

3rd July, 1930 - 30th October, 2019

*Full court Reference in the memory of
Late Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Venkatachala*

Former Judge, Supreme Court of India

held on Tuesday, the 10th December, 2019

at 10.30 a.m. in the Court of The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India

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Letter from the Registrar, Supreme Court of India

F.No.99/Ref/2019/SCA(Genl)
Dated the 12th December,2019

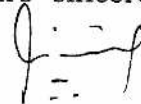
Mrs Anasuya,
No. 38/39,Venkatadri
1st Main Road, 2nd Cross,
Lower Palace Orchards,
Bangalore -560003.

Madam,

There was a Full Court Reference in the Hon'ble Chief Justice's Court on 10th December,2019 in the memory of late Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Venkatachala, former Judge, Supreme Court of India. Rich tributes were paid to His Lordship by Hon'ble Shri S.A. Bobde, Chief Justice of India, Shri K.K. Venugopal, Learned Attorney General for India and Shri Rakesh Kumar Khanna, President, Supreme Court Bar Association. After the references were read, two minutes' silence was observed. I have the honour of forwarding a booklet containing memorial speeches delivered at the Full Court Reference, as aforesaid.

Kindly permit me to convey the heart-felt condolences of the Officers and members of the staff of the Supreme Court Registry to you and other members of the family.

Yours sincerely,



Registrar

Encls: As above

LIST OF BUSINESS FOR TUESDAY THE 10TH DECEMBER, 2019

AT 10.30 A.M.

2

Coram of Hon'ble Judges at the Full Court Reference

- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. S. A. Bobde, Chief Justice of India*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. V. Ramana*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. F. Nariman*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. U. Lalit*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Khanwilkar*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Dr. Justice D. Y. Chandrachud*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhushan*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Nageswara Rao*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. M. Shantanagoudar*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Abdul Nazeer*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Sinha*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indu Malhotra*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Banerjee*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vineet Saran*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. M. Joseph*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subhash Reddy*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. R. Shah*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Rastogi*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Maheshwari*

- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Bose*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Bopanna*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Murari*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramasubramanian*
- ❖ *Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy*

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Reference made on 10th December, 2019

by

Hon'ble The Chief Justice of India

Shri S. A. Bobde

in the memory of

Late Mr. Justice N. Venkatachala

&

Late Mr. Justice Faizan Uddin

Former Judges, Supreme Court of India

Attorney General Shri Venugopal, Solicitor General Shri Mehta, Shri Khanna, President SCBA and Shri Jadhav, President SCAORA and esteemed Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have congregated this morning to remember and pay homage to Mr. Justice N.G. Venkatachala and Mr. Justice Faizan Uddin, both of whom adorned the Bench of this Court and have made rich contributions to the growing constitutional jurisprudence of our nation.

Mr. Justice N.G. Venkatachala

Mr. Justice N.G. Venkatachala was born on 3rd July, 1930 in Mittoor Village of the Kolar district in Karnataka and obtained his primary education in the local Taluka school at Mulabagal. Thereafter, Justice Venkatachala earned two degrees-Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Laws, both from the Mysore University and thereafter, from November 1955 he started practicing law and developed his practice in a wide range of civil, criminal and constitutional matters.

Justice Venkatachala's legal acumen soon earned him wide acclaim and acceptance early in his practice-years and in 1968, he was called upon to serve as the Government Pleader before the High Court of Karnataka which he did for five years, whereafter he was again engaged to serve as the Government Advocate in the same High Court until 1977, when he was appointed as an Additional Judge and subsequently on 8th September 1978, he became a permanent Judge of the Karnataka High Court.

Justice Venkatachala excelled as a Judge and rose to serve the Karnataka High Court as its Acting Chief Justice, before being elevated as a Judge of this Court on 1st July, 1992. He served the Supreme Court of India for three years before retiring on 2nd July, 1995 and the Supreme Court records would reveal that Justice Venkatachala contributed as a Bench Member to about 492 judgments, touching on wide-ranging issues, including on the law for preventive detention, the expanse of the right of a religious denomination to establish and administer educational institutions, the extent of protection that law would afford to acts of the legislature from allegations of malafide or ulterior motives, jurisprudence conditions of service for members of the Public Service Commissions, so on and so forth.

His best was to come after his retirement from this Court when in the year 2001 he was appointed the Lokayukta for the State of Karnataka. Justice Venkatachala raised the bar in the crusade against corruption in high public offices, as he would himself lead raids and inspections against corrupt officials and it is said that during his full five year term as a Lokayukta, the people of Karnataka considered him as their hero because he admonished corrupt public officials before the members of the public. In fact, Justice Venkatachala could successfully show that even a quasi-judicial body could be very effective in curbing graft and corruption in public offices.

This final chapter in his service to the nation earned him a reputation of being a crusader for the masses and a saviour of people in distress, as he redefined the powers and authority of the office of the Lokayukta, inspiring confidence in the masses that their grievances would certainly be met and addressed by such office.

Settled in Bengaluru, Justice Nanje Gowda Venkatachala left on his eternal journey on 30th October, 2019 at an age of 89 years. Justice Venkatachala is survived by his wife Smt. Anasuya, his daughter Dr. Aruna and his three sons Shri Seshachala, Shri Vedachala and Shri Arjunchala, and his beloved grandchildren.

My Brother and Sister Judges join me in conveying our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family. We pray that the Almighty shall give strength to the family members to bear such irreparable loss with fortitude.

Mr. Justice Faizan Uddin

Mr. Justice Faizan Uddin was born on 5th February 1932 in Panna, Madhya Pradesh and did his graduation as well as law from the Hamidia College, Bhopal before enrolling as a Pleader in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Bhopal in February 1956. In 1961, Justice Faizan Uddin enrolled himself as an advocate before the Madhya Pradesh High Court and he started practising in almost all branches of law besides taking up constitutional matters. His legal acumen grew together with his popularity and standing at the Bar as he came to be unanimously elected as the Secretary, High Court Bar Association.

In 1978, Justice Faizan Uddin was appointed as additional Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court. Thereafter, Justice Faizan Uddin became a permanent Judge and also served as an acting Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court, before his elevation to this Hon'ble Court in 1993.

He served the Supreme Court for three years before retiring on 04th February, 1997 and records show that Justice Faizan Uddin contributed as a Bench Member to about 715 judgments. Upon demitting office as a Judge of the Supreme Court, Justice Faizanuddin was appointed Lokayukta of the State of Madhya Pradesh, an office he served from 1998 to 2003.

While his single minded devotion to work was legendary and much spoken about, very few people would know that Justice Faizan Uddin overcame heavy odds at a very young age to reach where he did. Justice Faizan Uddin studied law in the evening classes at the Hamidia College, Bhopal, as he had to work during the day to sustain himself and his studies at Bhopal. Everyday, before leaving for work at Sehore a small town at Bhopal, he would cook and feed his ailing mother, who was suffering from cancer and had come down to stay with her son for her treatment in Bhopal. Similarly, after finishing his work at Sehore, he would rush back to Bhopal, cook for his mother and then go for his law classes in the evening. True to his humble beginnings, Justice Faizan Uddin also remained deeply concerned for the under-privileged and the destitute and he would not miss any opportunity to help such people as best as he could.

Settled in Bhopal after demitting office, Justice Faizan Uddin left on his eternal journey on 27th October, 2019 at an age of 87 years. Justice Faizan Uddin is survived by his wife Smt. Nafisa Faizan, his two daughters Samina and Shabana and his two sons Zia Uddin and Shoab Uddin.

My Brother and Sister Judges join me in conveying our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family. We pray that the Almighty shall give strength to the family members to bear such irreparable loss with fortitude.

We shall now maintain 2 minutes silence in the memory of the departed soul.

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Reference made on 10th December, 2019

by

Attorney General For India

Shri K. K. Venugopal

in the memory of

Late Mr. Justice N. Venkatachala

Former Judge, Supreme Court of India

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court, the Solicitor General of India, the Additional Solicitors General, President and Office Bearers of the Supreme Court Bar Association, President and Office Bearers of the Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association, members of the Bar, ladies and gentlemen:

- 1. We are gathered here to pay homage to Justice N. Venkatachala whose untimely death on 30th October left a grave sense of loss amongst the members of his family and the legal fraternity.*
- 2. Born on the 3rd of July 1930, Justice Nanje Gowda Venkatachala hailed from an agriculturist family in Mittur village of Karnataka. Perhaps, his unconventional beginnings is what made him an unconventional judge - one who became a household name towards the end of his career. Not many of us can boast of such popularity in this fraternity. I, for one cannot claim such fame or to be an unconventional one, but there is one thing in common between me and Justice Venkatachala. Both of us were enrolled in the same High Court, namely the High Court of Mysore, which later became*

the Karnataka High Court. I was enrolled in 1954 and he was enrolled in 1955. At that time, enrolment would take place in the court of the Chief Justice where a Senior Advocate would commend the candidate to the Chief Justice, with all his non-existent qualities, for being admitted to the Bar.

- 3. A dedicated lawyer and jurist, Justice Venkatachala was an entirely self made man. A number of judgments reported in various legal journals bear testimony to this and to his contribution to the development of law.*
- 4. He was part of a bench of 9 judges of the Supreme Court that upheld the legislative competency of the Parliament to enact the COFEPOSA and the SAFEMA¹. His other notable judgements include appointment of assistant public prosecutors² for conducting prosecutions in the courts of magistrates and their separation from the administrative and disciplinary control of the Police Department for a fair and impartial judicial process. He was instrumental in laying down the law against handcuffing of prisoners holding that "it is inhuman and in utter violation of the human rights guaranteed to an individual under the International Law and the law of the land."³ The bench further directed, as a rule, that handcuffs or other fetters shall not be forced on a prisoner - convicted or under-trial - while lodged in a jail anywhere in the country, or while in transit from one jail to another, or from jail to court and back.*
- 5. These and many other judgements of his contributed greatly to the growth of jurisprudence in Indian law. After his retirement from the Supreme Court, he took a stern stand*

¹ Attorney General for India and Ors. v. Amratlal Prajivandas and Ors. [(1994) 5 SCC 54]

² B. Shahane and Ors v. State of Maharashtra [1995 Supp. (3) SCC 37]

³ Citizens for Democracy vs. State of Assam [(1995) 3 SCC 743]

against corruption as Lokayukta for the state of Karnataka. He had a term of almost five years where he rained down heavily on corrupt officials.

6. During his assignment, he took a proactive role in taking action on citizens complaints relating to misconduct against public officials. He attacked corruption at the grassroot level by starting 'touring courts' in which he and his team of senior officers from the district administration met people and tried to redress their grievances on the spot. Under him, the Lokayukta sleuths used the appeals coming to Lokayukta to initiate probes and conduct raids on many government offices, and exposed a large number of corrupt officials. Disclosure of names and seizure of their assets, besides permitting the media to show video footage of the raids on public institutions such as hospitals for instance on complaints related to poor public services, instilled amongst the people, a sense of faith in the office of the Lokayukta.
7. His hard work and zeal made him a role model for Lok Ayukta counterparts in other states across India. The newspapers reported that a World Bank team had said it wished to showcase the Karnataka Lok Ayukta's work in other countries as a model for fighting corruption.
8. As a result of his approach, the increased confidence of the people in the Lok Ayukta was numerically evident from the increase in the complaints received by the office of the Lokayukta from 20-25 per day to 200-250 per day.
9. During his term he looked over 50,000 cases of misconduct and complaints from members of the public. For the first time during his time, a common man could seek redressal against public servants without any fear. His service to the nation

earned him the reputation as a crusader of the masses against the evil of public unaccountability and a saviour for the people in distress. He would reach out to the common man personally to address their grievance at their doorstep. His relentless pursuit against abuse of power will be hard to match, and he will be remembered for a long time to come for it.

- 10. Justice Venkatachala rendered great services to the nation as a Judge of the Supreme Court and High Court. His contribution to strengthen and instill faith in office of the Lok Ayukta among people has been outstanding and exemplary. He has received several awards and his life, which has been an inspiration for the people, has been compiled into a book through which his memory would live forever.*
- 11. His death is a great loss to the many lives that he touched. He is survived by his wife, Anasuya Chala and his children, M.V. Seshachala, M.V. Vedachala, Aruna Ramesh and Arjuna Chala.*

I offer my deepest condolences to his family. May loving memories of him bring peace to everyone who loved him.

xxxxxx

Reference made on 10th December, 2019

by

Shri Rakesh Kumar Khanna (Sr.)

President, SCBA

in the memory of

Late Mr. Justice N. Venkatachala

&

Late Mr. Justice Faizan Uddin

Former Judges, Supreme Court of India

- 1. My Lord, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde, Hon'ble The Chief Justice of India,*
- 2. Hon'ble Judges of this venerable Court,*
- 3. Shri K.K. Venugopalji, Ld. Attorney General for India,*
- 4. Shri Tushar Mehta, Ld. Solicitor General of India and other Law Officers,*
- 5. Executive Members of the SCBA, SCAORA and other Bar Associations,*
- 6. Distinguished members of the Bar,*
- 7. Family members of the Late Justice Venkatachala and Justice Faizanuddin,*
- 8. And my dear brother and sister colleagues...*

It is said that although a life lived with integrity may lack the trappings of fame and fortune, it is always a paragon for others to follow, for whilst it's a donnée that all good men must die, even death

cannot etiolate their galvanizing legacies. It is precisely that perdurable patrimony of probity, propriety and judicial fidelity, left behind by My Lords, the Late Justice Venkatachala and Justice Faizanuddin; former judges of this Hon'ble Court and noted Lokayukatas, that has intrinsically impelled this august gathering to solemnly congregate here today and pay homage to their memories.

Justice Venkatachala

Justice Nanje Gowda Venkatachala was renowned and revered across the Bench, the Bar, the polity and the populace for his inexorable sense of judicial propriety, rectitude and integrity, which endearingly earned him the fitting sobriquet as 'The Man with the Iron Hand.'

I believe it was John Stuart Mill who had famously preached that "Let not any one pacify his conscience by the delusion that he can do no harm if he takes no part, and forms no opinion. Bad men need nothing more to compass their ends, than that good men should look on and do nothing."

These were the words that His Lordship seemingly always lived by through his unfaltering conviction, unceasing vigil and unflinching fealty to the cause of justice.

Justice Venkatachala was born into a humble agrarian household on the 3rd of July 1930 in the Mittur village of the Kolar District of Karnataka.

After completing his primary & middle school education at Mulabagal, his High School education at Kolar and his College education at Bangalore, His Lordship thereafter obtained both his Bachelor of Science and his Bachelor of Laws degree from the Mysore University.

Justice Venkatachala enrolled as an advocate in the year 1955 and started practising before the then High Court of Mysore (now Karnataka), where he worked assiduously to establish a thriving career in litigation, specialising in civil, criminal and constitutional matters.

His Lordship's penchant for scholastic brilliance not only saw him serve as a part-time Reader in Mercantile Law from the year 1958 to 1970, but also as a Legal Adviser to the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal from the year 1963 to 1973, as well as the Bangalore University from the year 1970 to 1973.

Justice Venkatachala also had the distinction of serving as the High Court Government Pleader from the year 1968 to 1973, before being promoted as the High Court Government Advocate from the year 1973 to 1977.

Subsequent thereto, in recognition of his vast legal acumen and sedulous temperament, His Lordship was appointed as an Additional Judge of the Karnataka High Court on the 28th of November 1977, before being confirmed as a Permanent Judge thereof on the 8th of September 1978.

Justice Venkatachala functioned as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal during the year 1990, before being appointed as the Acting Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court in May 1992. His Lordship was subsequently elevated to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on the 1st of July 1992, where he served till the 2nd of July 1995.

During his tenure as a judge of this Hon'ble Court, Justice Venkatachala authored numerous landmark judgments and contributed to several others. However, for the sake of brevity, I shall only adumbrate a few of them.

In the case of Attorney General for India v. Amratlal Prajivandas, His Lordship had eruditely contributed to the landmark judgment passed by the Ld. 9-Judge Constitutional Bench of this Hon'ble Court, wherein it was prudently held that not only was the Indian Parliament competent to enact the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 and the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976, but also that the various provisions thereof under challenge were not ultra vires the Constitution of India.

In the famous case of Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa, His Lordship along with Justice Verma, prudently took the considered view that a claim in public law for compensation anent the contravention of human rights and fundamental freedoms is an acknowledged remedy for enforcement and protection of such rights and that such a claim is distinct from, and in addition to, the remedy contained in private law for damages for the tort resulting from the contravention of such fundamental right.

In the case of State of Maharashtra v. Digambar, Justice Venkatachala famously held that an in limine rejection of special leave petitions in some other matters would not attract the principle of res judicata against the State filing SLPs in similar matters if the State is of the considered opinion that omission to do so would be likely to seriously jeopardise public interest or the interest of the State itself.

Post retirement from the Supreme Court of India, My Lord Justice Venkatachala was subsequently sworn in as the Karnataka Lokayukta on the 2nd of July 2001 and was single-handedly responsible for reviving and transfusing new life into the office of the anti-corruption ombudsman of Karnataka. This is clearly evident from the fact that during His Lordship's tenure, the number of complaints received by the office of the Lokayukta burgeoned dramatically from approximately 20 per day to almost 250 per day.

He was an anti-corruption crusader who personally spearheaded the war against dishonesty, malversation and profiteering in the state of Karnataka and looked into more than 50,000 cases of misconduct and complaints during his term.

My Lord, Justice Venkatachala left us at the age of 89 on the 30th of October 2019. His Lordship is survived by his wife Mrs. Anasuyachala and children M.V. Seshachala, M.V. Vedachala, Aruna Ramesh and Arjuna Chala.

Justice Faizanuddin

It is said that the true measure of integrity is doing the right thing even when no one is watching. Nobody personified these words better than my Lord Justice Faizanuddin.

Justice Faizanuddin was born on the 5th of February 1932, in the Panna District of Madhya Pradesh.

After successfully clearing his Matriculation Examination in the year 1948 and graduating thereafter from the Hamidia College, Bhopal in the year 1952, His Lordship pursued a degree in Law from the same college.

Justice Faizanuddin received his Bachelor of Laws in the year 1955 and joined the Bhopal Bar immediately thereafter as an Apprentice in Law.

His Lordship commenced his distinguished legal career by enrolling himself as a Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Bhopal in February 1956, before eventually starting practice as an Advocate before the Madhya Pradesh High Court on the 3rd of January 1961.

Justice Faizanuddin specialised in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional and Revenue matters (both on the original and appellate side) and

soon began to be regarded as one of the topmost lawyers of the Bhopal Bar...a fact that can also be evinced from his Lordship's unanimous election as the Secretary of the Bhopal Bar Association.

Justice Faizanuddin was appointed as the Standing Counsel for the M.P. Wakf Board for about two decades and also has the distinction of serving as a Part-time lecturer in Law in the Saifia Law College situated in Bhopal for six academic sessions.

His Lordship was subsequently appointed as an Additional Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court on the 27th of November 1978, before being confirmed as a permanent Judge thereof on the 27th of May 1982. Justice Faizanuddin later served as the Acting Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court, before being elevated to the Supreme Court of India on the 14th of December 1993, where he served till the 4th of February 1997.

During his long and illustrious tenure as a judge of this Hon'ble Court, My Lord Justice Faizanuddin has contributed to and authored numerous judgments. Any attempt, therefore, to summarize the entirety of His Lordship's legacy in such a short time would be a disservice thereto and hence I shall endeavour to succinctly highlight only a few of them.

In the landmark case of Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab, a five-judge Constitutional Bench of this Hon'ble Court, including Justice Faizanuddin, cogently held that the 'right to life' is inherently inconsistent with the 'right to die' and that this right, which includes the right to live with human dignity, would mean the existence of such a right up to the natural end of life. It may further include "death with dignity" but such existence cannot be confused with an unnatural extinction of life. Resultantly, the constitutionality of Section 309 of the I.P.C. was upheld and the ratio propounded by this Hon'ble Court in P. Rathinam's case was overruled.

In the case of Chameli Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh, a bench comprising of Justice Ramaswamy, Justice Kirpal and His Lordship eruditely held that when the land of a landowner was acquired by the state in accordance with the procedure laid down in the relevant law of acquisition, the right to livelihood of such a landowner, even though adversely affected, is not violated.

In the historic case of Balwant Singh v. State of Punjab, Justice Faizanuddin along with Justice Anand prudently concluded that raising of certain casual slogans by two individuals a couple of times, without any other overt act being committed and without there being any intention to create disorder or to incite people to violence, would not ipso facto amount to sedition under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

After his retirement from the Supreme Court of India in the year 1997, His Lordship was appointed as the Lokayukta for the state of Madhya Pradesh, where he served diligently as an astute, intrepid and vigilant ombudsman until the year 2003.

My Lord Justice Faizanuddin passed away at the age of 87 in Bhopal on the 27th of October 2019.

With the passing of both the octogenarian legal luminaries, our legal fraternity has lost two stellar jurists who have not only contributed immensely to the Indian jurisprudence but also to greatly furthering the collective probity and propriety of our society.

On behalf of the entire Bar and my own behalf, I respectfully join My Lords in extending our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family members of the Late Justice Venkatachala and Justice Faizanuddin. May their souls rest in peace. Thank you.

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List of Attendees at the Full Court Reference

- ❖ *Shri K.K. Venugopal,
Ld. Attorney General for India.*
- ❖ *Shri Tushar Mehta,
Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Shri Atmaram N.S. Nadkarni,
Additional Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Ms. Pinky Anand,
Additional Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Shri Vikramjit Banerjee,
Additional Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Shri Aman Lekhi,
Additional Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Ms. Madhavi Goradia Divan,
Additional Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Shri K.M. Nataraj,
Additional Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Shri Sanjay Jain,
Additional Solicitor General of India.*
- ❖ *Shri Rakesh Kumar Khanna,
President,
Supreme Court Bar Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Jitender Mohan Sharma,
Vice President,
Supreme Court Bar Association.*

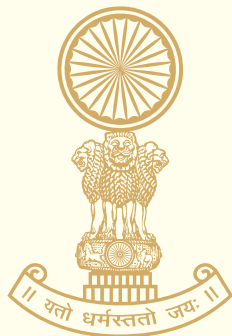
- ❖ *Ms. Preeti Singh,
Acting Hony. Secretary,
Supreme Court Bar Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Shivaji M. Jadhav,
President,
Supreme Court Advocate-on-Record Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Prashant Kumar,
Vice President,
Supreme Court Advocate-on-Record Association.*
- ❖ *Shri Snehasish Mukherjee,
Hony. Secretary,
Supreme Court Advocate-on-Record Association.*
- ❖ *And other Ld. Advocates of the Bar.*

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*Family and Friends of
Late Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Venkatachala
Former Judge, Supreme Court of India
at the Full Court Reference*

- ❖ *Mr. Seshachala M.V.*
- ❖ *Mrs. Sangeetha S.*
- ❖ *Mr. Sanjeeth S.*
- ❖ *Mr. Seshank S.*
- ❖ *Mr. Varun V.*
- ❖ *Miss. Aadya V.*
- ❖ *Mrs. Dr. Aruna*
- ❖ *Miss. Anusha R.*
- ❖ *Mr. Aravind V Chavan*

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THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

New Delhi - 110001

India