



Judicial Education

NJA

*Newsletter of the
National Judicial Academy*



**Vol. 04 No. 01
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JUDICIAL EDUCATION

NJA

NEWSLETTER

Editorial

This newsletter report is an opportunity for interested persons to review the work of the National Judicial Academy over the past year from September 2014 to September 2015. It also creates a permanent record of that work for future reference. It is also an opportunity for those of us within the Academy to reflect on what we've accomplished, both individually and as part of the NJA family. This newsletter provides to all of us special reason to look back at our role and to consider how well we've fulfilled it.

The mandate adopted for the Academy in the form of the NJA Rules and Regulations provides all of us great opportunity and great responsibility. Some of the ways in which we have responded to that mandate are that as faculty members, we designed, developed and delivered educational programmes covering issues as diverse as possible. Apart from delivery of actual programmes, this academic year, initiative was taken to undertake research as part of every educational course that was delivered. Questionnaires were developed to learn about court operations, practices and procedures, primarily for nominated judges and judges were requested to fill up those to promote learning about the system in which they discharge their responsibilities.

The numbers of educational programmes, the number of judges and of expert and resource persons as participants, the number of manuals and guides, the number of published and unpublished research, and of other achievements may reveal a lot—but numbers are only a small part of the story, a superficial indicator of success. They tell nothing of how those numbers are reached—of who does the planning, the writing, the producing, the teaching, the creating. They give no indication of the hours and energy spent by the NJA staff, or of the talent and dedication of those individuals. I have been privileged during the past one year to learn the rest of the story—that the credit for the numbers reflected in this report goes to them.

It has been a pleasure and a privilege to serve as Professor at the NJA supervising more than 100 people who are the NJA family. Their contribution to the judicial education programmes is invaluable. This newsletter could not have come without their individual contribution to comfortable stay of all judges who come to attend educational programmes as participants and as resource persons to facilitate dialogue amongst participants. It is for this sole reason that the newsletter covers section of accomplishments before providing reader learning from programmes conducted from July 2015 to Sept. 2015.

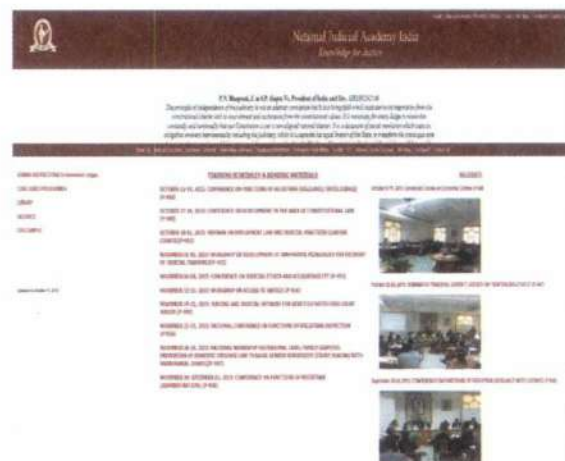
Dr. Geeta Oberoi
Professor, NJA
Editor

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

From September 2014 to September 2015, the NJA organized 87 judicial education programmes.

As you may have already noticed, we redesigned our website! Our primary goal for the redesign was to make finding and searching for educational programs and resources easier by:

- integrating new search tools
- updating and removing old content to archives
- modernizing the look for improved readability



New Recruitments

This year, new appointments have been made to streamline the functioning of different departments at the NJA. One Registrar Administration, Six Research Fellows, Six Law Associates, One Deputy Librarian, One Manager Hospitality, One Assistant Manager Hospitality, One Assistant Accounts Officer, One Assistant Maintenance Engineer, Three Maintenance Supervisors, One Electrician, One Computer System Administrator, Two Data Entry Operators, One Storekeeper, Two Documentation Assistants, Two attendants for dispatch work and for digitalization of old records of the Academy – are all appointed between September 2014 to September 2015.



New pedagogy and new programmes

The NJA in this period took help of theories from education, psychology, management, architecture and engineering along with the best practices that are developed around the globe in the field of training of adult professionals to focus on development of skills through: presentations, facilitated discussions, case exercises, group activities, game exercises, field visits, role plays, simulations. The NJA is receiving positive feedback for new methods of delivery. Lecture methods are reduced to mere 20% and 80% methods involve some kind of activities by participating judges.

Repair, Maintenance and Up gradation

Following works were completed in this period after seeking necessary approvals and financial sanctions from the financial committee consisting of the Chairperson of the NJA and the Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of India:

- Replacement/ retrofitting of the faulty Siemens make Vacuum Circuit Breaker installed at Electricity Substation;
- Purchase and installation of 87 Electrical Water Heaters for the Academy;
- Purchase and installation of 44 duplex laser jet HP printers for the Academy;
- Replacement of 55 old TV sets with new LED sets has commenced;
- Replacement of 100 old door closers has commenced;
- Repair of Steam bath system is under process;
- Repaired 9 Deep Freezers installed for the Academy in 2006;
- For Safe Drinking water facility, procured 14 water dispensers and high capacity water filter for residential area;
- Up gradation of Water Treatment Plant & Sewage pumping system is under process;
- Repair and renovation of existing irrigation tanks built in the year 2000 has commenced;
- Replaced old system in the washrooms of the guest house with health faucets;
- Replaced 100 desktops purchased in 2003 with latest version of MS Word and Antivirus software;
- A3 size scanner purchased for digitalization of all old records of the Academy
- Equipping conference rooms with video conferencing, webcasting, video recording facilities is under process;
- Guest House Two furniture repaired for comfortable stay of resource persons;
- Cable Connection for TV viewing by participant judges replaced with DTH Satellite Connection Services
- Repaired 119 broken chairs in the office and conference premises of the NJA
- Process for upgrading recreation center underway ...

The Governing Council of the NJA sanctioned Residential Flats Building Construction for accommodating 20 staff, who will be recruited at all India level

Other Administrative interventions

- Sanction register created for tracking payment of bills of all outsourced agencies;
- Uniforms and Dress Code designed and made available for Group D staff
- Shifted the NJA building model from the Supreme Court Museum to the NJA Library for display
- Corporate MOU with Airlines operating in Bhopal is under process.

Library acquisition

Description	Nos.
Books	218 Titles
Bare Acts	2535 Copies
Renewal of subscribed Journals	23 publications
Renewal of subscribed Online Data Base	7 online data resources

Digitalization

The NJA, as per the directions of the Department of Justice and the Department of Personnel and Training, commenced digitalization of all old records pertaining to every section of the Academy. Office orders, photographs, regular programme schedules, paper books and minutes of the NJA governing bodies, evaluation reports are all digitalized to for easy retrieval at any point of time.

Publishing

- 1) Annual Report for 2012-13 - Printed Book received on 13.11.2014
- 2) Annual Report 2013-14 - Translation from English to Hindi underway
- 3) Annual Report 2014-15 – Waiting for approval of accounts from the GB
- 4) Greeting card for 2015
- 5) Wall Calendar 2015
- 6) Research Reports submitted by the Interns published on the NJA website
- 7) Annual Report 2015-16 – Committee constituted and tasks assigned
- 8) Newsletter sent for printing. Final version to be published on 1/11/2015

Internship at the NJA

During this period, the NJA offered internship opportunity to law students from law schools all over India so as to expose them to the present day issues facing the judiciary and to take their help in rapportuering for conferences and for specific research assignments. During the period, the status of internship was as follows:

Month	No. of interns
January 2015	3
February 2015	3
April 2015	3
May 2015	5
June 2015	5
July 2015	4
August 2015	3
September 2015	2

Programme related interventions

- **Program Evaluations** are primary method for tracking the educational effectiveness of judicial education programs. Every participant at the NJA is asked to rate the usefulness of the program content as it pertains to his or her job. For programmes held between September 2014 to September 2015, the NJA has received positive feedback and the same is available on the NJA website.
- **Evaluation and Feedback Session** - Our aim each year is to improve upon all of our programs, including those receiving perfect scores. We constantly rework our approaches and agenda to enhance educational effectiveness. To help us in improving any of our programs, we are more than open to suggestions and therefore we have inbuilt in every programme one hour session to learn openly and frankly about our shortcomings and failures.
- **Library Reading session** - Judges being learned professionals cannot be guided in classroom settings all the time. With age and experience, they tend to be self directed learners and therefore one hour library reading session is introduced as part of programme schedule for AY 2015-16;
- **Computer Skills Training** – has commenced from AY 2015-16 to share the objectives of E-Court project;
- **Regular screening of cinema** at Auditorium for entertainment and education for every conference is introduced for better learning

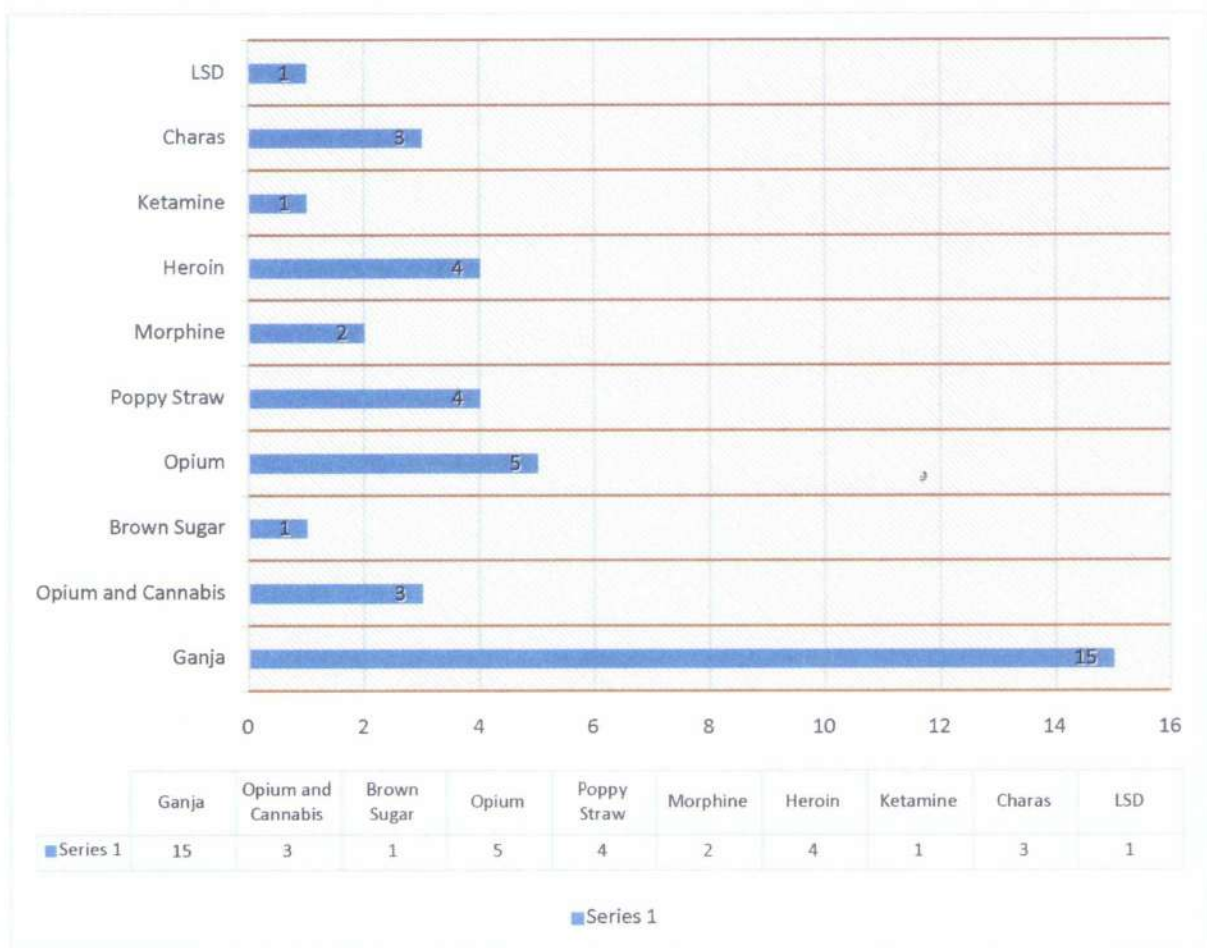
The Governing Council and the General Body of the NJA met on 21/7/2015 and approved audited accounts, annual reports, annual revised budgets, creation of 4 new posts, creation of Trust of Gratuity for employees, appointment of IT consultant, increase in honorarium for guest speakers at the NJA conferences.

The Academic Council reconstituted for the NJA by order of the Chairperson dated 25/7/2015

Learning from the workshop on legal framework to deal with drug addiction and drug trafficking, Prasadh Raj Singh, Law Associate, NJA

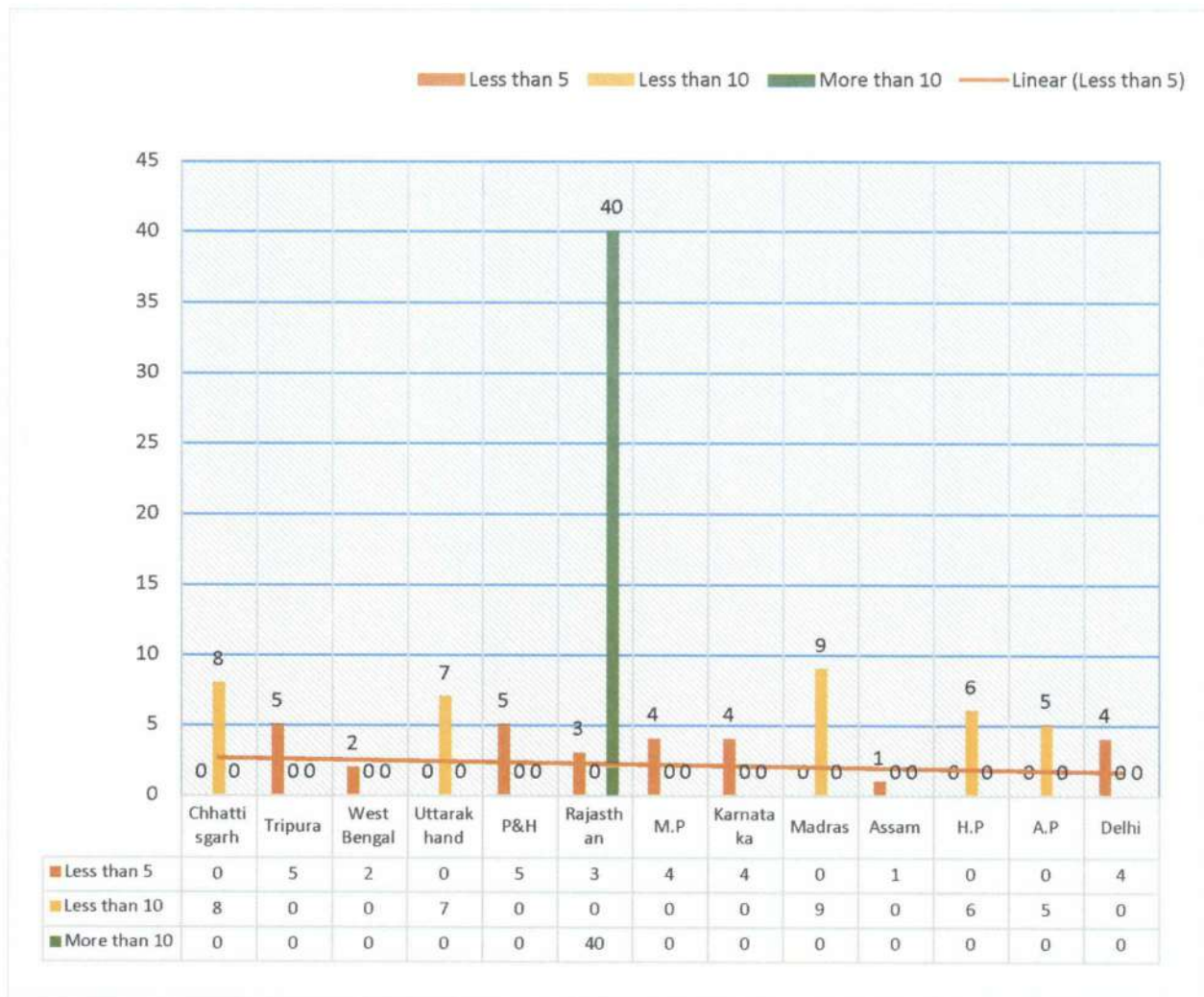
The National Judicial Academy, organized a 4-day workshop on legal framework set out in the NDPS Act and Rules to analyze provisions of search and seizure, sentencing policy, determination of drug quantity, provision of bail, and reverse burden of proof. Pre-training questionnaire was sent to nominated judges to learn about major challenges and extent of challenges faced by special court judges. Following learning emerged through those responses:

1. On type of narcotic generally confiscated under the NDPS Act:



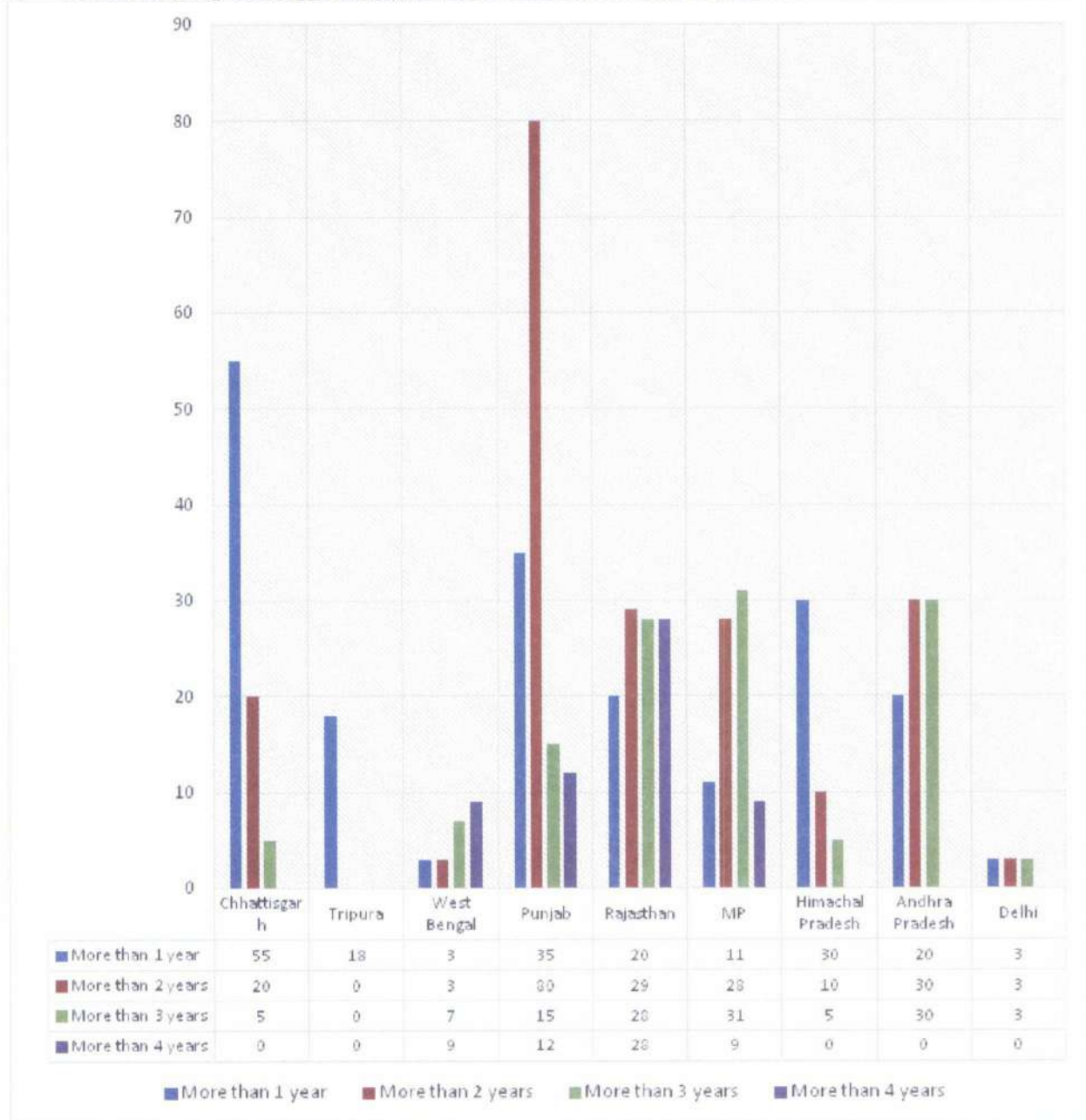
The responses graphically represented above shows that maximum prosecutions under the NDPS Act are for confiscation of ganja, followed by opium, followed by poppy straw.

2. On average number of cases received and registered under the NDPS Act per month:



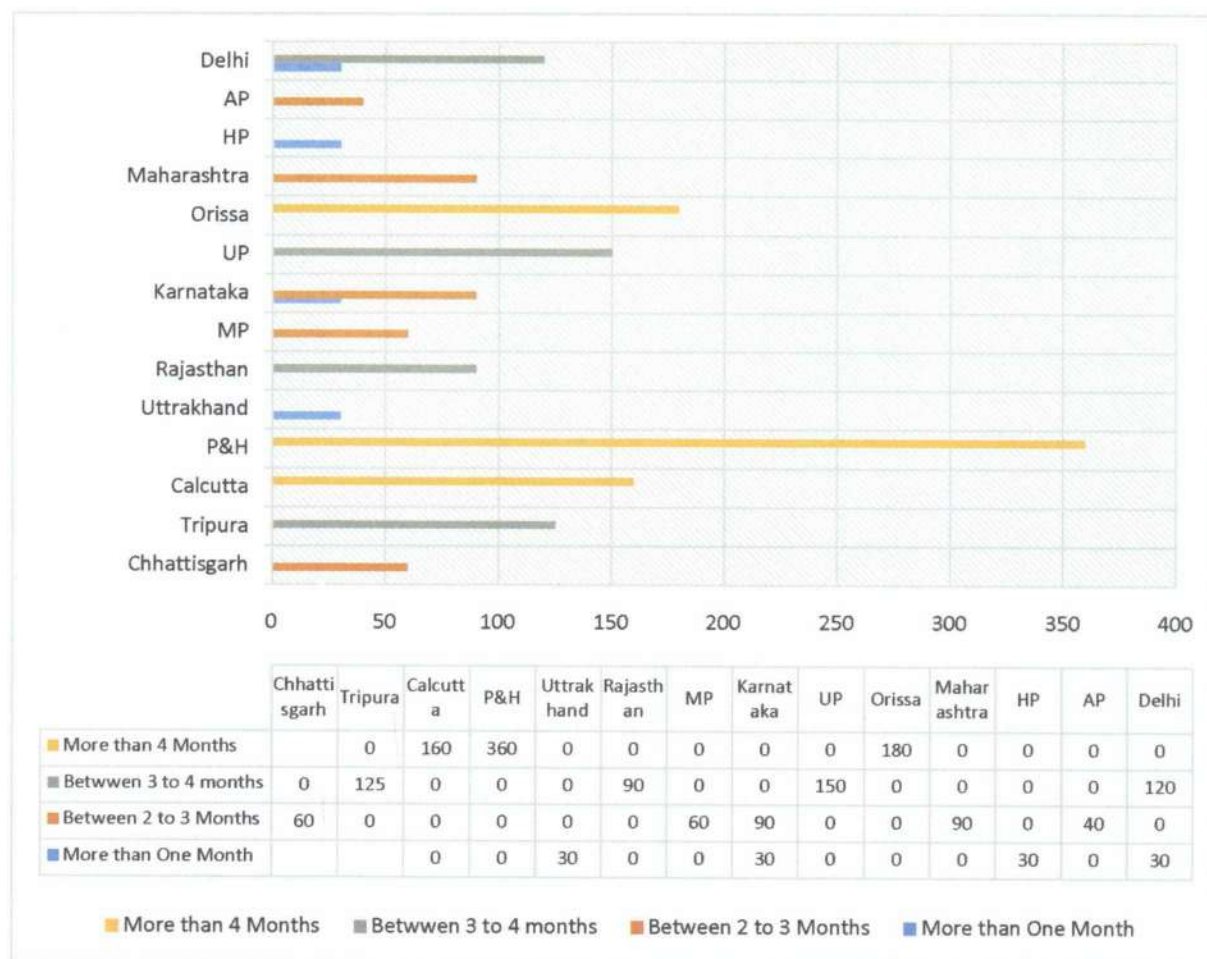
The above response by nominated special judges of the NDPS Courts shows that the maximum number of cases were filed in the Rajasthan in one month, followed by Madras and Chhattisgarh NDPS courts. As per response, around six other NDPS courts registered less than 5 cases in a month.

3. On number of cases pending for more than 1, 2, 3 and 4 years:



response from nominated NDPS judges stated that the specific court under Punjab & Haryana High Court jurisdiction has maximum number of cases pending for more than 2 years; whereas in NDPS Court from Chhattisgarh, maximum number of cases were pending for more than one year. Delhi NDPS Court on other hand had minimum number of cases pending under the NDPS Act.

4. *Approximate time taken by the FSL to give report to the court for any one case*



The above graph shows that maximum number of days are taken by forensic labs of Punjab & Haryana to submit the chemical analysis report, followed by Orissa, Calcutta and Uttar Pradesh. This delay causes delay in decision making for cases under the NDPS Act.

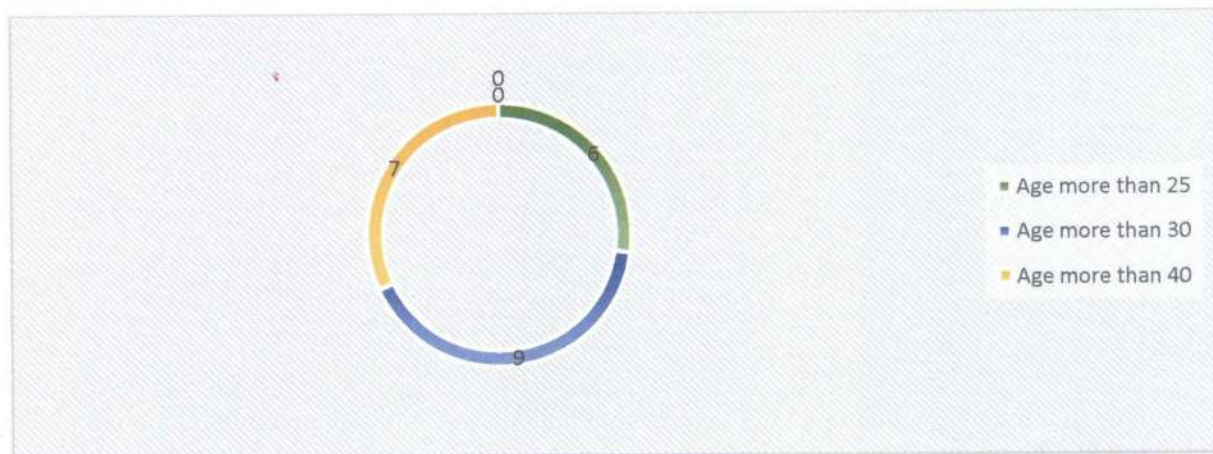
5. On units are given to judges for deciding NDPS matters:

Name of High Court	Deciding one full NDPS trial	Interim application under NDPS trial	Bail matter under NDPS trial	Examination of witness under the NDPS trial
Chhattisgarh	10 units	Nil	0.5 units	Nil
Tripura	5 units	Nil	1 unit	Nil
West Bengal	10 units	1/4th	1/4th	8 witnesses – 6 units 6 witnesses – 4 units Below 3 – 1 unit
Punjab & Haryana	3 unit	Nil	Nil	Nil
Uttarakhand	2.5 Unit	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Patna	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Madhya Pradesh	10 unit	Nil	1/5th unit of 5 bail case	Nil
Karnataka	0.25 unit	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madras	2 unit	50 cases = 1 unit	50 cases = 1 unit	Nil
Gujrat	4 unit	Nil	0.20	Nil
Assam	6 unit	Nil	10 Application 1 unit	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	6 unit	1/4th unit	1/4th unit	Nil
Delhi	8 unit	Nil	2 unit for 10 bail application	Nil

The above data shows that the maximum number of units are given to judges deciding NDPS matters in Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh for deciding one full NDPS trial.

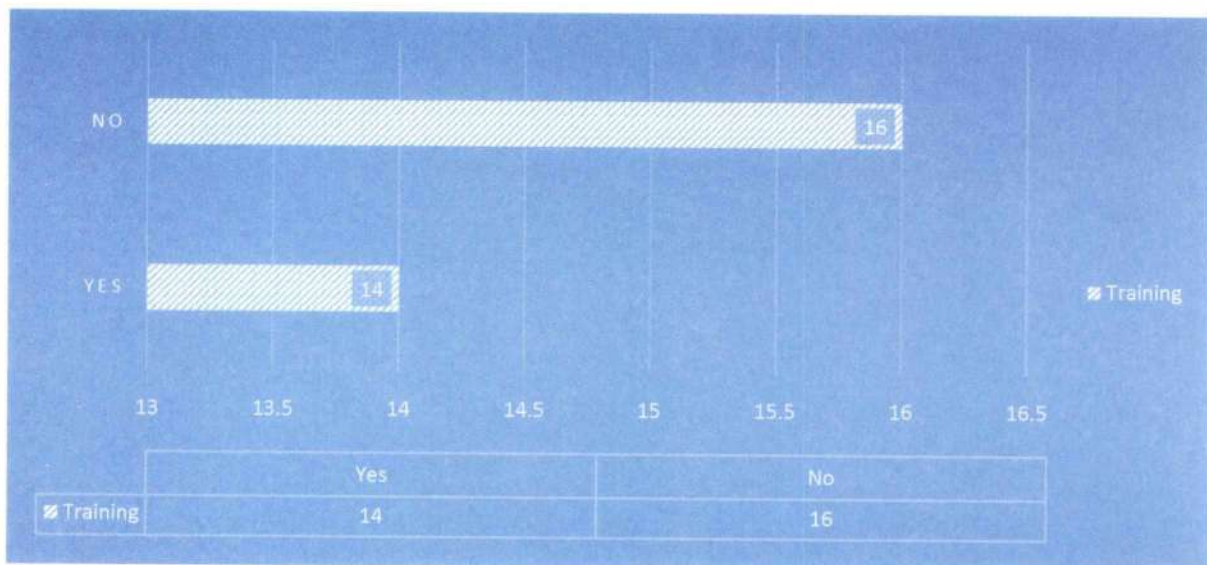
6. *On average age of persons caught for drug trafficking:*

Serial No	NDPS Court from	Average age of persons caught for drug trafficking
1	Chhattisgarh	25-30 years
2	Tripura	25-45 years
3	West Bengal	35-45 years
4	Uttarakhand	20-35 years
5	Punjab & Haryana	25-30 years
6	Rajasthan	30-35 years
7	Madhya Pradesh	25-40 years
8	Karnataka	35-45 years
9	Uttar Pradesh	35-40 years
10	Orissa	Around 35 years
11	Mumbai	25-40 years
12	Assam	35 years
13	Himachal Pradesh	25-35 years
14	Andhra Pradesh	35-45 years
15	Delhi	35 years



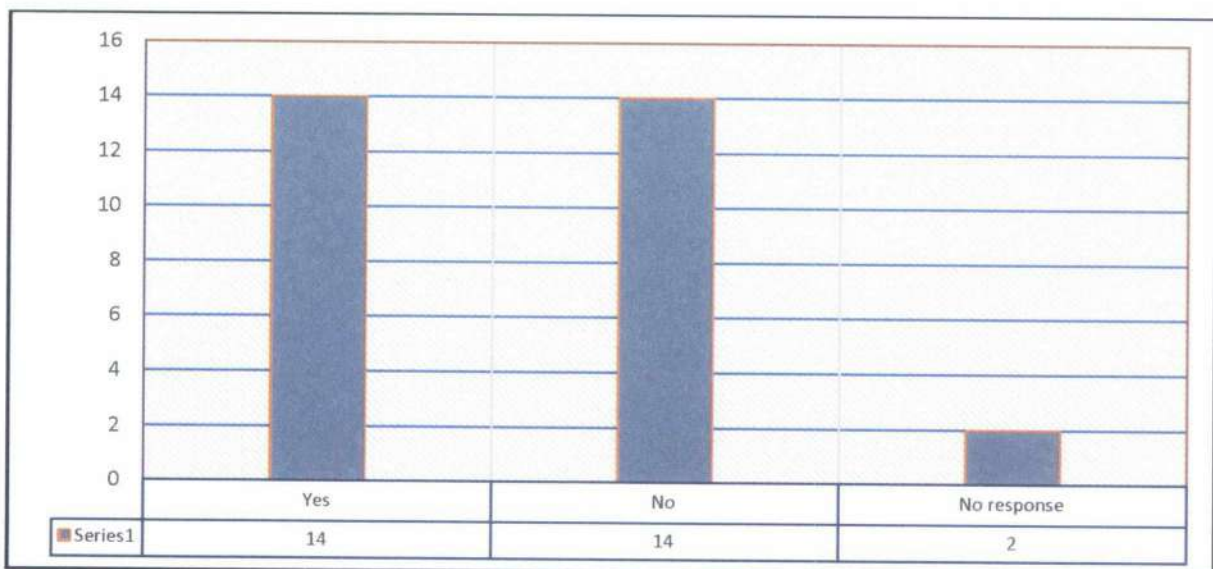
The above data shows that in more than 9 states persons above age of 30 years are caught for drug trafficking offences.

7. Did you receive training prior to assuming charge of NDPS Court?



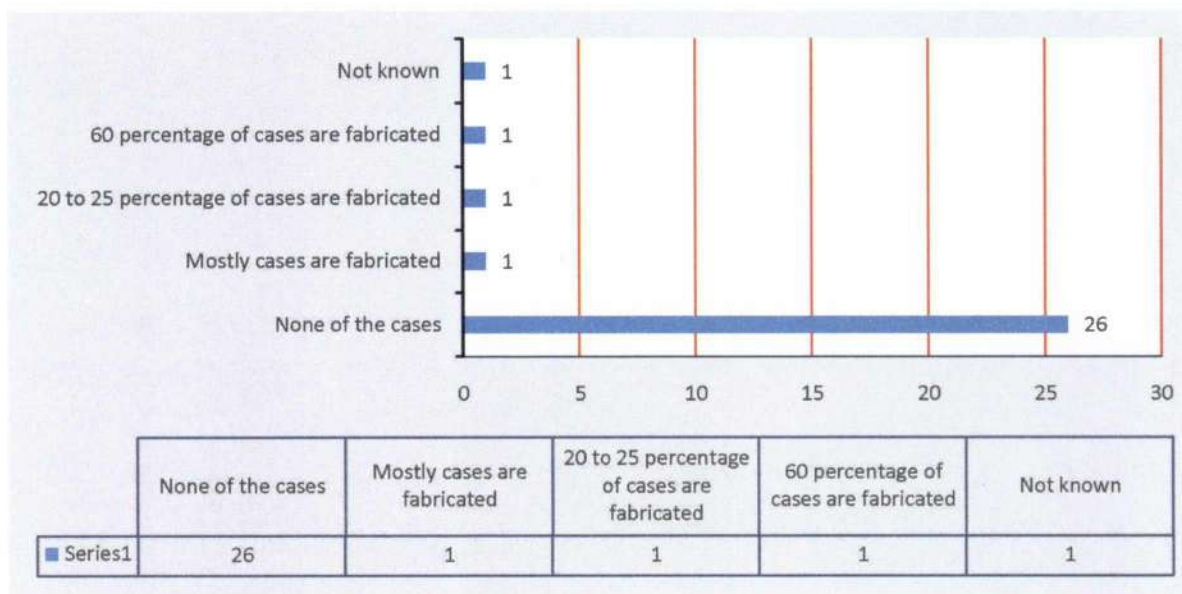
16 judges had not received any training prior to assuming charge of the NDPS Court out of 30 nominated judges.

8. Whether problem encountered from investigating agencies while adjudicating the case?



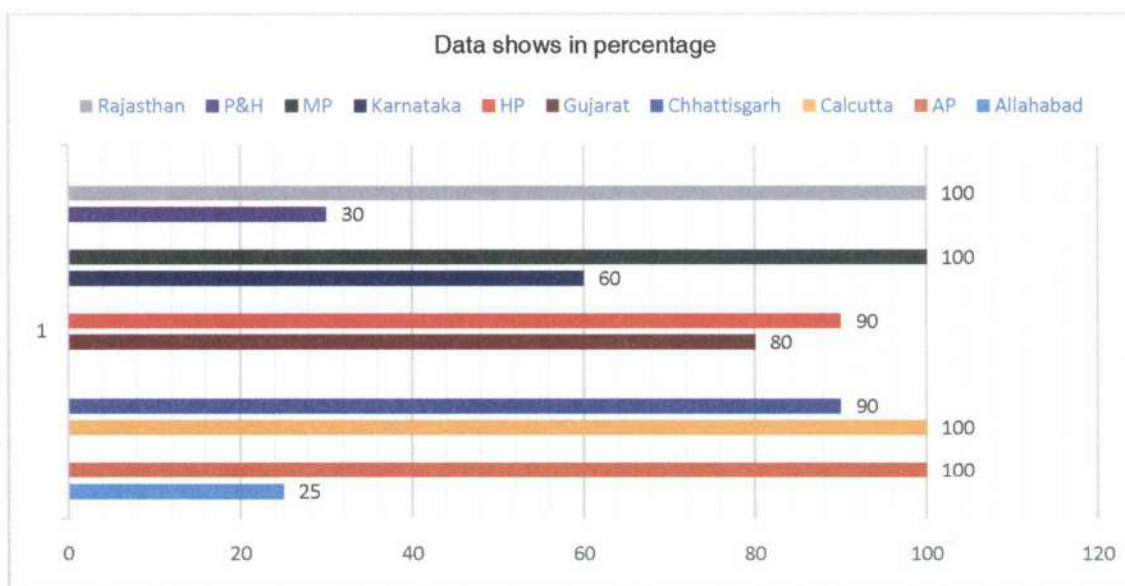
Out of 30 participant judges, 14 stated that they have encountered problems from investigating agencies while equal number of participants stated that they have never encountered problems.

9. On number of NDPS cases, judge found police had fabricated innocent persons:



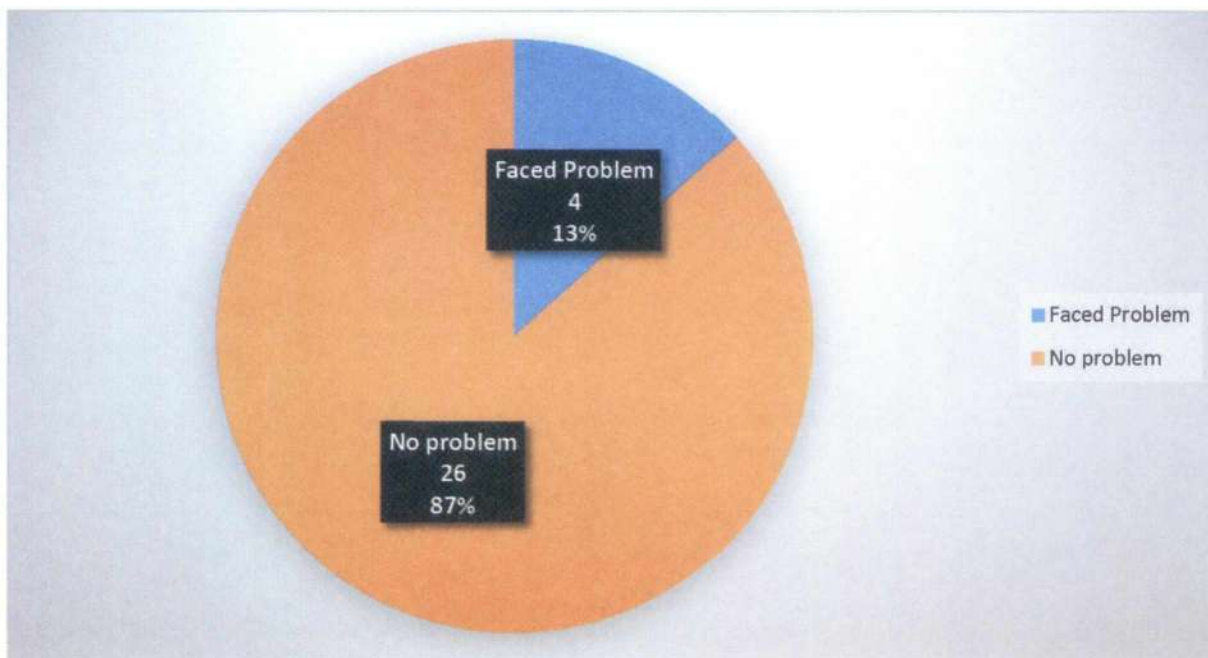
26 judges felt that in none of the cases police had fabricated innocent person, 1 judge felt mostly cases are fabricated, 1 judge felt 20 to 25% of cases are fabricated, 1 judge felt 60% of cases are fabricated & 1 judge declined to respond.

10. On number of cases in which witnesses turn hostile:



Judges from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Calcutta and Andhra Pradesh stated that in 100% cases witnesses turn hostile. Judges from Himachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh stated that the rate is 90%. Judge from Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab & Haryana and Allahabad provided that in their jurisdiction the rate of witnesses turning hostile is 80%, 60%, 30% and 25% respectively.

11. If problems faced in determining the drug quantity:



4 judges stated that they faced problems whereas 26 judge stated that no such problem is faced in cases registered after notification dated 18/11/2009. They further stated after 2009 notification about the entire quantity recovered is taken into account, irrespective of pure content of the drug.

12. Suggestions/recommendations for speedy disposal of trial under NDPS Act:

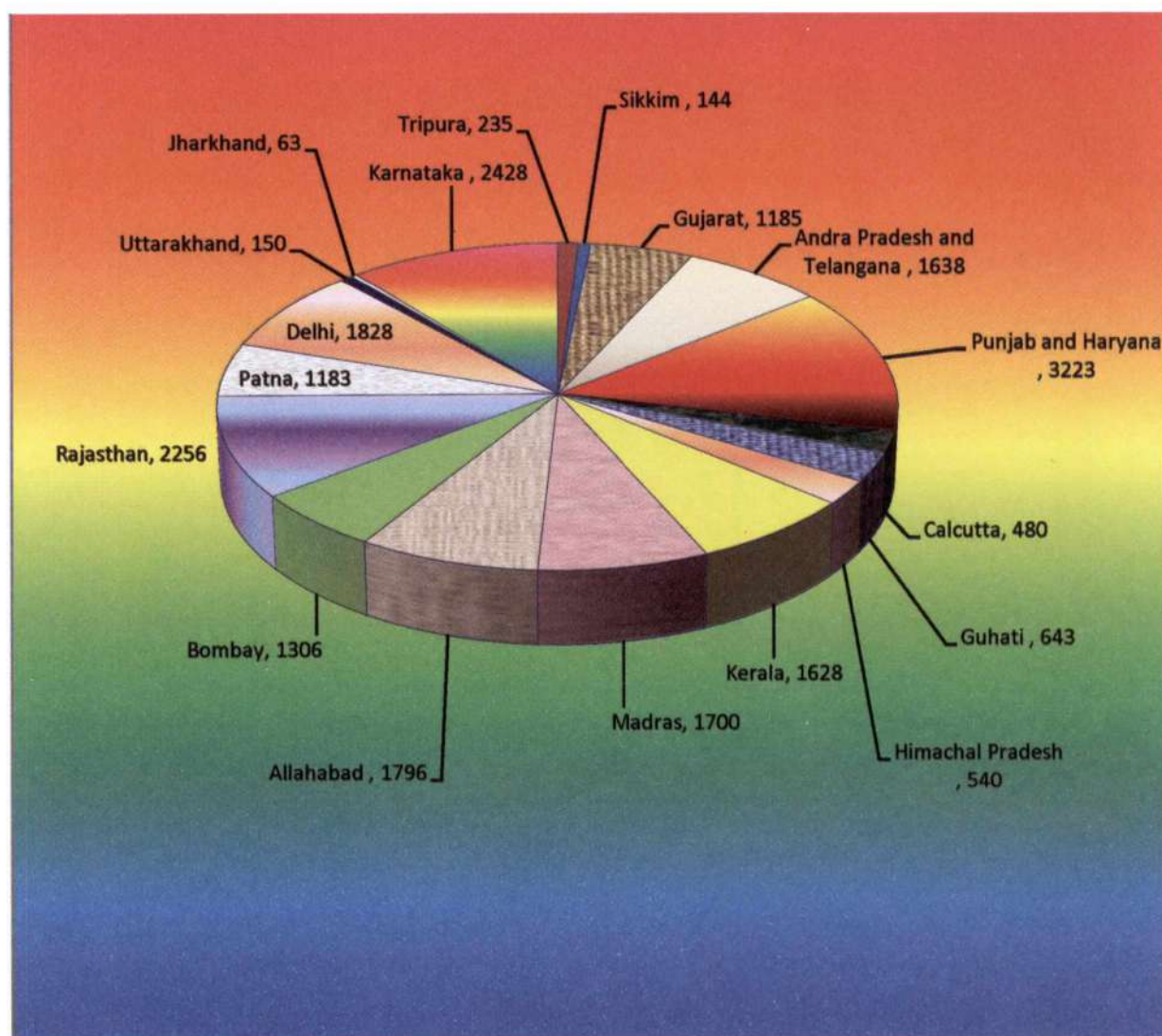
Participating judges recommended for :

- training of IO on practice and procedure under the NDPS Act
- establishment of more forensic science laboratories
- time limit to be prescribed for submission of FSL report to the court
- summons should be properly served to witnesses
- exclusive assignment of the NDPS cases
- charge sheet to be submitted along with the FSL report
- police witnesses to be called for deposition

**Learning from *CONFERENCE ON FUNCTIONS OF REGISTRAR (ADMINISTRATION)*,
Dr. Amit Mehrotra, Asst. Prof, NJA**

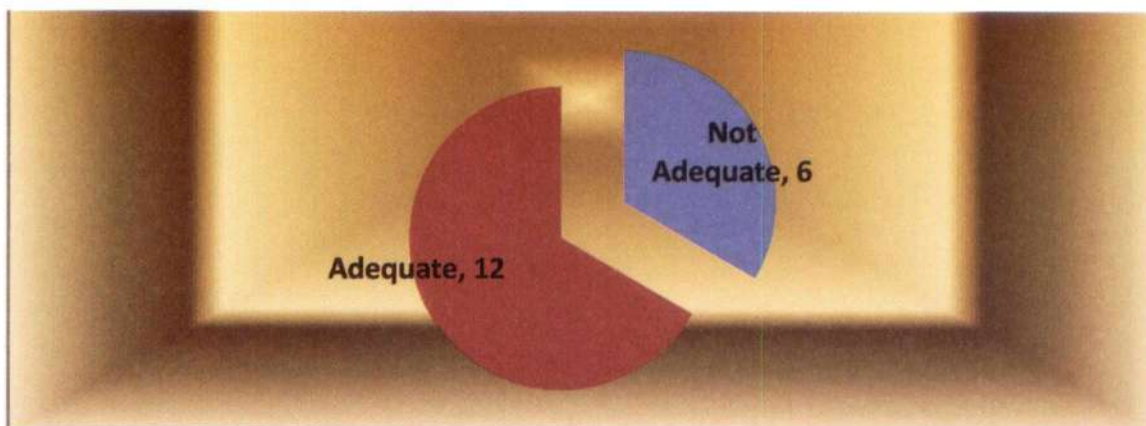
The National Judicial Academy organized a 3-day conference to deliberate upon functions of registrar administration in 24 high courts of the country with objective to facilitate sharing of experiences and best practices developed in different jurisdictions amongst registrars. Pre-training questionnaire was sent to nominated registrars to learn about composition, functions, systemic support, infrastructure provided to the position of registrar administration in different high courts. Following learning emerges through those response:

1. On number of staff working in the registry of 18 high courts:

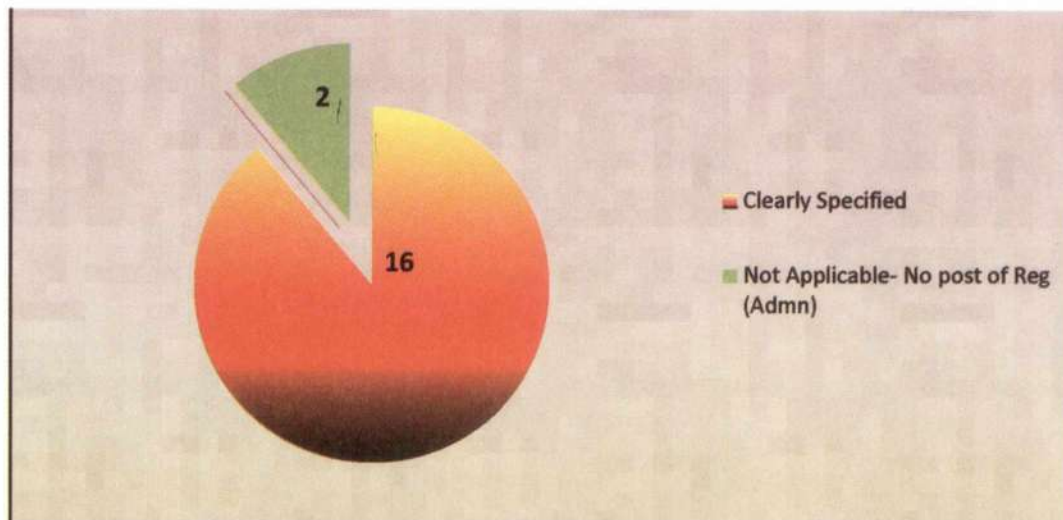


2. On adequacy of staff deployed in the Registry:

12 high courts of Tripura, Sikkim, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Madras, Allahabad, Bombay, Rajasthan, Delhi, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand & Calcutta responded that staff composition at their registry is adequate whereas 6 high courts of Punjab and Haryana, Gauhati, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka & Patna stated that the staff composition at their registry is not adequate.



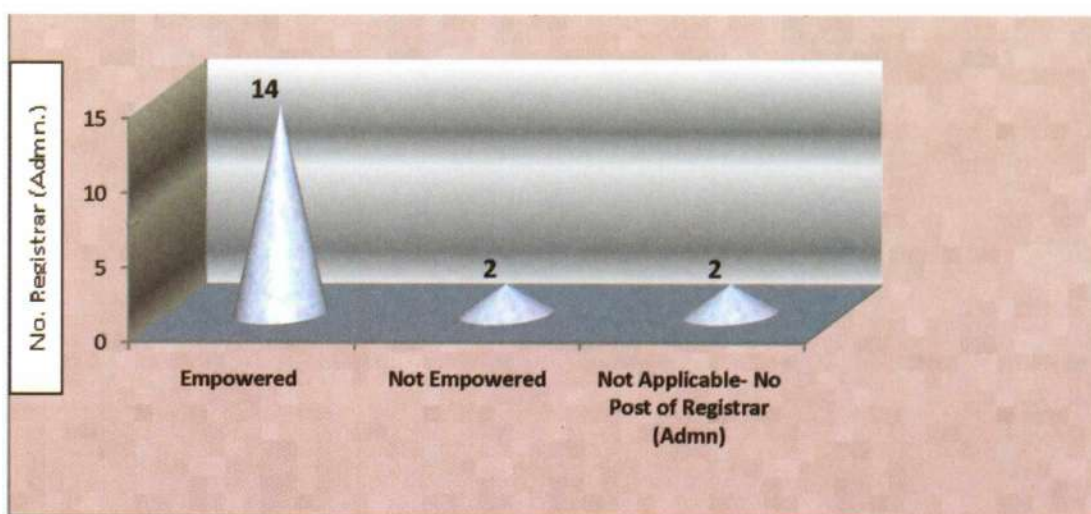
3. On functions of the Registrar (Administration) whether clearly specified or not:



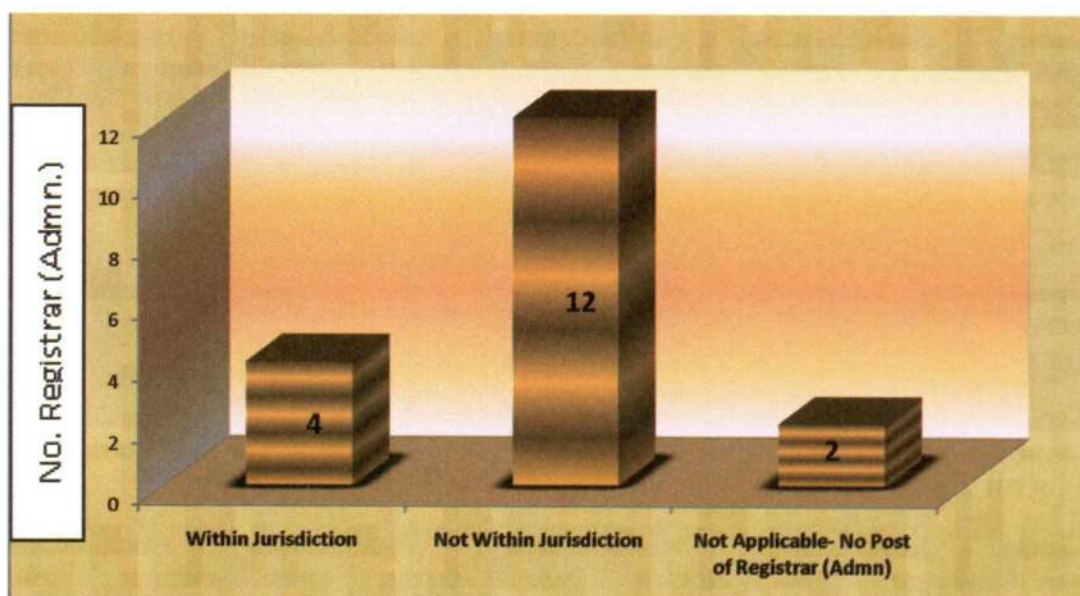
16 high courts of Tripura, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Punjab and Haryana, Calcutta, Gauhati, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Allahabad, Bombay, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Patna, Delhi & Jharkhand stated that functions of Registrar (Administration) are clearly specified in their jurisdiction whereas 2 high courts of Sikkim & Uttarakhand as they do not have the post of Registrar (Administration) stated that they can not answer this question.

4. If Registrar Administration given task of Scrutiny of Specific Administrative Files :

14 high courts of Tripura, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana, Punjab and Haryana, Calcutta, Gauhati, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Allahabad, Bombay, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Patna - the Registrar (Administration) is authorised to scrutinize administrative files, whereas in 2 high courts of Delhi & Jharkhand, Registrar (Administration) is not authorised to scrutinize the administrative files, and in 2 high courts of Sikkim & Uttarakhand there are no post of Registrar (Administration). Also in Delhi, Registrar Establishment, in Jharkhand, the Registrar General and in Uttarakhand the Registrar Management are authorised to scrutinize specific administrative files.



5. Registrar (Administration) as RTI Appellate Officer:



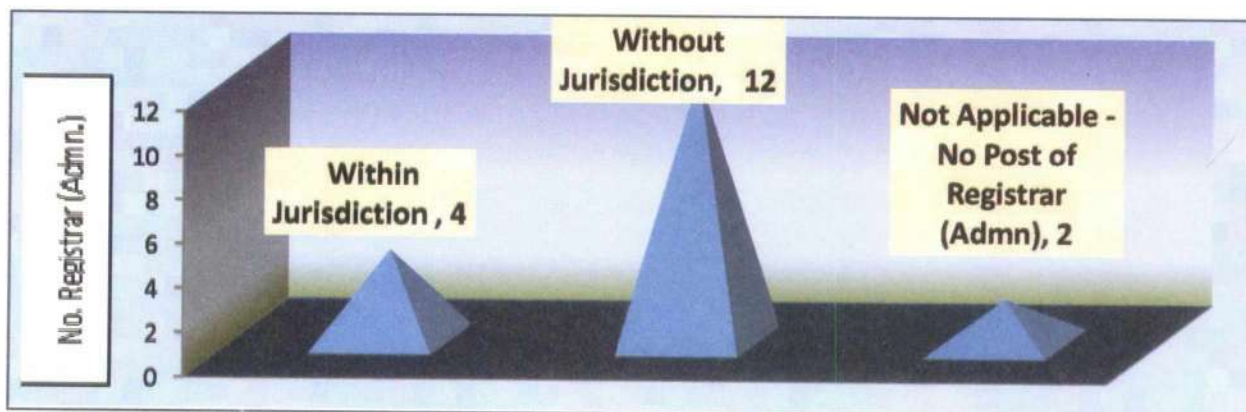
Sr.No	High Court	RA as RTI Appellate officer	Not Within Jurisdiction	If Not then who is RTI Appellate officer
1.	Tripura		✓	Registrar (Vigilance)
2.	Sikkim			Additional Registrar cum Sr. Reader
3.	Gujarat		✓	Registrar (Vigilance)
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana		✓	Registrar General
5.	Punjab and Haryana	✓		
6.	Calcutta	✓		
7.	Gauhati		✓	Registrar General
8.	Himachal Pradesh		✓	Registrar (Vigilance)
9.	Kerala		✓	Registrar General
10.	Madras	✓		
11.	Allahabad		✓	Registrar General
12.	Bombay		✓	Registrar Inspection – I
13.	Karnataka		✓	Registrar Judicial
14.	Rajasthan		✓	Registrar General
15.	Patna	✓		
16.	Delhi		✓	Registrar (Estt.)
17.	Uttarakhand			Registrar (Judicial)
18.	Jharkhand		✓	Registrar General

In 4 high courts, the Registrar (Administration) acts as a RTI Appellate Officer; in 12 high courts Registrar (Administration) is not empowered to act as RTI Appellate Officer; and 2 high courts as they do not have the post of Registrar (Administration), they responded as Not Applicable.

6. Contribution of Registrar (Administration) in preparation of Statistical Report relating to Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Statement of Cases pending before High Court and Subordinate courts:

Sr.No	High Court	contributes	does not	If Not then the Authorized officer in the Registry
1.	Tripura		✓	Registrar (Vigilance) and Registrar Judicial
2.	Sikkim			Registrar
3.	Gujarat	✓		Additional Registrar (Admn) and Registrar General
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana		✓	Registrar (Judicial)
5.	Punjab and Haryana		✓	Registrar (Judicial)
6.	Calcutta	✓		
7.	Gauhati		✓	Registrar (Judicial)
8.	Himachal Pradesh		✓	Registrar (Judicial) for High Court
9.	Kerala		✓	Registrar (Judicial)
10.	Madras		✓	Officer on special duty for subordinate judiciary and statistics
11.	Allahabad	✓		
12.	Bombay		✓	Registrar (Judicial) I & II for High Court; Registrar Inspection I & II for subordinate courts.
13.	Karnataka		✓	Registrar (statistics & Review)
14.	Rajasthan		✓	Officer on Special Duty (Finance & Infrastructure)
15.	Patna	✓		
16.	Delhi		✓	Registrar (Listing /filing/Case Flow Management) For High Court; Registrar (Vigilance) for subordinate court
17.	Uttarakhand			Registrar General
18.	Jharkhand		✓	Registrar General

In 4 high courts, the Registrar (Administration) contributes to preparation of Statistical Reports relating to Monthly, Quarterly and Annual statement of cases; whereas in 12 high courts they do not.



7. Responsibility of Registrar (Administration) on infrastructure/staffing of the district courts under Centrally /Sponsored Schemes or under the State Projects:

Only in 3 high courts, Registrar (Administration) is made responsible for infrastructure and man power planning for the district courts under Centrally Sponsored Schemes or under the State Projects.

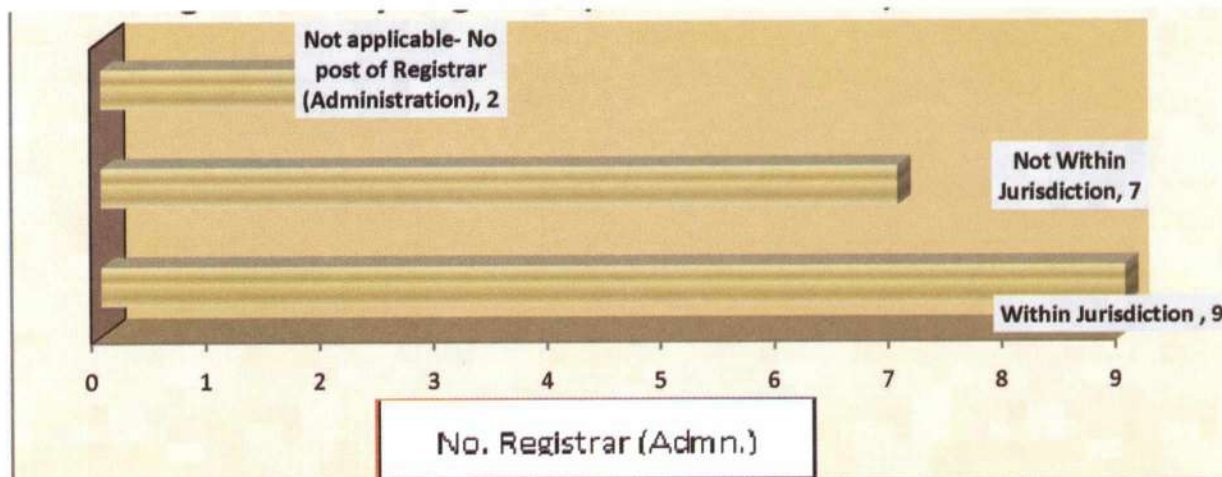
Sr.No	High Court	Empowered	Not Empowered	If Not then the Authorized officer in the Registry
1.	Tripura		✓	
2.	Sikkim			
3.	Gujarat		✓	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana		✓	
5.	Punjab and Haryana		✓	
6.	Calcutta		✓	Registrar Inspection I & II
7.	Gauhati	✓		

Sr.No	High Court	Empowered	Not Empowered	If Not then the Authorized officer in the Registry
8.	Himachal Pradesh	✓		
9.	Kerala		✓	
10.	Madras		✓	Registrar (Management)
11.	Allahabad		✓	Separate Section. One officer of the rank of HJS is in charge.
12.	Bombay		✓	Registrar General with the help of Registrar Inspection I & II
13.	Karnataka		✓	
14.	Rajasthan		✓	Officer on Special Duty (Finance & Infrastructure)
15.	Patna	✓		
16.	Delhi		✓	District & Session Judge and if faces difficulty then Registrar (Establishment) pursue the same with the State Government.
17.	Uttarakhand			
18.	Jharkhand		✓	



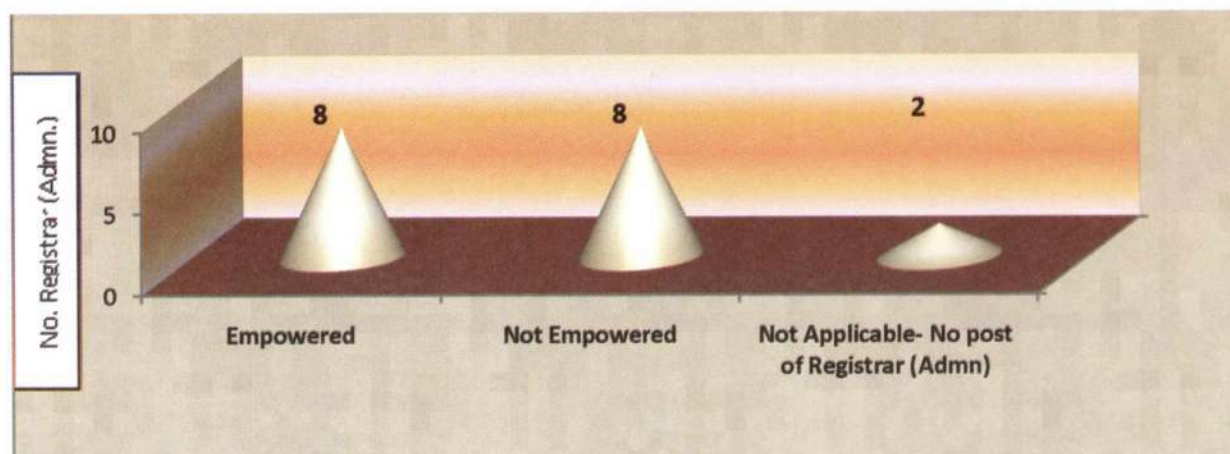
8. If Registrar (Administration) delegated with superintendence power over general administration of the High Court:

Sr. No	High Court	Delegated	Not delegated	Authorized Officer in the Registry	Not Applicable
1.	Tripura	✓			
2.	Sikkim			Registrar	✓
3.	Gujarat		✓	Registrar General	
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	✓			
5.	Punjab and Haryana	✓			
6.	Calcutta	✓			
7.	Gauhati	✓			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	✓ As authorized by Chief Justice		Overall supervision is by Registrar General.	
9.	Kerala	✓			
10.	Madras		✓	Registrar General	
11.	Allahabad	✓			
12.	Bombay		✓	Registrar General	
13.	Karnataka		✓	Registrar General	
14.	Rajasthan	✓			
15.	Patna		✓	Registrar (Establishment)	
16.	Delhi		✓	Registrar General	
17.	Uttarakhand			Registrar General	✓
18.	Jharkhand		✓	Registrar General	



In 9 high courts, the Registrar (Administration) is delegated general superintendence over general administration. In 7 high courts no such delegation is done and in 2 high courts there are no post of Registrar (Administration).

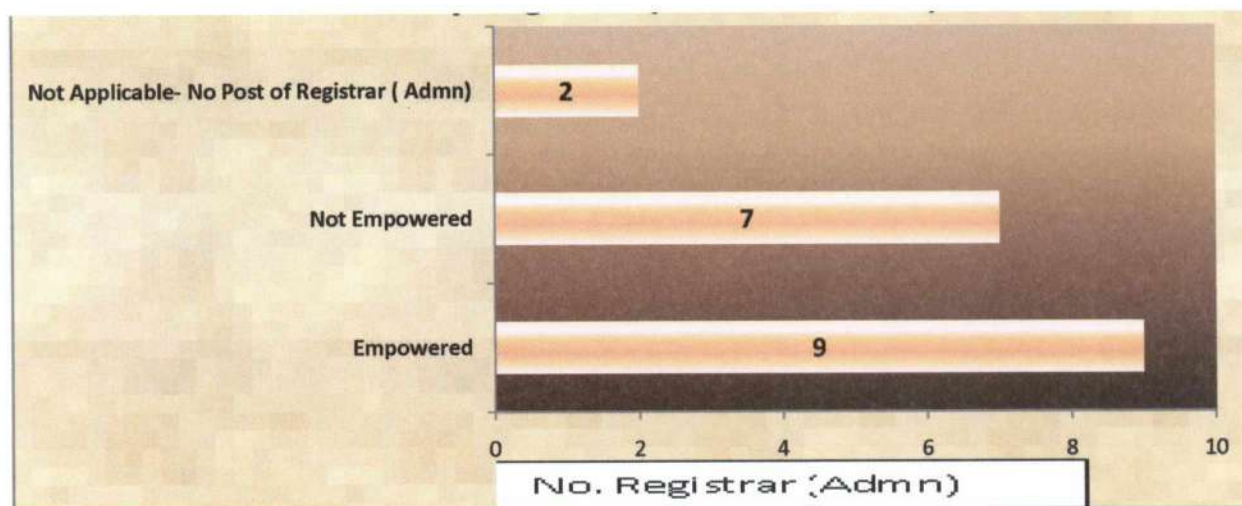
9. Responsibility of Registrar (Administration) on ACR and performance assessment of the staff of the high court:



Only in 8 high courts, the Registrar (Administration) deals with ACR and performance assessment issues relating to the staff of the high court.

Sr.No	High Court	deals with ACR etc	does not deal with ACR etc	Authorized Officer in the Registry to deal with ACR etc	Not Applicable
1.	Tripura	✓			
2.	Sikkim			Registrar	✓
3.	Gujarat		✓	The Additional Registrar (Admin)	
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	✓			
5.	Punjab and Haryana	✓			
6.	Calcutta		✓	Registrar General and Joint Registrars	
7.	Gauhati	✓			
8.	Himachal Pradesh		✓	Registrar General.	
9.	Kerala	✓			
10.	Madras		✓	Registrar General	
11.	Allahabad		✓	Registrar (Confidential)	
12.	Bombay	✓			
13.	Karnataka	✓			
		Only for group C cadre			
14.	Rajasthan		✓	Registrar General	
15.	Patna		✓	Registrar General	
16.	Delhi	✓			
17.	Uttarakhand			Registrar (Management)	✓
18.	Jharkhand		✓	Registrar (Establishment)	

10. On contribution of the Registrar (Administration) in preparation of replies to the starred and the unstarred questions raised at Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad:



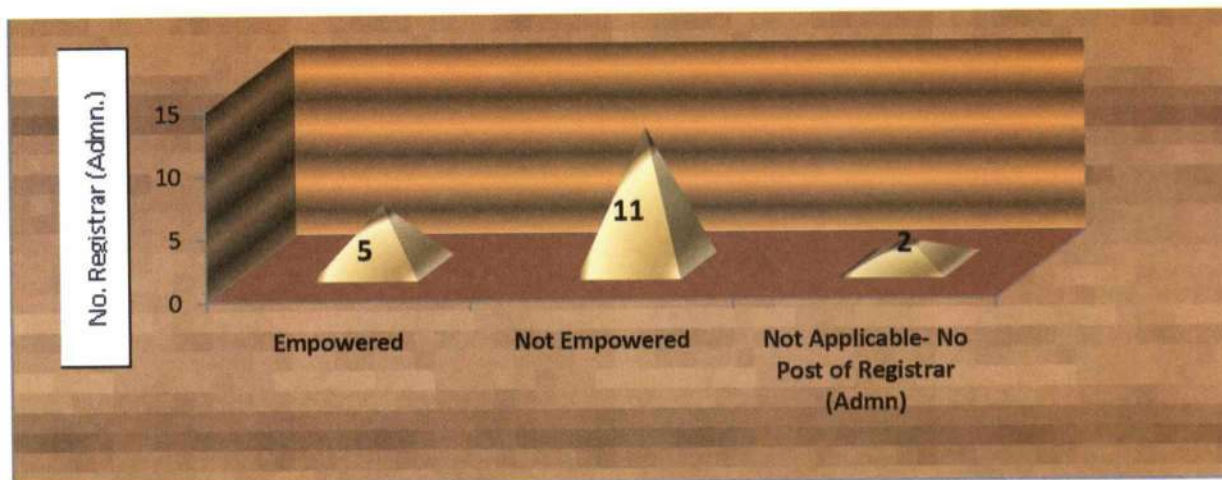
Only in 9 high courts the Registrar (Administration) prepares replies to starred and unstarred questions of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad

Sr.No	High Court	reply by Registrar Administration	reply not by Registrar Administration	Authorized Officer in the Registry to prepare reply	Not Applicable
1.	Tripura		✓	Registrar (Vigilance)	
2.	Sikkim				✓
3.	Gujarat	✓			
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	✓			
5.	Punjab and Haryana	✓			
6.	Calcutta	✓			
7.	Gauhati	✓			
		If the matters related to administrative affairs			

8.	Himachal Pradesh		✓	Registrar General.	
9.	Kerala		✓	Registrar General	
10.	Madras		✓	Registrar General	
11.	Allahabad	✓			
12.	Bombay		✓	Registrar of the concerned branch under the supervision of Registrar General	
13.	Karnataka		✓	In view of the resolution of the Hon'ble full court dated 27.05.1988, replies to starred and unstarred questions of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad are not furnished.	
14.	Rajasthan	✓			
15.	Patna	✓			
16.	Delhi	✓			
		With the approval of Registrar General and Hon'ble Chief Justice			
17.	Uttarakhand			Registrar General	✓
18.	Jharkhand		✓	Registrar General	

11. On duties of the Registrar (Administration) related to Protocol Work in the high court:

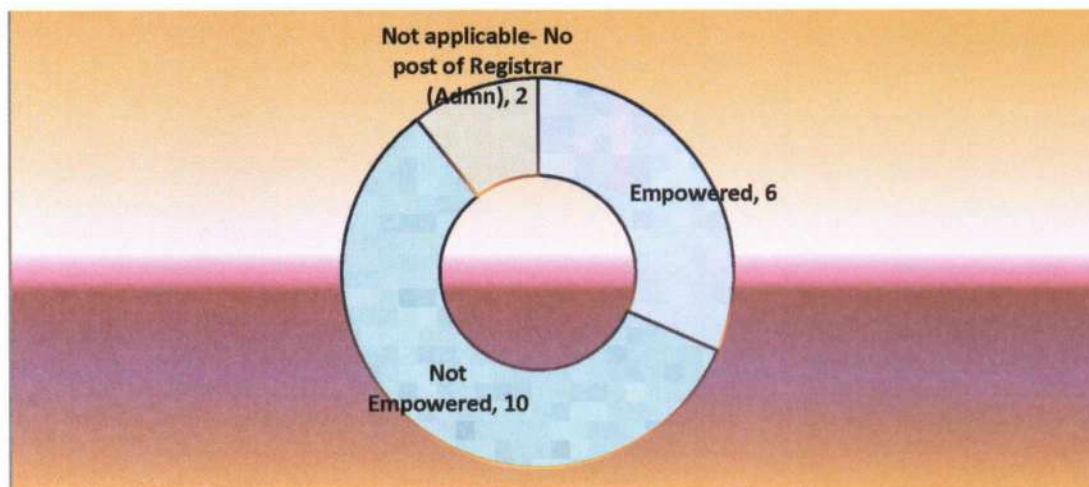
In 5 high courts, the Registrar (Administration) is assigned protocol duties.



Sr.No	High Court	assigned protocol	Not assigned	If Not then the Authorized Officer in the Registry	Not Applicable
1.	Tripura	✓			
2.	Sikkim			Registrar	✓
3.	Gujarat		✓	Registrar General and Additional Registrar (Protocol and Publication)	
4.	AP and Telangana	✓			
5.	Punjab and Haryana		✓	Registrar (Protocol)	
6.	Calcutta		✓	Registrar (Vigilance and Protocol)	

Sr.No	High Court	Assigned Protocol	Not Assigned	If Not then the Authorized Officer in the Registry	Not Applicable
7.	Gauhati	✓			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	✓			
9.	Kerala		✓	Registrar General	
10.	Madras		✓	Registrar General	
11.	Allahabad		✓	Registrar (Protocol)	
12.	Bombay		✓	Deputy Registrar / Assistant Registrar (Protocol) under the supervision of Registrar (Inspection) and Registrar General. At present Registrar (Vigilance) is supervising	
13.	Karnataka		✓	Protocol Branch under the supervision of Registrar General	
14.	Rajasthan	✓			
15.	Patna		✓	Joint Registrar (Protocol)	
16.	Delhi		✓	Registrar (Protocol)	
17.	Uttarakhand				✓
18.	Jharkhand		✓	Deputy Registrar(Protocol)	

12. Registrar (Administration) as disciplinary officer over the High Court staff:

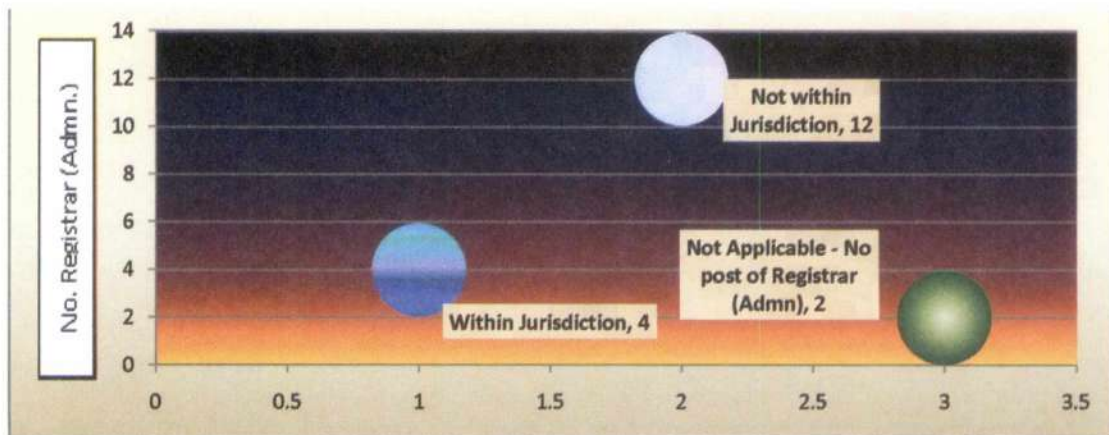


In 6 high courts, the Registrar (Administration) acts as disciplinary officer over the high court staff.

Sr.No	High Court	Registrar Administration as disciplinary Officer	No role of Registrar Administration	Authorized Officer in the Registry who has disciplinary powers	Not Applicable
1.	Tripura	✓		As and when entrusted by the Chief justice	
2.	Sikkim				✓
3.	Gujarat		✓	The Chief Justice in case of Class I & II officers of this High Court & Registrar General For class III & IV	
4.	AP and Telangana	✓			
5.	Punjab and Haryana	✓			
6.	Calcutta		✓		
7.	Gauhati	✓			
8.	Himachal Pradesh		✓		
9.	Kerala	✓		As and when assigned	

10.	Madras		✓		
11.	Allahabad		✓	Registrar General For Class III employees and employees up to the rank of Review officer being class III cadre Hon'ble Chief Justice For Section officer and the officers above the rank of section officer	
12.	Bombay		✓	Registrar General For Group C and Group D employees of High Court. Hon'ble Chief Justice For Group A and B employees.	
13.	Karnataka	✓ For Group C and D cadre			
14.	Rajasthan		✓	Registrar General	
15.	Patna		✓		
16.	Delhi		✓	Registrar (Vigilance)	
17.	Uttarakhand			Work is been assigned by Registrar General	✓
18.	Jharkhand		✓		

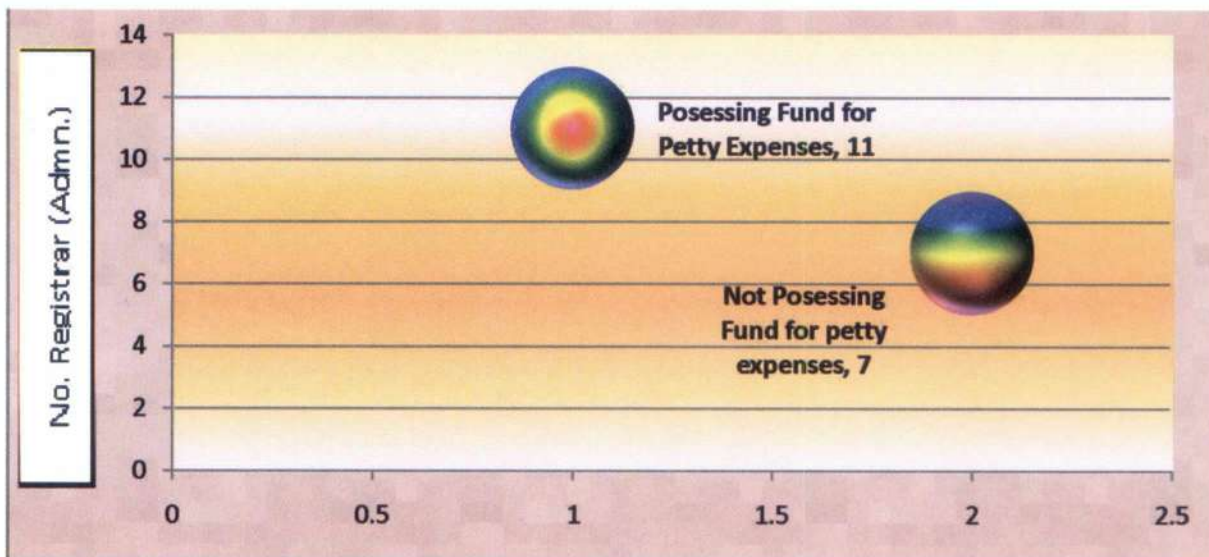
13. Contribution of the Registrar (Administration) on matters relating to expenditure and budget preparation for the High Court:



Only in 4 high courts the Registrar (Administration) deals with matters relating to expenditure and budget preparation for the High Court.

Sr.No	High Court	expenditure and budget preparation	Not within the jurisdiction	If Not then who is the authorized officer in the registry	Not Applicable
1.	Tripura	✓			
2.	Sikkim			Registrar	✓
3.	Gujarat		✓	Registrar (Recruitment and Finance)	
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana		✓		
5.	Punjab and Haryana	✓			
6.	Calcutta		✓		
7.	Gauhati		✓	Registrar General	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	✓			
9.	Kerala	✓			
10.	Madras		✓	Registrar General	
11.	Allahabad		✓	Registrar (Accounts) on the delegated power of Registrar General	
12.	Bombay		✓		
13.	Karnataka		✓		
14.	Rajasthan		✓	OSD (Finance and Infrastructure)	
15.	Patna		✓		
16.	Delhi		✓		
17.	Uttarakhand			Registrar (Accounts)	✓
18.	Jharkhand		✓		

14. On provision of separate fund to the Registrar Administration for petty expenses :

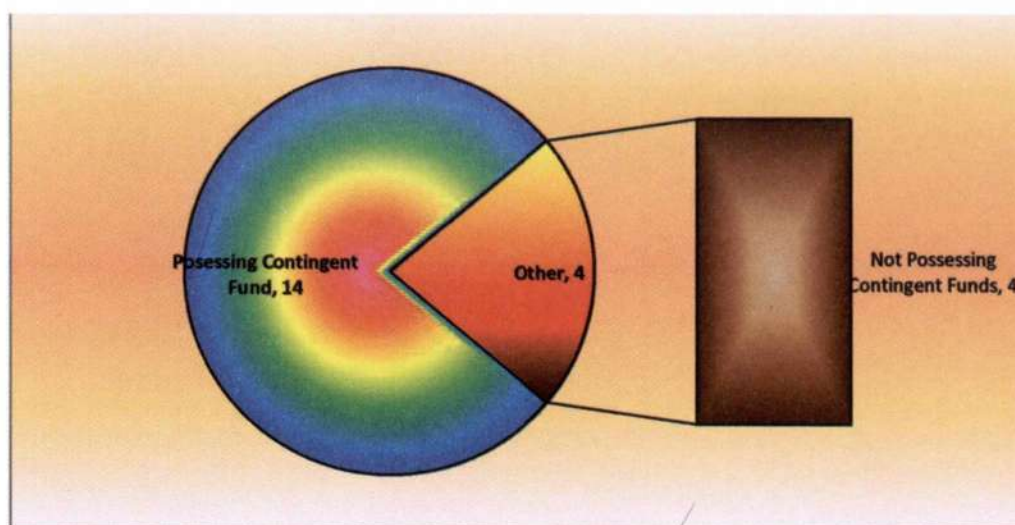


Sr.No	High Court	Yes	No
1.	Tripura		✓
2.	Sikkim	✓	
3.	Gujarat	✓	
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	✓	
5.	Punjab and Haryana		✓
6.	Calcutta	✓	
7.	Gauhati	✓	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	✓	
9.	Kerala		✓
10.	Madras	✓	
11.	Allahabad	✓	
12.	Bombay		✓
			Source to meet such expense form "Permanent advance" outer limit of which is Rs. 1500/-p.m.

13.	Karnataka	✓	
14.	Rajasthan		✓
15.	Patna	✓	
16.	Delhi	✓	
17.	Uttarakhand		✓
18.	Jharkhand		✓

Only 11 high courts have provided the Registrar (Administration) separate fund for petty expenses.

15. On Registrar Administration provided with separate contingent fund to meet immediate /emergent expenses:



Around 14 high courts have afforded the Registrar (Administration) separate contingent fund to meet immediate /emergent expenses.

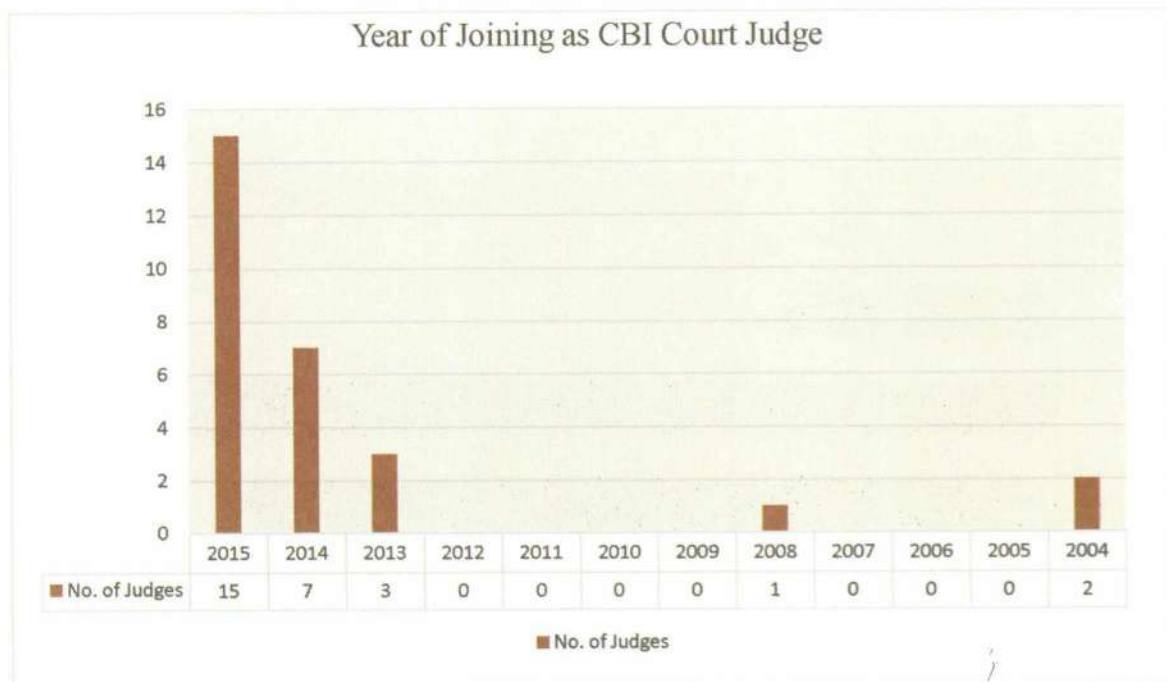
Sr.No	High Court	Yes	No
1.	Tripura	✓	
2.	Sikkim	✓	
3.	Gujarat	✓	
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana		✓
5.	Punjab and Haryana	✓	

6.	Calcutta	✓	
7.	Gauhati	✓	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	✓	
9.	Kerala	✓	
10.	Madras	✓	
11.	Allahabad	✓	
12.	Bombay		✓
			Source to meet such expense form "Permanent advance" outer limit of which is Rs. 1500/-p.m.
13.	Karnataka		✓
14.	Rajasthan	✓	
15.	Patna	✓	
16.	Delhi	✓	
17.	Uttarakhand	✓	
18.	Jharkhand		✓

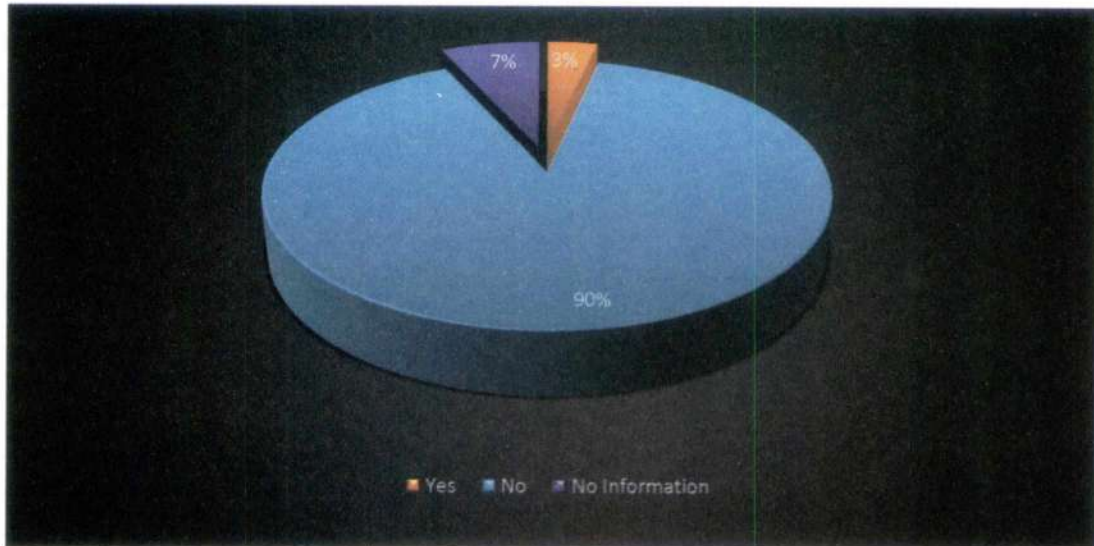
Learning from *CONFERENCE FOR CBI COURTS*, Ruchi Singh, Law Associate, NJA

The National Judicial Academy organized a 4-days conference for CBI court judges on issues that arise under their jurisdiction from 13th to 16th August 2015. The objective of the conference was to build capacity of the judges for evaluation of complex, voluminous and technical evidence, presented to them in trial of political, social and economic offences. Discussions on interpretation of procedural provisions formed part of this 4 days programme. **Evaluation questionnaire was circulated** to understand the interest of nominated judges, their experience as special court judge, their viewpoint of effectiveness of their courts, on nature of trainings delivered to them before their posting as a special court judge and so on. Out of 30 judges working under jurisdictions of 18 high courts who were nominated to attend the Conference, 29 judges only participated in providing response to evaluation questionnaire.

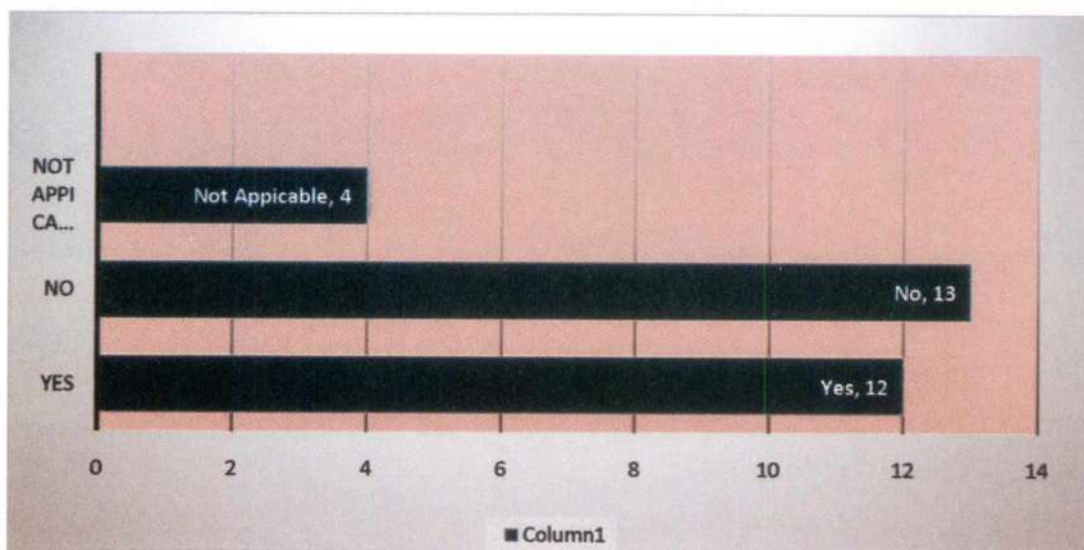
To know how much experience they had as the CBI judge before being nominated to attend the said conference, question on date of joining the present designation was asked. It was revealed that 15 judges had joined as the CBI Judge in 2015 only, 7 judges were posted as CBI judge from 2014, 3 judges were only working as CBI judge from 2013, 1 judge was CBI special judge from year 2008 and 2 judges were posted as CBI judges from the year 2004. Most nominated judges were therefore newly appointed as CBI Judge.



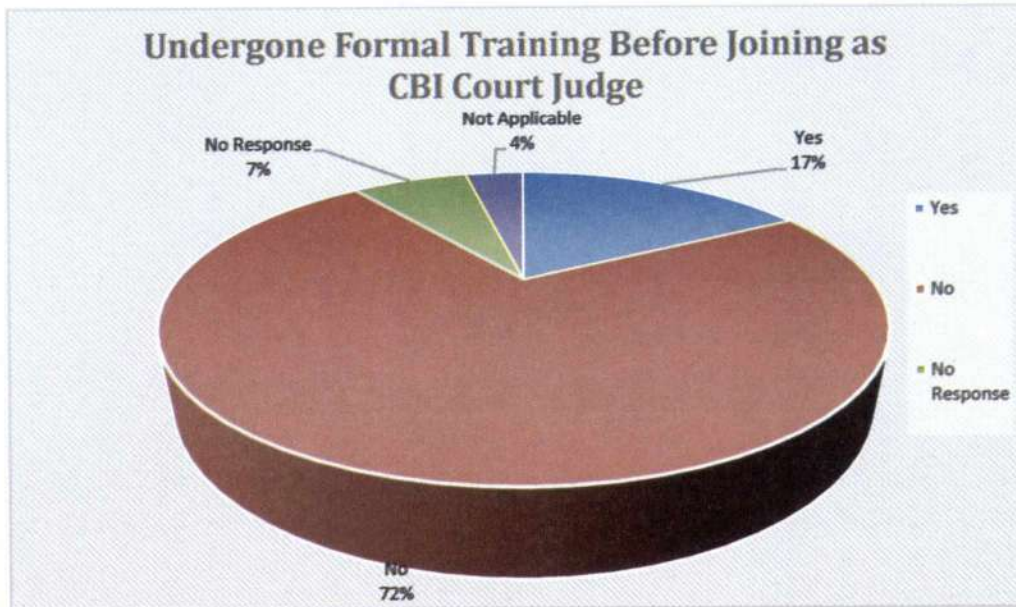
On the question, whether their interest and willingness is asked by the high court registry before posting as Special Judge CBI Court, only 2 judges informed that they were asked for their interest, 21 judges said they were never consulted and 6 judges did not answer that question.



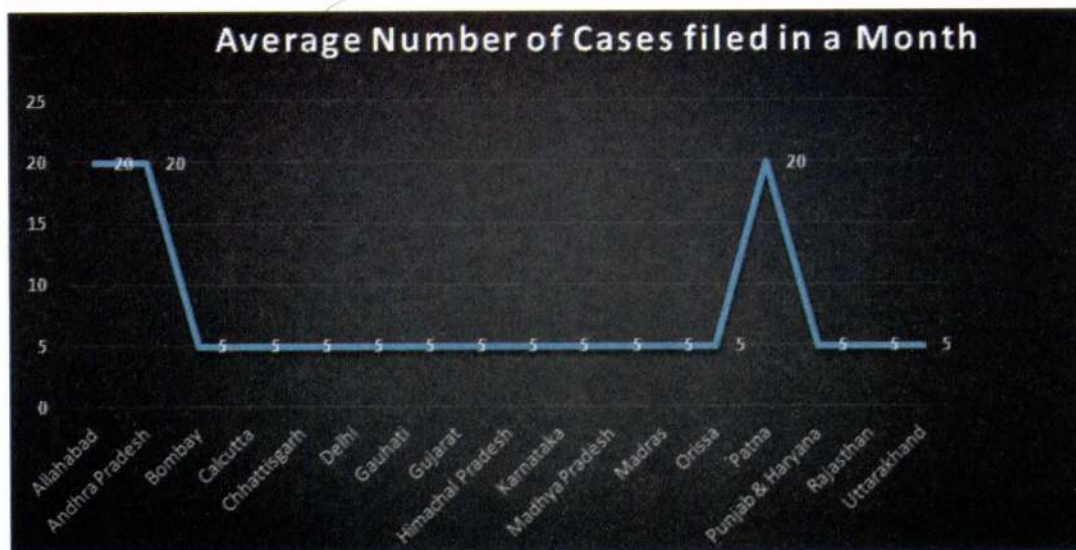
On questioning whether they would like to serve a second term as CBI Special Court Judge, 12 out of 29 judges expressed desire to get second opportunity to serve as the CBI Court Judge, whereas 13 didn't want a second chance, and 4 of them didn't answer this question.



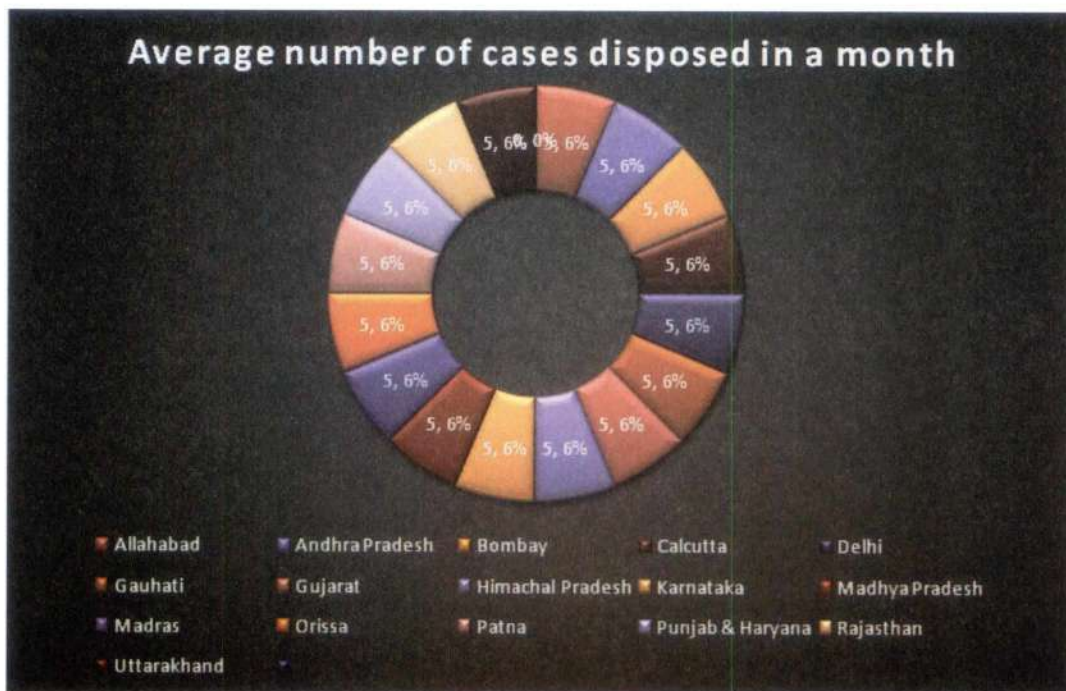
On being asked about the kind of formal training provided to them before posting them as CBI Court Special Judges, 20 judges said that they were not given any formal training before joining, 5 said they received formal training before joining the present designation, 3 didn't respond to this question and 1 mentioned question as not applicable.



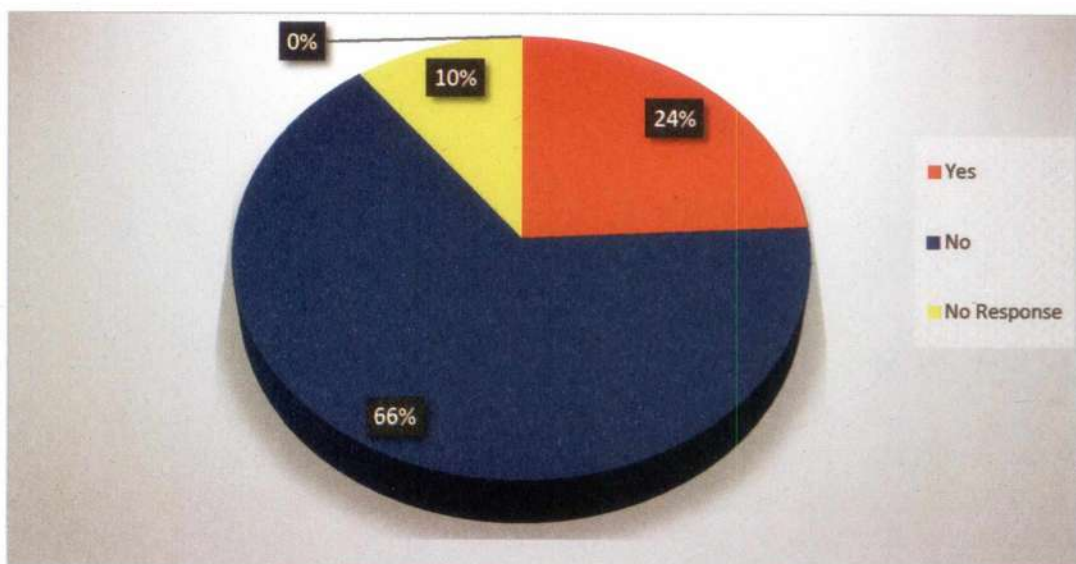
On average number of cases that are filed in CBI Courts – one can infer from data collected that in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh 20 cases are approximately filed per month whereas other states have approximately 5 cases instituted on an average basis.



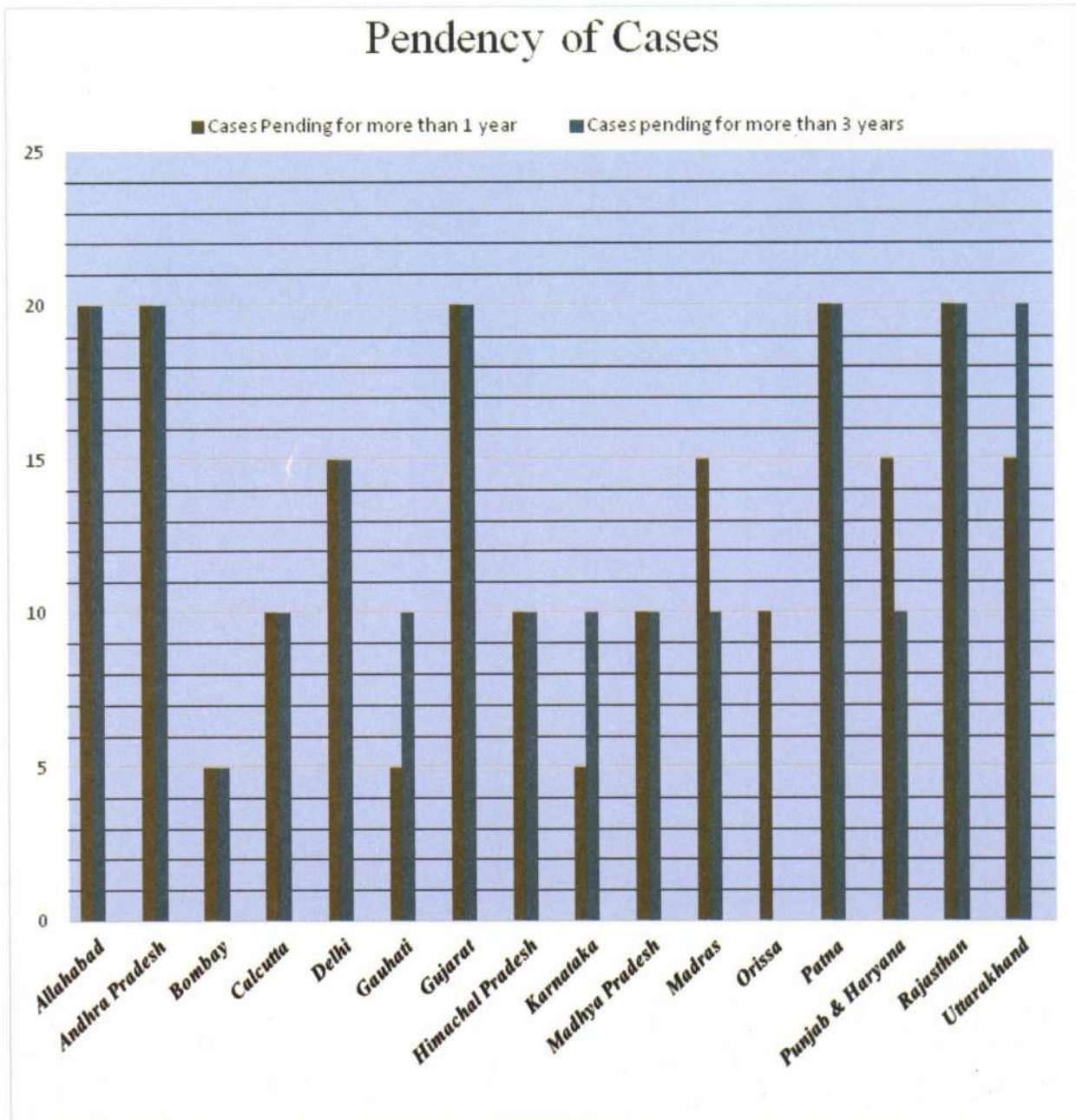
On average number of cases (approximately) disposed of by CBI Court in a month - it was found that every judge was of the opinion that around 5 cases are disposed of by their court in a month.



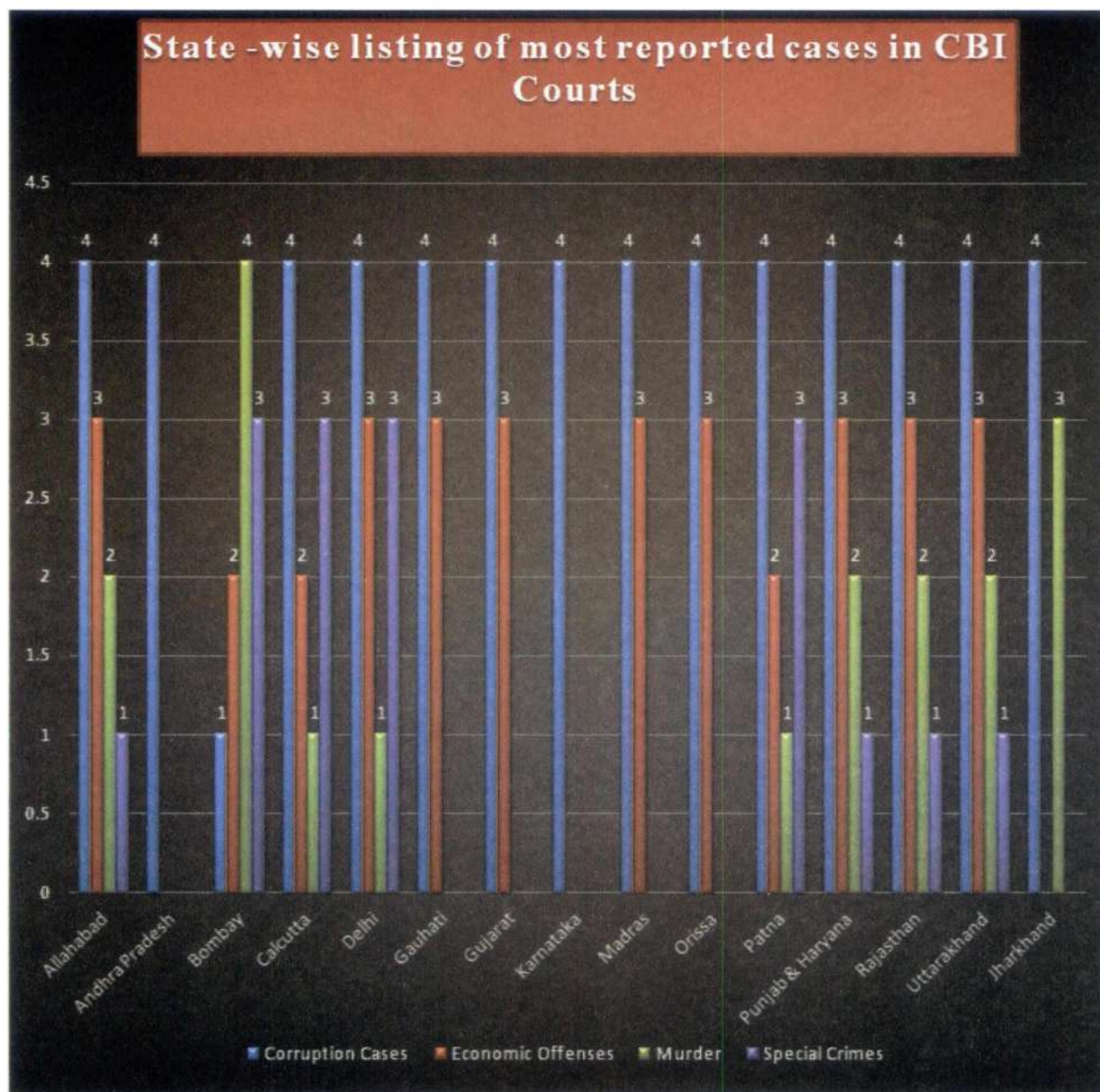
On production of 'seized documents' by CBI - 19 judges said that all seized documents were not produced before them, 3 did not respond to the question whereas 7 confirmed that seized documents were produced before them.



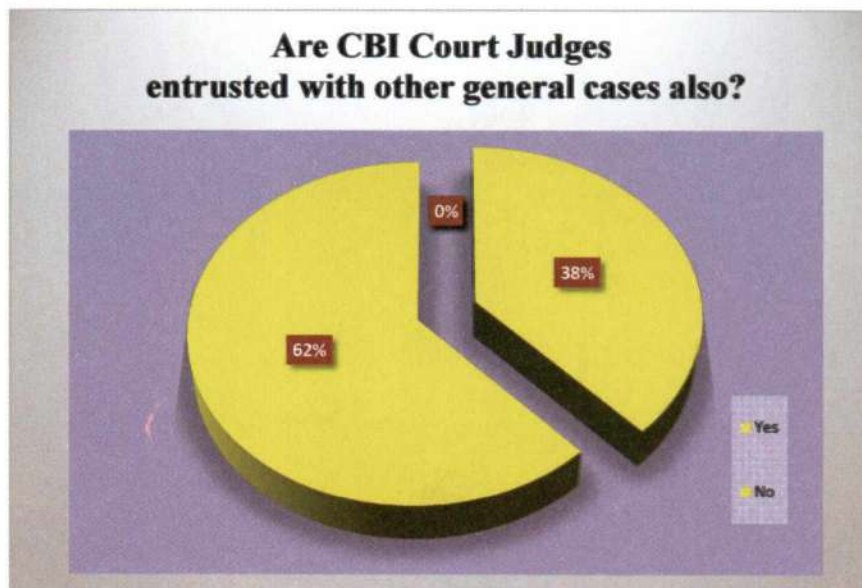
About number of cases pending (approximately) for 1 and 3 years respectively, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Gujarat have same number of cases (20 cases) pending for more than 1 year and 3 year. Other states have pendency in the range of 5 – 20 cases pending for more than 1 year and more than 3 years as shown by the graph.



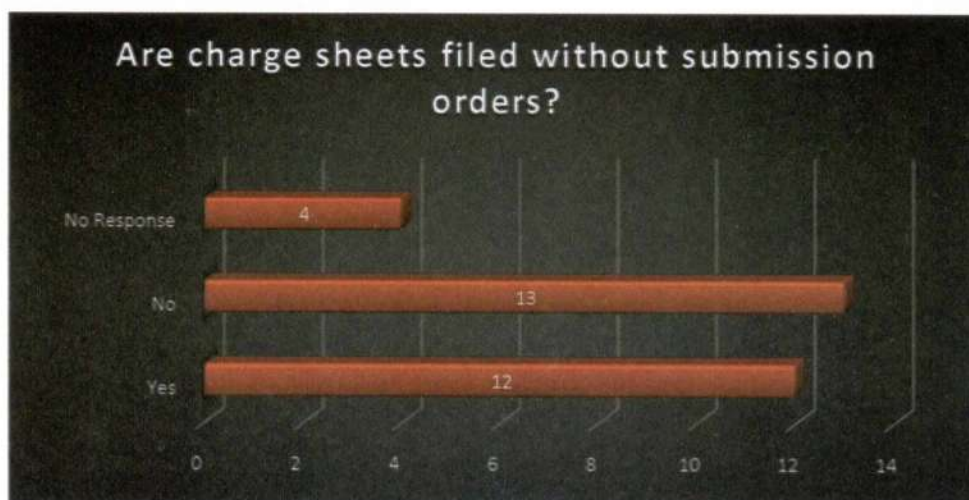
CBI court judges participating were asked to rank the offences on the basis of their workload in the courts namely: Corruption Cases, Economic Offences, Murder and Special Crimes. On the basis of number of cases reported in their courts, it was stated that mostly Corruption Cases are reported in CBI Courts, except the state of Maharashtra where murder trials are mostly taken up by CBI courts.



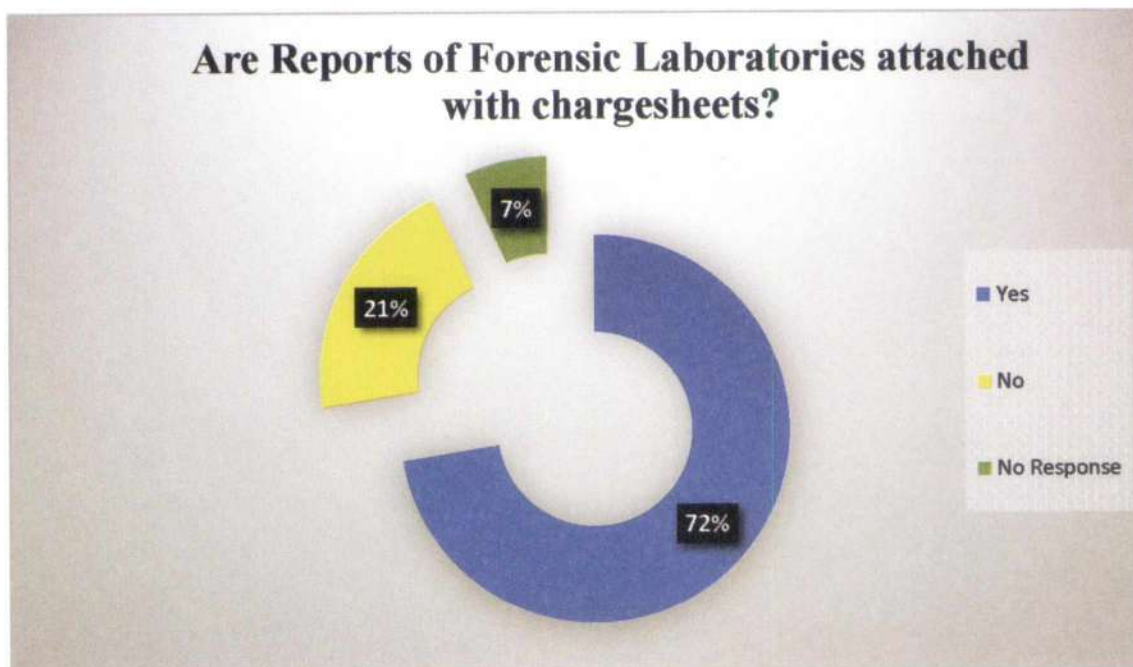
Participating CBI Court judges were also asked if they are also entrusted with other general cases apart from cases coming to them in their capacity as Special Courts? In response to this question 18 judges said that they are not entrusted with any other case except cases coming to CBI Courts, whereas 11 judges said that yes they are entrusted with other cases also apart from cases coming to their courts. Participants also specified nature of cases entrusted to them apart from CBI cases, such as sessions trial, criminal appeals, criminal revision petitions, bail applications, civil appeals, succession matters, private complaints, cases under IPC on police reports etc.



13 participating judges informed that Investigating Officers are filing chargesheets without submission orders, whereas 12 judges said that chargesheets are filed with submission orders. 4 judges did not respond to this question.



As to whether reports of forensic laboratories are attached with the chargesheets of cases - 21 judges said that FSL reports are attached with chargesheets whereas 5 judges said that FSL reports are not filed with chargesheets and 3 judges did not respond to this question.



The participants also pointed out that in most of the cases FSL reports were received later at a subsequent stage of trial and this practice causes hindrance in speedy trial. Also notes regarding how the report was prepared and how a particular opinion was arrived at are not attached with the report at the time of filing of chargesheets. These notes are not even furnished at later stage of trial.

On need for training on cyber forensics, nominated CBI Special Court Judges were of unanimous view that special training is required to impart their duties more efficiently as CBI Court Judges. They also asked for practical training to be given to them with actual demonstration on computer, internet etc. about cyber crimes and forensic science applications. They also called for longer duration trainings ranging from fifteen days to one month.

LEARNING FROM CONFERENCE ON FUNCTIONS OF REGISTRAR (JUDICIAL), Pragya Aishwarya, Law Associate, NJA

The Conference on Functions of Registrar (Judicial) was held to provide a platform for discussion to Registrars (Judicial) from all High Courts from 21st-23rd August, 2015. To this end, the NJA designed this programme with underlying themes of Time Management, Record Management, Relationship Management, Tool Management and Organizational Behaviour. A pre training questionnaire was provided to nominated 19 registrars out of whom 16 registrars responded. These responses can be graphically represented under following four headings:

1. TRAINING PRIOR TO JOINING AS REGISTRAR (JUDICIAL)



As evident from above graphical representation, majority of registrars did not undergo any special training before joining as the Registrar (Judicial). Registrars opined need for training to be given before being called upon in the high court to function as Registrar Judicial on management, on administrative set up and functioning of different sections in the high court, on financial rules and office management, on procedure followed in high court, with high court rules and functions of registrar judicial, circular and memos, on judicial and administrative functions of registrar judicial, on listing, category of cases, defects in filing and on effective understanding about the functions of registrar judicial.

2. ROLE OF REGISTRAR (JUDICIAL)

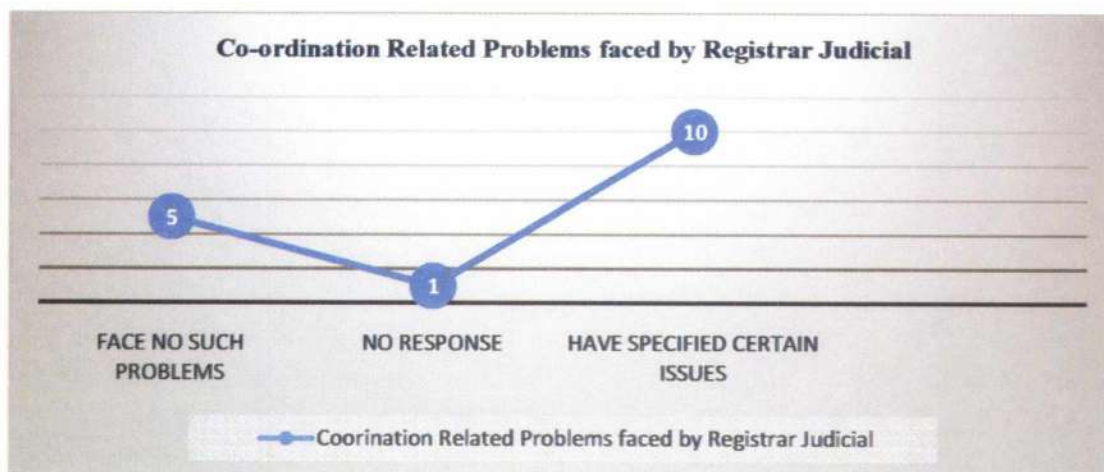
Keeping in view that pendency and delays as problems with which judiciary is grappling with, registrars were asked how/what Registrar (Judicial) can contribute to ensure timely disposal of cases. Following responses were received on role of Registrar (Judicial) in ensuring timely disposal of cases:

- Timely listing of matters as per the listing policies of the High Court

- Categorizing of cases by grouping connected cases, senior citizen cases, old cases
- Ensuring priority is given to old cases in listing
- Keeping track of all listed cases
- Supervising the preparation of cause list
- Making arrangements so that cases are ready in time for next stage of hearing
- Listing of defective cases before the lawazima courts to remove defect
- Complying orders and directions of the Supreme Court and High Court for timely disposal of cases
- Sending records to record room of district courts in time
- Ensuring preparation of decrees in time
- Motivating subordinate staffs and co-ordinate with other sections
- Allocating work in rational manner

3. PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED

a) CO-ORDINATION RELATED PROBLEMS

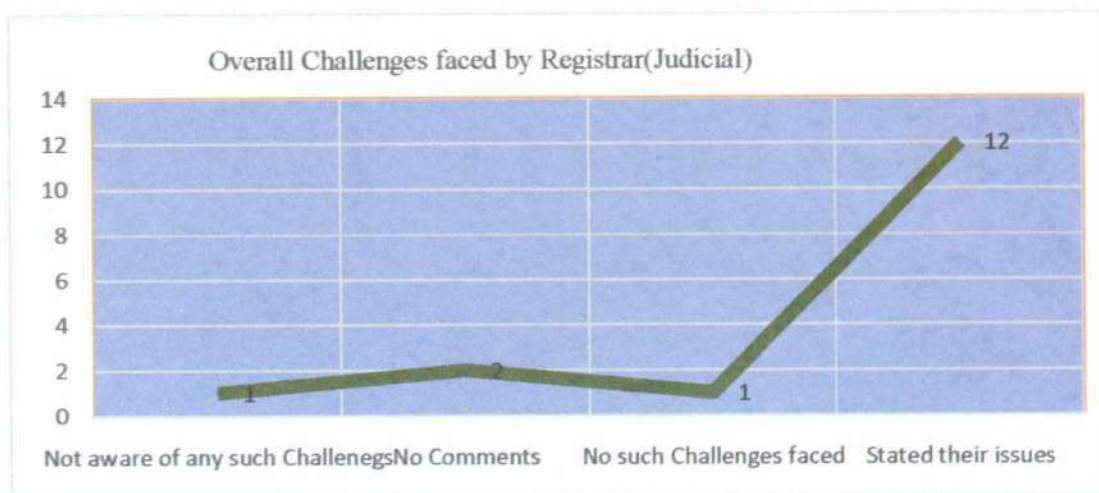


Out of the 16 responses received, 5 registrars mentioned that they did not face any problem of coordination, 1 registrar did not respond to the question and 10 registrars mentioned following reasons for co-ordination problems faced by them:

- Inadequate number of staffs.
- Lack of English knowledge of staffs.
- Lack of computer training of staffs

- Lack of complete knowledge of High Court Rules in respect of staff
- Lack of proper infrastructure
- Staff not under direct control
- Registrar Judicial needs to submit report to Registrar (Personnel)
- Readers and Dealing Assistants delay the process of updating and listing of cases
- Lack of coordination with the principal seat due to power cuts or internet connectivity problems
- Coordination problems between judicial section and board section in respect of listing of matters on Board

b) OVERALL CHALLENGES FACED WHILE SERVING AS REGISTRAR JUDICIAL



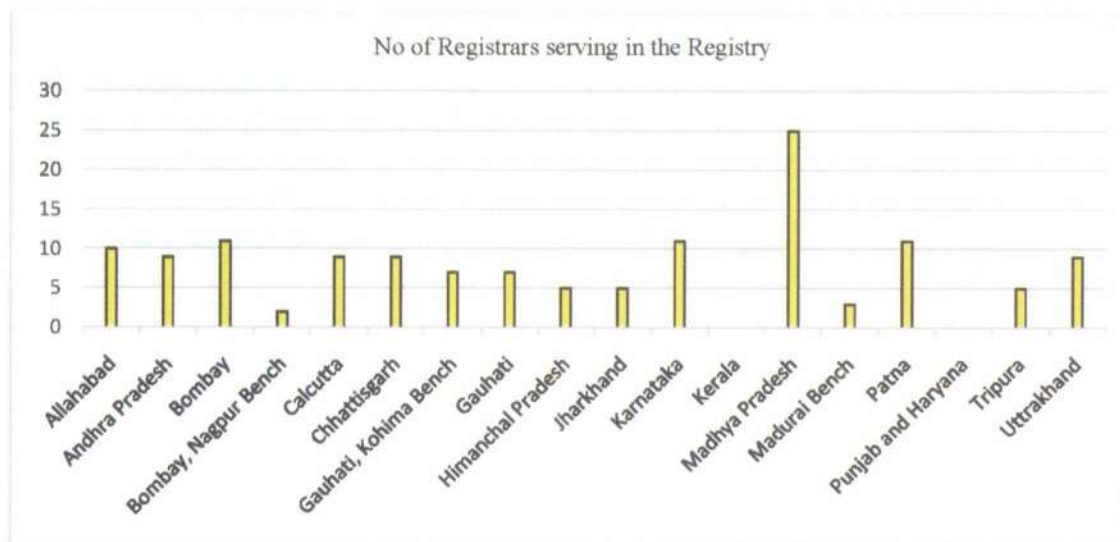
Out of the responses received, 2 registrars stated that they were not facing any such challenge in their respective high courts; 2 registrars did not respond to the question and 12 registrars provided nature of challenges faced by them:

- Lack of adequate infrastructure/space
- Inadequacy of staffs and inefficiency of staffs
- Lack of staffs trained in computerization and High Court Rules
- Complying with the directions /orders of the high court without loss of time
- Timely placing of records and files before the high court
- Coordinating with other registrars, district judges and other departments
- Delay in transmission of judgements/orders of the high court to district courts

- Lack of effective software as per the present needs
- To deal with party-in-person
- Adjustment of Boards of different benches
- Listing of the matters in which Circulations are granted and listing of auto-dated matters
- Data Cleaning

4. OTHER DETAILS

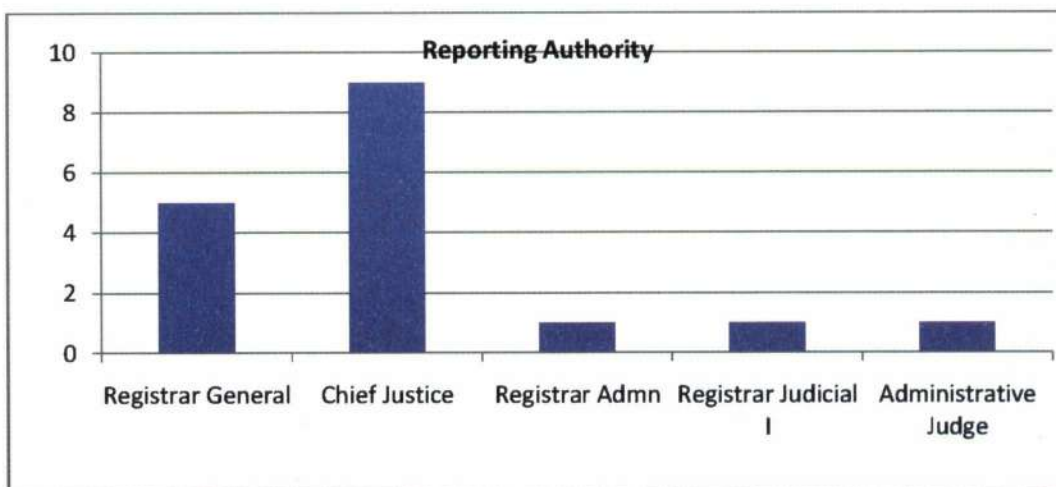
a) NUMBER OF REGISTRARS SERVING IN THE REGISTRY



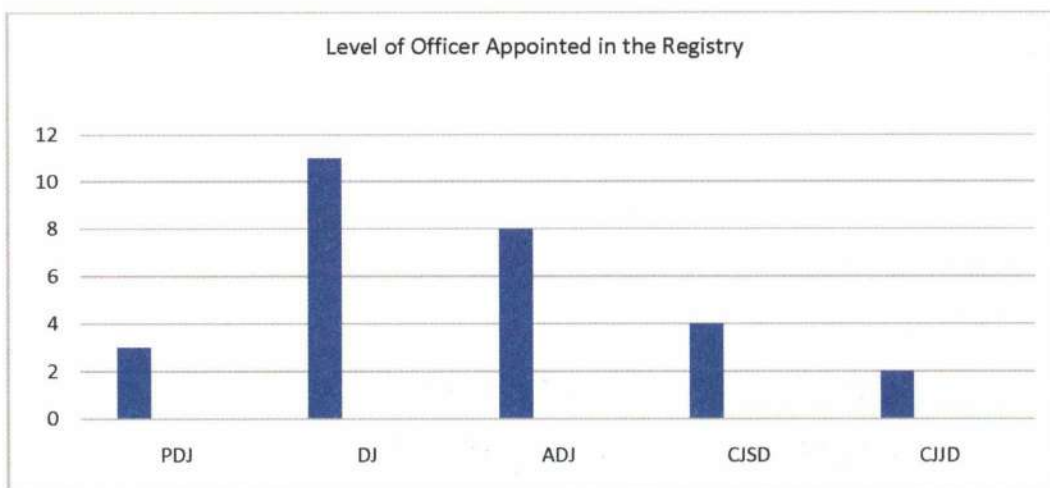
The above graph represents the number of Registrars in registry of each of the High Court. As evident from the graphical representation, the number of Registrars serving in the Registry of different High Courts vary across the nation, depending upon the strength of the High Court and number of benches. As per the data received, the High Court of Madhya Pradesh (including both the benches) has maximum number of registrars.

b) WHOM DOES REGISTRAR(JUDICIAL) REPORT TO

Reporting authority for the Registrar (Judicial) in most of the High Courts is the Chief Justice and Registrar General.



c) **WHAT LEVEL OF OFFICER IS USUALLY APPOINTED IN THE REGISTRY**



In most of the high courts, the officer appointed as Registrar belongs to District Judge cadre or Additional District judge cadre. Officers belonging to Civil Judge Senior Division cadre and civil judge Junior Division cadre are also appointed in the Registry as Deputy Registrars.

Learning from *ADVANCED COURSE FOR JUSTICES HANDLING COMMERCIAL MATTERS*, Shruti Jane Eusebius, Law Associate, NJA

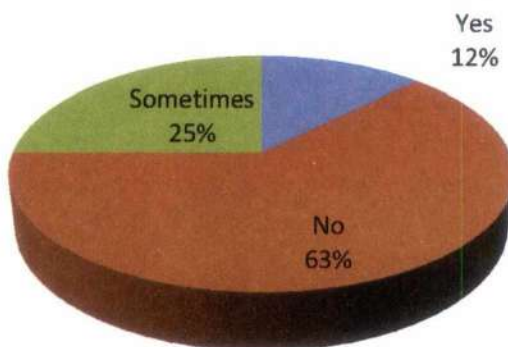
The National Judicial Academy organized a 4-days Advanced Course for high court justices handling commercial matters from 24th to 27th August 2015. It was attended by 21 high court justices. A pre conference questionnaire on thematic areas discussed in the conference was sent to all nominated justices of high courts to seek their responses. Out of the 21 participant justices, only 8 justices gave response to the said questionnaire. Based on these 8 responses, following can be deducted:

7 high courts did not have a bench to hear commercial cases exclusively. Only 1 high court informed that such a bench existed and stated its composition was a single judge bench and a division bench. This leads to conclusion that majority of high courts do not have commercial bench to exclusively deal with commercial cases.

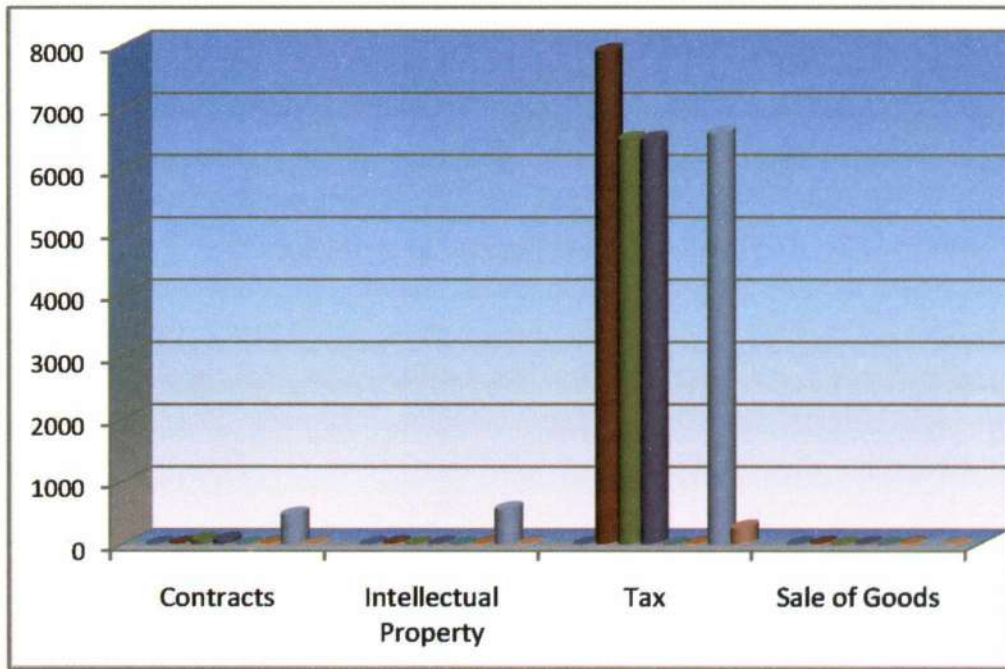
Out of 8 justices, 4 justices were of the opinion that there should be a separate bench in their jurisdiction to deal with commercial litigation.

On question whether they are asked for their interest, before they are assigned roster of special matters, 5 justices replied that they were not asked for their interests while deciding the roster, 2 justices stated that they were sometimes asked for their interest and 1 justice stated that the interests of the judges were asked while deciding the roster by the Chief Justice of the High Court. This information may be represented as:

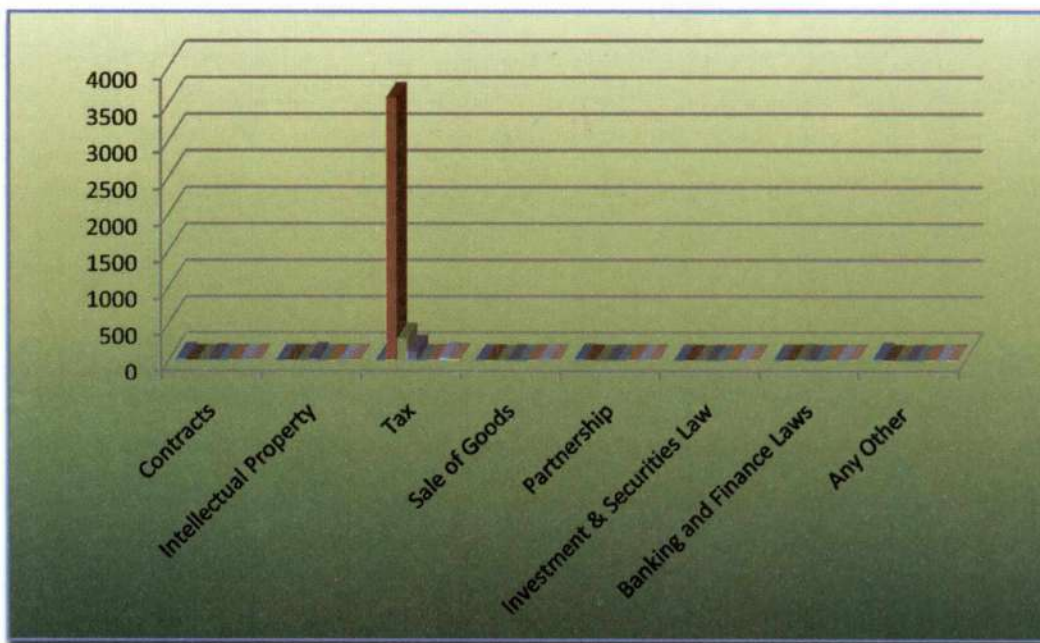
Whether Judges are asked for their interest when deciding the roster by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Court ?



On kind of commercial disputes pending before them, from the data received from participant justices it could be inferred that justices are mostly dealing with Tax cases in the category of commercial disputes. This may be depicted graphically as:



Therefore participating justices had decided mostly tax cases only.

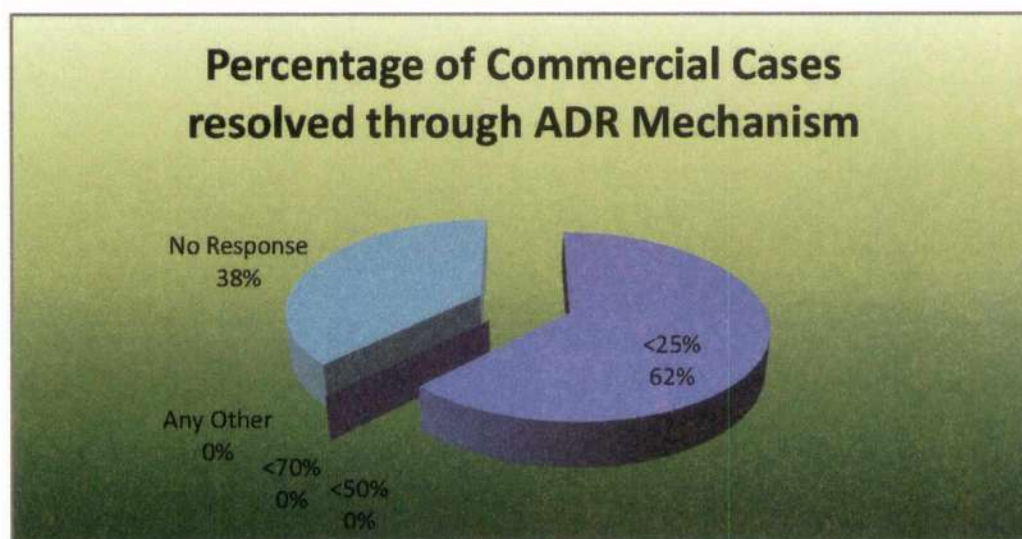


On average time taken to dispose off a commercial case, it was opined by the justices that

- If the hearing of the suit is taken up on a daily basis, it could be disposed off within a fortnight. However, for the suit to reach the hearing stage it takes a long time.
- The average life span of a commercial case in the court of first instance ought not to be more than one year, but it all depends upon the number of courts available and the pendency of cases before the court.
- The average time to dispose of writ proceedings is up to 3 days while it would take more than 3 days in interlocutory application in suits particularly when outstation senior advocates are appearing. No defined term can be stated in suits. Justices were of the view that mediation by courts would be better for old suits. 50 matters per judge to be allotted.
- The average time taken to dispose off a commercial dispute is minimum of one year.

On reform measures taken by High Courts to deal effectively with Commercial Matters, all participant justices stated that no special reform measures have been introduced by high courts to deal effectively with commercial cases except posting judges who take interest to deal with such matters. Justice from the High Court of Madras informed that a commercial division cannot be created without amending certain rules on the original side.

On % of commercial cases that are resolved through ADR Mechanism, 5 justices opined that up to 25% of the commercial cases are resolved through ADR mechanisms.



On whether there were any Regulations setting overall time limits for key court events in the life of a commercial case (for initial hearing, arguments, filing of claims etc), 7 out of 8 justices stated that there were no regulation setting time limits for major events in commercial cases. 1 Justice stated that the original side rules prescribe time limits for key court events.

On suggestion if time limits are prescribed will it be possible to follow them in more than 50% of the cases, 3 participant justices were of the view that time limits if prescribed would be followed in more than 50% of the cases while 5 justices were of the view that the time limit would not be adhered to.

On obstacles faced in adhering to the time limits, justices mentioned about

- Change in the roster.
- Assignment of matters to judges not conversant with the subject.
- Unavailability of the Counsel
- Listing of Large number of matters before the bench/ Heavy work load of the court.
- Huge backlogs/arrears
- Severe shortage of judges and vacancies in staff level also.
- Co-operation of the Bar is a must and an essential one

Some justices viewed that the prescribed time limit for deciding cases, if not followed, unnecessarily burdens the High Court with petitions seeking direction for expeditious disposal of cases and thus making the provision counterproductive. There was another view also that to ensure compliance, time limit must be made mandatory.

On average number of adjournments or continuances granted in a commercial case and the most common causes for adjournments, justices opined that -

- The number of adjournments depends from case to case. Where counsel for all parties co-operate and the case is urgent in nature, cases are heard even without any adjournment.
- As the cases in Allahabad High Court are not classified under the head commercial cases, it is not possible to give the average number of adjournments that are granted in such cases.
- <5 per judge as the roster is changed often – Fixed term is better.
- Approximately 8-10 times.

Justices opined that the reasons for seeking adjournments are varied and many. It ranges from inconvenience of advocates to that of the parties, relevant documents not being readily available to the parties and many other reasons. Generally, reluctance of the lawyer from one side or the other to argue his/her case or his /her unpreparedness or non-availability leads to adjournments. Justices also informed that many a time both counsels seek adjournment on some pretext or the other without informing the client.

On the proposed bill on setting up of Commercial Division in the high courts which provides procedure of commercial court in the High Court for holding case management conferences to fix time schedules for filing documentary evidence and written submissions, participating justices felt that

- advocates may agree to hold the meeting and may agree to the time schedules. However, there is every likelihood that the time schedules are not maintained under various pretexts.
- conferences with advocates are integral part of the judicial system but many advocates do not come out with any concrete proposal or solution to any problem in the initial stage and if one does that there is a policy to raise objections against it.

- the code of civil procedure prescribing time period for filing written statement and evidence is rarely followed. It always depends upon person to person/court to court to get the case proceeded in an expeditious manner and a fixed time schedule cannot be applied in every case.
- For the purpose of commercial Appellate Division in the High courts, it would be important that from every High Court a minimum of six judges be selected for workshops in the National Judicial Academy at least 10 days with regular follow-up workshops in respective SJAs in order to reduce the probable hurdle that may be encountered by justices in the proceedings of commercial division and the object proposed by the commercial courts, commercial divisions and the commercial appellate division of High Courts bill, 2015 be achieved.
- In respect of organizing commercial case management conferences, the likely hurdle will be lack of awareness due to the specified nature of commercial litigation and the proposed bill.

On whether the infrastructure in the form of NJA and SJAs are being adequately utilized to equip judges to handle complex commercial cases - justices were of the opinion that more training is required and that the infrastructure in the form of the judicial academies in India are not being adequately put into action. One Justice was of the view that handling and deciding commercial disputes require expertise and it may not come overnight and that apart, willingness of judge to sit in that portfolio is also one of the factors to be taken into consideration

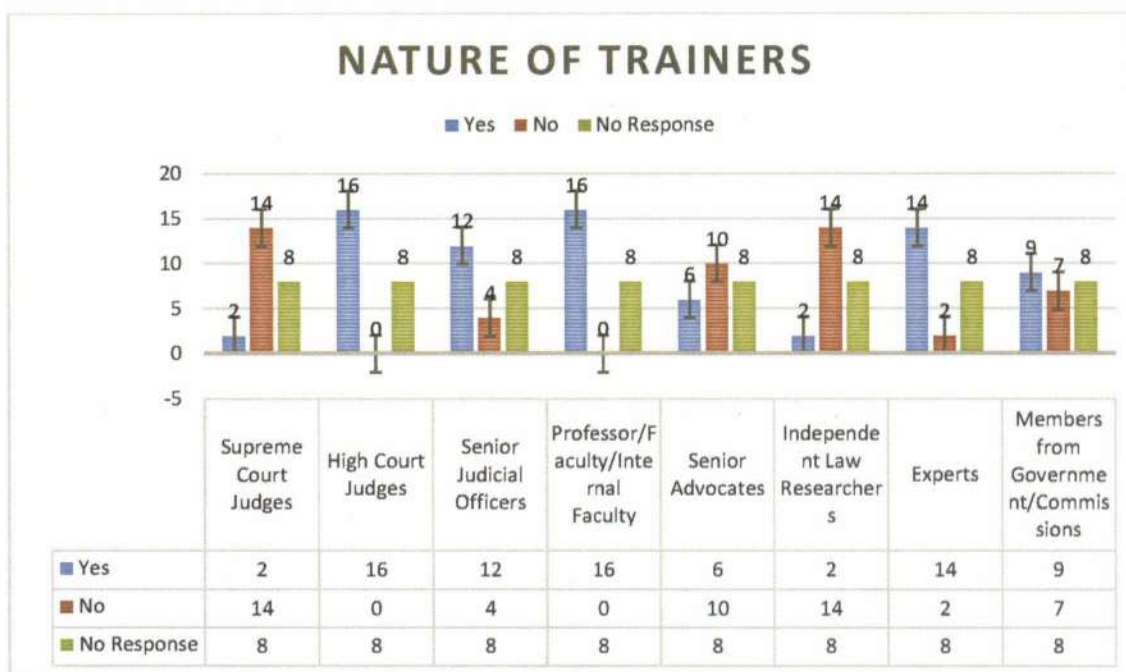
On what the NJA and the SJA should do to equip judges to handle complex commercial disputes - it was opined that the NJA and the SJA should organise conferences like the present one attended by the participant justice in which problems faced by judges should be addressed and efforts to find solutions to such problems be made.

On whether the SJAs are equipped to organise conferences for high court justices - most of the participant justices were of the opinion that the SJAs were not equipped to organise conferences for High Court Justices on account of inadequate physical infrastructure and intellectual resources. Justices informed that

- the SJA under Calcutta High Court presently operates out of a temporary campus set up in a building which was developed as a Judges' Residency. The permanent campus is under construction and by present estimates it may become operational by mid-2016. Hence it may not be very desirable to organise conference at the present campus of the SJA till the new campus is fully operational.
- the SJA under the Gauhati High Court is not in existence at present.
- the person who is appointed as the Chairperson of the SJA should be capable and not a figure head posting.
- the SJA under the Madras High Court is having adequate resources and infrastructure to hold and organise such conferences for their High Court Justices.
- the SJA under the Patna High Court is equipped with physical resources but the intellectual resources are not sufficiently available to equip judges to handle complex commercial disputes, cannot be achieved in the manner desired despite being equipped with requisite physical resources and infrastructure.

Learning from *DATA RECEIVED FROM STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMIES*, Sanmit Seth, Law Associate, NJA

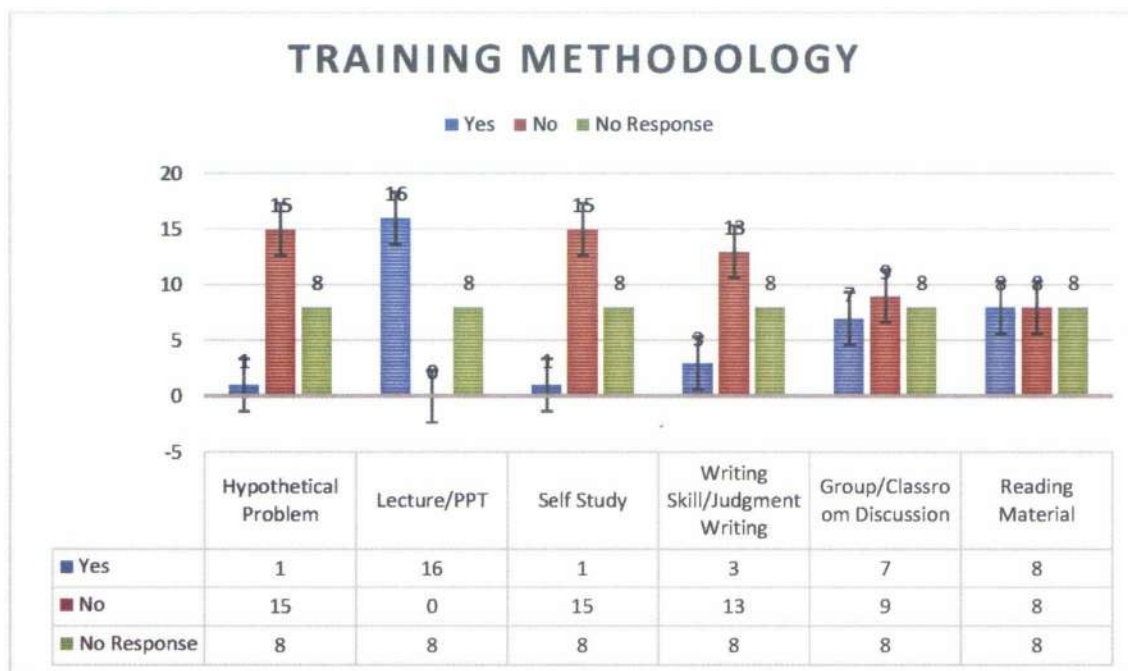
At present we have 24 State Judicial Academies (SJAs) in India imparting induction training to fresh recruits and continuous education to in-service judges. They are also involved to some extent in research work pertaining to court procedures. For fulfilling these agendas, whether the SJAs are sufficiently equipped is examined in this paper. To examine the same, the NJA, in pursuant to the Conference of the SJAs on key issues and challenges pertaining to Judicial Education (P-839) and Resolution no. 9 and Resolution no. 23 of the Chief Justices Conference held in April 2015 collected the data on nature of appointment of faculty at the SJAs, their teaching methodologies and duration for which the training programmes are conducted at the SJAs. The NJA also gathered information on physical, intellectual and human resources available at the SJAs to see if they are enough to effectively run judicial education institution. This information is presented in statistical format for brevity and convenience :



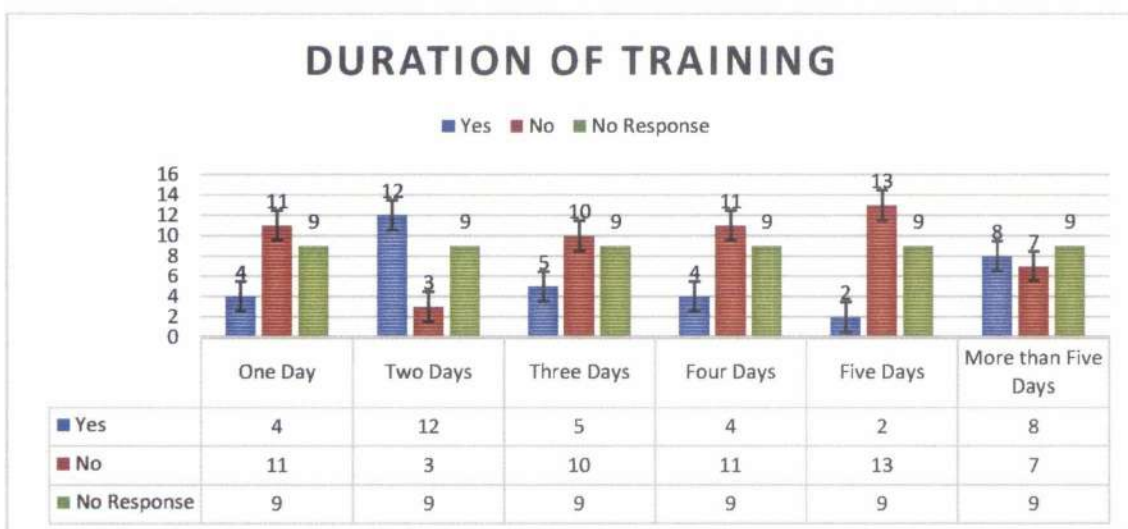
To maintain uniformity of data we have categorized the replies received into three variables “Yes”, “No” and “No Response”. The data in variable “Yes” represents that above mentioned categories of trainers visiting the SJAs in their induction trainings and the variable “No” represents if SJAs do not invite category of trainers for induction training.

The above picture presents the kind of faculty invited at the SJAs. Only 2 SJAs responded that they invite Supreme Court Judges to interact with induction batches.

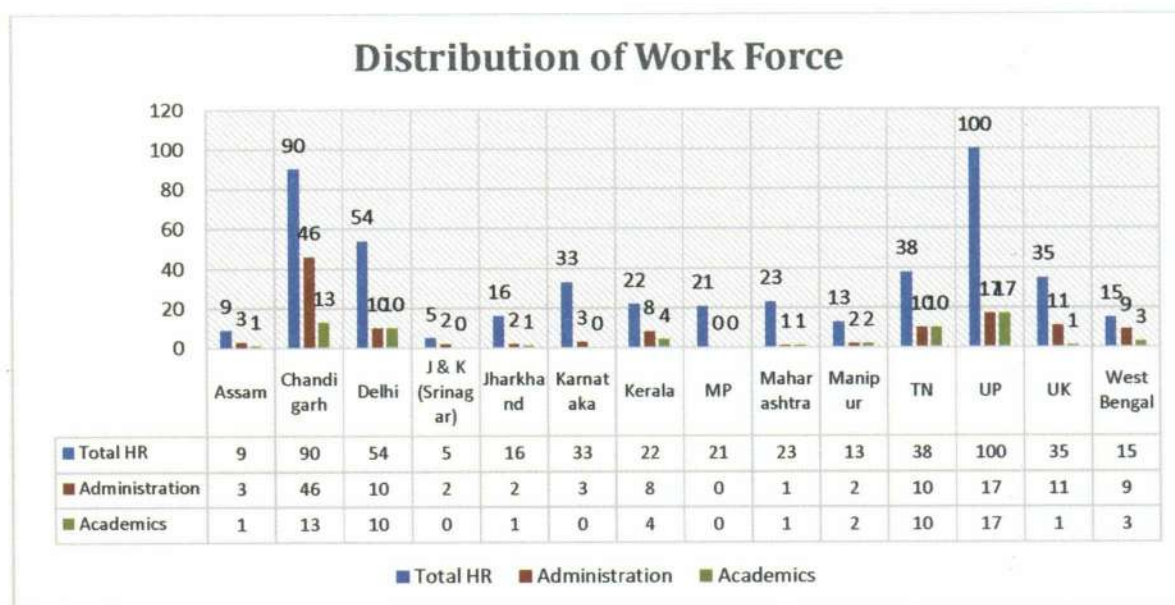
On the pattern of methodology prevailing at SJAs for providing judicial education, it can be seen from the graph below that lecture methodology prevails in most of the SJAs for conveying ideas to judges.



On the duration of the training programmes, it emerges from graph below that 2 days training is more popular at the SJAs. Very few intensive trainings for 5 days are provided at the SJAs.



On human resource support at the SJAs, it was found that the SJAs under Allahabad High Court and Punjab & Haryana High Court are better equipped to run professional institution as they have good staff support both at administrative and academic side. Also academic staff is insufficient in almost every SJA to run it as a continuing professional educational development body.



Concerning physical infrastructure necessary to run as continuing professional educational development body, SJAs placed in Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are better equipped than their counterparts in other parts of the country as seen from table of information below:

SJA	Land (acres)	Auditorium	Conference Rooms	Hostel	Staff Quarters	Library/ Reading rooms	Computer Lab	Canteen
Assam	L/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andhra Pradesh	2.16	U/C	U/R	20 Rooms	N/A	U/R	U/R	N/A
Chhattisgarh	N/A	N/A	3	2	N/A	1	1	N/A
Chandigarh	8.5	1	1	Yes	N/A	1	1	1
Delhi	12.19	1	1	1	16	1	1	N/A
J & K (Srinagar)	Yes	Yes	3	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A
Jharkhand	N/A	Yes	1	1	N/A	1	1	N/A
Karnataka	2.29	N/A	1	2	N/A	1	1	1
Kerala	5	U/C	U/C	U/C	N/A	Yes	U/C	U/C
MP	Yes	U/C	1	1	N/A	1	Yes	N/A
Maharashtra	18.78	Yes	8	1	15	Yes	Yes	Yes

Manipur	Temporary using Manipur High Court's Infrastructure							
Sikkim	Temporary using Sikkim High Court's Infrastructure							
Tamil Nadu	-	1	3	16	N/A	1	1	N/A
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UP	32	U/C	1	Yes	N/A	1	2	1
UK	7.03	1	2	2	U/C	1	1	1
West Bengal	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes

*L A – Land Allocated

U/C – Under Construction

U/R – Under Renovation

N/A – Not Available

On knowledge infrastructure available with the SJAs to undertake continuous education for judge professionals, following table demonstrate the intellectual infrastructure available at the SJAs:

SJA	Books/ Journals	Online/Offline Databases	In-house Publication	Computer	Projector	Internet Connectivity	Camera
Assam	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Andhra Pradesh	9386/17	1	3	14	2	1	1
Chhattisgarh	Yes	7	N/A	30	1	0	1
Chandigarh	16359/7	2	1	90	7	1	2
Delhi	20000 (approx.)/17	4	1	57	7	1	0
J & K (Srinagar)	Yes	0	0	18	3	0	2
Jharkhand	3908/16	4	13	29	2	1	1
Karnataka	23468/18	7	2	36	5	1	2
Kerala	15070/13	8	1	16 + 1 (Laptop)	2	1	2
M P	14000 (approx.)/0	1	1	14	3	1	3
Maharashtra	11583/16	6	5	90 + 50 (Laptop)	7	Yes	3
Manipur	305	Yes	0	5	1	1	2
Tamil Nadu	Yes	1	1	33	3	1	3
U P	32000 (approx.)/26	2	2	125	5	1	0
U K	17200 (approx.)/35	4	1	21+5 (Laptop)	2	2	1
West Bengal	654/16	2	0	34	2	6	3

Learning from the ***CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN JUSTICE SYSTEM***, Paiker Nasir, Research FellowNJA

The National Judicial Academy organized a 3-days conference for the high court justices on “Public Trust and Confidence in Justice System” from 18th September to 20th September 2015. A pre-conference questionnaire centered on the thematic areas covered in the conference was sent to all the nominated justices to seek their response. Out of the 18 participant justices, a total of 12 justices responded to the said questionnaire. Below, some of the learning from responses received are presented:

1. On Statement “The cost of litigation has direct bearing on the number of filings.”

The participant justices put forth that:-

- ✓ The cost of litigation, which includes the court fees, advocate fee and other miscellaneous charges have a direct bearing on the number of filings.
- ✓ Due to the impact of backlog of cases and the cost of litigation, filing of cases especially in civil side had dropped drastically. In Jharkhand, filing of civil cases per 1000 person has dropped to 0.5. The same trend appears in other States.

2. The extent to which the misconceptions on the nature of the judicial process contribute to reduced public confidence in the justice system.

- ✓ All of the responses in one way or the other significantly meant that, one of the inordinate misconceptions amongst the people at large is that the judicial system is the most complicated one.
- ✓ Such misconception are created because a laymen has no adequate knowledge about the procedure, rules and other working conditions of the court.
- ✓ Besides if they go alone to the court for seeking justice, they are surrounded and caught by swarm of lawyers and their touts, who persuade them that their only chance of success is to put themselves in their hands and pay whatever amounts they ask for.
- ✓ Thus for restoring the confidence of the people in the judicial system, there is a need to make the court user friendly. The following measures were suggested for making courts litigant friendly: -
 - (i) Providing assistance by opening information counter
 - (ii) Developing guides, handbooks and instructions
 - (iii) Intensive use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) System
 - (iv) Strengthening of judicial infrastructure

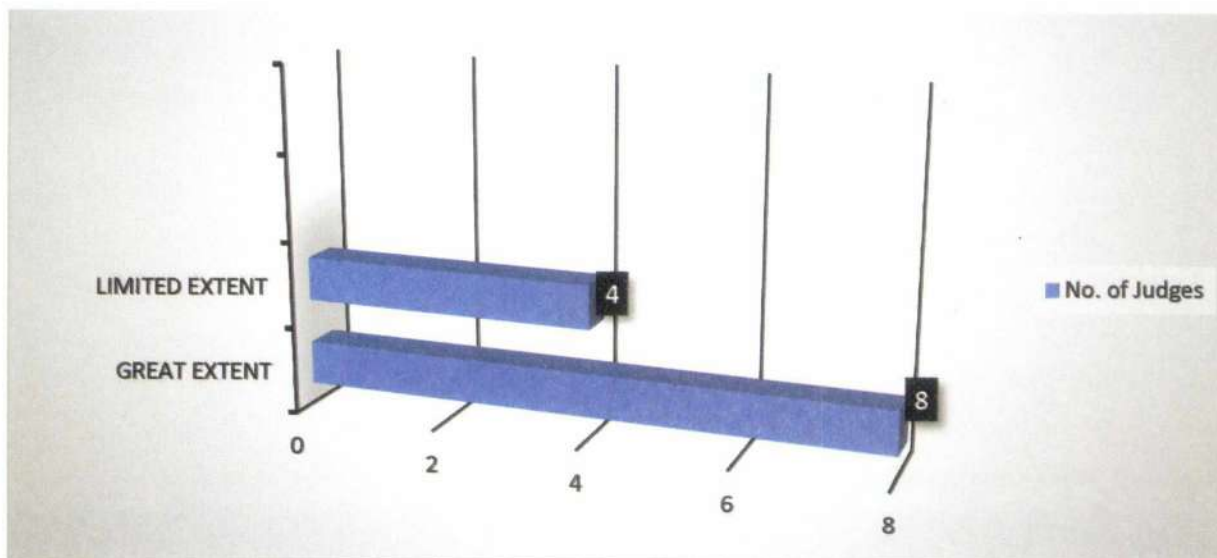
3. Public trust and confidence in the justice system is allied to the non-judicial activities of the judiciary or not.

While 6 justices felt that the non-judicial activities of the judiciary contributes to a great extent to public confidence in the judiciary, 4 of them felt that it contributes to a certain extent. Also 2 of them felt it contributes to a less extent.



4. The extent to which delay in adjudication of dispute reduces public trust and confidence.

8 justices responded that, to a great extent, delay in adjudication of dispute reduces the public trust and confidence due to which, people venture to approach other unconstitutional bodies like courts of extremists and musclemen. However, 4 justices were of the view that delay in adjudication of disputes does reduce public trust and confidence in the justice system.

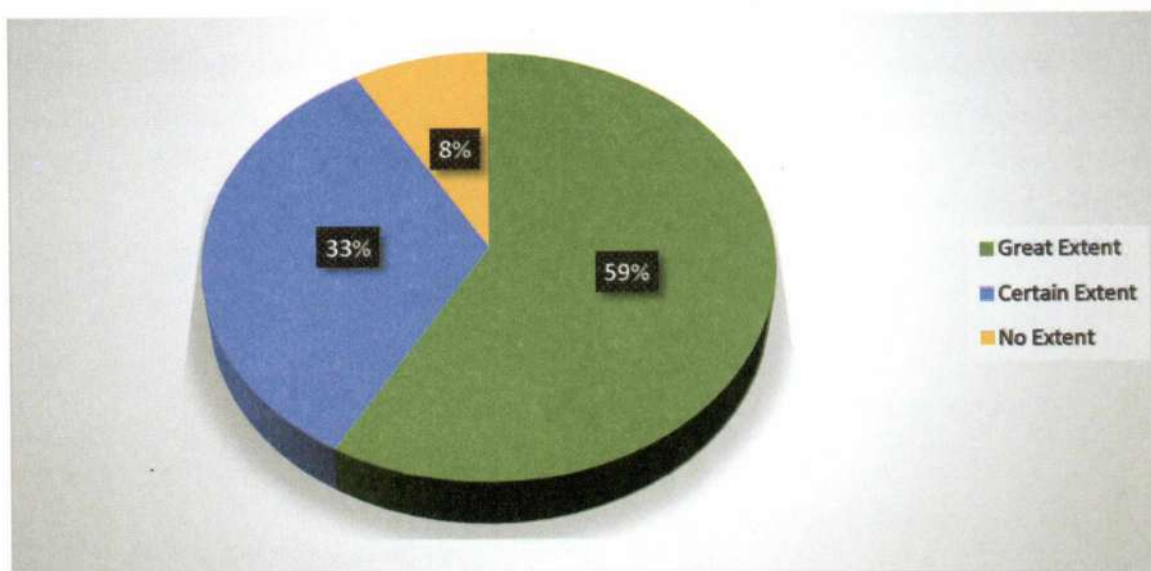


5. The extent to which media contributes to increase or decrease of trust in the justice system.

Whereas 7 justices were of the opinion that the media contributes to a great extent in increasing or decreasing the trust of the people in judicial system. For the reason that:

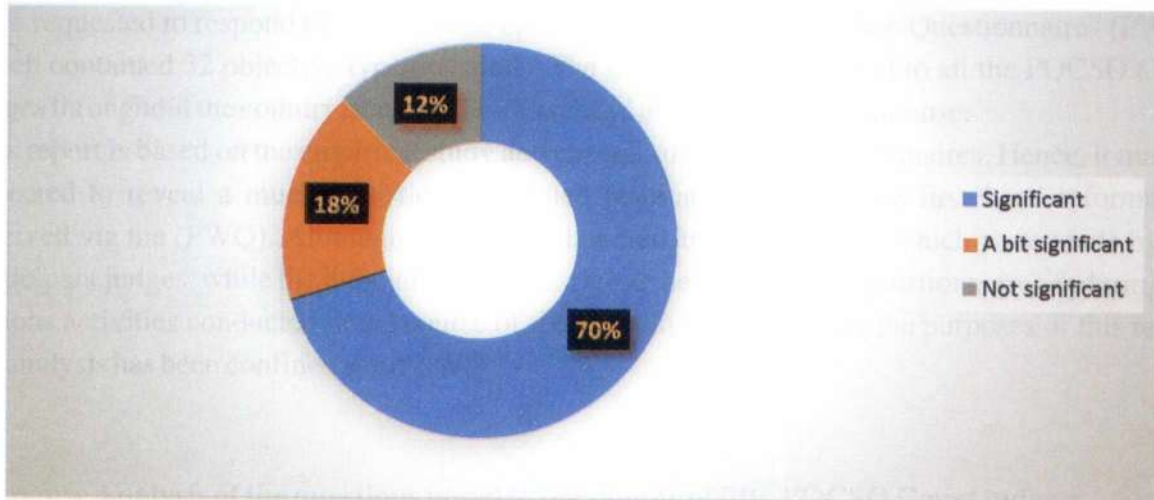
- o Media is a powerful tool of persuasion and communication. It has power to put something positive and negative in the minds of general people about the justice system.
- o The role of the media in giving opinion regarding pending cases, sometime creates misconception in the minds of general people regarding our judicial system.
- o In the recent days media has been playing a role of investigator, prosecutor and adjudicator. This role of media is having severe impact on the public at large. In this way public are coming to a conclusion on some incidents.
- o When the court is adjudicating the case, public is expecting more from the judiciary. Administration of justice is always subject to due process.

On the other hand, 4 justices were of the view that media contributes to only some extent only in increasing or decreasing the trust of the people in justice system. Also 1 justice was of the view that the public opinion is never dependent upon the media for its increase or decrease of trust in the justice system nor it will ever be.



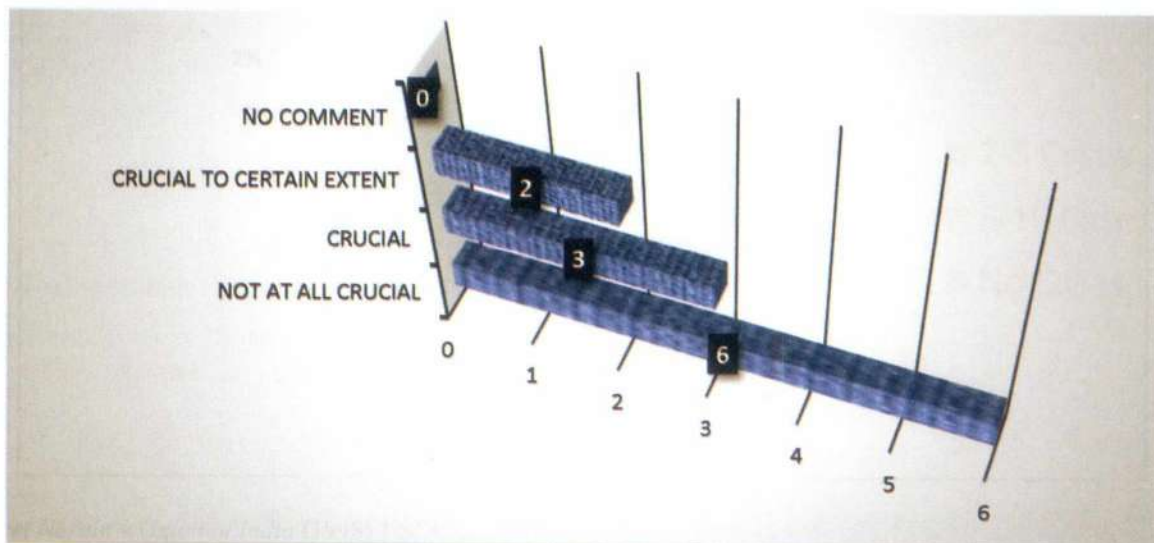
6. Backlog of cases in influencing public trust in the justice system:

About 8 participant justices were of the view that the backlog of cases plays a significant role in influencing the public to initiate the proceeding for resolution of their disputes, 2 justices, were of the view that despite the backlog of cases the public is initiating legal actions for resolution of their disputes as is evident from the increase in the number of fresh litigations over the years, other 2 justices opined that it is only up to a certain extent that the backlog of cases influence the public to initiate legal action in resolving their disputes.



7. How far is the bench structure relevant for admission of social action litigation?

While 6 justices were of the view that it is not at all crucial, 3 justices opined that it is crucial as it affects the rate of social action litigation. According to 2 justices it is crucial only to a certain extent. While 1 of the justices did not comment in this regard.

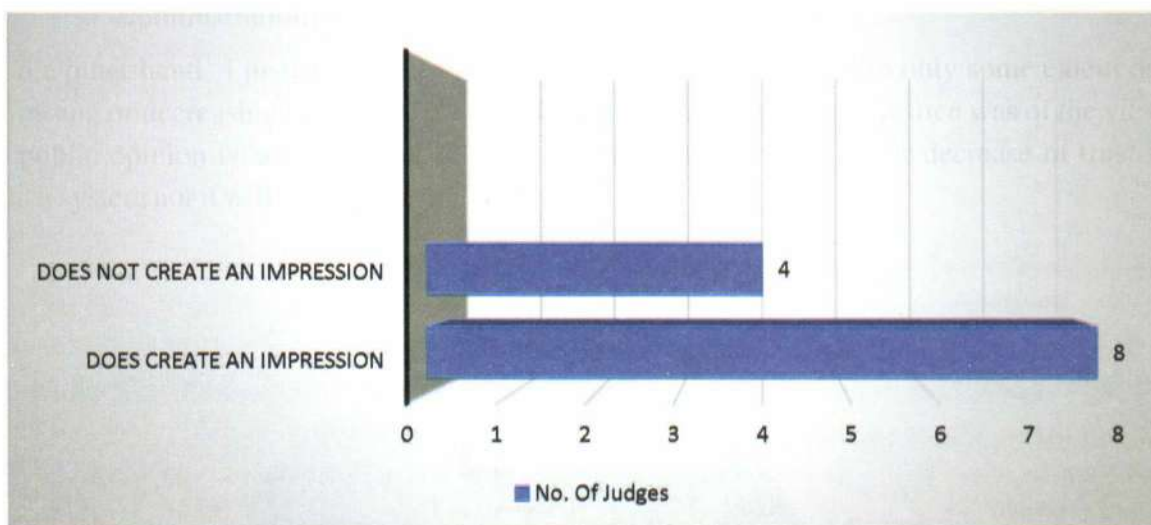


8. Relationship between Suo Moto actions and public trust in the justice system:

Nominated justices were of the opinion that Suo Moto actions can improve public trust and confidence in the justice system but it should be resorted with extreme care and caution.

9. On whether restrictions on filing of the Public Interest Litigation create impression of courts reducing their workload in order to better manage themselves:

8 justices stated that restriction on filing of PIL does create the impression that courts are reducing their workload in order to better manage themselves, while 4 justices felt that constraint on filing of the PIL will not generate an impression that the courts are reducing their burden in order to better manage themselves.



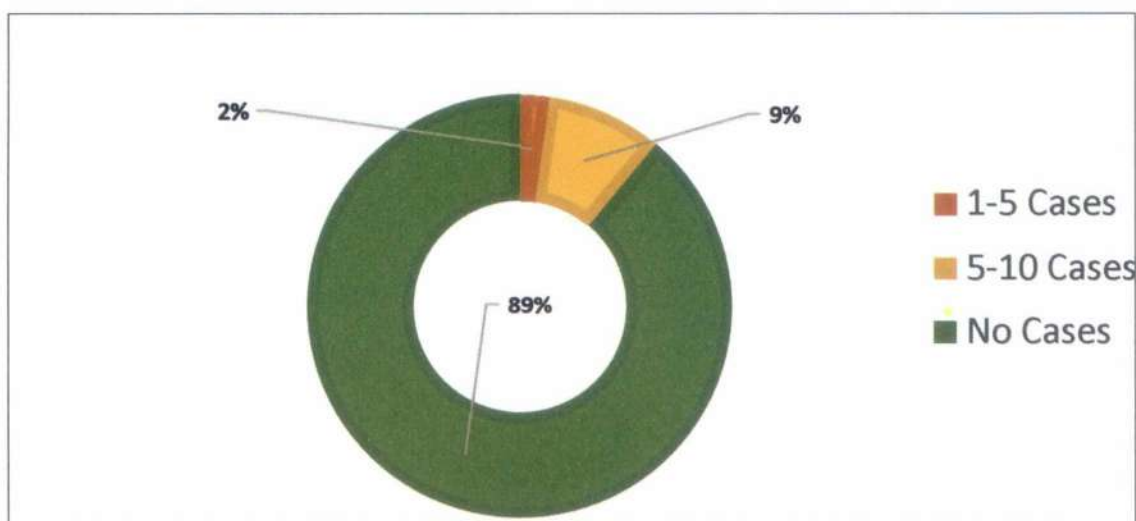
Learning from the *WORKSHOP TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF DIFFICULTIES FACED BY POCSO COURTS*, Sumit Bhattacharya, Research Fellow, NJA, Bhopal.

The National Judicial Academy, organized a 4-days workshop to assess the nature of difficulties faced by POCSO COURTS” from 24th to 27th Sept. 2015. In order to make the sessions more issue-focused, informative, interactive and problem-solving, the POCSO Court judges across the country were requested to respond back with their opinions vide a “Pre-Workshop Questionnaire” (PWQ), which contained 32 objective type questions. The questionnaire was sent to all the POCSO Court judges throughout the country, seeking their first hand and independent response.

This report is based on the empirical study and analysis of 50 such questionnaires. Hence, it may be expected to reveal a much realistically collated resultant, based on the first hand information received via the (PWQ). Although, there are other statistical revelations which were made by the participant judges, while the judicial officers answered the intra session questionnaires & during the various activities conducted in the course of the four day workshop, for the purposes of this report the analysis has been confined to the PWQ.

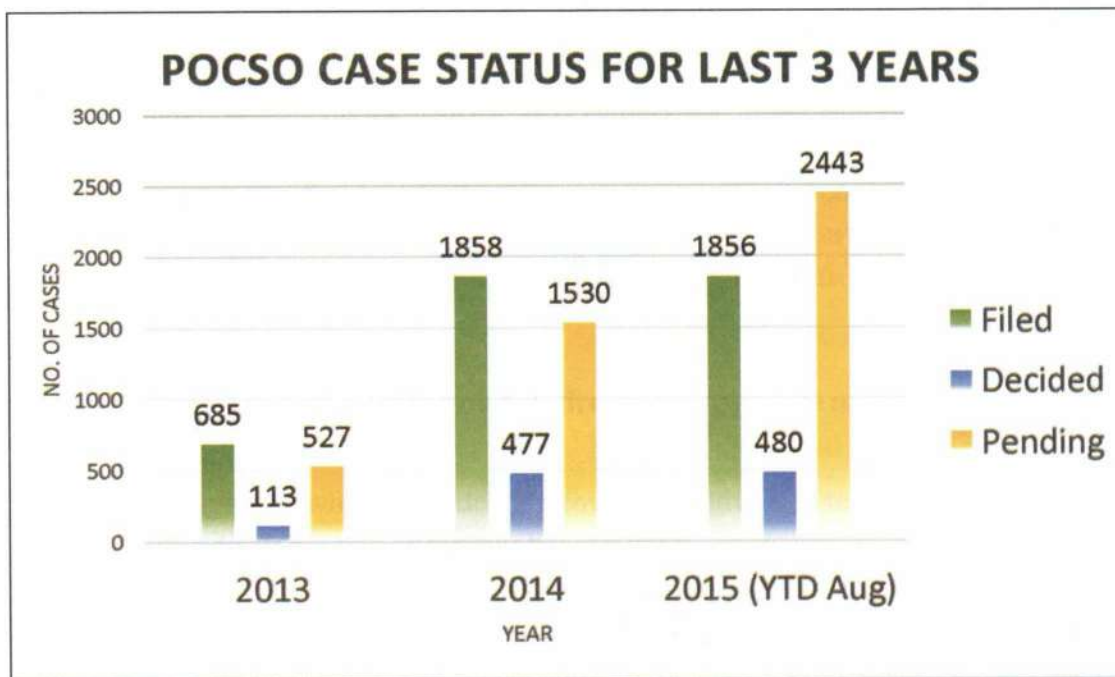
Response Analysis of the questions posed to the sample of fifty POCSO Court judges:

1. The importance of efficient and impartial investigations has been pointed out by the Supreme Court.¹ How frequently (as a POCSO) Court you have set up independent authorities to examine complaints against the police.

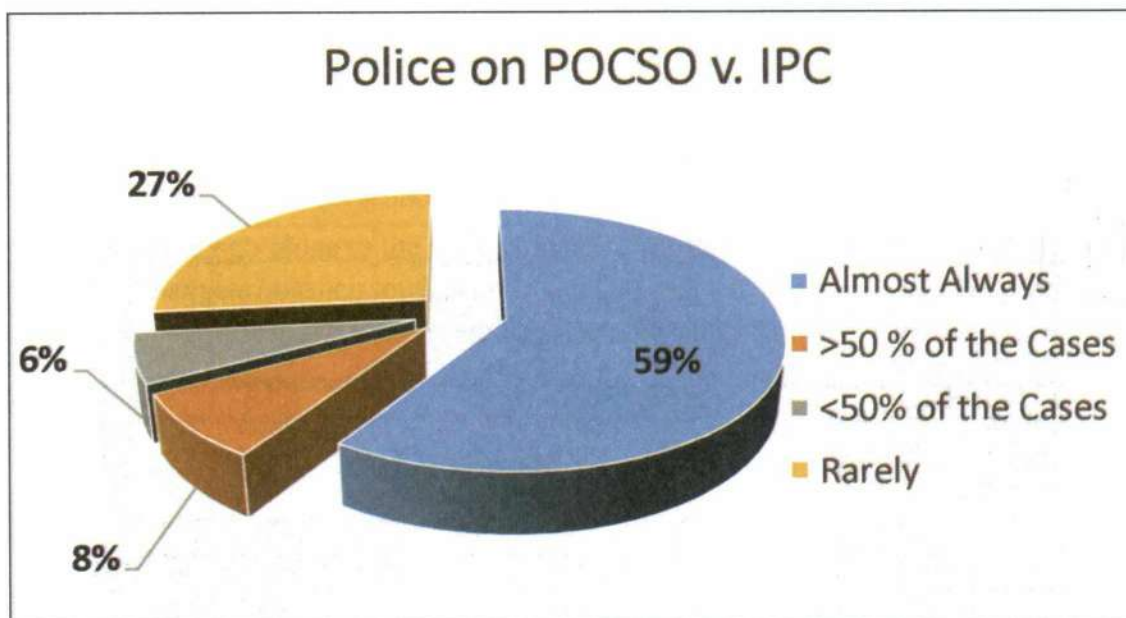


¹*Vineet Narain v Union of India* (1998) 1 SCC 226 [10].

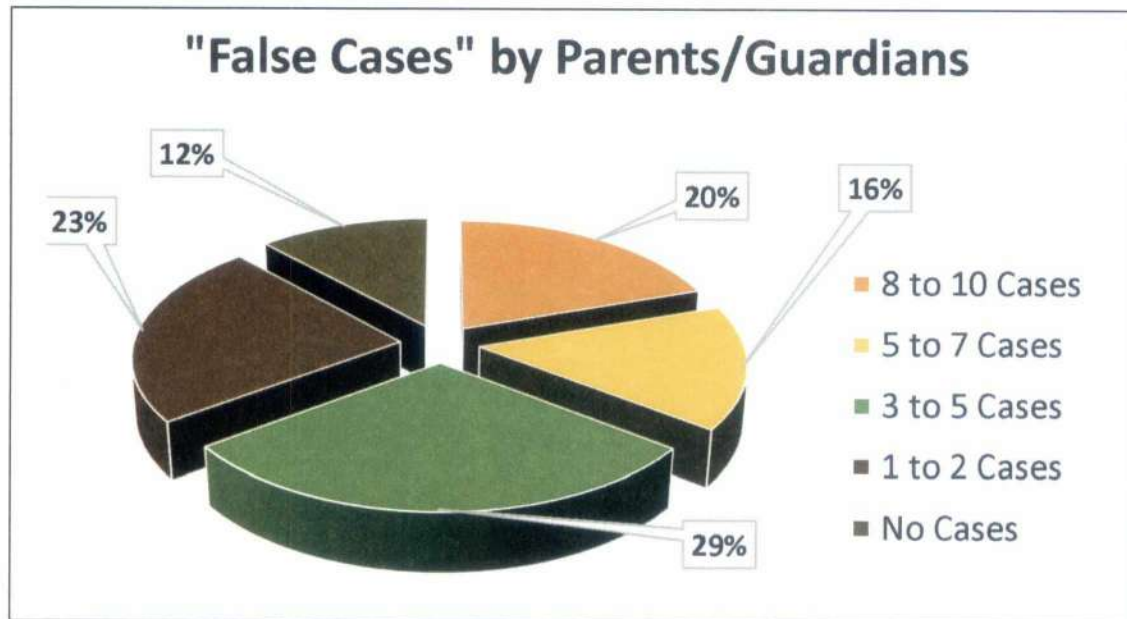
2. Year wise details of the cases “filed”, “decided” and “pending” in your POCSO Court.



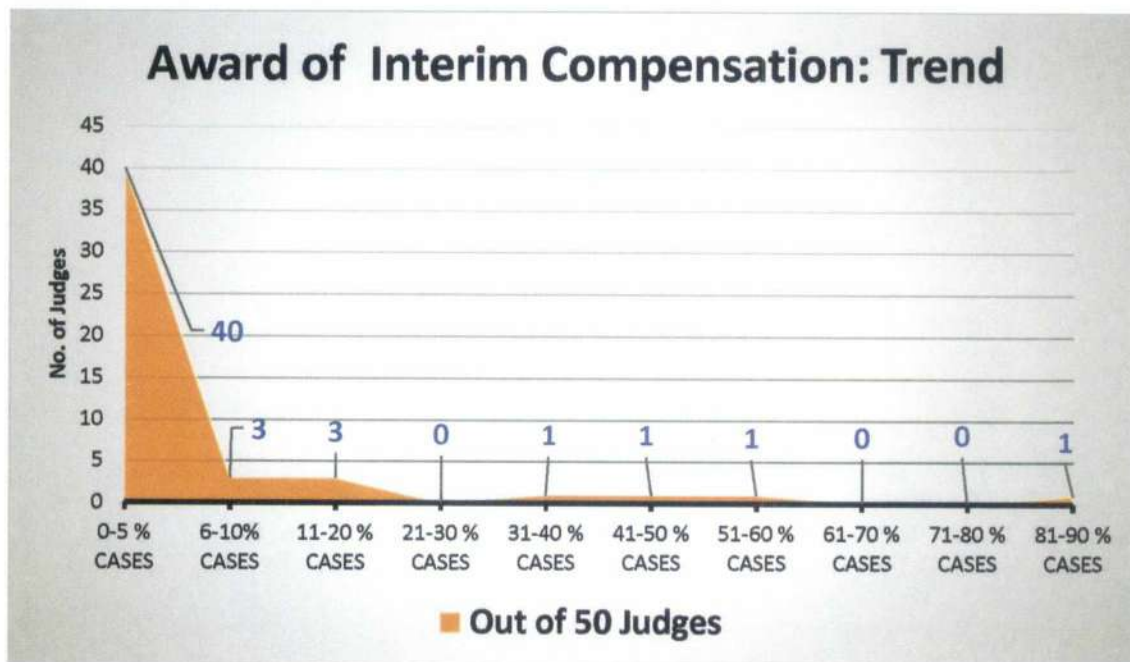
3. Frequency of police framing charges under the POCSO Act, 2012 rather than predominantly relying on IPC, 1860?



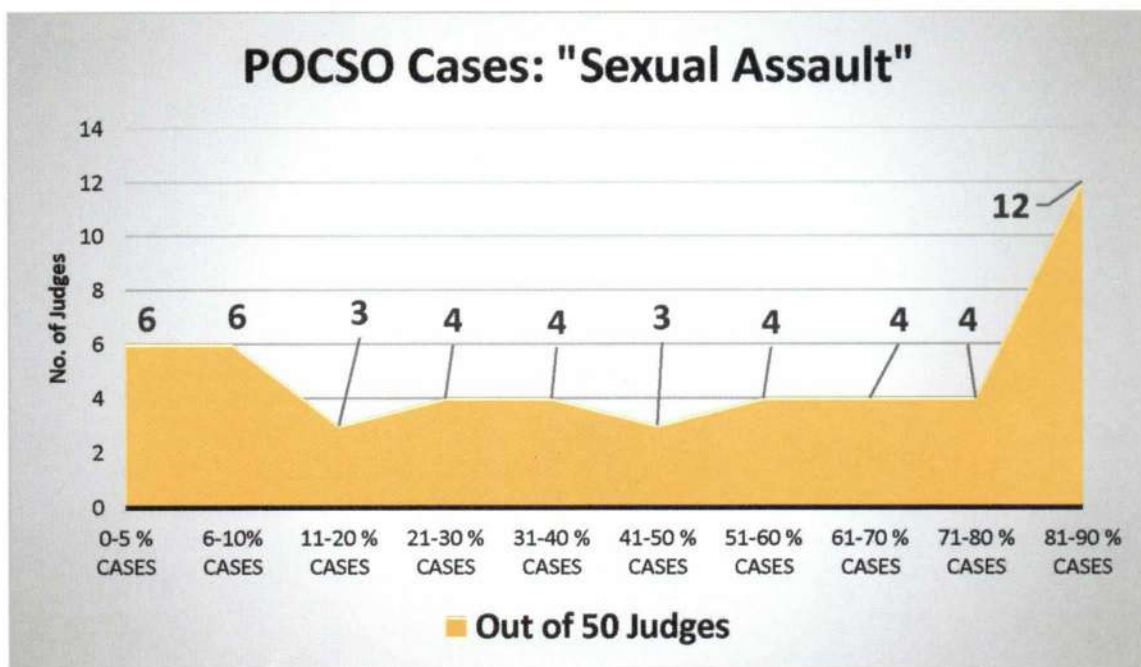
4. In a scale of 10 number of "false cases" to deter and threat an otherwise consensual relationship:



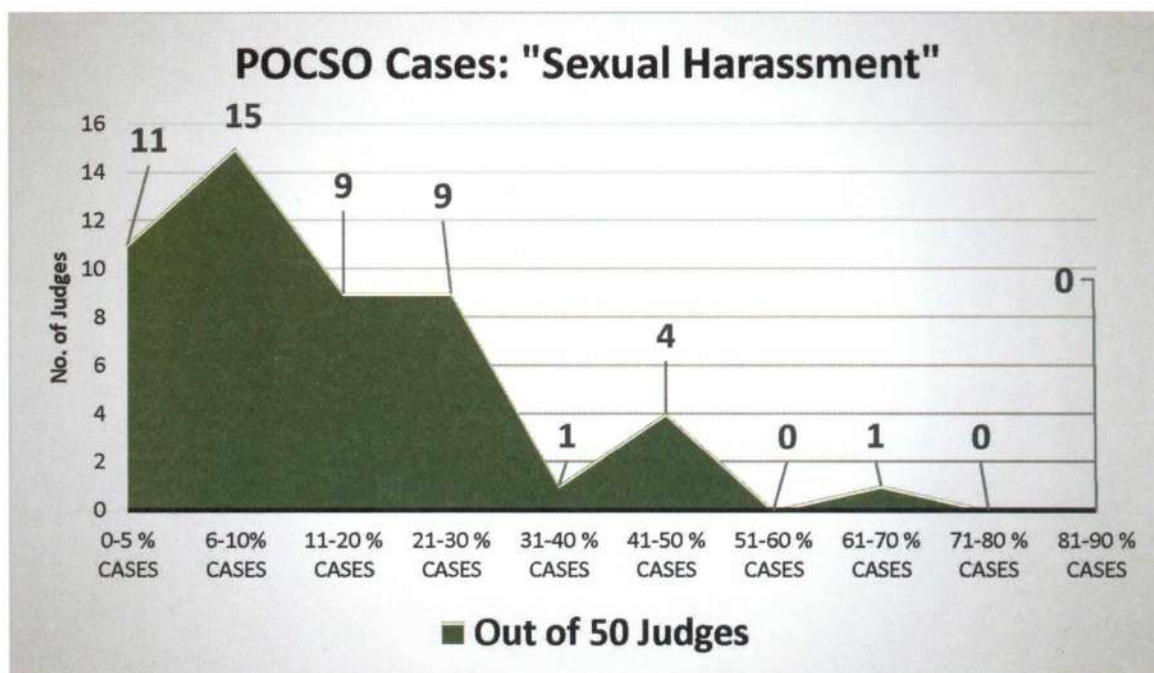
5. Percentage of POCSO cases, awarded with "Interim Compensation".



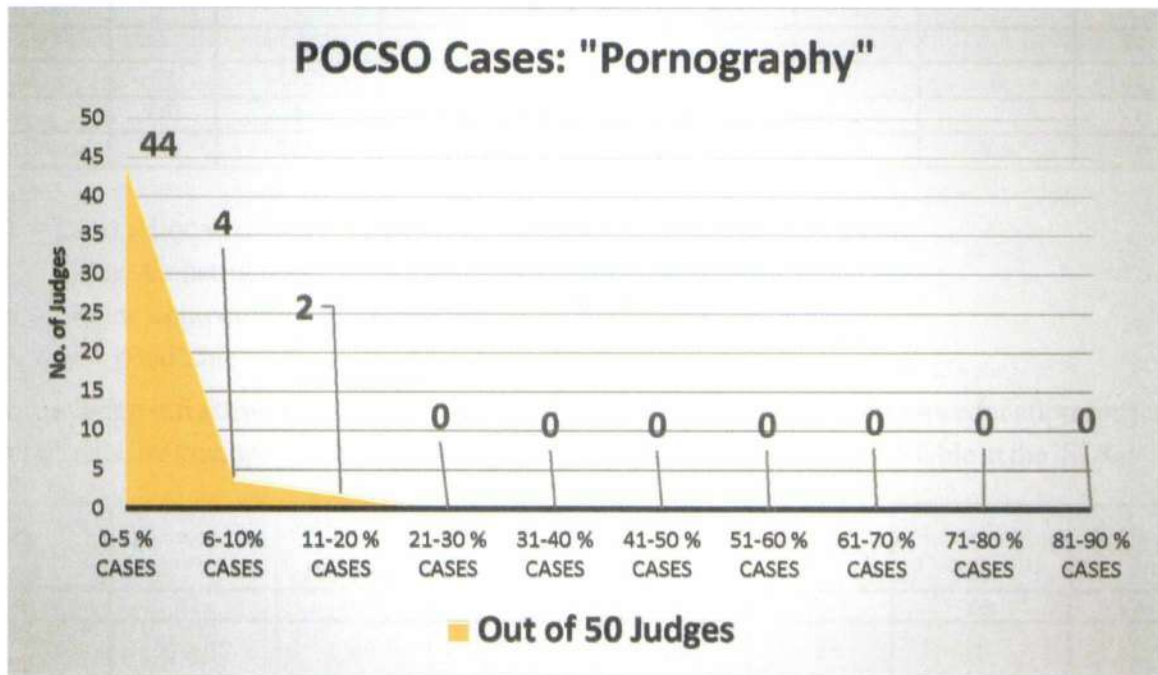
6. Fraction of POCSO Cases constituting "Sexual Assault".



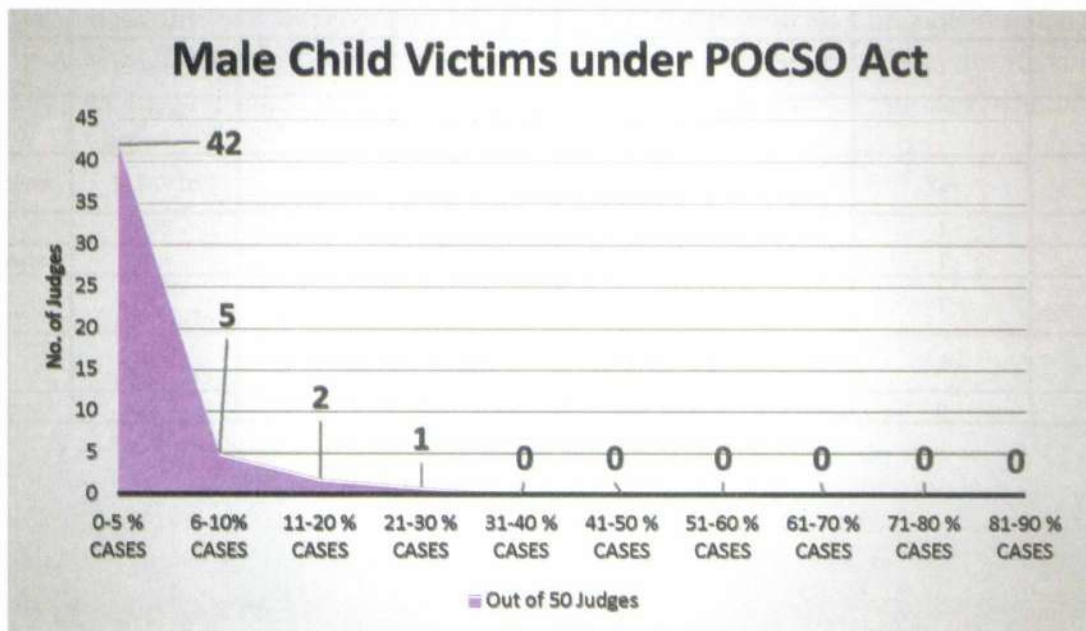
7. Fraction of POCSO Cases constituting "Sexual Harassment".



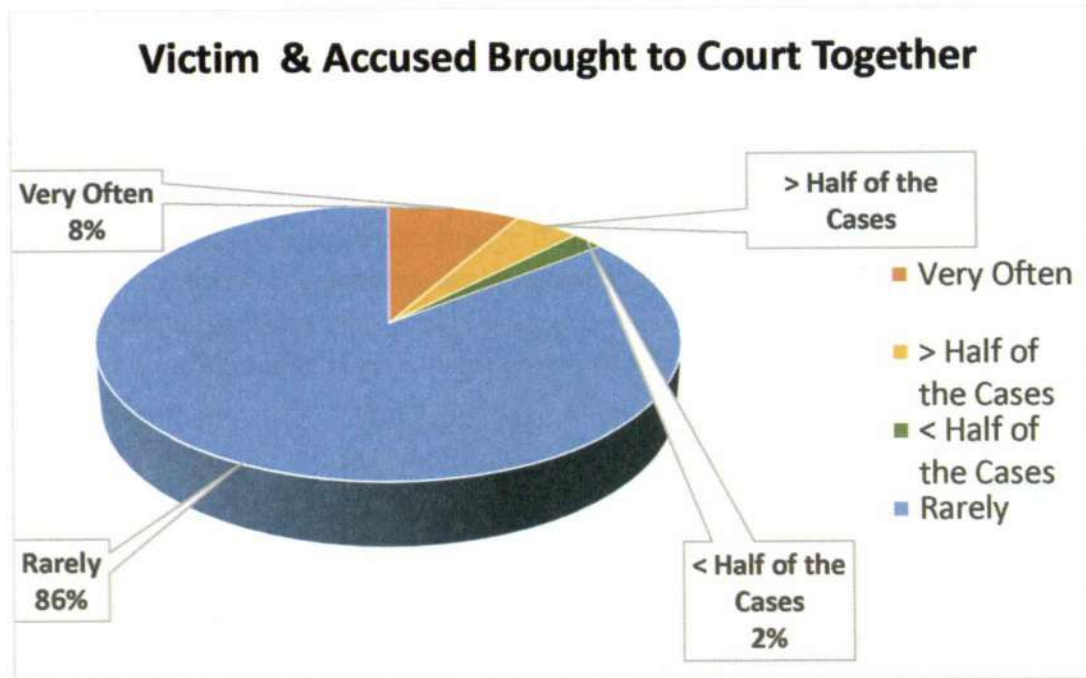
8. Fraction of POCSO Cases constituting "Pornography".



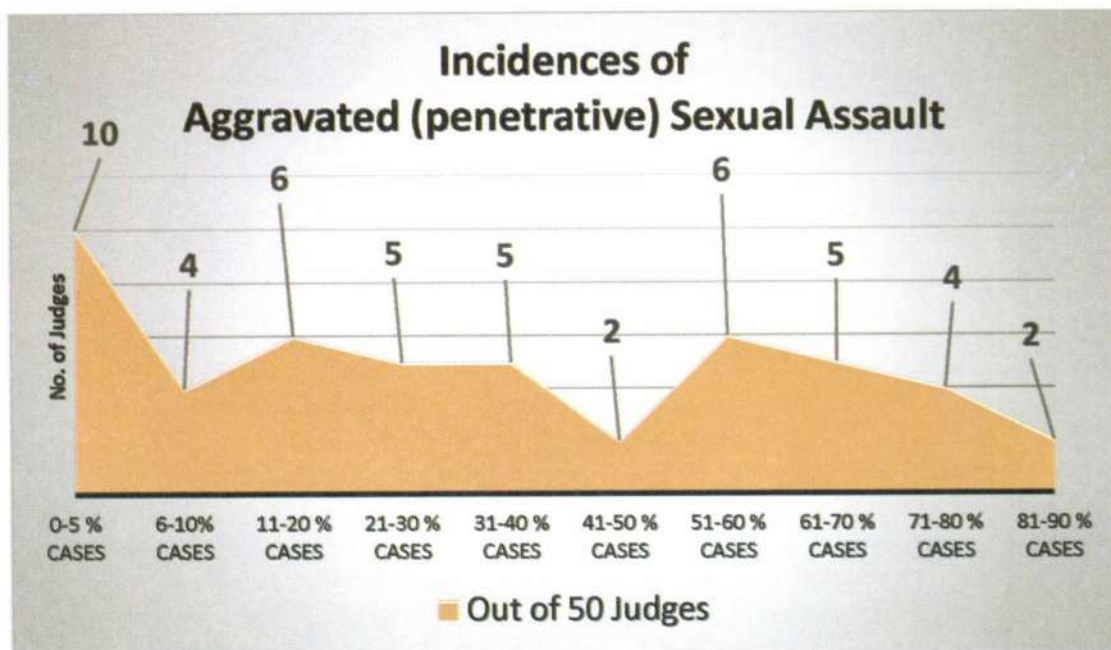
9. Percentage of cases in which the victims under the POCSO Act, 2012 who are "Male Children".



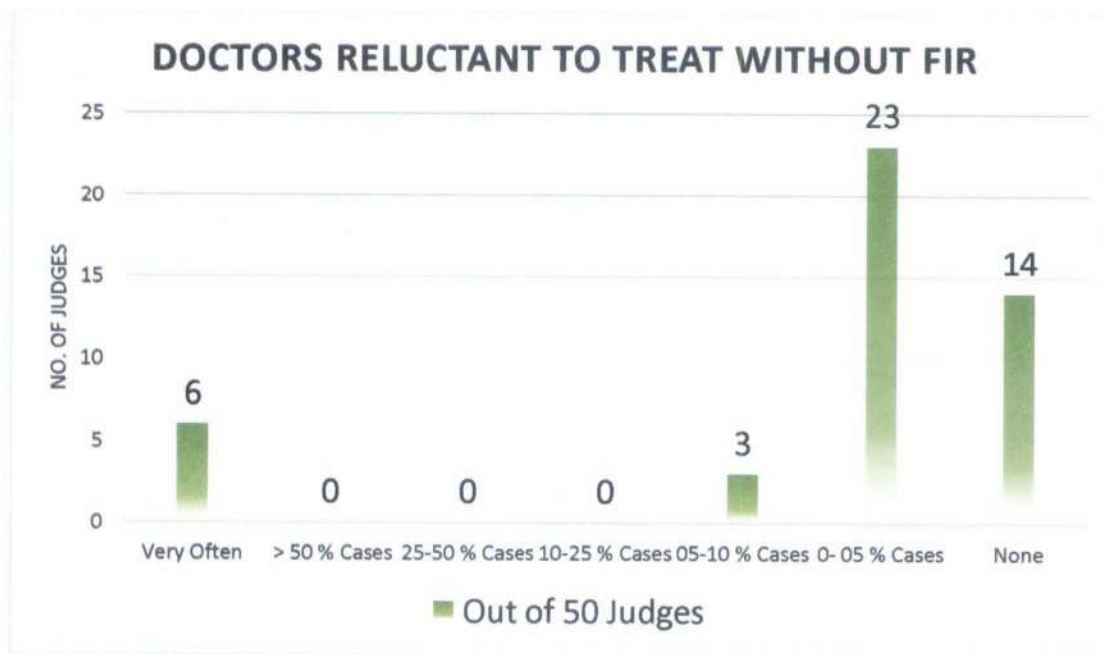
10. How often a POCSO “victim” (a child) and “accused” (may be an adult) are brought to the Special Court in the same police vehicle?



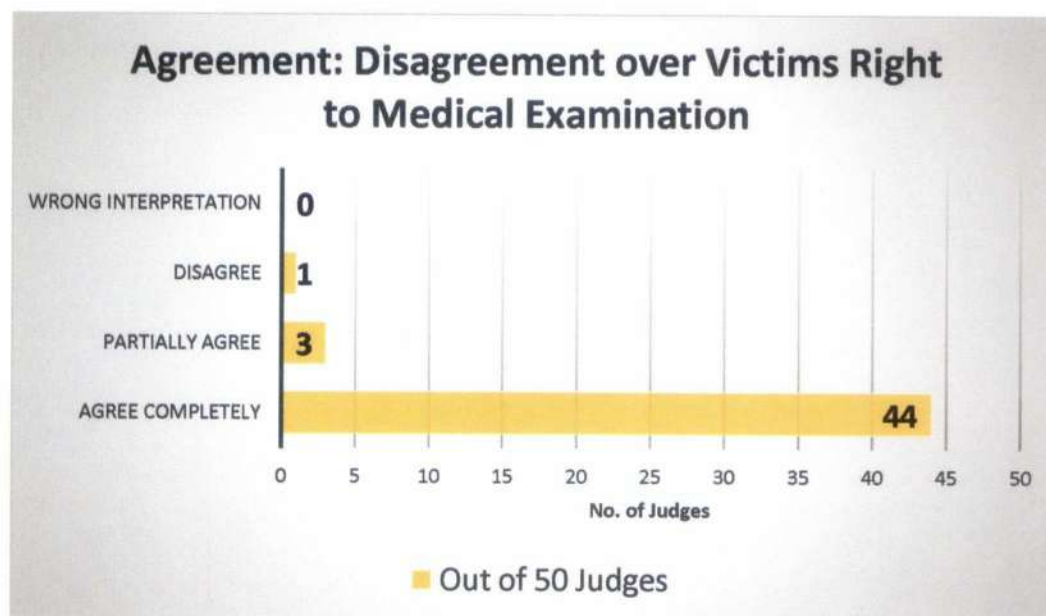
11. The percentile incidence of “Aggravated (penetrative) sexual assault” under Section 5 & 9 of the POCSO Act, 2012 out of the total number of the POCSO case trials?



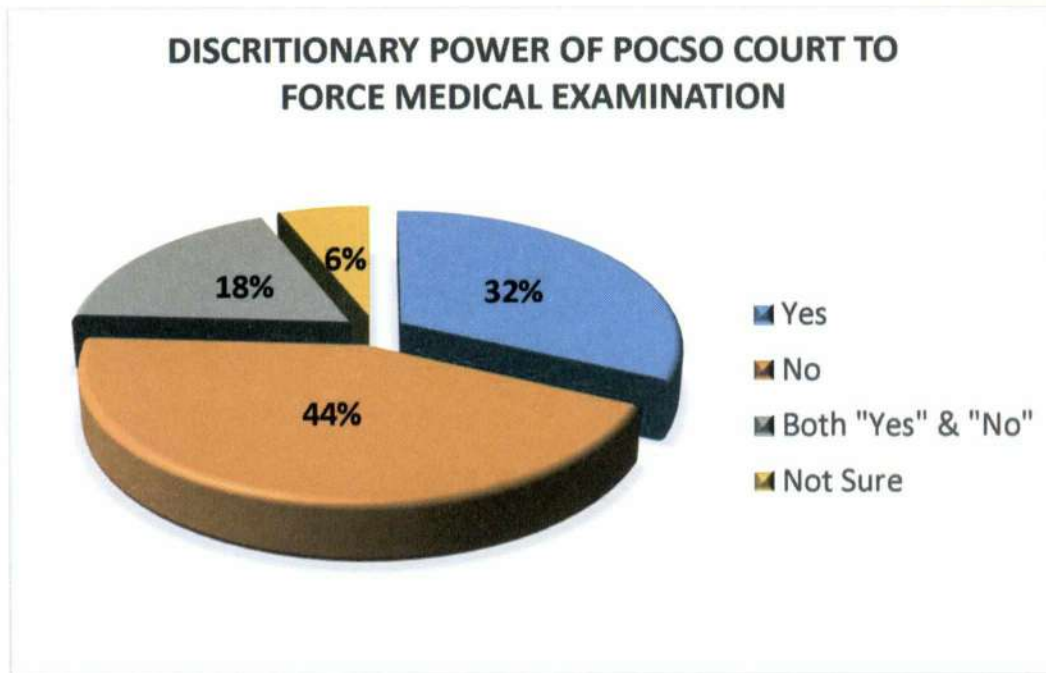
12. Cases wherein a doctor /hospital/medical care center shows reluctance or denies to examine a victim of sexual assault without a police requisition post FIR.



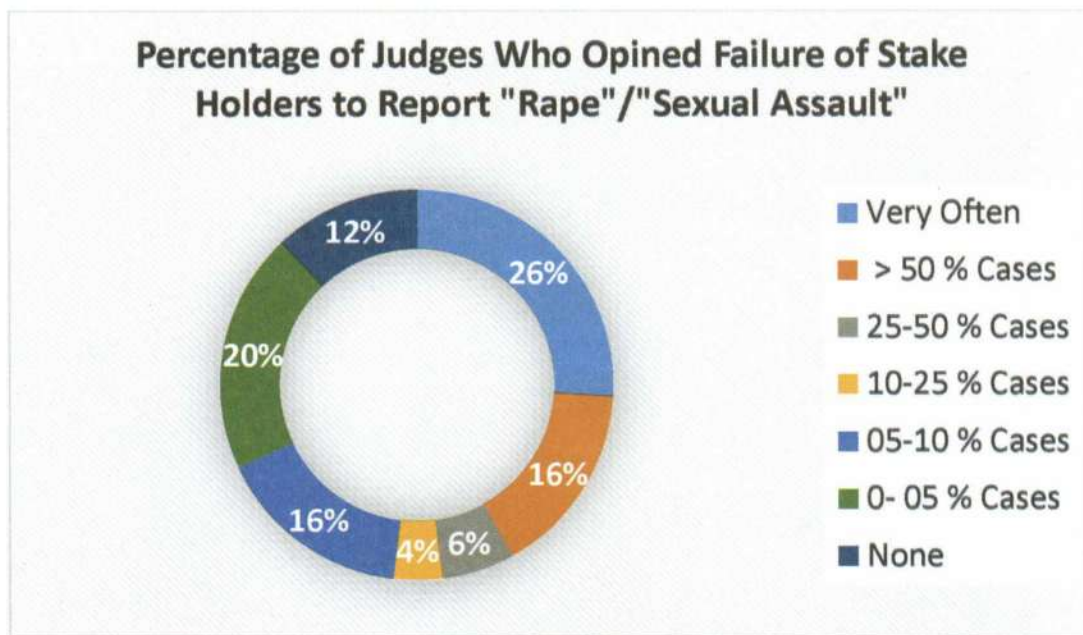
13. Level of “Agreement or Disagreement” as to the right of the victim to get herself examined as an emergency and at the very first instance, even before registering a case.



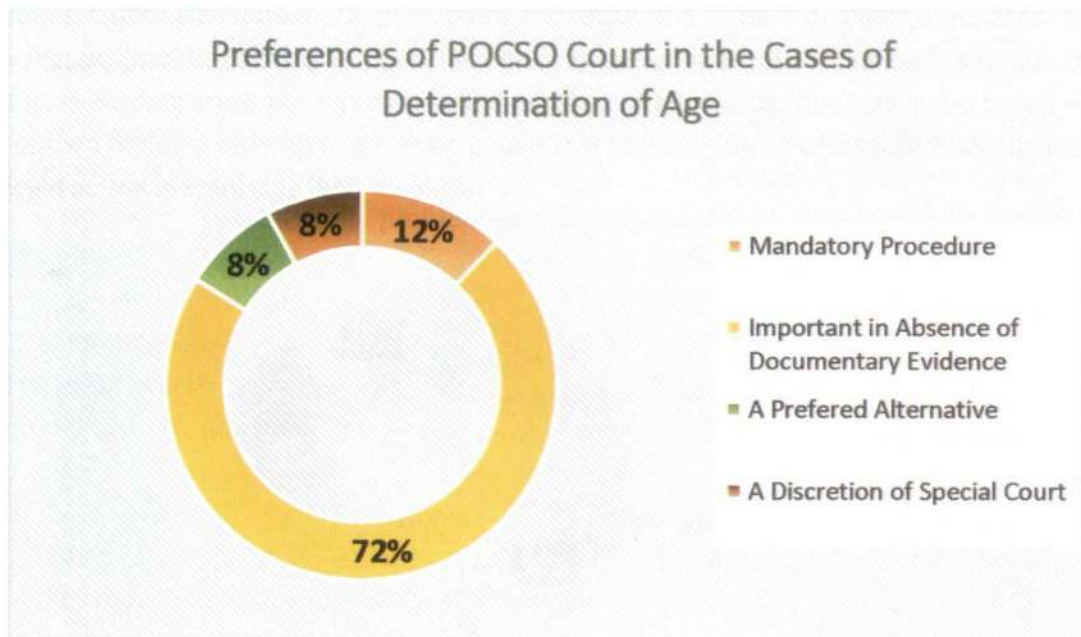
14. Can a POCSO Court force a medical examination of a victim without her informed consent?



15. Frequency of cases in which stakeholders fail to correctly assess to report a case as a rape or sexual assault.



16. As to the nature of procedure while determination of the age by medical examination.



17. Year-wise analysis of cases of sexual assault in which the victim is:

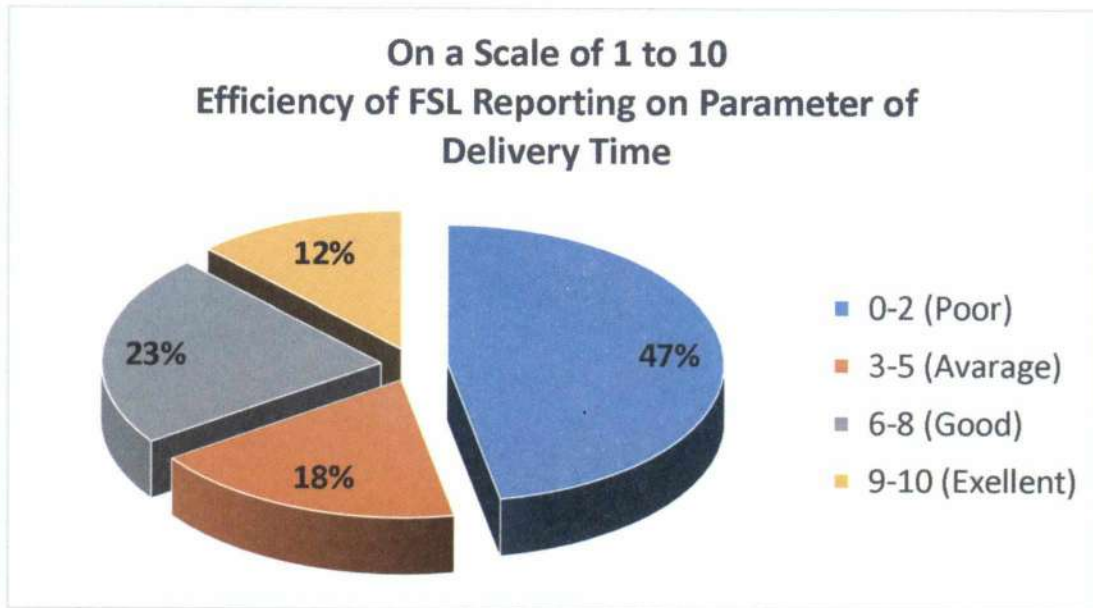
- a) "Physically Challenged",
- b) "Mentally Challenged" and

Case reported as:

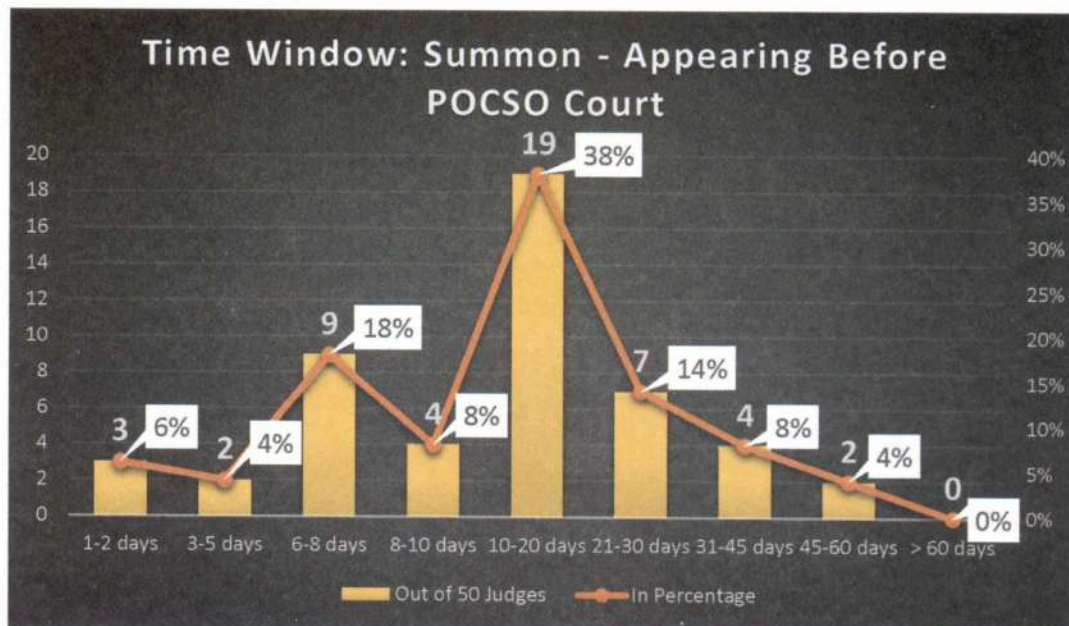
- a) "Pornography Cases",
- b) "Child Pornography Cases specifically attracting provisions of IT Act, 2000".



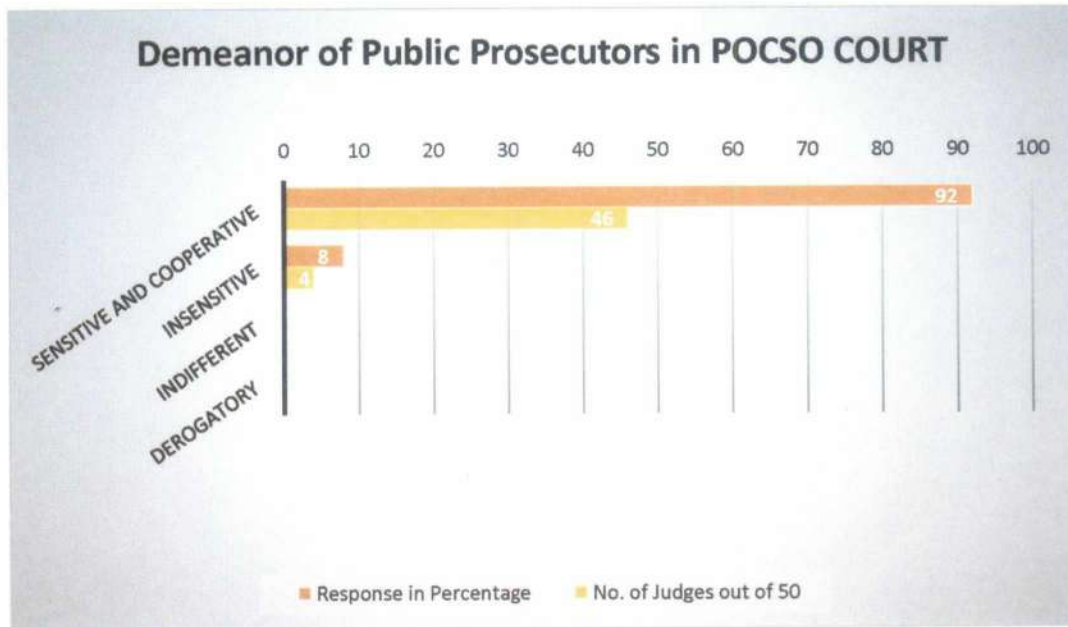
18. In a scale of 1 – 10 rating the process on the “**delivery time parameter of the FSL Report**” to help resolve a time sensitive POCSO case.



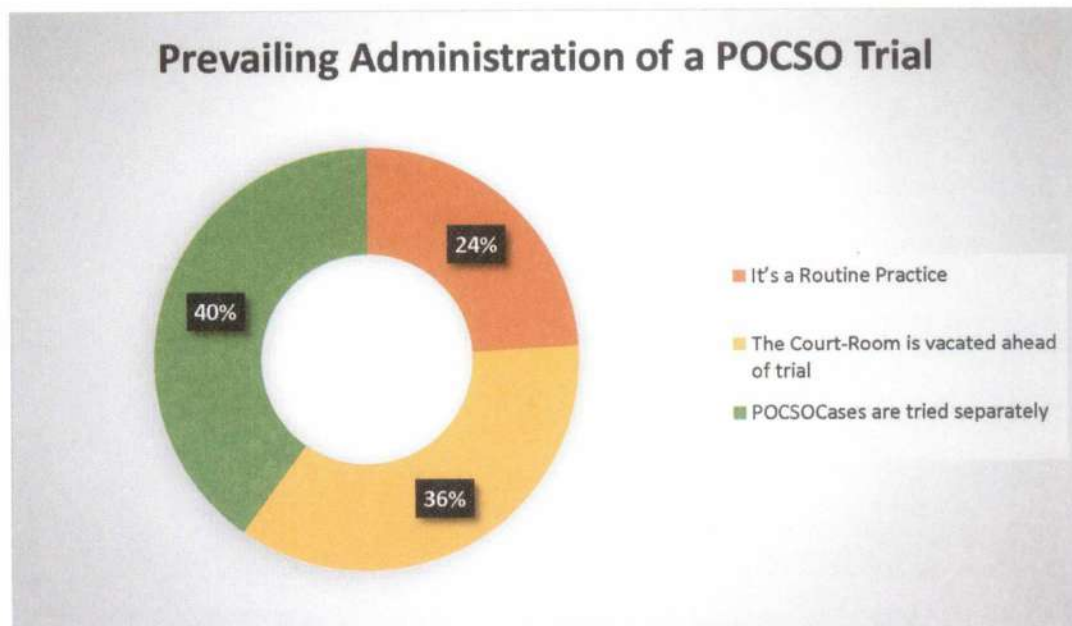
19. Analysis of the time window after serving summon to appear before the POCSO Court for the hearing of the trial.



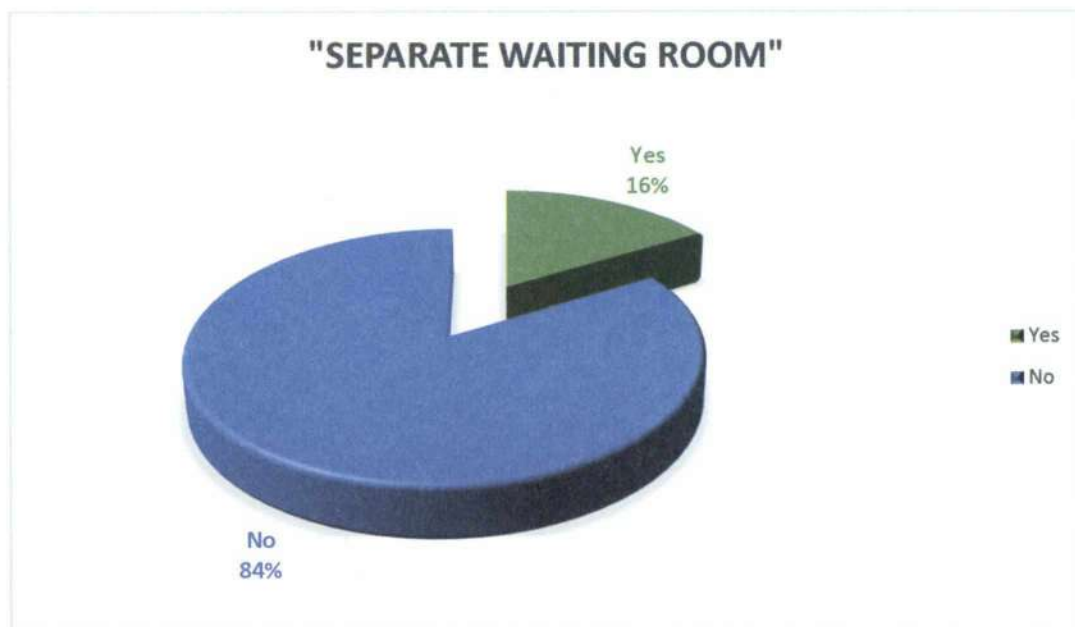
20. Analysis of responses regarding the behavior of “Public Prosecutors” in POCSO Court.



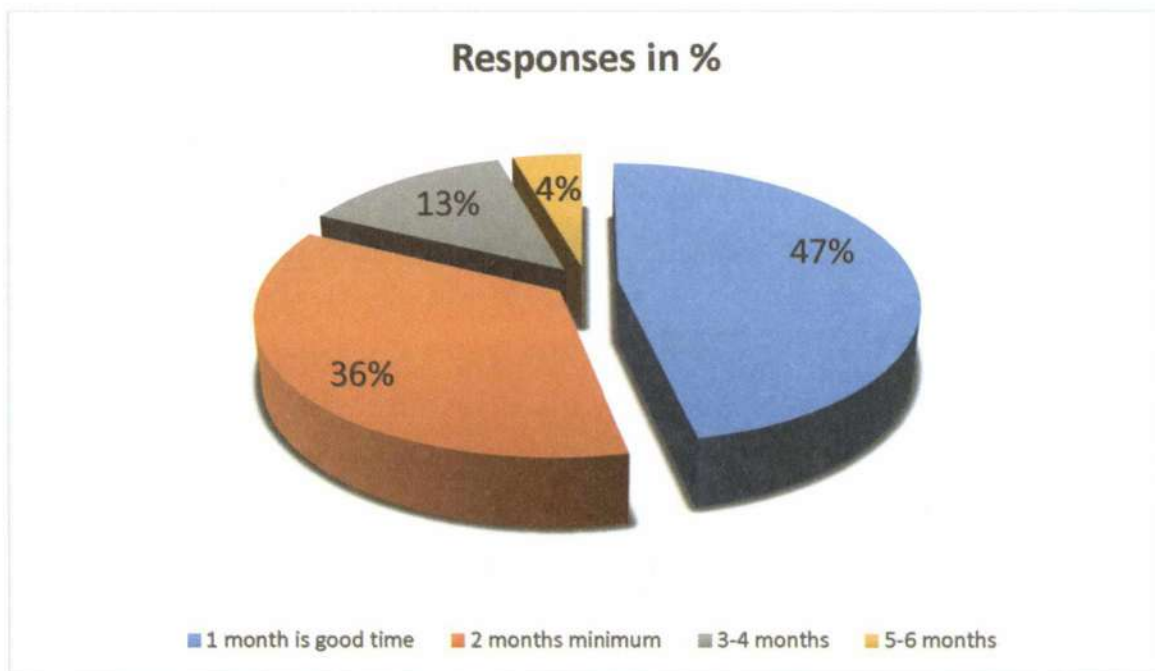
21. Response analysis of a mundane court-room scenario: While holding POCSO cases “in camera”, is it often an unavoidable scenario wherein, the victim is asked to enter a full court-room (where everybody sees her) and then subsequently the court-room is ordered to be vacated?



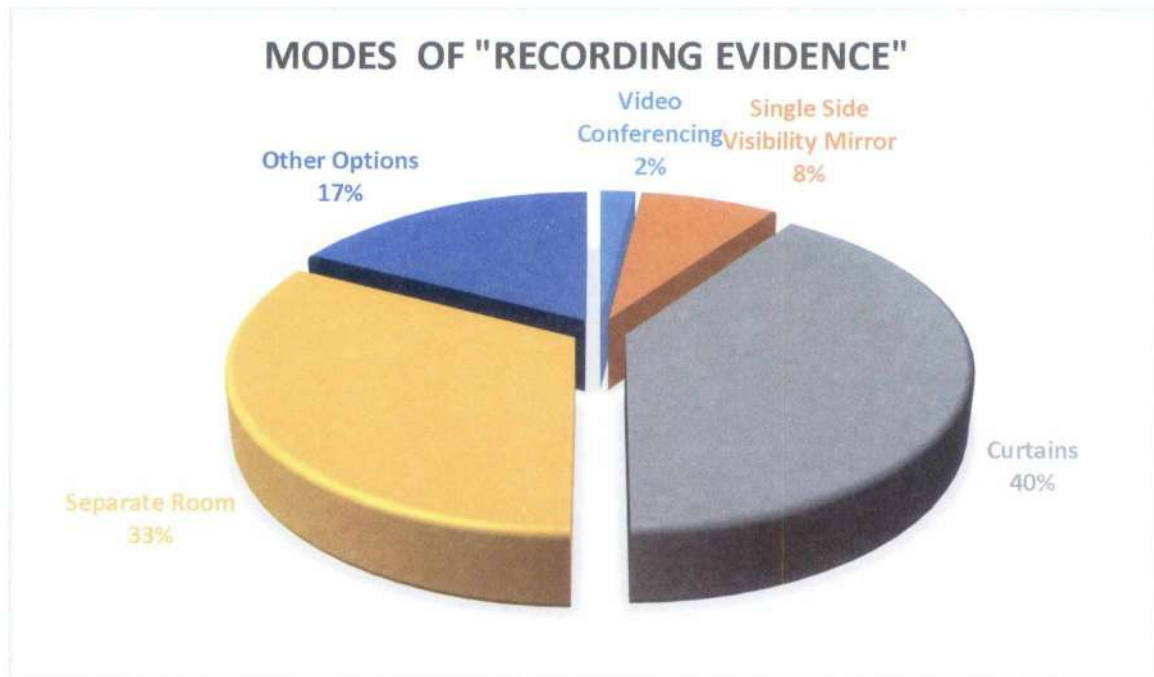
22. Provisions of separate “waiting rooms” in a POCSO court.



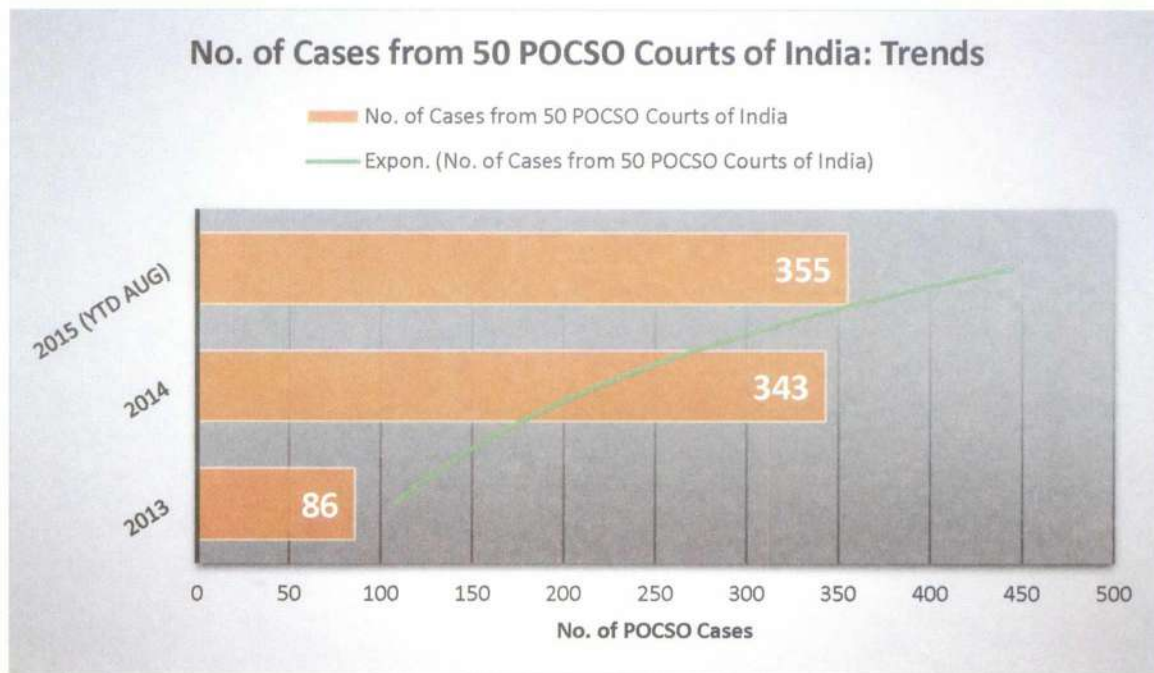
23. Analysis of the responses in form of opinions, as to what would be the appropriate time frame for recording of the evidence in POCSO cases?



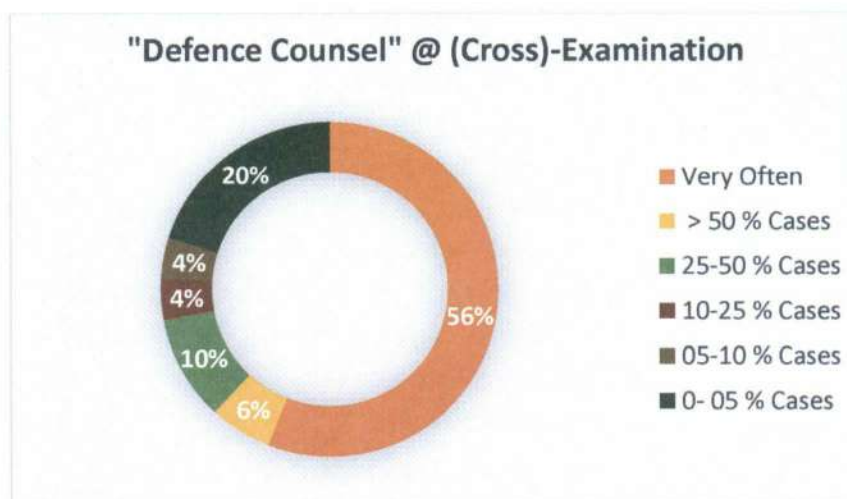
24. Mode of "Recording Evidence" of a victim in a POCSO trial.



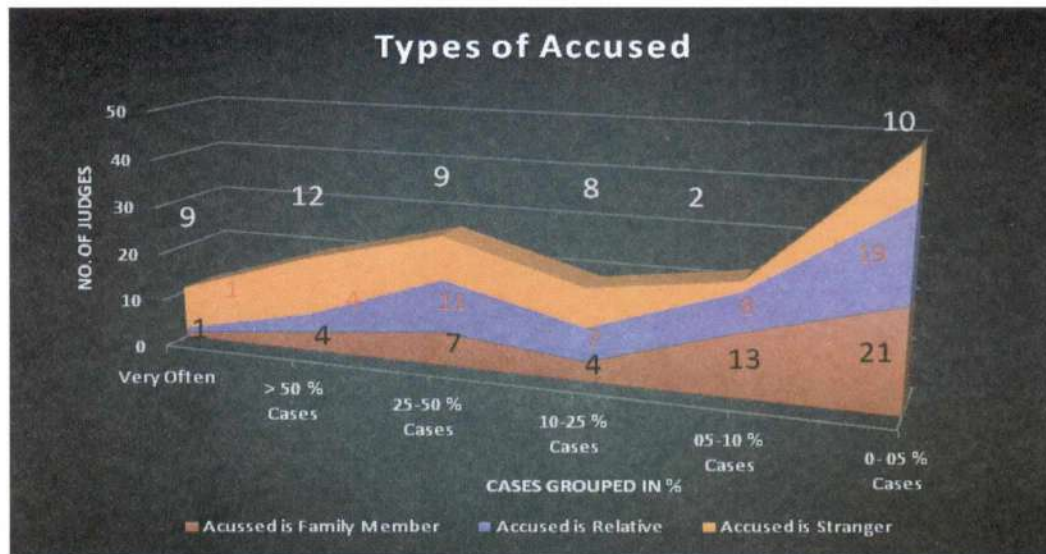
25. Compliance to "one year" desirable deadline to complete a POCSO trial as per Section 35(2). A year-wise statistics.



26. Trend in which the "Defense Counsel" directly tried to (cross) examine instead of routing written questions through the POCSO judge.



27. Response analyses of percentage of cases where the accused is:
- A Family Member
 - Relative
 - Stranger



Conclusion:

The above graphical analysis of the PWQ is based upon the data collected from a sample size of fifty POCSO Court judges from across the country, who had submitted the filled up questionnaire to the NJA. The analysis therefore, is a depiction of the tentative trends, on the various aspects of the administration of the POCSO Act, 2012. It also, serves as an indicator to the various problem areas and bottlenecks in the administration of the Act.

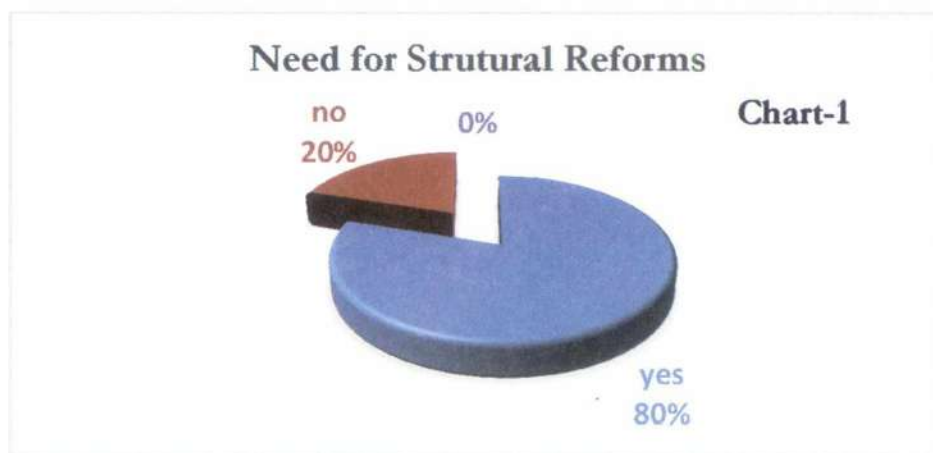
Learning from the CONFERENCE ON FUNCTIONS OF REGISTRAR (VIGILANCE/ INTELLIGENCE), Shivaraj S. Huchhanavar, Research Fellow NJA

The National Judicial Academy organized a 3-days conference on “**Functions of Registrar (Vigilance/Intelligence)**” from 28 to 30 September 2015, attended by 20 Registrars (Vigilance / Intelligence) of various high courts, focussing on the powers, functions, and role of Registrar (Vigilance/Intelligence). Underscoring importance of the conference and themes identified for deliberation, the NJA called for pre-conference responses from all nominated participants. A pre conference questionnaire consisted of 67 informative, subjective, and evaluative questions focussing on various aspects concerning organizational and functional details. The NJA received responses from 10 participants. In this concise report based on the objective as well as subjective responses, graphical and theoretical observations are made on the important issues relating to in-house Vigilance System operating at the High Court level.

1. STRUCTURAL ISSUES

A. Responses on 'need for reforms in the vigilance set-up'

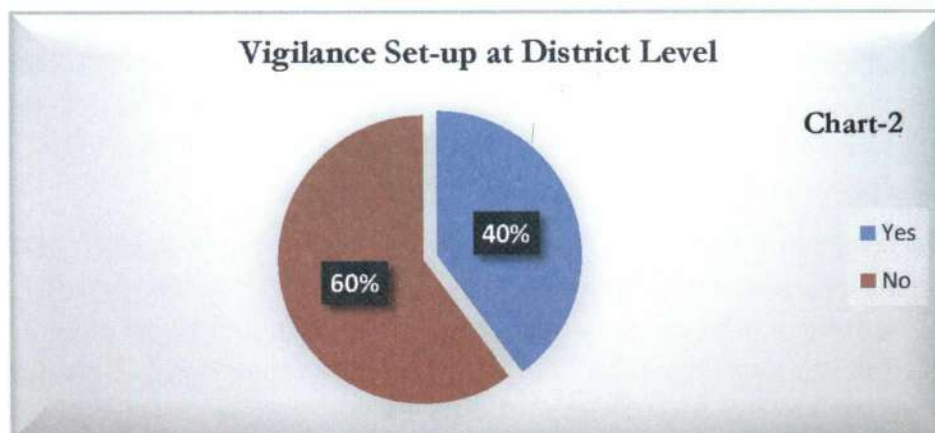
On *need for reform* in Vigilance Cell, 8 out of 10 registrars recommended for institutional reforms, and 2 responded that the existing set-up is adequate. It is to be noted that 2 registrars expressing no need to reform are from High Courts having less number of judicial officers with small territorial jurisdiction.



B. Responses on 'Vigilance set-up at District Level'

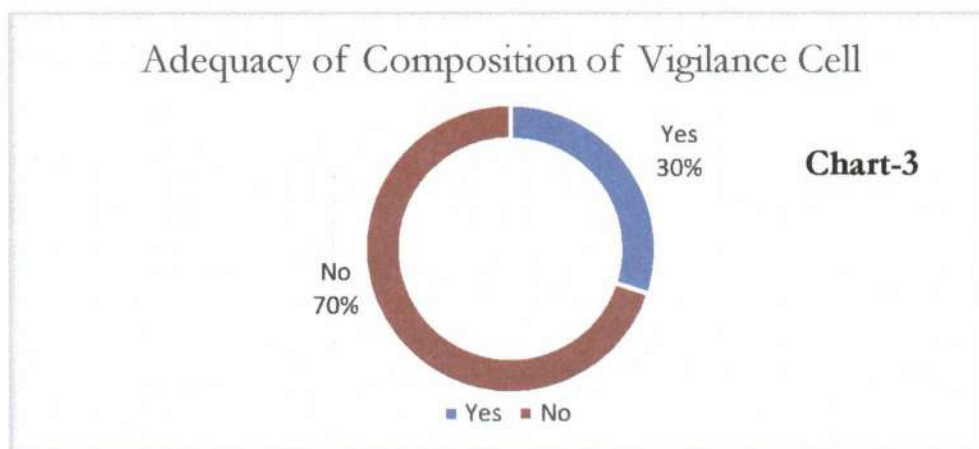
To ensure effective vigilance over all the judicial officers and staff, it is imperative to have vigilance set-up at the District Level. With a view to ascertain whether the Vigilance system (vigilance cell) is working at District Level, NJA sought responses on composition of District Vigilance. Out of 10 responses only four have given affirmative answers explaining the composition of vigilance wing

operating at the District Level, and remaining 6 responses admitted that the entire vigilance power and functions are effectuated only by Vigilance Cell operating from the High Court Level. In Pie Chart-2, blue portion represents the High Court's having vigilance set-up at District Level and the red indicates the absence of it.



C. Responses on 'Composition of Vigilance Cell'

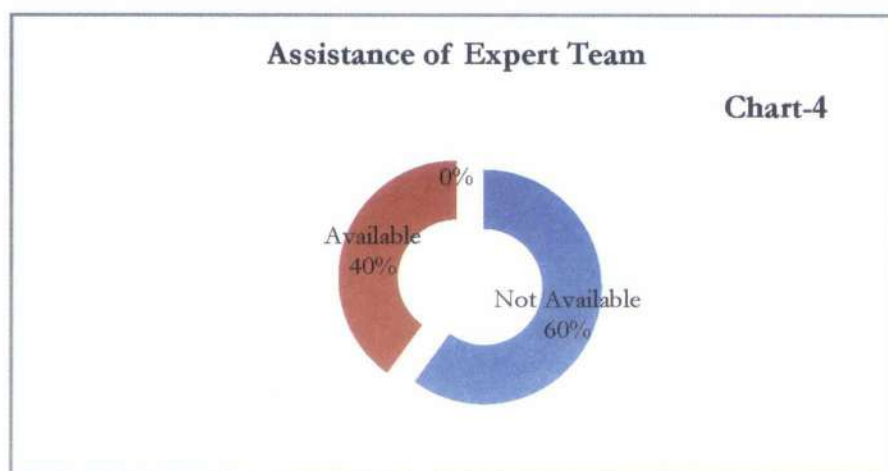
Responses indicate that the composition of vigilance cell is not uniform. In some High Courts Vigilance Cell has only one Registrar (Vigilance), in few High Courts Vigilance cell has Deputy Registrar (Vigilance), Assistant Registrar (Vigilance) to assist the Registrar (Vigilance), in other High Courts Registrar (Vigilance) is supported by Registrar (Confidential), Registrar (Vigilance/Litigation) and some High Courts are having the practice of deputing Special Officer (Vigilance) to assist the Registrar (Vigilance). As per the three responses existing framework of vigilance is adequate, whereas remaining (07) responses highlights the inadequacy in the composition of the vigilance cell.



D. Responses on 'Assistance from team of experts'

All the participants unanimously opined that corruption in judiciary is not rampant as it is projected, but observed that, trapping corruption where judicial officers are involved is really tough, as judicial officers are rarely involved (directly) in the process of giving and taking. Corruption in judiciary (especially by judicial officers) operates in a chain and to break the chain of corruption it often requires the assistance of expert team. 4 registrars (vigilance) provided that they have special police team to assist the Vigilance Cell whereas 6 registrars (vigilance) provided that Vigilance Cell is not having team of experts to assist them in trapping in corruption cases.

Some registrars observed that, now a days in cases of corruption charges against the judicial officers or staff, electronic devices are required to be seized, but unfortunately neither registrar (vigilance) is trained for this purpose nor he can seek help of the expert with immediate effect (without prior approval of the Chief Justice of the High Court). Accordingly, with a view to better equip vigilance cell to discourage corruption cases through effective trapping, vigilance cells need to augmented with expert team or at least they must be empowered to take the help of experts as and when required.

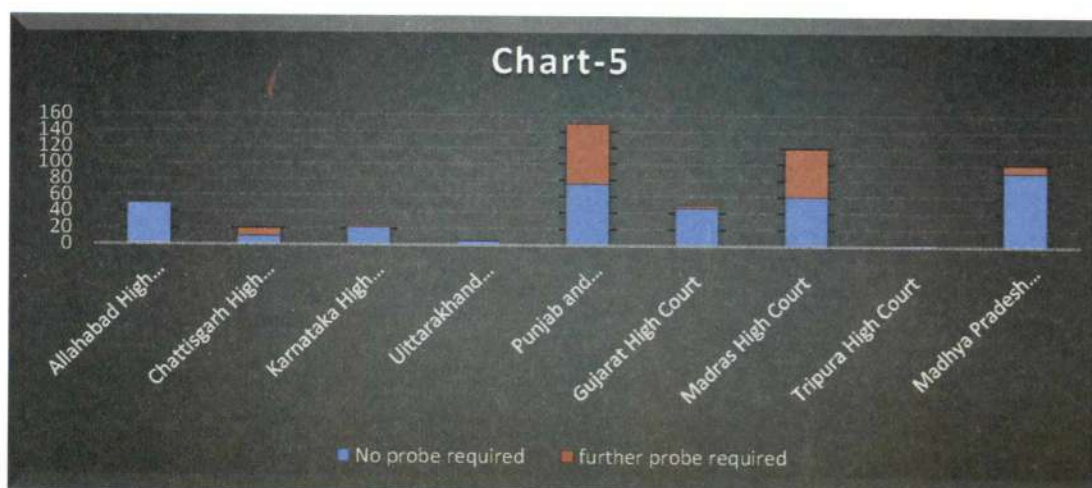


2. FUNCTIONAL ISSUES

There were more than 50 questions in the Response Proforma, seeking details on various functional issues of Vigilance Cell and Registrar Vigilance viz. average number of complaints (monthly) received by Vigilance Cell, average percentage of cases requiring further probe, effects of mandatory requirement of sworn affidavit and at the end of second segment issues relating to functional heads are discussed in brief.

A. complaints received by the Vigilance Cell & number of complaints requiring further probe

With view to place data in more precise manner Bar chart is used, the column stands for average number of complaints received by Vigilance Cell per month. Allahabad High Court (as per the responses) receives around 50 complaints in a month, and there is no response as to the number of cases requiring further probe. Chattisgarh High Court receives around 20 complaints, as per the response received 50% complaints require further probe. Likewise, High Court of Karnataka receives 25 complaints (2% complaints require further probe), High Court of Uttarakhand receives only 5 to 6 cases in month (10% cases require further probe), High Court of Punjab and Haryana receives approximately 150 cases (50% cases require further probe), High Court of Gujarat receives more than 50 cases in a month (5 to 7% cases requires discreet inquiry), High Court of Madras receives 120 complaints on monthly basis (50% complaints require further probe), High Court of Madhya Pradesh receives around 100 complaints per month (5-10% cases require further probe), High Court of Himachal Pradesh receives 3 to 5 cases in a month and it finds 10 to 20% cases as genuine complaints requiring further probe.



In the same manner High Court of Tripura receives 1 to 2 complaints in a month and Vigilance Cell finds 1 to 2 complaints require further inquiry once in three or four months.

Accordingly, in **Chart-5**, Blue colour portion of the bar represents the complaints not requiring further probe, and red colour is indicative of complaints requiring further probe. It implies that Vigilance Cell considers substantial number of complaints (it varies from 98% to 50%) filed are vexatious or baseless. It is interesting to observe that, in some cases Vigilance Cell finds only 2% complaints as genuine and in other High Courts Vigilance Cell finds 50% complaints of serious nature requiring further probe.

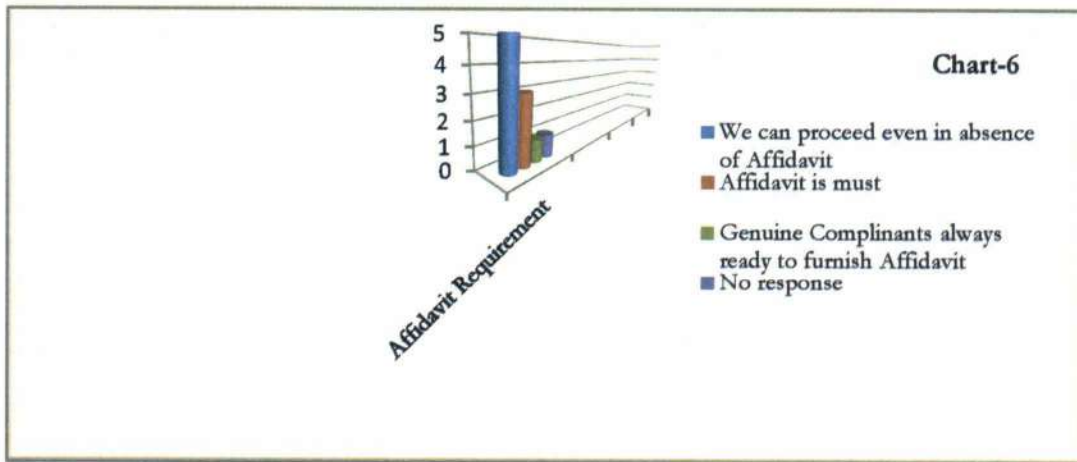
As per the responses received from the MP High Court, there are more than 1300 judicial officers, receiving more than 100 cases per month out of which up to 10% of complaints are found to be genuine

but the difficulty is it has only one Registrar (Vigilance) to look after, the question is, whether Registrar (Vigilance) can effectively probe into 10 complaints in a month? Though the Registrar (Vigilance) is honest and hardworking mountainous burden faced by the Vigilance Cell, affects its efficiency. Thus, respective High Courts having only one Registrar (Vigilance), by taking number of complaints received by Vigilance Cell into consideration, has to expand the composition of the Vigilance Cell. In this regard it is advisable to appoint Special/Vigilance Officers at the District Level.

District Level Vigilance setup has been adopted by Allahabad High Court consequently, even though it has 2100 judicial officers working under the administrative control of the High Court, Vigilance Cell at the High Court level receives around 50 cases per month. The reason is obvious, District Level Vigilance looks after the substantial number of complaints and only few (very serious) complaints are entrusted to Special Officer Vigilance at the High Court Level, by Chief Justice. Consequently Special Officer Vigilance and team gets adequate time to go into the merits of complaints and dispose them accordingly.

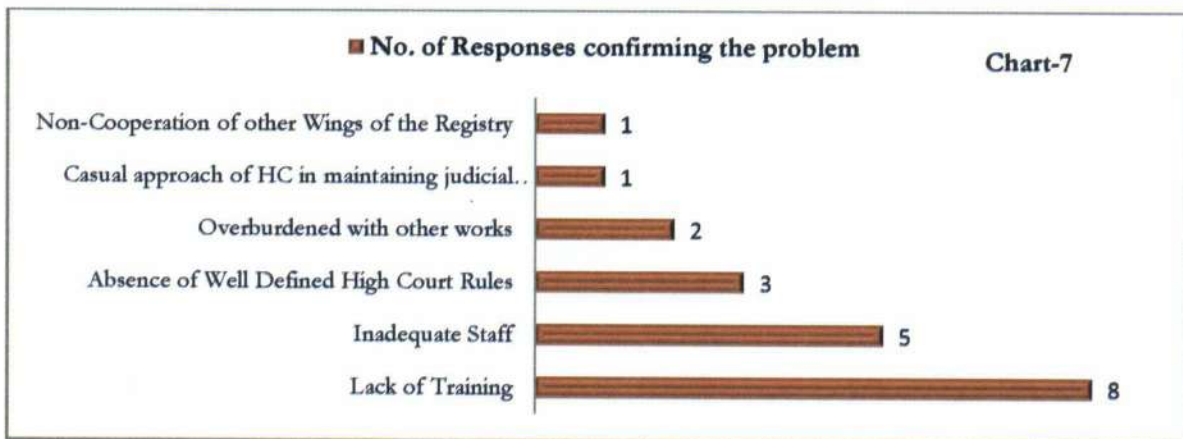
B. Evaluation of Response on mandatory requirement of sworn Affidavit from complainant

As per the circular issued by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India vide D.O.No. CJI/CC/Comp/2014/1405, dated 03.10.2014, complaint making allegations against judicial officer must be accompanied by a duly sworn affidavit of the complainant and verifiable material to substantiate the allegations made therein. With a view to ascertain the impact of the guideline, the NJA sought responses from participants. On being questioned whether this guideline and strict observance of the same will exclude the genuine complaints against judicial officers, **5 participants** responded that if the complaint contains strong and creditable allegation warranting inquiry, further action would be taken and they were of the view that if the facts show presence of verifiable material even though affidavit is not supplied, inquiry can be initiated. 3 participants stated that affidavit is *sine quibus non* for taking further action, thus before initiating discreet inquiry, they seek affidavit to be furnished. If the complainant fails to do so, the complaint will be dropped. 1 participant stated that requirement of affidavit will not affect the genuine complainants, thus they are (complainants) ready to furnish the affidavit. Only 2 participants stated that sometime genuine complaints gets closed for the want of affidavit, and majority of them were of the view that if there is creditable material, such complaints must be probed in detail, even though the requirement of affidavit is not met by the complainant.



C. Other difficulties faced by the Vigilance Cell

Open-ended questions regarding problems faced by the Vigilance Cell were asked. Their responses may be presented as:



3. NEED FOR REFORMS: SOME OBSERVATIONS

(a) Institutionalization of Vigilance setup: A first requisite

It is submitted that, absence of normative structure/institutional setup is the main cause of failure of in-house mechanism, enforcement of judicial values, weeding out the corruption within the judiciary by no means materialised by a Registrar (Vigilance), it requires a team. The whole '*in-house*' mechanism is rooted in the fundamental fallacy that corruption in judiciary exists only at the lower level, a senior most District Judge [Registrar (Vigilance)] howsoever honest and hardworking he may be, he cannot uproot the corruption especially when the same is sheltered by Officers of the

same/higher grade. As the Registrar (Vigilance) gets identified with every action he takes/proposes to take, therefore, lack of well composed institution creates a sense of insecurity in him. Institutionalization of Vigilance Cell must be the first step in strengthening the vigilance system operating at the High Court level.

Vigilance Cell composed of two or four Vigilance Officers headed by Chief/Principal Vigilance Officers can work effectively and more efficiently. Such Vigilance Cell could be constituted by the Collegium of the High Court, for a fixed tenure. Fixed tenure of three to five years gives sufficient tenure security as well as it provides enough time to materialise the tasks undertaken by the officers. Likewise, Vigilance Cell shall be made answerable primarily to Chief Justice, and where the circumstance warrants that the action should be taken against the Vigilance Officers/Principal Vigilance Officer, such action shall only be taken by the Collegium.

(b) Vigilance Cell at the District/Zonal level

Depending upon the number of complaints received by the High Court, the High Courts must set up Zonal Level (in case number of complaints are less) or District Level Vigilance Cell/Vigilance Officer, having vigilance officer at the District Level that will enable the vigilance setup to work as a team. Good team makes effective vigilance possible across the jurisdiction of the High Court, and keeps a very close check on the activities of judicial officers. Accordingly, another indispensable requirement to strengthen vigilance system is the establishment of vigilance setup at District level.

(c) Expert team to assist in conducting discreet inquiry

To assist the Vigilance Cell, some of the High Courts are having police wing attached to the Vigilance Department. However, High Court shall ensure that, this practice must not come in the way of Independence of the Judiciary. Police Officers (of any rank) working with the Vigilance Cell shall be subject to the control of High Court, and the High Court may in exercise of its constitutional powers, appoint such team of experts for performing policing functions. It is not necessary that, vigilance cell be dependent on the police officers upon whom High Court have no effective control, in the latter case, taking help of the police may prove counterproductive. Thus, rather than having police wing attached with Vigilance, High Court may man the vigilance cell with experts in vigilance and intelligence work. As regards to police assistance, Vigilance cell must utilise their service only for the collection of materials and at the most for the discreet inquiry and no further.

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 - Ms. Kusumjit Sidhu
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4. Judge of High Court
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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 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 is now ready to commence that rather challenging journey towards achieving higher standards of excellence in delivery of justice through human resource development and techno-managerial upgradation.

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.



National Judicial Academy

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