

ANNUAL REPORT 2023



HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND AT NAINITAL

UTTARAKHAND JUDICIAL & LEGAL ACADEMY, BHOWALI



ANNUAL REPORT 2023

From 09-11-2000 to 30-09-2023

HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND



MAP OF UTTARAKHAND

Courtesy- Google



ALMORA



UTTARKASHI



UDHAM SINGH NAGAR



TEHRI GARHWAL



BAGESHWAR



RUDRAPRAYAG



CHAMOLI



HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND

AT NAINITAL



PITHORAGARH



CHAMPAWAT



PAURI GARHWAL



DEHRADUN



HARIDWAR



NAINITAL

PREAMBLE OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity

and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO

OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

*Night view of Nainital Lake
from Naina peak*



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1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma
 2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Verma
 3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Purohit
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LAYOUT AND PRINTING

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2. Consul Printers, Nainital (Uttarakhand)



HIGH COURT BUILDING

The building of the High Court is a very magnificent and was constructed in 1900 A.D. There is a park in front of the building and Naina Peak, the highest peak in Nainital, in the background, which makes the building more picturesque. In the beginning five Court rooms were constructed but later on more Court rooms have been added. A huge Chief Justice Court Block and a Block of Lawyers' chambers have also been built up in the year 2007.

Late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok A. Desai was the founder Chief Justice of the High Court who was transferred from High Court of Allahabad along with Late Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.C.Verma, the Senior Judge and Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.C.Jain.

The sanctioned strength of Judges at the time of creation was 7 which has been increased to 9 in 2003, and now in the year 2023 it is 11.

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FROM THE DESK OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE



On 9th November, 2000, with the creation of the State of Uttarakhand, the High Court of Uttarakhand was established at Nainital. Initially, to serve the people of the State, the High Court started functioning with three Hon'ble Judges and a bare minimum infrastructure and workforce. The old Secretariat Building, situated at Mallital, Nainital, was allocated for the High Court. As far as the District Judiciary is concerned, initially, 54 Judicial Officers were allocated to the newly created State of Uttarakhand.

In the year 2010, on completion of ten years of the establishment of the High Court, a quarterly Newsletter "Uttarakhand Court News" was launched, which is being published continuously since then. The Newsletter provides information not only about the High Court and District Judiciary Courts of the State, but also about the activities of Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy and the Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority.

The decade thereafter posed a number of challenges, and the biggest of them all was the outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic in the year 2020-2021. While initially the Pandemic did slow down the Courts' functioning, it did not prevent, even during the

lockdowns, the hearing of cases that required urgent orders. It also did not deter the filing of cases. The total number of cases that were instituted during the Pandemic period (01.04.2020 to 28.02.2022) was 31493 in the High Court and 435544 in the district judiciary. As far as the disposal is concerned, total 26547 cases were disposed of by the High Court and 337442 cases were disposed of by the district judiciary, during the aforesaid period. As far as the Family Courts are concerned, 19004 cases were instituted and 14098 cases were disposed of, during the aforesaid pandemic period. The adversity of the Pandemic was converted into an opportunity for adopting and using technology in order to enhance the efficiency of the courts through e-filing and virtual hearings. The Judges; the Advocates, as well as the Staff, who all were initially reluctant to use technology, have now adapted to it completely.

I had the privilege of taking over the reigns of this High Court as the 12th Chief Justice of this High Court on 28.06.2022. Since then, efforts have been made to achieve optimum utilization of the technology in courts, so as to make the justice delivery system accessible, cost-effective, transparent and accountable. Various activities have been undertaken under the e-Courts Project under the abled guidance of the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India. Among the various initiatives that were launched since June 2022, and about which you will read in detail in this report, are the following:

- Notification of **The Uttarakhand High Court Electronic True Copy Rules, 2022** on 03.11.2022, so as to enable the litigants and the Advocates to obtain electronic true copy of orders/judgments available in the National Judicial Data Grid;
- Implementation of **e-Filing 3.0** in the High Court and all the District Courts of Uttarakhand from January, 2023;
- Establishment of **e-Sewa Kendras** – 01 at the High Court and 10 at the District Courts of Uttarakhand;

- The first **Virtual Court** in the State was inaugurated on 10th June, 2023 at Dehradun to adjudicate e-Traffic Challans and, thereafter, Virtual Court was also established at District Haridwar, and the process to establish one Virtual Court in all the districts is in final stage;
- **e-RTI Portal** was inaugurated on 19th June, 2023 to facilitate online submission of RTI applications in the High Court and all the District Courts of the State;
- Implementation of **Neutral Citation Phase-I** in the State of Uttarakhand from 17th July, 2023;
- Implementation of **National Service Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP)** in the month of September, 2023 in all the District Courts of the State and service of summons through electronic mode with GPS tracking is enabled;
- Implementation of **Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)** in the District Court at Dehradun as the pilot District and, thereafter, the same has been extended and implemented in all the other Districts of the State;
- For the **Digital Signature Certificate**, 291 units of USB tokens (Class III with signing and encryption feature) with 02 years validity have been procured for the Officers of the High Court and the Judicial Officers of the State;
- **Fast and Secure Transmission of electronic records (FASTER)** has been implemented in the High Court for speedy transmission of orders/judgments to the concerned District Courts / Jails;
- Under the **ICT Training Programmes**, 22 trainings were imparted by the Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy to the Judicial Officers of each hierarchy for IT enabled judiciary.

Besides the above, there are many other initiatives, such as Live Streaming of Courts, Paperless Courts, Digitization of Records, etc., which are in process and which, I am sure, will be fulfilled soon.

Apart from the above technological advancements, various other steps and activities were undertaken towards the social and environment causes also. Nowadays, mediation has emerged as an effective and efficient tool to facilitate amicable and faster resolution of disputes between the parties. Realizing its importance, a Memorandum of Understanding was executed on 14th April, 2023 between the High Court of Uttarakhand and the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre, with an aim to associate with each other to conduct mediation sessions physically/online/hybrid mode, and to collaborate in promoting methodology, concepts, skills and promoting new dimensions of mediation, amongst others. Realizing the importance of cleanliness in our day-to-day lives, and to make the people aware of their utmost priority and responsibility towards cleanliness in the nearby surroundings, maintenance of their health hygiene and disposal of garbage/wastes, and also to bring about behavioural changes in the common public regarding health sanitation practices, a Special Cleanliness Drive “*Shram Daan*” was organized and conducted on 18th June, 2023 at the High Court of Uttarakhand and the entire State Judiciary. Very recently, the High Court of Uttarakhand, in collaboration with the National Judicial Academy and the Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy, has successfully hosted the “North Zone-I Regional Conference on Contemporary Judicial Developments and Strengthening Justice through Law & Technology” on 30th September and 1st October, 2023 at the beautiful campus of the Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy, Bhowali, Nainital, which was attended by the Judges/Judicial Officers from the six High Courts of the North Zone viz., High Courts of Delhi, Himachal

Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, Punjab & Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

For a proper and effective dissemination of the performance and achievements of the High Court in various judicial and administrative spheres, for the information of the general public, need was felt for publication of an Annual Report by the High Court. This is the first time that the High Court of Uttarakhand will be publishing its Annual Report. I must congratulate Brother Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma and the entire Editorial Team for their painstaking efforts in bringing out such an elaborate Report. Being the first time, it must have been challenging for the Editorial Team to bring out such a Report; but I am sure it will certainly be a source of guidance for all times to come.

Now, the High Court will soon complete 23 years of its establishment. During these 23 years, the Judiciary of the State has made progress by leaps and bounds, both in terms of infrastructural facilities, as well as in dispensation of justice. We have been largely successful in dispensation of justice to the satisfaction of the people of the State. There are still many milestones to be achieved. Hence, it is not the time for the judiciary in the State to become complacent, but to build on the achievements. I must thank the Central Government and the State Government, who have always lent their complete support to the initiatives being taken by the High Court. Their continued support is very important in ensuring betterment of the judiciary in the State of Uttarakhand.



(Vipin Sanghi)

MESSAGE

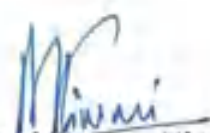


It's a matter of great pleasure that Uttarakhand High Court is publishing the first issue of Annual Report, in which the work & achievements of the State Judiciary in Uttarakhand, since the date it was created, have been documented.

It is necessary to keep the Bench, the Bar as well as Members of Public informed on the key aspects of the functioning of a Public Institution, so as to form an opinion on its working and performance. In this Annual Report, information is provided not only with respect to the High Court and Subordinate Courts of the State, but also about the activities of State Legal Services Authority and Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy. Certainly, the Annual Report would be useful for the general public. I think that the overwhelming effort of the Institution, to advance awareness among the people by its own accord, is a laudable endeavor. It is our constant endeavor to make the judicial institutions in Uttarakhand more accessible, inclusive, transparent and accountable.

I extend my earnest gratitude for all those associated in the publication of this Annual Report and have given their valuable guidance to make the publication worthy for its judicial utilization.

With best wishes,


(Manoj Kumar Tiwari)



It had been rather an immense pleasure for me to shoulder the responsibility as the Chairman of the Editorial Board of this edition. In fact, it had been a difficult task for all of us to dive into the depths of time which has rolled now for two decades to collect the facts and figures for its compilation in this edition which couldn't have been, except with the help of the eloquent members of the Board and Registry.

The cardinal principle, on which the entire edifices of our Institution rests, is its sanctity in performing its role as a solitary pious body responsible for honourous duty of Justice Delivery System. Our achievements for last over two decades are reflected from the compilation itself. I am thankful to be given with this opportunity to work for our High Court in making this edition possible providing all vital data necessary to establish our achievements for over two decades and the contributions made by all to it.

With the hope and trust, in this pious spirit of justice and honesty in the Justice Delivery System may prevail till its eternity, I thank all the readers of this edition.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Sharad Kumar Sharma'. The signature is written in a cursive style with some flourishes.

(Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma)



It is truly an event of immense pride that the Uttarakhand High Court presents its first Annual Report, offering an insightful account of the State Judiciary's remarkable journey and achievements since its establishment. This initiative is a commendable step in promoting transparency and showcasing the judicial system's contributions and advancements. It promotes a more educated and involved citizenry by improving understanding of the institution's influence and the difficulties it encounters. This report serves as a valuable resource for documenting and highlighting the work and achievements of the State Judiciary in Uttarakhand since its inception.

My warmest congratulations to everyone who contributed in the preparation of this annual report. Effort, hard work, and commitment have been instrumental in creating this document that not only meets regulatory criteria but also successfully conveys our organization's accomplishments, challenges, and future possibilities.

As we continue our journey towards success, I'm confident that transparency, accountability, and excellence will guide us.


(Justice Alok Kumar Verma)



It gives me immense pleasure to note that the Annual Report 2022-23, is going to be published very soon. This Annual Report is not only just be a record, but also a combination of special events, conference and seminars organized by this High Court and the land-mark judgments pronounced by this Court.

In addition to the above, this Report carries in itself the relevant data as regards the High Court, such as the cases filed and disposed of in the last one year, the activities and the achievements of the High Court in the past one year, and for the readers, it will be a Book to memorize the special events organized by this High Court and to see what effective steps the High Court took in the past one year to smoothen the functioning of the High Court not only for the lawyers, but also for the litigants.

I hope and trust that the publication of this Report will benefit all those who are either directly or indirectly connected with this noble institution.

The work which the entire team associated with this publication has done is really commendable. I wish the publication a grand success.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rakesh Thapliyal'.

(Rakesh Thapliyal, J.)



Every publication is essentially an attempt to record and preserve for future the events and achievements of the past. The Annual Report 2022-23 of the High Court of Uttarakhand, to be published in the upcoming month, is no exception to this norm. This Report realistically narrates and discerningly presents before the discerning readers the activities and achievements of the High Court in the past one year.

Having said so, I am hopeful that the publication of this Report would inspire and encourage all the stakeholders to renew and augment our efforts to ensure that the High Court continues to shine as a beacon of hope to the litigants.

I congratulate and commend the entire team associated with the publication of this Report and wish the publication a grand success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pankaj Purohit'.

(Justice Pankaj Purohit)



I am very glad to note that this year our High Court is publishing its Annual Report for the year 2023. Looking back to the journey of 23 years of establishment of this High court leaves me with no feeling except immense pride. Throughout this journey, Uttarakhand high court has gone through tremendous transformation with many successful initiatives contributing to its success. All these initiatives show the accomplishments of our visionaries which have been compiled in the form of the annual report.

With the participation of each and every member responsible for the smooth functioning of this court, we were able to bring more transparency and efficiency in facilitating justice. This report is the proof of our conscious efforts towards dispensation of justice and upholding the Rule of Law. Despite being a very small high court in terms of infrastructure and accessibility, we have made long strides towards our vision of being more inclusive, pervasive, transparent and accessible to the public at large.

I take this opportunity to congratulate and show my gratitude to all whose earnest efforts have taken form of reality through this annual report

(Justice Vivek Bharti Sharma)



HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND HON'BLE
JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND
(AS ON 30.09.2023)

(Sitting from left to right)-

*Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Bharti Sharma, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Thapliyal,
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Maithani, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari,
Hon'ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma,
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Verma, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Purohit.*

SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF HON'BLE JUDGES

SANCTIONED STRENGTH	WORKING STRENGTH
11	8 (including Hon'ble the Chief Justice)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi, Chief Justice From 28.06.2022, Onwards

HON'BLE SITTING JUDGES OF HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND

S. No.	NAME OF HON'BLE JUDGES	FROM
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari	19.05.2017
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma	19.05.2017
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Maithani	03.12.2018
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Verma	27.05.2019
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Thapliyal	28.04.2023
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Purohit	28.04.2023
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Bharti Sharma	28.04.2023

FORMER HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICES' OF HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND

S. No.	NAME OF HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE	FROM	TO
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok A. Desai	09.11.2000 (ACJ) 06.12.2000 (CJ)	05.12.2000 31.03.2003
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarosh H. Kapadia	05.08.2003	17.12.2003
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.S. Sirpurkar	25.07.2004	19.03.2005
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph	20.03.2005	07.01.2006
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Gupta	14.01.2006	01.02.2008
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Gupta	02.02.2008	09.09.2009
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar	29.11.2009	07.08.2010
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Barin Ghosh	12.08.2010	04.06.2014
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.M. Joseph	31.07.2014 (AN)	06.08.2018
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Ranganathan	02.11.2018	27.07.2020
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghvendra Singh Chauhan	07.01.2021	23.12.2021

FORMER HON'BLE JUDGES OF HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND

S. No.	NAME OF HON'BLE JUDGES	FROM	TO
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.C. Verma	09.11.2000	03.02.2009
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.C. Jain	09.11.2000	08.11.2001
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Hussain	28.02.2002	01.01.2006
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Ghildiyal	18.11.2002	02.01.2008
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Tandon	03.07.2003	30.06.2008
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.C. Kandpal	29.06.2004	16.08.2010
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.C.S. Rawat	29.06.2004	30.09.2009
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prafulla C. Pant	29.06.2004	19.09.2013
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.S. Verma	15.07.2004	02.05.2014
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Veer	23.09.2006	16.11.2010
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Bist	01.11.2008	29.10.2018
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia	01.11.2008	09.01.2021
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Agarwala	25.09.2009(AN)	16.10.2012
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Singh	12.10.2009	20.12.2009
15.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Nirmal Yadav,	11.02.2010(AN)	03.03.2011
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Gupta	21.04.2011	31.12.2017
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.C. Dhyani	13.09.2011	13.02.2018
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.J. Sengupta	31.10.2012	21.05.2013
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Singh	26.02.2013	02.04.2020
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Sharma	26.09.2016	12.11.2018
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lok Pal Singh	19.05.2017	14.02.2021
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.S. Dhanik	03.12.2018	19.05.2022
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C. Khulbe	03.12.2018	02.01.2023
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Malimath	05.03.2020	06.01.2021
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra	11.10.2021	19.02.2023

INTRODUCTION

The Uttarakhand State was carved out from existing State of Uttar Pradesh on 09.11.2000. Before the new state of Uttarakhand, the territorial jurisdiction of this area vested with the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad which was created by Queen's Charter of England in the year 1866. Under the Constitution of India, there has to be a High Court for each State, therefore at the time of the creation of the new State of Uttarakhand, along with the High Courts of Jharkhand (at Bilaspur) and Chhattisgarh (at Ranchi), the High Court of Uttarakhand was established at Nainital w.e.f. 09.11.2000, under the provisions of Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000. The Jurisdiction of the High Court extends to all over 13 Districts of Uttarakhand, namely, Almora Bageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Haridwar, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Udham Singh Nagar and Uttarkashi. The building assigned for the High Court of Uttarakhand was a 100 years old impressive Gothic Structure, known as the Old Secretariat, which is ideally located in upper Nainital, called "Mallital". Five Court Halls were constructed at the time of origin but, later on more Court Halls were added to it. The Chief Justice Court Block and two more Court buildings were constructed in the year 2007. Thereupon, in view of the increasing demand of space, Glenthorn building, which earlier belonged to Forest Department, and adjacent to the High

Court was also transferred to the High Court.

On the appointed day Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Bharucha, Judge, Supreme Court of India along with the 1st Governor Sri S.S. Barnala and the Chief Minister of the State Sri Nitya Nand Swamy and Sri Arun Jaitley the then Minister of Law & Justice inaugurated the High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital. The High Court started functioning with the three Judges only. Today in Course of 23 years, to serve the people of the State more effectively, the strength of Judges of this Court has been increased to 11.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok A. Desai was the founder Chief Justice of this Court. The two other Judges who were transferred from Allahabad High Court to High Court of Uttarakhand at the time of creation of the new High Court were Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.C.Verma and Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.C.Jain. Mr. J.C.S. Rawat was the first Registrar of Uttarakhand High Court. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.H. Kapadia, Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.S. Sirpurkar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar and Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.M. Joseph who have adorned the office of Chief Justice in the High Court of Uttarakhand have been elevated to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prafulla C. Pant, who has adorned the office of Judge in this High Court of Uttarakhand, he assumed the charge of office of the Chief Justice of Meghalaya, Shilong on 20.09.2013 and thereafter on

13th of August 2014 His Lordship was elevated as Judge, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, who also has adorned the office of Judge in this High Court assumed the charge of office of Chief Justice of Guwahati High Court on 10.01.2021 and thereafter on 09.05.2022 His Lordship was elevated as Judge, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

In order to impart judicial training and to improve legal learning, an Academy, by the name of 'Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy (UJALA)' was established at Bhowali, Nainital. The foundation stone of UJALA was laid on December 19th, 2004 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C. Lahoti the then Chief Justice of India in the benign presence of Hon'ble Mr. N.D. Tiwari the then Chief Minister of Uttarakhand and Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.S. Sirpurkar, the then Chief Justice of Uttarakhand High Court. The Academy became functional on June 14th, 2008. Since then the Academy is organizing induction/orientation training programmes and reflective training programmes for newly appointed Judges, Refresher programmes, Workshop, Seminars and Specialized Training Programmes for other Judges of District Judiciary of the State. The Ultimate goal of the Academy is to "Strengthen the Administration of Justice as a whole".

To fulfil the mandate of Article 39-A of the Constitution and establishing a Nation-wide network for providing free and comprehensive legal services to the Weaker Sections of the Society and also to secure and promote the philosophy of Justice to all, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted in the year 1987. To make policy and implement the motto of "Access to Justice for All", the

National Legal Services Authority, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, State Legal Services Authority, High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authority and Tehsil Legal Services Committee have been established. The Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority was constituted on March 20, 2002 u/s 6 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Uttarakhand is a beautiful Himalayan State with beautiful people. The State is well-known by the name "Abode of Gods". The anecdote is famous since the ancient times that 'the Generator, Observer and Destroyer i.e. God, is said to be present everywhere'. Here God is prayed in various forms and even the local deities are prayed for various purposes such as some for food and some for protection of health, wealth and prosperity as well. Golu Devta of Kumaon region of Uttarakhand is one of the deities which is well known in the region by the name 'Deity of Justice i.e. Nyay ka Devta'. There are many temples of Golu Devta in Uttarakhand, and the most popular ones are at Champawat, Chetai (District Almora), Ghorakhal (District Nainital). The Golu Temples are virtually recognized as the highest Court that solves not only legal problems but personal problems as well.

Since its inception on November 9, 2000, this High Court has completed 23 years. Till now the institution has not laid any stone unturned to serve this beautiful people of the state of Uttarakhand. But it may not be a great mile stone in the annals of History but it is a time to think and recollect our past, so that we may improve our future.

THE HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND





CHIEF JUSTICE COURT



CONFERENCE HALL



JUDGES LOUNGE



LIBRARY-1



LIBRARY-2



LIBRARY-3

CASE STATISTICS OF THE HIGH COURT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2000	0	0	0	476	105	581	95	25	120	381	80	461
2001	381	80	461	24737	4876	29613	2433	396	2829	22685	4560	27245
2002	22685	4560	27245	5937	901	6838	2625	187	2812	25997	5274	31271
2003	25997	5274	31271	8114	2734	10848	4641	2419	7060	29470	5589	35059
2004	29470	5589	35059	7008	2578	9586	8122	2170	10292	28356	5997	34353
2005	28356	5997	34353	7607	2829	10436	8493	1971	10464	27470	6855	34325
2006	27470	6855	34325	7020	3264	10284	13196	3266	16462	21294	6853	28147
2007	21294	6853	28147	10300	3311	13611	16494	4280	20774	15100	5884	20984
2008	15100	5884	20984	7780	2651	10431	11015	2577	13592	11865	5958	17823
2009	11865	5958	17823	6507	4228	10735	6996	3704	10700	11376	6482	17858
2010	11376	6482	17858	8021	5581	13602	7344	5841	13185	12053	6222	18275
2011	12053	6222	18275	8148	4747	12895	7092	4815	11907	13109	6154	19263
2012	13109	6154	19263	8684	5856	14540	7863	5753	13616	13930	6257	20187
2013	13930	6257	20187	9273	6887	16160	7934	7727	15661	15269	5417	20686
2014	15269	5417	20686	9468	6337	15805	8068	5318	13386	16669	6436	23105
2015	16669	6436	23105	9999	7272	17271	8108	5588	13696	18560	8120	26680
2016	18560	8120	26680	10172	8036	18208	6168	6716	12884	22564	9440	32004
2017	22564	9440	32004	12613	7946	20559	14620	7921	22541	20557	9465	30022
2018	20557	9465	30022	14218	8802	23020	13431	5562	18993	21344	12705	34049
2019	21344	12705	34049	12451	10741	23192	11535	10299	21834	22260	13147	35407
2020	22260	13147	35407	8121	7891	16012	7423	6073	13496	22958	14965	37923
2021	22958	14965	37923	7935	9808	17743	6828	7875	14703	24065	16898	40963
2022	24065	16898	40963	9412	10627	20039	7842	8648	16490	25635	18877	44512
2023 (Upto 30.09. 2023)	25635	18877	44512	7553	8998	16551	5397	6479	11876	27791	21396	49187

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court has constituted 34 Committees to deal with the Administrative Work of the High Court. Summary of various Committees is as under:

1. Administrative Committee No. 1
2. Administrative Committee No. 2
3. Administrative Committee No. 3
4. Vigilance Committee
5. Committee for Deputation of Officers to other Departments and vice-versa
6. Committee for Framing /Drafting / Vetting Rules pertaining to High Court and District Court
7. Committee for recruitment of new staff and promotion of the Officers and Officials in the establishment of the High Court
8. Building and Infrastructure Committee
9. Purchase and Finance Committee
10. Library Committee
11. e-Courts Committee & Digitization Committee
12. Calendar Committee
13. Mediation Committee
14. News Letter (Publication) Committee
15. Guest House & CCTV Committee
16. Arrears Committee
17. Committee for Judicial Impact Assessment
18. Budget Committee
19. State Court Management System
20. Establishment of new Courts
21. General Administration of District Courts
22. Committee for Judicial Employees Disciplinary Matters
23. Protocol Committee
24. Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee
25. Rule Committee as per Section 123 of CPC
26. Matters relating to Oath Commissioners
27. Committee to monitor progress in NDPS matters
28. Matters related to Labour Court & Tribunal
29. Committee to monitor progress in PC & PNDT matters
30. i. Committee to monitor progress in PC & PNDT matters
ii. Juvenile Justice Committee
iii. Committee to monitor the progress of POCSO cases
31. Committee to monitor the implementation of the resolutions passed in the Chief Justices' Conferences
32. High Court Level Monitoring Committee
33. Employees' Grievance Redressal Committee
34. Committee for monitoring Mechanism for Tracking the progress of cases of Under-Trial Prisoners

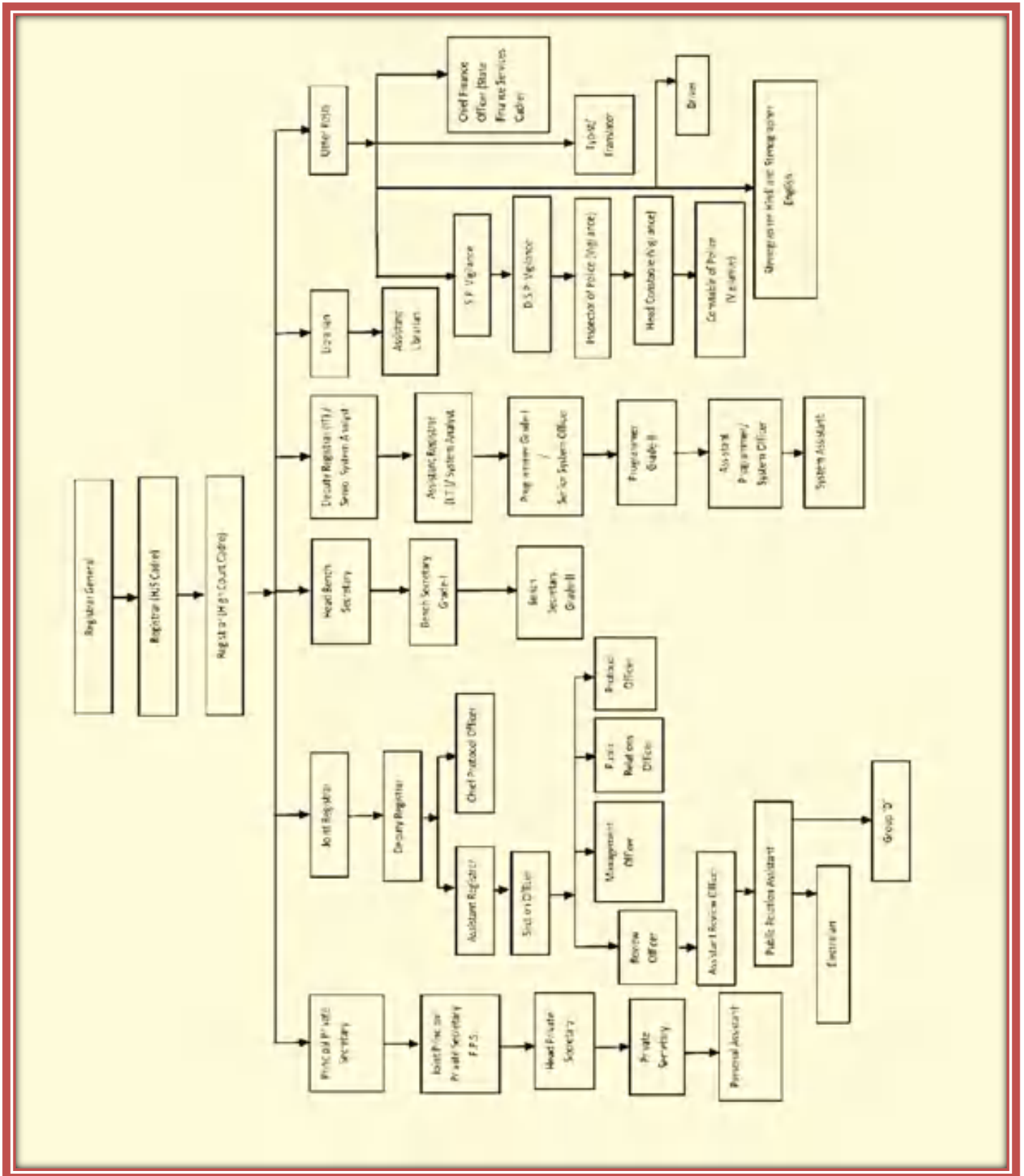
HIGH COURT REGISTRY



(Standing from left to right)-

Sri Anoop Singh, Central Project Coordinator, Sri Abhishek Kumar Srivastava, Secretary, HCLSC, Sri Vivek Srivastava, Registrar (Protocol), Smt. Neena Aggarwal, Registrar (Inspection), Sri Anuj Kumar Sangal, Registrar General, Sri Arvind Kumar, Registrar (Judicial), Sri Madan Ram, Registrar (Infrastructure)

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE REGISTRY



Work to the Registrars is allocated by Registrar General as per the directions of Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

STRENGTH OF STAFF MEMBERS OF THE HIGH COURT

Category of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
A	39	30
B	48	38
C	301	216
D	147	131
Total	535	415

INCUMBENCY OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRY DURING 2000 TO 2023

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure	
1.	Registrar	Shri J.C.S. Rawat	09.11.2000-13.01.2003	
2.		Shri P.C. Pant	14.01.2003-28.06.2004	
3.		Shri V.K. Maheshwari	29.06.2004-31.03.2009	
4.		Shri Ravindra Maithani	01.04.2009-20.09.2010	
5.		Shri U.C. Dhyani	20.09.2010-12.09.2011	
6.		Shri K.D. Bhatt	13.09.2011-01.12.2011	
7.		Shri Ram Singh	03.12.2011-09.09.2013	
8.		Shri D.P. Gairola	11.09.2013-05.05.2016	
9.		Registrar General	Shri Kanta Prasad	05.05.2016-31.07.2016
10.		Shri Narender Dutt	01.08.2016-16.08.2018	
11.		Shri Pradeep Pant	16.08.2018-29.06.2019	
12.		Shri Hira Singh Bonal	29.06.2019-23.12.2020	
13.		Shri Dhananjay Chaturvedi	24.12.2020-15.04.2022	
14.		Shri Vivek Bharti Sharma	15.04.2022 -27.04.2023	
15.		Shri Anuj Kumar Sangal	28.04.2023 (onwards)	

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure
1.	Registrar (Vigilance)	Shri Kanta Prasad	08.09.2014-05.05.2016
			29.06.2019-15.04.2021
2.		Shri Anuj Kumar Sangal	30.09.2022-28.04.2023

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure
1.	Registrar (Judicial)	Shri Pradeep Pant	02.04.2008-26.07.2010
2.		Shri Narender Dutt	27.07.2010-01.08.2016
3.		Ms. Sujata Singh	01.08.2016-16.04.2018
4.		Shri Ajay Chaudhary	18.04.2018-05.09.2018
5.		Shri Kaushal Kishore Shukla	07.09.2018-01.11.2019
6.		Shri Dharmendra Singh Adhikari	01.11.2019-13.05.2022
7.		Shri Arvind Kumar	13.05.2022 (onwards)

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure
1.	Registrar (Inspection)	Shri Prashant Joshi	04.04.2008-16.04.2012
2.		Shri Kanwar Amninder Singh	16.04.2012-16.07.2012
3.		Shri Shanker Raj	16.04.2015-01.08.2016
4.		Ms. Shadab Bano	18.04.2018-15.04.2021
5.		Ms. Neena Aggarwal	17.04.2021 (onwards)

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure
1.	Registrar (Protocol)	Shri Anuj Kumar Sangal	09.07.2010-03.01.2014
2.		Shri Anirudh Bhatt	07.12.2020-08.03.2022
3.		Shri Vivek Srivastava	08.03.2022 (onwards)

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure
1.	Registrar (Computer)	Shri Kanwar Amninder Singh	-----
2.		Shri Manoj Garbyal	17.04.2017-07.12.2020
3.		Shri Ambika Pant	07.12.2020-15.04.2023

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure
1.	Registrar (Infrast.)	Shri Anuj Kumar Sangal	19.04.2017-29.06.2019

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure
1.	Registrar	Shri R.K. Khulbey	16.04.2015-16.04.2018
2.		Shri Kanwar Amninder Singh	-19.04.2017
3.		Shri Sujeet Kumar	16.04.2019-07.12.2020
4.		Shri Sanjeev Kumar	16.04.2021-29.07.2021
5.		Shri Madan Ram	10.03.2022 (onwards)

S.No.	Name of the post	Name of the officer	Tenure
1.	Additional Registrar	Ms. Meena Tiwari	-----
2.		Shri Ravindra Maithani	-----
3.		Shri Kanwar Amninder Singh	04.11.2011-
4.		Shri Dhananjay Chaturvedi	09.07.2010-03.11.2011
5.		Shri Bharat Bhushan Pandey	16.07.2012-22.06.2016

ICT INITIATIVES

i. Inauguration of Virtual Courtroom:

In view of COVID-19 pandemic, hearing of cases in the High Court of Uttarakhand was conducted through Video Conferencing from 15.04.2020 onwards. In the present, the hybrid or dual arrangement of hearing (combination of physical as well as hearing through Video Conferencing) has been put at place in all the Courts.

ii. High Court Digitization:

A total of 1,32,00,000 pages (1 crore and thirty two lakh pages of files disposed in the Hon'ble High Court till the year 2015) were scanned and digitized under the project. The process for digitization of remaining Court Records of this Hon'ble Court is in progress.

Cumulative Status Report of Scanning & Digitization as on 09.11.2000 to 30.06.2023

Name Of the High Court	Case records received from Record Room	Case Record Scanned	Pages Scanned	Case Record Verified without Error	Pages verified without Error	Case Record uploaded in the Server	Pages uploaded in the Server	Case Recorded returned to record room after uploading
High Court of Uttarakhand	A total of 1,32,00,000 (1 crore and thirty two lakh) pages of files disposed in the Hon'ble High Court till the year 2015 were scanned and digitized under the project, The process for digitization of remaining records of this Hon'ble Court is in progress.							

iii. E-filing:

Vide notification no. 394/UHC/Admin.A/2021 dated 31st December, 2021, "Uttarakhand Electronic Filing (E-Filing) Rules, 2021" has been notified. E-Filing Ver. 2.0 facility was initiated at Hon'ble High Court w.e.f. 01.01.2022. Thereafter, E-Filing Ver. 3.0 facility was initiated at Hon'ble High Court and all the District Courts in Uttarakhand w.e.f.17.01.2023.

iv. Inauguration of e-filing Stations and Helpdesks:

As of now, there are 11 e-Sewa Kendra [one (01) at Hon'ble High Court and ten (10) in District Courts], functioning in this State, which provided assistance in e-Filing as and when required by stakeholders. However, there are no dedicated e-filing station and helpdesk.

v. Parallel and Additional Network Connectivity:

Internet connectivity of 34 MBPS and 50 MBPS bandwidth, has been provided within the entire campus in the High Court, through NICNET leased line and through MPLS BSNL, respectively. Dual Internet connectivity is available at the residence of Hon'ble Judges. The work of internet connectivity through SWAN in the Court premises, at the Residences of Hon'ble Judges, State Legal Service Authority office and at Advocate General Office is in final stage. Up-gradation of the existing bandwidth is in process. Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity has been provided at 52 Court complexes of Uttarakhand on the directions of the Department of Justice, New Delhi. Apart from WAN, the other Internet connectivity has also been provided at District Judiciary of Uttarakhand like, SWAN, VPNOBB etc.

vi. Launch of e-Notification System:

All notification pertaining to Hon'ble High Court and District Court are uploaded on official website of Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand.



ACTIVITIES:-

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE-2023

OF DISTRICT JUDGES, OFFICERS OF EQUIVALENT RANK AND CJMS

HELD ON 10.06.2023 IN THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND, NAINITAL

IN THE AUGUST PRESENCE OF

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

One day Administrative Conference was held on 10.06.2023 at High Court, Nainital, which was attended by Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Hon'ble Judges of the Court and 50 delegates from District Judiciary. The agenda discussed in the conference was as follows:

- **Suggestions as to the required amendments in General Rules (Civil) and General Rules (Criminal) and Circular letters of the High Court in the light of peculiar problems of the State of Uttarakhand and to accommodate the changes in procedure/law.**
- **Roadmap to achieve the “Five Plus Zero” target and vision to reduce the pendency of cases particularly-Under trials, Crime against Women, Senior Citizen, Juvenile Justice etc. & Discussion on Statistics.**
- **Problems of Infrastructure, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Technical Manpower for the e-Courts project.**
- **Optimum use of ICT for ensuring quality, responsiveness and timeliness (QRT).**
- **Problems of accommodation, conveyance-transport, leave, allowances, property statements and other facilities to judicial officers.**
- **Discussions on common problems in all Districts.**

Group presentation was made by the delegates and after discussions the

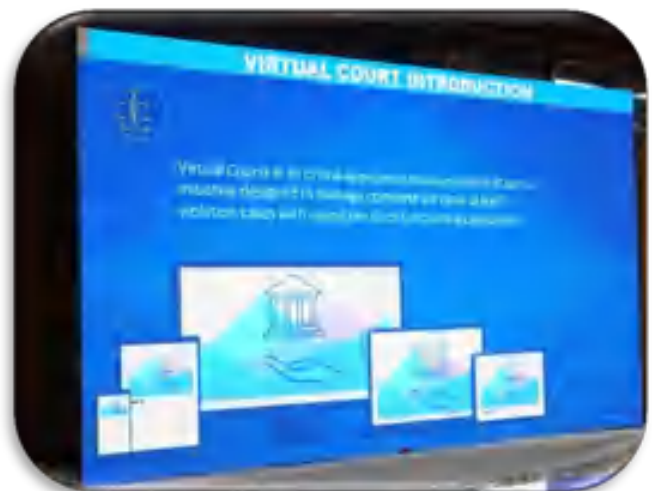
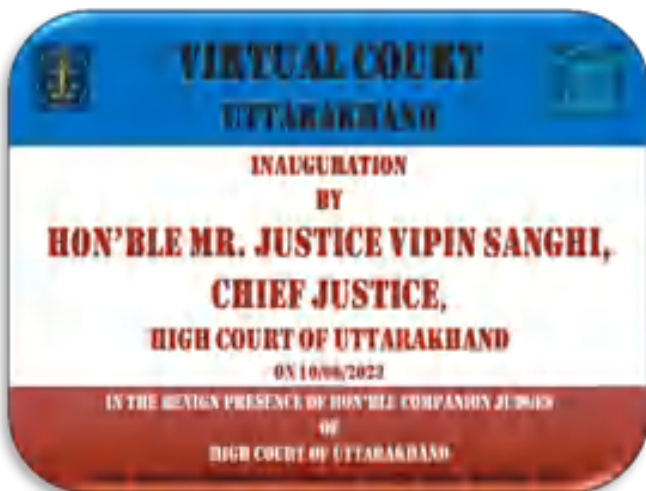
suggestions were compiled and being documented by Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy (UJALA), Bhowali.







A novel concept of Virtual Court for District Dehradun has been inaugurated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Uttarakhand on 10th June, 2023 under the e-Courts Project to deal with Petty Traffic Offence Cases. The concept is aimed at reducing footfalls in the Courts by eliminating the physical presence of violator or Advocate in the Court. Virtual Court can be managed by Presiding Judge through Virtual Electronic Platform, whose jurisdiction can be extended to entire State and working hours may be 24x7. Neither litigant need to come to Court nor Judge will have to physically preside over the Court. Thus, precious judicial time and manpower will be saved. The Virtual Portal is live and accessible through Official Website of High Court and District Courts of State at vcourts.gov.in.



**A STATEWIDE SWACHHTA ABHIYAN/SHRAM DAAN WAS ORGANISED
BY HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND WITH UTTARAKHAND
STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY ON 18.06.2023**

As per directions of the Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand, a massive Cleanliness Drive was organized on 18.06.2023 by Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand and SLSA, Uttarakhand with the cooperation of the Government and other Stakeholders. Many Cleanliness Drive Campaigns and Rallies were organised

during June, 2023 by District Judiciary and District Administrative Departments at State level. During Cleanliness & Awareness Drive Campaign and Rallies, different rural/urban areas of the State were made clean and people at large were sensitized about the importance of cleanliness and hygiene.





**THE INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY-2023 ORGANIZED IN THE CONFERENCE
HALL OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE BLOCK AT THE PREMISES OF HIGH COURT
OF UTTARAKHAND, NAINITAL ON 21.06.2023**



**NORTH ZONE-I REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONTEMPORARY JUDICIAL
DEVELOPMENTS & STRENGTHENING JUSTICE THROUGH LAW & TECHNOLOGY
ORGANIZED BY NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY, BHOPAL, IN COLLABORATION
WITH
HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND,
AT UTTARAKHAND JUDICIAL & LEGAL ACADEMY, BHOWALI, NAINITAL
(30TH SEPTEMBER – 1ST OCTOBER, 2023)**

Lt. General Gurmit Singh, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, VSM, the Hon'ble Governor of Uttarakhand was the esteemed Chief Guest of the Conference. Esteemed Judges from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Hon'ble Chief Justices of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the Hon'ble Judges of High Courts of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh, Punjab & Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and other Legal Luminaries graced the Inaugural Session.

The event commenced with the rendition of the National Anthem, followed by a Lamp Lighting Ceremony.

In the Inaugural Session, Hon'ble Governor Lt. General Gurmit Singh delivered presidential Address. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujoy Paul, Director, National Judicial Academy delivered Introductory Address, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court of India, Mr. R. Venkataramani, Attorney General of India shared valuable perspectives. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi, Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand delivered Welcome Address; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma, Judge-in-Charge, Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy delivered Vote of Thanks.

Session 1- Theme: “Constitutional Morality and Contemporary Constitutional Trends”

- The first Session's theme was on the topic, **“Constitutional Morality and Contemporary Constitutional Trends”**:
 - a). Evolution of the Concept of Constitutional Morality Vis-à-vis Social Morality – The Judicial Approach
 - b). Judicial Innovation Vis- a – Vis Constitutional Trust : Activism vs. overreach
 - c). Cooperative Federalism
- The Resource persons were Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, Judge Supreme Court of India, Mr. R. Venkataramani, Learned Attorney General of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi, Chief Justice of Uttarakhand High Court and Mr. N. Venkataraman, Additional Solicitor General of India

Session 2- Theme : “ Elements of Judicial Behaviour”

- The Second Session’s theme was on the topic, **“Elements of Judicial Behaviour”** in which the discussion was on the following aspects :
 - a). Ethical Conundrums in Judicial Sphere & Possible Solutions
 - b). Communication Skills
 - c). Integrity & Impartiality to ensure Judicial Neutrality
 - d). Ethical Standards, Judicial Norms and Conduct of Judges
 - e). Objectivity in Decision Making
- The Resource persons & Hon’ble Dignitaries on Dias were Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon’ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sujoy Paul, Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, who enlightened everyone with their core competencies and insightful knowledge.

Session 3 - Theme : “Judgment Writing Tools”

- The third Session’s theme was on the topic, **“Elements of Judicial Behaviour”** in which the discussion was on the following aspects :
 - a). Language & Law : Brevity in Drafting
 - b). Fundamental Principles of Judgement Writing : Legal Analysis to Sentence Structure and Editing
 - c). Promotion of Transparency and Enhancement of Public Confidence through Lucid Judgements
 - d). Sensitivity in Judgements & Orders
 - e). Eliminating Bias, Stereotypes & Prejudices
- The Resource Persons & Hon’ble Dignitaries on Dias were, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Manoj Mishra, Judge Supreme Court of India, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Sujoy Paul, Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal who threw light upon the theme in their own respective perfection of delivery and intense knowledge dissemination.
- Cultural Evening Program was organised in the evening to mark the presence of Regional Folk Dances representing each participating States.

In order to celebrate the Culture & Heritage, various Folk Dance forms and Songs were presented by the Cultural Team of APKA Business Solutions, Dehradun. At the onset, the Hon’ble dignitaries and guests were welcome by traditional “Tilak” at the entrance of the Auditorium, by the Girls dressed in traditional Uttarakhandi Dress,

followed by the auspicious 'Jagar' dance form of Uttarakhand, marking the beginning of the Cultural Evening. It followed by the "Unity in Diversity" Dance performance representing Delhi, the Heart of India, followed by the Folk Dance performances of Haryana, Himachal, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Garhwali, Kuamoni & Jaunsari), along with the Medley of the old songs of Kishore Kumar, which was well appreciated by one and all.

Session 4 -Theme: "Overview of E- Courts Project"

- In continuation of Day 1 , the second day began with the Session on the Topic, **"Overview of E- Courts Project"** in which the discussion was on the following aspects :
 - a). Phase I, II and proposed Phase III
 - b). CIS Innovations from one High Court to another
 - c). Innovations in terms of new apps: NSTEP, ICJS, JUSTIS, JUDGEMENT PORTAL
- The Resource persons & Hon'ble Dignitaries on Dias were, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judge, Supreme Court of India (through virtual mode), Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Mustaque, Judge, High Court of Kerala, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijayraghavan V., Judge, High Court of Kerala, shared the road map followed in the High Court of Kerala in e-Courts project.

Session 5 - Theme : "Emerging and Future Technology for Effective Judicial Governance"

- The 5th and the last Session's theme was on the topic, **"Emerging and Future Technology for Effective Judicial Governance"** in which the discussion was on the following aspects :
 - a). Judicial Governance vis – a – vis Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 - b). Latest developments in Technology: Crypto Currency, Block Chain etc.
 - c) The Resource persons & Hon'ble Dignitaries on Dias were, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Mustaque, Judge, High Court of Kerala, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijayraghavan V. Judge, High Court of Kerala and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suraj Govindraj, Judge, High Court of Karnataka

The conference concluded with the Concluding Remarks & Thanks Giving Address by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi, High Court of Uttarakhand.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION

To make the event a grand success, the arrangements of the event done in coordination with various organs of the Government-

1. The District Administration: Assigned the task of maintenance of Roads for the smooth passage of the Hon'ble Dignitaries, Roads and the side lying areas were cleaned and sanitation was ensured. Local Municipal Authorities have put in place a cleanliness drive across city of Nainital and surrounding places of conference.

2. The Police Department: Was requested to ensure the security of the Hon'ble Dignitaries, establishment of Police Control Room at the place of Stay, traffic management and coordination for the safe passage of Hon'ble Dignitaries. Adequate security (escort/ pilot and P.S.Os.) were provided to the Hon'ble visiting Dignitaries according to their security categorization. Adequate provisions were put in place for firefighting etc.

3. Health Department: A team of 5 medical officers having expertise in Cardiology/ Orthopedics/ Medicines/ Gynecology along with mobile Medical team was deployed at the Place of Stay and venue of the conference (UJALA, Bhowali). A temporary Medical Ward facility has been maintained at the venue of conference. Pre-medical check-up of staff, drivers engaged for the conference was done in accordance with the prevailing rules.

4. Stay, Halt and Accommodations: Halt and Stay was provided to the Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court, Hon'ble the Chief Justices of High Courts, Judges of High Courts and the Resource persons at Bhowali. The Judicial Officers/Delegates and Officers of National Judicial Academy, Bhopal were provided accommodation at State Guest House (Nainital Club); Guest House Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam, Nainital; Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy, Bhowali. The Hon'ble Former Judges of this Court and the Judicial Officers were also invited for this Conference. Their accommodation was arranged at Dr. R.S. Tolia Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital. The Government accommodations (Forest Guest Houses, P.W.D. Guest Houses, State Guest Houses) at Kaladhungi, Ramnagar, Nainital,

Almora, Ranikhet, Kausani were kept on standby in view of the visits of Hon'ble Dignitaries to local places of interest.

Arrangements of accommodation of accompanying Staff of the Hon'ble Dignitaries and participating Judicial Officers was arranged at Bhowali, Bhimtal, State Guest House, Nainital Club; University Guest House, Nainital.

5. Logistical Support: For welcome, arrival, see off and transportations, the Chief Judicial Magistrates; Secretary, District Legal Services Authority and employees of this Court as well as District Courts were deployed at various places in the following order:

1. Pantnagar Airport
2. Railway Station, Kathgodam/ Haldwani
3. Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy
4. Places of stay

Transportation was arranged befitting the status of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judges, Chief Justices and Hon'ble Judges of High Courts in coordination with the district administration, Transport Department.

In order to create a conducive, hassle free environment and to provide adequate help to the dignitaries and delegates has been ensured by putting in places dedicated teams (Travel Desks at Place of arrival, Welcome Desk at Conference Hall and Control Centre established at place of Stay) of Judicial Officers and employees of Hon'ble Court.

6. Fooding and Caterings: A welcome dinner was organized by Hon'ble the Chief Justice at his lordship's official residence for all the dignitaries on 29.09.2023. Arrangements of catering and dining for Hon'ble Dignitaries and participating Delegates/Judicial Officers and staff was ensured with coordination with Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam at Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy, Bhowali. Local and Traditional dishes, juices of the State were included in the meals maintaining the organic taste of Uttarakhand.

7. Felicitation and Cultural Interactive: In collaboration with the Department of Tourism, Government of Uttarakhand coffee table books depicting the geography,

tourist destinations, pilgrimages sites and Travel Magazines was made available to the Hon'ble visiting Dignitaries. Dignitaries and delegates were facilitated with local stationery, mementos depicting the geographical, cultural and heritage of the State, traditional sweets, bags and farewell gift procured by the Hon'ble Court. A cultural night was organized having Jager- a ritualised style of worshipping, traditional folk songs on 30th September at the auditorium of UJALA,

8. Live Streaming and Recording of Programme: In order to make the global access to people, media etc of the conference transcending boundaries, the inaugural session of the conference was live streamed and all the sessions have been recorded including the additional feed captured for dignitaries present and participated through virtual electronic platform. The Link is available on official You Tube Channel of High Court of Uttarakhand.







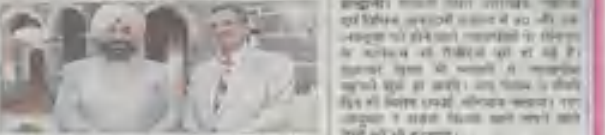


प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से प्रभावशाली और पारदर्शी बनेगी न्यायिक व्यवस्था



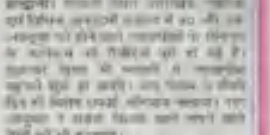
न्यायिक व्यवस्था को प्रभावशाली और पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए न्यायिक प्रणाली को आधुनिक बनाने की आवश्यकता है। न्यायिक प्रणाली को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए न्यायिक प्रणाली को आधुनिक बनाने की आवश्यकता है। न्यायिक प्रणाली को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए न्यायिक प्रणाली को आधुनिक बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

तीन दिवसीय प्रवास पर नैनीताल पहुंचे राज्यपाल



राज्यपाल श्री आनंद कुमार ने नैनीताल में एक दिवसीय कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया। उन्होंने नैनीताल के विकास और पर्यटन के अवसरों पर चर्चा की। उन्होंने नैनीताल के विकास और पर्यटन के अवसरों पर चर्चा की। उन्होंने नैनीताल के विकास और पर्यटन के अवसरों पर चर्चा की।

सेमिनार के लिए आज पहुंचेंगे न्यायाधीश



उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों का एक दिवसीय कार्यक्रम आज शुरू होगा। इसमें न्यायाधीशों को न्यायिक प्रणाली के आधुनिक बनाने के बारे में बताया जाएगा। इसमें न्यायाधीशों को न्यायिक प्रणाली के आधुनिक बनाने के बारे में बताया जाएगा।

Judges emphasise 'using technology for swift justice'

Sonal Mishra / New

Nainital: A two-day conference on judicial empowerment commenced at Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy (UJALA) in Bhowali area of Nainital on Saturday. Organized by Uttarakhand governor Lt Gen Gurnit Singh (retd), the seminar was attended by Supreme Court judges and top government lawyers.

The speakers expressed their views on important five steps to address important issues such as environmental protection, human rights violations and corruption.

"The step taken by the Uttarakhand high court to issue e-copies is commendable. All courts are in the process of going digital and paperless, creating an integrated technology platform for the judiciary. Orders or case status can be easily obtained digitally for litigants," he added.

The speakers shared views on crypto, block chain, and AI points like cryptocurrency, block chain and artificial intelligence.

Singh said, "The judiciary has often taken proactive steps to address important issues such as environmental protection, human rights violations and corruption."



सच व साहस के साथ किए फैसले की समाज में कद्र

उच्च न्यायालय के 29 अधिवक्ता सम्मानित

उच्च न्यायालय के 29 अधिवक्ताओं को 'सच व साहस के साथ किए फैसले' के लिए सम्मानित किया गया। यह सम्मान न्यायाधीशों के न्यायिक प्रणाली के आधुनिक बनाने के लिए किया गया। यह सम्मान न्यायाधीशों के न्यायिक प्रणाली के आधुनिक बनाने के लिए किया गया।



कांफ्रेंस: देशभर से न्यायाधीश व न्यायिक अधिकारी पहुंचे भवानी

नैनीताल में न्यायिक प्रणाली के आधुनिक बनाने के लिए कांफ्रेंस का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें न्यायाधीशों और न्यायिक अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया। इसमें न्यायाधीशों और न्यायिक अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया।

अदालतों के कामकाज में क्रांति ला सकती है एआई तकनीक

अदालतों के कामकाज में क्रांति ला सकती है एआई तकनीक। न्यायाधीशों को न्यायिक प्रणाली के आधुनिक बनाने के लिए एआई तकनीक का उपयोग करना चाहिए। न्यायाधीशों को न्यायिक प्रणाली के आधुनिक बनाने के लिए एआई तकनीक का उपयोग करना चाहिए।

CONSULTATION ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

State Level Interactive Consultation on Strengthening of Juvenile Justice System & Effective Implementation of POCSO Act, 2012 in Uttarakhand.

Hon'ble Juvenile Justice Committee with Department of Women Empowerment and Child Development organized a two days State Level Interactive Consultation on Strengthening of Juvenile Justice System & Effective Implementation of POCSO Act, 2012 in Uttarakhand on 17 & 18 September at Dehradun.

Hon'ble the Chief Justice inaugurated this consultation via Video Conferencing. Hon'ble Chairperson, Juvenile Justice Committee along with other two Hon'ble Members attended this consultation. Ld. Registrar General along with other Registrars of High Court also took part in this consultation.

Secretary WECD, Director, Women Welfare Department, Chairperson SCPCR, Chairperson

Women Commission, SJPU Members, DPOs, Probation Officers and Members of Civil Societies participated in this event.

All the District Judges, Presiding Officers of POCSO Courts and FTSC, all the Principal Magistrates, JJB, all the Chairpersons of CWC and one Member each from CWCs and JJBs also attended the Consultation.

Nearly 300 participants from different Stakeholder of Juvenile Justice Act took part in this interactive Consultation. 100 children from Government/ Non Government Child Care Institutions from Haridwar, Dehradun, Almora and Nainital participated in various Indoor and Outdoor Cultural Activities.





STATE LEVEL CONSULTATION ON CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW (CICL)

A State Level Consultation on Children in Conflict with Law was organized by Hon'ble Juvenile Justice Committee with Department of Women Empowerment and Child Development, Government of Uttarakhand on 13th of August, 2023 at Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy (UJALA) Bhowali.

This Consultation was a preparatory event for '*National Annual Stakeholders' Consultation on Children in Conflict with Law: Prevention, Restorative Justice, and Diversion and Alternatives to Detention*' to be held on 23-24th of September 2023 in New Delhi.

Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Hon'ble Chairperson, JJC along with two other Hon'ble Members attended the said consultation. Almost 150 Members from Judiciary, WECD, Police Department and other Stakeholders of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 also took part in the meeting.

Ms. Bharti Ali, Executive Director, HAQ, Ms. Sampurna Behura, Director, Bachpan Bachao Andolan and Dr. Manju Dhondiyal, Former Director NIPCID also participated in the said State Level Consultation as an expert.



NATIONAL FESTIVALS CELEBRATED IN THE HIGH COURT CAMPUS WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM



On 2ND OCTOBER, 2022, GANDHI JAYANTI was celebrated in the High Court premises with Great enthusiasm. On this occasion, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari along with Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital graced the occasion with their presence. Officers, Officials of the Registry and Advocates were also present to mark the occasion.



On 26TH JANUARY, 2023 REPUBLIC DAY was celebrated in the High Court premises with Great enthusiasm. On this occasion, National Flag was hoisted by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma, Judge, High Court of Uttarakhand in presence of Hon'ble Judges, Officers and Officials of the Registry and Advocates.



On 15TH AUGUST, 2023 INDEPENDENCE DAY was celebrated in the High Court premises with Great enthusiasm. On this occasion, National Flag was hoisted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi, in presence of Hon'ble Judges, Officers and Officials of the Registry and Advocates.

LIBRARY

The High Court of Uttarakhand decided to provide e-library facilities to the Hon'ble Judges, their personal staffs and Law Researchers of this High Court. This involves setting up of the e-library facility of various e-journals with network connectivity, One year

subscriptions of SCC Online Web edition, Manupatra for one year, One year subscription of EBC Reader courts edition and providing an updatable SCC case finder(Offline). The summary of all aforesaid e-journals is given below-

1. SCC Online Web Edition-

SCC Online is an initiative of Eastern Book Company - a publishing house. It is publishing a wide range of legal commentaries, student texts, law reports and digests, and its products include pioneering works both in the print and electronic medium. With a list of over 550 authoritative and well known titles, it is well recognised for its contribution

to legal literature worldwide. Hon'ble high court has been providing this facility from November 2018 with 1 set for Judges library and presently we are providing 8 sets to all Judges (one for each) of this Hon'ble High Court and 272 sets for all Judicial officers of District judiciary.

2. Manupatra (Online database module) –

This is one of the most exhaustive collection of Judgments & Orders, Statutes (Acts), Notifications, Circulars, Legislative, Regulatory and Procedural content Covering India and International jurisdictions. This online

software was subscribed from 2010. Currently library has subscribed 9 licences, of which eight are given to Hon'ble Judges and one is used by Library.

3. EBC Reader E-Library Courts Edition-

EBC Reader is one of the newest online facility subscribed by library to all the Hon'ble Judges of this High Court started from July 2023. The EBC Reader Platinum Edition gives you access to approximately 1100 volumes of eBooks, Bare Acts, Commentaries, Digests, and what not, at a fraction of the cost of

maintaining a physical library. The EBC Reader Platinum Edition annual subscription will save your time, money, and the space of maintaining a big Library. Avid readers are likely to collect a lot of books which in turn can be very expensive.

EBC Reader gives you access to :

- Over 1100 volumes of top-quality legal information available with you 24X7X365.
- The fastest way to access updated legal commentaries and recently updated bare acts, free of cost.
- Preparing case briefs, making notes, reading books all on the go, whether you are in a flight, or lacking internet connectivity.

4. SCC case finder full text Court edition (offline)-

SCC case finder was provided from 2005 to all High Court Judges. At present 8 licences is running and

used by the Hon'ble Judges as well as by Judges Library.

S. No	Whom the service is being provided	Name of subscribed e-journals
1.	Hon'ble Judges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC Online Web edition • Manupatra Online • EBC Reader e-library courts edition • SCC case finder (Offline)
2.	Judicial Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC Online Web edition
3.	Judge Library (High Court)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCC Online Web edition • Manupatra Online • EBC Reader e-library courts edition • SCC case finder (Offline)

11 (ix) SCC Online facilities and case Law Portal-

On 1st April, 2021, each of the 272 Judicial Officers in Uttarakhand state Judiciary was provided of the SCC Online facility. This gives them access to the various judgements of the Tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court of India as well as statutes, Bills in Parliament and articles. The SCC Online facility provided to Judicial Officers enables accessing and reading any case law for the above purpose. Judicial Officers have been encouraged to form study circles to share the knowledge gleaned from accessing this facility.

BUILDING OF UTTARAKHAND JUDICIAL & LEGAL ACADEMY,



UTTARAKHAND JUDICIAL & LEGAL ACADEMY, **BHOWALI, DISTRICT- NAINITAL.**

Judicial Training is an essential element of an efficient justice delivery system which helps to ensure the competence of Judiciary. The Greek Philosopher Heraclitus quotes “Change is the only constant”. It is true to all including Judiciary. In a heterogeneous society with ever changing laws, judicial training is important for Judges to enable them to imbibe the judicial culture, broaden the horizons of their knowledge

and acquire familiarity with the judicial process. The words of Socrates epitomize the real purpose of Judicial Training:

“I cannot teach anybody anything; I can only make them think”

It is the Judicial training that helps the Judicial Officers to think and inculcate the best practices in their working of law and provide *nyaya* i.e. justice in accordance with *niti* i.e. rules.

FOUNDATION AND OBJECTIVE OF UJALA

The Judicial Academy for the State of Uttarakhand was conceptualized under the Office Memorandum of the State No. 1-EK (10)/Chattis (1)/Ny.Anu/2004 Dated 2 October, 2004 on persuasion of Hon’ble Mr. Justice V.S. Sirpurkar, the then Chief Justice of Uttaranchal High Court and was named Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy (UJALA). The foundation stone of UJALA was laid on December 19, 2004 by Hon’ble Mr. Justice R.C. Lahoti, the then Chief Justice of India in the presence of Hon’ble Sri N.D. Tiwari, the then Chief Minister of Uttarakhand and Hon’ble the Chief Justice V.S. Sirpurkar. The Administrative-cum-Training block, a mess and a hostel were constructed in the first phase of infrastructure

construction. The Academy became functional on June 14, 2008 when it was inaugurated by Hon’ble Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, the then Chief Justice of India in the presence of Hon’ble Sri B.L. Joshi, the then Governor of Uttarakhand and Hon’ble Mr. Justice V.K. Gupta, the then Chief Justice of Uttarakhand High Court.

The basic objective of the Academy is *“To strengthen the administration of justice as a whole”* through training of Judicial Officers of the State and other stakeholders of Justice Administration process. To ensure the achievement of goal, efforts are made that every stakeholder in justice delivery system may benefit from resources of UJALA.

PERSONAGES STEERING THE ACADEMY (2008 TO 2023)

1. PATRON-IN-CHIEF OF UTTARAKHAND JUDICIAL & LEGAL ACADEMY.

Hon'ble The Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand is the Patron-in-Chief of the Academy.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Gupta
(02.02.2008 – 09.09.2009)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar
(29.11.2009 – 08.08.2010)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Barin Ghosh
(12.08.2010 – 04.06.2014)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.M. Joseph
(31.07.2014-06.08.2018)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Ranganathan
(02.11.2018 – 27.07.2020)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Chauhan
(07.01.2021 – 23.12.2021)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi
(28.06.2022 Onwards)

2. JUDGE-IN-CHARGE, EDUCATION UJALA



Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. S. Verma



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia



Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. K. Bist



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Singh



Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Tiwari



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Sharma
(Present Judge-in-Charge Education UJALA)

3. DIRECTOR- SENIOR JUDICIAL OFFICER OF CADRE OF DISTRICT JUDGE IS APPOINTED AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE ACADEMY.



Shri Umesh Chandra Dhyani
(26.03.2008- 15.04.2010)



Shri R.D. Paliwal
(20.04.2010-01.05.2013)



Shri Gyanendra Kumar Sharma
(02.05.2013- 06.06.2014)
(29.06.2019- 23.12.2020)



Ms. Meena Tiwari
(07.06.2014- 15.04.2015)



Shri Pradeep Pant
(16.04.2015- 01.05.2017)



Shri Vivek Bharti Sharma
(02.05.2017-16.08.2018)



Shri Prashant Joshi
(16.08.2018- 29.06.2019)



Shri Nitin Sharma
(23.12.2020-15.04.2023)



Shri Harish Kumar Goel
(17.04.2023 Onwards)

FOUNDATION STONE OF AMPHITHEATRE OF UTTARAKHAND JUDICIAL & LEGAL ACADEMY

LAI D BY

HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE VIPIN SANGHI CHIEF JUSTICE OF UTTARAKHAND (PATRON-IN-CHIEF)

IN BENIGN PRESENCE OF

HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE SHARAD KUMAR SHARMA

AND

HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE RAVINDRA MAITHANI

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2023



TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND METHODOLOGIES OF TRAINING

Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy in its journey of 15 years have conducted different Induction, Orientation Training Programmes, Reflective Training Programmes, Refresher Programmes, Specialized Training Programmes, Joint workshop and Conferences for Judicial Officers, Advocates, Prosecution Officers, Members of Juvenile Justice Board, Police officers, Para legal volunteer, Staff

of High Court and District Court and other stakeholders of justice delivery system. Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy have also organised sharing of best practices programmes with the Judicial Academies of Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Odisha. It has also conducted Training Programme for the JAG Officials of Air Force. In total 436 Training Programmes have been organized in the Academy till 8.11.2022.

METHODOLOGY OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy have made efforts to adopt the best methodology of Judicial Training including the different practices of andragogy. These includes classroom session, Group Discussion, PPT presentation, case study and presentation, theatre method, need and assessment, book review, moot courts, visit to other institutions and Uttarakhand Darshan for understanding the topography, culture, needs and problems of common people in the state (for Foundation Training of Civil Judge Batch) and other modes.

UJALA has developed its training programme in such a manner that the skills like leadership, group work, management, and others can be

inculcated while undergoing training. For this not only classes of these virtues through Special Trainers are conducted but they are given the opportunity to develop it through sports and other activities. For these purposes UJALA have developed its recreation centre with facilities of **Gymnasium, Badminton and Squash Courts, Billiards, Table Tennis, Yoga rooms and Indoor Games of Carom and Chess.** UJALA also provide opportunity to its Judicial Officers particularly new inductees to showcase their talent through cultural activities at different stages of training programme. UJALA has also its well designed and furnished Auditorium with facilities of 300 persons for organising Conferences and Cultural Activities.

FIRST TRAINING PROGRAMME -

The first Training Programme of the Academy was Foundation Training of Civil Judge (Junior Division) 2005 Batch, conducted in the year 2008. Training was given to 39 Judicial Officers for a period of 3 months from 14th June 2008 to 12th September 2008.

Hon'ble Mr Justice Vinod Kumar Gupta, the then Chief Justice of Uttarakhand High Court, inaugurated the training programme. Shri U.C. Dhyani was the Director of the Academy at that time.



Judicial Officers of First Training programme with Justice M.M Ghildiyal, Judge, High Court of Uttarakhand and Officials of Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy

FOUNDATION TRAINING PROGRAMMES.

Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Training Module: Induction level Training of the Judicial Officers is the phase where shape is given to a Judge. Judicial Officers at their nascent stage must be acknowledged of the fact that Judgeship is not limited to the four walls of Court. The way of life, discipline, integrity, morality, public

behavior, code of conduct which are the traits of a person performing duties as a Judge need to be inculcated. UJALA gives training on the broad lines of above principles in the Foundation Training programme along with practical working of law.

Time Period of Foundation Training Programme for Civil Judge (Jr. Div.):

Before year 2012, the Foundation Training Programme for Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) was for a period of 3 months. Since Civil Judge (Jr. Div.), Batch 2011 (joining 2012) the Foundation Training of newly appointed officers of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Cadre extends to 13 months in five phases. The Trainee Officers undergoes three Institutional phases of Training at Academy and two practical phases at District Courts, alternatively. First phase is conducted in the Academy for two and a half months. Second phase is conducted

in four major District Courts for two months. Third phase is conducted in Academy for 4 months. Fourth phase is conducted in four major District Courts for one and a half months. Fifth phase is conducted in Academy for two and a half months with nearly twenty days of Uttarakhand Darshan Sensitization Programme. In the span of 15 years total 11 batches of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) have completed their Induction/ Foundation training programme.

Some Photographs Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Batches –



Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) 2015 Batch with Hon'ble Judges of High Court and Officers of UJALA



Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) 2018 Batch with Justice R.S.Chauhan, Chief Justice of High Court of Uttarakhand and Officers of UJALA.



Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) 2019 Batch with Hon'ble Judges of High Court and Officers of UJALA

Higher Judicial Services (HJS) Training Module:

It includes three months of training in Academy for Directly Appointed HJS Officers and one month for HJS Officers promoted from service. One month out of the three months of training in Academy for Directly Appointed HJS Officers shall have to be

Sharing of Best Practices-

Sharing and acknowledging best practices of the different states helps the Judicial Officers to provide justice in due and timely manner with better work ethics. National Judicial Academy also promotes sharing of best practices. State Judicial Academies can also provide such opportunities to its Judicial Officers to interact with officers of other State at the state level. Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy has

conducted jointly with HJS Officers promoted from services. Ten (10) batches of HJS Direct Recruit and Six (6) batches of HJS (Promoted) have successfully completed their Foundation Training Programmes in the Academy.

strengthen this practices by collaborating with State Judicial Academies of Punjab and Haryana (Chandigarh Judicial Academy), Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat. Judicial Officers of Odisha visited the Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy in the month of July, 2022 for a period of one week. Judicial Officers of Uttarakhand also visited the Odisha Judicial Academy for a period of one week.



*Judicial officers of Odisha with Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Uttarakhand,
Registrar General of High Court and Director of UJALA*



Higher Judicial Services Officers of Uttar Pradesh with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma, Judge-in-Charge Education, UJALA and Officers of UJALA

North Zone Conference of National Judicial Academy-

One North Zone Conference of National Judicial Academy was organised by Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy up to the 9th November 2022. This regional conference was conducted from 30th March 2019 to 31st March 2019 on “**Enhance Excellence of**

the Judicial Institutions: Challenges and Opportunities”. In this Conference 15 Hon'ble Judges and 97 Judicial Officers of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, and Uttarakhand made their participation.

Other Conferences and Colloquium –

Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy with its objective of “to strengthen the Administration of Justice as a whole” has organised conferences and colloquium from time to time. In these conferences and colloquium various

topics like Criminal Justice Adjudication, Environmental Protection, Human trafficking etc. have been discussed leading to fruitful results in the working of judicial officers and other allied stakeholders.

Training Programmes for APO's-

Prosecution officers are important actors of the justice delivery system.

Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy provides one month training programme

to newly appointed Assistant Prosecution officers in their training period. 3-batches of Assistant Prosecution officers have

taken their one month training programme in the Academy till now.

Mediation Training Programmes-

Huge Pendency in Courts has led the Judiciary to focus on other modes of dispensation of Justice. Alternative Dispute Resolution especially mediation have emerged as one of the modes which can provide easy, speedy and cost effective justice without procedural technicalities. Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy has also focussed on the modern techniques of justice dispensation

by providing training on Mediation and other modes of ADR under the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Training programmes have been organised for both Judges and Advocates, which include 40 hours training on mediation and one day training programme for referral Judges.

Training Programmes on the Directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Court-

Training programmes on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Court of Uttarakhand were conducted by the Academy. In the recent times some of the topics of the training programme which are organised by the Academy on directions are- 1) Gender Sensitization, 2) Triple method of

Plea Bargaining, Compounding of Offences and Probation of offenders Act, 3) Information and Communication Technology, 4) Sensitization of Judicial officers manning the POCSO/FTC POCSO Courts, 5) High Court Video Conferencing Rules 2020, 6) Motor Accident Claim Cases.

Training programmes from 9th November 2022 to 30th June 2023-

In the period of 09.11.2022 to 30th June, 2023, 43 Training Programmes were held in the Academy. These 43 Training Programmes were conducted for different stakeholders of the justice delivery system which included Judicial officers, members of the Juvenile Justice Board, Advocates, Advocate Clerk, Legal Aid Counsels, District Magistrate, Police Officers of different ranks, DGC's, ADGC's, High

Court and District Court staff, Doctors, Investigating Officers, Chief Executive Engineer of PWD, DFO's and SDOs and Senior Range Officer, Probation Officer and Members of NGO's. These training programmes included training through physical presence, virtual mode as well as by hybrid mode.

The training programmes were held on different aspects of law which included

Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, Wildlife Protection and Forest laws, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, POCSO Act 2012, PCPNDT Act, Commercial Court Act, Intellectual Property law, Cyber law, ADR mechanism, Constitutional law and Behavioural Management, MACT, **Judicial Conference on Human Trafficking, Gender Justice and Upliftment of Weaker Sections of Society-**

On 19th and 20th November 2022, a Judicial Conference was organised by the Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy through hybrid mode on the subject “Human Trafficking, Gender Justice and Upliftment of Weaker Sections of Society. Hon’ble Justice Ravindra Bhatt and Hon’ble Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, both Judges of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India addressed the participants. The

Family law, Vulnerable Deposition and others. Training Programmes were further not limited to law, it also touched different aspects of Information and Communication technology namely online e-SCR outreach programme, e-Courts induction programme, computer skill enhancement programme.

Chief Justice, other Puisne Judges of the High Court of Uttarakhand, Justice Mahboob Ali Former Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, DGP Uttarakhand, also addressed the participants. Judicial Officers of the State, District Magistrates and SSP’s of some Districts, Probation Officers of the State and Members of NGOs attended the Conference through hybrid mode.



Justice Vipin Sanghi, Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand, welcoming Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Judge, Supreme Court of India.



Justice Vipin Sanghi, Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand, welcoming Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, Judge, Supreme Court of India.



Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court of India along with Chief Justice of High Court of Uttarakhand and other Puisne Judges of High Court

40 Hours Training Programmes for Advocates-

40 Hours Training programmes for Advocates on Mediation was organised by the Academy in two phases (Ist phase- 17.01.2023 to 21.01.2023) and (IInd phase- 12.02.2023 to 17.02.2023). In 2 phases total 32 Advocates participated in the training programme. Resource person

from Delhi Mediation Centre Samadhan, were nominated by Hon'ble MCPC Supreme Court of India as Trainers for the Programme. Training Programme included class room discussion, role plays, group exercises and videos on how to conduct mediation.

Training Programme on Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre (VWDC)

On 21st May 2023, one day training programme on vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre was conducted by the Academy for the Judicial Officers of the State and Chief/ Executive Engineers of PWD of Uttarakhand. The Judicial Officers and Chief/Executive Engineers of the State participated through hybrid mode. Chief Justice, Shri Vipin Sanghi, Justice Shri Sharad Kumar Sharma, Judge High

Court of Uttarakhand and Judge-in-Charge, Education of UJALA, Justice Gitta Mittal and Former Chief Justice, High Court of Jammu and Kashmir addressed the participants. Training programme addressed the importance of Vulnerable Witness Deposition and Creation of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre in the existing infrastructure of the Courts in Uttarakhand.



Hon'ble Chief Justice Addressing the Participants through Virtual Mode



Former Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir, Justice Gita Mittal addressing the participants
One week Induction Training Programme for ADJ'S (Direct Recruits) of Uttar Pradesh-

A one week Induction training programme for ADJ's (Direct Recruits) of Uttar Pradesh was organised by the Academy from 08.05.2023 to 13.05.2023. 29 officers of HJS cadre participated in the training programme which included institutional training at the Academy for 3 days. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma, Judge High Court of Uttarakhand and Justice U.C. Dhyani,

former Judge of High Court of Uttarakhand addressed the participants. The participants of the training programme visited Hon'ble High Court Of Uttarakhand, Raj Bhawan, Nainital, District Court Almora, Jageshwar temple and stayed for a night at Anasakti Asharm in Kausani.



Group Photograph of Trainee Judicial Officers of Uttar Pradesh with Justice U. C. Dhayani, Former Judge, High Court Of Uttarakhand, Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma, Judge, High Court of Uttarakhand, Officers of JTRI, Lucknow and UJALA.

Foundation Training Programme of HJS (Direct Recruit) 2022 Batch and Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) 2021 Batch

Foundation training programme of HJS (Direct Recruit) 2022 Batch and Civil Judge(Jr. Div.) 2021 Batch started in the Academy on 12th June. Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma Hon'ble Judge-in-Charge Education, UJALA, inaugurated the training programmes and blessed the trainee judicial officers. Trainee judicial officers got blessing of Hon'ble Justice Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi, Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand and an

opportunity to interact with him in the first week of training. In the initial phase of the foundation training programmes, sessions on Manner and etiquettes, Cannons of Judicial Ethics- Bangalore Principles, Elements of Judicial Behaviour, Conduct of Judges in service and Society, Introduction to criminal Justice system and civil justice system and other basic of law were conduct.



*Judicial officers of HJS (Direct Recruit) 2022 Batch and Civil Judge(Jr. Div.)
2021 Batch, with Justice Vipin Sanghi, Chief Justice, High Court of
Uttarakhand, Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma, Judge High Court of
Uttarakhand, Shri R.D. Paliwal, Retired District Judge and Officers of UJALA*

Details of some training programmes:

1. Training programme on Emerging paradigms of Bail Jurisprudence & Importance of Sec 313(5) CrPC for all Judicial Officers of the State :

Training programme on Emerging paradigms of Bail Jurisprudence & Importance of Sec 313(5) CrPC was conducted on 01.07.2023 for all the judicial Officers of the State. Training Programme was conducted via virtual mode. The training programme was conducted keeping into light the directions given in the Judgment of Satender Kumar Antil V. CBI (2022)10 SCC 51 & Raj Kumar V. State (NCT) of Delhi Criminal appeal No. 1471 of 2023. Hon'ble Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma, Judge-incharge Education UJALA inaugurated the programme. Hon'ble Justice U.C.Dhyani, Former Judge , Hon'ble High Court of uttarakhand enlightened the Judicial Officers on the emerging trends of Bail Jurisprudence & importance of Sec 313 CrPC and particularly on the use of sec 313(5) CrPC.

2. Refresher Training Programme for Judicial Officers of the State Judiciary on triple method of Plea Bargaining, Compounding of Offences and Probation of Offenders Act, 1958:

Refresher Training Programme for Judicial Officers of the State Judiciary on triple method of Plea Bargaining, Compounding of Offences and Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 was conducted in three different phases on 05.08.2023, 04.09.2023 & 16.09.2023. Training programme was conducted through virtual mode on the directions of Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand. Judicial Officers of the State were enlightened on above topics & to make maximum use of the above said laws.

3. State Level Consultation on 'Children in Conflict with Law (CICL): Prevention, Restorative Justice, Diversion and Alternatives to Detention':

State Level Consultation on 'Children in Conflict with Law (CICL): Prevention, Restorative Justice, Diversion and Alternatives to Detention' was conducted for various stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System. Total 108 participants which included Judicial Officers, Police Officers, Executive Officers, Probation Officers, Chairpersons of CWC of various districts, Members of JJB of different districts participated in the Consultation programme. Hon'ble Chief Justice of Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand inaugurated the programme. In the deliberation sessions, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Maithani, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Kumar Verma, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Thapliyal highlighted the importance of diversion techniques, Right to fair trial, rehabilitation and restorative practices in Juvenile Justice System. In the Consultation Programme Ms. Bharti Ali, Executive Director, HAQ, Delhi, Ms. Sampurna Behura, Executive Director, BBA, Delhi, Ms. Manju Dhondiyal, Former Executive Director, NIPCCD, Delhi where the speakers for different sessions.

4. 40 hours Training Programme for Judges on Mediation:

40 hours training programme on Mediation for Judges was conducted from 18.09.2023 to 22.09.2023. This training programme was conducted for Judicial Officers of Civil Judges (Sr. Div.) cadre. Out of 25 nominated participants, 17 Judicial Officers participated in the training programme. Ms. Nagina Jain & Mr. Surender Singh, Senior Trainers nominated by MCPC, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India enlightened the Judicial Officers on various aspects of Mediation. It included groundrules, conflict management & resolution, rules of Mediation etc.

UTTARAKHAND STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, NAINITAL
OFFICE OF UTTARAKHAND STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY,
NAINITAL



UTTARAKHAND STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, NAINITAL

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE:

To fulfil the mandate of Article 39-A of the Constitution of India and establishing a Nationwide network for providing free and comprehensive legal services to the weaker sections of the society and also to secure and promote the philosophy of justice to all, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted in the year 1987. Thereafter, to make policy and implement the motto of '**ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL**', the National Legal Services Authority, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, State Legal Services Authority, High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authority and Tehsil Legal Services Committee have been established.

The Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority was constituted on 20th March, 2002 under Section 6 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and its office was inaugurated at Nainital on 8th June, 2002 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Kirpal, the then Chief Justice, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the august presence of Sh. Arun Jaitley, Hon'ble the then Union Law Minister, Government of India.

At present, under the Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority, a High Court Legal Services Committee, 13 District Legal Services Authorities, 36 Tehsil Legal Services Committees and 4 Permanent Lok Adalats are functional.



An Overview of The Legal Aid Mechanism:

- To provide free legal aid & service of free advocates to the eligible masses.
- To organize Lok Adalats for providing the efficacious, inexpensive and expeditious justice to all.
- To give a fertile focus to the policies of Central Authority (NALSA) under the joint auspices of High Court Legal Services Committee, District Legal Services Authorities & Tehsil Legal Services committees.
- To augment the wide legal awareness amongst the flouted public at large specially the people living in the far-flung hill areas of the State through legal literacy and legal aid camps and make them aware about their rights and duties.
- To ensure that motto 'Access to Justice for All' is made accessible to the poor and oblivious masses at their door-step.
- To organize symposiums, seminars and conferences in order to settle disputes as well as to make the people aware about legal system.

Entitlement For Free Legal Services:

Under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and Rule 16 of the Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority Rules, 2006, the persons falling in the following categories may avail the free legal aid/advice:

- A member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- A victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
- A woman or a child;
- A mentally ill or otherwise disable person;
- A person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster;
- An industrial workman;
- In custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, or in a juvenile home within the meaning of clause (i) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 in psychiatric hospital of psychiatric nursing home within

- the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987;
- In receipt of annual income from all sources less than Rs. 3,00,000/- or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government, if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court; or
 - Ex-service man;
 - Persons from Transgender Community;
 - Senior Citizen;
 - HIV/AIDS Infected Persons.

Inauguration of National Legal Literacy Mission:

National Legal Literacy Mission was inaugurated in the Uttarakhand State by Sh. H.R. Bhardwaj, Hon'ble the then Law Minister, Government of India on 04th December, 2005 in the

benign presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand and Mr. N.D. Tiwari, Hon'ble the then Chief Minister, Government of Uttarakhand.



Launch of Website of Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority:

In order to reach the common masses via the electronic media, the website of the Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority i.e. www.slsa.uk.gov.in was launched by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Judge, Supreme Court of India & the then Executive Chairman, National

Legal Services Authority on 25th March, 2022 on the occasion of Mega Lok Adalat at Dehradun. This site contains the history of Uttarakhand SLSA, its activities with photographs and other necessary details.



Release of Inaugural Issue of official News Letter of Uttarakhand SLSA:

For the purpose of imparting legal awareness, the Inaugural Issue of the Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority's Newsletter was released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the

then Judge, Supreme Court of India & the then Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority on 25th March, 2011 at Dehradun.



Alternative Dispute Redressal (ADR) Centres in the State:

Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand has passed a resolution on 15.10.2011 for setting up ADR Centres (Nyay Sadans) in all the districts of the State under the 13th Finance Commission grant. However, only four (04) ADR Centres have been set up at District-Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi and one at Hon'ble

High Court premises at Nainital. The said ADR Centres are working as a multi-facility service centre for the public of the State where they are getting the facility of Mediation Centre, Permanent Lok Adalat (PLA), Front Office, SLSA/ DLSAs office(s) etc. under one roof.



Criminal Justice Administration:

A sensitization workshop on 'Criminal Justice Administration' was organized at Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy on June 30, 2019 under the joint auspices of UJALA and Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority. The purpose of the said workshop was to make all stakeholders aware about various aspects of Criminal Justice Administration e.g. early access to justice at pre-arrest and remand stages, transformation of criminal justice towards justice to victim, role of service providers in expeditious justice delivery etc.

The workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble the then Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand. During the occasion, Hon'ble Judges of Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, Advocate General, distinguished speakers, Registrar General of Hon'ble High Court, Registrars and Senior Advocates were present. In the said workshop, 34 Judicial Officers, 55 Government Counsels and Advocates, Assistant Prosecution Officers/Panel Lawyers and law students from different colleges participated.



Special Campaign Under NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015:

A survey/research work was conducted by the team of PLVs including Panel Lawyer, Members of

NGOs and Social Workers etc. throughout the State of Uttarakhand under the NALSA (Legal Services to

the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015.

After the aforesaid survey/research work, a campaign namely “**SANKALP : NASHA MukT DEVBHOOMI**” was launched on **28th September, 2019** at ONGC Auditorium, Dehradun. The said campaign was launched by the then Hon’ble Patron-in-Chief, Uttarakhand SLISA, in the benign presence of Hon’ble the then Executive Chairman, Uttarakhand SLISA, Hon’ble the then Chairman High Court Legal Services Committee. Hon’ble Mr. Justice U.C. Dhyani, Chairman, Public Service Tribunal & former Judge, Hon’ble High Court of Uttarakhand also graced the

event as a speaker. The then Chief Secretary of Govt. of Uttarakhand, the then Director General of Police Uttarakhand, the then Member Secretary, Uttarakhand SLISA, and other senior officers of Government and Police were also present in the aforesaid launch event. A booklet on the Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace was also released by the then Hon’ble Patron-in-Chief, Uttarakhand SLISA, Nainital.

In the said event, approximately 300 Para Legal Volunteers, Panel Lawyers, Police Officers, Social Workers and Law Students were participated.

The key objectives of the said campaign were:

- Establishment of Special Units;
- Formation of Teams of Panel Lawyers, PLVs and NGOs;
- Sensitization of Teams about the subject/topic and relevant Laws/Schemes;
- Constitution of Anti Drug Clinics;
- Awareness Programmes and Drug Education;
- Mode of Sensitization and Awareness Programmes;
- Rehabilitation and Social Re-integration;
- Increase attention to the treatment needs of Female Addicts/Abusers;
- Demand Reduction Activities;
- Supply Reduction Activities;
- Court Matters Related Strategy.



Inauguration of Legal Aid Information System (LAIS) Portal:

As per directions and guidance of Hon'ble the then Chief Justice/Patron-in-Chief, Uttarakhand SLISA, a Web Based Application (open source) namely **Legal Aid Information System (LAIS)** was developed to access services of legalaid and to monitor its activities. The said ambitious web application aims to provide free legal aid to the needy people and other concerned stake holders. The newly developed Web Application is helpful

for public welfare with regard to free legalaid services through Legal Services Institutions.

The said **Legal Aid Information System (LAIS)** was inaugurated on 06.03.2020 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India. District wise pendency of the cases and other Data is available in the said Online Portal for Panel Lawyers, PLVs, and other needy/commonmass.



Organization of First e-Lok Adalat in the State:

Keeping in view of the difficult time of COVID-19 and under the valuable guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi

Malimath, Hon'ble the then Acting Chief Justice, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand and Hon'ble the then

Executive Chairman, Uttarakhand SLSA, Uttarakhand State's first e-Lok Adalat was successfully organized on 12.09.2020 through Video Conferencing by Uttarakhand SLSA, under the joint auspices of High Court Legal Services Committee and all

District Legal Services Authorities. A detailed SOP was prepared by the Uttarakhand SLSA. In this e-Lok Adalat total **1787 cases** were settled. In addition to above **217 cases** were settled at Pre-Litigation stage in this e-Lok Adalat.

Visit of Mr. Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble the then Minister of Law and Justice, Govt. of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.U. Lalit, Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA:

A Mega Legal Aid Camp was organized on 05.12.2021 at Dev Singh Ground, Pithoragarh under the aegis of NALSA by the Uttarakhand SLSA in association with DLSA, Pithoragarh.

Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble the then Minister of Law and Justice, Union of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.U. Lalit, Hon'ble the then Judge, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghvendra Singh Chauhan, Hon'ble the then Patron-in-Chief, Uttarakhand SLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari, Hon'ble Judge, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma, Hon'ble Judge, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand/Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee graced the occasion by their benign presence.

Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble the then Minister of Law and Justice

appreciated the active role of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA in the field of legal services. Shri Kiren Rijju also made emphasis on easy rules and speedy justice.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.U. Lalit, Hon'ble the then Executive Chairman, NALSA also informed about the legal services camps being organized throughout the India under the *Aazadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav* on reaching the 75 years of independence and completion of 25 years of Legal Services Authority.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghvendra Singh Chauhan, Hon'ble the then Patron-in-chief and Chief Justice, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand by addressing "**Vishwas Sabke Liye, Nyay Sabke Liye, Yahi Hai Lakshya**" informed that justice be not confined within the judiciary but it should be everywhere like the rays of the sun.



SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS/DRIVES:

- **Pan India Awareness & Outreach Campaign “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsava” from 02nd October to 14 November, 2021:**

Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority in coordination with the District Legal Services Authorities devised a Detailed Action Plan under the Pan India Legal Awareness and Outreach Campaign, which was carried

out w.e.f. 02nd October, 2021 to 14th November, 2021 in the Uttarakhand State.

Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority also prepared a separate

schedule of awareness drive through Mobile Vans under the Pan India Legal Awareness and Outreach Campaign, which was carried out w.e.f. 02nd October, 2021 to 14th November, 2021 in the Uttarakhand State. One Mobile Van was sent to the districts falling under the jurisdiction of Garhwal Division and another Mobile Van was sent to the districts falling under the jurisdiction of Kumaon Division.

As per the direction of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, additional activities under the Pan India Legal Awareness and Outreach Campaign were also included from 07th November, 2021 to 14th November, 2021.

Under the NALSA's Pan India Legal Awareness and Outreach Campaign, all the District Legal Services Authorities conducted daily Door-to-Door Visits in the villages of their Districts w.e.f. 02.10.2021 to 14.11.2021.

Total 57166 Teams were constituted to carry out Programmes & Activities under Pan India Legal Awareness and Outreach Campaign and total 7399 Legal Awareness Programmes/Camps were organized by the DLSAs & TLSCs and total 3301462 persons

attended such programmes and total 12011 villages & urban areas were covered. Under door-to-door campaign 2615 Talukas were covered and 14382625 persons were surveyed/interacted. Total 32467 villages were covered under such campaign.

On the direction of National Legal Services Authority and under the guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra, the then Judge, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand and Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Uttarakhand SLSA, District Level **Moot Court and Debate Competitions** were organized in the Districts on 08.11.2021 by the DLSAs in coordination with the Law Colleges under the Pan India Legal Awareness and Outreach Campaign. In furtherance of this activity, **State Level Moot Court and Debate Competitions** were organized by the Uttarakhand SLSA on 11.11.2021 at Nainital amongst the winners of District Level's **Moot Court and Debate Competitions**. Total 19 participants participated in the **State Level Moot Court and Debate Competitions**.

In light of the direction given by National Legal Services Authority and in order to commemorate the

commencement of Legal Service Week under NALSA's Pan India Legal Awareness and Outreach Campaign, an "Exhibition Programme" focusing on 75 year of "Administration Process and Achievements of Justice Delivery System and Legal Aid System and its Functions" was organized by the Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority in association with the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand on

12th November, 2021 in the Hon'ble High Court Campus, Nainital.

The said Exhibition Programme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra, the then Judge, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand and the then Executive Chairman, Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority in the benign presence of other Hon'ble Judges of the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand.



- **Legal Awareness Programmes (LAP) Conducted for the Women:**

In compliance of the direction of National Legal Services Authority and as per directions of Executive Chairman, Uttarakhand SLSA, the District Legal Services Authorities conducted Legal Awareness Programmes (LAPs) for Women in collaboration with National Commission for Women (NCW).

In pursuance to the approved calendar of events and in order to spread legal awareness among women residing in rural and far-flung areas, total **36 Legal Awareness Programmes (LAPs)** was conducted for Women in collaboration with NCW, in 36 Tehsils of the

Uttarakhand State, wherein the Tehsil Legal Services Committees are in existence.

In each camp organized by the District Legal Services Authorities on the aforementioned subject, around 50-60 women participants such as Teachers, Aasha Workers, Aganwadi Workers, etc. were participated. During the said campaign, Handbook on Laws Relating to Women, *Saral Kannuni Gyan Mala* booklets, pamphlets and other informative materials relating to various laws and rights of women were distributed to the participants.



Visit of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Umesh Lalit, the then Judge, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority at Multi-purpose Legal Aid Camp at Village-Mana, District-Chamoli:-

A Multi-purpose Legal Aid Camp was organized on 25.05.2022 at Village-Mana (known as last village of India), District-Chamoli under the aegis of National Legal Services Authority by the Uttarakhand State

Legal Services Authority in association with District Legal Services Authority, Chamoli.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.U. Lalit, the then Judge, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India/Executive Chairman,

National Legal Services Authority graced the occasion in the benign presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra, the then

Executive Chairman, Uttarakhand SLISA and Shri Ashok Kumar Jain, the then Member Secretary, National Legal Services Authority.



ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD

NOVEMBER-2022 TO JUNE-2023

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT:

During the period **November -2022 to June-2023**, as per the Calendar of National Legal Services Authority 03 National Lok Adalats were organized on quarter basis at Hon'ble High Court level. In such Lok Adalat total **848** cases were referred, including Matrimonial, Motor Accident Claims,

electricity disputes, land acquisition, NI Act, Labour Disputes, Revenue Cases, Service Matters etc. Out of 848 cases involving compensation, fines and agreed loan recovery, total **86** were settled amicably and Rs. 6,92,18,927/- were finalized as settlement amount.

Date of Lok Adalat	Hon'ble High Court		
	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amount
12.11.2022	260	19	1,16,46,328
04.03.2023	314	38	3,87,77,353
13.05.2023	274	29	1,87,95,246
Total :-	848	86	6,92,18,927





As per calendar of National Legal Services Authority, 04 National Lok Adalats were also organized on quarterly basis in the District Judiciaries, at district and tehsil levels. Total 36567 cases were referred in the said Lok Adalats and out of **31998**

cases including Matrimonial, Motor Accident Claims, electricity disputes, land acquisition, NI Act, Labour Disputes, Revenue Cases, Service Matters etc., were settled amicably and total Rs. 2,13,34,34,063/- were realized as (find & awards) settlement amount.

All District/Outlying Courts			
Date of Lok Adalat	PENDING CASES		
	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amount
12.11.2022	9587	8410	68,64,17,558
11.02.2023	8596	7533	45,36,72,097
13.05.2023	7443	6411	38,89,81,895
09.09.2023	10941	9644	60,43,62,513
Total :-	36567	31998	2,13,34,34,063

In the aforesaid National Lok Adalats, total 88208 Pre-Litigation cases were received by the District Judiciaries across the State, and out of it **59493**

Pre-Litigation cases were settled amicably and **Rs. 90,55,85,837/-** were realized as settlement amount.

All District/Outlying Courts			
Date of Lok Adalat	Pre-Litigation Cases		
	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amount
12.11.2022	30222	21205	20,04,05,784
11.02.2023	20236	12907	29,02,21,320
13.05.2023	21372	13352	18,63,52,632
09.09.2023	16378	12029	22,86,06,101
Total :-	88208	59493	90,55,85,837



The National Lok Adalats was also organized in the Quasi-Judicial Courts such as **Consumer Courts, Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)**. Total 735

cases were referred in such Quasi-Judicial Courts and out of them **553** were settled and Rs. 2,41,80,03,747/- were realized as settlement amount.

Date of Lok Adalat		Consumer Courts	
	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amount
12.11.2022	141	74	60,17,216
11.02.2023	98	65	50,61,662
13.05.2023	61	20	21,75,900
09.09.2023	34	13	12,48,969
Total :-	334	172	1,45,03,747

Date of Lok Adalat		Debt Recovery Tribunal, Dehradun	
	Taken up	Disposal	Settlement Amount
12.11.2022	179	179	1,02,15,00,000
11.02.2023	80	70	66,00,00,000
13.05.2023	116	111	56,85,00,000
09.09.2023	26	21	15,35,00,000
Total :-	401	381	2,40,35,00,000

Regular/Monthly Lok Adalat:

All District Legal Services Authorities organized Regular/Monthly Lok Adalats within their districts. In such

Lok Adalats 16675 pending cases were disposed off through amicable settlement.

No. of Regular/Monthly Lok Adalats Organized: 81		
No. Cases Taken up	No. of Cases Disposed off	Settlement Amount
31143	16770	Rs. 2,40,07,417

Jail Lok Adalat:

With an objective to provide speedy and expeditious justice to the Under Trial Prisoners/Jail Inmates Jail Lok

Adalats have been conducted by the All District Legal Services Authorities across the State.

No. of Lok Adalats Organized	No. of Cases Disposed off
35	547

Permanent Lok Adalats (PLA):

At present total 07 Permanent Lok Adalats have been sanctioned at District- Almora, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal and Udham Singh Nagar

within the State of Uttarakhand. Out of 07, presently four (04) Permanent Lok Adalats (Public Utility Services) have been made functional in district Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar.

Number of Sittings	No. of cases received during the Period	No. of cases settled during the Period	Total Value/Amount of Settlement (₹)
769	339	291	3,89,32,272

ADR and Mediation Centers:

04 ADR Centers at District Court Campus Dehradun, Haridwar, Uttarkashi and 01 at Hon'ble High Court Compound, Nainital have been

established. At present 18 Mediation Centers have been established at District Headquarters and Outlying Courts across the State of Uttarakhand.

Mediation Case Report					
Cases referred	Cases Settled	Cases not Settled	Non-Starters	Connected Cases	Pending (as on 30.06.2023)
410	47	338	31	Nil	114

Pre-Institution Mediation & Settlement (PIMS):

In the year 2017, for the State of Uttarakhand, by notification dated 31.10.2017, Commercial Court has been created by the Hon'ble Court, in District Dehradun, having jurisdiction for the entire State. Mediation has been

conducted to the cases received under Commercial Courts Pre-Institution Mediation & Settlement (PIMS), Rules 2018, in the Mediation Centers of the State.

November-2022 to September-2023						
S.N.	Name of Mediation Centre or DLSA	Total No. of applications pending on 1st Day of the month	Total No. of applications received	Total No. of cases settled	Total No. of non-starter cases	Total No. of applications pending (as on 30.09.2023)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Almora	58	40	04	36	17
2	Bageshwar	20	02	Nil	08	03
3	Dehradun	59	296	02	235	20
4	Haridwar	28	14	Nil	39	Nil
5	U.S. Nagar	Nil	11	Nil	01	04

SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS/DRIVES:

- **Prevention of Sales of Expiry Items:**

As per directions of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UKSLSA, Nainital under prevention of sales of expiry items/packets/packed foods, drinks monthly meeting is being convened by the Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) across the State of Uttarakhand with Food Safety Officer and Drug Inspector of the concerned district. Raid/Inspection are also being

conducted to the malls, shops, markets, medical stores, general stores etc.

For effective implementation of such type of issues a committee has been constituted by each DLSA, comprising of:

1. Secretary, DLSA
2. District Food Safety Officer
3. District Drug Inspector

4. One Officer from District Administration
5. One Officer from Health Department

The aforesaid committee has been directed to conduct all needful exercise as per law, if any such matter found in the district.

During the period from **January, 2023 to September, 2023, total 48 Meetings** were convened by the District Legal Services Authorities in the State, with Food Safety Officer, Drug Inspector and Anti-Drug Team Members. In the meetings, prevention of sales of expiry items in urban and rural/remote areas in the districts were discussed in length.

Food Safety Officer, Drug Inspector and Anti-Drug Team Members, informed in the meeting that during the said period **total 854 surprise inspection/visits /raid** were conducted to the Shopping Malls, Daily Shops, General/Kirana Stores, Medical Stores & Markets. During inspection **688 samples** were collected

- **Cyber Crime/Social Media Fraud/Scams:**

During the Period the District Legal Services Authorities organized 65 Legal Awareness Camps to sensitize the common mass about **‘Cyber Crime, Internet & Social Medial**

with regard to milk, milk products, oil, ghee, cold drinks, pan masala, namkeen, chips, sweets, bakery products etc., and the same was sent to laboratory for analysis. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the mall/shop owners for the samples, which were not found as per the standards. It was also informed by the concerned officers that some reports are pending at laboratory level and communication has been made for pending reports.

42 Legal Awareness Camps/Programmes were conducted by the DLSAs, PLVs and concerned Officers to aware the common mass about expiry medicines/goods/ items sold by the medical stores, malls & shopkeepers.

Directions were also issued by the DLSAs to Food Safety Officer, Drug Inspector and Anti-Drug Team Members, to take effective action/checking to prevent sales of expiry items across State.

Frauds/Scams’ by organized special legal awareness camps on different dates and places across the State of Uttarakhand.

By this Legal Awareness

Campaign drive the people at large were informed about the 'Cyber Crime, Internet & Social Media Frauds/Scams' being conducted by the

hackers/scammers frequently as the common mass usually used the online/digital payment methods being easy access modes of transactions.

- **Special Campaign on Biodegradable & Non-Biodegradable Waste and Plastic Waste Management System, Ban on Single use of Plastic:**

In compliance of the Order dated 07.07.2022 and Order dated 24.11.2022 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand in WP (PIL) No. 93/2022 (Jitendera Yadav Vs. Union of India & Others) and as per the directions issued by the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UKSLSA, Nainital with reference to the aforesaid order, different legal awareness camps are being organized on different dates and places by the District Legal Services Authorities across the State of Uttarakhand.

As per directions PLVs uploaded Google Map Photos and sent complaint of the locations at E-mail ID: solidwaste-complaint@uk.gov.in, where the garbage has been massed/heaped and also sent to concerned authorities. The said E-mail ID: solidwaste-complaint@uk.gov.in.

- **Statewide Cleanliness & Awareness Drive:**

As per directions of the Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Uttarakhand and Hon'ble Patron-in-

also made popularized by DLSAs amongst the common mass.

During the period **44 Legal Awareness Camps/Rallies and door-to-door Campaign** were organized and people at large were made aware about Uttarakhand Plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation and Use of Disposal) Act, 2013; Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 with amendment Rules 2018; Environment Protection Act, Uttarakhand Panchayat Solid Waste Management Policy, 2017 and ban on single use of plastic etc.

14 Meetings was also convened by the Secretaries of the DLSAs with Executive Officer, Nagar Palika to discuss the waste management in the district, for fixing dustbins at the collection centers and for removal/disposal of the collected garbage.

Chief, Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority, a huge Cleanliness Drive was organized on 18.06.2023 by

the Uttarakhand SLSA and many Cleanliness Drive Campaign, Rallies were conducted During June, 2023. During Cleanliness & Awareness Drive Campaign and Rallies, different rural/urban areas of the State were made clean and people at large were informed about Environment Protection Act and related Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules-2016, Uttarakhand Plastic and Other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation of Use and Disposal) Act, 2013 and Notification dated 16.02.2021.

As per the direction of the Hon'ble High Court and Uttarakhand SLSA, all the DLSAs initiated the said Drive from 24th May, 2023 in the State. Before the drive on 18.06.2023, various other activities were organized by the District Legal Services Authorities, Urban Local Bodies and other stakeholders. From the date onwards briefing about the event, social media campaign, and involvement of other stakeholders, NSS, NCC, NGOs, drawing, painting and slogan competition on the theme of cleanliness were organized across the State. First 03 winners of all these competitions were felicitated on 18.06.2023 and all the drawings,

paintings and slogans were put in place for public viewing for three days after the drive for mass awareness.

From 12.06.2023 to 18.06.2023, 'Cleanliness Drive Week' was organized by all District Legal Services Authorities. During the period the DLSAs organized **Drawings/Essays/Slogans competition** amongst the students of schools & colleges, on the subject importance of being clean, environment protection, ill effects of single use of plastic, waste management. For effective organization of such cleanliness drive **85 Meetings** were organized by the DLSAs with Judicial Officers, Advocates, Govt. Departments, PLVs, Officers of School/Colleges, Nagar Nigam/Nagar Palika Officers & employees, concerned NGOs, Head of Gram Panchayats. **Swachhata Pledge** was also pronounced by the DLSAs and participants before starting the cleanliness drive.

21 Press Conferences were also organized by the DLSAs with Print/Electronic Media Persons to propagate the cleanliness drive amongst the common mass and also it was advertised through other **Social Media Platforms. Short**

reels/videos/clips of cleanliness drive were also created and posted in the Social Media Platforms- YouTube,

Facebooks, Instagram, Whatsapp, Telegram, Twitter, Messengers etc.



Mega/Multi-Purpose Legal Services & Awareness Programmes:

Multipurpose/Mega Legal Awareness Camps, as per New Module Legal Services Camp designed by NALSA, were organized by the DLSAs across the State of Uttarakhand. **Total 1809 Persons** were get benefited by health & Blood Pressure check-up, eye check-up, Adhaar Update, by providing them different kind of certificates as Domicile/Income/Birth/Death, benefits

of Widow, Old Age, Disability Pension & Self Employment; Loan, Nursery (Plants), Mushroom Growing, Kisan Samman, Schemes, Family Register Copy, Cheques under Uttarakhand Victims Compensation Scheme, providing them wheelchair, walker, stick, hearing aid, glasses, crutches, backpain belt, medicine for cattle's, Track Suit to School Children etc.

Legal Awareness Campaign/Drive through Mobile Van:

In order to aware the common mass by displaying documentary films on free legal aid services provided by the Legal Services Institutions, NALSA and Govt. Social Welfare Services/Schemes, Acts/Rules/Provisions used in day-to-day life to people at large and to provide free legal aid services at their doorsteps, Mobile Van/Vidhik Sewa Rath visited

93 rural and urban areas, remote villages of district **Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital & Udham Singh Nagar** during **June, 2023** and organized legal services/awareness camps. During the said visits approx. **2450** persons were benefited. Legal issues faced/involved between them were also addressed.



Legal Aid Clinic/Village Legal Aid Care & Support Center:

Total **329** Legal Aid Clinics and Village Legal Aid Care & Support Centers have been established by the District Legal Services Authorities in Villages, Gram Panchayats, District/Sub-Jails, Judicial Lock-ups, Children/ Observation/ Juveniles / Correction Homes, Nari Niketans, Old

Age Homes, District Hospitals. During the period **10192 applications** have been received from the visitors and out of them free legal aid/advice has been provided in the **7277 applications**, others were forwarded by the DLSAs to the concerned departments for necessary action.

Jail Legal Aid/Services Clinics:

13 Legal Aid Clinics have been established in the District/Sub-Jails and Judicial Lock-ups. Secretary of the concerned DLSA, Jail Visiting Panel Lawyers and PLVs visited District/Sub-Jails, Central Jail and Judicial Lock-ups to address the problems/issued of the Jail Inmates/Under Trial Prisoners. Counselling was also done to the needy prisoners. Writing/Drafting of

Student Legal Literacy Club:

As per the directions of National Legal Services Authority, 65 Legal Literacy Clubs have been set-up in 05 Schools/Colleges, in each District Legal Services Authority in the State. The aim of Legal Literacy Clubs to spread Legal

applications, appeal etc. were also conducted by the Jail Visiting Panel Lawyers. During the period November-2022 to September-2023 total 446 Visits/Inspections were conducted by the concerned Secretary, DLSA, Jail Visiting Panel Lawyers & PLVs enrolled with the District Legal Services Authorities.

Literacy and Awareness amongst the students. It functions with an idea of legal rights and duties to give legal suggestions to poor and needy and training students to teach the underprivileged children.

Victims Compensation Scheme:

Information in respect of Victim Compensation scheme U/S 357 Cr.P.C.				
S.No.	District Name	Total No. of applications received during the Period	No. of applications decided during the six months	Total Settlement Amount
1	Almora	05	05	18,10,000
2	Bageshwar	08	11	37,50,000
3	Chamoli	04	-	-
4	Champawat	22	18	18,90,000
5	Dehradun	71	70	17,20,000
6	Haridwar	10	-	-
7	Nainital	103	92	35,50,000
8	Pauri Garhwal	01	04	3,25,000
9	Pithoragarh	11	09	40,00,000
10	Rudraprayag	04	04	-
11	Tehri Garhwal	14	08	-
12	U.S. Nagar	01	01	1,75,000
13	Uttarkashi	-	-	-
Total :-		254	222	1,72,20,000

Training of Panel Lawyers & PLVs:

For skill development of Panel Lawyers and Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs), Training Programmes and Induction/Refresher Trainings was imparted to them by the District Legal Services Authorities as per Training Module devised by NALSA. **12 Induction/Refresher Trainings**

Programmes were organized by the DLSAs to impart training to **441 Para-Legal Volunteers. 01 Training Programme by each DLSA** was imparted to Panel Lawyers & PLVs under National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF).

Mediation Training Programme for Advocate-Mediators:

As per directions of the Hon'ble Chief Justice/Patron-In-Chief, Uttarakhand SLISA, Nainital, two 05 days (40 hours) Mediation Training Programme (MTP) have been conducted

at UJALA, Bhowali for 56 Advocates from District Courts, from 17.01.2023 to 21.01.2023 (First Phase) and from 13.02.2023 to 17.02.2023 (Second Phase).

Training of Judicial Officers & SJPU/JJB/CWC:

The District Legal Services Authorities conducted Refresher Training for SJPU/JJB/CWC, Judicial Officers, In-charge Juvenile /Observation/Special Homes/Place of Safety and all Stake Holders with reference to NALSA Schemes. The objective of such training was to

improve Access to Justice for Children through various purposive activities targeted to ensure protection of the rights of the children in various areas like child labour, gender justice, children's education, child trafficking etc., to ensure that children are better served and protected by justice systems.

**FOUR (04) DAYS LEGAL SERVICES & AWARENESS STALL AT NANDASTHAMI MAHOSAV
(REGIONAL FARE), DSA GROUND, NAINITAL FROM 23.09.2023 TO 26.09.2023**

As per directions of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Uttarakhand SLSA, 04 days long campaign were carried out by the Uttarakhand SLSA in cooperation with DLSA Nainital in the regional fare namely **Nandashtami Mahotsav** at Nainital by setting-up a Legal Aid Services Stall at the said Nandasthami congregation from 23.09.2023 to 26.09.2023.

On 26.09.2023, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Uttarakhand SLSA and Hon'ble Judges of the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, the Registrar General and Registrars of the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, the District Judge/Chairperson and Secretary of DLSA Nainital visited the legal services & awareness camp. Further, **12 Wheelchair** and **06 Crutches** were also provided to the disabled persons by the Hon'ble Executive

Chairman, Uttarakhand SLSA and by the Hon'ble Judges of the Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand.

During the said period total **725** persons/visitors including legal aid seekers have visited the legal services and awareness stall set up by the Uttarakhand SLSA.

It is also kindly submitted that the services of Panel Lawyers have also been made available to the legal aid seekers. During the period total 34 persons/litigants/legal aid seekers were benefited by writing their applications for legal aid, to avail scheme benefit, providing them legal aid/advice. During the said campaign **8850 Saral Kanooni Gyan Mala (SKGM)** booklets were picked-up/received by the visitors as per their requirements.





OFFICE OF THE ADVOCATE GENERAL, UTTARAKHAND

The State Government has a dedicated panel of lawyers headed by the Advocate General to represent it in litigations before the High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital. The office of the Advocate General came into existence with the creation of a separate state of Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh on 09 November, 2000. Earlier, the state was under the High Court of judicature

at Allahabad. When the High Court of Uttarakhand was established on 09 November, 2000, Senior Advocate Mr. L.P Naithani became the first Advocate General for the High Court of Uttarakhand. The present Advocate General, Senior Advocate Shri S.N Babulkar has assumed the charge of the Advocate General on 31st March, 2017.



**SH. S.N. BABULKAR, LD. ADVOCATE GENERAL
OF UTTARAKHAND**

State Law Officers in the Advocate General Office

<i>Law Officers, Add. A.G.</i>	
Mr. J.P. Joshi	Mr. Amarendra Pratap Singh
<i>Law Officers, Deputy A.G. (Civil)</i>	
Mrs. Mamta Bisht	Mr. K.N. Joshi
Mr. Sunil Khera	Mr. T.S. Bisht
<i>Law Officers, Deputy A.G. (Criminal)</i>	
Mrs. Pushpa Bhatt	Mr. Amit Bhatt
Mr. Vinod Kumar Gemini	Mr. Jagjeet Singh Virk
Mr. K.S. Bora	

Criminal Side

<i>Law Officers, G.A.</i>	
Mr. G.S Sandhu	
<i>Law Officers, Asst. G.A.</i>	
Mr. Kuldeep Singh Rawal	Mrs. Manisha Rana Singh
Mr. Deepak Bisht	Mr. Vijay Singh Pal
Mr. Suresh Chand Dumka	Mr. Bhaskar Chandra Joshi
Mr. Mrityunjay Kumar Chand	Mr. M.A. Khan
<i>Law Officers, B.H.</i>	
Mr. Pramod Chandra Tewari	Mr. Virendra Singh Rawat
Mr. Rakesh Kumar Joshi	Mrs. Mamta Joshi
Mr. Shaurabh Pandey	Mr. Vipul Panuli
Mr. Sandeep Sharma	Mr. Rakesh Negi
Mr. Akshay Latwal	Ms. Meenakshi Sharma

Civil Side

<i>Law Officers, C.S.C.</i>	
Mr. C.S. Rawat	
<i>Law Officers, Add. C.S.C.</i>	
Mr. Puran Singh Bisht	Mr. P.C. Bisht
Mr. Anil Kumar Dabral	Mr. Ganga Singh Negi
Mr. Kalyan Singh Mehta	Mr. Rajeev Singh Bisht
Mr. K.K. Shah	

Law Officers, S.C.

Mr. Jagdish Singh Bisht	Mr. Inderpal Kohli
Mr. Ranjan Ghildiyal	Mr. Suyash Pant
Mr. Yogesh Chandra Tiwari	Mr. Sushil Chandra Vashistha
Mr. Narayan Dutt	Mr. Bijendra Singh Parihar
Mr. Jagdish Chandra Pandey	Mr. Atul Bahuguna
Mr. Viswa Deepak Bishen	Mr. Gajendra Kumar Tripathi
Mr. Jayvardhan Kandpal	Mr. Devendra Singh Bora
Mr. Rajesh Pandey	Mr. Devendra Pant

Law Officers, B.H.

Ms. Pooja Banga	Mr Tarun Lakhera
Mr. Shyam Sundar Chaudhary	Mr. Mohinder Singh Bisht
Mr. Ramesh Chandra Joshi	Mr. Mohit Maulakhi
Mr. Sachin Mohan Singh Mehta	Mr. Devesh Ghildiyal
Mr. Bhupendra Koranga	Mr. Deepak Bhardwaj
Mr. Pan Singh Bisht	Mrs. Rajni Suyal



HIGH COURT BAR ASSOCIATION

The Uttarakhand High Court Bar Association was registered on 7th November 2000 under Societies Registration Act, 1860. Shri G.S. Bisht was the founding President after which Shri M. S. Pal became the first President and Shri R.S. Sammal was the first Secretary General of the High Court Bar Association, Nainital. Presently, the Association is headed by Shri D.C.S. Rawat as President and Shri Saurabh Adhikari as Secretary General.



High Court Bar Association Office Bearers

D.C.S. Rawat
President

Yash Gupta
Senior Vice President

Sheela Samal
Vice President (Women)

Mahendra Singh
Vice President (Junior)

Saurav Adhikari
Secretary General

Kaushal Pandey
Joint Secretary Admin

Mayank Pandey
Joint Secretary (Press)

Prasanna Harshik
Treasurer

Nitu Kumar Bhatia
Librarian

Senior Executive Member

Telwina Sagat **Rishabh Joshi** **Kanti Nam Sharma** **Nishan Singh** **P.C. Potlhal** **Sanjeev Singh Chauhan**

Junior Executive Member

Gurubani **Suman Nautiyal** **Digvijay Singh Bhani** **Himanshu Rathore** **Jyoti Sati**

ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR

TREE PLANTATION:

A tree plantation drive was done under the mentorship of President High Court Bar Association and more than 250 trees were planted at Charkhet 10 kilometer from main city, this event was commenced on 3rd Aug 2023 and all the Hon'ble Judges along with Advocated of the High Court Bar Association were present during the event. This event was done to create awareness among fellow members in tree conservation and plantation.

BLOOD DONATION CAMP:

A Blood donation camp was organized by the High Court Bar Association on 14th Sep 2023 and 47 units of blood were collected during the camp. This camp was successfully organized by participation of large number of members of our Bar.

HARELA FESTIVAL:

Harela has a great significance in Kumaon. This symbolizes a new harvest and the rainy season. It has become a common practice to attribute the slogan of – "Save The Environment" to Harela. Schools in Uttarakhand often encourage their students to plant saplings either at home, school or with the support of local officials. In Kumaun, the two celebrations during Navrati – first during Chaitra Navrati in the month of Chaitra, and second during Sharad Navratri in the month of Ashwin, is also considered to be connected to Harela. Harela symbolizes the new harvest of the rainy season every year.

As being a festival of giving us a message to Save The Environment this festival was celebrated at the Bar campus along with a large number of members of the Bar. President D.C.S. Rawat while addressing the members asked the fellow members to actively participate in programme for environmental awareness and cleanliness.

NIM PROGRAMME:

A team of Nehru Mountaineering Institute reached Nainital riding on Bicycles and giving the message of Clean and Green Himalayas which were facilitated by the President, Secretary General and other members of the Bar at the conference Hall of the High Court Bar Association.

WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT AND ONLINE DIRECTORY:

Website of High Court Bar Association, Nainital www.uttarakhandhighcourtbarassociationnainital.com was created under the regime of present Executive. This website not only provide details of accomplishment of HCBA but it also provide a directory of all the members. By searching the name of any of the members of Bar Association will provide details to clients and needy people around the world.

This is one the major accomplishment done by High Court Bar Association under the leadership of President Shri. D.C.S. Rawat.

INFRASTRUCTURE OF DISTRICTS COURTS

A. New Court Buildings Constructed at the District Headquarters and Outlying Stations in following format—

S. No.	Name of Judgeship	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Name of the Court Halls	Date of Inauguration	Name of Executing Agency
1.	ALMORA	Construction of Residential and Non Residential Building in District Court Complex Almora	₹730.33	06 1. District Judge Court Almora 2. Addl. District Judge Court Almora 3. C.J.M. Court Almora 4. Senior Civil Judge Court Almora 5. Civil Judge Court Almora 6. J.M. Court Almora	05.04.2008	PWD, Almora
2.	BAGESHWAR	Construction of District Court Complex at Bageshwar	₹ 258 Lakh	04 1. Court of District & Sessions Judge 2. CJM Court 3. Senior Civil Judge Court 4. Judicial Magistrate Court	25.08.2007	PWD, Bageshwar
3.	CHAMOLI	Construction of Outlying Court, Karnprayag	₹ 169.60 Lakh	03 1. Addl. District Judge 2. Senior Civil Judge 3. Civil	25.05.2016	PWD, Karnprayag
		Construction of Outlying Court, Tharali	₹ 546.90 Lakh	Civil Judge	06.12.2020	PWD, Tharali

4.	CHAMPAWAT	Construction of District Court Complex at H.Q. Champawat.	₹385.75 Lacs	06 1-District & Sessions Court 2-Chief Judicial Magistrate 3-Senior Civil Judge 4-Civil Judge 5-Judicial Magistrate (Transferred to Tanakpur) 6-Extra Court hall.	24-11-2007	PWD, Champawat
		Construction of F.T.C. Complex at Head Quarter Champawat.	₹7.00 Lacs	01 Fast Track Court hall.	24-11-2007	PWD, Champawat
		Construction of outlying court complex at Tanakpur	₹146.20 Lacs *(above sanctioned 146.20Lacs includes estimated cost for construction of 01 Type-V residence at Tanakpur against combined estimate for Residential and Non-residential)*	02 1-Civil Judge, Tanakpur 2-Judicial Magistrate.	06-10-2013	PWD, Champawat
5.	DEHRADUN	Construction of 04 Additional Court Rooms at Headquarter	₹48.33 Lakh	04	31.05.2003	U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam, Dehradun.
		Construction of 10 Fast Track Courts at Headquarter	₹ 71.49 Lakh	10	20.02.2005	PWD, Dehradun
		Construction of New Court building at Vikasnagar	₹ 220.00 Lakh	02	12.03.2011	PWD, Sahiya Dehradun
		Construction of Court Complex at Rishikesh	₹ 84.24 Lakh	3	03.12.2000	U.P. <i>Pariyojna Nideshak</i>
		Construction	₹49.31 Lakh	3	26.11.2011	PWD,

		of 03 additional Court rooms at Rishikesh				Rishikesh
6.	HARIDWAR	-	-	-	-	-
7.	NAINITAL	-	-	-	-	-
8.	PAURI GARHWAL	1 st Fast Track Court	₹ 5.50 Lakh	1 st FTC	March, 2004	PWD, Pauri
		2 nd Fast Track Court	₹ 7.00 Lakh	2 nd FTC	March, 2006	PWD, Pauri
		Court & Residential Buildings, Lansdowne	₹ 287.98 Lakh	Court Building	11.06.2021	PWD, Lansdowne
		Court & Residential Buildings, Kotdwar	₹ 175.11 Lakh	Court Building	05.06.2006	PWD, Lansdowne
		Construction of 02 Rooms on First Floor of Type IV in Court Building, Kotdwar	₹ 86.55 Lakh	Court Building	29.3.2012	PWD, Lansdowne
		Court & Residential Buildings, Srinagar	₹ 296.10 Lakh	Civil Judge (JD), Srinagar	09.09.2021	PWD, Srinagar
9.	PITHORAGARH	-	-	-	-	-
10.	RUDRAPRAYAG	Construction of District Court Complex, Rudraprayag	₹ 8.61 Crore (alloted for both the residential and non-residential building)	1- District & Sessions Court, 2- Additional District & Sessions Court, 3- Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, 4- Civil Judge (Sr.Div), 5- Judicial Magistrate 6- Civil Judge (Jr.Div)	14-01-2019	P.W.D Rudraprayag
11.	TEHRI GARHWAL	Construction of Fast Track Court	₹ 12.79 Lakh	Fast track Court	10-10-2005	P.W.D New Tehri
		Construction of	₹ 66.20 Lakh	Civil Judge	28-05-2009	P.W.D

		outlying Court Kirti Nagar		Kirti Nagar		Srinagar H.Q Kirti Nagar
		Construction of outlying Court NarendraNagar	₹ 85 Lakh	Civil Judge Narendar Nagar	09-02-2008	P.W.D Narendra Nagar
12.	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	Construction of Court building at Rudrapur	880.50	11	29.03.2008	U.P. Jal Nigam
		Construction of 04 Fast Track Courts at Rudrapur	28.00	04	31.03.2005	PWD Rudrapur
		Construction of Family Court building at Rudrapur	18.89	01	29.03.2008	U.P. Jal Nigam
		Construction of 02 Fast Track Courts at outlying court, Kashipur	12.57	02	30.11.2003	PWD Kashipur
		Construction of 02 Court rooms at outlying Court Khatima	373.18	02	01.10.2008	U.P. Jal Nigam
13.	UTTARKASHI	-	-	-	-	-

B. New Residential Quarters Constructed at the District Headquarters and Outlying Stations in following format—

S. No.	Name of Judgeship	Name of the Project	Type of Residential Units and for whom it is meant	Estimated Cost (in Lakh)	Date of Completion	Name of Executing Agency
1.	ALMORA	Construction of Residential Unit at District Court Complex, Almora	Type V-01 Type IV-06 Type III-04 Type II-16 Type I-08	₹ 730.33	02.12.20211	PWD, Almora
2.	BAGESHWAR	Construction of Residences of Staff at Bageshwar	Type II-28 Type III-02 Type V-01	₹754.84	2016 & 2019	PWD, Bageshwar
3.	CHAMOLI	Construction of Residential Unit at Headquarters	01 Type IV Unit for District Judge	₹29.76 Lakh	01.04.2004	PWD, Gopeshwar
			03 Type IV Units for Judicial	₹ 78.34 Lakh	23.02.2007	PWD, Gopeshwar

			Officer			
			08 Type I Units for Group D employees	₹ 25.05 Lakh	25.08.2006	PWD, Gopeshwar
			08 Type I & II Units for Group C & D employees	₹255.48 Lakh	28.03.2023	PWD, Gairsain
4.	CHAMPAWAT	Construction of Residential Units at Head Quarter Champawat.	04 Type-V Units 1-Chief Judicial Magistrate 2-Senior Civil Judge 3-Civil Judge 4-One extra unit has been allotted to Secretary, DLSA, Champawat	₹270.05 Lacs	05-10-2016	PWD, Champawat
		Construction of Residential Units at outlying Tanakpur	01 Type-V Unit Civil Judge, Tanakpur	*(Estimated cost of this unit Included in ₹ 146.20Lacs) *	06-10-2013	PWD, Champawat
5.	DEHRADUN	Construction of Staff Residential Units at Inder Road, behind Sessions House	08 – Type I	₹ 32.44 lakh	24.03.2010	PWD, Dehradun
		Construction of Type V Residences at Rishikesh	03 – Type V	₹ 60.61 Lakh	23.06.2012	PWD, Rishikesh
		Construction of Residences for Staff & Officers at Vikasnagar	Type V – 2 Type III – 4 Type II - 4	₹ 476.92 Lakh	02.11.2015	PWD, Sahiya
		Construction of Residences for Officers at Vikasnagar	Type V – 2	₹ 145.34 Lakh	-	PWD, Sahiya
6.	PAURI GARHWAL	Court & Residential Buildings, Lansdowne	02 Type V Units (for Civil Judge)	₹ 287.98 Lakh	11.06.2021	PWD, Lansdowne
		Court & Residential Buildings,	02 Type IV Units (01 for Civil Judge &	₹ 175.11 Lakh	05.06.2006	PWD, Lansdowne

		Kotdwar	01 for Guest House)			
		Construction of 02 Rooms on First Floor of Type IV in Court Building, Kotdwar	02 Type IV units (for Civil Judge)	₹86.55 Lakh	29.03.2012	PWD, Lansdowne
		Type V residential building, Srinagar	01 Type – V (for Civil Judge)	₹ 30.86 Lakh	10.07.2017	PWD, Srinagar
7.	TEHRI GARHWAL	-	-	-	-	-
8.	RUDRAPRAYAG (Land not acquired as yet)	-	-	-	-	-
9.	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	Construction of 01 Residential Unit at Headquarter, Rudrapur	Residence for District Judge	71.50	29.04.2011	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 06 Residential Unit at Headquarter, Rudrapur	Type-V residences for Judicial Officers	98.40	05.05.2012	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 04 Residential Unit at Outlying Court, Kashipur	Type-V residences for Judicial Officers	417.56	31.12.2021	C.D., PWD, Kashipur
		Construction of 02 Residential Unit at Outlying Court, Khatima	Type-V residences for Judicial Officers	118.11	01.03.2015	PWD, Khatima
		Construction of 54 Residential Unit at Headquarter Rudrapur	20 Type-I, 28 Type-II, 06 Type-III residences for court staff	92.03 185.06 59.10	05.05.2012	PWD, Rudrapur
10.	UTTARKASHI	-	-	-	-	-

C. Ongoing Residential and Non-Residential Projects of District Judiciary—

S. No.	Name of Judgeship	Name of the Projects	Estimated Cost of Project (in ₹Lakh)	Date on which foundation Stone has been laid by the Court	Name of Executing Agency
1.	ALMORA	-	-	-	-
2.	BAGESHWAR	1 st Phase Construction of Court Complex at Garur	₹ 33.07	1 st Phase Works are underway.	PWD, Bageshwar
		1 st Phase Construction of Residential Building for Judicial Officer at Garur	₹ 3.33	1 st Phase Works are underway.	PWD, Bageshwar
		1 st Phase Construction of Residential Buildings for Staff at Garur	₹ 9.17	1 st Phase Works are underway.	PWD, Bageshwar
3.	CHAMOLI	Construction of Court Building at Gairsain.	₹ 509.51 Lakh	-	PWD, Gairsain
4.	CHAMPAWAT	Construction of Residential building (Type-III 12 units & Type-II 24 units) total 36 units for Class-III employees at Champawat H.Q.	₹ 1067.87 Lacs	No foundation stone laid down yet. As per the report of executing agency PWD same is expected shortly in September, 2023.	PWD, Champawat
		Construction of '01' Type-V Residential Unit for Judicial Magistrate, Tanakpur at outlying station Tanakpur.	₹ 2.60 Lacs for 1 st Phase & As per report ₹ 118.02 Lacs approx. have been estimated for 2 nd Phase of construction work.	No foundation stone laid down yet. Out of estimated and sanctioned budget ` 2.60 Lacs for 1 st Phase of the project ` 2.00 have been released in favour of PWD for operation. 2 nd Phase estimate has been presented by PWD to this office for counter signature	PWD, Champawat

				before sending the same for its scrutiny to TAC.	
5.	DEHRADUN	Construction of New District Court Complex at Dehradun	₹ 206.78 Cr.	20.10.2013	NBCC
		Additional Court Rooms at Vikasnagar	₹499.06 Lakh	17.12.2021	PWD Sahiya
6.	PAURI GARHWAL	-	-	-	-
7.	RUDRAPRAYAG	-	-	-	-
8.	TEHRI GARHWAL	-	-	-	-
9.	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	Construction of High Court Guest House at District Court Premises, Rudrapur	217.68	-	PWD, Rudrapur
		Remodel of High Court Guest House at District Court Premises, Rudrapur to Type-V, 02 residences	41.81	-	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 07 Type-V Residential Unit at Headquarter, Rudrapur	18.01 (1 st Phase)	-	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 08 Court Rooms at Headquarter, Rudrapur	26.34 (1 st Phase)	-	PWD, Kashipur
		Construction of 06 Type-III, 20 Type-II and 20 Type-I residences for court staffs	23.53 (1 st Phase)	-	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 04 Type-V residences for Judicial Officers at Civil Court, Kashipur	491.86	-	RWD, Rudrapur
10.	UTTARKASHI	Modification/repair works in Mini-Secretariat building to make it Court Building, Construction of Court-Dias and Maintenance of 2 type-I residences at Tunalka, Naugaon for Outlying Court Barkot, Uttarkashi.	31.07	Contract is being constituted.	Construction Division P.W.D. barkot, Uttarkashi.

ALMORA



Courtesy- Google



DISTRICT COURT



OUTLYING COURT



FAMILY COURT



District Court Building, Almora

Almora Judgeship with its headquarters at Almora was separated from its parent judgeship Kumaun Nainital on 19th July 1975 vide G.O. No.790/सात-स०न्या०-206/74 न्याय (अधीनस्थ न्यायालय) अनुभाग लखनउ दिनांकित जुलाई 19, 1975. And became functional from 27.02.1976 (Date of taking over charge of District Judge Almora). Currently, this Judgeship has three outlying stations situated at Tehsil Ranikhet, Tehsil Dwarahat and Tehsil Bhikiyasain apart from this total 10 different courts are Sanctioned in this judgeship. Presently Sri Kaushal Kishore

Shukla is the District and Sessions Judge of District Almora.

The Old District Court complex started functioning in 1976. At present The Old Court building of Session Judge Almora has been renovated and being used as High Court Guest House, Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand. The New Court complex was inaugurated on 5th April, 2008. It includes Centralised filing facility (JSC Counter), e-sewa Kendra, V.C. cabin and record room. The construction of

one vulnerable witness deposition center is underway.

The Court of Civil Judge (J.D.) Ranikhet started functioning in 1976. There are two Court Rooms, one for A.D.J. Ranikhet and another for Civil Judge Ranikhet. Presently ADJ Ranikhet Court is vacant. The court complex includes Centralised filing facility (JSC Counter) and V.C. cabin.

Budget of Rs.-43.01 Lakh sanctioned for Ist Phase construction of non residential Building sanctioned by Hon'ble High Court. 1st installment of Rs.-25-00 Lakh transferred to Construction Agency P.W.D. Ranikhet. The construction of Civil Court complex at Ranikhet is underway.

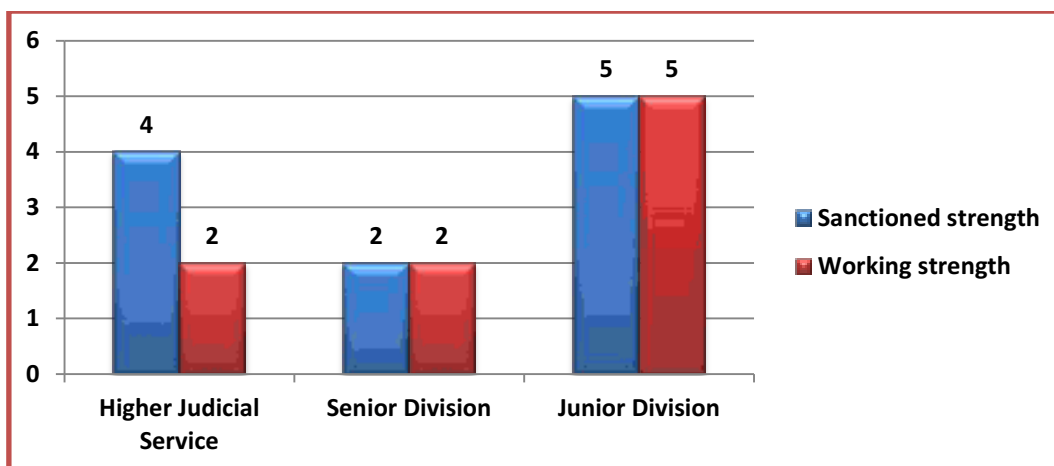
Budget of Rs.-18.84 Lakh for Ist Phase construction of residential and non residential Building has been

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District & Sessions Judge	02
Judge, Family Court,	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.),	01
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	04
Judicial Magistrate	01

sanctioned by Hon'ble High Court. Ist installment of Rs.-12 Lakh transferred to Construction Agency P.W.D. Ranikhet. The construction of Civil Court complex at Dwarahat is underway. Presently construction agency is preparing D.P.R. of construction of Civil Court complex at Dwarahat. The outlying Court at Dwarahat is currently functioning in the Old Thana Building.

The outlying Court at Bhikiyasain is currently functioning in the Tehsil Building. Budget of Rs.-12.90 Lakh for Ist Phase construction of non residential Building has been sanctioned by Hon'ble High Court. Ist installment of Rs.-7-00 Lakh transferred to Construction Agency P.W.D. Ranikhet. The construction of Civil Court complex at Bhikiyasain is underway.



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:

Year	Opening balance			Institution			Disposed of			Pending cases at the end of the year		
	Civil	CrI	Total	Civil	CrI	Total	Civil	CrI	Total	Civil	CrI	Total
09-11-2000	878	2735	3613	56	502	558	38	537	575	896	2700	3596
2001	896	2700	3596	1078	3058	4136	1102	3566	4668	872	2192	3064
2002	872	2192	3064	1661	3022	4683	1595	2932	4527	938	2282	3220
2003	938	2282	3220	719	3386	4105	697	3340	4037	960	2328	3288
2004	960	2328	3288	833	1630	2463	966	2280	3246	827	1678	2505
2005	827	1678	2505	557	2404	2961	610	2585	3195	774	1497	2271
2006	774	1497	2271	692	2043	2735	788	2099	2887	678	1441	2119
2007	678	1441	2119	674	2430	3104	616	2196	2812	736	1675	2411
2008	736	1675	2411	491	2427	2918	632	2164	2796	595	1938	2533
2009	595	1938	2533	405	2058	2463	394	1998	2392	606	1998	2604
2010	606	1998	2604	593	1783	2376	452	2433	2885	747	1348	2095
2011	747	1348	2095	427	1258	1685	455	1295	1750	719	1311	2030
2012	719	1311	2030	727	1984	2711	801	2110	2911	645	1185	1830
2013	645	1185	1830	616	1760	2376	672	1903	2575	589	1042	1631
2014	589	1042	1631	658	1543	2201	700	1664	2364	547	921	1468
2015	547	921	1468	586	1972	2558	670	2107	2777	463	786	1249
2016	463	786	1249	670	1981	2651	723	2037	2760	410	730	1140
2017	410	730	1140	507	2430	2937	624	2381	3005	293	779	1072
2018	293	779	1072	508	3484	3992	445	3380	3825	356	883	1239
2019	356	883	1239	527	3393	3920	571	3432	4003	312	844	1156
2020	312	844	1156	268	2049	2317	208	1776	1984	372	1117	1489
2021	372	1117	1489	422	3166	3588	353	2904	3257	441	1379	1820
2022	441	1379	1820	541	4696	5237	559	4398	4957	423	1677	2100
30-9-2023	423	1677	2100	349	2922	3271	307	2860	3167	465	1739	2204

FAMILY COURT- ALMORA:

The Family Court Almora was established as a separate Court on 13th April, 2017. It is located on the Ist floor of the F.T.C. building of District Judgeship, Almora at Pandekhola. There is only one post of Presiding Officer in this Court which is presently functioning.

CASE STATISTICS:

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2017	85	96	181	126	89	215	158	142	300	53	43	96
2018	53	43	96	217	134	351	211	135	346	59	42	101
2019	59	42	101	151	131	282	141	92	233	69	81	150
2020	69	81	150	79	65	144	45	21	66	103	125	228
2021	103	125	228	158	86	244	136	79	215	125	132	257
2022	125	132	257	194	135	329	162	103	265	157	164	321
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	157	164	321	142	75	217	149	93	242	150	146	296

BAGESHWAR



Outlying Court



District Court

Courtesy- Google

BAGESHWAR-



District Court Building, Bageshwar

The Judgeship of Bageshwar started functioning from the year 2000 in a rented building. Bageshwar Judgeship was separated from its parent Judgeship Almora on 29th February, 2000. Currently, this Judgeship has only one outlying Court situated at tehsil, Garur. 06 different Courts including one outlying Court are functioning in this Judgeship.

The new Court complex of Judgeship Bageshwar at village Bhuchuniyadhar was inaugurated on 25th August, 2007, and the construction amount of this Complex was Rs. 2.58 Cr. At present, in the said complex, 05 Court halls , e-Seva kendra, V.C. Cabin, Server room, record room, Admin section, Nazarat and Copying section are available. In addition to it, construction of VWDC is underway.

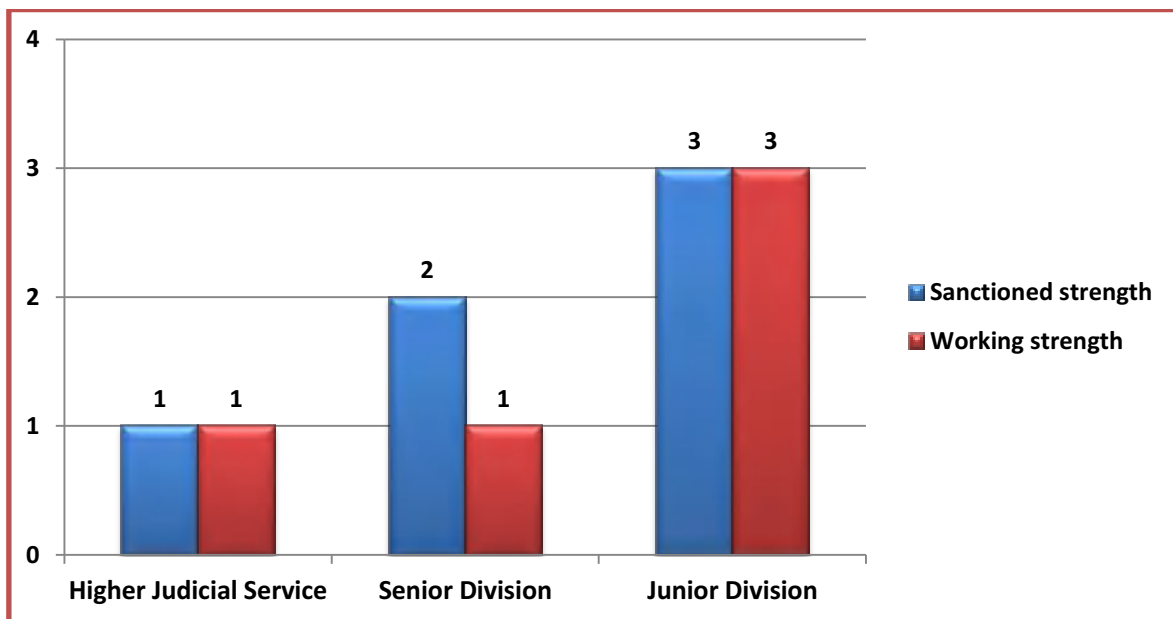
Presently, the outlying Court, Garur is functioning in Government provided building at tehsil complex Garur. Construction work of Court building, Type V, Type II, Type II, VWDC and other departments is going to start very soon.

At Bageshwar headquarter, 01 type V and 02 type IV residential units for officers and 28 type II, 02 type III residential quarters for staff are available. The construction amount of aforesaid residential units for officers and officials was 4.98 Cr.

Presently, Sri Rajeev Kumar Khulbey is posted as District & Sessions Judge, Bageshwar.

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.),	01
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	02
Judicial Magistrate	01



Number of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	125	775	900	13	133	146	7	62	69	131	846	977
2001	131	846	977	111	725	836	205	916	1121	37	655	692
2002	37	655	692	140	1184	1324	136	1066	1202	41	773	814
2003	41	773	814	188	1807	1995	163	2090	2253	66	490	556
2004	66	490	556	172	1841	2013	189	1912	2101	49	419	468
2005	49	419	468	201	883	1084	202	871	1073	48	431	479
2006	48	431	479	135	1363	1498	94	1463	1557	89	331	420
2007	89	331	420	189	308	497	176	363	539	102	276	378
2008	102	276	378	148	767	915	166	768	934	84	275	359
2009	84	275	359	155	832	987	149	821	970	90	286	376
2010	90	286	376	187	604	791	157	654	811	120	236	356
2011	120	236	356	155	608	763	148	601	749	127	243	370
2012	127	243	370	126	913	1039	123	798	921	130	358	488
2013	130	358	488	150	890	1040	157	909	1066	123	339	462
2014	123	339	462	180	1077	1257	183	939	1122	120	477	597
2015	120	477	597	267	1191	1458	309	1231	1540	78	437	515
2016	78	437	515	198	1344	1542	169	1399	1568	107	382	489
2017	107	382	489	214	1014	1228	199	963	1162	122	433	555
2018	122	433	555	237	1541	1778	239	1600	1839	120	374	494
2019	120	374	494	173	1907	2080	177	1956	2133	116	325	441
2020	116	325	441	157	1003	1160	108	861	969	165	467	632
2021	165	467	632	227	1116	1343	202	1001	1203	190	582	772
2022	190	582	772	241	1530	1771	294	1437	1731	137	675	812
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	137	675	812	152	929	1081	154	1114	1268	135	490	625

CHAMOLI



DISTRICT COURT



OUTLYING COURT

Courtesy- Google

CHAMOLI-



District Court Building, Chamoli (At Gopeshwar)

District Chamoli was carved out of District Pauri Garhwal on 24 February 1960.

Till the formation of Uttarakhand state in the year 2000, the following courts were established in the district. At the district headquarter, the Court of District and Sessions Judge Chamoli was established in the year 1980, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate Chamoli was created in the year 1977. At the taluka level Court of Civil Judge (formerly Munsif Magistrate or Civil Judge Jr. Div.) in Karanprayag was created in the year 1976.

After the formation of Uttarakhand state, the following courts were established in the district.

In the year 2009, at the district headquarter at Gopeshwar and at the taluka level at Joshimath, Tharali, Gairsain and Pokhari Court of Civil Judge (formerly known as Civil Judge Jr. Div.), and at Karanprayag Court of Senior Civil Judge (formerly known as Civil Judge Sr. Div.) were established. In the year 2013, at the district headquarter Court of Judicial Magistrate Chamoli, and in the year 2019, at the taluka level at Karanprayag Court of

Additional District and Sessions Judge were created.

Currently, Chamoli Judgeship has six Court Complexes with its headquarter at Gopeshwar and five Outlying Court Complexes situated at Karanprayag, Joshimath, Tharali, Gairsain and Pokhari. Total 11 Courts are functioning in this Judgeship.

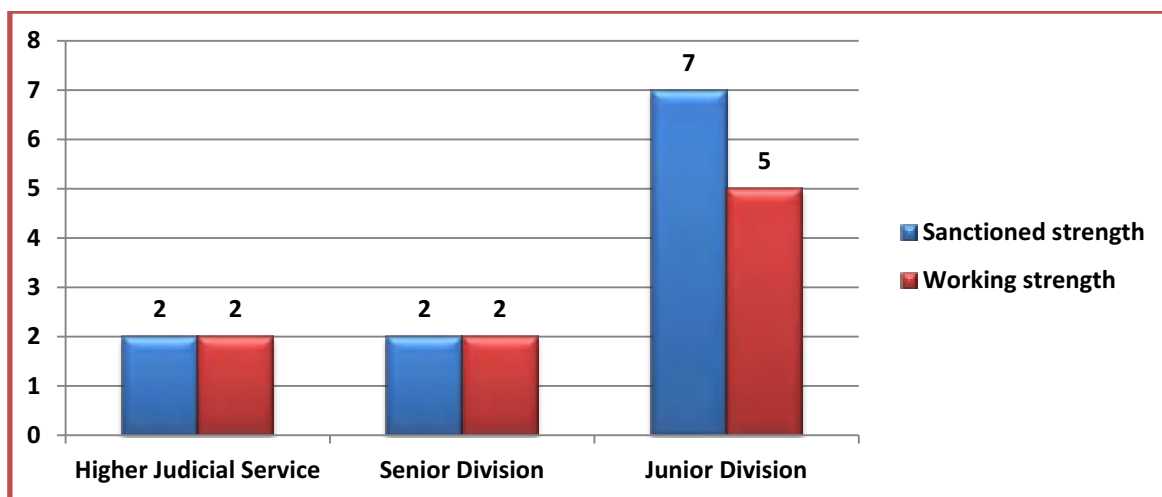
Initially Courts at headquarter were functioning from Chamoli and later on shifted to Gopeshwar. At headquarter in Gopeshwar the District Court building was inaugurated on April 21, 1992 and started functioning since then. It Includes Record Room, Library Video Conferencing Room etc. Later on at headquarter e-Sewa Kendra (Porta-Cabin) was constructed.

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

At present Outlying Courts at Joshimath and Gairsain are functioning from tehsil building and Outlying Court at Pokhari is functioning from Block Resource Center (BRC) building, at respective places. Court Building at Outlying Court Complex Karanprayag was inaugurated in the year 2019 and started functioning since then. Court Building at Outlying Court Complex Tharali was inaugurated in the year 2020 and started functioning since then. The construction of Court building at Outlying Court Complex Gairsain is in final stage.

Shri Dharam Singh is presently posted as District & Sessions Judge, Chamoli.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District & Sessions Judge,	01
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	06
Judicial Magistrate	01



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	565	2232	2797	38	189	227	129	102	231	474	2319	2793
2001	474	2319	2793	146	2059	2205	155	2387	2542	465	1991	2456
2002	465	1991	2456	147	1255	1402	126	1328	1454	486	1918	2404
2003	486	1918	2404	262	1279	1541	279	1706	1985	469	1491	1960
2004	469	1491	1960	176	2486	2662	222	2364	2586	423	1613	2036
2005	423	1613	2036	345	2153	2498	435	1832	2267	333	1934	2267
2006	333	1934	2267	367	1734	2101	380	1956	2336	320	1712	2032
2007	320	1712	2032	331	1881	2212	282	1999	2281	369	1594	1963
2008	369	1594	1963	300	2073	2373	275	1709	1984	394	1958	2352
2009	394	1958	2352	342	1921	2263	319	2080	2399	417	1799	2216
2010	417	1799	2216	308	1668	1976	355	2324	2679	370	1143	1513
2011	370	1143	1513	356	1238	1594	327	1432	1759	399	949	1348
2012	399	949	1348	366	2017	2383	314	2009	2323	451	957	1408
2013	451	957	1408	330	1247	1577	399	1405	1804	382	799	1181
2014	382	799	1181	339	1769	2108	403	1879	2282	318	689	1007
2015	318	689	1007	299	1538	1837	366	1632	1998	251	595	846
2016	251	595	846	338	1910	2248	332	1798	2130	257	707	964
2017	257	707	964	351	1964	2315	294	1999	2293	314	672	986
2018	314	672	986	386	2097	2483	429	1936	2365	271	833	1104
2019	271	833	1104	364	1559	1923	353	1640	1993	282	752	1034
2020	282	752	1034	215	1448	1663	146	1172	1318	351	1028	1379
2021	351	1028	1379	392	1870	2262	392	1937	2329	351	961	1312
2022	351	961	1312	362	2498	2860	345	2306	2651	368	1153	1521
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	368	1153	1521	318	1593	1911	344	1650	1994	342	1096	1438

CHAMPAWAT



DISTRICT COURT



OUYLING COURT

Courtesy- Google

CHAMPAWAT-



District Court Building, Champawat (At Gopeshwar)

Champawat, was the capital of Chand dynasty who ruled the region from 700 to 1790 A.D. and is well known for its temples and natural beauty. The mythologists suggest that Lord Vishnu appeared here as 'Kurma Avatar' (the tortoise incarnation). Champawat district nurtures many other places of historical, cultural and religious importance. Goljyu Temple, Devidhura, Pancheshwar, Poornagiri, Nagnath Temple, Sri Reetha Sahib Gurudwra and Baleshwar temple are a few to name.

Demographics-

Champawat lies in the eastern part of the Kumaon Himalayas at an average elevation of 1,615 metres (5,299 ft). It is located at 29.33°N 80.10°E and covers an area 1766 sq. kms As per last census the district has a population of 259648. Champawat district has a sex ratio of 980 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 79.83%.

Creation of District Champawat –

District Champawat was created by the then Chief Minister of State of Uttar Pradesh vide U.P. Government

Notification No. 2799/I-5/97-3275/97-RE.-5, dated: 15th September, 1997 being separated from parent districts Pithoragarh and Udham Singh Nagar.

District has 05 Tehsils namely as- Champawat, Lohaghat, Pati, Barakot and Shri Poornagiri.

Creation of District Court at Champawat-

The judgeship of Champawat was created vide U.P. Government Order No. 3662/ Seven-Nyay-2&98&3G@98] dated: 01st September, 1998 consisting '05' Courts, namely as-

- 1. District & Sessions Judge-1**
- 2. Chief Judicial Magistrate-1**
- 3. Civil Judge Senior Division-1**
- 4. Civil Judge Junior Division-1**
- 5. Judicial Magistrate-1**

Later on, above mentioned Sl. No. 5 Court of Judicial Magistrate, Champawat along with the sanctioned post was transferred to Outlying Court Tanakpur vide G.O. No. 3-seen-H/XXXVI (2)/2008-1-Seven-H/04 dated 15.09.2008 and established as Civil Judge Tanakpur at Outlying Station Tanakpur. Courts of judgeship Headquarter started its actual functioning from 03rd of November, 2001 under a make shift arrangement by district

Two sub-Tehsils have also been created in the year 2022 namely as- Pulla and Munch.

There are 08 Police Stations namely- Champawat. Lohaghat, Pancheshwar, Reetha Sahib, Pati, Taamli, Tanakpur and Banbasa.

administration in a tin shed barracks situated at nearby Guralchaud field, Champawat.

Vide G.O. No. 424/XXXVI (3)/2012-35G/2001 T.CII dated 29-08-2012 one additional Court of Judicial Magistrate Tanakpur was created.

Vide Notification No. 460/III-A-4/SLSA/2018 dated 12-04-2018 permanent post of Secretary to DLSA Champawat was created and a full time Secretary presides over it from cadre of Senior Civil Judge. Vide Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand, Nainital Notification No. 173/UHC/Admin.A/2022, Dated 26-05-2022 Names of Civil Judge junior division was changed to Civil Judge and Civil Judge Senior Division changed to as Senior Civil Judge.

Besides that Juvenile Justice Board is also working under a Senior Civil Judge rank officer who has been given additional charge as Principal

Magistrate to decide the matters pertaining to juveniles or Children in conflict with law and children who are in need of care and protection.

Therefore, now there are following Courts and Authorities in the Judgeship Champawat:

1. District and Session Court - District Judge is in charge of entire Session Division of Champawat, tries all Session and Special Session trials and also works as an Appellate Court and Revisional Court for the order and judgments delivered by trial courts on civil as well as criminal side under his control as per C.P.C & Cr.P.C.

2. Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate – Chief Judicial Magistrate also having criminal jurisdiction over entire territorial limits of the district for the cases which are triable by Magistrates as per Code of Criminal Procedure Law 1973 and having power to inflict punishment up to 07 years and maximum fine is unlimited.

3. Court of Senior Civil Judge - Having jurisdiction in whole district to try all kinds of civil suits unless specifically or impliedly barred valuation whereof exceeds Rs. 3.00 lacs.

4. Court of Civil Judge /Judicial Magistrate Champawat– On civil side having jurisdiction to try all kind of civil

suits within the territorial limits of all tehsils excepts Poornagiri (Tanakpur) valuation of which are up to Rs. 3.00 Lacs unless expressly or impliedly barred. On criminal side all those cases which are transferred by CJM to this Court subject to general control of Session judge. On criminal side this court has power to inflict maximum 03 years imprisonment and maximum fine of Rs. 10,000/- only.

5. Court of Civil Judge /Judicial Magistrate Tanakpur- Same as Civil Judge Judge /Judicial Magistrate Champawat but for matters pertaining to Tehsil Poornagiri and Thana Banbasa .

6. Court of Judicial Magistrate Tanakpur- Same as Civil Judge Judge /Judicial Magistrate Champawat or Tanakpur but for matters pertaining to Thana Banbasa only.

Infrastructure of present District Court Champawat and at Outlying Court Tanakpur-

The foundation stone of existing court building was laid by Hon'ble Justice P.C Verma on 20th June, 2003 and it took approx. 04 years for completion. New main court building of Judgeship was inaugurated on 24th of November, 2007 by Hon'ble Justice B.C. Kandpal. Since then, the courts of district headquarter are functioning in main court building.

Court building at Champawat is a beautiful architecture raised by a local contractor Mr. Sharan under guidance of PWD Uttarakhand, bigger credit goes to Architect who designed such a beautiful building. People often take picture of building from a road going to town thinking it to be a historical building.

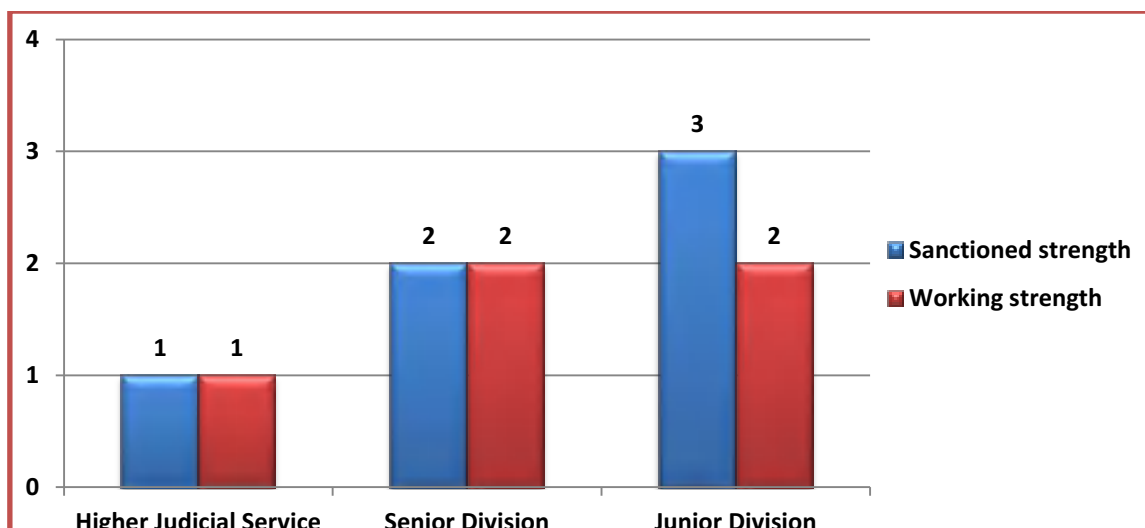
06 big sized Court rooms with chambers for Judges and all other required space such as Record room, Meeting Hall, V.C. room, Library, Computer room, Court offices, Women waiting, separate lockups for male and female prisoners, rooms allotted to Govt. Counsels for offices, DLSA hall were constructed in the Court premises. Sufficient open space is available for litigants. A beautiful litigant shed was also constructed in the court premises out of which a portion has been

earmarked in the year 2022 as a separate Women litigant shed with a small pantry facility. Court complex has 02 big beautiful lawns and is surrounded by greenery and trees.

Recently in the year 2022 and 2023, E- Judicial Service centre/E-sewa Kendra, separate toilet blocks for transgenders and persons with disability (Males & Females) have been added in the premises. Fully functional vulnerable witness deposition room along with waiting lounge with pantry facility, enclosure for accused separated by a glass partition and 01 waiting room for women cum creche with attached washroom have been provided in the already constructed building. All Court rooms are connected through LAN and courts have VC facility in the Court rooms itself.

The judgship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	02
Judicial Magistrate	01



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	Crl.	Total	Civil	Crl.	Total	Civil	Crl.	Total	Civil	Crl.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	74	912	986	0	8	8	74	904	978
2002	74	904	978	56	983	1,039	73	719	792	57	1,168	1,225
2003	57	1,168	1,225	34	1,402	1,436	37	1,268	1,305	54	1,302	1,356
2004	54	1,302	1,356	13	1,098	1,111	8	1,162	1,170	59	1,238	1,297
2005	59	1,238	1,297	27	1,297	1,324	14	1,048	1,062	72	1,487	1,559
2006	72	1,487	1,559	92	2,241	2,333	52	1,953	2,005	112	1,775	1,887
2007	112	1,775	1,887	76	1,467	1,543	85	2,082	2,167	103	1,160	1,263
2008	103	1,160	1,263	106	1,431	1,537	73	1,358	1,431	136	1,233	1,369
2009	136	1,233	1,369	102	1,436	1,538	84	1,444	1,528	154	1,225	1,379
2010	154	1,225	1,379	97	1,013	1,110	55	1,235	1,290	196	1,003	1,199
2011	196	1,003	1,199	121	1,401	1,522	72	1,177	1,249	245	1,227	1,472
2012	245	1,227	1,472	96	1,797	1,893	56	1,612	1,668	285	1,412	1,697
2013	285	1,412	1,697	91	1,821	1,912	105	1,700	1,805	271	1,533	1,804
2014	271	1,533	1,804	106	2,312	2,418	118	2,314	2,432	259	1,531	1,790
2015	259	1,531	1,790	107	1,760	1,867	148	1,936	2,084	218	1,355	1,573
2016	218	1,355	1,573	92	2,838	2,930	117	2,932	3,049	193	1,261	1,454
2017	193	1,261	1,454	100	2,826	2,926	93	2,704	2,797	200	1,383	1,583
2018	200	1,383	1,583	103	3,758	3,861	79	3,582	3,661	224	1,559	1,783
2019	224	1,559	1,783	112	3,415	3,527	108	3,741	3,849	228	1,233	1,461
2020	228	1,233	1,461	97	2,921	3,018	74	2,474	2,548	251	1,680	1,931
2021	251	1,680	1,931	110	4,019	4,129	115	3,878	3,993	246	1,821	2,067
2022	246	1,821	2,067	238	6,041	6,279	217	5,014	5,231	267	2,848	3,115
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	267	2,848	3,115	196	5,102	5,298	207	5,546	5,753	256	2,404	2,660

DEHRADUN



Courtesy- Google



DISTRICT COURT



OUTLYING COURT



FAMILY COURT

DEHRADUN-



District Court Building, Dehradun

The Dehradun Judgeship with its headquarters at Dehradun was separated from its parent Judgeship Saharanpur on 20th July, 1966. Today, Dehradun is the largest Judgeship of the State in terms of number of Courts and the pendency with five outlying stations situated at Rishikesh, Vikasnagar, Doiwala, Chakrata and Mussoorie. Apart from this the District Judge and Senior Civil Judge holds Camp Court at Mussoorie once in a month. There are 6 Courts at outlying Court in Rishikesh, 4 in Vikasnagar, and one each in Doiwala, Chakrata and Mussoorie. 50 different Courts are functioning in this Judgeship. Dehradun Judgeship has

Revenue Police area in Chakrata and Tyuni. Dehradun is the Capital of the State.

The Courts in Dehradun are at present functioning from old District Court complex. The new Court complex at Dehradun is expected to be completed by 2023. The Virtual Court started from 01.07.2023. The Commercial Court in Dehradun started functioning from 31.10.2017. The Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre is situated in Family Court complex which is functional.

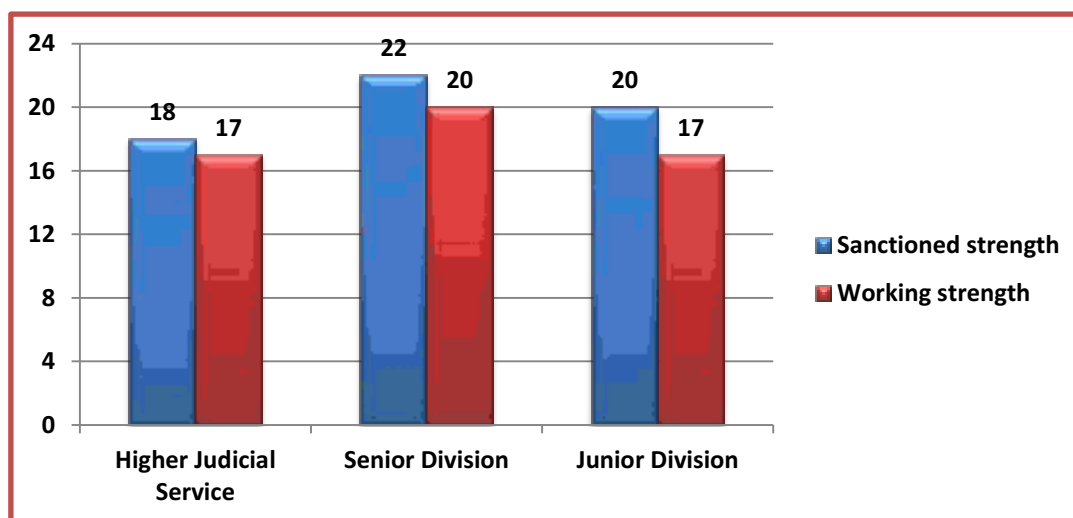
The proposed construction of 32 residential units for Judicial Officers in Dehradun is underway.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari is Administrative Judge of this Judgeship and Sh. Pardeep Pant is District & Sessions Judge of this

Judgeship. The Judgeship was last inspected by the then Administrative Judge Hon'ble Mr Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra on 02nd February 2023.

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District & Sessions Judge	11
F.T.C./Additional District & Sessions Judge, POCSO Act	01
Additional District Judge, Commercial Court	01
Additional District & Sessions Judge Fast Track <u>Special Court</u> (FTSC)- POCSO Act	01
Principal Judge, Family Court,	01
Judge, Family Court,	02
Additional Judge, Family Court	02
Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	03
Additional Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	11
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	05
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	06
Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	06
Judicial Magistrate	07



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	11226	23719	34945	256	1475	1731	397	2998	3395	11085	22196	33281
2001	11085	22196	33281	10639	20763	31402	11548	21597	33145	10176	21362	31538
2002	10176	21362	31538	9219	15298	24517	7654	13289	20943	11741	23371	35112
2003	11741	23371	35112	8469	22714	31183	8898	19074	27972	11312	27011	38323
2004	11312	27011	38323	6717	42624	49341	6999	36132	43131	11030	33503	44533
2005	11030	33503	44533	8482	25300	33782	6878	26658	33536	12634	32145	44779
2006	12634	32145	44779	14773	43699	58472	13293	38926	52219	14114	36918	51032
2007	14114	36918	51032	10339	29711	40050	10261	19267	29528	14192	47362	61554
2008	14192	47362	61554	16230	67262	83492	15006	46207	61213	15416	68417	83833
2009	15416	68417	83833	11665	92318	103983	12052	81172	93224	15029	79563	94592
2010	15029	79563	94592	13148	105497	118645	14638	129799	144437	13539	55261	68800
2011	13539	55261	68800	10695	64505	75200	11275	69371	80646	12959	50395	63354
2012	12959	50395	63354	11768	75325	87093	12026	58000	70026	12701	67720	80421
2013	12701	67720	80421	9320	90681	100001	10195	103396	113591	11826	55005	66831
2014	11826	55005	66831	10471	75707	86178	11647	83148	94795	10650	47564	58214
2015	10650	47564	58214	10902	99743	110645	10588	84895	95483	10964	62412	73376
2016	10964	62412	73376	9139	76857	85996	8777	61066	69843	11326	78203	89529
2017	11326	78203	89529	11352	104951	116303	10573	101435	112008	12105	81719	93824
2018	12105	81719	93824	12172	121322	133494	12058	116831	128889	12219	86210	98429
2019	12219	86210	98429	11535	115342	126877	12724	138275	150999	11030	63277	74307
2020	11030	63277	74307	7664	68617	76281	6132	50216	56348	12562	81678	94240
2021	12562	81678	94240	9868	100517	110385	10678	86628	97306	11752	95567	107319
2022	11752	95567	107319	11129	93337	104466	11246	91779	103025	11635	97125	108760
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	11635	97125	108760	7894	75459	83353	8497	78214	86711	11032	94370	105402

PRINCIPAL JUDGE FAMILY COURT DEHRADUN:



The Principal Judge Family Court Dehradun was created as per G.O. No. 321/ Nyaya anubhag/2002, dated 24th Dec, 2001 and the Principal Judge Family Court Dehradun was established on 18th April 2002. Mr. Braham Singh was the first appointed Presiding Officer of the Principal Judge Family Court Dehradun.

At the time of establishment the Principal Judge Family Court Dehradun was situated in the court premises of District Court Compound Dehradun.

With the increase in the number of matrimonial disputes, Outlying Addl. Judge Family Court of Rishikesh was also established on July 2004 as per G.O. No. 38-Ek1/Nyaya anubhag/2004, dated 15th April 2004. Thereafter Addl. Judge Family Court

Dehradun was established on 2013 as per G.O. No. 170/XXXVI(2)2013-08/01-T.C., dated 27th June 2013. Then

later on Judge Family Court Dehradun was also established on May 2021 as per G.O. No. 165/XXXVI(3)/154/lk02015, dated 13th Oct, 2016.

The New Family Court Dehradun building was inaugurated on 17th March 2021 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghvendra Singh Chauhan, Chief Justice Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand. The establishment of the newly constructed building includes 05 Court room, 06 Officer Chamber, 01 Conference room, 01 Waiting room, 01 Record room, 01 Mediation room, 06

PA room, 06 Office room etc with amenities suitable for the advocate and litigants.

Mr. Harish Kumar Goel was the Principal Judge family Court Dehradun till 15th April, 2023 and thereafter Mr. Nitin Sharma took over the charge as the Presiding Officer of the Principal Judge

Family court Dehradun on 17th April, 2023 till present day.

Beside the Principal Judge Family Court Dehradun, this establishment consists of the following courts-

1. Judge Family Court
2. Additional Judge Family Court
3. Family Court Rishikesh
4. Family Court Vikasnagar

CASE STATISTICS-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2001												
2002	562	412	974	547	376	923	326	164	490	783	624	1407
2003	783	624	1407	683	438	1121	724	447	1171	742	615	1357
2004	742	615	1357	457	276	733	274	242	516	925	649	1574
2005	925	649	1574	750	364	1114	725	323	1048	950	690	1640
2006	950	690	1640	619	301	920	629	330	959	940	661	1601
2007	940	661	1601	791	398	1195	840	442	1282	897	617	1514
2008	897	617	1514	862	433	1275	688	359	1047	1071	691	1762
2009	1071	691	1762	802	305	1107	546	204	750	1327	792	2119
2010	1327	792	2119	907	385	1292	1024	467	1491	1210	710	1920
2011	1210	710	1920	961	395	1356	1047	361	1408	1124	744	1868
2012	1124	744	1868	1009	401	1410	865	320	1185	1268	825	2093
2013	1268	825	2093	1020	410	1430	1312	806	2118	976	429	1405
2014	976	429	1405	1205	459	1664	1192	466	1658	989	422	1411
2015	989	422	1411	1202	544	1746	1227	589	1816	964	377	1341
2016	964	377	1341	1309	493	1802	1163	427	1590	1110	443	1553
2017	1110	443	1553	1321	503	1824	1429	593	2022	1002	353	1355
2018	1002	353	1355	1134	468	1602	1136	482	1618	1000	367	1367
2019	1000	367	1367	1253	482	1735	1330	536	1866	923	313	1236
2020	923	313	1236	911	352	1263	567	175	742	1067	490	1557
2021	1067	490	1557	932	310	1242	1279	529	1808	720	271	991
2022	720	271	991	1392	433	1825	1301	302	1603	811	402	1213
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	811	402	1213	1251	550	1801	1361	545	1906	701	407	1108

CASE STATISTICS-JUDGE FAMILY COURT:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2021	62	48	130	856	557	1413	342	153	495	576	472	1048
2022	576	472	1048	472	290	762	564	353	917	484	409	893
01.01.2023												
to	484	409	893	459	307	766	367	220	587	576	496	1072
30.09.2023												

CASE STATISTICS- ADDITIONAL JUDGE FAMILY COURT:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2013	159	114	273	251	309	560	39	62	101	371	361	732
2014	371	361	732	306	283	589	235	239	474	442	405	847
2015	442	405	847	366	341	707	282	211	493	526	535	1061
2016	526	535	1061	212	160	372	275	263	538	463	432	895
2017	463	432	895	602	354	956	384	259	643	681	527	1208
2018	681	527	1208	468	308	776	405	261	666	744	574	1318
2019	744	574	1318	456	352	808	472	339	811	728	587	1315
2020	728	587	1315	189	170	359	159	68	227	758	689	1447
2021	758	689	1447	109	155	264	357	276	633	510	568	1078
2022	510	568	1078	423	213	636	438	360	798	495	421	916
01.01.2023												
To	495	421	916	366	385	751	315	203	518	545	463	1008
30.09.2023												

CASE STATISTICS- FAMILY COURT RISHIKESH:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution during the year			Disposal during the year			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2004	0	0	0	80	114	194	29	38	67	51	76	127
2005	51	76	127	65	65	130	44	60	104	72	81	153
2006	72	81	153	80	81	161	77	72	149	75	90	165
2007	75	90	165	106	51	164	109	70	179	72	78	150
2008	72	78	150	62	61	113	59	40	99	75	89	164

2009	75	89	164	99	95	160	70	60	130	97	97	194
2010	97	97	194	115	121	210	129	94	223	82	99	181
2011	82	99	181	179	127	300	110	95	205	151	125	276
2012	151	125	276	146	119	273	171	123	294	126	129	255
2013	126	129	255	171	127	290	161	133	294	136	115	251
2014	136	115	251	158	168	285	147	108	255	147	134	281
2015	147	134	281	237	141	405	239	132	371	145	170	315
2016	145	170	315	209	162	350	174	144	318	180	167	347
2017	180	167	347	220	150	382	213	167	380	187	162	349
2018	187	162	349	234	162	384	183	128	311	238	184	422
2019	238	184	422	253	116	415	212	144	356	276	205	481
2020	276	205	481	191	135	307	100	30	130	367	291	658
2021	367	291	658	271	133	406	311	170	481	322	261	583
2022	322	261	583	266	79	399	341	211	552	244	186	430
01.01.2023	244	186	430	199	113	312	214	133	347	229	166	395
To												
30.09.2023												

CASE STATISTICS- FAMILY COURT VIKASNAGAR:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2017	0	0	0	215	207	422	102	78	180	113	129	242
2018	113	129	242	158	187	345	162	135	297	109	181	290
2019	109	181	290	198	204	402	180	177	357	127	208	335
2020	127	208	335	125	128	253	82	60	142	170	276	446
2021	170	276	446	225	152	377	174	123	297	221	305	526
2022	221	305	526	281	263	544	300	241	541	202	327	529
01.01.2023	202	327	529	244	300	544	247	263	510	199	364	563
to												
30.09.2023												

HARIDWAR



Courtesy- Google



DISTRICT COURT



OUTYING COURT



FAMILY COURT



District Court Building, Haridwar

The district Haridwar came into existence on 28th December 1988. Prior to its inclusion in the newly created state of Uttarakhand, this district was a part of Saharanpur Divisional Commissionary.

Till the formation of Uttarakhand State in the year 2000, the following courts were established in the district. At the district headquarter, the Court of District and Sessions Judge, Haridwar was established in the year 1989, Court of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th Addl. District and Sessions Judge Haridwar are presently

functioning. Court of Special Judge (POCSO) Haridwar was created in the year 2014. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Courts of F.T.S.C Haridwar and Roorkee were created in the year 2019, Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate Haridwar and Civil Judge Sr. Div. Haridwar were created in the year 1989, Court of Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate Haridwar is presently functioning. Court of 1st, 2nd & 3rd Addl. Civil Judge Sr. Div. Haridwar were created in the year 2009, Court of Civil Judge Jr. Div. Haridwar and 1st Addl. Civil Judge Jr. Div. Haridwar were

created in the year 1990, Court of 2nd , 3rd & 4th Addl. Civil Judge Jr. Div. Haridwar are presently functioning, Courts of 1st, 2nd & 3rd Judicial Magistrate Haridwar were created in the years 1989 & 2013 and the Principal Magistrate of JJB Haridwar was created in the year 2014.

At the taluka level, Court of 1st & 2nd Addl. District and Sessions Judge of Outlying Court Roorkee were created in the year 1989 & 2009 respectively, Court of Civil Judge Sr. Div. and Addl. Civil Judge Sr. Div. Roorkee were created in the year 1990, Court of Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate Roorkee is presently functioning. Court of 1st & 2nd Judicial Magistrate Roorkee were created in the year 1990 and 2013, Court of Civil Judge Jr. Div. and 1st & 2nd Addl. Civil Judge Jr. Div. Roorkee are currently functioning.

At the taluka level, Court of Addl. District and Sessions Judge Laksar was created in the year 2013,

Court of Civil Judge Sr. Div. Laksar was created in the year 2009, Court of Civil Judge Jr. Div. Laksar was created in the year 2004 and Court of Judicial Magistrate Laksar was created in the year 2013.

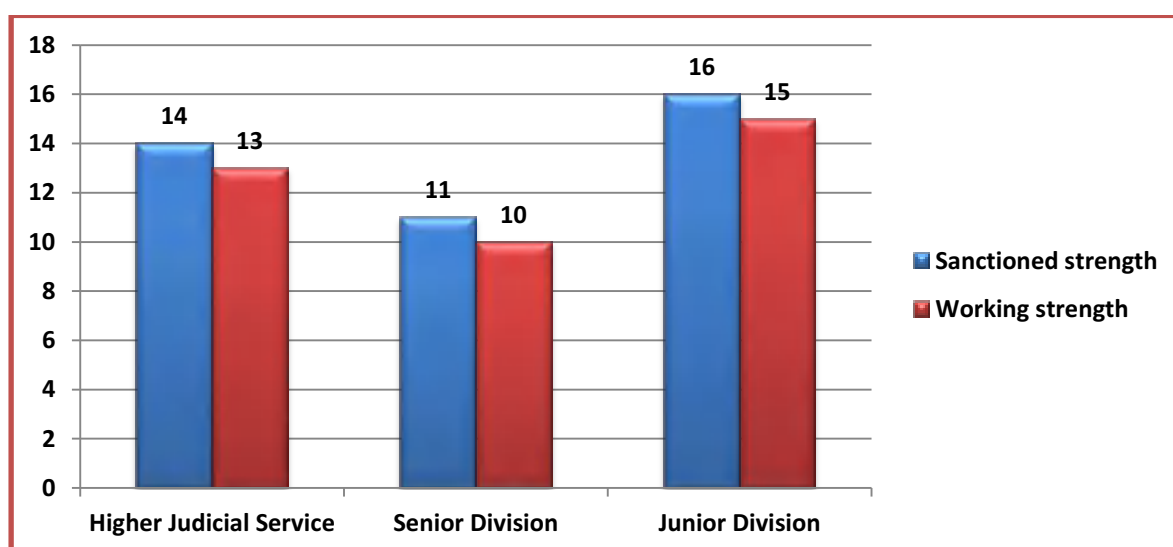
At headquarter in Haridwar the District Court building was inaugurated on 21.05.1994 and started functioning since then. It includes a Record Room, Library Video Conferencing Room etc. Later on, at headquarter e-Sewa Kendra and VWDC had been constructed.

At present Outlying Court at Laksar is functioning from tehsil building at respective place. The Court building at Outlying Court Complex Roorkee was inaugurated on 03.08.2008 and started functioning since then.

Shri K.D.Sahi (O.S.D) was the first District & Sessions Judge of District Court Haridwar from 01.09.1989 to 08.12.1989. Shri Sikand Kumar Tyagi is presently posted as District & Sessions Judge, Haridwar since 16.04.2022.

The judgship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District & Sessions Judge	08
F.T.C./Additional District & Sessions Judge, POCSO Act	01
Additional District & Sessions Judge Fast Track <u>Special Court</u> (FTSC)- POCSO Act	02
Judge, Family Court,	02
Additional Judge, Family Court	01
Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	03
Additional Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	04
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	02
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	03
Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	06
Judicial Magistrate	06



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
w.e.f. 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	2219	11647	13866	284	1494	1778	259	1362	1621	2244	11779	14023
2001	2244	11779	14023	2772	14555	17327	2592	13609	16201	2424	12725	15149
2002	2424	12725	15149	3603	18915	22518	2840	14911	17751	3187	16729	19916
2003	3187	16729	19916	4444	23332	27776	4004	21023	25027	3627	19038	22665
2004	3626	19039	22665	4119	21624	25743	4066	21347	25413	3679	19316	22995
2005	3679	19316	22995	3238	16997	20235	3057	16050	19107	3860	20263	24123
2006	3860	20263	24123	4863	25532	30395	4497	23610	28107	4226	22185	26411
2007	4226	22185	26411	3927	20618	24545	3280	17223	20503	4873	25580	30453
2008	4872	25581	30453	4285	22495	26780	3870	20317	24187	5287	27759	33046
2009	5287	27759	33046	4338	22772	27110	4020	21108	25128	5605	29423	35028
2010	5604	29424	35028	6345	33310	39655	6817	35790	42607	5132	26944	32076
2011	5132	26944	32076	7745	40664	48409	7907	41513	49420	4970	26095	31065
2012	4970	26095	31065	3511	18431	21942	2804	14724	17528	5677	29802	35479
2013	5677	29802	35479	8254	43335	51589	7980	41892	49872	5951	31245	37196
2014	5951	31245	37196	9364	49158	58522	9137	47971	57108	6178	32432	38610
2015	6178	32432	38610	6799	35697	42496	6209	32599	38808	6768	35530	42298
2016	6768	35530	42298	6702	35187	41889	6295	33051	39346	7175	37666	44841
2017	7175	37666	44841	8518	44719	53237	7469	39215	46684	8224	43170	51394
2018	8223	43171	51394	9887	51905	61792	8823	46321	55144	9287	48755	58042
2019	9287	48755	58042	11910	62527	74437	12518	65721	78239	8679	45561	54240
2020	8678	45562	54240	6152	32298	38450	4323	22697	27020	10507	55163	65670
2021	10507	55163	65670	8546	44866	53412	7061	37068	44129	11992	62961	74953
2022	11992	62961	74953	11915	68690	80605	11990	62945	74935	11917	68706	80623
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	11917	68706	80623	4598	45538	50136	4384	36200	40584	12131	78044	90175

CASE STATISTICS- FAMILY COURT HARIDWAR:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2013	477	301	778	624	410	1034	585	331	916	516	380	896
2014	516	380	896	600	411	1011	433	236	669	683	555	1238
2015	683	555	1238	590	394	984	448	280	728	825	669	1494
2016	825	669	1494	609	358	967	418	177	595	1016	850	1866
2017	1016	850	1866	620	459	1079	1017	722	1739	619	587	1206
2018	619	587	1206	833	584	1417	777	507	1284	675	664	1339
2019	675	664	1339	715	619	1334	794	559	1353	596	724	1320
2020	596	724	1320	552	434	986	265	173	438	883	985	1868
2021	883	985	1868	763	633	1396	546	329	875	1100	1289	2389
2022	1100	1289	2389	783	712	1495	968	913	1881	915	1088	2003
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	915	1088	2003	629	481	1110	689	524	1213	855	1045	1900

CASE STATISTICS- FAMILY COURT ROORKEE:-

Year	opening balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2013	172	159	331	400	252	652	132	76	208	439	335	774
2014	439	335	774	480	330	810	464	275	739	455	390	845
2015	455	390	845	460	473	933	499	387	886	416	476	892
2016	416	476	892	559	416	975	528	367	895	447	525	972
2017	447	525	972	569	429	998	542	440	982	474	514	988
2018	474	514	988	632	443	1075	561	349	910	545	608	1153
2019	545	608	1153	730	621	1351	630	425	1055	645	804	1449
2020	645	804	1449	607	416	1023	255	161	416	997	1059	2056
2021	997	1059	2056	750	468	1218	658	261	919	1089	1266	2355
2022	1089	1266	2355	748	474	1222	854	669	1523	983	1071	2054
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	983	1071	2054	683	616	1299	728	593	1321	938	1094	2032

CASE STATISTICS- FAMILY COURT LAKSAR:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2018	81	103	184	4	2	190	0	1	1	85	104	189
2019	85	104	189	213	168	381	214	149	363	84	123	207
2020	84	123	207	175	105	280	64	29	93	195	199	394
2021	195	199	394	197	151	348	255	160	415	137	190	327
2022	137	190	327	244	165	429	223	154	377	158	221	379
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	158	221	379	186	122	303	184	142	326	160	201	361

NAINITAL



Courtesy- Google

DISTRICT COURT



OUTLYING COURT



FAMILY COURT



NAINITAL-



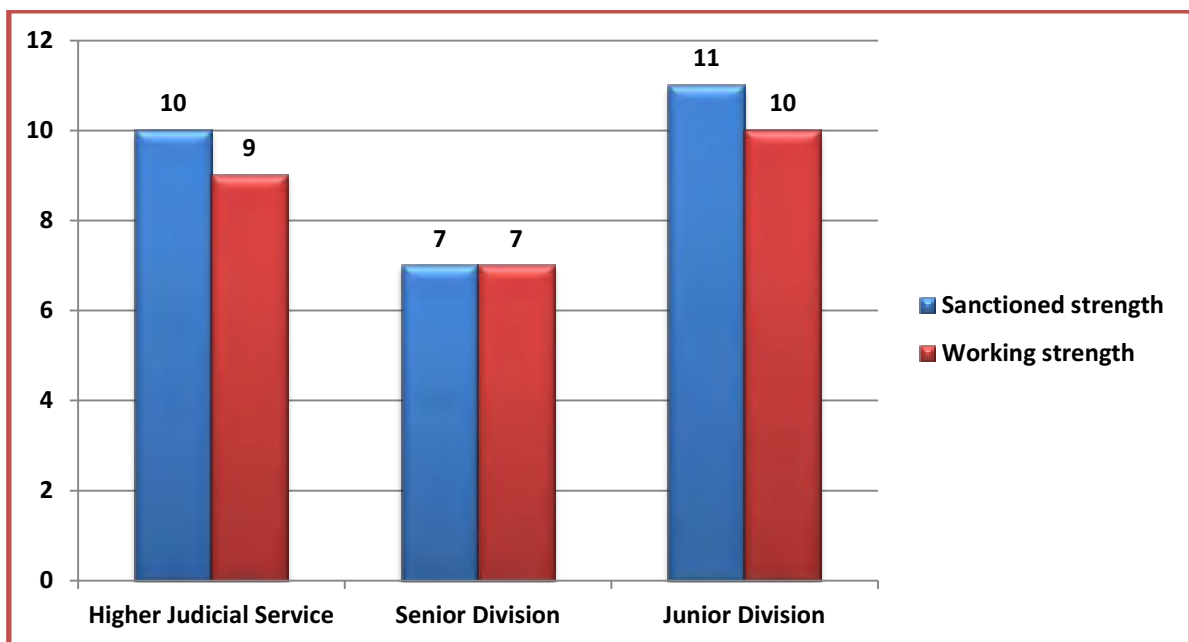
District & Sessions Court Building, Nainital

The Headquarter of Nainital Judgeship is situated at the beautiful and picturesque city of Nainital. The Judgeship started functioning in 1914. Initially the court was named as the District & Session Judge Kumaon Division. Mr P.Wyndham ICS was the first District & Session Judge Kumaon Division. Nainital Headquarter Building is a heritage building dating back to

1914. At present three Outlying Courts are functioning in Nainital District, namely Haldwani, Ramnagar & Dhari. At present 10 Courts are functioning at Headquarter, Nainital and 11 Judicial Officers are working (including 1 Family Judge & 1 Secretary, District Legal Service Authority, Nainital).

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District & Sessions Judge	05
Additional District Judge, Commercial Court	01
F.T.C./Additional District & Sessions Judge, POCSO Act	01
Judge, Family Court,	02
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	03
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	03
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	04
Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	04
Judicial Magistrate	03



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending cases at the end of the year		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	569	436	1005	47	48	95	27	22	49	589	462	1051
2001	589	462	1051	414	468	882	212	246	458	791	684	1475
2002	791	684	1475	1027	1769	2796	621	967	1588	1197	1486	2683
2003	1197	1486	2683	693	974	1667	631	727	1358	1259	1733	2992
2004	1259	1733	2992	652	1220	1872	530	853	1383	1381	2100	3481
2005	1381	2100	3481	712	1649	2361	745	1131	1876	1348	2618	3966
2006	1348	2618	3966	586	6916	7502	734	3558	4292	1200	5976	7176
2007	1200	5976	7176	684	5434	6118	518	4645	5163	1366	6765	8131
2008	1366	6765	8131	606	4259	4865	357	3954	4311	1615	7070	8685
2009	1615	7070	8685	627	5446	6073	340	4124	4464	1902	8392	10294
2010	1902	8392	10294	559	4378	4937	438	3871	4309	2023	8899	10922
2011	2023	8899	10922	788	4284	5072	764	5432	6196	2047	7751	9798
2012	2047	7751	9798	1232	4603	5835	990	4444	5434	2289	7910	10199
2013	2289	7910	10199	1809	6798	8607	1765	6863	8628	2333	7845	10178
2014	2333	7845	10178	2042	10648	12690	1671	10862	12533	2704	7631	10335
2015	2704	7631	10335	1914	12761	14675	1737	11093	12830	2881	9299	12180
2016	2881	9299	12180	2014	14743	16757	2155	14781	16936	2740	9261	12001
2017	2740	9261	12001	1984	15600	17584	2335	13872	16207	2389	10989	13378
2018	2389	10989	13378	2015	22518	24533	2054	18351	20405	2350	15156	17506
2019	2350	15156	17506	1704	25042	26746	1843	26656	28499	2211	13542	15753
2020	2211	13542	15753	1166	22485	23651	877	16318	17195	2500	19709	22209
2021	2500	19709	22209	1980	17614	19594	1607	16268	17875	2873	21055	23928
2022	2873	21055	23928	4875	23423	28298	3596	22821	26417	4152	21657	25809
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	4152	21657	25809	1288	26592	27880	1751	24401	26152	3689	23848	27537

OUTLYING COURT HALDWANI, DISTRICT NAINITAL-

The Outlying Court Building Haldwani was inaugurated on 24 December, 1978. At present 12 Courts are functioning at Outlying Court Haldwani, District

Nainital and 12 Judicial Officers are working overthere (including 1 Family Judge).

OUTLYING COURT RAMNAGAR, DISTRICT NAINITAL-

The Outlying Court Building Ramnagar was inaugurated on 30th November, 2003 when only the Court of Civil Judge Jr. Div. Ramnagar started functioning overthere. At present 4 Courts are working in Outlying Court, Ramnagar,

namely Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Ramnagar, Civil Judge Sr. Div. Ramnagar, Civil Judge Jr. Div. Ramnagar & Judicial Magistrate, Ramnagar.

FAMILY COURT, NAINITAL:-

1. Vide Uttar Pradesh Government Notification number 3034/7-2-226/89, Lucknow, Dated: 15th November, 1995, Family Court at District's Faizabaad, Garhwal, Nainital, Moradabad and Azamgarh was created.
2. On 09.11.2000, a separate State Uttaranchal now Uttarakhand was carved out from Uttar Pradesh.
3. In 1996, Family Court runs in the building of District Judgeship at Nainital upto the year 2005 and had a territorial jurisdiction of Tehsils Nainital, Betalghaat, Koshiyakutauli, Dhaari, Haldwani, Lalkuan, Kaladhungi, and Ramnagar.
4. At present this court runs in its own building situated near District Court, Nainital at Tallital, Nainital. The foundation stone was laid by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of Uttrarakhand, on 22nd August, 2004 and inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of Uttrarakhand, on 27th June, 2005.
5. From the year 2003, this court holds camp at Haldwani upto 05.12.2018. Due to creation of Family Court at Haldwani, Tehsils of Haldwani, Lalkuan and Kaladhungi falls in the jurisdiction of Haldwani, Family Court, now camp court is not organized at that place.
6. At present this court holds camp court at Tehsil Ramnagar and the court runs in the premises of Civil Court, at Ramnagar for two alternative weeks in a month.
7. Till date 18 Judicial officers are posted in this Court as Presiding Officer.

CASE STATISTICS OF FAMILY COURT NAINITAL:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	105	102	207	79	149	228	59	88	147	125	163	288
2001	125	163	288	99	155	254	172	178	350	52	140	192
2002	52	140	192	106	121	227	27	43	70	131	218	349
2003	131	218	349	97	236	333	139	266	405	89	188	277
2004	89	188	277	133	194	327	101	185	286	121	197	318
2005	121	197	318	128	182	310	91	81	172	158	298	456
2006	158	298	456	134	212	346	133	242	375	159	268	427
2007	159	268	427	140	220	360	219	227	446	80	261	341
2008	80	261	341	157	244	401	150	180	330	87	325	412
2009	87	325	412	178	261	439	148	230	378	117	356	473
2010	117	356	473	194	250	444	91	292	383	220	314	534
2011	220	314	534	241	287	528	174	278	452	287	323	610
2012	287	323	610	267	276	543	200	213	413	354	386	740
2013	354	386	740	301	331	632	294	244	538	361	473	834
2014	361	473	834	342	411	753	255	312	567	448	572	1020
2015	448	572	1020	324	386	710	301	272	573	471	686	1157
2016	471	686	1157	310	445	755	308	323	631	473	808	1281
2017	473	808	1281	377	476	853	348	445	793	502	839	1341
2018	502	839	1341	417	478	895	716	1024	1740	203	293	496
2019	203	293	496	192	219	411	180	213	393	215	299	514
2020	215	299	514	135	152	287	74	74	148	276	377	653
2021	276	377	653	164	173	337	193	191	384	247	359	606
2022	247	359	606	216	199	415	196	204	400	267	354	621
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	267	354	621	170	184	354	234	215	449	203	323	526

FAMILY COURT, HALDWANI:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2018	0	0	0	408	689	1097	13	5	18	395	684	1079
2019	395	684	1079	361	399	760	274	356	630	482	727	1209
2020	482	727	1209	339	300	639	196	149	345	625	878	1503
2021	625	878	1503	373	379	752	432	358	790	566	899	1465
2022	566	899	1465	473	528	1001	575	607	1182	464	820	1284
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	464	820	1284	433	459	892	398	406	804	499	873	1372

PAURI GARHWAL



Courtesy- Google



DISTRICT COURT



OUTYING COURT



FAMILY COURT

PAURI GARHWAL-



District Court Building, Pauri Garhwal

Judgeship Pauri Garhwal with its headquarters at Pauri, has five outlying Courts situated at Kotdwar, Lansdowne, Srinagar, Dhumakot and Satpuli. At present Thirteen Courts are sanctioned in this Judgeship.

The District Court Pauri Garhwal started functioning in the year 1976. Presently 12 different Courts are functioning in the Judgeship, out of which the Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Kotdwar was sanctioned on dated 13.01.2009, the Court of Civil Judge/Judicial Magistrate, Dhumakot and Satpuli were sanctioned on dated 13.01.2009, the Court of Judicial Magistrate, Pauri and Judicial Magistrate, Kotdwar were sanctioned on dated 15.02.2013.

Computer Server Room at headquarter was inaugurated on 08.02.2012. Case Information Software is functioning at Judgeship for the convenience of Litigants, Advocates and other stakeholders, Judgeship facilitate the Video Conferencing facility, e-True Copy of orders and Judgments. Judicial Service Center (JSC), is also available for providing information about the Case Status, Certified Copies etc.

The information related to the case/Status of case is also available on the official website of the District Court i.e. <https://districts.ecourts.gov.in/pauri> , it is pertinent to mention here that the facility of eFiling of cases are also available to the litigants and Advocates through eFiling portal mentioned on the official website.

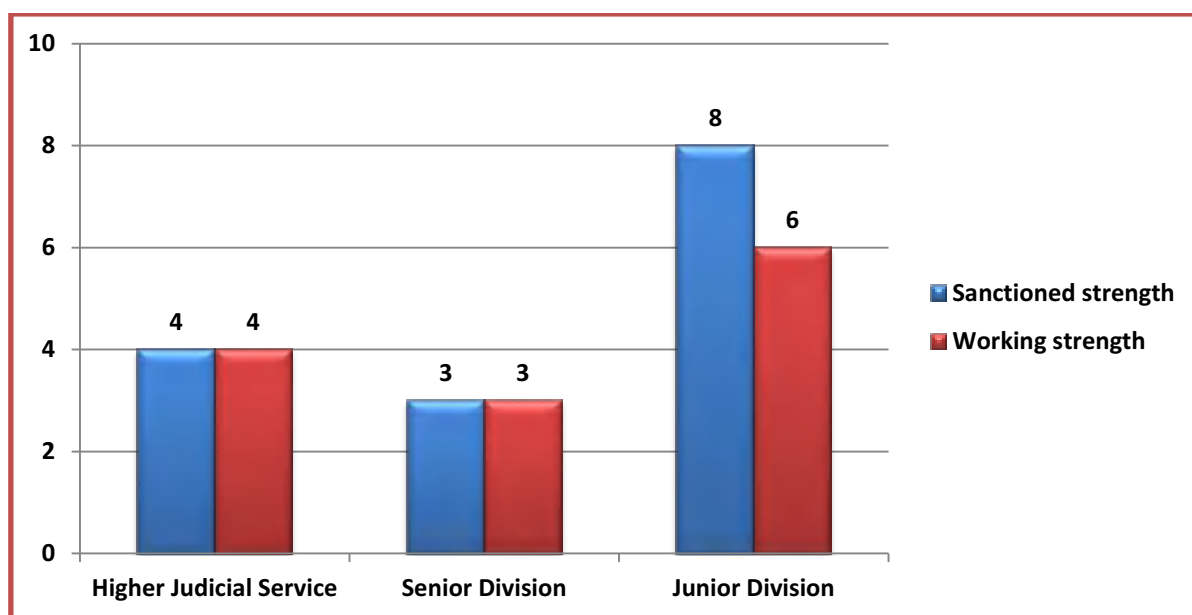
At present there are 10 number of type-V, 10 number of type-II and 12 number of type-I residential accommodation available for the Judicial Officers and the Court Staff.

District Legal Service Authority Pauri Garhwal is also situated within the District Court Complex Pauri.

Sri Ashish Naithani is posted as the District Judge, Pauri Garhwal since 16.04.2022.

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District Judge	01
Judge, Family Court,	02
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	02
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	06
Judicial Magistrate	02



No.of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	2489	9871	12360	35	259	294	62	613	675	2462	9517	11979
2001	2462	9517	11979	595	4535	5130	625	5130	5755	2432	8922	11354
2002	2432	8922	11354	603	4351	4954	652	5171	5823	2383	8102	10485
2003	2383	8102	10485	577	3321	3898	504	3552	4056	2456	7871	10327
2004	2456	7871	10327	502	3129	3631	560	4063	4623	2398	6937	9335
2005	2398	6937	9335	589	2994	3583	726	3488	4214	2261	6443	8704
2006	2261	6443	8704	485	2361	2846	773	3987	4760	1973	4817	6790
2007	1973	4817	6790	564	2789	3353	689	3698	4387	1848	3908	5756
2008	1848	3908	5756	512	2485	2997	536	3189	3725	1824	3204	5028
2009	1824	3204	5028	475	2789	3264	569	3159	3728	1730	2834	4564
2010	1730	2834	4564	459	2589	3048	578	3598	4176	1611	1825	3436
2011	1611	1825	3436	369	2126	2495	639	2015	2654	1341	1936	3277
2012	1341	1936	3277	774	2966	3740	1025	3001	4026	1090	1901	2991
2013	1090	1901	2991	686	3800	4486	843	3532	4375	933	2169	3102
2014	933	2169	3102	804	3608	4412	778	3327	4105	959	2450	3409
2015	959	2450	3409	791	3192	3983	708	3018	3726	1042	2624	3666
2016	1042	2624	3666	755	4123	4878	816	3752	4568	981	2995	3976
2017	981	2995	3976	848	5715	6563	871	5023	5894	958	3687	4645
2018	958	3687	4645	918	8042	8960	863	7195	8058	1013	4534	5547
2019	1013	4534	5547	854	5353	6207	908	7100	8008	959	2787	3746
2020	959	2787	3746	522	5922	6444	405	4276	4681	1076	4433	5509
2021	1076	4433	5509	733	5353	6086	662	4778	5440	1147	5008	6155
2022	1147	5008	6155	1008	7752	8760	935	6909	7844	1220	5851	7071
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	1220	5851	7071	717	9899	10616	676	6453	7129	1261	9297	10558

FAMILY COURT, PAURI GARHWAL:

Decorated in the uninterrupted stretches of the Himalayas, the town of Pauri nestles at a height of 1814 meters on the northern highlands of Kandoliya. Often known as Garhwal, Pauri is the headquarters of the Garhwal division in Uttarakhand. This beautiful hill station is surrounded by lush forests, sparkling waterfalls, spiritual sites, and the benevolent snowy-mountains. Not only its virgin beauty but the stunning view of sunsets enchants tourists with its exquisite blending of colors that constantly overshadow the touch of vibrant orange.

Pauri provides a panoramic view of the snow-covered Himalayan peaks of Nanda Devi and Trisul, Gangotri Group, Thalaiya-Sagar, Nilkantha, Bandar Poonch, Swargarohini, Kedarnath, Kharcha Kund, Satopanth, Chaukhamba, Ghoriparvat, Haathi Parvat, Sumeru, Parvat etc. The topography of pauri Garhwal is by and large rugged and except for the narrow strip of Bhabar, the entire region is mountainous. The highest point of the area is 3116 meters at Dudatoli and the lowest point of the area is 295 meters near Chilla forest range.

Some of the best places to visit in Pauri Garhwal District are Chaukhamba Viewpoint, Kandoliya (Kandoliya is also well known for its Ransi Stadium that has been recognized as Asia's one of the highest stadium), Khirsu, Jim Corbett National Park, Rajaji National Park, Darwan Singh Regimental Museum, Kyunkaleshwar Mahadev Temple, Kamleshwar Temple, Swarg Ashram, Ramganga Dam, Tara Kund, Nag Dev Temple, Rahu Temple and more.

To implement the Family Courts Act, 1984 and to provide a forum for speedy settlement of family related disputes in the hilly region of Garhwal. The First Family Court in entire Garhwal region was set-up at headquarter of Garhwal division at Pauri on dated 15-11-1995. The emphasis was on a non- adversarial method of resolving family disputes and promoting conciliation and securing speedy settlement of dispute relating to marriage and family affairs vide G.O. No. 3034 (1) Seven Nyay-2-226/89 dated November 15, 1995 by U. P. Govt. and Family Court was started functioning w.e.f. 13-05-1996.

When Uttarakhand State was carved out on dated 09-11-2000 from erstwhile State of Uttar Pradesh, this Family Court exercised the entire District jurisdiction as provided at the time of creation to till 15-04-2017. It is functioning in a new residential building situated in Pauri on the Kandoliya-Devprayag Road, which was known as P.W.D pooled House Colony, which is 300 Meter away towards Kandoliya from District and Session Court Pauri.

Looking into the hardship of litigant of outlying court, Kotdwara, which was 108 K.M. away from Pauri, the Judge Family Court Pauri Garhwal was holding camp court since 1997 to 15-04-2017 and the same was ended after creation of new Family Court Kotdwar vide G.O. No. 94/ xxx vi (3)/ 2016-

208/2001- T.C.-ii dated 25.10.2016. The jurisdiction of Kotdwar, Lansdown, Satpuli, Yamkeshwar and Rikhnikhal Tehasils carve out from this Family Court and the same was given to the Family Court, Kotdwara by State Government of Uttarakhand after Consultation with Hon'ble Uttarakhand High Court and at present this court exercises the jurisdiction over tehsils Pauri, Srinagar, Choubttakhal, Dhumakot, Thalishain, Chakisain and Bironkhal.

Family Court, Pauri is presided over by the officer of Higher Judicial Service Cadre. A Counsellor has been appointed by State Govt. to provide counselling facilities to the litigant in the Family Court, Pauri.

CASE STATISTICS OF FAMILY COURT PAURI GARHWAL:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposed of			Pending cases at the end of the year		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	81	73	154	45	27	72	51	49	100	75	51	126
2001	75	51	126	64	43	107	49	33	82	90	61	151
2002	90	61	151	129	115	244	158	133	291	61	43	104
2003	61	43	104	84	154	238	95	154	249	50	43	93
2004	50	43	93	89	137	226	77	100	177	62	80	142
2005	62	80	142	61	86	147	32	43	75	91	123	214

2006	91	123	214	127	156	283	147	183	330	71	96	167
2007	71	96	167	153	222	375	103	186	289	121	132	253
2008	121	132	253	157	194	351	117	152	269	161	174	335
2009	161	174	335	169	224	393	164	188	352	166	210	376
2010	166	210	376	251	243	494	205	258	463	212	195	407
2011	212	195	407	239	273	512	213	206	419	238	262	500
2012	238	262	500	207	237	444	211	277	488	234	222	456
2013	234	222	456	251	252	503	266	270	536	219	204	423
2014	219	204	423	196	232	428	230	206	436	185	230	415
2015	185	230	415	223	234	457	192	202	394	216	262	478
2016	216	262	478	208	203	411	199	178	377	225	287	512
2017	225	287	512	128	158	286	293	364	657	60	81	141
2018	60	81	141	87	137	224	71	92	163	76	126	202
2019	76	126	202	109	103	212	94	145	239	91	84	175
2020	91	84	175	62	100	162	50	32	82	103	152	255
2021	103	152	255	121	125	246	128	191	319	96	86	182
2022	96	86	182	143	141	284	134	150	284	105	77	182
01.01.2023 to 30-09- 2023	105	77	182	86	94	180	116	120	236	75	51	126

CASE STATISTICS OF FAMILY COURT KOTDWAR:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2017	169	216	385	105	115	220	104	84	188	170	247	417
2018	170	247	417	210	206	416	171	186	357	209	267	476
2019	209	267	476	237	216	453	184	133	317	262	350	612
2020	262	350	612	145	160	305	135	87	222	272	423	695
2021	272	423	695	216	251	467	248	273	521	240	401	641
2022	240	401	641	254	295	549	220	249	469	274	447	721
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	274	447	721	202	220	422	204	260	464	272	407	679

PITHORAGARH



Courtesy- Google

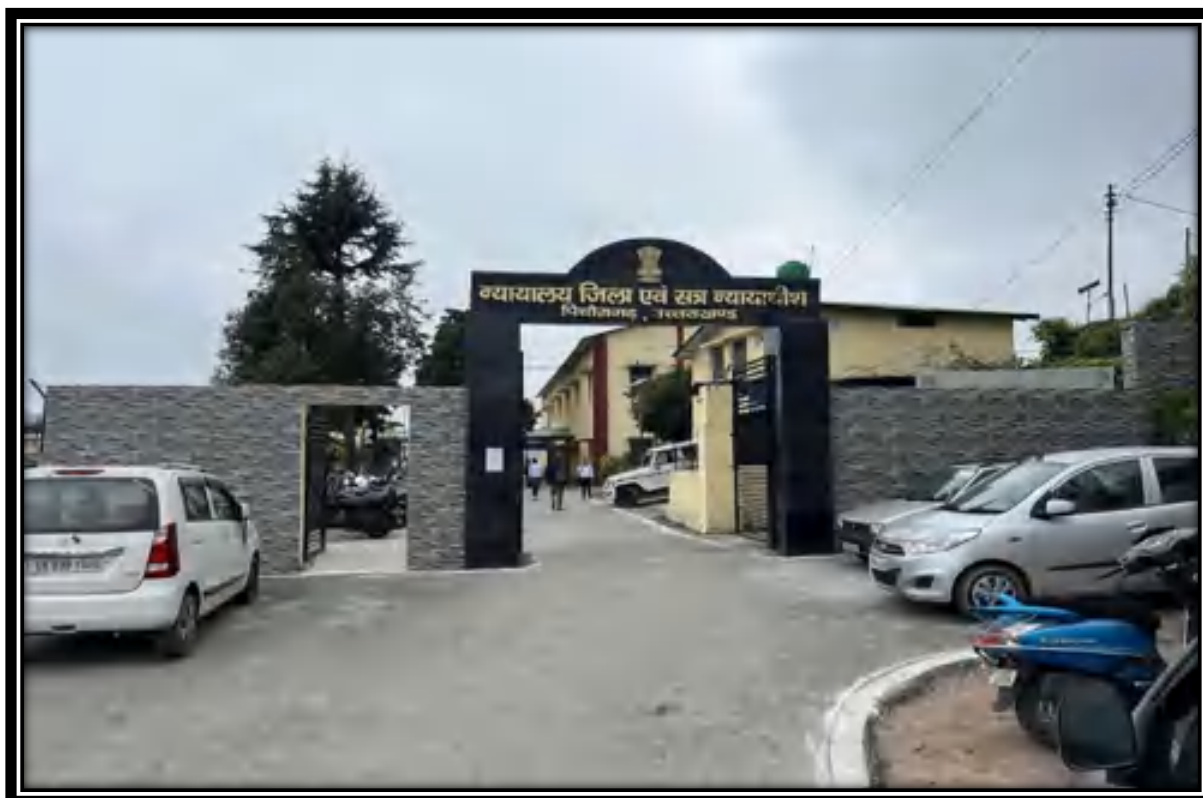


DISTRICT COURT



CIVIL COURT

PITHORAGARH:-



District Court Building, Pithoragarh

Fossils of fish and Snails have been found in a village located near the city, which indicates that the area of Pithoragarh must have been a vast lake before the formation of the Himalayas.

Until recently, Pithoragarh was ruled by the Khash dynasty, who created Fort or Courts here. There are four Courts around Pithoragarh, whose names are Bhatkot, Dungarkot, Udaykot and Unchakot. After the Khash Dynasty the Katyuri dynasty (Pal-Mallasari dynasty) ruled here and Ashokmall, the king of this dynasty, was contemporary

of Balban. In this Period Pithoragarh, was established by king Pithora and after this the name Pithoragarh was also derived. Three kings of this dynasty ruled from Pithoragarh itself and the brick fort built by them in the nearby village Khadkot was demolished by the then District Magistrate of Pithoragarh in the year of 1960. Since year 1622, Pithoragarh was ruled by the Chand dynasty.

There is another controversial description of the history of Pithoragarh. According to Atkinson, Piru Gosai a

feudatory of the Chand dynasty, founded Pithoragarh. It seems that during the reign of king Bharti Chand (1437-1450), his son Ratna Chand defeated King Doti of Nepal and captured Sorghati and merged it with Kumaon or Kurmanchal in 1449. During his reign Piru (or Prithvi Gosai) built a fort here named Pithoragarh. On the name of the fort, later this city was named Pithoragarh.

The Chands extended their authority over most of Kumaon where they ruled till the year 1790. They defeated many tribes and also fought with the neighbouring kings strengthen his position. In the year 1790, Gorkhas called Gorkhyalis ended the rule of Chand dynasty by occupying Kumaon. The exploitation of the Gorkha rulers came to an end in the year 1815 when the East India Company defeated them and established their suzerainty over Kumaon. According to Atkinson, the total population of Pithoragarh in the year of 1881 was 552. During the British period there was a military cantonment, a Church and a mission school here. Christian missionaries were very active in this area.

Pithoragarh was a tehsil of Almora district till in the year 1960, with

supremacy of the British, after which it became a district. In the year 1997, a new district Champawat was created by cutting some parts of Pithoragarh and its boundary was redefined, in year 2000 it became a part of new state of Uttaranchal (Later on the name of the State was changed to Uttarakhand from 2007).

Before the creation of District Pithoragarh, Munsif Court was established in the year 1953. After the creation of District Pithoragarh in the year 1960, Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate was established here in the year 1974.

Court of District & Sessions Judge Pithoragarh was created in the year 1980. Presently the Court building of Pithoragarh Judgeship is situated in the heart of city at Simalgair Bazar. Adjacent to the District Court the main places and offices are - Municipal hall, Pithoragarh fort (presently known as Soar Garh kila), Ramleela maidan, District Hospital (male), head Post Office and Gandhi Chowk market.

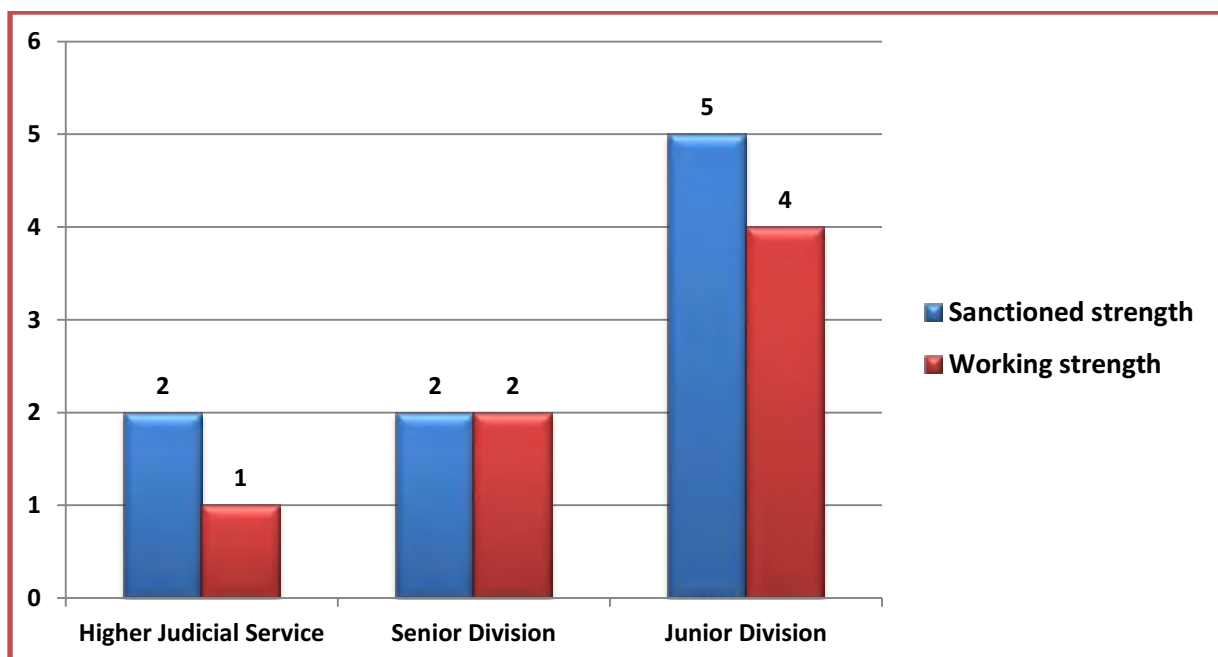
The Court and office of District and Sessions Court, Pithoragarh is situated in the first floor of main building, alongwith meeting hall, Video Conferencing room and liabrary.

In the ground floor of main building Record room, J.S.C. filing centre, Courts and Offices of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Senior Civil Judge and Nazarat Section are functioning. In another Court building Office of District

Legal Services Authority, Mediation Centre are functioning. In an another building behind the main Court building male and female lock-ups are situated in the ground floor and the Court of Civil Judge/ Judicial Magistrate Pithoragarh is functioning

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District Judge	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	01
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	04
Judicial Magistrate	01



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening balance			Institution			Disposed of			Pending		
	Civil	CrI	Total	Civil	CrI	Total	Civil	CrI	Total	Civil	CrI	Total
W.e.f. 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	682	3250	3932	80	2009	2089	38	2577	2615	724	2682	3406
2001	724	2682	3406	301	1650	1951	472	1924	2396	553	2408	2961
2002	553	2408	2961	371	1692	2063	508	2061	2569	416	2039	2455
2003	416	2039	2455	302	1531	1833	419	1858	2277	299	1712	2011
2004	299	1712	2011	295	2614	2909	294	1908	2202	300	2418	2718
2005	300	2418	2718	317	1193	1510	267	2001	2268	350	1610	1960
2006	350	1610	1960	163	966	1129	159	1560	1719	354	1016	1370
2007	354	1016	1370	299	1010	1309	271	924	1195	382	1102	1484
2008	382	1102	1484	290	1253	1543	233	1262	1495	439	1093	1532
2009	439	1093	1532	337	1065	1402	303	1345	1648	473	813	1286
2010	473	813	1286	354	1347	1701	430	1468	1898	397	692	1089
2011	397	692	1089	273	1390	1663	395	1360	1755	275	722	997
2012	275	722	997	285	1411	1696	284	1567	1851	276	566	842
2013	276	566	842	244	1141	1385	233	1099	1332	287	608	895
2014	287	608	895	252	1451	1703	255	1413	1668	284	646	930
2015	284	646	930	307	1094	1401	259	1067	1326	332	673	1005
2016	332	673	1005	288	1913	2201	285	1805	2090	335	781	1116
2017	335	781	1116	360	2536	2896	321	2262	2583	374	1055	1429
2018	374	1055	1429	388	4692	5080	396	4748	5144	366	999	1365
2019	366	999	1365	463	3151	3614	351	3366	3717	478	784	1262
2020	478	784	1262	230	4481	4711	163	3447	3610	545	1818	2363
2021	545	1818	2363	404	4010	4414	421	3851	4272	528	1977	2505
2022	528	1977	2505	382	3903	4285	417	2755	3172	493	3125	3618
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	493	3125	3618	331	4266	4597	455	4786	5241	369	2605	2974

RUDRAPRAYAG:-



District & Sessions Court Building, Rudraprayag

District & Sessions Court, Rudraprayag along with 04 Courts has been created vide G.O. No. 3662/VII Nyay -2-98-90G/1998 Dated 1st September 1998. Judgeship Rudraparayag started functioning on July 11th, 2000 in the old Court Building after separation of its parent Judgeship Chamoli. The new Court complex was inaugurated on January 14th, 2019. The new Court Building is situated in the right side of river Alaknanda and just approx 1-00 K.M far from the ancient

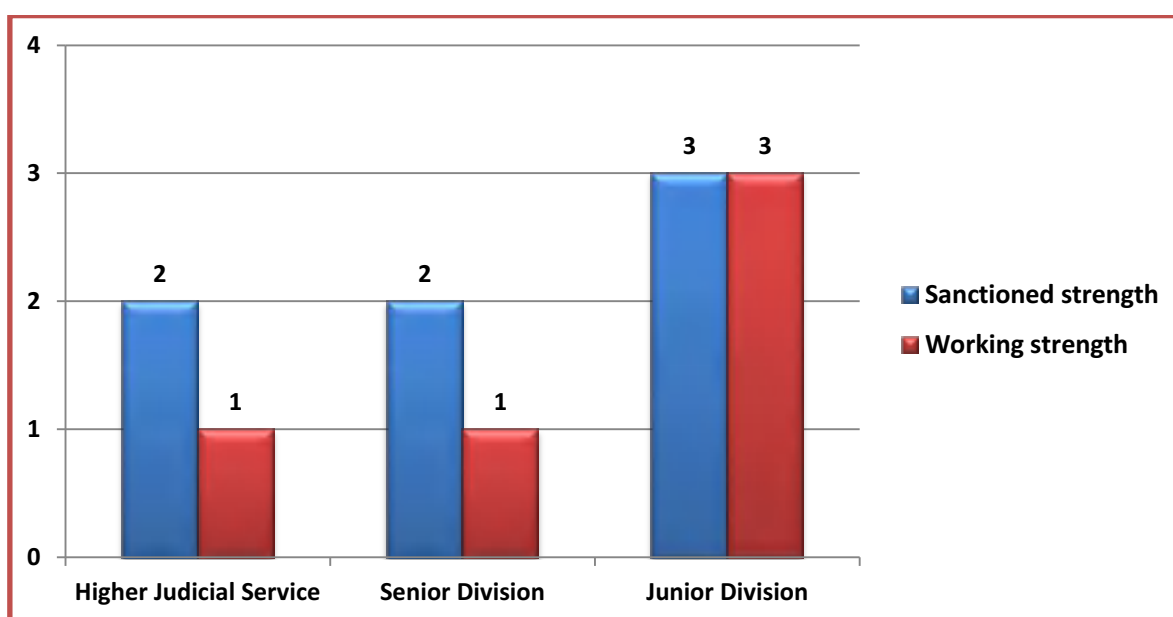
Koteshwar Temple. The new Court building includes 06 Court rooms along with 04 under construction Court rooms, e-Sewa Kendra, Video Conferencing room, Library and Record room etc. Construction of one Vulnerable Witness Deposition and Construction of Canteen, Lockup, Bar Room and Public Toilets are underway. This Judgeship has only one Outlying Court situated at Ukhimath. This Outlying Court has been created vide G.O. No. 13-एक(2)/छत्तीस(1)/ 2005-10-एक (2)

/5 Dated 29-10-2005. Dated 29-10-2005.
 The Outlying Court, Ukhimath i.e Civil
 Judge (Jr. Div) Ukhimath has started
 functioning on September 03rd, 2009.
 Presently, the Outlying Court is
 functioning in rented building and the

construction of first phage of court
 building is underway. No residences for
 Judicial Officers as well as for the
 Officials are available at District
 Headquarter and Outlying Court
 Ukhimath.

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the
 format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District Judge	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	01
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	02
Judicial Magistrate	01

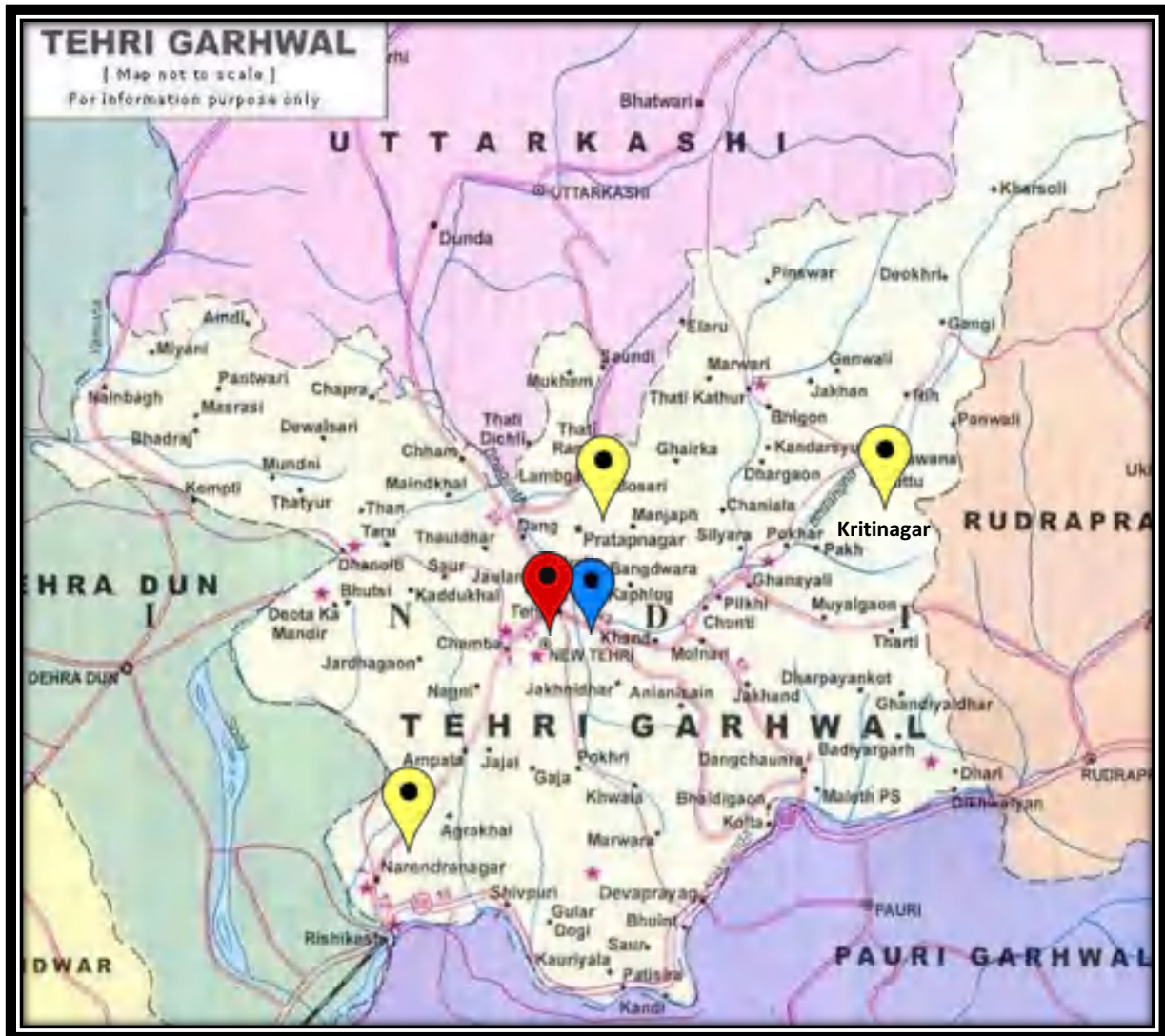


No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.200 0 to 31.12. 2000	10	94	104	47	184	231	4	36	40	53	242	295
2001	53	242	295	211	1774	1985	149	1124	1273	115	892	1007
2002	115	892	1007	184	3193	3377	179	3397	3576	120	688	808
2003	120	688	808	197	1804	2001	202	2058	2260	115	434	549
2004	115	434	549	191	2822	3013	227	2581	2808	79	675	754
2005	79	675	754	227	2015	2242	216	2215	2431	90	475	565
2006	90	475	565	181	1687	1868	173	1658	1831	98	504	602
2007	98	504	602	210	792	1002	149	808	957	159	488	647
2008	159	488	647	122	1381	1503	123	1105	1228	158	764	922
2009	158	764	922	149	1623	1772	167	1671	1838	140	716	856
2010	140	716	856	272	1665	1937	277	1956	2233	135	425	560
2011	135	425	560	243	1850	2093	204	1876	2080	174	399	573
2012	174	399	573	135	1667	1802	149	1561	1710	160	505	665
2013	160	505	665	132	1822	1954	207	1949	2156	85	378	463
2014	85	378	463	170	2120	2290	152	1405	1557	103	1093	1196
2015	103	1093	1196	155	2018	2173	111	1533	1644	147	1578	1725
2016	147	1578	1725	100	1925	2025	105	1972	2077	142	1531	1673
2017	142	1531	1673	99	1857	1956	112	2099	2211	129	1289	1418
2018	129	1289	1418	228	2062	2290	238	2445	2683	119	906	1025
2019	119	906	1025	233	1367	1600	258	1995	2253	94	278	372
2020	94	278	372	145	1187	1332	113	702	815	126	763	889
2021	126	763	889	238	1666	1904	259	1816	2075	105	613	718
2022	105	613	718	176	1909	2085	158	2000	2158	123	522	645
01.01.202 3 to 30.09. 2023	123	522	645	179	1038	1217	192	1077	1269	110	483	593

TEHRI GARHWAL



Courtesy- Google



DISTRICT COURT



OUTLYING COURT



FAMILY COURT

TEHRI GARHWAL:-



District & Sessions Court Building, Tehri Garhwal

Tehri Garhwal Judgeship was created vide G.O. No.2626/Seven-Nyaya-525/ 71 dated 11.11.1974 and started functioning since 25.01.1975 at Old Tehri Town, which was submerged, and, thereafter, new District headquarter was established named 'New Tehri', which is about 16 KM from old Tehri Town (now submerged). The headquarter of Tehri Garhwal Judgeship was shifted from old Tehri in November, 1993. This Judgeship has three outlying stations situated at Narendra Nagar, Kirti Nagar and Pratap Nagar. There are total 10 Courts functioning in this

judgeship. The Family Court, Tehri Garhwal was created in 16.09.2016.

The District Court Complex includes one e-Sewa Kendra, V.C. room, VWDC Centre, Record Room, Judicial Service Centre. At District headquarters all the Judicial Officers are allotted residences under Pooled Housing Scheme, except the residence of District Judge (having own bungalow of judicial department). The Courts have its own Court building at Outlying Courts Narendra Nagar and Kirti Nagar. Land for Outlying Court building Pratap Nagar is being searched by the District Administration. In

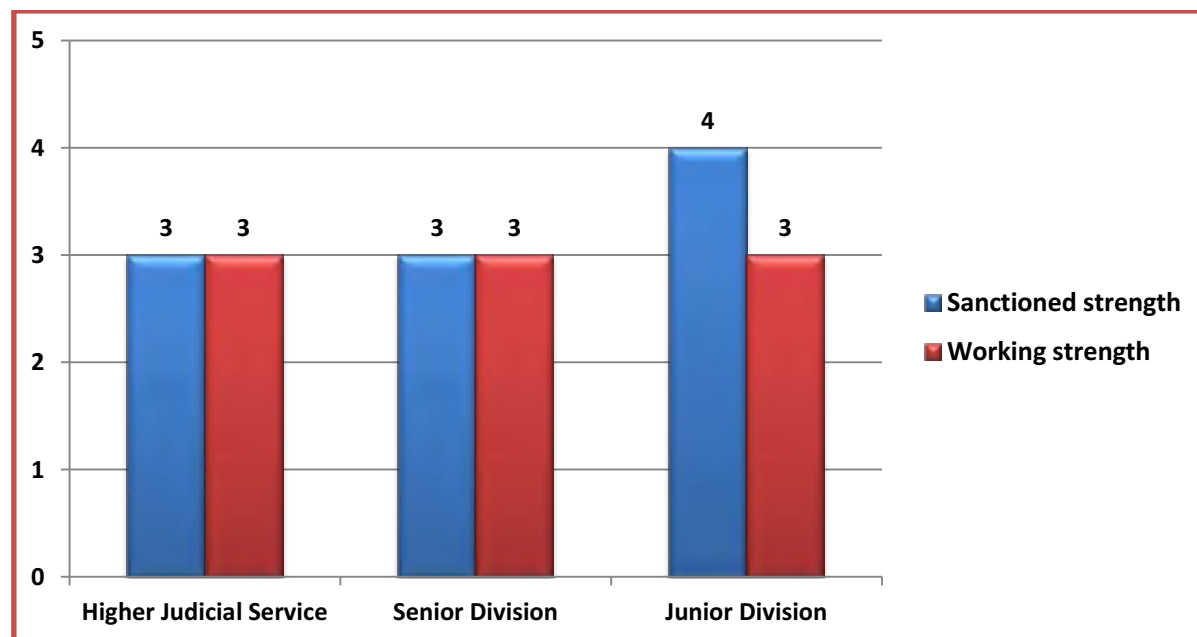
District Headquarter there are total 32 Type-I quarters and 24 Type-II quarters for the Court Staff, apart from it, 04 Type-III quarters have been allotted by the District Administration under Pooled Housing Scheme to the Court Staff. Sri Anuj Kumar Sangal, was the

District & Sessions Judge till 29th September, 2022 and Sri Yogesh Kumar Gupta took over on 30.09.2022.

The Judgeship was last inspected by the Hon'ble Administrative Judge Mr. Manoj Kumar Tiwari on 16th May, 2023.

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District Judge	01
Judge, Family Court	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	01
Additional Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	01
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	04



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	60	2532	2592	95	2807	2902	75	3507	3582	80	1832	1912
2001	80	1832	1912	145	3257	3402	68	2269	2337	157	2820	2977
2002	157	2820	2977	93	4048	4141	120	3786	3906	130	3082	3212
2003	130	3082	3212	184	3984	4168	137	4068	4205	177	2998	3175
2004	177	2998	3175	163	4685	4848	153	4277	4430	187	3406	3593
2005	187	3406	3593	89	5470	5559	120	5906	6026	156	2970	3126
2006	156	2970	3126	89	2719	2808	149	3667	3816	96	2022	2118
2007	96	2022	2118	84	2579	2663	75	2375	2450	105	2226	2331
2008	105	2226	2331	108	3222	3330	105	3402	3507	108	2046	2154
2009	108	2046	2154	108	3212	3320	88	3082	3170	128	2176	2304
2010	128	2176	2304	200	3169	3369	243	3868	4111	85	1477	1562
2011	85	1477	1562	195	2022	2217	172	2313	2485	108	1186	1294
2012	108	1186	1294	334	2892	3226	221	2039	2260	221	2039	2260
2013	221	2039	2260	295	1495	1790	258	1767	2025	258	1767	2025
2014	258	1767	2025	379	1286	1665	347	1818	2165	290	1235	1525
2015	290	1235	1525	427	2704	3131	329	2626	2955	388	1313	1701
2016	388	1313	1701	358	3529	3887	321	3427	3748	425	1415	1840
2017	425	1415	1840	378	3500	3878	395	3398	3793	408	1517	1925
2018	408	1517	1925	210	5342	5552	316	4910	5226	302	1949	2251
2019	302	1949	2251	370	4200	4570	397	4257	4654	275	1892	2167
2020	275	1892	2167	353	4426	4779	238	3637	3875	390	2681	3071
2021	390	2681	3071	431	4636	5067	238	4865	5103	583	2452	3035
2022	583	2452	3035	487	5120	5607	583	5312	5895	487	2260	2747
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	487	2260	2747	522	3788	4310	520	3151	3671	489	2897	3386

FAMILY COURT TEHRI GARHWAL:-

CASE STATISTICS-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2018	79	38	117	133	72	205	152	71	223	60	39	99
2019	60	39	99	124	49	173	116	52	168	68	36	104
2020	68	36	104	96	31	127	73	12	85	91	55	146
2021	91	55	146	153	55	208	156	48	204	88	62	150
2022	88	62	150	189	99	288	214	120	334	63	41	104
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	63	41	104	131	82	213	151	91	242	43	32	75

UDHAM SINGH NAGAR



Courtesy- Google



DISTRICT COURT



OUTLYING COURT



FAMILY COURT

UDHAM SINGH NAGAR:-



District & Sessions Court Building, Udham Singh Nagar, Headquarter Rudrapur

Udham Singh Nagar Judgeship with its headquarters at Rudrapur was separated from its parent judgeship Nainital since 1998. Currently, this judgeship has six outlying stations situated at Kashipur, Khatima, Bazpur, Jaspur, Sitarganj and Kichha apart. 40 different courts are functioning in this judgeship.

The Old District Court complex started functioning in 1998 to 2008. The New Court complex was inaugurated on 29.03.2008 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Gupta, Chief Justice of High Court of Uttarakhand at Nainital & Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.C.S. Rawat,

Administrative Judge, High Court of Uttarakhand. It included 18 court rooms, e-Sewa Kendra, V.C. room, JSC room, Computer Server Room and record room. The construction of one vulnerable witness deposition center is underway.

The construction of 06 Type-III, 28 Type-II & 20 Type-I residential quarters for the staff of headquarter Rudrapur was completed on 05.05.2012 by the PWD, Rudrapur.

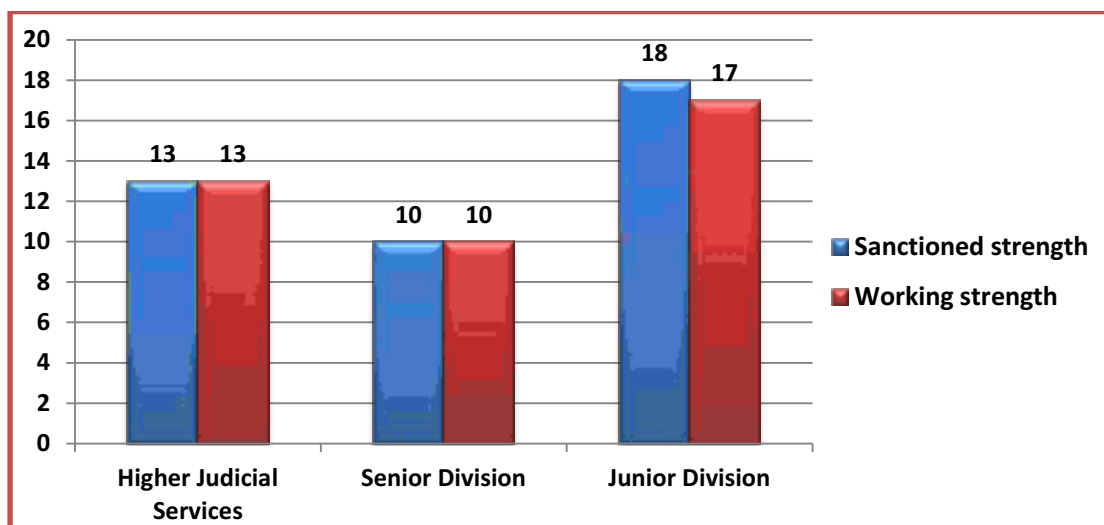
Shri. Om Pal was the first District & Sessions Judge, Udham Singh Nagar.

Thereafter, 15 District Judge's was appointed.

At present Sri Prem Singh Khimal is posted as the District & Sessions Judge, Udham Singh Nagar.

The Judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Additional District & Sessions Judge	06
F.T.C./Additional District & Sessions Judge, POCSO Act	01
Additional District & Sessions Judge Fast Track <u>Special Court</u> (FTSC)-POCSO Act	01
Judge, Family Court,	04
Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board	01
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	03
Additional Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	05
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	07
Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	07
Judicial Magistrate	03



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f. 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	2134	19010	21144	777	10114	10891	775	8941	9716	2136	20183	22319
2001	2136	20183	22319	1745	18412	20157	1060	17070	18130	2821	21525	24346
2002	2821	21525	24346	1776	13280	15056	1920	12907	14827	2677	21898	24575
2003	2677	21898	24575	1075	29206	30281	992	30984	31976	2760	20120	22880
2004	2760	20120	22880	1551	22456	24007	1779	21237	23016	2532	21339	23871
2005	2532	21339	23871	1988	16404	18392	1947	15865	17812	2573	21878	24451
2006	2573	21878	24451	2154	26412	28566	1628	26054	27682	3099	22236	25335
2007	3099	22236	25335	2545	26899	29444	2496	30062	32558	3148	19073	22221
2008	3148	19073	22221	2872	22191	25063	2618	18800	21418	3402	22464	25866
2009	3402	22464	25866	3065	19518	22583	2920	16723	19643	3547	25259	28806
2010	3547	25259	28806	4663	26093	30756	4305	27234	31539	3905	24118	28023
2011	3905	24118	28023	4425	21716	26141	4054	22608	26662	4276	23226	27502
2012	4276	23226	27502	4523	24881	29404	4388	26061	30449	4411	22046	26457
2013	4411	22046	26457	3185	24147	27332	2923	23877	26800	4673	22316	26989
2014	4673	22316	26989	4135	25288	29423	4093	25970	30063	4715	21634	26349
2015	4715	21634	26349	3712	24216	27928	3409	22601	26010	5018	23249	28267
2016	5018	23249	28267	4017	25343	29360	3650	22808	26458	5385	25784	31169
2017	5385	25784	31169	4159	35260	39419	3861	29795	33656	5683	31249	36932
2018	5683	31249	36932	4643	48989	53632	4549	42564	47113	5777	37674	43451
2019	5777	37674	43451	4286	37454	41740	5026	42528	47554	5037	32600	37637
2020	5037	32600	37637	2314	25735	28049	1886	16234	18120	5465	42101	47566
2021	5465	42101	47566	3413	31876	35289	3104	20524	23628	5774	53453	59227
2022	5774	53453	59227	3928	50541	54469	3645	41266	44911	6057	62728	68785
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	6057	62728	68785	3110	38422	41532	3269	36400	39669	5898	64750	70648

OUTLYING CIVIL COURT, KASHIPUR :-



The Civil Court, Kashipur started functioning since 09.08.1980. It included 09 court rooms, JSC room and Computer Server Room.

At Civil Court complex, Kashipur 04 old and 04 new residences have been constructed for Judicial Officers. 04 Type-V new residences work

was completed on 31.12.2021 by the PWD, Kashipur at an estimated cost of around ` 4,17,56,000/- crores.

Now at present 11 courts are functioning at Civil Court, Kashipur and 11 Judicial Officer are working (including 01 Family Court & 01 Labour Court).

OUTLYING CIVIL COURT, KHATIMA :-



The Old Civil Court, Khatima started functioning in 1998 to 2007. New Civil Court complex, Khatima was inaugurated on 15.07.2007 by Hon'ble Shri. Justice Rajesh Tondon, Administrative Judge, High Court of Uttarakhand and First Floor Block of Civil Court, Building, Khatima on 21.12.2014 by the Hon'ble Shri. Justice Alok Singh, Administrative Judge, High Court of Uttarakhand. It included 04 court rooms, JSC room and Computer Server Room.

At Civil Court complex, Khatima 02 Type-IV and 02 Type-V residences have been constructed for Judicial Officers. 10 Type-II and 10 Type-I residential quarters have been constructed for the staff of Civil Court, Khatima by the PWD, Khatima.

Now at present 05 courts are functioning at Civil Court, Khatima and 05 Judicial Officer are working (including 01 Family Judge court).

OUTLYING CIVIL COURT, BAZPUR:-



The Civil Court, Bazpur established vide G.O. No. 42/XXXVI(2)/ 2013-32-G /01

Dehradun 15-02-2013 and it started functioning since 20.04.2017.

At present Civil Court, Bazpur is running in SDM court Building, Bazpur. 0.720 hectare land has been identified for establishment residential buildings at Civil Court, Bazpur in Village-Chakarpur, Tehsil-Bazpur, District Udham Singh Nagar. For establishment

permanent court building at Bazpur, land identification work is in progress by Local Administration.

Now at present 02 courts (Civil Judge & Addl. Civil Judge) are functioning at Civil Court, Bazpur.

OUTLYING CIVIL COURT, JASPUR:-



The Civil Court, Jaspur is established vide G.O. No. 42/XXXVI(2)/ 2013-32-G /01 Dehradun 15-02-2013 and it started functioning since 12.03.2018.

At present Civil Court, Jaspur is running in rented sugar mile building,

Jaspur. 2.690 hectare land has been identified for establishment Civil Court, Jaspur in Village-Jaspur, Patti-Mansa, Tehsil-Jaspur, District Udham Singh Nagar.

Now at present 01 court is functioning at Civil Court, Jaspur.

OUTLYING CIVIL COURT, SITARGANJ:-



The Civil Court, Sitarganj established vide G.O. No. 42/XXXVI (2)/2013-32-G/01 Dehradun, 15-02-2013 and its started functioning since 02.01.2019

At present Civil Court, Sitarganj running in rented sugar mill building,

Sitarganj. For establishment of permanent court building at Sitarganj, land identification work is in progress by Local Administration.

Now at present 01 court is functioning at Civil Court, Sitarganj.

OUTLYING CIVIL COURT, KICCHA:-



FAMILY COURT RUDRAPUR-I :-



Family Court I Building, Rudrapur, U.S. Nagar

Family Court, Rudrapur, Udhm Singh Nagar was established vide G.O. No. 321/Judicial Dept./2001, dated: 20.12.2001 and started functioning since 01.05.2002. It included 01 court room, 01 Judge sitting room, 01 Steno room, 01 office room, 01 Nazarat room, 01 Counselor room, 01 Counseling room.

At Family Court I Complex, Rudrapur, Udhm Singh Nagar, 01 type-03 old residence has been constructed.

Shri R.C. Khulbe was the first judge, Family Court, Rudrapur, Udhm Singh Nagar. Thereafter 14 Judge family Court was appointed.

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2002	0	0	0	287	283	570	58	36	94	229	247	476
2003	229	247	476	198	210	408	259	271	530	168	186	354
2004	168	186	354	207	307	514	189	234	423	186	259	445
2005	186	259	445	244	242	486	240	244	484	190	257	447
2006	190	257	447	243	263	506	172	189	361	261	331	592
2007	261	331	592	311	339	650	317	279	596	255	391	646
2008	255	391	646	310	295	605	264	264	528	301	422	723
2009	301	422	723	407	323	730	320	304	624	388	441	829
2010	388	441	829	422	303	725	386	282	668	424	450	874
2011	424	450	874	466	347	813	387	342	729	503	455	958
2012	503	455	958	402	237	639	692	453	1145	213	239	452
2013	213	239	452	773	598	1371	404	281	685	582	556	1138
2014	582	556	1138	657	440	1097	530	312	842	709	684	1393
2015	709	684	1393	694	459	1153	636	371	1007	767	772	1539
2016	767	772	1539	718	493	1211	728	640	1188	757	805	1562
2017	757	805	1562	862	585	1447	785	525	1310	834	865	1699
2018	834	865	1699	964	658	1622	1408	1038	2446	390	485	875
2019	390	485	875	520	434	954	505	388	893	405	531	936
2020	405	531	936	407	218	625	220	98	318	592	651	1243
2021	592	651	1243	520	309	829	625	425	1050	487	535	1022
2022	487	535	1022	481	364	845	599	351	950	369	548	917
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	369	548	917	428	335	763	455	323	778	342	560	902

FAMILY COURT RUDRAPUR-II:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2021	128	139	267	111	50	161	50	24	74	189	165	354
2022	189	165	354	174	87	261	212	89	301	151	163	314
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	151	163	314	150	88	238	174	103	277	127	148	275

** Family Court 2, Rudrapur Udham Singh Nagar Started functioning on 16.04.2021*

*** Data as on 30.06.2023*

FAMILY COURT KHATIMA:-

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2018	123	138	261	9	3	12	0	0	0	132	141	273
2019	132	141	273	240	149	389	218	98	316	154	192	346
2020	154	192	346	191	138	329	120	36	156	225	294	519
2021	225	294	519	206	153	359	82	54	136	349	393	742
2022	349	393	742	352	258	610	436	318	754	265	333	598
01.01.2023	265	333	598	270	264	534	266	200	466	269	397	666
30.09.2023												

Note:- Family Court khatima udam Singh Nagar Started functioning from 06-12-2018 Data as on 30-07-2023

FAMILY COURT KASHIPUR:-

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
2018	0	0	0	385	395	780	2	3	5	383	392	775
2019	383	392	775	433	309	742	398	250	648	418	451	869
2020	418	451	869	329	209	538	136	99	235	611	561	1172
2021	611	561	1172	544	334	878	410	289	699	745	606	1351
2022	745	606	1351	428	432	860	559	434	993	614	604	1218
01.01.2023	614	604	1218	382	337	719	362	323	685	589	604	1193
to												
30.09.2023												

UTTARAKASHI



Courtesy- Google



DISTRICT COURT



OUTLYING COURT

UTTARKASHI:-



District & Sessions Court Building, Uttarkashi

Court of District & Sessions Judge at District Uttarkashi was created vide G.O. No. 8500/VII-Sub.Court-213/80 Lucknow dated-31.12.1981 of Uttar Pradesh Government. Uttarkashi Judgeship with its headquarters at Uttarkashi was separated from its parent Judgeship Tehri and started functioning from February 1982. Currently, this judgeship has two outlying stations situated at Purola and Barkot. 7 different Courts are functioning in this Judgeship.

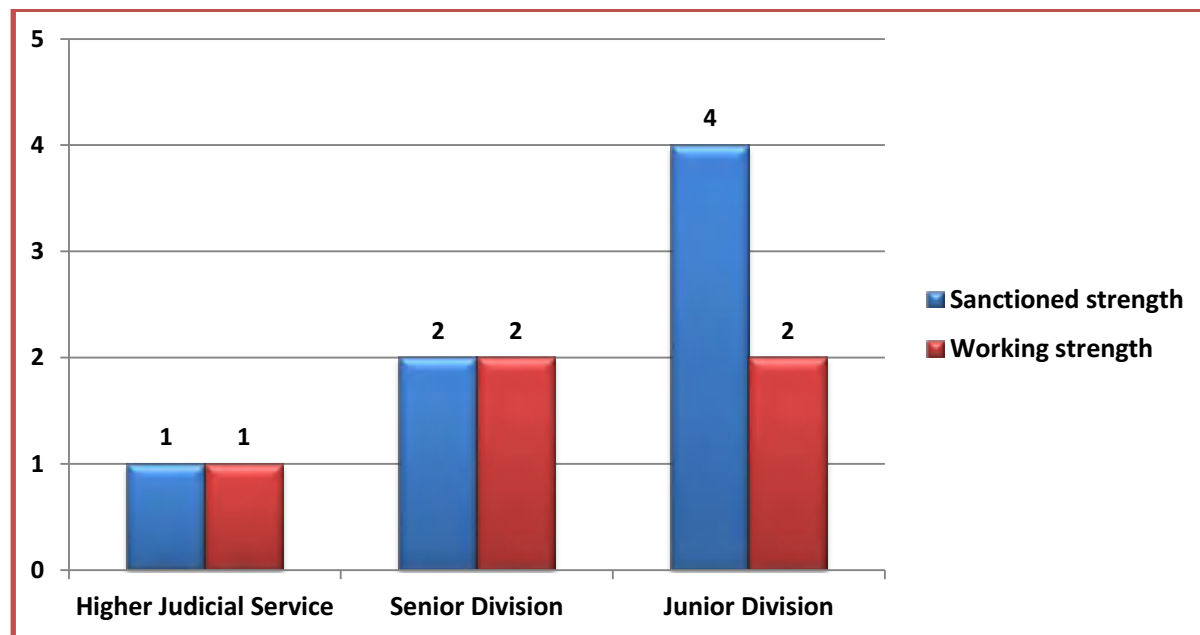
The foundation stone of New Court building at District Head Quarter was laid down on 23.06.1996 by the Hon'ble Justice Sri Ravi S. Dhawan, Judge, High Court of Uttar Pradesh, at Allahabad. After completion, the Courts shifted in new Court Building on January 1999. It includes 4 Court Rooms, Video Conferencing Room, Record Room, Copying Section, Nazarat Section and Judicial Service Centre.

E-sewa Kendra and A.D.R. Centre are also functioning in the Court premises at DHQ. The construction of one Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre is underway.

Sri. Kaushal Kishore Shukla was the District & Sessions Judge from 03.11.2019 to till 09.01.2023. Sri. Gurubaksh Singh took over on 10.01.2023 as District & Sessions Judge, Uttarkashi.

The judgeship consists of courts apart from the District & Sessions Judge in the format mentioned below.

Name of the Court	Number of the Courts
Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	01
Chief Judicial Magistrate	01
Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	03
Judicial Magistrate	01



No. of Judges in each Court

CASE STATISTICS:-

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Pending		
	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total	Civil	CrI.	Total
W.e.f 09.11.2000 to 31.12.2000	520	1802	2322	15	315	330	27	270	297	508	1847	2355
2001	508	1847	2355	242	2438	2680	348	2426	2774	402	1859	2261
2002	402	1859	2261	489	2535	3024	357	2382	2739	534	2012	2546
2003	534	2012	2546	458	4474	4932	530	4203	4733	462	2283	2745
2004	462	2283	2745	268	2750	3018	316	3102	3418	414	1931	2345
2005	414	1931	2345	343	2159	2502	400	1631	2031	357	2459	2816
2006	357	2459	2816	437	3161	3598	451	3569	4020	343	2051	2394
2007	343	2051	2394	319	1800	2119	313	1968	2281	349	1883	2232
2008	349	1883	2232	366	2196	2562	342	2304	2646	373	1775	2148
2009	373	1775	2148	375	1883	2258	367	2191	2558	381	1467	1848
2010	381	1467	1848	402	1711	2113	398	2375	2773	385	803	1188
2011	385	803	1188	336	1815	2151	375	1957	2332	346	661	1007
2012	346	661	1007	369	1442	1811	400	1388	1788	315	715	1030
2013	315	715	1030	312	1503	1815	327	1456	1783	300	762	1062
2014	300	762	1062	398	1686	2084	374	1808	2182	324	640	964
2015	324	640	964	371	1458	1829	366	1380	1746	329	718	1047
2016	329	718	1047	415	2023	2438	380	1829	2209	364	912	1276
2017	364	912	1276	401	2340	2741	365	2398	2763	400	854	1254
2018	400	854	1254	510	3362	3872	441	3262	3703	469	954	1423
2019	469	954	1423	522	2538	3060	480	2450	2930	511	1042	1553
2020	511	1042	1553	279	2332	2611	238	1695	1933	552	1679	2231
2021	552	1679	2231	692	3765	4457	579	3282	3861	665	2162	2827
2022	665	2162	2827	471	3179	3650	439	3327	3766	697	2014	2711
01.01.2023 to 30.09.2023	697	2014	2711	366	2163	2529	659	2815	3474	404	1362	1766

THE JUDGESHIPS WERE LAST INSPECTED BY HON'BLE THE ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE ON:-

S. No.	Name of the District	Date of Inspection/ Surprise Inspection
1.	ALMORA	06.12.2013 to 07.12.2013 (Almora Judgeship) and 13.04.2022 (Surprise Inspection Outlying Court- Ranikhet)
2.	BAGESHWAR	04.05.2023 to 07.05.2023
3.	CHAMOLI	26.05.2016 to 28.05.2016
4.	CHAMPAWAT	26.05.2022 to 27.05.2022
5.	DEHRADUN	31.01.2023 to 06.02.2023
6.	HARIDWAR	23.03.2022 to 26.03.2022
7.	NAINITAL	21.04.2022 to 23.04.2022
8.	PAURI GARHWAL	12.12.2019
9.	PITHORAGARH	09.11.2022 to 13.11.2022
10.	RUDRAPRAYAG	11.05.2022 to 12.05.2022
11.	TEHRI GARHWAL	14.05.2023 to 18.05.2023
12.	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	01.02.2016 to 03.02.2016
13.	UTTARKASHI	11.01.2021 to 14.01.2021 (Uttarkashi Judgeship) and 31.01.2023 (Surprise Inspection)

APPENDICES

RECOMMENDATIONS OF RULES COMMITTEE-

S. No.	Rules/Amendments	Court's Notification No.	Uttarakhand Gazette	Related Rules
1.	Rule 24 (2): The mediator shall be paid fee as per following scale: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On Settlement through mediation-₹ 7000/- per case.• In case of no settlement – Atleast ₹ 2500/-	No. 246/UHC/ Admin.B/X I-C/2005 dated 26.05.2023	--	Alternative Dispute Resolution (Amendment) Rules-2023
2.	Rule 3 : Every Accused shall be supplied with statements of witness recorded under Section 161 and 164 of the Code and a list of documents, material objects and exhibits seized during investigation and relied upon by the Investigating Officer (IO) in accordance with Section 207 and 208 of the Code and not before this stage. Concerned Judicial Magistrate shall direct the I.O. of the case that he shall not disclose the contents of the statement recorded under Section 164 Cr.P.C. to anyone.	No. 271/UHC/ Admin.A/2023 dated June 21, 2023.	--	'Part-II: Supply of Documents' of "The Uttarakhand Criminal Courts Procedure and Practice Rules, 2021"

**NEW COURT BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED AT THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
AND OUTLYING STATIONS-**

S. No	Name of Judgeship	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Name of the Court Halls	Date of Inauguration	Name of Executing Agency
1.	ALMORA	Construction of Residential and Non Residential Building in District Court Complex Almora	₹ 730.33	06 1. District Judge Court Almora 2. Addl. District Judge Court Almora 3.C.J.M. Court Almora 4.Senior Civil Judge Court Almora 5.Civil Judge Court Almora 6.J.M. Court Almora	05.04.2008	PWD, Almora
2.	BAGESHWAR	Construction of District Court Complex at Bageshwar	₹ 258 Lakh	04 5. Court of District & Sessions Judge 6. CJM Court 7. Senior Civil Judge Court 8. Judicial Magistrate Court	25.08.2007	PWD, Bageshwar
3.	CHAMOLI	Construction of Outlying Court, Karnprayag	₹ 169.60 Lakh	03 1. Addl. District Judge 2. Senior Civil Judge 3. Civil Judge	25.05.2016	PWD, Karnprayag

		Construction of Outlying Court, Tharali	₹ 546.90 Lakh	Civil Judge	06.12.2020	PWD, Tharali
4.	CHAMPAWAT	Construction of District Court Complex at H.Q. Champawat.	₹ 385.75 Lacs	06 1-District & Sessions Court 2-Chief Judicial Magistrate 3-Senior Civil Judge 4-Civil Judge 5-Judicial Magistrate (Transferred to Tanakpur) 6-Extra Court hall.	24-11-2007	PWD, Champawat
		Construction of F.T.C. Complex at Head Quarter Champawat.	₹ 7.00 Lacs	01 Fast Track Court hall.	24-11-2007	PWD, Champawat
		Construction of outlying court complex at Tanakpur	₹ 146.20 Lacs *(above sanctioned ₹ 146.20Lacs includes estimated cost for construction of 01 Type-V residence at Tanakpur against combined estimate for Residential and Non-residential)*	02 1-Civil Judge, Tanakpur 2-Judicial Magistrate.	06-10-2013	PWD, Champawat

5.	DEHRADUN	Construction of 04 Additional Court Rooms at Headquarter	₹ 48.33 Lakh	04	31.05.2003	U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam, Dehradun
		Construction of 10 Fast Track Courts at Headquarter	₹ 71.49 Lakh	10	20.02.2005	PWD, Dehradun
		Construction of New Court building at Vikasnagar	₹ 220.00 Lakh	02	12.03.2011	PWD, Sahiya Dehradun
		Construction of Court Complex at Rishikesh	₹ 84.24 Lakh	3	03.12.2000	U.P. Pariyojna Nideshak
		Construction of 03 additional Court rooms at Rishikesh	₹ 49.31 Lakh	3	26.11.2011	PWD, Rishikesh
6.	PAURI GARHWAL	1 st Fast Track Court	₹ 5.50 Lakh	1 st FTC	March, 2004	PWD, Pauri
		2 nd Fast Track Court	₹ 7.00 Lakh	2 nd FTC	March, 2006	PWD, Pauri
		Court & Residential Buildings, Lansdowne	₹ 287.98 Lakh	Court Building	11.06.2021	PWD, Lansdowne
		Court & Residential Buildings, Kotdwar	₹ 175.11 Lakh	Court Building	05.06.2006	PWD, Lansdowne
		Construction of 02 Rooms on First Floor of Type IV in Court Building, Kotdwar	₹ 86.55 Lakh	Court Building	29.3.2012	PWD, Lansdowne
		Court & Residential Buildings, Srinagar	₹ 296.10 Lakh	Civil Judge (JD), Srinagar	09.09.2021	PWD, Srinagar
7.	RUDRAPRAYAG	Construction of District Court	₹ 8.61 Crore (alloted for both	1- District & Sessions	14-01-2019	P.W.D Rudraprayag

		Complex, Rudraprayag	the residential and non-residential building)	Court, 2-Additional District & Sessions Court, 3- Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, 4- Civil Judge (Sr.Div), 5- Judicial Magistrate 6- Civil Judge (Jr.Div)		
8.	TEHRI GARHWAL	Construction of Fast Track Court	₹ 12.79 Lakh	Fast track Court	10-10-2005	P.W.D New Tehri
		Construction of outlying Court Kirti Nagar	₹ 66.20 Lakh	Civil Judge Kirti Nagar	28-05-2009	P.W.D Srinagar H.Q Kirti Nagar
		Construction of outlying Court Narendra Nagar	₹ 85 Lakh	Civil Judge Narendra Nagar	09-02-2008	P.W.D Narendra Nagar
9.	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	Construction of Court building at Rudrapur	880.50	11	29.03.2008	U.P. Jal Nigam
		Construction of 04 Fast Track Courts at Rudrapur	28.00	04	31.03.2005	PWD Rudrapur
		Construction of Family Court building at Rudrapur	18.89	01	29.03.2008	U.P. Jal Nigam
		Construction of 02 Fast Track Courts at outlying court, Kashipur	12.57	02	30.11.2003	PWD Kashipur
		Construction of 02 Court rooms at outlying Court Khatima	373.18	02	01.10.2008	U.P. Jal Nigam

NEW RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS CONSTRUCTED AT THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS AND OUTLYING STATIONS-

S. No.	Name of Judgeship	Name of the Project	Type of Residential Units and for whom it is meant	Estimated Cost (in ₹ Lakh)	Date of Completion	Name of Executing Agency
1.	ALMORA	Construction of Residential Unit at District Court Complex, Almora	Type V-01 Type IV-06 Type III-04 Type II-16 Type I-08	₹ 730.33	02.12.20211	PWD, Almora
2.	BAGESHWAR	Construction of Residences of Staff at Bageshwar	Type II-28 Type III-02 Type V-01	₹754.84	2016 & 2019	PWD, Bageshwar
3.	CHAMOLI	Construction of Residential Unit at Headquarters	01 Type IV Unit for District Judge	₹ 29.76 Lakh	01.04.2004	PWD, Gopeshwar
			03 Type IV Units for Judicial Officer	₹ 78.34 Lakh	23.02.2007	PWD, Gopeshwar
			08 Type I Units for Group D employees	₹ 25.05 Lakh	25.08.2006	PWD, Gopeshwar
			08 Type I & II Units for Group C & D employees	₹ 255.48 Lakh	28.03.2023	PWD, Gairsain
4.	CHAMPAWAT	Construction of Residential Units at Head Quarter Champawat.	04 Type-V Units 1-Chief Judicial Magistrate 2-Senior Civil Judge	₹270.05 Lacs	05-10-2016	PWD, Champawat

			3-Civil Judge 4-One extra unit has been allotted to Secretary, DLSA, Champawat			
		Construction of Residential Units at outlying Tanakpur	01 Type-V Unit Civil Judge, Tanakpur	*(Estimated cost of this unit Included in ₹ 146.20Lacs) *	06-10-2013	PWD, Champawat
5.	DEHRADUN	Construction of Staff Residential Units at Inder Road, behind Sessions House	08 – Type I	₹ 32.44 lakh	24.03.2010	PWD, Dehradun
		Construction of Type V Residences at Rishikesh	03 – Type V	₹ 60.61 Lakh	23.06.2012	PWD, Rishikesh
		Construction of Residences for Staff & Officers at Vikasnagar	Type V – 2 Type III – 4 Type II - 4	₹ 476.92 Lakh	02.11.2015	PWD, Sahiya
		Construction of Residences for Officers at Vikasnagar	Type V – 2	₹ 145.34 Lakh	-	PWD, Sahiya
6.	PAURI GARHWAL	Court & Residential Buildings, Lansdowne	02 Type V Units (for Civil Judge)	₹ 287.98 Lakh	11.06.2021	PWD, Lansdowne

		Court & Residential Buildings, Kotdwar	02 Type IV Units (01 for Civil Judge & 01 for Guest House)	₹ 175.11 Lakh	05.06.2006	PWD, Lansdowne
		Construction of 02 Rooms on First Floor of Type IV in Court Building, Kotdwar	02 Type IV units (for Civil Judge)	₹ 86.55 Lakh	29.03.2012	PWD, Lansdowne
		Type V residential building, Srinagar	01 Type – V (for Civil Judge)	₹ 30.86 Lakh	10.07.2017	PWD, Srinagar
7.	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	Construction of 01 Residential Unit at Headquarter, Rudrapur	Residence for District Judge	71.50	29.04.2011	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 06 Residential Unit at Headquarter, Rudrapur	Type-V residences for Judicial Officers	98.40	05.05.2012	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 04 Residential Unit at Outlying Court, Kashipur	Type-V residences for Judicial Officers	417.56	31.12.2021	C.D., PWD, Kashipur
		Construction of 02 Residential Unit at Outlying Court, Khatima	Type-V residences for Judicial Officers	118.11	01.03.2015	PWD, Khatima
		Construction of 54 Residential Unit at Headquarter Rudrapur	20 Type-I, 28 Type-II, 06 Type-III residences for court staff	92.03 185.06 59.10	05.05.2012	PWD, Rudrapur
8.	UTTARKASHI	-	-	-	-	-

ONGOING RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS OF DISTRICT JUDICIARY—

S. No.	Name of Judgeship	Name of the Projects	Estimated Cost of Project (in ₹ Lakh)	Date on which foundation Stone has been laid by the Court	Name of Executing Agency
1.	BAGESHWAR	1 st Phase Construction of Court Complex at Garur	₹ 33.07	1 st Phase Works are underway.	PWD, Bageshwar
		1 st Phase Construction of Residential Building for Judicial Officer at Garur	₹ 3.33	1 st Phase Works are underway.	PWD, Bageshwar
		1 st Phase Construction of Residential Buildings for Staff at Garur	₹ 9.17	1 st Phase Works are underway.	PWD, Bageshwar
2.	CHAMOLI	Construction of Court Building at Gairsain.	₹ 509.51 Lakh	-	PWD, Gairsain
3.	CHAMPAWAT	Construction of Residential building (Type-III 12 units & Type-II 24 units) total 36 units for Class-III employees at Champawat H.Q.	₹ 1067.87 Lacs	No foundation stone laid down yet. As per the report of executing agency PWD same is expected shortly in September, 2023.	PWD, Champawat
		Construction of '01' Type-V Residential Unit for Judicial Magistrate, Tanakpur at outlying station Tanakpur.	₹ 2.60 Lacs for 1 st Phase & As per report ₹ 118.02 Lacs approx. have been estimated for 2 nd Phase of construction work.	No foundation stone laid down yet. Out of estimated and sanctioned budget ` 2.60 Lacs for 1 st Phase of the project ` 2.00 have been released in	PWD, Champawat

				favour of PWD for operation. 2 nd Phase estimate has been presented by PWD to this office for counter signature before sending the same for its scrutiny to TAC.	
4.	DEHRADUN	Construction of New District Court Complex at Dehradun	₹ 206.78 Cr.	20.10.2013	NBCC
		Additional Court Rooms at Vikasnagar	₹ 499.06 Lakh	17.12.2021	PWD Sahiya
5.	UDHAM SINGH NAGAR	Construction of High Court Guest House at District Court Premises, Rudrapur	217.68	-	PWD, Rudrapur
		Remodel of High Court Guest House at District Court Premises, Rudrapur to Type-V, 02 residences	41.81	-	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 07 Type-V Residential Unit at Headquarter, Rudrapur	18.01 (1 st Phase)	-	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 08 Court Rooms at Headquarter, Rudrapur	26.34 (1 st Phase)	-	PWD, Kashipur
		Construction of 06 Type-III, 20 Type-II and 20 Type-I residences for court staffs	23.53 (1 st Phase)	-	PWD, Rudrapur
		Construction of 04 Type-V residences for Judicial Officers at Civil Court, Kashipur	491.86	-	RWD, Rudrapur
6.	UTTARKASHI	Modification/repair works in Mini-Secretariat building to make it Court Building, Construction of Court-Dias and Maintenance of 2 type-I residences at Tunalka, Naugaon for Outlying Court Barkot, Uttarkashi.	31.07	Contract is being constituted .	Construction Division P.W.D. barkot, Uttarkashi.

VULNERABLE WITNESSES DEPOSITION CENTRES (VWDC) SCHEME, 2022

HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND AT NAINITAL

NOTIFICATION

NO. 26 /UHC/ADMIN.B/V-A-12/2019 DATED:19 JAN.,2023

1. GUIDELINES FOR RECORDING OF EVIDENCE OF VULNERABLE WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES-

The purpose of this protocol is to present guidelines and recommendations to improve the response of the justice dispensation system towards vulnerable witnesses. This protocol prescribes guidelines while recording depositions of vulnerable witnesses in order to enable them to give their best evidence in criminal proceedings. Each witness is unique and is to be addressed accordingly. The vulnerability of a witness may emerge from a range of circumstances which include, but are not limited to - nature of crime, threats and intimidation, fear of reprisal, age, developmental levels, gender identity, sexual minorities, ethnicity, religious identity, caste, physical and/or mental disability, lack of infrastructural support, language barriers, geographical location etc. Some of the most challenging cases before judges during the course of their careers are those involving vulnerable witnesses such as children, victims of sexual offences or domestic violence, persons with disabilities, and witnesses experiencing threats to their life and property, among others. Vulnerable witnesses find their interaction with the legal process, especially the criminal justice process intimidating, particularly the courtroom experience. Under these circumstances, unless adequate support is provided, a vulnerable witness may not feel safe to provide robust testimony. Further, the lengthy process of navigating the adversarial criminal justice system or the civil justice system can affect the vulnerable witness' psychological well-being in significant and long-lasting ways. To respond effectively to the needs of vulnerable witnesses, the justice system needs to respond proactively with sensitivity in an enabling and age-appropriate manner, so that the judicial process is less traumatic and secondary victimisation can be 2 minimised. Sensitive engagement and suitable modifications of existing procedures within the framework of the law, while ensuring the rights of the accused or the opposite party, can significantly impact the quality of deposition by vulnerable witnesses and potentially the outcome of a trial. These Guidelines have been developed in furtherance of the Supreme Court's directions in Smruti Tukaram Badade v. State of Maharashtra, 1 and have been drawn from the Guidelines for recording of evidence of vulnerable witnesses circulated by Vulnerable Witness Committee constituted vide order dated 11.01.2022 passed in Smruti Tukaram Badade Case (Supra), Chaired by Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, as well as relevant statutory provisions, judgments, and international standards relevant to vulnerable witnesses.

OBJECTIVES OF THESE GUIDELINES

1. To enable vulnerable witnesses to depose freely before any court in a safe and secure environment.
2. To minimize harm or secondary victimization of vulnerable witnesses in anticipation and as a result of participation in the justice system.
3. To ensure that the rights of all the parties in the judicial processes are effectively implemented. In the context of the criminal process - the accused's right to a fair trial and due process, the right of the victim to take part effectively in the proceedings, to be treated sensitively and not be subject to secondary victimization, and the protection of the rights of a vulnerable witness (who may not necessarily be a victim), are effectively implemented.

APPLICABILITY

1. Short Title, extent and commencement

- a. These guidelines shall be called, —Guidelines for recording evidence of vulnerable witnesses”.
- b. Unless otherwise provided, these guidelines shall govern the examination of vulnerable witnesses who are victims² or witnesses in any case.
- c. They shall apply to every court subordinate to the High Court of Uttarakhand, including Juvenile Justice Boards in the State of Uttarakhand.
- d. Their application shall commence from the date notified by the High Court of Uttarakhand.

2. Construction of the guidelines

These guidelines shall be liberally construed and interpreted, in view of the extant laws, to uphold the interests of vulnerable witnesses and to promote their maximum accommodation without prejudice to the right of the accused to a fair trial and due process.

3. Definitions –

- a. Vulnerable Witness – For the purpose of these guidelines, —vulnerable witness” means and includes-
 - (i) any child victim or witness who has not completed 18 years of age;
 - (ii) any victim of an offence under the POCSO Act, 2012

- (iii) any victim of an offence under Sections 376(1), 376(2), 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB, 376E, 354, 354A, 354B, 354C, 354D and 377 of the Indian Penal Code;
 - (iv) any person with disability as defined under Section 2(s) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and considered to be a vulnerable witness by the concerned court
 - (v) any witness suffering from —mental illnessll as defined under Section 2(s) of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 read with Section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872;
 - (vi) any witness deemed to have a threat perception under the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 of the Union Government as approved by the Supreme Court in Mahender Chawla v. Union of India³ ; and
 - (vii) any other witness deemed to be vulnerable by the concerned court⁴, including Family Courts, Children’s Courts, Juvenile Justice Board, civil and criminal courts, or any tribunal subordinate to the High Court of Uttarakhand.
- b. Support Person** – Means and includes Support Persons assigned by the Child Welfare Committee under the POCSO Rules, 2020 to render assistance to the child through the process of investigation and trial, or any other person assisting a child in the pre- trial or trial process in respect of an offence under the POCSO Act⁵, support person or para legal volunteer provided by the Legal Services Authority under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016⁶, or any other person appointed by the court to provide support including psycho-social support, accompany and assist the vulnerable witness, whether minor or major, to testify or attend judicial proceedings.
- c. Best Interests of the Child** –means the basis of any decision taken regarding the child, to ensure fulfilment of the child’s basic rights and needs, identity, social well- being and physical, emotional and intellectual development.⁷
- d. Development Level** – Development level refers to the specific growth phase in which most individuals are expected to behave and function in relation to the advancement of their physical, mental, socio economical, cognitive and moral abilities.
- e. In-Camera Proceedings** – means proceedings wherein the court allows only those persons who are necessary to be present while hearing the witness deposing in the court.⁸
- f. Concealment of identity of witness** –Means and includes any legislative provision or judicial ruling prohibiting the disclosure of the name, address, school, family, relatives, neighbourhood or any other information which may

lead to the identification of a vulnerable witness in print, electronic, social media, etc or made known to the public at large during investigation, trial and posttrial stage.⁹

- g. Comfort Items** – Comfort items mean any article of choice of the vulnerable witness which may have a calming effect at the time of deposition and may include stuffed toy, blanket or book.
 - h. Court House Tour**- means a pre-trial tour of the courtroom and court complex by the Support Person or a para-legal volunteer, as the case may be, including the vulnerable witness to familiarize the vulnerable witness with the environment and the basic process of adjudication and roles of each court official.
 - i. Live Link** – Live link‘ means and includes a live television link, audio-video electronic means or other arrangement whereby a witness, while not being physically present in the courtroom is nevertheless present in the courtroom by remote communication using technology to give evidence and be cross-examined.
 - j. Special Measures** – means and includes the use of legislative provisions, and any mode, method and instrument, etc. considered necessary for providing assistance in recording deposition of vulnerable witnesses.
 - k. Testimonial Aids** – means and includes screens; single visibility mirrors, curtains, 12 live links, image and/or voice altering devices; or any other technical devices, facilities and equipment.
 - l. Secondary Victimization** – means victimization that occurs not as a direct result of a criminal act but through the response of institutions and individuals to the victim.
 - m. Revictimization** – means a situation in which a person suffers more than one criminal incident over a period of time.
 - n. Waiting Room** – A safe place for vulnerable witnesses where they can wait.
 - o. Special Measures Direction** - The concerned court shall direct as to which special measure will be used to enable a vulnerable witness to depose freely and in a safe, accessible, and comfortable environment. Directions may be discharged or varied during the proceedings, but normally continue to be in effect until the proceedings are concluded.
- 4. Applicability of guidelines to all vulnerable witnesses** -For the avoidance of doubt, it is made clear that these guidelines shall apply to all vulnerable witnesses as defined in Rule 3(a) of these Guidelines, regardless of which party is seeking to examine the witness.

5. **No inference of prejudice to be drawn from special measures**-The fact that a witness has had the benefit of a special measure to assist them in deposition, shall not be regarded in any way whatsoever as being prejudicial to the position of the other side and this should be made clear by the judge at the time of passing order in terms of these guidelines to the parties when the vulnerable witness is examined.
6. **Identification of Stress causing factors of adversarial Criminal Justice System**-The Court shall consider the following factors which cause stress, especially but not only limited to child witnesses, rendering them further vulnerable witnesses, and impeding complete disclosure, and take necessary steps to mitigate or minimize the stress. The factors include, amongst others:
 - a. Multiple depositions
 - b. Not using developmentally appropriate language
 - c. Delays and repeated adjournments
 - d. Testifying more than once
 - e. Prolonged/protracted court proceedings
 - f. Lack of communication between professionals including police, doctors, lawyers, prosecutors, investigators, and mental health practitioners, and lack of convergence with authorities such as Child Welfare Committees, District Child Protection Units, One Stop Centres etc.
 - g. Fear of public exposure
 - h. Anxiety about threats from the accused and/or their associates
 - i. Confusion and guilt about testifying against a family member or relative
 - j. Lack of understanding of complex legal procedures
 - k. Face-to-face contact with the accused
 - l. Practices insensitive to developmental needs
 - m. Aggressive and inappropriate cross-examination, including asking irrelevant questions
 - n. Lack of adequate support, witness protection, and victims services
 - o. Sequestration of witnesses who may be supportive to the vulnerable witness
 - p. Placement that exposes the vulnerable witness to intimidation, pressure, or continued abuse
 - q. Lack of preparation to enable fearless and robust testifying

- r. Worry about not being believed especially when there is no evidence other than the testimony of the vulnerable witness
 - s. Worry about being yelled at, ridiculed, or getting into trouble for testifying
 - t. Worry about retaliation or repercussions for themselves or their family
 - u. Worry about not being understood or being able to communicate effectively
 - v. Formality of court proceedings and surroundings including formal dress of members of the judiciary and legal personnel
 - w. Inaccessibility of the courtroom, particularly for vulnerable witnesses with disabilities
7. Competency of vulnerable witness Every vulnerable witness shall be presumed to be competent to testify as a witness, unless the court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions due to tender years, disability, either of body or mind, and illness, or any other cause of the same kind, 10 in accordance with Section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Explanation: A mentally ill person may also be held competent unless the person is prevented by the illness to understand questions. When conducting the competency examination, the court shall not use —general knowledge or —current affairs questions to adjudge competence. Similarly, philosophical questions, such as, what truth means should be strictly avoided.

8. Persons allowed at competence assessment Only the following may be allowed to attend the competence assessment:
- a. the judge and such court personnel deemed necessary and specified by order of the judge concerned;
 - b. the counsel for the parties;
 - c. the guardian ad litem;
 - d. non-offending parent, guardian, friend, relative of a child victim or a person in whom the child has trust or confidence;
 - e. one or more support persons for a child victim or witness;
 - f. translator, interpreter, expert or special educator, if necessary;
 - g. person familiar with the manner of communication of a vulnerable witness with intellectual or physical disability;
 - h. the accused, unless the court determines that competence requires to be and can be fully evaluated in their absence; and

- i. any other person, who in the opinion of the court can assist in the competence assessment.

9. Conduct of competence assessment.—

The assessment of a person, as to their competence as a witness shall be conducted only by the presiding judge.

10. Pre-trial visit of Witnesses to the Court - Vulnerable witnesses shall be allowed a pre-trial court house tour or tour of the civil court or Juvenile Justice Board, etc., along with the support person or para-legal volunteer, as the case may be, to enable such witnesses to familiarise themselves with the layout, and may include visit to and explanation of the following:

- a. the location of the accused in the dock;
- b. court officials (what their roles are and where they sit);
- c. who else might be in the court;
- d. the location of the witness box;
- e. a run-through of basic court procedure;
- f. the facilities available in the court which may include the waiting room, toilet, separate passage for entry and exit, and testimonial aids;
- g. discussion of any particular fears or concerns, including concerns regarding safety in relation to the accused, with the support person, prosecutors and the judge to dispel the fear, trauma and anxiety in connection with the upcoming deposition at court;
- h. demonstration of any special measures applied for and/or granted, for example practising on the live link and explaining who will be able to see them in the courtroom, and showing the use of screens (where it is practical and convenient to do so).

11. Meeting the judge – The Judge may meet a vulnerable witness suo motu on reasons to be recorded or on an application of either party in the presence of the prosecution and defence lawyer, or in their absence before the witness gives their evidence, for explaining the court process in order to help them to understand the procedure and give their testimony, free of fears and concerns.

12. Assistance of an interpreter, translator, special educator or expert-

- (i) The court shall ensure that proceedings relevant to the testimony of a vulnerable witness or witness are conducted in language that is simple and comprehensible to the witness.

- (ii) Wherever necessary, the court may, suo motu or upon an application presented by either party or a Support Person of vulnerable witnesses take the assistance of a qualified and experienced interpreter, translator, special educator or expert, to enable recording of evidence of vulnerable witnesses, and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the State Government or authority concerned.
- (iii) The concerned court may consider the qualifications prescribed for interpreters, translators, sign language interpreters, special educators and experts in Rule 5, POCSO Rules, 2020 or any other laws, rules, or judgments of the High Court or Supreme Court in this regard.
- (iv) The court may also take the assistance of a person familiar with the manner of communication of a vulnerable witness with physical or intellectual disability while recording evidence.
- (v) If, in view of the vulnerable witnesses' age, level of maturity or special individual needs of a witness, which may include but are not limited to disabilities (if any), ethnicity, poverty or risk of revictimization, the witness requires special assistance measures in order to testify or participate in the justice process, such measures shall be provided free of cost.
- (vi) If the court appoints an interpreter, translator, special educator or expert, the respective counsel for the parties shall pose questions to the vulnerable witness only through them, either in the words used by counsel or, if the vulnerable witness is not likely to understand the same, in words, signs, or by such mode as is comprehensible to the vulnerable witness and which conveys the meaning intended by the counsel.

13. Legal assistance and legal aid-

The concerned court shall facilitate the right of a child victim under the POCSO Act to take assistance of a legal counsel of their choice.²⁶ Further, any vulnerable witness who falls within the ambit of Section 12, Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 or any other laws, rules, or policies that recognise their right to free legal aid may be provided with legal aid by the court either:

- a. based on a request by or on behalf of the vulnerable witness; or
- b. pursuant to an order of the court on its own motion.

14. Court to allow presence of Support Persons-

- (i) The court shall inform vulnerable witnesses that they may take the assistance of a Support Person during the trial. In cases under the POCSO Act, 2012, the concerned court shall take into consideration the role of the Support Persons as provided in Rule 4(9), POCSO Rules, 2020.

- (ii) The court shall allow suo motu or on request, verbal or written, the presence of a Support Person of the choice of the vulnerable witness in the courtroom during the deposition,²⁸ provided that such support person shall not completely obscure the witness from the view of the accused or the judge.
 - (iii) The court may allow the Support Person to take appropriate steps to provide emotional support to the vulnerable witness in the course of the proceedings²⁹ and also inform the court if the vulnerable witness needs a break or is feeling stressed or triggered.
 - (iv) The court shall instruct the Support Person not to prompt, sway, influence or tutor the vulnerable witness during their testimony.
 - (v) Where no other suitable person is available, and only in very rare cases should another witness in the case, whose deposition has already been completed in all respects, be appointed as a Support Person. The court shall ordinarily appoint a neutral person, other than a parent, as a Support Person. It is only in exceptional circumstances keeping the condition of the vulnerable witness in mind, that the court should appoint a parent as a Support Person. In POCSO cases, however, care shall be taken to ensure that the provisions of the POCSO Rules, 2020 regarding engagement of Support Persons are adhered.
 - (vi) The court shall allow Support Persons to coordinate with the other stakeholders such as police, Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), medical officer, prosecutors, mental health professionals, Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, defence counsels and courts.
 - (vii) As far as possible, the concerned court shall ensure the continuity of the same Support Person during the deposition.
 - (viii) If the Support Person is also a witness in the case, their testimony shall be recorded, ahead of the testimony of the vulnerable witness.
- 15. Right to be informed-**A vulnerable witness, their parents or guardian, lawyer, the Support Person, if designated, or other appropriate person designated to provide assistance shall, from their first contact with the court process and throughout that process, be promptly informed by the Court about the stage of the process and, to the extent feasible and appropriate, about the following:³⁰
- a. charges brought against the accused, or if none, the stay of proceedings against them;
 - b. the progress of the case;
 - c. procedures of the criminal justice process including the role of vulnerable witnesses, the importance, timing and manner of testimony, and the ways in which proceedings will be conducted during the trial;

- d. existing support mechanisms for a vulnerable witness when participating in proceedings, including services of a Support Person;
- e. schedule of court proceedings that the vulnerable witness is either required to attend or is entitled to attend and the specific time and place of hearings and other relevant processes;
- f. right of the informant or person authorised by the informant to be present at the time of hearing of the bail application of an accused under Sections 376(3), 376AB, 376DA, or 376DB of the Indian Penal Code, 1860,36 or under the POCSO Act.
- g. right of vulnerable victims and their dependents to reasonable, accurate and timely notice of court proceedings and bail proceedings under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989;
- h. right of vulnerable victims and their dependents to be heard during proceedings of bail, discharge, release, parole, conviction or sentence of an accused or any connected proceedings or arguments and file written submission on conviction, acquittal or sentencing under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989;
- i. availability of public and private emergency, and crisis services, including shelters;
- j. availability of protective measures;
- k. availability of victim's compensation benefits;
- l. availability of legal aid;40
- m. availability of institutional and non-institutional care under the juvenile justice system for vulnerable witnesses who may come under the ambit of a —child in need of care and protectionll ;
- n. relevant rights of child victims and witnesses under the POCSO Act and Rules, JJ Act, 2015 and Model Rules or applicable State Rules, and other applicable laws, as well as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international legal instruments, including the Guidelines and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985;
- o. the progress and disposition of the specific case, including in a criminal case the apprehension, arrest and custodial status of the accused and any pending changes to that status, the prosecutorial decision and relevant post-trial developments and the outcome of the case and sentence imposed;

- p. all decisions, or at least those decisions affecting the interests of the victim or vulnerable witness;
- q. the process for appeal against the order of the court.

16. Waiting area for vulnerable witness-

The courts shall ensure that a waiting area for vulnerable witnesses with the support person, and the lawyer of the vulnerable witness, if any, is separate from waiting areas used by other persons.⁴² Care shall be taken to ensure that the waiting room is used only by the vulnerable witness and the non-offending family members and support persons. The waiting area should be accessible to all vulnerable witnesses, including those with disability. The waiting area for vulnerable witnesses should be furnished so as to make a vulnerable witness comfortable. This may include, but not be limited to, being furnished and equipped with toys, books, games, drawing and painting materials and other such activities, TV, etc. which can help lower the anxiety of the witness. It could include a place for very young child witnesses to rest or sleep. Accessible toilets and drinking water facilities should also be available inside the waiting room or within close proximity. The approach to the waiting area shall be in such a way that allows the witness to access it with ease and without having to confront other litigants, police, or the accused and their associates. The waiting area needs to be equipped with a digital —Case Number Display Monitor|| that shows the case being called in the court. Arrangements for the vulnerable witness to depose from the waiting area, which may include monitors and screens for recording of the evidence of the child shall be made available.

17. Duty to provide comfortable environment-

- (i) It shall be the duty of the court to ensure a comfortable environment for the vulnerable witness by issuing directions and also by supervising the location, movement and deportment of all persons in the courtroom including the parties, their counsel, vulnerable witnesses, Support Persons, guardian ad litem, facilitator, and court personnel.
- (ii) Separate and safe waiting areas and passage thereto should be provided for vulnerable witnesses.
- (iii) Care shall be taken to ensure that the vulnerable witness courtroom is accessible to persons with disabilities.
- (iv) The vulnerable witness may be allowed to testify from a place other than the witness chair. The witness chair or other place from which the vulnerable witness testifies may be turned to facilitate their testimony but the accused or the opposite party and their counsel must have a frontal or profile view of the vulnerable

witness even by a video link, during the testimony of the vulnerable witness. The witness chair or other place from which the vulnerable witness testifies may also be rearranged to allow the vulnerable witness to see the accused or the opposite party and their counsel, if the vulnerable witness chooses to look at them, without turning their body or leaving the witness stand.

- (v) In case of a victim of a sexual offence, care should be taken to avoid exposure of the victim to the accused at the time of recording the evidence, while ensuring the right of cross-examination of the accused⁴⁶ and that the accused is in a position to hear the statement of the child and communicate with their advocate.
- (vi) While deciding to make available such an environment, the judge may be dispensed with from wearing their judicial robes.
- (vii) Access to crèche facilities within the court premises should be enabled for vulnerable witnesses who may require child care facilities on the date of their deposition.

18. Directions for Judges of Criminal Courts, Children’s Courts and Juvenile Justice Boards-

- (i) Vulnerable witnesses shall receive high priority and shall be dealt with as expeditiously as possible, minimizing unnecessary delays and adjournments to avoid repeated appearances of the witness in the Court. (Whenever necessary and possible, the court schedule will be altered to ensure that the testimony of the vulnerable witness is recorded on sequential days, without delays.)
- (ii) Judges and court administrators should ensure that the developmental needs of vulnerable witnesses are identified, recognized and accommodated in the arrangement of the courtroom and recording of the testimony. For instance, judges should use developmentally appropriate language, schedule hearings for the record of testimony bearing in mind the attention span, physical needs and exam schedules of young vulnerable witnesses, and allow the use of testimonial aids as well as interpreters, translators, when necessary.
- (iii) The judges should ensure that vulnerable witnesses with disability are able to exercise their right to access the court without discrimination on the basis of disability.⁵⁰ In case of a victim under Sections 354, 354A, 354-B, 354-C, 354-D, 376(1), 376(2), 376-A, 376-B, 376-C, 376-D, 376-E, or 509, IPC, where the victim is temporarily or permanently mentally or physically disabled, their statement under Section 164(5-A) shall be considered as a statement in lieu of examination-in-chief.

- (iv) Additional measures may be taken to enable the recording of evidence of vulnerable witnesses with disability. For instance, steps can be taken to record witness testimony in compliance with Section 278, Cr.PC in Braille to ensure a vulnerable witness is not dependant on another person to read their testimony out; use of amplification devices/ document magnifiers/ ensuring that all notices that require a response or an action to be taken (e.g. summons, orders) are available by accessible means and in accessible formats; use of video and audio guides; engagement of sign language interpreters; enabling wheelchair access in the court premises, courtroom and witness box. Adequate time should be given to vulnerable witnesses using communication boards during evidence.
- (v) The Court should be satisfied that a victim or vulnerable witness is not scared and that they are able to reveal what happened to them when they are subjected to an examination during recording of evidence. The Court must ensure that the victim or vulnerable witness is not concealing any portion of evidence for the reason that they were ashamed of what happened to them.
- (vi) The Court shall ensure that adequate time and opportunity is given to refresh the memory of vulnerable witnesses.
- (vii) In cases of sexual offences, judges should avoid asking the vulnerable witness to demonstrate intimate touching on their own body, during the recording of the testimony and vulnerable witnesses can instead be asked to point to a body outline diagram.
- (viii) Judges should be flexible in allowing the vulnerable witnesses to have a Support Person present while testifying and should guard against unnecessary sequestration of Support Persons or any other persons permitted to be present during the testimony of the witness.
- (ix) Judges should encourage the victim or vulnerable witness to let the court know if they have a problem, do not understand a question or if they may need a break.
- (x) Judges should ensure that steps are taken to ensure the atmosphere is comfortable and not intimidating. For instance, the court may consider allowing a limited number of defence lawyers to be present in the courtroom during the deposition of a vulnerable witness or not allowing counsel to ask questions in an intimidating tone or interrupting the witness.

- (xi) Judges shall carefully monitor the examination and cross examination of the victim or vulnerable witnesses to avoid any harassment or intimidation to the victim or vulnerable witness.
- (xii) Judges may allow a vulnerable witness to carry a comfort item during the deposition.
- (xiii) Judges may provide transport or transportation cost for the vulnerable witness in accordance with the rules framed by the High Court of Uttarakhand in this regard.
- (xiv) Judges shall ensure that the requisite guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures affirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in respect of recording of evidence of vulnerable witnesses is followed.

19. Allowing proceedings to be conducted in camera-

- (i) The mandatory requirement of in camera trials as per section 327 CrPC and Section 37 of the POCSO Act shall be ensured and recorded in the orders passed in such cases. In all other cases, the court may, at the time of testimony of a vulnerable witness, order in writing the exclusion from the courtroom of all persons, who do not have a direct interest in the case including members of the press. Such an order may be made to protect the right to privacy of the vulnerable witness or if the court is of the opinion that requiring the vulnerable witness to testify in open court would cause psychological harm to them, hinder the ascertainment of truth, or result in their inability to effectively communicate due to embarrassment, fear, or timidity.
- (ii) In making its order, the court shall consider the developmental level of the vulnerable child witness, the nature of the crime, the nature of testimony regarding the crime, the relationship of the child witness to the accused and to persons attending the trial, their wishes, and the interests of their parents or legal guardian.

20. Live-link television testimony in criminal cases where the vulnerable witness is involved –

- (i) Any party in the case, the prosecutor, counsel or the guardian ad litem may apply for an order that the testimony of the vulnerable witness be taken in a room outside the courtroom and be televised to the courtroom by live-link television.
- (ii) In order to take a decision of usage of a live-link the judge may question the vulnerable witness in chambers, or in some comfortable place other than the courtroom, in the presence of the support person, guardian ad litem, prosecutor, and counsel for the parties. The questions of the judge shall not be related to the

issues at trial but to the feelings of the vulnerable witness about testifying in the courtroom.

- (iii) The court on its own motion, if deemed appropriate, may pass orders in terms of (i) or any other suitable directions for recording the evidence of a vulnerable witness.
- (iv) High Court of Uttarakhand Video Conferencing Rules, 2020 shall apply mutatis mutandis for recording of evidence under these guidelines.

21. Provision of testimonial aids to prevent exposure of vulnerable witness to the accused-

The court may suo motu or on an application made even by the vulnerable witness, prosecutor or counsel or the guardian ad litem order testimonial aid such as screens, one-way mirror, curtains or other devices to be placed in the courtroom in such a manner that the vulnerable witness cannot see the accused/opposite party while testifying and at the same time ensuring that the opposite party/accused is in a position to hear the statement of the vulnerable witness and communicate with their advocate.⁵⁷ The court shall issue an order in writing stating the reasons and describing the approved courtroom arrangement in the judgment.

22. Factors to be considered while considering the application under Guidelines-

- (i) The court may order that the testimony of the vulnerable witness be taken by live-link television if there is a substantial likelihood that the vulnerable witness would not provide a full and candid account of the evidence if required to testify in the presence of the accused/opposite party, their counsel or the prosecutor as the case may be or if the vulnerable witness is likely to be traumatised by exposure to the accused.
- (ii) The order granting or denying the use of live-link television shall state the reasons therefore and may consider the following:
 - a. the age and level of development of the vulnerable witness;
 - b. the physical and mental health, including any intellectual or physical disability of the vulnerable witness;
 - c. any physical, emotional, or psychological harm related to the case on hand or trauma experienced by the vulnerable witness;
 - d. the nature of the alleged offence/case and circumstances of its commission;
 - e. any threats against the vulnerable witness;
 - f. the relationship of the vulnerable witness with the accused or adverse party;

- g. the reaction of the vulnerable witness to any prior encounters with the accused/opposite party in court or elsewhere;
 - h. the reaction of the vulnerable witness prior to trial when the topic of testifying was discussed by parents or professionals;
 - i. specific symptoms of stress exhibited by the vulnerable witness in the days prior to testifying;
 - j. testimony of expert or lay witnesses;
 - k. the custodial situation of the child and the attitude of the members of the child's family regarding the events about which the child will testify;
 - l. the wishes of the vulnerable witness on the manner in which they would like to render the testimony; and
 - m. other relevant factors, such as court atmosphere and formalities of court procedure.
- (iii) The court shall ensure ahead of time that the equipment is working, recordings can be played and that camera angles will not permit the witness to see the defendant. The court shall not wait until the victim or vulnerable witness is in the live link room to run checks: delays and malfunctions can be disruptive to the vulnerable witness. Where a live link is being used during the vulnerable witness's testimony, ensure that they are able to see all of the questioner's face.⁵⁸ It should be explained that the judge or magistrates can always see the vulnerable witness over the live video link even when the witness cannot see the judge or magistrates.

23. Mode of questioning-

- (i) To facilitate the ascertainment of the truth the court shall exercise control over the questioning of vulnerable witnesses and may do so by:
 - a. ensuring that questions are kept simple and stated in a form appropriate to the comprehension and developmental level of the vulnerable witness;
 - b. protecting vulnerable witness from harassment or undue embarrassment, character assassination, aggressive questioning, and ensure that dignity of the witness is maintained at all times during the trial;
 - c. avoiding waste of time by declining questions which the court considers unacceptable due to their being improper, unfair, misleading, needless, unconnected to the case, repetitive or expressed in language that is too complicated for the witness to understand.
 - d. allowing the vulnerable witness to testify in a narrative form.

- e. in cases involving multiple accused persons or defendants, take steps to minimize repetition of questions, and the court may require counsels for different parties to provide questions in advance from all the counsels.
- f. in cases involving sexual offences against child victims, ensuring that questions are put to the child victim only through the court.
- (ii) Objections to questions should be couched in a manner so as not to mislead, confuse, frighten a vulnerable witness.
- (iii) The court should allow the questions to be put in simple language avoiding slang, esoteric jargon, proverbs, metaphors and acronyms. The court should ascertain the spoken language of the victim or vulnerable witness and the range of their vocabulary before recording the evidence. The court must not allow the question carrying words capable of multiple meanings, questions having use of both past and present in one sentence, or multiple questions, which is likely to confuse a witness. Where the witness seems confused, instead of repetition of the same question, the court should direct it's re-phrasing.

Explanation: The reaction of a vulnerable witness shall be treated as sufficient clue that the question was not clear so it shall be rephrased and put to the witness in a different way.

- (iv) Given the developmental level of vulnerable witnesses, excessively long questions shall be required to be rephrased and thereafter put to witness.
- (v) Questions framed as compound or complex sentence structure; or two part questions or those containing double negatives shall be rephrased and thereafter put to witness.

24. Rules of deposition to be explained to the Witnesses-

The court shall explain to a vulnerable witness to

- (a) Carefully listen to the questions posed and to tell the court the true version of events and, as far as possible (except in the case of very young children) not to respond by shaking their head to mean yes or no, when answering,
- (b) To specifically state if the witness does not remember or has forgotten something,
- (c) To clearly ask when the question is not understood.

A gesture by a vulnerable witness to explain what had happened shall be appropriately interpreted and recorded in the vulnerable witness' deposition. Assistance of an interpreter or special educator shall be taken if the witness is unable to communicate verbally and such statement should be video graphed.

25. **Compensation**-The court shall apply its mind to the question of award of compensation in every case involving a victim who is a vulnerable witness, having regard to the laws and schemes applicable to the State of Uttarakhand.
26. **Protection of privacy and safety**- Orders and judgments pertaining to cases involving vulnerable witnesses shall be made available on e-courts or on the official portal of the court after redacting identifying information of vulnerable witnesses. Any record containing identifying information regarding a vulnerable witness shall be confidential and kept under seal. Except upon written request and order of the court, the record shall only be made available to the following:
- a. Members of the court staff for administrative use;
 - b. The Public Prosecutor for inspection;
 - c. Defence counsel for inspection;
 - d. The guardian ad litem for inspection;
 - e. Other persons as determined by the court.
27. **Protective order.**— The depositions of the vulnerable witness recorded by video link shall not be video recorded except under reasoned order requiring the special measures by the judge. However where any video or audio recording of a vulnerable witness is made, it shall be under a protective order that provides as follows:
- (i) A transcript of the testimony of the vulnerable witness shall be prepared and maintained on record of the case. Copies of such transcript shall be furnished to the parties of the case.
 - (ii) Recording may be viewed only by parties, their counsel, their expert witness, and the guardian ad litem in the office of the court, following a procedure similar to inspection of documents.
 - (iii) No person shall be granted access to the recording, or any part thereof unless they sign a written affirmation that they have received and read a copy of the protective order; that they submit to the jurisdiction of the court with respect to the protective order; and that in case of violation thereof, they will be subject to the penalties provided by law.
 - (iv) Any recording, if made available to the parties or their counsel, shall bear the following cautionary notice: —

“This object or document and the contents thereof are subject to a protective order issued by the court in (case title), (case number). They shall not be examined, inspected, read, viewed, or copied by any person, or disclosed to any

person, except as provided in the protective order. No additional copies of the tape or any of its portion shall be made, given, sold, or shown to any person without prior court order. Any person violating such protective order is subject to the contempt power of the court and other penalties prescribed by law.”

(v) No recording shall be given, loaned, sold, or shown to any person except as ordered by the court. This protective order shall remain in full force and effect until further order of the court.

28. Personal details during evidence likely to cause threat to physical safety of vulnerable witness to be excluded — A vulnerable witness has a right at any court proceeding not to testify regarding personal identifying information, including their name, address, telephone number, school, and other information that could endanger their physical safety or that of their family. The court may, however, require the vulnerable witness to testify regarding personal identifying information in the interest of justice.

29. Destruction of videotapes and audiotapes.— Any video or audio recording of a vulnerable witness produced under the provisions of these guidelines or otherwise made part of the court record shall be destroyed as per directions issued by the High Court of Uttarakhand from time to time.

30. Protective measures—At any stage in the justice process where the safety of a vulnerable witness is deemed to be at risk, depending upon the intensity of the threat perception, the court shall suo motu arrange to have protective measures put in place for the vulnerable witness or refer the matter to the Competent Authority under the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018.⁶⁶ Those measures may include the following:

- a. prohibiting direct or indirect contact between a vulnerable witness and the accused/opposite party at any point in the justice process;
- b. restraint orders;
- c. direct continuation of bail conditions during trial;
- d. protection for a vulnerable witness by the police or other relevant agencies and safeguarding the whereabouts of the vulnerable witness from disclosure;
- e. any other protective measures that may be deemed appropriate, including those stipulated under the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018.

31. Review and Monitoring. — The implementation of the guidelines shall be reviewed as per need and necessity by the High Court of Uttarakhand and for this purpose it may engage independent research bodies or organisations, reputed

academic institutions or Universities or constitute a multi-disciplinary Committee including experts having the experience of working with vulnerable witnesses. The recommendations so received shall be promptly acted upon and the guidelines may also be updated based on relevant legal developments.

Additional Guidelines specific to child victims and witnesses

- 32. Developmentally appropriate questions for child witnesses.**— The questions asked to assess the competency of a child witness shall be appropriate to the age and developmental level of the child; shall not in any manner be related to the issues at trial; and shall focus on the ability of the child to remember, communicate, distinguish between truth and falsehood, and appreciate the duty to testify truthfully.
- 33. Appointment of Guardian ad litem.**— The court may appoint any person as guardian ad litem as per law to a vulnerable child witness who is a victim of, or a witness to a crime having regard to their best interests, after considering the background of the guardian ad litem and their familiarity with the judicial process, social service programs, and human development, giving preference to the parents of the child, if qualified. The guardian ad litem may be a member of bar / practicing advocate, except a person who is a witness in any proceeding involving the vulnerable witness. .
- 34. Duties of guardian ad litem-** It shall be the duty of the guardian ad litem of the vulnerable child witness so appointed by court to:
 - a. attend all depositions, hearings, and trial proceedings in which a vulnerable witness participates.
 - b. make recommendations to the court concerning the best interest of the vulnerable witness keeping in view the needs of the witness and observing the impact of the proceedings on the witness.
 - c. explain in a language understandable to the vulnerable witness, all legal proceedings, including police investigations, status and progress of the trial, childfriendly measures and rights, and witness protection measures, in which the vulnerable witness is involved;
 - d. assist the vulnerable witness and their family in coping with the emotional effects of participating in any case/proceedings, especially the crime and subsequent criminal or non-criminal proceedings in which the vulnerable witness is involved;
 - e. remain with the vulnerable witness while the vulnerable witness waits to testify.

- 35. Testimony during appropriate hours-**The court may order that the testimony of the child witness or child victim should be taken during a time of day when the vulnerable witness is well-rested and does not clash with their routine activities like meal and sleep timings, attending school/exams or other activities specific to that witness.
- 36. Frequent breaks during testimony-**The child witness or child victim may be allowed reasonable periods of relief and breaks while undergoing depositions, as often as necessary, depending on their age, disability, and developmental need.
- 37. Measures to protect the privacy and well-being of child victims and witnesses-**
- (i) Confidentiality of vulnerable witnesses and judicial transparency are not mutually exclusive and vulnerable victims'/witnesses' right to information and access to court records in their own case shall not be restricted in the name of protecting their privacy and confidentiality. It is possible for courts to maintain anonymity of vulnerable witnesses through simple name suppression measures which would then enable the release of court documents without endangering their privacy. Best practices from various countries and international tribunals and courts may be adapted for the purpose of balancing confidentiality and judicial data accessibility and transparency.
 - (ii) To ensure the privacy and physical and mental wellbeing of a child victim and to prevent undue distress and secondary victimization, taking into account the best interests of the vulnerable witness, the court may order one or more of the one or more of the following measures to protect the privacy and physical and mental well-being of the vulnerable child witness or victim:
 - a. Concealing from the public record any names, addresses, workplaces, professions or any other information that could lead to the identification of the child victim or witness in orders, judgments, or any case records accessible to the public. Where the accused is related to the child victim, care shall also be taken to redact the identity of the accused before making the order or judgment accessible to the public;
 - b. prohibiting the defence lawyer and persons present in the court room from revealing the identity of the vulnerable witness or disclosing any material or information that would lead to the identification of the vulnerable witness in the media;
 - c. protecting the identity of child victims and permitting disclosure in accordance with relevant statutory provisions and judicial precedents.
 - d. assigning a pseudonym or a number to a child victim in cases of sexual offences, in which case the full name and date of birth of the child shall be revealed to the

accused for the preparation of their defence. In other cases, a pseudonym may be assigned as per request of the parties;

- e. avoiding exposure to the accused by using screens or single visibility mirror;
 - f. through examination in another place, transmitted simultaneously to the courtroom by means of video link; through a qualified and suitable facilitator, such as, but not limited to, an interpreter for vulnerable witness with hearing, sight, speech or other disabilities;
 - g. holding in-camera trials;
 - h. if the child victim or witness refuses to give testimony in the presence of the accused or if circumstances show that the child may be inhibited from speaking freely in that person's presence, the court shall give orders to temporarily remove the accused from the courtroom to an adjacent room with a video link or a one way mirror visibility into the courtroom. In such cases, the defence lawyer shall remain in the courtroom and question the vulnerable witness, and the accused's right of confrontation shall thus be guaranteed;
 - i. taking any other measure that the court may deem necessary to advance the right to privacy, including, where applicable, anonymity, taking into account the best interests of the child witness and the rights of the accused.
- (iii) Orders and judgments pertaining to cases involving vulnerable child witnesses shall be made available on e courts or on the official portal of the court after suppressing their identifying information.

38. Standard Operating Procedure to be followed during virtual examination of child witnesses- Judges shall ensure that the Standard Operating Procedure affirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in In Re Children in Street Situation is adhered to in all criminal trials where the child witness does not reside near the court where the trial is conducted and where the child witness is examined virtually, not physically, by the court in which the trial is conducted.

HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND AT NAINITAL

NOTIFICATION

NO. 260/UHC/ADMIN. A /2020

DATED: DECEMBER 10, 2020.

HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND VIDEO CONFERENCING RULES-2020

PREFACE

Chapter I – Preliminary

1. Short title and commencement-

- (i) These Rules shall be called the "High Court of Uttarakhand Video Conferencing Rules 2020".
- (ii) These Rules shall apply to such courts or proceedings or classes of courts or proceedings and on and from such date as the High Court may notify in this behalf.

2. Definitions

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (i) "Advocate" means and includes an advocate entered in any roll maintained under the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961 and shall also include government pleaders/advocates and officers of the department of prosecution.
- (ii) "Commissioner" means a person appointed as commissioner under the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or any other law in force.
- (iii) "Coordinator" means a person nominated as coordinator under Rule 5.
- (iv) "Court" includes a physical court and a virtual Court or tribunal.
- (v) "Court Point" means the courtroom or one or more places where the Court is physically convened, or the place where a Commissioner or an inquiring officer holds proceedings pursuant to the directions of the Court.
- (vi) "Court User" means a user participating in court proceedings through video conferencing at a Court Point.
- (vii) "Designated Video Conferencing Software" means software provided by the High Court from time to time to conduct video conferencing.
- (viii) "Exceptional circumstances" include illustratively a pandemic, natural calamities, circumstances implicating law and order and matters relating to the safety of the accused and witnesses.

- (ix) "Remote Point" is a place where any person or persons are required to be present or appear through a video link.
- (ix) "Remote User" means a user participating in court proceedings through video conferencing at a Remote Point.
- (x) "Required Person" includes: a. the person who is to be examined; or b. the person in whose presence certain proceedings are to be recorded or conducted; or c. an Advocate or a party in person who intends to examine a witness; or d. any person who is required to make submissions before the Court; or e. any other person who is permitted by the Court to appear through video conferencing.
- (xi) "Virtual Court" means and includes a Court conducted by way of Video Conferencing. Page 2 of 10 "The High Court of Uttarakhand Video Conferencing Rules, 2020"
- (xii) "Video Conferencing" means and includes a conference conducted through live link.
- (xiii) "Live Link" means and includes a live television link, audio-video electronic means or other arrangements whereby a witness, a required person or any other person permitted to remain present, while physically absent from the Courtroom is nevertheless virtually present in the Courtroom by remote communication using technology to give evidence and be cross-examined.
- (xiv) "Rules" shall mean these Rules for Video Conferencing for Courts and any reference to a Rule, Sub-Rule or Schedule shall be a reference to a Rule, Sub-Rule or Schedule of these Rules.

CHAPTER II - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3. General Principles Governing Video Conferencing

- (i) Video conferencing facilities may be used at all stages of judicial proceedings and proceedings conducted by the Court.
- (ii) All proceedings conducted by a Court by way of video conferencing shall be judicial proceedings and all the courtesies and protocols applicable to a physical court shall apply to these virtual proceedings.
- (iii) All relevant statutory provisions applicable to judicial proceedings including provisions of the CPC, CrPC, Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (abbreviated hereafter as the Evidence Act), Oaths Act, 1969 and Information Technology Act, 2000 (abbreviated hereafter as the IT Act), shall apply to proceedings conducted by video conferencing.

- (iv) Subject to maintaining independence, impartiality and credibility of judicial proceedings and subject to such directions as the High Court may issue, Courts may adopt such technological advances as may become available from time to time.
- (v) The Rules as applicable to a Court shall mutatis mutandis apply to a Commissioner appointed by the Court to record evidence and to an inquiry officer conducting an inquiry.
- (vi) There shall be no unauthorised recording of the proceedings by any person or entity
- (vii) The person defined in Rule 2(xi) shall provide identity proof as recognised by the Government of India/State Government/Union Territory to the Court point coordinator via personal email. In case identity proof is not readily available the person concerned shall furnish the following personal details: name, parentage and permanent address, as also, temporary address if any.

4. Facilities recommended for Video Conferencing

The following equipment is recommended for conducting proceedings by video conferencing at the Court Point and at the Remote Point:

- (i) Desktop, Laptop, mobile devices with internet connectivity and printer;
- (ii) Device ensuring uninterrupted power supply;
- (iii) Camera;
- (iv) (iv) Microphones and speakers;
- (v) Display unit;
- (vi) Document visualizer;
- (vii) Provision of a firewall;
- (viii) Adequate seating arrangements ensuring privacy;
- (ix) Adequate lighting; and
- (x) Availability of a quiet and secure space

5. Preparatory Arrangements

- 5.1.** There shall be a Coordinator both at the Court Point and at the Remote Point. However, Coordinator may be required at the Remote Point only when a witness or an accused is to be examined.
- 5.2.** In the civil and criminal Courts falling within the purview of the district judiciary, persons nominated by the High Court or the concerned District Judge, shall perform the functions of Coordinators at the Court Point as well as the Remote Point as provided in Rule 5.3.
- 5.3.** The Coordinator at the Remote Point may be any of the following:

Sub Rule	Where the Advocate or Required Person is at the following Remote Point:-	The Remote Point Coordinator shall be:-
5.3.1	Overseas	An official of an Indian Consulate / the relevant Indian Embassy / the relevant High Commission of India.
5.3.2	Court of another state or union territory within the territory of India.	Any authorized official nominated by the concerned District Judge.
5.3.3	Mediation Centre or office of District Legal Services Authority (including Taluka Legal Services Committee).	Any authorized official nominated by the Chairperson or Secretary of the concerned District Legal Services Authority.
5.3.4	Jail or prison	The concerned Jail Superintendent or Officer in-charge of the prison.
5.3.5	Hospitals administered by the Central Government, the State Government or local bodies.	Medical Superintendent or an official authorized by them or the person in charge of the said hospital.
5.3.6	Observation Home, Special Home, Children's Home, Shelter Home, or any institution referred to as a child facility (collectively referred to as child facilities) and where the Required Person is a juvenile or a child or a person w	The Superintendent or Officer in charge of that child facility or an official authorized by them.
5.3.7	Women's Rescue Homes, Protection Homes, Shelter Homes, Nari Niketans or any institution referred to as a women's facility (collectively referred to as women's facilities).	The Superintendent or Officers In-charge of the women's facility or an official authorized by them.
5.3.8	In custody, care or employment of any other government office, organization or institution (collectively referred to as institutional facilities).	The Superintendent or Officers in-charge of the institutional facility or an official authorized by them.
5.3.9	Forensic Science Lab	The Administrative officer in-charge or their nominee.
5.3.10	In case of any other location	The concerned Court may appoint any person deemed fit and proper who is ready and willing to render their services as a Coordinator to ensure that the proceedings are conducted in a fair, impartial and independent manner and according to the directions issued by the Court in that behalf.

- 5.4** When a Required Person is at any of the Remote Points mentioned in Sub Rules 5.3 and video conferencing facilities are not available at any of these places the concerned Court will formally request the District Judge, in whose jurisdiction the Remote Point is situated to appoint a Coordinator for and to provide a video conferencing facility from proximate and suitable Court premises. **5.5** The Coordinators at both the Court Point and Remote Point shall ensure that the recommended requirements set out in Rule 4 are complied with, so that the proceedings are conducted seamlessly.
- 5.6** The Coordinator at the Remote Point shall ensure that:
- 5.6.1** All Advocates and/or Required Persons scheduled to appear in a particular proceeding are ready at the Remote Point designated for video conferencing at least 30 minutes before the scheduled time.
- 5.6.2** No unauthorised recording device is used.
- 5.6.3** No unauthorised person enters the video conference room when the video conference is in progress.
- 5.6.4** The person being examined is not prompted, tutored, coaxed, induced or coerced in any manner by any person and that the person being examined does not refer to any document, script or device without the permission of the concerned Court during the course of examination.
- 5.6.5** At the end of the proceedings, the coordinator at the Remote Point shall give a certificate that the proceedings were conducted in accordance with these rules. The certificate shall be sent to the coordinator at the Court Point through email immediately after the proceedings and a hard copy of it duly signed by the coordinator at the remote point shall be sent to the Court Point within 24 hours.
- 5.7** Where the witness to be examined through video conferencing requires or if it is otherwise expedient to do so, the Court shall give sufficient notice in advance, setting out the schedule of video conferencing and in appropriate cases may transmit noneditable digital scanned copies of all or any part of the record of the proceedings to the official email account of the Coordinator of the concerned Remote Point designated in accordance with Rule 5.3.
- 5.8** Subject to the provisions for examination of witnesses contained in the Evidence Act, before the examination of the witness, the documents, if any, sought to be relied upon by any party shall be transmitted by such party to the witness, so that the witness acquires familiarity with the said documents, such party will file an acknowledgment with the Court in this behalf.

- 5.9 Before the scheduled video conferencing date, the Coordinator at the Court Point shall ensure that the Coordinator at the Remote Point receives documents certified copies, printouts or a soft copy of the non-editable scanned copies of all or any part of the record of proceedings which may be required for recording statements or evidence, or for reference. However, these shall be permitted to be used by the Required Person only with the permission of the Court.
- 5.10 Whenever required the Court shall order the Coordinator at the Remote Point or at the Court Point to provide –
- 5.10.1 A translator in case the person to be examined is not conversant with the official language of the Court.
- 5.10.2 An expert in sign languages in case the person to be examined is impaired in speech and/or hearing.
- 5.10.3 An interpreter or a special educator, as the case may be, in case a person to be examined is differently abled, either temporarily or permanently.

CHAPTER III - PROCEDURE FOR VIDEO CONFERENCING

6. Application for Appearance, Evidence and Submission by Video Conferencing:

- 6.1 Any party to the proceeding or witness, save and except where proceedings are initiated at the instance of the Court, may move a request for video conferencing. A party or witness seeking a video conferencing proceeding shall do so by making a request in the form prescribed in Schedule I.
- 6.2 Any proposal to move a request to for video conferencing should first be discussed with the other party or parties to the proceeding, except where it is not possible or inappropriate, for example in cases such as urgent applications.
- 6.3 On receipt of such a request and upon hearing all concerned persons, the Court will pass an appropriate order after ascertaining that the application is not filed with an intention to impede a fair trial or to delay the proceedings.
- 6.4 While allowing a request for video conferencing, the Court may also fix the schedule for convening the video conferencing.
- 6.5 In case the video conferencing event is convened for making oral submissions, the order may require the Advocate or party in person to submit written arguments and precedents, if any, in advance on the official email ID of the concerned Court.

7. Service of Summons

- 7.1 Summons issued to a witness who is to be examined through video conferencing, shall mention the date, time and venue of the concerned Remote Point and shall

direct the witness to attend in person along with proof of identity or an affidavit to that effect. The existing rules regarding service of summons and the consequences for non-attendance, as provided in the CPC and CrPC shall apply with respect to service of summons for proceedings conducted by video conferencing.

7.2 If a person is examined with reference to a particular document then the summons to witness must be accompanied by a duly certified photocopy of the document. The original document should be exhibited at the Court Point in accordance with the deposition of the concerned person being examined.

8. Examination of persons

8.1 Any person being examined, including a witness shall, before being examined through video conferencing, produce and file proof of identity by submitting an identity document issued or duly recognized by the Government of India, State Government, Union Territory, or in the absence of such a document, an affidavit attested by any of the authorities referred to in Section 139 of the CPC or Section 297 of the CrPC, as the case maybe. The affidavit will inter alia state that the person, who is shown to be the party to the proceedings or as a witness, is the same person, who is to depose at the video conferencing. A copy of the proof of identity or affidavit, as the case may be, will be made available to the opposite party.

8.2 The person being examined will ordinarily be examined during the working hours of the concerned Court or at such time as the Court may deem fit.

8.3 Where an accused is to be examined through video conferencing. The Court shall provide him adequate opportunity to consult in privacy with their counsel before, during and after the video conferencing.

8.4 The Court shall obtain the signature of the person being examined on the transcript once the examination is concluded. The signed transcript will form part of the record of the judicial proceedings. The signature on the transcript of the person being examined shall be obtained in either of the following ways:

8.4.1 If digital signatures are available at both the concerned Court Point and Remote Point, the soft copy of the transcript digitally signed by the presiding Judge at the Court Point shall be sent by the official e-mail to the Remote Point where a print out of the same will be taken and signed by the person examined. A scanned copy of the transcript digitally signed by the Coordinator at the Remote Point would be transmitted by official email of the Court Point. The hard copy of the signed transcript will be dispatched, preferably within three days by the Coordinator at the Remote Point to the Court Point by recognised courier/registered speed post.

- 8.4.2** If digital signatures are not available, the printout of the transcript shall be signed by the presiding Judge and the representative of the parties, if any, at the Court Point and shall be sent in non-editable scanned format to the official email account of the Remote Point, where a printout of the same will be taken and signed by the person examined and countersigned by the Coordinator at the Remote Point. A non-editable scanned format of the transcript so signed shall be sent by the Coordinator of the Remote Point to the official email account of the Court Point, where a print out of the same will be taken and shall be made a part of the judicial record. The hard copy would also be dispatched preferably within three days by the Coordinator at the Remote Point to the Court Point by recognised courier/registered speed post.
- 8.5** An audio-visual recording of the examination of person examined shall be preserved. An encrypted master copy with hash value and its algorithm/software shall be retained as a part of the record.
- 8.6** The Court may, at the request of a person to be examined, or on its own motion, taking into account the best interests of the person to be examined, direct appropriate measures to protect the privacy of the person examined bearing in mind aspects such as age, gender, physical condition and recognized customs and practices.
- 8.7** The Coordinator at the Remote Point shall ensure that no person is present at the Remote Point, save and except the person being examined and those whose presence is deemed administratively necessary by the Coordinator for the proceedings to continue.
- 8.8** The Court may also impose such other conditions as are necessary in a given set of facts for effective recording of the examination (especially to ensure compliance with Rule 5.6.4).
- 8.9** Where a Required Person is not capable of reaching the Court Point or the Remote Point due to sickness or physical infirmity, or presence of the required person cannot be secured without undue delay or expense, the Court may authorize the conduct of video conferencing from the place at which such person is located. In such circumstances the Court may direct the use of portable video conferencing systems. Authority in this behalf may be given to the concerned Coordinator and/or any person deemed fit by the Court.
- 8.10** Subject to such orders as the Court may pass, in case any party or person authorized by the party is desirous of being physically present at the Remote Point at the time of recording of the testimony, such a party shall make its own arrangement for appearance /representation at the Remote Point.

9. Exhibiting or Showing Documents to Witness or Accused at a Remote Point

If in the course of examination of a person at a Remote Point by video conferencing, it is necessary to show a document to the person, the Court may permit the document to be shown in the following manner:

9.1 If the document is at the Court Point, by transmitting a copy or image of the document to the Remote Point electronically, including through a document visualizer; or

9.2 If the document is at the Remote Point, by putting it to the person and transmitting a copy/image of the same to the Court Point electronically including through a document visualizer. The hard copy of the document counter signed by the witness and the Coordinator at the Remote Point shall be dispatched thereafter to the Court Point via authorized courier/registered speed post.

10. Ensuring seamless video conferencing

10.1 The Advocate or Required Person, shall address the Court by video conferencing from a specified Remote Point on the date and time specified in the order issued by the Court. The presence of the coordinator will not be necessary at the Remote point where arguments are to be addressed by an advocate or party in person before the Court.

10.2 If the proceedings are carried out from any of the Remote Point(s) (in situations described in Rules 5.3.1 to 5.3.9) the Coordinator at such Remote Point shall ensure compliance of all technical requirements. However, if the proceedings are conducted from a Remote Point falling in the situation contemplated under Rule 5.3.10, such as an Advocate's office, the Coordinator at the Court Point shall ensure compliance of all technical requirements for conducting video conferencing at both the Court Point and the Remote Point. **10.3** The Coordinator at the Court Point shall be in contact with the concerned Advocate or the Required Person and guide them in regard to the fulfilment of technical and other requirements for executing a successful hearing through video conferencing. Any problems faced by such Remote Users shall be resolved by the Court Point Coordinator. The Court Point Coordinator shall inter alia share the link of the video conferencing hearing with such Remote Users.

10.4 The Coordinator at the Court Point shall ensure that any document or audio-visual files, emailed by the Remote User, are duly received at the Court Point.

10.5 The Coordinator at the Court Point shall also conduct a trial video conferencing, preferably 30 minutes prior to scheduled video conferencing in order to ensure that all the technical systems are in working condition at both the Court Point and the Remote Point.

- 10.6 At the scheduled time, the Coordinator at the Court Point shall connect the Remote User to the Court.
- 10.7 On completion of the video conferencing proceeding, the Court shall mention in the order sheet the time and duration of the proceeding, the software used (in case the software used is not the Designated Video Conferencing Software), the issue(s) on which the Court was addressed and the documents if any that were produced and transmitted online. In case a digital recording is tendered, the Court shall record its duration in the order sheet along with all other requisite details.
- 10.8 The Court shall also record its satisfaction as to clarity, sound and connectivity for both Court Users and Remote Users.
- 10.9 On the completion of video conferencing, if a Remote User is of the opinion that they were prejudiced due to poor video and/or audio quality, the Remote User shall immediately inform the Coordinator at the Court Point, who shall in turn, communicate this information to the Court without any delay. The Court shall consider the grievance and if it finds substance in the grievance may declare the hearing to be incomplete and the parties may be asked to re-connect or make a physical appearance in Court.
- 11. Judicial remand, framing of charge, examination of accused and Proceedings under Section 164 of the CrPC**
- 11.1 The Court may, at its discretion, authorize detention of an accused, frame charges in a criminal trial by video conferencing. However, ordinarily judicial remand in the first instance or police remand shall not be granted through video conferencing save and except in exceptional circumstances for reasons to be recorded in writing.
- 11.2 The Court may, in exceptional circumstances, for reasons to be recorded in writing, examine a witness or an accused under Section 164 of the CrPC or record the statement of the accused under Section 313 CrPC through video conferencing, while observing all due precautions to ensure that the witness or the accused as the case may be is free of any form of coercion, threat or undue influence.

CHAPTER IV - GENERAL PROCEDURE

12. General procedure

- 12.1 The procedure set out hereafter in this chapter is without prejudice to the procedure indicated elsewhere in these Rules qua specific instances in which proceedings are conducted via video conferencing.

- 12.2** The Coordinator at the Court Point shall ensure that video conferencing is conducted only through a Designated Video Conferencing Software. However, in the event of a technical glitch during a given proceeding, the concerned Court may for reasons to be recorded permit the use of a software other than the Designated Video Conferencing Software for video conferencing in that particular proceeding.
- 12.3** The identity of the person to be examined shall be confirmed by the Court with the assistance of the Coordinator at the Remote Point in accordance with Rule 8.1, at the time of recording of the evidence and the same must be reflected in the order sheet of the Court.
- 12.4** In civil cases, parties requesting for recording statements of the person to be examined by video conferencing shall confirm to the Court, the location of the person, the willingness of such person to be examined through video conferencing and the availability of technical facilities for video conferencing at the agreed upon time and place.
- 12.5** In criminal cases, where the person to be examined is a prosecution witness or a Court witness, or where a person to be examined is a defence witness, the counsel for the prosecution or defence counsel, as the case maybe, shall confirm to the Court the location of the person, willingness to be examined by video conferencing and the time, place and technical facility for such video conferencing.
- 12.6** In case the person to be examined is an accused, the prosecution will confirm the location of the accused at the Remote Point.
- 12.7** If the accused is in custody and not present at the Court Point, the Court will order a multi-point video conference between itself, the witness and the accused in custody to facilitate recording of the statement of the witness (including medical or other expert). The Court shall ensure that the defence of the accused is not prejudiced in any manner and that the safeguards contained in Rule 8.3 are observed.
- 12.8** The Coordinator at the Remote Point shall be paid such amount as honorarium as may be directed by the Court in consultation with the parties.

13. Costs of Video Conferencing

In the absence of rules prescribed by the concerned Court, the Court may take into consideration following circumstances when determining and/or apportioning the costs of video conferencing:

- 13.1 In criminal cases, the expenses of the video conferencing facility including expenses involved in preparing soft copies / certified copies of the Court record and transmitting the same to the Coordinator at the Remote Point and the fee payable to translator / interpreter / special educator, as the case may be, as also the fee payable to the Coordinator at the Remote Point, shall be borne by such party as directed by the Court.
- 13.2 In civil cases, generally, the party making the request for recording evidence, through video conferencing shall bear the expenses.
- 13.3 Besides the above, the Court may also make an order as to expenses as it considers appropriate, taking into account rules / instructions regarding payment of expenses to the complainant and witnesses, as may be prevalent from time to time.
- 13.4 It shall be open to the Court to waive the costs as warranted in a given situation.
- 14. Conduct of Proceedings**
- 14.1 Before the commencement of video conferencing all participants, shall have their presence recorded. However, in case a participant is desirous that their face or name be masked, information to that effect will be furnished to the Court Point Coordinator prior to the commencement of the proceeding.
- 14.2 The Court Point Coordinator shall send the link / Meeting ID / Room Details via the email Id / mobile number furnished by the Advocate or Required Person or other participant permitted to be virtually present by the Court. Once the proceedings have commenced, no other persons will be permitted to participate in the virtual hearing, save and except with the permission of the Court.
- 14.3 The participants, after joining the hearing shall remain in the virtual lobby if available, until they are admitted to virtual hearing by the Coordinator at the Court Point.
- 14.4 Participation in the proceedings shall constitute consent by the participants to the proceedings being recorded by video conferencing.
- 14.5 Establishment and disconnection of links between the Court Point and the Remote Point would be regulated by orders of the Court.
- 14.6 The Court shall satisfy itself that the Advocate, Required Person or any other participant that the Court deems necessary at the Remote Point or the Court Point can be seen and heard clearly and can clearly see and hear the Court. 14.7 To ensure that video conferencing is conducted seamlessly, the difficulties, if any, experienced in connectivity must be brought to the notice of the Court at the earliest on the official email address and mobile number of the Court Point

Coordinator which has been furnished to the participant before the commencement of the virtual hearing. No complaint shall subsequently be entertained.

14.8 Wherever any proceeding is carried out by the Court under these Rules by taking recourse to video conferencing, this shall specifically be mentioned in the order sheet.

15. Access to Legal Aid Clinics/Camps/Lok Adalats/Jail Adalats

In conformity with the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and the laws in force, proceedings related to Legal Aid Clinics, Camps, Lok Adalats or Jail Adalats, may also be conducted by way of Video Conferencing. 16. Allowing persons who are not parties to the case to view the proceedings In order to observe the requirement of an open Court proceeding, members of the public will be allowed to view Court hearings conducted through video conferencing, except proceedings conducted in-camera. The Court shall endeavour to make available sufficient links (consistent with available bandwidth) for accessing the proceedings.

CHAPTER V – MISCELLANEOUS

17. Reference to Words and Expressions Words and expressions used and not defined in these Rules shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the CPC, the CrPC, Evidence Act, IT Act, and the General Clauses Act, 1897.

18. Power to Relax The High Court may if satisfied that the operation of any Rule is causing undue hardship, by an order dispense with or relax the requirements of that Rule to such extent and subject to such conditions, as may be stipulated to deal with the case in a just and equitable manner.

19. Residual Provisions Matters, with respect to which no express provision has been made in these Rules, shall be decided by the Court consistent with the interests of justice. This amendment will come into force with immediate effect.

THE HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND AT NAINITAL

NOTIFICATION

No. 364/UHC/Admin.A/2022

Dated: December 08, 2022.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Articles 225 and 227 of the Constitution of India and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the High Court of Uttarakhand, with the approval of the Governor of the State of Uttarakhand (as intimated vide letter No. 385/XXXVI-A-1/2022-378/2022 dated 08.12.2022 of Addl. Secretary, Law, Govt. of Uttarakhand), hereby makes the following Rules:

THE UTTARAKHAND COURTS SERVICE OF PROCESSES BY COURIER, FAX AND ELECTRONIC MAIL SERVICE (CIVIL PROCEEDINGS) RULES, 2022.

Chapter -1

General

1. Title:

These Rules shall be called the Uttarakhand Courts Service of Processes by Courier, Fax and Electronic Mail Service (Civil Proceedings) Rules, 2022.

2. Commencement:

These Rules shall come into force with immediate effect.

3. Application:

These Rules shall apply to, all civil proceedings including Suits, Applications, Appeals, Revisions or Reviews, Writ Petitions, Testamentary Proceedings, proceedings before the Family Court, pending before the High Court of Uttarakhand or any Court Subordinate to the High Court in Uttarakhand.

4. Definitions:

- (a) "Code" means Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- (b) "Courier" means a proprietorship concern, a firm, a company or a body corporate engaged in the business of delivering postal articles.
- (c) "Recommendation Committee" means the committee constituted by the Chief Justice of the High Court, consisting of Registrar General, one officer of the High Court not below the rank of Joint Registrar and one officer of the Uttarakhand Higher Judicial Service, for preparing a panel of proposed Approved Couriers.

- (d) “High Court” means the High Court of Uttarakhand.
- (e) “Chief Justice” means the Chief Justice or the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Uttarakhand.
- (f) “District Judge” means the District & Sessions Judge in the District of Uttarakhand.
- (g) “Registrar General” means the Registrar General of the High Court of Uttarakhand.
- (h) “Approved Courier” means the Courier on the panel of Approved Couriers.
- (i) “Proof of Delivery” means the report submitted by the Approved Courier, in the format prescribed by these Rules of the service of summons/notices or any other communication of the Court and includes the reasons of non-delivery.
- (j) “Postal Article” includes the envelopes, packets, parcels containing summons, notices, documents or other communications of the Court handed over for service to the Approved Courier with the lable “COURT SUMMONS SERVICE”.
- (k) “FAX” (a short form of facsimile) is the telephone transmission of scanned-in printed material (text or images) to a telephone number with a printer or any other out put device.
- (l) “Electronic Mail” is a store and forward method of composing, sending, storing and receiving messages in electronic form via a computer based communication mechanism.
- (m) “Electronic Mail Service” means the summons sent in pre-designed template form by electronic mail, digitally signed by the presiding officer of the Court or any other person authorized in this behalf by the High Court or the District Judge, as the case may be.

CHAPTER -2

Selection of Courier and service by Courier

5. Procedure for selecting an Approved Courier:

- (a) The High Court will invite tenders from the Couriers who desire to be selected as Approved Couriers, on the terms and conditions laid down in these rules and other directions and instructions issued by the High Court from time to time, within a specified period as given in the notification. The tender will be issued as far as possible in Form ‘A’ appended with these rules.
- (b) The Chief Justice will constitute a ‘Recommendation Committee’ consisting of:-

- (i) Registrar General, who will head the Committee;
 - (ii) One officer not below the rank of a Joint Registrar; and
 - (iii) One officer of Uttarakhand Higher Judicial Service.
- (c) The Recommendation Committee will prepare a panel of all the proposed Approved Couriers taking into consideration:-
- (i) reputation of the Courier;
 - (ii) past record of the Courier;
 - (iii) structure of the organization of the Courier and its network including the financial capacity and standing;
 - (iv) the experience and capacity of the Courier to provide the desired service;
 - (v) willingness to abide by the terms and conditions as laid down in these rules; and
 - (vi) readiness to fulfil the criterion laid down by the High Court.
- (d) (i) The Recommendation Committee, after preparing the proposed panel will place it before the Chief Justice for consideration and approval of the panel of Approved Couriers. The Chief Justice will examine the entire list of the applicants as well as the proposed panel of Approved Couriers and after examining the same, issue appropriate directions notifying the final panel of selected Approved Couriers.
- (ii) The Registrar General will intimate all the Approved Couriers of their being empanelled.

6. Agreement and Undertaking by a Courier:

The Approved Courier shall enter into an agreement, with such variations and modifications as may be found necessary in Form 'B' and shall also file an undertaking before the Registrar General, stating therein:-

- (a) That the Approved Courier is not a party to any litigation pending before any of the Courts in Uttarakhand and if it is, make a full and complete disclosure of the same.
- (b) That the Approved Courier will be solely responsible for the safety and security of the documents/goods to be delivered by it.
- (c) That the postal article handed over to the Approved Courier will be handled only by its regular employees having reasonable knowledge of English and Hindi language.

- (d) That the Approved Courier would design its 'proof of delivery' in the format approved by the Registrar General.
- (e) That the Approved Courier would necessarily furnish proof of delivery in case of served processes with legible signatures of the recipient or return envelope with a proper report in legible handwriting in case of unserved process within a period of 30 days, under acknowledgement from the Registry. In case of refusal by addressee, the name and designation of the person refusing the article or his relationship with the addressee, shall be clearly mentioned on the unserved article.
- (f) A proof of delivery shall be supported by an affidavit of the person delivering the post.

7. Procedure for removing the Courier from the panel of Approved Couriers:

(a) Name of the Courier will be liable to be removed from the panel if:

(i) the Court, which has issued the summons or on whose behalf summons has been issued, finds prima facie the person employed by the Courier to deliver the postal article entrusted to the courier to have filed a false affidavit or given a false report, as the case may be.

(ii) it is found that the Courier is not providing the service up to the expectation of the litigants or advocates or the Court.

(iii) it is found that the Courier has been rendering deficient service.

(iv) it is found that the Courier has made false statement in the application.

(v) it is found that the Courier has done something which may be considered as sufficient ground to remove the Courier from the panel.

(b) As soon as it comes to the knowledge of the Registrar General that the Courier has acted in violation of Rule 7(a), or it is brought to his knowledge that the Courier has done something which makes the Courier liable to be removed under this Rule, he will make an inquiry in this respect himself, or depute anyone to make an inquiry in this respect. If the Registrar General comes to the conclusion that the Courier has done something which makes it liable to be removed from the panel, he will issue notice to, and call for an explanation of the Courier as to why it should not be removed. The violation under Rule 7(a) shall be clearly spelt out in the notice. The Registrar General shall place the reply, if any, received from the Courier proposed to be removed, along with his recommendations before the Chief Justice.

- (c) The Chief Justice, after going through the recommendations of the Registrar General, reply, if any, submitted by the Courier and on making such further inquiries as the Chief Justice may consider appropriate, may approve the recommendations of the Registrar General for the removal of the Courier from the panel of Approved Couriers, or pass such orders and give such directions as the Chief Justice may consider appropriate.
- (d) In case of recommendation of removal of the Courier being approved by the Chief Justice, name of the Courier shall be removed from the panel of Approved Couriers and the Registrar General shall inform the said Courier and all others concerned, accordingly.

CHAPTER -3

Service by Fax

8. Parties to provide Fax number, if desire to serve the other party by Fax:

A party desirous of sending the process by Fax shall provide the Fax Number of the other party whom it would like to serve by Fax.

9. Process by Fax to bear the number of pages faxed with process:

The process being sent by Fax will bear the note that the same is being sent by Fax, with or without documents. In case the documents are also being sent by Fax, the number of pages being sent shall also be mentioned on the process.

10. Party to bear cost of process to be sent by Fax:

In case a party is permitted to send the process by Fax, such party shall bear the cost of sending the process and the documents, if any, sent along with it. The party sending the process shall submit the receipt of having sent the Fax to the Court without any delay, along with an affidavit in support of having sent the process by Fax.

11. Fee for sending process/documents by Fax using Court facility:

Where the process is to be sent with or without the documents, by a facility provided by the High Court, the party shall be asked to deposit fee at such rate as may be determined by the High Court for itself, and the District Courts.

CHAPTER -4

Service by 'Electronic Mail Service'

12. Parties to provide Electronic Mail Address:

Parties shall provide Electronic Mail Addresses of self, and all other party(ies), to enable service of process by Electronic Mail Service. The party shall file an affidavit in Court stating that the Electronic Mail Address of self, and all other party(ies) given by him, is correct to the best of his knowledge. If the same is not available/known to him, the party shall state so in the affidavit. Provided that the Electronic Mail Service Address shall be updated by the parties from time to time.

13. Digitally signed process to be sent at the given electronic mail address by using predesigned templates:

The process, digitally signed by the Presiding officer of the Court, or any other officer authorized by the High Court or the District Judge in this behalf, as the case may be, will be sent at the given electronic mail address of the other party by using the pre-designed templates, designed in accordance with the formats provided in Appendix B of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or in the form as directed by the Court, with the scanned images of the documents. The bouncing of the electronic mail shall not constitute valid service.

14. Fee for sending process/documents by Electronic Mail Service to be deposited:

The process would be sent by Electronic Mail Service after the party has deposited the fee, at such rate, as may be determined by the High Court for itself and the District Court.

15. Parties to provide Mobile Phone/Cell numbers:

Parties shall provide Mobile Phone/Cell numbers of self, and all other party(ies). The party shall file affidavit in Court stating that the Mobile Phone/Cell numbers of self, and all other party(ies) given by him, is correct to the best of his knowledge. If the same is not available/known to him, the party shall state so in the affidavit.

CHAPTER -5

Miscellaneous

16. Summonses to witnesses:

The provisions of these rules shall apply to summonses to give evidence, or to produce documents or other material objects.

17. Notices or other communication during the proceedings:

The court may direct that a notice or any other communication to any of the parties to the suit or any civil proceeding before it, may be sent by Courier, Fax or Electronic Mail Service in the manner and in the format it may consider appropriate. Such notices or communications sent by the Electronic Mail Service shall be digitally signed by the Court or by any Officer authorized in this behalf.

18. Parties may voluntarily apply to be served by Fax or Electronic Mail Service:

During the trial/progress of the case, any of the party to the suit or civil proceedings, may file an application in writing giving its Fax number or the electronic mail address, or both, with the request that it may be served with the notices of the Court or any other communication under the Code at the given Fax number or the designate electronic mail address. Any notice or communication sent at the said number or address will constitute a valid service of such notice or the communication on such party.

19. Saving of the powers of the Court:

Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of the Court relating to service of summons or notices or other communications as given in the Code or any other law for the time being in force.

HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND, AT NAINITAL
NOTIFICATION

No. 293 /UHC/Admin.B/2023 Nainital,

Dated-22.07.2023

In pursuance of directions of Hon'ble Court, following Standard Operating Procedure for conducting Mediations is being issued, which will come into force with immediate effect:

Standard Operating Procedure for Conducting Mediations
(hereinafter referred to as the "SOP")

In this SOP, the expression "District Courts" shall include all rungs in the hierarchy of the District Judiciary in the State of Uttarakhand, including Family Courts.

1. Background:

- i. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been executed between the Uttarakhand High Court and Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre (*SAMADHAN*) on 14th April, 2023, *inter-alia*, to take advantage of the experience and expertise developed by *SAMADHAN* in the field of mediation, and to associate with each other to conduct mediation sessions for the matters referred by the Uttarakhand High Court, and District Courts and to hold trainings and awareness programs through the Trainers/Experts of *SAMADHAN*.
- ii. In view of the above, in matters referred by the Uttarakhand High Court, or District Courts, in pursuance of the MoU, mediation shall be conducted by a trained Mediator appointed by *SAMADHAN*, with one trained co-mediator enrolled in the State. Since Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre (*SAMADHAN*) has suitable infrastructure to carry out online mediations effectively, so the same may be utilized for conducting all the mediation trainings/sessions.
- iii. Accordingly, this Standard Operating Procedure is being developed to facilitate Mediation proceedings in all cases pending in the courts in the State of Uttarakhand, including those which are referred for mediation under the MoU.

2. Appointment of Nodal Officers:

- i. The Secretary, UKHCLSC, and the Secretary, DLSA, stand appointed as the Nodal Officers at the High Court of Uttarakhand and at the District Courts concerned. The responsibility of the Nodal Officers shall be to facilitate conduct of online/physical mediation of all cases referred for mediation by the High Court, or the District Court, as the case may be.
- ii. The Nodal Officer concerned shall act in respect of the cases pending in the High Court, which may be referred for mediation, and in respect of the cases pending in the respective Districts, which may be referred for mediation, under this SOP.
- iii. The names and all the necessary particulars, such as mobile number, email id, official address, of the Nodal Officers shall be uploaded on the official website of the High Court and displayed on the Notice Boards of the Court concerned.

3. Appointment of Mediators:

- i. A list of trained and empanelled Mediators in the Uttarakhand High Court and the District Courts shall be prepared with their particulars, including name, registration number as Advocate with the Bar Council, email ID, mobile phone number, address, and the Court where they are registered as Mediators, and the said List shall be made available to all Courts, and also uploaded on the website of the Uttarakhand High Court.
- ii. Empanelled Mediators registered with the Uttarakhand High Court, and with the District Courts, shall stand empanelled with Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority (UKSLSA) and the High Court Legal Services Committee (UKHCLSC) respectively.
- iii. The Uttarakhand High Court, or District Courts, may refer the cases before them for Mediation, including under the MOU dated 14.04.2023. In cases referred for mediation, under the MoU dated 14.04.2023, one Mediator shall be appointed by *SAMADHAN*, who will be assisted by a Co-mediator appointed by the referring Court from the panel of trained Mediators in the State.
- iv. The Court, referring the matter under the MoU, shall appoint the Co-mediator by name in terms of this SOP, preferably by rotation. The Co-Mediator shall be paid the fee according to the schedule fixed by the UKSLSA.
- v. The Mediator/Co-mediator shall strictly follow the ethics for Mediators, as provided under the Rules framed by the Delhi High Court and the Uttarakhand High Court. In cases where there are more Mediators than one, the Co-Mediator shall follow the

instructions of the Mediator, and shall not undertake independent steps for interaction with either of the parties, jointly or separately.

- vi. The panel of Mediators, empanelled by the High Court, or the District Courts, may be reviewed from time to time.

4. Platform for Mediation under the MoU dated 14.04.2023:

- i. The Mediator from *SAMADHAN*, and the Co-Mediator shall conduct proceedings physically / online / through the hybrid mode, through the WebEx System, available with *SAMADHAN*, link whereof will be shared by *SAMADHAN* with the Mediator, the Nodal Officer concerned, the Co-mediator, and the parties, on the email address of all. In case, any of the parties do not have their own email id, the email containing the link for the mediation session shall be shared with the concerned Nodal Officer, whose responsibility it shall be to inform the party/parties of the date and time of online mediation, so that the party/parties are able to join the proceedings either from the concerned court premises, or from any other location that they, or any of them, may choose to. The Co-mediator will be provided with the necessary infrastructure at the premises of the Uttarakhand High Court, or the District Courts concerned, to the extent necessary, and the parties will be given access to the infrastructure by the concerned Nodal Officer, as provided in this SOP, if they do not have their own computer devices or physical infrastructure, for the purposes of participating in the said mediation proceedings.
- ii. In case of unavailability of VC facility at the Mediation Centre, VC facility available at the nearest Court complex may be used for the Mediation proceedings.
- iii. The Nodal Officer shall, however, not join the mediation proceedings and shall not be privy to any of the mediation sessions.

5. Platform for Mediation in other cases:

In all other cases, referred by the Court for mediation, the following procedure shall apply:

- i. The Mediator shall conduct proceedings physically / online / through the hybrid mode, through the Google Meet System, link whereof will be generated and shared by the Nodal Officer concerned with the Mediator, and the parties, on the email address of all. In case, any of the parties do not have their own email id, it shall be the responsibility of the Nodal Officer to inform the party/parties of the date and time of online mediation, so that the party/parties are able to join the proceedings either from the concerned court premises, or from any other location that they, or any of them, may choose to. The Mediator will be provided with the necessary infrastructure at the

premises of the Uttarakhand High Court, or the District Courts concerned, to the extent necessary, and the parties will be given access to the infrastructure by the concerned Nodal Officer, as provided in this SOP, if they do not have their own computer devices or physical infrastructure, for the purposes of participating in the said mediation proceedings.

- ii. In case of unavailability of VC facility at the Mediation Centre, VC facility available at the nearest Court complex may be used for the Mediation proceedings.
- iii. The Nodal Officer shall, however, not join the mediation proceedings and shall not be privy to any of the mediation sessions.

6. Initiation of Proceedings:

- i. Mediation between disputing parties may be initiated upon a reference being made by the High Court or the District Court, as the case may be, to the Mediation Centre annexed with the Court (in the case of High Court, the High Court Mediation Centre, and in the case of the District Court, the District Court Mediation Centre). The Court shall inform the parties of the facility available for conduct of mediation under the MoU, and its advantages. In cases, where the parties agree to mediation under the MoU, the Court shall record their consent and refer the parties to mediation under the MoU. Where any of the parties opts out of mediation under the MoU, but is otherwise agreeable to mediation, the Court shall refer the parties to mediation by a trained Mediator before the Mediation Centre of the UKHCLSC or DLSA, as the case may be.
- ii. Any litigating party, interested in exploring settlement of his/her disputes through mediation, may approach the concerned Mediation Centre at the High Court, or the Mediation Centre of the District Court, personally, or through email, or by calling a dedicated phone line, which shall be prominently displayed on the website of the High Court / District Court. The interested party shall be explained the process of mediation, and the nuances thereof by the Nodal Officer. The Nodal Officer shall take in writing the willingness of the party/parties approaching the Mediation Centre for exploring settlement through mediation and, thereafter, contact the opposite party/parties to enquire whether they are also willing to explore mediation as a method of dispute resolution. The Nodal Officer shall explain to the called party/parties the process of mediation; its benefits; and its voluntary nature. The parties shall also be informed of the facility of mediation under the MoU, and the advantages thereof. If both the parties agree to explore mediation under the MoU, the Nodal Officer shall collect and communicate the case

details and party details to *SAMADHAN*, and shall also move a “note” in the pending case, for orders of the Court for appointment of a Co-Mediator. In all other cases, the matters shall be referred for mediation to a trained enrolled mediator with the UKHCLSC or DLSA, as the case may be.

- iii. The website of UKSLSA shall notify the dedicated email id and phone numbers of the Mediation Centres through which any of the litigating party may request for exploring the process of mediation. The Nodal Officer shall be responsible for checking the emails and taking all necessary actions. A consolidated list of all such email addresses of all the DLSAs and UKHCLSC shall also be notified on the website of the Uttarakhand High Court, District Courts, UKSLSA, etc.
- iv. The Referral Court, in its referral order, shall also mention the necessary ingredients, such as, email addresses of parties, mobile/whatsapp number, the mediation centre or the Court where physical and computer device facilities may be availed of by the parties, the case particulars, the disputes whereof are referred for mediation.
- v. Services of Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) engaged with the DLSAs may be taken to assist the parties, whenever required.

7. Mediation shall be done Free:

No fee shall be charged in respect of mediation conducted either under the MoU, or by the UKHCLSC, or the DLSAs.

8. Effect of Settlement and Report:

- i. Once the process of mediation is over, the report/settlement signed by the Mediator and, if there is a Co-mediator, by the Co-Mediator, and the parties, and their counsels, if any, shall be submitted to the concerned Nodal Officer. The Mediator/Co-Mediator may sign the Settlement Agreement digitally as well. The Nodal Officer shall file the Settlement Agreement before the concerned Court, with copies to the parties/their counsels on record.
- ii. The Settlement Agreement shall be examined by the concerned Court to determine whether the same appears to be legal and voluntary, and not vitiated by coercion or undue influence, and, whether the same is executable. Once satisfied on the above aspects, the Court shall accept the Settlement and pass an Order/Judgment or Degree in terms of the Settlement.
- iii. In case, mediation fails, or is a Non-Starter, the Non-Settlement Report shall be sent by the Mediator to the Nodal Officer, who shall

- file the same before the concerned Court.
- iv. The Nodal Officer shall be bound to maintain complete confidentiality with regard to the mediation proceedings, and the Settlement Agreement, if any. Any breach of this condition by the Nodal Officer, if established, shall constitute a serious misconduct by the Nodal Officer.

9. Format of the order referring the parties for mediation under the MoU:

- i. Only for the guidance of the Courts, which refer the matters pending before them for mediation under the MoU, the format of the order that may be passed, is appended as **Appendix-1**. In cases referred for mediation, *de hors* the MoU, the other relevant and material ingredients of the format maybe incorporated.
- ii. The referring court shall be free to pass the order on its own, keeping in view the fact situation before it, and the appended format is only to facilitate the referring court, so that the necessary ingredients get incorporated in the order of reference.

APPENDIX-1

To

**Standard Operating Procedure for conducting mediations as per MOU
dated 14.04.2023**

Both / all the parties / their counsels are present.

2. The parties have been explained the process of mediation as a faster, and less expensive means of settlement of their disputes. It has been explained to them that the process of mediation is completely free, voluntary and strictly confidential. Whatever transpires in meetings between the parties with the Mediator(s), either jointly or separately, is kept confidential and is not disclosed by the Mediator(s) to the Court, even if mediation does not succeed. Discussions held by the Mediator(s) with the parties separately are also kept confidential, and not disclosed to the opposite party/parties, unless the concerned party is agreeable. They have been explained that even if mediation fails, it is not open to either of the parties to rely upon, what may have transpired during mediation, before the Court, and the Court shall not permit either party to place any such material before the Court, or rely upon the same. They have been explained that, since the process of mediation is completely voluntary, either, or both/all of them, may withdraw from mediation at any stage, without any adverse consequences. They have also been explained that mediation is a way of settling disputes in the spirit of give and take, and has the advantage of expeditiously ending all disputes between the parties, and not just the disputes, which are before the Court presently.

3. The parties are agreeable to explore the possibility of mediated settlement. The present case has the elements of a settlement, which may be acceptable to the parties. The High Court of Uttarakhand has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Mediation and Conciliation Centre of the Delhi High Court, namely, *SAMADHAN*, dated 14.04.2023, for conduct of mediation by one Mediator appointed by *SAMADHAN*, in cases pending in this Court, with one Co-Mediator from within the State of Uttarakhand. The parties have been informed of the facility of mediation available under the MoU, and the advantages thereof. They are agreeable to conduct of mediation under the MoU.

4. The parties have provided their respective names, mobile phone numbers, e-mail IDs (if any), as below:

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Accordingly, I refer the parties to mediation under the MoU dated 14.04.2023, to endeavour to resolve their disputes and differences. Mr./Ms....., who is empaneled with the UKHCLSC/DLSA (as the case may be), is appointed as the Co-Mediator. The parties and the Co-Mediator shall appear before the Mediation Centre attached to this Court and present themselves before the Nodal Officer for taking further steps.

6. The parties shall also inform the Nodal Officer whether they would join the online mediation proceedings from their own place of residence/office; through their own computer device (including smart phone), or; whether they would join the proceedings on the appointed date and time from the Mediation Centre attached to this Court. The Nodal Officer shall communicate to *SAMADHAN* the particulars of the case fixed for mediation, and shall also communicate to the Co-Mediator appointed by the Court, the particulars of the case and the parties.

7. To await the outcome of the mediation proceedings, list the case on ...(after four weeks).

HIGH COURT CADRES STRENGTH, WORKING STRENGTH AND VACANCY POSITION OF THE MINISTERIAL OFFICERS AND STAFF OF GROUP-A, GROUP-B, GROUP-C AND GROUP-D-

S. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacant
1.	Registrar General (Pay Scale: J-6)	01	01	**
2.	Registrar (Vigilance) (Pay Scale: J-6)	01	00	01
3.	Registrar (Inspection) (Pay Scale: J-5)	01	01	**
4.	Registrar (Judicial) (Pay Scale: J-5)	01	01	**
5.	Registrar (Protocol) (Pay Scale: J-5)	01	01	**
6.	Registrar (Pay Scale: J-5)	02	01	01
7.	Registrar (HC Cadre)	01	00	01
8.	Joint Registrar	02	01	01
9.	Principal Private Secretary	01	01	**
10.	Joint Registrar (I.T.)	01	00	01
11.	Deputy Registrar	05	05	**
12.	Deputy Registrar (I.T.)	01	01	**
13.	Head Bench Secretary	01	01	**
14.	Superintendent of Police (Vigilance)#	01	01	**
15.	Chief Financial Officer#	01	01	**
16.	Joint Principal Private Secretary	01	01	**
17.	Head Private Secretary	01	01	**
18.	Assistant Registrar	14	12	02
19.	Assistant Registrar (C.P.O.)	01	01	**
20.	Assistant Registrar (I.T.)	01	00	01
21.	Private Secretary	14	14	**
22.	Bench Secretary Grade-I	10	07	03
23.	Librarian	01	01	**
24.	Programmer (Grade-I)/Sr. System Officer	05	01	04
25.	Deputy Superintendent of Police (Vigilance)#	01	00	01
26.	Section Officer	17	15	02
27.	Management Officer*	01	00	01
28.	Protocol Officer*	01	00	01
29.	Personal Assistant	34	23	11
30.	Bench Secretary (Grade-II)	12	03	09
31.	Assistant Librarian	01	00	01
32.	Programmer (Grade-II)	04	00	04
33.	Review Officer	51	48	03
34.	Review Officer (P.R.O.)	01	01	**
35.	Inspector of Police (Vigilance)#	03	01	02

36.	Assistant Review Officer (D=Direct) (P=Promotion) (From PRA+Group-D)	109 (D=82) (P=05+22)	94 (D=69) (P=03+22)	15 (D=13) (P=02+0)
37.	Assistant Programmer /System Officer	22	09	13
38.	Stenographer (English)	01	00	01
39.	Stenographer (Hindi)	01	00	01
40.	Translator	06	00	06
41.	Public Relations Assistant (Earlier PBX Operator)	03	00	03
42.	Typist	06	03	03
43.	System Assistant	15	15	**
44.	Head Constable of Police (Vigilance)#	03	01	02
45.	Driver	19	19	**
46.	Constable of Police (Vigilance)#	06	01	05
47.	Typewriter Mechanic	01	00	01
48.	Electrician	02	01	01
49.	Class IV	147	129+1*	17

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE HIGH COURT

S.No.	Financial Year	Plan/Non-Plan	Budget Received From Government	Expenditure	balance
1	2000-01	Plan	0	0	0
		Non-Plan	10096540	8707825	1388715
		Total	10096540	8707825	1388715
2	2001-02	Plan	0	0	0
		Non-Plan	57518000	18565867	38952133
		Total	57518000	18565867	38952133
3	2002-03	Plan	17129000	17129000	0
		Non-Plan	87605342.35	22479898	65125444.35
		Total	104734342.35	39608898	65125444.35
4	2003-04	Plan	38898000	38898000	0
		Non-Plan	87316998	39871523	47445475
		Total	126214998	78769523	47445475
5	2004-05	Plan	21822000	21822000	0
		Non-Plan	78927866	49070434	29857432
		Total	100749866	70892434	29857432
6	2005-06	Plan	60739430	60739430	0
		Non-Plan	72004000	57652085	14351915
		Total	132743430	118391515	14351915
7	2006-07	Plan	50114590	49743033	371557
		Non-Plan	115202000	71153810	44048190
		Total	165316590	120896843	44419747
8	2007-08	Plan	1663000	1663000	0
		Non-Plan	116792000	69085044	47706956
		Total	118455000	70748044	47706956

9	2008-09	Plan	4356000	4356000	0
		Non-Plan	161080390	97700702	63379688
		Total	165436390	102056702	63379688
10	2009-10	Plan	12158000	12158000	0
		Non-Plan	236250000	121424585	114825415
		Total	248408000	133582585	114825415
11	2010-11	Plan	6496000	6496000	0
		Non-Plan	288178000	150643517	137534483
		Total	294674000	157139517	137534483
12	2011-12	Plan	0	0	0
		Non-Plan	305900459	161032723	144867736
		Total	305900459	161032723	144867736
13	2012-13	Plan	32554000	32554000	0
		Non-Plan	284698000	225802592	58895408
		Total	317252000	258356592	58895408
14	2013-14	Plan	10478000	10478000	0
		Non-Plan	262450000	206859886	55590114
		Total	272928000	217337886	55590114
15	2014-15	Plan	10718000	10718000	0
		Non-Plan	322791000	246866175	75924825
		Total	333509000	257584175	75924825
16	2015-16	Plan	104914000	104729000	185000
		Non-Plan	360200000	245480955	114719045
		Total	465114000	350209955	114904045
17	2016-17	Plan	1416000	1416000	0
		Non-Plan	529150000	245145848	284004152
		Total	530566000	246561848	284004152
18	2017-18	Plan	30000000	30000000	0
		Non-Plan	369350000	322184411	47165589
		Total	399350000	352184411	47165589
19	2018-19	Plan	70000000	70000000	0
		Non-Plan	537642000	356727742	180914258
		Total	607642000	426727742	180914258
20	2019-20	Plan	80000000	80000000	0
		Non-Plan	456898760	359881070	97017690
		Total	536898760	439881070	97017690
21	2020-21	Plan	0	0	0
		Non-Plan	525760000	413827863	111932137
		Total	525760000	413827863	111932137
22	2021-22	Plan	50000000	50000000	0
		Non-Plan	580508936	461752374	118756562
		Total	630508936	511752374	118756562
23	2022-23	Plan	1431000	1431000	0
		Non-Plan	677645222	551177501	126467721
		Total	679076222	552608501	126467721

RECEIVED UNDER 12TH FINANCE COMMISSION & 13TH FINANCE COMMISSION)-

(Amount in ₹)					
S.No.	Financial Year	Detail	Budget Received From Government	Expenditure	Balance
1	2006-07	12th Finance Commission	3274000	3274000	0
		Total	3274000	3274000	0
2	2008-09	12th Finance Commission	1071000	1071000	0
		Total	1071000	1071000	0
3	2010-11	13th Finance Commission	15400000	0	15400000
		Total	15400000	0	15400000
4	2011-12	13th Finance Commission	2870000	2840750	29250
		Total	2870000	2840750	29250
5	2012-13	13th Finance Commission	15400000	15400000	0
		Total	15400000	15400000	0
6	2013-14	13th Finance Commission	15400000	14538000	862000
		Total	15400000	14538000	862000
7	2014-15	13th Finance Commission	12039000	2818321	9220679
		Total	12039000	2818321	9220679

FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24 - I QUARTER (01.04.2023 TO 30.06.2023)

(Amount in ₹)				
S.No.	Plan/Non-Plan	Budget Received From Government	Expenditure	Balance
1	Plan	0	0	0
	Non-Plan	1024400000	182238285	842161715
	Total	1024400000	182238285	842161715

SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS

In this part, summary of the judgments delivered by the Hon'ble Benches which make a significant contribution is the development of full bench law has been given. On account of paucity of space, only Eight Full Bench Judgements, have been incorporated.

I. Per: Hon'ble Tarun Agarwala, J.

Ajay Goyal S/O Sri C.K. Goyal and G.M.S. Road VS State of Uttarakhand

Case Number: Writ Petition P.I.L. No. 1018 of 2008

Coram: Hon'ble Tarun Agarwala, J., Hon'ble Prafulla C. Pant J., and
Hon'ble Sudhanshu Dhulia, J.

Date of decision: 10th May 2011

This case has come up before the Hon'ble Full Bench upon a reference which involves the following question:

“Whether after the power to levy toll on motor vehicles by the Municipalities was expressly with drawn, on the strength of Notification issued by the Cantonment Board prior to withdrawal of such power, the Cantonment Board can continue to collect toll on motor vehicles.”

Hon'ble Full Bench observed as-

..... we are of the opinion that once the power to levy tax on entry of vehicles under Section 128 of the Municipalities Act is with drawn, the Cantonment Board loses the power to levy tax on entry of vehicles in the cantonment area under Section 60 of the Cantonments Act in as much as the power to levy tax under Section 60(1) of the Cantonments Act is dependant upon and coextensive with the corresponding power given in the Municipalities Act. We, accordingly hold that the decision in the case of **Arun Kumar Jaiswal Vs. Cantonment Board, Dehradun 2004**

(2) U.D. 401 is not a good law and is overruled. The question raised is answered accordingly.

II. Hon'ble Tarun Agarwala, J.

Uttarakhand Van Vikash Nigam and another Vs Suresh Chandra Auli

Case Number: Special Appeal No. 7 of 2011

Coram: Hon'ble Tarun Agarwala, J., Hon'ble Prafulla C. Pant, J. and
Hon'ble Sudhanshu Dhulia, J.

Date of decision: 21st Dec. 2011

.....This Special Appeal has been referred to the Full Bench by an order of the Division Bench of this Court, since it was the opinion of the Division Bench that the view of the Single Bench of this Court in Writ Petition (S/S) No.88 of 2003 is contrary to the view of the Division Bench of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court on the issue as to whether the dependants of a daily wage employee can be given appointment on compassionate ground under U.P. Recruitment of Dependents of Government Servants Dying in Harness Rules, 1974, (from here in after referred to as the Rules or "Dying in Harness Rules") and, therefore, according to the Division Bench the matter required reconsideration.

Hon'ble Court observed as-

.....Undoubtedly, "Compassionate appointments" as the very name suggests are appointments based on "sympathy". All the same, it would mean sympathy in a given contingency. While making such appointments on sympathetic grounds, the Courts cannot lose sight of the facts that where there is one person before the Court who may need a sympathetic view of the Court, yet there are many others who though are not before the Court yet are waiting in the long queue, seeking public employment and an unjust appointment to one would mean violating the rights of hundreds of others, who may have a greater hardship than the petitioner. This is precisely what has been observed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Ramakrishna Kamat and others v. State of Karnataka (2003) 3SCC374**. The Hon'ble Apex Court has stated:

"7...While being sympathetic to the persons who come before the court the courts cannot at the same time be unsympathetic to the large number of eligible persons waiting for a long time in a long queue seeking employment."

This Court the refore holds that the dependants of a daily wage employee are not covered under the definition of a “Government Servant” as defined under Section 2 (a) (iii) of the Dying in Harness Rules. Hence, they are not liable to be given employment on compassionate ground under the Rules, irrespective of the numbers of the years such an employee had put in service, prior to his death.

III. Per: Hon’ble Alok Singh, J (Oral)

Hemu Pant @ Hemu Kalu and another appellants VS State of Uttarakhand

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No.336 of 2013

Coram: Hon’ble Alok Singh, J., Hon’ble Servesh Kumar Gupta, J. and

Hon’ble U.C. Dhyani, J.

Date of decision: 23th June, 2015

The Division Bench of this Court vide order dated 12.1.2015 passed in Criminal Appeal No. 336 of 2013, Hemu Pant @ Hemu Kalu & another vs. State of Uttarakhand, referred the following question of law to the Full Bench of this Court, which reads as under:-

“Whether, the second/subsequent bail application, which is filed subsequently in pending criminal appeal, should be considered by the same Bench, which has rejected the earlier bail application (s) or by regular Bench?”

Hon’ble Full Bench observed as under:

.....That subsequent bail application or application seeking suspension of sentence shall be placed and heard by the Bench, which has earlier rejected the previous bail application or application seeking suspension of sentence. However, if Roster is changed and subsequent bail application is moved, Registry shall list the subsequent application before the same Bench, which has rejected the previous application after obtaining appropriate general or express orders of the Hon’ble the Chief Justice to constitute previous Bench. However, if subsequent bail/suspension of sentence application is placed before the another Bench, as per Roster, such Bench shall direct the Registry to obtain the orders of Hon’ble the Chief Justice to place the subsequent bail application or application for suspension of sentence before the same Bench, which has earlier rejected the bail application where upon Hon’ble the Chief Justice, the master of Roster, ordinarily, shall issue the direction

to place the subsequent application before the Bench, which has earlier rejected the previous bail / suspension of sentence application. If one of the Members of the previous Bench, which has rejected earlier bail application / suspension of sentence, is not available due to retirement or transfer, then subsequent bail application or application for suspension of sentence, shall be placed before the Bench of which one of the Member shall be the Member of the previous Bench, which has rejected the earlier bail application or application for suspension of sentence. However, Hon'ble the Chief Justice may as sign the subsequent bail/suspension of sentence application to another Bench, as he deems fit, by specific order. Reasons assigning the subsequent bail/suspension of sentence application to another Bench need not to be disclosed by Hon'ble the Chief Justice.....

IV. Per: Hon'ble Shri Sanjaya Kumar Mishra, J

Abdul Jaheer and Others appellants vs State of Uttarakhand

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No 57 of 2021

Coram: Hon'ble Sanjaya Kumar Mishra, J., Hon'ble Manoj Kumar Tiwari, J. and Hon'ble Sharad Kumar Sharma, J.

Date of decision: 1st Oct. 2022

Issue referred to Full Bench by the Division Bench of this Court involved the following question:

“Whether the Appellate Court has jurisdiction to stay imposition of fine by the learned trial court under Section 389 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (herein after referred to as “the Code” for brevity), even when no compensation is awarded by the trial court?”

Hon'ble Court observed as-

.....it is clear that two Sections 357 and 389 of the Code operate in different fields. Section 357 especially sub-Section (2) of the Code comes in to play when a fine is imposed and a compensation, in terms of sub-Section (1) of Section 357 of the Code is ordered to be paid. However, provisions of Section 389 of the Code are the general powers of the Court to suspend sentence for reasons recorded.

Sections 54 and 55 provide for commutation of sentence of “death” and “imprisonment for life” and instead of word “punishment”, the word “sentence” is used in both the Sections. Thus, it is clear that “sentence” has to be read as

“punishment” as defined under Section 53 of the Code which includes “death penalty” “imprisonment for life” “imprisonment, rigorous or simple in nature”, “forfeiture of property” and “fine”. Thus, Section 389 (1) of the Code provides that the Appellate Court has jurisdiction, for reasons to be recorded, to suspend the sentence. Such suspension of sentence includes both imprisonment and fine. In that view of the matter, this Court holds that the question is answered in the following manner:

“The Appellate Court has jurisdiction to suspend the fine imposed upon the appellant in a criminal trial, even when no compensation is awarded by the trial court.”

It is further directed that once the Appellate Court suspends the “Sentence”, it shall also mean stay of fine, unless otherwise directed.

V. Per: Hon’ble Shri Sanjaya Kumar Mishra, J

Namrata Sharma vs The Director General of Department of Medical Health and others

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1214 of 2021

Coram: Hon’ble Sanjaya Kumar Mishra, J., Hon’ble Manoj Kumar Tiwari, J. and Hon’ble Ramesh Chandra Khulbe, J.

Date of decision: 17th Oct. 2022

The matter referred to the Full Bench involved the following questions:-

- (i) *Whether in those cases, where the death has taken place much prior in time i.e. beyond the period provided under Rules, and the claim is raised beyond the period prescribed within the Rule 5 of the Rules of 1974, by a married lady, who has not been brought within the definition of a family, as a consequence of the judgment of the Full Bench in Special Appeal No.187 of 2017, could still be considered irrespective of the provisions contained under Rule 5 of the Rules of 1974?*
- (ii) *Whether the implications of the judgment of the Full Bench, when on the basis of the principles of gender discrimination, the married daughter was brought within the definition of the family for the purposes of consideration of the claim of compassionate appointment under the Rules of 1974. Whether the implications of the judgment could be made applicable retrospectively in relation to even those cases, where death has occurred, much prior to the period prescribed under Rule 5 of the Rules of 1974, and the judgment would have procedural retrospective applicability?*

Hon'ble Full Bench observed as-

.....since there is no mention in the conclusion given by the Full Bench of this Court that such law declared by this Court will be applicable only prospective ly not retrospectively it has to be taken a declaration of lawapplicable to all cases retrospectively. However, in thiscase we take note of the fact that the petitioner has already approached this Court twice. Once, before the pronouncement of the Full Bench judgment in WPSB No. 391 of 2013, Which has already been decided against her. Thus, the judgment declaring the law of the Full Bench will not reopen settled cases. It can be applied to only case which are pending be fore this Court or which will be filed in the future date. By virtue of the judgment passed by the Full Bench of this Court referred to above, a right which has already been denied and the court has not interfered with the same, then the same cannot bere-agitated in view of the fact that the law has been restated by the Full Bench in the later judgment.

As far as applicability of time limit provided in Rule5, Sub-rule (1) clause (iii) of Rules 1974 that the application for employment is within five years from the death of the Government servant, we are of the opinion that such five years shall be counted in the case of a married daughter, who has applied for rehabilitation assistance under the Dying in Harness Rules 1974, as applicable to the State of Uttarakhand after amendments in the Rules 2004, 2010 and 2017, shall be calculated from the date of judgment of Full Bench. We take this view because of the fact that before the judgment pronounced by the Full Bench of this Court on 25.03.2019 in SPA No.187 of 2017, a married daughter had no opportunity offiling an application for rehabilitation assistance. Hence, the matter is answered in the following terms:-

- (i) The judgment passed by the Full Bench of this Court will have a retrospective effect in the sensethat it may be applicable to any case where death took place after passing of the Rule but before judgment is pronounced.
- (ii) The time period will be calculated from the date of such judgment as far as dependent married daughter of an employee dying in harness applies. In other words, if any person whose father has died prior to the judgment, she can make an application for rehabilitation assistance within five years from the date of passing of the judgment in SPA No. 187 of 2017.

VI. Per: Hon'ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi

Saubhagya Bhagat vs State of Uttarakhand

Case Number: Anticipatory Bail Application no.76 of 2021

Coram: Hon'ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi, Hon'ble Manoj Kumar Tiwari, J.
and Hon'ble Ravindra Maithani, J.

Date of decision: 24th August, 2023

Alongwith connected matters

The question referred to Larger Bench was whether an application for anticipatory bail is maintainable after charge sheet has been filed in the Court?

Hon'ble Full Bench by majority of 2:1 held as: application seeking anticipatory bail would be maintainable even after filing of charge sheet in the Court.

VII. Per: Hon'ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi

**Prabhagiya Vipnan Prabandhak Uttarakhand Van Vikas Nigam vs Commissioner
Commercial Tax Uttarakhand, Dehradun**

Case Number : Commercial Tax revision no. 44 of 2022

Coram: Hon'ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi, Hon'ble Manoj Kumar Tiwari, J.
and Hon'ble Ravindra Maithani, J.

Date of decision : 11th July, 2022

This reference made to the Full Bench by the Division Bench *vide* order dated 21.04.2023 reads as follows:-

“ The question of law which arises for consideration in the present revision is whether Mandi Fees charged by the Mandi could be treated as a part of sale price under Section 2 (42) of the Uttarakhand Value Added Tax Act.”

Hon'ble Full Bench observed as-

.....The expression 'sale price' defined in Section 2(42) of the Uttarakhand VAT Act is a very widely defined expression, which means the amount of valuable consideration received or receivable by a dealer for sale of any goods, and shall include any sum charged for anything done by the dealer in respect of goods at the time or before the deliver thereof, excise duty, special excise duty or 'any other duty or tax'. The

expression ‘*any other duty or tax*’, in our view, is clearly broad enough to include the Mandi Shulk, which is nothing but a duty which the dealer is statutorily entitled to recover from the purchaser. Merely because it is statutorily recoverable by the dealer from the purchaser, it does not cease to be ‘*any other duty*’ within the meaning of ‘sale price’ defined in Section 2(42) of the Uttarakhand VAT Act.

That being the position, in our considered view, Mandi Shulk levied under Section 17 (iii) (b) of the Adhiniyam would fall within the definition of the expression ‘sale price’, as defined in Section 2(42) of the Uttarakhand VAT Act, and would be treated as a part of sale price of the goods.

VIII. Per: Hon’ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi

Bright Angels Educational Society & others vs Shri Rakesh Tomar & others

Case Number: Writ Petition (M/S) No. 476 of 2023

Coram: Hon’ble the Chief Justice Vipin Sanghi, Hon’ble Manoj Kumar Tiwari, J. and Hon’ble Ravindra Maithani, J.

Date of decision: 14th June, 2023

The issue before the Hon’ble Full Bench was regarding the interpretation of Section 115 of CPC, as applicable to the State of Uttarakhand. While referring the issue Hon’ble Bench observed that-The State amendment, if literally read, has the effect of completely destroying the remedy provided under Section 115 of CPC as framed by the Parliament. Could the State legislature have carried out an amendment in Section 115 of CPC, which has the effect of completely destroying it- is the issue which requires consideration. Pertinently, Entry 13 of List III- Concurrent list is “Civil Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution, limitation and arbitration.” The Code of Civil Procedure is a Central enactment. Prima facie, the State amendments cannot have the effect of destroying the provision of the Central enactment.

Hon'ble Full Bench observed as-

We may observe that in the amended Section 115, as applicable to the State of Uttarakhand, the *Explanation*, which is found in Section 115 of the Central Enactment, is missing. However, the expression “*case decided*”, has been considered by the Supreme Court in *Major S. S. Khanna v. Brig. F. J. Dillon*, AIR 1964 SC 497, and in the light of the interpretation returned by the Supreme Court, it is clear to us that the expression “*case decided*” cannot be literally construed. We may also refer to the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Baldevdas Shivlal & Anotherv. Filmistan Distributors (India) P. Ltd. & Others*, 1969 (2) SCC 201, where in the Supreme Court has held that the expression ‘*case*’ is not limited in its import to the entirety of the matter in dispute in an action. The said word is a word of comprehensive import, and includes civil proceedings other than suits, and is not restricted- by anything contained in Section 115 of the CPC, to the entirety of the proceeding in a civil court. A case may be said to be decided, if the court adjudicates for the purposes of the suit some right or obligation of the parties in controversy; every order in the suit cannot be regarded as a case decided within the meaning of Section 115 of the CPC”. In the light of the aforesaid, we are of the view that the issue, which has been referred for consideration by the Larger Bench, does not really arise, as the words “*case decided*”, cannot be construed literally. These words have to be understood, as explained by the Supreme Court in *Major S. S. Khanna* (supra) and *Baldevdas Shivlal* (supra).

UTTARAKHAND STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY





HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND AT NAINITAL