विधिक परिदृश्य

E-NEWSLETTER
MARCH 2026



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- ***Message from Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali,*** *Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court*
- ***Message from Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth,*** *Administrative Judge of District Bulandshahar*
- ***Message from the District Judge, Bulandshahar***
- ***Major Judgments & Landmark Decisions***
- ***DLSA Activities & Legal Awareness Initiatives***
- ***Court Infrastructure Developments & E-Initiatives***
- ***Quarterly Performance Overview***
- ***Officers' Corner-Articles by Judicial Officers***



DISTRICT & SESSIONS COURT, BULANDSHAHAR

विधिक परिदृश्य

E-Newsletter

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Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court

Administrative Judge : **Hon'ble Mr Justice Siddharth**
Judge, Allahabad High Court

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Arun Bhansali
Chief Justice
High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartiest congratulations to the District and Session Court, Bulandshahr, on the launch of its E-newsletter "विधिक परिदृश्य ."

A newsletter is more than just a collection of articles. It is penning down institution's journey and serves as a repository of knowledge, capturing landmark judgments, administrative innovations and highlighting achievements.

The title"विधिक परिदृश्य" reflects the dynamic and evolving framework within which justice is administered. It signifies a comprehensive view of laws, judicial developments, and institutional progress that collectively shape and strengthen our justice delivery system. The launch of this E-newsletter is an initiative that marks a significant step forward in our collective endeavour towards serving the litigants. The rigorous work carried out at the grassroots level has often gone unnoticed by the public. This publication would provide a vital platform to showcase the rapid changes which are taking place in our judicial system. This initiative is a testament to the judiciary's proactivity and dynamism at the district level. It reflects a healthy organizational culture that values transparency, communication, and continuous knowledge sharing.

I highly appreciate the diligent efforts made by the Administrative Judge and the District Judge of Bulandshahr in bringing out this thoughtful newsletter. Their initiative in translating their vision into this publication deserves appreciation. I am confident that this publication will document institutional progress, promote a culture of knowledge-sharing within the justice delivery system, and inspire similar efforts across the State.

I extend my best wishes to the Bulandshahar judgeship for their commendable efforts and look forward with anticipation to many more insightful editions in the future

(Arun Bhansali)

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Justice Siddharth

Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
Allahabad

13.3.2026

A MESSAGE ON INAUGURAL ISSUE- "विधिक परिदृश्य."

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SIDDHARTH

(Judge, Allahabad High Court & Administrative Judge, District, Bulandshahar)

1. It is with great enthusiasm and optimism that I address the readers in this inaugural edition of our E-quarterly newsletter, 'विधिक परिदृश्य."

2. Each day, as I walk through the halls of our courts, I am reminded that the work we undertake is about far more than procedures and pronouncements; it is about people, communities, and the trust reposed in the institution of justice. As the Administrative Judge of the District & Sessions Court, Bulandshahar, I had the privilege of witnessing firsthand how the functioning of our district judiciary touches countless lives and how earnestly we strive to discharge our responsibilities with fairness, diligence, and an unwavering commitment to the values of service.

3. It is my sincere hope that this newsletter will mirror these efforts and present a comprehensive view of our initiatives and achievements

4. This publication is envisioned as a vibrant platform for sharing ideas, experiences, and milestones. It seeks to foster dialogue and engagement by highlighting innovative practices, acknowledging valuable contributions, and providing important updates. Through this, the newsletter will enable readers to remain informed, involved, and connected with the evolving work of the Bulandshahar district judiciary.

5. As we bring out this first issue of 'विधिक परिदृश्य." I am deeply appreciative of the dedication, creativity, and collaborative spirit of all those who have contributed towards making it a reality. Such collective effort is not only the foundation of a successful publication but also the driving force behind the continued progress of our courts.

6. I encourage every reader to actively engage with its contents and to enrich this platform with their suggestions and contributions. It is my earnest belief that this inaugural edition will mark the beginning of a meaningful tradition—one that informs, connects, and inspires.

7. I convey my best wishes to all connected with this inaugural issue of 'विधिक परिदृश्य."

(Siddharth)

Resi. : MIG-2, Newada Colony, Drummond Road, Allahabad - 211 001

FROM THE DESK OF DISTRICT & SESSION JUDGE, BULANDSHAHAR

It is with great satisfaction and a deep sense of institutional responsibility that I introduce the inaugural edition of the e-quarterly newsletter *"विधिक परिदृश्य"* of the District & Sessions Court, Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh.

The district judiciary forms the very foundation of the justice delivery system. As courts of first instance, we are the most immediate point of contact for every citizen seeking redressal, and we shoulder the vital responsibility of ensuring that justice remains accessible, timely, and fair to all. In an era marked by evolving legal challenges and rapid technological transformation, our commitment remains firm as we continue to strengthen efficiency, transparency, and public confidence in the judicial process.

This newsletter is envisioned as a reflective and informative platform to chronicle our collective endeavours, share significant developments, and highlight best practices and institutional initiatives—particularly in the spheres of digitization under the e-Courts framework, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and other measures aimed at enhancing access to justice.

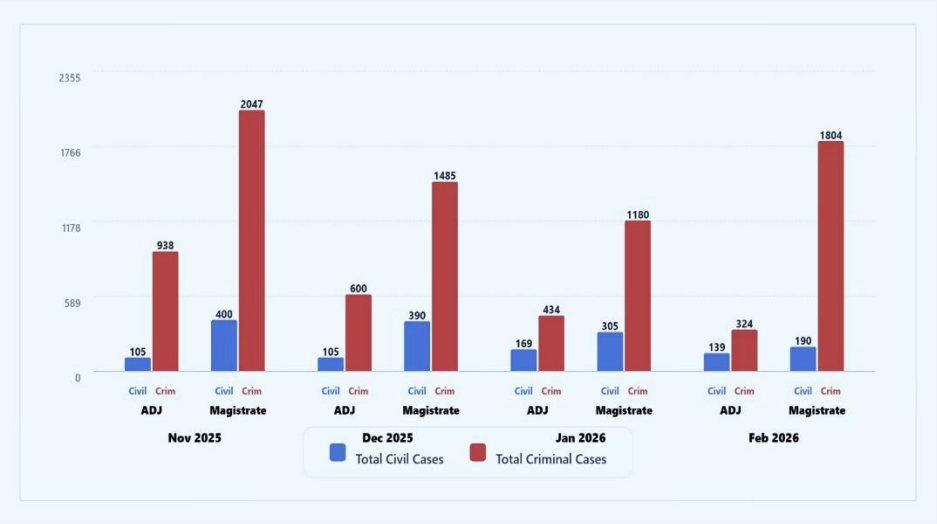
I express my profound gratitude to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth, Administrative Judge for District Bulandshahar, for their constant encouragement and gracious blessings. I am also thankful to Shri Manjeet Singh Sheoran, Registrar General, Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, for his valued cooperation and support. I sincerely appreciate the collective efforts of all the judicial officers of the Bulandshahar Judgeship who have contributed in various ways to the preparation of this newsletter. Any errors, if present, are entirely unintentional, and valuable suggestions for improvement are most welcome. May this inaugural issue mark the beginning of a meaningful and enduring journey.

(SANJAY SINGH-I)

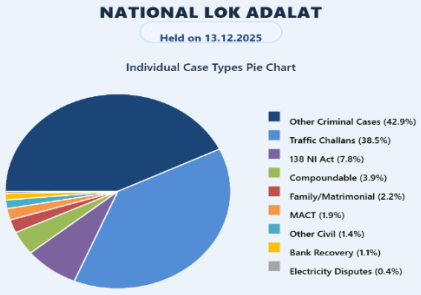
CONTENTS

S.N	SUBJECTS	PAGE
1.	District Court Performance – An Overview	1
2.	Infrastructure & Capacity-Building Initiatives	2
3.	Spreading the Light of Justice - DLSA Outreach	3-6
4.	Continuous Learning Programme – A Report	7-9
5.	Judicial officers' corner	10-13
6.	Landmark Judgments	14-15

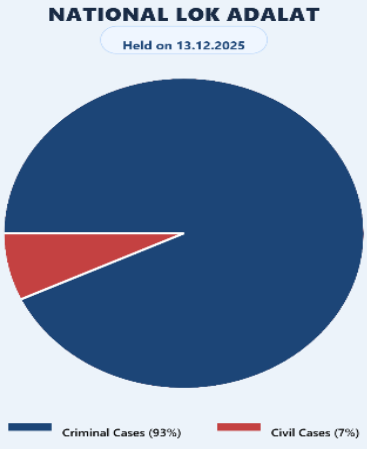
District Court Performance – An Overview



Detailed Data Summary	
Total Criminal Cases	**10,302**
Compoundable Cases	436
Traffic Challans	4,258
Other Criminal Cases	4,747
138 NI Act	861
Total Civil Cases	**772**
Bank Recovery	121
Other Civil Cases	157
MACT	210
Family / Matrimonial	245
Electricity Disputes	39
Grand Total	**11,074**



Data Extraction Summary	
Total Criminal Cases	**10,302**
Compoundable Cases	436
Traffic Challans	4,258
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138 NI Act (Quasi-Criminal)	861
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Bank Recovery	121
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Verified Grand Total	**11,074**



Infrastructure & Capacity-Building Initiatives

Infrastructure development remained focused on improving the working conditions for the Bar and the Bench while ensuring greater convenience and accessibility for litigants. These efforts contributed to a more efficient, functional, and litigant-friendly court environment.

In furtherance of which a proposal was prepared for construction of a modern G+3 court building at the site of the Old Civil Judge Building, as this existing structure has been found unsuitable for further use and is recommended for demolition. In view of the increasing infrastructural requirements of the Judgeship, a new G+4 court complex, including a meeting hall on the fourth floor, has been proposed at old CJM building site. Further, installation of new furniture has been successfully completed in the newly constructed Family Court Building. The installed items include Dias tables, Presiding Officer high-back chairs on Dias, revolving chairs and tables for Readers and Stenographers, tables and chairs for advocates, three-seater benches for litigants in courtrooms and waiting areas, furniture for counsellors and mediators, round tables with revolving chairs in the meeting hall, as well as workstations and revolving chairs for clerical staff and stenographers. These arrangements aim to enhance courtroom functionality and improve comfort for all stake holders.To facilitate digital judicial functioning, LAN work has also been completed in the newly constructed Family Court Building. This networking infrastructure enables effective implementation of the Case Information System (CIS) and supports real-time updating of case proceedings on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Under this project, servers and LAN points have been installed in courtrooms, judges ' chambers, stenographers ’rooms, offices, counsellors 'rooms, mediation rooms, and meeting halls, ensuring seamless connectivity throughout the building.





On the direction of the Hon’ble Court, a dedicated Prosecution Room along with an attached washroom has been newly constructed in front of Courtroom No. 10. for lady prosecutors, enabling them to meet witnesses, prepare case documentation, and carry out prosecutorial duties efficiently.



Spreading the Light of Justice- DLSA Outreach

From October 2025- February 2026, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Bulandshahar continued its dedicated efforts to strengthen access to justice and promote legal awareness. Total 262 camps were organized across the district in which total 15161 people participated. This period demonstrates the proactive approach of DLSA, Bulandshahar in ensuring that justice is not confined to courtrooms but reaches the doorstep of the common citizen. Through structured awareness drives, collaboration with district administration and consistent field-level engagement, DLSA reaffirmed its commitment to reaching every segment of society, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable.

October 2025

- Total Camps Organised: 26
- Total Beneficiaries Reached: 2,069

In the month of October extensive outreach camps were organised across government schools, police stations, District hospital, tehsils, District Jail and other public institutions. Focus areas included legal rights of women and children, victim compensation schemes, legal aid services, and awareness regarding government welfare schemes. Tehsil-level camps ensured grassroots penetration and strengthened legal literacy in rural areas.

- ***International Day of Older Persons***
  A special camp was organised at Surajpur Tikri Thana, Aurangabad on 01.10.2025 commemorating senior citizens & making them aware of their rights & various govt. schemes being run for the benefit of senior citizens.
- ***Awareness Camp on Rights of Persons with mental illness***
  On 10.10.2025, a special camp was organized at District Hospital, Bulandshahar regarding awareness on rights of persons with mental illness with special emphasis on Mental Healthcare Act, 2017. Around 125 people benefitted from the camp.
- ***Mission Shakti Special Campaign***
  Special Camps were organized in different schools of Anoopshahr Tehsil on 15/10/2025 in which around 450 participants especially women were made aware regarding the key features of the Mission Shakti Scheme which includes immediate care for women in distress, one stop centres, 181-women helpline, shakti sadans and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana.









November 2025

- Total Camps Organised: 22
- Total Beneficiaries Reached: 1,864
- ***Legal Services Day***
  On 9/11/2025 DLSA organized a special awareness rally which started from District Hospital and moved throughout the district making general public aware with free legal aid programs, victim assistance schemes and welfare legislations. Around 226 people participated in the rally making it a huge success.
- ***Special Camp on Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act, 2007***
  On 17/11/2025, a special camp was organized at Mohankutir Vridh Ashram, Village Rampura wherein around 70 beneficiaries were sensitized regarding various provisions of the aforesaid Act.
- ***National Constitution Day*** On the occasion of National Constitution Day on 27/11/2025, awareness camps were organised at district and tehsil levels, ensuring participation from diverse sections of society including students, women, senior citizens educating them about constitutional values, fundamental rights of citizens and their duties as responsible citizens.






December 2025

- Total Camps Organised: 94
- Total Beneficiaries Reached: 3,534

December marked a significant surge in outreach efforts with intensified legal literacy initiatives across the district. A large number of camps were organized by Para-legal volunteers at block and village levels for spreading awareness regarding free legal aid, Lok Adalat mechanism, rights of undertrial prisoners, women empowerment laws, and social welfare legislations. The month reflected remarkable public participation and strengthened institutional coordination.

- ***World AIDS Day***
  On the occasion of World AIDS Day on 01/12/2025, a special awareness rally was organized from District Hospital, Bulandshahr making general public aware about HIV/AIDS, reducing HIV relating stigma & promoting access to testing & treatment.

- ***International Day of Persons with Disabilities***
  On 3/12/2025, awareness camps were organized at District Jail and Saraswati Vidya Mandir Law College, Shikarpur in which around 280 persons were sensitized regarding various schemes available for promoting a disability inclusive society and empowering the persons with disabilities were explained.

- ***World Human Rights Day***
  On 10/12/2025 *World Human Rights Day* was celebrated by DLSA across the District including special awareness camp at District Jail wherein "Human Rights our Daily essential" was explained in detail to the participants. Around 459 people were benefitted from these camps.

- ***National Lok Adalat***
  Under the aegis of NALSA, Delhi & UPSLSA, Lucknow, a **National Lok Adalat was held on 13 December 2025**, wherein a large number of compoundable criminal matters, petty cases, and civil disputes were amicably settled. In the District Court, Bulandshahar total of 260953 cases were taken up in the **National Lok Adalat** out of which 108831 cases were successfully disposed of and a total fine of Rs.1330481/- was imposed. The Lok Adalat mechanism significantly contributed to reducing pendency and promoting consensual dispute resolution.

January 2026

- Total Camps Organised: 53
- Total Beneficiaries Reached: 3285

During January 2026, DLSA organized a large number of camps across the district spreading legal awareness.

- ***National Youth Day***
  On 06/01/2026 & 12/01/2026, special camps were organized at Schools & Saraswati Vidya Mandir Law College, Shikarpur on the occasion of National youth Day. Around 200 beneficiaries were made aware of the social responsibility of youth and importance of physical activity in youth today.
- ***Special Legal Awareness Camp***
  On 28/01/2026 a special camp for was organized at Kalyan Singh College of law education, Khanpur wherein total 206 beneficiaries were made aware of their legal rights, free legal aid & their constitutional rights & duties.





February 2026

- Total Camps Organised: 67
- Total Beneficiaries Reached: 4409 .
  February marked an iconic month for the DLSA, Bulandshahr. Under the aegis of NALSA, Delhi & UPSLSA, Lucknow, a Mega Legal Aid & Help Camp was organized

in the District on 22/02/2026. Prior to the Mega Camp, 15 pre camps were also organized in all the Tehsils of the District.

- ***Mega Legal Aid & Help Camp held on 22/02/2026 at I.P. College, Campus-2***

The initiative focused particularly on marginalized and vulnerable sections of society, including women, senior citizens, labourers, persons with disabilities, and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Approximately **1,100 beneficiaries** were extended the benefits of various government welfare schemes including but not limited to

- compensation of Rs. 5 lacs each to 20 beneficiaries under *Mukhmantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana*,
- Amount of Rs. 1,77,78,00,000/- to 2963 self help groups
- Approved amount of Rs. 11,20,000/- to 20 labourers under *Matritva Shishu Evam Baalika Madad Yojana*
- 13 school children were provided smartphones
- 7 farmers were provided Tractors by the Agriculture Department
- 10 beneficiaries were provided keys of the houses under Prime Minister Awas Yojana & Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana
- 10 specially abled beneficiaries were provided tricycles by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

These above along with other beneficiaries were benefitted under various government schemes with an estimated financial impact of **nearly ₹200 crores.**

The Mega Camp reflects the commitment of DLSA, Bulandshahar towards the motto of "Access to Justice for All," and stands as a significant step in strengthening legal awareness, social empowerment, and inclusive governance within the district.











Continuous Learning Programme – A Report

In furtherance of the directions of Hon'ble Court as part of the Continuous Learning Programme, various skill-based, and interactive activities were organized for judicial officers and staff.

1. Victory Quest – "Sudoku"

(1a) Date: 17.11.2025
Participants: Judicial Officers (including officers from outlying courts connected through Zoom/Google Meet)
A Sudoku challenge was organized as an engaging mental exercise aimed at enhancing analytical and problem-solving skills. Participants from different cadres competed to solve the puzzle in the shortest possible time.
Winners:
Mrs. Shagun Panwar – ADJ
Mrs. Anupam Singh – Civil Judge (Senior Division)
Mrs. Monica Kalra – Civil Judge (Junior Division)





(1b) Date: 19.11.2025
Participants: District court employees
Winners:
Mr. Vishal Pandey- Junior assistant
Mrs. Rajesh Sharma – Process server
The activity was well received and encouraged healthy competition among participants.

2. Presentation and Discussion on Departmental Enquiries

Date: 27.11.2025
Participants: Judicial Officers (including officers from outlying courts connected through Zoom/Google Meet)
Resource Persons:
Shri Shahzad Ali, ADJ
Shri Aviral Singh, ACJM
This session focused on the procedural aspects of departmental enquiries. The resource persons delivered informative presentations followed by an interactive discussion, during which participants raised queries and shared experiences. The session enhanced clarity and understanding of departmental proceedings among judicial officers.

3. Health Check-up Camp

Date: 29.11.2025

Participants: Judicial Officers and Staff

A health check-up camp was organized in coordination with CMO ,Bulandshahar . Various basic health screenings were conducted for judicial officers and staff. The initiative was appreciated as a step towards emphasizing on the importance of the health and well-being of the participants.





4. "Know Thyself"

Date: 19.12.2025

Participants: Judicial Officers (including officers from outlying courts connected through Zoom/Google Meet)

This interactive session aimed at self-reflection and personal development. Judicial officers were divided into groups. One member from each group was asked to pick a chit from a bowl and speak on the question mentioned therein. The questions were based on personal experiences, such as sharing a favourite dialogue or reflecting on individual perspectives.




5. Cultural Events

A) The festival of Diwali was celebrated with great enthusiasm and warmth at session house bulandshahar. The occasion brought together judicial officers in a spirit of unity, positivity, and collective joy. The event provided an opportunity for all members of the judicial fraternity to step away from their routine responsibilities and engage in moments of togetherness and Informal interactions strengthening the bond among officers and family members.

B) As we step into the New Year 2026- The New Year was celebrated by the Judicial Family of Bulandshahar in a spirit of togetherness, with a renewed dedication to justice and service. On this occasion, a new practice was initiated wherein the enthusiastic Judicial Officers of the Junior Division cadre were given priority in participation.

Sustaining the celebratory zeal, various group games were organised, and the winners were duly rewarded**.**





6) <u>Rhythmic Stress Buster Session</u>

Participants: Judicial Officers A short and engaging music quiz was held for the judicial officers to help them unwind and rejuvenate.

7) <u>Anandotsav 2026</u>

ANANDOTSAV was organised as a vibrant fest to provide an engaging platform for the judicial family—comprising judicial officers, court staff, and family members—with a view to enhancing coordination and nurturing a sense of fraternity. The event sought to build teamwork by promoting healthy competition among teams through innovative stall activities and enthusiastic participation of visitors. For the purpose of the fest, the judicial officers were organised into twelve teams, and five stalls were put up by the district court staff. The event started with inaugural ribbon cutting and lightning of lamp by Shri Sanjay Singh ,District judge Bulandshahar, Shri Rajeev kumar ,PO MACT Bulandshahar ,Shri Mittar Pal Singh ,Principal Judge family court, Bulandshahar.










Judicial officers' corner

अगर मैं जमाने की शर्तें मान लेता

अगर मैं
जमाने की शर्तें मान लेता
हर ख्वाहिश के हाथ पीले होते
हर ख्वाब दूल्हा होता
हर सुख मेरे कदमों में होता
शायद लोगों की नजर में
मैं रसूख वाला भी होता
लेकिन मैं
अपनी ही नज़र से गिर जाता
कुछ को सोने का पिंजरा
अच्छा लग सकता है।
तर्क हो सकता है
बाहर की दुनिया ही कौन भली है
अंधकार मय तो हर गली है
इन गलियों में
सुकून के कातिल रहते हैं
जो किसी की खुशी देखते ही
जिबह करने के लिए दौड़ पड़ते हैं
किसी ज्ञानी ने कहा है
जो मरने से डरता है
वह रोज सौ बार मरता है
रंगदार दिलदार वह है
जो मौत को भी भौजाई कहता है
निति उठ
करनी पड़े परायी आशा
ऐसी जिंदगी को
मैं पृथ्वी का भार कहता।

शिवा नन्द
अपर जिला न्यायाधीश, बुलंदशहर

औरत

एक औरत ने ना जाने कितने ही किरदार निभाए हैं,
एक बेटी, बहु और हमसफ़र ,
जाने कितने ही रिश्ते उसमे समाये हैं।
चाहे समाज कितना ही आगे क्यों न बढ़ गया हो ,
कितने ही सवालों की सांझेदारी सिर्फ मेरे ही हिस्से आती है।
क्यों हर लाज और शर्म की उम्मीद बस मुझसे ही की जाती है,
क्यों हर घर की मर्यादा मुझसे शुरू और मुझ पर ख़त्म हो जाती है।
मैं घर देर से आऊं तो चरित्र मेरा ख़राब है ,
और सुबह जल्दी निकल जाऊं तो मुझे घर का क्या ही ख्याल है।
क्यों मेरे हांथो की चूड़ी और मेरे माथे का कुमकुम मेरी पहचान बताता है ,
मेरी आत्मनिर्भरता और काबिलियत का दर्जा आखिर कहाँ आता है।
जब बात शादी की हो तो फिर मुझे बोझ समझा जाता है ,
कन्यादान कब दहेज़ मांग हो गया यह कहाँ किसी को समझ में आता है।
शिकायत मैं तुझसे करूँ या करूँ इस समाज से ,
शिकायत मैं तुझसे करूँ या करूँ इस समाज से ,
के ऐसी क्या कमी है तुझमे,
के तुझे आज भी तेरा बिकना सही नज़र आता है।
क्या ही बराबरी का दर्जा है यहाँ ,
जहाँ एक कामयाब पति के पीछे एक औरत का होना मना जाता है ,
पर वही पति अपनी पत्नी के पीछे न चलकर साथ भी चले ,
तोह उसे जोरू का गुलाम क्यों कहा जाता है।
मैं कब तक नए सवेरे का करूँ इंतज़ार,
मैं कब तक नए सवेरे का करूँ इंतज़ार,
जहाँ मुझे समाज क सांचे में न ढालकर,
मुझे मेरी नज़र से देखा जाये।
मुझे एक बेटी, बहु और हमसफ़र से पहले
सिर्फ एक औरत समझा जाये
सिर्फ एक औरत समझा जाये ।।

शालिनी
सिविल जज (जू.डि), खुर्जा

From Accusation to Attrition: Addressing Systemic Delay in Criminal Prosecutions

Aviral Singh
ACJM 2ND Bulandshahar

Ramesh is a bonded laborer in Gujarat. Every morning he reports to a construction site, carrying bricks and cement for daily wages that barely sustain his family. Yet several times a year, he must abandon his work, borrow money for travel, and journey nearly a thousand kilometers to appear before a trial court in Uttar Pradesh. The case against him alleges physical abuse in a family dispute from more than three decades ago. His elder brother, the principal accused, passed away years ago. Ramesh was named merely because of his relationship. He insists he was never present at the incident. Still, the case continues. Each absence risks issuance of non-

bailable warrants. Each appearance costs him wages, dignity, and peace. His complainant rarely attends court. The prosecution has yet to complete evidence. Ramesh runs from pillar to post. Thirty years have passed. He has never been convicted. Yet he lives as if already punished.

The persistence of delay in criminal trials remains one of the gravest procedural failures confronting the Indian criminal justice system. Delay causes acute injustice, particularly in matters where the prosecution repeatedly fails to lead evidence, yet the accused continues to suffer the coercive consequences of criminal process. Repeated court appearances, threat of non-bailable warrants, arrest warrants, social stigma, professional damage, and psychological distress are routinely inflicted upon persons who stand unconvicted for years. This systemic imbalance demands urgent reform aimed at ensuring faster trials and institutional accountability for prosecutorial and investigative inertia. The constitutional right to speedy trial is firmly entrenched in Indian jurisprudence. In Hussainara Khatoon & Ors. v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar, (1980) 1 SCC 81, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India unequivocally held that speedy trial is an integral part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution, declaring that the State bears a constitutional obligation to ensure expeditious justice and that prolonged criminal proceedings violate fundamental rights. Despite this settled position, ground realities in trial courts reveal a disturbing pattern: prosecution witnesses frequently fail to appear; investigating officers avoid court attendance; public prosecutors seek adjournments without assuming responsibility; and complainants often remain absent after initiating proceedings. Meanwhile, the accused is compelled to appear on every date, failing which coercive measures follow. This asymmetric burden converts criminal procedure itself into punishment.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has repeatedly cautioned against misuse of criminal process and mechanical continuation of proceedings. In Sushil Kumar Sharma v. Union of India, (2005) 6 SCC 281, the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that although criminal provisions are enacted for protection, they must not be permitted to become tools of harassment, warning that provisions intended as shields should not be allowed to become weapons. Further, in Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar & Anr., (2014) 8 SCC 273, the Hon'ble Supreme Court took serious note of routine and mechanical arrests and laid down binding guidelines restricting police powers under Section 41 CrPC, emphasizing that arrest is not mandatory merely because an offence is cognizable and non-bailable, and that unnecessary arrests irreparably damage families and reputations. In matrimonial and complaint-driven prosecutions, a troubling phenomenon persists whereby after filing the FIR or complaint, the complainant often disengages from the process, yet the accused remains trapped in endless litigation. This pattern has been judicially recognized. In Kahkashan Kausar @ Sonam & Ors. v. State of Bihar & Ors., (2022) 6 SCC 599, the Hon'ble Supreme Court reiterated that vague and omnibus allegations against family members amount to abuse of process and directed courts to exercise heightened scrutiny in matrimonial prosecutions.

The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad has also taken a firm stance against prosecutorial lethargy and trial court passivity. In Yogendra Yadav v. State of U.P., Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 18386 of 2015 (Order dated 08.03.2019), the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court held that where prosecution witnesses continuously fail to appear despite issuance of summons and warrants, the trial court must either ensure execution of coercive processes or close prosecution evidence and proceed further, emphasizing that undertrial accused cannot be kept in perpetual suspense because of prosecutorial negligence. Earlier, in Raj Deo Sharma v. State of Bihar, AIR 1999 SC 3524, the Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down guiding principles regarding timelines in criminal trials and recognized that prolonged failure of prosecution to adduce evidence may justify closure of prosecution evidence in appropriate cases. These

decisions collectively establish that courts possess both the power and the duty to prevent trials from degenerating into procedural limbo.

Yet, despite these authoritative pronouncements, institutional behaviour remains largely unchanged. Public prosecutors frequently disown responsibility for securing witnesses, police officers treat court attendance as optional once charge-sheets are filed, and complainants disappear after setting the criminal law in motion, while the accused must appear unfailingly or face non-bailable warrants, attachment proceedings, and arrest.

The resulting imbalance is stark: the party alleging offence enjoys procedural latitude, while the person presumed innocent bears the entire coercive burden of the system. This dysfunction strikes at the heart of criminal justice. Criminal law exists to adjudicate guilt, not to impose pre-conviction suffering. A system in which complainants may abandon proceedings while accused persons endure years of compulsory attendance is fundamentally unjust.

What is urgently required is a structured fast-trial framework supported by enforceable timelines and prosecutorial accountability. Statutory limits must be prescribed for completion of prosecution evidence after framing of charge. Failure attributable to prosecution or investigating agencies should empower courts to close evidence and proceed further. Trial courts must actively enforce attendance of witnesses and investigating officers, while public prosecutors must be institutionally accountable for witness production. Repeated unjustified adjournments should attract recorded reasons and, where appropriate, costs. Simultaneously, complainant participation must be treated as a continuing legal obligation, subject to proportionate consequences for unexplained absence. Judicial innovations such as fixed-date trials, progress monitoring, limited adjournments, and mandatory reporting to supervisory benches should become routine practice. Hon'ble High Courts must also exercise their inherent jurisdiction robustly where delay becomes oppressive, for as recognized in Hussainara Khatoon case, prolonged prosecution itself constitutes constitutional injury. Courts should not hesitate to quash stale proceedings or terminate prosecution evidence where inertia defeats justice. Fast-tracking trials does not mean diluting victim protection. Rather, it means restoring equilibrium between complainant rights and accused liberty. Speedy justice benefits both sides: genuine victims receive timely closure, while innocent persons are spared years of reputational and psychological damage. The present reality where prosecution delay goes unpunished while accused absence invites arrest cannot be allowed to persist. Procedural reform, judicial assertiveness, and prosecutorial responsibility must converge to dismantle this culture of adjournment.

And so, we return to Ramesh. Thirty years have passed. His brother is dead. His youth is gone. His children have grown watching their father board trains to distant courts. He has spent more on travel than on education of his children's. He remains technically an accused, practically a convict of procedure. What will be his fate? Will his trial ever conclude, or will it outlive him? More importantly, how long can a citizen be made to suffer merely because the system does not move? If justice arrives after three decades, will it still feel like justice? Or will Ramesh, like countless others, quietly lose faith in a judicial system that asked everything of him, yet delivered nothing in return?

Landmark Judgments

1. **MD IMRAN @ D.C. GUDDU V. STATE OF JHARKHAND** [2026 INSC 36]: Section 319 CrPC: It is held that when a person is added as an accused under Section 319 CrPC and subsequently arrested, the court exercising discretion for bail must apply a test higher than a mere prima facie case. [Paras 13-14].

2. **MEENAKSHI V. STATE OF HARYANA** [SLP (Crl.) NO. 19050 OF 2025 dated January 7, 2026]: It is held that once a sentence has been suspended and bail has been granted by an Appellate or Revisional Court, it is "unwarranted" and "burdensome" to require the accused to be present on every date of hearing. [Paras 6 - 8].

3. **STATE (NCT OF DELHI) V. KHIMJI BHAI** JADEJA (2026 INSC 25)]: Held, that where a criminal conspiracy is alleged leading to multiple acts of cheating against different individuals, registering one FIR and treating subsequent complaints as statements under Section 161 CrPC is a correct course of action. [Paras 15-22].

4. **BERNARD LYNGDOH PHAWA V. STATE OF MEGHALAYA,** [2026 INSC 85]: Section 164 CrPC: held that 'a confession has to be a direct acknowledgment of guilt of the offence in question and such as would be sufficient by itself for conviction. If it falls short of such a plenary acknowledgment of guilt it would not be a confession even though the same is of some incriminating fact which taken with other evidence tends to prove his guilt. [Paras 23-28]

5. **RAMBALI SAHNI V. STATE OF BIHAR,** [2026 Supreme (SC) 75]
Section 362 CrPC: It is held that under Section 362 CrPC, no alteration or review of a signed judgment or order is permissible except to correct clerical or arithmetical errors. [Paras 5-6]

6. **RAKESH JAIN V. STATE** 2026 Livelaw (SC)81 [Criminal Appeal No(s). 378/2026 dated January 21, 2026]: The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has reiterated that the practice of courts insisting on upfront deposits, or undertakings for such deposits, as a condition for considering a bail prayer on merits is improper - Such practices have the potential to derail the criminal justice delivery system by becoming a tool for complainants to extort settlements and forcing the accused to give up their right of defense. [paras 11-14]

7. **DR. AMIT ARYA V. KAMLESH KUMARI** [2025 INSC 1486]: Section 28 Specific Relief Act, 1963: held that the non-payment of balance consideration within the time fixed by the Trial Court does not automatically result in the rescission of the contract or make the decree inexecutable, the real test is to determine if the plaintiff's conduct amounts to a positive refusal to perform their part of the contract.[Paras 7-12]

8. **GOLDEN FOOD PRODUCTS INDIA V. STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH & OTHERS [**2026 INSC 22]: held, an auction process has a sanctity attached to it and only for valid reasons that the highest bid can be discarded in an auction which is otherwise held in accordance with law. Merely because the authority conducting the auction expected a higher bid than what the highest bidder had bid cannot be a reason to discard

the highest bid. [Para 32]

9. **XXX V. STATE OF KERALA** [2026 INSC 88] it was held that subsection (4) is not a provision which stands alone or is a proviso to subsection (3), the term must derive its meaning in sync with allegations of cognisable offence levelled in an application of the nature referred to in sub-section (3) of Section 175, i.e., an application supported by affidavit. Further Hon'ble Court clarified that the judicial magistrate would continue to retain the authority to reject an application under sub-section (3) of Section 175, lodged against a public servant, where such magistrate finds that the allegations made therein are wholly untenable [para 20-229,37-39,45-48]

10. **HEMALATHA (D) BY LRS. V. TUKARAM (D) BY LRS. & ORS** [2026 INSC 82] Held that a Court must not lightly or casually declare a registered instrument as a "sham". -Mere suspicion or nebulous averments without material particulars would not be sufficient to dislodge the presumption under section 91 and 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.-In any event, in view of Explanation 2 to section 25 of Indian Contract Act, 1872 mere allegation of inadequacy of consideration does not make the Deed void. It is only in the absence of sale consideration being tendered that the sale deed would be void. [para 35,41-47,76,77]

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District & Sessions Court, Bulandshahar

In 1922, the Courts of District & Sessions Judge and of Subordinate Judge were appointed. The heritage building of the court was constructed in 1923.

The District & Sessions Court, Bulandshahr, functions under the administrative supervision of the High Court of Judicature at **Allahabad**. As the principal court of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the district, it plays a central role in the administration of justice and the effective delivery of judicial services.

The judgeship oversees subordinate courts across the district, including taluka courts at **Anoopshahr** and **Khurja**. In addition, Gram Nyayalayas have been established at **Dibai and Siyana** to strengthen access to justice at the grassroots level.

Through its judicial institutions and initiatives, the **District & Sessions Court, Bulandshahr**, continues to uphold the **rule** of law while ensuring efficient and accessible justice for the people of the district.

