

SESSION 9

Digitalization of court records: Story from Different Jurisdictions

The Session includes the developments made in different jurisdictions throughout the country in different High Courts. The material provided in the session is an attempt to put forth the level of improvements in different High Courts through various news article starting from “*Supreme Court Judge Calls for E-Courts to Deliver Quicker Justice*”¹ furthering the need of e-courts for reducing pendency of cases; followed by “*Gujarat High Court To Go In For Digitization*”² and “*Now, Paper-Free Gujarat Courts*”³ talks about the developments in the Gujarat jurisdiction; followed by “*High Court To Go Hi-Tech With Digital Records*”⁴ relates to digital scanning and storing documents at Bombay High Court digitally. The developments in Punjab and Haryana High Court have been enumerated by “*Digital Courts Way Forward*”⁵ and “*It Enabled Projects Launched In Punjab & Haryana HC*”⁶. The developments in the jurisdictions of Karnataka High Court, Allahabad High Court and Orissa High Court have been enumerated in the articles titled “*Karnataka High Court May Soon Go Digital*”⁷, “*Allahabad HC To Become First Court To Digitize 50 Crore Pages*”⁸ and “*Chief Justice Of The Orissa High Court Inaugurated E-Court Project At Cuttack, Orissa*”⁹.

The Session includes two more documents covering the relevant portions from the Annual Reports of the Delhi High Court¹⁰ and Punjab and Haryana High Court¹¹ detailing about the digitization of records in their jurisdictions.

¹ <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/supreme-court-judge-calls-for-e-courts-to-deliver-quicker-justice-581773>

² <http://www.inewsone.com/2011/05/02/gujarat-high-court-to-go-in-for-digitisation/47721>

³ <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-now-paper-free-gujarat-courts-1312690>

⁴ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/High-court-to-go-hi-tech-with-digital-records/articleshow/18312490.cms>

⁵ <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/editorials/digital-courts-way-forward/37885.html>

⁶ <http://egov.eletsonline.com/2015/07/it-enabled-projects-launched-in-punjab-haryana-hc/>

⁷ <http://tech.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/internet/karnataka-high-court-may-soon-go-digital/48324016>

⁸ <http://www.iamin.in/en/allahabad/news/allahabad-hc-become-first-court-digitize-50-crore-pages-51336>

⁹ <http://informatics.nic.in/news/newsdetail/newsID/30>

¹⁰ http://delhihighcourt.nic.in/writereaddata/upload/RTI/RTIFile_ZJEIVN09.PDF

¹¹ http://highcourtchd.gov.in/sub_pages/left_menu/publish/Yearbook_2013.pdf

SUPREME COURT JUDGE CALLS FOR E-COURTS TO DELIVER QUICKER

JUSTICE¹

27th June, 2014 Press Trust of India

Dehradun: Citing high pendency of cases across the country as a big challenge, Supreme Court judge Justice B Lokur today batted for setting up of e-courts and said it is high time the obsolete and outdated systems are done away with.

Advocating easy access to justice, Mr Lokur said that quicker ways of justice delivery should be brought in by setting up e-courts, digitising cases, computerisation of courts and video conferencing between jails and courts.

"There are more than 3 crore pending cases in district courts, 44 lakh in High Courts and 63,000 in the Supreme Court," Mr Lokur said during an interactive session with 70 law interns from law schools and universities across the world, yesterday.

Justice B Lokur said in a country like India that has a large number of IT professionals passing out every year, it is unfortunate that court cases drag on for decades and "justice is often not done or inordinately delayed".

Underlining the importance of e-courts, Mr Lokur said that the concept is beneficial for all stakeholders as in this system, recording of the entire case proceedings, including depositions of the witnesses is through electronic mode which can be accessed at any point of time as and when required.

He also highlighted that the process would save the trouble of going through the hard copy of records, "which is often a tedious and long drawn out process".

GUJARAT HIGH COURT TO GO IN FOR DIGITIZATION²

2nd May 2011, IANS

Gandhinagar: In a move to establish an upgraded information technology system, the Gujarat High Court administration has decided to digitise old orders and judgments.

Official sources here said Monday that the digitising process would cover orders and judgments passed between 1960, when the high court was established, and 1995. Orders passed after 1995 are already available in digital form.

¹ <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/supreme-court-judge-calls-for-e-courts-to-deliver-quicker-justice-581773>

² <http://www.inewsone.com/2011/05/02/gujarat-high-court-to-go-in-for-digitisation/47721>

According to the sources, the work will be carried out by the court's own staff. However, consultations will be held with a team that helped in digitising the orders of the Delhi High court.

Other plans, which are subjected to approval, include setting wi-fi connectivity on the court premises, installation of case display system in the courtrooms and updating of the high court website.

In another move, case lists, judgments and orders passed by the district courts will also be available online.

A new website (www.gujcourts.guj.nic.in) has been set up which links all district courts.

NOW, PAPER-FREE GUJARAT COURTS³

17th November 2009, Nikunj Soni

Digitisation of the court records has begun for the e-commerce project of Guj high court. Imagine a day not so far away when all you have to do is click on your mouse to fight all your legal battles. No more carrying bundles of papers to and from the court — in a nutshell, the judiciary will become paperless in couple of years!

Petitions and application of criminal or civil cases will soon be filed through internet only. Appellants can also know the status of their respective cases through the internet, one can procure judicial order from the internet, and lawyers will be able to procure judgments and decisions of the higher courts from the e-library through the internet. The state judiciary is transforming itself from the manual in to the world of information technology. In fact, the Gujarat high court has already got the process rolling and it will become factual in next couple of years.

The digitisation of the court records in the various courts has been started for the e-commerce project of the high court.

According to the official sources, computer centres have to be established covering all the district and taluka courts in the 246 court complexes in Gujarat. Almost 68% of the site preparation work has been completed till now. In the next phase, courts in the taluka-level will be completely computerised. The steering committee, which was constituted for the information technology project, has directed all the principal district judges to complete site preparation work of all court complexes by this year end at the latest.

³ <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-now-paper-free-gujarat-courts-1312690>

The e-committee of the HC has decided to provide the hardware after completion of site preparation as well as networking works. "One personal computer along with one laser-jet printer is provided to all the district courts and city courts as well as the family courts of Surat and Rajkot for the use of library," the registrar general of the Gujarat HC, PP Bhatt said, adding that in addition to this, the family courts of Surat and Rajkot are also provided with a personal computer with copier-cum-network printer.

Considering the importance of having a legal database — which helps judicial officers refer to previous judgments of supreme courts and other HCs on similar cases — the steering committee has also decided to set up an electronic library — the e-library — in the Gujarat HC library as well as all the district courts at the first instance.

Accordingly, legal databases like All India Reporter, Gujarat Law Reporter and Gujarat Law Herald, are installed in the personal computers provided for the high court library as well as all the district and city courts as well as the family courts of Surat and Rajkot.

HIGH COURT TO GO HI-TECH WITH DIGITAL RECORDS⁴

Feb 3, 2013, Clara Lewis, TNN

Mumbai: All documents that reach the Bombay high court will soon be scanned and stored digitally. In a move that will save time and bring in transparency, the high court will allow litigants and lawyers to submit their petitions on a pen drive along with the hard copy.

The high court, which embraced and introduced e-filing two years ago, has yet to get a major response from litigants who still prefer to physically file their petitions but in a move

Work is already on in the HC building to instal high-speed scanners that can scan 120-160 pages in less than a minute. After March, affidavits and documents pertaining to a case will be copied by these super-fast scanners and stored in a digital format, thus allowing court officers to access the information at the click of a mouse.

On the ground floor of the HC, a room with conveyor belts, computers and scanners is being readied where documents will need to be deposited. These will be scanned, e-filed and circulated amongst the various departments of the judiciary.

⁴ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/High-court-to-go-hi-tech-with-digital-records/articleshow/18312490.cms>

Pointing out that the Bombay HC is among the first in the country to get "super tech-savvy", a senior court officer said the "aim is to bring in transparency in filing and numbering of petitions, their movement and status updates". "The exercise will rule out delays due to misplaced documents," added the officer.

The Bombay high court is one of the six high courts chosen last year to be a model court by the law ministry.

Litigants who give their email address when they file a petition will get email updates on the status of their petitions. The HC is going all the way to become "ultra-modern" to rule out delays due to loss or misplaced documents.

Documents, thus, will not be able make their way into the Bombay high court records unless scanned and digitised.

State information and technology secretary Rajesh Agarwal said, "Though the Delhi high court had introduced e-filing of documents, the Bombay high court is going a step further by not only digitizing all the records, but also ensuring that most work is done online. The IT department has decided to release Rs 1.7 crore for the case management information system being implemented by the court."

Agarwal added that a similar system will be introduced in Mantralaya once it is renovated. "We, too, will accept documents at the gate, scan and digitize them, before forwarding them to various departments. This will ensure that people do not have to go to various departments," he said.

DIGITAL COURTS WAY FORWARD⁵

5 February, 2015

HC push towards faster, easier justice delivery

Instantly viewing court cases with the click of a button, referring to archived files on laptops, having records available online — the courts in the country have been gradually adapting to change with reliance on Information and Communication Technology for making the justice delivery system faster and easier. Taking another step forward, the Punjab and Haryana High Court has introduced, on an experimental basis, the concept of going paperless with the digitisation of four of its courts. Instead of carrying mountains of papers, the lawyers will now

⁵ <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/editorials/digital-courts-way-forward/37885.html>

need only laptops, tabs or mobile phones. The digital courtrooms will be equipped with screens, having audio and video facilities, and this is bound to quicken the process of basing arguments and presenting evidence. Saving paper, storage space and human resource apart, what the e-filing of petitions aims for is to fast-track cases. A centralised digitalised record room would mean a uniform safety of records and a resultant reduction in trial delays on the pretext of papers going missing or being untraceable, as it often happens at present. Another benefit of electronic case filing is avoiding the frequent handling of physical documents, leading to deterioration and mutilation of records. With digitisation also comes the important aspect of secure wireless connectivity and access, plus the need to put in place platforms that prevent loss of files in the event of a system crash. Taking the paperless digital platform to the subordinate courts is where the real challenge lies, considering the computerisation and connectivity issues. Also, the needs of the justice delivery management must drive technology rather than trying to fit in the technology to existing structures. So, with the backlog of cases piling up, what could come next is judges in the country e-signing warrants and receiving up-to-minute information of these being served, the courts communicating with each other in a better manner, and even notifying the police officers or jail authorities about hearings being postponed or cancelled.

IT ENABLED PROJECTS LAUNCHED IN PUNJAB & HARYANA HC⁶

24 July, 2015, Elets News Network (ENN), Rashmi

Seven Information technology enabled projects were launched in the Punjab and Haryana High Court by Acting Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar.

The Punjab and Haryana High Court has digitised 22 lakh cases comprising 14 crore pages; 48 lakh interim and final orders.

Moreover, the scanned case files now facilitate availability of paper-books of pending cases to the office of Advocate General, Haryana.

According to report, computers would be installed in courtrooms for advocates to provide e-files of cases fixed in court.

⁶ <http://egov.eletsonline.com/2015/07/it-enabled-projects-launched-in-punjab-haryana-hc/>

KARNATAKA HIGH COURT MAY SOON GO DIGITAL⁷

The court will digitise everything from the filing of petitions to judgment delivery. The pilot is expected to take off in six months

03 August 2015, IST, Umesh Yadav

The Karnataka High Court will soon go digital in keeping with Bengaluru's reputation as India's silicon city. The court will digitise everything from the filing of petitions to judgment delivery.

The committee for computerisation, led by Justice Ram Mohan Reddy and has other six judges as members, has favoured administration of justice as a paperless affair. As a pilot, the court seeks to start with two judges who are dealing with taxation, company affairs and revenue matters.

Later, the project will be extended to 40 court halls in Bengaluru, and 20 court halls in Hubballi-Dharwad and Kalaburagi. The pilot is expected to take off in six months. The High Court is making the move after studying the way courts in the US, the UK and Singapore have adopted technology.

The high court will open a petition filing desk where petitioners have the choice of filing their petitions either with a pen drive or with paper. In the case of latter, the court will scan it and upload it on its site. The petitions will be assigned to individual judges according to the subjects they are dealing with such as criminal, civil and taxation.

Central Project Coordinator TG Shiva Shankaregowda, himself a district judge, told ET the court was receiving full support from the government. The pilot project was estimated to cost Rs 10 crore and the state government has released Rs 3 crore.

The court has now decided to go for a fresh global tender after the three private firms which had been shortlisted for the project expressed their inability to comply with the court's deadlines for the completion of the project.

According to Gowda, judges will be provided with table touch-screen computers and huge TV screens will be installed on either side of the court halls. Judges, advocates and others sitting in the court can watch on the TV screen the documents the judge is looking at.

⁷ <http://tech.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/internet/karnataka-high-court-may-soon-go-digital/48324016>

A judge has to just touch the case number on the computer screen, and the case files will be open in book format. There will also be an option to audio record the court proceedings. Judges will digitally sign the order or the judgment copy as is the practice in many private sector companies.

Centre for E-Governance CEO Rathan U Kelkar said the government was doing its best to help the high court achieve the distinction of being the first court in the country to go paperless.

ALLAHABAD HC TO BECOME FIRST COURT TO DIGITIZE 50 CRORE PAGES⁸

29 January 2015

Allahabad High Court is set to digitalize 50 crore pages in one year, making it the first court in India to digitalize so many pages in one year.

Chief Justice D. Y. Chandrachud said that the high court bar association has got approval of funds worth Rs. 80 crores from the Uttar Pradesh government for digitalisation of 50 crore pages of pending cases.

Chandrachud said that the Allahabad High Court has a number of pending cases and so a lot of space is needed for storage and maintenance of the files. Therefore, it has become necessary for digitisation of files.

He added that more court rooms will be constructed and more lawyers would be appointed to hear the pending cases.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE ORISSA HIGH COURT INAUGURATED E-COURT PROJECT AT CUTTACK, ORISSA⁹

4th Aug 2011, A. K. Hota, Odisha

Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court V. Gopalagodwa inaugurated the computerized judicial service centre and computer server room set up under the e-Courts project. The e-courts scheme aims at enabling the lower courts with information and Communication technology facility in their functioning for faster dispensation of justice.

Key functions like case filing, allocation, registration, case work flow, orders and judgments would be IT enabled. Cause lists, case status, orders & judgments will be available on

⁸ <http://www.iamin.in/en/allahabad/news/allahabad-hc-become-first-court-digitize-50-crore-pages-51336>

⁹ <http://informatics.nic.in/news/newsdetail/newsID/30>

the web and made accessible to litigants, advocates and general public. The project aims to build a national grid of key judicial information available in a reliable and secure manner.

It is to mention that Computerisation of the Orissa High Court is successfully running since 1993. Now under e-Courts programme of NeGP (National e-Governance Programme) Cuttack District court has been the first ICT enabled district court of the state.

Computerisation programme of the district courts has been started in all the 115 court complexes of the State and computers are being provided to 413 court rooms. The court rooms, the Judicial Service Centre and the computer server room in each of these complexes are being connected through LAN. Internet facilities would be provided to all the court complexes through leased lines.

All judicial officers of the state have been provided with laptop and printers. Training is being provided to Judicial officers and will be provided to all staff of the court. Technical manpower has been posted at all the District Court headquarters to provide technical assistance and management of the ICT infrastructure. DG sets are being provided at all the court complexes for uninterrupted services.

Criminal courts and corresponding jails would have video conferencing facility for trial.

Details available on the website of this Court, i.e. www.Delhihighcourt.nic.in
(contained under the heading- Delhi High Court Annual report in Chapter-15).

15 DELHI HIGH COURT COMPUTERISATION

DELHI HIGH COURT COMPUTERISATION AND DIGITIZATION OF RECORD

Delhi High Court project for digitization of record (decided) took off in September, 2006. The project is going round the clock and approximately one Lac pages are digitized per day. A permanent digitization room has been earmarked in the basement of Delhi High Court. Till 30.09.2008, 3,52,95,226 pages contained in 3,98,373 judicial files (decided) have been digitized.

From 04.06.2007, Oracle Database has been introduced in this court and the filing, scrutiny and listing of cases filed at the filing counter are now being done automatically on computer itself.

With the implementation of digital signature, certified copies of judgments and day-to-day orders are issued within 24 hours subject to availability of relevant data on the server after the judgments/orders are signed by Judges.

A permanent Training Room is functional in the basement of the Court Building where training of 16 persons each in two batches per day is organized on a regular basis.

Attendance Recording System (Bio Matrix) and Physical Access System have been installed. Fresh Smart Photo Identity Cards have been prepared for the officers/officials of this Court to facilitate marking of their attendance by 'E' Attendance Recording System.

Physical Control Access System on trial basis has been introduced in Computer Cell and in the room of Secretary to the Chief Justice.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Technology has been introduced as a pilot project in the Company Branch, Inspection Room and Court No.11 qua Company Cases only. One dedicated Server for this technology has been installed in the Computer Cell where movement of any of the file containing passive tags either going in or going out of the Inspection Room to company Branch and Court room are being stored timewise and if need be, the movement of the file can be easily traced. The Technology is browser based and after completion of tagging, the relevant information can be viewed by any authorized person from the computer system.

The process of installation of E-Kiosk at 9 places in Delhi High Court has been completed. E-Kiosks are for the use of advocates, litigants and general public. These Kiosks have been connected through Local Area Network of the High Court. The Advocates and litigants can have access to the website of the Delhi High Court and know the status of their case, see the Cause List as well as day-to-day orders and judgments passed in their cases by using touch screen monitors. These E-Kiosks have been installed at the following places:

A. Main Court Building (inside main hall)

1. **Ground Floor** – one towards the Western wall of the main entrance and the second towards the Bar Room.
2. **First Floor** – In the Centre towards the Inspection Branch.
3. **Second Floor** – In the Centre towards the Bar Room's wall.

B. EXTENSION HALL

1. **Ground Floor** – one in centre towards wall facing Court nos. 26 & 27 (near power switch) and the second in staircase area in the corner towards lift (near power switch)
2. **First floor** – In the middle of the wall near power switch opposite Court no. 31.
3. **Second floor** – Near staircase area in the corner near lift (near power switch).

C. HELP DESK (adjoining reception counter)

1. In the Help Desk Room near the wall facing main road.

This Court has switched over from Linux to Windows Platform using MS Office. All the judgments delivered by the Courts are uploaded by the concerned private secretaries directly on the website. As far as the day to day orders are concerned, the matter for transferring them on the server in PDF format is under active consideration. The cause list of the Court is now printed on digital duplicators which run at a speed of 130 cpm (i.e. 260 pages per minute) on A4 size paper.



2013

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA

ANNUAL REPORT



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The compilation of this Report would not have been possible without hard work of the team of young officers of the Registry who have designed and compiled it. The name of Ms. Jaishree Thakur, Advocate, Editor, ILR needs special mention who made strenuous efforts for compiling important judgments of this Court which have been included in the chapter of March of Law. Sh. Mukesh Sharma, Superintendent-II (Exclusive Cell) devoted himself wholeheartedly while collecting data from the various quarters and branches. We also acknowledge the contribution made by Sh. Jaskiran Singh, Office Executive, Chandigarh Judicial Academy, who took photographs which are part of the present Report.

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

Published by

High Court of Punjab and Haryana



VISION & MISSION

The High Court of Punjab & Haryana shall continue to strive to uphold the rule of law and constitutional values by establishing an effective and efficient judiciary in the States of Punjab, Haryana & U.T. Chandigarh. We do not treat court cases as mere statistics, our endeavour is to work for enhancement of public trust and confidence in our judicial system and to provide highest level of satisfaction to the litigants.

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PART A

From the Desk of the **CHIEF JUSTICE**



An annual report is a mirror of what has happened in the past year. It serves the purpose of both self introspection and awareness among the stakeholders- Litigant public, the Bench and the Bar. It provides a window of the working and functioning of the Court. It, thus, gives me a great pleasure to present the second Annual Report of the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

The imposing structure of the High Court building was designed by the famous French Architect-Le Corbusier and was inaugurated by the first Prime

Minister of India in 1955. The Court initially meant for 9 Judges now serves the sanctioned strength of 68 Judges with 69 Court Rooms. Over the years, this Court has contributed immensely in the elucidation of law and the administration of justice in the two States of Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory Chandigarh-a unique endeavour itself. It has produced illustrious Judges, who have adorned the highest posts and brought laurels to this Institution.

The administration of justice at Subordinate Courts level with increased strength of Judges, greater infrastructure and better Court management has resulted in declining arrears trend. This is laudable but it has brought a greater responsibility on the shoulder of the High Court by increased filing. It has, thus, been the endeavour to broadly keep the balance of filing and disposal in the High Court. The High Court has traversed the path of Computerization and Alternative Disputes Resolution- Mediation, Arbitration and Lok Adalats.

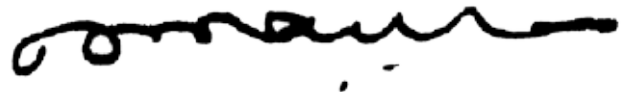
The setting up of Arbitration Centre

and expansion of Mediation Centre are steps in direction of encouraging amicable and expeditious resolutions of disputes. The endeavour is to see better information flow through SMS, separate web portals, information qua Police Stations, cause list; duty roster, daily orders, judgments and even Judges on leave all being accessible from the website. The Court has been made more user friendly with the introduction of Touch Screen Kiosks, LCD display screens, online objections, service of summons/notices through e-mails, Suvidha Centres, Digitalization of record room and Case Management System (E-Diary). For the litigants to have better appreciation of the Court and demystifying the Court procedure, Citizen Charter has been prepared and made available on the website. The step towards e-filing is both environment and technology savvy.

All this would not have been possible without the co-operation of my brother Judges, Representative of the Bar, Members of the Bar and the Staff of this Court. It is the synergy of all, which makes the task a pleasant one.

I must express my appreciation

for the efforts put in by the Members of the Editorial Board in compiling this Annual Report.



Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice

JUDGES

Every High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President of India may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint as per Article 216 of the Constitution of India. Punjab & Haryana High Court is a common High Court for the States of Punjab and Haryana and Union territory of Chandigarh. It is situated at Chandigarh, the capital of the States of Punjab and Haryana. During the year 2013 the total working strength of the Judges in the High Court was 47 against the sanctioned strength of 68.

Chief Justice



**JUSTICE SANJAY KISHAN
KAUL**



JUSTICE JASBIR
SINGH



JUSTICE SATISH
KUMAR 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.
SINGH BEDI



JUSTICE KARAM
CHAND PURI



JUSTICE RAKESH
GARG



JUSTICE RAKESH
KUMAR JAIN



JUSTICE JASWANT
SINGH



JUSTICE DAYA
CHAUDHARY



JUSTICE SABINA



JUSTICE RAJAN
GUPTA



JUSTICE AJAY
TEWARI



JUSTICE JITENDRA
CHAUHAN



JUSTICE AUGUSTINE
GEORGE MASIH



JUSTICE K.KANNAN



JUSTICE
MEHINDER SINGH
SULLAR



JUSTICE RAM
CHAND GUPTA



JUSTICE RITU
BAHRI



JUSTICE
PARAMJEET SINGH



JUSTICE NARESH
KUMAR SANGHI



JUSTICE
RAMESHWAR
SINGH MALIK



JUSTICE RAJIV
NARAIN RAINA



JUSTICE TEJINDER
SINGH DHINDSA



JUSTICE
GURMEET SINGH
SANDHAWALIA



JUSTICE RAVINDER
PARKASH NAGRATH



JUSTICE SAT PAUL
BANGARH



JUSTICE REKHA
MITTAL



JUSTICE INDERJIT
SINGH



JUSTICE AMOL
RATTAN SINGH



JUSTICE DR.
BHARAT BHUSHAN
PARSOON



JUSTICE ANITA
CHAUDHRY



JUSTICE MAHAVIR
SINGH CHAUHAN



JUSTICE FATEH
DEEP SINGH



JUSTICE JASPAL
SINGH



JUSTICE SURINDER
GUPTA



JUSTICE NAVITA
SINGH



JUSTICE HARINDER
SINGH SIDHU



JUSTICE ARUN
PALLI

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

NAME OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE		PERIOD AS CHIEF JUSTICE	
		FROM	TO
1	Justice Ram Lall	15.08.1947	18.01.1949
2	Justice Sudhi Ranjan Dass	19.01.1949	21.01.1950
3	Justice Eric Weston	21.01.1950	08.12.1952
4	Justice Amar Nath Bhandari	09.12.1952	18.11.1959
5	Justice Gopal Das Khosla	19.11.1959	14.12.1961
6	Justice Donald Falshaw	15.12.1961	29.05.1966 (Resigned)
7	Justice Mehar Singh 24.12.1953- 08.05.1966(as Judge of Pepsu HC/this Court) 09.05.1966 – 28.05.1966 (as ACJ of this Court)	29.05.1966	14.08.1970
8	Justice Harbans Singh 11.08.1958 -14.08.1970 (as Judge of this Court)	15.08.1970	08.04.1974
9	Justice Daya Krishan Mahajan 11.05.1959- 09.05.1974 (as Judge of this Court)	10.04.1974	11.05.1974
10	Justice Ranjit Singh Narula 01.04.1965- 10.05.1974 (as Judge of this Court)	11.05.1974	31.10.1977 (Resigned)
11	Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy, ACJ (On appointment of HMJ R.S. Narula as Acting Governor)	28.06.1976 04.10.1976	14.08.1976 23.10.1976
12	Justice Anand Dev Koshal 28.05.1968 to 04.07.1976 & 08.08.1977 to 31.10.1977 (as Judge of this Court)05.07.1976 to 01.08.1977 (as Judge Madras H.C.)	01.11.1977	17.07.1978
13	Justice Surjit Singh Sandhawalia 28.05.1968 to 16.07.1978 (as Judge of this Court)	17.07.1978	28.11.1983
14	Justice Prem Chand Jain, ACJ	28.11.1983	31.07.1985
15	Justice Prem Chand Jain 24.06.1968 to 27.11.1983 (as Judge of this Court)	01.08.1985	18.08.1986
16	Justice Hriday Nath Seth	18.08.1986	14.10.1987
17	Justice Devi Singh Tewatia 06.02.1970 to 25.06.1976 & 26.07.1977 to 14.10.1987 (as Judge of this Court)28.06.1976 to 19.07.1977 (Judge Karnataka H.C)	15.10.1987	29.10.1987

NAME OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE		PERIOD AS CHIEF JUSTICE	
18	Justice R. N. Mittal, ACJ	30.10.1987	11.11.1987
19	Justice Veeraswami Ramaswami	12.11.1987	06.10.1989
20	Justice Shanti Sarup Dewan, ACJ	07.10.1989	23.10.1989
21	Justice Shanti Sarup Dewan 14.12.1977 to 06.10.1989 (as Judge of this Court)	24.10.1989	31.12.1989
22	Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta, ACJ	01.01.1990	08.07.1990
23	Justice Jitendra Vir Gupta 19.02.1979 to 31.12.1989 (as Judge of this Court)	09.07.1990	01.05.1991 (Resigned)
24	Justice Gokal Chand Mital, ACJ	19.03.1991	04.08.1991
25	Justice Iqbal Singh Tiwana, ACJ	05.08.1991	19.09.1991
26	Justice Bipin Chandra Verma	19.09.1991	02.05.1992
27	Justice Mandagadde Rama Jois	03.05.1992	31.08.1992
29	Justice S.S. Sodhi, ACJ	01.01.1992	12.11.1992
30	Justice Sudarshan Dayal Aggarwala	13.11.1992	14.01.1994
31	Justice Sudhakar Panditrao Kurdukar	16.01.1994	27.03.1996
32	Justice M.S. Liberhan, ACJ	10.07.1994	16.08.1994
33	Justice R.P. Sethi, ACJ	16.08.1994 27.03.1996	18.09.1994 27.06.1996
34	Justice M.S. Liberhan, ACJ	27.06.1996	30.07.1996
35	Justice K. Sreedharan	30.07.1996	18.10.1997
36	Justice Amarjeet Chaudhary, ACJ	18.10.1997	07.11.1997
37	Justice Arun B. Saharya	07.11.1997	14.09.2002
38	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
39	Justice Binod Kumar Roy	14.10.2002	21.02.2005
40	Justice G.S. Singhvi, ACJ	21.02.2005	25.02.2005
41	Justice H.S. Bedi, ACJ	26.02.2005	11.03.2005
42	Justice Devinder Kumar Jain	11.03.2005	09.04.2006
43	Justice H.S. Bedi, ACJ	10.04.2006	02.10.2006
44	Justice S.S. Nijjar, ACJ	03.10.2006	28.11.2006
45	Justice Vijender Kumar Jain	28.11.2006	01.08.2008
46	Justice J.S. Khehar, ACJ	02.08.2008	11.08.2008
47	Justice Tirath Singh Thakur	11.08.2008	16.11.2009
48	Justice J.S. Khehar, ACJ	17.11.2009	29.11.2009
49	Justice Mehtab S. Gill, ACJ	29.11.2009	05.12.2009

NAME OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE		PERIOD AS CHIEF JUSTICE	
50	Justice Mukul Mudgal	05.12.2009	03.01.2011
51	Justice Ranjan Gogoi, ACJ	04.01.2011	11.02.2011
52	Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Chief Justice	12.02.2011	22.04.2012
During the leave period of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi w.e.f. 30.04.2011 to 09.11.2011			
53	Justice Adrash Kumar Goel, ACJ	02.05.2011	12.09.2011
54	Justice M.M. Kumar, ACJ	12.09.2011	09.11.2011
55	Justice M.M. Kumar, ACJ	23.04.2012	08.06.2012
56	Justice Jasbir Singh, ACJ	08.06.2012	23.09.2012
57	Justice A.K. Sikri	23.09.2012	12.04.2013
58	Justice Jasbir Singh, ACJ	12.04.2013	31.05.2013
59	Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul	01.06.2013	



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

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

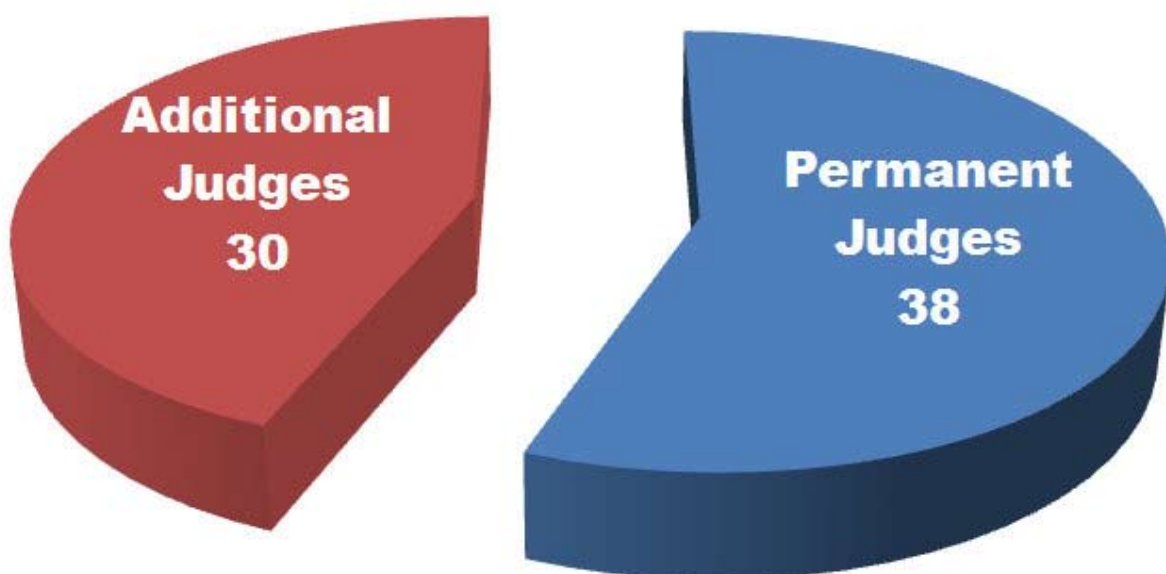
16	Justice Ram Prakash Sethi (Jammu and Kashmir High Court)	18.10.1993 to 26.06.1996 (as Judge of this Court)	08.01.1999 to 06.07.2002
17	Justice Ashok Bhan (Punjab and Haryana High Court)	15.06.1990 to 04.10.1997 (as Judge of this Court)	17.08.2001 to 02.10.2008
18	Justice Devinder Kumar Jain (High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

Article 217 of the Constitution of India provides for appointment of High Court Judges. Judges in a High Court are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The number of judges in a court is decided by dividing the average institution of main cases during the past five years by the national average or the average rate of disposal of

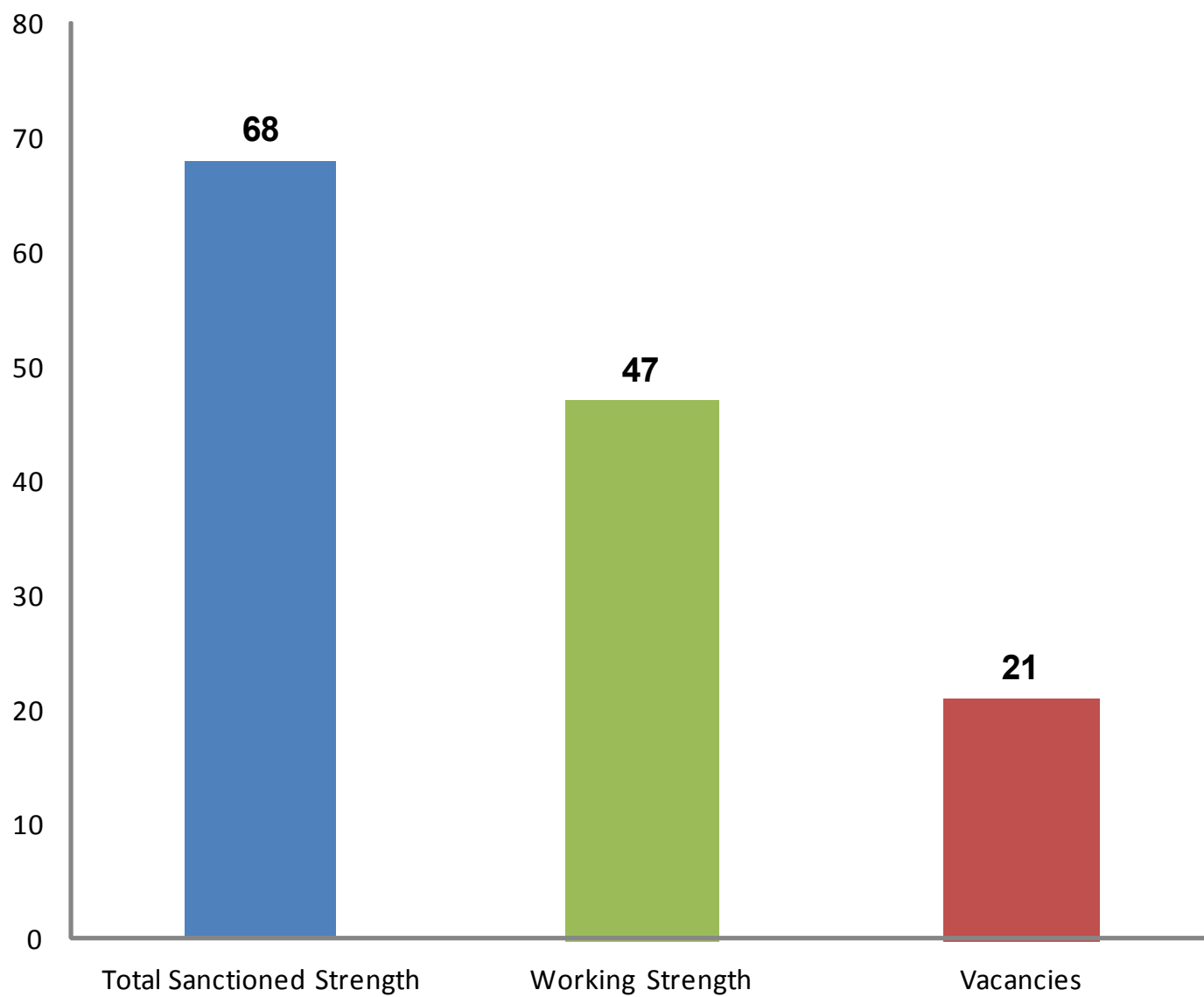
main cases per judge per year in that High Court, whichever is higher. By convention, the proportion of judges drawn from the Bar and judicial services is maintained in the ratio of 60:40 in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana. The reference to representation of the states is not a rigid formulation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

SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF JUDGES

68



STRENGTH OF JUDGES AS ON 31.12.2013





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

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	
1	Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel	Haryana Bar
2	Justice Ashutosh Mohunta	Haryana Bar
3	Justice M.M. Kumar	Punjab Bar
4	Justice Virinder Singh	Haryana Bar
5	Justice Ajai Lamba	Haryana Bar
6	Justice Mohinder Pal	Punjab Service
7	Justice Kanwaljit Singh Ahluwalia	Punjab Bar
8	Justice Nirmaljit Kaur	Punjab Bar

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

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	
1	Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice	Delhi High Court
2	Justice M. Jeyapaul	Madras High Court
3	Justice K. Kannan	Madras High Court

FULL COURT REFERENCES WHICH WERE HELD IN THE YEAR 2013

March 2013	Shri Hira Lal Sibal (Senior Advocate)
April 2013	Justice O.Chinnapa Reddy (Former Judge of Supreme Court of India)
December 2013	Justice Harbans Lal (Former Judge)

OATH CEREMONIES, TRANSFERS & SUPERANNUATIONS IN THE YEAR 2013

04.04.2013 Justice Ranjit Singh retired on attaining the age of superannuation.

12.04.2013 Justice A.K. Sikri assumed the charge of the office of Judge of Supreme Court of India and Justice Jasbir Singh assumed the charge of the office of Acting Chief Justice.

24.05.2013 Justice A.N. Jindal retired on attaining the age of superannuation.

01.06.2013 Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul assumed the charge of the office of Chief Justice of this Court.



13.06.2013	Justice Paramjeet Singh, Justice Naresh Kumar Sanghi and Justice Rameshwar Singh Malik assumed the charge of the office of Judge of this Court. Earlier they were Additional Judges of this Court. Justice Dr. Bharat Bhushan Parsoon assumed the charge as Additional Judges of this Court.
20.06.2013	Justice Anita Chaudhry, Justice Mahavir Singh Chauhan, Justice Fateh Deep Singh, Justice Jaspal Singh and Justice Surinder Gupta have assumed the charge as Additional Judges of this Court.
22.10.2013	Justice Navita Singh assumed the charge as Additional Judge of this Court.
05.11.2013	Justice L.N. Mittal retired on attaining the age of superannuation.
09.12.2013	Justice V.S. Malik retired on attaining the age of superannuation.
10.12.2013	Justice Nawab Singh retired on attaining the age of superannuation.
28.12.2013	Justice Harinder Singh Sidhu and Justice Arun Palli assumed charge as Additional Judges of this Court.



FULL COURT

Full Court, is a meeting of all the Judges which is convened to take important administrative decisions. As per Rule 2 of Chapter 9 Part A of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court (Practice & Procedure) Volume-V, the

During the year 2013, Thirty meetings of Full Court were held.

matters to be placed before and decided by the Full Court shall include inter alia:

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

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

v. The matters of Promotion, Pension & Disciplinary action against the Judicial Officers of District Judiciary;

vi. Annual confidential remarks on the work of District & Sessions Judges ;

vii. Posting and Transfer of the members of the Superior Judicial Services including those to be sent on deputation;

viii. Any other matter which may be referred by the Chief Justice or by not less than three Judges proposing a meeting of Full Court;



ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

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

such matter as may be delegated to it by the Judges

at a meeting. As per Rule 7(2) (ibid) the matters delegated to the Administrative Committee shall inter alia include:

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

remarks on the work and conduct of members of Punjab and Haryana Civil Services (Judicial Branch) Officers:

Provided, that the annual confidential remarks, recorded by the 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 Service 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

During the year 2013, Seventeen meetings of Administrative Committee were held.

specified length of service. However, if retention is not allowed, the matter shall be deemed to be final only after the same has been placed and approved in the Full Court meeting of Judges: Provided that the Agenda of the Administrative Committee in this behalf is circulated amongst all the Judges. Any

Judge who wishes to participate in the deliberations of the Committee in regard to any officer is free to do so.

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

COMMITTEES

The Administrative work in the High Court is looked after by the Committees consisting of Judges. In the year 2013 the Administrative work was deliberated by the following Committees.

S.NO.	NAME OF COMMITTEE & ITS CONSTITUENTS
1	Administrative Committee The Chief Justice Justice Jasbir Singh Justice S.K.Mittal Justice Hemant Gupta Justice S.S.Saron Justice Rajive Bhalla Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
2	Committee to Dispose of Representations of the Judicial Officers against ACRs. The Chief Justice Justice Jasbir Singh Justice S.K. Mittal Justice Hemant Gupta Justice S.S. Saron Justice Rajive Bhalla Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal Justice K.C.Puri Justice Sabina Justice M.S.Sullar Justice Ram Chand Gupta

- 3 Rule Committee, (other than CPC) / Judicial Impact Assessment Committee (will also look after preparation of Booklet of Instructions issued by this Court, revision of High Court Rules and Orders and appointment of Oath Commissioners including relaxation in qualification/ condition of eligibility for such appointments).

Justice Surya Kant
Justice Ajay Tewari
Justice Dr. B.B. Parsoon

- 4 Committee to monitor the projects envisioned in the Thirteenth Finance Commission report (presently Thirteenth Finance Commission Report, 2010-15) and to monitor the Projects of Model Courts and for 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 supervise/monitor the disposal of references made by this Court in respect of the above subject matter.

Justice Jasbir Singh
Justice S.K.Mittal
Justice Hemant Gupta
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

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

Justice Rajesh Bindal, President
Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain, Member
Justice N.K. Sanghi, Member
Justice Dr. B.B. Parsoon, Member
Distt. & Sessions Judge, Chandigarh (Ex-officio) Member.
Sh Manmohan Lal Sarin, Sr.Advocate, Member
Sh Arun Jain, Sr.Advocate, Member.
Registrar General, Pb. & Hry. High Court, Secretary.

6	Arbitration Committee
	<p>The Chief Justice, Chairperson Justice Mahesh Grover, Member Justice Sabina, Member Advocate General of Punjab, Member Advocate General of Haryana, Member Assistant Solicitor General of India with Punjab and Haryana High Court, Member Senior Standing Counsel for the Chandigarh Administration, Member President of the High Court Bar Association, Member Sh. Ravdeep Singh Hundal (OSD), Coordinator</p>
7	<p>Screening Committees (Designation of Additional District and Sessions Judge as District and Sessions Judge in the States of Punjab and Haryana)</p>
	<p>Justice Jasbir Singh Justice S.K.Mittal Justice Hemant Gupta Justice S.S.Saron Justice Rajive Bhalla Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal</p>
8	Nomination of Judicial Officers for Training Programmes and Refresher Courses organized by National Judicial Academy and other Institutions
	<p>Justice M.M.S. Bedi Justice R.P. Nagrath Justice S.P. Bangarh</p>
9	Finance / Purchase of High Court and Budget/ Audit of High Court as well as Subordinate Court Committee.
	<p>Justice Jasbir Singh Justice Surya Kant Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain</p>
10	Recruitment / Promotion Committee for Superior Judicial Service (including Fast Track Court) of both the States including Confirmation of Selection Grade/ Super Time Scale and Confirmation on completion of probation.
	<p>Justice Hemant Gupta Justice T.P.S. Mann</p>

11	Recruitment / Promotion Committee for Subordinate Judicial Services of both the States including confirmation on Completion of the Probation, and also for creation of Subordinates Courts/ Gram Nyayalayas and determination of their territorial Jurisdiction.
	Justice Surya Kant Justice Ram Chand Gupta Justice Paramjeet Singh
12	Building Committee for District and Subordinate Courts of Punjab including residences of Judicial Officers.
	Justice T.P.S. Mann Justice M.M.S.Bedi Justice Ajay Tewari Justice Fateh Deep Singh
13	Building Committee for District and Subordinate Courts of Haryana including residences of Judicial Officers.
	Justice S.K.Mittal Justice Jitendra Chauhan Justice M.S. Sullar Justice R.S. Malik
14	Building Committee for the High Court (also look after the matters pertaining to Judges' residence, High Court Guest House, Subordinate Court's Buildings Chandigarh, shifting of Branches in Sector 17 Court Complex and to inquire into the incident of fire that occurred in the High Court premises on 30.01.2011)
	Justice Rajive Bhalla Justice Jaswant Singh Justice Rajan Gupta Justice Ritu Bahri
15	Computer and E-Governance Committee [will also look after the selection of Case Law Software to be purchased for the High Court, District Courts and its installation] ' as well as recruitment, appointment, transfer, coordination and overall supervision of the Court Managers'
	Justice Hemant Gupta Justice Rajesh Bindal Justice Surinder Gupta

16	Committee for Departmental Promotion / Service Matters and Grievances of High Court employees (also to supervise the deployment of personal staff with Hon'ble Judges, training of Court Staff, work study & creation of post in High Court, recruitment/appointment including appointment on compassionate grounds, claim for grant of premature increments already granted and appointment of Legal Assistants, Law Clerks, Research Assistants, their service conditions and internship of Law student)
	Justice Jasbir Singh Justice M. Jeyapaul Justice Rameshwar Singh Malik
17	Mediation and Conciliation Committee
	Justice Mahesh Grover, Chairman Justice K.Kannan, Member Justice G.S.Sandhawalia, Member Sh. Atul Lakhanpal, Sr. Advocate, Member
18	Committee for Judicial Reforms and to devise plans for clearing backlog in the High Court as well as Subordinate Courts.
	Justice Surya Kant Justice Mahesh Grover Justice Rajesh Bindal Justice K.Kannan
19	Protocol Committee (will also look after facilities to Retired Judges, allotment of Cars to Hon'ble Judges, Officers/ Officials of High Court establishment & for Protocol duties, accommodation in Guest Houses, and Medical facilities and reimbursement of Claims)
	Justice M.M.S.Bedi Justice R.K. Jain Justice Anita Chaudhary
20	Vigilance / Disciplinary Committee for Judicial Officers (including District & Sessions Judges) of both the States (will also consider probe report regarding missing of hand painted photograph of Late Maharaja Balbir Singh, submitted by District and Sessions Judge, Faridkot).
	Justice S.K.Mittal Justice A.G.Masih Justice Paramjeet Singh Justice Surinder Gupta

21	Library/ Museum Committee (for High Court as well as Subordinate Courts)/ Annual Report Committee/ I.L.R. Committee (also to control and supervise the work of compilation of important Judgments of the High Courts and preparation of the Calender, Cards and Souvenir)
	Justice M. Jeyapaul Justice Rakesh Kumar Garg
	In case of ILR matters Note: Committee will associate Advocate General Punjab; Advocate General, Haryana and President, Bar Association of Punjab & Haryana High Court while discussing publication matters of ILR.
22	Sexual Harassment Probe Committee.
	Justice Daya Chaudhary Justice Ritu Bahri Justice Inderjit Singh
23	Committee to deal with all matters pertaining to Right to Information Act.
	Justice Mahesh Grover Justice R.N. Raina
24	Committee to Monitor the Security of the High Court and District Courts and the conditions of Jails.
	Justice T.P.S.Mann Justice Naresh Kumar Sanghi Justice R.P. Nagrath
25	Committee to Monitor the `Cause List`, `Filing Counters`, Coping Agency`, `Listing of Cases`, `Service of Notices` and other related issues.(will also look after the reconstruction of record burnt in the fire on 30.01.2011).
	Justice Surya Kant Justice Amol Rattan Singh Justice M.S. Chauhan

26	Juvenile Justice Monitoring Committee.
	Justice M.Jeyapaul Justice R.N. Raina Justice Rekha Mittal
27	Committee to look into transfers of personal staff of Hon'ble Judges of this Court.
	Justice M.M.S. Bedi Justice R.K.Garg Justice Daya Chaudhary
28	Committee for selection of 10 Young Practicing Advocates from each State every year for being imparted professional training under Rajiv Gandhi Advocate's Training Scheme.
	Justice Jitendra Chauhan - Chairman Assistant Solicitor General of India attached with the High Court -Member. Chairman, Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana -Member Advocate General, Punjab-Member Advocate General, Haryana-Member
29	Monitoring Committee for close monitoring of the court based legal services rendered and the progress of the cases in legal aided matters.
	Justice S.S. Saron, Chairman Justice M. Jeyapaul, Member Justice Inderjit Singh, Member Sh.Puneesh Jindia, Member Secretary, High Court Legal Services Committee. Shri R.S. Mittal, Sr. Advocate, Member
30	Committee for hearing all the service appeals filed by the officers/officials of this Court (on administrative side).
	Justice K.C. Puri Justice Tejinder Singh Dhindsa

- 31 Central Recruitment Committee for recruitment of Group 'B' & 'C' employees of Subordinate Courts (will also supervise work study and creation of post in Subordinate Courts, prepare list of candidates for appointment as Superintendents in Districts Courts and filling up of vacant posts of Administrative Officer (Vigilance), Deputy Administrative Officer (Vigilance), Administrative Officer and Deputy Administrative Officer for Central Recruitment Agency).

Justice Rajesh Bindal
Justice Jaswant Singh
Justice Augustine George Masih.
Justice Jaspal Singh

- 32 Committee for transfer of Subordinate Court employees from one District to some another District and consideration of their service grievances 'on administrative grounds'

Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal
Justice T.P.S. Mann
Justice Rajan Gupta

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

Justice S.N. Aggarwal (Retd.), Chairperson
Sh. B.S. Mehndiratta, District & Sessions Judge (Retd.), Member
Sh. Puneesh Jindia, Registrar (Rules), Member
Sh. Himanshu Goyal, Court Manager, Member
Sh. Karan Garg, O.S.D., Member Secretary

THE BAR



Dr. Anmol Rattan Sidhu
President

Sh. Iqbal Singh Saggu
Vice-President

Sh. Santokhwinder Singh Grewal
Honorary Secretary

Ms. Vandana Sharma
Joint Secretary

Sh. Amandeep Singh Manaise
Treasurer

The present Executive Committee of the High Court Bar Association took oath of the office on 05.04.2013 and thereafter, has been making its persistent efforts throughout to bring improvements and constructive changes in the administrative working of the High Court Bar Association.

MAJOR EVENTS DURING 2013

- ✓ On 24.07.2013 a blood donation camp was organized by the High Court Bar Association with the collaboration of the Rotary & Blood Bank Society Resource Centre and High Court Employees Union. It was inaugurated by the Chief Justice of this Court, Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul in presence of other judges.
- ✓ The new Bar Complex Extension-I was inaugurated on 25.09.2013 by Sh. Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble Union Law Minister and Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Hon'ble Chief Minister Haryana.



- ✓ The bar had hosted welcome dinner in honour of the Chief Justice of this Court, Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul on 26.07.2013. Bar also hosted farewell parties in honour of Justice L.N. Mittal, Justice A.N. Jindal, Justice Nawab Singh and Justice V.S. Malik on the eve of their retirements.
- ✓ The Lawn adjoining the library has been beautified with the variety of flowers and plants which has enhanced the scenic ambience.
- ✓ The Library of the High Court Bar Association has been enhanced and more space has been provided to the members of the Bar for reading purpose, apart from it the Computer Section has been separately installed out side the library to avoid disturbance.
- ✓ The Punjab & Haryana High Court Bar Association has installed New ACs in the typist rooms for the betterment of the work.
- ✓ The Punjab & Haryana High Court Bar Association has installed LCDs in the shed adjoining library, new chambers and Senior Advocates room for the convenience of the members.

The Advocate General of a State is a Constitutional post and is an Authority duly appointed under Article 165 of the Constitution of India. The Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of the State. A person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the High Court is appointed as the Advocate General. At present the office of Advocate General Punjab is held by Sh. Ashok Aggarwal and that of Haryana by Sh. H.S. Hooda. Dr. Anmol Rattan Sidhu is Assistant Solicitor General of India (Standing Counsel Union of India at Chandigarh) and Sh. Sanjay Kaushal is Sr. Standing Counsel of Chandigarh Administration.

MARCH OF LAW 2013

Important Judgments delivered by Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court

Judgments of Full Bench

1. *Amarbir Singh versus State of Punjab and Others ILR 2013(2) P&H 355*

Held that even basic principles of natural justice can be given a departure in case of selection involving large scale malpractices

In this case, the Hon'ble court went into the question as to whether the selection of 23 candidates by PPSC in the impugned period, who were facing criminal trial, could be described as tainted. It was held that all the petitioners who approached the Supreme Court and against whom FIRs had been registered definitely carry a trace, stain or blemish that they were tainted. Observance of principles of natural justice is an integral part of rule of law which constitutes the touch stone of our constitutional set up. In a number of cases involving challenge to termination of service, violation of rule of audi alteram partem has been made a ground for nullifying the impugned decisions

by the courts. But if a selection process is vitiated on account of not following the procedure for selection, smacks of malafide and malpractices the above mentioned rules of natural justice are not required to be followed. Even if some deserving candidates suffer on account of cancellation of such selection the decision cannot be regarded as arbitrary or unreasonable. In public interest the entire selection can be nullified and the courts cannot sit in appeal over the decision of the competent authority if tangible material was available with the Government to form a subjective opinion that the selection was tainted. The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of RITU BAHRI, PARAMJEET SINGH, NARESH KUMAR SANGHI, RAMESHWAR SINGH MALIK &INDERJIT SINGH, JJ.

2. *M/s. Tata Steel Ltd. versus M/s Atma Tube Products Ltd. & Ors. ILR 2013(1) P&H 719*

This case expounded the rights of victim in filing the appeal and courts

where it can be filed. The meaning of the victim also spelled out in this case.

In this case, the Hon'ble court took notice of the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 which stood amended with effect from 31.12.2009, especially regarding definition of "Victim" as defined under Section 2(wa) of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The Hon'ble Full Bench classified the term "Victim" into two categories i.e. (i) a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by the act or omission attributed to the accused and (ii) the guardian if sufferer is minor or of unsound mind or legal heirs of such sufferer if the sufferer dies.

In the same judgment it was further held that "Complainant" who has failed to establish his case resulting in acquittal of accused, can assail such acquittal only with special leave of the High Court under Section 378(4) of the code.

However, if such a victim-cum-complainant succeeds in bringing the guilt home against the accused and establishes his/her victimization, but is aggrieved

at the conviction for a lesser offence or imposition of inadequate compensation, he/she shall be entitled to invoke the proviso to Section 372 of the Code. The Hon'ble Full bench did not agree with the ruling by the Division Bench of this Court in Smt. Ram Kaur's case 2010(3) RCR (Crl.) 391 that a 'victim' shall be required to seek leave/special leave to appeal while exercising his/her right to appeal under proviso to Section 372 of the Code and overruled the same to that extent.

The Hon'ble Full Bench also held that there is no legal distinction between the appeal filed by State or victim. The State is custodian of power for enforcement of rule of law and it owes a corresponding duty to protect fundamental rights of citizens. It was held that under proviso to Section 372 an appeal preferred by a 'victim' against the order of acquittal passed by a Magistrate in respect of a cognizable offence whether bailable or non-bailable shall lie to the Court of Session, the State's appeal under Section 378(1)(a) of the Code against that order shall also be entertained and/or transferred to the same Sessions Court.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of SURYA KANT, PARAMJEET SINGH & R.P. NAGRATH, JJ.,

3. *Union of India and another vs. Ram Pal and others, ILR 2013(1) P&H 943*

Held that Central Administrative Tribunal cannot issue directions for framing scheme for regularization. It can only be issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court under Article 142 of Constitution of India.

In this case it was held that directions issued by the Central Administrative Tribunal directing departments to regularize the workers could not be permitted.

Further held that question of contract policy of labour could not be decided either by the Labour Court or Writ Court and the Central Administrative Tribunal could not issue directions for creating post or framing schemes for regularization. It is only the Supreme Court of India, under Article 142 of the Constitution of India, which is competent to issue such directions.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of A. K. SIKRI, CJ, RAKESH KUMAR JAIN & AUGUSTINE GEORGE MASIH, JJ.,

4. *Abhishek Rishi vs. State of Punjab and others, ILR 2013(1) P&H 957*

Held that while making recruitment to a state service, State cannot make a rule prescribing a condition that the candidate must be domicile of that State. Under Article 16(3) of Constitution of India only Parliament can legislate in this respect not State. There can also be no rule which gives additional weightage for each year of unemployment. Advertisement can also be not district wise as it was beyond rules.

Rule 11 of Panchayati Raj Primary Teachers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) First Amendment Rules, 2011, was challenged. The Rule 11 pertains to the method for making appointment and transfer. The condition specified in the Rule was that applicant was to be a domicile of Punjab along with the condition that 70% of posts were to be filled up by

candidates who had obtained educational qualifications within the State of Punjab. Striking down the rule, it was held that a combined reading of Rules 10 and 11 of 2006 Rules, as amended by notification dated 18.4.2011, is a reservation based upon domicile and residence which only Parliament can legislate in terms of Article 16(3). The word “State” has not been employed in Article 16(3). Parliament in its wisdom has reserved power only unto itself to foster the concept of one India and to marginalize the “sons of the soil theory” and to give meaningful effect to Article 14 and 16 of the Constitution.

It was further held that the condition of granting one additional mark for each year of unemployment subject to maximum of 10 marks is arbitrary and irrational. The Hon’ble Full Bench was pleased to strike down Clause 7 of the advertisement which specified that candidate can apply in any one district of Punjab and that the recruitment would be offered within the district of choice. The Hon’ble Full Bench held that Clause 7 of the advertisement goes beyond the Rules as it calls for recruitment of candidates’ district wise and the same was not supported by the

provisions of the Punjab Panchayati Raj Primary Teachers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2006 and the appendix thereto.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of HEMANT GUPTA, AJAY TEWARI & RAJIV NARAIN RAINA, JJ.

5. *UCO Bank and others vs. Anju Mathur, ILR 2013(2) P&H 1*

Held that gratuity can be withheld in case of compulsory retirement only if such retirement is by way of penalty and not otherwise.

In matter regarding payment of gratuity under the UCO Bank (Officers) Service Regulations, 1979, the issue involved was regarding forfeiture of gratuity of a person held guilty of charges that stood proved. The question posed before Hon’ble Full Bench was whether the gratuity can be withheld/forfeited under Regulation 46(1) (e) where termination of service was by way of compulsory retirement. It was held that there are two types of compulsory retirement. Whenever compulsory retirement is effected by way of penalty which is imposed after holding a regular enquiry,

then the compulsory retirement leads to termination by way of punishment. It was held that the purport of Regulation 46(1) (e) is very clear. Whenever it is a case of termination by any other mode than by way of punishment, gratuity is payable, but not when termination is occasioned by way of penalty on account of misconduct committed by an employee established in the regular departmental enquiry against such delinquent employee. It was further held that Regulation 46(1) of the Officers' Regulations would not apply when termination is occasioned by way of compulsory retirement by way of punishment on account of misconduct proved against such an employee after regular departmental enquiry. To that extent, the judgment of Division Bench in Ashwani Kumar Sharma stands overruled.

The Hon'ble Full Bench also held that when an officer retires from service in whatever manner, he/she is eligible for leave encashment unlike Regulation 46 of the Officers Regulations which deal with retirement by way of penalty of compulsory retirement.

It was further held that if an employee is

either dismissed or retired from service and such dismissal/retirement is caused as a result of insubordination, misconduct, fraud or any other cause of like nature then the employee (contributor) is entitled to recover any loss or damage resulting to the bank from the contributions made by the bank.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of A.K. SIKRI, CJ, RAKESH KUMAR JAIN and JITENDRA CHAUHAN, JJ.

6. *Ram Murti Sarin & others vs. State of Haryana & others*, ILR 2013(2) P&H 22

Held that State Government is empowered to constitute high powered committee to consider the report of land acquisition collector before publication of notification under section 6 of Land Acquisition Act or at the time of withdrawal from acquisition under section 48 of the Act. But once notification under section 6 issued then the only power available with the State Government is that of approval in terms of proviso to Section 11 of the Act. The State Government also have jurisdiction to



JUSTICE P.K. JAIN
30.11.1994 TO 02.06.2001

JUSTICE KIRANANAND L

JUSTICE U.S. AGGARWAL
08.12.1994 TO 28.03.1996

08.12.1994 TO 28.03.1996

JUSTICE S.C. DATTA

29.01.1996 TO 31.01.1999

JUSTICE S.S. GREWAL

JUSTICE B. RAI

29.01.1996 TO 31.03.2000

JUSTICE BALDEV SINGH

JUSTICE IQBAL SINGH

29.01.1996 TO 24.12.2000

JUSTICE M.M. AGGARWAL

JUSTICE N.C. KHICHI

29.01.1996 TO 01.04.2003

JUSTICE VINEY MITT

JUSTICE R.L. ANAND

JUSTICE M.L. SINGHAL

28.01.1998 TO 24.03.2003

correct illegalities in terms of Section 15A of the Act.

In this case the question was, whether the concession of the State to constitute High Powered Committee to consider and determine the release of land sought to be acquired is contrary to the Act. In the present case land was acquired vide notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act and subsequently an award was published after declaration issued under Section 6. The land acquisition proceedings were challenged before the Hon'ble High Court and during hearing of writ petitions, a High Powered Committee was formed to reconsider the representations for release of land. It was held by Hon'ble Full Bench that the State Government is competent to constitute such Committee as it considers appropriate in exercise of its executive powers, in terms of Article 162 of the Constitution, to consider the report of the Land Acquisition Collector before publication of notification under Section 6 of the Act. But once notification under Section 6 of the Act is published, the only power available with the State Government before announcing of the Award is the approval to the award in terms of proviso to Section 11 of the Act. The

State Government has also the jurisdiction to correct the illegalities and irregularities in the procedure adopted by the Collector under Section 15A of the Act. Such power of the State Government is in respect of the proceedings after publication of the notification under Section 6 of the Act, as the satisfaction of the State had been recorded at the time of publication of the notification under Section 6 of the Act, but before the vesting of land absolutely in the State. Such power is limited to satisfy the legality and propriety of any finding or order passed or as to the irregularity of any such proceedings taken by the collector.

The Hon'ble Full Bench further held that the State Government in exercise of its executive powers can constitute High Powered Committee before publication of declaration under Section 6 of the Act or at the time of withdrawal from acquisition under Section 48 of the Act. But the power under Section 15A of the Act is akin to revisional jurisdiction in exercise of quasi judicial functions and has to be exercised keeping in view the principles of natural justice, equity and good conscience as well as in accordance with law.

Division & Single Benches

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of A.K.SIKRI-CJ, HEMANT GUPTA and RAJIV NARAIN RAINA-JJ.

7. *Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd., Jalandhar vs. Waryam Chand ILR 2013(2) P&H 420*

Held preferential treatment to persons who joined Armed Forces during emergency is constitutionally permissible

In this case Hon'ble court was pleased to hold that preferential treatment given to those who joined Armed Forces during emergency and the grant of notional seniority in civil services by taking into account the service rendered in the Armed Forces is constitutionally valid but such benefit cannot be extended to those who joined Armed Forces during normal times.

The judgment was delivered by Full Bench comprising of A. K. SIKRI, CHIEF JUSTICE, RANJIT SINGH & RAKESH KUMAR JAIN, JJ.

1. *Gram Panchayat Village Binjal, Tehsil and District Patiala vs. The Director Consolidation of Holdings, Punjab Chandigarh 2013(1) PLJ 520*

It was held that words “at any time” does not means indefinite time. It must be reasonable. 26 years is grossly unreasonable.

The question which came up for consideration in the above case was whether the phrase, “at any time” as appearing in Section 42 of the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948 was open ended so as to enable a party to approach the authorities under the Act for rectification of the revenue record even after an unreasonable delay. The authorities below (Additional Director Consolidation) had allowed the correction to be made in the revenue record on a petition filed under Section 42, after 26 years of consolidation in the village.

This Court allowed the writ petition filed on behalf of the Gram Panchayat and set aside the order of the Additional

Director Consolidation, holding that the phrase, “at any time” denotes reasonable time, and further, the Additional Director Consolidation, could not have entertained a petition under Section 42 of the Act, which was barred by delay and laches.

2. *Gram Panchayat Village Dharangwala District Fazilka vs. State of Punjab and others 2013(1) PLJ 118*

Held that transfer of Gram Panchayat land without permission of State Government is against law and does not confer any title in favour of transferee and mutation entered into on basis of simple resolution of Gram Panchayat is void

The petition involved the question of cancellation of mutation. The Gram Panchayat of Village Dharangwala had mooted a proposal to set up a hospital on its common land, in furtherance of which, the revenue authorities transferred 94 Kanals, 13 Marlas of land to the District Red Cross Society. The Jamabandies showed the Red Cross Society as its owner. Since no steps were taken for constructing the hospital, the Gram Panchayat requested

various authorities that either the hospital be built or the mutation in favour of the Red Cross Society be cancelled.

Drawing no response from any quarter, the Gram Panchayat filed the above writ petition, alleging that no action was being taken on its application for cancellation of mutation, because the Deputy Commissioner of the district was the Chairman of the Red Cross Society. Further, the Deputy Commissioner opposed the prayer for cancellation of mutation in proceedings before this Court.

Upon perusal of the record, it emerged, that approval of the State Government was not sought before transfer of ownership of the land to the District Red Cross Society, and the transfer, therefore, was in violation of Rule 13 of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Rules, 1964. The Court held that mere passing of a resolution by the Gram Panchayat did not confer any title on the Red Cross Society and the mutation was ordered to be cancelled.

3. *Court on its Own Motion v. State of Punjab and others 2013 (2) RCR*

(Criminal) 606 (P&H)

In this case it was held that crimes against women are social crimes. Accordingly to curb this menace directions were issued to State Governments and its organs

This Court while taking suo motu notice and interpreting sections 294 and 509 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 in a Civil Writ Petition termed crimes against women as social crimes. The Court observed that crimes committed against women destroy the entire social fabric of the community. With a view to curb the growing menace of crimes against women a number of directions were issued to the States of Punjab and Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh for preventing such crimes and in the second stage for identifying and nabbing perpetrators of these crimes coupled with time bound investigation followed by speedy culmination of trial. Directions were issued for setting up dedicated women helpline, constitution of women armed special protection squads; framing and circulation of guidelines and directions to police officials for investigation of cases involving crimes against women;

setting up of quick response cells in hospitals; appointing protection officers under Domestic Violence Act upto village level so as to create awareness and render assistance to distressed women; keeping an eye on potential trouble makers and habitual offenders in public transport; framing of comprehensive policy for providing medical and financial assistance to victims of physical/sexual abuse and rehabilitation package.

4. *Maya and others v. State of Haryana and another 2013 (3) RCR (Criminal) 146 (P&H)*

Held that where FIR is quashed u/s 482 Cr.P.C with a finding of blatant abuse of process of law, exemplary costs can be imposed upon the State and also upon the investigating officer for harassment caused.

In this case suppliers of a machine against whom an F.I.R. was registered by police at the instance of the person to whom it was supplied, filed petition under Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for quashing of the said FIR. This Court while deciding a criminal

miscellaneous petition not only quashed the FIR but also imposed cost of rupees One lakh on the State. State was directed to recover fifty thousand from salary of investigating officer. The Court observed that unwarranted adventurism of private respondent and investigating officer had not only resulted in harassment of the petitioner but had also resulted in wastage of time of this Court. The Court while interpreting Section 420 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 held that abuse of process of law was writ large on face of the case. The Court observed that blatant abuse of process of law should not be permitted and some sort of deterrence needs to be provided in order to obviate chances of such repetitive attempt.

5. *Sunit Kumar v. Rita and others* 2013 (3) RCR (Criminal) 51 (P&H)

Held that sending the person to imprisonment under Section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code does not wipe out the liability of defaulter. Liability can be discharged only by actual payment. For each default of non-payment of maintenance due at the end of each month defaulter can

be sent to imprisonment.

The purpose of sending a man, liable to pay maintenance to his wife and minor children under Section 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to jail is not to wipe out the liability which he has refused to discharge. The liability can be satisfied only by making actual payment of the arrears. The whole purpose of sending to jail is to oblige a person liable to pay the monthly allowance, who refuses to comply with the order without sufficient cause, to obey the order and to make the payment. It was held that maintenance claim has to be construed as a continuing liability which becomes due at the end of every month and the defaulter has to suffer imprisonment on each default to pay the maintenance.

6. *Ashwani Kumar v. Subhash Goyal* 2013 (3) RCR (Criminal) 779 (P&H),

Held that there is need to harmonise freedom of speech granted under Article 19 of Constitution of India and defamation of a person. Attempt should be not to defeat the constitutional right of freedom of speech. It was also held

that a political activist cannot question the defamation of his leader as it does not affect him.

A Single Bench of this Court while dealing with a petition for quashing a complaint instituted under S.500 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 went into the question of violation of fundamental right of speech of the author of the offending article. A complaint had been filed against an author of a write-up in a newspaper by an activist of a political party against whose leader the write up was directed. The Court held that the complainant had no locus to institute a complaint which does not affect him or the association or the political party to which he belongs. While examining the larger question of reconciling the definition of defamation and the freedom of speech and expression, this court observed that in a democracy the performance of a government headed by an elected political dispensation and administration so run by them necessarily need to be circumscribed to scathing debates at the hands of either its own political opponents or the press. The attempt to curb the freedom to speech, the freedom of Press and the power of

pen therefore, needs to be discouraged and rather such complaints should be viewed as attempts of a prudish mind of the complainant's orchestrator showing complete subversiveness and servility of character and displaying aversion to criticism over a performance to a parroted existence. While harmonizing the provisions of S.499 and Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India the court held that article would be protected by the first, second and third exceptions carved out in section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

7. *Dapinder Singh and another vs. State of Punjab* 2013 (2) ILR Punjab and Haryana 202

Held that a dying declaration recorded by an investigating officer cannot be believed unless it is shown to the satisfaction of court that it could not have been got recorded from a Judicial Magistrate, Executive Magistrate or a Doctor.

A Division Bench of this Court in a criminal appeal rejected dying declaration of the deceased, which was recorded by the

investigating officer. While relying on Chapter 13-A Volume-3 of the Punjab and Haryana High Court Rules and Orders, it was held that it is better to leave dying declaration recorded by investigating officer until and unless the prosecution satisfies the court as to why it was not recorded by a Magistrate or a doctor. In this case, as per the record, the investigating officer had not made any effort to get dying declaration recorded from any Executive or Judicial Magistrate. It was also observed that conduct of investigating officer was transgressive of Chapter 13-A Volume-3 of the Punjab and Haryana High Court Rules and Orders. It was also observed that conduct of the investigating officer was reprehensible. Benefit was given to the accused and conviction was modified from 302 IPC to 304-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

8. *M/s. Sant Footwear Pvt. Ltd. and Another vs. Daya Bindra* (2013) 172 PLR 387

Held that normally a landlord himself is to depose before the court to establish his bonafide need for seeking eviction of premises and an attorney cannot

depose on behalf of landlord to establish that need. But where the complete affairs to the property are managed by an attorney and such attorney is husband/wife/ son /daughter of infirm parent or a person living abroad such deposition can be through attorney.

Wherever landlord seeks eviction of his tenant on the ground of his bonafide need, normally the landlord himself has to give evidence and not an attorney-holder. However, there is an exception to the aforesaid requirement i.e. where the affairs of a party are completely managed, transacted and looked after by an attorney, it is possible to accept the evidence of such attorney even with reference to bonafide need of the landlord/landlady provided such attorney-holder is a husband/wife exclusively managing the affairs of his/her spouse, a son/daughter exclusively managing the affairs of an old and infirm parent, a father/mother exclusively managing the affairs of a son/daughter living abroad.

9. *In case of State Bank of Patiala vs. The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal and Others*, 2013 (2) RCR (Rent) 338



Held in this case that where lease is granted without concurrence of mortgagee then lessee's title cannot overshadow rights of mortgagee

Here it has been adjudicated that if a mortgagor left in possession, grants a lease without the concurrence of the mortgagee (and for this purpose, it makes no difference whether it is an equitable lease by an agreement under which possession is taken or a legal lease by actual demise), the lessee has a precarious title, inasmuch as although the lease is good as between himself and the mortgagor who granted it, the paramount title of the mortgagee may be asserted against both of them.

10. In this case Sohan Lal (Deceased) vs. Balbir Singh and Others (2013)169 PLR 608 it has been adjudicated that where a petition has been filed before the Rent Controller by purchasers of equity of redemption who claimed that the tenant under the mortgagee had attorned the tenancy in their favour in a compromise entered into between them

and the tenant and the landlord who secured a compromise with the tenant was bargaining for possession of the property after the decision and after the redemption. Redemption is not a one way affair. A mere deposit of money does not constitute a redemption. In all suits for redemption, settling the accounts and delivery of documents are necessary concomitants and that is the process which the plaintiff has to undertake before he secures not merely the right of possession but also to enjoy the fruits of the decree.

11. *Joginder Dutt vs. Hans Raj I.L.R. 2013 (2) P&H 721(DB)*

Held that for establishing right u/s 14 of Hindu Succession Act a female Hindu need not to be in actual, physical or constructive possession

In this case the question was whether section 14 of Hindu Succession Act 1956 would be applicable if female Hindu was not to be in actual, physical or constructive possession of property. It was held by Hon'ble Division bench of

this court that Section 14(1) of the Act will become applicable to any property which is owned by a female Hindu, even though she is not in actual, physical or constructive possession of that property. It was further held that if a Hindu widow, who acquires rights in the property left by her husband, dying intestate, in terms of the Act of 1937, becomes absolute owner of her share possessed by her being the owner if she lives after coming into force of the Act of 1956 and it is not necessary that she should be in actual physical possession of her share in the property in dispute as all that is necessary that her limited interest in the property which devolved upon her in terms of the Act of 1937 continues till the enforcement of the Act of 1956.

12. *Sanjay Kumar vs. Bhateri* 2013(3) RCR (Civil) 223

Held that no sexual relationship for four long years in the matrimonial home constitute sufficient mental cruelty and a sufficient ground for seeking divorce by wife. It was also held that mere grant of decree of conjugal rights in favour of husband does not give him a right to

deny the maintenance granted to wife in a separate proceeding under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act.

Here the question was whether no sexual relationship between the parties during wife's stay in the matrimonial home for a period of about four years constitutes mental cruelty and whether it can be basis for divorce and whether the wife who disobeys a decree for restitution of conjugal rights can be denied maintenance under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage of the Act. It was held by the Hon'ble Division Bench of this Court that respondent wife has suffered mental trauma which constitutes mental cruelty and can form the basis for divorce. The defence of appellant husband was struck off for want of payment of interim maintenance allowed to the respondent wife under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act . As the Appellant-husband, did not challenge that order, Hon'ble High Court held that he cannot be heard to say that either he was not liable to pay maintenance or his defence was wrongly struck off. Discussing Sections 9 and 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, it was held that mere grant of a decree for restitution of conjugal

rights in favour of a husband cannot create a legal bar to claim maintenance by a destitute wife who has no income to maintain herself. It was further held that disobedience of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights is not a ground in terms of Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act to deny a claim for maintenance to a party who otherwise satisfies the ingredients of the said provision.

13. *Nand Lal vs. Smt. Brij Bala* 2013(3) RCR (Civil) 228

Held that paramount consideration while deciding the custody issue of a child is welfare of child and not individual rights of parties. While appreciating that aspect court is not bound by statutes or strict rules of evidence or procedure nor by precedents.

Hon'ble Court decided the question with regard to the custody of the minor child and the Hon'ble Division Bench held that paramount consideration remains the welfare and interest of the child and not the rights of the parties under the statute and further held that the mere fact that grand-father may be earning slightly more

than the respondent is not at all sufficient to deprive the mother of her right to act as guardian of the minor and to recover her custody and it was further held that the Court is expected to give due weight to a child's ordinary comfort, contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favourable surroundings and the court is neither bound by the statute nor by strict rules of evidence or procedure nor by precedents.

14. *Vijay Kumar v. State of Punjab and Ors.* 2013 (3) RCR (Criminal) 286

Held that where an employer ordered deduction of 50% salary of employee and that salary be given to destitute wife, no interference by court is called for as it was a benevolent order.

Hon'ble Division Bench examined the question as to whether the employer (DGP) can pass an order that a deduction of 50% salary of employee (husband) be made and the amount be paid to his destitute wife and her two school going children. The Hon'ble Bench has held that the order of maintenance to wife passed by employer is benevolent order

and hardly any ground is made out to quash the same.

15. *Sh. Charashni Kumar Talwani v. M/s. Malhotra Poultries, Naraingarh Road 2014(1) RCR (Criminal) 233*

Held where a consolidated notice was sent for 10 dishonoured cheques and no payment was made, it shall constitute a single offence and not 10 offences. One consolidated complaint is maintainable.

In this case ten cheques were issued by the accused and all the cheques were simultaneously presented to the banker on the same day and dishonoured on the same day. A consolidated notice demanding payment was sent to the accused. It was held that it would constitute only one offence and cannot be said that ten offences have been committed by the accused, hence, one complaint in respect of all cheques was held to be maintainable.

16. *Prince Kumar v. State of Punjab and Anr. 2013 (2) RCR (Criminal) 874,*

Held that convictions under Section 138 bars subsequent prosecution under Section 420 in view of Section 300(1) of Criminal Procedure Code.

It was decided that if a person is convicted for an offence under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, his subsequent prosecution under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code on same facts would be barred under Section 300(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure Code

17. *Mohan Singh and Anr. v. State of Punjab and Anr. 2013 (2) RCR (Criminal) 95*

Held where in a corruption case sanction is required and where sanction was earlier denied by appointing authority then even a higher authority subsequently cannot grant sanction on the basis of same material. Order of sanction on this basis was quashed.

It was decided that where prosecution of two accused on allegations that while working as clerks in Municipal Council they forged Municipal record and transferred a plot of land in name of one 'M'. Sanction

for prosecution was refused thrice by Municipal Council which was the appointing authority. Thereafter, on the request of vigilance bureau sanction was accorded by Director, Department Local Government. which was a higher authority than the appointing authority. The order of sanction by higher authority than the appointing authority without any fresh material was quashed.

18. *Amarjit Singh alias Goldy v. State of Punjab and Anr. 2013 (2) RCR (Criminal) 485*

Held that only central government in its delegated power can declare a substance as narcotic or psychotropic falling in commercial or non commercial quantity.

It was held that the power to declare a particular substance as narcotic or psychotropic, falling in the commercial or non-commercial quantity under Section 2 Clause (vii-a) and (xiii-a) of the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act 1985, has been conferred on the Central Government vide Central Act 9 of 2001 in terms of clause (vii-a) and (xxiii-a)

of Section 2 of the Act. It is the Central Government alone which is competent to amend, modify or rescind the notification issued while exercising the powers as part of delegated legislation.

19. *Raman v. State of Haryana and Ors. 2013 (3) RCR (Criminal) 653*

Held that tort of negligence is established where a child was incapacitated for life due to naked wire supposed to be managed by Electricity Department. Compensation awarded.

In this case a four year old child came in contact with naked high tension electric wire which passed over the roof of his house amputating both arms and one leg of the child, rendering him invalid for the rest of his life. Criminal negligence was held on part of Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam as it failed to make periodical check of wire which was installed 30 years ago. Compensation to the tune of 60 Lakhs was awarded to the victim.

20. *Court on its own motion v. State of Punjab 2013 (3) RCR (Criminal) 298*

Held where officers neglect to do their

duty then action under Section 166 of IPC can also be taken

It was held in this case that where it is found that there were violations of provisions of Part 18 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 and officers fail or neglect to take effective necessary disciplinary action, then action can also be taken, in appropriate cases, under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code against such officers.

21. *Court on its own motion v. State of Punjab* 2013 (3) RCR (Criminal) 298

In this case directions were issued by Hon'ble High court to make the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, more effective. Firstly registration of children home was directed. Secondly it was directed that appointment of members under Section 17 and 18 of the Act, should be made in more transparent manner. Thirdly special Children Courts and Special Public Prosecutor and court infrastructure should be created.

It was held that under Section 31 of the

Act, Registration of Children Homes should be made compulsory and held that it becomes necessary to make the registration of such children homes not only mandatory but there has to be direct compliance of this provision.

It was also observed vis-a-vis appointment of members under Sections 17 and 18 of the Act that, in order to have transparency in the system and fair chance of consideration to all eligible persons, the selection should be after issuing public advertisement for inviting applications and after interview/discussion with the eligible candidates. It was also held that it would be appropriate if the rules are framed containing the constitution of the Selection Committee for appointment of these members and also stipulating the procedure for appointment.

It was further observed vis-a-vis Children Court under Sections 25 and 26 of the Act that, State Government may by notification with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court specify a Children's Court and notify Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in such a court. Further direction was issued for

creating children's courts with specialized infrastructure.

22. *Harmela Ram vs. State of Haryana* 2013 (3) RCR (Criminal) 141

Held that complaint is required to be filed under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1997 and FIR is not be registered.

Here there were allegations against the petitioners that they were indulging in illegal mining in the land belonging to Department of Mines and Geology. The authorized person instead of filing a complaint in writing sought a registration of FIR against the petitioners. It was held that no court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under the Act except upon complaint in writing made by a person authorized in this behalf.

23. *In Shri Sanatan Dharam Education Society (Regd.), Panipat vs. Anil Goyal* 2013(1) RCR Civil 658 (P&H) The High Court of Punjab and Haryana again reiterated the principles enshrined under Order 39 Rules 1 and 2, Code of Civil Procedure 1908, for grant of ad interim

injunction and laid down that by grant of any injunction the suit cannot be decided finally.

24. In another case, titled *Kanhi Ram vs. Umesh Kumar* (2013 (1) RCR Civil 790) (P&H) the Court, while discussing Section 65 and 66 of the Evidence Act, held that the plea of adverse possession is not a pure question of law but a blend of fact and law. A person pleading adverse possession has no equities in his favour since he is trying to defeat the rights of the true owner and, as such, has to clearly plead and establish all facts necessary to establish his adverse possession.

25. *Didar Singh @ Dara Singh vs. State Bank of India* 2013(1) RCR Civil 588 (P&H),

In this case it was held that a person cannot be committed to prison for executing the decree unless he is given a show cause notice by executing court.

The High Court, blending principles of natural justice and equity, held that under Section 51 read with Order 21 Rule 37 Code of Civil Procedure, in

case of a decree for payment of money, execution by detention in prison shall not be ordered unless the judgment-debtor is given an opportunity to show cause by the Executing Court as to why he should not be committed to prison for his failure to satisfy the decree. It was further held that in absence of such an opportunity being given, any such order committing a judgment debtor to prison would be perverse and illegal, and suffer from jurisdictional error and shall be liable to be set aside.

26. In another example of dilution of the stringent provisions of the 2002 amendments made to the Code of Civil Procedure the High Court in *Balwant Singh v. Shankar Rice Mills*, 2013 (1) RCR (Civil) 434 (P&H), held that in case a written statement is not filed within 90 days of the service of summons as required under Order 8 Rule 1 Code of Civil Procedure, the defence is not to be struck off on the premise that procedural law is required to be followed with some flexibility and not with extreme rigidity.

27. While interpreting Order 9 Rule 13 Code of Civil Procedure, the High Court

in *M/s Karvy Consultants Ltd. v. Umesh Jain* 2013 (1) RCR (Civil) 482 (P&H) held that even if the defendant has been proceeded ex parte, the plaintiff has to make out a case against the defendant impleaded in the suit for the reliefs claimed since he has to stand on his own legs. It was further observed that the Courts cannot act blindly merely because no written statement has been filed. In such eventuality, even though it is not necessary to frame issues, the Court has to be more careful than in the ordinary course.

28. The Court held in *Mohinder Singh Gill vs. Jagdeep Singh* (2013 (1) RCR (Civil) 569 (P&H) that under Order 10 Rule 2 Code of Civil Procedure, cross-examination of a defendant by another defendant is only permissible where the co-defendant has pleaded or stated something against another defendant, but this has to be done prior to the evidence of the plaintiff so that the plaintiff's case is not demolished by the defendants putting leading questions to each other.

29. In *Parkash Kaur vs. Jaswant Singh* (2013 (1) RCR (Civil) 655 (P&H) the Court held that the Limitation Act 1963 and the

Code of Civil Procedure are both procedural laws and their provisions are to be read together and harmoniously construed being *pari materia*. Both the Acts have to be taken together and construed as one system and be explanatory to each other.

30. In another example of the Court taking a proactive approach to the law, it was held in *Hari Singh Mann vs. State of Punjab* 2013(1) RCR (Civil) 163 (P&H) that where both the parties had agreed to arbitration but did not secure their agreement in the manner provided by law, but the consent of the parties to arbitration was recorded in the Court order, then such consent shall be included in the definition of “arbitral agreement”. While construing the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation 1996 and Section 89 of Code of Civil Procedure, the Court observed that the Courts cannot be left without power to adopt proactive approaches to direct parties to conciliation where litigative posturing could harm the parties and could cast a dark shadow on the Court’s performance.

31. The Court in another case *Manoj*

Makkar vs. Neeru Bal 2013 (1) RCR (Civil) 807 (P&H), has held that an arbitration clause contained in a deed of partnership of unregistered firm can be invoked to refer the dispute to arbitration.

32. It has also been held in *MRB Engineers and Contractors Pvt. Ltd. vs. Modern Diaries Ltd.* 2013 (1) RCR (Civil) 794 (P&H) that where the petitioner made an offer of settlement of dispute and accepted the penalty and a particular amount in full and final settlement of dispute for all purposes, he cannot ordinarily be allowed to turn around and allege that the offer of settlement by him was extracted under coercion and duress, specially in absence of *prima facie* material in this regard. Hence, his plea for appointment of arbitrator was held to be untenable and rejected.

33. It was held in another case *Chief Administrator HSAMB Panchkula vs. Maa Shakti Cooperative L/C Society Ltd.* 2013 (1) RCR (Civil) 547 (P&H) under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, that the award cannot be set aside on the ground that the mandate of the arbitrator for making the award had expired

particularly in absence of any objection in this regard by any of the parties.

34. Where the agreement is silent about provisions regarding claim of interest, and the Court as well as the Arbitrator exercised their discretion to award statutory interest at the rate of 18% per annum, this Court has upheld such exercise of discretion as legal and valid in *Rajinder Kumar Manhas v. Union of India* 2013(2) RCR (Civil) 802 (P&H).

35. It has also been held in *Hughes Communications India vs. East West Traders* 2013(4) RCR (Civil) 691 (P&H) that under Sections 8 and 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, and the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act 1973, an arbitration clause which formed part of the contract shall be treated as an agreement independent of other terms of contract and, hence, the arbitration clause continues even if the contract does not. It was further held that the arbitral agreement itself is not required to be registered.

36. With regard to execution of decrees, this Hon'ble Court held in *Nathu Ram vs.*

Chhotu Singh (2013(1) RCR (Civil) 517 (P&H) that once an execution is pending before the Court and a report has been received that warrant of possession cannot be executed without police help as there was apprehension of breach of peace, the Court can provide police help for execution of the said warrant, even in absence of a specific application in this regard. It was further held that it is all in the process of execution that effective orders are required to be passed by the Court so as to ensure that a decree passed in favour of a party is executed. Delivery of possession is incidental to the execution of a conveyance in favour of the decree-holder and such a direction for delivery of possession can be given by the Executing Court even if the decree is silent in this regard.

37. An application to sue in forma pauperis cannot be decided, according to this Court's decision in *Bishamber Lal vs. Shanti Pershad Jaiswal* 2013(1) RCR (Civil) 581 (P&H), merely on basis of the report of the Collector, without affording an opportunity to the parties to lead evidence, which is mandatory under Order 33 Rules 6 and 7 Code of

Civil Procedure, failing which the order would suffer from a jurisdictional error and would be liable to be set aside.

38. While interpreting the word “decree” under Section 2(2) and Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, this Court in *Mehar Singh vs. Smt. Shanti* 2013(2) RCR (Civil) 532 (P&H) has held that “decree” means a formal expression of adjudication which conclusively determines the rights of the parties and if the suit is finally decided on a preliminary issue or otherwise it would amount to a “decree” amenable to appeal. But deciding only one point or giving a finding on another issue will not be a decree of the court. In this case it was also held by this Court that where a suit has been dismissed but no decree has been drawn, an appeal against the order will be maintainable even if no formal decree is drawn as the formal act of not drawing up a decree does not take the order disposing of the suit on a preliminary issue out of the purview of maintainability of an appeal.

39. It has been held that an order not signed by the competent authority is no order in the eyes of law and cannot be

sustained under Order 22 Rule 3 Code of Civil Procedure. In *Misra Singh vs. State of Punjab* 2013 (2) RCR (Civil) 1022 (P&H) a sarpanch was removed from office by passing of a no-confidence motion, followed by an unsigned order, which was held to be non est in the eyes of law.

40. This Court has also held that munadi (service of summons by proclamation) is an old and obsolete methodology, which is seldom conducted, and is being followed as a rule of convenience. In *Saroj v. Rajinder Kumar* 2013 (3) RCR (Civil) 451 (P&H) (DB) the ex parte order due to non-appearance of the defendant was set aside on this ground.

41. With respect to ex parte proceedings, this Court in *M/s N.K. Electronics v. Narinder Kumar* 2013 (4) RCR (Civil) 143 (P&H) held that an order of proceedings ex parte merges in decree and when an ex parte decree is challenged, then automatically the order proceeding ex parte would be deemed to have been challenged, and there is no specific rule that at the time of challenging the ex parte decree, the order proceeding ex parte has also to be

specifically challenged.

42. In *Bikram Singh v. Bhupinder Singh* 2013 (3) RCR (Civil) 805 (P&H) it was held that a Court can pass judgment on the basis of admission made by a party, either orally or in writing. It was observed that there ought to be a greater degree of credibility for an act of a judge in the course of proceedings of a case, and that it is not possible to accept a plea that a party did not know that what the Court was recording was his statement.

43. In keeping with its pioneering, modernistic, time-saving and technologically-savvy approach to speedy, secure and quick disposal of cases, this Court has also issued detailed directions in *State of Punjab v. Mohinder Singh* 2013 (4) RCR (Civil) 423 (P&H) (DB) to the authorities concerned for recording of evidence of medical experts through video-conferencing and to set up video-conferencing rooms in all Civil Hospitals within 6 months from the date of passing of the order in the said case.

44. In *Oriental Insurance Company vs. Gurdev Singh* (2013 (2) RCR (Civil)

611 (P&H) it was held that enhancement of compensation is possible in MACT appellate cases where the appeal was filed by insurance company for reduction in amount of compensation even if the victim has not approached the court questioning MACT orders.

It was held that in case of an appeal by the insurance company for reduction in compensation, there is no bar on the Appellate Court to return of finding in favour of the respondent-claimant even though he has not approached the Court with a prayer for enhancement. It was held that under Order 41 Rule 33 Code of Civil Procedure read with Section 163F of the Motor Vehicles Act 1985, the Court has the statutory power to enhance compensation in appeal even if the claimants have not preferred an appeal in this regard.

45. In a transfer of property dispute this court in *Buta Singh vs. Balwinder Singh* (2013 (1) RCR (Civil) 68 (P&H) (DB), while interpreting as to who is a bona fide purchaser, held that where the owner sold his land in his life-time but no entry in this respect was made in the revenue

record, and his legal representatives sold off the same land again after his death, the subsequent purchasers would get no right especially since they were residents of same village, and would be presumed to be aware of the earlier transfer of land.

46. In *Harpal Singh vs. Jiwan Kaur* 2013 (3) RCR (Civil) 795 (P&H) it has been held that until and unless it is proved by cogent evidence that a property is having an ancestral character, it would be presumed that the property is self-acquired.

47. A Division Bench of this Court had the occasion to examine the procedure followed by the Estate Office, Chandigarh regarding transfer of immovable property to the legal heirs/legatee after death of the allottee/transferee. During the hearing of CWP No. 1131 of 2013 titled as *Kamal Kumar vs. Union Territory, Chandigarh and another*, it transpired that Chandigarh Administration has not formulated any proper policy with regard to transfer of property in favour of the legal heirs or the legatee of the allottee after his death. Interim directions were issued to the Administration to formulate

a reasonable policy in this regard. The Chandigarh Administration framed a draft Policy in light of the Policy earlier framed by Haryana Urban Development Authority, which had been approved by a Division Bench of this Court in the matter of *Vandana Arora vs. Chief Administrator, H.U.D.A. and another*, CWP No. 23705 of 2011, 2013(3) R.C.R.(Civil) 289. The draft Policy provided for transfer of immovable property to the legal heirs/legatee after death of the allottee/transferee falling under three categories namely, (i) Transfer in the case of Intestate Death; (ii) Transfer on the basis of 'Registered Will'; (iii) Transfer on the basis of 'Un-registered Will'; and (iv) Transfer on the basis of 'Sale Deed', and provided for the procedure to be followed and also specified the time frame within which the same was expected to be processed. The said draft Policy was approved by this Court to be notified by the Chandigarh Administration, subject to requirement of further modification in case of any hardship shown in future. As a precaution to avoid any arbitrariness in the time frame provided, this Court also directed that in case any application for transfer of plot or house is made by any person, it should be decided according to

the said Policy, expeditiously, preferably within a period of three months from the date of receipt of such application.

48. A Division Bench while considering the vires of the Punjab (Institutional and Other Buildings) Tax Act, 2011 in *KRBL Limited vs. State of Punjab and others*, 2013(1) P.L.R. 817 had the occasion to examine the notification issued thereunder by the State Government levying tax on 'buildings' and 'institutions' at a uniform rate. This Court held that there can indeed be no doubt that irrespective of (i) the location of the building; (ii) nature of its user; (iii) its proximity to the nearby urban area(s); (iv) the commercial potentiality of the building(s); (v) the estimated rental value of the building(s); (vi) the cost of construction incurred on such building(s), and (vii) the value of the land where such buildings or institutions have been setup etc., the State Government has chosen to fix a uniform rate of tax @ Re. 1/- per square feet of the 'covered area'. It simply means that the evil which the Legislature successfully prevented from entering into and hurting the doctrine of equality embodied in Section 3 (1) of the 2011 Act, has been injected through backdoor

entry by the Executive in exercise of its delegated powers. The Court further held that the notification also suffers from the vice of unreasonable classification as it sweeps everyone with same broom. Conversely, it treats unequals as equals in total disregard to the principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. While quashing the impugned notification levying tax at a uniform rate, it was observed the notification is full of the sin of discrimination and it must take toll for its sins.

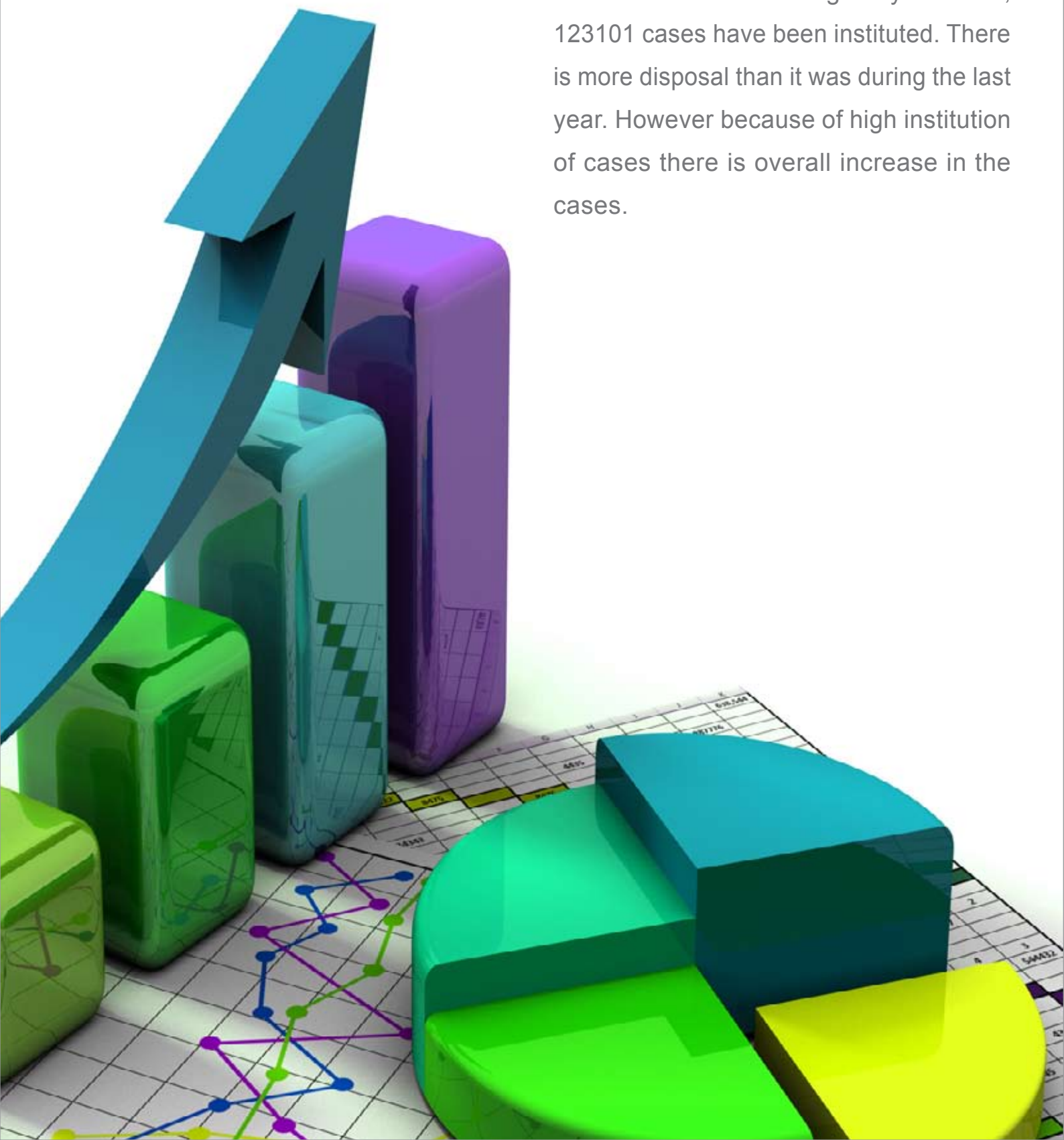


FULL BENCH REFERENCES DISPOSED OF DURING 2013

SNO.	CASE DESCRIPTION	HON'BLE JUDGES
1	CWP 18567 of 2012 Ram Murti Sarin Vs. State of Haryana and others CWP 1270 of 2012 Jatinder Kumar and ors Vs. State of Haryana and others (reference answered on 01.02.2013)	The Chief Justice, Justice Hemant Gupta, Justice R.N.Raina
2	LPA 1042 of 2012 Punjab state Power Corporation Ltd. Vs. Waryam Chand LPA 407 of 2012 State of Punjab and others Vs. Surinder Bajwa and others CWP14705 of 2012 Piara Singh and others Vs. State of Punjab and others (disposed on 12.03.2013)	The Chief Justice, Justice Ranjit Singh, Justice R.K.Jain
3	LPA 566 of 2012 UCO Bank and others Vs. Anju Mathur (disposed on 7.3.2013)	The Chief Justice, Justice R.K.Jain, Justice Jitendra Chauhan
4	CWP No.8421 of 2002 Amarbir Singh V/s State of Punjab and Others & 52 connected matters – (disposed on 31.05.2013)	Justice Ritu Bahri, Justice Paramjit Singh, Justice N. K. Sanghi, Justice R. S. Malik, Justice Inderjit Singh
5	CWP--10526/2008 Gurdial Kaur and others Vs. State Of Punjab and Others and 27 connected matters. (disposed on 26.07.2013)	Justice S. K. Mittal, Justice Ajay Tewari, Justice M. S. Chauhan
6	CWP--10006/2007 Sita Devi Vs. State of Haryana and others (disposed on 02.08.2013)	The Chief Justice, Justice A. G. Masih, Justice Surya Kant
7	CRA-D--265-DB/2005 Ram Karan Vs. State of Haryana and others (disposed on 02.08.2013) CRA No.138-DBA of 2006 State of Haryana and others Vs. Sehdev and Others (disposed on 02.08.2013)	Justice M. Jeyapaul, Justice K.C. Puri, Justice Anita Chaudhary
8	CWP--12034/2002 Baljinder Singh etc. Vs. Collector/ADC Fatehgarh Sahib and others in 14 cases (disposed on 08.11.2013)	Justice S. S. Saron, Justice Rajive Bhalla, Justice S. P. Bangarh
9	CWP 350 of 1999 Veer Singh Vs. State of Haryana (disposed on 8/11/2013)	Justice S.S.Saron, Justice Ritu Bahri, Justice S.P.Bangarh

STATISTICS

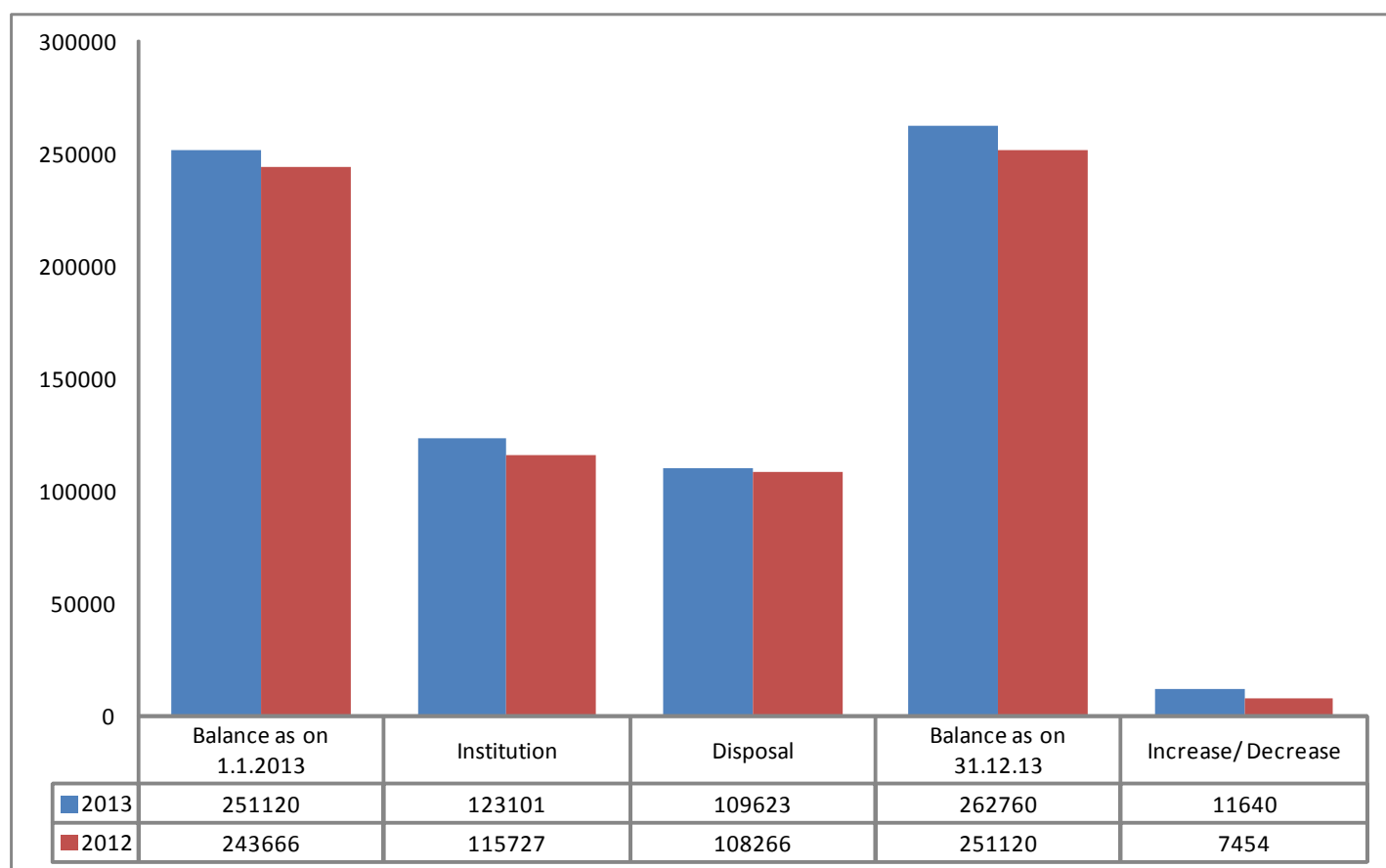
Last year 115727 cases were instituted in this court whereas during the year 2013, 123101 cases have been instituted. There is more disposal than it was during the last year. However because of high institution of cases there is overall increase in the cases.



HIGH COURT

STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN 2013.

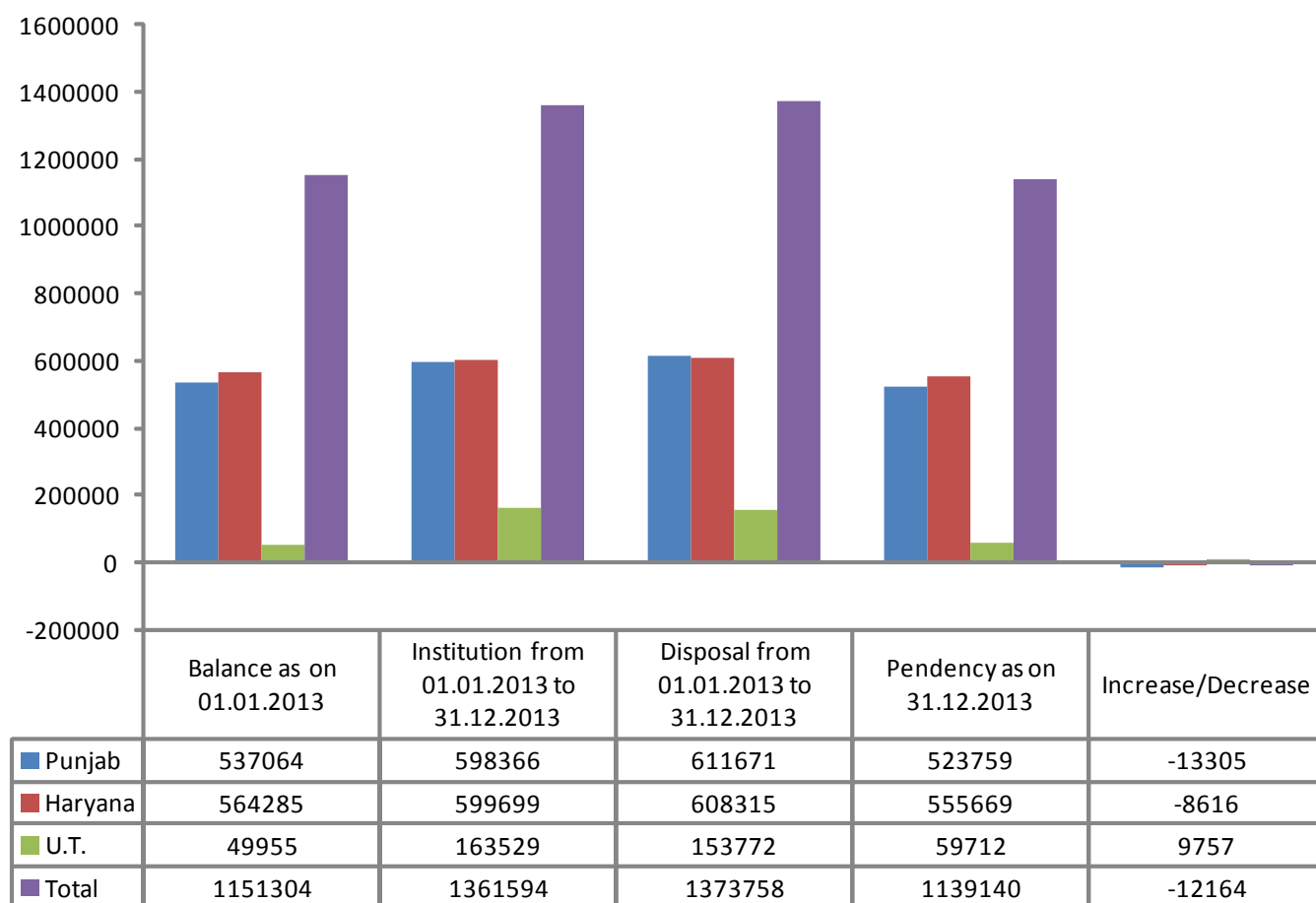
S.NO.	CLASSIFICATION	BALANCE AS ON 1.1.2013	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	BALANCE AS ON 31.12.13	INCREASE/ DECREASE
1.	Civil Cases	195815	66251	59675	200549	+4734
2.	Criminal Cases	55305	56850	49948	62211	+6906
	Total	251120	123101	109623	262760	+11640



Note: 1842 civil cases decreased and 4 criminal cases increased due to physical verification of cases upto the year 2000 of all the categories except RSA and FAO (Misc) upto 2013 by the concerned judicial branches.

DISTRICT COURTS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of cases during the year 2013 in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T.Chandigarh :-



SPECIAL DRIVE TO REDUCE SUMMARY CASES

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2013	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2013	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	33820	239319	248478	24661	-9159
Haryana	55918	218985	232844	42059	-13859
U.T.	7108	136419	125012	18515	11407
Total	96846	594723	606334	85235	-11611

TRAFFIC CASES

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2013	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2013	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	32697	244652	253477	23872	-8825
Haryana	40837	240366	253186	28017	-12820
U.T.	7108	140365	128958	18515	11407
Total	80642	625383	635621	70404	-10238

CASES DEALT WITH BY EVENING COURTS

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2013	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2013	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	35613	222741	229359	28995	-6618
Haryana	59602	235527	254352	40777	-18825
U.T.	4962	14122	15228	3856	-1106
Total	100177	472390	498939	73628	-26549

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN CASES

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2013	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2013	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	805	1501	1585	721	-84
Haryana	1080	1762	1828	1014	-66
U.T.	45	65	70	40	-5
Total	1930	3328	3483	1775	-155

CASES UNDER PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2013	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2013	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	735	221	394	562	-173
Haryana	368	209	212	365	-3
U.T.	119	21	55	85	-34
Total	1222	451	661	1012	-210

CASES OF JUVENILES

STATE	BALANCE AS ON 01.01.2013	INSTITUTION FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	DISPOSAL FROM 01.01.2013 TO 31.12.2013	PENDENCY AS ON 31.12.2013	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Punjab	1825	1066	1412	1479	-346
Haryana	2896	3090	3501	2485	-411
U.T.	369	195	466	98	-271
Total	5090	4351	5379	4062	-1028

District Courts

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

SESSIONS DIVISIONS IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB

as on 31.12.2013

PUNJAB

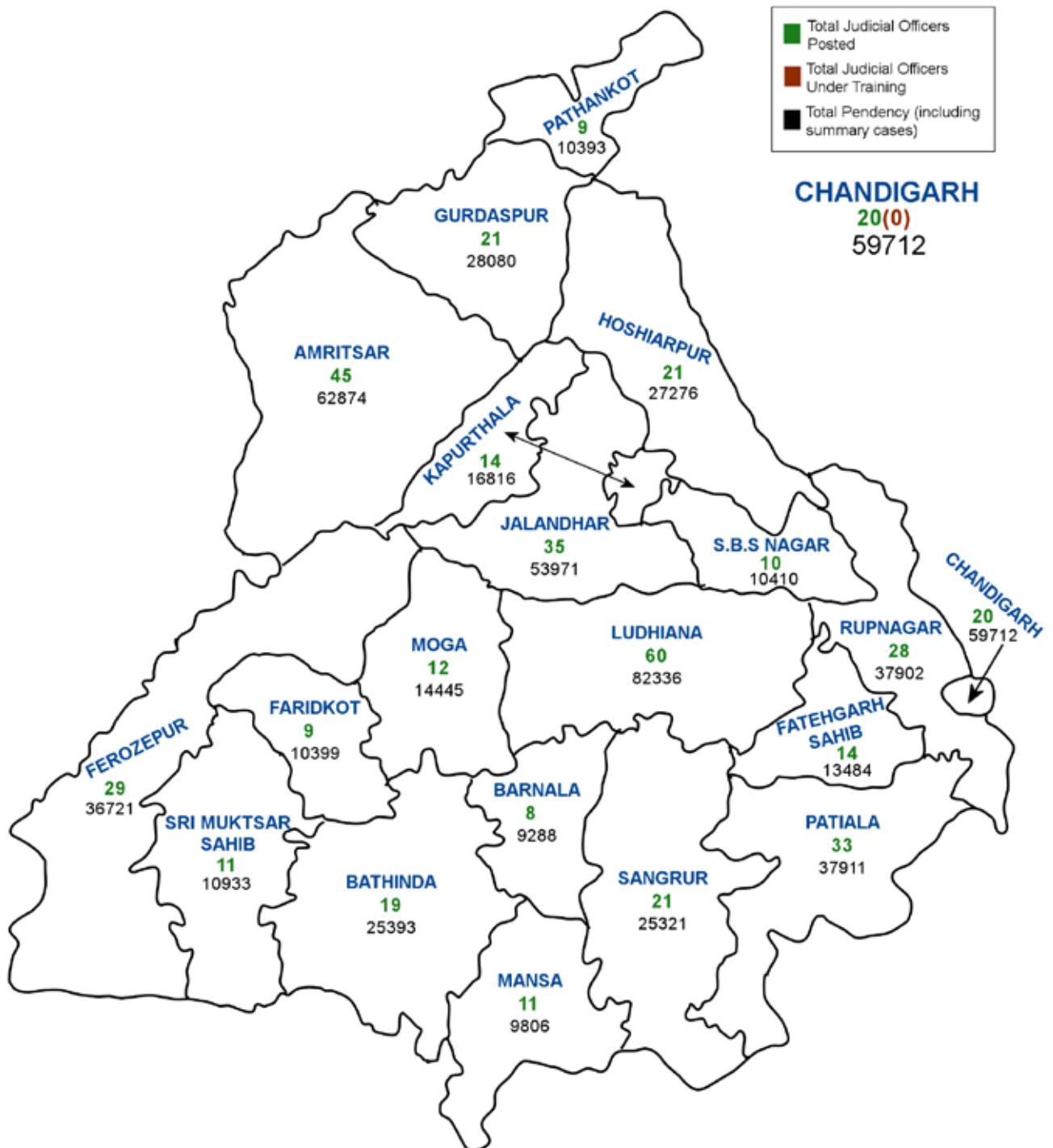
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CHANDIGARH

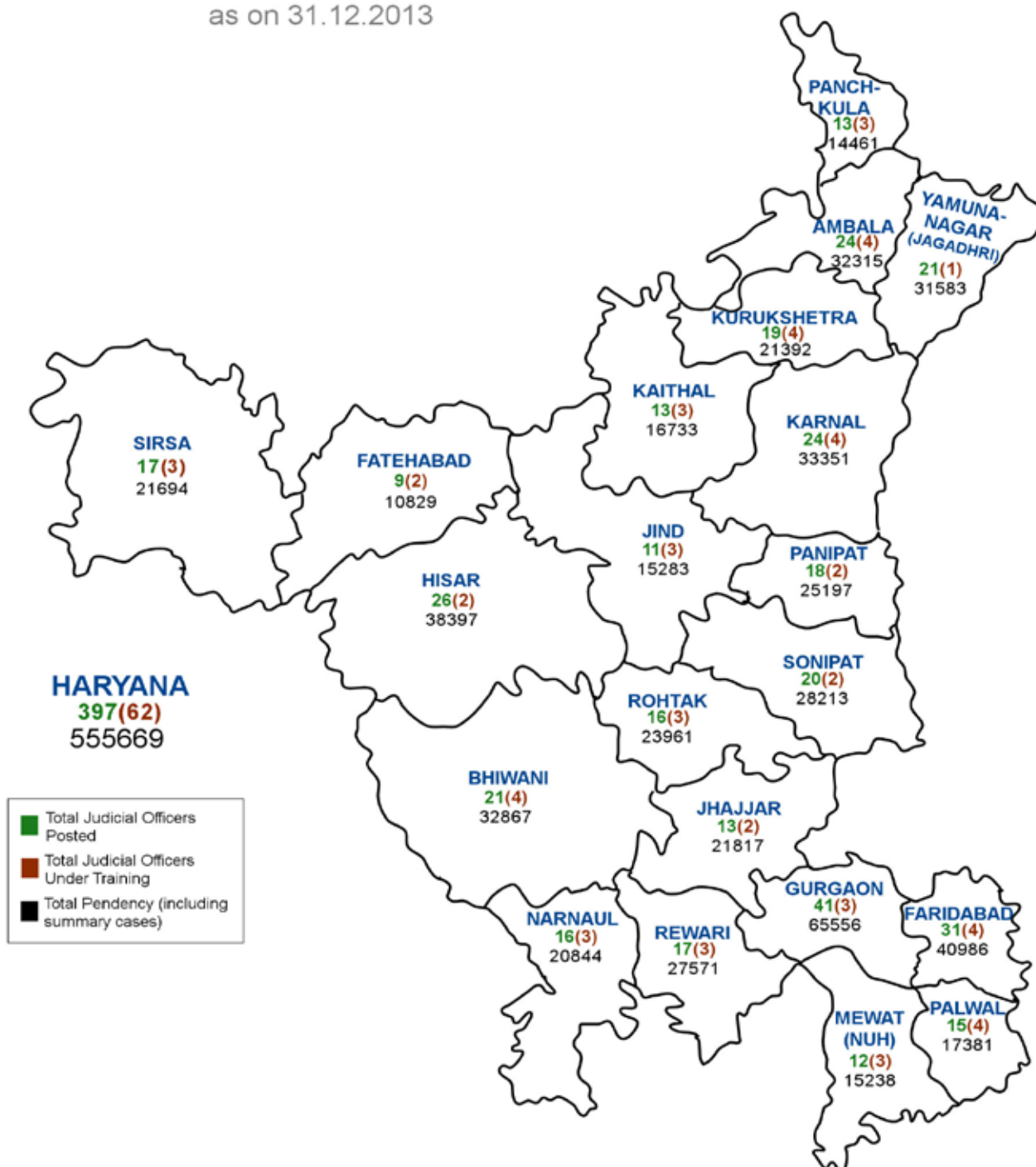
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SESSIONS DIVISIONS IN THE STATE OF HARYANA

as on 31.12.2013



WORKING STRENGTH OF DISTRICT JUDICIARY

In the beginning of the year 2013 there were 883 judicial officers (246 District and Sessions Judges/Additional District and Sessions Judges and 637 Civil Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates in the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT, Chandigarh. The strength of Judicial Officers increased from 883 to 916 by the end of the year.

The details of number of posts of Judicial Officers created by Government of Punjab/ Haryana and Chandigarh Administration during the year 2013 are as follows:-

PUNJAB SUPERIOR JUDICIAL SERVICE

- ✓ 20 temporary posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges sanctioned, vide Punjab Government Letter No.1/6/13-2 Judl.(I)/856 dated 4-4-2013 for fast tracking of cases of heinous crime against women.
- ✓ 2 temporary posts of D&SJ sanctioned, vide Punjab Government Letter No. 1/31/13-2 Judl(1)/1712 dated 27.6.2013 on account of creation of Sessions Division Barnala and Pathankot.
- ✓ 13 temporary posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges sanctioned, vide Punjab Government Letter No.1/33/2013-3Judl.(1)/2743 dated 17-10-2013 in the light of Judgment dated 19.4.2012 passed by Hon'ble Apex Court in Transfer Case (Civil) No. 22 of 2001 titled as "Brij Mohan Lal vs. Union of India & Ors."
- ✓ 25 temporary posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges created vide Punjab Government Letter No. 14/36/2013-3Judl(1)/2355 dated 10.12.2013 in view of D.O. letter dated 26.2.2013 of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Chief Justice of India regarding increasing/doubling the existing number of courts in Subordinate Judiciary.

PUNJAB CIVIL SERVICES (JUDICIAL BRANCH)

- ✓ 25 temporary posts of Civil Judges/Judicial Magistrates sanctioned vide Punjab Government Letter No. 14/36/2013-3Judl(1)/2355 dated 10.12.2013 in view of

D.O. letter dated 26.2.2013 of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Chief Justice of India regarding increasing/doubling the existing number of courts in Subordinate Judiciary.

HARYANA SUPERIOR JUDICIAL SERVICE

- ✓ 1 temporary post of District and Sessions Judge created, vide Haryana Government Letter No.23/01/2001-1SIII dated 1.3.2013 for newly created Palwal Sessions Division.
- ✓ 7 temporary posts of Addl. District & Sessions Judges created vide Haryana Govt. Letter No.23/01/2013-1SIII dated 26.3.2013 for fast tracking of cases of heinous crime against women.
- ✓ 1 temporary post of District and Sessions Judge created, vide Haryana Government Letter No.23/01/2013-1SIII dated 12.06.2013 for newly created Nuh Sessions Division.
- ✓ 32 temporary posts of Addl. District & Sessions Judges created vide Haryana Govt. Letter No.23/01/2013-1SIII dated 12.07.2013 in view of D.O. letter dated 26.2.2013 of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India regarding increasing/doubling the existing number of courts in Subordinate Judiciary.

HARYANA CIVIL SERVICES (JUDICIAL BRANCH)

- ✓ The Government of Haryana- vide Letter No. 23/01/2013-1SIII dated 12.07.2013 conveyed sanction for the creation of 75 temporary posts of Civil Judges (Junior Division) in Haryana Civil Service (Judicial Branch) in view of D.O. letter dated 26.2.2013 of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Chief Justice of India regarding increasing/doubling the existing number of courts in Subordinate Judiciary.

U.T. CHANDIGARH

- ✓ 4 posts of Addl. District & Sessions Judges and 6 posts of Civil Judges (Junior Division) created vide Government of India Letter No. L-16014/1/2007-Jus. dated 18.11.2013.

PUNJAB			
Cadre	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Punjab Superior Judicial Services	188	126	62
Punjab Civil Services (Judicial Branch)	483	309	174
Total	671	435	236

HARYANA			
Cadre	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Haryana Superior Judicial Services	194	143	51
Haryana Civil Services (Judicial Branch)	450	338	112
Total	644	481	163

U.T. CHANDIGARH			
Cadre	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Superior Judicial Services	10	6	4
Subordinate Judges	20	14	6
Total	30	20	10

FIGURES AS ON 31.12.2013

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.

Justice Jasbir Singh is the Executive Chairman of the Punjab Legal Services Authority. Justice S.K.Mittal is the Executive Chairman of the Haryana State Legal Services Authority and Justice

Hemant Gupta is the Executive Chairman of State Legal Services Authority, U.T. Chandigarh.

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

There is separate High Court Legal Service Committee which works under the chairmanship of Justice S.S. Saron. The Committee is providing Legal Aid in the High Court matters.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF PUNJAB LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (PULSA) DURING THE YEAR 2013

Legal Awareness Camp and Interaction with the Children of SOS Village, Rajpura



Legal Awareness Camp was organized in the upcoming Complex of Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Village Sidhuwal, Patiala and Interaction with the children of SOS Village at SOS Rajpura on 02.02.2013. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Chief Justice of India & Patron-in-Chief, NALSA, New Delhi was the Chief Guest. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, Chairman, Law Commission of India, Justice A.K. Sikri, the then Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court and Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab & Haryana

High Court & Executive Chairman, PULSA were the guests of honour. **Foundation Stone laying Ceremony at Bathinda on 16.02.2013**

Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Bathinda was laid on 16.02.2013. Building Foundation Stone was laid by Justice A.K. Sikri, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana. Justice Jasbir Singh, Executive Chairman, PULSA and Justice Ranjit Singh, Chairman, Building Committee, Punjab & Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain, Administrative Judge, Bathinda Sessions Division, also graced the occasion. **Inauguration of ADR Centre, Patiala on 12.03.2013.**

On 12.03.2013, first ever ADR Center of the State was inaugurated by Justice A.K. Sikri, the then Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court in presence of Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and the Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority and other Judges of the High Court. This ADR Centre has

been constructed out of 13th Finance Commission (TFC) Grant. It is a State of Art ADR Centre & has been declared as model ADR Centre for other ADR centres which will be established in the State.



Mobile Legal Literacy Mission

The State Authority has inducted six more Bolero Vans for spreading Legal Literacy amongst masses by holding Legal Literacy Camps and Seminars in remote and rural areas of the State. Justice A.K. Sikri, the then Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court flagged off the Bolero Vans on 12.03.2013 for spreading Legal Literacy in the State of Punjab.

Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Mohali on 20.03.2013

Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Mohali was laid on 20.03.13 by Justice A.K. Sikri, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana. Justice Jasbir

Singh, the Executive Chairman, PULSA, Justice Ranjit Singh, the then Chairman, Building Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Justice S.K. Mittal, Executive Chairman, Haryana State Legal Services Authority, also graced the occasion.

Laying the Foundation Stone of ADR Centre Sangrur & Barnala

Foundation Stone of ADR Centre at Sangrur and Barnala was laid on 12.05.2013 by Justice Jasbir Singh, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana. Justice S.S. Saron, Chairman, Building Committee, Punjab & Haryana High Court. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Sangrur, also graced the occasion.

Colloquium on Mediation on 13.07.2013 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh

The Punjab Legal Services Authority organized a Colloquium on Mediation on 13.07.2013 in the Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Chandigarh which was inaugurated by Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Patron-in-Chief, Punjab Legal Services Authority. Justice A.K. Sikri, Judge, Supreme

Court of India, graced the occasion.

Legal Literacy Mission through Edusat Program (Education Through Satellite)

Punjab Legal Services Authority in association with Edusat Department, Punjab, had launched a legal Literacy Mission through Edusat on 04.09.2013 at Punjab School Education Board, Phase VIII, Mohali. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court presided over the programme. Justice Jasbir Singh, Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority and Justice Surya Kant, Judge, High Court of Punjab & Haryana were also present on this occasion. About 1.5 lakhs students enrolled in Class VII in the Government Schools in the State of Punjab were sensitized about various schemes launched by NALSA/PULSA, Rights of Women, Rights of Children etc..

Seminar organized on National Legal Services Day at Patiala

On the occasion of National Legal Services Day, a Seminar was organized at Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law Patiala on 09.11.2013. The Seminar was presided over by Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief

Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court & Patron-in-Chief, Punjab Legal Services Authority. In this Seminar students were apprised about various Legal Services Schemes launched by NALSA/PULSA.

Jail Visit by Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court on 09.11.2013

On 09.11.2013, Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court and Patron-in-Chief, Punjab Legal Services Authority visited Central Jail at Patiala. A Camp Court was organized in Central Jail, Patiala and during this visit Hon'ble Chief Justice released some of the Jail inmates .

National Lok Adalat held on 23.11.2013

Under the able guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.S. Sathasivam, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India and under the directions of Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi, Judge, Supreme Court of India-cum-Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority, National Lok Adalat was held in each court in the entire country on 23.11.2013. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice P Sathasivam, in all the courts simultaneously through web telecast in 600 districts and all the High Courts. In

this context, Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab & Haryana and Patron-in-chief, Punjab Legal Services Authority had held meetings with the Senior Government Officials and the District Judges, with the objective to sensitize them to dispose maximum number of cases in the National Lok Adalat. Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, High Court of Punjab & Haryana-cum- Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority, took active interest in the organization of Lok Adalats in the entire state of Punjab. Under his directions, the process of identification of cases for disposal in the Lok Adalat began in the month of August, 2013 and all the Judicial Officers, Revenue Authorities, Consumer Courts, Debt Recovery Tribunal, Punjab, Labour Tribunal and other Government Departments put in their best efforts for three months to provide speedy justice to the Litigants. In the National Lok Adalat held in Punjab, 4,24,611 cases were taken up out of which 3,32,438 cases were disposed of. In total claims for an amount of Rs. 4,53,09,45,018/- were settled.

Legal Aid Clinics

As per National Legal Services

Authority (Legal Aid Clinics), Regulations, 2011, Legal Aid Clinics are being established to provide free and competent legal services to weaker sections of society and to ensure that opportunities of securing Justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Till November, 2013, PULSA has established 364 Legal Aid Clinics in the Rural and Cluster areas and Law Colleges in the State of Punjab.

Legal Literacy Clubs

As per the directions of NALSA, Legal Literacy Clubs are being established in Schools and Colleges to impart legal education to students and to make them aware of their rights and duties. The enlightened students would be the light house of Legal Literacy Mission. Till November, 2013 PULSA has established 412 Legal Literacy Clubs in Government and Government Aided Colleges and 1616 Student Legal Literacy Clubs in Government and Government Aided Schools in the State of Punjab.

Para Legal Volunteer Scheme

As per Para Legal Volunteer Scheme of National Legal Services Authority, till November, 2013, Punjab

Legal Services Authority has imparted training to 2186 PLVs in the State of Punjab. These PLVs includes Advocates, Teachers and Lecturers of Government and Private Schools and Colleges of all levels, Anganwadi Workers, Private or Government doctors, Other government employees, Field level officers of different departments and agencies of the State and Union Government, Students doing graduation and Post graduation in Law, Education, Social Services & Humanities, members of NGOs and Clubs, Members of Neighborhood Groups, Educated prisoners serving long term sentences in Central Prisons and District Prisons, Social Workers and Volunteers of Panchayati Raj and Municipal institutions, Members of Co-operative Societies and Members of Trade Unions etc.

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	Teacher	Long Term Prisoners	Others	Total		
809	52	100	1,225	2,186	364	288

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

1	CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN SCHOOLS	1,616
2	CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN COLLEGES	412

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

FINANCIAL YEAR	NUMBER OF LOK ADALATS HELD.	NUMBER OF CASES TAKEN UP.	NUMBER OF CASES SETTLED.	AMOUNT SETTLED
2012-2013	589	2,28,157	1,90,058	5,04,72,70,928/-
2013-2014 (till date)	257	4,41,859	3,44,389	5,71,06,32,843/-

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

FINANCIAL YEAR.	LEGAL AID	SC/ ST	IN CUS-TODY	WOMEN	CHILD	BACKWARD CLASS	POOR
2012-2013	7,926	558	3,435	1,648	36	98	2,151
2013-2014 (till date)	7,970	416	3,864	1,526	38	101	2,025

INFORMATION REGARDING HOLDING OF SEMINARS & LEGAL LITERACY CAMPS

Financial Year.	Number of seminars organized.	
2012-2013	2,033	2,90,474
2013-2014 (till date)	2,152	3,75,587

No. OF CASES SETTLED AND DISPOSED OF IN PERMANENT LOK ADALATS (PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES IN THE STATE OF PUNJAB)

FINANCIAL YEAR	Total No. of Cases Disposed of in Permanent Lok Adalats
2012-2013	7,631
2013-2014 (till date)	8,068

Total No. of Judicial Officers/Advocates who have been imparted 40 hours of Mediation Training till date

FINANCIAL YEAR	Total No. of Mediator Trained			
	Retired Judicial Officers	Advocates	Trainee Judicial Officers	Total Trained
2012-2013	20	0	27	47
2013-2014(till date)	0	0	79	79

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 Vol-unteers whose services are being utilized in the Legal Aid Clinics and Front Offices
Women	Teacher	Long Term Prisoners	Others	Total		
809	52	100	1,225	2,186	364	288

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

1	CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN SCHOOLS	1,616
2	CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN COLLEGES	412



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF HARYANA LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (HALSA) DURING THE YEAR 2013

FLAGGING OFF THE BOLERO VANS

Four Bolero vehicles were flagged off in the premises of Punjab and Haryana High Court by Justice A.K. Sikri, the then Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court-cum-Patron-in-Chief of Haryana State Legal Services Authority on 14.01.2013 in the presence of Justice Jasbir Singh, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Punjab Legal Services Authority and Justice Satish Kumar Mittal, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Executive Chairman, Haryana State Legal Services Authority. The vehicles were handed over to the Secretaries, District Legal Services Authorities of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Hissar and Jhajjar in order to spread legal awareness amongst masses; to provide legal aid to them and for implementing the policies of NALSA and HALSA. These Bolero vans are equipped with the facility of Public Address system.

EXHIBITION STALL TO CREATE LEGAL AWARENESS PUT UP BY HALSA IN INTERNATIONAL CRAFT MELA,

SURAJKUND, FARIDABAD HELD FROM 1.2.2013 TO 15.2.2013

Haryana State Legal Services Authority under the able guidance of Justice S.K. Mittal, Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court-cum-Executive Chairman of the Authority opened new vistas in the campaign of creating Legal Awareness amongst masses by putting up an exhibition stall of Legal Services Authority in International Craft Mela, Surajkund, Faridabad held from 1.2.2013 to 15.2.2013 for reaching to the people visiting the Mela.

On the second day of the fair i.e. 2nd February 2013, His Excellency Shri Pranab Mukherjee, President of India visited the Mela (fair) and interacted with the CJMs-cum-Secretaries of the Authority. His Excellency was also presented with a set of booklets published by HALSA.

On 9th Feb, 2013, Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam, Chief Justice of India, the then Executive Chairman of National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); Justice A.K. Sikri, the then Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court-cum-Patron-in-Chief,

HALSA visited the stall of the Authority and interacted with panel Advocates and the people gathered there.

MEDIATION TRAINING PROGRAMME FROM 1ST TO 5TH APRIL AND 8TH TO 12th APRIL, 2013.

HALSA organized 40 hours Mediation training for 57 Trainee Judicial Officers of Haryana (undergoing induction training at Chandigarh Judicial Academy) in two batches i.e. from 1st to 5th and 8th to 12th April, 2013 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy. Referral Judges training was also provided to them. The training was provided by Trainers of Delhi Mediation Centre namely Ms. Neena Krishan Bansal & Shri Alok Aggarwal, Addl. District & Session Judges, deputed by Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India. On the concluding day of training session, Justice Ajay Tewari, Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court & Member, Mediation & Conciliation Committee delivered valedictory speech, in which his Lordship disclosed the importance of this training & distributed the certificates to the officers.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE OF DISTRICT ADR CENTRE, KARNAL

Justice S.K. Mittal, Judge, Punjab

& Haryana High Court laid the foundation stone of District Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR Centre) at Judicial Complex, Karnal on 27th July, 2013, in the esteemed presence of Justice Nawab Singh, Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court and Administrative Judge, Karnal Sessions Division.



ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION CENTRE INAUGURATED IN PALWAL

First ADR Centre in the State of Haryana, fully constructed and equipped with all modern amenities and facilities, ready for functioning in District Court Complex, Palwal was inaugurated on 03.08.2013 by Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, the Chief Justice, Punjab & Haryana High Court and Hon'ble Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister, Haryana along with Justice S.K. Mittal, Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court & Executive Chairman of this Authority; and Justice

Inderjit Singh, Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court and Administrative Judge, Palwal Sessions Division in the august presence of Justice R.K.Garg, Justice V.S.Malik, Justice Paramjeet Singh, Justice Rameshwar Singh Malik, Justice Dr. Bharat Bhushan Parsoon.

2,72,414 cases of different category were taken up out of which 180193 cases were disposed of.



NATIONAL LOK ADALAT - 23.11.2013

Under the aegis of National Legal Services Authority, National Lok Adalat was organized in Haryana on 23.11.2013 at all levels, including High Court, District Courts and Sub-Divisional Courts to expeditiously dispose of all types of cases especially Criminal compoundable cases, Cases under Section 138 Negotiable Instruments Act, MACT Cases, Matrimonial Cases, Labour disputes, Land Acquisition and Revenue Cases apart from Civil Cases and the Cases relating to Electricity and Water Bills, revenue matters etc.

In the National Lok Adalat, total

**STATISTICAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL AID PROGRAMMES
IN THE STATE OF HARYANA FROM 01.01.2013 TO 30.11.2013**

Number of Special/Daily/Permanent Lok Adalats held	34770
Number of cases taken up	442015
Number of cases settled	287931
Number of Motor Accident Claim cases settled	2232
Compensation paid in MACT cases (in Rs.)	Rs. 27,00,22,350/-
Number of persons benefited under Free Legal Aid	6409
Number of Legal Literacy Camps organized	2753
Number of persons benefited under Legal Literacy/ Awareness Camps	538952



MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (U.T.) DURING THE YEAR 2013

Student Legal Literacy Scheme

An interaction programme was organized by State Legal Services Authority, UT, Chandigarh with NSS Incharges of various Colleges of Chandigarh on 04.09.2013 for the launch of Student Legal Literacy Clubs Scheme under the guidance of Justice Hemant Gupta, Executive Chairman, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh. The purpose of this interaction was to make them aware of the Students Legal Literacy Clubs Scheme which is to be started in various colleges with the association of NSS Cell, Chandigarh. The NSS Incharges of the various Colleges were told about the scheme in detail. They were also told about the role/functions of the members of Students Legal Literacy Clubs.

Awareness Camp on Right to Education

On 21.10.2013, State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh in association with Students Legal Literacy Club of the Government Model Senior Secondary School, Sector 19, Chandigarh organized Awareness Class on Right to Education. The Principal of the School, Mrs Anupam Singh, incharge of the club and Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer of this authority were

present on the said occasion alongwith the students of University Institute of Legal Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh. The students of University Institute of Legal Studies, Panjab University, Chandigarh told the students about the importance of the concept of Right to Education. They also told them about the working of the Authority. The aims and objects of the Authority were also told to them. The efforts of the authority in holding such camps were widely appreciated.

Children Day Celebrations in Bal Bhawan, Sector 23, Chandigarh.

On 14.11.2013 under the able guidance of Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge Punjab and Haryana High Court cum executive Chairman of the Authority, the Authority celebrated Children's Day in Association with Department of Social Welfare, Chandigarh Administration.

The children from Snehalaya, Blind School and Ashreya participated in the function which was highly appreciated. The function was attended by Legal Aid Counsel, Mediators, Para Legal Volunteers and the staff of the special Institutions.

The Beneficiaries that have availed of the Legal Aid Services

Year	SC	ST	OBC	Women	H/Capp	Children	Custody	Gen	Total
2013	160	0	0	141	0	61	278	55	695

Disposal of Cases by Lok Adalats During the Year 2013

Year	Taken up	Settled	Dismissed	Total	Compensation
2013	1284	788	411	1199	Rs 1506205/-

Total Number of cases Settled by Permanent Lok Adalat (Public Utility Services) During the year 2013

Year	Previous balance	Institution	Disposed of	Balance	Compensation
2013	307	854	771	390	Rs 1594160/-

Application received in Legal Aid Cell, Model Jail, Burail, Chandigarh.

Year	No. of Applications
2013	506

Special Lok Adalats (Quarterly/Intermittently)

Year	Spl. Lok Adalats	Cases Taken up	Total Cases Settled	MACT	Compensation Awarded	Summary Cases	Fine Recovered
2013	6	160864	86366	213	10706300	77375	Rs 28640360/-

Special Legal Awareness Seminars

Year	No. of Seminars/Camps/Workshops
2013	198



Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge High Court of Punjab and Haryana and Executive Chairman State Legal Services Authority, U.T., Chandigarh inaugurated the project of the Authority in collaboration with "Hamari Khaksha" at Govt Senior Secondary School (Timber Market) Sector 26 Chandigarh on 21.10.2013..

MEDIATION & CONCILIATION

To monitor Mediation activities a Mediation & Conciliation Committee is functioning in the premises of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh. The committee comprises of Justice Mahesh Grover, Chairman, Justice K. Kannan, Member, Justice G.S. Sandhawalia, Member and Sh. Atul Lakhanpal, Sr. Advocate, Member. Following steps during the year, 2013 were undertaken by the committee to spread awareness.

PRINTING OF CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR, 2013 AND 2014.

A Calendar for the year, 2013 was got prepared by Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court containing cartoons. Sketches of all these Cartoons were prepared by Chairman, Mediation and Conciliation Committee and it is an adaptation of “Love- is” series of Cartoons by Mr. Kim Casaly. The calendars were distributed amongst the Judges of this Court, and were also sent to Hon’ble Supreme Court of India, other High Courts of the Country and District Mediation Centres, for creating awareness about Mediation and its benefits in the litigant public.



INTERACTIVE SESSIONS OF MEDIATORS OF PUNJAB, HARYANA AND U.T., CHANDIGARH WITH MEMBERS OF MEDIATION & CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

On 17.03.2013, an Interactive Session, with the 34 Mediators, who had completed at least 50 Mediations resulting in a settlement and at least 60 Mediations in all, was organized by Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, Sector-43, Chandigarh, for considering their overall suitability including communication skills, credibility and their competence, to recommend

their names to Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, for undergoing TOT (Training of Trainers) Programme. Out of 34, a list of 15 Judicial Officers/Advocate-Mediators, was sent to Registrar & Member Secretary, Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India, to consider their names for TOT (Training of Trainers) Programme.



SETTING UP OF SECOND MEDIATION & CONCILIATION CENTRE

Keeping in view huge references for Mediation, another Mediation Centre was set up. It was inaugurated by Justice A.K.Sikri, the then Chief Justice of this Court on, 21st March 2013. It consists of 11 sound proof and centrally air conditioned Cabins, which are fully furnished. A LED display has also been installed in the Mediation Centre.

CALENDAR 2013 कैलेंडर

MEDIATION & CONCILIATION COMMITTEE,
PUNJAB & HARYANA HIGH COURT, CHANDIGARH



Mediation is the process by which the participants together with the assistance of a neutral person or persons, systematically isolate disputed issues in order to develop options, consider alternatives and aim to reach a consensual agreement that will accommodate their needs. It is a confidential, voluntary and participatory process. The parties to the dispute have an opportunity to ventilate their grievances and feelings through the process of mediation and thereafter tailor the solution to their unique circumstances and demands. Thus it is rightly said by **Joseph Grynbaum** *'An ounce of mediation is worth a pound of arbitration and a ton of litigation!'*

FACILITIES FOR THE LITIGANT PARTIES ATTENDING THE MEDIATION CENTRE

A LED display has been installed in the Waiting Hall of the Second Mediation Centre for the litigant parties to keep the environment of the Mediation Centre more public friendly. Presentation slides are displayed on the aforesaid LED showing the details regarding concept and benefits of Mediation.



SETTING UP OF KIDS CORNER

A Kids Corner has been set up in the Mediation & Conciliation Centre. It has been decorated in order to give a look of distinct place to be used exclusively for playing of kids. Small soft toys and eatables like candies/biscuits etc. have also been provided in the kids corner.

PAMPHLETS ON MEDIATION

The Mediation & Conciliation Committee has got prepared Pamphlets on Mediation which are being attached with the summons/notices to be issued in category of cases viz. RFA, RSA and FAO Matrimonial etc. The pamphlets are also placed in the Mediation Centres for awareness of the litigant parties.

BOOKLET ON MEDIATION

The Committee has got prepared a Booklet on Mediation for distribution amongst the litigants, Advocate-mediators of Mediation & Conciliation Centre of this Court as well as amongst the Advocates of this Court, as and when awareness programmes or other Mediation training programmes are organized for creating awareness about the concept of Mediation.

TRAINING OF TRAINERS

A Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme was organized by Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India on 15th, 16th and 17th November, 2013 at Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi and Sh.Swarn Sandhir & Ms. Monika Jalota, Advocate-Mediators, Mediation & Conciliation Centre of this Court have attended the aforesaid TOT Programme and have become Trainers.



North Zone Regional Conference on Mediation held on 14th September, 2013

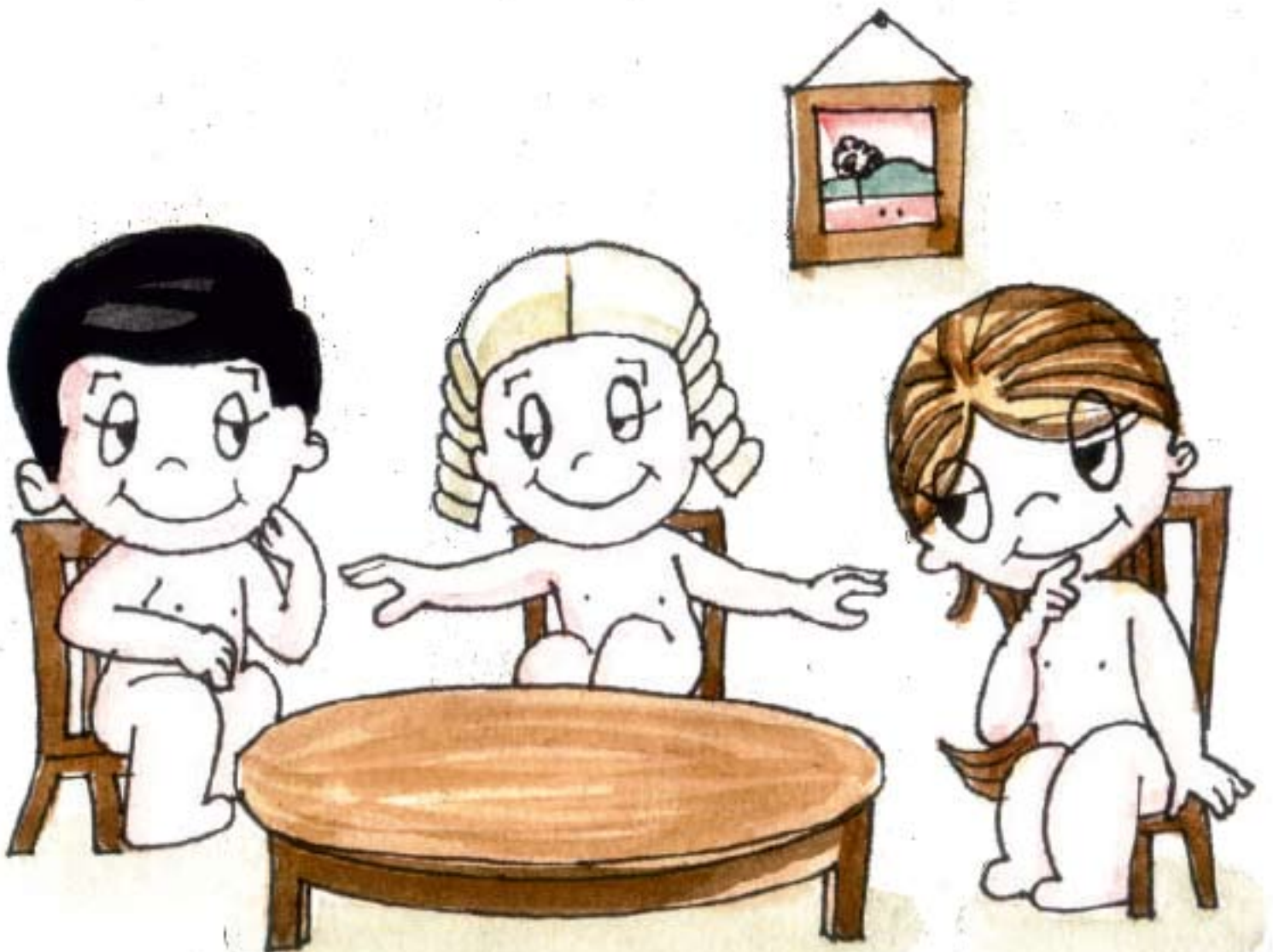
A North Zone Regional Conference on Mediation was organized by Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court under the aegis of Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India on 14th September, 2013 at Chandigarh Judicial Academy. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar and Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Judges, Supreme Court of India, Sh. P.P. Rao, Sr. Advocate, Supreme Court and Judges from High Courts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir participated in the Conference.

AWARENESS THROUGH PTC NEWS CHANNEL

Recently, on 11.12.2013, Hon'ble Members of Mediation & Conciliation Committee participated in a TV Programme 'Chandigarh Speaks' on PTC News Channel. The Advocate-Mediators and litigant parties, whose cases were settled, also participated in the TV Programme. The aforesaid programme was aired by PTC Channel on 20.12.2013, 21.12.2013 at 5.30 PM and on 22.12.2013 at 2.00 PM.

REMUNERATION TO THE ADVOCATE-MEDIATORS

To encourage the Advocate-Mediators and to ensure their active involvement in the settlement of disputes by way of mediation, a sum of Rs.3000/- per successful mediation is being paid as honorarium. In the year, 2013, the Hon'ble Mediation & Conciliation Committee of this Court organized two small function on 21.03.2013 and 19.12.2013, which were presided over by Hon'ble the Chief Justice. During the two function, Rs.13,26,000/- were distributed as honorarium for total 442 cases settled by Mediators.



LOK ADALAT

At present two Daily Lok Adalat Benches consisting of Justice R. S. Mongia (Retd.) as President and Justice R. K. Nehru (Retd.) as Member of Bench No. 1 and Justice A. L. Bahri (Retd.) as President and Justice Kiran Anand Lall (Retd.) as Member of Bench No. 2 are functioning in the premises of this Hon'ble High Court. During the year 2013 Hon'ble Daily Lok Adalat Benches have disposed of 920 cases and an amount of Rs 7,57,13,770/- was awarded as compensation, as per details given below. In addition to the above vide order dated 21.03.2012 passed by the then Chief Justice a Pre-Lok Adalat headed by Justice G.C. Garg (Retd.) is functioning w.e.f. 28.03.2012.

Summary of the cases taken up by Special Lok Adalat during the year 2013 is as under:			
BENCH NO. 1	BENCH NO. 2	GRAND TOTAL	
Headed by Justice R.S. Mongia (Retd.)	Headed by Justice A.L.Bahri (Retd.)	Settled/ Disposed off Cases	Amount Awarded in (Rs)
		920	75713770

As per the orders dated 18.11.2013 passed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice a National Lok Adalat was conducted by High Court Legal Service Committee and the summary of the cases taken up by National Lok Adalat held on 23.11.2013 is as under:

BENCH	CASES TAKEN UP	CASES SETTLED/ DISPOSED OF	COMPENSATION AWARDED (IN RS)
1. Headed by Justice R.S. Mongia (Retd.)			
2. Headed by Justice A.L.Bahri (Retd.)	243	230	78,11,000/-
3. Special Bench Headed by Justice G.C.Garg (Retd.)			

TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	LEGAL AID PROVIDED	AMOUNT PAID TO THE LEGAL AID COUNSELS (IN RS)
1622	1172	25,71,755/-



CHANDIGARH JUDICIAL ACADEMY

It is a matter of pride for Chandigarh Judicial Academy that its erstwhile Patron-in-Chief, Justice A.K. Sikri rose during the year under reporting, to the coveted bench of Supreme Court of India.

The Academy has special reasons to feel exultant in having His Lordship Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice, Punjab and Haryana High Court taking over as its Patron-in-Chief.

Justice Ranjit Singh, Justice Rajesh Bindal, Justice Ritu Bahri remained members of Hon'ble Board of Governors of Academy during the year. Justice T.P.S. Mann, Justice Sabina and Justice A.G. Masih have since joined Board of Governors of the Academy. They along with Justice Surya Kant, President, Board

of Governors and Justice M. Jeyapaul, as a member of Board of Governors, are taking keen interest in affairs of the Academy and making valuable contributions in steering the Academy as a result whereof it is always marching on the course of achieving its goals of "Proficiency Performance Productivity".

During the year 2013, Hon'ble Chief Justice-cum-Patron-in-Chief has nominated Justice K. Kannan, Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Prof. Dr. Ranbir Singh, Vice-Chancellor, National Law University, Delhi, Prof. Dr. P.S. Jaswal, Vice-Chancellor, Rajiv Gandhi National Law University of Law, Patiala, Dr. Sangeeta Bhalla, Chairperson, UILS, Panjab University, Chandigarh and the

President (Ex-officio), Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association as members of General Body of the Academy.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 2013

- 169 newly appointed Judicial Officers from the States of Punjab and Haryana who had joined Academy on 30.6.2012 have since completed their one year long Induction Training Programme and are now serving at their respective place of posting. Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam, now Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India presided over Valedictory Session of their training programme.
- The Academy hosted the Conference titled "Justice at Door Step and Legal Aid to the Poor" for implementation of

the Gram Nayalaya Act, 2008. It was in response to a letter from Sh. Ashwani Kumar, the then Union Minister of Law and Justice, that the Patron-in-Chief, Chandigarh Judicial Academy asked for the Conference being held on 11.1.2013. The Conference was attended by Sh. Ashwani Kumar, the then Union Minister of Law and Justice, Sh. Prakash Singh Badal, Chief Minister, Punjab and Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister, Haryana. During the conference fully loaded laptops were distributed to Judicial Officers from the States of Punjab and Haryana and to Judicial Officers undergoing their Induction Training Programme.

- Chandigarh Judicial Academy also conducted Refresher-cum-Orientation Course for in service Judicial Officers.



In the year under reporting, 10 Refresher Courses were conducted for Additional District and Sessions Judges and 21 Refresher Courses for Civil Judges. 196 Additional District and Sessions Judges and 586 Civil Judges (Jr. and Sr. Division) from the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh attended these courses.

Two courses were conducted for Labour Commissioners during the year wherein 39 Labour Commissioners were trained.

- As a first of its kind, a special Refresher Course was conducted for the Presiding Officers of Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh.

- Captain M.S. Kohli (Indian Navy), Padam Bhushan, Arjuna Awardee, AVSM, Nishan-e-Khalsa, addressed Trainee Judicial Officers on 24.5.2013 on the theme “Motivation-Challenges-Achievements”. Justice T.P.S. Mann, Justice Ajay Tewari and Justice K. Kannan were present during the address and found the address to be of immense help in shaping attitude of Trainee Judicial Officers for being ready to face all kinds of those challenges in their professional career. Sh. Gurdayal Singh, other Mountaineer and member of the team who scaled Mount Everest in 1965 was also present.

- 3 Match series for Chandigarh Judicial Academy Cricket Cup was organized between Trainee Judicial Officers from the States of Punjab and Haryana. The series was won by Trainee Judicial Officers of Punjab. The match was played at Cricket Stadium, Sector 16, Chandigarh and winners were given prize by Justice T.P.S. Mann, Member, Board of Governors.

- A seminar on “Gender Bias and Criminal Justice” was held in the Academy on 27.4.2013. Justice Prabha Sridevan, Chairman, IPR Tribunal, Chennai and Justice Chandru (Retd.), Madras High Court addressed Trainee Judicial Officers.

- The Academy also held special session on “Cyber Crime and Electronic Evidence” on 3.6.2013. Sh. Rakesh Aggarwal, IPS, IGP (North H.P.) with 5 year of experience at National Police Academy Hyderabad and 3 years stint with C.B.I. in Cyber Crime, apprised Trainee Judicial Officers with various facets of the topic.

- The Workshop was held on 11.6.2013 on “Mental Health Law” on 10th and 11th June, 2013 for Trainee Judicial Officers. Ms. Vaijayanti Joshi, Dr. Jaya Sagade, Dr. Soumitra Pathare, Dr. Animddh Kala apprised the Trainee Judicial Officers

with different aspects relating to Mental Health Laws. Workshop on the same theme was held in the Academy for District and Sessions Judges and Chief Judicial Magistrates from the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh.

- A Workshop on “Art of Writing Judgment” was organized at Chandigarh Judicial Academy on 29.9.2013. Hon’ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Chief Justice of this Court, shared their thoughts, experiences and suggestions with all of the Judicial Officers working in the States of Punjab and Haryana. Apart from 340 odd Judicial Officers attending the Conference from the Auditorium of the Academy, remaining Judicial Officers were linked with the workshop through Video Conferencing.

- The Academy has organized National

Conference on the theme “Women Rights are Human Rights : Role of Judiciary to Transform the Rhetoric into Reality”. The Supreme Court of India and 19 High Courts from all across the country participated in the Conference. Hon’ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha, Hon’ble Mr. Justice B.S. Chauhan, Hon’ble Mrs. Justice Ranjana P. Desai, Hon’ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Hon’ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri, Judges, Supreme Court of India, Chief Ministers from the States of Punjab and Haryana, the Chief Justices and other Judges from various High Courts across the country, Chief Justice and Judges of this High Court, Directors of State Judicial Academies, Senior Officers as well as Judicial Officers from the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh and other dignitaries graced the occasion.





CHANDIGARH JUDICIAL ACADEMY



PART C

REGISTRY

REGISTRARS



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



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



SH. K.K. KAREER,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE,
REGISTRAR (RECRUITMENT)



SH. SURYA PARTAP SINGH,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO
HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE-CUM-
REGISTRAR



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



SH. TARSEM MANGLA,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE,
REGISTRAR (COMPUTERIZATION)-
CUM-CPC



DR. DAYANAND BHARADWAJ,
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE,
REGISTRAR (ADMINISTRATION)



SH. SUNIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY,
REGISTRAR (JUDICIAL)

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



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



SH. SANJAY SANDHIR
ADDL. DISTRICT & SESSIONS JUDGE,
O.S.D. (VIGILANCE), HARYANA



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



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



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

JOINT REGISTRARS

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

TOTAL STAFF STRENGTH OF THE HIGH COURT

S. NO.	DESIGNATION	CADRE	WORKING	VACANT
1	Registrars	8	8	0
2	Joint Registrars	15	15	0
3	Special Secretary (Reader line)	21	21	0
4	Court Secretary	54	12 (1 Adhoc)	42
5	Reader (including Reader legal)	89	11 (1 Adhoc)	78
6	Special Secretary (Steno line)	23	23	0
7	Secretary	55	55	0
8	Private Secretary	83	67	16
9	Judgment Writer	82	49	33
10	Senior Scale Stenographer	69	21	48
11	Steno Typist	37	1	36
12	Deputy Registrar	13	10	3
13	Assistant Registrar	26	24	2
14	Court Manager	2	2	0
15	Superintendent Grade-I	78	72	6
16	Librarian	1	1	0
17	Superintendent Grade-II	154	147	7
18	Revisor	9	0	9
19	Translator	27	4	23
20	Senior Assistant	479	295	184
21	Jr. Assistant /Clerk	758	459	299
22	Supervisor (Record)	24	24	0
23	Restorer	317	306	11
24	Supervisor (Driver)	1	1	0
25	Driver	111	97	14

26	Book Binder	10	10	0
27	Peon	743	670	73
28	Usher	76	76	0
29	Daftri	38	35	3
30	Frash	102	82	20
31	Mali	157	102	55
32	Chowkidar	123	100	23
33	Safai Sewak	131	102	29



I.T. INITIATIVES

NATIONAL TRAINING COURSE ON CIS PUNE VERSION

DSA (District System Administrator) Training

1. Eight Court officials/technical staff of this Court were imparted CIS Pune Version training at Maharashtra Judicial Academy, Mumbai.
2. Thereafter on the directions of the Hon'ble e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, a National CIS Training Program was held at Chandigarh Judicial Academy, in which the above said eight Master Trainers further imparted similar training to the Court officials of various other States at CJA, Chandigarh.
3. During the above said training, 6 more court officials from the District Courts of Punjab & Haryana were imparted DSA Training at CJA Chandigarh.
4. On a request being made all the 14 DSA's have been posted in the Computer Sections of their respective Districts as suggested by the Hon'ble e-Committee.

Calcutta (8)	Delhi (2)	Gujarat (18)	Himachal Pradesh (6)	Jammu & Kashmir (6)	Meghalaya (2)	Uttar Pradesh (1)
Madhya Pradesh (16)	Rajasthan (18)	Sikkim (2)	Uttarakhand (4)	Manipur (2)	Tripura (4)	



CIS TRAININGS FOR THE COURT STAFF

SA (SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR) TRAINING

In order to train the computer proficient Court Staff of the District Courts, five training sessions were conducted at the Chandigarh Judicial Academy, with the help of 14 trained DSAs. In this way 154 court officials from all the District and Sub-divisional Courts of the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh, were trained in CIS Pune Version.

DATA MIGRATION

1. Migration of data from CIS Delhi Version to CIS Pune Version was a challenging task but with the help of DSAs and SAs all the data entered into CIS Delhi Version has since been successfully migrated into Unified National Core 1.0 (CIS Pune Version) without any data loss.
2. In order to accomplish this task some innovative methods were used like testing of the process at a Pilot sites, filtration and documentation of all the problems related to data porting, testing of scripts at a central place and establishing nodal and dependent sites.
3. The documentation was shared with Hon'ble e-Committee as well as NIC Pune team for sharing it with other States where this exercise was to commence.
4. On the directions of Hon'ble e-Committee, Senior System Officer (SSO) of this Court visited Hon'ble Himachal Pradesh High Court to help it in migration of data.
5. We also extended active support for data migration to the States of Uttarakhand, J&K and Allahabad.
6. At present all 109 Sites have migrated to Unified National Core 1.0 (CIS Pune Version) and are regularly uploading data on NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid).

JUDICIAL SERVICE CENTRE @ SUVIDHA CENTRE

1. At each and every District and Sub-divisional Court of both the States, Judicial Service Centres (JSCs) have been set up.
2. JSCs act as Centralized Filing Counters as well as Enquiry Counters.
3. Recently our High Court has changed their names to “Suvidha Centres” to describe their utility to the general public.



PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING

1. With the passage of time, a few court processes and procedures have become obsolete and need a change. Some processes need to be streamlined by integrating them with latest I.T. techniques.
2. To study the existing rules, processes, procedures and forms in vogue and to suggest amendments, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice S.N. Aggarwal (Retd.) has been constituted to propose Process Re-Engineering of Civil as well as Criminal Cases starting from the process of Filing, Scrutiny, Listing, Allocation, Cause List Generation, Pronouncements, Supply of Certified Copies, Services of Summons, Deposit of Diet Money and Court Fees etc.
3. The Committee would also go through all the Registers being maintained by the Lower Courts.
4. After compilation of the Report by the Committee, High Court Rules & Orders would be amended accordingly.

APPLICATION SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LAB (ASD LAB)

IN HOUSE DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE FOR CASE MANAGEMENT

Punjab and Haryana High Court has its own ASD Lab (Advanced Software Development Lab) where the work of software development is undertaken. ISHiCo (Integrated Software for High Court) software has been developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC), Punjab and Haryana High Court.

ISHICO

1. This software covers filing, scrutiny, allocation, cause list generation at Registry level, status updating and next date of hearing updating at Court level, statistical report generation and file maintenance at Judicial Branch level.
2. For fast disposal of cases, case grouping has been developed based on FIR matching, Lower Court cases and Land Acquisition cases. The outcome of all the cases is generated as text files on daily basis and data uploaded for the website hosted at NIC Headquarter, New Delhi.
3. The Court wise Case Number being heard is reflected on real time basis from the live database for all 47 Courts through Display Boards located in all the Courts, Corridors, Bar rooms.
4. Apart from this, Election Petition Module, RTI module, Financial Applications Module and Human Resource Management Module has been developed and implemented.
5. In addition, Intra PHHC Module, which caters to the needs of the internal employees of the High Court for Notices, Documents and Internal Applications, has been developed.
6. Availability of Judgments, interim orders & Case Status on Internet has made system more transparent.
7. All such modules have been integrated in ISHiCo.

e-FILING

1. Now alongside accepting Petitions in physical form, petitions in soft copy mode would also be accepted.
2. Special lectures and workshops have been conducted to sensitize Members of the Bar Association and the general public to file petitions in soft mode by applying Digital Signatures i.e. either through CDs, DVDs, flash drives or e-mails for which a software module has been prepared.
3. For the time being e-Filing has been started for Tax Matters and Protection Matters.

ONLINE DISPLAY

1. Digital Display Board has been made online.
2. One can visit website of Punjab & Haryana High Court i.e. <http://highcourtchd.gov.in> and can view Display Board live which shows all the Courts in session along with the cases being heard in each Court at that time with a delay of 30 seconds by clicking “Display Board” button.
3. It displays all the Serial Numbers of the cases currently being heard in the Courts.
4. Also an App (Application) has been developed for PHHC by e-Committee for Android and Java based Mobiles which has been launched.

OBJECTIONS ON THE NET

1. At the time of filing of a Case, there may be many Objections.
2. The Objections raised by the Registry have been made online and can be viewed on the website <http://highcourtchd.gov.in>.
3. Daily Objection List is made available on internet through (<http://highcourtchd.gov.in>) this website.

HIGH COURT WEBSITE

The website has been re-designed with better navigation and graphical user interface. The new design of website was prepared keeping in mind the needs of a basic user so

that the information available on the website is easily accessible. With the increasing amount of information being made available on the website it is important that all the information is easy to access and the litigant or an average user can make the best out of the information available on the new High Court website. Some important features of the new website are as follows:

1. High Court website is information rich and user friendly.
2. Ranked 5 by webanalytics.gov.in, a site which ranks top 20 websites among all Indian Government websites.
3. On the official website of this Court many advance search features to check status of a case have been made available. Information like Last and Next Date of Hearing, Bench, Serial Number at which the case is listed are instantly available on line in the search result.
4. “Latest Important Judgment” functionality linked with Catch Words.

Some the recently added feature are as follow:

- ✓ Display Boards
- ✓ Filing Objections
- ✓ E-Diary
- ✓ Citizen Charter
- ✓ Display Board App

GREEN DRIVE

In order to further its commitment Court has decided to use minimum all the notifications, circulars and of Supreme Court of India are by sending the said information email-ids of the Judicial Officers. The transfer and posting order are also beings sent through email.



towards the Green Drive, this amount of paper. In this regard, Judgments of this Court and that being circulated in soft copy form through emails on the official

The agendas of the Full Court meetings and other meetings are being sent through mails to the Hon'ble Judges, which has resulted in saving a lot of paper.

HIGH COURT WEBSITE (<http://highcourtchd.gov.in/>)

सत्यमेव जयते

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." - Martin Luther King, Jr.

Home | Feedback | F.A.Q.



सत्यमेव जयते

High Court of Punjab and Haryana Chandigarh

[Home](#) | [About High Court](#) | [Hon'ble Judges](#) | [Administration](#) | [Case Information](#) | [District Judiciary](#)
RESULTS- CRA Final Result Haryana Clerk- List of candidates for the post of Clerk in different Sessions Division of Haryana (Adm. No. 7C/CRA/HR/2012).

[Transfers/Postings](#)
[Recruitments](#)
[Rules & Orders](#)
[Lok Adalat](#)
[Legal Aid](#)
[Tenders](#)
[Publications](#)
[Downloads](#)
[Archives](#)

District Websites

Choose a State: Choose a District:

go

« March 2014 »

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
24	25	26	27	28	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

Today is Mar 11, 2014


**YEARBOOK
2012**

MUSEUM
HIGH COURT, CHANDIGARH

LOCATION MAP
HIGH COURT, CHANDIGARH

**PHOTO
GALLERY**


Open Hand Monument

Open to Give, Open to Take



Causelist

View daily Cause List of the cases here.



Judgments

View your case Judgments online here.



Daily Orders

View Daily/Interim orders in cases issued in last week.



Case Status

View the Status of your Case online here.



Display Board

View Realtime case proceeding information.



Objection List

View Objection list of the case.

Latest Important Judgments



SMS Case Enquiry

PHFC[SPACE][DIARY No]

e.g. PHFC 25478

SMS to 56767

Know More


**NATIONAL
DATA GRID**

**CITIZEN'S
CHARTER**

e-Diary

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM


DISPLAY BOARD

MOBILE PHONE APP

The High Court of Punjab and Haryana, is a common institution for the States of Punjab, Haryana and the Union territory of Chandigarh. Located in the capital city of Chandigarh in the foot hills of Shivalik Range, it was designed by the famous French Architect Le Corbusier and thus boasts of being an architectural marvel. The Court Complex, due to its architectural brilliance, is thronged by students of Architecture from all over the world for the study of its design and facets. It is also a popular tourist destination for people visiting Chandigarh. A museum, with a beautiful display of artifacts, rare documents and depictions showcasing how the High Court Building came into being, is also a part of the Punjab and Haryana High Court building premises.

District Court Websites of Punjab

Amritsar
Barnala
Bathinda
Faridkot
Fatehgarh Sahib
Ferozepur
Gurdaspur
Hosiarpur
Jalandhar

District Court Websites of Haryana

Kapurthala
Ludhiana
Mansa
Moga
Sh. Muktsar Sahib
S.B.S Nagar
Pathankot
Patiala
Rupnagar
Sangrur

Related Websites

- Supreme Court of India
- High Courts of India
- District Courts Chandigarh
- Chandigarh Judicial Academy
- State Legal Services Authority, CHD
- Punjab State Legal Services
- Haryana State Legal Services
- Case Status of other Courts
- Causelist of other Courts
- Judgements of other Courts
- Punj. & Hary. HC Bar Association

High Court Chandigarh

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Wherever, the size of the data to be sent to the State is large, instead of sending hard copy of the petitions or orders, link of the scanned PDF uploaded on High Court's website is sent so that same may be downloaded, processed or viewed by the concerned Department for compliance.

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF OFFICERS WITH COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS

- ✓ Hyperlinked Distribution list of all judicial officers, station wise, on deputation ,

Sl. No.	NAME & DESIGNATION	DATE OF POSTING	STATION
1.	Shri Satish Kumar Aggarwal, District & Sessions Judge	9.11.2013	Punjab
2.	Shri Arun Kumar Singh, Addl. District & Sessions Judge	2.2.2014	Haryana
3.	Ms. Shashi Singh Baggal, Addl. District & Sessions Judge	1.11.2013	Haryana
4.	Shri Vinod Kumar EL, Addl. District & Sessions Judge (Special Judge, CBI Court)	2.2.2012	Haryana
5.	Shri Hajar Singh, Addl. District & Sessions Judge	6.9.2013	Haryana
6.	Ms. Anshu Chakla, Addl. District & Sessions Judge	2.2.2014	Haryana
7.	Shri Sunil Kumar Singh Sahani, Addl. District & Sessions Judge	3.9.2013	Punjab
8.	Shri Ravi Kumar Jain, Addl. District & Sessions Judge	2.2.2014	Punjab
9.	Ms. Pooja Tuli, Addl. District & Sessions Judge	24.9.2013	Punjab

NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE OF POSTING
Shri Hardeep Singh	District & Sessions Judge	1.2.2014
Ms. Manjit Kaur	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	1.4.2012
Shri Jasvir Singh Kang	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	14.5.2011
Shri Randeep Singh-S	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	9.11.2012
Shri Khum Kaur Nagal	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	1.8.2012
Shri Shashi Lal	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	1.5.2012
Shri Hardeep Arora	Addl. District & Sessions Judge (Adhoc)	1.8.2012
Shri Ashok Kumar	Addl. District & Sessions Judge (Adhoc)	1.5.2012

NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE OF POSTING
Shri Harman Singh Thakur	District & Sessions Judge	6.7.2013
Ms. Randeep Taneja	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	1.4.2012
Shri Ramesh Chander Dhillon	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	4.4.2011
Shri Deepak Aggarwal	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	3.2.2013
Ms. Pooja Kaur	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	15.5.2012
Shri Anshu Singh	Addl. District & Sessions Judge	8.11.2012
Shri Kuldip Singh	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	11.11.2012
Shri Ashu Kumar Jain	Chief Judicial Magistrate	18.11.2012

ex-cadre has been prepared for Punjab & Haryana.

- ✓ A separate colored gradation list of the officers has been published, which has also been shared among all judicial officers using Indian judiciary email instead of sending hard copy which saved a lot of money.
- ✓ Latest information regarding Transfers and Postings of Judicial Officers and Administrative Officers is also available on High Courts website.

DIGITAL NOTICES THROUGH E-MAIL

- ✓ We have initiated the process of serving summons/notices through e-mails to various State Government Departments to not only reduce the delay caused in communications but also to save paper.
- ✓ All the concerned departments have been instructed to furnish updated e-mail IDs so that the new process is executed smoothly.

- ✓ Financial Commissioners, Principal Secretaries and Administrative Secretaries of State Governments have been asked to update e-mail accounts of their respective departments and forward it to the offices of Advocate Generals of their States.
- ✓ All department heads have also been instructed to issue directions to Nodal Officers of their respective departments to regularly check their e-mail accounts and acknowledge court notices for speedy delivery of processes and in case there is any change of IDs, it must be intimated to the Court immediately.
- ✓ The user at the receiver end is also being sensitized by holding meetings so that concerned departments may check mails on regular basis to reap benefit of this process re-engineering. It has tremendously reduced delays in communication, usage of paper and has saved man-hours.

BAIL ORDERS/STAY ORDERS THROUGH e-MAIL

- ✓ An initiative has been taken to send the bail orders/stay orders through emails to Government Departments, Jails, Revenue officers and District and Sessions Judges for immediate compliance to reduce the time consumed by the process in transit and use of paper.
- ✓ This step has depicted commitment of this Court to respect Human Rights, as under trials and convicts languishing in the jails who have been admitted to bails may not have to spend more time in custody than required by law.

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (e-DIARY)

- ✓ This software application has been developed by NIC and is a unique utility whereby advocates can maintain an e-Diary of their cases wherein the members of the Bar are permitted to add cases against the user IDs from the data base.
- ✓ It would provide complete status of a case in soft form.
- ✓ It would be a Cause List of a particular Advocate containing complete details of his cases including complete Judgments of decided cases.
- ✓ This facility has also been extended to AG Offices, State Governments and State Universities. It would be extended further on demand.

CASE FLOW MANAGEMENT RULE (TRACKS)

- ✓ Software module has been developed to assign tracks for managing flow of cases for their quick disposal. Category wise Allocation of Tracks to Civil and Criminal Case Types.
- ✓ Automatic Allocation of Track, while registration of cases.
- ✓ Change of Track by order of Hon'ble Bench by Readers.
- ✓ Symbols to be used in Cause Lists

CRIMINAL CASES	* for Fast Track
	* for Normal Track
	*** for Slow Track

CIVIL CASES	I for Track-I
	II for Track-II
	III for Track-III
	IV for Track-IV
	V for Track-V

NEW VIDEO CONFERENCING (VC) STUDIO

With increasing use of Video Conferencing for various events like National Conferences, Evidence recording, remote Meetings, Trainings and Interviews, a state of the art VC studio has been setup (in addition to the existing VC studio). The new VC studio hosts latest state of the art VC equipment which support multiple simultaneous connections, document camera to stream documents in real time and a recording facility also. The new studio has been professionally designed with emphasis on sound acoustics, lighting and sitting.

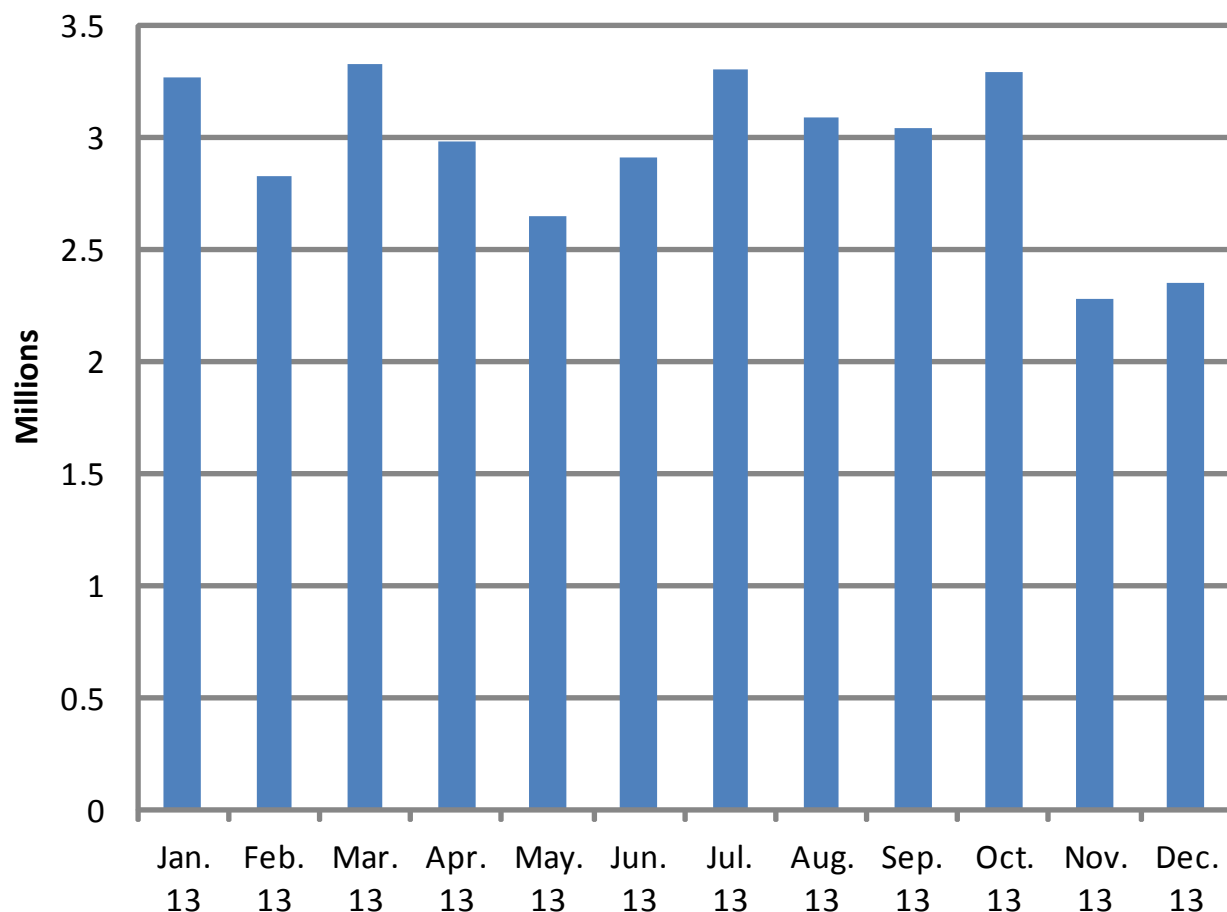


SCANNING & DIGITALIZATION

In an effort to push the e-Courts project to the next level which also includes paperless Courts, digitalization of records was the most important prerequisite. The process of digitalization started in May' 2011 and 7,76,91,074 pages have been scanned by December' 2013. In the year 2013 alone 3,52,57,887 pages were scanned, which means approximately 7,53,378 cases/files were scanned and digitalized. With an average 1 lakh page being scanned daily, this project is headed towards completion in 2015.



Pages Scanned in 2013



RECRUITMENT

The following recruitment processes were carried out by the Recruitment Cell of this Court in the year 2013

1. Direct Recruitment in the cadre of District Judge, Punjab

Process was initiated for filling up 14 posts.

2. Direct Recruitment in the cadre of District Judge, Haryana

Process was initiated for filling up 17 posts.

3. Civil Judge(Jr.Divn.) in the State of Haryana

62 Candidates were selected on the basis of examination, conducted in the year 2013. They are undergoing training at Chandigarh Judicial Academy.

4. Civil Judge(Jr.Divn.) in the State of Punjab

Process is on for filling up 71 posts.

Following recruitment drives were also initiated to fill up following supporting staff.

POST	NO. OF CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR APPOINTMENT
Restorer	100
Translator	4
Judgement Writer	13
Driver	14
Court Manager	11
Clerk	Process is on for filling up 161 vacancies

CENTRAL RECRUITMENT AGENCY

The Central Recruitment Agency was constituted in the year 2011 for the recruitment of Group 'B' and 'C' employees in the Subordinate Courts of the following States:-

- PUNJAB (19 Sessions Divisions)
- HARYANA (21 Sessions Divisions)
- U.T., CHANDIGARH

Earlier the recruitment of Group 'B' and 'C' employees in the Subordinate Courts of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh was made by the District and Sessions Judges of all the Session Divisions separately but with the setting up of Central Recruitment Agency, the recruitment in both the States and U.T. Chandigarh is being made in a centralized manner which is a first in the history of the Courts of India. Since the recruitment processes initiated so far were for a large number of vacant posts, there was huge response from the candidates to these processes. Had the traditional approach been adopted, it would have been very difficult to handle even a single process in this period as such new standards have been laid down in the recruitment process since the adoption of new procedure of

inviting online applications, recruitment of such a huge volume is being conducted in record time.

WORKING AND STEPS OF ONLINE REGISTRATION

Departing from the practice of inviting applications by way of ICR forms, the Central Recruitment Agency from its inception adopted the latest information technology and started inviting applications online from the candidates and probably became the first High Court in the country to start complete online registration module for recruitment, with integration of SBI all-India network. By adopting this technology, the use of paper documentation has been minimized and we can say it is a "paper less recruitment process". In order to make the recruitment process more candidates friendly, the Central Recruitment Agency took initiative to keep the candidates informed at each stage of the recruitment process by sending information such as intimation regarding Registration ID, password, reconciliation of fee, uploading of admit cards, intimation to the successful candidates and all other important information from time to time

etc. through E-mail and SMS. In addition to it, a helpline is setup in the Agency to handle the queries of the applicants/ candidates.

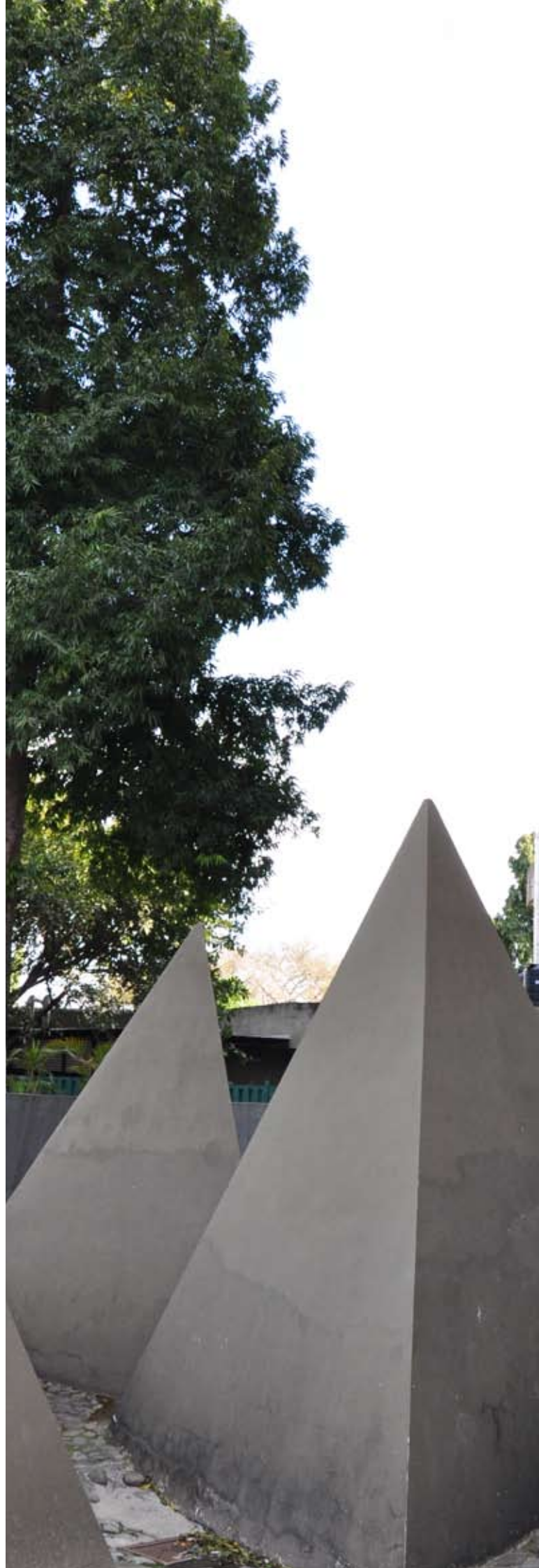
Sh. Puneet Mohan Sharma, OSD (Recruitment) was invited to the Orissa High Court for sharing his experience for establishment of online registration process in recruitment processes as previously established in Gauhati High Court.

HIGH COURT & OTHER RECRUITMENT PROCESSES

Employees of the Central Recruitment Agency have also rendered services to the Recruitment Cell of this Court to complete the different recruitment processes.

The employees of the CRA have also contributed in the process of recruitment of drivers conducted by Haryana Legal Services Authority.

CRA has also invited online applications on behalf of Punjab Legal Services Authority. Total 4450 applications have been received for 37 vacancies of Clerk. Applications have been scrutinized and the written test is going to be conducted shortly.



Following recruitment drives were also initiated to fill up following supporting staff.

POST	NO. OF CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR APPOINTMENT
HARYANA	
Stenographer Grade III	247
Clerk	process is on for filling up 790 vacancies
Driver	process is on for filling up 15 vacancies

POST	NO. OF CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR APPOINTMENT
PUNJAB	
Stenographer Grade III	160
Clerk	process is on for filling up 400 vacancies
Driver	process is on for filling up 11 vacancies

LIBRARY

Judges' Library is the cerebral fodder for the Court. The Punjab High Court as it was called at the time of its inauguration on 19th March, 1955 established its library in the same year. Initial collection of the Library was 8,861 books received from Shimla which was earlier the seat of East Punjab High Court. Subsequently about 10,000 books received from PEPSU High Court were also added to the stock of the Library. At present Hon'ble Judges library has a collection of more than 1,50,000 legal documents/books which includes Books, Commission reports, Bare Acts (Centre as well as State), Centre, State

and U.T. Gazettes and other legislative material. Hon'ble Judges Library works under the guidance of the library committee constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice comprising Justice M. Jeyapaul and Justice Rakesh Kumar Garg. Library has a staff strength of 41 officials including Librarian & 4 other professionally qualified officials .

Library subscribes to various Indian, Foreign Journals/Reports, Magazines and Newspapers, besides subscribing to Legal databases/software namely: Supreme Court Cases Full Text on CD-ROM, Law Finder Library Edition (containing Recent



Criminal Reports, Recent Civil Reports, Rent Control Reporter, Services Cases Today, Supreme Court Law Finder, All India Reporter (containing Supreme Court, Supreme Court Weekly, All High

Courts & Criminal Law Journal), Grand Jurix, ITR Online, Manupatra Online. The detailed collection of the Library is tabulated below:-

Type of Documents	Total Collection
Books, Reports/Journals	More than 1,50,000
Bare Acts (2014-15)	8595 (approx.)
CD-ROM Databases/On Line Databases	06
Current Journals/Law Reports	71 (61 Indian & 10 Foreign)
Magazines	06
Newspapers	13 (National/Local & Multilingual)

Reference and General Section have also been maintained in Judges Library. Reference Section contains reference books like Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopaedia Americana, Halsbury's Laws of England, Halsbury's Laws of India, American Jurisprudence, Encyclopaedia of Social Science, Dictionaries, Words & Phrases (Permanent Edition), Chamber's Encyclopaedia. Corpus Juris Secundum and All England Law Reports. General Section includes Biographies, books on Fiction, Philosophy, Religion, History, and Souvenirs of different High Courts etc. In addition to the above, Foreign Reports are arranged in Conference Hall Notable amongst them are:

- American Federal Tax Reports
- American Jurisprudence

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

High Court Judges Library is the only Library in the Northern India which provides Documentation service by maintaining index of Acts, Rules, Regulations as well as Bye-laws and keeps a regular track

of amendments from time to time in all the Central & State Statutes as notified in Gazette of India, Official Gazettes for the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. These amendments are also pasted in the previous edition books in order to keep the publications updated. All the books are classified according to Dewey Decimal Classification and catalogued according to AACR-II. Recently, High Court Judges Library has adopted e-Granthalaya software developed by NIC. Further High Court Judges Library has participated in the On-Line Integration of Cataloguing Data of Supreme Court Library and High Court Libraries for "Single Window Search" through KOHA Library Automation Software.

Judges' library is a grid of libraries. In addition to Central Library, it also maintains about 47 working Court Room Libraries and equal number of Residential Libraries at the residence offices of all the sitting Judges. Apart from Judges, Law Researchers attached to Judges and officers of the High Court are the users of the Library. Restricted Library services are provided to Senior Advocates and Research Scholars of various institutions also. Besides this, libraries have been provided to the Judicial Officers at Subor-

dinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. A list of approved books including Legal Software SCC Online Web Edition and Law Finder Library Edition for Judicial Officers is enshrined at Chapter 18 Volume 4 of High Court Rules and Orders. To cater to the needs of its users, the library provides quick reference service in addition to the daily issue & return of books. It provides legal information required during court proceedings. Digitalization process of the official Gazette of India, State of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh is also under process. The construction of the new building of Judges Library is also in full swing.

Library circulates list of Fresh Arrivals amongst all Judges every month and also provides reference service in the form of Press Clippings of Judicial News from National/Local Newspapers. Selective Dissemination of information based on SCC online, Law Finder Library Edition, AIR, ILR, Grand Jurix, manual query solution of legal topics and statutory amendments is also a regular library service for Judges.

INFRASTRUCTURE Development

While heading towards infrastructural development, Auditorium and Conference Hall building was inaugurated on 26.10.2013 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur , Judge Supreme Court of India in the premises of High Court. The said building consists of three levels. Level I is meant for car parking for Judges'. A conference hall with the seating capacity of 70 Judges along with Judges' Lounge has been constructed at level II. Level III consists of Auditorium with seating capacity of 320-25 persons along with Judges' Lounge.



AUDITORIUM



NEW CONFERENCE HALL

HIGH COURT GUEST HOUSE

Punjab and Haryana High Court Guest House in the premises of Chandigarh Judicial Academy Sector 43, Chandigarh, was inaugurated on 28.06.2013 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam, Judge Supreme Court of India (now Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India).



PUNJAB Infrastructure

Under the guidance of Justice T.P.S.Mann, Chairman and other members Justice M.M.Singh Bedi, Justice Ajay Tewari and Justice Fateh Deep Singh, the Building Committee, Punjab has provided infrastructural support to almost all the

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

Judicial Court Complexes in the State of Punjab inaugurated during the year 2013

SR. NO.	JUDICIAL COURT COMPLEX	DATE OF INAUGURATION	COST OF CONSTRUCTION
1	Bathinda (Block B and C) and ADR Centre, Bathinda	16.02.2013	10.62 Cr.
2	Batala (Gurdaspur)	11.05.2013	1684.53 lacs (1st Block) 835.67 lacs (IInd Block)
3	Barnala	12.05.2013	1953.17 lacs
4	Gurdaspur	24.08.2013	4341.96 lacs
5	Pathankot	24.08.2013	3188.80 lacs

Judicial Houses constructed and completed during the year 2013

SR. NO.	JUDICIAL HOUSES
1	Barnala
2	Pathankot
3	Sangrur
4	Batala
5	Rajpura
6	Tarn Taran

Foundation stones of Judicial Courts Complexes laid during the year 2013

SNO	JUDICIAL COURT COMPLEXES	DATE OF	STATUS	TENTATIVE DATE OF COMPLETION	TENTATIVE COST OF
1	S.A.S.Nagar (Mohali)	20.03.2013	Under Construction	31.07.2015	72.75 Cr.



HARYANA Infrastructure

Under the guidance of Justice Satish Kumar Mittal, Chairman and other members Justice Jitendera Chauhan, Justice M.S. Sullar and Justice Rameshwar Singh Malik, the Building Committee, Haryana has provided infrastructural support to the New Judicial Court Complex, Bahadurgarh (Jhajjar), New Judicial Court Complex Palwal, New Judicial Court Complex Hathin (Palwal), Judicial Court Complex, Kalka (Panchkula), Additional Block of Judicial Court Complex, Rohtak, Extension Block of Yamuna Nagar and Extension Block of Bilaspur (Yamunanagar). Similarly, all the Judicial Officers have been provided with Government Accommodation or a House requisitioned by the State Government.

SR. NO	JUDICIAL COURT COMPLEX	DATE OF INAUGURATION	DATE OF LAYING FOUNDATION STONE	COST OF CONSTRUCTION (Rs IN LACS)
1	Bahadurgarh (Jhajjar)	--	23.03.2013	Administrative approval amounting to Rs 1713.82 has been granted by the Government.
2	Palwal	03.08.2013	--	1969.43
3	Hathin (Palwal)	--	23.02.2013	Administrative approval amounting to Rs 792.42 lacs has been granted by the Government. Expenditure incurred 191.14 upto December, 2013.
4	Rohtak (Additional Block)	--	20.10.2013	877.31
5	Yamuna Nagar (Extension Block)	31.03.2013	--	15.44



CHANDIGARH Infrastructure

Under the guidance of the Building Committee, U.T. Chandigarh, headed by Justice Rajive Bhalla, Chairman, Justice Jaswant Singh, Justice Rajan Gupta and Justice Ritu Bahri as members, has provided infrastructural support to the New Judicial Court Complex, Sector 43, Chandigarh. Similarly all the Judicial Officers have been provided with Government accommodation by U.T. Chandigarh Administration.

SR. NO	JUDICIAL COURT COMPLEX	DATE OF INAUGURATION	COST OF CONSTRUCTION
1	Judicial Court Complex (Sector 43, Chandigarh)	25.01.2013	Rs 44.46 Cr



BUDGET

THE GRANT AND EXPENDITURE UPTO DECEMBER, 2013 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2012-13
OF HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA

Major Head '2014- Admn. Of Justice 102-High Court		Sanctioned Grant for the financial year 2013-14	Expenditure upto December, 2013
Salaries	Charged	14,00,00,000/-	9,80,56,698/-
Salaries	Voted	139,00,00,000/-	115,35,30,867/-
Medical Reimbursement	Charged	45,00,000/-	26,92,530/-
Medical Reimbursement	Voted	1,00,00,000/-	98,12,047/-
Travel Expenses	Charged	60,00,000/-	20,74,966/-
Travel Expenses	Voted	20,00,000/-	9,97,020/-
Office Expenses	Charged	50,00,000/-	24,55,616/-
Office Expenses	Voted	15,00,00,000/-	14,69,99,890/-
Mediation and Conciliation Centre	Charged	85,00,000/-	11,90,225/-
Lok Adalat	Charged	---	---
Publication	Charged	1,50,00,000/-	54,22,615/-
Payment for professional and Special Services	Charged	11,00,000/-	4,47,942/-
Others	Voted	1,00,000/-	
Others	Voted/Plan	5,00,00,000/-	1,15,91,158/-
Total (Plan & Non Plan)	Charged & Voted	178,22,00,000/-	143,88,71,574/-

MISCELLANEOUS INITIATIVES

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

An Annual Action Plan for disposal of old cases for the year 2013-2014 was launched whereby the targets were given to the Judicial Officers in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh as approved by Hon'ble Administrative Committee of this Court with a goal to reduce the pendency of oldest cases pending in their respective Courts by 31.03.2014. The targets were as follows:

1. Courts of District/Additional District & Sessions Judges:
 - ✓ 150 Oldest Cases
2. Courts of Civil Judges/Judicial Magistrates:
 - ✓ All five years old cases.
 - ✓ 200 oldest cases, in case the number of five years old cases is less than 200.
3. Exclusive Courts (CBI, Labour Courts-cum-Industrial Tribunal, Family Courts, Courts dealing with cases of heinous crime against women, Juvenile Justice Boards):
 - ✓ Targets were to be fixed by District & Sessions Judge after seeking approval from the Hon'ble Administrative Judge.
4. New Judicial Officers who joined on 01.07.2013 after completion of their training:
 - ✓ 100 oldest cases

SETTING UP OF ADDITIONAL CBI COURT

The matter was taken up with Government of Punjab by this court and an Additional

Special Court for trial of cases investigated by CBI at Patiala was got sanctioned from the Government of Punjab during the year 2013.

CREATION OF FOUR NEW SESSIONS DIVISION:

Two new Sessions Divisions in State of Haryana one at Nuh and another at Palwal were created vide Notification No. S.O.51/C.A.2/1974/S.7/2013 dated 15th May, 2013 and Notification No. S.O.77/C.A.2/1974/S.7/2012 dated 06th December 2012 respectively.

In the State of Punjab one at Sessions Division Barnala and another at Pathankot were created vide Notifications No. S.O.51/C.A. 2/1974/S.7/2013 and S.O.50/C.A.2/1974/S.7/2013 dated 28th June, 2013 respectively.

FOUR NEW COURTS AT SUB DIVISIONAL LEVEL :

Four new courts at sub-divisional level were set up during the year .Three in the State of Haryana i.e. at Sohna, Pataudi and Kalka and one in the State of Punjab at Guruharsahai .

FAST TRACKING OF CASES OF HEINOUS CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

For fast tracking of cases of heinous crime against women the instructions were issued to the District Judiciary and for creation of 20 and 21 posts of Superior Judicial Services in the State of Punjab and Haryana matter was taken up with respective governments . Accordingly, the said posts were got sanctioned from the respective state governments for setting up such Courts for exclusively dealing with cases of heinous crime against women.

EXCLUSIVE COURTS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD WHERE PENDENCY OF CASES IS MORE THAN 100

To streamline the work of Juvenile Justice Boards in the District Courts in the States of Punjab and Haryana and U.T., Chandigarh vide this Court's letter No. 1621/Spl. Gaz.

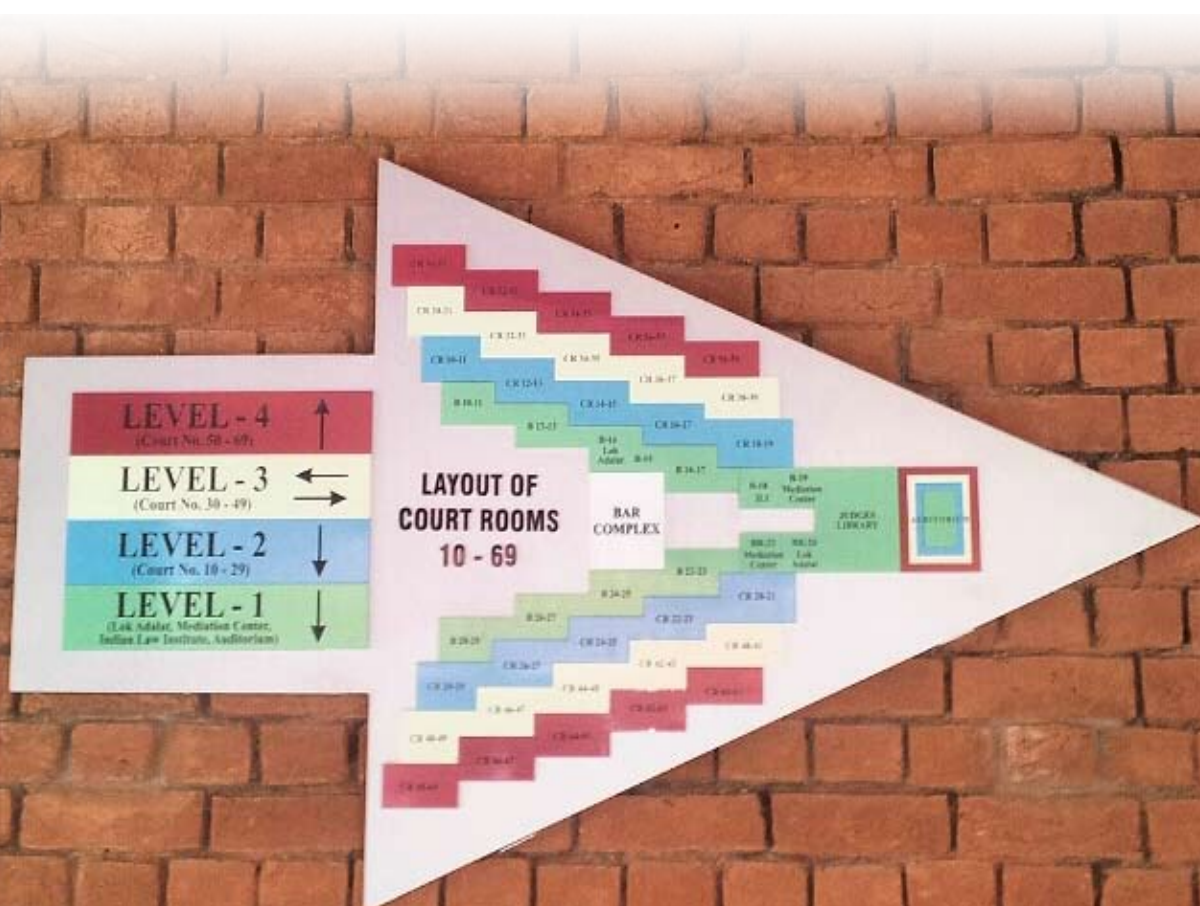
II(12-G) dated 12.09.2013 instructions were issued wherein it was stated that where there was pendency of more than 100 inquiries before the Juvenile Justice Board, the board/presiding officer shall not be entrusted with any other work and act exclusively as Juvenile Justice Board except the cases of petty offences and summary cases.

SETTING UP OF GRAM NYAYALAYS

Persuant to taking up the matter by this Court Government of Punjab and Haryana vide Notification No. 14/39/08-2JUD(1)/66 dated 08.11.2013 and S.O.3/C.A.4/2009/S.3&4/2013 dated 30.03.2013 has created Gram Nyayalaya at Kot Isse Khan in District Moga at Punjab and at Rania in District Sirsa in Haryana.

ILLUSTRATIVE SIGN BOARDS

Digitally printed sign boards have been installed at various locations across the premises of High Court to facilitate public. Over the years the Court Building has expanded many fold, with 47 court rooms operational, these sign boards are of great help to the litigants who visit High Court daily.



ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE (ILI) STATE UNIT CHANDIGARH

In the month of August, 2013, the Indian Law Institute State Unit, Chandigarh Chapter was reconstituted with the approval of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India as nominated by the Chief Justice of this Court and the President, ILI State Unit.

After the reconstitution of State Unit, under the guidance of Justice Hemant Gupta, the Executive Chairman of the ILI State Unit, lectures/interactive sessions on various legal subjects were organized as part of providing fruit of legal Research. The main participants in the said lecture series are/were to be the Advocates having a standing upto 10 years at the Bar for sharpening their legal talents. To further the cause of such lectures, requests were made to the Judges of this Court to conduct the sessions/workshops. In the first round, Justice Rajive Bhalla, Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain, Justice Rajiv Narain Raina and Justice Naresh Kumar Sanghi volunteered to conduct the workshops/interactive sessions on subjects useful for day to day practice of the young members of the Bar to equip them to meet the present and future challenges as stakeholders in the justice dispensation system.

WORKSHOP ON REVENUE LAW

On 22nd August, 2013, the first session was conducted on the subject of Revenue Law in the Conference Room of ILI State Unit. The said lecture was conducted by Justice Rajive Bhalla along with Sh. B.M.Lal, Faculty Member of the Chandigarh Judicial Academy. His Lordship and Sh B.M.Lal imparted guidance on the basic and preliminary topics on Revenue Law through interactive discussions. The entire session was interactive, illustrative and helped in tackling the myths which surround the Revenue Law and the perception of it being a difficult subject.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN HIGH COURT

LAW INTERNSHIP

In order to hone the skills of Law students in Court atmosphere, the High Court provides short duration internship to them. Interested Law students of various Law Schools/ Universities are attached with the Judges to get the practical experience in Courts during their summer holiday/ vacations. In the year 2013 around 50 Law Students got internship from this Court.

LAW RESEARCHERS

The Court has enacted a Scheme called “Scheme Regarding Appointment of Law Researchers in the High Court”. During the year 2013, there were 62 law researchers for assisting Judges in the High Court.

COURT MANAGERS

The post of Court Managers came into existence as a part of a larger vision which intends to improve Justice Delivery System in India. With an ever increasing volume of cases being instituted, the work burden on the Judges has been increasing every day. This burden of case disposal coupled with day to day administrative issues further increases the burden of the already time strapped Judges. To reduce this additional burden of day to day administrative work, the post of Court Manager was created. Court Managers, as the name implies, are the experienced and trained managers in the field of management coupled with IT skills. They have been entrusted with the job to support the Judges to perform their administrative duties, thereby enabling the judges to devote more time to their judicial functions.

With this vision the High Court of Punjab and Haryana recruited 11 Court Managers in the State of Haryana & Punjab in, 2013 and 2 Court Managers have been deputed on the establishment of High Court to supervise work related to e-Courts, process re-engineering, application/web development etc and to oversee implementation of various kinds of Computer/IT related work at High Court and District Courts of Punjab

and Haryana.

The Court Managers, deputed in various Sessions Divisions of Punjab, Haryana and the High Court itself, have made considerable value additions to the work efficiency of Courts. As a part of Infrastructure Management, they are responsible for liaising with various agencies like PWD, Water Supply & Sanitation, NIC, Private contractors etc. The Court Managers are actively involved in streamlining various processes by reducing points of delay and bottlenecks in the system. Besides this, Court Managers being Technology & Management professionals, are contributing towards implementation of various processes like Case Information System, Digitalization of Records, WAN/LAN connectivity, Database management, e-Courts project related activities, etc. The Court Managers, as part of their work profile are also actively involved in activities related to Human Resource Management, Infrastructure Management, Security of Court Complex and Maintenance of Court Complexes. Stock Management and suggestions of proper utilization of Budget have also helped in efficient allocation & utilization various resources.



Left to Right (Sitting): Sh. B.K Mehta, Director CJA, Justice Rajesh Bindal, Justice Hemant Gupta, Sh. Tarsem Mangla, Registrar (I.T.) and Court Managers from High Court, Chandigarh, Punjab and Haryana.



FUTURE INITIATIVES

To keep in pace with the changing trends and technology and to live upto the expectations of the changing world, High Court has been working on various fronts to enhance the efficiency of this court. With a vision to provide all possible facilities to litigants, Bar and other stake holders High Court has been working on various plans. Some of the recent initiatives which will yield dividends in the near future are as follows:

- ✓ Paperless Courts
- ✓ E-Filing for all type of Cases
- ✓ Arbitration Centre
- ✓ Visitor Centre
- ✓ Multi-Level parking
- ✓ Food Court
- ✓ Additional Administrative Area
- ✓ New Judges Library
- ✓ SMS acknowledgement of filling, objection, copy and judgment etc.

LIST OF RULES/AMENDMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR 2013

Ademdmments in Rule 19 A (1) pertaining to appointment of Steno-Typist, rule 9(i)(c) pertaining to appointment of Reader to Judge and rule 35(6) pertaining to Penalties imposed on employes of this Registry, were made in the High Court Establishment (Appointment and Conditions of Service) Rules 1973.

RULES FRAMED/AMENDED AND NOTIFIED DURING 2013

1. Amendment in Rule 5(ii), (iii) and (iv) of the Retired Judges' Domestic Help Rules, 2009-with regard to appointment of domestic help to be provided to Retired Hon'ble Judges.
2. Incorporation of new Rule 6 'Post-retiral benefits to the Retired Hon'ble Judges' in the Retired Judges' Domestic Help Rules, 2009 with regard to payment of Rs. 2,000/- per month to Retired Hon'ble Judges towards the expenses of mobiles and landline.
3. Amendment in Rule 2 (i) and 3 (i) of Scheme regarding appointment of Law Researchers in the Punjab and Haryana High Court with regard to Eligibility and Engagement of Law Researcher and period of their engagement as such.
4. The Retired Judges' Domestic Help(s) and other Benefits Rules, 2013-making provisions for providing the Domestic help to Retired Hon'ble Judges.
5. The Appointment and Allocation of Peons on elevation of Judges Rules, 2013 regarding appointment of 3 peons (2 on co-terminus basis and as per desire of the Hon'ble Judge, one peon will be considered for regular appointment subject to his eligibility and availability of post) on elevation of Judges.
6. The Gender Sensitisation & Sexual Harassment Of Women at the High Court of Punjab And Haryana, Chandigarh (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Regulations, 2013 making provisions for the safety of women in Punjab and Haryana High Court precincts.
7. Framing of Guidelines for registration of Legal Correspondents from print media/

electronic media, for reporting the proceedings and judgments/orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh.

RULES FRAMED/AMENDED IN VOLUMES I TO VI OF RULES AND ORDERS OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT.

1. In Rule 2(b) of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory, Chandigarh Arbitration and Conciliation Rules, 2003 as contained in Part-B-1 of Chapter-4 of Volume-1 with regard to making an application to the Court under the provisions of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, instead of this Court .
2. In Rule 4(b) of Mediation and Conciliation Rules, as contained in Part-O, Chapter-1 of Volume-1 relaxing the eligibility from ten years standing to five year standing at the Bar in the Supreme Court/High Court/District Court of a Legal Practitioner for being appointed as Mediator.
3. After Clause 2 of the note of the Schedule 'B' of the Punjab and Haryana High Court (Arbitrator's Panel and Fee) Rules, 2011 as contained in Part-D, Chapter 4 of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court Volume-1, Clause 3 inserted with regard to the fee of an Arbitrator as mentioned in Part-I and Sum in dispute as mentioned in Part-II, above shall include any counter-claim made by a party.
4. In Clause (2) of Rule 3-A of Chapter 1 Part A (a) of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Volume-V-making mandatory for the party/advocate to mention in the Ground of appeal/revision in the opening sheet that the party has not filed similar case in this Court/Hon'ble Supreme Court duly supported by an affidavit.
5. In Clause (b) of Rule 1-A of Chapter 1 Part A (b) of Rules and Orders of Punjab and Haryana High court, Volume-V. Similar provisions as mentioned in serial no 4 above have been made in respect of Appeals/Revisions/Misc. Petitions or Petitions filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C.
6. Insertion in Sub-Rule (4) to Rule 20 of Part III, Chapter 4-F of Rules & Orders

of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Volume-V. Making provisions that pleadings shall be verified by the party for and on behalf of his co-parties also, where there are more than one petitioner or respondent, as the case may be, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15 Order 6, CPC.

