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In this Issue:

From the Desk of Chief Editor:

Latest Cases: Civil
Latest Cases: Criminal
Latest Cases: NDPS Act

Notification & Events

Pictorial Glimpses

Editorial Board

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CJA **e-NEWSLETTER**

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For circulation among the stakeholders in Judicial Education

SHAPING DIVORCE JURISPRUDENCE IN INDIA: ARTICLE 142

Under the Indian constitution, every citizen is entitled to “complete justice.” The Constitution of India under Article 142 confers the unique power upon the Supreme Court, to do “complete justice” between the parties, where, at times, the law or statute may not provide a remedy. In those situations, the Court can extend itself to put an end to a dispute in a manner that would fit the facts of the case. Over the last few years Article 142 has grown significantly and is now an essential component of the Supreme Court's decision-making process, being used numerous times to provide “complete justice.”

Though there is no specific provision for “irretrievable breakdown of marriage”, the Supreme Court has, over the period of time, used its jurisdiction conferred by Article 142 of the Constitution to administer required absolute justice for the parties in marital procedures.

Recently, the Supreme Court in the case of *Shilpa Sailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 544* exercised its plenary powers under Article 142 of the Constitution to grant a decree of divorce to consenting parties, in case of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The verdict came in a batch of petitions concerning the use of the top court's plenary powers to dissolve a marriage between consenting parties without referral to family courts to wait for the mandatory period of 6 months prescribed under Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

The Court, further, felt that in extreme instances where the parties are not only involved in accusing each other, but when the very basis of their marital relationship has collapsed and cannot be rebuilt at all by any available way, the Court must provide for the decree of dissolution of marital relations on the grounds of “*irretrievable breakdown of marriage*”.

The Court further remarked that it has the discretion to dissolve the marriage by passing a decree of divorce by mutual consent, without being bound by the procedural requirement to move the second motion subject to the requirements and conditions laid down in the case of *Amardeep Singh v. Harveen Kaur*, (2017) 8 SCC 746 and *Amit Kumar v. Suman Beniwal*, 2021 SCC OnLine SC 1270.

Pertinently, the Court also remarked that divorces can be granted through such a route even when one of the parties opposes such a decree. *“This discretionary power under article 142 is to be exercised to do ‘complete justice’ to the parties, wherein the Supreme Court is satisfied that the facts established show that the marriage has completely failed and there is no possibility that the parties will cohabit together, and continuation of the formal legal relationship is unjustified. The Court, as a court of equity, is required to also balance the circumstances and the background in which the party opposing the dissolution is placed”*.

The Court also outlined some of the factors that can be taken into consideration that would indicate an irretrievable breakdown of marriages, so as to grant divorce between parties under Article 142. It is important to understand that the Supreme Court's use of Article 142 in divorce cases is rare and limited to situations where there is a compelling need for intervention to ensure justice.

It is true that Article 142 has been invoked for the purpose of doing complete justice at large scale to the different section of the population. While the invocation of Article 142 should be done judiciously and in exceptional circumstances, it can be seen as a positive change as it allows the court to provide justice on a case-by-case basis, adapt to evolving needs, and bridge any gaps in the existing legal framework. The judgment ensures that the divorce cases are to be treated with sensitivity and fairness, ultimately leading to better outcomes for the parties involved. By delivering this judgment the Hon'ble Supreme Court has made an endeavor to fill these gaps by passing orders that align with the principles of justice, fairness, and equity. This helps ensure that no party is left without recourse due to technicalities or limitations of the existing legal framework.

Ajay Kumar Sharda
Director (Administration)

LATEST CASES: CIVIL

“Judicial review is designed to prevent the cases of abuse of power and neglect of duty by public authorities. However, under our Constitution, Article 226 is couched in such a way that a writ of mandamus could be issued even against a private authority. However, such private authority must be discharging a public function and that the decision sought to be corrected or enforced must be in discharge of a public function. If the private body is discharging a public function and the denial of any right is in connection with the public duty imposed on such body, the public law remedy can be enforced. The duty cast on the public body may be either statutory or otherwise and the source of such power is immaterial, but, nevertheless, there must be the public law element in such action.”

— J.B. Pardiwala, J. in *St. Mary’s Education Society v. Rajendra Prasad Bhargava*, (2023) 4 SCC 498, paras 40 and 41

FAMILY LAW

[XXXXXX vs XXXXXX: Neutral Citation:](#)

[2023: PHHC: 0746943-HELD-](#) In the transfer petition filed before the Hon’ble High Court in a divorce petition u/s 13 of Hindu Marriage Act, while transferring the divorce petition from Jalandhar to Chandigarh at the behest of the wife, it was observed by the Hon’ble High Court that the preponderance of law in such like cases leans towards the convenience of the wife.

[Nasima Banu and Anr. vs. Shahbas Khan and Anr. : Civil Revision Petition No. 273 of 2023 decided on 30.05.2023, Hon’ble Karnataka High Court-HELD-](#) it was held that only the Family Court has the power to consider the suit or proceeding relating to the guardianship of a person or custody of any minor.

HARYANA URBAN (CONTROL OF RENT AND EVICTION) ACT, 1973

[Krishan Lal and Ors. vs. Ashok Jain :Neutral Citation: 2023: PHHC: 081279-HELD-](#) while dismissing the revision petition filed by the tenant appellant, Hon’ble High

Court reiterated that the landlord is the best judge of his requirement, after noting down that the landlord had brought convincing evidence to prove that he had a bonafide need for the demised shop.

LIMITATION ACT

[Sukhbir Singh vs. Gaje Singh \(since deceased\) through LRs and Anr. :Neutral Citation: 2023: PHHC: 081110-HELD-](#)while dismissing the revision petition filed by the defendant, relying upon *Narne Ramamurthy vs. Ravula Soma Sundaram (SC Law Finder Doc id # 84411)* it was clarified by Hon’ble Punjab and Haryana High Court that the issues are framed on the based on the pleadings of the parties and defendants are obligated to specifically plead in the written statement that the suit is barred by limitation when issue of limitation is a mixed question of fact and law.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT

[IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Company Ltd. vs Ram Singh and others :Neutral Citation: 2023: PHHC: 078265-](#)

HELD-While dismissing an appeal filed by the Insurance company for setting aside the award passed by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, it was observed that FIR can be got registered even by a person who may not be an eye witness of the occurrence and it is only during the investigation of the case that the police traces the culprit of criminal who had committed the crime.

[Reliance General Insurance Company limited versus Harpreet Kaur and others](#)
[:Neutral Citation: 2023: PHHC: 075542-](#)

HELD- While dismissing an appeal filed by the insurance company challenging the award passed by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals, it was clarified by Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court that for assessing the income of the deceased in motor vehicle accident cases, minimum wages are not be applied in every case.

SERVICE MATTER

[Abid Ali vs. State of Haryana and Ors.](#)
[:Neutral Citation: 2023: PHHC: 074230-](#)

HELD- While dismissing the petition filed by the petitioner who sought the quashing of the order vide which he was removed from the service of the University, it was observed by Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court that since the appointment of the petitioner was on the based on the scheduled case certificate to which he was not entitled to, is void ab initio, he cannot get the benefit of the length of service for

which he was not eligible at the first instance.

[Gramin Yuvak Vikas Shikshan Mandal vs Shiv Narayan Datta Rao :Writ petition No.5998 of 2019 decided on 30.05.2023 by Hon'ble Bombay High Court-HELD-](#)

It was held that principle of natural justice are not required to be followed while terminating of service of employee on probation unless stigmatic.

SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

[Ghanshyam Vs Yoginder Rathi : 2023 SCC OnLine SC 725-HELD-](#)

After having lost from the all the courts, the defendant filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the suit preferred filed by the plaintiff for eviction of the defendant from the suit premises for mesne profits that he was the owner of the property by virtue of an agreement to sell, power of attorney, memo of possession and a receipt of payment of sale consideration as well as a will of the defendant bequeathing the said property in his favour. While dismissing the appeals, Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that the power of attorney is of no consequence if neither sale deed has been executed nor any action pursuant thereof is taken by the power of attorney holder.

Harshali Chowdhary
Additional District & Sessions Judge
-cum-Faculty Member, CJA

LATEST CASES: CRIMINAL

“It is true that origin of government service is contractual since there is an offer and acceptance in every case. But once appointed, the government servant acquires a status and his rights and obligations are no longer determined by consent of both parties, but by statute or statutory rules which may be framed and altered unilaterally by the Government. The hallmark of status is the attachment to a legal relationship of rights and duties imposed by the public law and not by mere agreement of the parties.”

— *P.S. Narasimha, J. in State of H.P. v. Raj Kumar, (2023) 3 SCC 773, para 26*

Prakash Nishad @ Kewat Zinak Nishad Vs. State of Maharashtra: 2023 SCC OnLine SC 666-Whether non-recording of a disclosure statement of the accused in the language in which it is made and recording of the same in a language totally unknown to the accused, contents whereof are also not read over and explained to him, can be said to have caused any prejudice to the cause of justice?-Whether DNA evidence can form the solitary basis in determining the guilt of the appellant?-HELD-Hearing a Criminal Appeal against the judgment upholding conviction for an offence punishable under Sections 376, 377, 302 and 201 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Hon’ble Supreme Court, citing a Constitution Bench decision in *Syed Qasim Razvi v. State of Hyderabad, 1953 SCR 589*, has held that when there is a lack of understanding of the language of the Court, it causes prejudice to the accused.

The Hon’ble Supreme Court, noting the decisions in *Pattu Rajan v. State of T.N., (2019) 4 SCC 771* and *Manoj v. State of M.P., (2023) 2 SCC 353*, further held that the probative value accorded to DNA evidence varies from case to case and even though the accuracy of DNA evidence may be increasing with the advancement of science and technology with every passing day, thereby making it more and more

reliable, we have not yet reached a juncture where it may be said to be infallible.

Ramesh Chandra Vaishya VS. State of Uttar Pradesh & Anr.: 2023 SCC OnLine SC 668- Parameters for attracting section 3(1)(x), the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?—**HELD**—Hearing a Criminal Appeal against the judgment dismissing an application under section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 instituted seeking quashing of the charge-sheet as well as the pending criminal proceedings under sections 323 and 504, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and 3(1)(x), the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the Hon’ble Supreme Court, citing a decision in *Hitesh Verma vs. The State of Uttarakhand & Anr., (2020) 10 SCC 710*, has held that the legislative intent seems to be clear that every insult or intimidation for humiliation to a person would not amount to an offence under section 3(1)(x) of the SC/ST Act unless, of course, such insult or intimidation is targeted at the victim because of he being a member of a particular Scheduled Caste or Tribe. The Hon’ble Supreme Court further held that if one calls another an idiot (bewaqoof) or a fool (murkh) or a thief (chor) in any place within public view, this would obviously constitute an act intended to

insult or humiliate by user of abusive or offensive language. Even if the same be directed generally to a person, who happens to be a Scheduled Caste or Tribe, per se, it may not be sufficient to attract section 3(1)(x) unless such words are laced with cattiest remarks.

Captain Manjit Singh Viridi (Retd.) Vs. Hussain Mohammed Shattaf & Ors.:2023 SCC OnLine SC 653-What is to be considered at the time of discharge of an accused?-HELD-Hearing a Criminal Appeal against the order allowing discharge in a murder case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the settled proposition of law is that at the stage of hearing on the charges entire evidence produced by the prosecution is to be believed.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further held that in case no offence is made out then only an accused can be discharged. Truthfulness, sufficiency and acceptability of the material produced can be done only at the stage of trial. At the stage of charge, the Court has to satisfy that a prima facie case is made out against the accused persons. Interference of the Court at that stage is required only if there is a strong reason to hold that in case the trial is allowed to proceed, the same would amount to abuse of process of the Court.

Y. Balaji Vs. Karthik Desari & Anr. Etc.:2023 SCC OnLine SC 645-Ordering de novo investigation?-HELD- Hearing Criminal Appeal against the orders putting on hold an investigation by the Enforcement Directorate, refusal of the High Court to extend the time for completion of investigation and granting limited relief to the Enforcement Directorate to access certain documents available on record in the Special Court trying the

predicate offences, in the matter of offences under Sections 406, 420 read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has cited a decision in *Vinay Tyagi vs. Irshad Ali alias Deepak*, (2013) 5 SCC 762 wherein it has been held that investigation can be of three kinds namely, (i) initial investigation; (ii) further investigation; and (iii) fresh or de novo or reinvestigation.

It has been further held that the power to order de novo investigation vests only with superior courts and that the same has to be exercised sparingly in exceptional cases.

It has been further held that while ordering de novo investigation, there are two options open to the superior court namely, (i) to direct the report already prepared or the investigation so far conducted, not to form part of the records of the case; or (ii) to direct the report already prepared or the investigation so far conducted to form part of the record. If the superior court is silent on this aspect, the report already prepared or the investigation so far conducted will form part of the record. In other words, if the superior court intended that the investigation so far conducted and the report already filed should not form part of the record, it should specifically say so.

Raj Kumar @ Suman Vs. State (NCT of Delhi): 2023 SCC OnLine SC 609-Law summarized on examination of the accused under Section 313 Cr.P.C.-HELD-Hearing a Criminal Appeal against the Judgment upholding conviction for the offences punishable under Section 302 read with Section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, the Hon'ble Supreme Court summarized the law consistently laid down as under:

(i) It is the duty of the Trial Court to put each material circumstance appearing in the evidence against the accused

specifically, distinctively and separately. The material circumstance means the circumstance or the material on the basis of which the prosecution is seeking his conviction;

(ii) The object of examination of the accused under Section 313 is to enable the accused to explain any circumstance appearing against him in the evidence;

(iii) The Court must ordinarily eschew material circumstances not put to the accused from consideration while dealing with the case of the particular accused;

(iv) The failure to put material circumstances to the accused amounts to a serious irregularity. It will vitiate the trial if it is shown to have prejudiced the accused;

(v) If any irregularity in putting the material circumstance to the accused does not result in failure of justice, it becomes a curable defect. However, while deciding whether the defect can be cured, one of the considerations will be the passage of time from the date of the incident;

(vi) In case such irregularity is curable, even the appellate court can question the accused on the material circumstance which is not put to him; and

(vii) In a given case, the case can be remanded to the Trial Court from the stage of recording the supplementary statement of the concerned accused under Section 313 of CrPC.

(viii) While deciding the question whether prejudice has been caused to the accused because of the omission, the delay in raising the contention is only one of the several factors to be considered.

[Jitendra Nath Mishra Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Anr.: 2023 SCC OnLine SC 726-Exercise of power conferred by section 319, Cr.PC?-HELD-Hearing a Criminal Appeal against upholding the summoning under the Scheduled Castes](#)

and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, in exercise of power conferred on him by Section 319, Code of Criminal Procedure, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that Section 319, Cr.PC, which envisages a discretionary power, empowers the court holding a trial to proceed against any person not shown or mentioned as an accused if it appears from the evidence that such person has committed a crime for which he ought to be tried together with the accused who is facing trial. Such power can be exercised by the court qua a person who is not named in the FIR, or named in the FIR but not shown as an accused in the charge-sheet.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further held that therefore, what is essential for exercise of the power under section 319, Cr. PC is that the evidence on record must show the involvement of a person in the commission of a crime and that the said person, who has not been arraigned as an accused, should face trial together with the accused already arraigned.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further held that however, the court holding a trial, if it intends to exercise power conferred by section 319, Cr.PC, must not act mechanically merely on the ground that some evidence has come on record implicating the person sought to be summoned; its satisfaction preceding the order thereunder must be more than prima facie as formed at the stage of a charge being framed and short of satisfaction to an extent that the evidence, if unrebutted, would lead to conviction.

Amrinder Singh Shergill

Additional District & Sessions Judge
-cum-Faculty Member, C

LATEST CASES: NDPS ACT

“The concepts of equality, liberty and fraternity are certainly part of our constitutional morality. Basic ideas enshrined in our Constitution are part of constitutional morality. The conscience of our Constitution is constitutional morality. Hence, it is contended that excommunication or ostracisation is anathema to the concepts of liberty and equality. It is against the anti-discriminatory ethos which forms a part of constitutional morality. Therefore, the constitutional court ought not to tolerate anything which takes away the right and privilege of any person to live with dignity as the concept of constitutional morality does not permit the Court to do so.”

— *Abhay S. Oka, J. in Central Board of Dawoodi Bohra Community v. State of Maharashtra, (2023) 4 SCC 541, para 36*

Mohd. Muslim v. State (NCT of Delhi) : 2023 SCC OnLine SC 352- Grant of bail on ground of undue delay in trial not fettered by Section 37,NDPS Act-HELD-

The special conditions as enacted under Section 37 can only be considered within constitutional parameters when the court is reasonably satisfied on a *prima facie* look at the material on record that the accused is not guilty. However, the court acknowledged that a plain and literal interpretation of the conditions under Section 37 requiring the court to be satisfied that the accused is not guilty and would not commit any offence, would effectively exclude grant of bail altogether, *“resulting in punitive detention and unsanctioned preventive detention as well”*.

Right to Speedy Trial-Laws which impose stringent conditions for grant of bail, may be necessary in public interest; yet, if trials are not concluded in time, the injustice wrecked on the individual is immeasurable. Hence, the incarceration has further deleterious effects where the accused belongs to the weakest economic strata: immediate loss of livelihood, and in several cases, scattering of families as well as loss of family bonds and alienation from society. The courts therefore, have to be sensitive to these aspects (because in the event of an acquittal, the loss to the accused is irreparable), and ensure that trials especially in cases, where special laws enact stringent provisions, are taken up and concluded speedily.

Plain & Literal Interpretation of Section 37 NDPS Act Would Make Bail Impossible- Section 37, *“curtails the right of an accused to secure bail, and*

correspondingly fetters judicial discretion”.

Under this provision, the Court can grant bail to an accused only on being satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that they are not guilty of such an offence and that the accused is also unlikely to commit any offence after being released from jail. The apex court had upheld such restrictive conditions for in view of the balance between the two competing values, namely, the right of an accused to enjoy freedom, based on the presumption of innocence, and the interest of the society at large. However, the court conceded that the only manner in which the special condition in provisions such as the one contained in Section 37 of the NDPS Act could be considered within constitutional parameters is by relying on a *prima facie* determination of the case based on the material available on the record. The bench categorically stated that any other interpretation would result in complete denial of bail to a person accused of offences such as those enacted under Section 37 of the NDPS Act.

Rajpal @ Billu Vs. State of Haryana : CRR-1850-2022 (O&M) Date of decision :

22.05.2023: Further Detention Invalid If Extension Order For Submitting Final Report Under Section 173 CrPC Itself Is Set Aside-HELD- The Punjab and Haryana High Court passed the ruling on a revision petition filed by one, Rajpal alias Billu challenging the dismissal of his application for default regular bail in a case registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. The court has held that further detention of an accused

becomes unlawful if an order granting extension to submit the final report under Section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) itself is overturned.

[Ashish Devidas Morkhade vs State of Maharashtra: Criminal Revision Application No. 106 of 2022: S.59 NDPS Act-Special Court Can Order FIR Against Investigating Officer For Failure To File Chargesheet Within 180 Days-HELD-](#) The Bombay High Court recently upheld an order directing criminal prosecution of the investigating officer (IO) under Section 59 of the NDPS Act for his prima facie failure to file the chargesheet within the stipulated period.

Under Section 59 an officer who fails to perform his duty prescribed under the act or who connives with an accused can be punished with imprisonment for a term extendable up to one year and/or with fine. The court observed that *“There was specific object behind the provisions in the form of Section 59. The law makers in their wisdom expected that all concerned in implementing the N.D.P.S. Act must be cautious and serious about their duty”*.

[Vikas @Vicky Vs State of Himachal Pradesh: Civil Appeal No. 421 Of 2022 Dt March 14, 2023 : Can Rigour On Bail U/S 37 NDPS Act Have Same Efficacy Throughout Trial, Notwithstanding Period Of Custody?-HELD-](#) The Himachal Pradesh High Court has reiterated that the Constitutional guarantee of expeditious trial cannot be diluted by applying the rigors of Section 37 of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in perpetuity. The bench observed that the Constitutional guarantee of expeditious trial cannot be diluted by applying the rigors of Section 37 of NDPS Act in perpetuity.

In order to fortify its view, the bench found it worthwhile to record the recent observations of Supreme Court in **[Mohd Muslim @ Hussain Vs. State \(NCT of Delhi\)](#)** wherein it was observed that , *“Laws which impose stringent conditions for grant of bail, may be necessary in public interest; yet, if trials are not concluded in time, the*

injustice wrecked on the individual is immeasurable. The courts therefore, have to be sensitive to these aspects (because in the event of an acquittal, the loss to the accused is irreparable), and ensure that trials – especially in cases, where special laws enact stringent provisions, are taken up and concluded speedily.”

[Nithin V State of Kerala: 2023 SCC OnLine SC 339: whether the CI of police or any other gazetted officer under the Police Department could be considered ineligible to be a gazetted officer for the purposes of Section 50 of the NDPS Act? -HELD-](#) In this regard the court was of the view that any police officer who is a gazetted officer could not be considered incompetent for search under Section 50 of the NDPS Act.

[Whether a gazetted officer part of the detecting or investigating team would be considered a competent gazetted officer to conduct a search under Section 50 of the NDPS Act? -HELD-](#) The court while relying on the decision of the decision of the Supreme Court in **[State of Rajasthan v. Premanand & anr \[\(2014\) 5 SCC 345\]](#)** was of the view that this was an exception under Section 50 of the Act. When the gazetted officer is part of the detecting or investigating team, he would not be competent to be a gazetted officer under Section 50 of the Act as such an officer could not be considered an independent officer for the purposes of the search.

[Whether it would it be non-compliance of Section 50 of the Act if the accused is not taken to the gazetted officer or Magistrate, but instead the gazetted officer is brought to the location of detection of contraband?-HELD-](#) The court held that ensuring the presence of the gazetted officer at the place of detection, instead of taking the accused to the gazetted officer would still be considered compliance under Section 50 of the Act.

NOTIFICATION

1. Ministry of Power modifies Green Energy Open Access Rules vide Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023: On 23-5-2023, the Ministry of Power notified the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023 to amend the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022. The provisions came into force on 23-5-2023.

Key Points:

1. Earlier, the definition of “entity” was that any consumer who has contracted demand or sanctioned load of 100kW or more were recognized as an entity. The exception was for captive consumers who did not have any load limitation. Now, the definition of “entity” also says the limit of 100kW or more can be through a single connection or through multiple connections, located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee.
2. Rule 5, First Proviso has also been revised which says any entity, either through single connection or through multiple connections aggregating 100 kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee, will be eligible to take power through Green Energy Open Access and there will be no limit of supply of power for the captive consumers taking power under the same Green Energy Open Access.
3. Rule 9 has also been revised which talks about the surcharge which is not applicable when the electricity is produced from offshore wind projects, if the project is commissioned upto December 2032. Earlier, the projects which were covered by this provision were commissioned upto December 2025.¹

¹https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/Electricity_Renewable_Energy_Through_Green_Energy_Open_Access_Amendment_Rules_2023.pdf

EVENTS OF THE MONTH

- One Month Training Programme for thirteen newly promoted ADJs from the State of Punjab concluded on June 7, 2023. To commemorate the Valedictory Ceremony a cultural programme was organized, where the Trainee Judicial Officers from the state of Haryana and newly appointed Additional District & Sessions Judges from the states of Punjab and Haryana participated.
- The Chandigarh Judicial Academy organized a Refresher-cum-orientation course on June 10, 2023 for the Civil Judges from the states of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh. The resource persons for the course were Justice Rajiv Sharma (Retd.), Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Justice M.M.S Bedi (Retd.), Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Justice Arun Kumar Tyagi (Retd.), Judge, Punjab and Haryana High Court and Sh. Amrinder Singh Shergill, ADJ-Cum-Faculty Member(Course Co-ordinator).
- Four Month Training Programme for 04 newly appointed ADJs from the State of Punjab and Haryana concluded on June 14, 2023. To commemorate the Valedictory Ceremony a cultural programme was organized, where the Trainee Judicial Officers from the state of Haryana participated.

PICTORIAL GLIMPSES

Valedictory Ceremony of one month training programme for ADJs on Promotion from the state of Punjab



Refresher-cum-Orientation Course for Civil Judges from the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT Chandigarh.



Valedictory Ceremony of four months training programme for newly appointed ADJs from the States of Punjab & Haryana



