volunteer and best District Legal Services Authority, a Meet was organized on 9th November, 2015 on the Legal Services Day. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi was the Chief Guest and addressed the gathering. He also presented the award to the best Para Legal Volunteer and best District Legal Services Authority in the presence of Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Hon'ble Union Law Minister, Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee and other distinguished dignitaries.
3. National Consultation on Legal Protection for People infected & affected by HIV/AIDS was jointly organized by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on 21st December 2015 at New Delhi. The objectives of the consultation was to deliberate on mechanisms for enhancing access to legal support by People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) and key populations and strengthen the mechanism of legal aid being provided by National Legal Service Authority, State Legal Service Authority & District Legal Service Authority and Taluk Level Service Authority.

SOME IMPORTANT VISITS AND MEETINGS

(From 01-10-15 to 31-12-15)

ABROAD

1. Hon'ble Shri H. L. Dattu, the then Chief Justice of India visited Australia to participate in the 16th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific held at Sydney from 6th to 9th November, 2015.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur (as His Lordship then was) visited U.S.A. (i) to deliver a lecture on "Public Interest Litigation: Emerging Trends and Challenges" organized by the Cornell University Law School on 19th October, 2015 held at Ithaca, New York (U.S.A.), (ii) to participate in a Roundtable at Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) on "The Role of India's Judicial System in the Economy" held at Washington DC on 21st October, 2015 and (iii) to participate in the interaction with the Law Department of Columbia University held at New York (U.S.A.) on 23rd October, 2015.
3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen visited Australia to attend the "Commonwealth and Common Law International Family Justice Conference" held at Coogee, New South Wales, Sydney, Australia during the period from 16th to 19th November, 2015.

INLAND

1. Hon'ble Shri H. L. Dattu, the then Chief Justice of India visited (i) Chitradurga (Karnataka) to Chair the Inaugural Session of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Saraswathi Law College, Chitradurga on 10th October, 2015; and (ii) Raipur (a) to preside over the convocation of the Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur on 17th October, 2015 and (b) to inaugurate various Buildings and lay foundation stone of Auditorium of Hidayatullah National Law University, Naya Raipur on 21st November, 2015.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur (as His Lordship then was) visited (i) Ranchi to attend Inaugural Ceremony of the New Campus of the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand and Conference on Environmental Issues and Climate Change on 10th October, 2015; (ii) Lucknow to attend 2nd Convocation of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University on 31st October, 2015 and (iii) Chandigarh to inaugurate Administrative Building of Haryana State Legal Services Authority during the period from 20th to 21st November, 2015.
3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra (i) attended "Low Budget Regional Conference" organized under the aegis of Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee on 31st October, 2015 at Cuttack; (ii) attended as the Chief Guest the 3rd Annual Day Celebration of the Lawyers' Academy, Odisha on the theme "Law-Justice-Society : Role of Bar and Bench to Strengthen the Chord" on 18th December, 2015 at Cuttack; (iii) delivered the inaugural address as the Chief Guest at the Annual Seminar of Ravenshaw University on 20th December, 2015 at Cuttack; (iv) participated as the Chief Guest at the Special Convocation of KIIT Convention Centre, Bhubaneswar on 22nd December, 2015; (v) attended as the Chief Guest at the inauguration ceremony of Convention Hall of the Odisha High Court on 24th December, 2015 at Cuttack; (vi) attended as the Chief Guest at the inaugural session of 14th National Conference by Akhil Bharatiya Adhivakta Parishad on the topic "Realising our Constitutional Goals - Challenges Ahead" on 27th December, 2015 at Bengaluru and (vii) inaugurated the 44th Annual Conference of the Orissa High Court Bar Association on 29th December, 2015 at Cuttack.

4. Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar visited (i) Guwahati (Assam) to attend the General Council Meeting of the National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam on 10th October, 2015; (ii) Bhopal to chair Session on 'Judicial Activism vs. Judicial Restraint' of the National Conference on Development in the Area of Constitutional Law organized by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 17th October, 2015; (iii) Goa to attend a Seminar on "Regulatory Framework and Dispute Resolution in Telecom, Broadcasting and Cable Services Sectors" organized by Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) on 3rd October, 2015; (iv) Aizawl (Mizoram) to attend the Conference on "Judicial Professionalism" organized by Gauhati High Court, Aizawl Bench in association with the North Eastern Judicial Officers' Training Institute on 21st November, 2015 and (v) Kochi to attend the 'Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer Memorial National Law Lecture' organized by Sarada Krishna Satgamaya Foundation for Law and Justice, Kochi on 28th November, 2015.
5. Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. M. Ibrahim Kalifulla visited (i) Ranchi (a) to attend inauguration of the "New Campus of the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand and (b) to chair an "Interactive Session" with Civil Judges on Mandatory Application of Mediation by Civil Courts in pending litigation on 10th October, 2015 and (ii) Chennai to preside over a function of the Labour Law Practitioner's Association, Chennai on the release of a book on 22nd December, 2015.
6. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur visited (i) Cuttack to attend the Low Budget Regional Conference on Mediation involving the States of Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana on 31st October, 2015 and 1st November, 2015 at Odisha Judicial Academy, Cuttack; (ii) Hyderabad to attend the 13th Conference organized by the Association of retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts of India as Chief Guest and also to deliver a memorial lecture arranged by Pillai Foundation during the period from 20th to 22nd November, 2015 and (iii) Agartala to attend the Regional Conference for Mediation during the period from 28th to 29th November, 2015.
7. Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda visited (i) Bhopal to attend the National Conference of Advanced Course on Economic Crimes for High Court Judges at National Judicial Academy on 11th October, 2015; (ii) Jaipur to inaugurate the National Moot Court Competition at Amit University Campus, Jaipur on 31st October, 2015; (iii) Bhopal to attend Conference on Judging and Judicial Methods for Newly Elevated High Court Judges at National Judicial Academy on 21st November, 2015; (iv) Ahmedabad to inaugurate the Silver Jubilee Celebrations function of Notaries Association, Gujarat on 29th November, 2015; (v) Cuttack to attend the Executive Council Meeting of National Law University, Odisha on 5th December, 2015; (vi) Bengaluru to inaugurate the National Lok Adalat at the High Court of Karnataka, Bengaluru on 12th December, 2015; (vii) Bhopal to attend Session at Training Programme for Labour Tribunal Presidents of Sri Lanka at National Judicial Academy on 18th December, 2015 and (viii) Cuttack to attend 44th Annual Conference of All Odisha Lawyers' Association at JN Indoor Stadium, Cuttack on 30th December, 2015.
8. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph visited Bhopal (a) to attend the Conference on "Judicial Ethics & Accountability" organized by the National Judicial Academy on 7th November, 2015, (b) to attend the Workshop on "Access to Justice" organized by the National Judicial Academy on 14th November, 2015; and (c) to attend the Conference on "Judging and Judicial methods for newly elevated High Court Judges" organized by the National Judicial Academy on 22nd November, 2015.
9. Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. K. Sikri visited (i) Ranchi to attend the inauguration of New Campus of the Jharkhand Judicial Academy and also to attend a Seminar on Environmental Issues

during the period from 9th to 11th October, 2015; (ii) Lucknow to attend the Second Convocation of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University during the period from 30th October to 1st November, 2015; (iii) Bharatpur (Rajasthan) to attend a Seminar hosted by the Bar Association of Bharatpur in association with the Bar Council of India during the period from 13th to 15th November, 2015; (iv) Bhopal to attend a Conference organized by the National Judicial Academy during the period from 20th to 22nd November, 2015; and (v) Lucknow to attend a Conference on Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation organized by the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution during the period from 28th to 29th November, 2015.

10. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. A. Bobde visited Bhopal (a) to attend the Conference on Judging and Judicial Methods for Newly Elevated High Court Judges organized by National Judicial Academy on 20th November, 2015 and (b) to attend the Eighth Convocation of the National Law Institute University, Bhopal during the period from 27th to 28th November, 2015.
11. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiva Kirti Singh visited Ranchi to attend a Seminar on Environmental Issues and other related functions held at New Campus of Judicial Academy, Jharkhand during the period from 10th to 11th October, 2015.
12. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. K. Agrawal visited Varanasi (a) to participate in the National Tax Conference - Varanasi 2015 on 10th October, 2015 and (b) to participate in the Unveiling Ceremony of Statue of Mahatma Gandhi, at the Central Bar Association, Varanasi on 11th October, 2015.
13. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra visited (i) Morena (M.P.) to attend a Conference of District Lawyers' Association at District & Sessions Court, Morena on 10th October, 2015 and (ii) Bagdogra to attend the National Seminar organized by the Bar Council of West Bengal during the period from 21st and 22nd November, 2015.
14. Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. K. Goel visited Udaipur to attend the National Conference for Chartered Accountants hosted by Udaipur Branch of Central India Regional Council of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India as Chief Guest during the period from 10th to 11th October, 2015.
15. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Manohar Sapre visited Bilaspur to attend a function organized by the State Legal Services Authority on 31st October, 2015.
16. Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi visited Chennai to attend the inaugural function of Coimbatore Judicial Academy on 19th December, 2015.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DELEGATES TO SUPREME COURT

1. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India had a meeting with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha, Chief Justice of Bangladesh on 7.10.2015 in the Supreme Court Premises.
2. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India had a meeting with H.E. Prof. Hayder Ahmed Dafalla, the Hon'ble Chief Justice, President of Supreme Court and Chairman of the National Judicial Service Commission of the Republic of the Sudan on 14.10.2015 in the Chamber of His Lordship.
3. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India had a meeting with Hon'ble Mr. George Brandis QC, Attorney-General of Australia on 27.10.2015 in the Chamber of His Lordship.



The
**Supreme
Court
Reports**
(WEEKLY)
*Official Journal
of Reportable Supreme Court Decisions*

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**PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, GOVT. OF INDIA, DELHI**

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For 12 Volumes, each Volume consisting of 4 Parts and an Index :
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