



THE GAVEL

(Your District, Your Judiciary)

(A Periodic Chronicle News Letter, First Edition)

KUMAR BLY : 9837038878



THE GAVEL

(Your District, Your Judiciary)

(A Periodic Chronicle News Letter, First Edition)

2023-2024

District Court, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh



MESSAGES

● **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali**

Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

● **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar**

Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
&
Administrative Judge, Bareilly

● **Sri Vinod Kumar-III**

District Judge, Bareilly



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➤ **Shri Rajendra Prasad Tripathi**

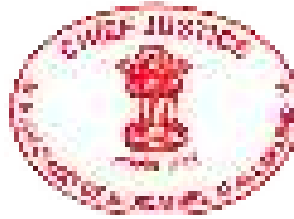
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➤ **Shri Kshitij Kumar Shrivastava**

P.O. MACT, Bareilly



Arun Bhansali
Chief Justice



High Court of Judicature
at Allahabad
March, 7, 2024



Message

I am delighted to learn about the launch of the inaugural newsletter 'The Gavel', a periodic chronicle, for the Bareilly judgship as an effort to demonstrate rich past and present achievements of the judgship.

The newsletter which aims to showcase the notable achievements and events within Bareilly's judgship, by disseminating relevant information and updates on a monthly basis, will undoubtedly bring out historic background, memorable proceedings and functioning of the judgship in public view, which is essential for maintaining public trust in our legal system. The exchange of knowledge and best practices contributes to the continuous improvement of our judicial processes.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the judges, court staff, and legal professionals whose commitment to excellence has been instrumental in organizing and compiling the content of this publication. I am proud to see the Bareilly judgship preserving its esteemed traditions while striving for excellence.

I am confident that this monthly newsletter will serve as a valuable resource for members of the Bar, litigants and other stakeholders associated with the District Judiciary.

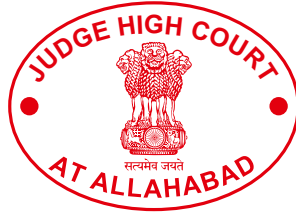
My best wishes to all the members of the Bareilly judgship as they continue their noble endeavors in the pursuit of justice.


(Arun Bhansali)



Justice Ajit Kumar

Date 22.03-24



Message

It is indeed a matter of pleasure and pride both to see judgship of Bareilly releasing its maiden chronicle 'The Gavel'. This work unfolds history of district judiciary and activities so far undertaken by judicial officers there to ensure that justice reaches out to the most deprived ones and victims of delayed justice and who have been lowest in the ladder waiting for justice.

This Chronicle in its periodical editions will definitely throw light upon the efforts being made by our judicial officers thriving for a committed judiciary with an accountable, speedy and efficacious justice delivery system.

District judiciary has no platform to speak about itself and now they will have an opportunity to showcase their work and activities which largely affect local populace.

I extend my good wishes to all the judicial officers.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ajit Kumar', written over a set of diagonal lines.

(Ajit Kumar)

Administrative Judge, Bareilly



Vinod Kumar III
District Judge



District Judge
Bareilly
19.03.2024



Message

The Gavel is compiled with the good intention to help people and personnel who are serving this judicial institution by way of imparting justice and making it accessible to the litigants.

Special care has been taken to make our glorious past as part of the edition by adding some oldest judgements from from British Era and and presenting our stupendous present by introducing glimpses of five new projects like Solar Power Plant of 200 k.w, Fire Fighting water and alarm system, Electric meter room, Scanning and Digitization project of legacy of case records in the Bareilly Judgeship.

In this edition, learned readers will also come to know about the disposal of the cases by way of alternative dispute redressal system during the year of 2023, functioning of Virtual Court (Traffic) including different sessions of Continuous Learning Programme to ease functioning of justice delivery system at the Bareilly Judgeship.

I hope that it will prove to be a good series for all concerns, litigants, lawyers. I will be glad to have any query or suggestions as feedback which will enlight our path to make it more clear.

I extend my sincere thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, the Administrative Judge of Bareilly Judgeship for enlightening me and continuous guidance for the publication of this newsletter. And I also express my heartfelt gratitude to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court for His kind blessings and motivation without which even the compilation of this newletter was not possible.

At the last, I express my thanks to all concern for their efforts.

Vinod Kumar -III
District and Sessions Judge
Bareilly



Editor's Page

I feel highly privileged in presenting the inaugural issue of News Letter 'The Gavel' a Periodic Chronicle for the Bareilly Judgeship to its reader.

Our Justice Delivery System as in the past and also in the present times is alive to the commitment for its goal. Needless to say, the primary goal is to impart justice up to the expectations of the litigant public. In this context the utilization of

mediation, Lok Adalat and A.D.R. methods in District Court is to facilitate efficient and amicable resolution of disputes. For this purpose presently digitization of legal process such as E- filing, virtual hearing, virtual courts etc. will certainly help the common litigants in delivery of Justice.

The inaugural issue of News Letter contains 13 contents starting with brief history of District Bareilly along with list of District Judges from year 1877. It also contains oldest judgements of Bareilly Judgeship of year 1929 in its original form as available in recrod room. It also comprises list of present Judicial Officers posted in Bareilly Judgeship. The five projects namely Health Centre (Dispensary), Underground Fire Fighting Water tank & Alarm System, Electric Meter Room, Solar Power Plant, Scanning And Digitization Project of Legacy of Case Recrods inaugurated by Hon'ble The Administrative Judge of Bareilly Judgeship also find place in News Letter. It also emphasizes on Constant Learning Programme which is being held twice a week and Cluster Learning Programme for all Judicial Officers. It also focuses on total pendency and disposal of old cases as well as disposal of cases in Lok Adalat for year 2023. News Letter also consists of Articles on subjects like functioning of Virtual Court in district court Bareilly and Free & Accessible Justice etc. Recent Hon'ble Supreme Court rulings of contemporary importance has also been discussed in the News Letter.

I am highly obliged to Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad for encouraging us, providing motivational and inspiring message and showering blessings for the News Letter.

I am deeply indebted to Hon'ble Administrative Judge of Bareilly Judgeship who has always been a source of guidance, inspiration and encouragement to us for publication of the first News Letter. He has also blessed this inaugural News Letter by giving a message that it will serve as information for all the stakeholders associated with the Bareilly Judgeship.

I also express my gratitude to Sri Vinod Kumar III, District Judge Bareilly, Sri Dev Raj Prasad Singh, P.O. Commercial Court, Bareilly, Sri Brijendra Kumar Tyagi, P.O. LARRA, Bareilly, Sri Rajendra Prasad Tripathi, Principal Judge, Family Court, Bareilly, Sri Kshitij Kumar Shrivastava, P.O. MACT, Bareilly, President of Bareilly Bar Association as well as it's members, all the distinguished memebtrs of the Editorial Board, all the judicial officers who have contributed their useful Article and provided full cooperation in publication of News Letter.

I hope the first edition of News Letter will definitely be a valuable source for all the judicial officers, litigants, member of Bar and all others who are associated with Bareilly Judgeship.

Harendra B. Singh

Harendra Bahadur Singh
(Senior Editor)
A.D.J. -1, Bareilly





INDEX

Sr. No.	Contents	Page No.
1.	Introduction (Archives, Brief History & List of DJs)	1-4
2.	Oldest Judgement available in Record Room	5-25
3.	List of Judicial Officers posted in Bareilly Judgeship	26-28
4.	New Projects	29-32
5.	Constant Learning Programme - Highlights	33-42
6.	Cluster Learning Programme - Highlights	43-45
7.	Disposal in Lok Adalat for year 2023, Seminars & other Highlights	46-68
8.	Total Pendency & Disposal of old cases upto 31.12.2023	69
9.	Functioning of Virtual Court in District Court, Bareilly	70-72
10.	Article - Free & Accessible Justice	73-76
11.	Article – Court & Way Ahead	77-79
12.	Article – Satender Antil Vis-A-Vis Personal Liberty	80-84
13.	Latest rulings of Hon'ble Supreme Court & Hon'ble High Court	85-88



INTRODUCTION

“ It is better to be unique than to be best.”

-Justice A.K. Sikri.

Under the auspices and guidance of our Administrative Judge Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar & seeking inspiration from his indefatigable spirit accompanied with extremely prolific and cogent enunciation of ideas and under the supervision of our respected District Judge Sir Mr. Vinod Kumar III, it feels immense pride and pleasure to commence the publication of this first newsletter of the Bareilly judgeship for the month of December 2023. This pioneer edition seeks to promulgate the idea of elucidating the major achievements of the Bareilly judgeship and highlighting recent events organized therein. Thus, this newsletter aims to spread awareness, relevant information and salient updates concerning the Bareilly judgeship on the monthly basis.

This newsletter highlights matters pertaining to the achievements in Lokadalat, disposal of oldest cases, upcoming new projects and strives to share experiences regarding day to day working of the courts. Hoping for this novel idea to thrive for a successful journey, here is the first edition of the newsletter of the Bareilly judgeship for the month of December 2023.



A GLIMPSE ON THE CITY AND ITS JUDGESHIP

The city of Bareilly was founded in 1537 by Basdeo, a Katehriya Rajpoot. The city is mentioned in the histories for the first time by Badauni who has written that one Hussain Quli Khan was appointed the governor of Bareilly & Sambhal in 1568. The foundation of the modern city of Bareilly was laid by Mukrand Rai in 1657. In 1658, Bareilly was made the headquarters of the Province of Budaun. The Bareilly judgeship came into existence in the year 1866 as per available documents in the Hon'ble District Judge's chamber, Mr. Henry V. Star had the honor of being the first District Judge from the year 1866 to 1871. There are four outline courts functioning at Aonla, Nawabganj, Faridpur and Baheri, as sanctioned by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court. There are a total number of 53 judicial officers presently posted in the headquarters and inclusive of the two officers in the outline courts under the auspices of our District Judge respected Mr. Vinod Kumar III.

There are a total number of 04 judicial officers in the family court of the Bareilly judgeship under the leadership of Principal Judge, family court Mr. Rajendra Prasad Tripathi. There is one Commercial Court One LAARA Court and Motor Accident Claim Tribunal Court held by the presiding officers Shri Dev Raj Prasad Singh, Shri Brijendra Kumar Tyagi and Shri Kshitij Kumar Srivastava respectively.



List of District & Sessions Judges of Bareilly Judgeship

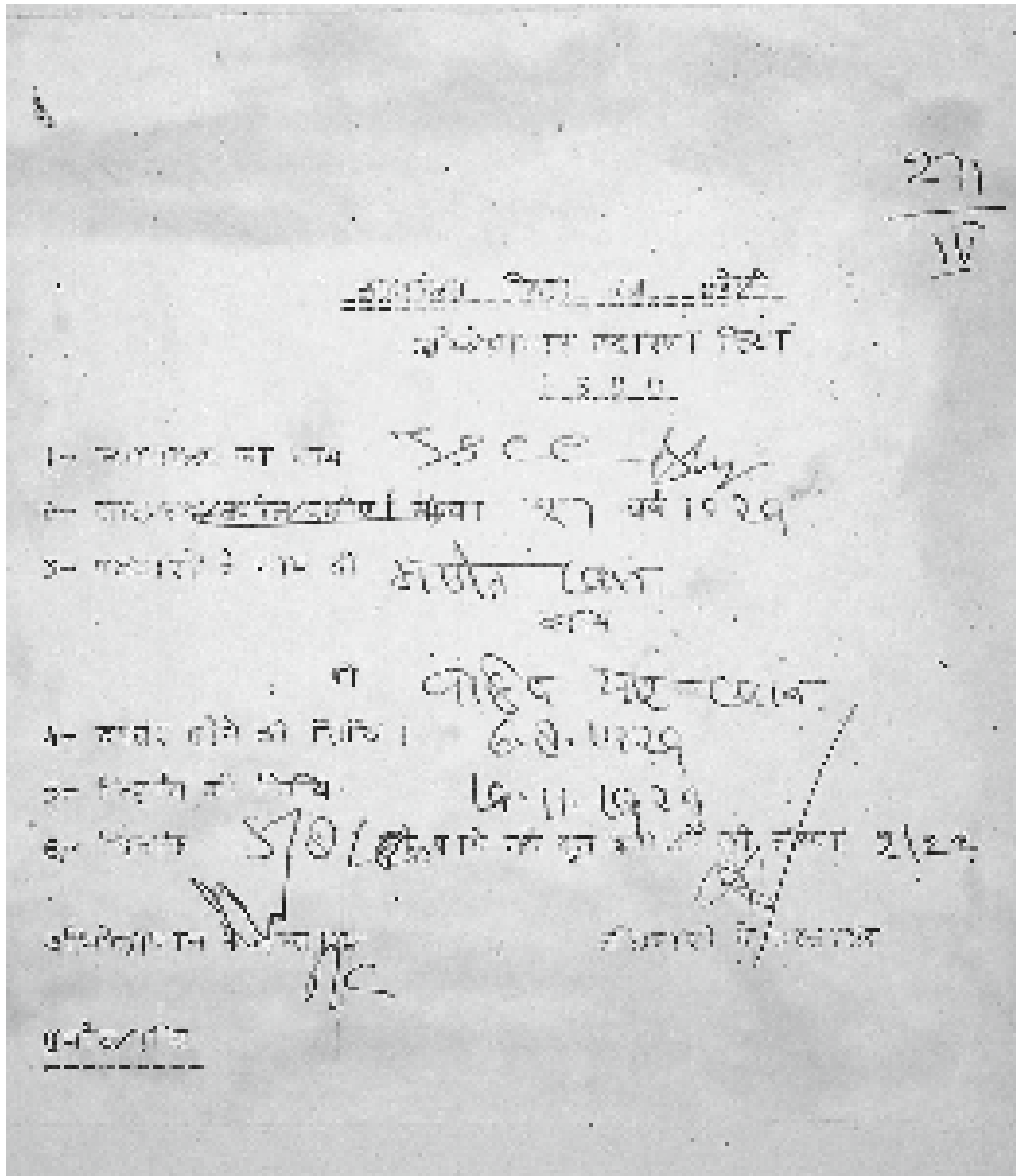
	NAME	FROM	TO
1	WILLIAM TYRRELL	1877	1880
2	WILLIAM M. YOUNG	1880	1882
3	W.H. WEBB	1908	1910
4	T.B. TRACY	1883	1884
5	R.S. AIKMAN	1894	1894
6	J. SLADEN	1885	1886
7	HENRY V. STAR	1866	1871
8	GILBERT M. HONEY	1872	1876
9	E.O.E. LEGGATT	1905	1907
10	C.L.M. EALES	1899	1899
11	J.R. REDFERN	1887	1893
12	MR.D.A. JOHNSTON	1900	1900
13	E.J. KITTS	1895	1898
14	H.B.J. BATEMAN	1901	1904
15	F.E. TAYLOR	1911	1911
16	H. NELSON WRIGHT	1912	1916
17	H.E. HOLME	1917	1919
18	H. NELSON WRIGHT	1920	1925
19	P.C. PLOWDEN	1926	1931
20	G.O. ALEN	1932	1932
21	MAULVISHANSHUL HASAN	1933	1933
22	L.S. WHITE	1934	1934
23	A.H. GURNEY	1935	1936
24	I.B. MUNDLE	1937	1939
25	P.C. PLOWDN	11.12.1939	24.03.1942
26	R. GREGORY	1943	22.10.1945
27	K.N. WANCHOO	22.10.1945	15.02.1947
28	JAGAT NARYAN	31.03.1947	28.02.1950
29	B.N. NIGAM	25.03.1950	14.12.1950
30	D.S. MATHUR	25.01.1951	30.03.1955
31	G.M. FRANK AGARWAL	20.04.1955	28.05.1958
32	R. CHANDRA	01.06.1958	31.07.1960
33	T. RAMA BHADRAN	09.10.1960	30.01.1961
34	H.P. GUPTA	05.04.1961	31.12.1961
35	R.C. DUBEY	17.02.1962	04.08.1965
36	F.H. SHAH	05.08.1965	10.06.1969



37	H.L. KAPOOR	11.06.1969	03.07.1970
38	ONKAR SINGH	11.07.1970	02.09.1972
39	MURLI DHAR	23.09.1972	06.08.1977
40	JDN SAHI	11.08.1977	16.04.1980
41	O.P. SAXENA	21.06.1980	14.04.1981
42	CHANDRA PRAKASH	09.05.1981	10.11.1982
43	S.N. HARKAULI	10.11.1982	30.04.1983
44	PRAHLAD NARAIN	21.05.1983	03.02.1984
45	J.P. AGARWAL	10.02.1984	20.03.1984
46	U.S. GUPTA	27.04.1984	05.04.1985
47	B.N. SRIVASTAVA	2004.1985	31.07.1986
48	S.R. BHARGAVA	05.08.1986	29.07.1987
49	H.C. SAXENA	24.11.1987	14.09.1989
50	K.C. BHARGAVA	14.09.1989	18.05.1990
51	K. NARAYAN	19.05.1990	06.07.1990
52	R.N. SIRCAR	28.07.1990	01.08.1992
53	B.K. SHARMA	02.08.1992	14.03.1995
54	B.K. RATHI	11.04.1995	21.01.1997
55	NASEEM UDDIN	22.01.1997	04.02.1999
56	M CHAUDHARY	08.03.1999	04.07.2002
57	G.P. SRIVASTAVA	23.07.2002	03.09.2004
58	K.N. SINGH	04.09.2004	16.08.2005
59	VED PAL	17.08.2005	05.11.2020
60	S.K. PANDEY	08.11.2005	31.01.2008
61	Y.K. SINGHAL	05.02.2008	31.01.2009
62	KALIM ULLAH KHAN	13.05.2009	04.09.2011
63	MUSHAFFEY AHMAD	17.09.2011	31.12.2011
64	MUKHTAR AHMAD	06.02.2012	18.02.2014
65	UMESH SINGH	20.02.2014	20.07.2015
66	A.K. SINGH	21.07.2015	31.07.2016
67	RAJA RAM SAROJ	06.08.2016	30.09.2017
68	RAJ BEER SINGH	03.11.2017	21.11.2018
69	AJAY TYAGI	28.11.2018	03.08.2019
70	ARUN KUMAR MISRA	06.8.2019	31.01.2020
71	SANJAY KUMAR PACHORI	04.02.2020	15.09.2020
72	SMT. RENU AGARWAL	23.09.2020	30.06.2022
73	VINOD KUMAR III	03.09.2022	Till Now



The oldest record available in Record Room is Suit No. 27/1929, Maset Khan Vs. Wahid Yaar Khan filed in the Court of J.S.C.C. Bareilly. The record reveals that the case was filed on date 06.08.1929 and order was pronounced in English Language on date 19.11.1929. A scanned copy of order is enclosed below:

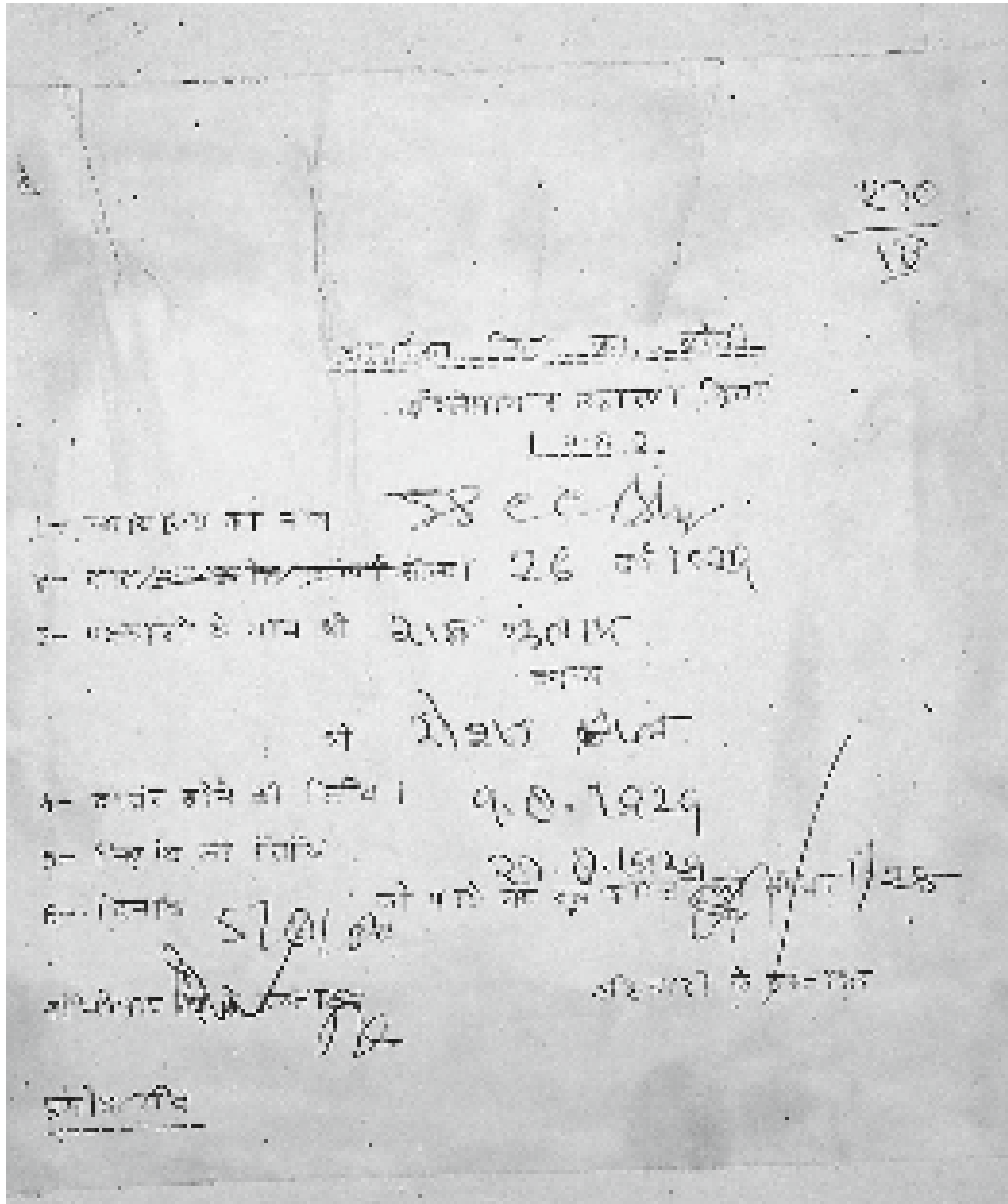


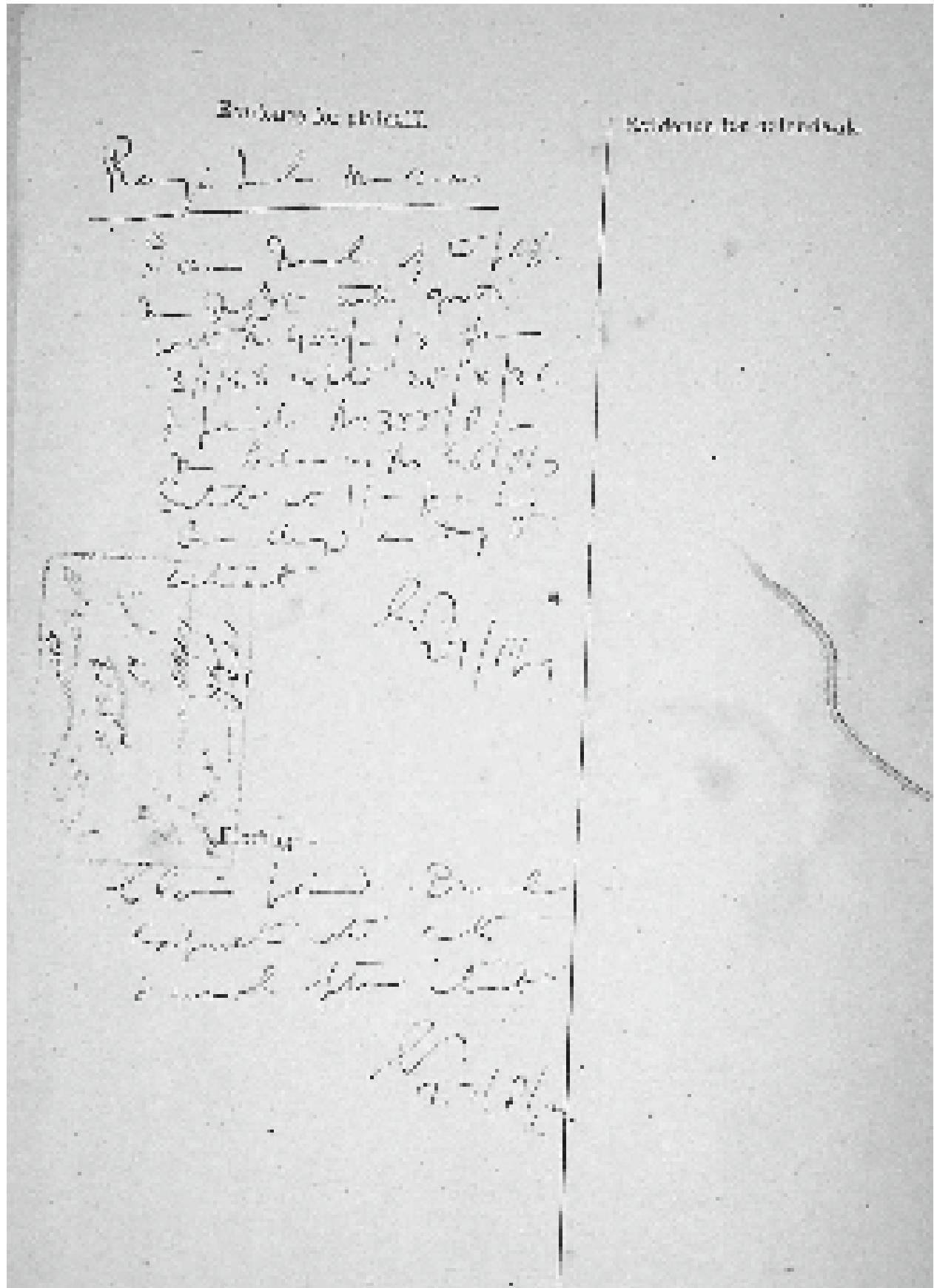


Reference by you (fill)	Reference by others (fill)
<p>10/1/2017</p> <p>10/1/2017</p>	
<p>Notes</p>	
<p>There has been no change in the amount of the loan received by the bank since the date of the audit report of the bank.</p>	
<p>10/1/2017</p>	



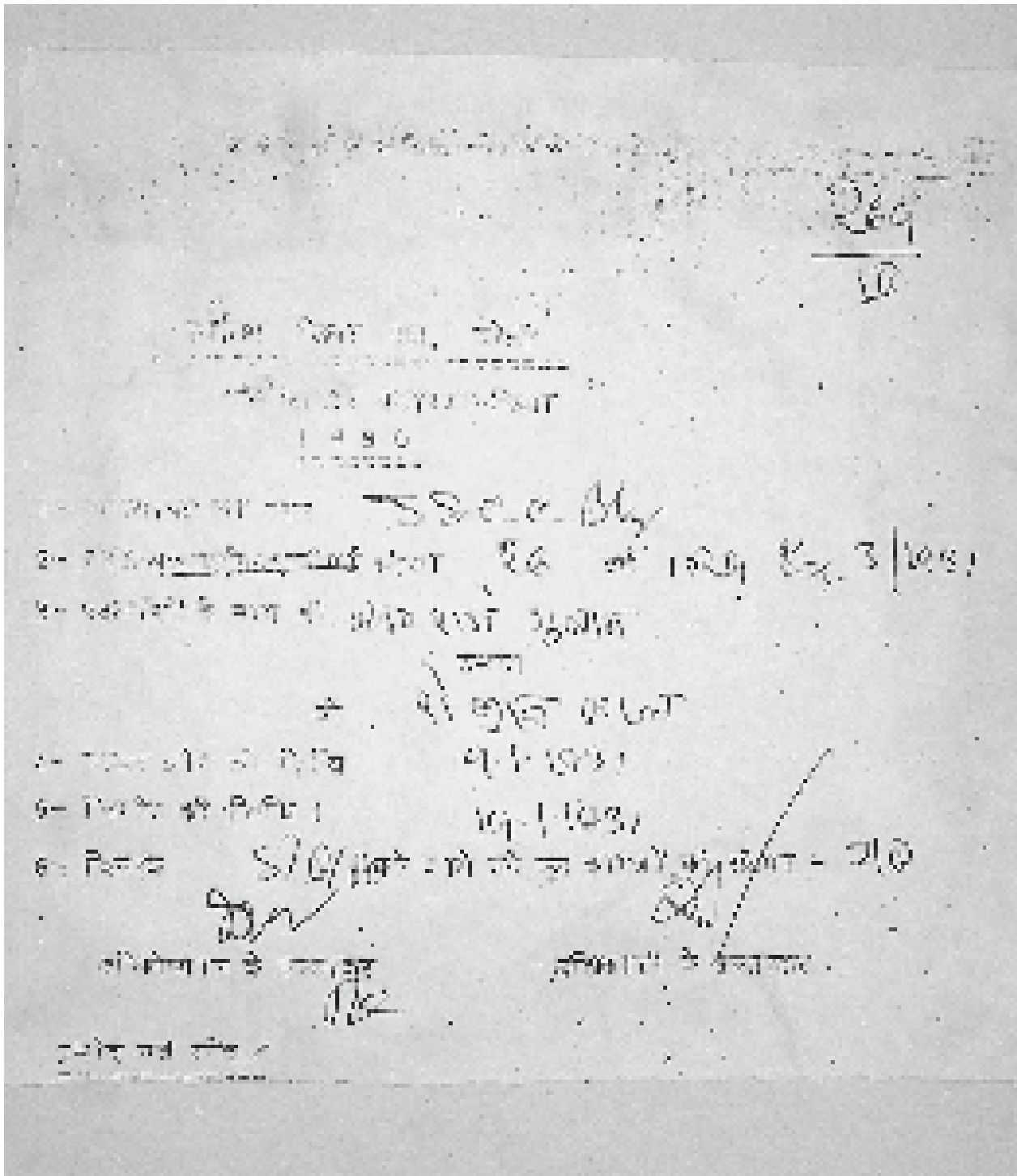
The oldest record available in Record Room is Suit No. 26/1929, Ram Gulam Vs. Roshan Lal filed in the Court of J.S.C.C. Bareilly. The record reveals that the case was filed on date 09.08.1929 and order was pronounced in English Language on date 27.08.1929. A scanned copy of order is enclosed below:

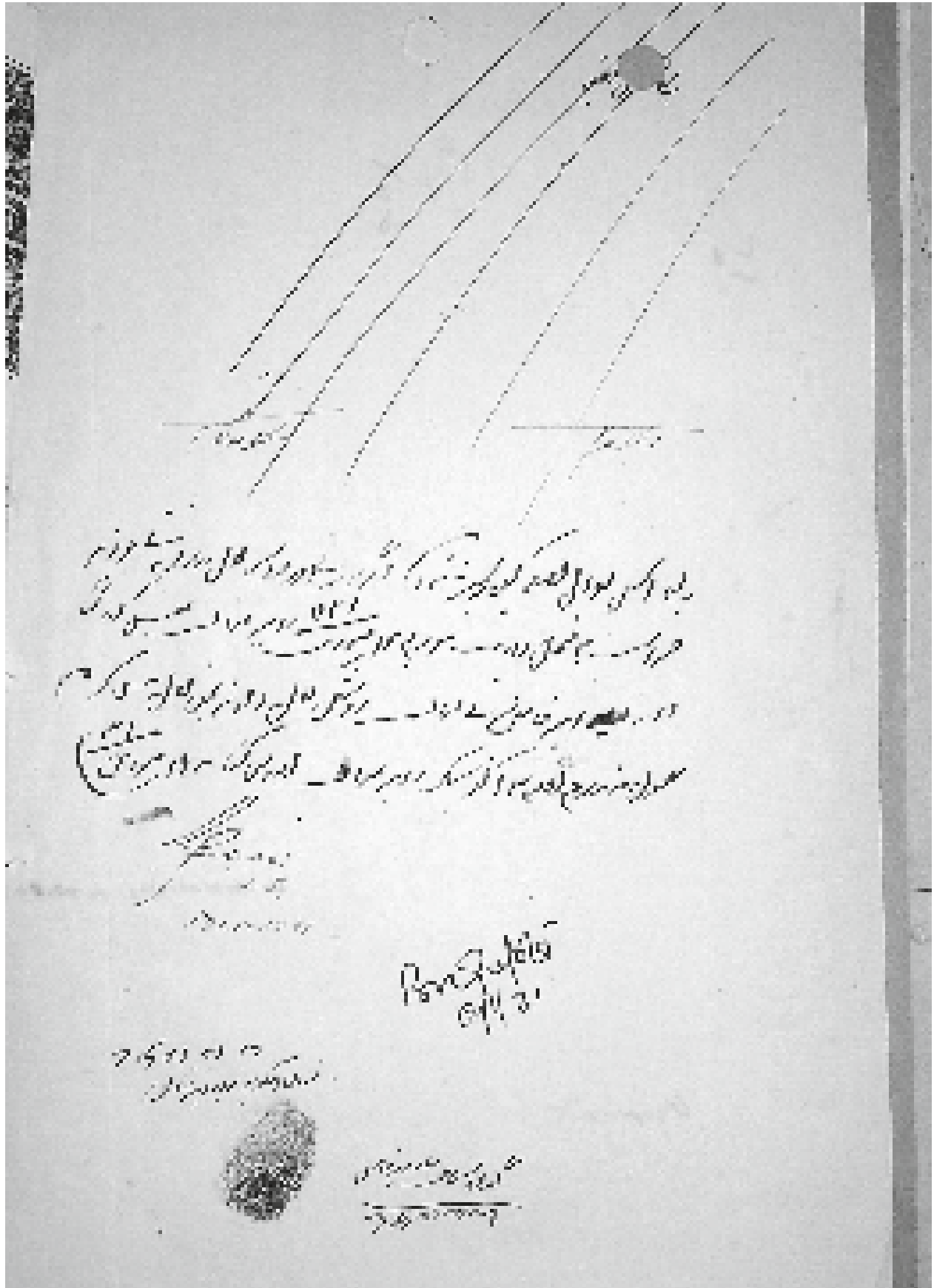






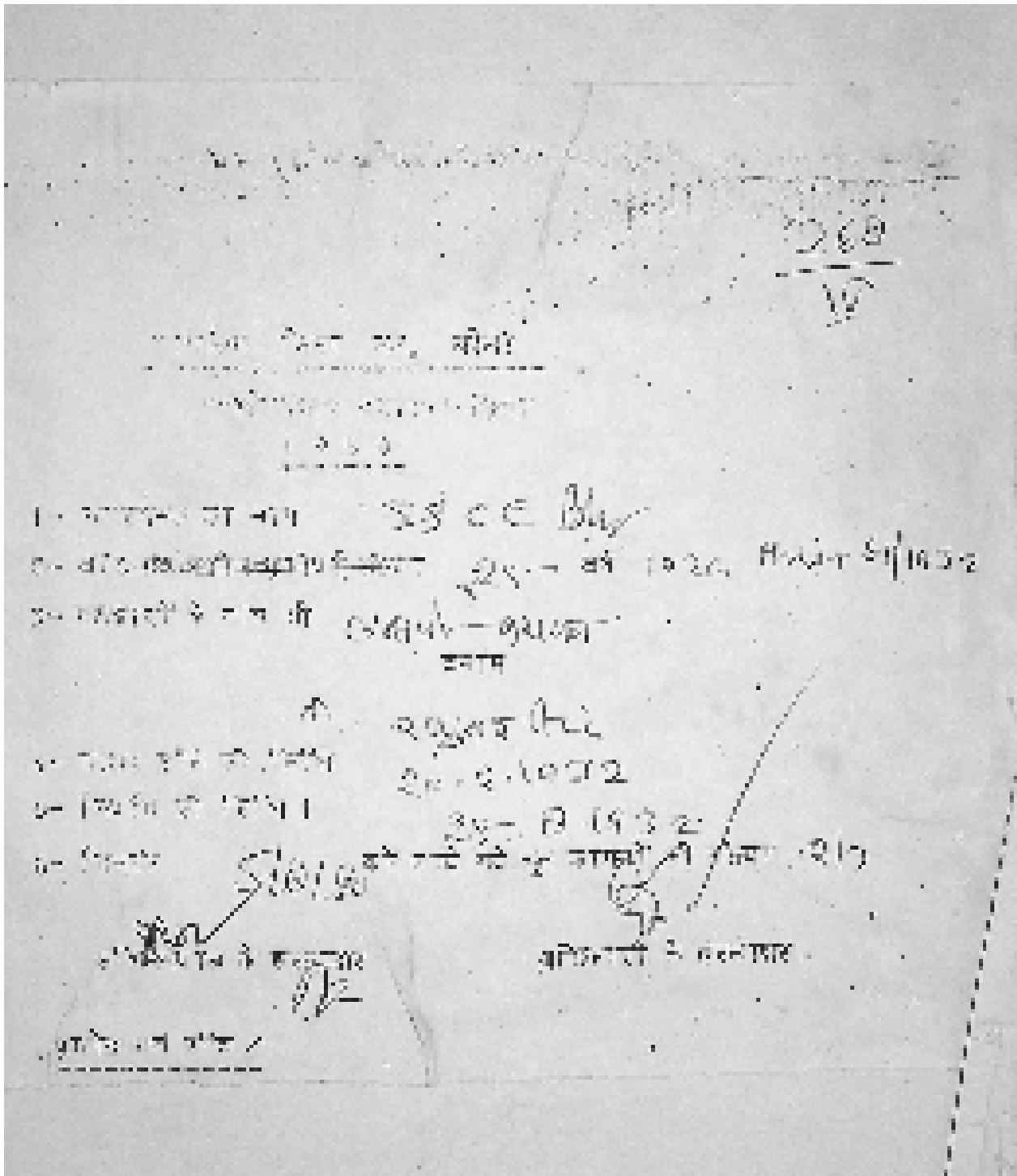
The oldest record available in Record Room is Execution No. 03/1931 related to Suit No. 26/1929, Ram Gulam Vs. Roshan Lal filed in the Court of J.S.C.C. Bareilly. The record reveals that the case was filed on date 09.01.1931 and order was pronounced in Urdu Language on date 19.09.1931. A scanned copy of order is enclosed below:







The oldest record available in Record Room is Suit No. 25/1929, Misc. Application No. 61/1932 Laxmi Narayan Vs Raghuvar Singh filed in the Court of J.S.C.C. Bareilly. The record reveals that the case was filed on date 20.02.1932 and order was pronounced in Urdu Language on date 25.08.1932. A scanned copy of order is enclosed below:

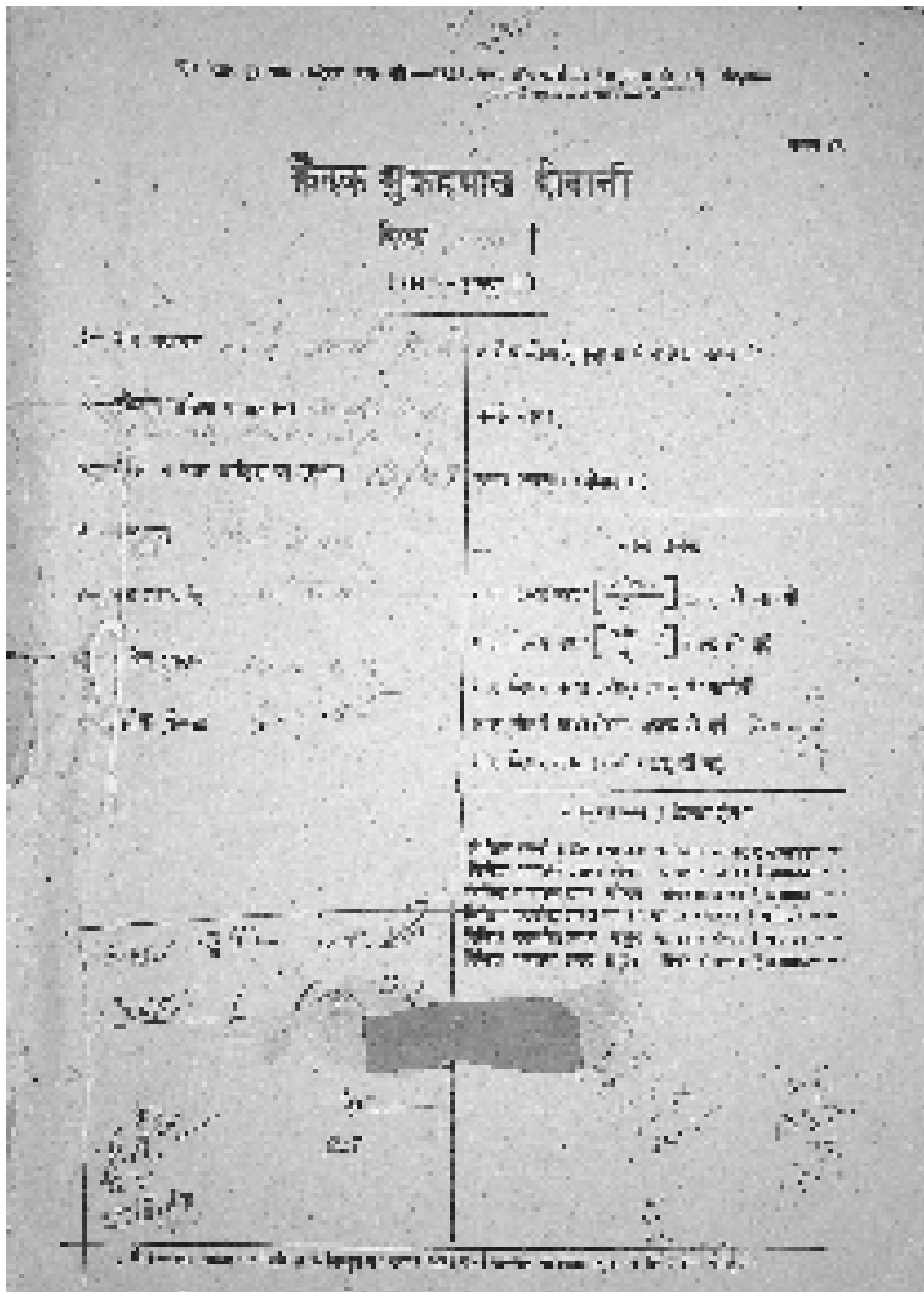




Handwritten document in Urdu script, possibly a legal or official record. The text is arranged in several paragraphs within a grid-like structure. The document includes various headings and sub-sections, with some text appearing to be a list or a series of entries. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. There are some faint markings and lines that suggest a structured layout, possibly a table or a form. The document is oriented vertically on the page.



The oldest record available in Record Room is Suit No. 13/1949, Shekh Zameer Ahmad Vs. Amar Nath filed in the Court of Civil Judge, Bareilly. The record reveals that the case was filed on date 17.02.1949 and judgment was pronounced in English on date 22.10.1954. A scanned copy of judgment is enclosed below:





To the Court of the State of Nevada,
County of Clark, District Judge.

1964
10/17

October 13, 1964

John J. [Name] Plaintiff

vs.

John J. [Name] Defendant

Report,

That on the 13th day of October at Las Vegas, Nevada, the undersigned did see the [Name] in the presence of [Name] in respect of the parties to a business about [Name] an agreement of partnership by the State of Nevada Business Division, Government, Nevada.

That the [Name] advised that the defendant was the [Name] for [Name] with [Name] and [Name], that the parties entered into an agreement of partnership on 10/13/64 at [Name] for the purpose of the business of construction for the Military Engineering Division, Nevada, that under the terms of the partnership agreement the parties were to share profits and losses equally, that the terms of the defendant was accepted by the plaintiff on 10/13/64 that the parties had agreed to invest equally and that the plaintiff had agreed to invest [Name] in the business of the defendant as the agreed capital at the time of 10/13/64 and that the parties were to be [Name] and to [Name] that the plan could have its assets in the [Name] to the extent of [Name] and [Name] to be [Name] to the state of Nevada, that the parties had agreed to [Name] and [Name] that all disputes were to be [Name] of the [Name] and [Name] would be [Name] to the [Name] and the defendant with [Name] of [Name] the [Name] to [Name] to 10/13/64 to better [Name] to [Name] that the [Name] of [Name] of the [Name] would be [Name] the [Name] of the [Name] and [Name] the [Name] would [Name] of the [Name] of



that the defendant had controlled the business of the firm and
behalf of the plaintiff. The plaintiff has also shown that the defendant has
not exercised due care and attention in the
of himself. The nature of the contract between the parties is in the
part of the contract is void. It is concluded that the
Contract is the contract of the firm. The defendant is not liable
parties that all the assets of the firm are controlled
by the joint credit of both the partners. In fact, the
particular partner is not liable for the conduct of the
contract of the firm in the absence of the proof of such proof or
proof. It is, however, to note that if any partner is proved
to be exercising the sole control of the firm with a view to
misappropriation of the firm's assets that partner will be liable
to discharge the firm's debts and to do so by the firm
in the absence of the business of the firm. The liability
is not joint but joint and several. It is, however, to be
noted that the plaintiff is not liable for the firm's debts.

It is, therefore, to be noted that if any partner is proved
to be exercising the sole control of the firm with a view to
misappropriation of the firm's assets that partner will be liable
to discharge the firm's debts and to do so by the firm
in the absence of the business of the firm.

In the absence of such proof that the plaintiff is liable
for the firm's debts and to do so by the firm in the absence of
the business of the firm. It is, however, to be noted that if any
partner is proved to be exercising the sole control of the firm with
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It is, therefore, to be noted that if any partner is proved
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in the absence of the business of the firm. It is, however, to be
noted that the plaintiff is not liable for the firm's debts.
It is, therefore, to be noted that if any partner is proved
to be exercising the sole control of the firm with a view to
misappropriation of the firm's assets that partner will be liable
to discharge the firm's debts and to do so by the firm
in the absence of the business of the firm.



of \$10,000, and to be subject to the authority of the court through its writ. The plaintiff was held to have failed to establish that he was entitled to the writ of habeas corpus in the amount of \$10,000 to pay for which he had no authority given by the state. The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus. The court held that the plaintiff was liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus. The court held that the plaintiff was liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus.

The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus.

Plaintiff

The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus. The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus. The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus. The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus.

The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus. The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus. The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus. The plaintiff was held liable for the amount of \$10,000 as a result of the court's order of the court to the effect of the writ of habeas corpus.



Faint, mostly illegible text from a document, possibly a legal opinion or memorandum, organized into numbered sections. The text is extremely faded and difficult to read.

1. Introduction

The following information is provided for your information regarding the proposed changes to the proposed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is intended to provide you with the necessary background information regarding the proposed changes and the impact of the proposed changes on the proposed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2. Background

The proposed changes are intended to provide you with the necessary background information regarding the proposed changes and the impact of the proposed changes on the proposed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

3. Proposed Changes

The proposed changes are intended to provide you with the necessary background information regarding the proposed changes and the impact of the proposed changes on the proposed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

4. Impact

The proposed changes are intended to provide you with the necessary background information regarding the proposed changes and the impact of the proposed changes on the proposed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

5. Conclusion

The proposed changes are intended to provide you with the necessary background information regarding the proposed changes and the impact of the proposed changes on the proposed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].



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LIST OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS POSTED IN DISTRICT COURT, BAREILLY

SL	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	SRI VINOD KUMAR-III	District & Sessions Judge
2.	SRI HARENDRA BAHADUR SINGH	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
3.	SRI ANGAD PRASAD-II	Spl. J. (SC/ST, Pev.of Atroci Act)
4.	SRI ABDUL QUAIYUM	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
5.	SRI AJAY KUMAR SHAHI	Spl. Judge (E.C. Act)
6.	KM. AFSHAN	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
7.	SRI RAM DAYAL	A.D.J. (POCSO)
8.	SRI RAKESH TRIPATHI	Spl.Judge,Anti Corruption V.B.UPSEB
9.	SMT. PRATIBHA SAXENA-II	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
10.	SRI SURESH KUMAR GUPTA	Spl. J, Spl C.No 1 (Pre.Cor. Act)
11.	SRI PRAN VIJAY SINGH	Spl. J, Spl C.No 2 (Pre.Cor. Act)
12.	SRI KUMAR MAYANK	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
13.	SRI TABREZ AHMED	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
14.	SRI ARVIND KUMAR YADAV-II	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
15.	SRI PASHUPATI NATH MISHRA	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
16.	SRI HARI PRASAD	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
17.	SRI KUMAR GAURAV	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
18.	SRI ABHISHEK KUMAR CHATURVEDI	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
19.	SRI HARI PRAKASH GUPTA	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
20.	SRI GYANENDRA TRIPATHI	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
21.	SRI DEVASHISH	Addl. District & Sessions Judge, MP/MLA
22.	SRI BRIJESH KUMAR YADAV	Addl. District & Sessions Judge
23.	SRI NIRDOSH KUMAR	A.D.J. (FTC)
24.	RAVI KUMAR DIWAKAR	A.D.J. (FTC)
25.	SRI SATYA PRAKASH ARYA	Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Secy., DLSA
26.	SMT. ALKA PANDEY	Judge Small Causes Court
27.	SRI SAURABH KUMAR VERMA	Chief Judicial Magistrate



28.	SMT. SHWETA YADAV-I	Civil Judge (Senior Div.)
29.	SRI ASHUTOSH-II	Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, J.M. (Economic Offences)
30.	SRI SURESH KUMAR DUBEY	Addl. Civil Judge (Sr.Div.)/ACJM.
31.	SMT. JAYA PRIYADARSHINI	Addl. Civil Judge (Sr.Div.)/ACJM.
32.	SMT. SADHANA KUMARI GUPTA	Addl. Civil Judge (Sr.Div.)/ACJM.
33.	SRI VIVEK KUMAR SINGH-I	A.C.J.M. (Railway)
34.	SRI DEVENDRA KUMAR-I	Addl. Civil Judge (Sr.Div.)/ACJM.
35.	SRI ANUBHAV KATIYAR	A.C.J.M. (Railway)
36.	SRI VIMLESH SAROJ	Addl. Civil Judge (Sr.Div.)/ACJM.
37.	SRI AVINASH KUMAR MISHRA	Addl. Civil Judge (Sr.Div.)/ACJM.
38.	SMT. SHAMBHAVI-I	Addl. Civil Judge (Sr.Div.)/ACJM., MP/MLA
39.	SMT. ANUPRIYA	Civil Judge (Senior Div.)(FTC)
40.	SRI PARAS YADAV-I	Civil Judge (Junior Div.) , (CITY)
41.	SMT. SHWETA TIWARI	Judicial Magistrate
42.	SRI AKASH GUPTA	Civil Judge (Junior Div.) , (HAWALI)
43.	SRI PRATYUSH PRAKASH	Judicial Magistrate
44.	SRI VIJAY SHANKAR GAUTAM	Civil Judge (Junior Div.) , J.M. (Economic Offences) (At Baheri-Bareilly)
45.	SUSHRI MANJULA MISHRA	Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Div.)
46.	SRI AMARNATH	Civil Judge (Junior Div.) (At Nawabganj Bareilly)
47.	SMT. AROMA RAMAN PICESS	Judicial Magistrate
48.	SRI PRASHANT	Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Div.)
49.	SUSHRI REKHA RAWAT	Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Div.)
50.	SRI DILIP KUMAR SAHANI	Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Div.)
51.	SUSHRI VIDISHABHUSHAN	Civil Judge (Junior Div.) (At Aonla-Bareilly)
52.	SUSHRI SWATI VERMA-II	Civil Judge (Junior Div.)(FTC) , V.C.
53.	SMT. PRIYANKA ANJOR	Civil Judge (Junior Div.)(FTC)



Family Court, Bareilly

SL	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	SRI RAJENDRA PRASAD TRIPATHI	Principal Judge, Family Court
2.	SUSHRI RAVITA NIGAM	Add. Principal Judge, Family Court
3.	SMT. SHIVANI SINGH I	Add. Principal Judge, Family Court
4.	SMT. SUMEETA SHARMA	Add. Principal Judge, Family Court

Commercial Court, Bareilly

SL	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	SRI DEV DAI PRASAD SINGH	JC, Commercial Court, Bareilly

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority, Bareilly

SL	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	SRI BRIJENDRA KUMAR TYAGI	PO LARRA, Bareilly
2.	SRI PUSHPENDRA SINGH	Regional LARRA, Bareilly

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Bareilly

SL	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	SRI KSHITI SRIVASTAVA	PT, MACT, Bareilly



**Progress of Ongoing Infrastructure Development Projects of
District Court, Bareilly**

Hon'ble The Administrative Judge of Bareilly Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad laid foundation stone of the construction of five new projects on 25th November, 2023 including Health Centre (Dispensary), Fire Fighting Underground Water tank, Electric Meter Room for enhancement of power load of electricity and inaugurated 200 KW Solar Energy Power Plant and Scanning & Digitization Project of Legacy Case Records Centre in presence of the District Judge Bareilly, President of Bar Association Bareilly, all other Judicial officers, representative of administration as well as all other members of Bar and advocates.

1. Health Centre (Dispensary)- A budget of Rs. 32.26 lacs has been sanctioned by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under Central Sponsored Scheme(CSS) for its construction. It will be equipped with basic medical equipment and can handle most common health problems. It will provide a range of medical services including general check-ups. It will benefit Judicial officers, Court employee, Members of Bar as well as Litigants. Health Centre (Dispensary) work is under progress and its roof has been erected and it is expected to be completed very soon.

2. Underground Fire Fighting Water tank & Alarm System- Its construction capacity is 01 Lac Litre underground water tank. At the time of crisis the fire tank can be used by firefighters to extinguish the fire. Total budget of Rs. 183.40 lacs has been sanctioned by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for this project. Fire Fighting Water tank work is also under progress.

3. Electric Meter Room - This room has been constructed with the objective to increase the power load of 260 KW for smooth functioning of around 137 Air Conditioners which are installed in District Judge as well as Addl. District Judge Courts. Total budget of Rs. 5.43 lacs has been sanctioned by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for its construction. Electric Meter Room work is also under progress.

4. Solar Power Plant- A 200 KW capacity grid connected solar rooftop power plant inaugurated by Hon'ble Administrative Judge is functioning smoothly. It is a renewable and low-carbon source of energy. It will help in reducing electricity bills as well as its maintenance cost is also very low. Total budget of Rs. 75.32 lacs has been sanctioned by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for this project.z



5. Scanning and Digitization Project of Legacy of Case Records-

Digitization of record is also under progress and nearly about 900 decided files are being scanned per day. Till December, 2023 around 11,531 decided files has been scanned. Digitization of paper offers multiple benefits to the court like as follows:-

Efficiency: Digital records can be easily accessed and searched, saving time compared to manual retrieval of paper records.

Space Saving: Digital files eliminate the need for physical storage space, reducing costs associated with filing cabinets and freeing up office space.

Accessibility: Authorized individuals can access digital records remotely, promoting collaboration and enabling quick decision-making.

Security: Digital records can be encrypted and protected with access controls, enhancing data security and reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

Backup and Recovery: Automated backups ensure data integrity, and digital records can be quickly restored in case of data loss or system failures.

Cost Savings: Over time, the cost of maintaining physical records, such as printing, storage, and manual retrieval, can outweigh the initial investment in digitalization.

Searchability: Digital records can be easily searched and indexed, allowing for rapid retrieval of specific information, improving overall workflow efficiency.

Integration: Digital records can be seamlessly integrated into other digital systems, facilitating better coordination between different departments or functions.

Environmental Impact: Going digital reduces the need for paper, leading to less environmental impact and promoting sustainability.

Compliance: Digital records often make it easier to comply with regulatory requirements, as they allow for better tracking, auditing, and reporting.





Development of Environment of Continuous Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff in the Judgeship of Bareilly

‘Continuous Learning’ is about expanding your ability to learn by regularly upgrading the skills and increasing the knowledge. Development of continuous learning for Judicial Officers and Staff encompasses the creation of stress free environment, capacity building and inter-personal relationship. Under the aegis of Hon’ble High Court and the Hon’ble Supervisory Committee, JTRI the Respected District and Sessions Judge, Bareilly, U.P. has vide his Administrative order dated 13.10.2023 started the Sessions for development of environment of continuous learning for Judicial Officers and Staff on every Tuesday and Friday from 4:45pm to 6:00 O’clock.

Total of 19 Sessions for development of environment of continuous learning for Judicial Officers and Staff have been successfully held till date. All the Judicial Officers and Staff participated in various Sessions which dealt with topics like- Nutrition, Art of wellness, Emotional Intelligence, Leadership Skills, Time Management, Financial Management, Motivation, Latest Judgements, Budget of Civil Court and Medical Re-embursement, Dress Code of Judicial Officers, Etiquette and Manner, Experience Sharing regarding Dias holding and Stress Management. All these topics have been exhaustively dealt by the Speakers, who volunteered themselves or has been named by the respected District and Sessions Judge, Bareilly.

All the Judicial Officers and Staff of Bareilly Judgeship with great eager seize this opportunity to stay updated with legal developments and enhance their skills by participating in these Sessions as they are aware that the pursuit of Justice is a noble endeavour that requires continuous dedication, learning and honing the skills.



Case No. 1985-197-3-10-101-1993

From: **Ward Korman-III**
District and Sessions Judge,
Burlington, N.C.

To: **The Judge of the Court,**
JTB1,
Lynchburg, VA.

Subject: **Regarding compliance of Order No. JTU015-91, dated 11.12.1988.**

Enclosed:

It is advised before you go left that in the light of Order No. JTU015-91, dated 11.12.1988 the undersigned will Administrative Order No. 1985-197-3-10-101-1993 is regarding the procedure for development of new criminal justice training for Judicial Officers and Staff on the Tuesday and Friday from 4:45 PM to 8:00 PM.

The undersigned also passed an Administrative Order No. 1985-197-3-10-101-1993 and has appeal of that Order. As such, the Judicial Magistrate Court No. 1, namely Judicial Magistrate Court No. 2, hereby is hereby advised for the Development of Criminal Justice Training Program for Judicial Officers and Staff.

The first session was held on 12.10.1988 and the same session has been organized on 12.17.1988. A total of 18 different sessions has already been successfully conducted.

As advised by your grand jury regarding the House and Wharfedale No. of Judicial Officers, it is hereby hereby inform that Ed Freyberg, Executive Judicial Magistrate, Court No. 2, hereby has been appointed as Judicial Officer on the Wharfedale No. 1985-197-3-10-101-1993.

The total of these 18 paragraphs are attached herby with this letter for your kind consideration.

Thanking you

Date: 12/19/88

Ward Korman-III
Ward Korman-III
District and Sessions Judge,
Burlington, N.C.

Enclosure: Administrative Order



Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Date	Number of Participants	Target Group (i.e. Staff/Advisors)	Details of Resource Persons, if any	Ordn. No. of the Prog. No. etc.	Dist. Co-ordinator's remarks worth noting.
1.	Continuing Education for Judicial Officers - 1st Part	22/06/2023	All the judicial Officers of District Judge's court, District Court and District Magistrate's court.	Judicial Officers	1. Mr. H. S. Dhillon 2. Mr. Singh 3. Mr. Puri 4. Mr. Puri 5. Mr. Puri 6. Mr. Puri 7. Mr. Puri 8. Mr. Puri 9. Mr. Puri 10. Mr. Puri	1000/2023	Expected A.D. of the 1st part of the 1st part of the Continuing Education Programme for the judicial officers including District Court Judge Mr.
2.	Continuing Education for Judicial Officers - 2nd Part	23/06/2023	All the judicial Officers of District Judge's court, District Court and District Magistrate's court.	Judicial Officers	1. Mr. H. S. Dhillon 2. Mr. Singh 3. Mr. Puri 4. Mr. Puri 5. Mr. Puri 6. Mr. Puri 7. Mr. Puri 8. Mr. Puri 9. Mr. Puri 10. Mr. Puri	1000/2023	The course of officers discussed about the District Judge's court, District Court and District Magistrate's court. The need of having continuing education for the judicial officers including District Court Judge Mr. Puri is discussed.
3.	Continuing Education for Judicial Officers - 3rd Part	24/06/2023	All the judicial Officers of District Judge's court, District Court and District Magistrate's court.	Judicial Officers	1. Mr. H. S. Dhillon 2. Mr. Singh 3. Mr. Puri 4. Mr. Puri 5. Mr. Puri 6. Mr. Puri 7. Mr. Puri 8. Mr. Puri 9. Mr. Puri 10. Mr. Puri	1000/2023	The course of officers discussed about the District Judge's court, District Court and District Magistrate's court. The need of having continuing education for the judicial officers including District Court Judge Mr. Puri is discussed.
4.	Continuing Education for Judicial Officers - 4th Part	25/06/2023	All the judicial Officers of District Judge's court, District Court and District Magistrate's court.	Judicial Officers	1. Mr. H. S. Dhillon 2. Mr. Singh 3. Mr. Puri 4. Mr. Puri 5. Mr. Puri 6. Mr. Puri 7. Mr. Puri 8. Mr. Puri 9. Mr. Puri 10. Mr. Puri	1000/2023	All the judicial officers discussed about their experience about the District Judge's court, District Court and District Magistrate's court. The need of having continuing education for the judicial officers including District Court Judge Mr. Puri is discussed.



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							<p>ability of the concerned person and on the other side he has to also balance the aspect of rule of law. All the Judicial Officers including Regional District Judge Sr participated in this Programme.</p>
5.	Continous Training for Judicial Officers and Staff	05.11.2023	All the Judicial Officers of District Judgeship except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	1500 Award Year: 15.11.23 1500 Prize:	Legal Skills (LL)	<p>All the Judicial Officers involved first while handling the cases and now while dealing with the litigants. He has now been able to deal with the cases with confidence aspect including skills has including all the areas along the plus a practical one. All the Judicial Officers including Regional District Judge Sr participated in this Programme.</p>
6.	Continous Training for Judicial Officers and Staff	05.11.2023	All the Judicial Officers of District Judgeship except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	1500 Award Year: 05.11.23 1500 Award Year: 05.11.23 Prize: Medical Magazine	Case Management	<p>All the Judicial Officers emphasized on the fact that Case Management is to manage all the cases which is placed before it has also been observed that the managing of the cases is a serious task and needs to be handled properly and fast for the fact he tagged to be a good person and manages the cases properly. All the Judicial Officers including Regional District Judge Sr participated in this Programme.</p>
7.	Continous Training for Judicial Officers and Staff	07.11.2023	All the Judicial Officers of District Judgeship except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	1500 Award Year: 07.11.23 1500 Award Year: 07.11.23 Prize:	Financial Management of Judicial Officers	<p>All the Judicial Officers observed that law requires a working officer or staff member to manage the way in the world of professionals and either directly many. It is a good idea to be involved but a person who came it were involved because it adds in a unique insight.</p>



							<p>in the past several days. The program features well-known attorneys in the field, are able to manage their day-to-day work on a monthly or bi-monthly basis.</p> <p>All the Judicial Officers, including Honorable Judge Sir participated in the program.</p>
14	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	09/11/2024	All the Judicial Officers of Family included except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	1st Deputy District Court (N.D.) & District Court Judge (J.D.)	Honorable	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed their work with judicial work that was very important to the business with holding the Court of the Judicial Officers including Honorable Justice Judge Sir participation in the program.</p>
15	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	09/11/2024	All the Judicial Officers of Family included except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	1st District Court (N.D.)	Honorable	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed their work with holding of the Supreme Court and High Court.</p> <p>All the Judicial Officers including Honorable Justice Judge Sir participated in the program.</p>
16	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	09/11/2024	All the Judicial Officers of Family included except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	1st District Court (N.D.)	Honorable	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed their work with holding of the Supreme Court and High Court.</p> <p>All the Judicial Officers including Honorable Justice Judge Sir participated in the program.</p>
17	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	09/11/2024	All the Judicial Officers of Family included except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	1st District Court (N.D.)	Honorable	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed their work with holding of the Supreme Court and High Court.</p> <p>All the Judicial Officers including Honorable Justice Judge Sir participated in the program.</p>
18	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	09/11/2024	All the Judicial Officers of Family included except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	1st District Court (N.D.)	Honorable	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed their work with holding of the Supreme Court and High Court.</p> <p>All the Judicial Officers including Honorable Justice Judge Sir participated in the program.</p>



							<p>reference and to the program. All the Judicial Officers including suspended Judge Sir participated in this program.</p>
15.	Continous Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	25.11.2020	All the Judicial Officers of Districts Judiciary except officers in leave.	Judicial Officers	1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. (A.D. 1)	Principal Magistrate of Judicial Officers	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed about the management of their salary account and also discussed about various modes to lower the pending cases in various judicial officers and there. All the Judicial Officers including suspended District Judge Sir participated in this program.</p>
16.	Continous Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	27.11.2020	All the Judicial Officers of Districts Judiciary except officers in leave.	Judicial Officers	1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. (A.D. 1)	Case File of Judicial Officers	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed about the procedure Case File in the District and also courts court Case File in accordance with CR. Civil has also been discussed. All the Judicial Officers including suspended District Judge Sir participated in this program.</p>
17.	Continous Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	28.11.2020	All the Judicial Officers of Districts Judiciary except officers in leave.	Judicial Officers	1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. (A.D. 1)	Magistrate of Magistrate	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed about the training and competency of the Judicial Officers. It has also been emphasized by suspended J.O. that it is very important for the District and Session Officers to maintain friendly and amicable relationship. It has also been discussed that when all Justice Officers are reported to the District work meeting with suspended District Judge Sir. All the Judicial Officers including suspended District Judge Sir participated</p>



15.	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	05.12.2023	All the Judicial Officers of Bench by Judgeable except officers on leave.	Judgeable Officers	1. Sr. Registrar Bahawal Singh (S.D.J-I) Sr. Addl. Quaryan (S.D.J-I) Sr. Addl. Alabat (S.D.J-I)	Department & Manager	All the Judicial Officers discussed about the nature and scope of of a Judicial Officer. It was also been emphasized by Sr. Registrar Bahawal Singh that new program for the Judicial and Senior Officers to maintain a friendly and cordial relationship with the concerned. It was also been discussed that when all Senior Officers are assigned to follow while working with Respected District Judge Sir. All the Judicial Officers including Respected District Judge Sir participated in this program.
16.	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	14.12.2024	All the Judicial Officers of Bench by Judgeable except officers on leave.	Judgeable Officers	1. Sr. Registrar Bahawal Singh (S.D.J-I) Sr. Addl. Quaryan (S.D.J-I) Sr. Addl. Alabat (S.D.J-I)	Department & Manager	All the Judicial Officers discussed about the nature and scope of of a Judicial Officer. It was also been emphasized by Sr. Registrar Bahawal Singh that new program for the Judicial and Senior Officers to maintain a friendly and cordial relationship with the concerned. It was also been discussed that when all Senior Officers are assigned to follow while working with Respected District Judge Sir. All the Judicial Officers including Respected District Judge Sir participated in this program.
17.	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	15.12.2024	All the Judicial Officers of Bench by Judgeable except officers on leave.	Judgeable Officers	1. Sr. Registrar Bahawal Singh (S.D.J-I) Sr. Addl. Quaryan (S.D.J-I) Sr. Addl. Alabat (S.D.J-I)	Department & Manager	All the Judicial Officers discussed their experience about Court Proceedings. It was also been discussed by Sr. Registrar Bahawal Singh that new program for the Judicial Officers to maintain a friendly and cordial relationship with the concerned.



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							<p>the Court. He also discussed the wide holding Court the proposed solution could be more practical and should come through program approach while dealing with the ground and the people concerned.</p> <p>All the Judicial Officers including Resident District Judge Mr. S. S. Prasad talked Program.</p>
115	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	18/11/2021	All the Judicial Officers of Bench 1 included except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	18/11/2021 12:00 PM 2nd Floor Madhav Chhatrapati Hall	Team Lead of Judicial Officers	<p>All the Judicial Officers discussed about the presented flow chart to be followed while in Court and also outside court. This Court is associated with MR. Chief has also been discussed.</p> <p>All the Judicial Officers including Resident District Judge Mr. S. S. Prasad talked Program.</p>
116	Continuing Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff	18/11/2021	All the Judicial Officers of Bench 1 included except officers on leave.	Judicial Officers	18/11/2021 12:00 PM	Team Management	<p>All the Judicial Officers shared their experience about court management and ensure that the same while holding the Court. All the Judicial Officers help in court control aspects in the behavior and the nature of litigants, conduct as well as of the other stakeholders. It has also been discussed by the resource person, Sr. Faculty - Social, ANM, Bench 1 that there may be of need of an emotional, physical, behavioral etc.</p> <p>At the end of this Session - Disposed Justice - Mr. S. S. Prasad has brought and experience with all the Judicial Officers and addressed all the Judicial Officers that they should hold their</p>



							Given with full enthusiasm. He further stressed that enthusiasm and positive approach are the only key factor for stress management.
20.	Continuum Learning for Judicial Officers and S&F	16/01/2024	All the Judicial Officers' Bench including except officers in 2023.	Judicial Officers	No Absentees (N/A)	Boarding of detained under Section 16(1) C.M.A.	All the Judicial Officers including Respected Justice Judge Sir participated in this Programme.
21.	Continuum Learning for Judicial Officers and S&F	16/01/2024	All the Judicial Officers' Bench including except officers in 2023.	Judicial Officers	No Absentees (N/A)	The announcement of the Continuum Learning Programme	All the Judicial Officers including Respected Justice Judge Sir participated in this Programme. Foreign Branch Office Continuum Learning Programme shared the first death award of the Justice System organized for the Continuum Learning Programme.





Cluster Training of Judicial Officer of Bareilly Judgeship

Knowledge is 'Power' and it can be acquired by the facilities of training. It is conceded that training can significantly upgrade the capability to perform a duty. It is all the more so in the case of Judicial Officers because sociology of law requires acquiring new and added significance in the development of the society. Therefore, their knowledge, skills and attitudes require to be sharpened regularly.

The Hon'ble Administrative Judge Sir of Bareilly Judgeship has time and again reiterated the need for continuing an on going programme of in-service training for Judicial Officers.

The Respected District Judge Sir has vide his Administrative Order No. 696/2023 organised the Judicial Officers into four 'Core Clusters' or 'Committees' chaired by Senior Judicial Officers. It intends to provide a conducive environment to all the Judicial Officers to engage in group discussions, exchange ideas, discuss case studies or any other difficult situations which the officer may face in their day to day life.

These week based training programme not only impart judicial education to Judicial Officers, but also helps to develop required skills, encourage dialogue among Judges and create a culture of inter-disciplinary studies, which will help in the overall personality development of the Officers.

Thus, the cluster training of Judicial Officers of Bareilly Judgeship, which started from 19th December, 2023, is a very innovative and welcoming step for all the officers of Bareilly Judgeship.



Office of the High Court Judges' Barcally
(Admin. Section)

Administrative Order No. 287 / 2023 Date: December 19, 2023

Order

1- For continuation of ongoing continuous learning programme as directed by Judicial Council, J.K.S. Ordinance vide letter No. 12283/2023-23 dated 05.10.2023. Learning Committees are constituted.

2- Details of the Judicial Officers for the purpose of "Continous Learning Process of Judicial Officers of High Court Judgeship" are as follows:

Committee of Senior Judicial Officers	Participating Officers
Committee No. 1	
1. Sr. J. Manoj Kumar Singh (Chairman)	1. Sr. J. Ganes Kumar Thiruv
2. Sr. J. Binay Kumar Mishra (Member)	2. Sr. J. Anil Kumar Khatiw
	3. Sr. J. Pawan Kumar
	4. Sr. J. Prakash Chandra
	5. Sr. J. Prakash
Committee No. 2	
1. Sr. J. Anil Kumar (Chairperson)	1. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
2. Sr. J. Binay Kumar Mishra II (Member)	2. Sr. J. Binay Kumar
	3. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
	4. Sr. J. Binay Kumar
	5. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
	6. Sr. J. Binay Kumar
	7. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
	8. Sr. J. Binay Kumar
	9. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
	10. Sr. J. Binay Kumar
	11. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
	12. Sr. J. Binay Kumar
	13. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
Committee No. 3	
1. Sr. J. Anil Kumar (Chairman)	1. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
2. Sr. J. Binay Kumar (Member)	2. Sr. J. Binay Kumar
	3. Sr. J. Anil Kumar
	4. Sr. J. Binay Kumar
	5. Sr. J. Anil Kumar



Committee No. 4

1. Sri Anand Prasad-II
(Chairman)
2. Sr. Hari Prakash Gupta
(Member)

1. Sri Ashwani II
2. Sri Vivek Kumar Singh
3. Sri Devendra Kumar-II
4. Sri Vinayesh Sare
5. Sr. Akash Gupta

3- A copy of this order be circulated amongst all the Judicial Officers of Bareilly Judgeship for their information and to make necessary co-ordination with their respective Committees.

Date: December 19, 2023


District Judge
Bareilly



NATIONAL AND SPECIAL LOK ADALATS HELD DURING THE YEAR - 2023

The National Lok Adalats across the country are organized as per the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 read with National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalats) Regulations, 2009 in the Courts and Tribunals. For the year 2023 four National Lok Adalats were held in Bareilly Judgeship. The statistical figures of the disposed of cases in the National Lok Adalats are as under:-

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT 2023			
DATE	TAKEN CASES	DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT
11-02-2023	587081	219388	279532517
21-05-2023	612631	269651	186510583
09-09-2023	415229	270208	180850430
09-12-2023	449917	254045	256130986
Total	2094858	1013294	903024546





NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED: 11-02-2023

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Taken up	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Distt. Administration	32786	33633	0
2	Canal magistrate	14	14	1400
3	SP Traffic	301357	3719	3097000
4	SSP	6168	5358	0
5	Consumer forum 1	22	17	2414701
6	Consumer forum 2	7	7	2474262
7	Labour Court	33	33	24367302
8	BDA	5	5	0
9	B.S.N.L	346	160	261735
10	BANK	11000	2135	13,11,09,000
11	Pre-Matrimonial Cases	10	3	0
12	F-District Portal	159905	156905	0
Total:-		511653	201989	163725400

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED: 11-02-2023

Sl.No.	Courts Name	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	MACT Court	303	294	100360000
2	Family Court	109	78	0
Total:		412	372	100360000

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED: 11-02-2023

Sl.No.	Courts Name	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Session Court	863	680	115600
2	Civil Court	625	505	6978167
3	Criminal Court	7328	15842	8353380
Total:-		7516	17027	15447147

Sub Total:-	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
	587081	219388	279532547





NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 21-05-2023

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Taken up	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Distt. Administration	40350	40259	0
2	CMD	710405	173570	0
3	Canal magistrate	21	21	2100
4	SP Traffic	327334	11642	0
5	RTD	17743	17743	0
6	SSP	2460	6712	0
7	Consumer forum 1	24	13	3379824
8	Consumer forum 2	13	6	2196567
9	Labour Court	28	23	5339795
10	NDA	5	5	0
11	Nagar Nigam	7695	7695	0
12	B.S.N.L	345	178	278060
13	BANK	16530	1152	10,84,70,000
14	E-District portal	3910	3830	0
Total:-		632924	263011	119616946

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 21-05-2023

Sl.No.	Courts Name	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	MACT Court	293	269	64036897
2	Family Court	165	113	0
Total:-		458	382	64036897

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 21-05-2023

Sl.No.	Courts Name	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Session Court	627	463	48300
2	Civil Court	642	455	504350
3	Criminal Court	7980	5542	2714090
Total:-		9249	6260	2796740

Sub Total:-		Taken 642631	Disposed 269659	Settlement Amount 186510583
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NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 09-09-2023				
Sl. No.	Name of Department	Taken up	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Distt. Administration	42811	42164	0
2	CMO	162525	168225	0
3	Canal magistrate	17	16	1600
4	SP Traffic	124004	12602	11298100
5	RTD	16235	14565	0
6	SSP	9320	8294	0
7	Consumer forum 1	27	17	2380934
8	Consumer forum 2	4	3	1188176
9	Labour Court	15	12	6686571
10	BDA	5	5	0
11	Nagar Nigam	15575	7525	0
12	H.S.N.I	157	158	12650
13	BANK	4503	1372	13,31,62,000
14	E District Labour	8424	8278	0
15	U.P.P.C.L.	140	139	1,86,000
Total:-		409962	263375	157027981

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 09-09-2023				
Sl.No.	Courts Name	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Permanent Lok Adalat	6	3	2101796
2	Family Court	97	63	0
3	Commercial Court	22	7	10492337
Total:-		125	73	12797133

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 09-09-2023				
Sl.No.	Courts Name	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Session Court	856	297	5100
2	Civil Court	1891	1367	10626206
3	Criminal Court	8395	5096	394010
Total:-		11142	6760	11025316

Sub Total:-		Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
		415229	270208	180850430





NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 09-12-2023

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Taken up	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Dieth. Administration	44846	49015	0
2	CMO	209345	173620	0
3	Canal magistrate	11	12	1200
4	SP Traffic	122582	5163	8519400
5	RTD	14187	1597	12590
6	SSP	4214	4131	0
7	Consumer forum 1	45	37	6680330
8	Consumer forum 2	9	7	3558543
9	Labour Court	31	26	8280590
10	BZA	5	5	0
11	Nagar Nigam	7920	7920	0
12	B.S.N.L	459	192	145160
13	BANK	8900	1150	7,46,83,000
14	E-District Labour	8407	8407	0
15	U.P.P.C.L	585	595	0
	Other Cases	9	9	2,16,000
Total:-		420468	246883	100098613

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 09-12-2023

Sl.No.	Courts Name	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Permanent Lok Adalat	4	3	1000000
2	MACT Court	981	347	137191500
3	Family Court	121	70	0
4	Commercial Court	22	15	11664131
Total:-		528	435	149855631

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT DATED 09-12-2023

Sl.No.	Courts Name	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
1	Session Court	728	626	65400
2	Civil Court	22224	1601	4602310
3	Criminal Court	5969	4500	1508032
Total:-		28921	6727	6176742

Sub Total:-	Taken	Disposed	Settlement Amount
	449917	254045	256130985





SPECIAL LOK ADALAT

MALI			
DATE	TAKEN CASES	DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT
25-03-2023	120	50	1510000
08-07-2023	210	185	1307000
TOTAL:-	330	235	30182000

ARBITRATION			
DATE	TAKEN CASES	DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT
15-04-2023	45	9	43470
21-05-2023	115	45	17000
TOTAL:-	161	58	60470

NI ALI			
DATE	TAKEN CASES	DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT
12-08-2023	583	75	506180
TOTAL:-	583	75	506180

BANK			
DATE	TAKEN CASES	DISPOSED CASES	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT
17-03-2023	3515	140	8810000
18-03-2023	251	204	14450000
TOTAL:-	3770	374	23296000

PETTY OFFENCES		
DATE	TAKEN CASES	DISPOSED CASES
08-02-2023	923	405
09-02-2023	1415	641
10-02-2023	1759	1001
18-05-2023	1008	706
19-05-2023	851	676
20-05-2023	1524	309
06-09-2023	795	274
07-09-2023	0	0
08-09-2023	1500	355
09-11-2023	1786	474
10-11-2023	2345	573
11-11-2023	2502	576
06-12-2023	1016	227
07-12-2023	1109	646
08-12-2023	354	137
TOTAL:-	20218	6945



राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के तत्वधान में
उ.प्र. राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ के निर्देशन में
जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, बरेली द्वारा
महिलाओं के हित संरक्षण कानून सम्बन्धी साक्षरता एवं जागरुकता शिविर
स्थान: तहसील सभागार फरीदपुर, बरेली।
दिनांक 13.07.2023







राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के तत्वधान में
उ.प्र. राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ के निर्देशन में
जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, बरेली द्वारा
महिलाओं के हित संरक्षण कानून सम्बन्धी साक्षरता एवं जागरुकता शिविर
स्थान: तहसील सभागार आवला, बरेली।

दिनांक 21.07.2023





राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली
के तत्वधान में
उ.प्र. राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ के निर्देशन में
जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, बरेली द्वारा
महिलाओं के हित संरक्षण कानून सम्बन्धी साक्षरता एवं जागरुकता शिविर
स्थान: तहसील सभागार मीरगंज, बरेली।
दिनांक 25.07.2023







राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली
के तत्वधान में

उ.प्र. राज्य विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ के निर्देशन में
जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण, बरेली द्वारा आयोजित

विधिक सेवा दिवस

दिनांक 09.11.2023









यौन उत्पीड़न होने पर महिलाएं समिति के समक्ष करें शिकायत

बरेली, अमृत विचार: कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं का लैंगिक उत्पीड़न, निवारण, प्रतिषेध और प्रतिरोध अधिनियम के विषय पर पुलिस लाइन सभागार में मंगलवार को जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के सचिव सत्यप्रकाश आर्य की



जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के सचिव का किया स्वागत।

अध्यक्षता में कार्यशाला हुई। इसमें विभिन्न विभागों के 81 प्रतिभागियों ने हिस्सा लिया। जिला प्रवेशन अधिकारी मोनिका राणा ने महिलाओं का लैंगिक उत्पीड़न अधिनियम पर जानकारी दी। सरकारी या गैर सरकारी कार्यालय हों और वहां 10 या उससे अधिक कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, वहां पर अनिवार्य रूप से आंतरिक परित्राद समिति का गठन होना चाहिए।

अधिवक्ता चालेश कुमार ने कहा कि कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न होने पर महिलाएं कार्यालय में गठित समिति के समक्ष 90 दिवस के भीतर शिकायत दर्ज करा सकती हैं।

सचिव सत्यप्रकाश ने कहा कि किसी भी नागरिक के साथ जाति, धर्म, स्थान और लिंग के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं किया जा सकता है।





आज दिनांक - 30.11.2023 को जनपद बरेली में माननीय सचिव जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण बरेली श्री सत्य प्रकाश आर्य के निर्देशानुसार सांकेतिक विद्यालय बरेली में महिलाओं बुजुर्गों बच्चों एवं दिव्यांगजनों की वैधानिक मदद एवं शिक्षा हेतु संचालित योजनाओं संबंधी महिला कल्याण विभाग, दिव्यांगजन कल्याण विभाग एवं समाज कल्याण विभाग के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें श्रीमती अनुजा अत्री नायाब तहसीलदार तहसील सदर बरेली, जिला दिव्यांग दिव्यांगजन अधिकारी बरेली श्री चमन सिंह, जिला समाज कल्याण अधिकारी श्रीमती मीनाक्षी वर्मा, महिला कल्याण अधिकारी महिला शक्ति केन्द्र बरेली, जिला चेयरमैन भारत सेवक समाज श्री षण्ण स्वरूप सक्सेना, जिला दिव्यांग पुनर्वास केंद्र प्रबंधक श्री अशोक कुमार, संरक्षिका वृ) आश्रम बरेली, दिव्यांग सेवा समिति श्री शकील, आदि उपस्थित रहे कार्यक्रम में बुजुर्गों महिलाओं दिव्यांगजनों को विधिक जानकारी एवं समस्त विभागीय लाभकारी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ, कन्या सुमंगला, बाल सेवा योजना, महिला सशक्तिकरण, बाल श्रम, बाल विवाह, महिला सुरक्षा, संबंधित कानूनों अधिकारों से बारीकी से अवगत कराया गया एवं मतदान हेतु जागरूक किया गया

कार्यक्रम का संचालन सोनम शर्मा

महिला कल्याण अधिकारी महिला शक्ति केंद्र बरेली के द्वारा

किया गया





**TOTAL PENDENCY & DISPOSAL OF OLD
CASES FOR YEAR 2023**

Total Pendency of District Court, Bareilly	1,92,272 Cases
Total Pendency (Civil)	16,973 Cases
Total Pendency (Criminal)	1,75,297 Cases
Total Disposal of old cases of District Court, Bareilly for Year 2023	2,877 Cases
Total Disposal of cases of District Court, Bareilly for Year 2023	55,842 Cases
Total Pendency of Family Court, Bareilly.	8,810 Cases
Total Disposal of old cases of Family Court, Bareilly for Year 2023	611 Cases
Total Disposal of cases of Family Court, Bareilly for Year 2023	5,743 Cases



Virtual Court: New driveway to Criminal Dispensation of Justice

Tech-law or law & technology, interchangeably; a new digital driven road to opening new Gates to New Legal India through Virtual World #CyberSpace!

Exordium: The intersection of law and information and communication technology (ICT) has become our day to day part of life. Nevertheless we are living, experiencing, connecting, advancing, pacing ease of convenience, updating ourselves in every corner of our wellbeing round the nation and globally. Criminal Justice System where it is an integral and intrinsic pillar of any democratic country whereby the rights of citizens are not only being protected but served with justice by punishing the guilty person or the offender. With the new emerging technologies in the swathe of our prevalent society under the virtual/cyber space, the PAN India eCourts project has paved the way to drive down the rapid accumulation & slow disposal rate of pending cases which had heavily increased the burden on our Justice Dispensation system tremendously. With the massive shift to digital/cyber space, advanced information and virtual communication worldwide; the immense importance of ICT enabled courts rolled out in Justice Delivery System in Indian Judiciary. The Courts at district and taluka level were computerised in stages in various states, digitalisation, eCourts infrastructure fortified. The vision for overhaul transformation of Indian Judiciary under the eCourts project based on the basis of the "National Policy and **Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary - 2005**" submitted by eCommittee, Supreme Court of India upto II phase was attained. Tech-Law driven road has not only become a significant and indispensable part of Indian Judicial system but also has remarkably provided the law and ICT a new flying wing for the efficient, effective litigants friendly and expeditious adjudication of large number pendency of cases.

Instilling of Virtual Courts: Considering the PAN India eCourts vision, a novel concept of Virtual Courts was brought forth in various states across the Nation by the Hon'ble eCommittee, Supreme Court of India. The new Virtual Courts project visioned the full fledged advocates/litigants free courts for the expeditious adjudication of cases through virtual mode. The proceeding of cases entirely can be done through online platform. The litigants/advocates need not to visit the court physically. The project aimed to established those courts where the offences are trivial in nature, where there may be proactive admission of guilt by the accused or proactive compliance of the cause by the defendant on receipt of the summons/notices in form of SMS or other electronic modes and such accused/defendant can be punished with the imposition/sentencing of fine only and can be as disposed of accordingly. One such nature of petty offence is categorised, 'the traffic echallans'.

In every state, the Magistrates Courts in every districts were heavily weighed down with the pendency of traffic echallans issued to the violators of traffic rules and regulations by the traffic police officials. The traffic echallans issued by the traffic police officials counts in large number taking from violating the traffic lights to over speed violations, the pendency accruing from these echallans was laying down at the high rate in the pendency of cases graph and thereby burdening the regular courts in all states. Hence, initially, the concept of virtual courts project (at commissionerate level) vouched for traffic echallans cases and executed in various states of Indian Judicial System including state of Uttar Pradesh among others.

With this incessant vision, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, initially the first 02 Virtual Courts (Traffic) were flagged off by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the presence of Hon'ble **Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court Justice Muneshwar Nath Bhandari** in the year February 2021 in the Districts of **Allahabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar** respectively. Thereafter, in the year November 2021, with the



successful accomplishment of the Virtual Courts project, **08 new virtual courts at 08 districts viz; Agra, Ghaziabad, Bareilly,**

Lucknow, Faizabad, Kanpur Nagar, Varanasi and Gorakhpur were inaugurated vide dated November 1st, 2021 by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad under the Chairmanship of **Hon'ble Chief Justice of India Justice D Y Chandrachud, Hon'ble Chairmen, eCommittee, Supreme Court of India.**

Virtual Court(Traffic), Bareilly: With the inclusion of 08 new Virtual Courts(Traffic), the new **Virtual Court(Traffic), Bareilly** covering Bareilly zone including the 08 districts namely; 1. Bareilly, 2.Badaun, 3.Pilibhit, 4.Shahjahanpur,5. Morabadab, 6.Jyotibaphule Nagar, 7.Rampur, 8.Sambhal at Bareilly District was established and vide dated November 02, 2021 the functioning of the new court came into operational. The traffic echallans received to the virtual courts cloud are verified and allocated to the respective virtual courts. The new establishment of the Court traversed through new challenges inter alia wrong registered mobile no, untracking of echallans, generating the awareness among people. Several rounds up and virtual meeting held up in coordination with various stakeholders for mitigating and achieving the successful objective and mission of this eCourt PAN India Pilot Project.

Since its commencement, the Virtual Court (Traffic), Bareilly proceeded with the adjudication of more than 05 Lakh Pending echallans by the imposition of fines virtually for the violation of traffic rules or regulation as per the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 and successfully adjudicated/disposed off with 60175 pendency of echallans. The key outlines of the Virtual Courts are summed up briefly as:

Brief features of Virtual Courts

- Allowing the complainant to file complaint/application virtually.
- Eliminated the presence of litigants and advocates. Litigant also need not visit the court for pleading guilty and payment of the fine.
- Cost effective, Time saving.
- Speedy disposal of petty offence cases for instance; traffic echallans. Litigants centric. Litigants/violators can access the details of echallans proceedings through online portal vcourt.gov.in.
- Maintained the data base and fine register virtually and thereby reduced the physical working hours of the Courts.
- Virtually delivery of legal services, on imposition of fine by the Judge, the violator receives an SMS as summon on his registered mobile no. The offender/violator by visiting on online portal vcourt.gov.in either may admit and proceed with the payment of fine as imposed upon him/her for the violations of traffic rules under the Motor Vehicle Act or may contest the same for trial in regular courts. The shape of summon: Eg "Traffic violations by your Vehicle No.....found actionable vide Challan No.....Click <https://vcourts.gov.in> to see details and may pay fine of Rs.....".
- Released the overburden of Regular Courts with the huge pendency of echallans.
- The violator/litigants can also access or review details of echallans issued by the traffic police personnel's through online traffic department service portal i.e; **echallan.parivahan.gov.in**.
- Over 7,02758 lakhs of pending echallans disposed of across the states of Uttar Pradesh since 02 November, 2021 and over 61 thousand of pending echallans were disposed off through Virtual Court(Traffic), Bareilly at Bareilly District.



Changes Required

- Need to restructure the set modalities or mechanism for identification of cases to Lok Adalat and disposal of e-challans in Lok Adalats. Where a separate summons in form of SMS for the date of National Adalat can be sent and may be proceeded accordingly.
- Need to enhance Real time status check viz; Updation of system software as to reflect the pending status of paid e-challan to “disposed” instantly or within a stipulated time after a due process.
- Need to enhance Proper synchronisation and integration of the concerned traffic e-challan channels with virtual court as to meet the objective/vision/due process of Virtual Court Project.
- Trial jurisdiction can be extended to Virtual Courts.
- Other petty offences may be infused for adjudication through Virtual Courts.
- SOP version 2.0 be proposed for upgrading the Virtual Courts..

Way forward:

“Era of Indian Judiciary not just a foot stepping towards Digitalisation rather the Artificial Intelligence(AI) and Machine Learning(ML) infusion is a way forward for turning wheels of justice to tech-legal driven road coring #ONE NATION_ONE TECH-LEGAL_ONE JUDICIARY!”

Thanking you!

Swati Verma
U.P. Judicial Services, 2018
(Civil Judge(J.D.)-UP3707
District &Session Court, Bareilly.



Free and Accessible Justice

आसौं नहौं इंसौफ़ की जंजीर हिलाना
दुनिया को जहाँगीर का दरबार न समझो
-अख़तर बस्तवी

India is a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic, having a living and organic Constitution which essentially guarantees to all its citizens socio-economic political justice, equality of status and of opportunity and liberty. In order to ensure equality of Law and justice, it is not only sufficient that law treats rich and poor equally, but it is also necessary that the poor or the disadvantaged person must be in a position to get equal opportunity and equal protections of the laws enabling them to have easy access to the court and to assert or enforce their rights properly and adequately in the system of justice so that not only de jure but de facto equality before the law can be ensured, and equal justice can be dispensed. Accessible and affordable justice has been enshrined in directive principles of state policies under article 39(A).

Legal aid is an outcome of the emergence of the socio-economic philosophy and welfare state. The focus of legal aid is on distributive justice, effective implementation of welfare benefits and elimination of social and structural discrimination against the poor, weak, disadvantaged people of the society. In a developing democratic country like India, it is the constitutional obligation of the state to provide legal aid to such poor and disadvantaged people. Free and accessible justice to the poor and weak is necessary for the preservation of rule of law which is necessary for the existence of the orderly society. Until and unless poor illiterate man is not legally assisted, he is denied equality in the opportunity to seek justice. Therefore as a step towards making the legal service serve the poor and the deprived; the judiciary has taken active interest in providing legal aid to the needy in the recent past. Since the aim of the constitution is to provide justice to all and the directive principles are in its integral part of the constitution, the constitution dictates that judiciary has duty to protect rights of the poor as also society as a whole. The judiciary through its significant judicial interventions has compelled as well as guided the legislature to come up with the suitable legislations to bring justice to the doorsteps of the weakest sections of the society. Public Interest Litigation is one shining example of how Indian judiciary has played the role of the vanguard of the rights of Indian citizens especially the poor. It encouraged the public spirited people to seek justice for the poor. For that Hon'ble Supreme Court relaxed procedure substantially. Apart from Public Interest Litigation and judicial activism, there are reforms in the judicial process, where it aims to make justice cheap and easy by introducing Lok Adalat system as a one of the methods to provide free legal aid and speedy justice at the door steps of the poor.

The Concept of Free and Accessible Justice implies giving free legal services to the poor and needy



who cannot afford the services of a lawyer for the conduct of a case or a legal proceeding in any court, tribunal or before an authority. Legal Aid is the method adopted to ensure that no one is deprived of professional advice and help because of lack of funds. Therefore, the main object is to provide equal justice is to be made available to the poor, down trodden and weaker section of society. In this regard Hon'ble Justice P.N. Bhagwati rightly observed that: The legal aid means providing an arrangement in the society so that the

missionary of administration of justice becomes easily accessible and is not out of reach of those who have to resort to it for enforcement of its given to them by law, the poor and illiterate should be able to approach the courts and their ignorance and poverty should not be an impediment in the way of their obtaining justice from the courts. Legal aid should be available to the poor and illiterate, who don't have access to courts. One need not be a litigant to seek aid by means of legal aid. In *Suk Das v. Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh*, Hon'ble Justice P.N. Bhagwati, emphasized the need of the creating the legal awareness. A Critical Evaluation to the poor as they do not know the their rights more particularly right to free legal aid and further observed that in India most of the people are living in rural areas are illiterates and are not aware of the rights conferred upon them by law. Even literate people do not know what are their rights and entitlements under the law. It is this absence of legal awareness they are not approaching a lawyer for consultation and advise. Moreover, because of their ignorance and illiteracy, they cannot become self-reliant and they cannot even help themselves. That is why promotion of legal literacy has always been recognized as one of the principal items of the program of the legal aid movement in the country. I would say that even right to education would not fulfill its real objective if education about legal entitlements is not made accessible to people and our constitutional promise of bringing justice to the door stepsof the people would remain an illusion. Therefore, legal aid is to be made available to the poor and needy by providing a system of government funding for those who cannot afford the cost of litigation.

It's the positive contribution of Judiciary that Hon'le The Supreme Court of India made an emphatic pronouncement regarding the rights of the poor and indigent in judgment of *Hussainara Khatoon* where the petitioner brought to the notice of Hon'ble Supreme Court that most of the under trials have already

under gone the punishment much more than what they would have got had they been convicted without any delay. The delay was caused due to inability of the persons involved to engage a legal counsel to defend them in the court and the main reason behind their inability was their poverty. Thus, in this case Hon'ble Apex Court pointed out that Article 39-A emphasized that free legal service was an inalienable element of reasonable, fair and just procedure and that the right to free legal services was implicit in the guarantee of Article 21. Two years later, in the case of *Khatri v.*



State of Bihar, the court answered the question the right to free legal aid to poor or indigent accused who are incapable of engaging lawyers. It held that the state is constitutionally bound to provide such aid not only at the stage of trial but also when they are first produced before the magistrate or remanded from time to time and that such a right cannot be denied on the ground of financial constraints or administrative inability or that the accused did not ask for it. Magistrates and Sessions Judges must inform the accused of such rights. The right to free legal services is an essential ingredient of reasonable, fair and just procedure for a person accused of an offence and it must be held implicit in the guarantee of Article 21 and the State is under a constitutional mandate to provide a lawyer to an accused person if the circumstances of the case and the needs of justice so require. It is a statutorily recognized public duty of each great branch of government to obey the rule of law and uphold the trust with the constitution by making rules to effectuate legislation meant to help the poor. court-fee and refusal to apply the exemptive provisions of order XXXIII, CPC. The State cannot avoid this obligation by pleading financial or administrative inability or that none of the aggrieved prisoners asked for any legal aid.

Legal aid is not a charity or bounty, but is an obligation of the state and right of the citizens. The prime object of the state should be equal justice for all. Thus, legal aid strives to ensure that the constitutional pledge is fulfilled in its letter and spirit and equal justice is made available to the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society. But in spite of the fact that free legal aid has been held to be necessary adjunct of the rule of law the legal aid movement has not achieved its goal. There is a wide gap between the goals set and met. The major obstacle to the legal aid movement in India is the lack of legal awareness. People are still not aware of their basic rights due to which the legal aid movement has not achieved its goal yet. It is the absence of legal awareness which leads to exploitation and deprivation of rights and benefits of the poor.

National Legal Services Authority is the apex body constituted to lay down policies and principles for making legal services and to frame most effective and economical schemes for legal services. In every State a State Legal Services Authority is constituted to give effect to the policies and directions of the Central Authority (NALSA) and to give legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State.

To make justice easily accessible to all it is suggested that it is the need of the hour that the poor illiterate people should be imparted with legal knowledge and should be educated on their basic rights which should be done from the grass root level of the country. The judiciary should focus more on Legal Aid because it is essential in this present scenario where gulf between haves and have-nots is increasing day by day. And elimination of social and structural discrimination against the poor will be achieved when free Legal Aid is used as an important tool in bringing about distributive justice.



There are number of precedents as well as legislations to up hold the right to free legal aid but they have just proven to be a myth for the masses due to their ineffective implementation. Thus the need of the hour is that one should need to focus on effective and proper implementation of the laws which are already in place instead of passing new legislations to make legal aid in the country a reality instead of just a myth in the minds of the countrymen. In providing free and accessible justice to the litigants, the Legal Aid institutions at all level should use proper ADR methods so as to speed up the process of compromise between parties to the case and with that matter will be settled without further appeal. Free Legal Services Authorities must be provided with sufficient funds by the State because no one should be deprived of professional advice due to lack of funds.

(Pratibha Saxena)
Additional District & Session Judge
Bareilly



FASTER: Court & Way Ahead

In India, the movement for the Right to have fair access to the pivotal information within a stipulated time period has been as vibrant in the hearts of marginalised people as it is in the pages of academic journals and in the courts. Since Independence and after the framing of the Indian Constitution, there have been several aspects which have been included within the ambit of Right to Information. To name a few, Right to Shelter, Food & Knowledge are the heads which stand on frontier. Article 21 enshrine 'Right to Life and Personal Liberty' are compendious term which include within themselves variety of right and attributes. Some of them are also found in Article 19 and thus have two sources at the same time.

In the recent past, Honourable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, has launched '**Fast & Secure Transmission of Electronic Records 'FASTER'**' a software to transmit Court Orders swiftly, securely through electronic mode. The said software would be used by the court officials with an aim & objective to instantly send e-copies of the orders through a secured electronic communication channel to the intended parties. After the launch of this Software by the Honourable Chief Justice of India, it can be safely reliance with the fact that the principle "**Justice must not only be done, but must also be seen to be done**" has been patently opted with in its true spirit. Days of endless waiting to get a hard copy of a Court order is over. Now, all it takes for the court to do is a soft tap of the 'send' button and, may be, a couple of blinks of the eye afterwards the required orders will be available before the agitated ones. Considering the prevailing conditions of Jail across the nation, the idea for a swift and abrupt software was the need of the hour from long ago.

Being a learner of law, I fail to restrain myself from depicting the need for the origin of this software. When we go back to the corridors of July, 2021, when the second wave of COVID-19 was almost knocking down, the Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Justice N. V. Ramana came across some news report regarding the non release of the prisoners from jail even after the courts are granting them bail for various reasons prevailing from case to case. During that juncture, he also witnessed about the news from Agra, Uttar Pradesh where several prisoners were forced to remain behind the bars for three days even after the court granted them bail because of the fact that the hard copies of the bail order had not reached the prison officials.



Shocked by the brazen violation of the Fundamental Rights of Personal Liberty, Life and Dignity of the prisoners, Hon'ble CJI had suo motu taken cognisance of the issue of delay in delivery of court orders. The prevailing miserable affair of state transpired him to profess to the extent that '*Are we still looking at the skies for pigeons to deliver our orders in this era of modern technology*'.

This 'FASTER' software would not only communicate bail orders with the digital signature of the Court officers and thus ensure privacy, safety and security amongst the masses but it would also prove to be a pivotal step towards strengthening the ambit and aura of Right to Life and Personal dignity enshrined under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. To know about the little about FASTER, it is worth mentioning that total of 73 Nodal Officers have been nominated at the High Court level to oversee the process. A judicial communication network and 1,887 secure-pathway Email IDs have been established and the communication will be restricted only to these concerned channels.

The aforesaid agenda of delay in release of the prisoners who are granted bail by the courts recently came into limelight when Aaryan Khan, son of Bollywood Star Shahrukh Khan, was forced to remain behind the bars for two days even after granting of bail by the concerned court. As per the prevailing media reports, this happened because some paper work was not completed within the stipulated time period as there was a paucity in the electric supply for more than half an hour when the release memo was typed. Resultantly bail order was not processed in time. When we deal with the strict compliance of rule and regulation, release of a person from custody cannot be delayed even for an hour after his release order is signed but in reality it is not practicably accountable on account of numerous counts. To name few of the major pretext for this delay, the following agenda may be safely placed upon:

Over Burdening of Courts: Judges are often refereed as Pilot of cases and suits which are pending in their respective court. In general, allotment of only three hundred files are supposed be devised by a Judicial Officer. But in reality hardly any of the Judicial Officer are piloting their court with this statistics. Delay in judicial appointments coupled with the shortage of judicial officers are the major factor for this. In practical, it becomes a Herculean task for the Judges to cope with and to manage all the files with full aptitude.



Clerical Error: Even the Magistrate dictate the bail order and fix a fair surety, sometimes the official staff used to commit any typographical and clerical error. Notwithstanding of this, majority of the times, the said error are unintentional. Let it understand by an illustration. Suppose the name of the accused which is printed on the application is Deepak and if the Stenographer type the name as Dipak. In this situation both the names may stand to be on correct footing. But if in the bail order, the second set of name i.e. Dipak is written then the Jail authorities will take objection as to it and will refuse to release the accused owing to specified rules and on security basis.

Amount of Bail Bond: In due course, few of the Magistrates set the bail amount on high footing which resultantly becomes difficult for the accused to meet with. This factor becomes a vital concern specially when the accused belongs to strapped and poor segment of the society.

After considering the aforesaid contention, it can be safely reliance with the dictum that the launch of this software FASTER an abbreviation of 'Fast and Secured Transmission of Electronic Records' will palpably be of great benefit for the concerned stakeholders. As of now, it is not clear that whether this software is targeted only upto the ambit of Supreme Court Orders or for the entire Courts throughout this nation. Considering this view, even if this software is not available and extended to the entire courts of this nation, this software 'FASTER' is going to stay for now and forever and will be made available to all the courts of this country in due course of time. In addition to this, in my humble opinion, the Magistrates should consider the mandate of Hon'ble Apex Court laid down in **Moti Ram v State of M.P. [AIR 1978 SC 1594]** while dealing with the ambit of bail bonds in bail applications. By these words, I finally conclude my stand with a big gratitude and indebtedness to our Honourable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for putting this software into orbit for the concerned stakeholders.

Shambhavi-I,
Additional Civil Judge(SD)/ACJM (MP/MLA),
Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.



Satyendra Antil Vis-A-Vis Personal Liberty

In the recent past, Her Excellency Smt. Droupadi Murmu, the President of India, made an emotional appeal while expounding that many in India end up being in jail for years, for the slightest of crimes, or even when wrongly framed. They have little recourse. According to the available data of National Crime Records Bureau (N.C.R.B.), Globally, one in three prisoners are undertrials. In India, three out of four, or about 77% of the total prison population in 2021, were undertrial prisoners.

Being a learner of law, I failed to restrain myself from penning down my view about the facets of the ruling Satender Kumar Antil v Central Bureau of Investigation in tune with personal liberty of citizen(s) of this nation. There are several factors responsible for the increasing number of under trail prisoners. To name a few; Unnecessary Arrest, Delay in Investigation, Cumbersome affairs of Bail System, Destitute approach of Poor Clients stand as frontier factors which contribute in increasing the number of under trail prisoners. The Honourable Supreme Court interlude these discussions, stressed upon the importance of the rule ‘Bail Over Jail’.

The Honourable Supreme Court [Herein after Referred As Court] by its Division Bench comprising of Honourable Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul & M.M. Sundresh, in the case of Satender Kumar Antil v C.B.I. [Herein after Referred as Case] acknowledged that jails in India are flooded with undertrial prisoners. The judgment of the Court in the above case emphasised upon the procedure to be followed by courts in cases where the investigating agency fails to arrest the accused person and thereupon filed its chargesheet. The Court in little less than last two years, has delivered a series of three judgements attempting to answer the query that Whether a person who has not been arrested by the investigation agency, should be taken into custody by the court upon filing of chargesheet and his appearance in such court? The recital of these three judgments are as under:

- Satender Kumar Antil v CBI (2021) 10 SCC 773, Dated 07.10.2021
(‘Antil-1’)
- Satender Kumar Antil v CBI 2021 SCC OnLine SC 3302, Dated
16.12.2021 (‘Antil-2’)
- Satender Kumar Antil v CBI 2022 SCC OnLine SC 825, Dated
11.07.2022 (‘Antil-3’)



In brief, the facts of the case runs as the Petitioner, Satender Kumar Antil, was named as a chargesheeted accused by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The chargesheet was filed after completion of the investigation and during the said period the petitioner was not arrested. Afterwards, cognizance was taken by the respective Court in the absence of

accused person and thereafter court issued summon upon the concerned person with a view to make him present in the court. However, the person opt not to make himself present in the concerned court and bout to choose with the option of filling Anticipatory Bail Application. The said anticipatory bail application was rejected and the court issued a nonailable warrant against him for ensuring his presence. Ultimately, the matter travelled to Honourable Supreme Court.

In its first interim order dated 28.07.2021, the Honourable Court prima-facie observed no necessity to interfere with the ongoing events of this case at the trial court level. The Honourable Court questioned the need for anticipatory bail for the petitioner as there should not be any fear of being taken into custody and rather it was the petitioner himself who was not appearing in the court. Thereupon, the petitioner highlighted the major lacuna before the court and submitted that the system *which is sought to be followed especially in the State of Uttar Pradesh is that even if a person is not arrested during the investigation and charge sheet has been filed.*

Afterwards if he is sent to custody then it results in the curtailment of his personal liberty.

The Honourable Court in **Antil-1** Ruling mainly laid down two guidelines to be adhered by the Trial Courts before sending a Proposed Accused/Applicant to custody i.e.

- (i) The person should not have been arrested during the investigation.
- (ii) The person should have co-operated throughout the investigation including appearing before the investigating officer whenever called for.

The Honourable Court further classified the offences into four categories which are as follows:

1. **Category A:** Offences punishable with imprisonment of 7 years or less not falling in categories B and D.



2. **Category B:** Offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for more than 7 years.

3. **Category C:** Offences punishable under special Acts containing stringent provisions for bail like NDPS Act [S. 37], PMLA [S. 45], UAPA [S. 43D (5)], Companies Act [S. 212(6)], etc.

4. **Category D:** Economic offences not covered by special Acts. Immediate after Antil-1 Judgement, the Honourable Court in little less than three months from the time of Antil-1 decision, further stressed upon the attributes and component of Bail fundamentally relying

upon the principle of Bail is the Rule and Jail is the Exception. The Honourable Court in **Antil-2** decision held that the intent behind *Antil-1* guidelines was to ease the process of bail and not to restrict it. The guidelines do not impose additional fetters, rather, they intend to enlarge the scope of bail. Merely by categorizing certain offences as economic offences (Category D) which may be non-cognizable, no different meaning should be given to the *Antil-1* order and if during the course of investigation, there has been no cause to arrest the accused person, merely the filing of chargesheet would not be an ipso facto cause to arrest him, an aspect already clarified in the decision in the case of ***Siddharth v State of UP (2022) 1 SCC 676***.

The Honourable Court in its **Antil-3** decision has reiterated the bail jurisprudence and also given some clarifications regarding the various categories of offences. The Court also emphasised that unnecessary arrests by the police authority are stumbling block in the delivery of free and fair

justice. These provisions are nevertheless endowed under Section 41 and 41A of Cr.P.C. and the Court directed that the Investigating Agencies are duty bound to comply with the mandate of Section 41 & 41A of Cr.P.C. The Honourable Court went on to direct that in case of any dereliction of the aforesaid provision(s) by the Police Authorities, the Learned Magistrate

should brought it to the notice of higher authority. The Court also stated that

the aforesaid provision(s) should be adhered keeping in view the the

directions issued under *Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar* coupled with

Siddharth v State of U.P.



VIEW POINT OF SATENDER ANTIL RULING:-

- The Court(s) should satisfy themselves on compliance of Section 41 & 41A of Cr.P.C. and in case of any non compliance, the accused (Proposed Accused) shall be entitle for bail.
- The Provisions under Section 41 & 41A of the Code should be appraised keeping in view the mandate and directions laid down in

Arnesh Kumar v State of Bihar & Siddharth v State of U.P.

- In ***Arnesh Kumar v State of Bihar (AIR 2014 SC 2756)***, the Honourable Supreme Court emphasised upon Section 41 (1) (b)(i) & (ii).

The said provision is reproduced as under:

- (1) *Any police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person (b) against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may be less than seven years or which may extend to seven yearwhether with or without fine, if the following conditions are satisfied, namely:*
- (i) *the police officer has reason to believe on the basis of such complaint, information, or suspicion that such person has committed the said offence*
 - (ii) *the police officer is satisfied that such arrest is necessary*
 - (a) *to prevent such person from committing any further offence; or*
 - (b) *for proper investigation of the offence; or*
 - (c) *to prevent such person from causing the evidence of the offence to disappear or tampering with such evidence in any manner; or*
 - (d) *to prevent such person from making any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the Court or to the police officer; or*



(e) as unless such person is arrested, his presence in the Court whenever required cannot be ensured, and the police officer shall record while making such arrest, his reasons in writing.

The Honourable Court held that the police authority should explain and satisfy the court about 'Reasonable Complaint, Credible Information or Reasonable Suspicion' mentioned under Section 41(1)(b) of the Code before asking for Custody.

The Proposed Accused is accredited with Bail if the Chargesheet is submitted before the concerned Court and the offence is punishable with an imprisonment upto 7 years.

The Previous Point is not applicable in case of Section 41 (1) (a) of the Code i.e. who commits, in the presence of a police officer, a cognizable offence.

The Above Point of Bail in the offences punishable upto 7 years is also not applicable under the provisions enumerated under Special Acts.

The Honourable Supreme Court since its inception stressed upon the need of fair trial. In light of fair trial, one of the most important attribute is about personal liberty of the citizen of our great nation. For having the scope of liberty which has been enshrined under our Constitution and even in the Preamble part of the Constitution, it is foremost required that the the personal liberty of citizen should not be curtailed in any condition whatsoever. As discussed in the above paragraph, in our nation, every three out of four prisoners are undertrial prisoners. Considering this aspect, the Honourable Supreme Court directed crew of directions which is now Law of Land by provision of Article 141 of the Constitution of India. To the best of my little knowledge, the mandate enshrined under *Satender Antil v CBI* can be best understood when it is placed together with *Arnesh Kumar v State of Bihar & Siddharth v State of UP* rulings.

Pratyush Prakash,
Judicial Magistrate,
Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.



**Latest Criminal Rulings of Hon'ble Apex Court
Sukhpal Singh Khaira Vs State of Pubjab AIR 2023 Page-1
(Five Judges Bench)**

1. Criminal P.C.(2 of 1974), S, 319- Power to summon additional accused- Exercise of - Guidelines to be followed by competent Court- Explained.
 - (i) If the competent court finds evidence or if application under Section 319 of CrPC is filed regarding involvement of any other person in committing the offence based on evidence recorded at any stage in the trial before passing of the order on acquittal or sentence, it shall pause the trial at that stage.
 - (ii) The Court shall thereupon first decide the need or otherwise to summon the additional accused and pass orders thereon.
 - (iii) If the decision of the court is to exercise the power under Section 319 of CrPC and summon the accused, such summoning order shall be passed before proceeding further with the trial in the main case.
 - (iv) If the summoning order of additional accused is passed, depending on the stage at which it is passed, the Court shall also apply its mind to the fact as to whether such summoned accused is to be tried along with the other accused or separately.
 - (v) If the decision is for joint trial, the fresh trial shall be commenced only after securing the presence of the summoned accused.
 - (vi) If the decision is that the summoned accused can be tried separately, on such order being made, there will be no impediment for the Court to continue and conclude the trial against the accused who were being proceeded with.
 - (vii) If the proceeding paused as in (i) above is in a case where the accused who were tried are to be acquitted and the decision is that the summoned accused can be tried afresh separately, there will be no impediment to pass the judgment of acquittal in the main case.
 - (viii) If the power is not invoked or exercised in the main trial till its conclusion and if there is a split-up (bifurcated) case, the power under Section 319 of CrPC can be invoked or exercised only if there is evidence to that effect, pointing to the involvement of the additional accused to be summoned in the split up (bifurcated) trial.
 - (ix) If, after arguments are heard and the case is reserved for judgment the occasion arises for the Court to invoke and exercise the power under Section 319 of CrPC, the appropriate course for the court is to set it down for re-hearing.
 - (x) On setting it down for re-hearing, the above laid down procedure to decide about summoning; holding of joint trial or otherwise shall be decided and proceeded with accordingly.



- (xi) Even in such a case, at that stage, if the decision is to summon additional accused and hold a joint trial the trial shall be conducted afresh and de novo proceedings be held.
- (xii) If, in that circumstance, the decision is to hold a separate trial in case of the summoned accused as indicated earlier.
 - (a) The main case may be decided by pronouncing the conviction and sentence and then proceed afresh against summoned accused.
 - (b) In the case of acquittal the order shall be passed to that effect in the main case and then proceed afresh against summoned accused.

Zunaid Vs State of Uttar Pradesh AIR 2023 SC 4550

Protest Petition-Procedure to be followed:-

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; Section 173, 190, 200-On the receipt of the police report under Section 173 Cr.P.C., the Magistrate can exercise three options - Firstly, he may decide that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding further and drop action - Secondly, he may take cognizance of the offence under Section 190(1)(b) on the basis of the police report and issue process - Thirdly, he may take cognizance of the offence under Section 190(1) (a) on the basis of the original complaint and proceed to examine upon oath the complainant and his witnesses under Section 200- Even in a case where the final report of the police under Section 173 is accepted and the accused persons are discharged, the Magistrate has the power to take cognizance of the offence on a complaint or a Protest Petition on the same or similar allegations even after the acceptance of the final report - Magistrate is not debarred from taking cognizance of a complaint merely on the ground that earlier he had declined to take cognizance of the police report Magistrate while exercising his judicial discretion has to apply his mind to the contents of the Protest Petition or the complaint as the case may be.



Latest Apex Court Law Rulings on Civil Law

Smt. Ved Kumari (Dead to LR) Dr. Vijay Agarwal vs Municipal Corporation of Delhi through its commissions AIR 2023 SC 4145(detailed Judgment)

Order 21 Rule 97, 101 CPC.

The executing Court could not have dismissed the execution petition by treating the decree to be inexecutable merely on the basis that the decree holder has lost possession to a third party/encroacher.

It is allowed to happen, every J.D. who is in possession of the immovable property till the decree holder's right and entitlement to enjoy the fruits of litigation and this may continue indefinitely and no decree for immovable property can be executed.

Hon'ble Apex Court Direction Speedy Disposal of Civil Cases.

Yashpal Jain Vs Sushila Devi and Others AIR 2023 SC 5652 as regards pendency of Civil Cases due Hon'ble Apex Court issued certain direction to trial Courts for their speedy disposals:-

The following directions are issued:

- (i). All courts at district and taluka levels shall ensure proper execution of the summons and in a time bound manner as prescribed under Order V Rule (2) of CPC and same shall be monitored by Principal District Judges and after collating the statistics they shall forward the same to be placed before the committee constituted by the High Court for its consideration and monitoring.
- (ii). All courts at District and Taluka level shall ensure that written statement is filed within the prescribed limit namely as prescribed under Order VIII Rule 1 and preferably within 30 days and to assign reasons in writing as to why the time limit is being extended beyond 30 days as indicated under proviso to sub-Rule (1) of Order VIII of CPC.
- (iii). All courts at Districts and Talukas shall ensure after the pleadings are complete, the parties should be called upon to appear on the day fixed as indicated in Order X and record the admissions and denials and the court shall direct the parties to the suit to opt for either mode of the settlement outside the court as specified in sub-Section (1) of Section 89 and at the option of the parties shall fix the date of appearance before such forum or authority and in the event of the parties opting to any one of the modes of settlement directions be issued to appear on the date, time and venue fixed and the parties shall so appear before such authority/form without any further notice at such designated place and time and it shall also be made clear in the reference order that trial is fixed beyond the period of two months making it clear that in the event of ADR not being fruitful, the trial would commence on the next day so fixed and would proceed on day-to-day basis.



- (iv). In the event of the party's failure to opt for ADR namely resolution of dispute as prescribed under Section 89(1) the court should frame the issues for its determination within one week preferably, in the open court.
- (v). Fixing of the date of trial shall be in consultation with the learned advocates appearing for the parties to enable them to adjust their calendar. Once the date of trial is fixed, the trial should proceed accordingly to the extent possible, on day-to-day basis.
- (vi). Learned trial judges of District and Taluka Courts shall as far as possible maintain the diary for ensuring that only such number of cases as can be handled on any given day for trial and complete the recording of evidence so as to avoid overcrowding of the cases and as a sequence of it would result in adjournment being sought and thereby preventing any inconvenience being caused to the stakeholders.
- (vii). The counsels representing the parties may be enlightened of the provisions of Order XI and Order XII so as to narrow down scope of dispute and it would be also the onerous responsibility of the Bar Associations and Bar Councils to have periodical refresher courses and preferably by virtual mode.
- (viii). The trial courts shall scrupulously, meticulously and without fail comply with the provisions of Rule I of Order XVII and once the trial and once the trial has commenced. It shall be proceeded