

**GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA
ABSTRACT**

Public Services – The Telangana State Judicial (Service and Cadre) Rules, 2023 – Notification – Orders - Issued.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (J&RA) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.36.

Date:10-06-2023.

Read the following:-

1. GO.Ms.No.59, LAW (LA&J – Spl.C) Dept., dated.15.07.2017.
2. GO.Ms.No.03, LAW (LA&J – Spl.C) Dept., dt.06.01.2020.
3. From the Registrar General, High Court for the State of Telangana, Lr.No.183/2023-RC, dated 23.01.2023.
4. Govt.Lr.No. 09/J&RA/2022-2, GA (J&RA) Department, dated: 20.04.2023.
5. From the Registrar General, High Court for the State of Telangana, Lr.No.ROC.No. 183/2023-RC, dt.21.04.2023.

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ORDER:-

The following Notification shall be published in the Telangana Gazette:-

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 233, 234, 235, 237 read with the proviso to Article 309 and proviso to clause (3) of Article 320 of the Constitution of India and all other powers hereunto enabling and in supersession of the existing Rules issued in Government Orders 1st and 2nd read above and in consultation with the High Court for the State of Telangana, Hyderabad, the Governor of the State, hereby makes the following Special Rules in respect of the Telangana State Judicial Service:-

THE TELANGANA STATE JUDICIAL SERVICE RULES, 2023

CHAPTER - I : Preliminary

1. Short title application and commencement:

(1.1) These rules shall be called "**the "Telangana State Judicial (Service and Cadre) Rules, 2023."**

(1.2) These rules are applicable to the existing vacancies and future vacancies.

(1.3) They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from **01.01.2023.**

2. Definitions: In these Rules unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) "**Academy**" means the Telangana State Judicial Academy;
- (b) "**Approved Probationer**" means a member of the service, who has satisfactorily completed the probation in such service;
- (c) "**Cadre**" means the post in each category of service;
- (d) "**Cadre Strength**" means the number of posts permanent as well as temporary in the cadre;
- (e) "**Confirmed Member**" means a member of the service who has been confirmed in accordance with these Rules;
- (f) "**Direct Recruitment**" means appointment of a person; who is not in the service of the Government of India or the Government of the State; to any category in the service through the process of inviting applications directly from all eligible and qualified persons;
- (g) "**Existing Vacancy**" means the clear vacancies available as on the date of recruitment notification;
- (h) "**Future Vacancy**" means the anticipated vacancies that may arise due to retirement, Promotion, resignation, elevation etc.,;
- (i) "**Government**" means the Government of the State of Telangana;

- (j) **"Governor"** means the Governor of the State of Telangana;
- (k) **"High Court"** means and includes High Court for the State of Telangana w.e.f. 02.06.2014;
- (l) **"Official Gazette"** means the Telangana State Gazette ;
- (m) **"Officiation"** means a person is said to be officiating in the post since the date of his officiating / temporary promotion till he is confirmed / regularized in that post ;
- (n) **"Promotion"** means the appointment of a member of any category in the service to a higher category in the service carrying higher scale of pay;
- (o) **"Recruitment by Transfer"** means appointment of a person to the higher post, who at the time of his first appointment thereto is either a confirmed member or approved probationer in any other category of the service or any other service appointed through the process of inviting applications from all eligible and qualified persons;
- (p) **"Schedule"** means schedule appended to these Rules;
- (q) **"Service"** means the Telangana State Judicial Service;
- (r) **"State"** means the State of Telangana;
- (s) **"Trainee"** means a person who is recruited against a future vacancy and placed on training.

3. Constitution of Service:

(3.1) There shall be constituted a State Service known as **"the Telangana State Judicial Service"**.

(3.2) The Service shall consist of the following categories:

- (a) **District Judges**
- (b) **Civil Judge (Senior Division)** and
- (c) **Civil Judge (Junior Division)**

(3.3) The cadre strength of the above three categories shall be, as determined by the Government from time to time, in consultation with the High Court.

(3.4) The cadre of District Judges shall comprise of :—

- (i) District Judges (Entry Level Scale)
- (ii) District Judges (Selection Grade Scale) and
- (iii) District Judges (Super Time Scale)

Note:

25% of the cadre strength thereof is reserved for "Selection Grade Scale" and 10% of the cadre strength thereof is reserved for "Super Time Scale".

(3.5) The cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division) shall comprise of :—

- (i) Civil Judge (Senior Division) (Entry Level);
- (ii) Civil Judge (Senior Division - Assured Career Progression Scale-I) and
- (iii) Civil Judge (Senior Division - Assured Career Progression Scale-II)

(3.6) The cadre of Civil Judge (Junior Division) shall comprise of :—

- (i) Civil Judge (Junior Division - Entry Level);
- (ii) Civil Judge (Junior Division - Assured Career Progression Scale-I) and
- (iii) Civil Judge (Junior Division - Assured Career Progression Scale-II)

CHAPTER - II : Appointment and Recruitment

4. Appointment:

(4.1) Appointing Authority:

The Governor of the State shall be the Appointing Authority to the cadre posts of District Judges and Civil Judge (Junior Division). All other methods of appointment shall be made by the High Court.

(4.2) Method of appointment:**(A) DISTRICT JUDGE :**

- (a) District Judge (Super Time Scale) shall be made based on merit-cum-seniority from among the District Judges (Selection Grade Scale), who have completed not less than 3 years of service as District Judge (Selection Grade Scale).
- (b) District Judge (Selection Grade Scale) shall be made based on merit –cum- seniority from among the permanent District Judges (Entry Level), who have put in not less than five years of service.
- (c) Appointment to the Category of District Judges (Entry Level):

Appointment to the category of District Judges (Entry Level) shall be made: By Direct Recruitment, By Transfer on the basis of merit through a Limited Competitive Examination and By Promotion.

I) By Direct Recruitment:- 25% of the cadre strength shall be filled up by direct recruitment on the basis of written examination and *viva-voce* as prescribed by the High Court:

II) Recruitment by Transfer on the basis of merit through a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination:- 10% of the cadre strength shall be filled up by Transfer through limited departmental competitive examination held for Civil Judge (Senior Division) who have put in not less than five years of qualifying service as on the date of issuance of notification:

Provided that, if the eligible Civil Judges (Senior Division) are not available to fill 10% of cadre strength, in a calendar year or are not qualified in the examination in a calendar year to all or any of the vacancies notified, the vacancies to the said extent shall stand transferred to promotion method to be filled up by promotion in accordance with these Rules:

III) By Promotion from among the Civil Judge (Senior Division) :- 65% of the cadre strength shall be filled up by Promotion from among the category of Civil Judges (Senior Division) who have put in at least 5 years of qualifying service as on the date of notification on the basis of seniority-cum-merit:

Provided that, a Civil Judge (Senior Division) who is facing disciplinary proceedings or Criminal proceedings or has undergone or is undergoing punishment for any misconduct in discharge of his/her duties is not eligible during the pendency of disciplinary proceedings / Criminal proceedings or during the currency of such punishment for appointment by Transfer through limited competitive examination or by Regular promotion to the post of District Judge.

(B) Civil Judge (Senior Division):

- (a) Appointment to the category of Civil Judge (Senior Division) shall be by promotion from the category of Civil Judges (Junior Division), who have put in not less than five years of qualifying service, on the basis of seniority-cum-merit:

Provided that a Civil Judge (Junior Division) who is facing disciplinary proceedings or Criminal proceedings or has undergone or is undergoing punishment for any misconduct in discharge of his/her duties is not eligible during the pendency of disciplinary proceedings / Criminal proceedings or during the currency of such punishment for Regular promotion to the post of Civil Judge (Senior Division).

- (b) Civil Judges (Senior Division) are entitled to be placed in Assured Career Progression Scales-I and II after completion of 5 years of qualifying service and 10 years of qualifying service, as the case may be based on merit-cum-seniority, provided in the meanwhile they are not promoted to the District Judge cadre.

(C) Civil Judge (Junior Division):

- (a) Appointment to the Category of Civil Judge (Junior Division) shall be made by direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer:
 - (i) **Direct Recruitment: 85%** of cadre strength shall be filled by Direct Recruitment based on the performance in the written examination and *viva-voce* as prescribed by the High Court.

(ii) **Recruitment by Transfer : 15 %** shall be filled from among the eligible categories as specified from time to time based on the performance in the written examination and viva-voce as prescribed by the High Court from among the confirmed members or approved probationers.

(b) Civil Judges (Junior Division) are entitled to be placed in Assured Career Progression Scales-I and II after the completion of 5 years and 10 years of qualifying service as the case may be, based on merit-cum-seniority, provided they are not promoted as Civil Judges (Senior Division) in the meanwhile.

5. Eligibility for Direct Recruitment and Recruitment by transfer:

(5.1) District Judges (Entry Level) Direct Recruitment:

A person to be appointed to the category of District Judge by direct recruitment shall be:

(a) One who has been practicing as an Advocate in the High Court or Courts working under the control of the High Court for not less than 7 years as on the date of the notification;

Provided that a full time salaried Law Officer in the Employment of the Central Government or State Government or any Public Corporation or Body constituted by statute shall not be eligible for the post of District Judge.

(b) A person, who has completed thirty five years of age and who has not completed forty eight years of age as on the date of the notification inviting applications for such appointment is published in the newspapers.

Provided that the upper age limit in respect of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes; the Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes is relaxable by three years.

(c) One who has good character and is free from any disability, which renders him, unfit for such appointment:

Provided further that no person shall be eligible for appointment to the category if :—

- (i) is not a citizen of India;
- (ii) is dismissed from service by any High Court;
- (iii) Convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude as defined in the Conduct Rules;
- (iv) is or has been permanently debarred or disqualified by the High Court or Union Public Service Commission or any State Public Service Commission from appearing for examinations or selections conducted by it;
- (v) directly or indirectly influences the recruitment authority by any means for his candidature;
- (vi) has more than one spouse living and
- (vii) marries knowingly a person having a spouse.

(5.2) Civil Judge (Junior Division):

(A) **By Direct Recruitment:** A person to be appointed to the category of Civil Judge (Junior Division):

(I) Shall possess a Degree in Law of a University in India established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act or an Institution recognized by the University Grants Commission and enrolled in the Bar Council as an Advocate.

(and)

Must have been practicing as an Advocate or Pleader in the High Court or Courts working under the control of the High Court for a period of not less than 3 years as on the date of Notification for recruitment to the post. Candidate shall produce certificate of practice obtained from the concerned Bar association as proof.

(and)

Must have attained the age of 23 years and must not have attained the age of 35 years in the case of open category and 40 years in the case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes as on the date of Notification for recruitment to the post is made.

(or)

(II) (a) Must be a Law Graduate possessing a Degree in Law from a recognized University as mentioned in Clause (I) above, who is eligible to be enrolled as an Advocate and who has secured an overall 60% marks in acquiring such a Law Degree in case of open categories and 55% marks in respect of other reserved

categories and has not enrolled as an Advocate. To fall into this category, candidate must have obtained Degree of Law within a period of three years prior to the date of Notification.

(and)

- (b) Must have attained the age of 23 years and must not have completed the age of 26 years as on the date of notification for selection to the post is issued. The upper age limit is relaxable by 5 years in case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

(or)

- (III)(a) Shall be a person who has enrolled as an Advocate, but do not possess three years practice at the Bar would be eligible to appear in the recruitment for the post of Civil Judge, under the category of fresh Law Graduates, provided they satisfy the other requisite eligibility criteria. Candidate shall produce certificate of practice obtained from the concerned Bar association as proof.

- (b) Candidate must have good character and is free from any disability which renders him/her unfit for such appointment:

Provided that no person shall be eligible for appointment to the category if:

- (i) is not a citizen of India;
- (ii) is dismissed from service by any High Court, Government and Statutory or Local Authority;
- (iii) is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude as defined in conduct Rules;
- (iv) is or has been permanently debarred or disqualified by the High Court or Union Public Service Commission or any State Public Service Commission or any other recruiting authority from appearing for examinations or selections conducted by it;
- (v) directly or indirectly influences the recruitment authority by any means for his candidature;
- (vi) has more than one living spouse and marries knowingly a person having a spouse.

(B) Recruitment by Transfer: A person to be appointed to the category of Civil Judge (Junior Division) by recruitment by transfer:

- (I)**
- (1) Must hold a Degree in Law awarded by any University established by Law in India; or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act or an Institution recognized by the University Grants Commission, and which is valid for enrollment as an Advocate as per the Rules of the Bar Council of India.
 - (2) has not completed forty eight years of age as on the date of Notification for selection to the post is made.
 - (3) must maintain good character and conduct in the entire service.
 - (4) The recruitment shall be by transfer on the basis of written examination and *viva voce* as prescribed by the High Court.

(II) The following categories are eligible to compete under this recruitment method and who are confirmed members of service or approved probationers.

- (i) Categories 5 and 6 of Division -1; Categories 1 to 4 and Category 5 (a) and (b) of Division-II of Telangana High Court Service;
- (ii) Categories 1 to 9 of the Telangana Judicial Ministerial and Subordinate Service Rules, 2018;
- (iii) Assistant Public Prosecutor, Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor, Additional Public Prosecutor Grade-II of Telangana State Prosecution Service;
- (iv) Section Officer in the Law Department of the Secretariat;
- (v) Section Officer in the Legislature Department; and
- (vi) Manager of the Office of the Advocate General; Government Pleader; Public Prosecutor;

Provided that fifteen out of every hundred vacancies in the cadre shall be filled up by means of recruitment by transfer:

Provided further that a staff member who is facing disciplinary proceedings or Criminal proceedings or has undergone or is undergoing punishment for any misconduct in discharge of his/her duties is not eligible during the pendency of disciplinary proceedings / Criminal proceedings or during the currency of such punishment for recruitment to the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division).

(5.3) Proficiency in Telugu Language: The candidates applying for the posts of District Judge and Civil Judge under direct recruitment and recruitment by transfer, must be able to read, speak and write the Telugu language fluently and shall pass test as may be prescribed by the High Court.

6. Recruitment, methodology for conducting examination, selection process, fee etc.,

- (a) **Computation and Identification of Vacancies of Civil Judge (Junior Division):** On the 15th Day of January every year the High Court shall publish the information in its official website the number of existing clear vacancies as well as future / anticipated vacancies likely to arise in the cadre of Civil Judge (Junior Division) in the next two calendar years by taking into consideration the vacancies which may arise due to promotions, retirements etc.,
- (b) On or before the 15th March of every year, the Recruitment Wing shall be informed of the number of existing vacancies and the vacancies that are likely to occur within one year for the post of District Judge by the concerned Registry and the vacancy position of District Judges shall be published in the Official Website of the High Court by 31st March of every year.
- (c) Every year, the High Court, by advertisement in at least two newspapers, one in Telugu and the other in English and in the Official Gazette of the Government, invite applications in such form as it may determine from the intending candidates, who possess the qualifications for filling the existing and future vacancies, indicating, inter-alia, the eligibility criteria, the syllabus, the number of marks allotted for written examination, the qualifying marks to be secured by a candidate, the number of marks allotted for the *viva voce*, the ratio in which the candidates are to be called for the written examination and *viva voce*. The advertisement shall also specify that the recruitment to these posts shall be made in accordance with Telangana State Judicial (Service & Cadre) Rules, 2023.
- (d) For the purpose of short listing the candidates, who will be applying for the post of District Judge (Entry level) by direct recruitment and Limited Competitive Examination by Transfer and for the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division), the High Court may, if necessary hold a screening test comprising of multiple choice objective type questions, and call upon the candidates in the ratio of 1:10 of the available vacancies, who have secured 40% and above marks in the Screening Test for a written examination:

Provided that if there are more than one candidate who have secured identical marks in the screening test, all such candidates shall be called for the written examination.

- (e) (i) The High Court shall hold written examinations consisting of three papers as indicated hereafter in Rule 7, for the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and for the post of District Judge.
- (ii) The medium of examination for writing the examination is English.
- (iii) The syllabus for the screening test and written examination for Civil Judge (Junior Division)/ District Judge recruitment is as detailed in Schedules 'E' and 'F' respectively appended to the Rules.
- (f) The same pattern of examination including the syllabus, which is fixed for direct recruitment of District Judges (Entry Level) shall be applicable for the promotion of District Judges under Limited Competitive Examination by Transfer.
- (g) The object of the written examination is to test the academic knowledge of the candidate.
- (h) The object of the *viva voce* is to assess the suitability of the candidate for the cadre by judging the mental alertness, knowledge of law, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, skills, attitude, ethics, power of assimilation, power of communication, character and intellectual depth and the like, of the candidate.

- (i) A candidate who has committed any act of copying or misconduct during the course of Screening Test / Written Examination or has been convicted in a Criminal Case or is compulsorily retired, removed or dismissed from Judicial Service or any other service or could not successfully complete probation period of any post in Judicial Service or any candidate who from own volition sought discharged from Judicial Services shall not be eligible to appear for the competitive examination.
 - (j) Any Officer having found to be of doubtful integrity in any year, shall not be eligible to appear for the post of District Judge by promotion through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination.
 - (k) Any candidate who remains absent for the *viva voce* either for the post of District Judge or Civil Judge (Junior Division), shall be deemed to have been disqualified for selection.
 - (l) The decision of the High Court as to the eligibility or other wise of a candidate for admission to the written examination and *viva voce* shall be final. Only candidates who are issued with Hall Tickets shall be admitted for the examination.
 - (m) The High Court shall prepare in the order of merit, a list of candidates (group-wise) eligible for appointment either to the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division) or District Judge. The number of candidates to be included in the list shall be equal to the number of vacancies notified. The list of provisionally selected candidates will be placed in the official website of the High Court. Besides the selection list of Civil Judge (Junior Division) / District Judge, the High Court shall prepare wait list, equal to ten percent (group-wise) of the number of vacancies notified for recruitment. The said waiting list will be valid only for six months from the date of preparation or till the issue of next notification, whichever is earlier.
 - (n) The High Court shall finalize the list of selected candidates and recommend the names of the selected candidates to the Government for issuance of necessary orders of appointment.
 - (o) The Government within two months of receipt of the names of the selected candidates being forwarded to it shall complete the process of verification of the antecedents of the candidates and medical examination. No person selected for appointment by direct recruitment shall be appointed unless he/she is certified by the Medical Authority specified by the High Court for the purpose that he/she is medically fit to discharge the duties of the post to which he/she is selected for appointment.
 - (p) **FEE:** Every candidate for direct recruitment may be required to pay such fee as may be fixed by the High Court from time to time in the notification inviting applications; provided that in the case of a candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, the fee payable shall be one half of the fee specified in the notification for other candidates.
 - (q) All necessary steps not provided for in these rules for recruitment under these rules, shall be decided by the High Court.
 - (r) **Joining time:**
 - i) A candidate selected by direct recruitment / recruitment by transfer shall report before the Authority / Academy as directed by the High Court on the date specified in the order of appointment / training.
 - ii) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (i), the High Court may, on the application of the candidate, if satisfied that there are good and sufficient reasons for doing so, by order in writing, grant such further time as deemed necessary.
 - iii) The name of the candidate who fails to report before the Authority / Academy within the time specified in the sub-rule (i) or within the further time granted under sub-rule (ii) shall stand deleted from the list of selected candidates and he/she shall cease to be eligible for appointment / training.
- 7) (i) The High Court shall conduct written examinations consisting of three papers i.e., (I) Civil Law (II) Criminal Law and (III) English, that includes Translation from English to Telugu language and Telugu to English language, Essay Writing, Grammar and Vocabulary carrying 100 marks each, having a duration as fixed by the High Court from time to time for the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and the post of District Judge. English paper is divided into two parts. Part-I carries 30 marks and Part-II carries 70 marks. In Part-I the candidate's ability to understand his / her proficiency in Telugu language will be assessed. Candidate is required to translate from English to Telugu and Telugu to English. In Part-II, candidate's ability in Essay writing, Grammar and vocabulary will be assessed. The Essay Writing test shall be on Legal subjects only. Candidate has to secure 50 % marks in each part to qualify in the written examination:

Provided that the Paper-III shall be considered only as a qualifying examination and marks secured in the said Paper-III shall not be included in calculating the aggregate for short listing for *viva voce* test.

7.1) (i) The candidate applying for being appointed under direct recruitment or by transfer who secures not less than 60% of marks in Papers-I and II each in the written examination shall be eligible for *viva voce* carrying 30 marks.

(ii) That the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who secure not less than 50% marks in Papers I and II each in the written examination shall be eligible for the *viva voce* carrying 30 marks:

Provided that, the High Court shall call the candidates for *viva voce* for the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division) / District Judge in the ratio of 1:3 of the available vacancies to the successful candidates.

Provided further that if there are more than one candidate who have secured identical cut off marks, for maintaining the ratio of 1:3, all such candidates shall be called upon to appear for *viva voce*.

Chapter – III: Oath, Training, Probation and Discharge of Probationers

8. Oath.- Every person appointed to the service shall make and subscribe an oath or affirmation in the prescribed form set out for this purpose in Schedule – D appended to these rules.

9. Training:

(9.1) District Judges: Every person who is appointed by direct recruitment to the category of District Judges shall undergo training for a period of twelve months.

(9.2) Civil Judge (Junior Division):

- (i) On selection the candidate possessing qualifications mentioned in Rule (5.2) (A) (I) and Rule (5.2) (B) is inducted as trainee recruited against future vacancies and shall be on training for a period of Twelve (12) months.
- (ii) On selection, the candidate possessing qualifications mentioned in Rule (5.2)(A) (II) and (III) is inducted as trainee recruited against future vacancies and shall be on training for a period of Eighteen (18) months.
- (iii) On selection as Civil Judge (Junior Division) either by Direct Recruitment / Recruitment by transfer against the existing vacancies the candidate possessing qualifications mentioned in Rule (5.2) (A) (I), and Rule (5.2) (B) shall be on training for a period of Twelve (12) months and the candidates possessing qualifications under Rule (5.2) (A) (II) and (III) for Eighteen (18) months.

(9.3) Execution of Agreement: - On appointment as a trainee / Civil Judge (Junior Division) and District Judge (Entry Level), the candidate shall execute an agreement in the form specified in the Schedule - H binding himself and one surety, jointly and severally that in the event of his failing to comply with any of the provisions of these rules to the satisfaction of the Appointing Authority and quitting the training, to refund any moneys paid to him consequent on his selection as a trainee Civil Judge (Junior Division) / Civil Judge (Junior Division) and District Judge (Entry Level).

(9.4) Stipend and other facilities to the trainees during the training:

- (i) During the period of training both for regular or extended period if any, the trainee as referred in Rule (9.2) (i) and (ii) shall be paid stipend equivalent to basic pay in the entry level scale of pay and dearness allowance of the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division).
- (ii) Trainee shall be provided with accommodation and food in the academy.
- (iii) The trainees as referred in Rule (9.2) (i) and (ii) are not entitled to any allowances such as house rent allowance, sumptuary allowance, fuel allowance, special pays etc., except the medical allowance.
- (iv) No stipend would be paid for any period of absence due to leave, unauthorized absence etc. and a proportionate amount shall be deducted from stipend calculating a month as thirty days.
- (v) **Health and Medicare:** The trainees shall be provided required medical assistance as per the existing Government Rules.
- (vi) **Leave:** The trainees shall not be entitled for any kind of leave except public holidays declared by the High Court. The Director is empowered to cancel a Public holiday in the interest of training and declare it as a working day for the trainees. The Director can grant leave to the trainees in one or different spells under exceptional circumstances. The total period of leave however shall not exceed 15 days during the course of training. Unauthorized absence shall be considered as mis-conduct calling for stern action.

- (vii) The Director of the Academy shall draw and disburse the stipend and amounts payable to the trainees during the course of training at the Academy in DBT Mode.
- (9.5)** On successful completion of training the candidate as referred in Rule (9.2) (i) and (ii) will be appointed as Civil Judge (Junior Division) against the existing vacancy.
- 10. Period of Probation and Officiation:**
- (10.1)** On successful completion of training, the trainees **referred in Rule 9(2) (i) and (ii)** shall be appointed as Civil Judge (Junior Division). Every person appointed to the category of Civil Judge (Junior Division) shall be on probation for a period of two years in a continuous period of three years from the date on which he joins duty.
- (10.2)** The period which was undergone by a trainee referred in Rule (9.2) (i) and (ii) shall not be counted for probation.
- (10.3)** Every person who is appointed to the category of District Judge (Entry Level) shall be on probation for a period of two years in a continuous period of three years from the date on which he joins duty.
- (10.4)** The period of probation, may be extended by the High Court by such period not exceeding two years.
- 11. Record in Academy:-**
- (11.1)** The State Judicial Academy shall impart training to the District Judge and trainee / Civil Judge (Junior Division) on the lines of module as appended in **Schedule – G** or as determined by the High Court from time to time.
- (11.2)** A trainee / Civil Judge (Junior Division) on probation / District Judge (Entry Level) shall attend such lectures and undergo such examinations, tests and exercises as the Academy may prescribe from time to time in consultation with the High Court:
- (11.3)** The training for District Judges (Entry Level) shall be of three sessions / spells.
- (11.4)** The training schedule is divided into three sessions / spells for the candidates falling under Rule 5.2 A (I) and 5.2 B and four sessions / spells for the candidates falling under Rule 5.2 (A) (II) and (III) respectively.
- (11.5)** At the end of each training session / spell, the trainee / Civil Judge (Junior Division) on probation / District Judge (Entry Level) shall undergo examination. Candidates should secure minimum of 40% in each subject and 50% over all to qualify for next training session.
- (11.6)** If any candidate fails in any subject in the examination in the first attempt, he/she will be allowed to sit for the supplementary examination.
- (11.7)** Where a trainee / Civil Judge (Junior Division) on probation / District Judge (Entry Level) is prevented, either due to sickness or other cause over which he has no control, from appearing at the examination, the High Court may allow him to appear at a special examination. The Academy may hold such examination as directed by the High Court.
- (11.8)** If the recruited trainee / probationer against the direct recruitment vacancies fails to qualify in the re-examination he / she shall be discharged. If the trainee recruited against the post of recruitment by transfer fails to qualify in the examination, he/she shall be repatriated to the post from which he/she was selected.
- (11.9)** Between two training sessions / spells there shall be a break for one week.
- 12. Discipline and conduct:-**
- (12.1)** While at the Academy, a trainee / probationer shall be under the disciplinary control of the Director and shall obey any such general and special orders as may be given by the Director from time to time.
- (12.2)** The Rules regarding Conduct and Discipline shall be same as applicable to regular officers.
- 13. Discharge of Probationer:-**
- (13.1)** If at the end of the period of probation or extended period of probation, the Appointing Authority on the recommendation of the High Court, considers that the probationer is not suitable to the post to which he has been appointed, may by order discharge him from service after giving him one month's notice or one month's pay in lieu thereof.
- (13.2)** A probationer shall be liable to be discharged from service:
- if the High Court is satisfied that the probationer was ineligible for recruitment to the Service or is unsuitable for being a member of the Service;
 - in the opinion of the High Court has willfully neglected probationary studies or duties;
 - is found lacking in qualities of mind and character needed for the Service;

(d) fails to comply with any of the provisions of the rules governing the service;

Provided that except in a case falling under clause (a) above, the High Court shall hold a summary enquiry before passing an order under these rules.

(13.3) Reversion of Officers on Officiation: At the end of the period of probation or extended period of probation, the High Court, considers that, the officer is not suitable to hold the post for which he/she is recruited by transfer / promoted, may by order revert him / her to the post, which he / she has held prior to his / her promotion or recruitment by transfer.

(13.4) Appeal: No appeal shall lie against the order of discharge or reversion.

- 14. Salary during the period of probation:-** A probationer shall receive salary in the lowest stage of the time scale applicable (along with the allowances) to the Service during the first year of probation and at the second stage of that scale during the remaining period of probation:

Provided that a Civil Judge (Junior Division) appointed under recruitment by transfer category shall be entitled for the pay protection as per relevant rules.

- 15.** The training period of a probationer shall be computed towards all service benefits including increments and seniority.
- 16. Confirmation/Regularisation:** A person who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed period of probation, shall be confirmed as a full member of the service in the category of post to which he / she had been appointed or promoted, as against the substantive vacancy.
- 17. Inherent Powers:-** Nothing in these rules shall be construed as limiting the power of the Appointing Authority, on the recommendation of the High Court, for good and sufficient reasons, to dismiss or remove a trainee/probationer at any time.

- 18. Interpretation:-** If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules, decision of the High Court shall be final.

19. General Rules governing Seniority:

(19.1) An officer appointed on ad-hoc basis shall not be treated as member of the cadre.

(19.2) Where two officers are placed at the same position of the Merit List, the person senior in age shall be senior to the other.

(19.3) Where more than one Officer is promoted to a cadre by the same order, the inter-se Seniority of persons so promoted shall be determined by their inter-se-seniority in the lower Cadre unless directed otherwise.

(19.4) A 40 (Forty) point roster is to be maintained for appointment / promotion to the post of District Judges in service as prescribed in Schedule - A. The posts at Serial Nos.3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39 and 40 will go to the promotes under 65% quota. The post at Serial No.2, 12, 22 and 32 shall go to the promotes under the limited departmental Competitive Examination and the post at Serial No.1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33 and 37 shall be available to the direct recruits. This arrangement is among the officers recruited/ appointed in a calendar year.

(19.5) The High Court shall prepare and publish a Seniority list of Officers in all Cadres every year and the list so published shall be the basis for the purpose of consideration for promotion to the next higher cadre/ to grant all service benefits.

(19.6) The inter-se-seniority of the Civil Judge (Junior Division) appointed by way of recruitment by transfer will be determined on the basis of their merit in the qualifying examination conducted by High Court:

Provided that the seniority of the persons appointed to the category of Civil Judge (Junior Division) by direct recruitment as well as recruitment by transfer shall be fixed as per the hundred point roster prescribed in **Schedule-B.**

(19.7) Inter-se seniority of persons promoted to the Civil Judge (Senior Division) cadre in the same year shall be the same as it was in the post held by them in the lower cadre.

(19.8) Inter-se seniority of persons promoted to the District Judge cadre at the same time shall be based on the seniority determined in the post held by them at the time of promotion.

20. Temporary Appointments:

(20.1) Where it is necessary in the public interest owing to the exigency of service to fill up the vacancies in the category of District Judges and there would be undue

delay in making such appointments in accordance with Rule 5 and 6; the Governor may in consultation with the High Court make temporary appointments by transfer from among the category of Civil Judge (Senior Division).

(20.2) Where it is necessary in the public interest owing to the exigency of service to fill up the vacancies in the category of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and there would be undue delay in making such appointment in accordance with Rules 5 and 6, the Governor may, in consultation with the High Court make temporary appointments from among the confirmed members or approved probationers of any category specified in above rules.

Provided that no person shall be appointed under sub-rule (20.2) unless he is eligible to be appointed as per above rules.

- 21. Ad-hoc appointment of Fast Track Court Judges:** Where it is necessary in the public interest, the Governor may, in consultation with the High Court, make ad-hoc appointments, in accordance with the Special Rules framed in regard thereto and the persons appointed on ad hoc basis shall not be regarded as members of the cadre.
- 22. Age of Superannuation:** The age of superannuation of a member of the service shall be Sixty One years or age of superannuation as prescribed by the Government from time to time.
- 23. Retirement in public interest:** The Governor, on the recommendation of the High Court may retire in public interest any member of the service on attaining the age of 50, 55 or 58 years, by giving the notice of not less than three months in writing or three months pay and allowances in lieu thereof.
- 24. Postings and Transfers:** All postings other than first appointments and re-appointments to the service, and transfers in the service shall be made by the High Court.
- 25. Disciplinary Control of the High Court:-** The members of the service shall be under the disciplinary control of the High Court.
- 26. Conditions of Service:**
 - (26.1) Pay and allowances:** Pay and allowances of members of the service shall be as recommended by the National Judicial Pay Commission from time to time and accepted by the Government.
 - (26.2)** A member of the service shall be eligible for such leave and leave salary and such travelling allowance as is admissible to the members of the Indian Administrative Service governed by the All India Service Leave Rules, 1955 for the time being in force.
 - (26.3)** A member of the service shall be eligible for the other retirement benefits regulated under the All India Service (death-cum-retirement benefits) Rules, 1958, which are in force at the time of his appointment.
 - (26.4)** The Telangana Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1991, the Telangana Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, the Fundamental Rules, the Telangana Leave Rules, 1933, and the Pension Rules for the time being in force shall in so far as they may be applicable, and except to the extent expressly provided in these Rules, govern members of the service in the matter of their pay, allowances, leave, leave salary, pension and other conditions of service.
- 27. Conduct:-** A Judicial Officer appointed under the Rules shall be required to maintain the integrity and conduct in conformity with the dignity of the office they hold. They should follow the Code of Conduct as provided in **Schedule-C** to these Rules.
- 28. Addition of certain service for the purpose of retirement benefits:** An advocate appointed to the service as Civil Judge (Junior Division) or District Judge by direct recruitment shall be entitled to reckon as service qualifying for computation of retirement benefits, the actual period of practice put in by him at the Bar not exceeding three years or seven years respectively.
- 29. Departmental Tests:** A person appointed to the category of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and District Judges by direct recruitment is exempted from passing any Accounts test, language test and other tests prescribed under the General Rules of the Telangana State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1996, and a certificate issued by the Academy in token of having successfully completed the training shall be deemed to be a certificate of pass in the relevant tests. The Academy shall prepare the necessary curriculum for imparting training to the officers of the respective categories as regards the above tests.

- 30. Resignation:** A member of the service may resign by tendering his / her resignation in writing and such resignation shall come into effect on the date of its acceptance, on the recommendation of the High Court, by the Governor.
- 31. Relaxation of Rules:** The Governor in consultation with the High Court if is satisfied that operation of any of the provisions of these Rules causes or likely to cause undue hardship in any particular case or class of cases may dispense with or relax such provisions of the rules deem proper, just and equitable.
- 32. Applicability of General Rules:** The Telangana State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1996 which are not inconsistent with these Rules and to the extent not covered by these Rules, shall apply to the service.
- 33. Reservation:** Rules 22 and 22-A of the Telangana State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1996 in so far as they relate to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Economically weaker sections, Women and one percent for Physically challenged [Orthopedically Handicapped (lower portion of the body)] persons shall apply to the appointments to be made by direct recruitment, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in so far as it relates to recruitment by transfer.
- 34. Repeal and Savings:**
- (34.1)** The Telangana State Judicial Service Rules, 2017 which are in force immediately before the commencement of these Rules shall stand repealed.
- (34.2)** The appointments made or actions initiated prior to the Commencement of these Rules shall not be effected and are deemed to have been made or initiated under these Rules.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF TELANGANA)

SANTHI KUMARI
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Registrar General, High Court for the State of Telangana, Hyderabad.

Copy to:

The Accountant General, Telangana, Hyderabad.
The Pay & Accounts Office, Telangana, Hyderabad.
The Finance Department.
The Home (Courts) Department.
The Commissioner Printing Stationary and Stores Purchase, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad – (with a request to publish the notification in the T.S. Gazette and supply 50 copies to the Government).
The Registrar, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.
The Secretary, Ministry of Personnel & Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India, New Delhi.
The P.S. to Secretary to Chief Minister.
The P.S. to Minister for Law & Courts.
The P.S. to Secretary, Law Department.
SC/SF.

//FORWARDED:: BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

SCHEDULE-A**(See Rule 19.4)****(40 Point Roster governing seniority of District Judges)**

S. No.	Category of Post Reserved
(1)	(2)
1.	Direct Recruitment
2.	Accelerated recruitment by transfer
3.	Regular Promotion
4.	Regular Promotion
5.	Direct Recruitment
6.	Regular Promotion
7.	Regular Promotion
8.	Regular Promotion
9.	Direct Recruitment
10.	Regular Promotion
11.	Regular Promotion
12.	Accelerated recruitment by transfer
13.	Direct Recruitment
14.	Regular Promotion
15.	Regular Promotion
16.	Regular Promotion
17.	Direct Recruitment
18.	Regular Promotion
19.	Regular Promotion
20.	Regular Promotion
21.	Direct Recruitment
22.	Accelerated recruitment by transfer
23.	Regular Promotion
24.	Regular Promotion
25.	Direct Recruitment
26.	Regular Promotion
27.	Regular Promotion
28.	Regular Promotion
29.	Direct Recruitment
30.	Regular Promotion
31.	Regular Promotion
32.	Accelerated recruitment by transfer
33.	Direct Recruitment
34.	Regular Promotion
35.	Regular Promotion
36.	Regular Promotion
37.	Direct Recruitment
38.	Regular Promotion
39.	Regular Promotion
40.	Regular Promotion

SCHEDULE-B
(See Rule 19.6)

(100 Point Roster governing seniority of Civil Judge (Junior Division))

S. No.	Category of Post Reserved
(1)	(2)
1.	Direct Recruitment
2.	Direct Recruitment
3.	Direct Recruitment
4.	Direct Recruitment
5.	Direct Recruitment
6.	Direct Recruitment
7.	Recruitment by transfer
8.	Direct Recruitment
9.	Direct Recruitment
10.	Direct Recruitment
11.	Direct Recruitment
12.	Direct Recruitment
13.	Direct Recruitment
14.	Recruitment by transfer
15.	Direct Recruitment
16.	Direct Recruitment
17.	Direct Recruitment
18.	Direct Recruitment
19.	Direct Recruitment
20.	Direct Recruitment
21.	Recruitment by transfer
22.	Direct Recruitment
23.	Direct Recruitment
24.	Direct Recruitment
25.	Direct Recruitment
26.	Direct Recruitment
27.	Direct Recruitment
28.	Recruitment by transfer
29.	Direct Recruitment
30.	Direct Recruitment
31.	Direct Recruitment
32.	Direct Recruitment
33.	Direct Recruitment
34.	Direct Recruitment
35.	Recruitment by transfer
36.	Direct Recruitment
37.	Direct Recruitment
38.	Direct Recruitment
39.	Direct Recruitment
40.	Direct Recruitment
41.	Direct Recruitment
42.	Recruitment by transfer
43.	Direct Recruitment
44.	Direct Recruitment
45.	Direct Recruitment
46.	Direct Recruitment
47.	Direct Recruitment
48.	Direct Recruitment
49.	Recruitment by transfer
50.	Direct Recruitment
51.	Direct Recruitment
52.	Direct Recruitment
53.	Direct Recruitment
54.	Direct Recruitment
55.	Direct Recruitment
56.	Recruitment by transfer
57.	Direct Recruitment
58.	Direct Recruitment

59.	Direct Recruitment
60.	Direct Recruitment
61.	Direct Recruitment
62.	Direct Recruitment
63.	Recruitment by transfer
64.	Direct Recruitment
65.	Direct Recruitment
66.	Direct Recruitment
67.	Direct Recruitment
68.	Direct Recruitment
69.	Direct Recruitment
70.	Recruitment by transfer
71.	Direct Recruitment
72.	Direct Recruitment
73.	Direct Recruitment
74.	Direct Recruitment
75.	Direct Recruitment
76.	Direct Recruitment
77.	Recruitment by transfer
78.	Direct Recruitment
79.	Direct Recruitment
80.	Direct Recruitment
81.	Direct Recruitment
82.	Direct Recruitment
83.	Direct Recruitment
84.	Recruitment by transfer
85.	Direct Recruitment
86.	Direct Recruitment
87.	Direct Recruitment
88.	Direct Recruitment
89.	Direct Recruitment
90.	Direct Recruitment
91.	Recruitment by transfer
92.	Direct Recruitment
93.	Direct Recruitment
94.	Direct Recruitment
95.	Direct Recruitment
96.	Direct Recruitment
97.	Direct Recruitment
98.	Recruitment by transfer
99.	Direct Recruitment
100.	Recruitment by transfer

SCHEDULE -C
CODE OF CONDUCT
(See Rule 27)

(1) Should upheld the integrity and independence of Judiciary:

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable justice in our society. A Judge should participate, in establishing, maintaining and enforcing and should personally observe high standards of conduct so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary may be preserved. A judge shall always be aware that the judicial system is for the benefit of the litigants and the public and not the judiciary. The provision of this chapter should be constructed and applied to further these objectives.

(2) Should avoid impropriety:

- (i) Public confidence in the judiciary is eroded by irresponsible or improper conduct by judges. A judge must avoid all impropriety and appearance of impropriety. A judge must expect to be the subjected of constant public scrutiny. A judge must therefore accept restriction on conduct that might be viewed as burdensome by the ordinary citizen and should do so freely and willingly;
- (ii) A judge shall respect and observe the law. At all times the conduct and manner of a judge should promote public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary. Without regard to a person's race, gender or other protected personal characteristic, a judge should treat every person fairly, with courtesy and respect;
- (iii) A judge shall not allow family, social or other relationships to influence his judicial conduct or judgment. A judge shall not lend the prestige of judicial office to advance his private interest or those of others. A judge shall not convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge. A judge shall not appear as a character witness in a Court proceeding subpoenaed;
- (iv) A Judge shall not allow activity as a member of an organization to cast doubt on the Judges ability to perform the function of the office in a manner consistent with the code of judicial conduct and the laws of the State. A judge shall not hold membership of an organization activities of which discriminate or appear discriminate on the basis of race gender or other protected personal characteristic. Nothing in this paragraph should be interpreted to diminish a Judges right to free exercise of religion.

(3) Performance of duties impartially and diligently:

- (i) A Judge shall be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it, should be unswayed by partisan interest, public clamor or fear of criticism;
- (ii) A judge may require lawyers, court personnel and litigants to be appropriately attired for Court and should reasonably maintain rules of conduct, order and decorum on the Courtroom;
- (iii) A judge shall be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom the judge deals in official capacity and should require similar conduct from lawyers and of staff, Court officials and others subject to the Judges direction and control;
- (iv) A judge shall not initiate, permit or consider ex-parte communications made to the judge in the absence of the parties concerning a pending or impending proceeding;
- (v) A judge shall hear and decide matters assigned to the judge except those in which disqualification is required;
- (vi) A judge shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice including but not limited to bias or prejudice based upon race sex, religion, national origin disability, age, sexual orientation or socio-economic status and shall not permit staff, Court official and others under his administrative control to be so biased or prejudiced;
- (vii) A judge shall dispose of all judicial matters speedily, effectively and fairly;
- (viii) A judge shall not, while a proceeding is pending or impending in any Court, make any public comment that might reasonably be expected to affect its outcome or impair its fairness or make any nonpublic comment that might substantially

interfere with a fair trial or hearing. The judge shall require similar abstention on the part of Court personal subject to the judge's direction and control. This clause does not prohibit judges from making public elements in the course of their official duties or from explaining for public information the procedures of the court. The clause does not apply to proceeding in which the judge is a litigant in a personal capacity;

- (ix) A judge should prohibit broadcasting, televising, recording or taking of photographs in or out of the courtroom during session of court or recess between sessions except authorized by the High Court;
- (x) A judge may properly intervene in a trial of a case to promote expedition and prevent unnecessary waste of time or to clear up some obscurity, but the judge should bear in mind that undue interference, impatience, or participation in examination of witness or severe attitude on the judges part toward witness, especially those who are excited or terrified by the unusual circumstances of a trial, may tend to prevent the proper presentation of the cause or the ascertainment of truth in respect thereto;
- (xi) Conversation between the judge and counsel in Court is often necessary but the judge should be studious to avoid controversies that apt to obscure the merits of the dispute between litigants and lead to unjust disposition. In addressing counsel, litigants or witness, the judge should avoid a controversial manner or tone;
- (xii) A judge shall avoid interruptions of counsel in their arguments except to clarify their positions and should not be tempted to the unnecessary display of learning or premature judgment;
- (xiii) A judge shall adopt the usual and accepted methods of doing justice, avoid the imposition of humiliating acts or discipline, not authorized by law in sentencing and endeavor to conform to a reasonable standard of punishment and not seek popularity or publicity either by exceptional severity or undue leniency;
- (xiv) A judge shall be punctual in attending court and do judicial work during Court hours. He/she shall ensure punctuality of the staff and Court Officials;
- (xv) A judge should diligently discharge administrative responsibilities, maintain professional competence in judicial administration and facilitate the performance of the administrative responsibilities of other judges and Court officials;
- (xvi) A judge should take or initiate appropriate measures as admissible under law against a judge or lawyers for unprofessional conduct of which the judge may become aware;
- (xvii) A judge should not cause unnecessary expense by making appointment. All appointments shall be based upon merit;
- (xviii) A judge should not approve compensation beyond the fair value of services rendered.

(4) Extra judicial and quasi-judicial activities :

- (a) As a judicial officer and person specially learned in law, a judge is in unique position to contribute to the improvement of the law, the legal system, and the administration of justice including revision of substantive and procedural law and improvement or criminal and juvenile justice. To the extent time permits and without affecting his judicial work, a judge is encouraged to do so either independently or through a Bar association, judicial conference or other organization dedicated to the improvement of the law.
- (b) A Judge, subject to the proper performance of judicial duties and to the extent time permits, may engage in the following quasi-judicial activities:-
 - (i) A judge may speak, write, lecture, teach and participate in other activities concerning only the law, the legal, and the administration of justice and
 - (ii) A judge may appear at a public hearing on matters concerning only the law, the legal system and the administration of justice.
- (c) A judge should refrain from financial and business dealings that tend to reflect adversely on the judge's impartially or judicial office, interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties, exploit the judicial position, demean the judicial office or involve the judge in transactions with lawyers or persons likely to come

before the court on which the judge serves. A judge should serve as an executor, administrator, testamentary trustee or guardian.

- (d) A judge should not act as an arbitrator or mediator except in performance of judicial duties.
- (e) A judge should not practice law for remuneration.
- (f) A judge should not accept appointment to a government Committee commission or other position without the permission of the High Court writing.
- (g) A judge should not be a member of or hold any office in a political office.
- (h) A judge shall not make speeches on behalf of a political and fiduciary economics interest and make a reasonable effort to keep informal about the personal economic interest of the judges spouse and children residing in the judge's household.
- (i) A judge shall conduct all of the judge's extra-judicial activities in such a way that they do not-
 - (a) cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially as a judge.
 - (b) demean the judicial office or.
 - (c) interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.
- (j) A Judge shall not serve as an officer, director, trustee or legal advisor if it is likely that the concerned organization:-
 - (a) will be engaged in proceeding that should ordinarily come before the judge or
 - (b) will be engage frequently in adversary proceeding the court of which the judge is a member or in any Court subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of which the judge is a member.
- (k) A judge and members of the judge's family residing in the judge's household shall not accept a gift, bequest, favour or loan from anyone except for:
 - (a) a gift incident to a public testimonial, books, tapes and other resource materials supplied by the publishers on a complimentary basis for official use or an invitation to the judge and the judge's spouse or guest to attend a bar-related function or an activity devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system or the administration of justice.
 - (b) a gift, award or benefit incident to the business, profession or other separate activity of a spouse or other family member of judge residing in the judge's household, including gifts, awards and benefit for the use of both the spouse or other family members and the judge (as spouse or family member), provided the gift, award or benefit could not reasonably be perceived as intended to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties.
 - (c) ordinarily social hospitality.
 - (d) a gift from a relative or friend for a special occasion, such as wedding anniversary or birthday if the gift is fairly commensurate with the occasion and the relationship.
 - (e) a gift, bequest, favor or loan from a relative or close personal friend whose appearance or interest in a case would in any event require disqualification.
 - (f) a loan from a lending institution in its regular course of business on the same terms generally available to persons who are not judges.
 - (g) a scholarship or fellowship awarded on the same term and based on the same criteria applied to other applicants; or
 - (h) any other gift, bequest or loan, only if the donor is not a party or other person who has come or is likely to come or whose interest have come or are likely to come before the judge.

SCHEDULE -D**[See Rule 8]****Form of Oath**

"I having been appointed as District Judge / Civil Judge (Junior Division) / do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by Law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear and favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold the Constitution and the Laws".

Date :**Signature of the Officer**

SCHEDULE - E**(See Rule 6)****Syllabus for the screening test if any and written examination for the recruitment of District Judges:**

CONSTITUTION AND CIVIL LAWS (as amended from time to time)	
1.	Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (along with Civil Rules of Practice 1990)
2.	Telangana Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1956 and Telangana Civil Courts Act, 1972.
3.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872
4.	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
5.	Revenue Laws in Telangana State including Tenancy, Land Reforms and Ceiling Laws
6.	Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
7.	Constitution of India.
8.	Administrative Law.
9.	Transfer of Property Act, 1882
10.	Indian Contract Act, 1872
11.	Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015.
12.	Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
13.	Specific Relief Act, 1963
14.	Laws on Inheritance, Succession, Marriage, Divorce, Adoption, Guardianship and Custody including in country and intercountry adoptions
15.	Family Courts Act, 1984
16.	Indian Easements Act, 1882
17.	Law of Torts
18.	Limitation Act, 1963
19.	Law relating to Intellectual Property
20.	Indian Stamp Act, 1899 & Registration Act, 1908
21.	Sale of Goods Act, 1930
22.	Guardians & Wards Act, 1890
23.	Indian Trust Act, 1882
24.	Legal Services Authority Act, 1987
25.	Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
26.	All Central and State Acts (apart from above Acts.)

CRIMINAL LAWS (as amended from time to time)	
1.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (along with Criminal Rules of Practice 1980)
2.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872
3.	Indian Penal Code, 1860
4.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
5.	Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
6.	Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 (Section 138 to 148-A)
7.	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
8.	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
9.	Telangana Prohibition Act, 1995
10.	Telangana Excise Act, 1968
11.	Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
12.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
13.	Electricity Act, 2003
14.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
15.	Arms Act, 1959
16.	Forest Laws in Telangana State
17.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
18.	Mental Health Care Act, 2017.
19.	Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
20.	Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
21.	All Central and State Acts (apart from above Acts.)

SCHEDULE - F
(See Rule 6)
Syllabus for the screening test / written examination
for the recruitment of Civil Judge (Junior Division):

CIVIL LAWS (as amended from time to time)	
1.	Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (along with Civil Rules of Practice 1990)
2.	Indian Contract Act, 1872 and Sale of Goods Act
3.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872
4.	Hindu Succession Act, 1956
5.	Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
6.	Specific Relief Act, 1963
7.	Indian Easements Act, 1882
8.	Limitation Act, 1963
9.	Transfer of Property Act, 1882
10.	Indian Stamp Act, 1899 & Registration Act, 1908
11.	Commercial Court, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015
12.	Indian Succession Act, 1925
13.	Laws on Hindu Adoption, Guardianship and Maintenance
14.	Legal Services Authority Act, 1987
15.	Telangana Land Encroachment Act, 1905
16.	Telangana Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960
CRIMINAL LAWS (as amended from time to time)	
1.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
2.	Indian Evidence Act, 1872
3.	Indian Penal Code, 1860
4.	Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 (Section 138 to 148-A)
5.	Telangana Prohibition Act, 1995
6.	Telangana Excise Act, 1968
7.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
8.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
9.	Forest Laws in Telangana State and Wild Life Protection Act, 1972
10.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
11.	Mental Health Care Act, 2017
12.	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956
13.	Criminal Rules of Practice, 1990
14.	Telangana Gaming Act, 1974
15.	Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

SCHEDULE - G**(See Rule – 9.6)****Tentative Training for District Judges and Civil Judge (Junior Division)**

1. A trainee / Judge should be given as much experience as possible of Judicial (Civil and Criminal) and Revenue work and also of the management and control of the Court. They should also study closely the leading legal works, the codes and the authorised Law Reports.
2. It shall be the duty of the Director of the Academy to arrange for the practical training of probationary trainee Judge placed under him.
3. The training shall ordinarily be divided into the following branches, namely :—
 - (i) One and half months training under the District Judge, Civil Courts of which one week each in Copying Department, Record Room, Nazarat, Accounts and Property room;
 - (ii) One month's training in Survey and Settlement in Major Settlement under a Settlement Officer;
 - (iii) One month's training in accounts;
 - (iv) Three months' training under a Civil Judge (Junior Division);
 - (v) Three months' training under a Judicial Magistrate;
 - (vi) One month's training under a Civil Judge (Senior Division); and
 - (vii) One and half months training under a Chief Judicial Magistrate. He shall then be invested with-Second Class Magisterial Powers and given charge of Court work for at least three months.
4. The details of training in the branches specified in paragraph 3 shall be as follows:—
 - (i) Training under the Administrative Officer, Civil Court - The trainee / Judge shall get practical experience of administrative work in the office of the Administrative Officer, Civil Courts. They should thoroughly acquaint themselves with the work of different Departments namely Nazarat, Accounts, Record Room and Copying Department, Maintenance of registers in these Departments, preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual statement, etc. They should make careful study of the High Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil and Criminal), the Accounts Rules, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and Indian Contract Act, 1872.
 - (ii) Training in survey and settlement - The training in survey and settlement under a Settlement Officer shall be in traverse and Survey and in attestation of recess work. The aim is to secure for the trainee / Judge and insight into agrarian life and interest and acquaintance with the preparation of record-of-rights.
 - (iii) Training in Accounts - The trainee / Judge shall receive Accounts training so that he or she may be thoroughly acquainted in the Service Code, Travelling Allowance Rules, General Provident Fund Rules, etc.
 - (iv) Training in Civil Judge's Court and Civil Judge (Senior Division)'s Court - The aim shall be to give the trainee Judge under training practical experience in handling trial of cases, dealing with interlocutory matters and in office work such as preparation of decree, classification and arrangement of papers and records of suits and cases, procedure in execution cases, etc. They should sit with the Presiding Officers of the concerned Courts and watch the examination of witnesses, hear arguments and prepare synopsis of judgments.
 - (v) Training in Judicial Magistrate's Court - The trainee / Judge should receive training in magisterial work, so that they may acquire sound insight into the law and procedure in criminal trials. During this period they should study the Code of Criminal Procedure and take special notes of procedure in respect of directing prosecution of offences under Chapters XIII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code. They should also read the important provisions of Indian Penal Code, etc. They should sit with the Presiding Officers of the concerned Courts and watch the examination of witnesses,

hear arguments and prepare synopsis of judgments. They shall also be posted for training with the Circle Inspector of Police where they can get an opportunity to study the general working of the Police Department with special reference to the investigation and prosecution of cases. During this period opportunity may also be afforded to the trainee / Judge to get himself acquainted with the investigation of offences under the Forest Act, the Excise Act and other local Acts.

- (vi) Training in Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court- The trainee / Judges should be given opportunities and become familiar with the practical working of the rules and procedure in the Administrative and Judicial Departments of the office of the Chief Judicial Magistrate. They should also sit in Court with the Chief magistrate in order to acquaint with the procedure of trial.

5. The District Judges under training shall be given training in all the above aspects.

SCHEDULE- H

AGREEMENT

(See Rule – 9.3)

To

The Governor for the State of Telangana

Whereas I a trainee / probationer under the Telangana State Judicial Service (hereinafter referred to as "the trainee / probationer") being entitled, [Subject to compliance with the Telangana State Judicial Service Rules, 2023] to receive from the State Government, pay and allowance during the period in which I am under training.

Now we, 1. (the trainee / probationer), and 2.(hereinafter referred to as "the surety holder") jointly and severally, do hereby in pursuance of the said rules, promise and agree in the event of the failure of the trainee / probationer to complete training / probation to the satisfaction of the State Government to refund to the State Government on demand any moneys paid to him, including the pay and travelling expenses to join appointment.

The surety holder hereby agrees that his liability hereunder shall not be affected by the Appointing Authority extending the period of training / probation or giving the trainee / probationer an extension of time for payment of or compounding the amount payable hereunder.

Stamp duty payable on this bond shall be borne and paid by the Government.

Dated thisday of202

Signature of trainee / Probationer

Signed by the trainee / probationer in the presence of:

Name of witness

Address.....

Occupation.....

Signature of the Surety holder

Signed by the surety holder in the presence of.....

Name of witness

Address.....

Occupation.....

DECLARATION BY SURETY

I, whose signature is appended to the above agreement as surety, do hereby declare that I am

(a) in the permanent service of the Government of-----, or

(b) ordinarily resident in India and that I possess means which will enable me to repay to the State Government the sums of money referred to in the event of my being called upon to do so in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Signature of the surety

Signed by the surety in the presence of

Name of witness

Address

Occupation