



Judicial Education

NJA

*Newsletter of the
National Judicial Academy*



Vol. 11 No. 02
June 2019

Vol. 11 No. 02, June 2019

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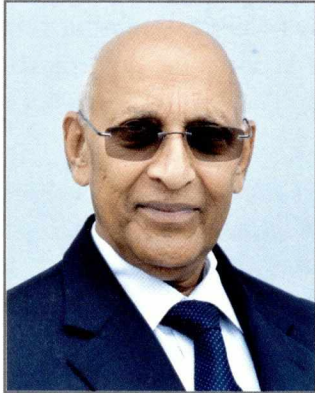
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Printed in India



From the Desk of the Director, NJA

Dear Patrons,

We commence this newsletter on a sad and sombre note; the first Director of our Academy (2003-2006), Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon passed away at age 84 on 8th May this year. He conceptualized and introduced many innovative judicial education and training protocols, including sessions on social context judging; published the inaugural issue of the *Journal of the National Judicial Academy*, dedicated to the theme: “Judicial Reform”; mentored the Academy during its infancy and raised it to the stature of a National institution of excellence in the field of judicial education and training. He initiated a series titled: *Occasional Papers* where several monographs contributed by senior judges and eminent lawyers were published during 2004 and 2006. We mourn and condole the passing away of our founder Director Dr. Madhava Menon, a truly inspirational leader and mentor.

This newsletter covers the activities of your Academy in April, 2019 as we ring the curtain on the programs for the academic year 2018-19. We designed the academic year to close by end April on account of a critically deficit monsoon in 2018 and the consequent shortage of water supply expected. This in fact did come to pass, but we escaped the inconvenience since we completed our programs by April. I am however happy to report that the monsoon in Bhopal was wholesome this year and we expect no inconvenience during summer months in 2019.

In April we organized six programs, a workshop for additional District judges during 5th to the 7th; two parallel programs during 12th to 14th, a conference for newly elevated High Court justices; and a workshop on Training of Trainers for State Judicial Academies including a meeting of Judges in charge of Judicial Education and Directors of State Judicial Academies (for deliberations and designing draft annual calendars of the National Academy and for State Academies, for 2019-20).

On 20th and 21st April we organized Part - II, Phase - III of the faculty development seminar, designed to finalize training protocols, themes and presentations for training of District and Sessions judges on: *Adjudicating Terrorism Cases in India*; three senior judicial officers from the US, deputed by the Federal Judicial Center, Washington and a representative of the CEELI institution, Prague (the sponsors of the program) interacted

with the eight High Court Justices who were selected and extensively trained to guide the training of our District and Sessions judges on the several nuances of the substantive, procedural and security related areas critical to conduct of Terrorism Trials. The Training of our officers is scheduled in the current academic year.

The academic year concluded with the East Zone - II Regional Conference on: *Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions*. This two day Conference was held on 27th and 28th at Agartala; hosted by the High Court of Tripura and the Tripura State Judicial Academy, with participation of High Court justices and judicial officers from the High Courts of Calcutta, Guwahati, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

We thank all our patrons, the distinguished array of resource persons including justices serving and former of the Supreme Court of India, the several High Courts, experts in various disciplines and academicians, who graciously accepted our invitation and generously gave us their valuable time, to share knowledge and experience with our participant judicial officers during the several programs we organized this academic year.

Justice (Retd) G. Raghuram

Director

Obituary

Prof. Neelakanta Ramakrishna Madhava Menon



A lawyer; academic; legal educator; founder-director of the National Law School of India University - Bengaluru; founder Vice-chancellor of the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences; Chairman of the Indian Statistical Institute (2002-03); Member Law Commission of India; of the Committee on Criminal Justice Reform, the Committee for implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) and the Committee on Restructuring of Higher Education in India among several others, Prof. Madhava Menon was also the first director of the National Judicial Academy (2003-2006); he passed away on 8th May, 2019 at the age of 84 years, after a wholesome life passionately dedicated to enrichment of law, law teaching and legal policy in an abundantly profound measure.

In a long, distinguished and luminous career of over six decades, Prof. Menon, starting his career in the Central Secretariat, New Delhi in 1957 moved on to an abiding association with academics, legal and judicial education. He was conferred the *Living Legend of Law Award* by the International Bar Association in 1994. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to public service he was awarded the Padma Shri in 2003. Prof. Menon nurtured and illumined several islands of excellence in legal education, introduced the Socratic method of teaching in a substantial measure to legal education, conceptualized the five year course of study in law at the NLSIU; imparted distinguished and enduring values to several aspects of law and law-reform; mentored several institutions of higher learning, worked tirelessly to improve vocational excellence, published several books, articles and monographs on a variety of legal subjects. Towards the evening of his exceptionally inspiring career, Prof. Menon conceived and founded MILAT, the Menon Institute of Legal Advocacy Training as a non-governmental organization for promoting human rights values and judicial reforms besides conducting advance training programs for lawyers. MILAT is considered by many as a critical and innovative vocational initiative to improve the quality of professional equipment and training, for young lawyers.

The National Judicial Academy places on record its deep reverence and respectful homage to our first Director, Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon and prays for everlasting bliss for this noble soul.

The Director, Faculty, Staff and all members of the NJA family.



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WORKSHOP FOR ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES**5th to 7th April, 2019****Ms. Ankita Pandey, Law Associate**

The Academy organised a two and a half day workshop for the Additional District Judges with the objective of providing a forum to the participant judges to discuss and exchange views regarding civil, criminal, arbitration and cyber related issues. It also endeavored to assess challenges faced by the ADJs and the means to overcome them.

Session 1 : Challenges in implementation of the ADR system in subordinate courts

The speaker began the session by pointing out that the concept of parties settling their disputes peacefully among themselves or with the help of third party is well-known to ancient India. The current judicial system with the kind of infrastructure available with the courts in India is not adequate to deal with the growing litigation within a reasonable time frame. It was further emphasized that while reforms in the judicial sector should be undertaken, there is an imminent need to supplement the system by means of Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) mechanisms. It was asserted that ADR therefore, is the only hope for the future as far as civil cases are concerned. Various ADR mechanisms such as Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation, Negotiation and Lok Adalat were briefly discussed. Challenges in this regard, including building and enhancing functional capacity of mediation

process and procedure, acceptability and creditability of mediation process, and propagation and promotion of mediation were discussed. The participants were advised to consider such referrals as a part of judicial work in accordance with the mandate of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (Cr.P.C.).

Session 2 : Court and case management: Role of Judges

The speaker initiated the session with the assertion that the major reason for discussion on court and case management is attributed to the ever increasing number of cases pending at all levels in the judiciary. However, the goal of court and case management is not only to expedite the justice delivery system but also to improve efficiency in decision making process. The participants shared best practices/ideas/suggestions including: exploring possibility of settling a matter through ADR mechanism; deciding interim applications on the same day they are filed; achieving monthly goals in the ambit of healthy practices; maximizing use of ICT in managing the affairs of the court; to address the issue of pendency by adopting proper identification based approach and grouping the cases accordingly; to increase the manpower for better management of the courts; to avoid unnecessary adjournments, etc.

Session 3 : Civil Justice Administration : Appellate and Revision Jurisdiction of District Judges

The session commenced with the assertion that an appeal is a very sensitive part of a case wherein discretion plays a significant role. The role of appellate courts under Section 96 of the CPC were further deliberated upon. It was explained that the entire case reopens before the first appellate court and every aspect of it needs to be examined. A fresh approach is to be given to the matter keeping in mind the grounds of appeal, and at the end consideration is to be given in the form of findings which are mentioned in the judgment by the court. It was further emphasized that a reasonably supported view of a trial judge should not be disturbed. It is a rare practice, that in second appeal, the facts written shall be disturbed by the appellate court. If the trial court has misread the evidence or overlooked some aspects, only in such cases the findings should be interfered with. This is what is expected from a judge of an appellate court. The speaker further clarified doubts of the participants on issues such as cross appeal, *ex parte* decree and limitation period in case of appeal.

Session 4 : Criminal Justice Administration : Appellate and Revision Jurisdiction of District Judges

The session commenced with the assertion that appeal is necessary to ensure due process so that any sort of mistake does not result in a false or erroneous outcome. It was explained that an appeal is filed generally when there is some element of finality involved and revision is for matters for which appeals aren't provided for. In first appeal just as in civil matters, in criminal matters, the entire matter is re-opened. The appellant discretion is to be exercised in addition to the discretion of the trial court and not to supplant it. The provision of appeal gives an impression that justice is not only done but appears to be done. That is to say it's a guarantee that even though looked from different perspective by either of the courts a similar conclusion is arrived at. And sometimes the decision of trial court is changed because of a different perspective. This is the reason we have aspects of Appeal and Revision. It was further stated that the scope of appeal and revision are totally different. Appeal is a statutory right provided under law; but in criminal appeal, the right to appeal is restrictive at times and may not be available in certain circumstances. Right of revision is provided in only



certain circumstances and it is a discretionary right. It is a sort of supervisory power which is to prevent miscarriage of justice.

Session 5 : Sentencing : Issues and Challenges

The session commenced with the assertion that sentencing is the heart of the criminal justice system and that there is a lot of subjectivity in the award of a sentence which gives rise to a lot of inconsistencies. It was further stated that as such there is no sentencing policy in India, although judge-made law does provide some guidelines. The lawmakers thought it fit to leave the element of discretion in matters relating to the quantum of sentence. However, it was emphasized that the 'doctrine of proportionality' must be adhered to while awarding sentence in exercise of judicial discretion. Further, various theories of punishment such as deterrent theory, reformatory theory, retributive theory etc. were discussed. The most debatable form of sentence i.e. death sentence was also discussed at length. The concept of 'concurrent' and 'consecutive sentencing' was also clarified and it was emphasized that elaborate reasoning must be given when either of these sentences is awarded. The session concluded with the caution that any sentence awarded must be appropriate, adequate, just and proportionate.

Session 6 : Fair Sessions Trial

The session commenced with the assertion that every person is entitled to a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial authority established by law. It was further asserted that there cannot be a fair trial if reasons do not indicate the application of mind to the matter in hand, the consideration of the relevant factors and the conclusion must be arrived at on that basis. The speaker stressed that power under Section 313 Cr.P.C should be adequately exercised. The accused must be provided with a fair procedure and adequate representation. Further, emphasis was made on Section 301 of Cr.P.C and that the intent of legislature behind

enacting this provision of 'Appearance by Public Prosecutor' was to assist the court with the documents and proceedings. Further, importance of Section 303 was discussed where it is the right of person against whom proceedings are instituted, to be defended by a pleader of his choice. It was explained that charges must be framed cautiously and that the judge must not appear to be just a mouth piece of the prosecution. Although it is not mandatory to record reasons while framing charges, it would be ideal if brief reasons for framing of specific charges are given reflecting that the judge has applied his mind in doing so.

Session 7 : Laws relating to Cyber-crimes : Advances and Bottlenecks

The speaker gave an insight into the concept of virtual world and the evolution of technology in India since 1995. Further, the session delved into the various types of cyber-crimes such as identity theft, corporate espionage, phishing, disclosure of confidential information/trade secrets by employee, etc. There was also discussion on 'The Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011', which provides protection against offensive material on the web, which must be removed within 36 hours. It was stated that any offensive material has to be brought to the knowledge of the intermediary only through a court's order. This is a bottleneck in the regime as the damage is already done by the time order is obtained. The speaker also mentioned the two types of bio-metric devices which are commonly used these days i.e. image-based biometric device and sensor-based device. In image-based biometric, the impression of someone's fingerprint can be used, and this is the reason it is considered less secure. On the other hand sensor-based devices are considered fully secured. Thus, chances of fraud increase with image-based biometric. Further, there was an elaborate discussion on the significance of Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 according to which any



entity which stores sensitive personal data such as passwords, health information, sexual orientation etc. has to conform to certain standards and guidelines and if any damage is caused due to non-conformity to such standards/guidelines the entity will have to compensate the person so suffered.

Session 8 : Electronic Evidence : Collection, Preservation and Appreciation

The session began with the assertion of the fact that the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 contains principles of law of evidence and regulates the procedure for taking evidence before a court of law. It has subsequently been amended to acknowledge significant technological developments and introduce admissibility of electronic records. In this context, the various aspects relating to digital forensics was discussed with special focus on the acquisition, authentication, analysis and documentation of data. Further, issues relating to Section 65 B certificate were deliberated upon. It was pointed out that conditions of this provision must be satisfied to ensure admissibility of secondary evidence. It was explained that Section 65 B certificate is only required while producing secondary evidence of the copy of the original and not when the original itself is being produced. Some of the significant cases discussed on the point were *State v. Navjot Sandhu*; *Avadut Waman Kushe v. State of Maharashtra*; *Kundan Singh v. State*; *Shafi Mohammed v. State of Rajasthan* and *Sonu v. State of Haryana*.

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CONFERENCE FOR NEWLY ELEVATED HIGH COURT JUSTICES

12th to 14th April, 2019

Mr. Sumit Bhattacharya, Research Fellow

Ms. Sonam Jain, Research Fellow



The NJA organized a three day *Conference for Newly Elevated High Court Justices* from the facilitate deliberations on use of ICT in courts; court management techniques to improve efficiency and strengthen justice administration; core constitutional principles such as judicial review, federal architecture, separation of powers, doctrine of basic structure and fundamental rights.

Session one was on the theme “*The Constitutional Vision of Justice*”. It commenced with discussion on the meaning of justice, what does justice seek and what is the constitutional vision of justice. It was highlighted that ‘*justice*’ has been defined differently by various authors and jurist. It is important to understand that law and justice are not necessarily the same instead, laws are enacted to meet the end of justice. The session further discussed the historical perspective of the Code of Hammurabi 1790 BC, Code of Assura 1075 BC, Draconian Constitution 620 BC, the Twelve Tables of Roman Law 451 and 450 BCE, Laws of Manu 200 BC and the Sharia Law 575 AD. The limitations associated with these codes was also discussed at length. It was stressed that law changes because the concept of justice changes. The discussion further emphasized that justice

has several aspects i.e., natural, social, political etc. However, when we look at justice from the perspective of the Preamble of the Constitution of India it talks about social, economic and political justice. The speaker reiterated that “*Justice and justness emanate from equality in treatment, consistency and thoroughness in adjudication, and fairness and uniformity in the decision making process and the decisions*” (Sarla Verma & Ors v. Delhi Transport Corp. & Anr on 15 April, 2009).

Session two on “*Court Management*” was session initiated by highlighting that, managing work in the court is of outmost importance to a judge. A judge should manage his docket in a manner that s/he prioritizes old matters and do not let the new matters become old. It was emphasized that in order to prioritize work a judge should implement techniques like- tracking, clubbing and grouping of cases. It was suggested that to manage and streamline work in courts there is an inevitable need to have well trained and certified court managers who can professionally handle management of the court. Their job profile may include maintaining record of cases, classification of cases, planning and listing of cases etc. in consultation with the Chief Justice.

These court managers will ensure that the court runs efficiently both administratively and judicially.

The next session on the theme “*Information and Communication Technology in Courts*”, commenced with emphasis on the fact that technology cannot and should not substitute human decision making. It was stressed that technology has changed and systems have evolved from analog to digital. This has obviously changed the medium to record & archive. The discussion highlighted the benefits of e-courts and also significance of paperless courts was emphasized. The participant justices were suggested to frequently adopt technological advancements, embrace soft skills and go paperless. Judges should also ensure that litigants who do not have access to technology must not get deprived of justice. For instance, the High Court’s website should not only be in English but also in the vernacular language.

The session on “*Theories of Judicial Review*”, commenced by stressing that evolution of the theories of ‘*Judicial Review*’, which transcended from the narrow limits of English Administrative Law, Writs to new scope and horizon of expanding and re-examining the bounds of the meaning of such writs developed to regulate a part of a specific societal or social order. The discussion highlighted that balancing between rights of the citizen and power of executive and legislature is a great weapon to declare any law, action of public authority as unconstitutional. The participant justices were advised to read the Constituent Assembly Debates and develop their own jurisprudence to effectuate Judicial Review. The later and dynamic societies throws up new challenges which must be over seen by the judges to ensure that the Rule of Law prevails. The deliberation further stressed that judicial review does not mean that judges have additional power of governance instead, it is a power in the nature of trust. It was advised that judicial adventurism in the name of judicial review should be avoided.

The session on “*Separation of Power*” began with a brief discussion on the meaning of ‘*separation of power*’. It was accentuated that the question of separation of power is not just between the executive and legislature, rather it is between the executive, legislature and the judiciary. The deliberation opined that separation of power must not be seen monochromatically through

the lenses of Montesquieu because separation of power varies from country to country. Law intends to change while keeping in mind practices, conduct, transaction and attitudes of people.

The next session on the theme “*Allocation of Legislative Power - The Federal Architecture*” commenced by accentuating that the legislature has the power to make laws but that power is subject to legislative competence and constitutional limitations. The structure of the Indian Constitution with reference to schedule VII, XI and XII was discussed. It was emphasized that the Constitution has an excellently structured basis including Schedule VII. Without Schedule VII, XI and XII basis of our constitution would not have been further reinforced. Doctrine of Repugnancy was elaborated in the light of List III Entry 13 of the Constitution. A comparison of the federal structure of US and EU was made and its relevance and substance was discussed with reference to Indian quasi-federal structure.

The session on “*Fundamental Rights and Restrictions on Entrenched Rights*”, initiated with a brief discussion on Magna Carta and the shift from human rights to fundamental rights. The expansion of the fundamental rights was discussed in the light of various landmark judgments like *Shankari Prasad Case* 1952 SCR 89, *Sajjan Singh Case* 1965 SCR (1) 933, *Golaknath Case* 1967 SCR (2) 762, *Kesavananda Bharti Case* (1973) 4 SCC 225, *Bhim Singh Case* AIR 1981 SC 234, *I R Coelho Case* : (2007) 2 SCC 1, *K T Plantation Case* (2011) 9 SCC 1, *Puttaswamy Case* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 494 of 2012 (Sup. Ct. India Aug. 24, 2017). The relationship between fundamental rights and the basic structure of the Constitution was deliberated upon. It was suggested that judges need to be very cautious while applying their judicial mind in adjudicating a matter which violates the fundamental rights. It was suggested that courts should be very critical in interpreting and entrenching the scope of fundamental rights and should be very objective in its decision. Freedom of expression, concept of privacy, State freedom vis-a-vis citizen aspiration, Article 14, 19 and 21 also formed an integral part of the discussion.

Session eight was on the theme “*Theory of Basic Features: Contours*”. The session highlighted that the theory of basic structure has been devised from *Kesavananda Bharati Case*. But actually the seeds were



sown in the dissenting judgment of Justice Mudholkar in the case of *Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan*. This was further disseminated by Justice H R Khanna in *Kesavananda Bharati's Case*. In *Bhim Singh Case*, it was highlighted that the doctrine of basic structure is to be applied only when there is an amendment in the constitution. In *S.R. Bommai Case* 1994 SCC (3) 1, the doctrine was to be applied even to presidential proclamation and not only to the legislative statute. The discussion further stressed that there is no unanimity between the judges themselves as to what forms the “Basic Structure of the Constitution of India”. Various judges have defined basic structure differently. In various cases such as *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain* 1975 SC 2299, *Minerva Mills v. Union of India* 1981 SCR (1) 206, *Woman Rao's Case* 1981 2 SCR 1, *L. Chandrakumar's Case* 1997 3 SCC 261, *IR Coelho's Case* and recently in *NJAC Judgement* the Indian Supreme Court has defined the basic structure of the

constitution differently. Discussion on the distinction between entrenched rights and basic structure was also integral to the session.

The last session on “*The Art of Hearing*”, emphasized that a judge has to have this art to do justice to his duty. The basic essence to inculcate this art of hearing is to be patient and open minded while hearing a case. A judge should not look as to who is arguing the case or in what manner it is being argued, however a judge should try to look at the litigant who is waiting for the relief. It was highlighted that most of the judges who are elevated to the High Courts are the lawyers before their elevation and it takes some time to change them from their argumentative approach. It was stressed that the art of hearing involves the art of letting the lawyers speak. This makes it easier for the judge to write a well-reasoned judgment. Judges need to act like a catalyst.

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WORKSHOP ON TRAINING OF TRAINERS FOR SJAs

12th & 14th April, 2019

Ms. Nitika Jain, Law Associate



The National Judicial Academy conducted a two-day workshop on Training of Trainers for the State Judicial Academies (SJAs) on 12th and 14th April, 2019. The workshop was attended by 32 participants which included Directors and faculty members of SJAs from various States of India. The workshop was conceived to develop a standard framework for judicial training by structuring modern teaching principles and andragogy with assistance drawn from in-house experience and domain experts; to explore new training modules for maximizing learning processes.

The programme facilitated discussions and sharing of information on principles of modern adult education to meet the complex demands of judging; crafting educational objectives to facilitate selection, organizing course content; identifying constraints influencing the design of training such as structure & organization of courts and role, personality & requirement of a judge. The programme also included deliberations on designing curriculum for continuous training on specialized subjects and Impact assessment: review of training. These interactive sessions facilitated exchange of knowledge and experience regarding challenges and best practices available for enhancing quality of judicial education.

The theme for first two sessions was *Principles of Adult Education to meet the Complex Demands of Judging*. The sessions included discussions on teaching strategies in modern adult education, substantive knowledge, process and decision making skills, active engagement and interactive teaching methods. The speaker highlighted that the aim of judicial education is filling existing gaps in the institution to enhance public confidence. The participants discussed components for an ideal judiciary to understand the importance of judging and thereby improving judicial education. It was pointed out that listening and communication are two important aspects of judging. It was stated that principles of adult education are based on andragogy unlike pedagogy which is more relevant for child education. It was emphasized that for an adult learner, his own experiences are very important and so the course must be problem centered with more emphasis on practice and less theory. It was further mentioned that child education relates to transferring of knowledge, while adult education is substituting and enhancing one's knowledge.

The session continued on the above theme whereby, speakers discussed different techniques, which could be implemented in adult education to make the training



interactive and participatory, such as hypotheticals, group discussion, case studies, simulation exercises, questionnaire, quiz etc. The participants were advised to encourage judicial officers to opening to ask questions. It was pointed out that the subject of training must be of relevance to participating judges to make the programme interactive. Members of SJA's suggested to formulate a questionnaire for selection of magistrates or entry level judges to create a filter for entry of judges at the very initial level. One of the challenges in judicial education highlighted by the participants was rigid mindset of judicial officers to learn.

On the theme *Crafting Educational Objectives to Facilitate Selection & Organization of Course Content*, it was highlighted that a judge as an individual must have four qualities i.e. impartiality, competence, efficiency and effectiveness. At the end of a training programme, judges must be enriched with these mentioned qualities which could be done by organizing the course content. Therefore, different training programmes have different learning objectives which must be recognized to make the training effective. The session also included discussions on the theme *Identifying Constraints Influencing the Design of Training*. The participants were urged to share their understanding of an ideal design for training of judges based on different needs of judging. It was highlighted that there is conflict in needs of judges as well on the aspects of language, degree of learning, expertise etc. which influence designing a training programme. It was highlighted that English language is one of the biggest constraint followed by fear and lack of confidence. To overcome these barriers the participants suggested to choose subjects common to all while designing a training programme. The speakers suggested to have clarity to impart and make the training effective, to impart language training to

judicial officers and to make the atmosphere of training conducive for judicial officers.

In the session on the theme *Designing Curriculum for Continuous Training on Specialized Subjects*, speakers highlighted that the training must be divided as per requirement and the course content must be selected to enhance the sensitivity for specialized subjects. The topics of the subject 'may be tailor made, to address vital aspects of a specialized subject area'. If the specialized topics are sub-divided then it will be easier to select resource persons accordingly or domain experts. The participants were suggested that they must try to gauge the depth of knowledge of the judicial officers for designing future programmes. The course for specialized subjects must be designed based on four aspects: it should be specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound. A participant suggested that monthly meetings of concerned officers must be scheduled to work upon designing the curriculum for specialized areas and improving upon them. Directors and faculty members of SJAs were asked to seek feedback of the participant judicial officers on challenging areas which can further help in enhancing judicial training programmes.

The next session was *Impact Assessment: Review of Judicial Training*, whereby, the speakers gave a glimpse of global education system on judicial education. It was mentioned that inputs from the participants help in better structuring the training programmes and therefore, judges are required to design, deliver and review the results of a program. Two essential components must be assessed viz. the need and necessity for judicial education. It was highlighted that character, honesty & integrity should be maintained by both trainer and trainee to enable universal application of training. Some of the tools for evaluation as suggested by the speakers included reaction, usefulness of the program, facilitate learning, belief of the judges to use the knowledge, questionnaire, behavior and result. It was pointed out that impact assessment is a difficult task therefore, the trainers must try to get the feedback during the course of discussion. It was emphasised that the honest opinion of the participants will be waste if the feedback is not looked into, used and implemented to improve future programs. It was suggested that trainers must also be evaluated on how



well they were able to address practical problems of the judicial officers. The speaker stated that impact assessment must be a continuous process and must be done at three levels i.e. participant feedback, impact on participants and impact on courts.

Last session was on *Opportunities & Emerging Challenges in Judicial Education*. The session involved discussions and deliberations on use of information technology and prospects of distance learning in adult

education to enhance learning. The speakers discussed prospects of dynamic website to have real-time option of dealing with situation of crisis. Participants were asked to make use of video conferencing facility to connect with larger cross-section of judges. Some best practices were gathered which could be implemented across all the SJAs to enhance learning. The participants suggested that websites of the academies must be made functional and updated regularly.

MEETING OF HON'BLE JUDGES IN-CHARGE OF JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND DIRECTORS OF STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMIES

13th April 2019



The meeting commenced with a welcome address by Justice G. Raghuram, Director, National Judicial Academy. He briefed the participants about the activities of National Judicial Academy, including training programmes organised for foreign judges viz. Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Fiji and Superior Court Judges of Egypt, and briefly traced the evolution of judicial education and training in India. He made special mention of directions, guidance and judicial education through judgments of the Supreme Court of India, reports of the Law Commission, the concept note prepared Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, and initiatives of State Judicial Academies in shaping judicial education. The Director, NJA emphasised on the need for a re-look at the existing model of induction and continual training pursuits of the Academies. He observed that judicial training and education in countries which share Rule of law values and vibrant democratic architecture have a lot to share and it is appropriate to examine and study the evolving process of judicial training and what can be learnt from them.

Justice S A Bobde, Judge, Supreme Court of India

in his address observed that the biggest problem that confronts any knowledge - based institution, including the judiciary, is confusion and not corruption. The only way out is education. In the context of judicial education, it does not mean teaching or transmitting knowledge of law, which is secondary. If a judge is deficient in knowledge of law he could acquire it with some efforts. The word "education" is derived from the Latin word *educare* which means to bring forth. Sense of right and wrong; just and unjust; fair and unfair is inherent, including in judges and lawyers. These qualities have to be brought forth through the process of judicial education. There should be complete clarity on basic principles of justice, equity, fairness and uprightness. There should be no confusion on these counts and the judge should be the repository of each of these values. Judges should have a 'justice impulse' and should be encouraged to implement it. Justice Bobde praised the recent initiatives taken by NJA in this direction. He also expressed hope that the proposed annual calendar of NJA would go a long way in achieving this goal.

Justice R.P. Sondurbaldota, focusing on evolving new

methodologies in judicial training, stated that to begin with, the academies employed pedagogy, which is basically used for teaching children. This methodology is not suited to adult learning. In pedagogy the child is in the centre. Adults have shorter span of attention and, therefore, interactive and experiential exercises are required to be employed. There appears a gradual shift to andragogic methodologies. She emphasised that still there is immense scope for improvement. Judges are human beings and as such, a bundle of passions and prejudices, likes and dislikes, hatred and ill will. Hence in order to be a successful judge, one should be dispassionate & detached of one self, which means that one should be trained to remain unaffected by these elements. Elaborating on the issue she said that according to UNESCO there are four pillars of education i.e. (a) Learning to know (b) Learning to do (c) Learning to be and (d) Learning to be with others. First two are available in every educational institution but no institution teaches to realise who I am and how to be with others. Education on these two aspects is important. Judges should be taught to realise what is "being" part of humankind. This, being part of human differentiates one from other animals. Andragogy is the science to study this part of human being. One should be taught to be a leader of ones life. Leader in the sense that he holds himself responsible for everything that is happening around him. He should take ownership of things around him, to be a different person altogether. A judge should be the leader of his court and should be trained to arrange his affairs so that litigants are satisfied that justice would be done. Judging and doing justice are two different thing. Speaker referred to *SP Gupta's Case* to explain what is expected of the judiciary and how it should be. Courage, fearlessness and uprightness should be inculcated in a judge. These qualities are neither inherent nor can be bought in the market. This is why continuous training is needed.

Dr. Arghya Sengupta, Director, Vidhi Center for legal policy, lauded efforts of judicial academies and said that Judicial Academies are doing wonderful work in field of judicial training despite capacity constraints and infrastructural challenges. He made a presentation, mainly focused on developing a common methodology for induction training of 'Civil Judges

Junior Division'. He shared some best practices on how it can be done. He said that before designing a training programme, training needs assessment must invariably be done. It is not enough that we teach them what they must know. It should be ascertained after a careful assessment as to what they want and what they need. Need assessment is critical to any successful training programme. Curriculum can thus have two components; one, subjects and topics which must be covered in the induction training and the other, topic and courses chosen on the basis of inputs received from trainees as to what they need most, and what they want. Accordingly, one part of the programme can be common to all and the other part should be customised on the basis of individual choices and preferences of trainees.

As regards training methodologies speaker stressed that instead of the lecture method, interactive approaches should be employed. He referred to an interesting method practiced in Spain known as 'live case method'. In this method live case proceedings or their recordings are discussed and explained to the trainees by the trainer. This method helps trainee to connect with real life situations and internalise the actual proceedings. This is easy to do by leveraging technology. Speaker also stressed upon the need to develop a technological platform for online training and hosting training content. This content could be in terms of lectures or in terms of recording of court proceedings. The same would facilitate better training modules. It would enable judges to remotely access and use the training contents. Such learning portals are in vogue in various government departments, viz. Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and are extremely useful. Similarly, virtual visit to FSL and jail can also be conducted by leveraging technology in the training process. It would be extremely useful if a centralised technical platform is created which is available to all State Judicial Academies of India.

After presentations by the resource persons, Judge-in-charge of Judicial Education and Directors of State Judicial Academies made presentations. Director NJA set the agenda by requesting that the presentations should focus on a Standard Module for SJAs, standard faculty structure and shared institutional architecture. They



described the activities of the State Judicial Academies and presented the calendar of respective SJAs.

During the course of discussion Justice K T Sankaran, Chairman of the Kerala Judicial Academy said that the object of the training should be to make judges a good human being and more emphasis should be given to the practical aspects of judicial working. Justice Rajiv Gupta of Punjab and Haryana High Court observed that judging is an inherent quality and it cannot be taught in academies. Justice Bobde responded by stating that content of judging may not be taught but process can certainly be taught and must be taught in the academies. Trainees should be trained to deal with complications involved in the process. Process orientation as distinguished from product orientation must be the focus in the training curriculum. Dr Balram Gupta, Director (Academics) of the Chandigarh Judicial Academy laid emphasis on experience sharing during the programmes. Justice Biswanath Somadder of Calcutta High Court said objectivity should be an integral component of training programmes. Justice Bobde said that judges should be trained to be objective, focused and precise in judgment writing. He referred to a unique judgment of Calcutta High Court which was short yet comprehensive, to explain how brief judgments can be written without compromising with quality.

Joint Director of the Maharashtra Judicial Academy raised the issue of no allocation of actual work to trainees during training period. Director of the West Bengal Judicial Academy laid emphasis on stress management. He said that judges should be trained to use provisions of Order 17 Rule 1 and Section 89 of CPC. Justice MM Srivastava of the Chhattisgarh Judicial Academy expressed that there is no provision

for any aptitude test during the selection of a fresh law graduate as a junior division judge, at times which poses issues, as many a times persons with inadequate judicial aptitude fail to perform satisfactory in to judicial service. Justice G.S.Sistani of Delhi High Court raised the issue of judicial temperament of trainee judges and said that sessions should be interactive. Justice Arup Kumar Goswami of Guwahati High Court laid stress on character building of judges during training. Justice Ali Mohammad Magrey Chairman of J&K Academy flagged the issue of difficulty in getting 'Resource persons' for training programmes. Justice Raghuram, Director of NJA assured that NJA to working on preparation of a master list of resource persons. Justice H.C. Mishra of the Jharkhand High Court also raised the issue of temperament of junior division judges. He said that in the training programmes emphasis should be given on sentencing aspect of criminal trials. Director, Karnataka Judicial Academy expressed that training should be need based and entire training at a stretch is not very effective. Justice C.K. Abdul Rahim President, Kerala Academy said that in his State the academic part of training and the policy part have been segregated and this allows sufficient autonomy to the Academy in designing the courses. He stressed the need of providing training to young advocates by the Academies. Director of the State Judicial Academy of MP informed that his academy emphasises on group discussions and mock court engagements. Justice S. Manikumar of the Madras High Court stated that in his Academy, whenever a special programme is designed in any area, questionnaire is issued to participants and training needs are assessed. He laid emphasis on equal participation of faculty and participating judges. He also raised the issue of temperament of judicial officers. As regards auditing of training programmes, It was opined that it should be done by the trainees as well as by the academy. Adopting a mentorship approach in training of judges was emphasised.

At this stage of discussion Hon'ble Justice Bobde intervened to suggest that all the Academies should send their ideas and suggestions separately to NJA so that the same may be utilised appropriately.

Telangana State Judicial Academy stressed the need to focus on over all personality of new officer and stated that attempt should be made to make the officer a good

human being. Director of Manipur Judicial Academy said that his academy is very young and systems are in the process of being put in place. Need to focus on training of young lawyers was emphasised. Meghalaya academy flagged the issue of non-availability resource persons.

Justice B Mohanty of Orissa High Court raised temperamental issues of new officers and said that this may be addressed by attitudinal training. Stress was laid on training in public speaking. Justice Rakesh Kumar of Patna High Court want on record by under coming that focus should be on integrity of judicial officers. Justice B R Pradhan stressed the need to train the trainers. A proposal for National Policy on training of trainers



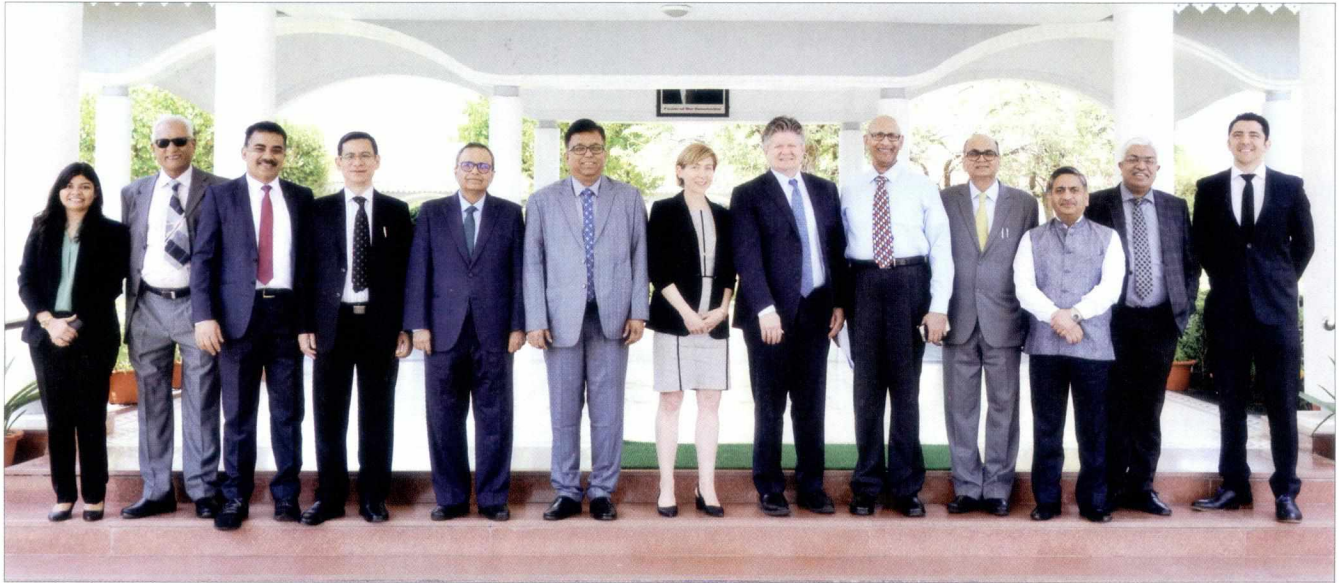
should be in place in collaboration with NJA was made. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by the Director of the NJA.

SE-12

ADJUDICATING TERRORISM CASES IN INDIA: FACULTY DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR - PART II

20th & 21st April, 2019

Ms. Nitika Jain, Law Associate



The National Judicial Academy, in collaboration with CEELI Institute, Prague and Federal Judicial Center, Washington undertook a multi-stage project to develop US-India partnership in applying steps outlined in “The Hague Memorandum on Good Practices for the Judiciary in Adjudicating Terrorism Cases” (Hague Memorandum). The project is funded by the US Department of Justice. The project aimed to deter terrorism while promoting fair and efficient handling of terrorism cases and upholding human rights.

The first three phases of the training program have been completed successfully. Phase I of the training was conducted at the NJA campus, Bhopal during 27-29 October 2017. Phase II was conducted in the United States from 10-14 September 2018, a delegation representing Indian Judiciary and the National Judicial Academy travelled to the United States to get an overview of the U.S. criminal justice system applicable in terrorism cases including aspects relevant to implementation of Hague Memorandum and implementation of steps outlined in the 'Rabat Memorandum for effective Counter-terrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector'.

Subsequently, Phase III of the project titled “Adjudication Terrorism Cases in India-Faculty Development Seminar-Part II”, was conducted in India at the NJA, Bhopal during 20-21 April, 2019 continuing the partnership with the U.S. Federal Judicial Center and the CEELI Institute of Prague. The 8 Justices who had represented Indian judiciary during the exchange in the United States attended the programme and a delegation from the Federal Judicial Center, Washington along with Mr. Cristobal Dias, Program Manager CEELI Institute, Prague and Aditya Phatak, Political Specialist, US Embassy representative, New Delhi joined the programme. The 8 participant High Court judges who participated in phase I & II of the programme agreed to function as master trainers themselves, disseminating their experience and knowledge across the country through various State Judicial Academies and the National Judicial Academy, to judicial officers who would preside over trials involving terrorism, the FJC delegation including Hon. Sidney H. Stein, United States District Judge, Southern District of New York, Hon. John R Tunheim, Chief Judge U.S. District, District of Minnesota and Ms. Mira Gur-Arie, Director

International Judicial Relations Office guided the deliberations for trainer development and designing the curriculum for future workshop.

Phase III, was a second part of Curriculum Design and Faculty Development, in continuation to Phase II held in US. It was structured to facilitate the development of workshop on adjudicating terrorism cases at the NJA, proposed to be scheduled during August & September 2015 for the district judiciary. The 8 High Court justices as working group members, continued to develop a two day workshop for District and Sessions Judges on counter terrorism and prepared instructor guides and program materials. The seminar facilitated the justices to create India specific counter-terrorism curriculum which could be used at the NJA and various SJAs.

The sessions during the course of two days included an overview of the program and previous phases; curriculum design: proposed program session (Part I & II); South Asia Regional toolkit: effective adjudication of terrorism cases; reviewing workshop agenda; refining learning activity; practice with learning activity; and presentation skills. The sessions also included practice with presentations; facilitating group-discussions; working on the program material; time management-finalizing the session plan; looking ahead; and creating a to-do list.

The justices were sensitized to the goals of the programme which facilitated on finalizing the title and agenda of workshops, worked on adult learning activities which could be implemented during teaching to make sessions interactive, identified program materials to collect & develop and designed a comprehensive plan for the workshops which are proposed to be scheduled in phase IV at the NJA, whereby the justices would train a larger cross section of Indian judges by disseminating the knowledge assimilated during the previous phases of the programme. During the course of the seminar,



justices reviewed & reshaped the session plan they created on their chosen subject matter, to fine-tune the pedagogic techniques of imparting judicial education.

The Justices designed an agenda for future workshops including the title of the workshop and the theme of the sessions. Each participant judge worked upon their session plan and allocated time required for their session as per the NJA training programme format. The justices attempted to define the scope of their session to avoid any overlap with other sessions of the workshop. Lastly, they took note of the suggestions made and agreed to implement the same in their presentation during the workshop session to make future trainings effective for the district judiciary.

Subsequent to Phase III, Phase IV is proposed to be scheduled during August and September 2019 as part of regular NJA training programmes which will comprise of following two stages: Two workshops for the district judges of India who would be adjudicating counter terrorism cases and related areas are planned for the Academic year 2019-20. These workshops will facilitate continued partnership between NJA, FJC and CEELI institute to work towards developing a refined curriculum on the subject which would be beneficial to further the goal of disseminating the Hague Memorandum on Good Practices to a larger cross-section of Indian judges.

P-1162

REGIONAL CONFERENCE (EAST ZONE-II) ON ENHANCING EXCELLENCE OF THE JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS: CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

27th & 28th April 2019

Ms. Paiker Nasir, Research Fellow
Mr. Prasidh Raj Singh, Law Associate



The National Judicial Academy organized a two-day regional conference on the theme *Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities* in collaboration with the High Court of Tripura and Tripura Judicial Academy at Agartala. The conference was attended by High Court Justices and Judicial Officers from the High Court of Calcutta, Guwahati, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

Session one on *Constitutional Vision of Justice* commenced by emphasizing that judiciary has been established to be the guardian of the Constitution. A strong, independent, impartial, efficient well organized judiciary is essential to an effective system of democratic governance. The Supreme Court and the High Courts are referred to as the constitutional courts possibly because of Article 32 and Article 226 of the Constitution of India. However, it is wrong to describe only these two categories of courts as constitutional courts. All courts are constitutional courts. Even the district courts are constituted under the Constitution. All courts are the guardian of the fundamental rights. It was stressed that because of the easy procedures of Article 32 and

Article 226 of the Constitution of India, people seem to have forgot ten Order 27A Civil Procedure Code, 1908 which relates to suits involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution or as to the validity of any statutory instrument. To extend the constitutional vision of justice at the grass-root level, it is significant for the judicial officers need to apply principles laid down by suitable precedents. This will be possible only when judicial officers understand the constitutional philosophy and that the heart and soul of the Constitution in its Preamble.

The session on *High Court and District Judiciary: Building Synergies* dwelt on the fact that to build synergies amongst the hierarchies, interaction between the High Courts and the district judiciary is necessities. Interaction between the district judiciary and the portfolio judges aids in building efficiency of deliverables. It was emphasized that the role of State Judicial Academies (SJA) is integral in bridging the gap between the high court justices and the district judiciary. The SJAs are not just providing a platform for communication amongst the hierarchies; they also

inculcate and emphasize the significance of judicial ethics among judicial officers through induction programmes. The district judges were suggested to handle appeals of judicial officers with utmost rationality and should guide the juniors in rectifying errors. On the contrary, they should also be open to accept dissent from the judicial officers. With respect to transfers of district judges, the discussion suggested that portfolio judges should come with a rotating transfer policy so that there is less scope of favoritism. It was opined that synergies cannot be built if there is no mutual respect. Optimal use of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) by judges and judicial officers was stressed upon.

The session on *Revisiting Norms for Appellate Review: Consequence of Frequent and Excessive Appellate Interference* commenced with emphasis on the need to revisit appellate and review norms. It was stressed that finding of fact by the court of first instance is not treated with reverence by the appellate court; and if the lower judiciary is considered to be that incompetent then why at all we need to have these first instance courts? This is definitely a confrontational sign on the face of Indian judicial system. The case of *Krishnakant Tamrakar vs. State of Madhya Pradesh* (2018 SCC OnLine SC 304) which stressed on revisiting the norms of appellate authority, not merely on approach but on the structure of consideration of appeal was discussed at length. It was suggested that appellate courts should not interfere with the lower court order unless there are defects which go at the root of the matter. The appellate court should interfere only where the non-interference will result in miscarriage of justice. There should be deference to the order of trial court as they had the

opportunity to observe demeanor of witnesses.

The fourth session was on the theme *Access to Justice: Information and Communication Technology in Courts*. The speaker highlighted the importance of access to Justice considering impediments faced by majority of litigants. The speaker discussed the chronological phases of e-committee and how transformation of the judicial administrative system and justice delivery. A reference was made to the importance of digital signature and digitization of records. The speaker further discussed the relevance of SMS, online filing, e-cause list and e- summons as some of the prominent services incorporated by the judiciary for enhancing overall justice delivery. The speaker also discussed the prominence of metadata and role of forensic laboratories to handle morphed and misleading information.

The last session was on the theme *Access to Justice: Court and Case Management*. The speaker provided an overview of National Court Management System with its objective for enhancing timely justice. The speaker highlighted that training of staff, incentives, encouragement, periodic scrutiny, regular monitoring, time management and discipline are equally important for better functioning of the court. The speaker advised all the participating judges to maintain proper dockets, follow case flow rules and monitor pendency and disposal essential tools for self-management. A reference was made to National Judicial Data Grid with view to organized case flow and maintain proper record of the case. It was suggested by the speaker to make use of NJDG for effective court management. Lastly, it was pointed out that distribution of work and regular meeting with your court staff is essential for maximum productivity and efficient court functioning.

FACULTY NEWS

Prof. D.P. Verma, Additional Director (Research & Training), NJA interacted with the senior law students on the topic "*Law and Jurisprudence*", in the Faculty of Law, Central University of Kashmir, at Srinagar on 13 May 2019. Prof. Mehraj-Uddin Mir, Vice-Chancellor of the University remained present during the interaction, while Dr. Gul Afaroj, Coordinator of the School of Legal Studies, Department of Law of the University offered a vote of thanks.

Delivered a keynote address in the Inaugural Session of One-Day National Seminar on "*Human Rights: Social Integration & Challenges*" held in the National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL) at Ranchi on 8 June 2019. Prof. Kesava Rao Vurakula, Vice-Chancellor of the University presided the session. A vote of thanks was offered by Dr. Sangeeta Laha, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University.

Appointed member of the Advisory & Academic Committee of the Institute of Legal Studies and Research, GLA University, Mathura.

Dr. Geeta Oberoi, Professor, NJA has credit to the publication of article on "Need for Standardizing Performance Evaluation Criteria for Judicial Magistrates in India", in (2018) *Commonwealth Law Bulletin*, Vol. 44(2), pp. 251-278. The article was submitted in August 2018 and published online in May 2019.

UPCOMING PROGRAMMES

- **Workshop on Adjudicating Terrorism Cases in collaboration with CEELI Institute and Federal Judicial Center, Washington (Phase IV, Part I & II) at Bhopal**
 - ✓ (10-12 August 2019)
 - ✓ (27-29 September 2019)
- **Seminar for Foreign Judges [Myanmar]**
 - ✓ (23-29 August 2019)
- **Workshop on Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994**
 - ✓ (31 August - 01 September 2019)
- **Workshop for Additional District Judges**
 - ✓ (6-8 September 2019)
- **Orientation Program for Junior Division Judges**
 - ✓ (6-12 September 2019)
- **Seminar for Principal District and Sessions Judges on Court Administration Management and ICT**
 - ✓ (13-15 September 2019)
- **Refresher Course for Family Courts**
 - ✓ (20-24 September 2019)
- **Workshop for High Court Justices on Goods and Services Tax (GST)**
 - ✓ (28-29 September 2019)

Governing Bodies of the NJA

A. The Governing Council

1. Chairperson of the NJA the Chief Justice of India
 - Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi (from 03.10.2018)
2. Two Judges of the Supreme Court of India
 - Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde (from 11.01.2019)
 - Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Ramana (from 11.01.2019)
3. Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, GOI
4. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, GOI
5. Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice, GOI
6. Secretary General, Supreme Court of India
7. Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal

B. The General Body

1. Chairperson of the NJA the Chief Justice of India
 - Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi (from 03.10.2018)
2. Two puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of India
 - Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde (from 11.01.2019)
 - Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Ramana (from 11.01.2019)
3. Chief Justice of a High Court
 - Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy, Chief Justice, High Court of Kerala (from 11.01.2019)
4. Judge of High Court
 - Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel, High Court of Jharkhand
5. Ex- officio Members:
 - i) Minister for Law & Justice, GOI
 - ii) Chairperson Bar Council of India
6. Secretary, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, GOI
7. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, GOI
8. Secretary Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice, GOI
9. Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, GOI
10. Two Law Academics
 - Dean, Faculty of Law, Delhi University
 - Director, National Law Institute University, Bhopal
11. Secretary General, Supreme Court of India
12. Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal

National Judicial Academy

Conceived in early 1990s by the Supreme Court of India, the NJA had to wait nearly a decade to get its infrastructure in place. On September 5, 2002 the then President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, formally dedicated to the Nation, the beautiful sprawling complex of the NJA, spread over a 62 acre campus overlooking the Upper Lake at Bhopal. The President on the occasion released a Second Vision for the Republic in which a new and dynamic role for the judiciary was envisaged with a view to make India a developed country by 2020. “*The Academy*”, he said, “*may aim at developing attitudinal changes to improve judicial integrity and efficiencies*”. The NJA commenced the rather challenging journey towards achieving higher standards of excellence in delivery of justice through human resource development and techno-managerial upgradation. Since 2003, NJA has successfully imparted training to more than 32,000 judicial officers of various levels.

Registered as a Society in 1993 under the Societies Registration Act (1860), the NJA is managed by Governing Council chaired by the Chief Justice of India. The Governing Council consists of two senior most Judges of the Supreme Court of India and three Secretaries to the Government of India from the Departments of Law and Justice, Finance and Legal Affairs. The mandate of the Academy under the Memorandum of the Society include following objectives:

- (i) to establish a center of excellence in the study, research and training of court management and administration of justice and to suggest improvements to the judicial system;
- (ii) to provide training and continuing legal education to judicial officers and ministerial officers of the courts; and
- (iii) to disseminate information relating to judicial administration, publish research papers, books, monographs, journals etc. and collaborate with other institutions both within the country and abroad.

With the support and guidance of the justices of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the NJA has launched an ambitious plan of research, education and training activities to give the judiciary - the required intellectual inputs to assist the judicial system in dispensation of quality and responsive justice.



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