Newsletter

2022-2023

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Newsletter

2022-2023

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT ALLAHABAD

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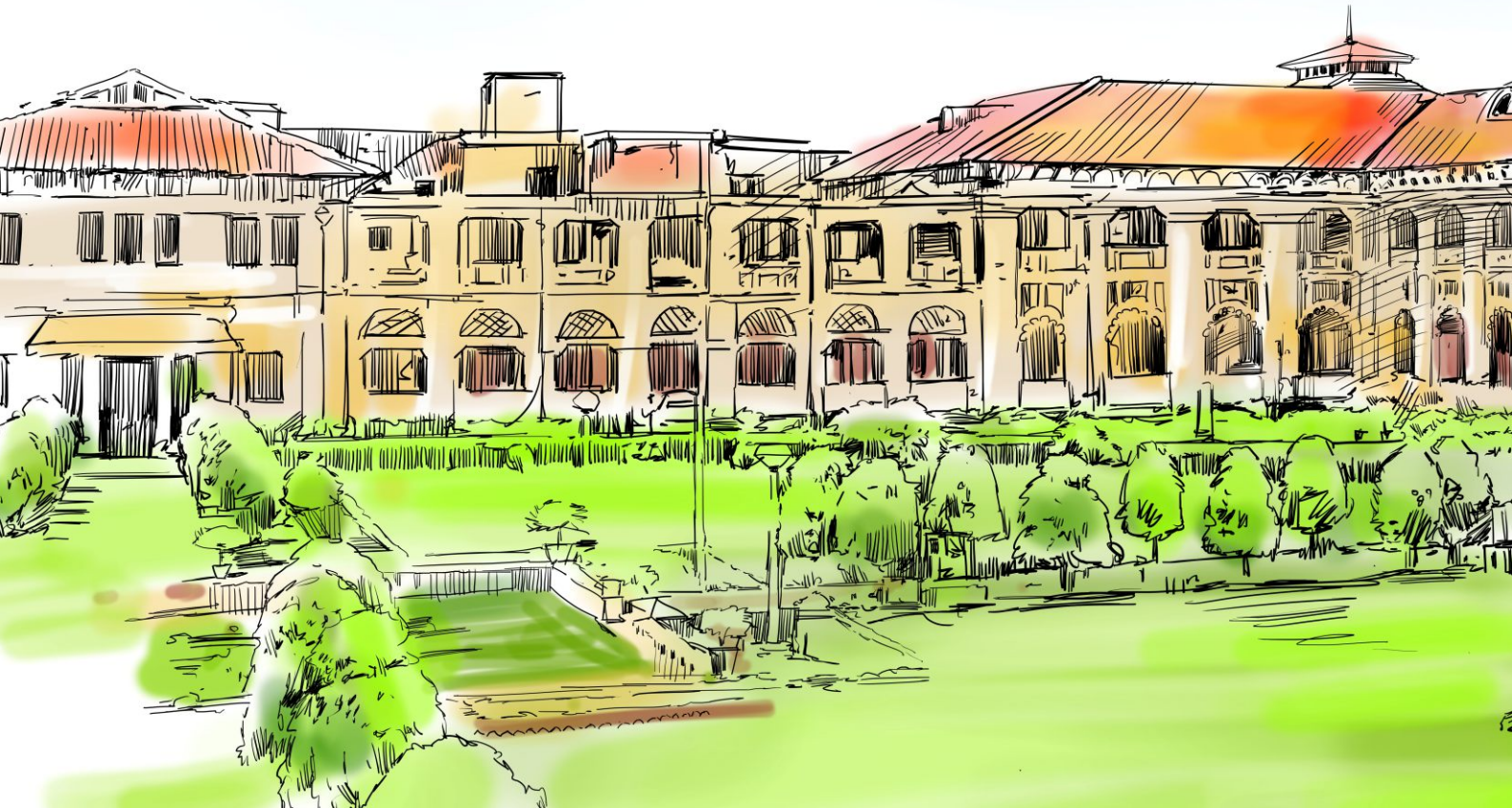

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Arun Bhansali
Chief Justice
High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to present the **Allahabad High Court Newsletter for the years 2022–2023**, which seeks to showcase the significant judicial, institutional, and administrative developments of the Court during the said period. The Newsletter has been compiled with the objective of preserving the rich legacy of the Allahabad High Court while also reflecting its evolving role in the administration of justice.

The Editorial Panel entrusted with the preparation of this publication comprises Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh as Chairman and Justice Abdul Moin, Justice Saurabh Srivastava, and Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deswal as Members. The Newsletter presents a comprehensive account of the Court and includes, inter alia, its historical background, present composition, various Committees of the High Court, disposal data, oath-taking and farewell ceremonies of Hon'ble Judges, functioning of the Registry, Judicial Training and Research Institute, State Legal Services Authority, District Courts of Uttar Pradesh, and significant judgments delivered by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

This publication will surely serve as a valuable reference and archival record for members of the Bar and the Bench, scholars, and all stakeholders, and will definitely contribute to an informed understanding of the enduring judicial heritage and institutional strength of the Allahabad High Court.

(Arun Bhansali)

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JUDGE HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD

Recognition and dissemination of achievements serve a legitimate and constructive purpose, as they foster motivation and reinforce the collective resolve to strive for ever higher standards of performance. This publication embodies that spirit by presenting an authentic account of the Court's initiatives and progress.

Public faith, accountability, and transparency remain the cornerstones of any judicial institution. Guided by these foundational values, the Allahabad High Court places accurate and comprehensive information regarding its functioning in the public domain, fostering informed discourse and fair scrutiny.

The years 2022–2023 marked a significant phase of institutional progress. The Court successfully conducted one of its largest recruitment exercises — the Uttar Pradesh Civil Court Staff Centralized Recruitment 2022–23 — substantially strengthening judicial administration across the State. The introduction and consolidation of Hybrid Hearings enabled seamless participation from both Allahabad and the Lucknow Bench, enhancing accessibility and efficiency.

Advancing its Digital Court Vision, the Court implemented Phase III of the eCourts Project with emphasis on e-filing, digitization of records, and technology-driven case management. E-Sewa Kendras continued to assist litigants and members of the Bar in accessing digital services. The constitution of a Special Arrears Committee and focused drives for old cases reflected a determined effort toward reducing pendency of cases. The installation of physical and virtual Justice Clocks further reinforced transparency through real-time updates on institution and disposal of cases.

The Court also strengthened Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms, promoted judicial training and capacity building, and undertook infrastructure modernization. By articulating guiding principles and propositions of law, it fostered uniformity and judicial discipline across the district judiciary.

It goes without saying that the Allahabad High Court remains steadfast in its commitment to excellence, innovation, and the continued strengthening of public trust in the administration of justice, while peerless service dedication of the Bar in upholding the noble traditions of the institution deserves the same acknowledgement, appreciation and applaud.

(Mahesh Chandra Tripathi)

Justice Rajan Roy
Senior Judge

High Court
Lucknow

MESSAGE

It is with a deep sense of responsibility and satisfaction that I reflect on the journey of the Allahabad High Court during the past year. As one of the oldest Constitutional Courts in the country, the Allahabad High Court carries a rich legacy. Yet, its relevance lies not only in its history but also in its responsiveness to contemporary challenges.

The years 2022 and 2023 set tall challenges for our Courts—including post COVID-19 Pandemic openings and uptakes spread across a scale of seventy five Districts. The Court moved through challenges with a collective commitment to reduce delay, to maintain judicial discipline, and to uphold the rule of law without fear or favour.

This publication serves both as a record of the year's work and as a reaffirmation of our Constitutional duty to deliver justice that is accessible, timely, fair and transparent. It is through this volume that the readers are introduced to the key highlights of the work done by our Court to cater such challenges.

The journal details how with renewed vigour, services of e-filing and Seva Kendra were expanded at the grassroots level; as was emphasis on speedy justice, and amicable settlements. The Judicial Training and Research Institute hosted interdisciplinary legal training workshops, sensitisation programs and opportunities for productive international knowledge exchange. Through administrative and jurisprudential activities, the year bore reflection to our commitment towards constitutional values, advancement of legal thinking and rendering of justice without fear or favour.

I convey my appreciation to the fraternity for their spirited participation and to all Members of the Editorial Panel for publication of the Allahabad High Court Newsletter for the years 2022 and 2023.

Rajan Roy.

(Rajan Roy)

Ajay Kumar Misra
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MESSAGE

It is a moment of considerable pride to witness the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad bringing forth its newsletter for the years 2022 and 2023. This publication stands as an important chronicle of a period marked by advancement, institutional innovation, and a reaffirmed commitment to judicial excellence.

While the earlier years tested the system's endurance during an unprecedented global health emergency, the years 2022 and 2023 symbolized renewal and progress. The High Court has decisively moved past the challenges of the pandemic, successfully transforming provisional digital measures into a stable and enduring framework. I record my sincere appreciation for the Honourable Judges and the entire court establishment, whose unwavering dedication ensured that the administration of justice continued smoothly, efficiently, and without disruption.

This forward-looking approach adopted by the Hon'ble High Court has not only enhanced the efficiency of judicial functioning but has also deepened the professional camaraderie between the Bench and the Bar. Such mutual trust and cooperation from the cornerstone of a strong and vibrant legal community.

The Office of the Advocate General has also undertaken a structured course of modernization and digital integration in keeping with contemporary institutional requirements. In this endeavour, the Honourable Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Judges of this Court, as well as both the Bar Associations, have consistently extended guidance, cooperation, and support. This sustained institutional encouragement has further strengthened our collective resolve to discharge our constitutional and statutory responsibilities to the State with greater efficiency, discipline, and dedication.

I, on behalf of myself and all the State Law Officers, extend our warmest congratulations on this commendable publication and the spirit of progress it represents.

With warm regards.

9/1/2026

(Ajay Kumar Misra)
Advocate General
Uttar Pradesh.

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MESSAGE

The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad has a history which dates back more than 150 years. This period of the institution is marked by singular achievements and also service to the constitutional ideal of justice.

Taking stock of what the institution has done or achieved in 2022-23 would be in most case part of process of administration of justice and maintenance of continuity while the recent advancement in technology would also be reflected in the adoption of technology for court management, case management and dispensation of justice. The digitalization of decided cases which started in 2015 was an initiative which has reduced the demand for sparse space for storage and also made it easy to all concerned to apply and obtain copies in the shortest possible time.

The digitalization of records is an ongoing process and with the passing of each year the High Court has been able to achieve speed and efficiency in the process as a result of which bail orders can be transmitted and obtained all over the state of U.P. and verified online, thus reducing the delay in release of persons granted bail. It is also apt to mention here that the process of verification and scanning of fresh cases and digitalization of the records also started in August 2023 indicating the progress in digitalization and adoption of technology which may eventually lead to paperless courts and adaption of Artificial Intelligence for disposal of cases and eventually rule out physical courts partially or fully through online arguments especially in routine matters.

The adoption of alternate dispute redressal mechanism and the success of mediation has opened possibilities of consensual dispute resolution in commercial disputes, family disputes or even in petty criminal cases. Mediation training at the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad Mediation and Conciliation Centre and extension of the training to more than 100 judges of the district court and more than 200 advocates of the district court was a step in bringing the possibility of mediation and dispute resolution through a much wider geographical area of the state.

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President
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The adoption of neutral citation by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad has made judgments available online at a touch of a button and thus benefitting the entire legal fraternity in keeping upto date with settled legal principles and maintaining consistency in judicial pronouncement.

The integration of Allahabad High Court and its bench at Lucknow on the https://pay-ecourts.gov.in portal for payment of eCourt fee has also created a facilitating condition to the litigants to approach Hon'ble High Court. E-filing of cases and arguments through video conferencing which was forced on account of covid-19 pandemic has also evolved from infancy to maturity and what was a compulsion has converted into a choice making justice more accessible. The courts have been equipped with video conferencing units and even 142 jails have been provided video conferencing under the eCourt project for the state indicating movement towards removing delay in trial due to physical absence of incarcerated person during trial or during pre-trial.

The judicial system has adopted the district infrastructure portal for displaying status reports and real time updates at the level of district courts enhancing monitoring and entry of infrastructure development. Institutions are always a process in the making and the High Court, Allahabad has displayed commendable ability in merging the past with the present and the present with the future through constant innovations, adoptions and upgradations.

We hope and wish that the process continues unabated and the vision of cheap and effective justice for all materializes for the benefit of masses who come to this institution seeking justice and accepting decisions with humility and faith.

Thanking you.

(RAKESH PANDE)
Senior Advocate
President
Rakesh Pande
Senior Advocate
President
High Court Bar Association
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MESSAGE

In the post COVID-19 pandemic era of science and technology, the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad made notable strides in digitization, legal aid, judicial training, and technology adoption during 2022-2023. No system whether economic, governmental, social, or institutional can thrive in the 21st century without integrating science and technology, as they drive innovation, efficiency, and adaptability amid rapid global changes.

Technology adoption in Indian judiciary has cut backlogs, enhanced accountability, and modernized justice, empowering lawyers with efficiency and litigants with accessibility. There is no doubt that balanced reforms in training and infrastructure will maximize equitable impact.

Commencement of digitization of decided cases in this High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in February 2016 was a great initiative. In June 2023, the process of verification/scanning of Fresh cases commenced and the digitization of case record of fresh cases began in the month of August 2023.

Besides the new beginnings in the digitization of case records, another significant event was Mediation Training for 72 Mediators of Allahabad High Court Mediation and Conciliation Committee; 107 Judges of District Courts and, 213 Advocates of District Courts. It cannot be disputed that mediation plays a crucial role in resolving disputes out of court because it offers a voluntary, flexible, cost-effective, and relationship-preserving way for parties to reach mutually acceptable settlements without the delays and adversarial nature of litigation.

The Allahabad High Court has always been at the forefront to provide free legal aid & advice to needy persons and weaker sections of the society. On 2 May 2023, the Front Office of the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Service Authority was inaugurated at the High Court premises, at Allahabad.

Neutral Citation system was implemented in the judgment/ order system at both Allahabad and Lucknow. To enhance the reach of Wi-Fi facility to Lawyers/ litigants, bandwidth support was raised. Integration of Allahabad High Court and its Bench at Lucknow on the https://pay-ecourts.gov.in portal for payment of eCourt fee was done.

Technology significantly enhances efficiency of a judgment delivery system by enabling faster, transparent, and accessible processes through initiatives like e-Courts and AI tools. It addresses longstanding issues of case pendency, procedural delays, and limited reach by digitizing case management, hearings, and research. It was a great technological accomplishment as 2,509 Video Conferencing Units were installed in the Courts and 142 Video Conferencing units were installed in jails under the 'eCourts' project in the State.

To enhance transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency within the judicial system, the "District Infrastructure Portal" featuring the basic amenity to display real-time updates and comprehensive status reports was developed for all the District Courts for monitoring and entry of infrastructural developments report. The e-Filing version 3.0 system has been enabled for all the District and Commercial Courts of 13 District. It is designed in Bilingual (English and local language) to reach wider group covering advocates/litigants.

NSTEP National Service for Tracking Electronic Process for Civil Matters is also functional. Digital display system was made operational in the old Court Building at Allahabad.

The lawyers and litigants feel immensely grateful for the initiatives taken by the Hon'ble High Court in addressing many of their grievances, and in making the system more transparent and responsive. It's a great pleasure to witness the transformation in the entire judicial landscape of the Allahabad High Court.

With warm regards

Saghir Ahmad

(Saghir Ahmad)
Senior Advocate,
President

Oudh Bar Association

High Court, Lucknow

Estd: 1901

MESSAGE

It is a matter of great privilege for me as a President of Oudh Bar Association to quote a message for publication of News Letter under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr.Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, which aims at giving an overview upon some details of the progress made in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad during the past year.

The various events have been organized by Allahabad High Court, a large number of Advocates have been appointed as Hon'ble Judges of Allahabd High Court for quick dispensation of Justice thereafter Allahabad High Court organized a swearing ceremony of newly appointed Hon'ble Judges. Allahabad High Court organized another programme for Inauguration of Advocate's Chambers and Parking Area etc.

Our Chief Justice Hon'ble Mr.Justice Arun Bhansali, has played a pivotal and proactive role in the disposal of cases, particularly the old pending cases. A number of new initiatives have been taken for better administration of Justice.

I am confident that the "News Letter" will keep adding new pages to the glorious history of the High Court and fulfill the commitments of the legal fraternity in the present scenario.

I congratulate and extend my best wishes for the publication and success of the "News Letter"

Pt.S. Chandra
President
Oudh Bar Association
High Court, Luckow.

From the EDITORIAL BOARD

Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Saumitra Dayal Singh, Chairman

Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Abdul Moin, Member

Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Saurabh Srivastava, Member

Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal, Member

The Allahabad High Court, with its illustrious history and remarkable legacy, continued to uphold the rule of law and the constitutional promise to deliver justice, in the years 2022 & 2023, with renewed vigor and purpose. This period has witnessed remarkable progress in judicial functioning, significant strides in court management, enhanced use of technology, and sustained commitment towards speedy and effective justice delivery.

As we pen this message for the present edition of the High Court Magazine, it is both an occasion for reflection on the achievements of the past years and an opportunity to look forward to the path that lies ahead.

One of the foremost duties of the judiciary is to deliver timely justice. The Allahabad High Court, being one of the largest constitutional courts in the world, carries an enormous responsibility. With this thousands of cases being instituted every month, the challenge of balancing institution with disposal remains a constant task. Yet, the years 2022 & 2023 stand as a testimony to the resilience, dedication, and relentless efforts of the judges, members of the Bar, and the Registry, in addressing this challenge.

Disposal of cases at the High Court has shown consistent progress during this period. A conscious effort was made to prioritize final hearing of long-pending matters, especially those that had remained on the docket for more than a decade. At the same time, urgent matters, public interest litigation, bail applications, and service matters were taken up with sensitivity and speed. Through regular and special benches, concerted drives were undertaken to reduce arrears and deliver justice relief to litigants awaiting justice.

Statistically, the Allahabad High Court has recorded disposal of lakhs of cases during this year, significantly reducing pendency despite the continuing inflow of fresh cases. The coordinated approach of judges, in adopting case-specific categorization, identifying matters capable of quick disposal, and by ensuring strict adherence to cause-lists, has borne fruits. The Registry too played a crucial role by ensuring that filing processes, listing, and communication of orders were carried out with efficiency and transparency.

The strength of the judicial system lies not only in the High Court, but also in the district judiciary, which serves as the foundation of justice delivery in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The district courts, spread across the vast geography of this State,

have shown commendable commitment during the year2022 & 20 23, in handling an ever-increasing burden of litigation.

With the guidance and directions issued by the High Court, the subordinate courts were able to focus on swift disposal of criminal cases, family disputes, revenue matters, and other civil litigation. Special emphasis was laid on speedy disposal of cases relating to women, children, senior citizens, and marginalized communities, in keeping with the constitutional ethos of providing equal access to justice.

The use of e-courts infrastructure, particularly the integration of virtual hearings, digital filing, and electronic case management, enabled district courts to function with greater accessibility and transparency. This has particularly benefitted litigants and lawyers in remote areas, who otherwise face challenges of distance and cost in approaching courts. Training and capacity-building programs for judicial officers were also intensified, ensuring that they remain abreast with technological and legal developments.

The disposal rate of district courts during the years 2022 & 2023 was significantly higher compared to previous years. Many districts achieved remarkable figures, reflecting both the administrative will and the judicial discipline instilled by the High Court's monitoring. The combined effort has reinforced public confidence in the ability of the Courts to deliver timely justice at the grassroots.

One of the defining features of the present era has been the integration of technology into the judicial process. The Allahabad High Court has been at the forefront of adopting e-filing systems, case tracking mechanisms, and online cause-lists, thereby reducing dependence on paper-based processes. This year, these systems were consolidated and further improved to enhance user-friendliness and reliability.

The use of video-conferencing facilities, first introduced during the pandemic, has now become a permanent and effective feature of court functioning. It has not only saved time and costs for litigants and lawyers but also enabled wider participation and faster adjudication of matters. The High Court has continued to expand its digital infrastructure, ensuring that every bench and every section of the Registry has access to modern tools for efficient functioning.

The E-Courts project, supervised by the E-Committee of the Supreme Court and implemented with active participation of the High Court, has ensured greater transparency, accountability, and accessibility. Litigants can now track their cases online, access orders and judgments in real time, and even pay court fees electronically, thereby minimizing physical contact points and delays.

Judicial progress is not merely a matter of statistics. It also requires strengthening the human resource capacity of judges, lawyers, and court staff. During the years 2022 & 2023, several training and sensitization programs were organized at the Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI), Lucknow, focusing on new areas of law, human rights, technological adaptation, and case management techniques.

Special attention was also paid to the welfare of court staff and officers, whose tireless work ensured the smooth running of the judicial system. Regular interactions, grievance redressal mechanisms, and welfare initiatives have strengthened the institutional spirit within the judicial fraternity.

The High Court has continued its commitment towards ensuring access to justice for all sections of society, particularly the poor and marginalized. The Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA), under the guidance of the High Court, has organized numerous Lok Adalats, legal awareness camps, and mediation drives. These initiatives have provided speedy, amicable, and cost-effective resolutions to thousands of disputes, reducing the burden on regular courts and fostering a culture of dialogue and settlement.

While we note the achievements of the years 2022 & 2023, we remain conscious of the challenges that lie ahead. The growing pendency of cases: need for infrastructural modernization, and the demand for more judicial manpower are pressing issues that must be addressed with urgency and foresight. At the same time, the progress made in embracing technology, improving disposal rates, and expanding access to justice, provides a strong foundation for the future.

The Allahabad High Court has, for more than 150 years, stood as a guardian of justice, liberty, and constitutional values. The years 2022 & 2023 have reaffirmed this legacy, showing that with collective effort, resilience, and innovation, the cause of justice can be advanced, despite all obstacles.

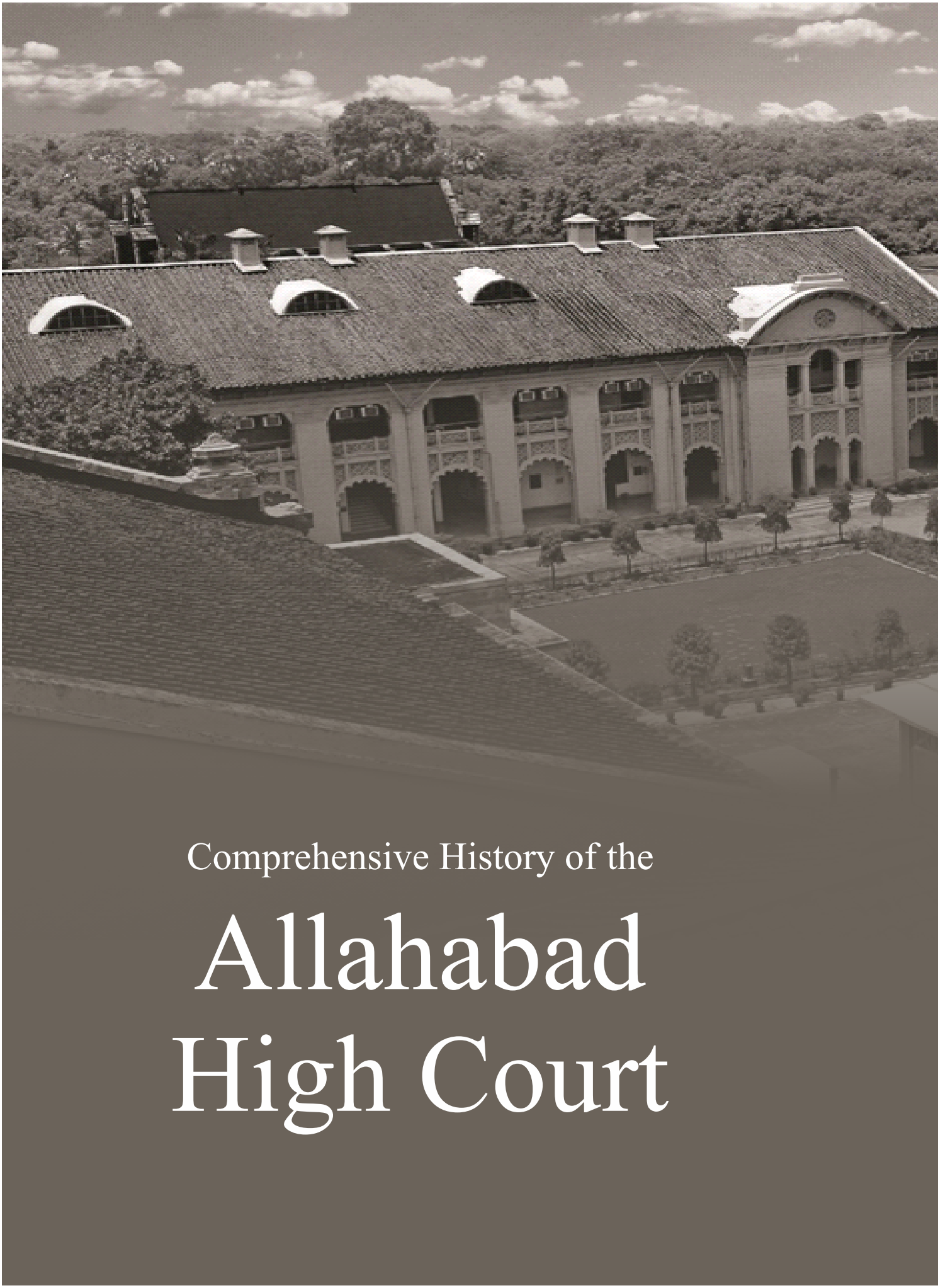
As we present this edition of the Allahabad High Court Newsletter, the Editorial Board extends its deepest gratitude to Hon'ble the Chief Justice and all our brother & sister, the learned members of the Bar, the officers and staff of the Registry, and the district judiciary, for their unwavering commitment to the cause of justice.

We also acknowledge the invaluable support of the State Government, the legal services institutions, and the people of Uttar Pradesh, whose faith in the judiciary inspires us to strive harder.

The progress recorded in the years 2022 & 2023 is not an end in itself but a step towards the larger vision of a judicial system that is more responsive, inclusive, and efficient. It is our collective responsibility to carry forward this momentum, to innovate, and to remain steadfast in our duty towards the Constitution and the people.

—The Editorial Board

THE EDITORIAL BOARD



Comprehensive History of the

Allahabad High Court

India's judicial heritage is among the oldest in the world, deeply rooted in the philosophies of Dharma and social justice. Long before the colonial period, Indian jurists such as Manu, Yajnavalkya, Katyayana, Brihaspati and later commentators like Vachaspati Misra had already elaborated systems of justice, procedures of trial, and the responsibilities of judges. Justice was considered a divine duty meant to preserve harmony in society. Yet the judiciary as we know it today, with codified laws, professional judges, and a structured system of appeals, took shape during the colonial era under British rule.

The decline of the Mughal Empire in the eighteenth century paved the way for the British to implant their judicial institutions. Following the Battle of Buxar in 1765, the Treaty of Allahabad was signed between Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive, granting the East India Company Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. This responsibility for revenue administration made courts indispensable. In the Presidency towns, Mayor's Courts were established in 1726, applying English law to British subjects. In Bengal, the Regulations of 1772 set up the Sadar Diwani Adalat for civil matters and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat for criminal matters, creating a hierarchy of appellate justice. In the Western Provinces, which included Banaras and Allahabad, similar institutions were created, and in 1831 the Sadar Diwani and Nizamat Adalats were headquartered at Allahabad. The judges were covenanted Company officials rather than professional jurists, but the institution nonetheless marked the beginning of structured appellate justice in northern India.

Allahabad's importance rose after Lord Canning shifted the capital of the North-Western Provinces from Agra to Allahabad in 1858, giving the city administrative as well as judicial prominence. The decisive shift came with the Indian High Courts Act of 1861, which abolished the old Sadar Courts and Supreme Courts and authorized the Crown to establish High Courts beyond the Presidency towns. In 1866, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces was established at Agra by Letters Patent, with Sir Walter Morgan as its first Chief Justice. Only three years later, in 1869, the High Court was shifted to Allahabad, firmly anchoring the city as the centre of justice in northern India. In 1919, by Supplementary Letters Patent, its official name was changed to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

Alongside this, Awadh had retained a separate judicial system after its annexation in 1856. A Chief Court of Oudh was established in 1925 with five judges. This dual system continued until independence, when the U.P. High Court Amalgamation Order of 1948 merged the Chief Court of Oudh with the Allahabad High Court. Since then, the Court has functioned with two permanent seats—its principal seat at Allahabad (now Prayagraj) and a permanent bench at Lucknow.

In the post-independence period, the jurisdiction of the Court was extended by the States Merger Orders of 1949, which brought the princely states of Rampur, Banaras, and Tehri-Garhwal into Uttar Pradesh. Half a century later, in 2000, the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act created the new State of Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) and established a separate High Court at Nainital, reducing Allahabad's jurisdiction. Even so, the Allahabad High Court today exercises authority over seventy-five districts and supervises the largest network of subordinate courts in India, making it the biggest High Court in Asia with a sanctioned strength of one hundred and sixty judges.

The Allahabad High Court has not only been an administrative giant but also a cradle of landmark jurisprudence. One of the most historic cases in Indian democracy was decided within its walls when, in 1975, Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha delivered his judgment in *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain*, declaring Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha void on grounds of electoral malpractice. This judgment triggered the proclamation of the Emergency, a watershed moment in Indian history. Earlier, the Court also made important contributions in cases relating to preventive detention, minority rights, and the scope of Article 226, which shaped Indian constitutional law. It has consistently been a forum where questions of liberty and state authority were debated, influencing national jurisprudence.

The Court has produced many eminent judges who went on to serve in the Supreme Court, with several becoming Chief Justices of India. Justice Syed Mahmood was among its early intellectual giants, and later judges such as Kailas Nath Wanchoo, Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha, Ranganath Misra, Jagdish Sharan Verma, and V.N. Khare carried forward its legacy [19]. The Court has also pioneered public interest litigation in areas such as education, environment, and the rights of marginalized communities.

In recent decades the Court has embraced modernization. The E-Courts Mission Mode Project has introduced digitization and case management, and during the Covid-19 pandemic, virtual hearings became routine, continuing today in hybrid form. Paperless courts, e-filing, and artificial intelligence tools for case categorization and legal research are also being developed. A new High Court building at the Lucknow Bench has been equipped with digital courtrooms and mediation centres, while record rooms are being digitized to preserve the Court's archives.

Since its inception in 1866, the Allahabad High Court has been led by fifty-one Chief Justices. As of 2025, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali serves as the present Chief Justice. Across more than a century and a half, the Court has grown from a colonial institution into a democratic guardian, balancing continuity with change, and tradition with innovation. It remains a symbol of Uttar Pradesh's legal culture and an enduring part of India's constitutional framework.

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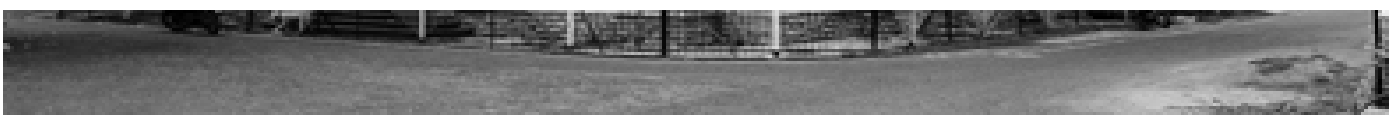
[25] Allahabad High Court, Official Website, 2025



Composition of the Court

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2022

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble JudgeCourt	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High
1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal (Chief Justice)	11/10/2021
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker	03/10/2018
3	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Misra	21/11/2011
4	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha	21/11/2011
5	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal	21/11/2011
6	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya	21/11/2011
7	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani	12/04/2013
8	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta	12/04/2013
9	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	12/04/2013
10	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker	11/04/2016
11	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi	27/09/2013
12	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar	27/09/2013
13	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	03/02/2014
14	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	03/02/2014
15	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	03/02/2014
16	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	03/02/2014
17	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I	03/02/2014
18	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma	15/11/2016
19	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra	15/11/2016
20	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary	20/02/2017
21	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh	20/02/2017
22	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Joshi	22/09/2017
23	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi	22/09/2017
24	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai	22/09/2017
25	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji	22/09/2017
26	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan	22/09/2017
27	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali	22/09/2017
28	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava	22/09/2017
29	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir	22/09/2017

Composition of the Court

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2022

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble JudgeCourt	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High
30	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta	22/09/2017
31	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth	22/09/2017
32	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar	22/09/2017
33	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar	22/09/2017
34	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin	22/09/2017
35	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh	22/09/2017
36	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra	22/09/2017
37	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh	22/09/2017
38	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot	22/09/2017
39	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari	22/09/2017
40	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia	22/11/2018
41	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur	22/11/2018
42	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia	22/11/2018
43	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania	22/11/2018
44	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma	22/11/2018
45	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh	22/11/2018
46	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal	22/11/2018
47	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery	22/11/2018
48	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh	22/11/2018
49	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh	22/11/2018
50	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan	22/11/2018
51	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar	22/11/2018
52	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava	22/11/2018
53	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur	22/11/2018
54	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal	22/11/2018
55	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar-IV	22/11/2018
56	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd Faiz Alam Khan	22/11/2018
57	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Gupta	22/11/2018
58	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari	22/11/2018
59	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh	22/11/2018

Composition of the Court

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2022

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble JudgeCourt	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High
60	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Singh	22/11/2018
61	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Zamin	06/05/2019
62	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit	12/12/2019
63	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav	12/12/2019
64	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma	12/12/2019
65	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary	12/12/2019
66	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shamim Ahmed	12/12/2019
67	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak	12/12/2019
68	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar	12/12/2019
69	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samit Gopal	12/12/2019
70	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori	16/09/2020
71	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma	16/09/2020
72	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Saroj Yadav	16/09/2020
73	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Aslam	25/03/2021
74	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)	25/03/2021
75	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi	25/03/2021
76	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Tyagi	25/03/2021
77	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I	25/03/2021
78	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai	13/10/2021
79	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal	13/10/2021
80	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain	13/10/2021
81	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava	13/10/2021
82	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi	13/10/2021
83	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh	13/10/2021
84	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh	13/10/2021
85	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar	13/10/2021
86	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Tripathi	20/10/2021
87	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D Chauhan	27/10/2021
88	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Sharma	25/03/2022
89	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Waiz Mian	21/06/2022

Composition of the Court

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2022

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble JudgeCourt	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High
90	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava	03/08/2022
91	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla	03/08/2022
92	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Renu Agarwal	15/08/2022
93	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi	15/08/2022
94	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra	15/08/2022
95	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Jyotsna Sharma	15/08/2022
96	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain	15/08/2022
97	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Shanker Prasad	15/08/2022
98	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendra Kumar	15/08/2022
99	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I	15/08/2022
100	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava	15/08/2022

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble JudgeCourt	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta (A.C.J.) *	12/04/2013
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	12/04/2013
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi	27/09/2013
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	03/02/2014
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	03/02/2014
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	03/02/2014
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	03/02/2014
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma	15/11/2016
9.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra	15/11/2016
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary	20/02/2017
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh	20/02/2017
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan	02/11/2023
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf	17/11/2023

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble JudgeCourt	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi	22/09/2017
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai	22/09/2017
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji	22/09/2017
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan	22/09/2017
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali	22/09/2017
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava	22/09/2017
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.J. Munir	22/09/2017
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta	22/09/2017
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth	22/09/2017
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar	22/09/2017
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar	22/09/2017
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin	22/09/2017
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra	22/09/2017
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot	22/09/2017
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari	22/09/2017
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj	24/07/2023
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia	22/11/2018
31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur	22/11/2018
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia	22/11/2018
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania	22/11/2018
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma	22/11/2018
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh	22/11/2018
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal	22/11/2018
37.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery	22/11/2018
38.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh	22/11/2018
39.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh	22/11/2018
40.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan	22/11/2018
41.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar	22/11/2018
42.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava	22/11/2018
43.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur	22/11/2018
44.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal	22/11/2018

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble JudgeCourt	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High
45.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd Faiz Alam Khan	22/11/2018
46.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari	22/11/2018
47.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh	22/11/2018
48.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit	12/12/2019
49.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav	12/12/2019
50.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma	12/12/2019
51.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary	12/12/2019
52.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shamim Ahmed	12/12/2019
53.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak	12/12/2019
54.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar	12/12/2019
55.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samit Gopal	12/12/2019
56.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh	24/07/2023
57.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori	16/09/2020
58.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma	16/09/2020
59.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)	25/03/2021
60.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi	25/03/2021
61.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I	25/03/2021
62.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai	13/10/2021
63.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal	13/10/2021
64.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain	13/10/2021
65.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava	13/10/2021
66.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi	13/10/2021
67.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh	13/10/2021
68.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh	13/10/2021
69.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar	13/10/2021
70.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D Chauhan	27/10/2021
71.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Sharma	25/03/2022
72.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava	03/08/2022
73.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla	03/08/2022
74.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Renu Agarwal	15/08/2022
75.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi	15/08/2022

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble JudgeCourt	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High
76.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra	15/08/2022
77.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Jyotsna Sharma	15/08/2022
78.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain	15/08/2022
79.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Shanker Prasad	15/08/2022
80.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendra Kumar	15/08/2022
81.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I	15/08/2022
82.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava	15/08/2022
83.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi	07/02/2023
84.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam	07/02/2023
85.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta	07/02/2023
86.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla	07/02/2023
87.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra	07/02/2023
88.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar	07/02/2023
89.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar	27/02/2023
90.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla	27/02/2023
91.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal	27/02/2023

* Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta started performing the duties of the office of Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court from 22.11.2023.

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who joined at AHC from other High Courts during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Parent High Court/ Transferred from	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court (Seniority Wise)
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan	Punjab & Haryana	02/11/2023
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf	Calcutta	17/11/2023
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj	Punjab & Haryana	24/07/2023
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh	Andhra Pradesh	24/07/2023

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who were elevated to Other High Court as Chief Justice during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Elevated to	Date of Elevation to Other High Court
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha	Chhattisgarh High Court	29/03/2023 (at 6.30 PM)
2.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal	Gujarat High Court	23/07/2023
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya	Bombay High Court	29/07/2023 (A.N.)

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who received their fresh appointment at Allahabad High Court during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2023 (Seniority wise)

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Sharma	25/03/2022
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Waiz Mian	21/06/2022
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava	03/08/2022
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla	03/08/2022
5.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Renu Agarwal	15/08/2022
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi	15/08/2022
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra	15/08/2022
8.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Jyotsna Sharma	15/08/2022
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain	15/08/2022
10	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Shanker Prasad	15/08/2022
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendra Kumar	15/08/2022
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh -I	15/08/2022
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava	15/08/2022

14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi	07/02/2023
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam	07/02/2023
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta	07/02/2023
17.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla	07/02/2023
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra	07/02/2023
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar	07/02/2023
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar	27/02/2023
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla	27/02/2023
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal	27/02/2023

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who were transferred to other High Courts as Puisne Judges during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Name of the High Court Transferred to	Date of Taking Oath in Other High Court
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani	Calcutta High Court	02/11/2023
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh	Kerala High Court	21/07/2023
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh	Madras High Court	23/11/2023 (A.N.)
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar-IV	Madhya Pradesh High Court	01/11/2023

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who demitted Office (due to Retirement) during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Retirement (in the Afternoon)
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Krishna Gautam	14/06/2022
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Kunvar Srivastav	27/06/2022
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Ojha	01/07/2022
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Kumar	07/07/2022
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash -VII	09/09/2022
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Srivastava	28/09/2022
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Zamin	31/12/2022
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Tyagi	31/12/2022
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Waiz Mian	04/01/2023
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Aslam	14/01/2023
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Joshi	22/03/2023
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Singh	29/03/2023
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar	28/05/2023
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Gupta	20/06/2023
15.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Saroj Yadav	30/06/2023
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra -I	01/07/2023
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Tripathi	20/07/2023
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker	03/09/2023
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker **(CJ)**	21/11/2023
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Sharma	31/12/2023

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who demitted Office (due to Elevation in Hon'ble the Supreme Court) during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2023

S. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Elevation to Hon'ble Supreme Court
1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Misra	06/02/2023
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal (CJ)	13/02/2023

Committees of High Court

COMMITTEES IN 2022

1. **Full Court**
   Hon'ble the Chief Justice (Chairman) and his companion judges of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

2. **Administrative Committee**
   Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker, Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Rakesh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani, Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I

3. **Committee for Designation of Senior Advocates**
   Senior Judge (J-1), Second Senior Judge (J-2), Third Senior Judge (J-3), Additional Solicitor General of India, Advocate General, Sri Shashi Nandan, Senior Advocate
   Note:
   Committee constituted under Rule 3 (2) of Chapter XXIV of the Allahabad High Court Rules.

4. **Committee for dealing with following matters:**
   1. Application related to pension/gratuity matters of all retiring/retired judicial officers.
   2. Application related to family pension/death gratuity cases of all deceased judicial officers.
   3. Matters related to Grant of Financial Aid from U.P. Benevolent Fund.
   4. Resignation of Judicial Officers from U.P. Nyayik Sewa/UPHJS.
   5. Matters related to Service of summons upon Judicial Officers from UPHJS.
   6. Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to write/get publish books, Articles etc.
   7. Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to visit abroad.
   8. Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to pursue academic courses.
      Hon'ble Senior Judge (J-1)

5. **Committee to deal with following matters:**

   (A) HJS selections and appointments
   (B) Committee of Judges constituted under Section 27 of the U.P. Judicial Officers' Rules, 2001
   (C) Examine the matter of interse seniority of the HJS officers

   (Hon'ble) Mr Justice Pritinker Diwaker, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh

6. **(A) Library Committee for Allahabad**
   (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

   (B) Library Committee for Lucknow Bench
   (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Irshad Ali, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur

   Note:
   Above Committees shall also look into extension of existing Library in the additional space that has been made available, in order to utilize space and also to recommend necessary proposals for renovation

7. **Committee for works related to G.P.F., pension papers and medical reimbursement of Hon'ble sitting Judges Hon'ble Senior Judge (J-1)**

8. **(A) Committee for the purpose of taking preventive and remedial measures and for combating the impending**

threat of COVID-19.
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker, Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Rakesh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani

(B) Committee for the purpose of taking preventive and remedial measures and for combating the impending threat of COVID-19 for Subordinate Courts.
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

9. Selection & Appointment of Chairpersons in Permanent Lok Adalat in 22 Districts of Uttar Pradesh
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker, Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII, Mr. Justice Rajiv Joshi

10. Rules Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Tripathi

11. Committee to examine the status and progress of infrastructure in Subordinate Courts to ensure compliance of the directions of Hon'ble Apex Court and this Hon'ble Court
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar, Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia
The Administrative Judge of the concerned District will be the Special Invitee during discussion of that particular District.

12. (A) Monitoring & Expeditious disposal of Criminal cases pending in the High Court
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

(B) Monitoring & Expeditious disposal of Criminal cases pending in the District Courts
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi, Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar-IV, Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Ojha, Mr. Justice Ajai Tyagi

13. Legal Services

(A) Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Misra

(B) Legal Services Sub Committee, Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha

14. (A) Allotment of Lawyers' Chambers at Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar, Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal

(B) Allotment of Lawyers' Chambers at Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

15. Committee to examine the matter of cases that may be assigned to the Presiding Officers of Commercial Courts, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authorities and Motor Accident Claims Tribunals, throughout the State of Uttar Pradesh
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

16. Committee to consider the transfer of staff from Allahabad to Lucknow and vice versa

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

17. Committee for engagement of Law Clerk (Trainees)
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

18. Committee for development of lands situated at 19, Clive Road, Allahabad and Devghat, Jhalwa, Allahabad and also to execute the projects relating to residential facility to Hon'ble Judges at the lands aforesaid
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery

19. (A) Committee to shortlist candidates for nominating as Nyay Bandhu
&
(B) Committee for establishment and Supervision of Gram Nyayalaya
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I

20. Committee for Transfer and Posting of Judicial Officers
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Misra, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak, Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani Thakur

21. Committee for selection of Presiding Officer in Industrial Tribunals / Labour Courts, U.P. in terms of Section 4-E(1)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar

22. (A) Appointment of Special Judicial Magistrates/Special Metropolitan Magistrates
&
(B) Monitoring Magistrates' Court in the State of Uttar Pradesh to reduce pendency and streamline work.
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

23. Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I, Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi, Mr. Justice Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

24. Protocol Committee
At Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice M.C. Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma, Mr. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)

At Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

Note:
The Committee shall also monitor and supervise the seminars, functions and other events, organized by the High Court.

25. Internal Complaints Committee to inquire into sexual harassment at work place constituted under 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013'
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Prof. Sumitra Parmar (Retd.), Former Director, Centre for Women's Studies, University of Allahabad, Allahabad

Note:

1. 'Sensitization of Family Court Matters' in the light of letter dated 09.06.2016 of Supreme Court of India
2. The committee shall also monitor the working of Family Courts and augmenting their number
3. Monitoring of matters relating to adoption shall also be dealt by this Committee.

Sub Committee
Committee regarding quarterly statement of sexual harassment of women (Subordinate Courts)
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra

26. Committee for managing and maintaining Guest Houses of High Court at Allahabad or any other place within the State, except Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak, Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal

Committee for managing and maintaining Guest Houses of High Court at Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice K.S. Pawar

27. Committee to monitor the projects relating to construction of residential accommodation for Hon'ble Judges, Officers of the Registry and the Godowns at Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

28. Committee to review Annual Confidential Remarks of Judicial Officers posted on deputation to other organizations or State Government
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajit Singh

29. Security

(A) Security at Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori

(B) Security at Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar

30. Committee to supervise all the administrative matters of the Judicial Training and Research Institute relating to curriculum, course content and other matters relating to management of training
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

31. (A) Building Committee for Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

(B) Building Committee for Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur

Note:

1. Maintenance and beautification of the campus and gardens of the High Court shall also be undertaken by this Committee at Allahabad & Lucknow, respectively.
2. Committee to look into the viability to use the vacant space in the High Court for reallocation of judicial and administrative sections.
3. Committee shall also monitor the projects relating to construction of residential accommodation for

employees of the High Court at Allahabad & Lucknow, respectively.

32. (A) PIL Cell, High Court, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

(B) PIL Cell, High Court, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rakesh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Faiz Alam Khan

33. Representations of Judicial Officers against adverse remarks
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma

Note:

1. Matter pertaining to up-gradation of remarks recorded in the ACR of judicial officers of Subordinate Courts will also be dealt by the above-mentioned Committee.
2. Recording of Annual Confidential Remarks of Judicial Officers where neither the Reporting Authority / District Judge nor the Reviewing Authority / Accepting Authority, i.e. Administrative Judge is available, who has seen the work of the Judicial Officer for three months or more.

34. Committee to deal with following matters

(A) Grant of Super Times Scales to the Officers in HJS Cadre
(B) Grant of Selection Grade to the Officers in HJS Cadre
© Grant of financial benefits to Judicial Officers, including advance increments to officers with an LLM degree, grant of ACP scales and grant of first increment
(D) Vigilance
(E) To Designate Additional District Judges as District Judges
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I, Mrs. Justice Saroj Yadav

Note:
Matter pertaining to counting of previous service, fixation of pay & equalization of pay of judicial officer will also be dealt by the above mentioned Committee.

35. Appointment / Proper Allocation of Staff & Officer in different Sections of the High Court/Transfer & Posting (including direct recruitment, promotion and confirmation) of all Gazetted Officers of the High Court, except officers of Higher Judicial Service on deputation and Secretariat of the Chief Justice

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice S.P. Kesarwani, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

Note:
This Committee shall also deal with the matter of Grant of ACP for Gazetted Officers of the High Court and fixation of seniority.

36. Museum and Archives

(A) Supervisory Committee for Law Museum and Archives, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

(B) Supervisory Committee for High Court Museum and Archives, Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

37. (A) 'Arrears Committee' for expeditious disposal of Civil cases pending in the High Court
(B) Monitoring and expeditious disposal of Civil cases in the District Courts
(C) “Disposal Review Committee” to monitor the institution & disposal of old cases on priority basis and to

make suggestions for future course of action in view of letter dated 11 June, 2018 of Hon'ble Chief Justice of India
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Umesh Kumar, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I

38. Committee to monitor the project relating to construction of Conference Hall & VIP Suite at Drummond Road, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

39. Committee, to monitor the compilation and publication of the book titled as "Courts of Uttar Pradesh"
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

40. Committee for framing of Rules/Guidelines for Family Courts for dealing with applications received under RTI Act, 2005, in Family Courts subordinate to this Hon'ble Court
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar

41. Committee for the formulation and implementation of Action Plan on National Disaster Management for this Hon'ble Court & its Bench at Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr Justice Rajan Roy

42. Expenditure Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar, Mr. Justice Om Prakash VII, Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot

Note:
In addition, following matters shall also be dealt by the Committee
(i) Purchase of photocopier machines, fax machines, generators, coolers and government vehicles for use of Subordinate Courts in District Judiciary
(ii) Disposal of unusable cars, articles, furnishing items etc.

43. Finance & Budget Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai

Note:
The Committee shall also look after the Budget Allocation of High Court and District Courts.

44. State Court Management System Committees
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia, Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal

45. Information Technology / Computerization & Digitization Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

The Committee shall look after the following matters:
(I) Computerization
(Ii) Guidelines for training to different stakeholders with reference to E-Courts Projects/Supervision of E-Courts Projects
(Iii) Purchase and Installation of CCTV Cameras in the High Court and providing Wi-Fi facilities in the High Court premises and the other Courts in the State of U.P.

(Iv) To examine the viability of court proceedings by adopting electronic mode including Video Conferencing
(V) Digitization & weeding of records (for Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, & Courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad)
(Vi) For taking steps in pursuance of the letter issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated July 27, 2020 regarding direction of Artificial Intelligence Committee of the Supreme Court of India to consider constituting Artificial Intelligence Committee for introducing, conceptualizing, implementing and monitoring use of Artificial Intelligence in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.
(Vii) The Committee shall also deal with the matters of fresh cases up to the stage of listing
(Viii)The Committee shall also frame rules for Handling the sundry deposits through e-payments
(Ix) The matter relating to purchase / installation of CCTV Cameras in the Subordinate Courts shall also be dealt with by the Committee.
(X) Matter pertaining to scanning of records of the office of Special Officer (Vigilance) shall be dealt by the Committee.

46. Committee for monitoring implementation of the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the cases pertaining to the Protection of Children From Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act)
(Hon'ble) Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar

47. Committee to monitor and suggest steps for expeditious disposal of cases related to Motor Accident Claims pending before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Motor Accident Claims Tribunals throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh
(Hon'ble) Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit, Mr. Justice Ajai Tyagi

48. Committee for Direct recruitment and departmental promotion of Class-III and Class-IV employees upto the grade of Review Officers in the High Court
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Irshad Ali, Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh

Note:
This Committee shall also consider requests for appointment under the Dying in Harness Rules.

49. Rules Committee under Section 123 of CPC
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Shri Ashok Mehta, Senior Advocate

50. Medical reimbursement of former Judges
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot

51. Direct recruitment of Class-III and Class-IV employees of District Courts
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi

Note:
This Committee shall also consider Inter-district transfer of employees of the District judiciary which shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Justice.

52. Litigation Committee (Judicial & Administrative)
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai

53. (A) Judge In-charge PS / APS & BS Section at Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar

(B)Judge In-charge PS / APS & BS Section at Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

54. (A) Committee for Mediation & Conciliation Centre at Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr Justice Suneet Kumar, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)

(B) Committee for Mediation & Conciliation Centre at High Court at Lucknow Bench
(Hon'ble) Mr Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh, Mr Justice Alok Mathur, Mrs. Justice Saroj Yadav

55. Allotment
(A) Allotment of residences to Employees of the High Court, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Ali Zamin

(B) House allotment for Employees at Lucknow Bench
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

56. BOARD OF GOVERNORS - ARBITRATION CENTRE
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

57. Committee to Monitor the preparation / addition / modification / updation of Roll of Advocates of High Court

For Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra

For Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi

58. Committee constituted for the supervision and management of High Court Dispensary

For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan

For Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia

59. Committee to plan and monitor the construction of Multi-Level Parking, Advocates' Chambers and Record Rooms, in place of various High Court Bungalows as per plan approved

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Siddharth, Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit

Note:
The Committee shall also monitor matters related to construction of New Power Sub-Station at Nazul Plot 58, Civil Station, Prayagraj.

60. Committee for providing Information under RTI Rules for High Court

For Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra

For Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

61. (A) Information under RTI Rules for the Districts falling under jurisdiction of Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra

(B) Information under RTI Rules for the Districts falling under jurisdiction of Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar

62. Committee for compliance of direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 349 of 2006-Voluntary Health Association of Punjab Vs. Union of India & others, for periodically oversee the progress of cases pertaining to 'The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Vivek Varma, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan

63. Drugs Disposal Committee to monitor the disposal/destruction of seized drugs in the light of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Criminal Appeal No.652 of 2012 title Union of India Vs. Mohan Lal & another
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

64. Leave encashment, G.P.F. advance, House Building Advance, Motor Car Advance, G.P.F., etc. of officers and officials of the establishment of High Court
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

65. (A) Committee for publications including Allahabad High Court News Letter
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal

(B) Committee to look into the matter of publication, distribution and sale of Indian Law Reporter. The Committee will examine for inclusion of AFR & Full Bench Cases with subject index, in the Indian Law Reporter
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji

66. Jail Reforms Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ajit Singh, Mr. Justice Sayed Aftab Husain Rizvi

67. Taxing Judge under Section 5 of the Court Fees Act, 1870

For Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai

For Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia

68. Committee constituted to suggest solutions for ensuring expeditious disposal of cases under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Cheque Bouncing cases)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

COMMITTEES IN 2023

Sl. No. COMMITTEES OF THE HIGH COURT

1. Full Court
   Hon'ble the Chief Justice (Chairman) and his companion judges of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

2. Administrative Committee
   (Hon'ble) the Chief Justice, Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I

3. Committee for Designation of Senior Advocates
   (Hon'ble) the Chief Justice, Senior Judge (J-1), Second Senior Judge (J-2), Advocate General, Sri V P Srivastava, Senior Advocate

   Note:
   Committee constituted under Rule 3 (2) of Chapter XXIV of the Allahabad High Court Rules.

4. Committee for dealing with following matters:
   1. Application related to pension/gratuity matters of all retiring/retired judicial officers.
   2. Application related to family pension/death gratuity cases of all deceased judicial officers.
   3. Matters related to Grant of Financial Aid from U.P. Benevolent Fund.
   4. Resignation of Judicial Officers from U.P. Nyayik Sewa/UPHJS.
   5. Matters related to Service of summons upon Judicial Officers from UPHJS.
   6. Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to write/get publish books, Articles etc.
   7. Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to visit abroad.
   8. Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to pursue academic courses.

   Hon'ble Senior Judge (J-1)

5. Committee to deal with following matters:
   (A) HJS selections and appointments
   (B) Committee of Judges constituted under Section 27 of the U.P. Judicial Officers' Rules, 2001
   (C) Examine the matter of interse seniority of the HJS officers
   (Hon'ble) Mr Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

6. (A) Library Committee for Allahabad
   (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

   (B) Library Committee for Lucknow Bench
   (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur, Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi

   Note:
   Above Committees shall also look into extension of existing Library in the additional space that has been made available, in order to utilize space and also to recommend necessary proposals for renovation.

7. Committee for works related to G.P.F., pension papers and medical reimbursement of Hon'ble sitting Judges Hon'ble Senior Judge (J-1)

8. Committee for Selection & Appointment of Chairpersons in Permanent Lok Adalat
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Vikram D Chauhan

9. Rules Committee
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

10. Committee to examine the status and progress of infrastructure in District Judiciary to ensure compliance of the directions of Hon'ble Apex Court and this Hon'ble Court
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma, Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi

Co-opted Members:
Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Registrar General, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Principal Secretary (Law) & L.R., Government of Uttar Pradesh, Principal Secretary (Finance), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Principal Secretary (P.W.D.), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Engineer-In-Chief (P.W.D.)

11. Monitoring & Expeditious disposal of Criminal cases pending in the High Court and District Courts
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary

12. Legal Services
    (A) Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad
    Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani

    (B) Legal Services Sub Committee, Lucknow
    Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya

    Note:
    The "Legal Services" Committee comprising the "High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad" and "Legal Services Sub Committee, Lucknow", shall hereby also look into the matters of Appointment and Payment of fees to the Amicus Curiae.

13. Committee for Allotment of Lawyers' Chambers

    (A) For Allahabad
    (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

    (B) For Lucknow
    (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar, Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh

14. Committee to examine the matter of cases that may be assigned to the Presiding Officers of Commercial Courts, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authorities and Motor Accident Claims Tribunals, throughout the State of Uttar Pradesh
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal

15. Committee to consider the transfer of staff from Allahabad to Lucknow and vice versa
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Siddharth

Note:
The Committee shall also consider Inter-district transfer of employees of the District Judiciary which shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Justice.

16. Committee for engagement of Law Clerk (Trainees)
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir

17. Committee for development of lands situated at 19, Clive Road, Allahabad and Devghat, Jhalwa, Allahabad and also to execute the projects relating to residential facility to Hon'ble Judges at the lands aforesaid.
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

18. (A) Committee to shortlist candidates for nominating as Nyay Bandhu
&
(B) Committee for establishment and supervision of Gram Nyayalaya
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia, Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary, Mrs. Justice Saroj Yadav, Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar

Note:
"Committee for establishment and supervision of Gram Nyayalaya" shall hereby also look into the matters of Court creation in the districts of Uttar Pradesh.

19. Committee for selection of Presiding Officer in Industrial Tribunals / Labour Courts, U.P. in terms of Section 4-E(1)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery, Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav

20. (A) Committee for Appointment of Special Judicial Magistrates/Special Metropolitan Magistrates
&
(B) Monitoring Magistrates' Court in the State of Uttar Pradesh to reduce pendency and streamline work.
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Vivek Varma

21. Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani, Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

22. Protocol Committee
(A) For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia, Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma, Mr. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)

(B) For Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar, Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

Note:
The Committee shall also monitor and supervise the seminars, functions and other events, organized by the High Court.

23. Internal Complaints Committee to inquire into sexual harassment at work place constituted under 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013'
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Shamim Ahmed, Mrs. Justice Jyotsna Sharma, Prof. Sumitra Parmar (Retd.), Former Director, Centre for Women's Studies, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj

Note:
1. 'Sensitization of Family Court Matters' in the light of letter dated 09.06.2016 of Supreme Court of India.
2. The Committee shall also monitor the working of Family Courts and augmenting their number.
3. Monitoring of matters relating to adoption shall also be dealt by this Committee.
4. The Committee shall also deal with matters relating to crimes against women.

Sub Committee
Committee regarding quarterly statement of sexual harassment of women (District Courts)
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra

*Prof. Sumitra Parmar (Retd.), Former Director, Centre for Women's Studies, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, shall be a member of the aforesaid Committee, only for dealing with Internal Complaints matters.

24. Committee for managing and maintaining Guest Houses of High Court at Allahabad or any other place within the State, except Lucknow.
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

Committee for managing and maintaining Guest Houses of High Court at Lucknow.
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar

25. Committee to monitor the projects relating to construction of residential accommodation for Hon’ble Judges, Officers of the Registry and the Godowns at Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma

26. Committee to review Annual Confidential Remarks of Judicial Officers posted on deputation to other organizations or State Government
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajit Singh

27. Security Committee
(A) For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak

(B) Security at Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar

28. Committee to supervise all the administrative matters of the Judicial Training and Research Institute relating to curriculum, course content and other matters relating to management of training
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

29. Building Committee
(A) For Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

(B) For Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur

Note:

1. Maintenance and beautification of the campus and gardens of the High Court shall also be undertaken by this Committee at Allahabad & Lucknow, respectively.
2. Committee to look into the viability to use the vacant space in the High Court for reallocation of judicial and administrative sections.
3. Committee shall also monitor the projects relating to construction of residential accommodation for employees of the High Court at Allahabad & Lucknow, respectively.

30. (A) PIL Cell, High Court, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Dr. Yogendra Kumar Srivastava

(B) PIL Cell at Lucknow Bench
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Faiz Alam Khan

31. Committee to deal with the representations of Judicial Officers against adverse remarks
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

Note:

1. Matter pertaining to up-gradation of remarks recorded in the ACR of judicial officers of Subordinate Courts will also be dealt by the above-mentioned Committee.
2. Recording of Annual Confidential Remarks of Judicial Officers where neither the Reporting Authority / District Judge nor the Reviewing Authority / Accepting Authority, i.e. Administrative Judge is available, who has seen the work of the Judicial Officer for three months or more.

32. Committee to deal with following matters
(A) Grant of Super Times Scales to the Officers in HJS Cadre
(B) Grant of Selection Grade to the Officers in HJS Cadre
© Grant of financial benefits to Judicial Officers, including advance increments to officers with an LLM degree, grant of ACP scales and grant of first increment
(D) Vigilance
(E) To Designate Additional District Judges as District Judges
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery, Mrs. Justice Saroj Yadav

Note:
Matter pertaining to counting of previous service, fixation of pay & equalization of pay of Judicial Officer will also be dealt by the above-mentioned Committee.

33. Committee for Appointment / Proper Allocation of Staff & Officer in different Sections of the High Court/Transfer & Posting (including direct recruitment, promotion and confirmation) of all Gazetted Officers of the High Court, except officers of Higher Judicial Service on deputation and Secretariat of the Chief Justice
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

Note:
This Committee shall also deal with the matter of Grant of ACP for Gazetted Officers of the High Court and fixation of seniority.

34. Museum and Archives Committee

(A) Supervisory Committee for Law Museum and Archives, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

(B) Supervisory Committee for High Court Museum and Archives, Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

35. (A) 'Arrears Committee' for expeditious disposal of Civil cases pending in the High Court
(B) Committee for Monitoring and expeditious disposal of Civil cases in the District Courts
(C) "Disposal Review Committee" to monitor the institution & disposal of old cases on priority basis and to make suggestions for future course of action in view of letter dated 11 June, 2018 of Hon'ble Chief Justice of India
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I, Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh

36. Committee to monitor the project relating to construction of Convention Centre, Museum and Arbitration Centre at Drummond Road, Prayagraj
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit

37. Committee, to monitor the compilation and publication of the book titled as "Courts of Uttar Pradesh"
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

38. Committee for framing of Rules/Guidelines for Family Courts for dealing with applications received under RTI Act, 2005, in Family Courts subordinate to this Hon'ble Court
(Hon'ble) Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Shiv Shanker Prasad, Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta

39. Committee for the formulation and implementation of Action Plan on National Disaster Management for this Hon'ble Court & its Bench at Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir, Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar

40. Expenditure Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Samir Jain

Note:
In addition, following matters shall also be dealt by the Committee
(I) Purchase of photocopier machines, fax machines, generators, coolers and government vehicles for use of Subordinate Courts in District Judiciary
(Ii) Disposal of unusable cars, articles, furnishing items etc.

41. Finance & Budget Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla

Note:
The Committee shall also look after the Budget Allocation of High Court and District Courts.

42. State Court Management System Committees

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia, Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal, Mr. Justice Gajendra Kumar

43. Information Technology / Computerization & Digitization Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur, Mr. Justice Vikram D Chauhan, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

The Committee shall look after the following matters:
(I) Computerization
(Ii) Guidelines for training to different stakeholders with reference to E-Courts Projects/Supervision of E-Courts Projects
(Iii) Purchase and Installation of CCTV Cameras in the High Court and providing Wi-Fi facilities in the High Court premises and the other Courts in the State of U.P.
(Iv) To examine the viability of court proceedings by adopting electronic mode including Video Conferencing
(V) For taking steps in pursuance of the letter issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated July 27, 2020 regarding direction of Artificial Intelligence Committee of the Supreme Court of India to consider constituting Artificial Intelligence Committee for introducing, conceptualizing, implementing and monitoring use of Artificial Intelligence in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.
(Vi) The Committee shall also deal with the matters of fresh cases up to the stage of listing
(Vii) The Committee shall also frame rules for Handling the sundry deposits through e-payments
(Viii)The matter relating to purchase / installation of CCTV Cameras in the District Courts shall also be dealt with by the Committee.
(Ix) Matter pertaining to scanning of records of the office of Special Officer (Vigilance) shall be dealt by the Committee.

44. Committee for Digitization & Weeding of records (for Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, & Courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad)
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

45. Committee for monitoring implementation of the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the cases pertaining to the Protection of Children From Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act)
(Hon'ble) Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan

46. Committee to monitor and suggest steps for expeditious disposal of cases related to Motor Accident Claims pending before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Motor Accident Claims Tribunals throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh
(Hon'ble) Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra

47. Committee for Direct recruitment and departmental promotion of Class-III and Class-IV employees upto the grade of Review Officers in the High Court
(Hon’ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh

Note:
This Committee shall also consider requests for appointment under the Dying in Harness Rules.

48. Rules Committee under Section 123 of CPC
(Hon’ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Siddharth, Shri Ashok Mehta (Senior Advocate), Shri Manish Goyal (Senior Advocate), District & Sessions Judge, Allahabad

49. Committee for medical reimbursement of former Judges
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot

50. Committee for direct recruitment of Class-III and Class-IV employees of District Courts
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I

Note:
1. The Committee shall also deal with matters of the High Court pending with the Government, consider the matters of welfare of the employees & officers of the Court and look into their grievance.
2. The Committee shall also consider the representations regarding up-gradation of the remarks recorded in the Annual Confidential Reports of Officers I Officials of the High Court.
3. The Committee shall also consider requests for appointment under the Dying in Harness Rules of Judicial Officers and employees of the courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.
4. The Committee shall also consider the matters regarding examination of requirement of additional posts in the District Courts.

51. Litigation Committee (Judicial & Administrative)
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar

52. (A) Judge In-charge PS / APS & BS Section at Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar
(B) Judge In-charge PS / APS & BS Section at Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

53. Committee for Mediation & Conciliation Centre
(A) For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr Justice Suneet Kumar, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur), Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi
(B) For Lucknow Bench
(Hon'ble) Mr Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr Justice Alok Mathur, Mrs. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

Note:
The above Committees shall also look into the matters of mediation of the subordinate courts falling under their jurisdiction, respectively.

54. Allotment Committee
(A) Allotment of residences to Employees of the High Court, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

(B) House allotment for Employees at Lucknow Bench
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari

55. BOARD OF GOVERNORS - ARBITRATION CENTRE
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam

56. Committee to Monitor the preparation / addition / modification / updation of Roll of Advocates of High Court
(A) For Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla
(B) For Lucknow

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh

57. Committee constituted for the supervision and management of High Court Dispensary
    (A) For Allahabad
    (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla
    (B) For Lucknow
    (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania

58. Committee to plan and monitor the construction of Multi-Level Parking, Advocates' Chambers and Record Rooms, in place of various High Court Bungalows as per plan approved
    (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

    Note:
    The Committee shall also monitor matters related to construction of New Power Sub-Station at Nazul Plot 58, Civil Station, Prayagraj.

59. Committee for providing Information under RTI Rules for High Court
    (A) For Allahabad
    Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir

    (B) For Lucknow
    Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh

60. (A) Committee to deal with the matter regarding Information under RTI Rules for the Districts falling under jurisdiction of Allahabad
    Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir

    (B) Committee to deal with the matter regarding Information under RTI Rules for the Districts falling under jurisdiction of Lucknow
    Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra

61. Committee for compliance of direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 349 of 2006-Voluntary Health Association of Punjab Vs. Union of India & others, for periodically oversee the progress of cases pertaining to 'The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
    (Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Vivek Varma, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mrs. Justice Renu Agarwal

62. Drugs Disposal Committee to monitor the disposal/destruction of seized drugs in the light of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Criminal Appeal No.652 of 2012 title Union of India Vs. Mohan Lal & another
    (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

63. Leave encashment, G.P.F. advance, House Building Advance, Motor Car Advance, G.P.F., etc. of officers and officials of the establishment of High Court
    Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

64. (A) Committee for publications including Allahabad High Court News Letter
    (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

(B) Committee to look into the matter of publication, distribution and sale of Indian Law Reporter. The Committee will examine for inclusion of AFR & Full Bench Cases with subject index, in the Indian Law Reporter
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji

65. Jail Reforms Committee
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain, Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain

66. Committee for Taxing Judge under Section 5 of the Court Fees Act, 1870
(A) For Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai
(B) For Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia

67. Committee constituted to suggest solutions for ensuring expeditious disposal of cases under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Cheque Bouncing cases)
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

68. Special Arrears Committee to monitor expeditious disposal of Execution Petitions/Applications U/s 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla

69. Committee to consider the matters with regard to intra-district transfer of jurisdictions within the state of Uttar Pradesh, is constituted as under:
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Surya Prakash Kesarwani, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir

70. Committee to explore the possibility of developing a robust and fail safe software for automatic listing of cases:
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary

71. Committee constituted to monitor the progress of matters of the High Court and the courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad pending with the State Government:
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya

72. Committee constituted for setting up of the Uttar Pradesh National Law University, Prayagraj and all allied works related to it:
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

73. Committee constituted for regularization of daily wage / contract labour and co-terminus sewaks on Group TV posts:
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

74. AI assisted legal translation advisory committee for High Court
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan

75. Staff Car Committee
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Piyush Agarwal, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

76. Committee for works related to medical reimbursement of Hon'ble sitting Judges
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

77. Committee for monitoring the pending High Court cases in which stay of trial court proceedings is operating
(Hon'ble) Dr. Justice Kaushal Jayendra Thaker, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori

78. Committee for monitoring the departmental proceedings/enquiries pending against the employees of the District Courts in the respective Districts
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

Disposal Data of Allahabad High Court

DISPOSAL OF CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Disposal of All Civil Cases From 01/01/2022 To 31/12/2022

CASE TYPE	Disposal of less than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of more than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of 2-5 years old Cases	Disposal of 5-10 years old Cases	Disposal of 10-15 years old Cases	Disposal of 15-20 years old Cases	Disposal of 20-25 years old Cases	Disposal of 25-30 years old Cases	Disposal of more 30 years old Cases	Total
MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	10081	79	178	117	408	27	0	0	0	10890
CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
ARBITRATION and CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	109	41	17	3	4	0	0	0	0	174
APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 DEFECTIVE	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	5403	129	221	5512	156	12	2	2	0	11437
CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
CIVIL REVISION	50	4	14	146	295	118	66	32	24	749
CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	24	3	3	11	0	0	2	0	0	43
CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	310	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328
COMPANY APPEAL	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
CONTEMPT APPEAL	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	7
CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
COMPANY PETITION	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CROSS OBJECTION	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ELECTION PETITION	1	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	14
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	44	22	33	100	80	82	1	0	0	362
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	181	139	352	758	749	711	379	396	64	3729
FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	93	2	29	2	3	2	7	1	1	140
FIRST APPEAL	284	18	73	58	51	37	35	30	70	656
INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
INCOME TAX APPEAL	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
RERA APPEAL	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	15	1	9	45	9	2	0	1	0	82
SECOND APPEAL	112	5	46	68	64	47	77	146	2065	2630
S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	8	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	20
S.C.C. REVISION	74	4	16	87	0	0	0	0	0	181
SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	342	27	24	19	5	4	0	0	0	421
SPECIAL APPEAL	494	11	62	140	57	60	2	0	0	826
SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	7	0	14	3	0	1	0	0	0	25
SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	58	3	22	287	183	10	0	0	0	563
TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	406	92	237	14	1	0	0	0	0	750
TESTAMENTARY CASE	35	20	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	73
TESTAMENTARY SUIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	1987	49	71	56	57	19	3	0	0	2242
WRIT - A	13829	618	1048	1688	1446	441	56	15	5	19146
WRIT - B	1853	36	46	82	69	80	59	53	366	2644
WRIT - C	29252	428	999	966	1596	776	700	58	1	34776
WRIT TAX	1022	24	80	28	5	0	0	0	0	1159
TOTAL (CIVIL)	**66197**	**1776**	**3653**	**10209**	**5240**	**2429**	**1391**	**737**	**2596**	**94228**

Disposal of All Criminal Cases From 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022

CASE TYPE	Disposal of less than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of more than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of 2-5 years old Cases	Disposal of 5-10 years old Cases	Disposal of 10-15 years old Cases	Disposal of 15-20 years old Cases	Disposal of 20-25 years old Cases	Disposal of 25-30 years old Cases	Disposal of more 30 years old Cases	Total
Crl. Misc. APPLICATION U/s 340 Cr.P.C.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	0	0	15	29	10	0	0	0	0	54
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	0	0	22	33	2	0	0	0	0	57
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	8	2	10	5	2	0	2	0	0	29
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	1	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	13
Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
APPLICATION U/s 482	27299	767	2031	980	749	390	22	2	0	32240
APPLICATION U/s 483	506	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 Cr.P.C.	12542	1904	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	15195
CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL	71	81	211	27	1	0	0	0	0	391
CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	57740	2653	3014	163	0	0	0	0	0	63570
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	29	1	31	24	31	0	0	0	0	116
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	4	2	9	13	2	0	0	0	0	30
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CAPITAL CASES	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	11	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
CRIMINAL APPEAL	1834	67	142	144	185	494	347	341	1081	4635
CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	69	2	12	13	66	39	7	0	0	208
CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	15147	2403	1190	142	176	720	24	4	1	19807
CRIMINAL REVISION	1641	152	194	404	499	1304	563	333	114	5204
CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	63	11	13	28	54	139	45	4	0	357
CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	1	2	7	11	8	1	1	7	0	38
CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	7	3	13	5	4	0	0	33
GOVERNMENT APPEAL	137	28	45	14	24	16	7	5	83	359
HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	700	134	658	352	589	4	1	0	0	2438
JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JAIL APPEAL	3	5	14	23	30	30	1	1	5	112
TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	255	95	459	30	0	0	0	0	0	839
TOTAL (CRIMINAL)	**118079**	**8312**	**8846**	**2443**	**2444**	**3142**	**1024**	**697**	**1284**	**146271**

AT LUCKNOW BENCH

Disposal of All Civil Cases From 01/01/2022 To 31/12/2022

CASE TYPE	Disposal of less than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of more than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of 2 -5 years old Cases	Disposal of 5 -10 years old Cases	Disposal of 10 -15 years old Cases	Disposal of 15 -20 years old Cases	Disposal of 20 -25 years old Cases	Disposal of 25 -30 years old Cases	Disposal of more 30 years old Cases	Total
ARBITRATION&CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	28	25	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	62
CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPLICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVIL REVISION	15	5	9	37	14	2	6	0	0	88
CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
COMPANY APPEAL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPANY APPLICATION	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
COMPANY ORIGINAL SUIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPANY PETITION	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	1281	1126	2562	346	76	7	1	0	0	5399
CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUSTOMS APPEAL	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ELECTION PETITION	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
FIRST APPEAL	1	1	0	5	45	2	3	7	15	79
FIRST APPEAL	21	0	10	5	0	0	0	1	1	38
FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	2	10	0	2	1	20	36
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	12	3	3	17	107	20	80	8	3	253
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	6	5	41	205	28	30	42	4	5	366
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	0	1	2	11	23	2	0	0	0	39
INCOME TAX APPEAL	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
INCOME TAX REFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	4644	211	246	586	92	17	3	0	0	5799
MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISC. COMPANY APPLICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORIGINAL SUIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFERENCE AGAINST MISC. ACTS.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S.C.C. REVISION	4	4	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	27
S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	1	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	11
SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	30	1	9	62	16	9	0	1	0	128

AT LUCKNOW BENCH

Disposal of All Civil Cases From 01/01/2022 To 31/12/2022

SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	1	5	30	49	13	0	0	0	0	98
SECOND APPEAL	13	1	5	12	4	11	19	28	464	557
SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	12
SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIAL APPEAL	224	23	44	7	54	232	20	3	0	607
SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	130	8	34	2	37	8	0	0	0	219
TESTAMENTARY CASE	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
TESTAMENTARY SUIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROBATE CASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	93	64	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
WRIT - A	13	3	18	88	124	8	6	1	0	261
WRIT - A	7	0	11	7	0	0	0	1	0	26
WRIT - A	5011	375	651	1478	1048	615	216	45	33	9472
WRIT - B	310	18	23	36	24	41	31	19	130	632
WRIT - C	8	1	4	4	11	59	23	17	23	150
WRIT - C	93	9	79	59	43	199	76	31	5	594
WRIT - C	84	7	8	15	2	1	2	2	0	121
WRIT - C	233	9	6	3	2	5	1	0	0	259
WRIT - C	5490	438	1189	2024	1383	696	374	312	111	12017
WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	767	104	318	248	58	9	2	1	0	1507
WRIT TAX	107	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	113
EXECUTION CASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME TAX APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATRIMONIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RERA APPEAL	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
CROSS OBJECTION	1	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	9
RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION A	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION A	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	108	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
CIVIL MISC REVIEW APP -DEFECTIVE	38	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Total (Civil)	**18799**	**2471**	**5475**	**5351**	**3219**	**1974**	**909**	**482**	**810**	**39490**

Disposal of All Benches Criminal Cases From 01/01/2022 To 31/12/2022

CASE TYPE	Disposal of less than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of more than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of 2 -5 years old Cases	Disposal of 5 -10 years old Cases	Disposal of 10 -15 years old Cases	Disposal of 15 -20 years old Cases	Disposal of 20 -25 years old Cases	Disposal of 25 -30 years old Cases	Disposal of more 30 years old Cases	Total
APPLICATION U/s 482	7504	365	585	873	160	4	0	0	0	9491
CAPITAL CASES	0	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	9
CAPITAL CASES DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTEMPT APPEAL	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	6
CRIMINAL APPEAL	386	227	67	143	242	197	280	26	82	1650
CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	119	7	9	26	52	0	0	0	0	213
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	14	2	2	8	11	0	0	0	0	37
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	1	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	11
CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	11621	3280	1256	13	0	0	0	0	0	16170
CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	21	24	49	34	2	0	0	0	0	130
CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	6295	1445	3609	218	15	5	1	0	1	11589
CRIMINAL REVISION	361	130	338	673	426	124	20	10	11	2093
CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	41	13	70	161	72	3	0	0	0	360
CRIMINAL WRIT -PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	35	3	40	175	36	12	1	0	0	302
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	5	4	16	30	13	4	0	0	0	72
Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOVERNMENT APPEAL	18	25	36	96	208	133	45	21	15	597
GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	26	33	27	1	0	0	0	87
HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	248	41	19	4	3	0	0	0	0	315
JAIL APPEAL	1	7	10	15	21	3	3	0	9	69
JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	48	22	43	3	0	0	0	0	0	116
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPLICATION U/s 483	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	562
APPLICATION U/S 340	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
ANTICIPATORY BAIL	1692	482	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	2248
CRIMINAL REVIEW APPLICATION	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APP -DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL CANCELLATION APPLICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application u/s 528 BNSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application u/s 529 BNSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS Defective	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Criminal)	**28992**	**6080**	**6255**	**2509**	**1298**	**493**	**352**	**57**	**118**	**46154**

Total (Civil)+(Criminal)	**47791**	**8551**	**11730**	**7880**	**4517**	**2467**	**1261**	**539**	**928**	**85644**

DISPOSAL OF CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABADDisposal of All Benches Civil Cases From 01/01/2023 To 31/12/2023

CASE TYPE	Disposal of less than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of more than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of 2-5 years old Cases	Disposal of 5-10 years old Cases	Disposal of 10-15 years old Cases	Disposal of 15-20 years old Cases	Disposal of 20-25 years old Cases	Disposal of 25-30 years old Cases	Disposal of more 30 years old Cases	Total
MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	10193	51	74	74	9	1	2	1	0	10405
CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
ARBITRATION and CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	96	42	17	1	0	0	1	0	0	157
APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996	17	4	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	34
APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 DEFECTIVE	37	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	7037	409	215	1216	7	2	0	0	0	8886
CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
CIVIL REVISION	68	2	9	19	17	6	6	1	1	129
CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	24	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	26
CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	383	48	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	434
COMPANY APPEAL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
COMPANY APPLICATION	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
CONTEMPT APPEAL	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
COMPANY PETITION	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CROSS OBJECTION	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
CUSTOMS APPEAL	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
ELECTION PETITION	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	77	43	103	595	692	1029	956	718	34	4247
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	39	9	21	97	81	99	9	2	0	357
FIRST APPEAL	254	32	56	44	8	9	5	3	3	414
FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	85	4	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	99
INCOME TAX APPEAL	3	1	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	17

INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
ORIGINAL SUIT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
RERA APPEAL	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
SECOND APPEAL	56	20	16	27	32	37	8	11	64	271
SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	18	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	29
S.C.C. REVISION	64	3	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	97
S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	11	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
SPECIAL APPEAL	575	18	55	26	27	8	3	2	0	714
SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	195	4	21	1	4	0	0	0	0	225
SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	33	19	31	40	49	2	0	0	0	174
SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	534	105	195	5	6	2	0	0	0	847
TESTAMENTARY CASE	25	21	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	52
TESTAMENTARY SUIT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	2324	39	142	46	11	0	0	0	0	2562
WRIT - A	12167	295	572	659	1007	624	91	40	23	15478
WRIT - B	2826	92	86	108	37	41	36	42	394	3662
WRIT - C	36289	850	1495	2008	2918	1134	364	53	16	45127
WRIT TAX	795	50	65	12	0	2	0	0	0	924
TOTAL(CIVIL)	**74257**	**2178**	**3227**	**5020**	**4912**	**2996**	**1484**	**874**	**535**	**95483**

Disposal of All Benches Criminal Cases From 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023

CASE TYPE	Disposal of less than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of more than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of 2-5 years old Cases	Disposal of 5-10 years old Cases	Disposal of 10-15 years old Cases	Disposal of 15-20 years old Cases	Disposal of 20-25 years old Cases	Disposal of 25-30 years old Cases	Disposal of more 30 years old Cases	Total
Crl. Misc. APPLICATION U/s 340 Cr.P.C.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	6
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	9	0	0	4	11	3	0	0	0	27
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	14
Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
APPLICATION U/s 482	30546	988	1138	917	416	362	108	28	17	34520
APPLICATION U/s 483	1503	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1505
CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 Cr.P.C.	14485	952	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	16046

CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	57227	3444	4625	576	1	0	0	0	0	65873
CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	497	268	484	301	5	0	0	0	0	1555
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	11	5	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	32
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CAPITAL CASES	1	2	6	8	4	0	0	0	0	21
CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
CRIMINAL APPEAL	3922	375	417	130	143	459	79	111	543	6179
CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	24	4	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	38
CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	14019	345	127	49	54	12	3	2	0	14611
CRIMINAL REVISION	2462	402	208	288	162	127	48	81	60	3838
CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	186	7	13	26	17	29	32	5	0	315
CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
GOVERNMENT APPEAL	117	8	22	2	2	17	14	12	62	256
GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	11	1	1	0	2	3	13	2	0	33
HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	926	76	40	11	2	2	0	0	0	1057
JAIL APPEAL	3	3	6	6	8	1	1	1	4	33
JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	637	27	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	682
TOTAL(CRIMINAL)	**126613**	**6912**	**7727**	**2338**	**844**	**1017**	**298**	**242**	**686**	**146677**

TOTAL (CIVIL)+(CRIMINAL)	275127	11268	14181	12378	10668	7019	3266	1990	1756	242160

AT LUCKNOW BENCH
Disposal of All Benches Civil Cases From 01/01/2023 To 31/12/2023

CASE TYPE	Disposal of less than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of more than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of 2-5 years old Cases	Disposal of 5-10 years old Cases	Disposal of 10-15 years old Cases	Disposal of 15-20 years old Cases	Disposal of 20-25 years old Cases	Disposal of 25-30 years old Cases	Disposal of more 30 years old Cases	Total
ARBITRATION &CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	45	51	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	130
CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPLICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVIL REVISION	29	7	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	41
CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPANY APPEAL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPANY APPLICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPANY ORIGINAL SUIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPANY PETITION	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	1374	543	1512	1250	6	4	0	0	0	4689
CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUSTOMS APPEAL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ELECTION PETITION	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
FIRST APPEAL	0	5	1	20	43	29	23	22	57	200
FIRST APPEAL	40	23	13	7	0	0	1	0	0	84
FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	2	1	9	2	1	5	80	101
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	4	3	3	24	76	54	34	8	5	211
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	35	9	38	176	55	25	40	9	14	401
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	1	2	0	1	17	5	0	0	0	26
INCOME TAX APPEAL	1	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	9
INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
INCOME TAX REFERENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	5874	91	99	430	38	7	1	0	0	6540
MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISC. COMPANY APPLICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORIGINAL SUIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFERENCE AGAINST MISC. ACTS.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S.C.C. REVISION	7	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	11
S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	0	0	7	0	13	4	0	0	0	24
SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	0	0	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	11
SECOND APPEAL	20	8	2	6	12	14	89	40	1528	1719
SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIAL APPEAL	177	97	51	27	22	53	5	0	0	432
SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	288	23	17	13	20	3	0	0	0	364
TESTAMENTARY CASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TESTAMENTARY SUIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROBATE CASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	59	37	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
WRIT - A	15	0	1	5	11	3	4	1	0	40
WRIT - A	5	1	2	5	24	3	0	0	0	40
WRIT - A	6625	801	1424	787	1191	656	807	75	30	12396
WRIT - B	496	41	24	36	93	127	58	54	745	1674
WRIT - C	10	1	3	5	80	32	16	3	3	153
WRIT - C	71	7	17	27	225	73	24	5	2	451
WRIT - C	39	2	17	2	6	20	5	4	0	95
WRIT - C	197	8	8	13	5	16	15	12	10	284
WRIT - C	8033	541	375	678	1901	782	311	131	66	12818
WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	969	43	28	130	30	11	1	0	0	1212
WRIT TAX	155	20	5	9	0	0	1	1	1	192
EXECUTION CASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INCOME TAX APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATRIMONIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RERA APPEAL	89	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
CROSS OBJECTION	0	0	1	3	1	4	1	1	0	11
RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION A	4	6	17	2	0	0	1	0	0	30
APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION A	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	77	30	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
CIVIL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	125	35	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
Total (Civil)	**24896**	**2444**	**3765**	**3667**	**3889**	**1935**	**1439**	**371**	**2542**	**44948**

Disposal of All Benches Criminal Cases From 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023

CASE TYPE	Disposal of less than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of more than 1 year old Cases	Disposal of 2-5 years old Cases	Disposal of 5-10 years old Cases	Disposal of 10-15 years old Cases	Disposal of 15-20 years old Cases	Disposal of 20-25 years old Cases	Disposal of 25-30 years old Cases	Disposal of more 30 years old Cases	Total
APPLICATION U/s 482	9255	411	237	428	406	14	3	0	0	10754
CAPITAL CASES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL CASES DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTEMPT APPEAL	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CRIMINAL APPEAL	620	405	157	89	51	396	497	85	47	2347
CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	17	41	11	2	8	3	0	0	0	82
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	11205	2996	443	26	0	0	0	0	0	14670
CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	49	13	29	24	0	0	0	0	0	115
CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	7699	2095	805	10	0	1	1	0	0	10611
CRIMINAL REVISION	302	150	232	175	64	31	2	1	3	960
CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	49	17	84	83	16	4	0	0	0	253
CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	12	1	7	47	12	4	1	0	0	84
CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	10	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	0	22
Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GOVERNMENT APPEAL	0	0	0	6	12	6	8	9	15	56
GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	331	67	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	420
JAIL APPEAL	0	0	5	8	6	4	1	0	11	35
JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	27	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPLICATION U/s 483	825	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	846
APPLICATION U/S 340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANTICIPATORY BAIL	2843	309	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	3418
CRIMINAL REVIEW APPLICATION	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL CANCELLATION APPLICATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application u/s 528 BNSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application u/s 529 BNSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS Defective	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Criminal)	**33284**	**6542**	**2308**	**906**	**579**	**463**	**513**	**95**	**76**	**44766**
Total (Civil)+(Criminal)	**58180**	**8986**	**6073**	**4573**	**4468**	**2398**	**1952**	**466**	**2618**	**89714**

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
Summary Report from - 01/01/2022 to - 31/12/2022

Sl. No.	CASE TYPE	OPENING BALANCE	FILING	DISPOSAL	CLOSING BALANCE
1	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	14004	12171	10885	15290
2	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 228	0	1	0	1
3	AMALGAMATION ORDER	0	0	0	0
4	CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	9	7	6	10
5	ARBITRATION and CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	147	195	173	169
6	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996	265	536	17	784
7	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 DEFECTIVE	53	82	11	124
8	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	20624	8164	11430	17358
9	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
10	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPL. DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
11	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
12	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPL. DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
13	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	3	0	0	3
14	CENTRAL EXCESE REFERENCE DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
15	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	353	25	28	350
16	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	116	4	9	111
17	CIVIL REVISION	1988	127	747	1368
18	CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	208	36	43	201
19	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	291	578	328	541
20	COMPANY APPEAL	9	2	2	9
21	COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	3	0	0	3
22	COMPANY APPLICATION	16	1	0	17
23	CONTEMPT APPEAL	15	2	7	10
24	CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2	2	3	1
25	COMPANY PETITION	78	0	1	77
26	COMPANY ORIGINAL SUIT	3	0	0	3

27	CROSS OBJECTION	282	187	3	466
28	CUSTOMS APPEAL	72	9	0	81
29	CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	1	1	1
30	ESTATE DUTY REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
31	ESTATE DUTY REFERENCE DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
32	EQUATION FIRST APPEAL	0	0	0	0
33	ELECTION PETITION	18	19	14	23
34	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	52909	1792	3720	50981
35	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	10189	521	361	10349
36	FIRST APPEAL	6260	937	654	6543
37	FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	947	284	139	1092
38	FOREIGN EXCHANGE APPEAL	0	0	0	0
39	GIFT TAX APPEAL	0	0	0	0
40	INCOME TAX APPEAL	559	94	49	604
41	INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	30	39	23	46
42	INCOME TAX APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
43	INCOME TAX APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
44	INCOME TAX REFERENCE	2	0	0	2
45	INCOME TAX REFERENCE DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
46	MISC. COMPANY APPLICATION	7	0	0	7
47	ORIGINAL SUIT	1	0	0	1
48	REFERENCE AGAINST MISC. ACTS.	0	2	0	2
49	REFERRED CASE(CAPITAL CASE)	0	0	0	0
50	RERA APPEAL	44	57	5	96
51	RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	4	12	2	14
52	SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER	3	0	0	3
53	SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
54	SECOND APPEAL MISC CASES	5	0	0	5
55	SECOND APPEAL	42324	1108	2607	40825
56	SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2371	214	80	2505
57	SUPREME COURT APPEAL	0	0	0	0
58	SUPREME COURT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
59	S.C.C. REVISION	727	195	181	741
60	S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	336	46	20	362
61	SPECIAL APPEAL	2758	848	826	2780
62	SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1320	478	421	1377
63	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	2401	378	563	2216
64	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	39	34	25	48
65	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	1338	962	750	1550
66	TESTAMENTARY CASE	203	130	72	261
67	TESTAMENTARY SUIT	55	0	1	54
68	WEALTH TAX APPEAL	0	0	0	0
69	WEALTH TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
70	WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	3321	2567	2242	3646
71	WRIT - A	88486	22130	19113	91503
72	WRIT - B	52127	3858	2635	53350
73	WRIT - C	111612	40177	34744	117045
74	WEALTH TAX APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
75	WEALTH TAX APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
76	WRIT TAX	1977	1607	1159	2425
77	W.T.R.	0	0	0	0
78	Crl. Misc. APPLICATION U/s 340 Cr.P.C.	4	3	2	5
79	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	477	0	54	423
80	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	131	0	57	74
81	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	483	117	29	571

82	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	201	16	13	204
83	Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	4	1	2	3
84	APPLICATION U/s 482	136167	44110	32229	148048
85	APPLICATION U/s 483	40	589	507	122
86	CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 Cr.P.C.	6312	13578	15198	4692
87	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	26579	60050	63586	23043
88	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	1614	645	390	1869
89	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	3281	437	116	3602
90	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	239	58	30	267
91	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	296	19	1	314
92	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	5	0	1	4
93	CAPITAL CASES	55	20	10	65
94	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	18	20	15	23
95	CRIMINAL APPEAL	137474	10036	4635	142875
96	CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	554	146	208	492
97	CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	14886	20547	19796	15637
98	CRIMINAL REVISION	32359	5531	5198	32692
99	CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	5302	365	357	5310
100	CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	133	5	38	100
101	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	3	12	7	8
102	GOVERNMENT APPEAL	12307	783	359	12731
103	GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	458	10	33	435
104	HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	2356	1073	2438	991
105	JAIL APPEAL	1660	193	112	1741
106	JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	16	1	1	16
107	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	970	727	839	858
	Total	**805299**	**259711**	**240361**	**824649**

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow
Summary Report from - 01/01/2022 to - 31/12/2022

#	Case Type	Opening Pendency	Filing	Disposal	Closing Pendency
1	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	4219	5232	6255	3202
2	APPLICATION U/S 340	91	0	2	89
3	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	0	4	1	4
4	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	0	0	1	0
5	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	303	578	345	537
6	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	159	89	91	156
7	APPLICATION U/s 482	12962	10042	9615	13412
8	APPLICATION U/s 483	0	615	563	54
9	ANTICIPATORY BAIL	950	2192	2287	866
10	CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	71	100	72	99
11	ARBITRATION&CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	44	5	45	4
12	APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION A	0	102	9	93
13	APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION A	0	13	3	10
14	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	5357	15339	16284	4468
15	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	272	152	131	293
16	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	37	159	64	131
17	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	2	25	14	13
18	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	12	34	17	29
19	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	2	1	1	2
20	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	9693	3198	5565	7326

21	CAPITAL CASES	16	4	9	11
22	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	0	1	0	4
23	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	21	4	2	23
24	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	44	0	2	42
25	CIVIL REVISION	221	59	96	184
26	CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	28	5	11	22
27	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	61	202	121	142
28	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	106	176	56	226
29	COMPANY APPEAL	9	0	2	7
30	COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2	0	0	2
31	COMPANY APPLICATION	2	1	2	1
32	CONTEMPT APPEAL	3	8	5	6
33	COMPANY PETITION	8	5	5	8
34	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	52	10	7	55
35	CRIMINAL APPEAL	40177	3351	1854	41689
36	CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	525	467	599	396
37	CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	7612	10151	11794	5968
38	CRIMINAL REVISION	6244	1366	2145	5470
39	CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	1606	239	467	1378
40	CROSS OBJECTION	263	12	25	250
41	CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	9	4	4	9
42	CRIMINAL REVIEW APPLICATION	5	9	5	9
43	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	3	3	1	5
44	CUSTOMS APPEAL	13	1	5	9
45	EXECUTION CASE	0	0	0	1
46	ELECTION PETITION	4	14	4	14
47	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	7580	554	784	7349
48	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	2654	188	226	2616
49	FIRST APPEAL	901	201	152	950
50	FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	280	182	73	389
51	GOVERNMENT APPEAL	4812	160	1071	3901
52	GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	300	0	163	137
53	HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	265	440	328	380
54	INCOME TAX APPEAL	115	30	13	132
55	INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	75	21	10	86
56	JAIL APPEAL	515	55	83	487
57	JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	23	28	32	19
58	MATRIMONIAL	1	0	0	1
59	ORIGINAL SUIT	1	0	0	1
60	RERA APPEAL	0	161	7	155
61	RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	58	12	48
62	SECOND APPEAL	10522	355	2027	8848
63	SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1018	65	48	1035
64	S.C.C. REVISION	78	19	30	67
65	S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	22	10	16	16
66	SPECIAL APPEAL	1944	502	726	1721
67	SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1123	326	322	1127

68	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	393	108	143	358
69	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	234	26	144	116
70	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	268	240	306	202
71	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	123	140	144	119
72	TESTAMENTARY CASE	16	1	5	12
73	WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	1766	991	1567	1190
74	WRIT - A	47256	9136	10607	45790
75	WRIT - B	15855	891	1019	15726
76	WRIT - C	37047	9833	15995	30894
77	WEALTH TAX APPLICATION	2	0	1	1
78	WRIT TAX	0	305	120	185
GRAND TOTAL		226397	78998	94760	210777

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad
Summary Report from 01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023

Sl No.	CASE TYPE	OPENING BALANCE	FILING	DISPOSAL	CLOSING BALANCE
1	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	15290	13385	10401	18274
2	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 228	1	0	0	1
3	AMALGAMATION ORDER	0	0	0	0
4	CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	10	21	5	26
5	ARBITRATION and CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	169	227	157	239
6	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996	784	790	34	1540
7	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 DEFECTIVE	124	306	40	390
8	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	17358	9522	8879	18001
9	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
10	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPL. DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
11	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
12	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE APPL. DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
13	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	3	0	0	3
14	CENTRAL EXCESE REFERENCE DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
15	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	350	10	8	352
16	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	111	6	6	111
17	CIVIL REVISION	1368	147	129	1386
18	CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	201	65	26	240
19	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	541	602	433	710
20	COMPANY APPEAL	9	0	1	8
21	COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	3	0	1	2
22	COMPANY APPLICATION	17	0	2	15
23	CONTEMPT APPEAL	10	3	3	10
24	CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	1	1	1
25	COMPANY PETITION	77	0	1	76
26	COMPANY ORIGINAL SUIT	3	0	0	3
27	CROSS OBJECTION	466	166	9	623
28	CUSTOMS APPEAL	81	6	7	80
29	CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	1	0	2
30	ESTATE DUTY REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
31	ESTATE DUTY REFERENCE DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
32	EQUATION FIRST APPEAL	0	0	0	0
33	ELECTION PETITION	23	2	4	21
34	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	50981	1745	4236	48490
35	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	10349	938	355	10932
36	FIRST APPEAL	6543	1161	414	7290

37	FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1092	322	99	1315
38	FOREIGN EXCHANGE APPEAL	0	1	0	1
39	GIFT TAX APPEAL	0	0	0	0
40	INCOME TAX APPEAL	604	42	17	629
41	INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	46	27	5	68
42	INCOME TAX APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
43	INCOME TAX APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
44	INCOME TAX REFERENCE	2	0	0	2
45	INCOME TAX REFERENCE DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
46	MISC. COMPANY APPLICATION	7	0	0	7
47	ORIGINAL SUIT	1	18	1	18
48	REFERENCE AGAINST MISC. ACTS.	2	0	0	2
49	REFERRED CASE(CAPITAL CASE)	0	0	0	0
50	RERA APPEAL	96	21	5	112
51	RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	14	1	0	15
52	SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER	3	0	0	3
53	SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
54	SECOND APPEAL MISC CASES	5	0	0	5
55	SECOND APPEAL	40825	918	265	41478
56	SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2505	340	28	2817
57	SUPREME COURT APPEAL	0	0	0	0
58	SUPREME COURT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
59	S.C.C. REVISION	741	158	97	802
60	S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	362	59	14	407
61	SPECIAL APPEAL	2780	840	712	2908
62	SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1377	492	224	1645
63	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	2216	144	174	2186
64	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	48	16	2	62
65	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	1550	1052	847	1755
66	TESTAMENTARY CASE	261	69	50	280
67	TESTAMENTARY SUIT	54	0	1	53
68	WEALTH TAX APPEAL	0	0	0	0
69	WEALTH TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
70	WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	3646	3032	2560	4118
71	WRIT - A	91503	21714	15451	97766
72	WRIT - B	53350	4326	3652	54024
73	WRIT - C	117045	45330	44998	117377
74	WEALTH TAX APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
75	WEALTH TAX APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
76	WRIT TAX	2425	1519	924	3020
77	W.T.R.	0	0	0	0
78	Crl. Misc. APPLICATION U/s 340 Cr.P.C.	5	12	1	16
79	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	423	0	6	417
80	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	74	0	4	70
81	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	571	142	27	686
82	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	204	53	14	243
83	Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	3	3	2	4
84	APPLICATION U/s 482	148048	47933	34497	161484
85	APPLICATION U/s 483	122	1635	1504	253
86	CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 Cr.P.C.	4692	14702	16062	3332
87	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	23043	56580	65955	13668
88	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	1869	844	1555	1158
89	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	3602	604	32	4174
90	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	267	73	5	335
91	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	314	11	1	324
92	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	4	2	0	6
93	CAPITAL CASES	65	20	21	64
94	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	23	20	11	32

95	CRIMINAL APPEAL	142875	12856	6179	149552
96	CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	492	95	38	549
97	CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	15637	20284	14602	21319
98	CRIMINAL REVISION	32692	6340	3838	35194
99	CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	5310	771	315	5766
100	CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	100	3	1	102
101	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	8	20	10	18
102	GOVERNMENT APPEAL	12731	777	256	13252
103	GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	435	68	33	470
104	HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	991	1080	1057	1014
105	JAIL APPEAL	1741	298	33	2006
106	JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	16	11	1	26
107	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	858	839	682	1015
	Total	**824649**	**275621**	**242020**	**858250**

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow
Summary Report from - 01/01/2023 to - 31/12/2023

#	Case Type	Opening Pendency	Filing	Disposal	Closing Pendency
1	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	3202	6589	6542	3260
2	APPLICATION U/S 340	89	0	0	89
3	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	4	1	1	4
4	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	537	372	136	775
5	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	156	159	61	259
6	CRL MISC APPLICATION U/S 389(2)	0	1	1	0
7	APPLICATION U/s 482	13412	12855	10801	15479
8	APPLICATION U/s 483	54	856	840	67
9	ANTICIPATORY BAIL	866	3101	3389	584
10	CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	99	112	140	71
11	ARBITRATION&CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	4	9	4	9
12	APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION A	93	97	29	161
13	APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION A	10	116	39	87
14	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	4468	15393	14603	5260
15	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	293	158	116	335
16	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	131	189	14	307
17	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	13	37	12	37
18	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	29	15	3	41
19	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	2	0	0	2
20	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	7326	4778	4743	7363
21	CAPITAL CASES	11	7	0	18
22	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	4	0	0	4
23	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	23	3	0	26
24	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	42	0	2	39
25	CIVIL REVISION	184	84	43	225
26	CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	22	16	3	35
27	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	142	178	121	197
28	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	226	292	190	328
29	COMPANY APPEAL	7	0	2	5
30	COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2	0	0	2
31	COMPANY APPLICATION	1	0	0	1

32	CONTEMPT APPEAL	6	7	7	6
33	CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	2	2	0
34	COMPANY PETITION	8	0	3	5
35	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	55	7	4	58
36	CRIMINAL APPEAL	41689	3628	2406	42912
37	CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	396	362	398	359
38	CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	5968	10012	10640	5316
39	CRIMINAL REVISION	5470	1418	946	5949
40	CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	1378	475	396	1462
41	CROSS OBJECTION	250	12	12	250
42	CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	9	8	3	14
43	CRIMINAL REVIEW APPLICATION	9	8	7	10
44	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	5	7	3	9
45	CUSTOMS APPEAL	9	1	1	9
46	EXECUTION CASE	1	0	0	1
47	ELECTION PETITION	14	0	4	10
48	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	7349	432	535	7244
49	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	2616	216	144	2687
50	FIRST APPEAL	950	286	283	953
51	FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	389	74	164	300
52	GOVERNMENT APPEAL	3901	69	172	3796
53	GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	137	6	34	109
54	HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	380	410	428	363
55	INCOME TAX APPEAL	132	3	10	125
56	INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	86	20	2	104
57	JAIL APPEAL	487	86	36	537
58	JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	19	96	79	36
59	MATRIMONIAL	1	0	0	1
60	ORIGINAL SUIT	1	0	0	1
61	RERA APPEAL	155	282	106	331
62	RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	48	110	60	98
63	SECOND APPEAL	8848	288	1812	7322
64	SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1035	106	11	1130
65	S.C.C. REVISION	67	22	11	79
66	S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	16	16	9	23
67	SPECIAL APPEAL	1721	563	438	1846
68	SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1127	982	554	1560
69	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	358	69	34	393
70	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	116	48	41	123
71	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	202	286	124	365
72	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	119	124	42	202
73	TESTAMENTARY CASE	12	1	0	13
74	WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	1190	1236	1220	1215
75	WRIT - A	45790	10487	12928	43396
76	WRIT - B	15726	1280	1727	15287
77	WRIT - C	30894	11830	13935	28769
78	WEALTH TAX APPLICATION	1	0	1	0
79	WRIT TAX	185	245	193	236
GRAND TOTAL		210777	91038	91800	210084

Oath of Judges

Oath of Hon'ble the Chief Justice

Oath of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Pritinker Diwaker in the presence of Her Excellency the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Hon'ble Mrs. Anandiben Patel

Oath of Judges

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
ARVIND SINGH SANGWAN

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
SHEKHAR B. SARAF

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
MANOJ BAJAJ

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
DONADI RAMESH

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
UMESH CHANDRA SHARMA

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
SYED WAIZ MIAN

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
SAURABH SRIVASTAVA

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
OM PRAKASH SHUKLA

Hon'ble Mrs.
JUSTICE
RENU AGARWAL

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
AZHAR HUSAIN IDRISI

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
RAM MANOHAR NARAYAN MISHRA

Hon'ble Mrs.
JUSTICE
JYOTSANA SHARMA

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
MAYANK KUMAR JAIN

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
SHIVE SHANKER PRASAD

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
GAJENDRA KUMAR

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
SURENDRA SINGH

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
NALIN KUMAR SRIVASTAVA

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
SYED QAMAR HASAN RIZVI

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
MANISH KUMAR NIGAM

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
ANISH KUMAR GUPTA

Hon'ble Ms.
JUSTICE
NAND PRABHA SHUKLA

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
KSHITIJ SHAILENDRA

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
VINOD DIWAKAR

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
PRASHANT KUMAR

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
MANJIVE SHUKLA

Hon'ble Mr.
JUSTICE
ARUN KUMAR SINGH DESHWAL

Farewell of Judges

Farewell of Chief Justices

FAREWELL OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE RAJESH BINDAL

FAREWELL OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE PRITINKER DIWAKER

Farewell of Judges

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANOJ MISRA

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAMESH SINHA

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUNITA AGARWAL

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEVENDRA KUMAR UPADHYAYA

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SURYA PRAKASH KESARWANI

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAM KRISHNA GAUTAM

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS KUNWAR SRIVASTAV

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE UMESH KUMAR

Farewell of Judges

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE OM PRAKASH VII

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAKESH SRIVASTAVA

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ALI ZAMIN

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJAI TYAGI

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SYED WAIZ MIAN

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MOHD. ASLAM

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJIV JOSHI

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJIT SINGH

Farewell of Judges

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANOJ MISRA

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAMESH SINHA

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SAROJ YADAV

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARVIND KUMAR MISHRA I

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE OM PRAKASH TRIPATHI

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAUSHAL JAYENDRA THAKER

JUSTICE UMESH CHANDRA SHARMA

Registry of Allahabad High Court

Incumbency of Judicial Officers
in the Registry during 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2023

SL	NAME	LAST DESIGNATION	TENURE IN HIGH COURT
		AT PRAYAGRAJ	
1	Rajeev Bharti	Registrar General	04/04/2023 -27/09/2025
2	Ashish Garg	Registrar General	09/05/2017 - 03/04/2023
3	Rohit Raghuwanshi	Registrar (J)(Infrastructure -DC)	11-04-2023 to till date
4	Pankaj Jaiswal	Registrar (J)(Budget)	19-06-2023 to till date
5	Prashant Bilgaiyan	Registrar (J)(Criminal)	03-02-2023 to till date
6	Maan Vardhan	Registrar (J)(S&A/Seniority)	26-05-2023 to till date
7	Mayur Jain	Registrar (J)(Listing)	05-07-2022 to till date
8	Yogesh Dubey	Jt. Registrar (J)(Enquiry)	07-07-2022 to till date
9	Sandeep Chaudhary	Jt. Registrar (J)(Insp.)	25-11-2023 to till date
10	Divakar Dwivedi	Jt. Registrar (J)(SCMS)	21/11/2020 - 27/05/2025
11	Abhishek Srivastava	Registrar (J)(Infrastructure -CC)	21/11/2020 -14/07/2025
12	Rohit Agrawal	Jt. Registrar (J)(Budget)	21/11/2020 - 24/04/2022
13	Ran Vijay Pratap Singh	Jt. Registrar (J)(Computer)	16/06/2020 -08/07/2022
14	Ashok Kumar Singh -VIII	Jt. Registrar (J)(Computer)	08/07/2022 - 11/07/2025
15	Saurabh Dwivedi	Registrar (J)(CPC)	01/06/2021 - 29/04/2024
16	Ravindra Kumar Dwivedi	Registrar (J)(Criminal)	21/11/2019 -01/04/2023*
17	Smt. Mridula Mishra	Registrar (J)(Enquiry)	16/04/2019 -07/07/2022
18	Avnish Saxena	Spl. Officer -Vigilance	26/03/2021 -24/05/2022
19	Neel Kant Mani Tripathi	Registrar (J)(Litigation)	21/11/2020 - 29/04/2024
20	Niranjan Chandra Pandey	Registrar (J) (S&A/ Seniority)	10/05/2017 -03/04/2023
21	Ashok Kumar Srivastava	Jt. Registrar (J)(S&A)	21/11/2020 -29/04/2024
22	Rakesh Kumar Yadav	Registrar (J)(Budget)	15/12/2021 -21/11/2023
23	Brahmatej Chaturvedi	Registrar (J)(Enquiry)	16/04/2019 -28/04/2023*
24	Krishna Swaroop Dhar Dwivedi	Senior Registrar (J) (Confidential)	31/05/2021 -03/12/2024
25	Kshitij Kumar Srivastava	Registrar (J)(Enquiry)	31/01/2023 -21/11/2023

26	Surender Kumar	Registrar (J)(Services 7)	23/11/2023 -11/07/2025
27	Achal Narain Saklani	Registrar (J)(Infrastructure -DC)	12/06/2020 -10/04/2023
28	Brijesh Kumar Sharma	Registrar (J)(Inspection)	21/11/2020 -29/04/2024
29	Vatsal Srivastava	Registrar (J)(Listing)	30/09/2020 -02/11/2022
30	Dr. Laxmi Kant Rathaur	Registrar (J) (S&A/ Seniority)	02/02/2023 -30/05/2023
31	Anurag Panwar	Registrar (J)	05/07/2022 -15/02/2023
32	Divesh Chandra Samant	Special Officer -Vigilance	08/09/2022 -29/04/2024
AT LUCKNOW			
1	Vivek	Senior Registrar	31/05/2022 -05/05/2025
2	Hitendra Hari	Registrar (J)(Listing)	28-01-2022 to till date
3	Mayank Tripathi -I	Registrar (J)(Digitization)	31-05-2023 to till date
4	Nitendra Kumar	Registrar (J)(Accounts)	09-01-2023 to till date
5	Avanish Kumar Pandey	Registrar (J)(Nazarat)	31-05-2023 to till date
6	Manoj Pandey	Registrar (J)(Admin.)	31-05-2023 to till date
7	Pankaj Kumar Singh	Senior Registrar	15/04/2019 -31/05/2022
8	Sanjay Kumar Singh -I	Registrar (J)(Admin.)	21/11/2020 - 29/04/2024
9	Udai Pratap Singh	Registrar (J)(Accounts)	09/05/2017 -09/01/2023
10	Nitish Kumar Rai	Registrar (J)(Admin.)	16/04/2019 -28/04/2023*
11	Vijendra Tripathi	Registrar (J)(Digitization)	17/04/2019 -19/07/2022
12	Dr. Satyawan Singh	Registrar (J)(Establishment)	07/08/2020 -16/04/2024

JUDICIAL TRAINING & RESEARCH INSTITUTE U.P., LUCKNOW

The Institute of Judicial Training & Research, Uttar Pradesh, was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in pursuance of a decision taken at the All India Conference of the Chief Justices of High Courts held in August–September 1985 in New Delhi. This landmark conference, attended by Chief Justices of the High Courts, Chief Ministers, and Law Ministers of the States, mooted the idea of providing institutional induction and in-service training to judges of the subordinate judiciary across the country. With the ready concurrence of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, the initiative of the State Government culminated in the establishment of the Institute, which became functional on 25th April 1987 with Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Goyal as its first Honorary Director.

The Institute was set up with the objective of imparting induction training to newly appointed judicial officers and members of the prosecution services, conducting in-service training and refresher courses for judicial officers of Uttar Pradesh, and carrying out research in the field of law to strengthen the legal system. It is also entrusted with the task of exploring methods for the expeditious disposal of cases, enhancing the knowledge and skills of judicial officers, fostering initiative and creativity, and preventing professional obsolescence. The Institute further aims to provide judicial officers with broader awareness, enriched skills, and a philosophy of enlightened altruism, thereby contributing to their personal and professional growth.

In pursuit of these objectives, the Institute regularly organizes in-service training programmes and refresher courses to update the legal knowledge, skills, and techniques of judicial officers. It undertakes studies, analysis, and research on legal education and practical issues in the functioning of district courts, and also organizes seminars and workshops on contemporary legal matters. The Institute authors and publishes journals, digests, and brochures of law for circulation among judicial officers of the State.

Training programmes conducted by the Institute mainly focus on legal and judicial orientations for judicial officers. Induction training is provided to newly recruited probationers of the Civil Judge (Junior Division) cadre as well as to direct recruits of the Higher Judicial Service. The induction training programme for Civil Judges (Junior Division) has a duration of one year, whereas for Higher Judicial Service officers it extends over three months. Newly appointed Assistant Prosecuting Officers have also been provided induction training at the Institute. Additionally, refresher courses are organized for Civil Judges (Junior and Senior Division), Additional District Judges, Family Court Judges, and District Judges. Cyclical refresher training programmes are also held for Public Prosecutors, ensuring continuous professional development across the judicial and prosecution services.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS & SENSITIZATION PROGRAMMES

I. One Day Orientation Webinar on Changing Scenario of Motor Accident Claim Matters (23.01.2022)

II. One Day Online Orientation & Sensitization Programme on "Sociological & Legal Aspects of PCPNDT Act, 1994 &the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013"

III. One Day Webinar on Sensitization of Principal Magistrates, JJ Board and other Stakeholders

IV. Two Days Conference on Sensitization of District Court Judges on Gender Justice and Differently Abled Victims/Survivors of Sexual Abuse

Two Days Conference on **"Sensitization of District Court Judges on Gender Justice and Differently Abled Victims/Survivors of Sexual Abuse"** was organized by the Institute on **23rd** & 24th July, 2022 in which about 225 Judicial Officers including District Judges from district courts of Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Sitapur, Raebareli, Unnao & Faizabad participated.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Maheshwari, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha & Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya planting a tree

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Maheshwari, Chief Guest Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Guest of honour and other Dignitaries Lighting the Lamp

V. Zonal Conference on Expeditious Disposal of MACT Cases with Special Reference to Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 and Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2022

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. R. Masoodi
addressing the participants at Zonal Conference

Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. K. Upadhyaya
delivering the inaugural address at the Zonal Conference

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh
speaking at the Zonal Conference

This one-day zonal conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow & Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow & Member, Committee to Monitor & Suggest Motor Accident Claims and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow & Member, Supervisory Committee, JTRI.

One/Two Day Orientation Conference/Workshop

Table : Orientation Conferences/Workshops

Sl. No.	Conference/Workshop	Date & Day	Target Group/ Participants	Participants
1.	"Conference on "Cyber Crime: Issues and Challenges" at Ghaziabad.	Sunday 07.08.2022	Judicial Officers of District Courts of Ghaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar and Hapur	About 80
2.	"Lawyers' Conclave on Exploring the ways and means for expeditious disposal of Motor Accident Claims and discussion on new amendments in M. V. Act, 1988 at JTRI, UP, Lucknow.	Sunday 07.08.2022	"Lawyers' practicing in Allahabad High Court at Lucknow.	About 46
3.	"Addressing the Deficiency in Investigation and Criminal Trials with Special Reference to Exhibits,Recovery and Documentary Evidence" at **Azamgarh**	Sunday 14.08.2022	Judicial Officers of District Courts of Azamgarh, Ambedkar Nagar, Mau and Sr. Police Officer, DGCs (Cri.) & ADGCs (Cri.), Officers of Prosecution Department of Azamgarh	89
4.	Restorative Justice: Addressing Victims and Witnesses at **Bahraich,**	Sunday 14.08.2022	Judicial Officers of District Courts of Bahraich, Balrampur and Shravasti	48
5.	"Addressing the Deficiency in Investigation and Criminal Trials with Special Reference to Exhibits recovery and Documentary Evidence" at **Meerut**	Sunday, 21.08.2022	Judicial Officers of District Courts of Meerut, Baghpat, Bulandshahr and Sr. Police Officer, DGCs (Cri.) / ADGCs (Cri.) & Officers of Prosecution Department of Meerut.	130

VI. Two Days Conference on "Justice Delivery System: Challenges and Solutions"

Two Days Conference on **"Justice Delivery System: Challenges and Solutions"** was organized by the institute on **10th and 11th September, 2022** under the directions of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in which a huge number of judicial officers including District Judges from across the State of Uttar Pradesh and large number of Police Officers and Prosecution officers participated.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Murari
Judge, Supreme Court of India addressing the participants at the Inaugural Function

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath
Judge, Supreme Court of India sensitizing the participants

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal
Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court delivering his talk

The Chief Guest of the inaugural session was Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Murari, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Guest of honour was Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, the Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court.

VII. Two-Day Workshop for the Principal Judges and Additional Principal Judges, Family Court

Two Days workshop for the Principal Judges and Additional Principal Judges, Family Court was organized by the Hon'ble High Court Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters at JTRI on 26th and 27th November, 2022 in which a huge number of Principal Judges and Additional Principal Judges, Family Courts across the State of Uttar Pradesh participated.

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal
Judge, Allahabad High Court
& Chairperson, Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters sensitizing participants

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya
Judge, Allahabad High Court at
Lucknow addressing the participants

Hon'ble Dignitaries
on Dias in the Inaugural session

VIII. Expeditious Disposal of MACT Cases with Special Reference to Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2019 and Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2022 at Gautam Buddha Nagar on 02.09.2022 (Friday)

IX. Zonal Conference in association with UNICEF on the "Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and POCSO Act, 2012" on 04.09.2022

X. State Level Conference on Effective Implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012 at JTRI on 19.11.2022

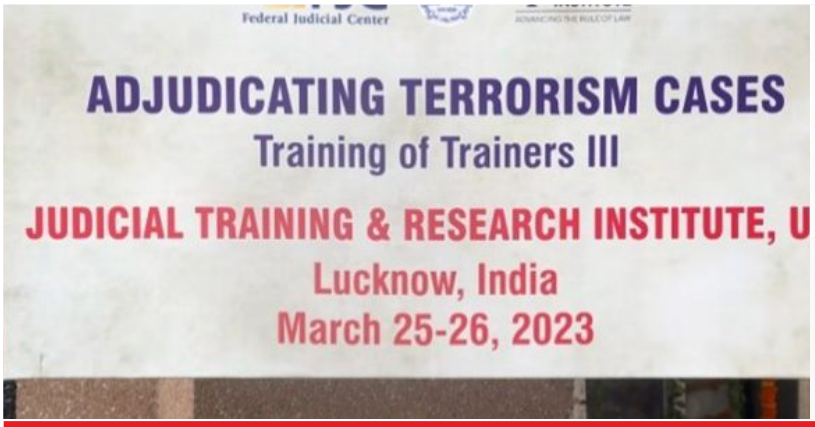
XI. State Level Conference on the Status and functioning of Statutory bodies under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and way forward with special focus on children in need of care and protection

XII. Training of Trainers on Counter Terrorism

The workshop held at Judicial Training & Research Institute, UP, Lucknow on March 25-26, 2023 was third and final Faculty Development Programme before the working groups pilot workshop for District & Sessions Court Judges regarding Adjudication of Terrorism Cases conducted under the directions of National Judicial Academy, Bhopal by Federal Judicial Centre, Washington D.C. and CEELI Institute, Prague Czech Republic.

The major objectives of this programme were to refine and finalize the curriculum. The other objectives were to discuss the elements of effective presentation and facilitation, identifying the reading and other materials to be distributed and preparing participants to teach a 30 minutes segment of their workshop session.

On Sunday, March 25, 2023, the programme commenced at 09.30 A.M., the programme was inaugurated by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Judge, Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench and Chairperson, Supervisory Committee, JTRI**. In His Lordship's inaugural address, emphasis was laid on the efficiency of Training of Trainers regarding Adjudication of Terrorism Cases.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya
Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairperson, Supervisory Committee, JTRI addressing participating delegates in the programme

Hon'ble Anthony Porcelli, Magistrate Judge, US Court for the Middle District of Florida addressing participants

Sri Vinod Singh Rawat, Director
JTRI making opening remarks

Mr. Cristobal Diaz
Director of Outreach and Development,
CEELI Institute sensitizing participants

Mr. Jim Chance
Senior Judicial Education Attorney,
Federal Judicial Centre, USA delivering his address

XIII. Special Training Programme for Judicial Officers from Bangladesh at JTRI, UP, Lucknow (Phase-II of an NJA Training Programme).

NJA Training Programme for Bangladesh Judges and Judicial Officers, Phase-II was being organized from 09th April, 2023 to 13th April, 2023 at Judicial Training and Research Institute, U.P.,Vineet Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow in which 59 officers participated. The training programme was inaugurated by the Chief Guest, Hon'ble Sri Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Guests of Honour, Hon'ble Sri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi and Hon'ble Sri Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Judges, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow. Sri Kushalpal, Additional Director, JTRI welcomed the Guests and Sri Irfan Ahmad, Additional District & Sessions Judge/OSD, JTRI gave Vote of Thanks. The proceedings for inaugural session were compered by Dr. Humayun Rasheed Khan, Additional Director (Research), JTRI.

Hon'ble Sri Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow, **Hon'ble Sri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi** and **Hon'ble Sri Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan**, Judges, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow Sharing Dias in the inaugural function

Hon'ble Sri Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya
Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow sensitizing the participants

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atau Rahman Masoodi
Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow addressing participating officers

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan
Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow delivering his talk

XIV. Four-weeks online Training Programme for Presiding Officer of Special Courts dealing with Negotiable Instrument Act cases

XV. One Day Sensitization Programme on 'Speedy Disposal of Bail & Anticipatory Bail"
XVI. Workshop on Adjudicating Terrorism Cases (NJA, FJA, CEELI) Training Judges from Pan India
XVII. One Day Training Programme on 'Motor Accident Claim Matters' for Presiding Officers of Motor Accident Claim Tribunals of U.P.

XVIII. Legal Awareness Programmes/Camps conducted by NALSA in Collaboration with NCW in the Sub-divisions or Talukas of UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Haryana

XIX. State Consultation on 'Children in Conflict with Law: Prevention, Restorative Justice, Diversion and Alternatives to Detention'
XX. Conference on Development of Environment of Continuous Learning for Judicial Officers and Staff

REFRESHER/INSTITUTIONAL

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Refresher/Institutional or in-service Training Programme is an unending feature of a service of progressive nature, therefore, the Institute has also from time to time organized refresher or in-service training programmes for the judicial officers of each level for updating their knowledge and skills with the recent and illuminating pronouncements of superior courts and latest laws and procedure. In this process, the Institute has organized the following refresher training programmes.

Sl. No.	Programme	Duration	No of Participants
1.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	10.01.2022 to 14.01.2022	-
2.	03 Days Training Programme for Civil Judges (J.D.) on CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters	03.03.2022 to 05.03.2022	59
3.	05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judges (J.D.) on Civil, Criminal, CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters	07.03.2022 to 11.03.2022	54
4.	05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judges (J.D.) on Civil, Criminal, CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters	04.04.2022 to 08.04.2022	38
5.	O5 Days Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judges (S.D.) on Civil, Criminal and Administrative Matters	18.04.2022 to 22.04.2022	61
6.	05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Additional District Judges on Civil, Criminal, CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters	26.04.2022 to 30.04.2022	45
7.	05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Additional District Judges on Civil, Criminal, Cyber Crimes, CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters	31.05.2022 to 04.06.2022	59
8.	05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Additional District Judges on Civil, Criminal, Cyber Crimes, CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters	06.06.2022 to 10.06.2022	60
9.	05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Additional District Judges on Civil, Criminal, Cyber Crimes, CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters	28.06.2022 to 02.07.2022	51
10.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	22.08.2022 to 26.08.2022	55
11.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	29.08.2022 to 02.09.2022	48

1.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	05.09.2022 to 09.09.2022	47
2.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	12.09.2022 to 16.09.2022	49
3.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	26.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	46
4.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	27.09.2022 to 01.10.2022	39
5.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	10.10.2022 to 14.10.2022	44
6.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	11.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	36
7.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	17.10.2021 to 21.10.2021	47
8.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	17.10.2022 to 21.10.2022	37
9.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	01.11.2022 to 05.11.2022	79
10.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	14.11.2022 to 18.11.2022	78
11.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	29.11.2022 to 03.12.2022	52
12.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	30.01.2023 to 03.02.2023	52
13.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	06.02.2023 to 10.02.2023	43
14.	Institutional Training Programme for ADJs	20.02.2023 to 01.04.2023	29
15.	Institutional Training Programme for ADJs	20.02.2023 to 18.03.2023	90
16.	Institutional Training Programme for ADJs – Part II	20.04.2023 to 19.05.2023	29
17.	Refresher Training Programmes for ADJs	15.05.2023 to 19.05.2023	69
18.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	23.05.2023 to 27.05.2023	50
19.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges	26.06.2023 to 07.07.2023	71
20.	Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges (JD)	26.06.2023 to 07.07.2023	71

Refresher Training Programme for ADJs	31.07.2023 to 04.08.2023	41
Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges (JD)	14.08.2023 to 26.08.2023	66
Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges (JD)	25.09.2023 to 07.10.2023	64
Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges (JD)	26.10.2023 to 08.11.2023	67
Refresher Training Programmes for Civil Judges (JD)	29.11.2023 to 12.12.2023	57
Regarding rescheduling of Counseling/ Special Training of Sri Sanjay Kumar Gond, Addl. Civil Judge (SD), Ballia (former CJM, Hardoi)	11.12.2023 to 10.01.2024	01

Table : Showing Details of Outreach and Awareness Training Programmes for Stakeholders of U.P.

(Organized under the Directions of Hon'ble e-Committee, of Supreme Court of India & Hon'ble Allahabad High Court)

Programme Code	Name of Programme	Target Group	Date of Programme	Number of Participants
ECT_8_2022	Refresher Training Programme for Court Staffs N Step Training *(On-line Conducted from JTRI)*	Central Nazir, Amins & Process Servers of All the District Court of U.P.	17.04.2022 (Sunday)	1748
ECT_4_2022	Training Programme for Advocates/ Advocate Clerks on E-court Project at District Level *(On-line Conducted from JTRI)*	Advocates/ Advocate's Clerks	24.04.2022 (Sunday)	135
ECT_7_2022	Training Programme for Advocates / Advocate Clerks on E-court Project at Taluk /Tehsil Level	Advocates/ Advocate's Clerks	01.05.2022 (Sunday)	1636

ECT_5_2022	Programme for Court Managers & Administrative Head Staffs of District Judiciary *(On-line Conducted from JTRI)*	Court Managers & Administrative Head Staffs of District Judiciary	15.05.2022 (Sunday)	2211
ECT_12_2022	Computer Skills Enhancement Programme Level I & II	Advocate/ Advocate Clerk	11.06.2022 & 12.06.2022 (Saturday & Sunday)	About 960

Table : Webinars Organized for the Stakeholders of Justice Delivery System

Name of Programme	Date of Programme	Target Group	Number of Participants
One Day Online Workshop on "Protection of Witnesses Scheme and other Preventive Measures for Hostility of Witnesses During Trial of Cases and Vulnerable Witnesses Centre Scheme, 2022".	08.05.2022 (Sunday)	Additional District Judges, DGC/AGDC (Criminal), Prosecuting Officers and Senior Police Officers of U.P.	**About 1000**
One Day online Orientation / Sensitization Programme on "Expeditious Disposal of Matters relating to Arbitration Proceedings & Commercial Disputes"	28.05.2022 (Saturday)	Entire HJS Cadre	Entire HJS Cadre

Table : Online Training Programmes in Collaboration with "SAMVAD, NIMHANS"

Name of Programme	Date of Programme	Target Group	Number of Participants
"Essential Interventions & Skills for Working with Child Sexual Abuse: Introducing Mental Health and Legal Dimensions of Forensics"	22.05.2022, 05.06.2022, 19.06.2022, 26.06.2022 & 03.07.2022 **(All Sundays)**	Special Judges of POCSO Court	20

40 HRS MEDIATION TRAINING PROGRAMME

I. 40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme on "Concept & Techniques of Mediation" for Advocates of District Courts of U.P.

Under the directions of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, U.P. State Legal Services Authority, Lucknow in association with the institute organized, five 40 hours' mediation training programmes for advocate mediators. The programme was inaugurated on 16.08.2022 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker, Executive Chairman of the State Legal Services Authority of Uttar Pradesh. These five training programmes concluded on 26.08.2022.

Table : Mediation training for Advocates

Nature of Training Programmes	Duration	Target Group / Participants	No. of Participants
40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme: "Concept & Techniques of Mediation" for Advocates of District Courts of U.P. (Under the Directions of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court organized by U.P. State Legal Services Authority in Association with Judicial Training & Research, U.P., Lucknow) Programme -1	16.08.2022 to 20.08.2022	Advocates of District Courts of U.P.	21
40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme: "Concept & Techniques of Mediation" for Advocates of District Courts of U.P. (Under the Directions of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court organized by U.P. State Legal Services Authority in Association with Judicial Training & Research, U.P., Lucknow) Programme -2	16.08.2022 to 20.08.2022	Advocates of District Courts of U.P.	21
40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme: "Concept & Techniques of Mediation" for Advocates of District Courts of U.P. (Under the Directions of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court organized by U.P. State Legal Services Authority in Association with Judicial Training & Research, U.P., Lucknow) Programme -3	16.08.2022 to 20.08.2022	Advocates of District Courts of U.P.	29

40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme: "Concept & Techniques of Mediation" for Advocates of District Courts of U.P. (Under the Directions of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court organized by U.P. State Legal Services Authority in Association with Judicial Training & Research, U.P., Lucknow) Programme -4	22.08.2022 to 26.08.2022	Advocates of District Courts of U.P.	28
40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme: "Concept & Techniques of Mediation" for Advocates of District Courts of U.P. (Under the Directions of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court organized by U.P. State Legal Services Authority in Association with Judicial	22.08.2022 to 26.08.2022	Advocates of District Courts of U.P.	25

I. Two Days Training Workshop on the Concept and Techniques of Mediation for Family Court Judges

II. Two Days Workshop on the Concept and Techniques of Mediation for the Principal Judges and Additional Principal Judges, Family Court– Phase II

III. 40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme for Advocate Mediators

S.No.	Programme No.	Target Group	Duration	No. of Participants
1.	40 Hrs Med. Trg. – 1	Advocates	11.09.2023 to 15.09.2023	30
2.	40 Hrs Med. Trg. – 2	Advocates	11.09.2023 to 15.09.2023	30
3.	40 Hrs Med. Trg. – 3	Advocates	11.09.2023 to 15.09.2023	30
4.	40 Hrs Med. Trg. – 1	Advocates	09.10.2023 to 13.10.2023	25
5.	40 Hrs Med. Trg. – 2	Advocates	09.10.2023 to 13.10.2023	25
6.	40 Hrs Med. Trg. – 3	Advocates	09.10.2023 to 13.10.2023	20

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF U.P. AT IIPA, NEW DELH

With the objective to equip the judicial officers, on the contemporary techniques of court and personal management, JTRI, under the directions of the Hon'ble State Court Management Systems Committee, Allahabad High Court, in partnership with the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi resumed the Management Development Programme (MDP) training for all the judicial officers at IIPA, New Delhi, and the details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Programmes	Duration	No. of Participants
1.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	21.02.2022 to 25.02.2022	38
2.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	21.02.2022 to 25.02.2022	39
3.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	07.03.2022 to 11.03.2022	32
4.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	07.03.2022 to 11.03.2022	33
5.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	22.08.2022 to 26.08.2022	35
6.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	29.08.2022 to 02.09.2022	39
7.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	05.09.2022 to 09.09.2022	40
8.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	12.09.2022 to 16.09.2022	40
9.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	19.09.2022 to 23.09.2022	36
10.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	17.10.2022 to 21.10.2022	33
11.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	14.11.2022 to 18.112022	37
12.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	28.11.2022 to 02.12.2022	39
13.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	19.12.2022 to 23.12.2022	37
14.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	03.01.2023 to 07.01.2023	41
15.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	03.01.2023 to 07.01.2023	42
16.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	09.01.2023 to 13.01.2023	41
17.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	16.01.2023 to 20.01.2023	43
18.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	30.01.2023 to 03.02.2023	32
19.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	06.02.2023 to 10.02.2023	36

SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

I. One Day Online Special Training for D.G.C./A.D.G.C. (Revenue) (08.01.2022)

II. One Day Online Special Training Programme for Presiding Officers of Commercial Courts of U.P. on "Speedy Disposal of Arbitration Cases" on 07.09.2022.

III. Online Special Training Programme for Presiding Officers of Commercial Courts, District Judges/Additional District Judges from the State of U.P.

IV. Special Training Programme for Presiding Officers of Commercial Courts & Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authorities (LARRA) of U.P.

V. First Phase of Two (02) Days Mediation Training Workshop Family Court Judges of Districts of Lucknow Cluster

VI. Special Training Programme on "Law & Procedure".

VII. One day Online Sensitization Programme on Disciplinary Proceedings

VIII. Special Training Programme for Newly Appointed Deputy Collectors of U.P.

IX. Special Training Programme for Additional District & Sessions Judges exercising power of Remand and Trial under NDPS Act

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR HON'BLE HIGH COURT/DISTRICT COURTS STAFF

The training programmes for the staff of Hon'ble High Court/district courts were organized. The details of the Programmes is mentioned in the table below:

S. No.	Name of Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants
1.	Induction Training Programme for Newly recruited Staff of Hon'ble High Court Programme – I (At Allahabad High Court)	14.02.2023 to 25.02.2023	Review Officers /Assistant Review Officers / Computer Assistant of Hon'ble High Court.
2.	District Court staff (Programme No. ECT_9_2022)	19.02.2023	Court Staff (1 Class III Officials from each Court, 2 Class III Officials Administrative/ English Office / Nazarat)
3.	District Court staff (Programme No. ECT_6_2022)	19.02.2023	Training Programme on Digitization at High Court Le vel
4.	District Court staff (Programme No. ECT_10_2022)	25.02.2023 & 26.02.2023	Programme for Technical Staff of High Court Hardware & Software Maintenance Data Replication, Data Monitoring, VO equipment, LAN connections etc.

1.	Technical Staff of District Court Hardware & Software Maintenance, Data Replication. Data Monitoring. VC equipment, Lan connections etc. (Programme No. ECT_11_2022)	26.02.2023	Court Staff (Technical Staff of District Court: System Officer, System Assistant, DSA, SA and other Officials involved in providing technical support).
2.	Induction Training Programme for Newly recruited Staff of Hon'ble High Court Programme – II (At Allahabad High Court)	01.03.2023 to 18.03.2023	Review Officers /Assistant Review Officers / Computer Assistant of Hon'ble High Court.
3.	District Court staff (Programme No. ECT_15_2022)	19.03.2023	Refresher Training Programme for Registry Staff High Court
4.	Training Programme for Newly Appointed Chief Legal Aid Defense Counsels and Deputy Legal Aid Defense Counsels	20.03.2023 to 21.03.2023	Chief Legal Aid Defense Counsels and Deputy Legal Aid Defense Counsels
5.	Induction Training Programme for Newly recruited Staff of Hon'ble High Court Programme – III (At Allahabad High Court)	20.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	Review Officers /Assistant Review Officers / Computer Assistant of Hon'ble High Court.
6.	e-Court Programme at District Headquarters for Judicial Officers of District (Programme No. ECT_16_2022)	22.03.2023 to 23.03.2023	Judicial Officers of the Districts
7.	Training Programme for Newly Appointed Assistant Legal Aid Defense Counsels	23.03.2023 to 24.03.2023	Assistant Legal Aid Defense Counsels
8.	ICT and e-Court Induction Programme for newly recruited Direct District Judges (Programme No. ECT_18_2022)	23.03.2023 to 24.03.2023	District Judges

The basic aim of training briefly spelt out, is to equip the trainees not only with tools to execute their work, but to endow them with a vision as to what is expected of the system which they serve. The vision of the Institute is ceaseless up-gradation of skills and appropriate attitudinal re-orientation through induction level and in-service training in consonance with the imperatives of national and global environment. With the introduction of new technologies and changes in law, the judge is confronted with continuing challenges of court management, case management, litigational efficiency and judicial balance in the conduct of trial of civil and criminal cases.

I. e-Court Programme for Court Staff of District Courts

Under the directions of Hon'ble e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, the training program held was on 23.09.2023 at District Court Muzaffarnagar. All class III employees working in the District Court weredivided into five groups for training. The third group attended the training program on 23.09.2023 at the Video Conferencing Hall of the Court. The training program was attended by 32 employees. The technical staff of the computer section provided concise and useful presentations and the participants found thepresentations to be clear and easy to understand.

The basic aim of training briefly spelt out, is to equip the trainees not only with tools to execute their work, but to endow them with a vision as to what is expected of the system which they serve. The vision of the Institute is ceaseless up-gradation of skills and appropriate

attitudinal re-orientation through induction level and in-service training in consonance with the imperatives of national and global environment. With the introduction of new technologies and changes in law, the judge is confronted with continuing challenges of court management, case management, litigational efficiency and judicial balance in the conduct of trial of civil and criminal cases.

UTTAR PRADESH STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

U.P. State Legal Services Authority was constituted under section 6 of the Legal Services Authority Act 1987. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court is the Patron-in-Chief whereas Senior/Sitting Judge, Allahabad High Court is the Executive Chairman of the Authority

High Court Legal Services Committee at Allahabad with its Sub Committee at High Court Lucknow Bench, 74 District Legal Services Authorities and 335 Tehsil Legal Services Committees have been constituted under the Act. District Judge is the Chairman while a Judicial Officer of rank of Additional District & Sessions Judge is Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority. Senior Civil Judge of the Tehsil is Ex-officio Chairman of Tehsil Legal Services Committee and Tehsildar is Secretary of Tehsil Legal Services Committee.

This Authority was constituted to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority effectively executes and monitors various schemes of public interest in the entire Uttar Pradesh. The brief introductions of the various activities undertaken by the authority are Organization of Lok Adalats, Special Lok Adalats, Organizing Legal Awareness Camps, Organizing Mega Legal Services Camps, Providing Legal Aid to eligible person, Establishment of Legal Service institutions, front offices, legal aid clinics in various districts & far flung areas, Implementation of NALSA schemes, Mediation Scheme, Panel Lawyers Scheme, Para Legal Volunteers Scheme, Tele Law Scheme, Legal Aid Defense Council Scheme, Victim Compensation Scheme, Special program for Prisoners, Rehabilitation of physically challenged persons, children & women, Aid to the Covid Victims and migrant laborers, Permanent Lok Adalat, Settlement of disputes at pre-litigation stage, Infrastructure & Human Resource utilization, Organizing seminars, Internship programs for law students, Special outreach Programs under the direction of NALSA.

Brief Report on the Organization of Lok Adalat

January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

Section-6 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for State Legal Services Authorities consisting of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court, Patron-in-Chief and a serving or retired judge of High Court as Executive Chairman. An officer of District Judge Cadre shall act as a Member Secretary of the State Authority, Section-7 of the Act provides for the functions to be performed by the Authority namely to provide legal service, conduct of Lok Adalats and organizing preventive and strategic legal aid programmes. The details of activities performed by the State Legal Services Authorities during the aforesaid period are given below:-

Successful Organization of National Lok Adalats

Date	Disposal of Pre - Litigation	Disposal of Pending	Total
12.03.2022	2830298	424448	3254746
14.05.2022	3670705	495766	4166471
13.08.2022	4533477	526921	5060398
12.11.2022	5516213	700828	6217041
Total	16550693	2147963	18698656

Organization of Special Jail Lok Adalat

Date of Lok Adalat	Cases Settled
29.05.2022	1990
03.07.2022	1985
06.08.2022 & 07.08.2022	2218
17.09.2022 & 18.09.2022	1996
12.11.2022	1354
Total	9453

Special Lok Adalat for Criminal Compoundable/Petty Offences

Date of Lok Adalat	Total Cases Settled
09.11.2022 to 11.11.2022	101246

Special Lok Adalat for disposal of cases U/s 138 NI Act

Date of Lok Adalat	Total Cases Settled
26 to 29 Sept, 2022	9473

Organization of Pre-Litigation Special Lok Adalat for Matrimonial Disputes

As per the directions of Hon'ble Committee for "Sensitization of Family Court Matters" Chaired by Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sunita Agarwal, an innovation of disposal of matrimonial disputes at Pre-litigation stage had been adopted in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Pritinker Diwaker, the then Executive Chairman, UPSLSA was kind enough to grant approval for holding the Special Lok Adalat. For receiving applications regarding family disputes, Help Desks were established in all the Civil Court Premises and boxes were installed at all Legal Aid Clinics. Pamphlets were disseminated in all the District of Uttar Pradesh. First time in India, in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh, the benches comprising of mediators and presiding officers of Family Courts were constituted for disposal of Matrimonial Disputes at Pre-litigation stage.

Dates of National Lok Adalat	Total Cases Settled
12.03.2022	635
14.05.2022	849
13.08.2022	936
12.11.2022	1244
Total	3664

BRIEF REPORT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF LOK ADALATS

01.01.2023 TO 31.12.2023

Section-6 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for State Legal Services Authorities consisting of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court. Patron-in-Chief and a serving or retired judge of High Court as Executive Chairman. An officer of District Judge Cadre shall act as a Member Secretary of the State Authority. Section-7 of the Act provides for the functions to be performed by the Authority namely to provide legal service, conduct of Lok Adalats and organizing preventive and strategic legal aid programmes. The details of the Lok Adalats organized by the State Legal Services Authorities during the aforesaid period are given below:-

National Lok Adalat-

On the directions of the NAL.SA, National Lok Adalat has been organized in the Year 2023. The details of cases disposed in the National Lok Adalat is as follows:-

Date	Pre-Litigation	Pending in Courts	Total Cases Settled
11.02.2023	6032813	676931	6709744
21.05.2023	6741253	884398	7625651
09.09.2023	7297221	1311548	8608769
09.12.2023	7765139	935291	8700430

Special Lok Adalat for Execution of Arbitration cases-

Date	Identified Cases	Cases Settled
11.02.2023	6023	774
15-16.04.2023	8781	954
21.05.2023	9291	859
09.09.2023	5438	861
09.12.2023	4672	1207

Special Lok Adalat for Criminal Compoundable/Petty Offences-

Date	Identified Cases	Cases Settled
08.02.2023 to 10.02.2023	305385	106925
18.05.2023 to 20.05.2023	205314	86223
06.09.2023 to 08.09.2023	287450	142499
06.12.2023 to 08.12.2023	156907	60249

Organization of Special Jail Lok Adalat

Date of Lok Adalat	Cases Settled
20 to 22 March, 2023	848

Special Lok Adalat for disposal of cases U/s 138 NI Act

Date of Lok Adalat	Cases Settled
12.08.2023	4144

Organization of Pre-Litigation Special Lok Adalat for Matrimonial Disputes

Dates of Special Lok Adalat for Matrimonial Dispute	Total Cases Settled
11.02.2023	1154
21.05.2023	814
09.09.2023	1333
09.12.2023	970

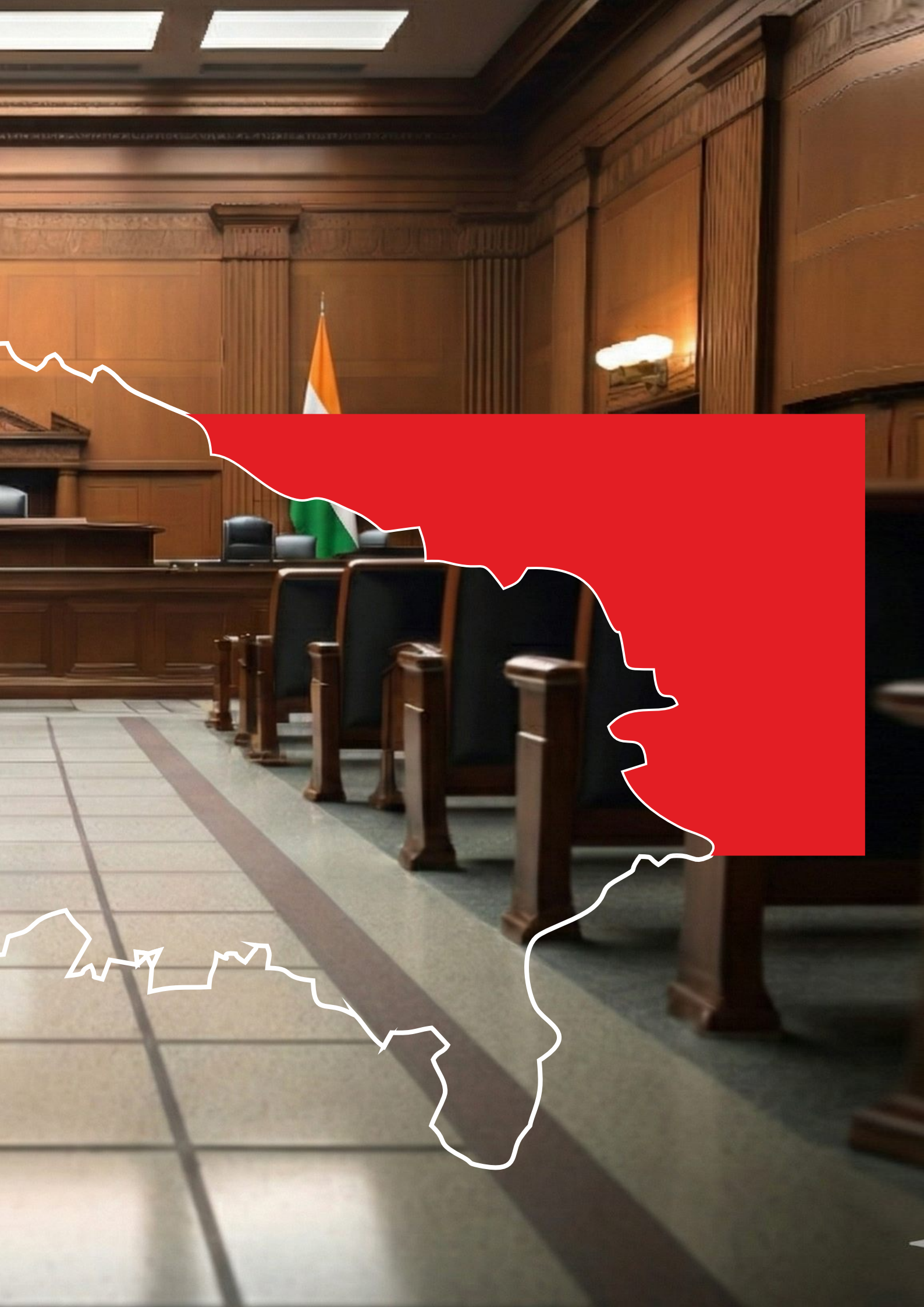
Special Lok Adalat for disposal of Motor Accidental Claim Petitions (MACP)

Date of Lok Adalat	Total Cases Settled
25.03.2023	2523
08.07.2023	2549

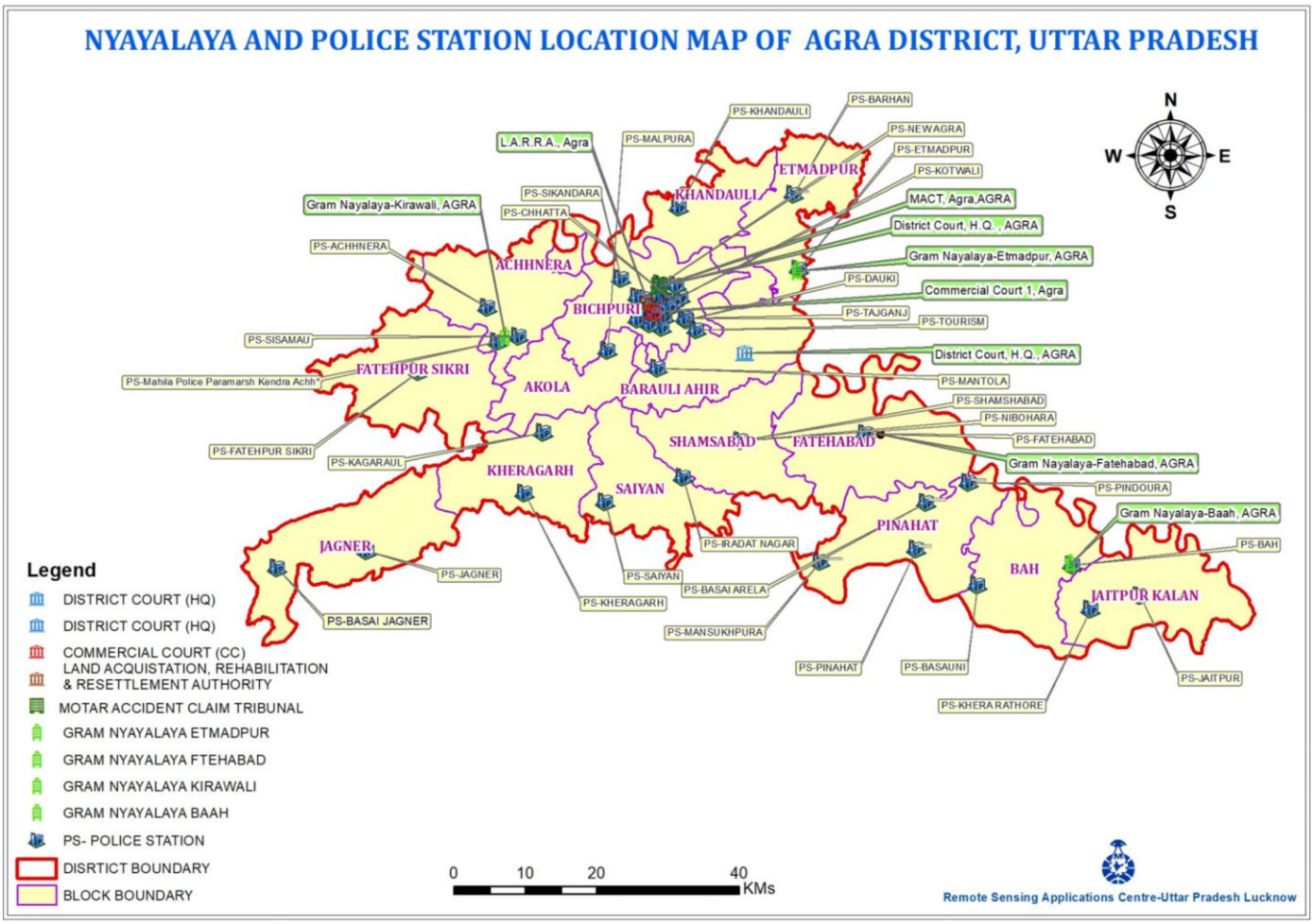
Pre Litigation Lok Adalat for Bank Recovery Cases

Date of Lok Adalat	Total Cases Settled
17th to 18th March, 2023	27782

Our District Courts



AGRA



District court of Agra is located at deewani chauraha on M.G. Road, in the city of Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. It is a lower court in the Indian judicial system and has jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases within its territorial limits. The court is comprised of several judges and clerks who work together to ensure that justice is served in a fair and impartial manner. Cases are heard by a single judge and appeals and revisions from the decisions of the District Judiciary can be made to the High Court of the state I.e.; The Hon'ble High Court of judicature at Allahabad. It has a rich history and has been the site of many important legal cases and events.

Prior to the British era, justice was dispensed locally at the village level, pargana level by Qazis and the headmen. In 1831 the office of the District Judge was invested with full powers of Sessions Trial. The first evidence by way of testimony was recorded in 1837. With the establishment of separate Sadar Diwani Adalat (Civil Courts) and Sadar Nizamat Adalat (Criminal Courts) in 1831 under William Bentinck, the appellate jurisdiction from courts at Agra was vested in Allahabad. In 1859 (under Being Act VIII of 1859) a general Code of Justice was introduced in the district, further supplementing the civil procedure in district courts.

During the period from 1834 to 1861 two sets of courts were administering justice in India, these were the King's Courts and the Company's Courts. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Campbell spent about a fortnight in Agra, and he submitted his report on the 14th of May 1864 recommending the vesting of powers of the High Court at Agra to the High Court at Allahabad. Thus, with the passage of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vic. C104) the High Court at Allahabad was established.

Existing Court Complex-

District Judge Heritage Block- Court of District and Sessions Judge, Record Room Civil, English Office, Bill Section and Nazarat Section as well as CCTV System Control Room are functional in this building. The building was built before 1866. Renovation work was carried out in the year 2013 and it was completed on 25.03.2013. The age of building is around 156 years. The said building is of Heritage importance.

24 Court Rooms Building (Nyaya Bhawan)-The building (G+2) was constructed in the year 1986 and it was completed on 12.12.1986. 24 Court Rooms with allied units like Officer's Chambers, Steno Rooms are functional at ground and first floor of the building. Library, Copying Section and Offices of Courts are also functional at second floor of the building. 100 KW Solar Power Panel is also proposed on the terrace of it. The age of this building is around 36 years. Courts of ADJ (FTC), Addl. ADJ (FTC) ADJ (POCSO), ADJ (NDPS) and other ADJ Courts, Court's of Civil Judge (S.D.) Addl. Civil Judge (S.D.), Civil Judge (S.D., F.T.C) and Civil Judge (J.D.) are functional in this building. Single lift is also incorporated in it to ferry the Officers, Officials, Lawyers and Litigants.

Family Court Building- The building (G+2) was constructed in the year 1972 it was completed on 01.02.1972. 03 number of Court Rooms with allied units like Officer's Chambers and Steno Rooms and Offices of Courts and Record Room of Family Courts are functional in this building. Principal Judge Family Court and 02 Courts of Addl. Family Judges are also functional in it.

Six Court Room Building- G+2 building consisting 06 Court, Officer's Chambers, Steno Rooms and Offices of Courts has been constructed recently.
JSCC Building- It is a Heritage building. The renovation work was carried out in the year 2016 and it was completed on 31.03.2016. Two Courts of JSCC and Addl. JSCC are functional in it along with Conference Hall and Record Room. The age of this building is more than 100 years.

New ADJ Block (Six Court Room Heritage Block) - It is also a heritage building. A mile stone which is grouted near the building shows that the building would have been built in the year 1904. Court of ADJ-I, Spl. Judge (SC/ST), Spl. Judge (DAA,), Spl. Judge (E.C. Act), ADJ (Gangster Court),Spl. Court (MP/MLA), Court of Spl. J.M and Steno Rooms, Offices are functional in this building. The age of this building is around 118 years.

20 Court Rooms Building- The building (G+2) was constructed in the year 2012 and it was completed on 19.11.2012. Courts of CJM, Addl.CJM, Courts of JM, Addl Civil Judge (J.D),Addl. Civil Judge(J.D.),FTC Court of MACT, Addl. Courts with jurisdiction of 138 N.I. Act, Spl. J.M and Presiding Officer's Chambers, Steno Rooms, Offices are functional in this building. The age of this building is around 09 years. 02 lifts are incorporated in this building to ferry the Officers Officials, Lawyers and Litigants.

Fast Track Court Building-The building (G+1) was constructed in the year 2003 and it was completed on 09.08.2003. 05 Courts are available in this building. Presently 02 Courts of Addl. Family Judges, Presiding Officer's Chambers, Steno Rooms and Offices are functional in this building. The age of this building is around19 years.

Other buildings include Computer Cell, ADR Centre, Video Conferencing building, Consumer Forum and Nagar Maha Palika Tribunal, Canteen Building, Lock-up and Police Chawki, Old Meeting Hall and Record Room Criminal, Post Office, Agra Bar Association Bhawan, Advocate Welfare Association Building and Advocate's Chambers. Additionally, Jhun Jhun Katora, an archaeological monument is situated near Gate No.-04 of the Court Campus.

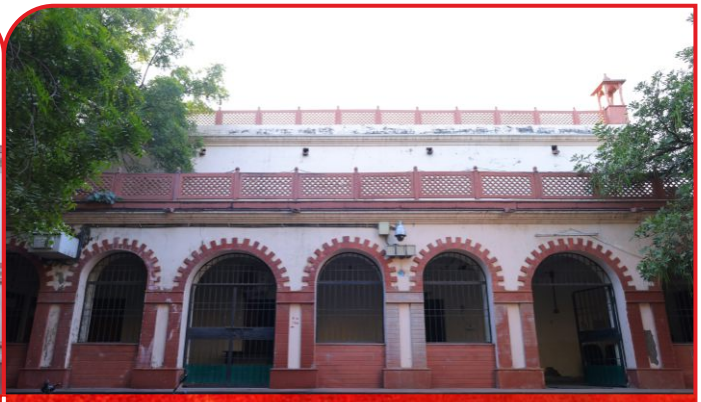
Outlying Court- Presently Court of Civil Judge (J.D.) and Addl. Civil Judge (J.D.) are functional in the buildings provided by Bar Association, Fatehabad, Agra.
Gram Nyayalayas are functional at Tehsil- Bah, Kiraoli and Etmadpur, Agra in the buildings provided by the Bar Associations of the concerned Tehsils.

Proposed Court Plan- The establishment of Integrated Court Complex at HQ, Agra is under consideration. As per the standard recently prescribed by Hon'ble High Court 25-30 Acres of land is being searched by District Administration, Agra.

Govt. building has been earmarked at Tehsil- kheragarh, Agra for the establishment of Gram Nyayalaya. Since the building requires the extensive repairing work and the proposal for allocation of budget of Rs.11.56 lacs was sent to State Govt. Hon'ble High Court has sent a letter to the stated Govt. regarding the allocation of 02 lac Rs. initially for the repairing work in the earmarked building and direction has also been issued to coordinate with district administration for the commencement of the repairing work in the said building in the anticipation of allocating the budget.

Although, acquisition/ purchase of land in these all Tehsils except Tehsil Bah is also under process so that the Self Owned Court Complex(s) may be raised for the same.

District Court Building



New Conference Hall

Computer Cell

Family Court

Nazarat Section

Bar Association Library

24 Courtrooms Building (Nyay Bhawan)

Building of Agra Bar Association

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	33	25
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	29	18
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	5	4
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	25991	224003	249994	12078	290469	302547	14189	252107	266296	23880	262365	286245

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	6210	5058	11268	5668	4847	10515	6006	4848	10854	5872	5057	10929

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2488	0	2488	692	0	692	1116	0	1116	2064	0	2064

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3860	-	3860	1958	-	1958	1369	-	1369	4449	-	4449

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	62	NA	62	213	NA	213	02	NA	02	273	NA	273

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	23880	262365	286245	18837	289773	308610	18213	338666	356879	24504	213472	237976

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5872	5057	10929	3662	3334	6996	4154	2786	6940	5380	5605	10985

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4449	0	4449	1669	0	1669	1340	0	1340	4778	0	4778

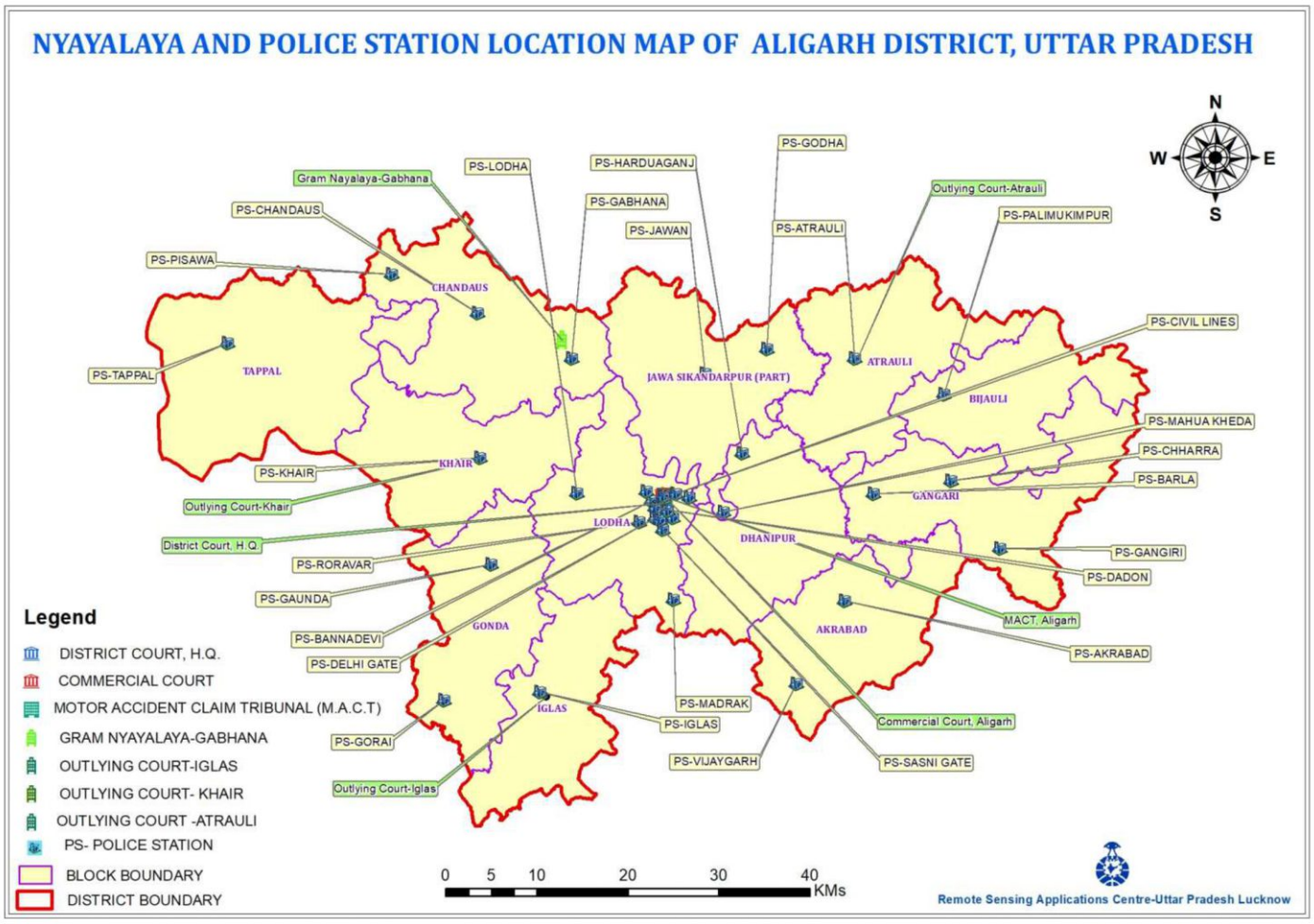
Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2061	0	2061	947	0	947	2630	0	2630	378	0	378

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	272	0	272	315	0	315	20	0	20	567	0	567

ALIGARH



The first civil courts included those of the judge and the registrar, who were covenanted officers, and of two sadar amins. Munsifs were first appointed in the year 1815, in place of the old parghana qazis,and four stationed in the district at Atrauli, Khair, and Kauriaganjand Sikandara Rao. These stations were afterwards changed in 1833 and the Munsifs sat at Koil, Atrauli, Khair and Hathras. The Judge of Aligarh was also the district judge for Etah and Bulandshahar and his jurisdiction including the jurisdiction of the additional judge included the whole sessions division. The district judge heard appeals from the decrees and orders of the two subordinate judges relating to the Aligarh district and the munsifs of Kasganj and Jalesar., and the Additional Judge heard appeals from the decrees and orders of the same subordinate judges relating to Etah and Bulandshahr districts and of the munsifs of Etah, Khurja and Bulandshahar.

Old (main) building

The main building of the District Court Aligarh was built during 1903-05 and has old inscriptions stating that the building was built by **Mr. R.M. Thompson, Asst. Engineer**, designed by **W Gunnel Wood, Executive Engineer,** erected in the administration of **Sir James Digges, LA Touche, Lt. Governor of the United Provinces of Agra & Awadh.**

Aligarh Judgeship is at present having a sanctioned strength of 69 Courts including one Additional Court for section 138 N.I Acts, two Special JM Courts and one Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Gabhana. The main building of the District Court of Aligarh was constructed in year 1903-05. There are four additional court buildings which contains the courts of Additional District Judges (known as ADJ building), Magistracy (known as CJM building), Civil Judges (known as Nyay Nikunj) and the fast-track building (known as FTC). The present judicial set-up of the judiciary in the district is briefly described below:-

Criminal Justice: The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 implemented the concept of Separation of Powers of judiciary from executive and the new Magistracy cadre was created which is headed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, assisted by 10 Additional CJMs including 01 Addl. CJM (Railway) and 10 JM/SJM under the overall control of the District and Sessions Judge. At present, the District and Session Judge, Aligarh is the head of all the Criminal Courts in the district. He is also assisted by 25 Additional District and Session Judges who have concurrent jurisdiction. The District Magistrate is the head of the criminal administration of the district and is responsible for maintenance of law and order and peace in the district. He is assisted by other Executive Magistrates. Appeals and revisions from the orders and judgments of the Executive Magistrates also lie to the court of the District and Session Judge.

Civil Justice: District Judge is the head of the civil judiciary also in the district who is assisted by Additional District Judges with concurrent jurisdiction. The Subordinate Judge's nomenclature has been changed as the Civil Judge (Senior Division) having unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction whereas the nomenclature of Munsif has been changed as the Civil Judge (Junior Division) having pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. Five Lakh. At the district headquarter level, the courts of Munsif Koil and Munsif Hawali are still functioning with the changed nomenclature as Civil Judge (Junior Division), Koil and Civil Judge (Junior Division), Hawali.

The Bar Association Aligarh

The Civil Bar Association of Aligarh was formed in year 1903. The first elected president of the Civil Bar Association of Aligarh was Sri Sheikh Abdullah. The Aligarh Bar Association was also formed around the same time. The first president of the Aligarh Bar Association was Sri R.P. Singh. Majority of the members of the Aligarh Bar Association practice on the criminal side.

Other facilities of Court include Virtual Court, e-Sewa Kendra, V.C. Cabin, e-filing facility, Record Room.

Top & Front side of Old (main) building

Back side of (old) main building

District & Sessions Judge Court from inside

A.D.R. Building

Outlying Court, Khair

Gram Nyayalaya, Gabhana

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	26	25
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	19	9
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	18	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	5	5
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	25452	140959	166411	13103	153113	166216	20786	147645	168431	17769	146427	164196

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4992	5218	10210	4232	3814	8046	3805	3650	7455	5419	5382	10801

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	751	-	751	110	-	110	357	-	357	504	-	504

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4228	-	4228	1715	-	1715	1182	-	1182	4761	-	4761

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	17769	146427	164196	12027	150399	162426	12009	143315	155324	17787	153511	171298

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5419	5382	10801	7782	7712	15494	8697	8088	16785	4504	5006	9510

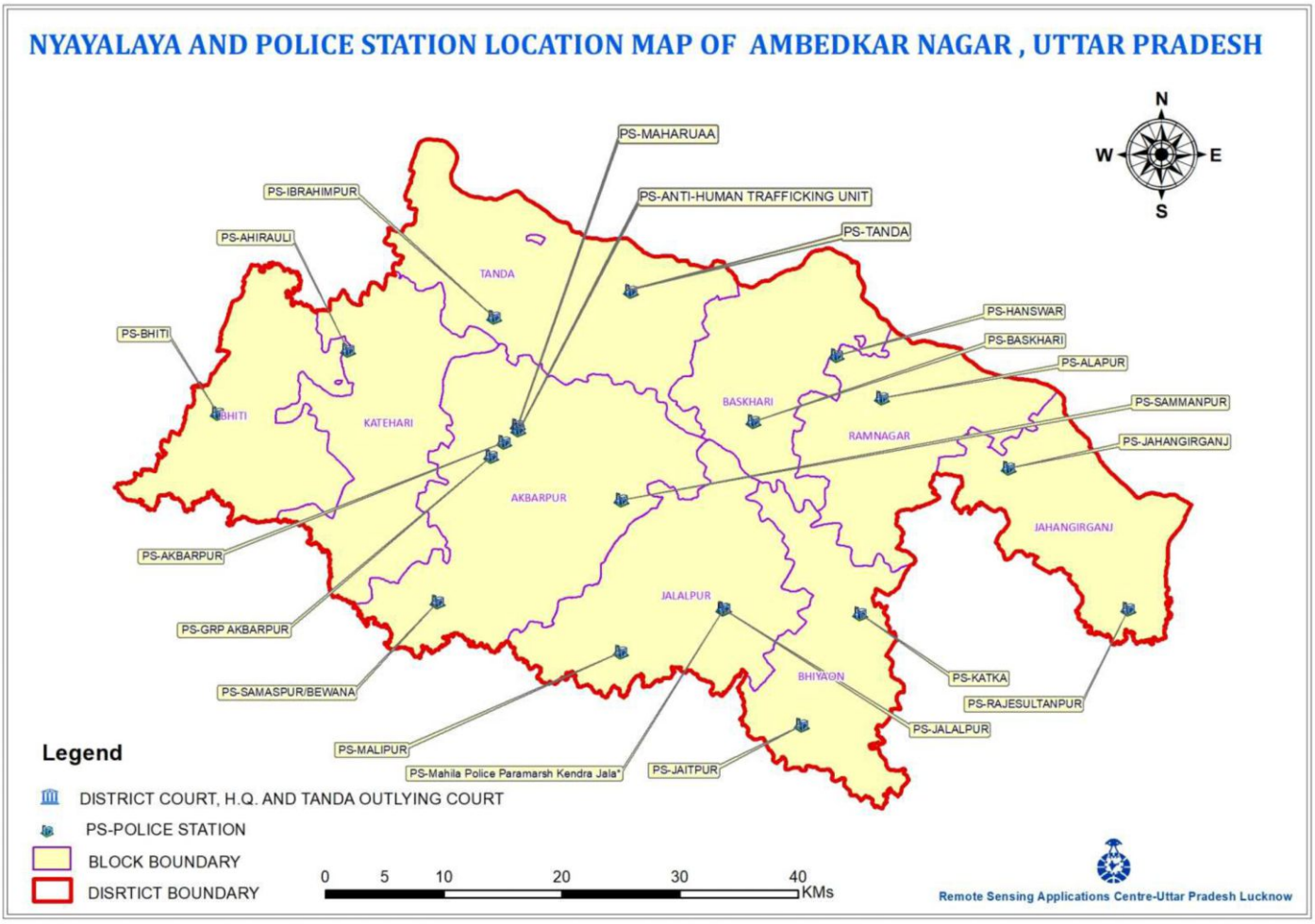
Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4721	0	4721	1586	0	1586	1310	0	1310	4997	0	4997

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	504	0	504	332	0	332	228	0	228	608	0	608

AMBEDKAR NAGAR



The Sessions division and Judgeship at Ambedkar Nagar was created on 04 Nov, 1999. Prior to that the outlying court of Faizabad Judgeship was located at Akbarpur and Tanda. The foundation stone of the new building was laid by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen on 22.07.2000 and after completion of the structure, the building was inaugurated on 07.12.2002 by the then Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Yog and since then the Court has remained a firm anchor in the administration of justice.

Present court building comprising in to following:

1) Main Court Building: The new court campus of district court Ambedkar Nagar has 16 court rooms including 16 offices, 16 steno room and 16 retiring room, a Video Conferencing Hall., a Library, Record room (civil & criminal), a Meeting Hall, an Administrative office, Nazarat Section, ICT/Computer room, Copying section (civil & criminal), Additionally, 2 separate rooms is provided to D.G.C. civil and criminal, 1 separate rooms is provided to Prosecution officers, 1 separate room is provided to Oath commissioners,.

2) Litigant Shed & Chayadar shed: For providing litigant friendly environment Litigant shed and Chayadar shed is constructed in the court campus.

3) 5 Seater & 10 Seater toilets: One 5 & 10 seater toilet including 01 additional toilet for differently abled persons is constructed in the court campus.

4) ADR Centre : Alternate Dispute Resolution Centre is constructed in the judgeship for deciding the cases between the parties on the basis of full satisfaction.

5) CCTV & Other Security Equipments: A separate CCTV Control Room is constructed in the court campus where 20 cctv cameras is installed in the judgeship and other than above CCTv cameras 04 Hand Held Metal detector,04 Door Frame Metal Detector and 01 Baggage Scanner is also installed iin the campus.

6) Bar Association: A separate space is provided to Bar Association.

7) Canteen: Canteen is situated in the main gate of the campus for Lawyers and Litigants.

8) PAC Barrack: For 24 hrs security in the campus, PAC barrack is constructed in the court campus.

9) Hospital: For providing medical facility to Officers, Employees, Lawyers and Litigants a Temporary Hospital is operated in the court Campus.

10) Lockup: Separate lockup for Men & Women is constructed in the court Campus.

11) Summon Cell: A separate space is provided to Police Department for operating Summon Cell.

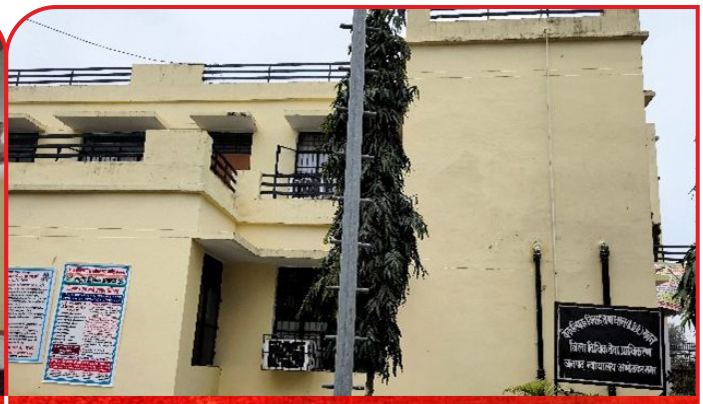
The computerization of the Judgeship started in the year 2009 with implementation of e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project one of the national e-Governance projects. The project has been conceptualized on the basis of the "National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary-2005" by the e Committee of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Various computerization tools that are available include Virtual Court, e Sewa Kendra, VC Cabin, e-Filing Facility, Software, Judicial Service Center, Computer Server Room, Information Kiosks, Display Boards, Online Case Status, SMS facility.

Heritage Building

Main Court Building

District Judge Court room



ADR Building

Courtroom

Bar Association Building

Library

Administrative Office

Court Parking

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	9
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	5	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	14	9
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	NA	NA
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	21430	71403	92833	7947	80176	88123	9094	86568	95662	20283	65011	85294

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1228	1390	2618	1275	1005	2280	1388	1113	2501	1115	1282	2397

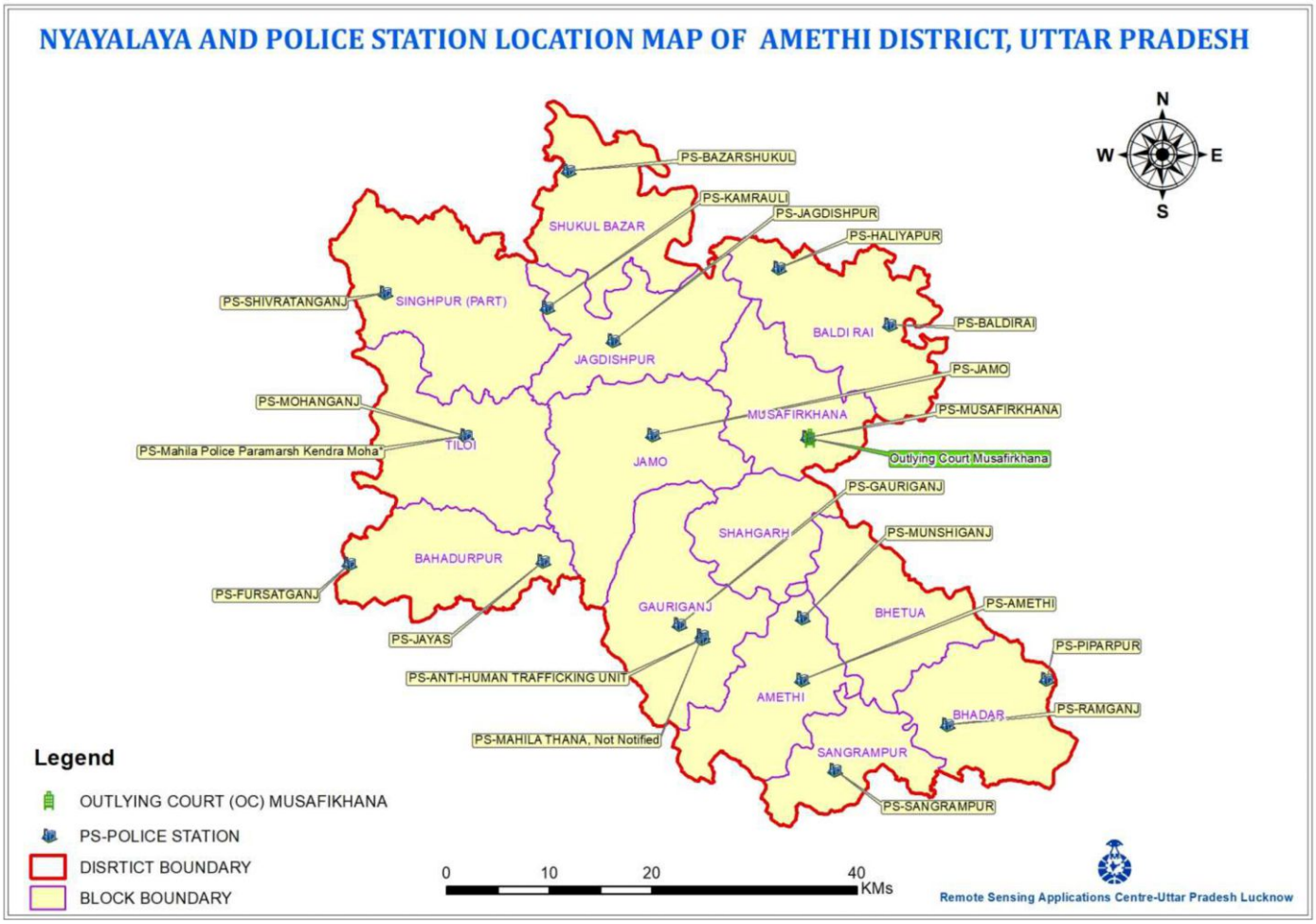
Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	20283	65011	85294	12917	83948	96865	11796	81875	93671	21404	67084	88488

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

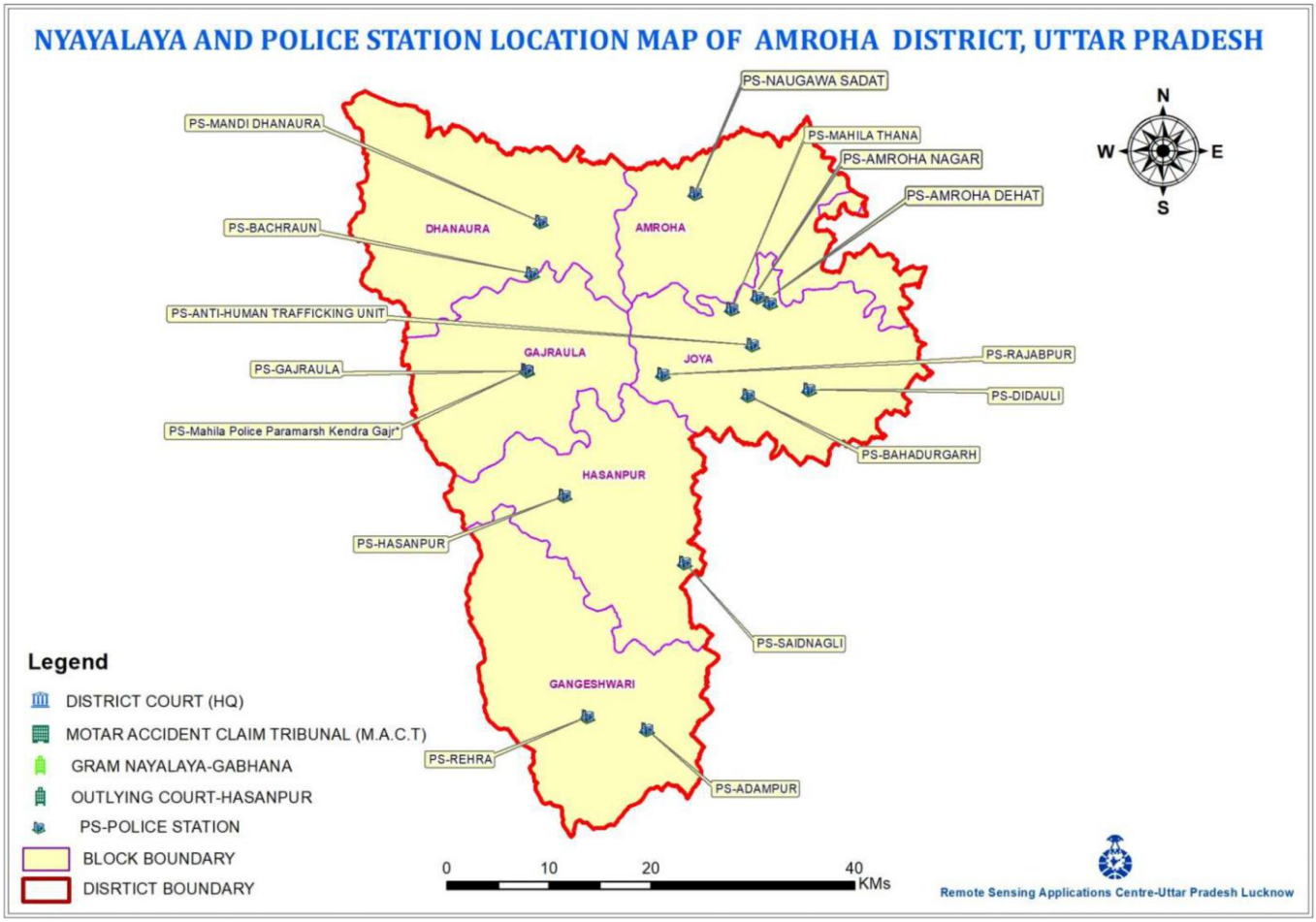
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	709	663	1372	1917	1440	3357	704	966	1670	1922	1137	3059

AMETHI



Currently, the court is not functional in Amethi district nor is any judicial work being done. In this judgeship, only OSD is working as the presiding officer, no other judicial officer is working. Only the boundary wall has been constructed on 11.309 hectares of land acquired for the court complex and no construction work has yet started on the 11.3830 hectares of land acquired for housing and the information sought in the said case is nil.

AMROHA



The district Amroha has one Parliamentary constituency named Amroha and four Legislative Assembly constituencies namely Amroha. Hasanpur, Dhanaura and Naugawan Sadat. District Court Jyotiba Phule Nagar (now Amroha) was officially inaugurated on 23.08.1999 by Hon'ble Justice Shri Narendra Kumar Mitra, the then Chief Justice of Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. Hasanpur Tehsil was included among the Tehsils of Moradabad District that were combined to form District Amroha (previously called Jyotiba Phule Nagar) on April 15, 1997 vide UP Gazette no. 1071/1-5-97/224/sa-5 dated 15th April 1997. Hasanpur is one of the four legislative Assembly Constituencies of Amroha District.

There are four Bar Associations in District Amroha. Out of these four Bar Associations, two bar Associations, namely 'Janpad Amroha Bar Association' and 'Bar Association Janpad Amroha' are at Head Quarters. One namely, 'Civil Court Bar Association, is at outlying Court, Hasanpur and one namely Bar Association Dhanaura Janpad Amroha at Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura.

Gram Nyayalaya, Dhanaura, District Amroha, was established vide Government Order No. 25/2015/1462/Seven-Nyay-2-2015-2166/2007 dated 24.11.2015. In continuation thereof, Government Order No. 6/2016/53/Seven-Ngay-2-2016-2166/2007 dated 16.02.2016 fixed the seat of the Gram Nyayalaya at the headquarters of Tehsil Dhanaura, District Amroha. The entire revenue area of Tehsil Dhanaura was brought under its territorial jurisdiction. Gram Nyayalaya, Dhanaura has been operational since 30.10.2019. By virtue of order No. 81 dated 30.10.2019 and Order No.. 92 dated 25.11.2019 issued by the Learned District Judge, Amroha, the Gram Nyayalaya, Dhanaura, was made functional and conferred with jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008. The Gram Nyayalaya primarily deals with civil cases with a valuation of up to 25,000, as provided under

Schedule 2 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008. In addition, under Schedule 1 of the Act, it has jurisdiction over criminal cases, including petty offences and minor criminal matters arising within its territorial limits. The court also addresses family-related matters, such as maintenance claims emphasizing conciliation and amicable settlement wherever possible.

The Gram Nyayalaya has been instrumental in addressing family disputes at the grassroots level, promoting amicable resolution and reducing the burden on regular courts.
The Gram Nyayalaya, Dhanaura, is situated within the premises of the Tehsil Office. Dhanaura. The building consists of a courtroom, an office room, a stenographer/server room, a chamber for the Presiding Officer with an attached toilet, and a separate toilet for the staff.

Other facilities of the concerned Court, ex: Virtual Court, e- Sewa Kendra, V.C. Cabin, e-filing facility, Record Room, etc.
1. Virtual Court- At the time of COVID-19, work was conducted by Virtual Court. All the Courts of Outlying Court Hasanpur, Amroha and Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura are equipped with Video Conferencing facilities. Through this remand work, evidence recording, appearance etc are successfully conduct by the Courts.

2. e- Sewa Kendra- There is 01 Unit of e-Sewa Kendra in this Judgeship, it is working as temporary. Process of establishment of Permanent e-Sewa Kendra is under process. e-Sewa Kendra is running at Outlying Court Hasanpur, Amroha and the facilities of e-Sewa Kendra at Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura is not available yet.

3. V.C. Cabin- At present there is a V.C. Cabin in this Judgeship, V.C. Cabin is under process. At present there is a V.C. Cabin at Outlying Court Hasanpur and no V.C. cabin is established at Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura, Amroha.

4. e-filing facility-At present there is e-filing facility in this Judgeship, e-filing facility is under process. At present there is e-filing facility in Outlying Court Hasanpur, Amroha but at Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura e-filing facility is not started.

5. Record Room- Record room is functioning in the basement of District Court building. Separate Civil and Criminal record rooms have been set up to preserve the records of all the courts. Firefighting system is functional in both record rooms.

6. KIOSK Machine- There are 02 Unit of KIOSK Machine in this Judgeship. 01 KIOSK Machine is at Headquarter Amroha, 01 KIOSK Machine at Outlying Court Hasanpur and 01 KIOSK Machine is at Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura.

7. Video Conferencing Room- There are 02 Video Conferencing Room in this Judgeship. 01 at Headquarter and 01 at Outlying Court Hasanpur. These Video Conferencing Room are utilized for Remand work and other Video Conferencing purposes. At Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura there is no video conferencing room established till now.

8. JSC-cum- CFC (Judicial Service Center – cum-Centralized filling counter) – There are 02 Unit of JSC-cum-CFC in this Judgeship. 01 JSC-cum-CFC is at Headquarter Amroha, 01 JSC-cum-CFC at Outlying Court Hasanpur and Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura.

9. Display Monitor Board- There are 20 Units of Display Monitor Board in this Judgeship, 18 Units are at the Headquarter Amroha, 02 Units are at the Outlying Court Hasanpur no display monitor board at Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura.

10. Facilities for the litigant/public- In the District Court complex, Amroha, five drinking water machines, six hand pumps, 11 toilets (for male and female), are functional. Litigant shed and witness shed are also available for litigants and witnesses. In each court, benches are available for litigants. Shady trees are planted in and around the court premises. In the Outlying Court Hasanpur, two drinking water machines, three hand pumps, 6 toilets (for male and female), are functional. Litigants shed and witness shed are also available for litigants and witnesses. In each court benches are available for litigants, Shady trees are planted in and around the court premises.

11. Library of the Court- The library is functional at the second floor in the District Court Building. Various types of books (old and new collection of civil and criminal Journals, law books and bare acts, etc.), are kept in the library. Presently 4,832 books of various types are kept in the library. The library is functional at the ground floor in the Outlying Court. Hasanpur.

A computerized Server Room has been set up at District Court Amroha. All the Courts have been computerized and connected to the server room, where all the data is stored securely. The computerized server room of the District Court is linked to the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad. Information related to pendency and disposal of cases is uploaded to the server through the computer installed in the courts. The common man can get information related to his case from the District Court website i.e., https://districts.ecourts.gov.in/jpnagar. One D.S.A., one S.A. and two Technical Man power have been appointed to operate the server.
Separate Server Room is functional in Outlying Court at Hasanpur, District Amroha.

Court website i.e., https://districts.ecourts.gov.in/jpnagar. One D.S.A., one S.A. and two Technical Man power have been appointed to operate the server.

Separate Server Room is functional in Outlying Court at Hasanpur, District Amroha.

Block – D

Block – A

Newly constructed
Family Court Building Amroha

Block – C

Courtroom in

Bar Council Building

Nazarat Office

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	09
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	06	06
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	09
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	10376	57802	68178	3929	36397	40326	4836	33876	38712	8445	59139	67584

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	219	257	476	1006	993	1999	1229	1172	2401	959	1262	2221

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	927	-	927	719	-	719	742	-	742	904	-	904

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	8445	59139	67584	3409	46537	49946	3064	40036	43100	8790	65640	74430

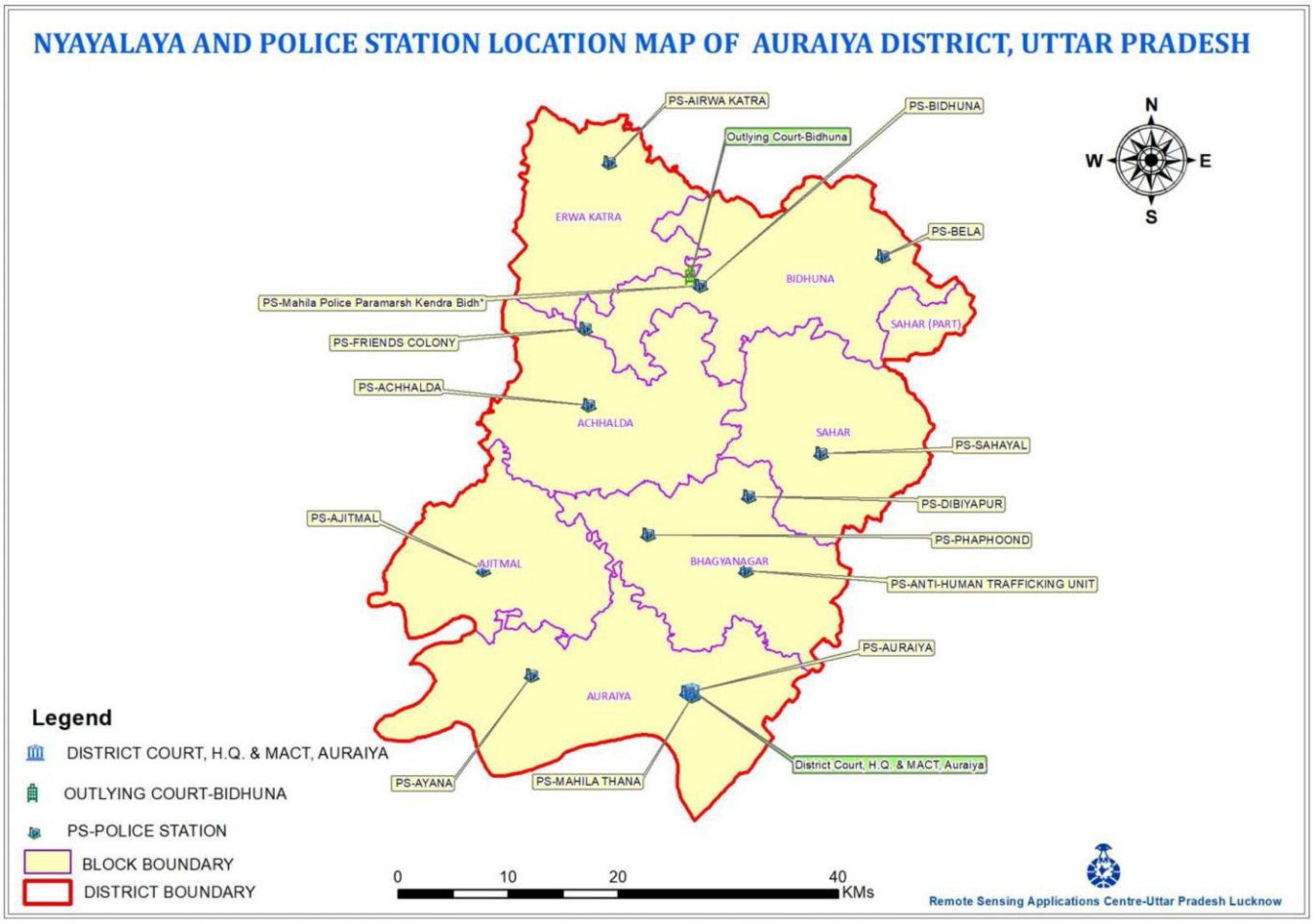
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	959	1262	2221	996	1102	2098	987	945	1932	968	1419	2387

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	904	0	904	720	0	720	815	0	815	809	0	816

AURAIYA



Court of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Auraiya was established on 26th June 1989 as an Outlying Court of District Etawah. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Mukharji (Administrative Judge of Hon'ble High Court Allahabad).

District Court Auraiya was initially established on 25 June 1998. Shri Muhi-ul Islam was appointed as O.S.D. through Hon'ble High Court's Notification No.- 1202/D. R(S.)/98 Dated 03.08.1998 & G.O.no. 2166/7-Nayay-2-98/3G/98, who worked as O.S.D. from 18.08.1998 to 29.01.2000.

District & Sessions Court Auraiya was established on 29 January 2000 through Notification No. 3522/7-Nyay 2-99-2000 G/97T.C.1Lucknow dated 17.12.1999 and Hon'ble High Court's No. 8/DR(S)/2000 dated 12.01.2000. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. K. Mitra, Chief Justice Allahabad High Court on Sunday, January 30, 2000, in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Agarwal (Inspecting Judge Auraiya), and Shri Muhi-ul Islam was appointed as the First District Judge of Auraiya.

Facilities like Virtual Court, where facility is provided for Litigants to pay the Court Fees or Fine online through https://pay.ecourts.gov.in/epay/. Litigant can view the status of the case online through various channels created for service delivery. e-Sewa Kendra has been created in District Court Auraiya to enable litigants to obtain information with respect to case status, next date of hearing and other details. Additionally, Record Room are available in District Court Auraiya.

District Court Auraiya Entry Gate No. 1

District Judge Court

Building of Outlying Court
Bidhuna Auraiya

Video Conferencing Room

Civil Judge (JD) Court

Civil Judge (JD)/FTC Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table:

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	6
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	2
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	8	5
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	10379	51541	61920	7667	47803	55470	7397	52197	59594	10649	47147	57796

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1492	2523	4015	695	1024	1719	640	995	1635	1547	2552	4099

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1425	-	1425	798	-	798	635	-	635	1588	-	1588

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

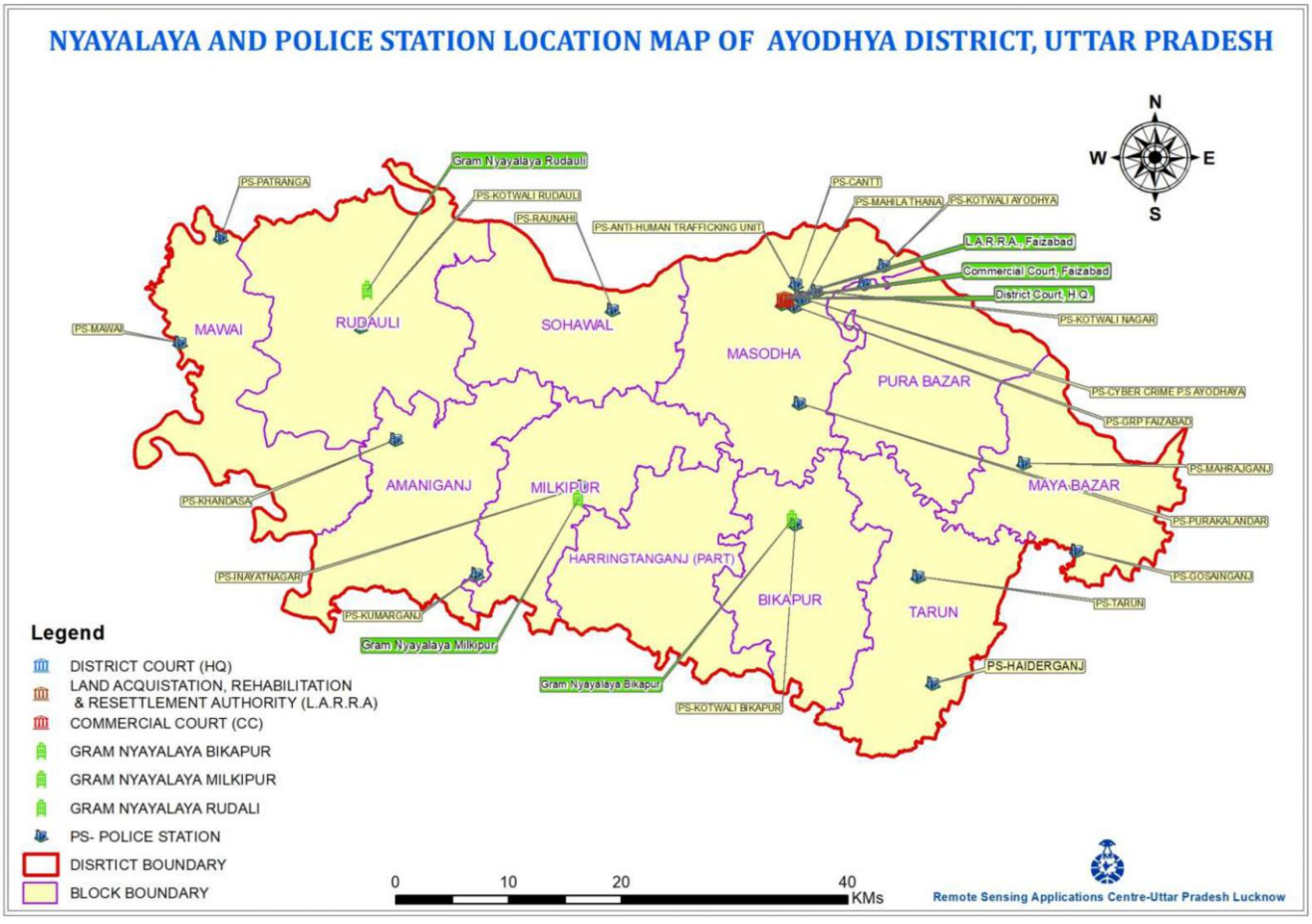
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	10649	47147	57796	4321	48364	52685	4063	46108	50171	10907	49403	60310

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1547	2552	4099	759	997	1756	798	986	1784	1508	2563	4071

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1502	0	1502	314	0	314	256	0	256	1560	0	1560



The Faizabad District Court is the principal judicial body serving the Faizabad district (now officially known as Ayodhya district) in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It plays a crucial role in administering justice at the district level and operates under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court.

Location and Jurisdiction

The Faizabad District Court is located in the city of Faizabad (Ayodhya), the administrative headquarters of the district. It has jurisdiction over all civil, criminal, and revenue-related matters arising within the district's territorial limits. The court ensures the implementation of legal frameworks and safeguards the constitutional rights of individuals and entities.

Structure and Functioning

The district court consists of multiple judicial officers, including:

- **District and Sessions Judge:** The highest judicial authority in the district, handling both civil and criminal matters, including sessions trials for serious offenses.

- **Additional District Judges:** Assist in handling appeals, civil suits, and major legal disputes.
- Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM): Supervises magistrates and handles criminal cases.
- **Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Divisions):** Deal with civil disputes, including property, contract, and family-related cases.

- **Judicial Magistrates:** Handle minor criminal cases and preliminary hearings for major offenses.

Types of Cases Handled

The Faizabad District Court deals with a wide range of cases, including:

- **Criminal Cases:** Theft, assault, murder, narcotics, and other criminal offenses.
- **Civil Cases:** Property disputes, contract enforcement, family matters (divorce, alimony, child custody), and tenancy conflicts.
- **Revenue Cases:** Land disputes and matters related to agricultural landholding.
- **Motor Accident Claims:** Compensation cases under the Motor Vehicles Act.
- **Consumer Disputes:** Cases related to consumer rights violations.

Legal Aid and Public Services

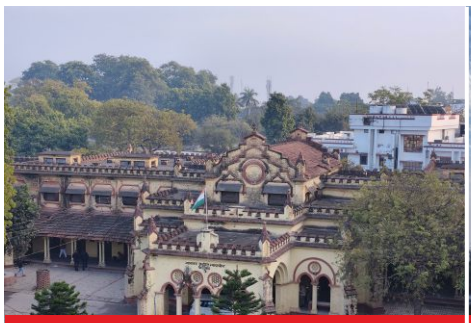
The court facilitates legal aid services for underprivileged individuals through the **District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)**, ensuring access to justice for all citizens. Lok Adalats (People's Courts) are also organized to promote speedy dispute resolution through mutual settlements.

Technological Advancements

In alignment with India's digital transformation, the Faizabad District Court has implemented **e-Courts** services. Litigants and lawyers can access case status, judgments, and hearing schedules online, improving transparency and efficiency in legal proceedings.

Conclusion

The Faizabad District Court is a cornerstone of the local judicial system, ensuring legal redressal and upholding the rule of law in the region. With evolving reforms and digital integration, the court aims to enhance efficiency and accessibility in the judicial process, benefiting the citizens of Faizabad (Ayodhya) district.



Main Building

24 Court Room Building

12 Court Room Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	12	07
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	17	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	01	01
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	01	01

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	37279	97935	135214	7912	51253	59165	6083	49835	55918	39108	99353	138461

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2318	2292	4610	1766	1328	3094	1547	1270	2817	2537	2350	4887

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	395	-	395	1484	-	1484	445	-	445	1039	-	1039

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2830	-	2830	549	-	549	227	-	227	3152	-	3152

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	14	Nil	14	188	Nil	188	03	Nil	03	199	Nil	199

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	39108	99353	138461	9608	82792	92400	7300	80172	87472	41416	101973	143389

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2537	2350	4887	1287	928	2215	906	567	1473	2918	2711	5629

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3152	0	3152	725	0	725	341	0	341	3536	0	3536

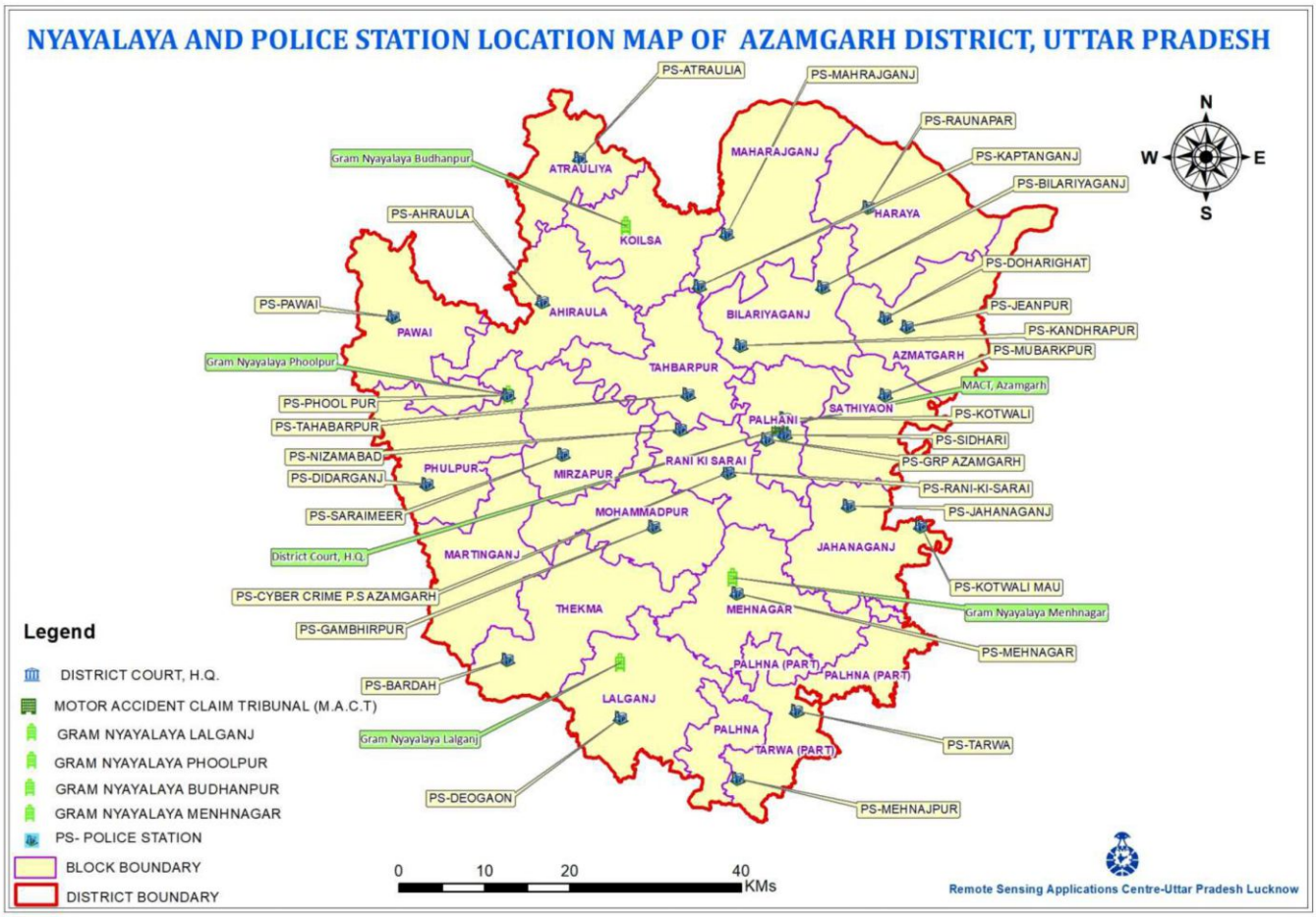
Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	199	0	199	72	0	72	44	0	44	227	0	227

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1037	0	1037	443	0	443	133	0	133	1347	0	1347

AZAMGARH



The civil courts are functioning in the district from before 1857. In the first quarter of 19th century the district comprised the judgeship of Azamgarh with one sub-judge and three munsifs (city munsif, munsif haweli and munsif Mohammadabad). Later on, sub-judge and two munsifs were further added in the sanctioned strength. Thereafter, there has been gradual increase in the number of civil courts. At present the district and session judge constitutes the chief criminal court of the district. He is assisted by additional sessions judges, chief judicial magistrate and additional cheif judicial magistrates and each exercising in his jurisdiction.

Two Desk of E-Sewa Kendra has successfully established in the server room of District Court Azamgarh on 05.10.2021.

District Court Azamgarh includes two record room one is the tree floor record room building (Containing Civil, Criminal, Miscellaneous etc. files) is situated in the old court campus behind the single-family court room building other is situated in the 1932 court room building (Especially containing family Court's file).

06 Court Room Block 01

06 Court Room Block 02

10 Court Room Front

CIM Court Room Building

1932 Building

CCTV Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	20	12
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	32	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	4	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	62091	92972	155063	18822	110321	129143	20788	109156	129944	60125	94137	154262

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4053	5101	9154	3119	5130	8249	2441	4083	6524	4621	5177	9798

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3430	-	3430	597	-	597	235	-	235	3792	-	3792

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	60125	94137	154262	37840	142787	180627	34135	120579	154714	63830	116345	180175

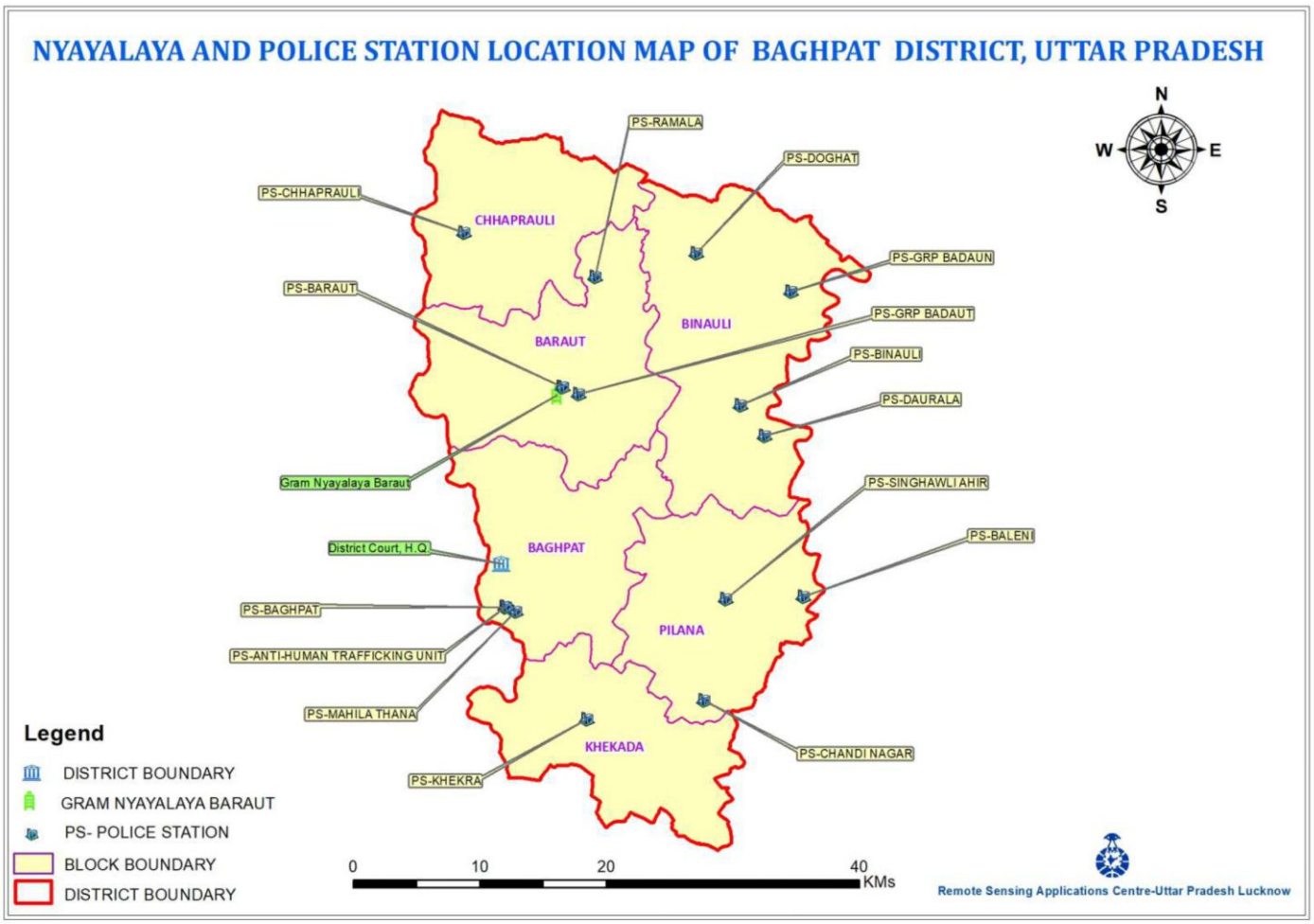
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4057	4482	8539	2765	3297	6062	2435	2576	5011	4387	5203	9590

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3792	0	3792	666	0	666	254	0	254	4204	0	4204

BAGHPAT



First court of munsif was created in Baghpat which was then a Tehsil of District Meerut by government notification Nyaya vibhag(Uchacha Nyayalaya) **Notification no. 6401CII-A.N.-336-74 dated 03/11/1976.**

For this outlying court of District Meerut established in erstwhile Tehsil Baghpat building was taken on rent from the Nagarpalika Baghpat. The next building as judicial compound was inaugurated by Hon'ble Administrative Judge, Justice Shri Mahesh Prasad Malhotra on 13/12/1982. After notifying Baghpat as a district, the government by notification created the first four courts. The building inaugurated in 1982 stands abandoned and a new establishment of District and Sessions Court, Baghpat, was inaugurated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice Dr. D.Y.Chandrachud on 24/05/2014. The foundation stone of this new building complex was laid by Honorable Mr. Jusice Ferdino Inacio Rebello, the then Chief Justice of Allahabad high court on 13/04/2011.

Building And Other Infrastucture

The new building of nyaya bhawan Baghpat spreads over 12.5 acres of land consisting of 17 court rooms along with attached chambers, steno rooms and office. The Court premises also includes a DLSA office with attached mediation centre. Further, an ADR centre is currently under construction.

The MACT Tribunal and Juvenile Justice Board are also functioning in the old court complex building.

The court premises also includes transit hostel facility with 2 VIP suites and 6 normal suites with indoor games facility like snooker, table tennis etc. Also, 14 type V residential houses of judicial officers and 1 type VI house of District and Sessions Judge are available in 3.5 acres having parking facility, servant quarters and playground for recreation.

Security Provisions

In the court premises the security arrangements include X Ray baggage scanner, HHMD machines, DFMD scanners and CCTV cameras throughout the court premises.

The Bar Association

Bar Association was established simultaneously with establishment of District Baghpat. The Bar Asssociation Baghpat has 472 enrolled advocates. District Bar Association complex spreads over 3.5 acres of land having 276 chambers. Recently a bar assembly hall has been inaugurated measuring 80 X 100 ft. The bar complex has facilities of toilets, drinking water, coolers. further library measuring 40 X 22 ft. is under construction.

Computerization

The computerization work in district court is being done under e-court mission mode project. E-court project is being implemented under the direction of honorable e-committee, Honorable High Court, Allahabad and the respected district judge baghpat. At present all the files of judgeship have been fed in the case information system (CIS 3.2) server. All judgements that are being delivered on day-to-day basis, are uploaded on the NJDG using the templates, which may be accessed by the litigants/advocates through the internet or ecourt app, which are aunthenticated using E-Signer software via digital signature used by judicial officers. Here it is pertinent to note that case information sysrem(CIS 3.2) has been successfully integrated with the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). Further video conferencing is being conducted by the using both the studio based and dekstop based video conferencing. Also, a virtual court on the sever of JITSI MEET using local area network (LAN) has been established.

As a result of E-court mission mode project information regarding the case, status, next dates and other relevant details are provided to litigants through E-mail, sms, and web. Key benefit of the computerizaton is developing a justice delivery mechansism which is efficient, affordable, transparent and time saving.

Facilities For the Litigant Public

It has been a privilege of the Baghpat judgeship that during the construction of the court building it has been foremost concern of those involved in the project to keep in mind day to day difficulties felt by the litigants, general public and those regularly visiting the campus as well as the public at large.

Record Room

There are three record rooms for civil, criminal, and common purpose

The record rooms have fire extinguisher facility and other required furniture for the proper safety and preservation.

Library of the court

District court of Baghpat has a well-equipped library. The total no of books in library are 4374.

Recreational Club etc.

The transit hostel of District court Baghpat has facilities líke snooker table tennis etc. In court premises there is also a pathway for running and walking purposes for the judicial officers.

Other facilities in Baghpat Judgeship i.e. e-Sewa Kendra and Video Conferencing Room in Baghpat Judgeship-

As a result of E-court mission mode project information regarding the case, status, next dates and other relevant details are provided to litigants through E-mail, sms, and web. Key benefit of the computerizaton is developing a justice delivery mechansism which is efficient, affordable, transparent and time saving.

For the help and providing guidance to litigants and advocates regarding the use of E-court services and other issues, e-Sewa Kendra has been established in the Baghpat Judgeship.

Video conferencing is being conducted in the Judgeship by using both the studio based and dekstop based Video Conferencing. Both these fcilities are available in the Video Conferencing Room of the Judgeship. For effective use of the Video Conferencing facility, Video Conferencing Units have also been provided on the dais of the Judicial Officers.

Aerial view of Existing Court Complex

Entry gate of Baghpat Judgeship

Meeting Hall of Baghpat Judgeship

Transit Hostel of District Court, Baghpat

Court of District Judge, Baghpat

District Court Premises, Baghpat

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	9	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	5	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	6	6
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	6898	62691	69589	3249	36131	39380	5367	34727	40094	4780	64095	68875

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1330	1521	2851	803	812	1615	721	492	1213	1412	1841	3253

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	628	0	628	284	0	284	319	0	319	593	0	593

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4780	64095	68875	1530	68809	70339	1865	73472	75337	4445	59432	63877

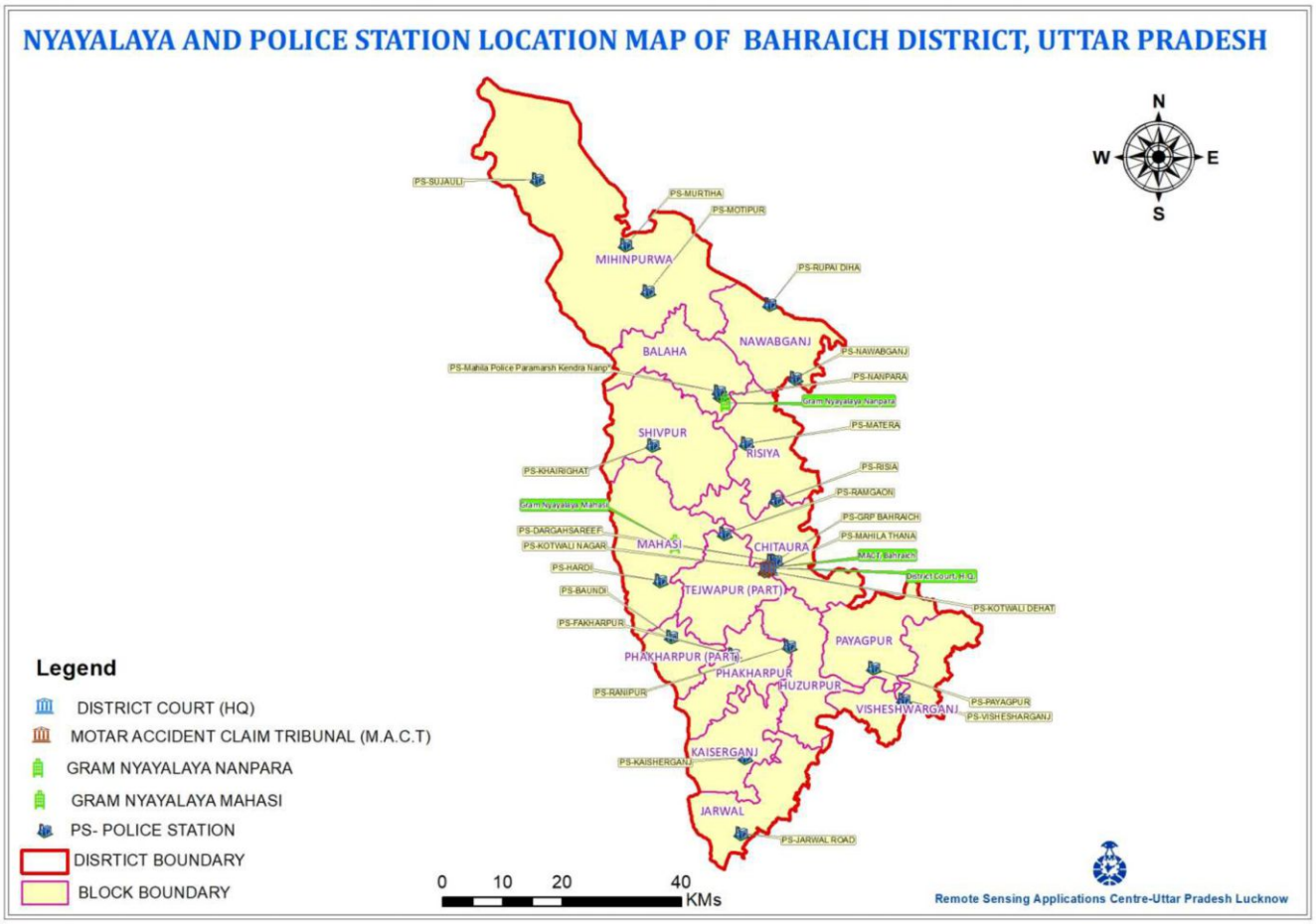
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1412	1841	3253	777	742	1519	770	785	1555	1419	1798	3217

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	587	0	587	252	0	252	251	0	251	588	0	588

BAHRAICH



On February 7, 1856 the kingdom of Awadh was annexed and vested exclusively in the East India Company. The formation and organization of police and tahseel establishments, the institution of various Courts & Justice, the arrangement and supervision of various Courts & Jails, the investigation of claims to Revenue –free grants, excise, and, above all, the settlement of the land revenue, were some of the points to which East India company had directed their attention in the next 14 months. The Bahraich Judgeship is very old Judgeship & established in the building of Nanpara Estates.

Legal Background and Legal Perspective

During the pre-independent period, a Court of Civil & Session Judge, a Court of Civil Judge & two courts of munsifs functioned for the district under the Gonda Judgeship. A subordinate Judge was stationed at Bahraich and there were two munsifs with headquarters at Bahraich and Kaisarganj.

There were six honorary magistrates exercising third class magisterial powers usually within the limits of their estates, such as the Raja of Payagpur and taluqdar of Bhinga, and the managers of the Kapoorthala and Jamdan estates.

Criminal Sessions were held at regular intervals at Bahraich by the Session Judge of Gonda.

The Bahraich Judgeship was separated from Gonda Judgeship in the year 1953. Later on some Courts of Civil & session Judges were created in view of the heavy arrears of Session Cases in the district. Thereafter two more courts of Additional Munsifs were created in the year 1975 to cope with increasing number of Civil & Criminal Cases.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Before the year 1967 the Judicial Magistrate & the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) were working under the administrative control of the divisional commissioner. In the year 1967, the judiciary was separated from the executive and the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) and the Judicial Magistrates were put under the administrative control of the high court through the District Judges. From the year 1967 onwards, Munsifs have also been conferred with Magistarial Powers and they are also dealing with criminal cases. The new Code & Criminal Procedure and its enforcement on April 1, 1974 brought about a complete separation of the judiciary from the executive.

through the District Judges. From the year 1967 onwards, Munsifs have also been conferred with Magistarial Powers and they are also dealing with criminal cases. The new Code & Criminal Procedure and its enforcement on April 1, 1974 brought about a complete separation of the judiciary from the executive.

Bar Association

There are 3 Bar Associations in the district, namely, Bahraich Bar Association, Nanpara Bar Association and Kaisarganj Bar Association. The latter two associations function at their respective tahseel headquarters and are independent bodies, having no connection with the Bahraich Bar Association, and are not yet formally registered like the former.

The Bahraich Bar Association was formally registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, in 1935. The total number of members of the association in June, 1978 was 204.

The primary aim of these Bar Associations is to help and safeguard the interests of the litigants, particularly the poor. They also look after the welfare of their members, help them in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities, and provide library facilities for study during court hours.

Recent Reforms

1. Enabling of Video Conferencing Facilities in Court premises.
2. Independent Power Supply feeder.
3. 12 Newly Constructed Type 5 Residential Accommodation for Judicial Officer.
4. Renovation of District & Sessions Judges' Building.
5. Renovation & Repairing work of 12 Court Building is in progress.
6. Extensive Computerization work is in progress.
7. Setting of Permanent ADR Center. District Legal Services Authority, Permanent Lok Adalat and Mediation Center is functioning in the ADR Building.

Digital initiatives

1. Centralized filing.
2. ardware upgradation by induction of i3 & i5 processor.
3. All payments (Salary, vouchers, Bills, etc,) of Bahraich Judgeship were made through Digital Payment System.
4. Android Mobile App (eCourt Services) has been developed and are available for all i.e. eCourtsServices.
5. Official District Court Website is functional and various information are available on http://ecourts.gov.in/bahraich.
6. Training of all Court Staff under digital initiatives to acquaint them with latest developments. They are well versed in computers and are using it for different types of work like generating Statements, Judgments, Orders, Reports, etc.
7. SMS facility is also provided to the Litigants and advocates for giving information about their Cases Registration , next hearing dates and Case disposal details.
8. Date forwarding on regular basis on CIS and the same uploaded on NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) which can be used by the Litigants and Lawyers in viewing the proceedings taken place in their case from anywhere through Web-portal, i.e. http://ecourts.gov.in/services.

9. ideo Conferencing facility is available.

10. NSTEP, ICJS and several more CIS integrated facilities are available.

11. DCEP Portal and e-Services portals for updation of the database of the Officers and Officials.

9 Court's Building

12 Court's Building

Old Court's Building

Gram Nyayalaya Nanpara

Gram Nyayalaya Mahsi

MACT Court Bahraich

Regional Conference, dated 14-08-2023 on "Restorating Justice: Addressing Victims and Witnesses"

Regional Conference, dated 14-08-2023 on "Restorating Justice: Addressing Victims and Witnesses"

Regional Conference, dated 14-08-2023 on "Restorating Justice: Addressing Victims and Witnesses"

12 Court's Building entrance Gate

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	5
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	6	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	20 (Including 2 Gram Nyayalayas)	6
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	3	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	27576	124489	152065	11998	89799	101797	16875	69014	85889	22699	145274	167973

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3096	2778	5874	1612	1432	3044	1710	1535	3245	2998	2675	5673

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1787	--	1787	652	--	652	759	--	759	1680	--	1680

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	22699	145274	167973	5687	47466	53153	4534	31988	36522	23852	160752	184604

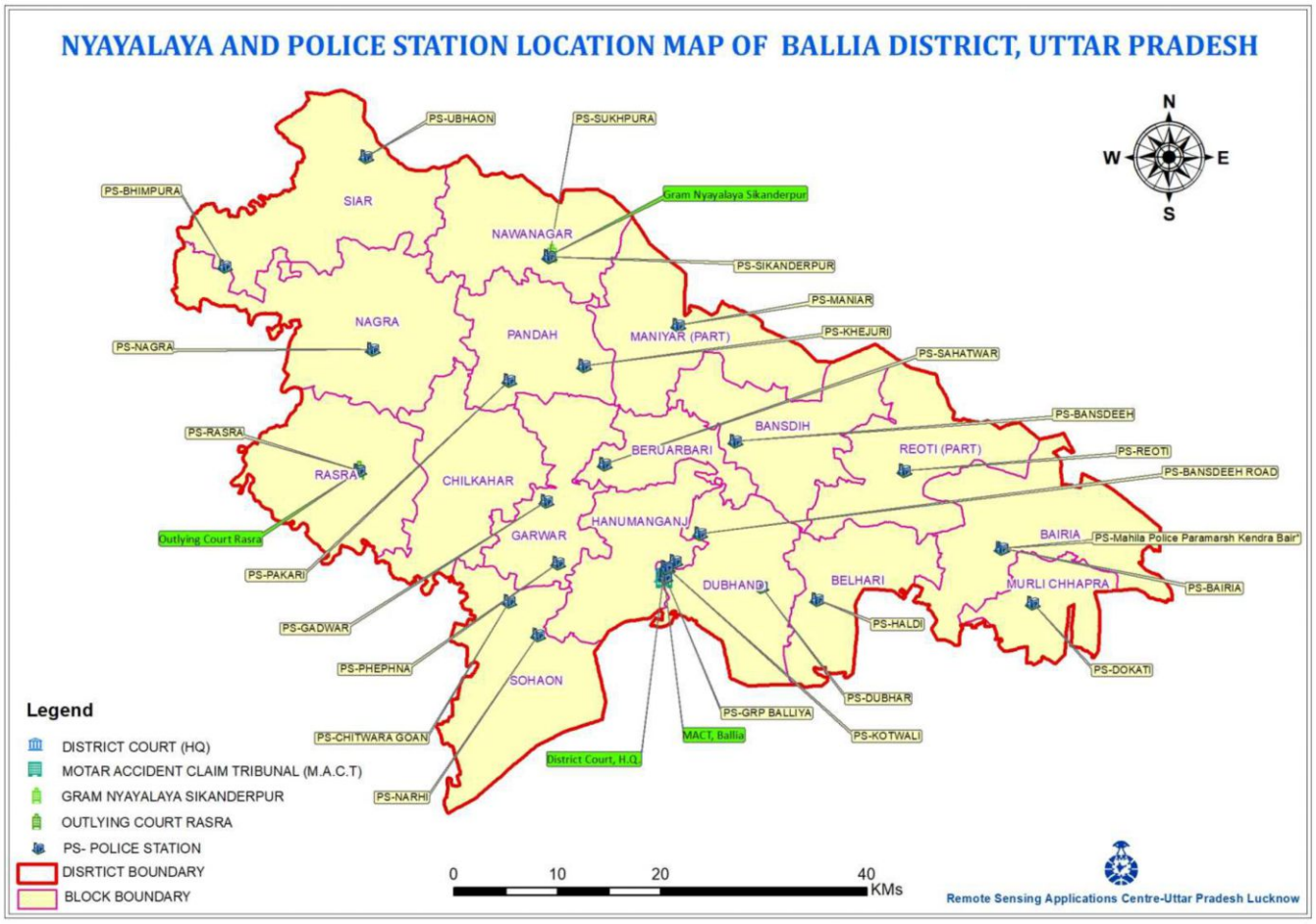
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2998	2675	5673	1607	1622	3229	1926	1449	3375	2679	2848	5527

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1680	0	1680	857	0	857	623	0	623	1914	0	1914

BALLIA



The Judicial system of Ballia has a very remarkable background. Before 1957, Ballia was under the Jurisdiction of District & Sessions Court Ghazipur. Ballia Judgeship was created vide G.O. No. 3016/7-267/52 dated 09.07.1955 and Muhammad Ahmed was appointed as the first District and Sessions Judge on 09.07.1956. By another G.O. No.A5652/VII dated 23.03.1957, two additional courts including the court of District Judge and Civil Judge were too created and thus, Ballia Judgeship came into existence. Since then, the district of Ballia has been adorned by 57 District and Sessions Judges. Presently, the total sanctioned strength of number of Judges in the Judgeship are 41 out of which 25 courts have been smoothly functioning under the supervision of present learned District & Sessions Judge Shri Ashok Kumar-VII.

The building of the first Sessions House, presently known as CJM Block was constructed in the year 1905, In fact, it is oldest building of the Ballia Judgeship constructed on colonial architecture. The building slowly and gradually took new shape comprising of one record room which was constructed in 1958 with subsequent addition of six court rooms, out of them four were built in 1962, while two others in 1975. With the increase in the strength of the Judges, it was desired to add further court rooms and consequently, a newly constructed Ten Court Rooms' building came in existence in the year 1981 followed by buildings for Library, Fast Track Courts, Mediation Center and 14 Court rooms building in the years 1982, 2004, 2016 and 2020 respectively.

The District Bar Association of Ballia was established in the year 1951 and Sri Saraju Prasad got elected its first President. Currently, the District Bar Association has two wings viz: Civil Bar Association and Criminal & Revenue Bar Association. Each wing has its own office bearers elected by the members of the respective Bar. Both the Bars, have there own separate buildings.

FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED IN e-SEWA KENDRA

1. Handling inquiries about case status, next date of hearing and other details.
2. Facilitate online Applications for certified copies and other such filing. Facilitate e-Filing of petitions right from scanning of hardcopy petitions, appending e-Signatures, uploading them into CIS and generation of filing number.
3. To assist in online purchase of e-court fees through e-pay portal.
4. Publicize and assist in downloading the Mobile App of e-Courts for Android and IOS.
5. Handling queries about Judges on leave.
6. Handling queries about location of the particular Court, its cause-list and whether the case is taken up for hearing or not.
7. Guide people on how to avail free legal services from District Legal Service Authority, High Court Legal Service Committee and Supreme Court Legal Service Committee.
8. All other queries and assistance in respect of facilities which are digitally available under e- Court Project.
9. Explain method of arranging and holding a video conference court hearing.
10. Provide soft copy of judicial orders/judgments via email, WhatsApp or any other available mode.

Video Conferencing

Video Conferencing facility is available at Ballia District Court and at all Subordinate Court Complexes. The VC facility and VC Cabins is also available at District Jails Jail. The Court Complexes are presently equipped with Video Conferencing items provided under eCourts Project.

e-Filing system provides several benefits;

1. Save time, money, travel of advocates and clients
2. Obviate the need to physically visit the court
3. Reduce the need of meetings between clients and advocates
4. Automatic digitization of case records
5. Positive impact on environment by reducing paper footprint

Virtual Courts

A novel concept of virtual courts has been introduced under the eCourts project to deal with petty traffic offence cases. The concept is aimed at reducing footfalls in the courts by eliminating the physical presence of violator or advocate in the court. Virtual court can be managed by virtual judge whose jurisdiction can be extended to entire state and working hours may be 24X7. Neither litigant need to come to court nor judge will have to physically preside over the court. Thus, precious judicial time and manpower will be saved.

It is essential to firstly identify the type of cases which can be effectively disposed of by Virtual Courts, presently and as part of the pilot project the following categories of cases have been found feasible to be tried in virtual courts:-

1.Offences under Motor Vehicle Act (Traffic Challan Cases)
2.Petty Offences where summons can be issued under Section 206.

14 Room Court Building, Ballia

10 Room Court Building, Ballia

Fast Track Court Building, Ballia

New 04 Room Court Building, Ballia

C.J.M. Block, Heritage Court Building, Ballia

Court, District & Session Judge, Ballia

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	13
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	6	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	21	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NIL	NIL
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NIL	NIL

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	34009	72828	106837	5587	27450	33037	6538	18494	25032	33058	81784	114842

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1966	2816	4782	1587	2096	3683	1546	1876	3422	2007	3036	5043

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1083	-	1058	677	-	677	747	-	747	1013	-	1013

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	33058	81784	114842	4780	47136	51916	2866	40610	43476	34972	88310	123282

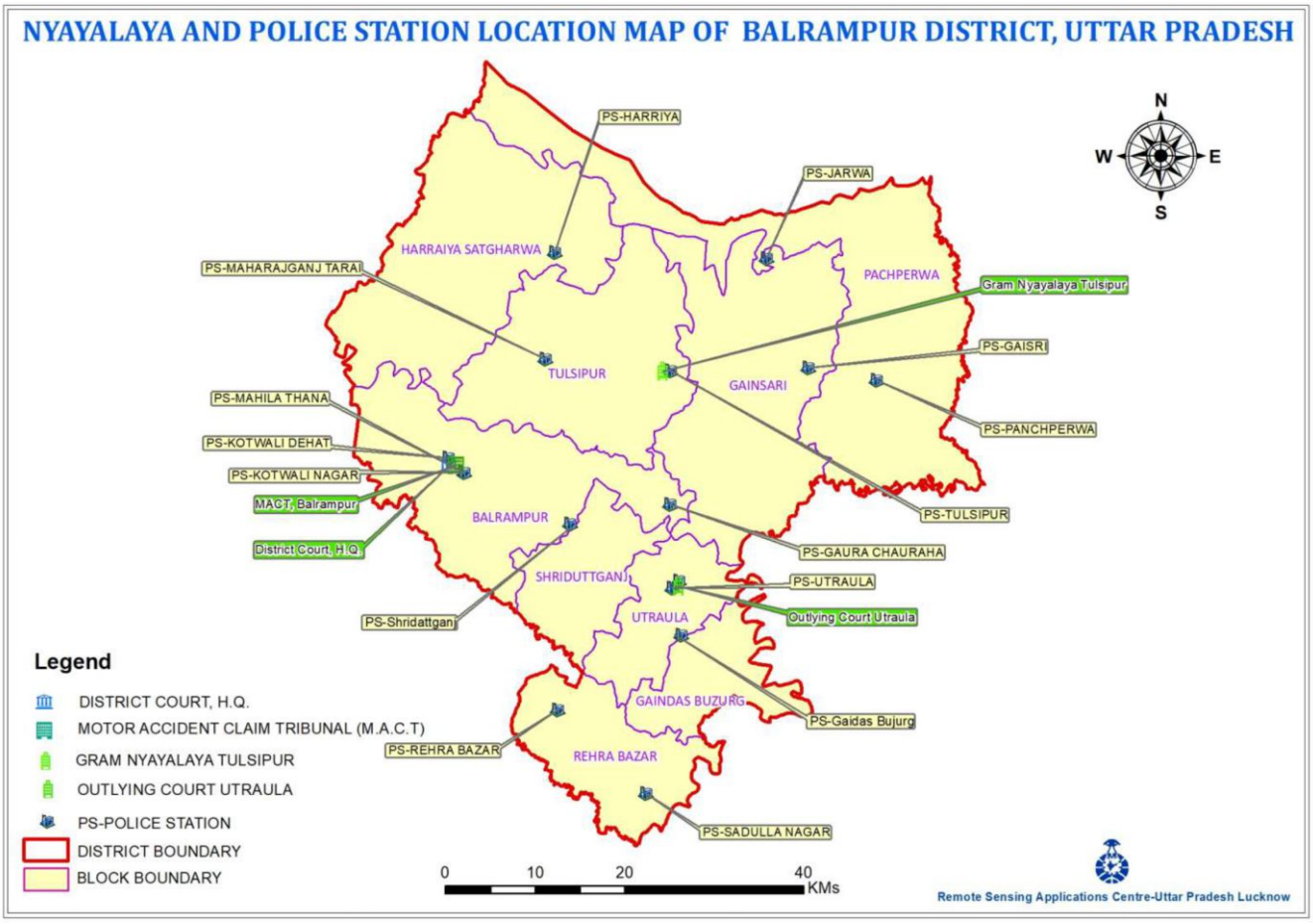
Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	773	0	773	300	0	300	173	0	173	900	0	900

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2007	3036	5043	1593	2164	3757	1464	1886	3350	2136	3314	5450

BALRAMPUR



The current district judiciary at Balrampur came into existence as Session Division on 15.07.1999. Prior to that, there was an outline court of Gonda Judgeship. Sri O.P. Verma was at first appointed as Officer-on-Special Duty on 09.02.1998 who later on became its first District and Sessions Judge. The District Court of Balrampur initially consisted one outlying Court at Tehsil Utraula having one Court of Civil Judge (J.D.). Later on, one Gram Nyayalaya was also established at Tehsil Tulsipur.

Other facilities in District Court

Balrampur District Court is newly Constructed Building having the modern facilities like E-Sewa Kendra, V.C. Room, e-filling facility, Civil & Criminal Record Room and as the building is new and modern, the basic Facilities for Physically disabled person is also present.

Civil and Criminal Justice

The Civil and Criminal Judiciary is headed by District and Sessions Judge with provision of 08 Additional District and Session Judges. There are 03 courts of Civil Judge (S.D.) cadre, 09 courts of Civil Judge (J.D.) cadre, 01 court of CJM cadre and 02 courts of JM cadre at the headquarter.

Revenue Justice

For revenue disputes, the system of their disposal by the Collector headed revenue officials' team is still continuing which was adopted by the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950 and the same system, with slight modification, has been retained in the recently implemented Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006. Thus, it can be safely concluded that after the era of the Judicial Plan of 1793, during the regime of Lord Cornwallis when the Civil Courts were given powers of settlement of revenue disputes, which was totally reversed by Lord William Bentinck in 1831, the system of settlement of the revenue disputes had always remained primarily with the revenue authorities.

Nyaya Panchayat

Though, the concept of village panchyat in India is as old as the civilization itself and this system remained quite effective till very recent time. However, during the British rule there was no legal standing of this system. In Uttar Pradesh, the first legal standing to the nyay panchyat at village level was the U.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947. However, with increasing awareness among the people about their rights and also the very limited nature of the jurisdiction, the system of the Nyay Panchayat has become obsolete now and people are coming to the regular courts for settlement of their petty disputes also. Recently, the central parliament has passed and enforced the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 (came into force w.e.f. 02.10.2009) which provided for establishment of the Gram Nyayalayas with the regular cadre of the judicial officers. Accordingly, one Gram Nyayalaya is presently working at Tehsil Tulsipur.

Bar Association

The history of the Vakils could be traced back to the era of Akbar but the formal system of engaging Vakils who could present the cases before the Judge for other persons who are totally unconnected with them started sometimes during the reign of Aurangzeb. After the occupation of Britishers, the system of attorneys or Vakils took the formal shape.

The then outlying court had initially the Lawyer's Association, Balrampur founded by Sri Ali Mehandi Rizvi, Advocate in 1974. However, this association had become obsolete now. Later on, the District Bar Association, Balrampur was founded by Sri Kamaschha Prasad Mishra in around 1992. Sri Raj Kumar Srivastava, Sri Ashok Kumar Srivastava, Sri Jameel Ahmad and Sri Ahmadullah Khan are some the prominent members of District bar.

The Present Building

The district court is functioning at the new building constructed recently. Outlying court at Utraula has its own building.

Distinguished Persons related to Balrampur Judiciary

Honorable Justice Ram Autar Singh. Hon'ble Justice Sheo Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Justice Krishna Singh, Hon'ble Justice Surendra Singh.

Court Building Inside

District & Session Court, Balrampur

District & Session Court, Balrampur (Front View)

Library

Entry Gate

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	09	04
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	04	03
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	14	07
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	N/A	N/A
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	N/A	N/A

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	15397	59782	75179	2239	19646	21885	2547	16141	18688	15089	63287	78376

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1433	1520	2953	660	586	1246	1160	1018	2178	933	1088	2021

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	651	-	651	260	-	260	119	-	119	792	-	792

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	933	1088	2021	667	502	1169	293	265	558	1307	1325	2632

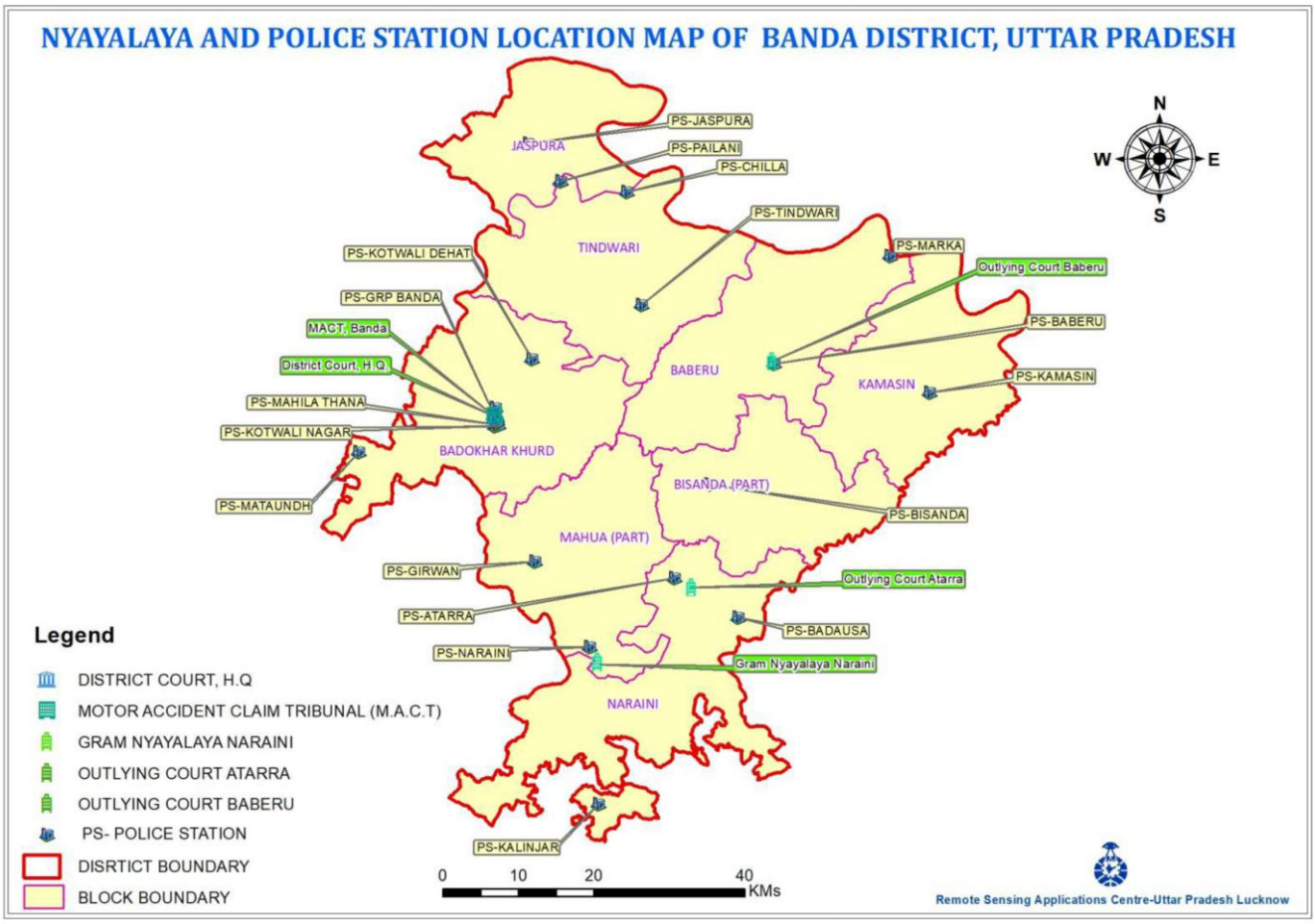
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	933	1088	2021	666	502	1168	292	265	557	1307	1325	2632

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	792	0	792	249	0	249	220	0	220	821	0	821

BANDA



After enforcement of the new C.r.P.C., the name of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) was changed to Chief Judicial Magistrate and the court of Special Railway Magistrate, Banda, was also placed under the control of the District Judge, after renaming it the court of Judicial Magistrate (Railways) Banda.

With effect from May 8, 1974 the cadre of Civil and Sessions judges was abolished and the officers working as Civil and Sessions judges were designated as Additional District and Sessions Judge.

At present the judiciary consists of Two Courts of District Judge Cadre (One District Judge, One Principal Judge-family Court apart from One presiding officer MACT, who is also of the rank of District Judge. Other cadre strength of judicial officers consist of Sixteen courts of additional district and sessions judges including two fast track courts. Apart from the Court of ACJM Railway, the sanctioned strength of Civil Judge(S.D) cadre including one FTC Court is Six. There are Eleven courts in the cadre of Civil Judge(J.D) including Two FTC and Two Outlying Courts at Attarra and Baberu, One Gram Nyalaya at Nairaini (not yet functional). Two Courts of Special Judicial magistrates are also there.

Banda Judgeship has been selected from all district of Uttar Pradesh by National Legal Services Authority for its pilot project named Legal Aid Defence Counsel System which is meant to provide free legal aid to needy persons who are accused and can't afford defence lawyers.

The court building was constructed in 1835 which has now been declared as Heritage Building and the court and offices of District Judge are running in this building. The residence of District Judge (Sessions House) is also a heritage building.

District Bar Association and eminent advocates[2]

Though the District Bar Association Banda traces its inception before 1916 but the same was registered as society in 1916. Shri K.N. Laghate, Shri Moti Singh were prominent advocates at that time. Khan Bahadur Shekhmasooduzzma and Rafiuddin were barristers and Shekh Abur Rahman, Raheem Baksh were Mukhtyars. The bar building was constructed in 1955. The rich legacy of District bar Association was further enriched by some prominent personalities. Advocate Shri Thakur Prasad Nigam joined the office of the Advocate General. Justice Raja Ramakant Trivedi was elevated to Hon'ble High Court Allahabad. Shri Jagdish Rajan was appointed member of UPSC. Famous poet Shri Kedarnath Agarwal who was honored with several prestigious awards including the 1986 Sahitya Akademi Award for poetry collection 'Apoorva' was also a member of the Bar.

Other Facilities in District Court, Banda

e-Sewa Kendra- In District Court Banda, e Sewa kendra facilities is availbale for Advocates and Litigants. Such as , facility of cases status , judgement order search, listing dates search , P.O. on leave, Judges on leave and etc.

e-Filing is also initiated for litigants and Adviocates

Heritage Building Built in 1835
(East View)

DLSA/ADR Building
Court Campus, Banda

Family Court, Banda

C.J.M. Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	06
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	07	05
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	11	09
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	00	00
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	00	00

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	10599	76565	87164	1978	20526	22504	3507	18852	22359	9070	78239	87309

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1170	2100	3270	575	660	1235	701	1036	1737	1044	1724	2768

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1513	00	1513	797	00	797	621	00	621	1689	00	1689

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	9070	78239	87309	2236	31075	33311	2019	43140	45159	9287	66174	75461

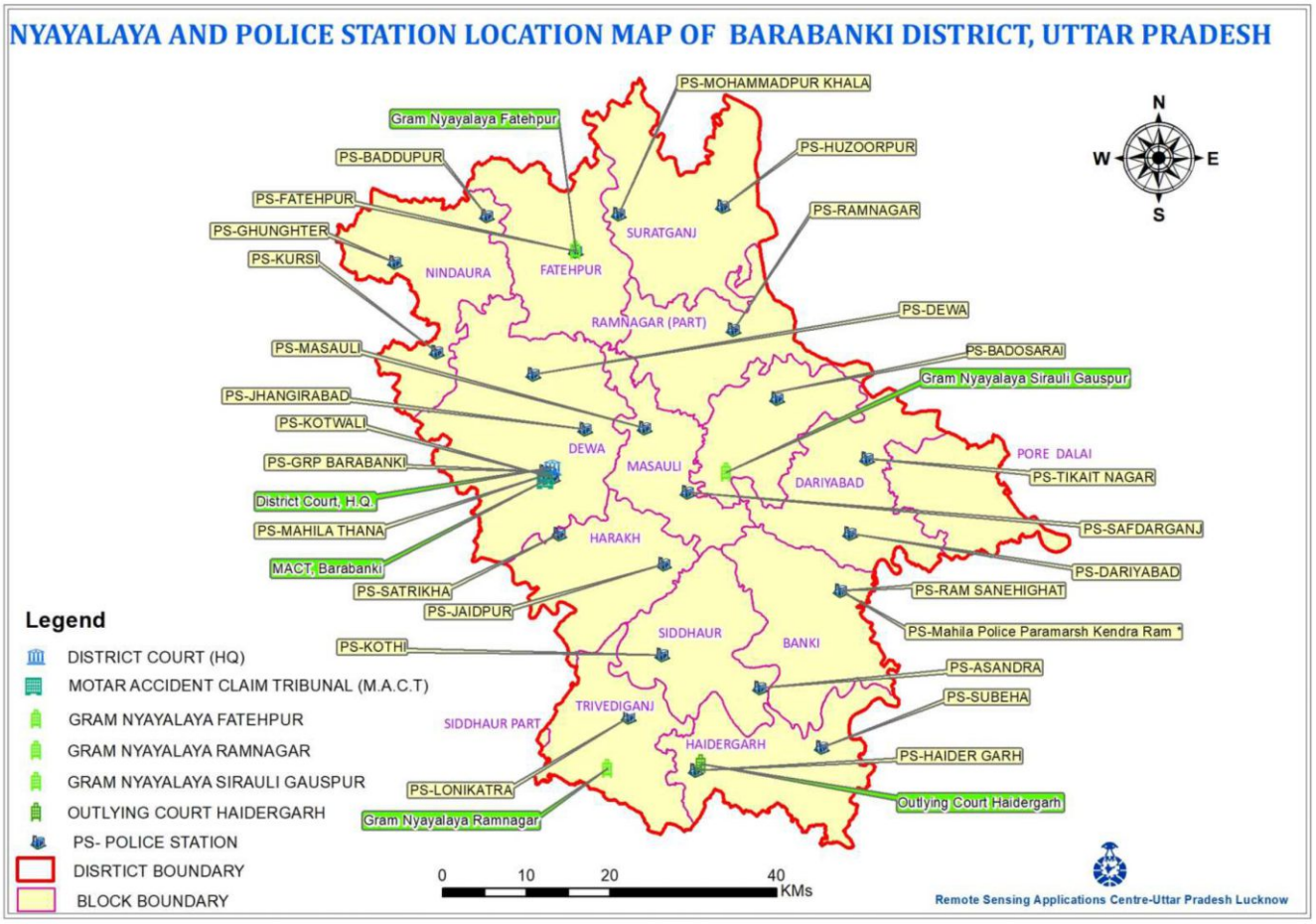
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1046	1750	2796	599	637	1236	341	449	790	1304	1938	3242

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1689	0	1689	840	0	840	622	0	622	1907	0	1907

BARABANKI



The present District Court situated at the district headquarter at Barabanki has a sanctioned strength of 44 Judicial Officers. In an expression of the intent and effort to decentralize the administration of justice and remove the physical barriers for access to justice, two Outline courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division), Haidergarh sitting at Haidergarh and Ram Sanehi Ghat sitting at Barabanki are also functional. Besides, two Gram Nyayalaya, presided by Nyayadhikari have been made functional at Ramnagar and Sirouli Gauspur. Besides one court of Gram Nyayalaya for the tehsil at Fatehpur has also been created.

The District & Sessions Judge, Barabanki is the administrative head of the district justiciary and is at the top of the hierarchy. Besides, there are sanctioned posts of fifteen Additional District & Sessions Judges, exercising original, appellate, or revisional jurisdiction depending upon the judicial function assigned to the courts. At the secondary level of the district judicial ecosystem, there are eleven sanctioned courts of Civil Judges (senior division)/Chief Judicial Magistrate/ Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates. At the base of the judicial pyramid, there are fourteen sanctioned posts of Civil Judges (junior division)/ Judicial Magistrates, where one court is yet to be made functional. Besides there are two sanctioned posts of Special Judicial Magistrates, both of which are presently functional & working.

A separate Family Court establishment, comprising of Principal Judge and two Additional Principal Judges, Family Court has also been made functional. In addition, a separate Motor Accident Claims Tribunal is also in existence, providing specialized judicial service to the litigants.

Other facilities-

The well-equipped video conferencing centre in its separate block has been functional since February 2016. Further, with the objective of providing assistance to the litigants, the eSewa Kendra (eSK) has been made functional on temporary basis in the computer section. The computer section is also carrying out eFiling facility. On a temporary basis, a makeshift arrangement has been made for the vulnerable witnesses.

Nyay Bhawan, Barabanki

Administrative Building

District & Session Judge

A.D.R. Building

District & Session Court

Court In Session

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	16
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	11	9
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	14	6
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	3	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	25511	89701	115212	4690	48441	53131	5672	34855	40527	24529	103287	127816

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2327	2908	5235	1371	1972	3343	1874	1913	3787	1824	2967	4791

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1589	0	1589	386	0	386	160	0	160	1815	0	1815

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	24529	103287	127816	4775	55520	60295	3516	51279	54795	25788	107528	133316

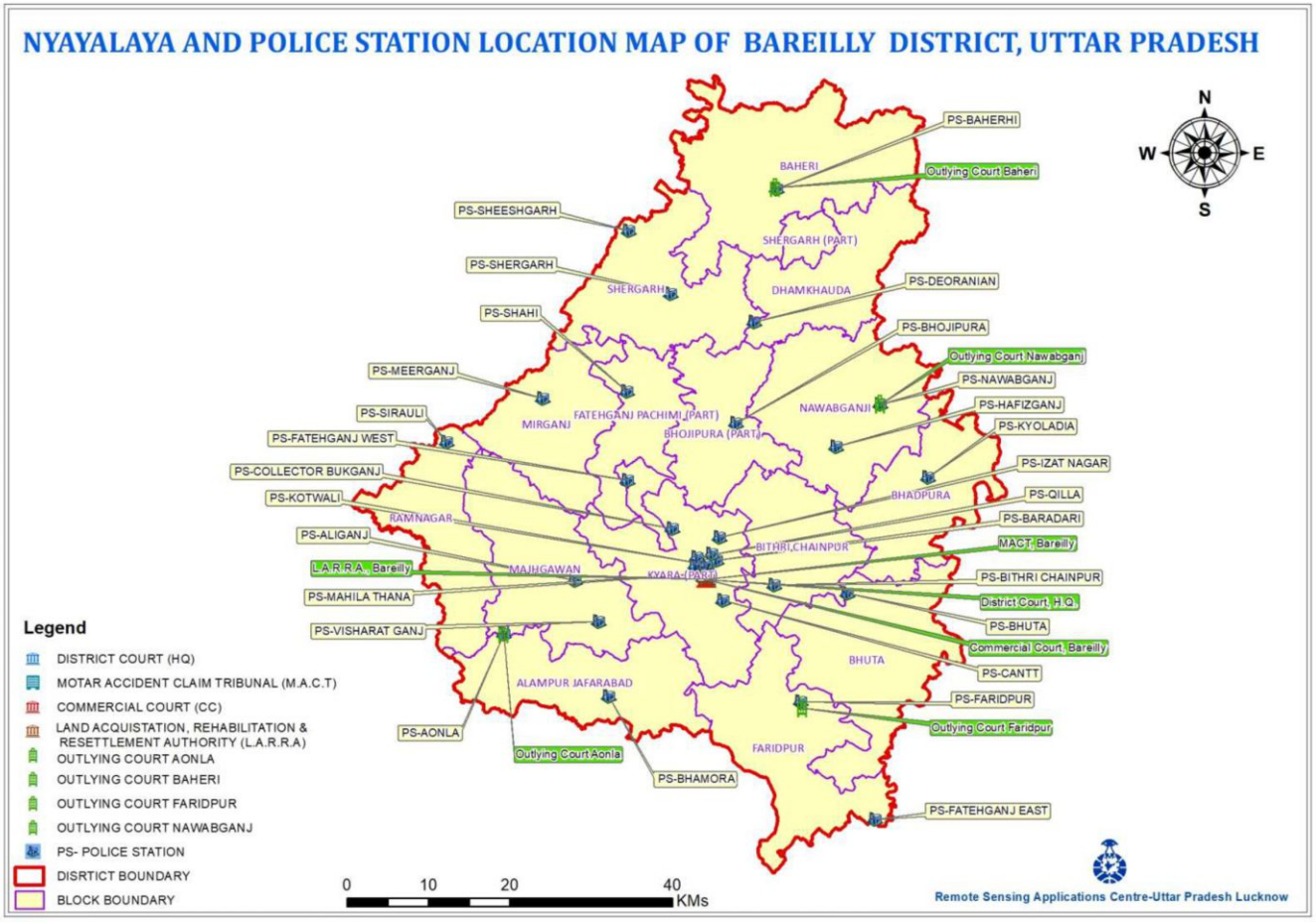
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1824	2967	4791	1383	1976	3359	1493	1711	3204	1714	3232	4946

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1815	0	1815	467	0	467	330	0	330	1952	0	1952

BAREILLY



The Bareilly District Court, established in 1866, serves as the primary judicial authority for the Bareilly district in Uttar Pradesh, India. It addresses both civil and criminal cases within its jurisdiction. Below are the salient features of the Bareilly District Court

Historical Background: The court was founded in 1866. Mr. Henry V. Star was the inaugural District Judge, serving from 1866 to 1871.

Outlying Courts: Three outlying courts operate in Aonla, Nawabganj, and Baheri. An additional court in Faridpur has been sanctioned and is expected to commence operations soon

Judicial Infrastructure: All headquarters courts function under a unified, two-story complex. The current judicial officer strength at Bareilly is 51

Criminal Justice Administration: The district hosts 21 Sessions Courts. There is one Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) and eight Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (ACJM) courts. Three Judicial Magistrate courts, including those in outlying areas, are operational

Civil Justice Administration: The District Judge's Court serves as the appellate court for civil cases. There are 14 Additional District Judge courts and five Special Courts. The Civil Judge Senior Division's parent court is supported by six additional Civil Judge Senior Division courts

Judicial Officers: The District and Sessions Judge is the chief judicial authority. Numerous Additional District and Sessions Judges, Special Judges, and Civil Judges assist in judicial proceedings

Case Status and Online Services: The court provides online services for checking case statuses using various parameters such as case number, FIR number, party name, advocate name, case code, act, and case type. These services enhance transparency and accessibility for litigants and the general public

Consumer Court: The Bareilly-II Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum addresses consumer grievances, ensuring the protection of consumer rights and promoting ethical business practices

The Bareilly District Court plays a pivotal role in upholding justice and maintaining law and order in the region. Its comprehensive infrastructure and dedicated judicial officers ensure the effective administration of justice for the residents of Bareilly district.

Front of Court Building

Front Gate Garden

Meeting Hall 2

Court Room of Ld. District Judge

ADR Centre Bareilly

Video Conferencing Room

Campus Bareilly District Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	28	23
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	22	12
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	21	20
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	4	4
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	-
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	19055	166927	185982	9172	74811	83983	11252	66441	77693	16975	175297	192272

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4892	6177	11069	6370	6496	12866	6767	7711	14478	4495	4952	9457

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	584	-	584	162	-	162	423	-	423	323	-	323

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	5927	-	5927	3260	-	3260	2820	-	2820	6367	-	6367

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	104	-	104	300	-	300	05	-	05	399	-	399

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	16975	175297	192272	7234	138909	146143	6914	133947	140861	17295	180259	197554

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4502	4955	9457	3785	4987	8772	4512	4907	9419	3775	5035	8810

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6369	0	6369	2851	0	2851	2268	0	2268	6952	0	6952

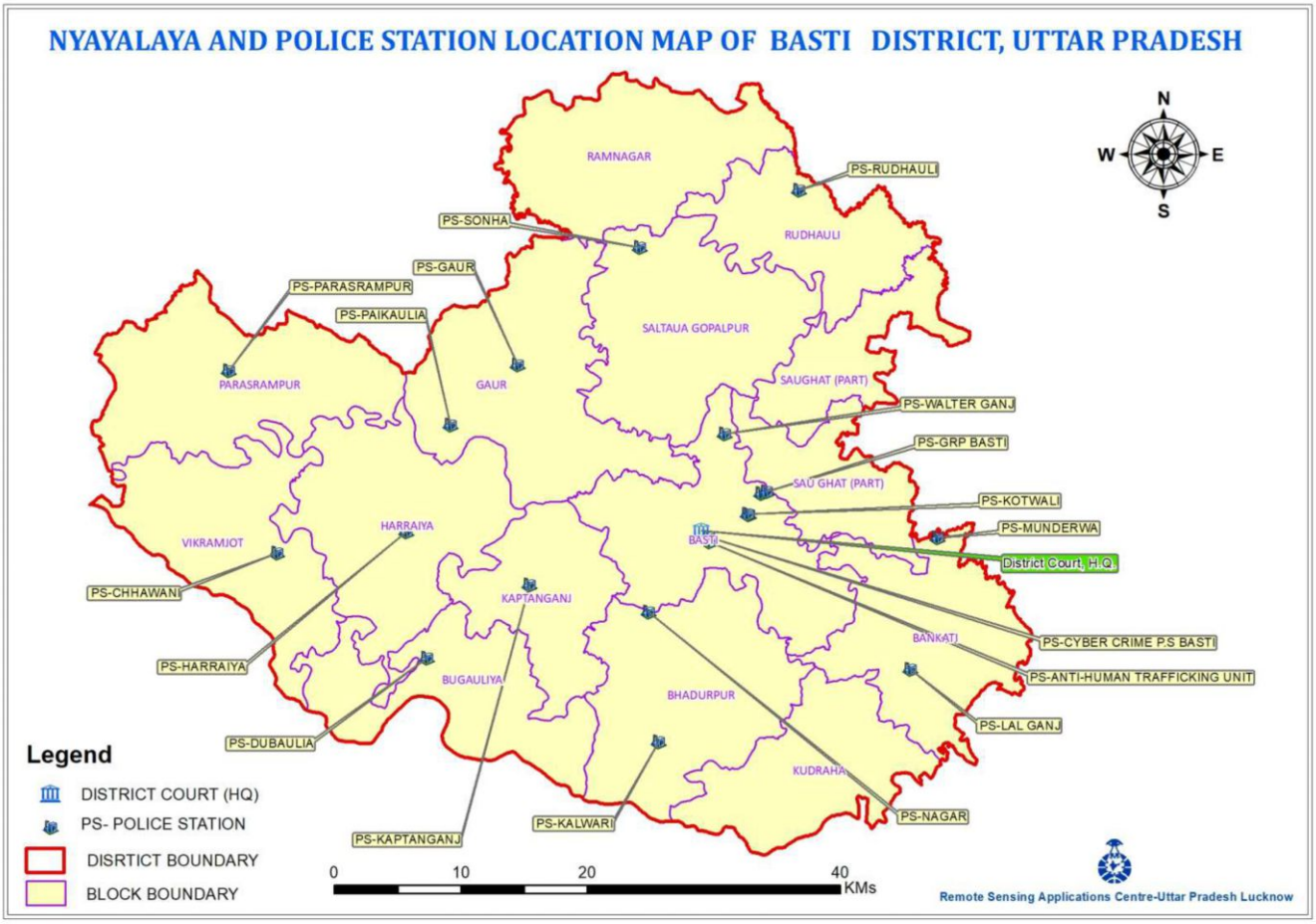
Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	389	0	389	21	0	21	10	0	10	400	0	400

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	327	0	305	49	0	49	71	0	71	305	0	305

BASTI



The glorified history of Basti District, started taking shape from the year 1801, when Basti town became a tehsil headquarter of Gorakhpur District. At that time, for the Criminal Trial, Honorary Magistrate was being appointed, one of which a bench six magistrate used to sit at Basti headquarter. The cases of police circle Basti, Kalwari, Rudauli, Sonha, Boodha Bandh, and Barakoni were heard by this bench. These magistrates were having the power of class II in the presence of the King of Basti and in his absence they were having the power of class III. In two other Jamindari Circles there was a class III magistrate. The appellate court against the decision of these magistrates was Gorakhpur District but the cases committed to sessions were tried by the Sessions Judge of Jaunpur (under the Jurisdiction of Judge of Gorakhpur). The said Judge used to visit Basti as Sessions Judge Six-time during the year. For the Civil Cases, the Court Munsif Bansi was established in the year 1887 and the court was Munsif Basti was established in the year 1886 which was under the Gorakhpur Judgeship. During this period, territorial Jurisdiction of Munsif Bansi was tehsil Bansi, Dumariyaganj, Tappa Ghosiyari, Tappa Rudauli which in view of convenience, six south-east tapas of pergana Mahuli Purab were under the Jurisdiction of Munsif Bansgavon at Gorakhpur and other Parts of Basti District were under the Jurisdiction of Munsif Basti. In the year 1902, 56 village Munsif was appointed for the disposal of petty cases. Later on, besides these 18 honorary Magistrates were appointed out of which a bench of six magistrates used to sit at Basti headquarter. By this bench, the criminal cases of Police Circle Basti, Kalwari Sonha, Rudhauli, Boodha-Bandh, and Kaptanganj were being heard. Out of these, 4 Magistrate was of class II and two were of class III category. During this period the session cases were decided by the Additional sub-Judges and Assistant sub-judges of Basti an Addition Session Judge Gorakhpur. The Criminal Appeal was heard by the Addition Session Judge, Gorakhpur. During this period, the Civil Cases were heard by the Munsif Basti, Munsif Bansi, and sub Judge at Basti headquarter. The appeal against judgment and decree of Munsif was heard by the sub-judge. The appeal against judgment and decree of sub-judge Basti was heard by the additional District Judge Gorakhpur at

Gorakhpur. In the year 1945, by carving out of Gorakhpur Judgeship, an independent Basti Judgeship was established and an independent District & Session Judge was appointed in Basti Judgeship after the establishment of Basti Judgeship. In the year 1946 the court of Munsif Khalilabad and the year 1976, the court of Munsif Naugarh was established. In the year 1989, a new district Siddharth Nagar was created and on 30.03.1990 Siddharth Nagar Judgeship was established in which the area of Bansi and Naugarh and Dumariyaganj was merged. After this, these remained Munsif Basti and Munsif Khalilabad in Basti Judgeship.

The position of the infrastructure at this judgeship is satisfactory. In all, there are eight small and large court room buildings which find their constructions date back from 1896 till date. The Munsif Building of the Judgeship is the oldest building, which construction year is 1896. There are 05 self-own & 03 Government Own Judicial Officers complexes. All are in vincinity to each other & to the District Court complex including District Judge residence.

Basti judgeship is also exalted in terms of development of infrastructure and computerization. Judgeship have modern well-furnished video conferencing building, E-sewa kendra is temporary operational in computer section- Offers valuable services to the litigants and lawyers, Virtual courts has been introduced under the e-Courts projects to deal with the petty traffic offence cases, V.C. cabin & e-filing facilities are yet to be start and whole premises is covered with C.C.T.V. cameras and other security equipments & Fire Hydrant with Fire Alarm system.

Cases decided by all Civil and Sessions Courts are consigned to the Record Room of court premises. Criminal Cases decided by Magistrate courts are kept in temporary record room in court premises

10 Court Building

Nyay Bhawan, Basti

Main Court Building Contruction Year 1947

F.T.C. Building

Munsif Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	9
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	8	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	26271	91340	117611	5366	33288	38654	6168	28526	34694	25469	96102	121571

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1766	2239	4005	1318	1232	2550	1170	1378	2548	1914	2093	4007

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	826	-	826	297	-	297	237	-	237	886	-	886

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	18	0	18	0	0	0	12	0	12	06	0	06

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	25469	96102	121571	3709	34300	38009	3533	39493	43026	25645	90909	116554

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1953	2198	4151	1456	1090	2546	1498	1059	2557	1911	2229	4140

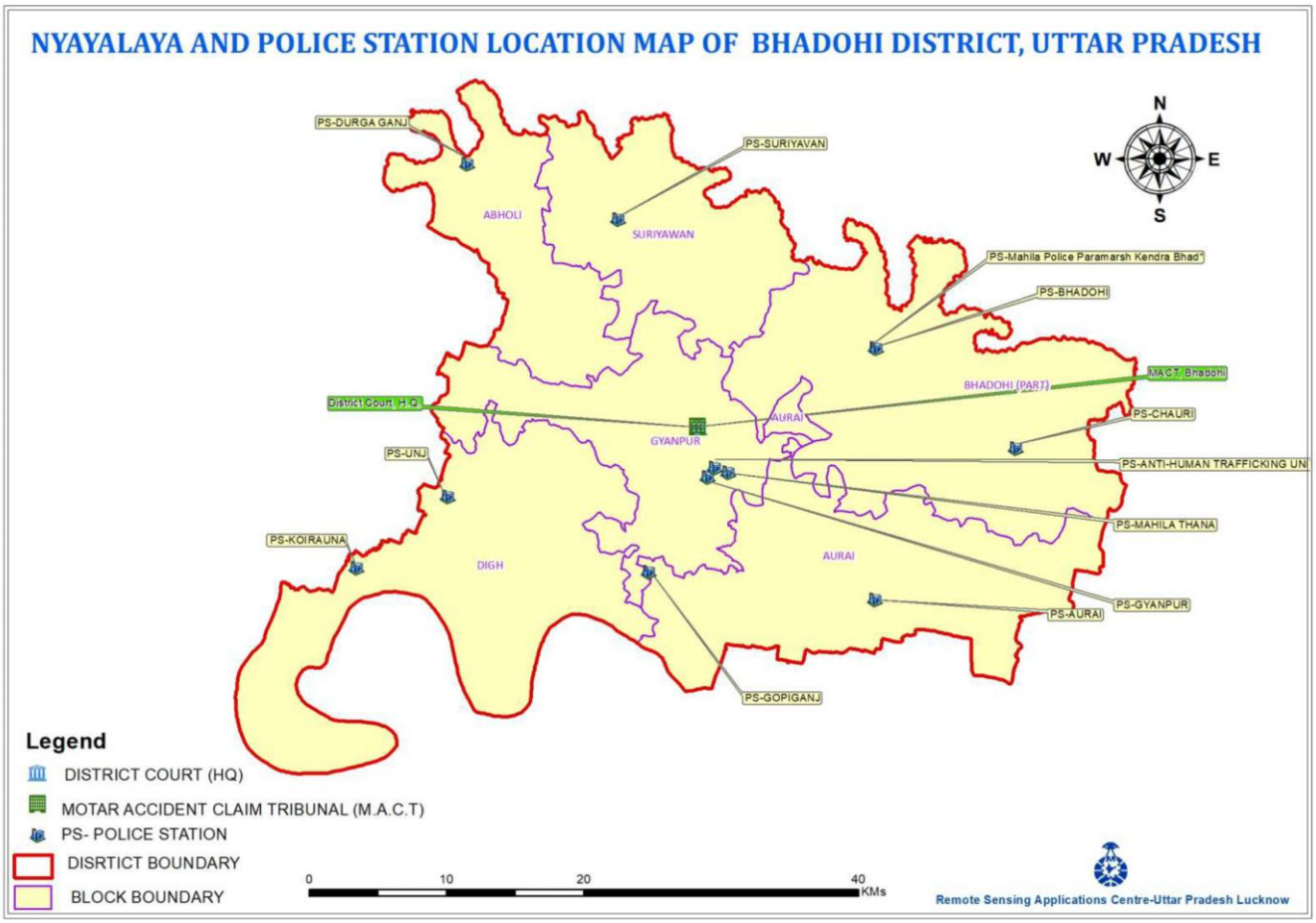
Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	885	0	885	271	0	271	232	0	232	924	0	924

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6	0	6	1	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	3

BHADOHI



Gyanpur Judiciary was established 27.10.1794 after discussion on the legal subject between the then Governor General and ruler of Banaras Sri Maheep Narayana Singh, On basis of mutual agreement three paraganas was created which where Bhadohi, Chakia and Gyanpur. The Power to decide civil suit of all the paraganas where given to the Maharaja of Banaras and First Court was established at Gyanpur & Power to decide criminal cases was given to Mirzapur Court. After Independence Banaras state was merged with State of U.P. and Sri Hariprasad Ji Gupta was first civil and session Judge while Sri Radhelal Agrawal was first munsif at Gyanpur under Varanasi District.

Bhadohi Judgeship was in Sept. 19, 1995. Sessions Division, Bhadohi came in existence on 17.02.1996, the day on which District & Sessions Judge, Bhadohi at Gyanpur, took over charge. Five Courts were sanctioned by the aforesaid G.O. & two more Courts of Additional District & Sessions Judge were later on. Before the drawn of Judgeship Bhadohi, Gyanpur was the outlying Court of Varanasi Judgeship where 09 Courts were running.

(2) Constitution and Jurisdiction Sessions Division, Bhadohi at Gyanpur is having Jurisdiction of the entire area of Bhadohi District.

Other facilities of the Court are

1- Virtual Court

2- eSewa Kendra

3- VC Cabin

4- e-Filing Facility

5- Record Room

Various views of District & Session Court, Bhadohi

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	5
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	11	7
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	15804	33438	49242	6915	29661	36576	7178	30178	37356	15541	32921	48462

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	986	1264	2250	613	572	1185	727	686	1413	872	1150	2022

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	554	-	554	326	-	326	387	-	387	493	-	493

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	15541	32921	48462	12808	53491	66299	12851	49640	62491	15498	36772	52270

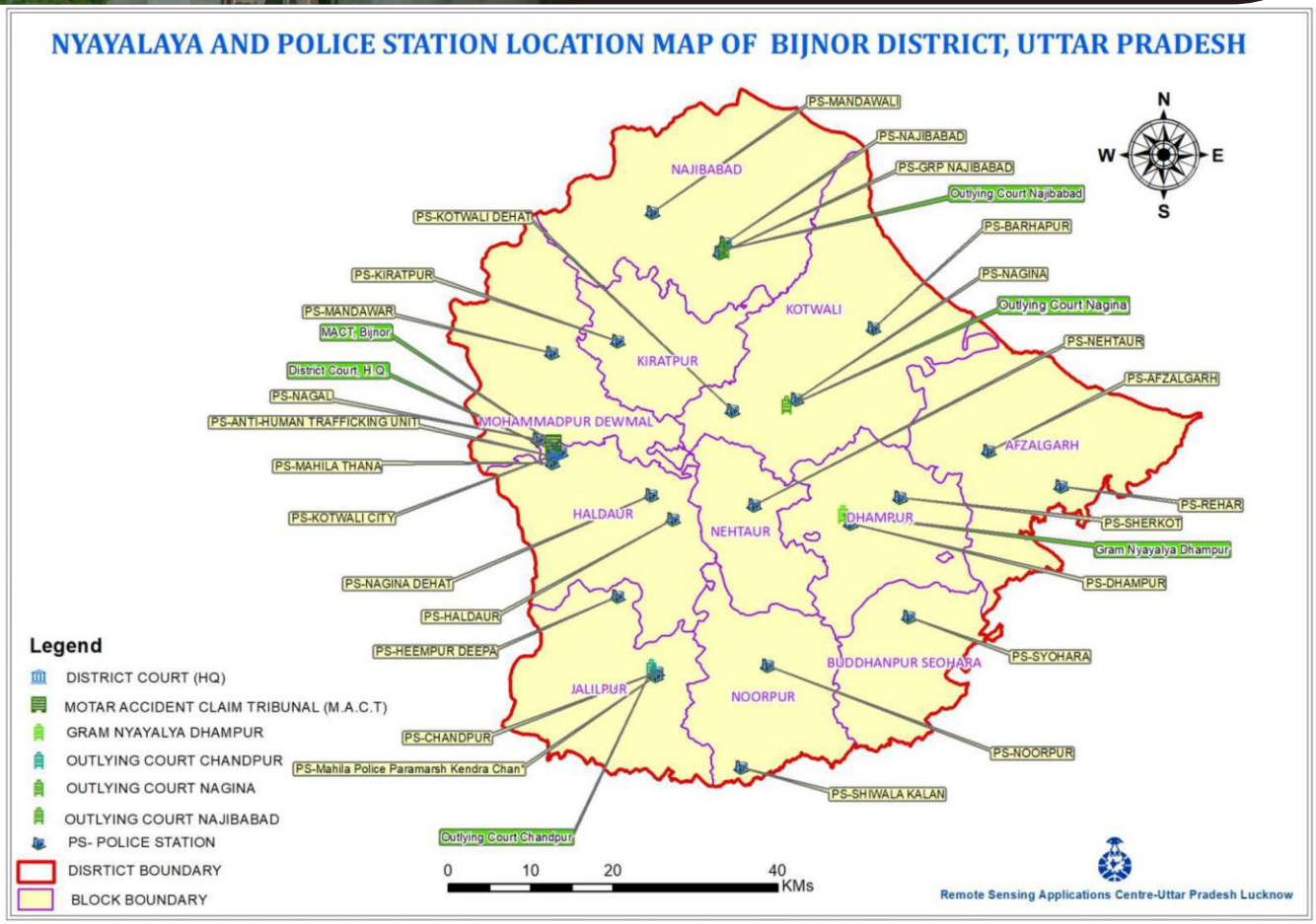
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	870	1147	2017	639	712	1351	475	497	972	1034	1362	2396

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	493	0	493	320	0	320	335	0	335	478	0	478

BIJNOR



Emergence of judicial system in district- Before 1956 Bijnor and Nagina used to be outline courts of Moradabad Judgeship. Bijnor Judgeship was constituted by Govt. Order no. 8122/vii-678/52 on 18.06.1956 and two courts were temporarily constituted by this Govt. Order, one of District & Session Court and other of Civil Judge. On constitution of judgeship the then temporary Munsif Court stopped working and merged with court of Civil Judge. Temporary courts constituted were converted into permanent courts vide Govt. Order dated 01.04.1958. The first District Judge of Bijnor was Mr. R. C. Dubey.

The outline court at Nagina of Bijnor Judgeship has been working since 1882 and before 1956 it was working as outline court of Moradabad Judgeship.

The outline court at Najibabad was constituted in 1983. Initially there used to be only one court of Munsif.
The outline court at Chandpur was constituted in 2010 and working since 10.03.2010. Initially only one court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is working there.
The first District Judge of Bijnor was Mr. R. C. Dubey

1.Architect & structure of court building- As metioned above that Before 1956, Bijnor and Nagina used to be outline courts of Moradabad Judgeship. The Headquareter of Bijnor Judgeship is in Bijnor city. The old building which is being used as court of District Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, their offices and record room civil originally belonged to Raja of Kashipur Riyasat
Besides this old building there are several other buildings in judgeship's campus. These are-
1.Three story Ten Court's building, the construction of which was completed on 28.07.1981. It is called Addl. District Judge's building. In this building there is central hall on ground floor, ten courts room on ground and first floor and offices of courts on second floor.
2.Three story four courts building the construction of which was completed on 19.04.2004. This building is known as civil courts building.
3.Fast Track court's building containing two court room and the construction of which was completed on 19.04.2004.
4.A Video Conferencing building the construction of which was completed on12.12.2015.

The history of Nagina Court complex is more interesting than Bijnor head-quarter complex. As mentioned above the outline court at Nagina of Bijnor Judgeship has been working since 1882 and before 1956 it was working as outline court of Moradabad Judgeship. In the years of 1817-1824 Nagina had been head-quarter of District North Moradabad. In Nagina judicial system prevailed since Mughal era and old Munsfi (Dar-ul-Kaza) was situated in Kazi Sarai colony of old Nagina. This old building of Munsfi was in continuous use till 1952 when court was shifted to new building. For new court complex land was donated by Kunwer Bhudev Singh, Raja.

The outline court at Najibabad was constituted in 1983. Initially there used to be only one court of Munsif.
The outline court at Chandpur was constituted in 2010 and working since 10.03.2010. Initially only one court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is working there.

1.Bar Associations at district headquater & outline courts of Bijnor Judgeship and law colleges- Before 1956 there used to be only one Bar in Bijnor that was Zila Bar Association but when Bijnor became a full-fledged judgeship, Civil Bar Association also came into existence. In outlines there are separate bar associations they are in Nagina Bar Association, Nagina, in Najibabad Bar Association, Najibabad and in Chandpur Bar Association Chandpur.

Main Gate, District & Session Court, Bijnor

Outline Court Chandpur, Bijnor

District & Session Court (Side View)

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	12
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	12	10
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	24688	108548	133236	8547	108737	117284	15506	86445	101951	17729	130840	148569

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3245	2378	5623	3074	1606	4680	2757	1599	4356	3562	2385	5947

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	868	-	868	308	-	308	183	-	183	993	-	993

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	17729	130840	148569	8929	136149	145078	9369	112189	121558	17289	154800	172089

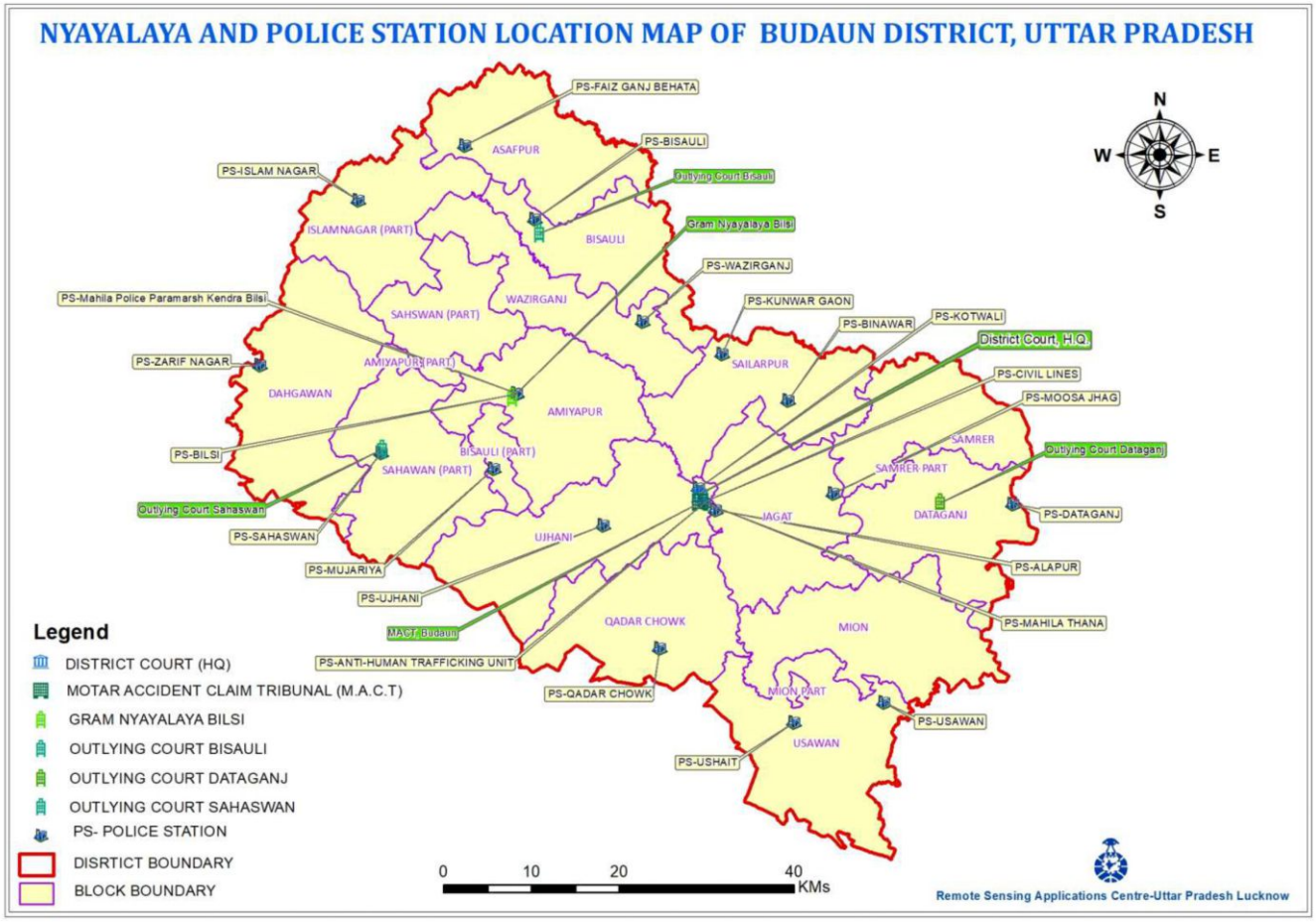
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3562	2385	5947	2734	1691	4425	1948	1443	3391	4348	2633	6981

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	993	0	993	266	0	266	251	0	251	1008	0	1008

BUDAUN



In the heart of this great historical city, the District Court, Budaun is situated, with a glorious past of more than 100 years. Before the year 1913, the civil jurisdiction of district Budaun was under Shahjahanpur Judgeship, whereas the criminal jurisdiction of district Budaun was under Moradabad Judgeship. In the year 1913, Budaun Judgeship was established and the work of Civil and Criminal Cases relating to Budaun, Bisauli, Bilsi, Dataganj, Gunnaur and Sahaswan was takenup at Budaun Judgeship. Mr. L. Marshal, I.C.S. was declared the First District Judge of Budaun Judgeship.

Laying of the formal structure

Before the year 1960, Sahaswan was under Munsif Budaun and Bisauli was under Budaun (i.e Bisauli was called as Munsif Bisauli at Budaun). Before 1st April 1974, both the courts of Admj and Jos were running at Budaun. After year 1974, Admj Court was converted into Chief Judicial Magistrate Court and Jos Court was converted into Judicial Magistrate Court.

Growth of the network of Budaun Judgeship and Structure Today

In the year 1982, the Dacoitee Affected Area (DAA) Court was set up at Budaun Judgeship. In the year 1984, the Courts of Essential Commodities (EC Act) and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe were set up at Budaun Judgeship. In the year 1987, the Outlying Court of Munsif, Sahaswan was set up at Budaun Judgeship. In the year 1990, the Outlying Court of Munsif, Bisauli was set up at Budaun Judgeship. In the year 2013, the Family Court was established at Budaun Judgeship.In the year 2016, the Fast Track Court was set up at Budaun Judgeship. In the year 2017, Permanent Lok Adalat started working at Budaun Judgeship. In the month of February 2018, the Munsif Court, Gunnaur of Budaun Judgeship has been merged in Sambhal Judgeship.In the month of June 2019, the Gram Nyayalaya, Bilsi started working at Budaun Judgeship.

Other facilities of Budaun District Court

- 1-Virtual Court
- 2-e-Sewa Kendras
- 3-Video Conferencing Cabin
- 4-e-Filing Facility
- 5-Benefits of e-Filing Facility
- 6-Record Room

Heritage building, which is more than 100 years old comprises following courts and buildings

1.District and Session Judge's Court with Administrative office.

2.Civil Judge Senior Division block containing two Court Rooms.

3.Civil Judge Junior Division block containing four Courts Rooms.

4.Central Nazarat and C.J.M Court Block.

5.Record Room block which is well maintained containing the records of Criminal and Civil starting since 1913.

The Bar Associations

The Civil Bar Association is operating from Civil Bar Building (P) Limited since 1920, while District Bar Association is operating from Collectorate Campus, Budaun opposite to District Court Building.

Budaun Judgeship

COURT ROOM OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE

DISTRICT JUDGE BLOCK

FTC BUILDING

HERITAGE BUILDING

LITIGANT SHED

NINE COURT ROOM BUILDING (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	21	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	Nil	Nil
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	Nil	Nil

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	12652	121115	133767	3357	52165	55522	4250	53563	57813	11759	119717	131476

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1034	3262	4296	959	2326	3285	752	2150	2909	1241	3438	4679

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	12652	121115	133767	3357	52165	55522	4250	53563	57813	11759	119717	131476

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1034	3262	4296	959	2326	3285	752	2150	2909	1241	3438	4679

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2073	0	2073	1082	0	1082	1086	0	1086	2069	0	2069

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	11759	119717	131476	2520	71607	74127	2192	56442	58634	12087	134882	146969

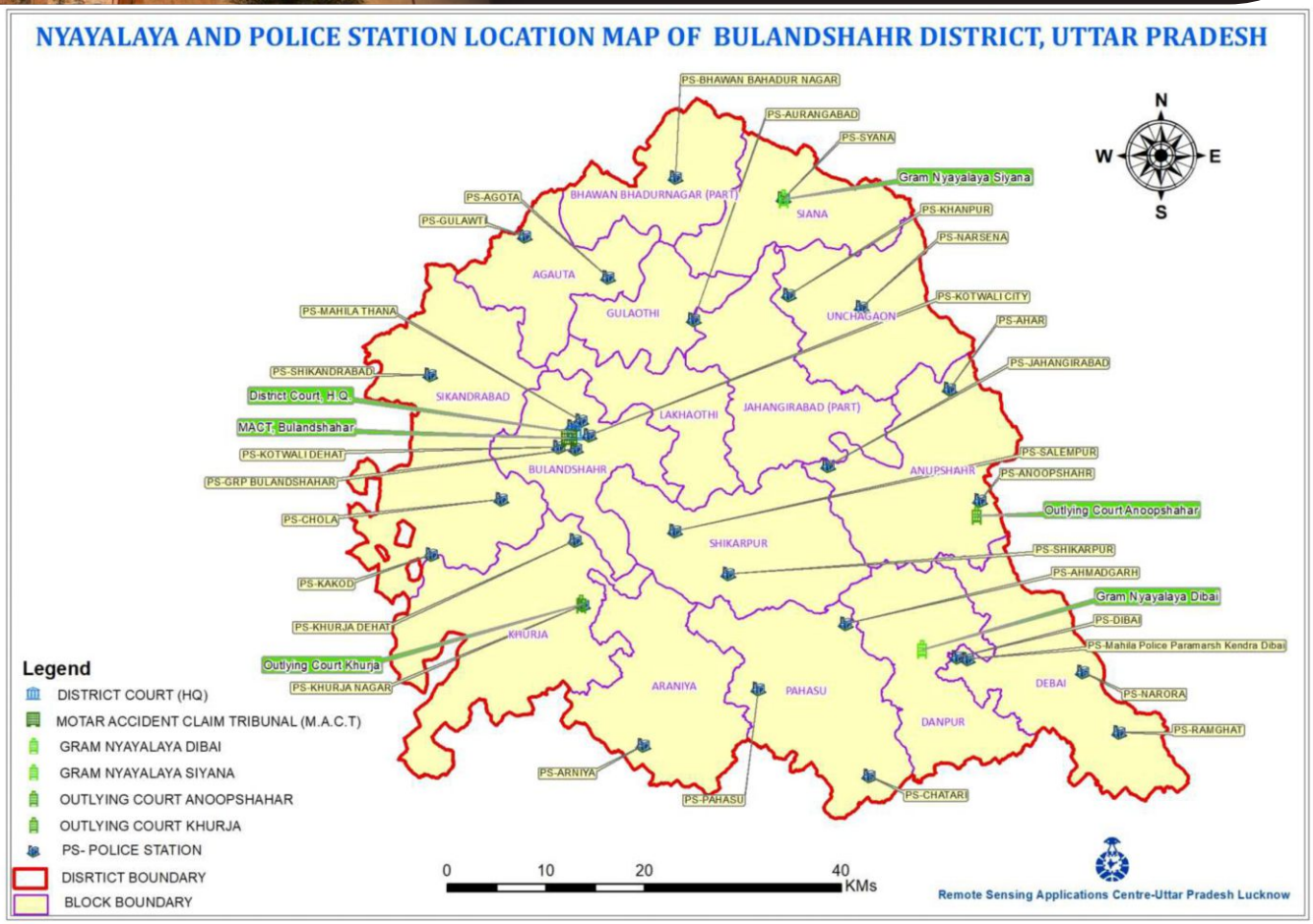
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1241	3438	4679	1591	2985	4576	1399	2841	4240	1433	3582	5015

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2069	0	2069	1010	0	1010	866	0	866	2213	0	2213

BULANDSHAHR



The Bulandshahr District Court is the principal judicial body serving the Bulandshahr district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It plays a crucial role in administering justice at the district level and is part of the broader judicial system of India, functioning under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court.

Location and Jurisdiction

Bulandshahr District Court is located in the city of Bulandshahr, the administrative headquarters of the district. It has jurisdiction over all civil, criminal, and revenue-related matters arising within the district's territorial limits. The court ensures the implementation of legal frameworks and safeguards the constitutional rights of individuals and entities.

Structure and Functioning

The district court consists of multiple judicial officers, including:

District and Sessions Judge: The highest judicial authority in the district, handling both civil and criminal matters, including sessions trials for serious offenses.

Additional District Judges: Assist in handling appeals, civil suits, and major legal disputes.

Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM): Supervises magistrates and handles criminal cases.

Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Divisions): Deal with civil disputes, including property, contract, and family-related cases.

Judicial Magistrates: Handle minor criminal cases and preliminary hearings for major offenses.

Types of Cases Handled

The Bulandshahar District Court deals wit a wide range of cases, including:

Criminal Cases: Theft, assault, murder, narcotics, and other criminal offenses.

Civil Cases: Property disputes, contract enforcement, family matters (divorce, alimony, child custody), and tenancy conflicts.

Revenue Cases: Land disputes and matters related to agricultural landholding.

Motor Accident Claims: Compensation cases under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Consumer Disputes: Cases related to consumer rights violations.

Legal Aid and Public Services:
The court facilitates legal aid services for underprivileged individuals through the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), ensuring access to justice for all citizens. Lok Adalats (People's Courts) are also organized to promote speedy dispute resolution through mutual settlements.

Technological Advancements:
In alignment with India's digital transformation, the Bulandshahar District Court has implemented e-Courts services. Litigants and lawyers can access case status, judgments, and hearing schedules online, improving transparency and efficiency in legal proceedings.

Conclusion:
The Bulandshahar District Court is a cornerstone of the local judicial system, ensuring legal redressal and upholding the rule of law in the region. With evolving reforms and digital integration, the court aims to enhance efficiency and accessibility in the judicial process, benefiting the citizens of Bulandshahar district.

Main Building

Old Judge Block

Eight Court Building

Five Court Building (FTC)

Old CJM Building

ADR Block

Outlying Court, Anoopshahr

Outlying Court Khurja, Main Gate

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	25	23
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	14	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	22	20
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	04	04
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	23987	144446	168433	6209	64230	70439	12559	56358	68917	17637	152318	169955

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3963	3590	7553	3636	2529	6165	3663	2482	6145	3936	3637	7573

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2803	1044	3847	608	1232	1840	239	1329	1568	3172	947	4119

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	17637	152318	169955	4707	61226	65933	4558	64272	68830	17786	149272	167058

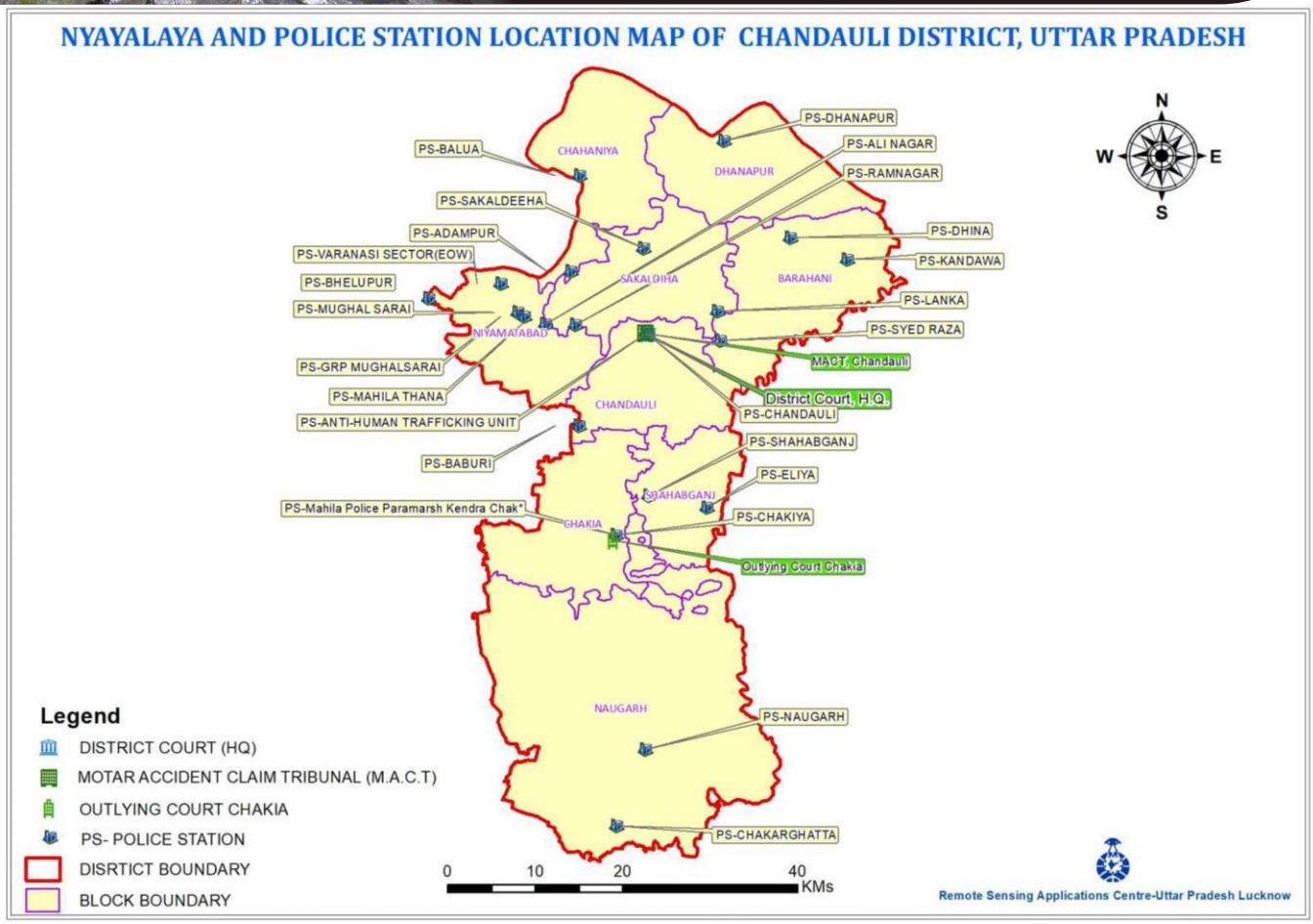
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3936	3637	7573	2602	2321	4923	3588	2913	6501	2950	3045	5995

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4119	0	4119	1983	0	1983	1778	0	1778	4324	0	4324

CHANDAULI



District Chandauli (Uttar Pradesh) has a history, rooted in the British colonial period, when the British East India Company established its judicial system in the region. Post-independence, the Munsif court under the District Varanasi continued to function as an integral part of the Indian judicial system. The District and Session Court Chandauli was established on 10.07.1999. It serves as the primary forum for civil and criminal matters in Chandauli District and plays a crucial role in upholding justice and legal proceedings in the region. Over the years, the court has evolved to meet the changing needs of the district's residents, ensuring access to justice for all.

Facilities Available- Since there is no own Court building of District Judiciary, the Courts are functioning temporarely at Tahsil Campus as well as at BSA Office Campus of Chandauli H.Q.

The following facilities have been temporarely made available-

1-eSewa Kendra

2- e-Filing Facility

3- Record Room

District Court Chandauli

District Judg Court
& Chamber, Chandauli

District Court
B.S.A. Office Campus, Chandauli

Heritage Building Outlying court Chakia, Chandauli

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	09	05
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	04
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	10	06
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	--	--
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	--	--

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	13746	72648	86394	7701	48532	56233	8709	47653	56362	12738	73527	86265

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1167	1698	2865	620	908	1528	795	920	1715	992	1686	2678

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	808	--	808	641	--	641	643	--	643	806	--	806

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

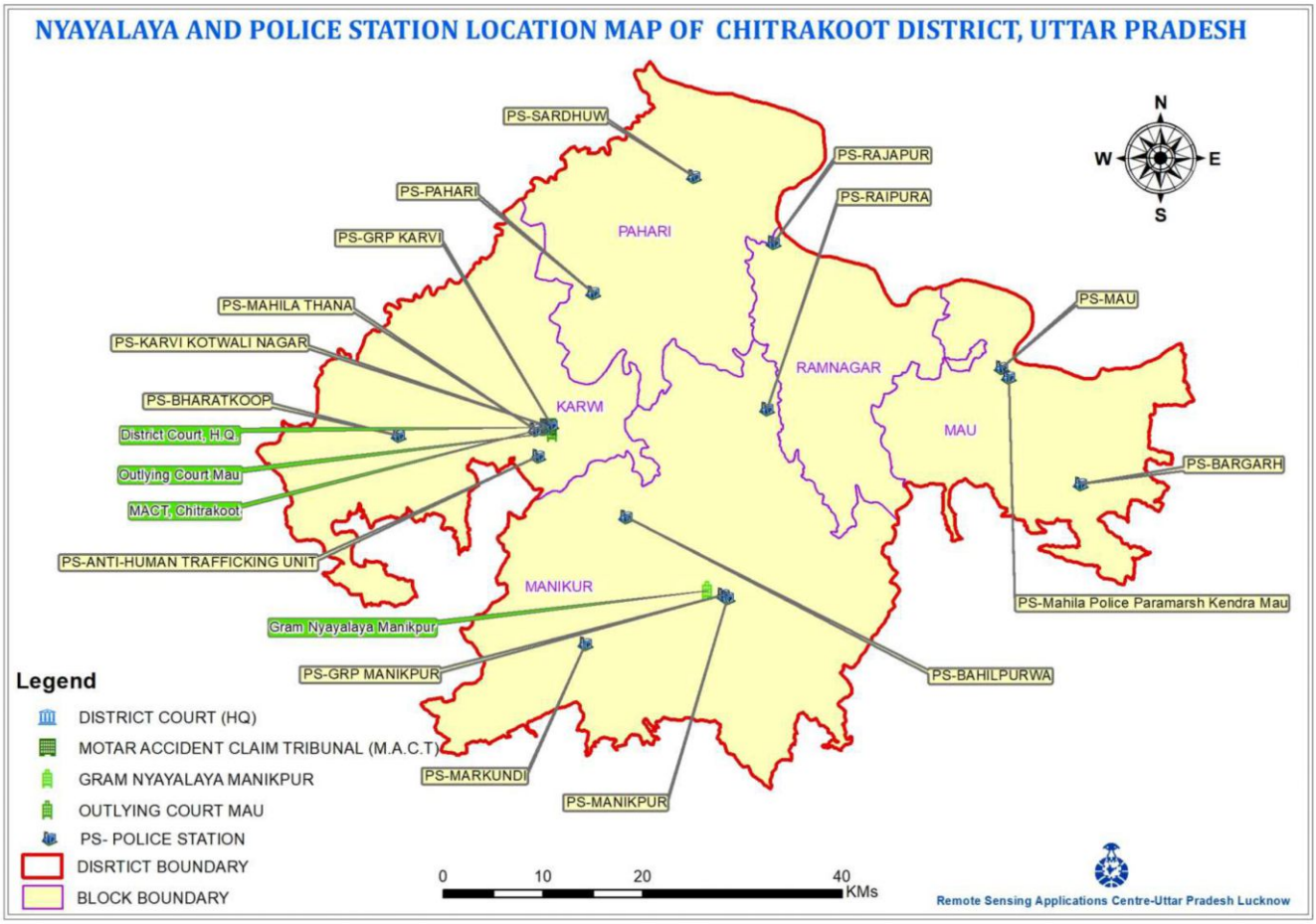
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	12738	73527	86265	9636	84655	94291	10183	77367	87550	12191	80815	93006

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	989	1742	2731	558	872	1430	683	855	1538	864	1759	2623

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	806	0	806	536	0	536	414	0	414	928	0	928



At the very beginning, prior to creation of Chitrakoot District, the Chitrakoot Sessions Division happened to be a part of Banda Sessions Division, hence its legal background is closely related to district Banda. The temporary judgeship was converted into permanent one with effect from April 1, 1967, when there were two permanent courts at Banda, one of the *District Judge* and another of a *Munsif*. The scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive was enforced with effect from October 2, 1967 and all judicial officers brought under direct subordination of the District Judge. After enforcement of the new Criminal Procedure Code from April 1, 1974 the name of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) was changed to Chief Judicial Magistrate and the court of Special Railway Magistrate, Banda, which was till then under the control of the District Magistrate, was also placed under the control of the District Judge, after renaming it the court of Judicial Magistrate (Railways) Banda.. In year 1977 the Banda Judiciary consisted a court of District Judge, three courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges, one court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, one court of Judicial Magistrate at Karwi, one court of Munsif Magistrate and one court of Additional M*unsif* Magistrate and one court of Addl. Munsif Magistrate besides the court of Judicial Magistrate (Railways). Prior to the creation of new Sessions Division Chitrakoot an outlying Court of Banda was functional at Tehsil Head Quarter, Karwi, consisting 01 Court of Additional District & Sessions Judge, 01 Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, 01 Court of Judicial Magistrate and 01 Court of Munsif Magistrate, i.e. total 04 Courts in all. In the meantime, a new district "Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar" was carved out by the Government and thereafter, on 19th December, 1997, Sessions Division Chitrakoot was created merging the then outlying Court Karwi of District Banda and thereafter, 01 Court of District and Sessions Judge, 01 Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, 01 Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division), 01 Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and 01 Court of Judicial Magistrate, i.e. total 05 more Courts were created. In due course of time, on different intervals, 04 courts of Additional District and Sessions Judge, 01 Court of Special Judge SC./ST (P.A.) Act, 02 Fast Track Courts (01 Court each in Additional District & Sessions Judge and Civil Judge Senior Division level), 02 Fast Track Courts for trying cases of Women (01 Court each in Additional District & Sessions Judge and Civil Judge Junior Division level), 01 Special Court for trying cases under POCSO Act exclusively and 01 Special Court for trying cases under Rape and POCSO Act, 01 Family Court, 1 MACT and 01 Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Manikpur were created and in this way, **total 25 sanctioned Courts** including 01 Family Court & 1 MACT headed by a District Judge Rank Officer became functional at District Head Quarter Karwi and 01 Court at outlying Court Tehsil Mau and 01 Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Manikpur of the District also became functional.

Other Facilities of the concerned Court:

The computerisation of the District Court Chitrakoot began in the year 2009–2010 with the implementation of **'eCourts Integrated Mission Mode Project'**, one of the national **e-Governance Project.** Unified national core application software **'Case Information System'** CIS Software has been developed by NIC**.** After conclusion of backlog feeding, the centralized filing was started from the **Judicial Service Centre** (J.S.C.) situated at Computer Server Room in the year 2013, which serves as a **'Single window'** for filing of cases by litigants/ lawyers. Several more facilities like **information kiosks, display boards, Video Conferencing and SMS Service** is available for facilitation of the concerned. **e-Seva Kendra has also been established in October 2021 to provide various e-Courts services to the litigants.** For the purpose of electronic correspondence, an email id has also been generated by the Hon'ble High Court.

1. The Record Room| 2. Library | 3. CCTV Cameras

DISTRICT JUDGE BLOCK

Judicial Officer's

Residences, Chitrakoot

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	5	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	7	4
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	--	--
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	--	--

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	5084	23096	28180	1119	18887	20006	1071	15421	16492	5132	26562	31694

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	343	593	936	364	468	832	316	393	708	391	668	1059

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	696	-	696	481	-	481	443	-	443	734	-	734

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5132	26562	31694	1130	15815	16945	849	15342	16191	5413	27035	32448

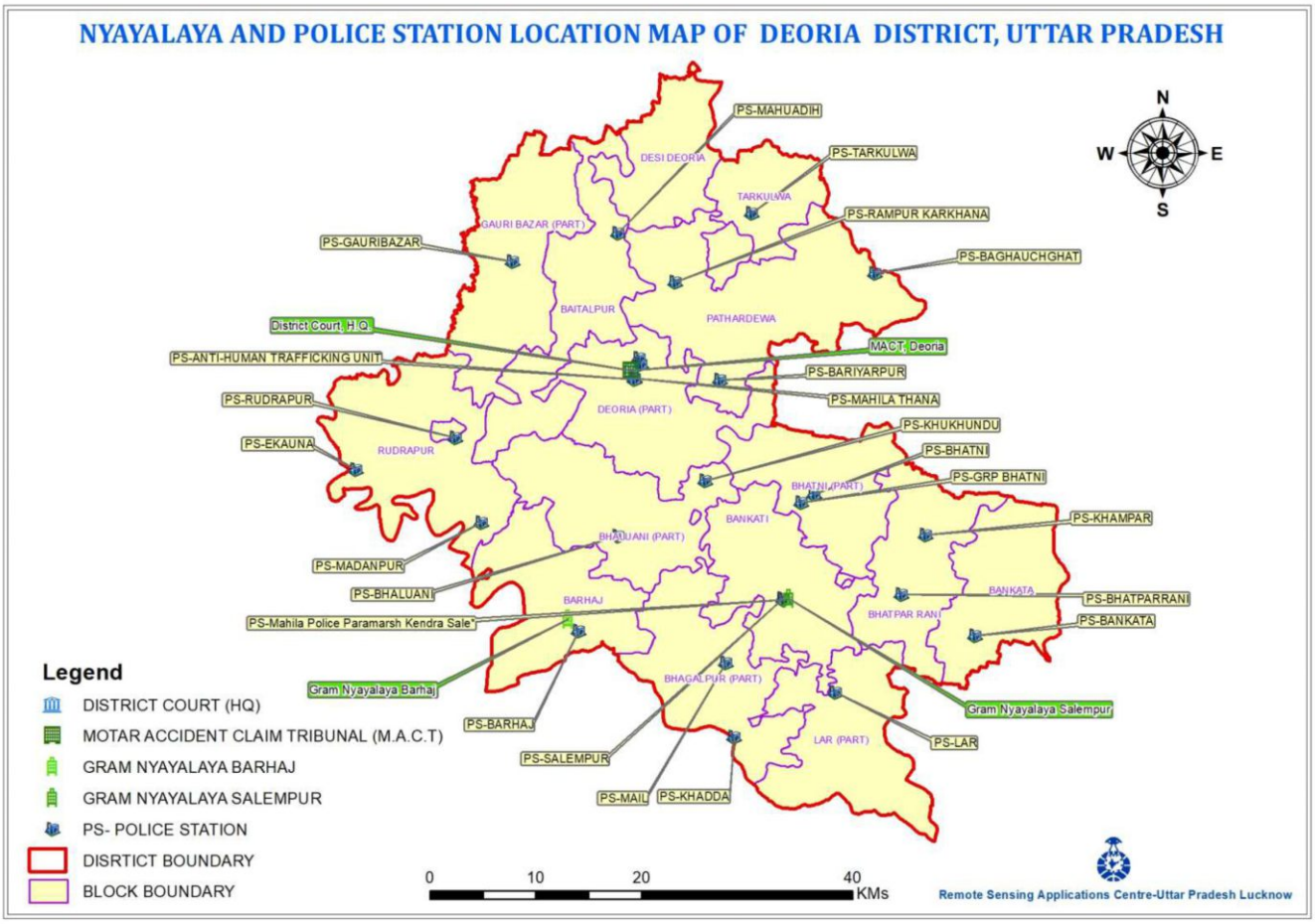
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	391	668	1059	229	384	613	320	367	687	300	685	985

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	590	0	590	228	0	228	201	0	201	617	0	617

DEORIA



District Deoria is one of the Eastern district of Uttar Pradesh. It came into existence in the year 1946. The name DEORIA is derived from 'Devaranya' or probably 'Devpuria' as believed according to official gazettes. Deoria generally means a place where there are the bunch of temples, Deoria name developed by a fossil(broken) Shiva Temple by the side of 'Kurna River' in its north side. District & Session Judge' s Courts was created on 12 September 1946. Prior to it, this Judgeship was under the Administrative control of District Judge Gorakhpur. Before the creation of District & Sessions Judge' s Court only Civil and Sessions Judge's Court was in existence. After the creation of District & Sessions judge's Court Sri Chandra Prakash Sharma was posted as 1st District & Session Judge, Deoria.

At present in this Judgeship e-Sewa Kendra facility is available. Separate Civil and Criminal Record Rooms are available in this judgship and are situated in Old Court Rooms Building.

Main Gate

10 Court room building

Mediation & Conciliation Centre

Under construction 24 Court Room Building

5 FTC Court building

Old Court Building

Five Criminal Court Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	5	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	20	11
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	4	4
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	44361	105872	150233	3755	13406	17161	6854	12662	19516	41262	106616	147878

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4180	5589	9769	1861	3286	5147	2553	4189	6742	3488	4686	8174

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3263	0	3263	1110	0	1110	444	0	444	3929	0	3929

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	41262	106616	147878	8390	35954	44344	7606	27577	35183	42046	114993	157039

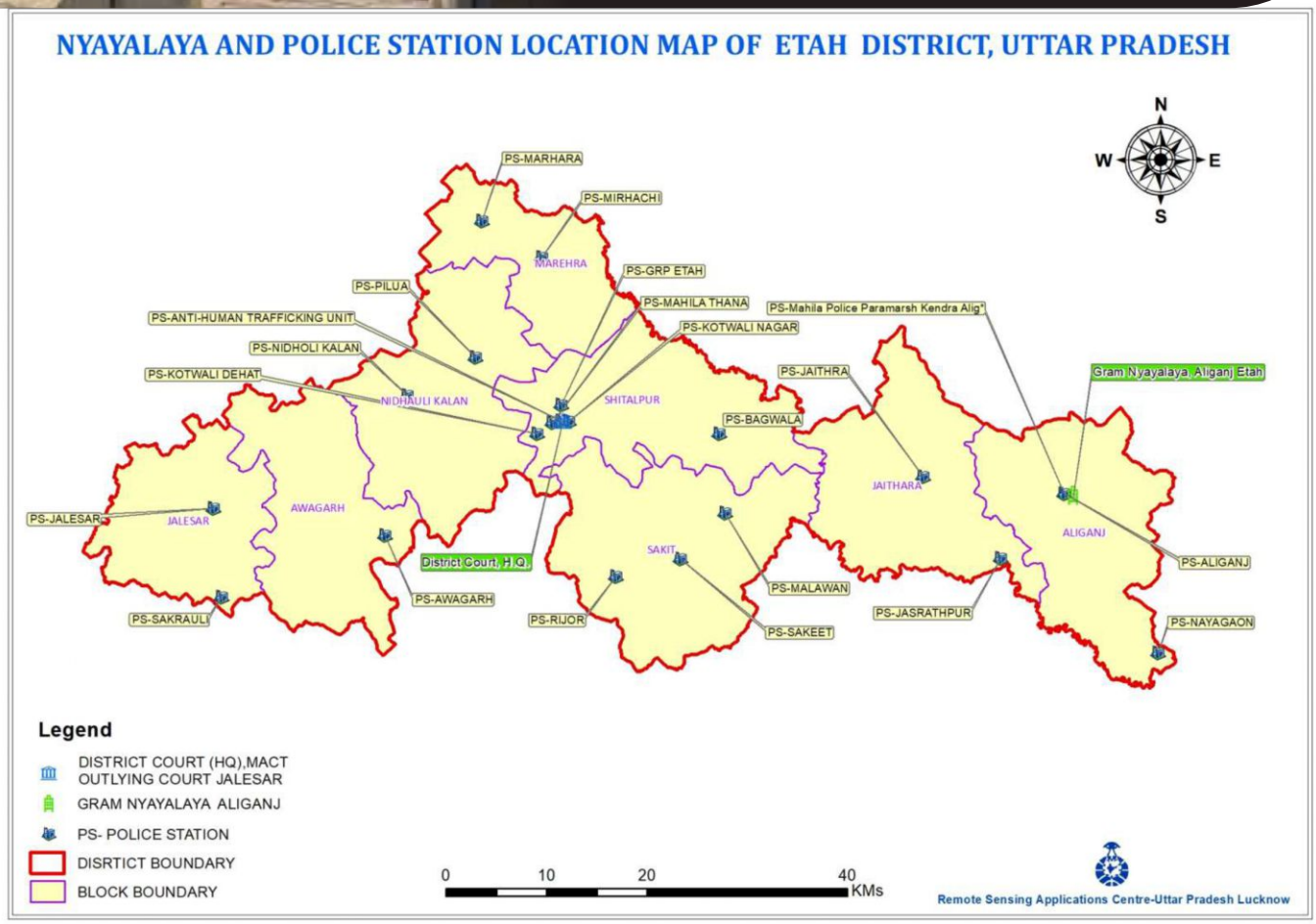
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3488	4686	8174	2251	3557	5808	2716	3418	6134	3023	4825	7848

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3929	0	3929	818	0	818	424	0	424	4323	0	4323

ETAH



Prior to independence, the Courts of Etah were under Sessions Division, Aligarh. The Court of the Civil Judge Etah was established for the first time on 18th December 1950. Earlier jurisdiction of Etah was comprising of five tehsils namely Etah (Sadar), Aligarj, Jalesar, Kasganj and Patiyali. In the year 2007 Kasganj was excluded from Etah and it was made a separate district. Presently Etah Court is exercising Jurisdiction regarding all civil and criminal matters consisting of tehsils namely Etah (Sadar), Aliganj and Jalesar. Appellate jurisdiction/Revisional Jurisdiction regarding Etah Judgeship is exercised by the Principal bench of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court situated at Allahabad.

Description of Court buildings-

There was only one building in Etah, when Munsif Court was established here prior to independence. Presently this building is presided by Civil Judge (Junior Div.) Etah. After that in year 1949-1950, another Court building was constructed in which Court of District & Sessions Judge, Etah used to be held. Presently the Family Court, Etah is running in the above-mentioned building. After that in year 1960 another Court building was constructed in which the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate is operational at present. Old Ten Court room building was constructed in year 1980. The building of the Court and office of District Judge Etah was constructed in year 2000. New Ten Court room building in Munsif Court campus was also constructed in year 2000. A building of five Fast Track Courts was constructed in the Munsif Court Complex. A building for library of Fast Track Courts and Guest House was con-structed in District Judge Court Complex. Computer Room was constructed in 2011 and Video Conferencing Room became operational in 2016.At present the Judicial Courts, Civil and Criminal are located in two complexes. One is District Court Complex and other is Munsif Court Complex.

Other salient Features are

1. Virtual Court
2. e-Sewa Kendra
3. VC Cabin
4. E-Filling Facility

Old Court Building

Old Court Diwani Complex

District Judge Court Building

Family Court Room

Video Conferencing Room

Computer Room

FTC Building

Multi-Purpose Hall Cum Guest House

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	08	04
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	13	07
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	10764	65268	76032	2877	49259	52136	3034	49928	52962	10607	64 599	75206

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1246	2654	3900	607	690	1297	246	140	386	1607	3204	4811

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2897	-	2897	1206	-	1206	1277	-	1277	2826	-	2826

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	10607	64599	75206	2693	54886	57579	2148	51452	53600	11152	68033	79185

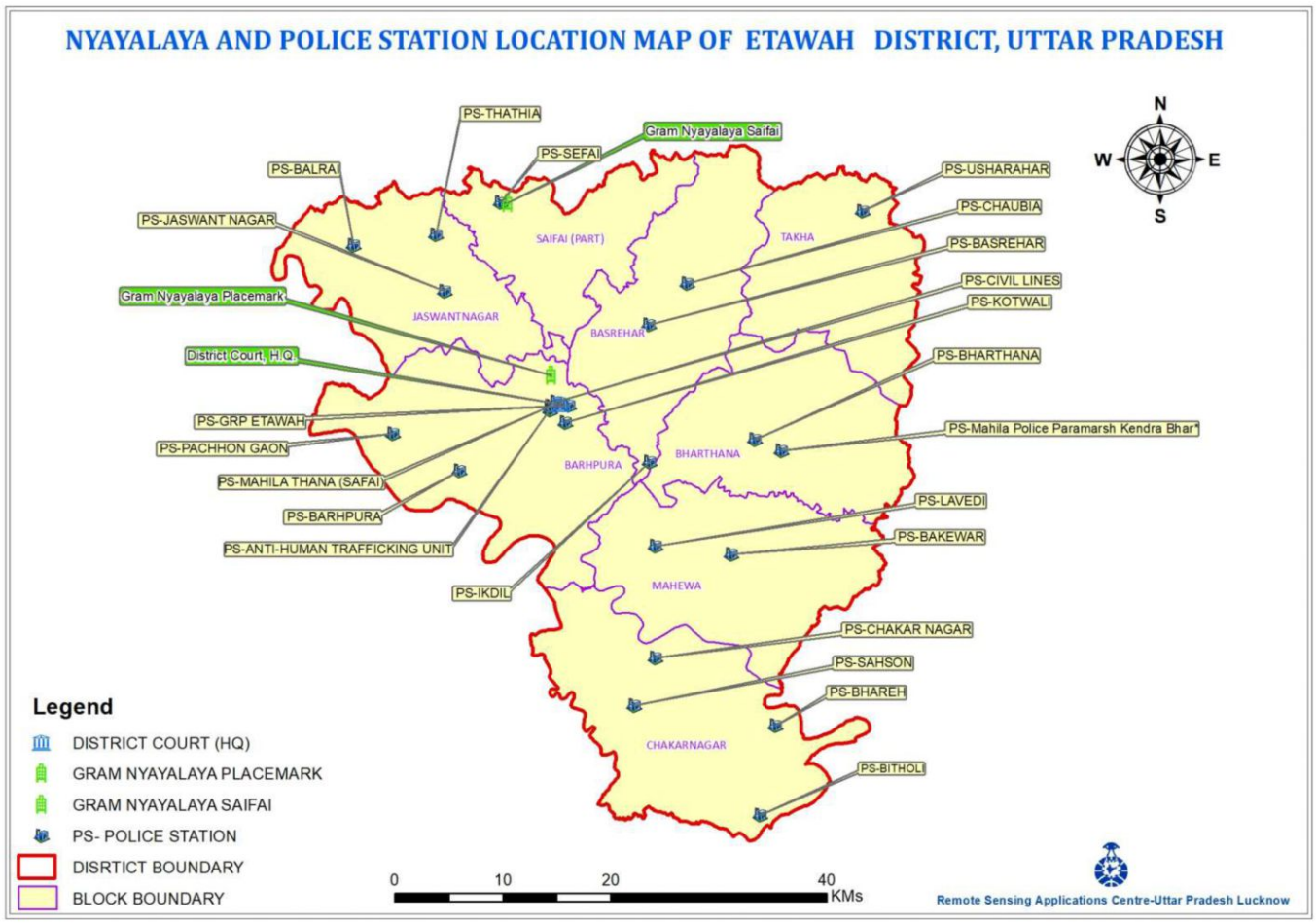
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1607	3204	4811	615	784	1399	527	304	831	1695	3684	5379

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5983	0	5983	273	0	273	236	0	236	6020	0	6020

ETAWAH



In the pre-independence period the District and Sessions Judge, Mainpuri, used to exercise jurisdiction over Etawah. The Munsifs of Etawah and Phaphund were separately designated. Later on munsifi comprised of Tahsils of Bidhuna and Auraiya started working as such, while the other two tahsils fell within the munsifi of Etawah.

The Court of Civil Judge (J.D.) came in to being in the year 1902. The court of Civil Judge (SD) was created in the year 1926. The district of Etawah was taken out of the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Mainpuri and started functioning as a separate Judgeship from August 1, 1958. Court of Civil Judge (J.D.) Auraiya was eastablished on 26th June 1989 as a Outlying Court of District Court Etawah.

On 17th September, 1997 two Tehsils namely Auraiya and Bidhuna were separated from district Etawah to form a new district named as Auraiya. Thereafter, District Court Auraiya was separately formed on 25 June 1998.

Subsequently, District & Sessions Court, Auraiya was eastablished on 29 January 2000.

The Court of District and Sessions Judge came in to existence in the year 1958 and since then the same is in operation. There was an additional Court of Munsif Etawah at Phaphund which was abolished in the year 1932 when the then Munsif Mr. Ambika Prasad disposed off all the cases pending in the Court. Till 1926, there was a post of revenue agent (Mukhtar) which was also abolished. When the court was started in 1958, the following courts were running in this Judgeship-

Civil & Sessions Judge, Etawah.
Temp. Civil & Sessions Judge Etawah.
Addl. Civil Judge.
Munsif Etawah.
Addl. Munsif Etawah.

VIDEO CONFERENCING HALL DISTRICT COURT ETAWAH

There are three residential buildings for Judicial officers which are as under:

1. Sessions House:
Sessions House is exclusively meant for the residence of District Judge. It also includes Camp office and it is situated near SSP Chauraha Etawah. Ten type-IV residential Quarters meant for judicial officers' residences situated in front of DIET offices Etawah. Six type-V residential Quarters meant for judicial officers' residences situated in Purani Diwani complex, Etawah. This building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Krishna Dhavan on 28.05.2001.

Other Salient Features are

1.Virtual Court

2.e-SEWA

3.V.C. Cabin

4.Filing Facility

5.The Record Room

Main Gate

New Ten Courts Building

FTC Building

A.D.R. Building

Ten Court Building Etawah

Nazarat Etawah

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	09	08
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	13	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	12624	60041	72665	2451	38628	41079	2717	24692	27409	12358	73977	86335

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1580	2382	3962	1232	1514	2746	1447	1667	3114	1365	2229	3594

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3208	-	3208	951	-	951	505	-	505	3654	-	3654

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	12358	73977	86335	2434	24712	27146	2905	36659	39564	11887	62030	73917

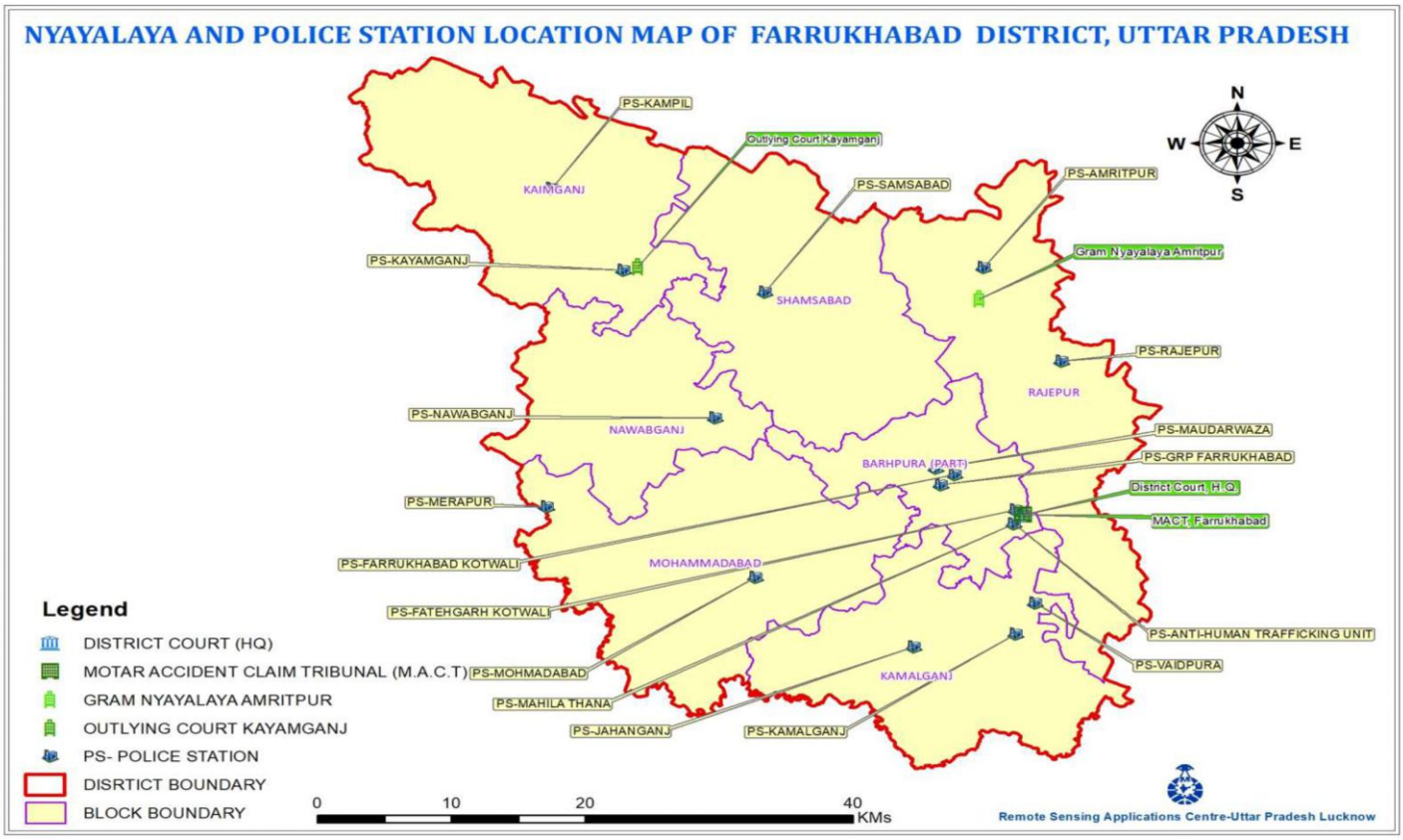
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1365	2229	3594	1380	1241	2621	1372	1148	2520	1373	2322	3695

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3654	0	3654	980	0	980	613	0	613	4021	0	4021

FARRUKHABAD



On 28th October, 1802 the first Judges Court was established at Farrukhabad and Zila Adalat was established vide Regulation II of 1803. Thereafter South Munsif Court, Munsif Court Kaimganj and North Munsif Court started working respectively on 13th November, 1821, 13th December, 1825 and 20th February, 1827. Court of Sessions Judge, Farrukhabad became functional with effect from 18th of December, 1830 followed by establishment of Sub Judge Court on 6th July 1833. Later on 1st April, 1871 Small Causes Court was established at Fatehgarh and on 13th August, 1889 Small Causes Court, Farrukhabad started functioning. Munsif Court of Hawali started working w.e.f. 18th October, 1945.

Till 1833, the Judge was also the District Magistrate and the head of the Police. After 1833, the Judge had one Subordinate Judge and six Munsifs under his control. At that time 10 Advocates were practising in Sadar Adalat and 49 in munsif courts. In civil court use of Farsi language was stopped in 1839. At about 1840 there were 1 Seristedar, 1 Nazir, 14 clerks, 18 peons, 1 Jamadar and 48 horse mounted orderlies attached with Magistrate Court. In 1835, six prisoners were engaged to move the fans for the Judge.

Hon'ble Frederick Jhone Shore was the first District & Sessions Judge of the district. Before it, he was also the Judge Magistrate of the district for two years as per the earlier system. He is also the writer of the famous book " Notes on Indian Affairs" (copy of cover page annexed). In 1831, there were 243 Original Suits, 3614 decrees and 750 miscellaneous cases pending. At that time the judge was engaged in numerous administrative works and he had, as such, a very little time for hearing of the cases.

As per the Gazetteer of the District, in 1911 apart from the District & Sessions Judge, there was a Subordinate Judge with jurisdiction extending over the whole district and 3 Munsifs at Farrukhabad, Kannauj and Kayamganj. District Kannauj was carved out of Farrukhabad in 1997.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sri Subhash Chand and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sri Shiv Shankar Prasad have been elevated as Judges of Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad who has worked as District Judge, Farrukhabad.

Other Facilities of Farrukhabad Judgeship

1. Virtual Court
2. e-Sewa
3. 2 .VC Cabins
4. e-filing
5. Record Room.

District & Session Court Farrukhabad

12 Court Room District Court Farrukhabad(ADJ Building)

Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Farrukhabad

Temporary Court Room District Court Farrukhabad

Inauguration of ADR Centre by Hon'ble Administrative Judge District Court Farrukhabad

Inauguration of Gram Nyayalay Amritpur, Farrukhabad by Hon'ble Administrative Judge District Court Farrukhabad

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	8	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	11
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	15792	79806	95598	3194	37764	40958	3808	41891	45699	15178	75679	90857

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2031	2699	4730	983	970	1953	1332	1320	2652	1682	2349	4031

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1316	0	1316	709	0	709	656	0	656	1369	0	1369

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

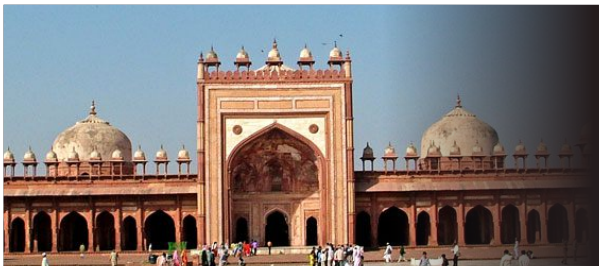
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	15178	75679	90857	2859	41049	43908	2400	39617	42017	15637	77111	92748

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

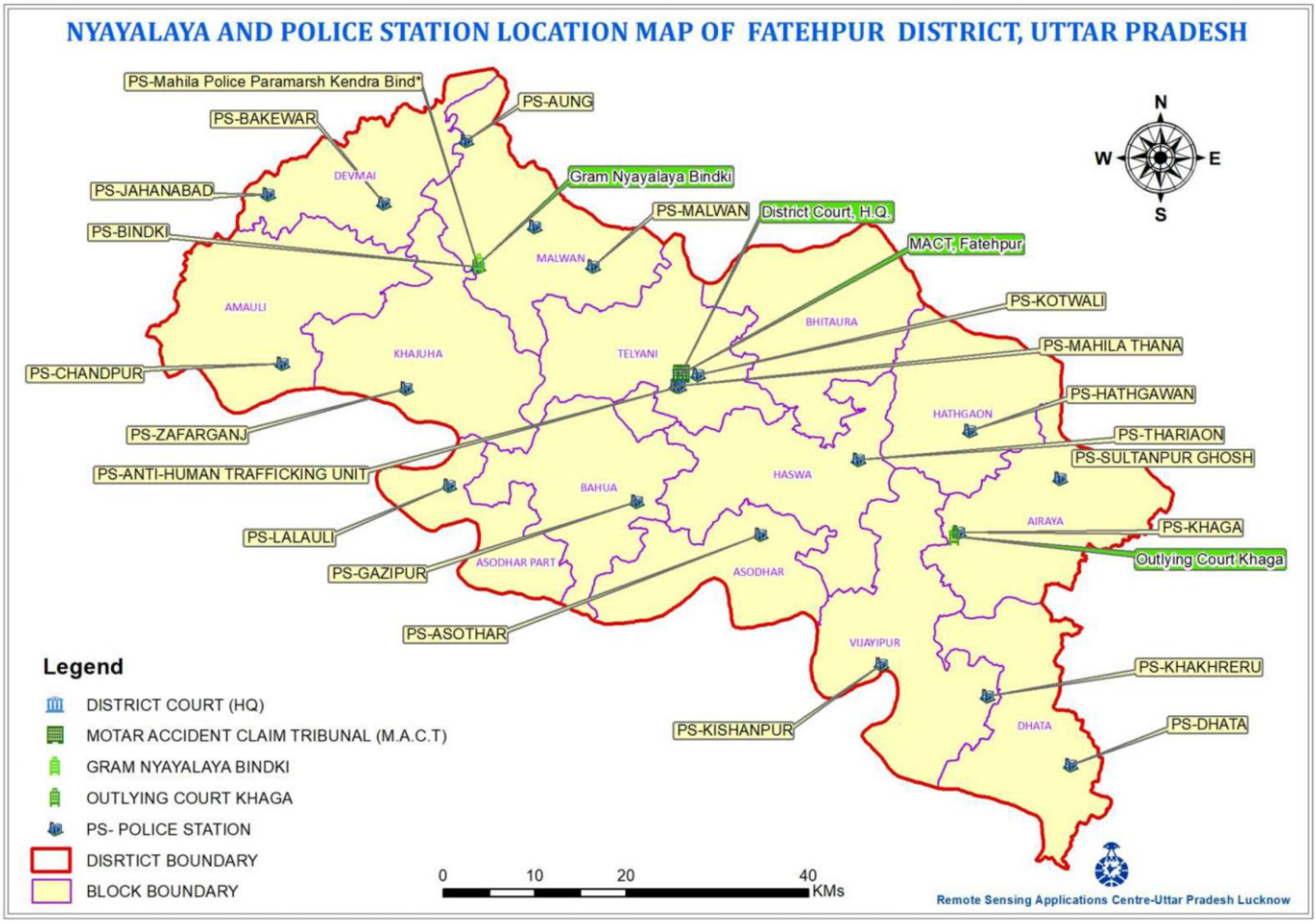
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1682	2349	4031	1012	1066	2078	1101	1209	2310	1593	2206	3799

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1004	0	1004	244	0	244	325	0	325	923	0	923



FATEHPUR



The Fatehpur District Court is the principal judicial body serving the Fatehpur district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It plays a crucial role in administering justice at the district level and operates under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court.

Location and Jurisdiction

The Fatehpur District Court is located in the city of Fatehpur, the administrative headquarters of the district. It has jurisdiction over all civil, criminal, and revenue-related matters arising within the district's territorial limits. The court ensures the implementation of legal frameworks and safeguards the constitutional rights of individuals and entities.

Structure and Functioning

The district court consists of multiple judicial officers, including:

District and Sessions Judge: The highest judicial authority in the district, handling both civil and criminal matters, including sessions trials for serious offenses.

Additional District Judges: Assist in handling appeals, civil suits, and major legal disputes.

Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM): Supervises magistrates and handles criminal cases.

Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Divisions): Deal with civil disputes, including property, contract, and family-related cases.

Judicial Magistrates: Handle minor criminal cases and preliminary hearings for major offenses.

Types of Cases Handled

The Fatehpur District Court deals with a wide range of cases, including:

Criminal Cases: Theft, assault, murder, narcotics, and other criminal offenses.

Civil Cases: Property disputes, contract enforcement, family matters (divorce, alimony, child custody), and tenancy conflicts.

Revenue Cases: Land disputes and matters related to agricultural landholding.
Motor Accident Claims: Compensation cases under the Motor Vehicles Act.

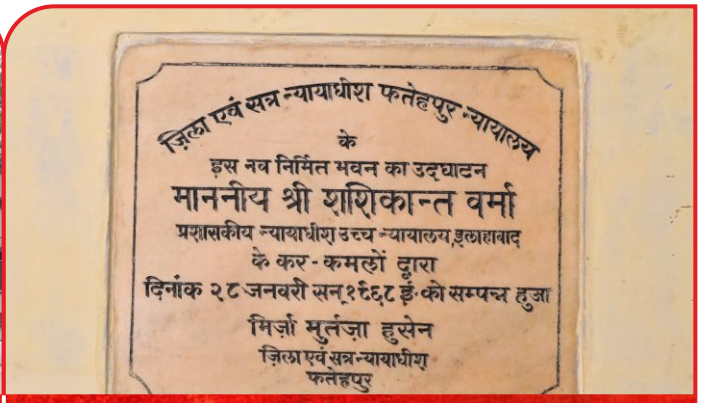
Consumer Disputes: Cases related to consumer rights violations.

Legal Aid and Public Services
The court facilitates legal aid services for underprivileged individuals through the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), ensuring access to justice for all citizens. Lok Adalats (People's Courts) are also organized to promote speedy dispute resolution through mutual settlements.

Technological Advancements
In alignment with India's digital transformation, the Fatehpur District Court has implemented e-Courts services. Litigants and lawyers can access case status, judgments, and hearing schedules online, improving transparency and efficiency in legal proceedings.
Conclusion

The Fatehpur District Court is a cornerstone of the local judicial system, ensuring legal redressal and upholding the rule of law in the region. With evolving reforms and digital integration, the court aims to enhance efficiency and accessibility in the judicial process, benefiting the citizens of Fatehpur district.

Front View (Main Building)
of District Sessions Court, Fatehpur



Foundation Stone
of District & Sessions Court Building
Fatehpur

Court Room of District &
Sessions Judge, Fatehpur

Retiring Room of District
& Sessions Judge, Fatehpur

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	14	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	17196	96081	113277	2070	70436	72506	2656	51533	54189	16610	114984	131594

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1149	1495	2644	1354	1493	2847	1331	1449	2780	1172	1539	2711

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3228	-	3228	1154	-	1154	1185	-	1185	3197	-	3197

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	16610	114984	131594	2326	63443	65769	1857	87295	89152	17079	91132	108211

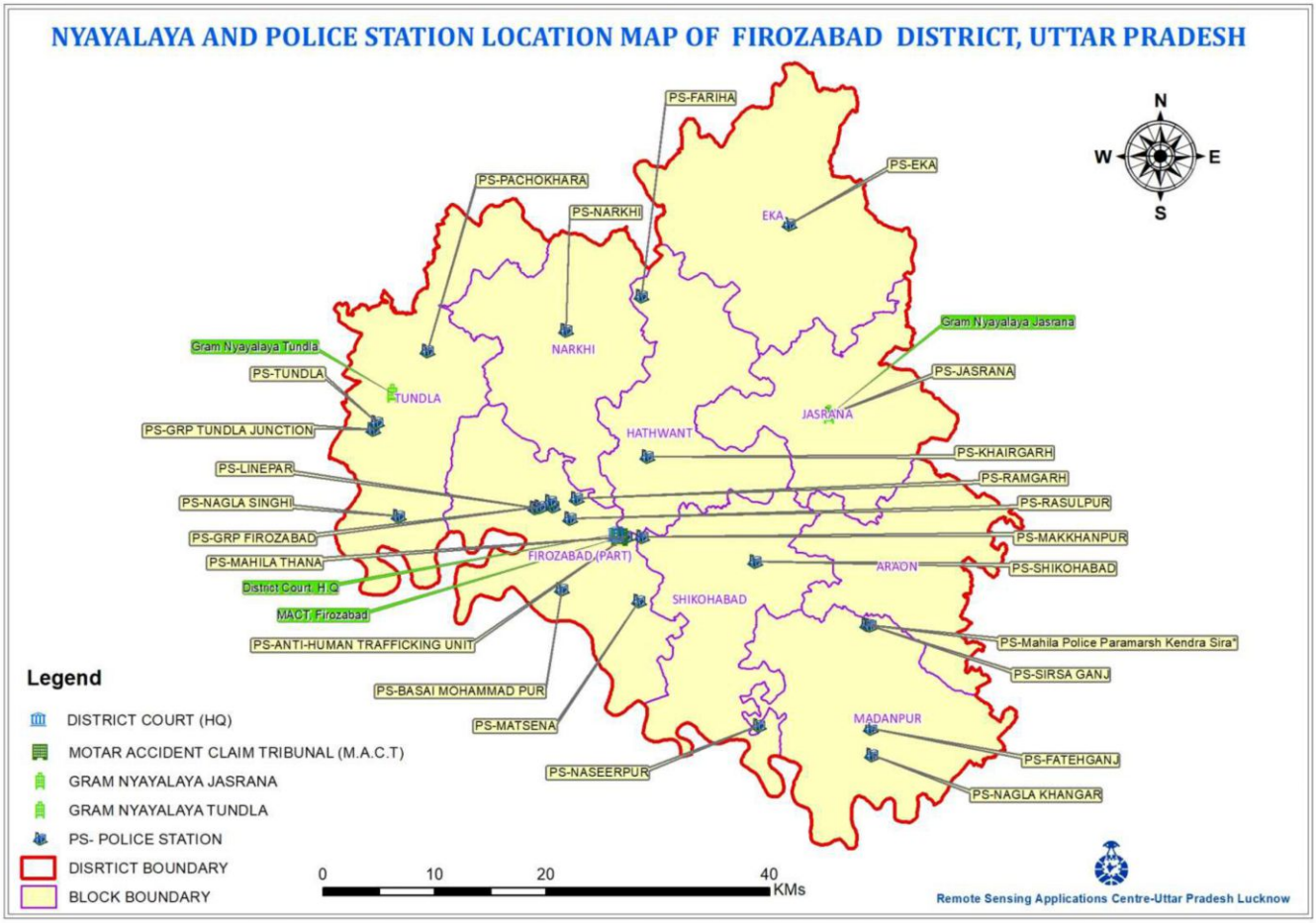
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1172	1539	2711	1197	1187	2384	1074	997	2071	1295	1729	3024

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3197	0	3197	1157	0	1157	861	0	861	3493	0	3493

FIROZABAD



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Conclusion

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FTC Building

FTC Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	19	15
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	6	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	14	11
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	3	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	16623	132591	149214	4415	60258	64673	8615	55788	64403	12423	137061	149484

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2524	4330	6854	2405	3246	5651	2751	3458	6209	2178	4118	6296

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1359	-	1359	530	-	530	360	-	360	1529	-	1529

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	12423	137061	149484	3533	93400	96933	3240	91468	94708	12716	138993	151709

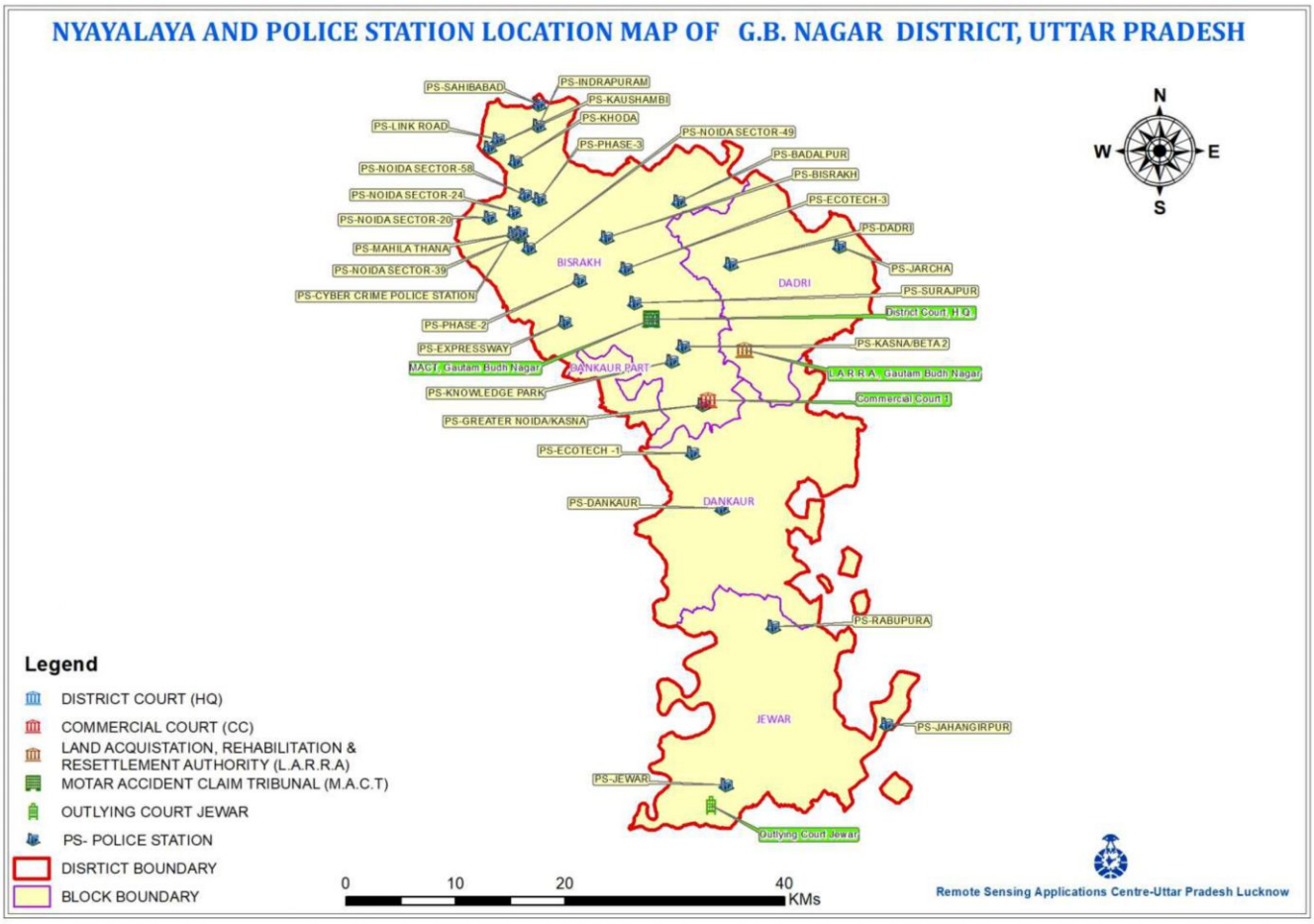
Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3178	5118	8296	2351	3266	5617	3010	4158	7168	2519	4226	6745

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1529	0	1529	532	0	532	419	0	419	1642	0	1642

GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR



The Commercial Court was formed on 07.01.2020 vide Government Order No.-14/2017/1479/Saat-Nyaya-2-2017-129G/2015 dated 02.11.2017 and at present this Court is located at Zila Panchayat Guest House Building, Near The Police Station, Site-5, Kasna, Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar, which is situated at a distance of about 10 km from the District and Sessions Court, Gautam Budh Nagar. This court has the jurisdiction of three districts Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad and Hapur respectively. An additional commercial court has been established in district Gautam Budh Nagar vide Notification/Government No.-17/2022/464/Seven-Justice-2-2022-129G/2015 dated 12.09.2022, which is currently Commercial Court No.-1 and 2 are operating together in the said building.

District & Sessions Court Gautam Budh Nagar

Commercial Court, Gautam Budh Nagar

e-Seva Kendra

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	10
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	13	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	8	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	19708	194745	214453	10645	825099	835744	14521	384656	399177	15832	635188	651020

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3129	1710	4839	2638	1342	3984	2400	1067	3467	3367	1985	5352

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3173	-	3173	1607	-	1607	529	-	529	4251	-	4251

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1315	-	1315	534	-	1849	474	-	1375		-	1375

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	290	-	290	1061	-	1061	53	-	53	1298	-	1298

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	19708	194745	214453	10645	825099	835744	14521	384656	399177	15832	635188	651020

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3367	1985	5352	2509	1369	3878	2274	1005	3279	3602	2349	5951

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1375	0	1375	630	0	630	546	0	456	1459	0	1459

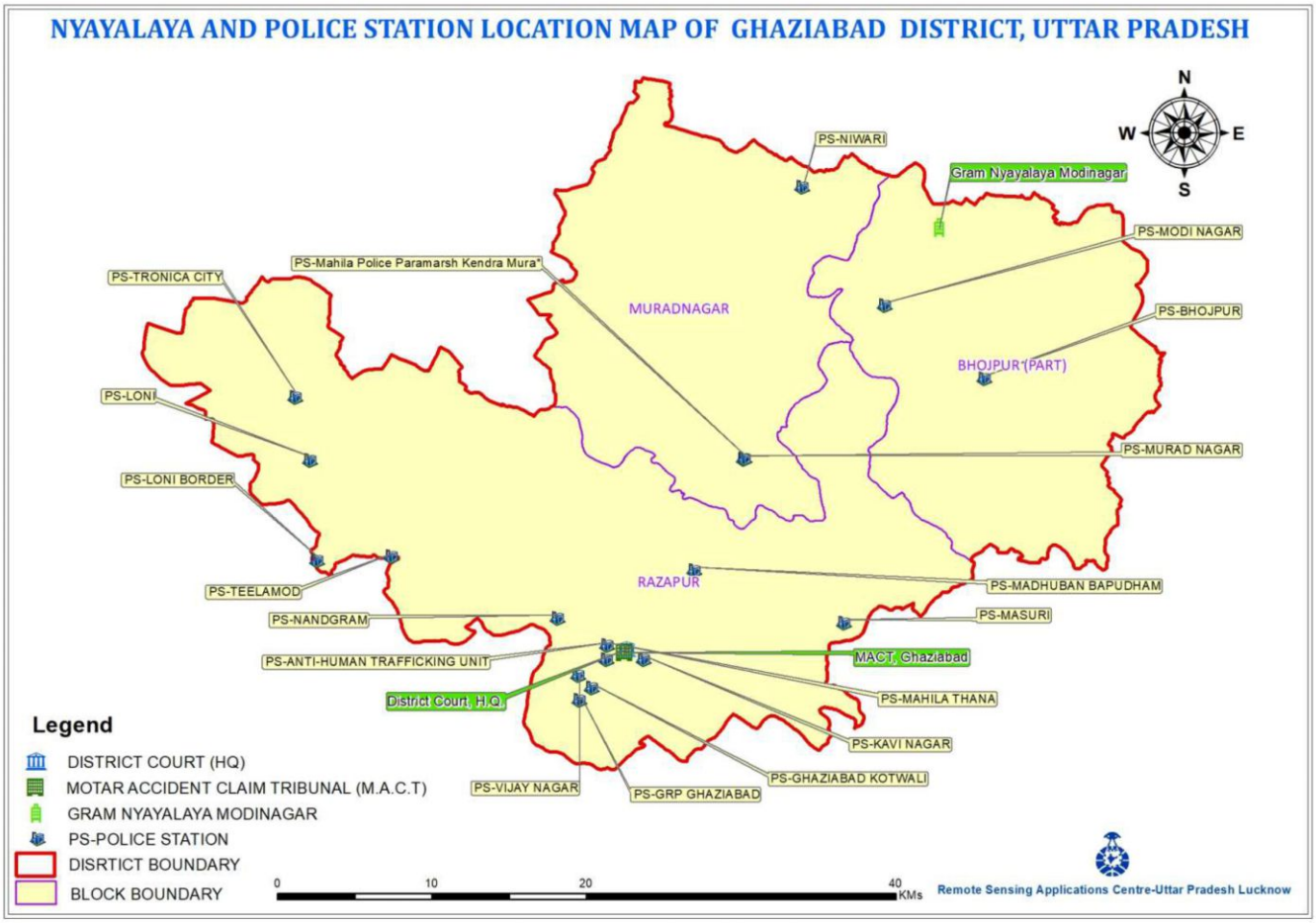
Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1298	0	1298	2192	0	2192	62	0	62	3428	0	3428

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4242	0	4242	1561	0	1561	1584	0	1854	4219	0	4219

GHAZIABAD



The Ghaziabad District Court is the principal judicial body serving the Ghaziabad district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It plays a crucial role in administering justice at the district level and operates under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court.

Location and Jurisdiction

The Ghaziabad District Court is located in the city of Ghaziabad, a major industrial and commercial hub of Uttar Pradesh. It has jurisdiction over all civil, criminal, and revenue-related matters arising within the district's territorial limits. The court ensures the implementation of legal frameworks and safeguards the constitutional rights of individuals and entities.

Structure and Functioning

The district court consists of multiple judicial officers, including:

District and Sessions Judge: The highest judicial authority in the district, handling both civil and criminal matters, including sessions trials for serious offenses.

Additional District Judges: Assist in handling appeals, civil suits, and major legal disputes.

Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM): Supervises magistrates and handles criminal cases.

Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Divisions): Deal with civil disputes, including property, contract, and family-related cases.

Judicial Magistrates: Handle minor criminal cases and preliminary hearings for major offenses.

Types of Cases Handled

The Ghaziabad District Court deals with a wide range of cases, including:

Criminal Cases: Theft, assault, murder, narcotics, and other criminal offenses.

Civil Cases: Property disputes, contract enforcement, family matters (divorce, alimony, child custody), and tenancy conflicts.

Revenue Cases: Land disputes and matters related to agricultural landholding.

Motor Accident Claims: Compensation cases under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Consumer Disputes: Cases related to consumer rights violations.

Legal Aid and Public Services

The court facilitates legal aid services for underprivileged individuals through the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), ensuring access to justice for all citizens. Lok Adalats (People's Courts) are also organized to promote speedy dispute resolution through mutual settlements.

Technological Advancements

In alignment with India's digital transformation, the Ghaziabad District Court has implemented e-Courts services. Litigants and lawyers can access case status, judgments, and hearing schedules online, improving transparency and efficiency in legal proceedings.

Conclusion

The Ghaziabad District Court is a cornerstone of the local judicial system, ensuring legal redressal and upholding the rule of law in the region. With evolving reforms and digital integration, the court aims to enhance efficiency and accessibility in the judicial process, benefiting the citizens of Ghaziabad district

Main Court Room Building

15 Court Room Building

CBI Court Room Building

CBI Court Room

DJ Court Room

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	31	29
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	22	12
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	10	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	6	5
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	29895	217027	246922	7660	174858	182518	15742	162644	178386	21813	229241	251054

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	6729	4538	11267	4063	2178	6241	4359	2338	6697	6433	4378	10811

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1868	-	1868	1193	-	1193	1372	-	1372	1689	-	1689

District Court

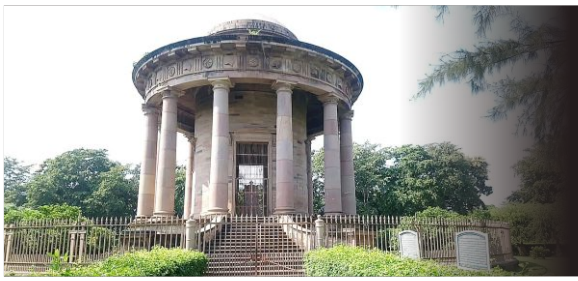
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	21813	229241	251054	5306	349197	354503	7019	180511	187530	20100	397927	418027

Family Court

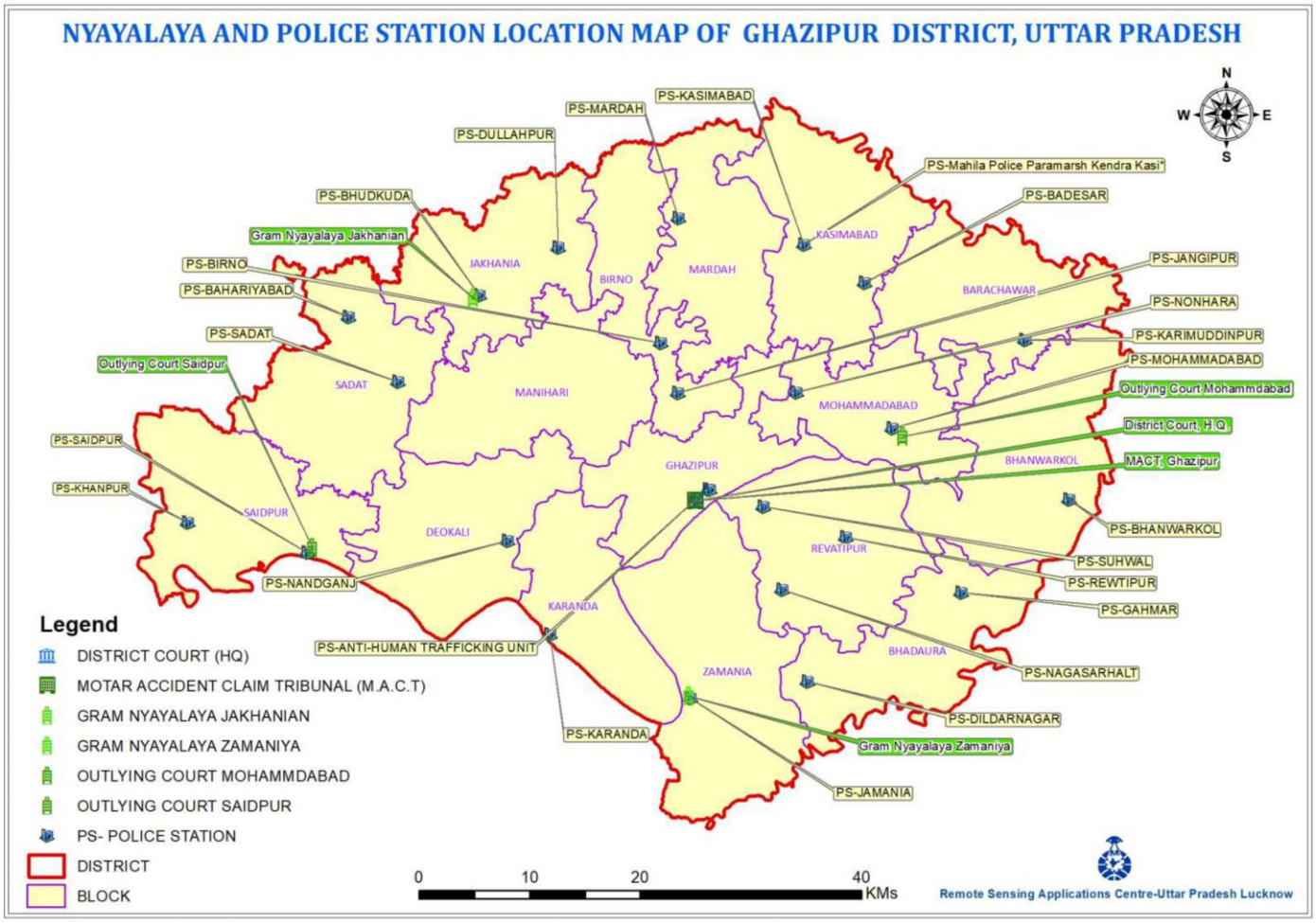
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6433	4378	10811	3810	2297	6107	4043	2005	6048	6200	4670	10870

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1689	0	1689	756	0	756	842	0	842	1603	0	1603



GHAZIPUR



The Ghazipur District Court is the principal judicial body serving the Ghazipur district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It plays a crucial role in administering justice at the district level and operates under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court.

Location and Jurisdiction

The Ghazipur District Court is located in the city of Ghazipur, a historically significant district in Uttar Pradesh. It has jurisdiction over all civil, criminal, and revenue-related matters arising within the district's territorial limits. The court ensures the implementation of legal frameworks and safeguards the constitutional rights of individuals and entities.

Structure and Functioning

The district court consists of multiple judicial officers, including:

- **District and Sessions Judge:** The highest judicial authority in the district, handling both civil and criminal matters, including sessions trials for serious offenses.
- **Additional District Judges:** Assist in handling appeals, civil suits, and major legal disputes.
- **Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM):** Supervises magistrates and handles criminal cases.
- **Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Divisions):** Deal with civil disputes, including property, contract, and family-related cases.
- **Judicial Magistrates:** Handle minor criminal cases and preliminary hearings for major offenses.

Types of Cases Handled

The Ghazipur District Court deals with a wide range of cases, including:

- **Criminal Cases:** Theft, assault, murder, narcotics, and other criminal offenses.
- **Civil Cases:** Property disputes, contract enforcement,

family matters (divorce, alimony, child custody), and tenancy conflicts.

- **Revenue Cases:** Land disputes and matters related to agricultural landholding.
- **Motor Accident Claims:** Compensation cases under the Motor Vehicles Act.
- **Consumer Disputes:** Cases related to consumer rights violations.

Legal Aid and Public Services

The court facilitates legal aid services for underprivileged individuals through the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), ensuring access to justice for all citizens. Lok Adalats (People's Courts) are also organized to promote speedy dispute resolution through mutual settlements.

Technological Advancements

In alignment with India's digital transformation, the Ghazipur District Court has implemented e-Courts services. Litigants and lawyers can access case status, judgments, and hearing schedules online, improving transparency and efficiency in legal proceedings.

Conclusion

The Ghazipur District Court is a cornerstone of the local judicial system, ensuring legal redressal and upholding the rule of law in the region. With evolving reforms and digital integration, the court aims to enhance efficiency and accessibility in the judicial process, benefiting the citizens of Ghazipur district.

District Court Ghazipur Entry Gate

Main Building

Main Building Side View

Court Premises

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	07
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	04
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	29	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	41254	88917	130171	2638	65262	67900	4001	61048	65049	39891	93131	133022

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2587	3958	6545	1018	806	1824	894	885	1779	2711	3879	6590

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT):

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	573	0	573	432	0	432	444	0	444	561	0	561

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	39891	93131	133022	12366	150464	162830	12118	129840	141958	40139	113755	153894

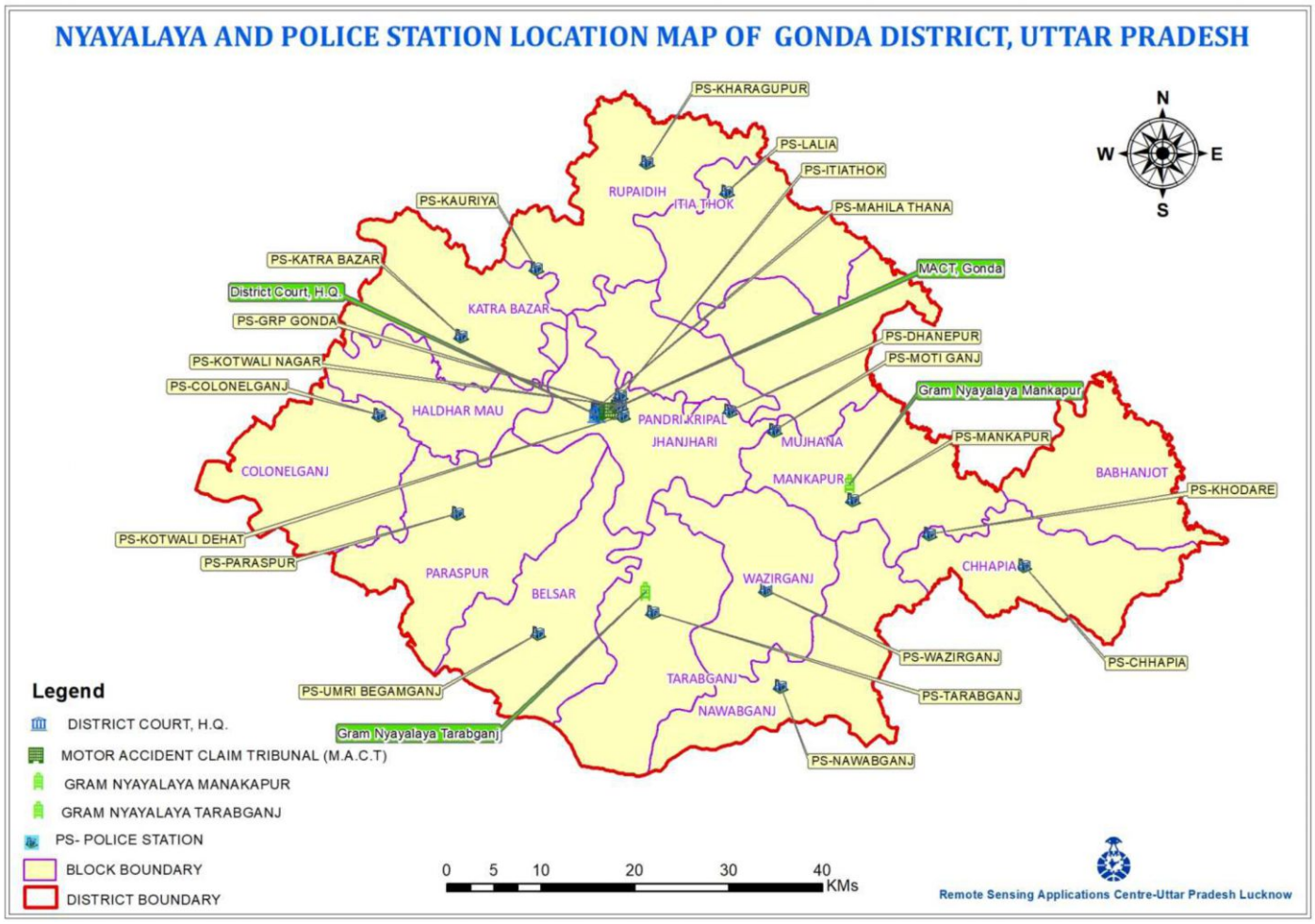
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2275	4315	6590	953	823	1776	515	630	1145	2713	4508	7221

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	561	0	561	517	0	517	518	0	518	560	0	560

GONDA



The Gonda District Court is the principal judicial body serving the Gonda district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It plays a crucial role in administering justice at the district level and operates under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court.

Location and Jurisdiction

The Gonda District Court is located in the city of Gonda, a historically and culturally significant district in Uttar Pradesh. It has jurisdiction over all civil, criminal, and revenue-related matters arising within the district's territorial limits. The court ensures the implementation of legal frameworks and safeguards the constitutional rights of individuals and entities.

Structure and Functioning

The district court consists of multiple judicial officers, including:

- **District and Sessions Judge:** The highest judicial authority in the district, handling both civil and criminal matters, including sessions trials for serious offenses.
- **Additional District Judges:** Assist in handling appeals, civil suits, and major legal disputes.
- **Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM):** Supervises magistrates and handles criminal cases.
- **Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Divisions):** Deal with civil disputes, including property, contract, and family-related cases.
- **Judicial Magistrates:** Handle minor criminal cases and preliminary hearings for major offenses.

Types of Cases Handled

The Gonda District Court deals with a wide range of cases, including:

- **Criminal Cases:** Theft, assault, murder, narcotics, and other criminal offenses.
- **Civil Cases:** Property disputes, contract enforcement, family matters (divorce, alimony, child custody), and tenancy conflicts.

- **Revenue Cases:** Land disputes and matters related to agricultural landholding.
- **Motor Accident Claims:** Compensation cases under the Motor Vehicles Act.
- **Consumer Disputes:** Cases related to consumer rights violations.

Legal Aid and Public Services

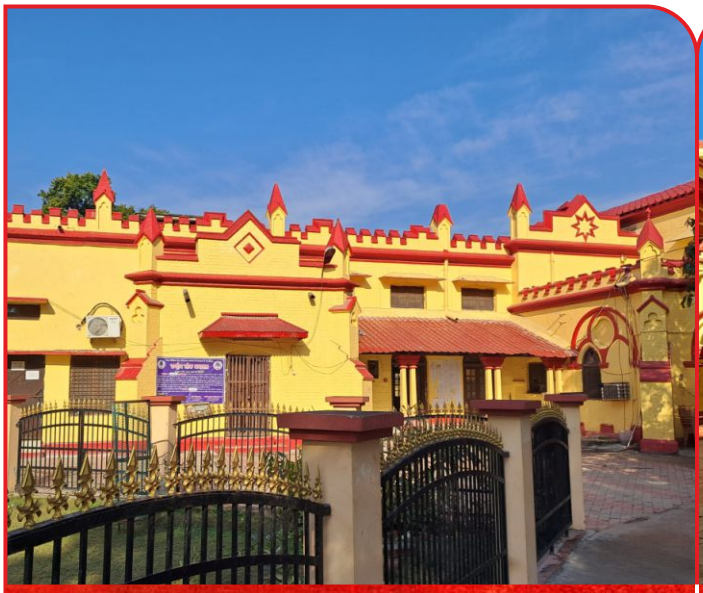
The court facilitates legal aid services for underprivileged individuals through the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), ensuring access to justice for all citizens. Lok Adalats (People's Courts) are also organized to promote speedy dispute resolution through mutual settlements.

Technological Advancements

In alignment with India's digital transformation, the Gonda District Court has implemented **e-Courts** services. Litigants and lawyers can access case status, judgments, and hearing schedules online, improving transparency and efficiency in legal proceedings.

Conclusion

The Gonda District Court is a cornerstone of the local judicial system, ensuring legal redressal and upholding the rule of law in the region. With evolving reforms and digital integration, the court aims to enhance efficiency and accessibility in the judicial process, benefiting the citizens of Gonda district.



Complete View of
Main Block Building of District Court

Building Utraula Block

Main Block Building of
District Court Gonda

ADR Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	13
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	07	06
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	25	09
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	04	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	43825	117837	161662	7562	79121	86683	16586	49830	66416	34801	147128	181929

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2357	3154	5511	1603	1876	3479	1716	1951	3667	2244	3079	5323

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	880	-	880	361	-	361	188	-	188	1053	-	1053

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	34801	147128	181929	17807	104527	122334	14600	115762	130362	38008	135893	173901

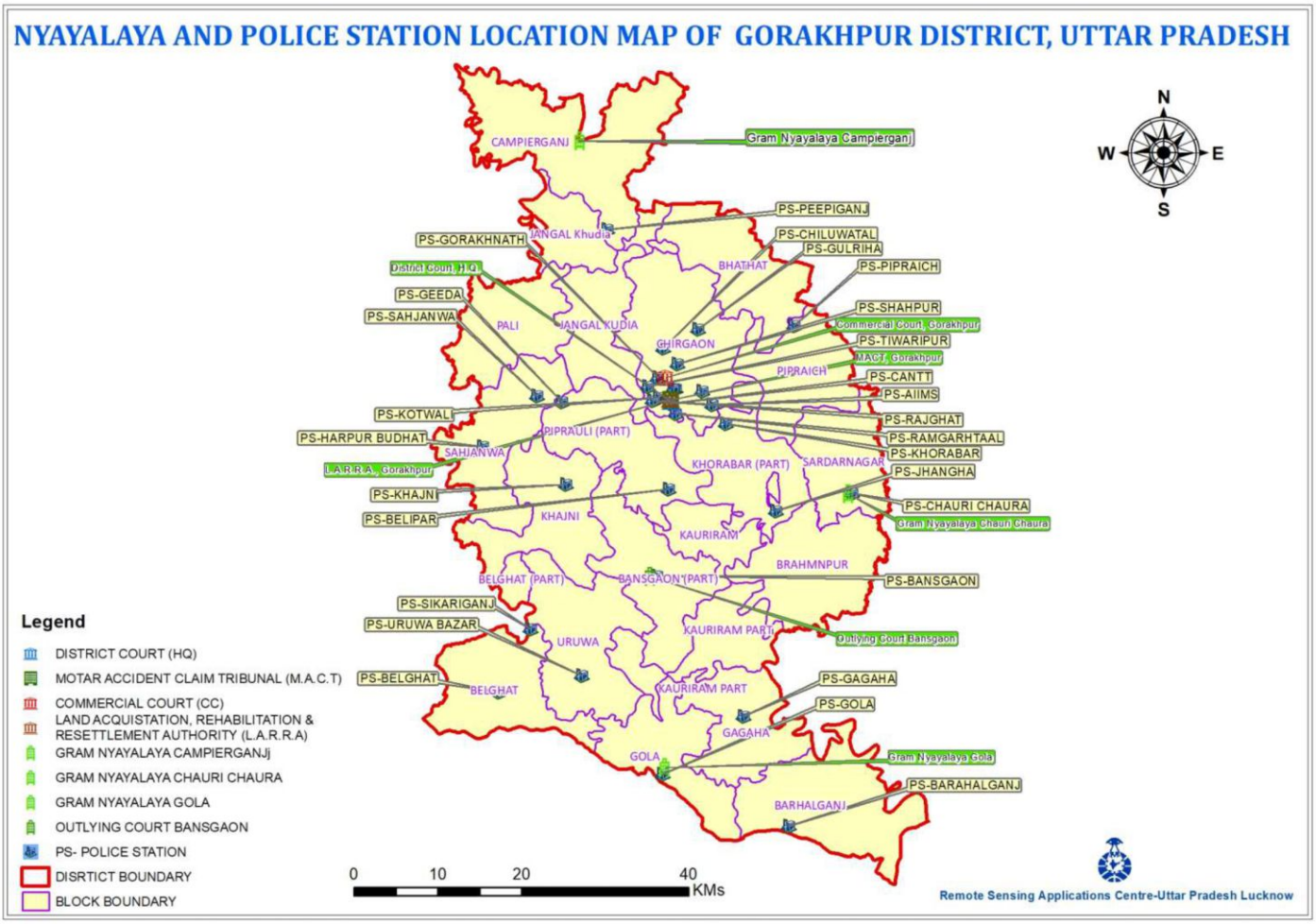
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2244	3079	5323	3761	3556	7317	3636	3546	7182	2369	3089	5458

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1053	0	1053	415	0	415	305	0	305	1163	0	1163

GORAKHPUR



From august 1st, 1945, a separate Judgeship was created in Basti and thenceforth the Judgeship of Gorakhpur included the present Judgeship of Gorakhpur and Deoria. Then in the district there existed the permanent court of District and Sessions judge civil and session judge, judge small causes court, civil judge, Munsif of Gorakhpur and Bansgaon both at Gorakhpur. The temporary courts of an additional civil judge and four additional Munsifs also function in the then Judgeship of Gorakhpur. From September 12, 1964 and November 02, 1990, Deoria and Maharajganj also became separate Judgeships respectively.

Presently there are 72 sanctioned courts in Gorakhpur Judgeship out of them 54 Judicial Officers working at present and 18 courts are lying vacant.

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

Partial separation of the executive from the judiciary began with the appointment of the judicial magistrates about the year1949 in this district. The post of additional district magistrate (judicial) was created to control and supervise the work of the judicial magistrates. The judicial magistrates tried cases under the I.P.C. and suits and proceedings under the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act. Cases under the preventive sections of Cr. P.C. and the local and special Acts and proceedings under the U.P. Land Revenue Act continued to be disposed of by the executive magistrates.

As a further step towards separation of the judiciary from the executive the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrates working under him were transferred to the overall control of the district and sessions judge, with effect from October 2, 1967. They tried cases under the I.P.C. The judicial magistrates were to be utilized for law and order duties by the district magistrate only in an emergency and with the prior approval of the district and sessions judge.

Other Facilities Of Court are:

1 Virtual Court
2 eSewa Kendra
3 VC Cabin
4 e-Filing Facility
5 Record Room-

एफ.टी.सी. न्यायालय भवन

24 कक्षीय न्यायालय भवन

12 कक्षीय न्यायालय भवन

10 कक्षीय न्यायालय भवन

3 कक्षीय भवन

कोर्ट

नजारत

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	28	18
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	17	13
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	27	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	05	04
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	53188	287062	340250	8667	87447	96114	10081	136009	146090	51274	238500	290274

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4532	3750	8282	1931	1464	3395	1811	1102	2913	4652	4112	8764

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1162	-	1162	568	-	568	731	-	731	999		999

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	5085	-	5085	2235	-	2235	1313	-	1313	6007	-	6007

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	84	N.A.	84	197	N.A.	197	12	N.A.	12	269	N.A.	269

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	51774	238500	290274	9215	132934	142149	10338	160109	170447	50651	211325	261976

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4652	4112	8764	2095	1329	3424	1446	824	2270	5301	4617	9918

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6094	0	6094	2012	0	2012	1397	0	1397	6709	0	6709

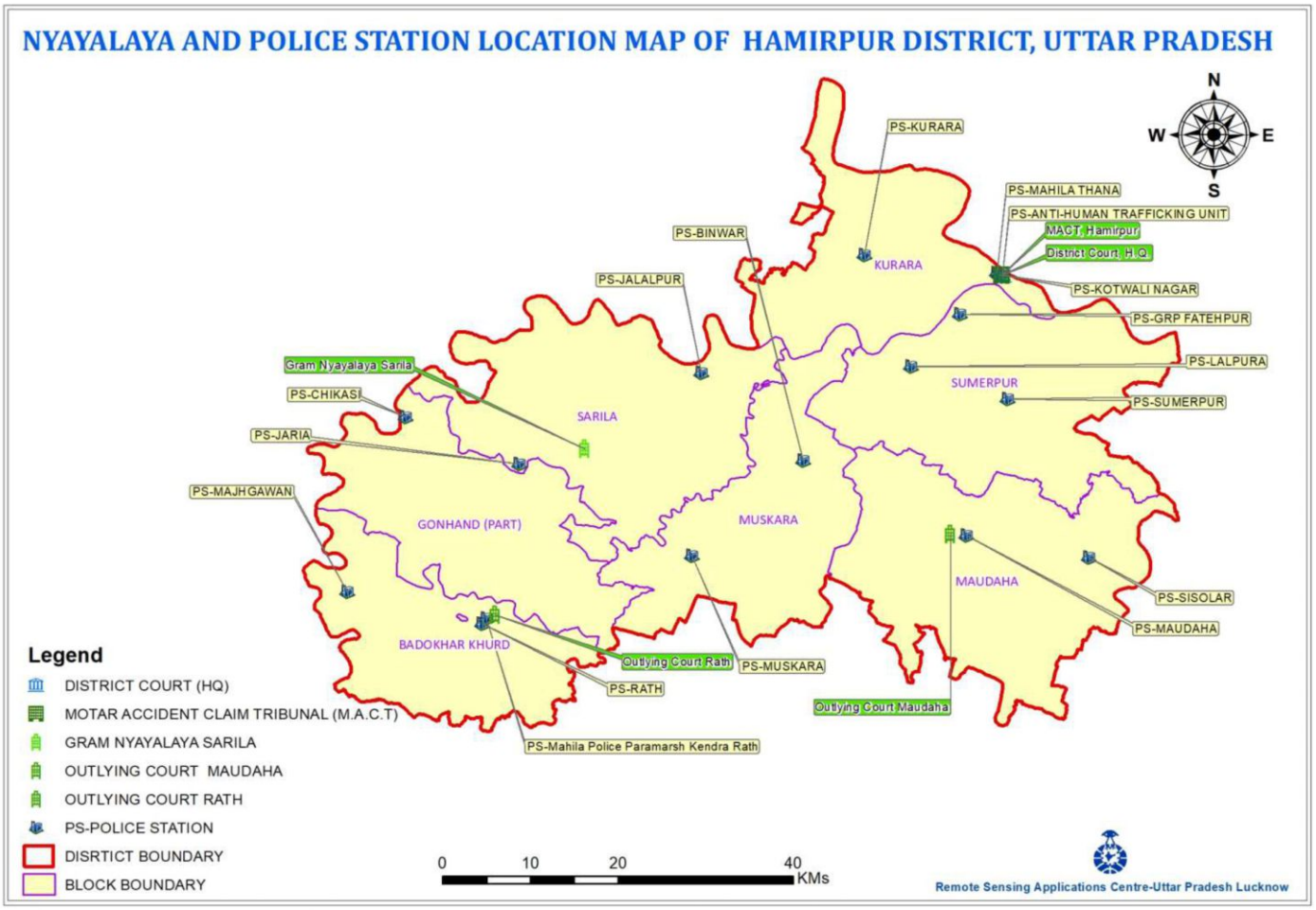
LARRA

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	269	0	269	37	0	37	9	0	9	297	0	297

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1009	0	1009	362	0	362	339	0	339	1032	0	1032

HAMIRPUR



Hamirpur District Court: An Overview

Hamirpur District Court, located in Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh, serves as a key judicial institution in the Bundelkhand region. Functioning under the administrative control of the **Allahabad High Court**, it handles civil, criminal, and revenue cases for Hamirpur district. The court plays a crucial role in delivering justice and maintaining legal order in the region.

Jurisdiction and Structure

The district court is headed by the **District & Sessions Judge**, who supervises subordinate courts, including:

- **Additional District & Sessions Courts**
- **Civil Judge (Senior/Junior Division) Courts**
- **Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) & Magistrate Courts**
- **Revenue Courts** (for land and tax disputes)

The court has jurisdiction over a wide range of cases, from property disputes and family matters to criminal trials under the **Indian Penal Code (IPC)** and special laws.

Key Functions

1. **Civil Cases:** Resolves disputes related to property, contracts, inheritance, and matrimonial issues.
2. **Criminal Cases:** Conducts trials for offenses ranging from theft and assault to serious crimes under IPC and special acts.
3. **Revenue Cases:** Adjudicates land disputes, tenancy matters, and tax-related cases under the **U.P. Revenue Code**.
4. **Administrative Role:** Oversees the functioning of lower courts and ensures compliance with judicial procedures.

Modernization & E-Courts Initiative

Hamirpur District Court has adopted digital reforms under the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**, enabling:

- Online case filing and tracking
- Virtual hearings
- Digitization of court records
- Transparency through public access to judgments

Challenges

Like many district courts in India, Hamirpur faces challenges such as:Case backlog due to limited judicial staff; Infrastructure constraints in rural areas; Delays in proceedings

Efforts are being made to improve efficiency through **Lok Adalats** (people's courts) and **mediation centers** for faster dispute resolution.

Conclusion

Hamirpur District Court remains an essential pillar of justice in the Bundelkhand region, ensuring access to legal remedies for its citizens. With ongoing digital reforms and judicial improvements, it strives to deliver timely and fair justice.

6 Cout Building

4 Court Building

10 Court building

Computer Room

Entry Gate 3

Video Confrencing Room

E.T.C. Old Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	14	09
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M	05	04
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M	10	06
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NIL	NIL
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NIL	NIL

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	8161	43939	52100	3549	37028	40577	3622	30972	34594	7316	48591	55907

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	790	1431	2221	450	595	1045	417	701	1118	823	1325	2148

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	589	-	589	205	-	205	207	-	207	587	-	587

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	7316	48591	55907	1501	29154	30656	946	26046	26992	7871	51699	59570

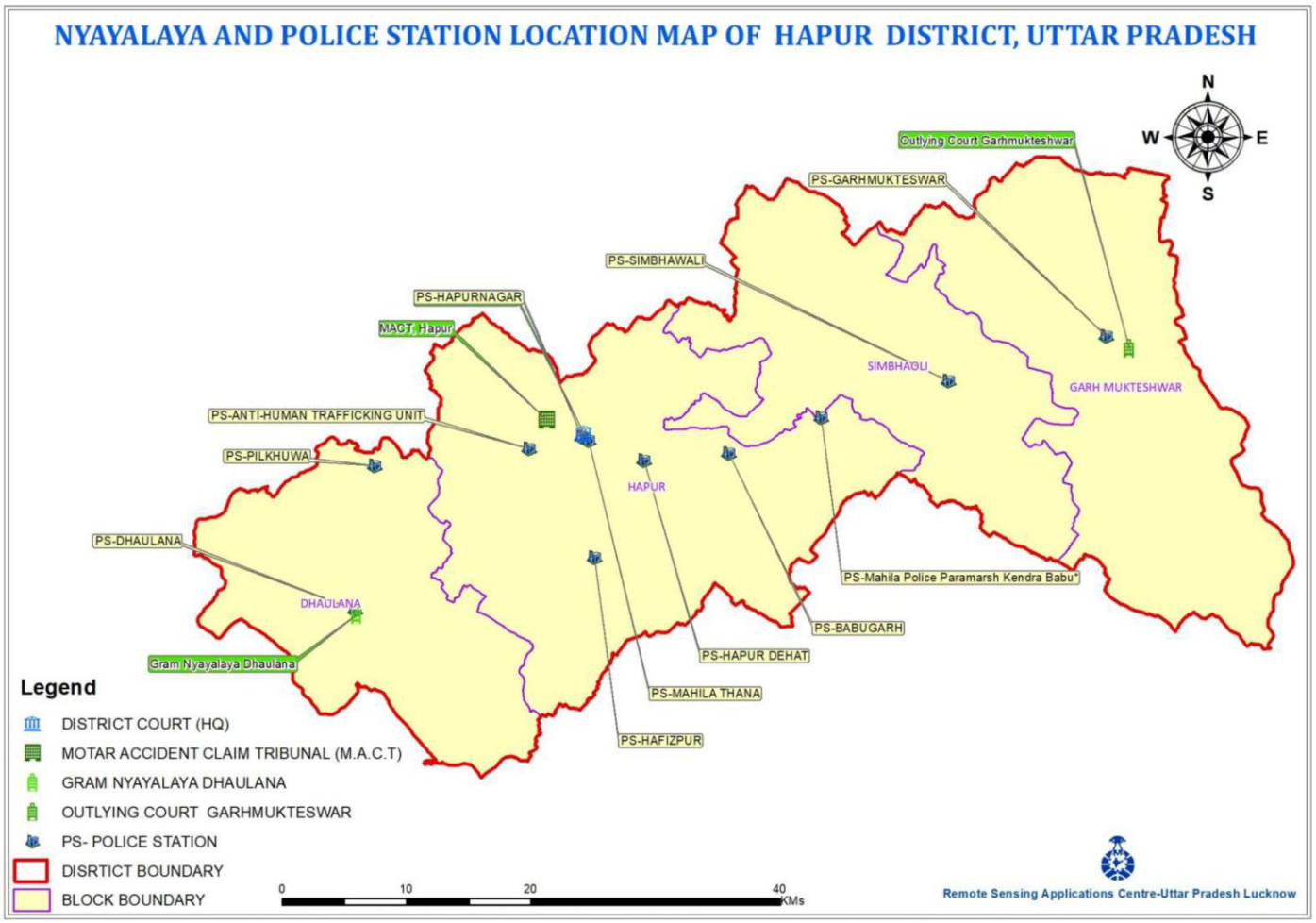
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	822	1333	2155	459	501	960	160	219	379	1121	1615	2736

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	944	0	944	522	0	522	397	0	397	1069	0	1069

HAPUR



Hapur District Court, located in Hapur city of Uttar Pradesh, serves as a vital judicial institution in the western part of the state. Established after Hapur was declared a separate district in 2012 (formerly part of Ghaziabad district), the court functions under the administrative control of the **Allahabad High Court**. It handles civil, criminal, and revenue cases, ensuring justice delivery for the residents of Hapur district.

Jurisdiction and Structure

The court is headed by the **District & Sessions Judge**, who oversees:

Additional District & Sessions Courts

Civil Judge (Senior/Junior Division) Courts

Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) & Magistrate Courts
Family Courts (for matrimonial disputes)
Revenue Courts (for land and taxation matters)

The court exercises jurisdiction over a wide range of cases, including property disputes, criminal trials, and family law matters.

Key Functions

Civil Cases: Adjudicates disputes related to property, contracts, inheritance, and civil rights.

Criminal Cases: Conducts trials for offenses under the **Indian Penal Code (IPC)**, **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act**, and other special laws.

Revenue Cases: Resolves land disputes, tenancy issues, and tax-related matters under the **U.P. Revenue Code**.

Family Disputes: Handles divorce, maintenance, and child custody cases through dedicated **Family Courts**.

Modernization & E-Courts Initiative

Hapur District Court has embraced digital transformation under the **e-Courts Project**, offering:

Online case filing and tracking
Virtual hearings for remote access to justice
Digitization of records for transparency and efficiency
Video conferencing facilities for witness testimonies and prisoner trials

Challenges

Despite progress, the court faces challenges such as: **Case backlog** due to increasing litigation; **Limited infrastructure** in a newly formed district; **Delays in proceedings** due to procedural formalities

Efforts are underway to improve efficiency through **Lok Adalats**, **mediation centers**, and **fast-track courts** for speedy justice.

Conclusion

Hapur District Court plays a crucial role in upholding the rule of law in the region. With ongoing judicial reforms and technological advancements, it aims to provide accessible, efficient, and fair justice to all citizens.

Front View Court Building

Back Side View Court Building

Court Romm ADJ

Court Romm District Judge

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	9	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	N/A	N/A
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	N/A	N/A

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	7212	64810	72022	2427	41465	43892	3806	35534	39340	5833	70741	76574

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1059	1058	2117	884	562	1446	1099	723	1822	844	897	1741

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	601	-	601	153	-	153	177	-	177	577	-	577

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5833	70741	76574	1927	59985	61912	1961	47542	49503	5799	83184	88983

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	857	903	1760	805	633	1438	739	524	1263	923	1012	1935

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	577	0	577	152	0	152	177	0	177	552	0	552

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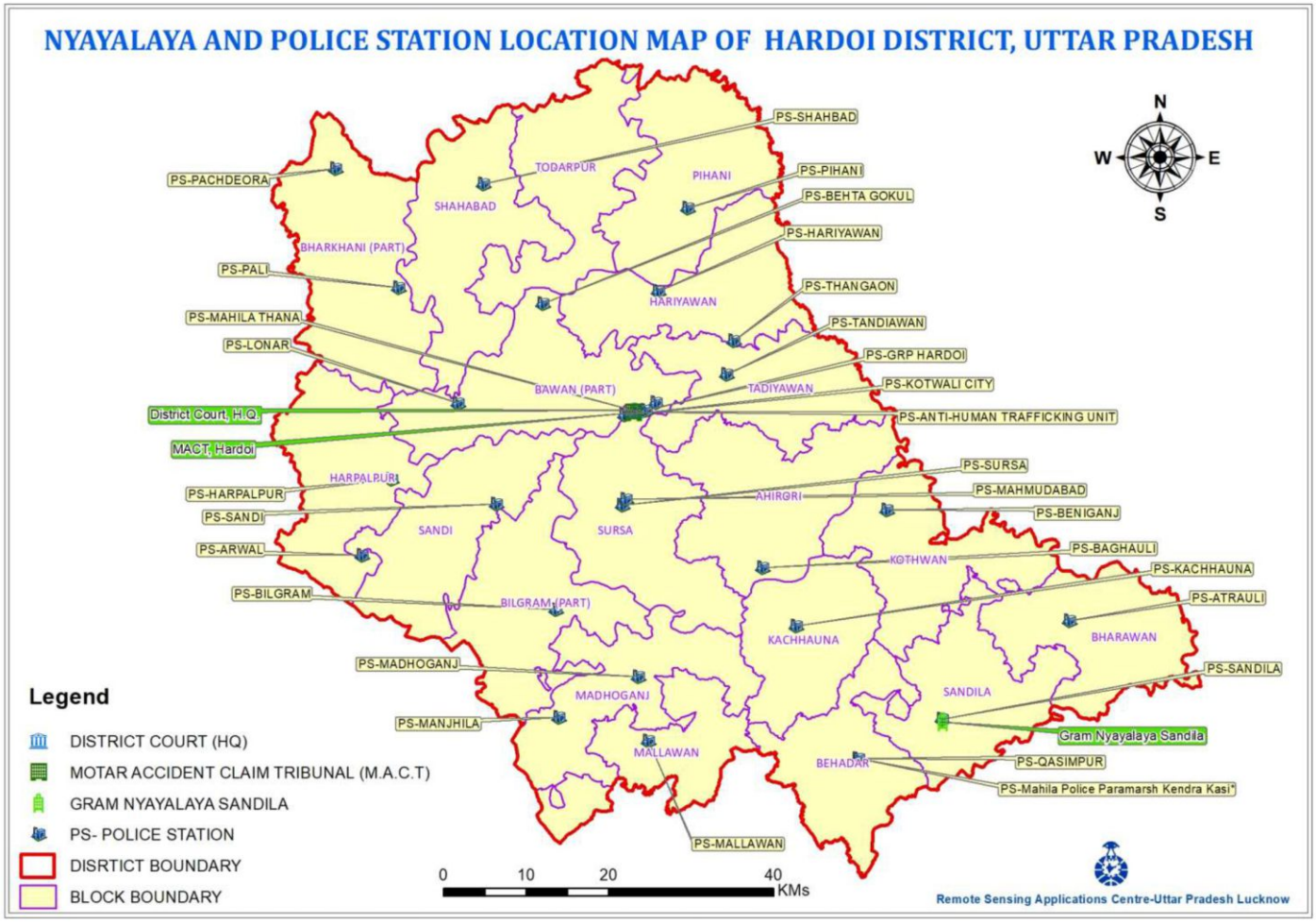


Hardoi District Court serves as the primary judicial institution for Hardoi district in Uttar Pradesh, functioning under the administrative supervision of the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court. Established to provide accessible justice to the region's residents, the court handles a diverse range of civil, criminal, and revenue matters across its jurisdiction.

Organizational Structure

The judicial hierarchy at Hardoi District Court includes:

- **District & Sessions Judge** (Head of the judiciary in the district)
- **Additional District Judges**
- **Civil Judges (Senior & Junior Division)**
- **Chief Judicial Magistrate Court**
- **Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts**
- **Specialized Courts** (including SC/ST Act Court, Family Court, and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal)

Jurisdictional Scope

The court exercises authority over:

1. **Civil Jurisdiction:** Property disputes, contract enforcement, and family law matters
2. **Criminal Jurisdiction:** Offenses ranging from petty crimes to serious felonies
3. **Revenue Jurisdiction:** Land records, tenancy disputes, and agricultural matters
4. **Special Jurisdiction:** Cases under specific legislation like NDPS Act and Domestic Violence Act

Technological Advancements

Hardoi District Court has implemented several digital initiatives:

- Complete computerization of case records
- E-filing facilities for advocates and litigants
- Video conferencing capabilities for remote hearings
- Online cause lists and judgment access

Case Management Statistics
(Recent data highlights):
- Annual case disposal rate averaging 75-80%
- Pendency reduction initiatives showing 15% improvement
- Special Lok Adalat settlements resolving 500+ cases annually

Infrastructure Development
The court complex features:
- Modern courtrooms with digital recording systems
- Dedicated mediation center
- Separate bar rooms and library facilities
- Enhanced security measures and prisoner transit areas

Community Outreach
The court administers:
- Regular legal literacy camps in rural areas
- Victim compensation schemes
- Juvenile justice programs
- Public grievance redressal mechanisms

Challenges and Reforms
Current focus areas include:
- Reducing average case lifespan from 3.5 years to 2 years
- Expanding alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
- Improving infrastructure in rural court branches
- Enhancing witness protection programs

Conclusion
Hardoi District Court continues to evolve as a model of judicial efficiency in Uttar Pradesh's rural heartland. Through its balanced approach of traditional justice delivery and modern technological integration, the court remains committed to its constitutional mandate of providing timely and equitable justice to all citizens.

Old Civil Judge (S.D) Court

C.J.M. Building

10 Court room building

ADR Centre Building

Family Court building

Family Court building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	20	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	8	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	7
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	3	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	20417	123875	144292	4660	42495	47155	9478	33200	42678	15599	133170	148769

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3779	3095	6874	1859	1284	3143	2428	1675	4103	3210	2704	5914

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1472	683	2155	451	562	1013	394	610	1004	1529	635	2164

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	15599	133170	148769	4189	66155	70344	3004	51878	54882	16784	147447	164231

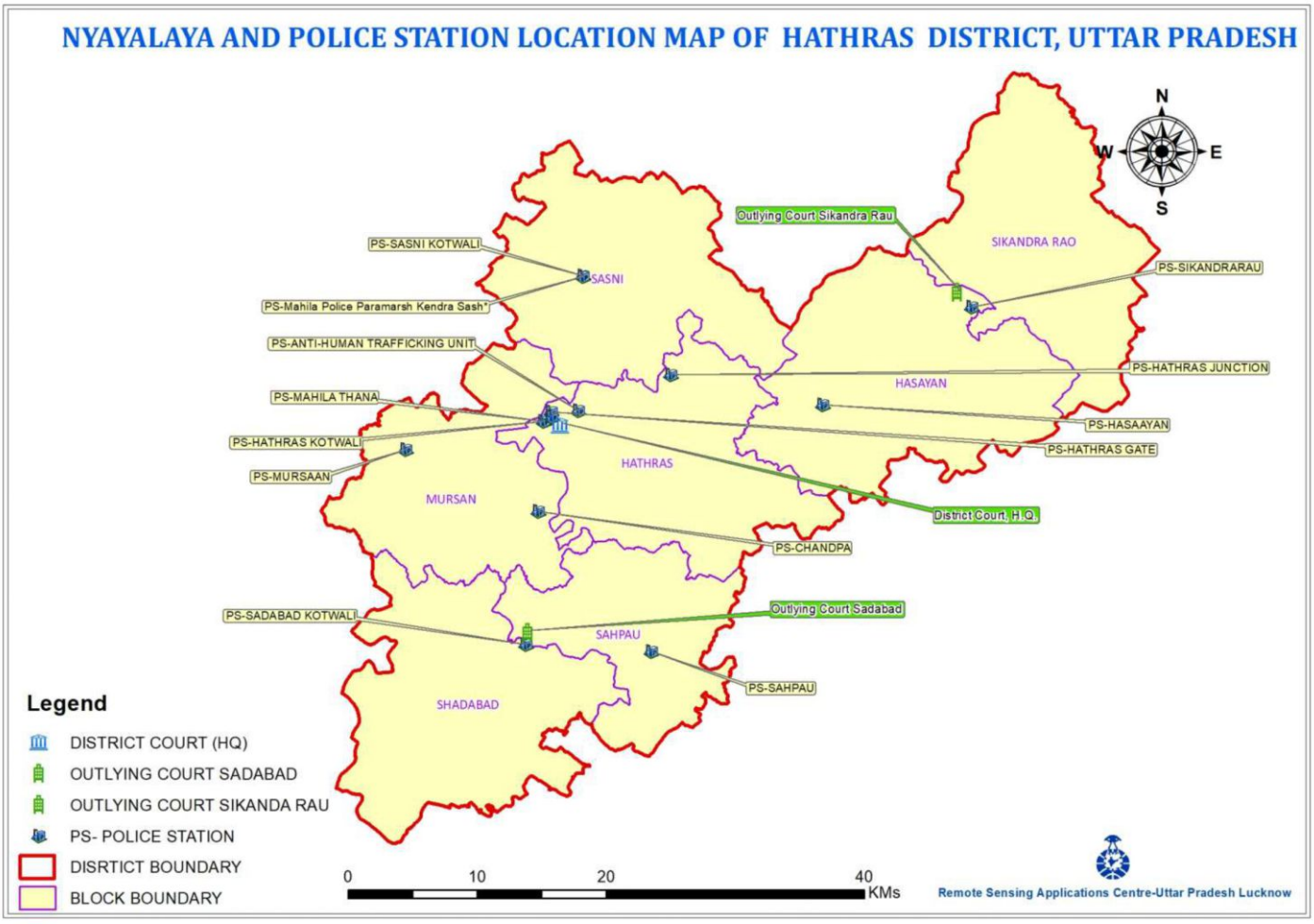
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3210	2704	5914	2885	1827	4712	2746	2179	4925	3349	2352	5701

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1516	0	1516	585	0	585	374	0	374	1727	0	1727

HATHRAS



Hathras District Court serves as the primary judicial authority for Hathras district, functioning under the administrative control of the Allahabad High Court. Established to provide accessible justice in this historically significant region, the court handles a wide spectrum of civil, criminal, and revenue cases while addressing the unique socio-legal challenges of the area.

Judicial Structure & Hierarchy

The court operates through a well-defined hierarchy:

- **District & Sessions Judge** (Head of judiciary)
- **Additional District & Sessions Judges** (3 courts)
- **Civil Judge (Senior Division) Court**
- **Civil Judge (Junior Division) Courts** (2 functional courts)
- **Chief Judicial Magistrate Court**
- **Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts** (3 courts)
- **Special Courts** (including SC/ST Act Court, POCSO Court, and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal)

Jurisdictional Framework

The court exercises comprehensive jurisdiction over:

1. **Civil Matters:** Property disputes, contractual obligations, and family law cases
2. **Criminal Cases:** Ranging from petty offenses to serious crimes under IPC and special statutes
3. **Revenue Disputes:** Land records, partition suits, and agricultural tenancy matters
4. **Specialized Jurisdiction:** Cases under NDPS Act, Domestic Violence Act, and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

Digital Transformation Initiatives

Hathras Court has embraced technology through:

- **100% computerization** of court records
- **E-Court services** including online case status tracking
- **Video conferencing facilities** for remand hearings and witness examinations
- **Digital payment systems** for court fees and fines

- **E-filing portal** for advocate convenience

Performance Metrics

Recent operational highlights:

- Annual case disposal rate of **78%** (2023 data)
- **22% reduction** in pending cases through special drives
- **85% conviction rate** in POCSO cases (2022-23)
- **600+ cases** settled annually through Lok Adalats

Physical Infrastructure

The court complex features:

- **8 modern courtrooms** with digital display systems
- **Separate mediation center** with trained conciliators
- **Dedicated record rooms** with digitization facilities
- **Enhanced security arrangements** including CCTV surveillance
- **Bar association library** with legal database access

Community Engagement Programs

The court actively conducts:

- **Monthly legal awareness camps** in rural blocks
- **School outreach programs** on juvenile justice
- **Victim compensation scheme** awareness drives
- **Pro bono legal services** for underprivileged litigants

Contemporary Challenges

Key focus areas for improvement:

- Reducing average case duration (currently 3.2 years)
- Expanding ADR mechanisms to reduce backlog
- Upgrading infrastructure in newly created tehsil courts
- Improving witness protection and support systems

Notable Achievements

- Recognized by UP Judiciary for **"Best Fast Track Court"** (2022)
- **Paperless office initiative** pilot project
- **100% digitization** of land record cases
- Special women's cell for gender-sensitive case handling

Conclusion

Hathras District Court stands as a testament to the evolving Indian judiciary, balancing traditional justice delivery with modern reforms. Through its committed judicial officers and progressive initiatives, the court continues to strengthen the rule of law while addressing the specific needs of this dynamic district. The ongoing focus on technology integration and community-oriented justice promises to enhance its service delivery in coming years.

District Judge Court

Family Court Campus

Family Court

Family Court building

Shri Dauji Temple

POSCO Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	09
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	06	05
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	13	11
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	11436	77227	88663	2561	20797	23358	3576	16452	20028	8819	79890	88709

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1532	1648	3180	855	757	1612	798	734	1532	1589	1671	3260

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	698	-	698	156	-	156	98	-	98	756	-	756

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	8819	79890	88709	1996	32741	34737	2200	43070	45270	8615	69561	78176

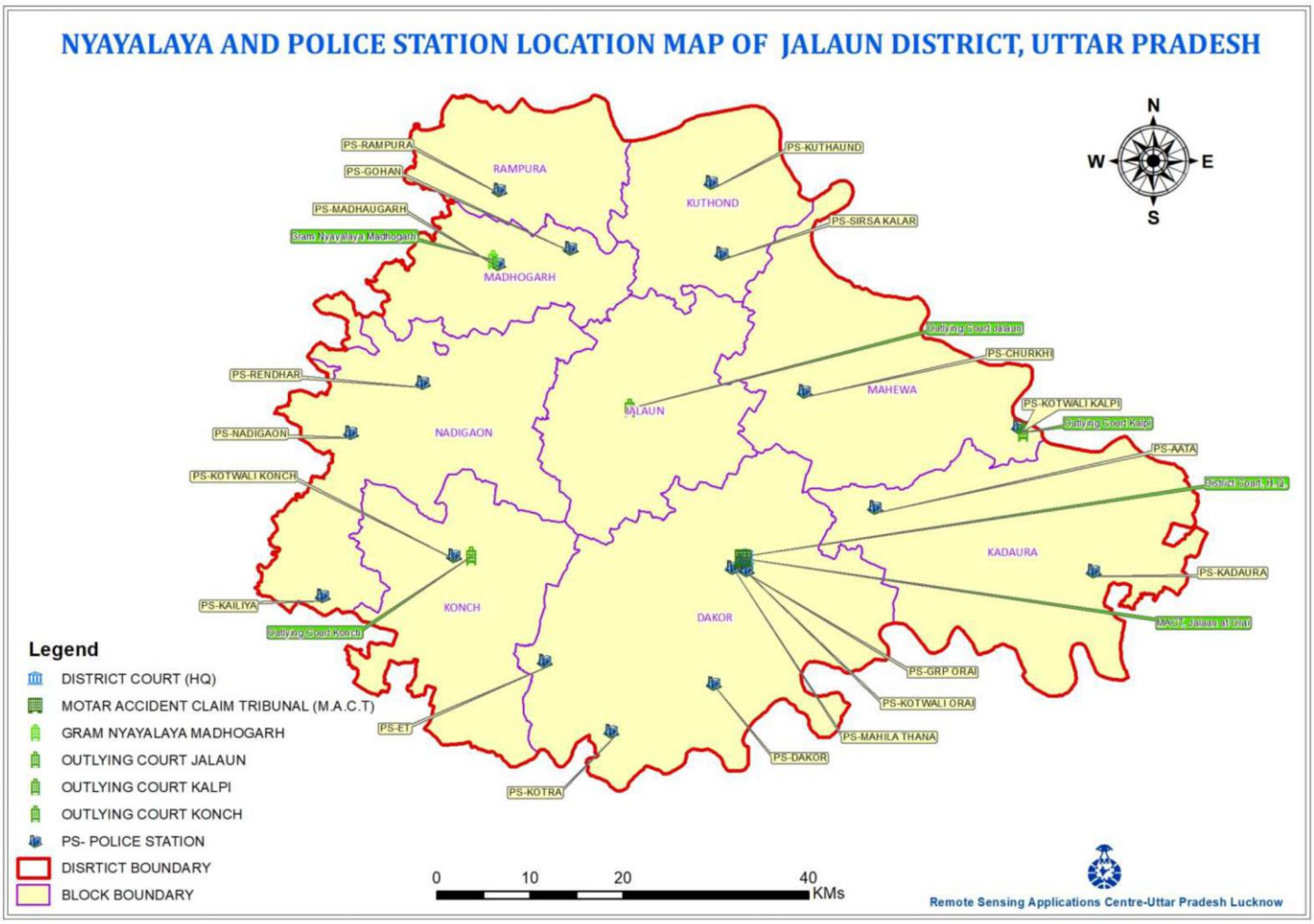
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1589	1671	3260	838	747	1586	948	822	1771	1479	1596	3075

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	946	0	946	775	0	775	741	0	741	980	0	980

JALAUN



Jalaun District Court serves as the cornerstone of judicial administration in this historically significant district of Uttar Pradesh. Functioning under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court, this court has been instrumental in delivering justice to the residents of Jalaun since its establishment. Located in Orai, the district headquarters, the court handles a diverse range of civil, criminal, and revenue matters while addressing the unique socio-economic challenges of the Bundelkhand region.

Judicial Structure & Organization

The court operates through a well-defined hierarchy:

1. **District & Sessions Judge** (Head of Judiciary)
2. **Additional District & Sessions Judges** (3 Courts)

3. **Civil Judge (Senior Division) Court**
4. **Civil Judge (Junior Division) Courts** (2 Functional Courts)
5. **Chief Judicial Magistrate Court**
6. **Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts** (3 Courts)
7. **Special Courts** (including SC/ST Act Court, POCSO Court, and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal)

Jurisdictional Authority

The court exercises comprehensive jurisdiction over:

- **Civil Matters:** Property disputes, contractual cases, and family law matters
- **Criminal Cases:** Ranging from petty offenses to serious crimes under IPC and special statutes
- **Revenue Disputes:** Land records, partition suits, and agricultural matters
- **Special Jurisdiction:** Cases under NDPS Act, Domestic Violence Act, and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

Digital Initiatives & Modernization

Jalaun District Court has embraced technological advancements:

- Complete digitization of court records and processes
- E-Court services including online case status tracking
- Video conferencing facilities for remand hearings
- Digital payment systems for court fees and fines
- E-filing portal for advocate convenience

Performance Highlights

Recent operational achievements:

- Annual case disposal rate of 76% (2023 data)
- 20% reduction in pending cases through special drives
- 82% conviction rate in POCSO cases (2022-23)
- 550+ cases settled annually through Lok Adalats

Infrastructure Development

The court complex features:

- 7 modern courtrooms with digital facilities
- Dedicated mediation center with trained conciliators
- Secure record rooms with digitization equipment
- Comprehensive CCTV surveillance system
- Well-equipped bar association library

Community Outreach Programs

The court actively engages with the community through:

- Quarterly legal awareness camps in rural areas
- School programs on juvenile justice awareness
- Regular victim compensation scheme camps
- Pro bono legal services initiatives

Current Challenges & Reforms

Focus areas for improvement:

- Reducing average case duration (currently 3.4 years)
- Expanding alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
- Upgrading infrastructure in rural court branches
- Enhancing witness protection measures

Notable Achievements

- Recognized for "Best Judicial Practices" by UP Judiciary (2021)
- Successful implementation of paperless office pilot project
- 95% digitization of land record cases
- Special fast-track courts for women and child-related cases

Conclusion

Jalaun District Court stands as a beacon of justice in the Bundelkhand region, effectively blending traditional judicial values with modern reforms. Through its dedicated judicial officers and progressive initiatives, the court continues to strengthen the rule of law while addressing the specific needs of this historically important district. The ongoing focus on technological integration and community-oriented justice promises to further enhance its service delivery in the years to come.

District and Sessions Court

District Court

10 Court Room Building

District Judge Court Room

Family Court Jalaun at Orai.

Sessions house

Video Conferencing Room, District Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	13	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	Nil	Nil
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	Nil	Nil

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	15423	55520	70943	5972	38903	44875	7976	38068	46044	13419	56355	69774

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1009	1478	2487	1520	1494	3014	1438	1543	2981	1091	1429	2520

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	716	–	716	160	–	160	193	–	193	683	–	683

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	13419	56355	69774	10794	61733	72527	10610	63641	74251	13603	54447	68050

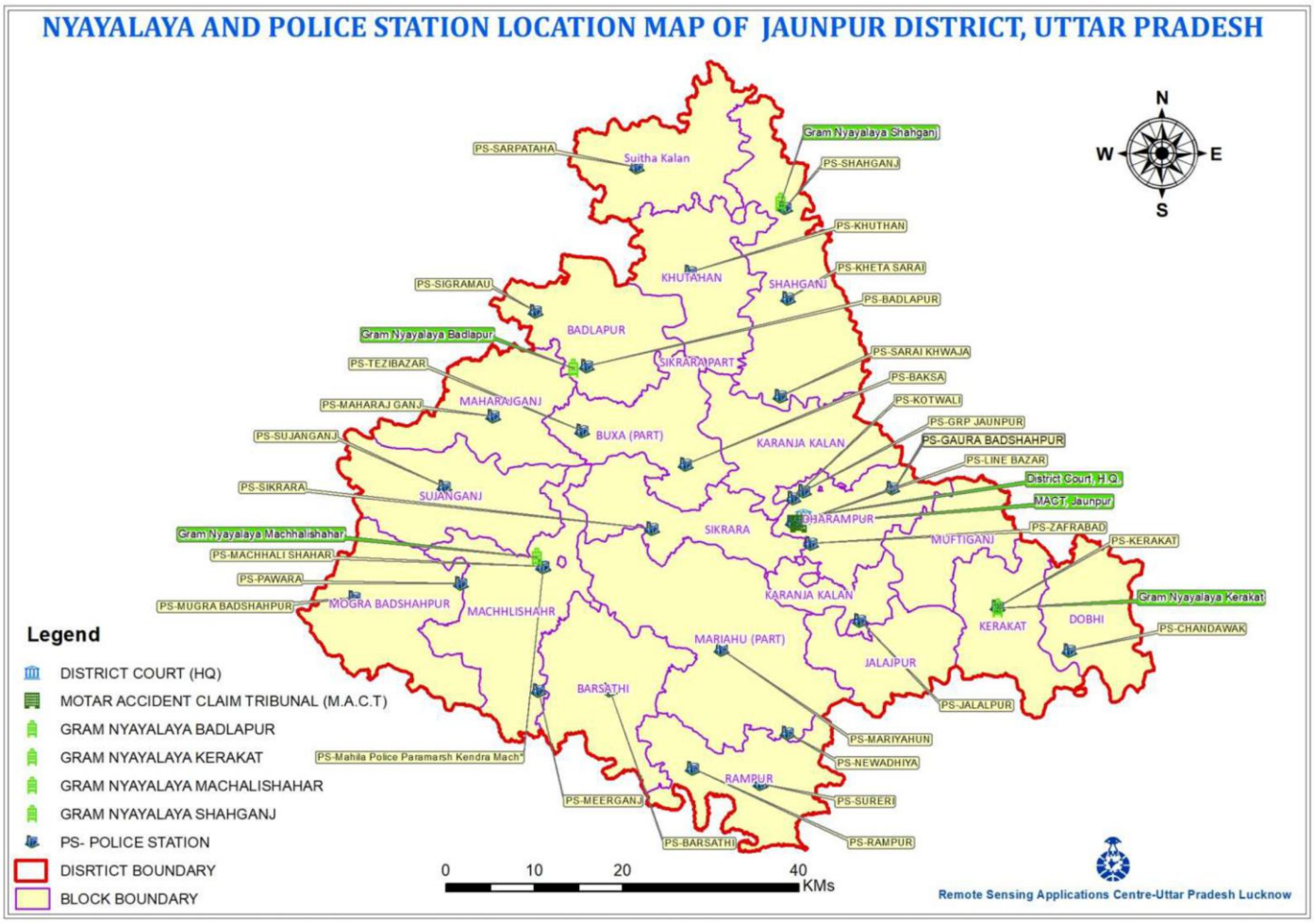
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1091	1429	2520	1581	1772	3353	1421	1580	3001	1251	1621	2872

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	683	0	683	154	0	154	175	0	175	662	0	662

JAUNPUR



Mr. Chand Bihari Kapoor was the first District Judge of Jaunpur and currently, Mrs. Vani Ranjan Agarwal is holding the office.

In reference to proposed and existing courtroom buildings, as per Court's manager report, one outlying court Shahganj is currently having its seat at district court building. None court complex exist outside the district court complex jaunpur. The proposed and existing plan is annexed herewith in which facility for family court building, 16 courtroom building as well as 4 storeyed record room as shown in the map are under construction. At present record room for criminal and civil courts is situated in the district court building having approximately 8 rooms.

In Uttar Pradesh, as per **GO dated 31.10.2017 and GO dated 02.11.2017** Commercial Courts have been notified/ established in 13 districts and district Jaunpur comes under the territorial jurisdiction of District Varanasi.

The district court of Jaunpur consists of new building of post-independence era as well as heritage buildings belonging to pre-independence era. Some notable infrastructures are: Heritage building of Nazarat and record room, Magistrate building, CJM building, Ten courtroom building, Nyay Bhawan, video conferencing, ADR building, Meeting Hall, and seven newly created courts.

In the court of Jaunpur, Video Conferencing is available to facilitate undertrial Prisoners and their remand. All Judicial Officers along with class III employees have been trained with latest CIS 2.0 Version Software. Generation of cause list, updation of cases, uploading of orders & Judgements on CIS and NJDG portal are being done on daily basis. SMS facility to inform parties and advocates,

concerned about case proceedings has also been initiated. Computerization work under the Civil Court of Jaunpur is fully established. There is a server room and video conference Hall. The Nodal officer computer is in charge of computer section, almost all courts and officers are well connected with computer operative system.

For the litigant, the sufficient space is available for the seating and taking rest. More than four water coolers are established. More than five toilets are available separately for ladies & gents. Information center is also established so that public can use it. Jaunpur has both civil and criminal Record Room for the establishment of the Judgeship. The Record room has rich infrastructure facilities having sufficient almirah etc.

Other facilities of Court are:

1. Virtual Court
2. e-Sewa Kendra
3. V.C. Cabin
4. E-filing
5. Record Room

10 Court's Building

District Judge Chamber

District Judge Court

Meeting Hall

District Court

Court Premises

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	11	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	30	18
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	5	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	Nil	Nil
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	Nil	Nil

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	86719	121302	208021	29610	80737	110347	33071	83701	116772	83258	118338	201596

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3039	4696	7735	1638	2858	4496	1724	2758	4482	2953	4796	7749

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2968	-	2968	859	-	859	675	-	675	3152	-	3152

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	83258	118338	201596	8614	47200	55814	7236	37045	44281	84636	128493	213129

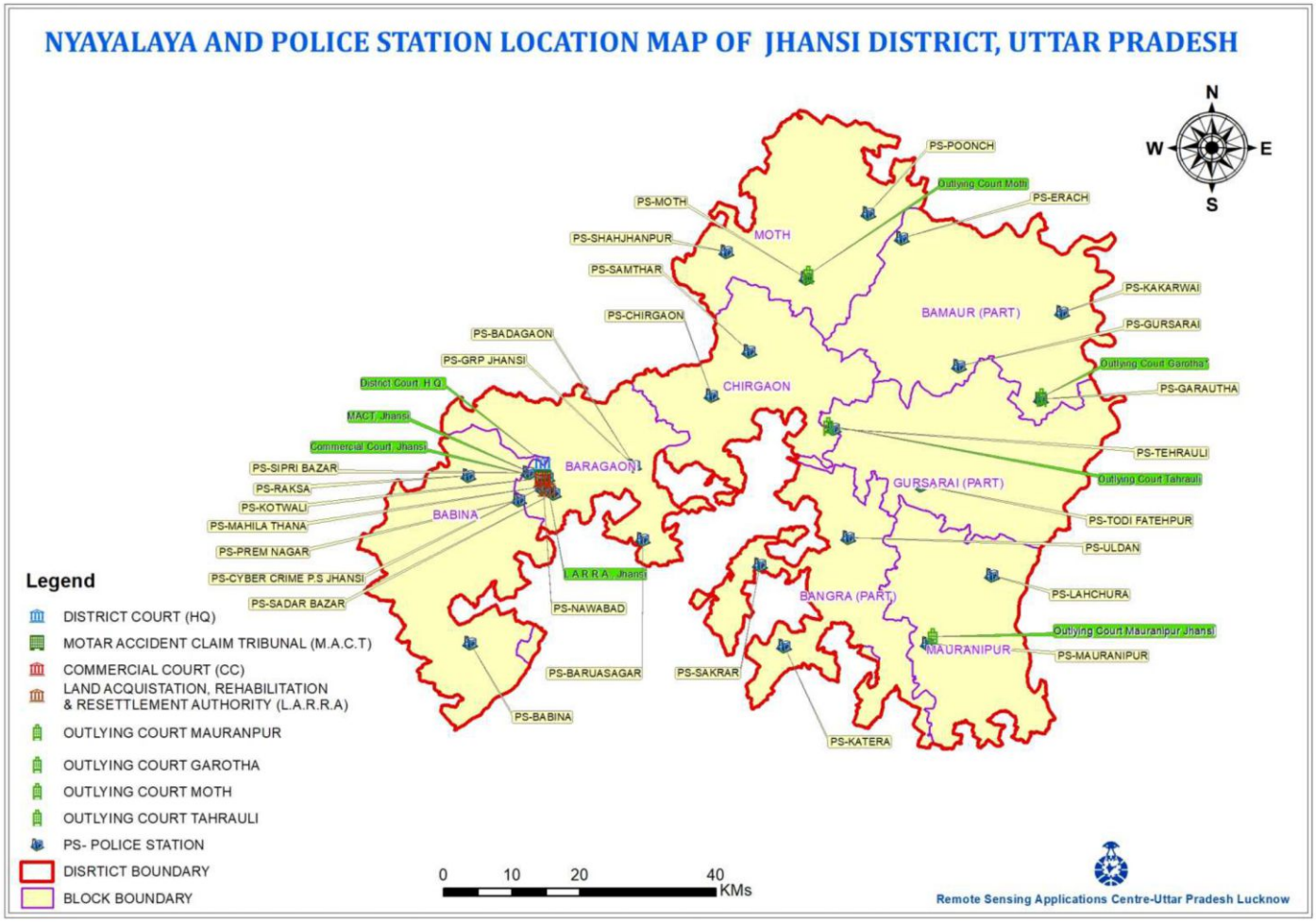
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2953	4796	7749	1860	3311	5171	1922	3081	5003	2891	5026	7917

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3133	0	3133	712	0	712	678	0	678	3167	0	3167

JHANSI



Jhansi District Court is the primary judicial institution for the Jhansi district in Uttar Pradesh, India. It serves as the key legal authority for handling civil, criminal, and revenue cases within its jurisdiction. The court plays a crucial role in administering justice, upholding the rule of law, and ensuring legal remedies for citizens.

History and Establishment

The Jhansi District Court has historical significance due to the city's association with Rani Lakshmibai and its strategic importance during British rule. The court was established to cater to the growing legal needs of the region and has evolved over time, incorporating modern judicial practices while adhering to India's legal framework.

Jurisdiction and Functions

The court exercises jurisdiction over various legal matters, including:

- **Civil Cases** – Property disputes, family law matters, contract disputes, and succession cases.
- **Criminal Cases** – Offenses under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), including theft, assault, fraud, and other criminal activities.
- **Revenue Cases** – Matters related to land revenue, tenancy disputes, and agricultural land laws.
- **Special Courts** – Additional courts handle cases related to family law, consumer disputes, and motor vehicle accidents.

Judicial Structure

The Jhansi District Court functions under the supervision of the **District & Sessions Judge**, who is the highest judicial authority in the district. Other key judicial officers include:

- Additional District Judges
- Civil Judges (Senior & Junior Division)
- Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)

- Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges
- Special Court Judges for specific legal matters

Case Handling and Digitalization

With the introduction of the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**, the Jhansi District Court has moved towards digital case management. Litigants and advocates can access case status, cause lists, and judgments online through the official **e-Courts portal**. This digital transformation has improved efficiency and transparency in the judicial process.

Location and Accessibility

The court is centrally located in Jhansi city, making it easily accessible to lawyers, litigants, and the general public. It is well-connected by road and rail, facilitating smooth legal proceedings.

Conclusion

Jhansi District Court is a pivotal institution in the district's judicial system, ensuring the effective administration of justice. With its structured legal framework and digital advancements, it continues to serve the needs of the people while maintaining judicial integrity and efficiency.

Court Room

District & Session Court Jhansi

District & Session Court Jhansi

District Court Jhansi Front view

District Court Jhansi Back view

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	14
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	9	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	18	14
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	0
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	15552	82931	98483	6755	73476	80231	7418	68699	76117	14889	87708	102597

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2505	3323	5828	1433	1313	2746	863	817	1680	3075	3819	6894

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	290	0	290	513	0	513	543	0	543	260	0	260

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3766	0	3766	993	0	993	721	0	721	4038	0	4038

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	13	0	13	248	0	248	3	0	3	258	0	258

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	14889	87708	102597	11616	84948	96564	12077	84710	96787	14428	87946	102374

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3075	3819	6894	2868	3701	6569	4089	4321	8410	1854	3199	5053

MACT

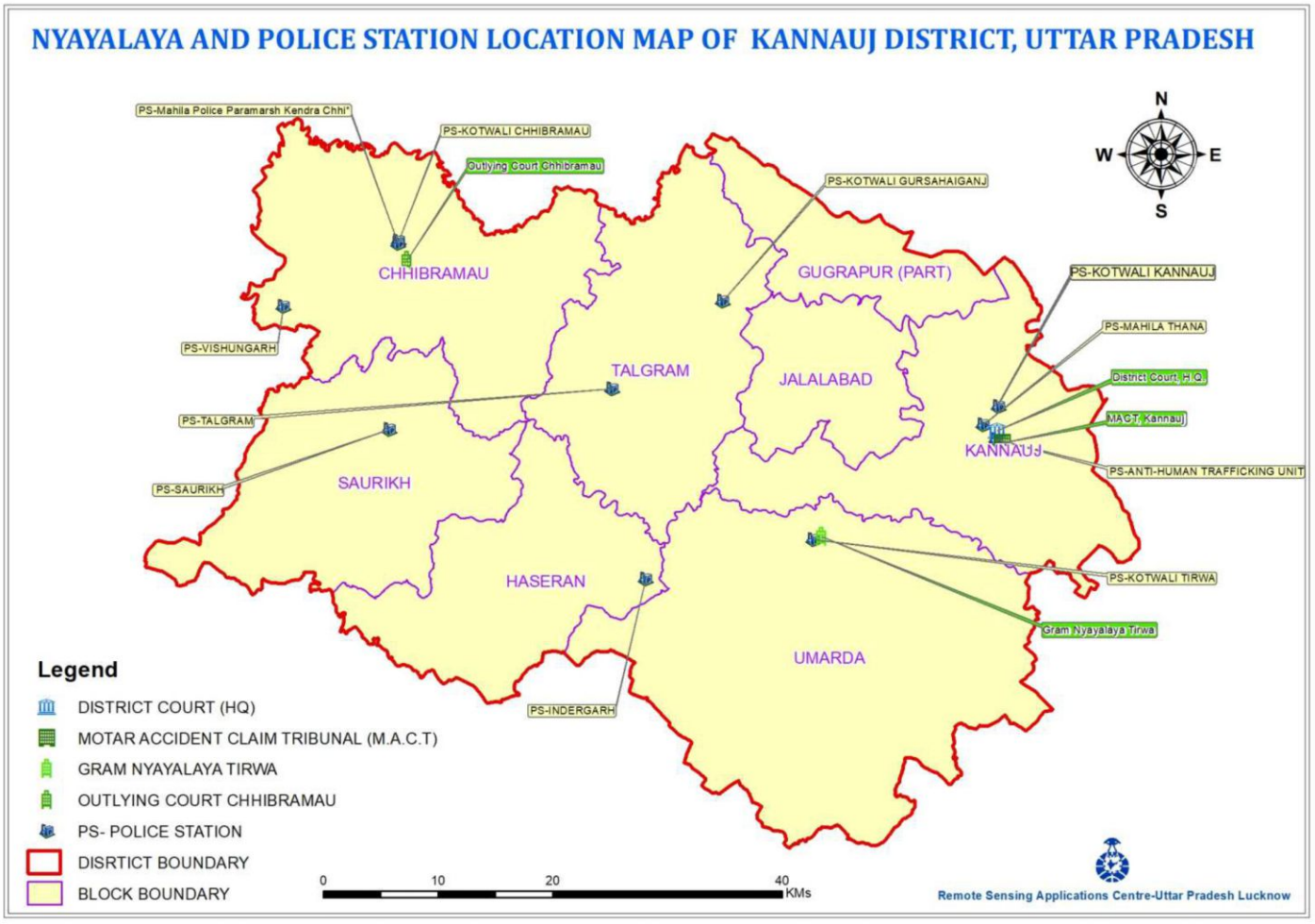
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4038	0	4038	1090	0	1090	821	0	821	4307	0	4307

LARRA

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	258	0	258	6	0	6	0	0	0	264	0	264

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	260	0	260	400	0	400	377	0	377	283	0	283



The District Legal Service Authority, Kannauj is also functional, at present the office of District Legal Service Authority, Permanent Lok Adalat and Mediation Centre are functioning in the A.D.R. Centre Building in Kannauj Judgeship. The A.D.R. Centre was established in the year 2015 and was inaugurated by the then Administrative Judge of Kannauj District, Hon'ble Justice Shri Mahendra Dayal on 19th December 2015.

The Court, Offices and the Staff

The total number of sanctioned courts is **29** in **Kannauj** which includes **03** Courts sanctioned for **Outlying Court at Chhibramau** and **01** sanctioned as **Gram Nyayalaya. 01** Court is sanctioned for **Family Court** and **01** for **MACT**. Total working strength of Class III employees are **133** and Class IV employees are **102.**

Development of legal Institution

In District Court, Kannauj there two Bar Associations, one in Kannauj which is named as **Kannauj Bar Association** and the other one in Outlying Court Chhibramau which is named as **Bar Association Chhibramau**, Chhibramau. The total number of advocates enrolled in Advocates' Roll in Kannauj Bar Association and Chhibramau Bar Association is **602** (approx) and **319** (approx) respectively.

Other facilities:

Computerization work was initiated in the year 2009 under eCourt Project, separate Computer Server room was established for providing different Citizen services to the stakeholders. Presently CIS 3.2 version of software is running. LAN based information KIOSK is available and installed in the Court Premises, Display boards have also been installed outside each court.

Video Conferencing Room has been established in the year 2016 and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Shri Justice A.N.Mittal Hon'ble Administrative Judge Kannauj on 16.09.2016.

E-Sewa Kendra is running in the New District Court (HQ), Kannauj on the resources provided by the Hon'ble High Court in computer centre. E-filing facility is also available in the New District Court (HQ), Kannauj in computer centre. Virtual court is also running as per the guidelines provided by the Hon'ble High Court time to time. Record room is available at New District Court (HQ), Kannauj.

Aerial View of District Court Kannauj Main Building

District Court Kannauj Complex Main Building View

Family Court Kannauj in Old Court Campus

District & Sessions Judge Kannauj Court Room

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	4
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	6	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	9
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	14342	76834	91176	7504	55958	63462	8836	42781	51617	13010	90011	103021

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1138	2170	3308	735	1073	1808	585	885	1470	1288	2358	3646

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1091	249	1340	184	201	385	154	226	380	1121	224	1345

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	13010	90011	103021	9688	89688	99376	9208	131455	140663	13490	48244	61734

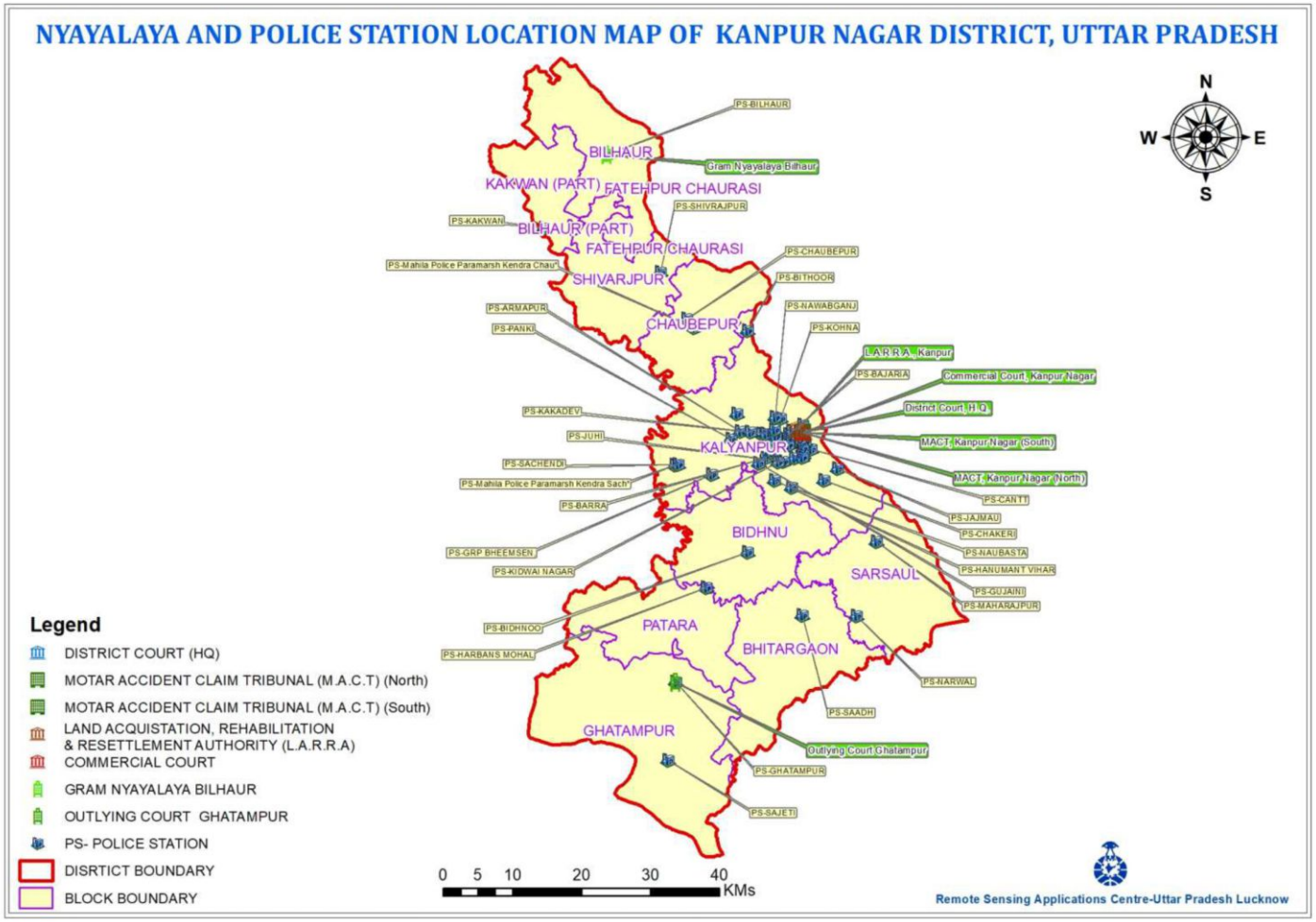
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1288	2358	3646	761	994	1755	662	946	1608	1387	2406	3793

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1345	0	1345	912	0	912	1002	0	1002	1255	0	1255

KANPUR NAGAR



Kanpur was declared district on 24th March,1803. Abraham Waylaund was the first Collector as well as the Judge & Magistrate of the District. Two Sadar Ameens' were appointed for disposal of Civil Cases- one was called 'Mufti' who decided cases as per Muslim Law and other was called 'Pandit' who decided cases as per Hindu Law. The Jurisdiction extended to 16 Paraganas and the Appeal Court was in Bareilly. In the year 1807 Magistrates were appointed in the District. In the year 1811, court premises was transferred to Bithoor.

In the year 1813, the post of Collector was separated but post of Judge and Magistrate remained collective. In the year 1816, Court & Jail were again established in Kanpur city. In the year 1817, a Munsif court was established for Kannauj, Thatia, Auraiya & Sikandara. In the year 1827, the posts of Judge & Magistrate were separated. Mr.Beacon became the first Judge.

In the year 1839, Urdu became the language of the court.

In the year 1836 Babu Ishwari Prasad & Lala Dargahi Lal were the first to get the degree of Law. Till 1857, only 8 other lawyers were granted certificates to practice.

In 1846, five new Munsif were established-

(a) City & Cantt,
(b) Jajmau and Bithoor,
(c) Akbarpur,Ghatampur, Sadh & Salempur,
(d) Bhognipur, Sikandara & Derapur &
(e) Rasoolabad, Bilhaur & Shivrajpur.

On 25th March,1861, the Court started functioning in the new court premises that was constructed near Sarsaiya Ghat. There were three buildings in the premises then. The post of District Judge was created in 1861 & Mr Pearson became the first District Judge of Kanpur. The first Bar Association came into existence in 1895 due to efforts of Mr. Prithvi Nath Chak Mr. T.E.Stretchy became the first president & Mr.A.E.Fobers as Secretary. It had only 23 lawyers as members then. The present

jurisdiction of the court extends to Kanpur Sadar Tehsil and has 44 police stations in the jurisdiction. There are five court buildings in the Judgeship. The Six storey building was inaugurated in the year 1985. The Special CJM court building was inaugurated in the year 1955. The old building of Spl MM courts was inaugurated in 1972. The oldest building of the Judgeship is the one in which CMM court is functional and was inaugurated in the year 1915. The five court FTC court building was inaugurated in 2001.

Recent Reforms

The recent reforms made in the Judgeship are as follows-

1. Complete Computerization of all courts.
2. Installation of latest Computer Systems for court staff.
3. LAN connectivity in all the courts and offices.
4. Installation of Security equipments like 40 CCTV Cameras, 01 Baggage Scanners, 10 Door frame Metal Detectors & 10 Hand Held Metal Detectors.
5. Placement of Home guards and 1 company of PAC for the security of the court premises.
6. Separate Mediation Centre to promote disposal of cases through Mediation.
7. Centralized filing of all new cases is functional in the Judgeship.
8. Dispensary has been set up with the support of CMO, Kanpur for the emergency help to Advocates, Litigants, Court Staff etc.

Digital initiatives

The Digital Initiatives taken in the Judgeship are as follows-

1. eCourts Phase-I was started in 2009 and has successfully been completed.
2. Under Phase-I, a Server Room was established and inaugurated on7th August 2017.
3. A unified national core application software- Case Information System (CIS) has been deployed.
4. All cases details are fed and are available now on internet 24X7 through NJDG.
5. SMS facility is also beer provided to Litigants and Advocates for giving them information about their cases.
6. All court staff have been trained and are well versed in the use and working on CIS.
7. Uploading of Judgments and Orders on NJDG are done regularly.
8. Official District Court website is fully functional and various information are available on it.
9. Android app eCourt Services has been developed and are available for all.
10. Video Conferencing facility is available from July 2011.
11. All payments are being made through Digital Payment System.
12. E Seva Kendra made functional from Oct 2021.

Main Court Building
District Court

Sessions House Kanpur

Court Dispensary

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	31	25
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	19	14
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	26	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	6	5
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT (North)	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, MACT (South)	1	1
8	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	58311	341375	399686	4242	279618	283860	15680	104085	119765	46873	516908	563781

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	6562	6263	12825	6906	4555	11461	7066	4588	11654	6402	6230	12632

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1906	-	1906	1148	-	1148	1312	-	1312	1742	-	1742

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT-North)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3257	-	3257	1314	-	4517	742	-	3829	3829	-	3829

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT-South)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4169	-	4169	1785	-	5954	1214	-	4740	4740	-	4740

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	99	-	99	146	-	146	57	-	57	188	-	188

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	46873	516908	563781	27359	557473	584832	28139	496417	524556	46093	577964	624057

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6402	6230	12632	8660	5559	14219	8285	5535	13820	6777	6254	13031

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	8580	0	8580	2575	0	2575	1979	0	1979	9176	0	9176

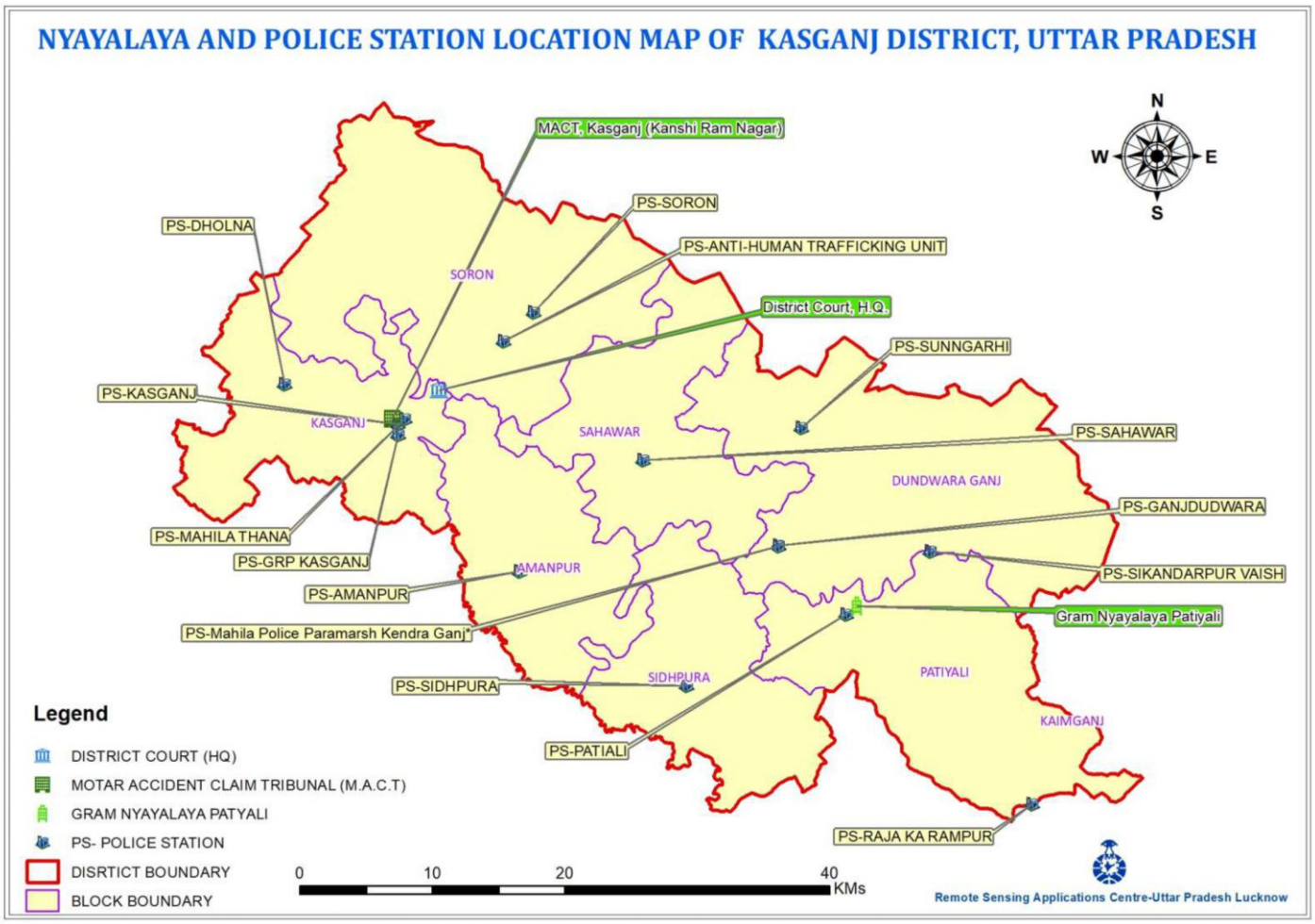
Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1742	0	1742	1391	0	1391	766	0	766	2367	0	2367

LARRA

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	188	0	188	438	0	438	233	0	233	393	0	393

KASGANJ



Kasganj was made district with the name Kanshiram Nagar. On 30 July, 2012, the District was notified as 'Kasganj' in place of Kanshiram Nagar.

During British period, there was one court of Munsif at Kasganj. The court of Munsif at Kasganj was established in 19th century. Appeals from Munsif of Kasganj were heard by Judge of Aligarh. After establishment of District Court at Etah in 1951, court of Munsif of Kasganj became outlying court of District Etah. Till 2003, in the outlying court of Kasganj, there was one court of Munsif, two courts of Additional Munsifs and one court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate.

By Government Order No.-239/Saat-Nyay-2-2003-201/81 Dated 21-02-2003, a court of Additional District and Sessions Judge was created at Kasganj. Thus in 2003, District and Sessions court was established in Kasganj, though Additional District and Sessions Judge of Kasganj was under administrative control of District and Sessions Judge, Etah.

After establishment of District in 2008, District and Sessions Court with full administrative powers was established. By Government Order No.-2641/Saat Nyay-2-2008-202(18)/76 Dated 18-09 2008, one court each of District and Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Senior) Division), Judicial Magistrate and Civil Judge Junior Division) was created. These courts became functional on 24th December, 2008. First District Judge of Kasganj was Sri Aditya Nath Mittal. After establishment of District Court, the judicial structure in Kasganj evolved in following manner-

2010- By Government Order No.-3560/60-1-10-1/13 (59)/04 Dated 16-08-2010, Juvenile Justice Board was created.

2011- By Government Order No.-318/Saat-Nyay-2-2011-40G/2001 Dated 12-07-2011, three courts of Additional District and Sessions Judge were created.

2013- By Government Order No.-896/Saat-Nyay-2-2013-58G/2001 Dated 27-05-2013, Family Court was created.

2014- By Government Order No.-1532/Saat-Nyay-2-2013-216G/2007 Dated 17-02-2014, Gram Nyayalay was created at Patiyali Tehsil of Kasganj.

2014- By Government Order No.-1037/Saat-Nyay-2-2014-16G/2013 Dated 01-09-2014, one FastTrack Court at Additional District and Sessions Judge cadre was created.

2016- By Government Order No.-197/Saat- Nyay-2-2016-173G/15TC Dated 15-02-2016, three fast track courts, one each at Additional District and Sessions Judge cadre, Civil Judge (Senior Division) cadre and Civil Judge (junior Division) cadre were created.

2019- By Government Order No.06/2019/545/Saat-Nyaya-2-2019-36 G/2013 TC Dated 08-03-2019, Judicial Magistrate/ FTC was created.

By Government Order No.-09/2019/1093/Saat-Nyay-2-2019-147G/2007 Dated 29-04-2016, Special Court (SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act) was created.

2020- By Government Order No.-02/2020/221/Saat-Nyay-2-2020-62G Dated 25-01-2020, one Special court under POCSO act and one of Additional District and Sessions Judge cadre was created.

Moreover, there is provision to create a court of Special Judicial Magistrate vide Letter No.1646/2014/Admin. G-1 Dated 30-01-2014 of Hon'ble High Court. But the court of Special Judicial Magistrate is yet to be made functional.

Other facilities:

a) Virtual Court
b) e-Sewa Kendra
c) V.C. Cabin
d) e-filing facility
e) Record Room
f) Other salient features, as deemed important.

District & Sessions Court Kasganj

District & Sessions Court Kasganj

Litigant Waiting Room

Jail Building

Courtroom

Co-operative Building

Session House

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	09
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	05
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	09	09
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	Nil	Nil
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	Nil	Nil

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	6460	42196	48656	2007	67966	69973	3035	60737	63772	5432	49425	54857

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	709	1598	2307	594	785	1379	477	738	1215	826	1645	2471

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1088	-	1088	478	-	478	631	-	631	935	-	935

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5432	49425	54857	1335	83009	84344	1643	84484	86127	5124	47950	53074

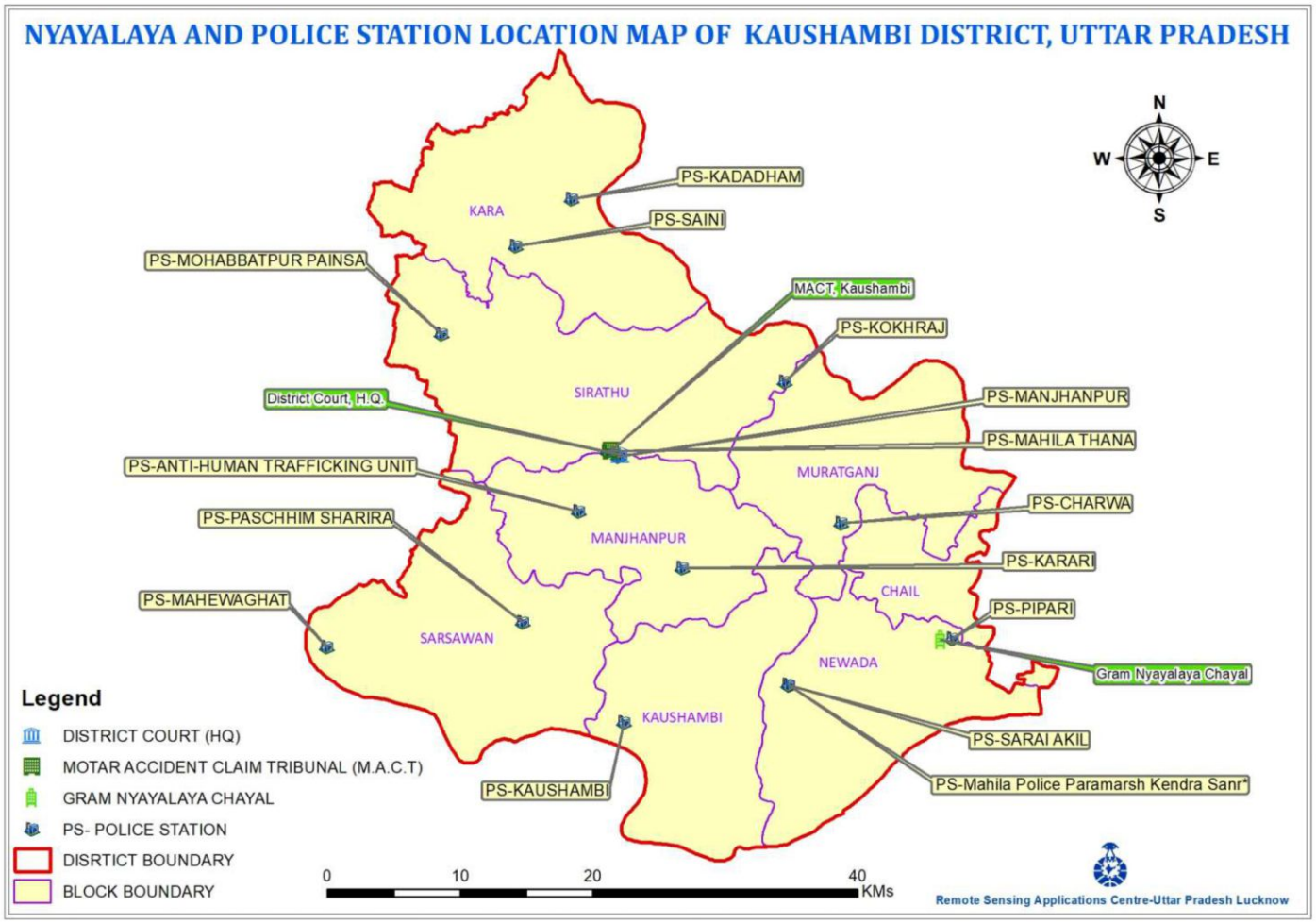
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	826	1645	2471	613	835	1448	661	896	1557	778	1584	2362

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	935	0	935	509	0	509	360	0	360	1084	0	1084

KAUSHAMBI



The District Kaushambi was established at District Headquarter-Manjhanpur on 13th October, 2000 and Shri Jagat Prakash was the first District & Sessions Judge of Kaushambi, earlier the Jurisdiction was exercised by the District Court at Allahabad. The establishment of the Kaushambi District Court facilitated access to Justice for citizens living in outlying and remote areas. The Anganbadi building was provided by District Administration for the operation of the Courts was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of High Court, Allahabad, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen in presence of Hon'ble Justice Mr. Vinod Kumar Rai, Hon'ble Administrative Judge, Kaushambi on 13th October, 2000.

The Courts of the District & Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Sr.Div.), Civil Judge (Jr.Div.) and Judicial Magistrate started in the year 1997 vide G.O. no.: 4661/seven-nyaya-2/97/dated : 19-12-1997. The Court of Additional District & Sessions Judge-01 was transferred from Allahabad vide notification, dated : 29-11-2002. The Court of A.D.J.-02 and A.D.J. Court nos.: 3, 4 & 5 came into existance vide notification dated : 28-01-2008 and 11-07-2011 respectively. Family Court was created vide G.O., dated : 23-05-2013.

Foundation Stone of ground floor of new Court building was laid on 20-03-2010 by Administrative Judge, Kaushambi Hon'ble Justice Shri S.K. Tripathi. After completion, the building was inaugurated on 14-03-2014 by Hon'ble Justice Shri Tahir Hussain. Thereafter, the **foundation stone of first floor** of new Court building was laid on 21-02-2015 by Administrative Judge, Kaushambi, Hon'ble Justice Mr. M.C. Tripathi. On 15-10-2021, the Administrative Judge of Kaushambi Judgeship, Hon'ble Justice Mr. Shekhar Kumar Yadav inaugurated **Seven Courtrooms at first floor** and newly constructed **Sessions House** in the presence of Shri Brajesh Kumar Mishra, District & Sessions Judge, Kaushambi. The new Court building consisting of 14 Courtrooms is functional at present.

It is a matter of great honor that the foundation stone of the **Family Court building** being constructed in the campus of District Court was laid by the Administrative Judge of Kaushambi Judgeship, Hon'ble Justice Mr. Shekhar Kumar Yadav in presence of Shri Brajesh Kumar Mishra, District & Sessions Judge, Kaushambi.

The **12 type-V residences of Judicial officers** were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice Shri Rajesh Bindal in the august presence of Hon'ble Administrative Judge Shri Samit Gopal on 08th January, 2023.

The foundation stone of the **Gram Nyayalaya building** being constructed at Tehsil-Chail was laid by the Administrative Judge of Kaushambi Judgeship, Hon'ble Justice Mr. Samit Gopal in presence of Shri Brajesh Kumar Mishra, District & Sessions Judge, Kaushambi on 30-03-2023. Thereafter, the foundation stone of multi-story building of **Advocate's Chamber** was laid by the Hon'ble Administrative Judge Shri Vikas Budhwar in presence of Shri Brajesh Kumar Mishra, District & Sessions Judge, Kaushambi on 23-07-2023.

At present 26 Courts are sanctioned in Kaushambi Judgeship and out of these 20 Courts are functional including the Court of Principal Judge-Family Court, Court of MACT and the post of Secretary, DLSA.
The Model District Bar Association, Kaushambi was registered in 1997. At present Shri Rakesh Kumar Jaiswal is the President & Shri Laxmi Kant Tripathi is the Secretary of Model District Bar Association, Kaushambi.

The eCourts Project is initiated to provide efficient and time bound citizen centric service delivery. It helps to enhance judicial productivity both qualitatively & quantitatively, to make the justice delivery system affordable, accessible, cost effective and transparent for citizens.

e-Initiatives of the District Court
A number of initiatives under the eCourts project have been taken. In this regard, the initiatives are as under –

1. Virtual Court (Video Conferencing)
2. eSewa Kendras
3. eTraining of Technical Staff working in the District Courts of Uttar Pradesh
4. Vertical and Horizontal integration of CIS (Appellate Module)
5. National Judicial Data Grid – Data Cleansing
6. About e-Filing

New District Court Building

Sessions House

Officers Residence

Front View

A.D.R. Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	14	08
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	04	04
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	07	04
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NIL	NIL
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NIL	NIL

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	10653	58609	69262	2433	23667	26100	4729	21643	26372	8357	60633	68990

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1099	1865	2964	703	948	1651	768	1066	1834	1034	1747	2781

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1104	-	1104	362	-	362	302	-	302	1164	-	1164

District Court

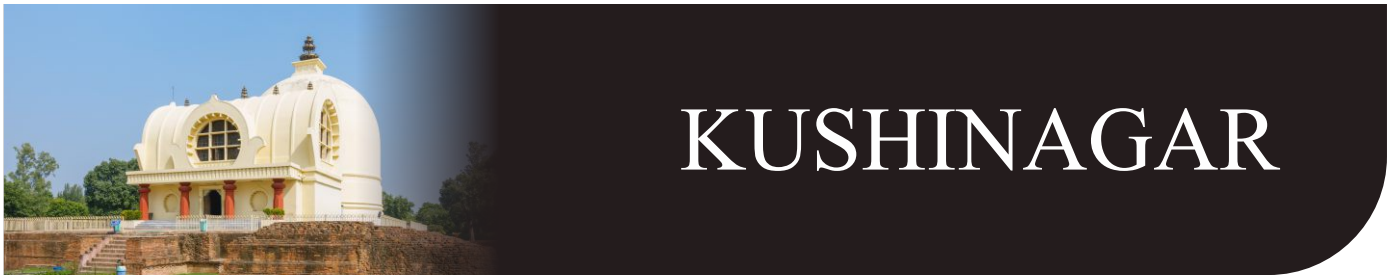
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	8357	60633	68990	2167	31641	33808	3268	31295	34563	7256	60979	68235

Family Court

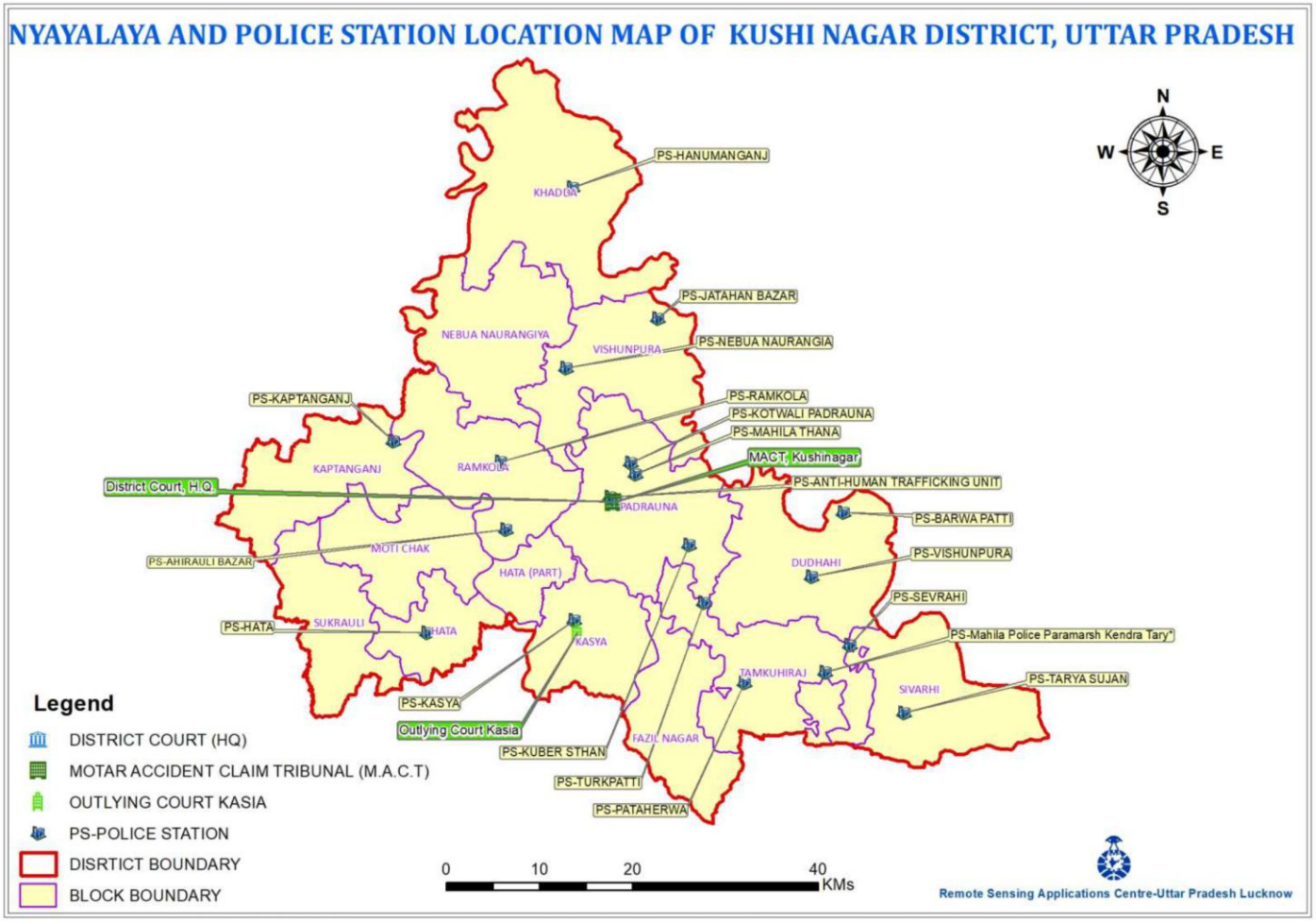
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1034	1747	2781	720	952	1672	539	734	1273	1215	1965	3180

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1164	0	1164	497	0	497	424	0	424	1237	0	1237



KUSHINAGAR



Kushinagar is a part of Uttar Pradesh state in northern India situated in the easternmost part of the state. Kushinagar is historically associated with the name of Kusa, youngest son of Lord Rama as well as Lord Buddha and came into prominence in the modern era with the archaeological excavations carried out in 19th Century by A. Cunningham, the first Archaeological Surveyor of India. District Kushinagar named after "Mahaparinirvana Site" of Lord Buddha came into being as a new district of Uttar Pradesh out of District Deoria on 13th May, 1994 having its headquarter as well as the District Court situated at Ravindra Nagar Dhoos at Padrauna. Shri P.K. Chatterjee took charge as OSD, Padrauna on 21.10.1994 and took charge of District & Sessions Judge, Kushinagar

on 17.03.1998. On 19.03.1998 Judicial Officers of outlying Court Kasia took charge under the District Judgeship of Kushinagar. Prior to the establishment of the District Court Kushinagar, an outlying Court was situated at Kasia under the jurisdiction of District Court, Deoria and there were six Courts, one Court of ACJM, one Court of Judicial Magistrate, one Court of Civil Judge (J.D.) and three Courts of Additional Civil Judges (J.D.) functioning at outlying Court Kasia. Foundation of new building of District Court at Head-Quarter was laid on 09 May, 2004 by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, Hob'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Chatterjee and the same was inaugurated on 11 Feb, 2008 by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Laxman Gokhale. Eminent legal personalities, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amreshwar Pratap Sahi**, former The Chief Justice of Hon'ble Madras High Court and Hon'ble Patna High Court, **Late Shri Raj Mangal Pandey**, Ex. Cabinet Minister of India and **Late Shri Ram Dhari Shastri**, Ex. Member of Parliament have been associated with District Kushinagar. Presently, District Judgeship of Kushinagar has its headquarter at Padrauna with an outlying Court at Kasia and two proposed Gram Nyayalayas at Tamkuhiraj and Hata. **The Courts of Principal Judge and Additional Principal Judge are presently situated in the main campus at the headquarter of District Judgeship of Kushinagar**, whereas the Court of Motor Accident Claim Tribunal is situated in the campus of Collectorate, Kushinagar. One building of District Legal Service Authority and one separate Video Conferencing Hall are situated in the main campus at the headquarter of District Judgeship of Kushinagar.

Other facilities of District Court Kushinagar:

Virtual Court
eSewa Kendra
VC Cabin
e-Filing Facility
Record Room
Vulnerable Witnesses Deposition Centre started in District Court Kushinagar.

District Court Main Building Kushinagar at Padrauna

District Judge Court room District Court Kushinagar at Padrauna

District Judge Entry Gate District Court Main Building Kushinagar at Padrauna

Hawalat District Court Kushinagar at Padrauna

Litigant Entry Gate District Court Main Building Kushinagar at Padrauna

Video Conferencing room District Court Kushinagar at Padrauna

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	07
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	06	05
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	06
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	42764	113152	155916	4851	36080	40931	5951	26971	32922	41664	122261	163925

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1576	2651	4227	883	1432	2315	827	1239	2142	1632	2844	4476

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2509	-	2509	900	-	900	446	-	446	2963	-	2963

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	41664	122261	163925	4674	51188	55862	3807	42250	46057	42531	131199	173730

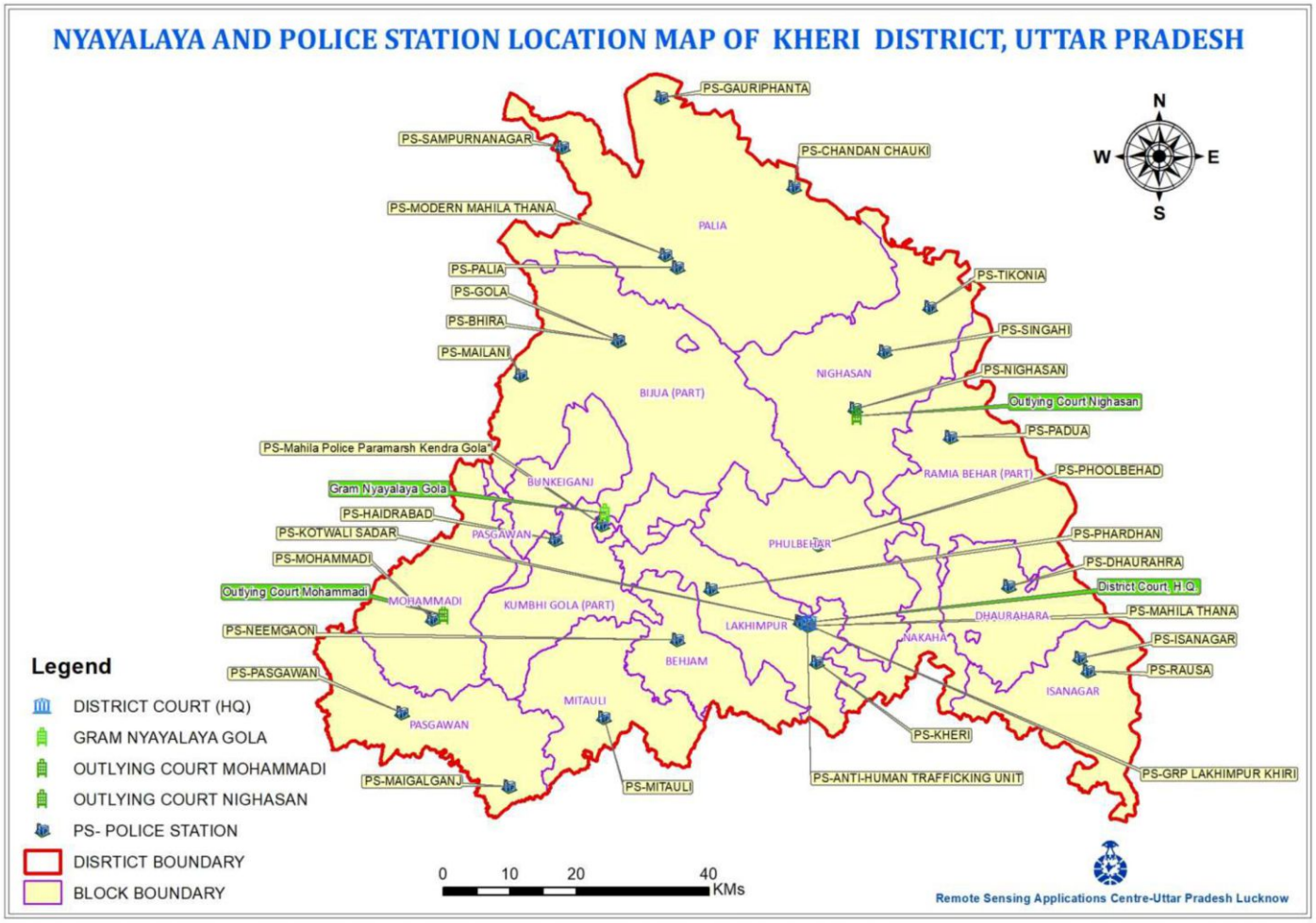
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1632	2844	4476	1068	1466	2534	726	1018	1744	1974	3292	5266

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2963	0	2963	1047	0	1047	1076	0	1076	2934	0	2934

LAKHIMPUR KHERI



History-Kheri Judgeship was created with effect from 13.9.1955. Before it, it was in Sitapur Sessions Division. Sitapur Sessions Division was comprising with District Sitapur and Kheri. At Kheri only two courts were permanently functioning, one was of Court of Munsif and the other was Court of Civil and Sessions Judge. District & Sessions Judge Sitapur had his camp office at Kheri in Building, in which at present residence of District Judge is situated. Whenever there was increase of Civil and Criminal work, one Addl. Court also used to function here. The Civil court building at Kheri was constructed in 1932, consisting of five court rooms, Nazarat, Record Room, English Office, Library and other connected offices. New Court building consisting of 12 courts rooms was constructed in the year 1980. Initially the sanctioned strength of the Courts was 28. Santioned Strength of class III was 158 and class IV was 106. On 28.11.1993 outlying court at tehsil Mohammmadi was also created. Initially one Civil Judge (JD) and one Addl. Civil Judge (JD) were posted at Mohammadi to function. At Present in Lakhimpur-Kheri, there is District & Sessions Court, Family Court, Outlying Courts at Mohammadi and Nighasan are functional where total 31 Judicial Officers are posted, also total Strength of class III and class IV employees working is 238.

Other facilites at Lakhimpur Keri Judgeship includes:

1- Virtual Court- C.J.M. Office
2- E-Sewa Kendra at S.A.O. Room
3- No VC Cabin but Land has been identified.
4- Record Room Civil
5- Judicial Record Room (JRR)

Civil Court

Central Nazir Office

E-Sewa Kendra

Gallery

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	08	07
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	15	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	04	03
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NIL	NIL
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NIL	NIL

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	25302	135858	161160	4833	55118	59951	7199	35648	42847	22936	155328	178264

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2741	3202	5943	2670	2600	5270	2902	2710	5612	2509	3092	5601

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1889	681	2644	583	692	1278	499	783	1282	1973	593	2566

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	20370	155328	175698	3845	50284	54129	4985	46604	51589	19230	159008	178238

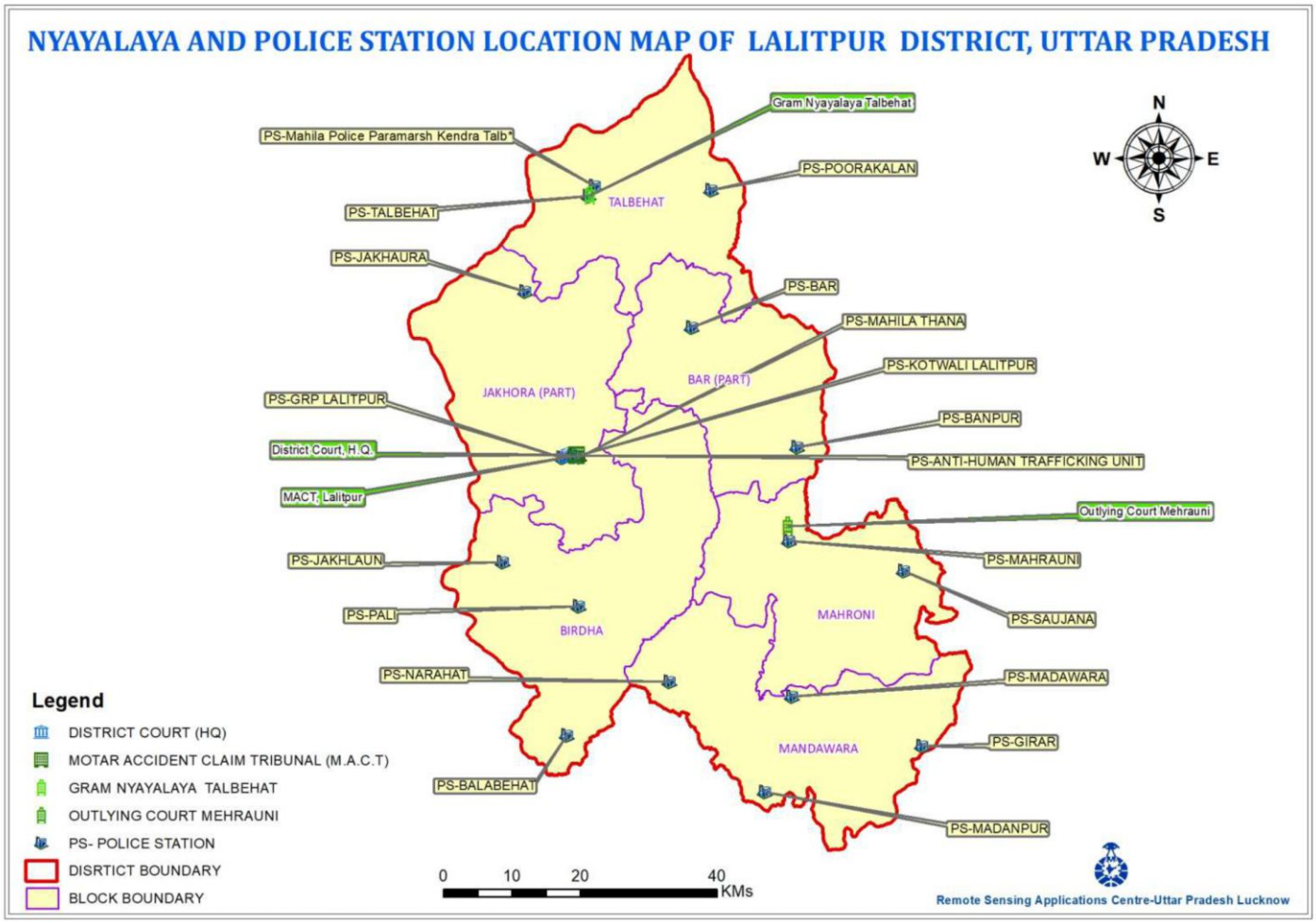
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2509	3092	5601	1902	1810	3712	1979	1809	3788	2432	3093	5525

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2566	0	2566	1419	0	1419	1276	0	1276	2709	0	2709

LALITPUR



Lalitpur was a Tehsil Headquarters of District Jhansi during the British reign. One Court of Munsif-Magistrate at Lalitpur Tehsil Head Quarter (as then) was founded, which started functioning in the edifice provided by the Revenue Department. In 1974, Lalitpur was proclaimed District Headquarters by the then Chief Minister, Hon'ble Sri H.N. Bahuguna. Lalitpur Judgeship was founded on 01.03.1976 and started in a privately rented building. Sri Rama Shanker Misra was the first Judicial Officer who presided over the court of District Judge. The Judgeship obtained land for four courtroom buildings, and it was constructed after the inauguration of the court building on 22.02.1981 by the then Hon'ble Administrative Judge, Shri N.D. Ojha, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The

Courts started functioning in its structure, near the Collectorate building. Sri Chandroday Kumar, H.J.S., now presides over the Court of District Judge, Lalitpur.

Other facilities of the Court, e.g. Virtual Court, e-Sewa Kendra, V.C. Cabin, e-filing facility, Record Room, etc.

Other Salient Features, As Deemed Important:

Pink Toilet facility
A solar power plant
A Balmitra Room
Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre
Fire Fighting Service
Power Substation
Security Equipment
Witness Shed
Public Toilet
Water Cooler
Conference Room Equipped With Vc Facility And Projector (Meeting Hall)
Power Backup
Centralized Printing Zone

Nyaya Bhawan

Video Conferencing Room

A. D. R. Building

New Nyaya Bhawan

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	08
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	04
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	06	03
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	7274	53529	60803	1833	56622	58455	2459	53581	56040	6648	56570	63218

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	517	1350	1867	419	1034	1453	398	1006	1404	538	1378	1916

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	850	-	850	496	-	496	493	-	493	853	-	853

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6648	56570	63218	4781	69130	73911	4409	70554	74963	7020	55146	62166

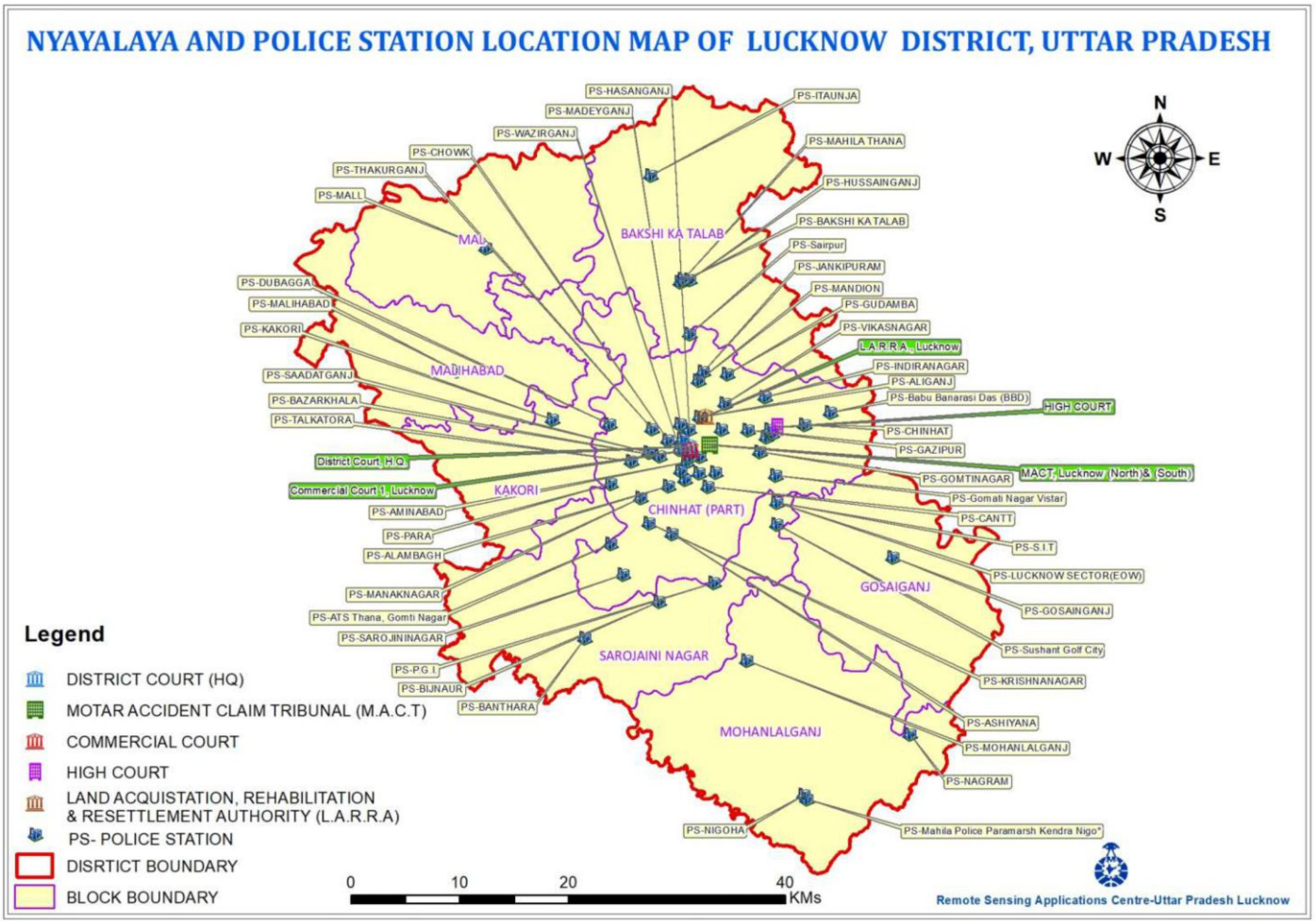
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	853	0	853	486	0	486	468	0	468	871	0	871

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	538	1378	1916	456	1171	1627	471	1098	1569	523	1451	1974

LUCKNOW



Introduction

The **Lucknow District Court** is one of the most prominent judicial institutions in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Located in the state capital, the court is instrumental in administering justice to a diverse population comprising urban, semi-urban, and rural communities. Functioning under the jurisdiction of the **High Court of Judicature at Allahabad**, it serves as a key component of Uttar Pradesh's judicial infrastructure, managing a vast and complex volume of civil, criminal, and special law cases.

About Lucknow

As the capital city of Uttar Pradesh, **Lucknow** is not only an administrative and political hub but also a center for education, commerce, and culture. The city is home to several government offices, corporate entities, academic institutions, and legal bodies. Its diverse and dense population results in a wide range of legal disputes, making the functioning of the district court both critical and multifaceted.

Jurisdiction and Case Categories

The **Lucknow District Court** has jurisdiction over all areas within the Lucknow district and handles:

1. **Civil Cases**: Including property disputes, commercial litigation, tenancy issues, family law matters, and contract enforcement.
2. **Criminal Cases**: Covering offenses under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), including high-profile criminal trials, economic offenses, cybercrime, and crimes against women and children.
3. **Revenue and Land Disputes**: Matters related to agricultural land, tenancy rights, and land acquisition.
4. **Special Courts**: Several specialized courts operate within the district court premises, including:
    1. **CBI Court**
    2. **Anti-Corruption Court**
    3. **Family Court**
    4. **Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT)**
    5. **Consumer Court**

6. **POSCO Court (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences)**
7. **NIA Court (National Investigation Agency)** (for specific cases)

Judicial Structure

The court is presided over by the **District & Sessions Judge**, who oversees the overall judicial functioning in the district. The judicial setup includes:

1. Additional District & Sessions Judges
2. Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division)
3. Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)
4. Judicial Magistrates
5. Presiding Officers of Special and Fast-Track Courts

Given Lucknow's strategic and political importance, the court regularly hears cases involving government departments, public sector undertakings, and complex civil litigation.

Digital Integration and e-Court Facilities

The **Lucknow District Court** is one of the leading courts in Uttar Pradesh in terms of adopting digital technologies under the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**. Key digital services include:

1. **Online case status and tracking**
2. **e-Filing of cases for advocates**
3. **Cause list access for the public and legal professionals**
4. **Digitized judgments and orders**
5. **Virtual hearings and video conferencing for select matters**
6. **Dedicated helpdesks and public information kiosks**

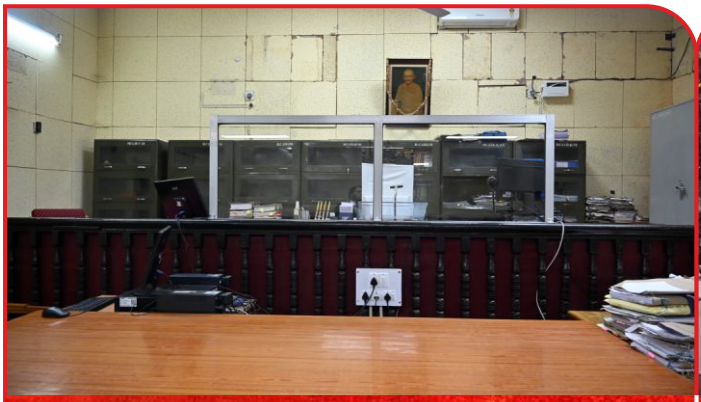
These features have significantly enhanced accessibility, efficiency, and transparency in judicial operations.

Location and Infrastructure

The court complex is located in the **Old High Court Building at Kaiserbagh, Lucknow**, and a newer facility functions from the **Judgeship complex in Gomti Nagar**. These locations are well-connected via major roads and public transportation, including metro and bus services, ensuring ease of access for litigants and lawyers.

Conclusion

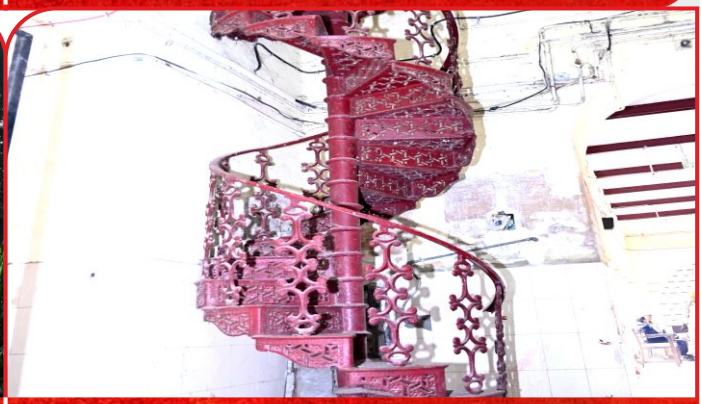
The **Lucknow District Court** stands as a vital pillar in the legal system of Uttar Pradesh. With a robust judicial framework, state-of-the-art infrastructure, and an ever-evolving approach to modernization, it continues to uphold justice for a dynamic and growing urban population. Its role is especially significant given the political, administrative, and legal complexity of the state capital.



District Judge Court Room

North Building
District Court Lucknow

District Court Lucknow in
Old High Court Building



Iron Stairs

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	51	34
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	41	34
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	28	26
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	11	09
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court -1	01	01
6	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court -2	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, MACT (North)	01	01
8	Presiding Officer, MACT (South)	01	01
9	Presiding Officer, LARRA	01	01

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	60288	368458	428746	10171	173855	184026	13364	130829	144193	57095	411484	468579

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	16572	11346	27918	6732	3261	9993	8009	5450	13459	15295	9157	24452

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2529	-	2529	1711	-	1711	407	-	407	3833	-	3833

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT- North)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	5806	-	5806	2068	-	2068	1445	-	1445	6229	-	6229

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	108	-	108	328	-	328	41	-	41	395	-	395

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	57095	411484	468579	11082	189045	200127	11782	168991	180773	56395	431538	487933

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	15295	9157	24452	5897	2445	8342	9195	3757	12952	11997	7845	19842

MACT

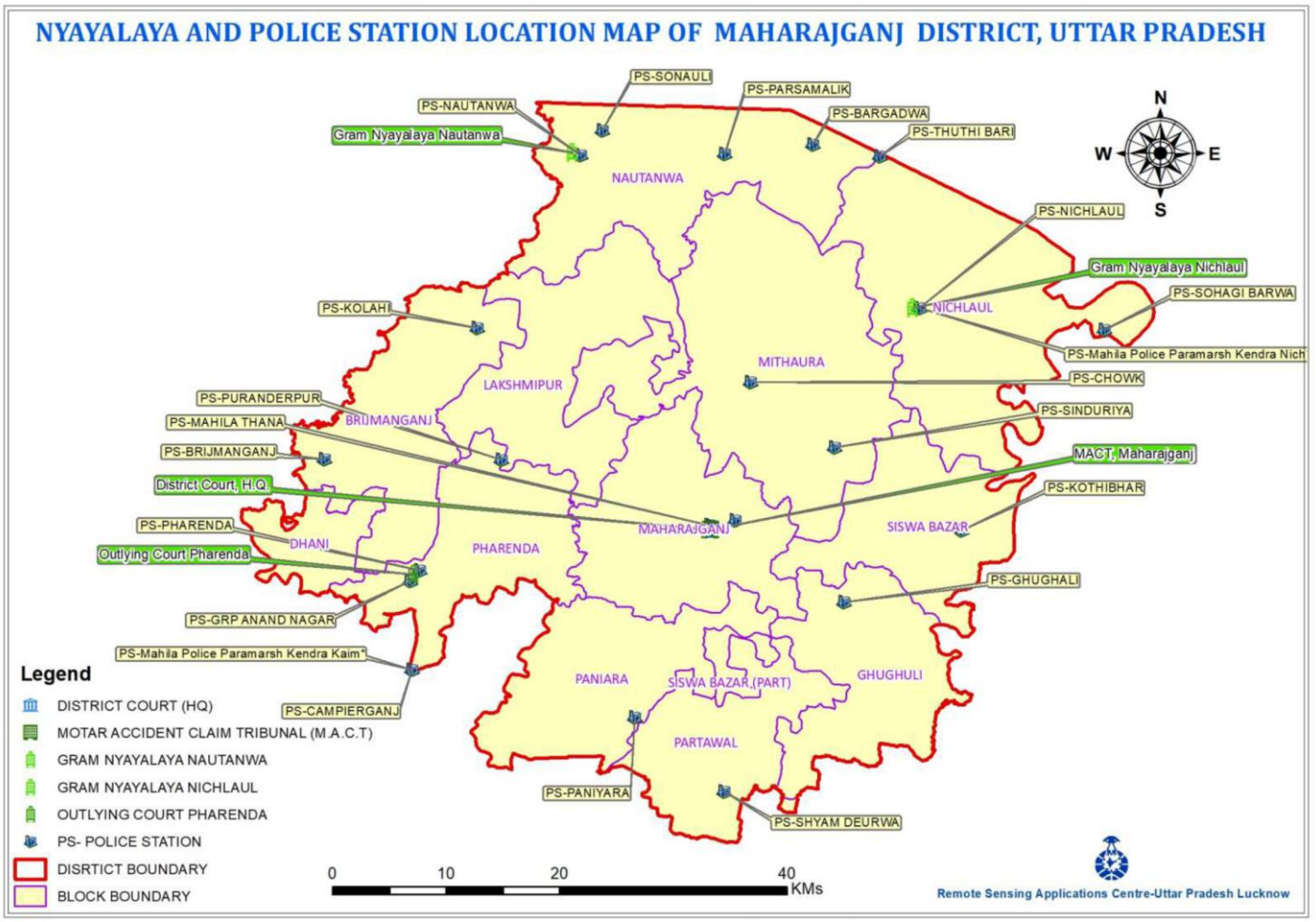
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6219	0	6219	2247	0	2247	1741	0	1741	6725	0	6725

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3641	0	3641	1268	0	1268	965	0	965	3944	0	3944

LARRA

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	246	0	246	1666	0	1666	135	0	135	1777	0	1777



On the 2nd November 1990, the District Court, Maharajganj came into existence. District Court of Maharajganj as a district legal entity was recognized by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Five Courts e.g. District Judge, Civil Judge (Sr. Div.), Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate, and Munsif Magistrate/Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) were sanctioned. The District Court transferred into their own building on 16th February 2007.

Outlying Court, Pharenda came into existence on 01/04/1989. One court of Munsif Magistrate/Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) was sanctioned for the District Court of Gorakhpur. After the creation of District Court Maharajganj, Outlying Court, Pharenda is added as an Outlying Court of District Court, Maharajganj. The Outlying Court, Pharenda is situated on Pharenda-Brijmanganj road in its own building. Gram Nyayalay, Nautanwa and Gram Nyayalay, Nichlaul came into existence on 24/11/2015.

Gram Nyayaly Nautanwa is functional in Bar Building of Tehsil Nautanwa and Gram Nyayalay Nichlaul is functioning in old building of Tehsil Nichlaul. However, the District Court, Maharajganj was established with 05 Courts. Now, In District Court, Maharajganj, there are total 32 sanctioned courts (including 03 Family Court and 01 Secretary DLSA). Out of this 16 courts are functional (including 01 Principal Judge Family Court).

Other Facilities like e-Sewa Kendra, V.C. Room, Record Room, ADR, Legal Aid Services and Vulnerable Witnesses Deposition Centre etc. are available and functional.

District Court

Old Building, District Court

Main Building, District Court

Eleven Court Building, District Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	6
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	5	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	5
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	3	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	23667	72917	96584	21070	68469	89539	22764	63331	86095	21973	78055	100028

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1255	2931	4186	1430	2480	3910	1059	2103	3162	1626	3308	4934

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1669	0	1669	1036	0	1036	1070	0	1070	1635	0	1635

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	21973	78055	100028	3752	36084	39836	4585	31534	36119	21140	82605	103745

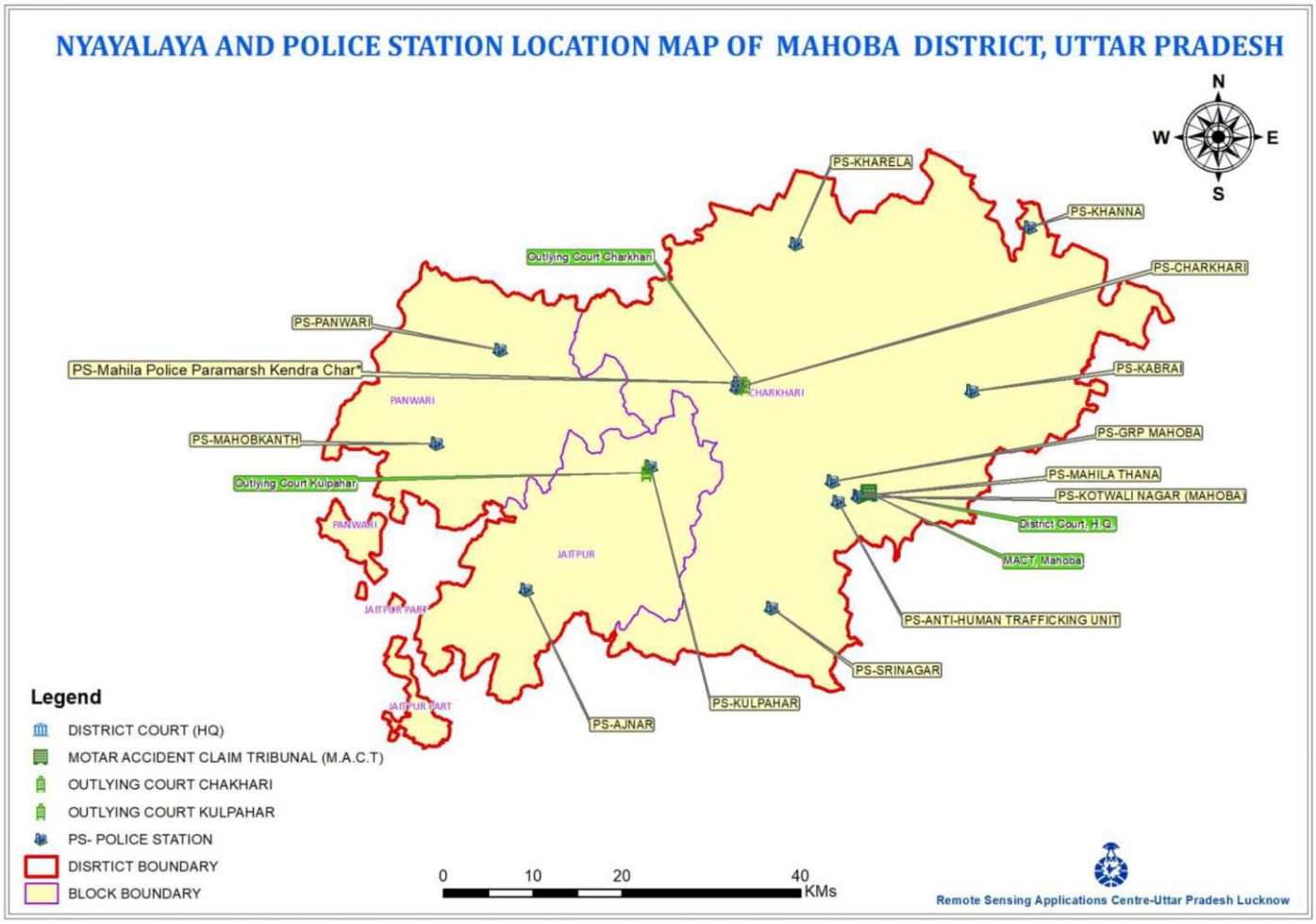
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1626	3308	4934	1922	3947	5869	1559	3365	4924	1989	3890	5879

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	0	0	1402	0	0	538	0	0	316	0	0	1624

MAHOBA



Before Mahoba was declared as District, it was an Outlying Court of Hamirpur Judgeship and three Outlying Courts, One of Additional District and Session's Judge and one Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division.) G.O. No. 2010/7-Naya-2-104B/1994 Naya Anubhag-2 (Subordinate Court) Dated 19/09/1995 One Court of District and Sessions Judge , One Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, One of Civil Judge (Senior Division) Judicial Magistrate and Munsif Magistrate were created. Vide Memorandum No. 322/DR(S)/57 Dated April, 4 - 1997 Sri Raghu Nath Prasad H.J.S was appointed as first District & Sessions Judge of Mahoba Judgeship.

Other Facilities of the concerned Court:

Virtual Court is functioning, E-Sewa Kendra is functioning smoothly in the court and providing several services to litigants and Advocates. E-filing and V.C. cabin will be start shortly. Mahoba District jurisdiction of Virtual Court at Kanpur is functioning.

CJM Court Campus, Mahoba

District & Sessions Judge Court, Mahoba

V. C. Room, Mahoba

Distt. Court Campus View, Mahoba

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	6
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	8	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4379	27416	31795	1527	20254	21781	1892	19159	21051	4014	28511	32525

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	497	891	1388	315	383	698	334	545	879	478	729	1207

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	494	0	494	130	0	130	136	0	136	488	0	488

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4014	28511	32525	1362	34464	35826	1081	27769	28850	4295	35206	39501

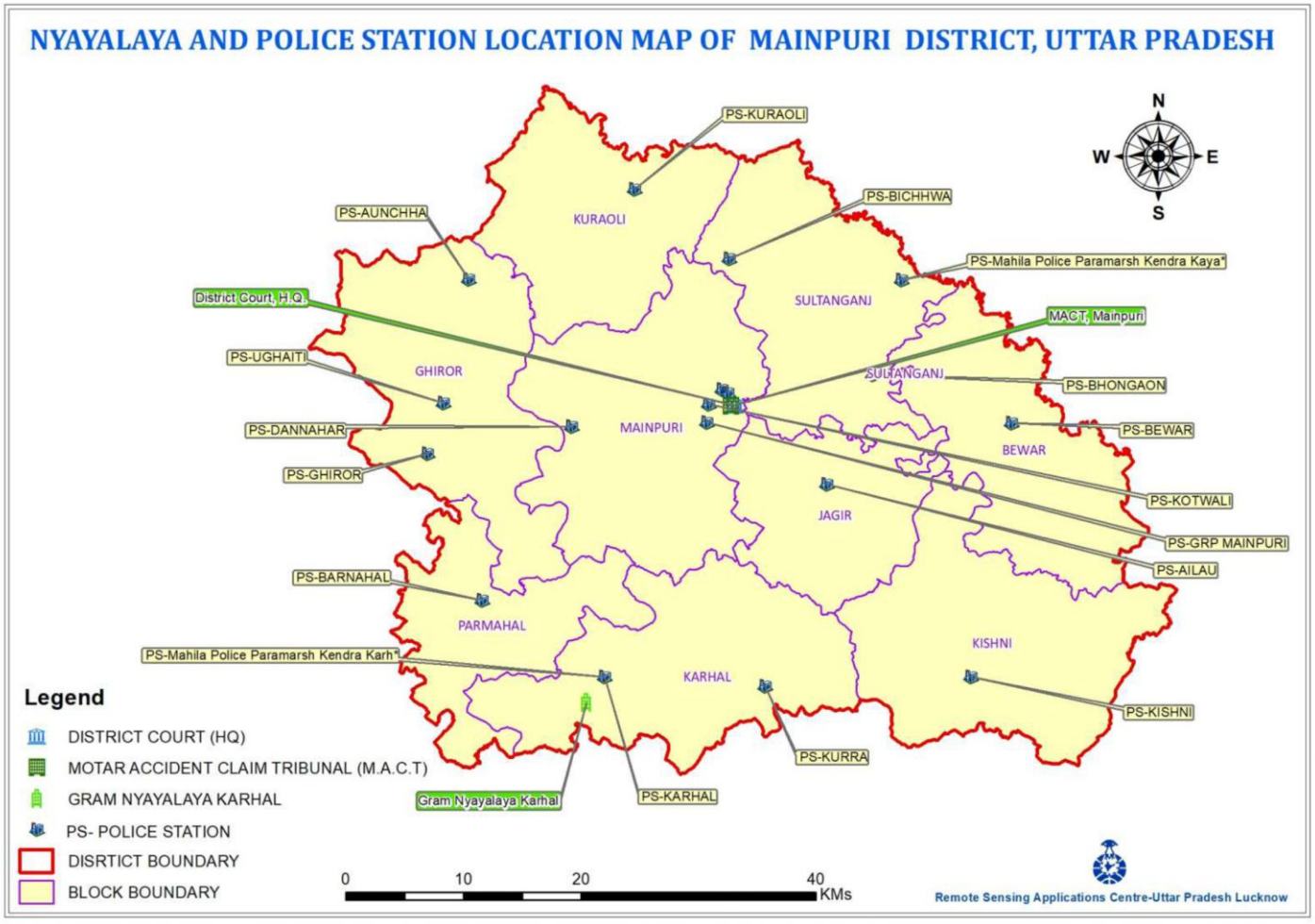
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	478	729	1207	334	379	713	209	272	481	603	836	1439

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	699	0	699	573	0	573	560	0	560	712	0	712

MAINPURI



Introduction

The **Mainpuri District Court** is the primary judicial institution in the **Mainpuri district** of Uttar Pradesh. It plays a crucial role in delivering justice to the people by adjudicating civil, criminal, and revenue matters. Functioning under the supervision of the **High Court of Judicature at Allahabad**, the court is central to maintaining law and order, protecting legal rights, and ensuring fair dispute resolution.

About Mainpuri District

Mainpuri is a culturally rich district located in western Uttar Pradesh, known for its historical significance and connection to prominent freedom fighters. It has a

largely agrarian economy with growing urbanization and trade activities. The diversity in population and socio-economic activities reflects in the variety of legal matters handled by the district judiciary.

Jurisdiction and Case Types

The **Mainpuri District Court** has jurisdiction over:

1. **Civil Matters**: Property and land disputes, family and matrimonial issues, contract enforcement, succession and inheritance, etc.
2. **Criminal Cases**: Offenses under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), including theft, assault, domestic violence, and other criminal offenses.
3. **Revenue and Land Matters**: Disputes related to agricultural land, tenancy, and land records.
4. **Special Jurisdictions**: Including family court cases, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) cases, and cases under the SC/ST Act.

Judicial Structure

The judicial administration of Mainpuri is headed by the **District & Sessions Judge**, supported by:

1. Additional District & Sessions Judges
2. Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)
3. Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division)
4. Judicial Magistrates

5. Special court judges (where applicable)

Each judicial officer plays a specialized role in handling different categories of cases, ensuring balanced and efficient legal processes.

e-Court Facilities and Digital Services

As part of the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**, the Mainpuri District Court has integrated various digital tools for improved transparency and accessibility. These services include:

1. **Online case status search**
2. **Daily cause lists** for advocates and litigants
3. **Digital judgments and orders**
4. **Litigant and advocate portals** for efficient information access

These features enhance convenience and reduce the need for frequent in-person court visits, especially benefiting rural litigants.

Location and Accessibility

The Mainpuri District Court is situated in **Mainpuri city**, which serves as the district's administrative and judicial hub. The city is connected by road and rail to nearby districts and major cities like Etawah, Agra, and Kanpur, ensuring accessibility for the public and legal professionals.

Conclusion

The **Mainpuri District Court** is a cornerstone of justice and governance in the district. It ensures that citizens have access to legal remedies through a structured and responsive judicial system. With continued efforts toward modernization and legal reform, the court is well-positioned to meet the evolving legal needs of the people of Mainpuri.

District Court

Main Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	6	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	13	6
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	16623	66748	83371	5825	49286	55111	8699	40971	49670	13749	75063	88812

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2032	2743	4775	1362	1356	2718	1404	1486	2890	1990	2613	4603

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2837	0	2837	571	0	571	938	0	938	2470	0	2470

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	13749	75063	88812	5713	45613	51326	4944	36948	41892	14518	83728	98246

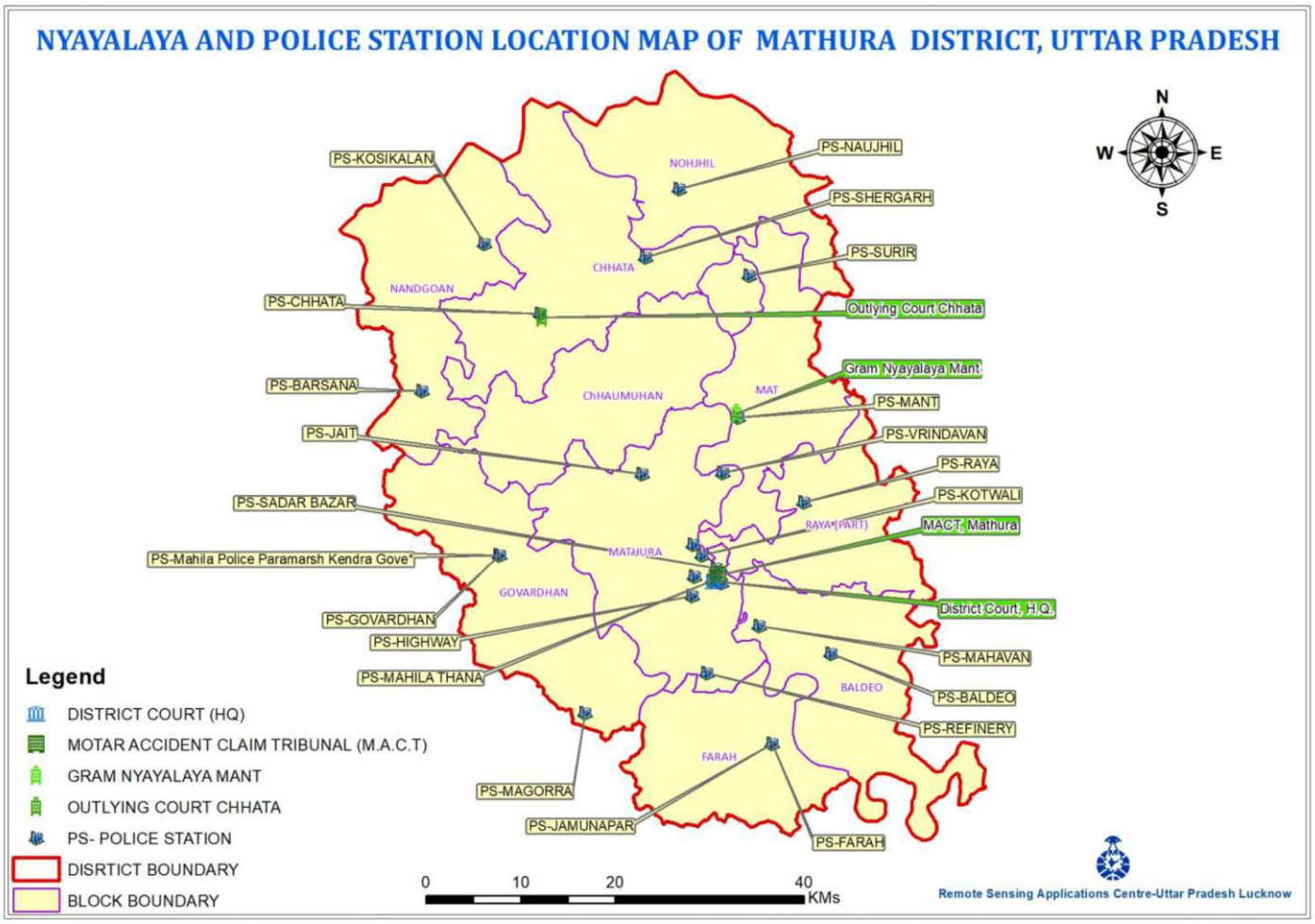
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1990	2613	4603	1853	1827	3680	1869	1922	3791	1974	2518	4492

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3736	0	3736	1570	0	1570	1297	0	1297	4009	0	4009

MATHURA



The Judicial system of the East India Company was introduced in the year 1803 when it came under British occupation and a Judge-Magistrate was appointed in the District Mathura who presided as a Judge in the Civil Court and decided Criminal cases as a Magistrate. A Court of Appeals and Circuit was established in 1803 for the ceded territory with headquarter at Bareilly where appeals against the orders of the Judge-Magistrate of Mathura were preferred. It was under the Jurisdiction of the Sadar Diwani Adalat (Civil Court) and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat (Criminal Court) at Fort William, Calcutta. It was abolished in 1829. In the year 1831, Independent Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were established at Allahabad and appeals from the Judge-Magistrate of Mathura were preferred before these Courts. In the same year the Judge-Magistrate, Mathura was invested with full powers to try sessions cases also. A new post of "Principal Sadar Amin' was created (to be held by an Indian) empowering it to decide cases up to Rs. 5,000. Appeal against its decision were preferred before the English Judges. Under Regulation II of 1833 the Court of Appeals and Circuit was abolished and all the pending cases were referred to the Sadar Diwani Adalat at Allahabad. In 1843 the Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were transferred to Agra. A general code of justice was enacted and adopted in 1859.

In 1866, the Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were abolished. The High Court of Judicature was set up at Allahabad in accordance with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. The Courts of Mathura were brought under the Jurisdiction of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the practice continues till today.

The Judicial Courts comprised of the District and Sessions Judge of Agra, the subordinate Judge of Agra and the Munsifs of Mathura and Mahaban. The Munsif of Mathura had jurisdiction over the tehsils of Mathura & Chhata. The Munsif of Mahaban had jurisdiction over

Mant, Mahaban and Sadabad. Sessions Trail related to Mathura Judgeship were ordinarily conducted by the District & Sessions Judge, Agra at Mathura on third Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November.

Previously Mathura was the Outlying Court of Agra Judgeship. The first Court of Munsif, Mathura was situated near District Civil Hospital (at present Vikas Market). It was the only Court sanctioned at the initial stage when the Court started at District Mathura. This Court was shifted in new Building in the year 1902 A.D. which is known as Old Munsifi Compound situated in the Judges Colony, opposite to the District Court Campus.

Prior to 1951, there was no Court of District Judge at Mathura. The District Judge, Agra had original jurisdiction over the cases related to probate, Section- 92 of the Civil Procedure Code (Public Charities), the Religious Endowment Act 1863, the Charitable Endowments Act 1890, the Charitable and Religious Trust Act, 1920 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The District Judge, Agra exercised control over all administrative matters relating to the Judgeship of Mathura, such as transfer of Officials, dealing with the Hon'ble High Court etc. Appeal against the judgments of the Civil Judge were heard by the Hon'ble High Court and not by the District Judge, Agra. The 03 Courts at Mathura comprised of the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge, Munsif Mathura and Munsif Mahaban.
In 1951, Mathura was separated from Agra for the purpose of judicial jurisdiction. A District Judge Mathura was appointed having territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the District.

Mathura Session Division was started in 1951. Sri Girish Chandra Srivastava was appointed as the first District & Sessions Judge of Mathura Judgeship who took charge on 25.09.1951. From 1951, the District and Sessions Judge, Mathura has been the head of the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the District. He was assisted by a permanent Civil Judge, a temporary Civil and Sessions Judge, an Additional Civil Judge, 02 Munsifs and whenever necessary an Additional Munsif. This judgeship has a privilege of eminent District Judges who had been elevated to Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

District Mathura has 04 Tehsils viz. Sadar, Chhata, Mant and Goverdhan. At present there is one outlying court at Tehsil Chhata working from 22.12.1997, in the building of revenue department and one Gramin Court at Tehsil Maant is working from 19.09.2019.

Other facilities include:
Judicial Service Centre
Computer Server Room
Information kiosks
Display Boards
Video Conferencing
Virtual Courts
Online Case Status
SMS Facility
Facility for the litigant/public
The Record Room
Library of the Court

Nyaya Bhawan Building

ADR Building

Nyaya Niketan Building

Old Munsifi Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	19	18
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	14	06
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	18	18
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	20423	125038	145461	9406	126267	135673	9945	116257	126202	19884	135048	154932

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3022	2836	5858	2495	1578	4073	2622	1661	4283	2895	2753	5648

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2556	-	2556	860	-	560	921	-	921	2495	-	2495

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	19884	135048	154932	8067	285816	293883	8140	277468	285608	19811	143396	163207

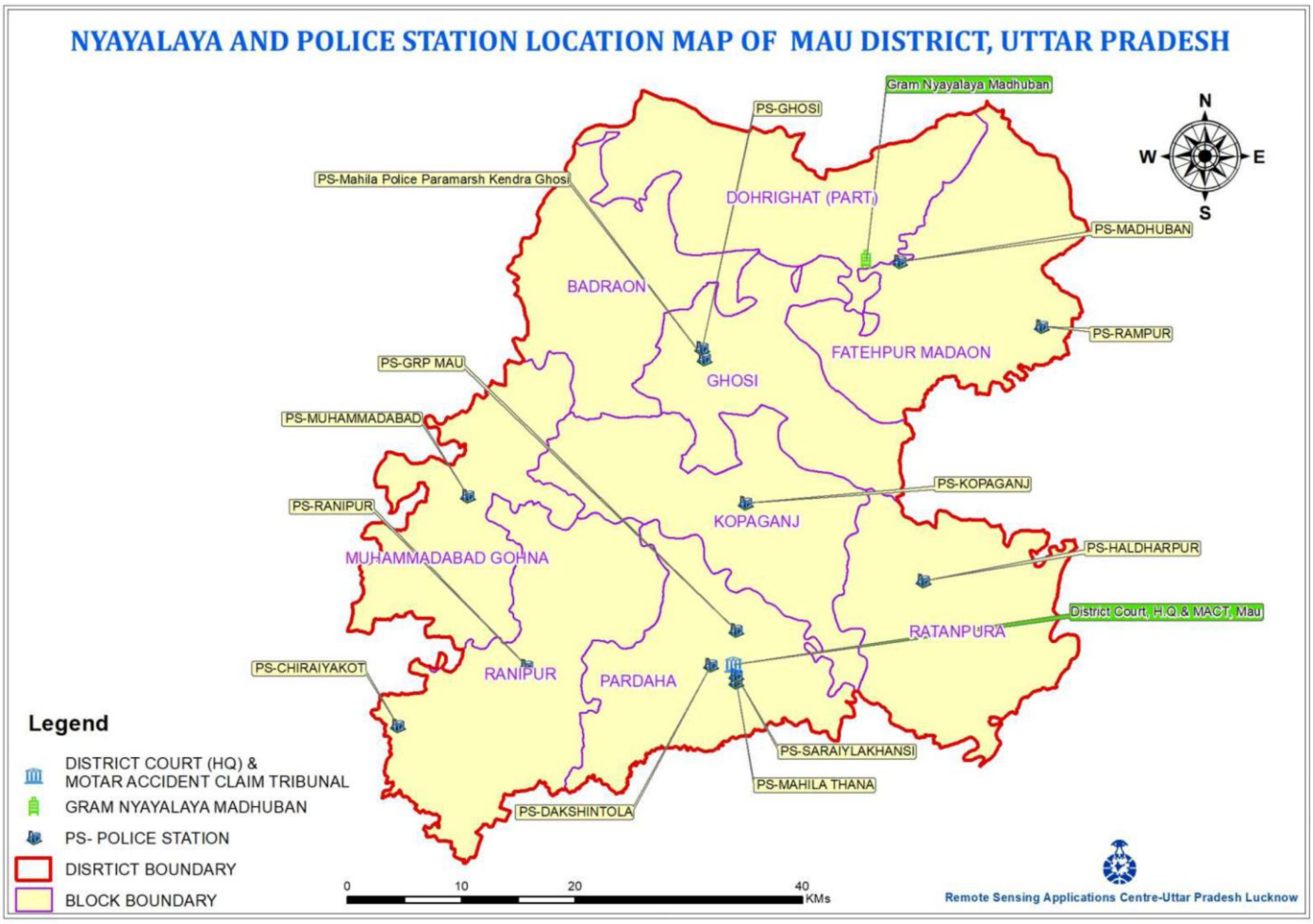
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2895	2753	5648	3176	1930	5106	3208	2049	5257	2863	2634	5497

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2495	0	2495	1338	0	1338	702	0	702	3131	0	3131

MAU



A separate Sessions Division for the districts and on 21.10.1989 the Civil and Sessions Court for the district was created vide Government notification no. 110/सात-आय व्यय.नि204/89 दिनांक 21.10.1989.

Initially, there was no Government building available to house in newly notified Civil Courts. Therefore, a private building situated in locality Mata Pokhra owned by Shri Mahesh Chandra Sarraf @ Baccha Babu, which was taken on rent by the Government for the said purpose. After notification of new judgeship, next requirement was nomination of an Hon'ble judge of the Hon'ble High Court as Administrative Judge for the judgeship. Therefore, the Hon'ble High Court was pleased to nominate "Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banwari Lal Yadav' as the Ist Administrative Judge for the judgeship.

The Judgeship was inaugurated in the said private building in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banwari Lal Yadav, the then Administrative Judge on 09.02.1990. Therefore, Hon'ble High Court has been pleased nominating regularly an Hon'ble Judge as Administrative Judge for the Judgeship. Presently, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dr. Gautam Chaudhary is the Administrative Judge for the judgeship Mau.

Presently, there are 21 Courtrooms along with chambers for the judicial officers and separate chambers for the stenographers in the judgeship. Besides, offices for each Courts, a meeting hall, a fairly big hall for library, two record rooms, one each for civil and criminal records, one separate room for Nazarat, for bill and accounts, for copying, for computer, for server room, for filing. Some few rooms to house, the offices of public prosecutors, an office for the District legal Services Authority and a separate building for video conferencing are also there in the main building itself. A separate building for ADR too has been built within the campus of Civil Court. It would

be relevant to mention here that the whole building is equipped with firefighting system. The task of installation of CCTV Cameras has been completed.

Motor Accident Claim Tribunal, which was functioning in private building, is now presently functioning in this Court campus of new 08 Court building in room no. 63 from 14.11.2022 presided over by Shri A.K. Vashishth.

Presently, **Vulnerable witness Deposition Centre** is running in room no.06 of this judgeship, which was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Zamin, Administrative Judge, Mau on December 03,2022.

On the east side of judgeship campus, a **new Family Court Building** having four Courtrooms is under construction by U.P. Awas Vikas Parishad.

The campus has a big hall for the Bar Association of the Mau, named as Civil Court Central Bar Association, Mau and as many as 62 chambers for the advocates.

There are as many as five Court of Addl. District and Sessions Judges in this judgeship.

Other Silent Features, as Deemed important:-

1. Hospital in Court Premisis.
2. Canteen in Court Premisis.
3. Bank & Post Office in Court Premisis.

ADR Building

District Judge Court Room

Video Conferencing Room

Main Court Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	4
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	3	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	33583	70300	103883	9831	65745	75576	10488	60076	70564	32926	75969	108895

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1560	2422	3982	1728	2169	3897	1822	2290	4112	1466	2301	3767

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1111	-	1111	519	-	519	263	-	263	1367	-	1367

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	32926	75969	108895	14553	97628	112181	16613	96862	113475	30866	76735	107601

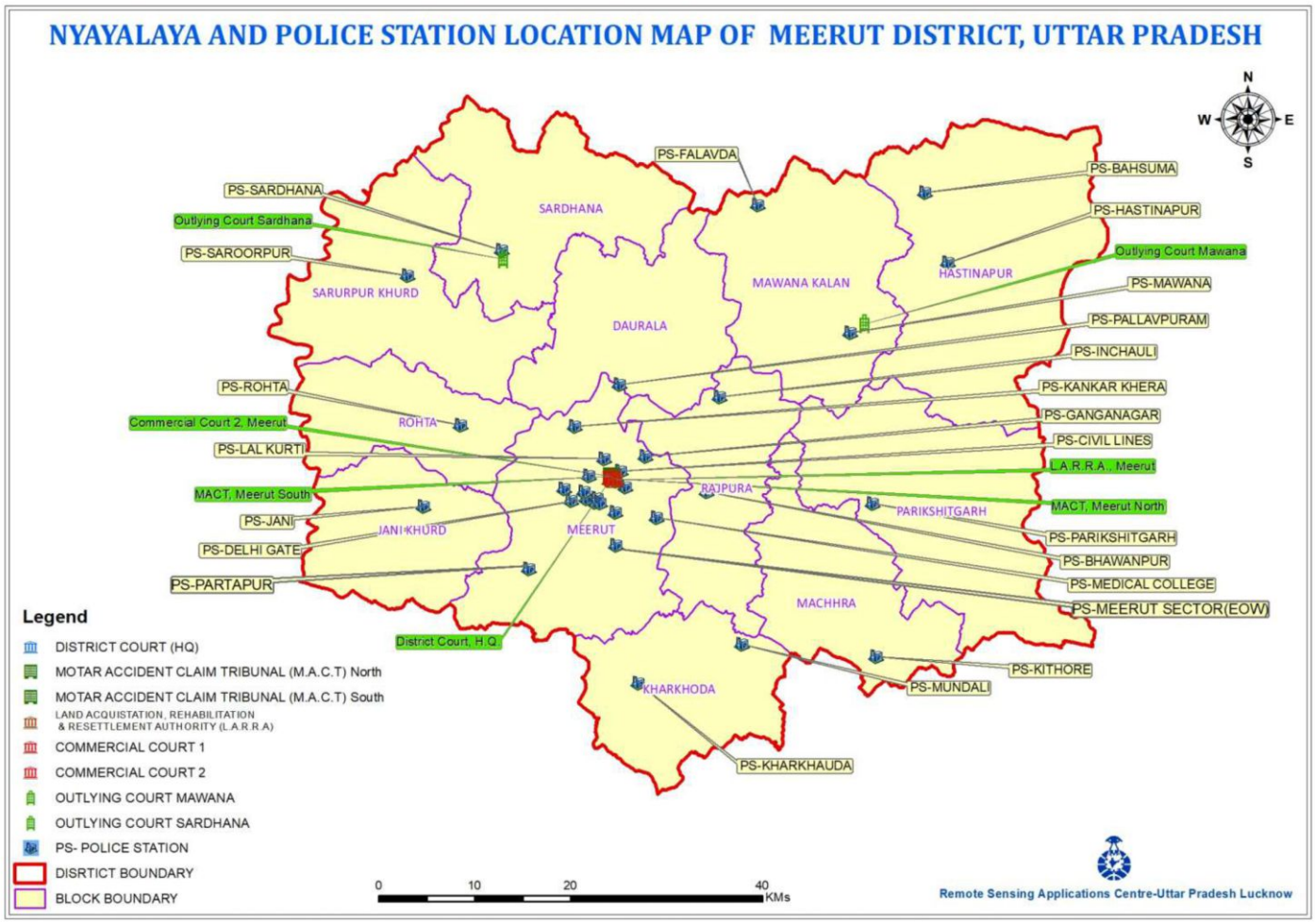
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1466	2301	3767	1318	2038	3356	1103	1686	2789	1681	2653	4334

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1367	0	1367	568	0	568	603	0	603	1332	0	1332

MEERUT



The District Court in Meerut which was established way back during the time of the British era have many historical decisions to its credit pertaining to the cases of this region had seen the light of the day. The present-day judicial system was established by the British on the basis of the common law system during the 19th century.

The Meerut Judgeship under the noble and illustrious guidance of our respected ***Administrative Judge, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge Allahabad High Court*** is consistently creating new milestones in the legal fraternity day by day.

Two Outlying Courts of Meerut District Court have also been established one each in Sardhana and Mawana presided over by Civil Judge (Junior Div.).

In District Court Meerut an innovative and revolutionary programme has been introduced under the noble direction and supervision of our ***Administrative Judge, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot,*** titled ***"UTTHAN Programme"***. Under the aegis of this novel programme on every Ist and IIIrd Saturday of each month a discussion and discourse is organized on contemporary leading legal issues and topics. For this purpose a Meeting hall in Nyayalaya Bhawan – 14 has also been allocated for the smooth and hindrance free proceedings of the Programme.

A radical and substantial change has been brought in the District Court Meerut by incorporating modern technological tools such as Central Information System (CIS), e-Court services, e-Sewa Kendra and Video Conferencing facility.

BUILDING AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

1) Main Court Building (Now called as Heritage Building)
2) Six Court Room Building

3) Twelve Court Room Building
4) Thirteen Court Room Building
5) Fast Track Court Building
6) Dharamshala / Piyau Building
7) Family Court Building
8) Six Court Rooms
9) Fourteen Court Room Building

District Judge Court Room

Main Heritage Court Building

Fourteen Court Room Building

Six Court Room Building

Family Court Building

Legal Aid Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	32	22
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	27	13
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	20	18
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	03	03
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	02	02
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	02	02
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	01	01

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	31396	197005	228401	7680	189347	197027	16037	159463	175500	23039	226889	249928

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	5734	3771	9505	4141	2764	6905	3367	2207	5574	6508	4328	10836

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	5689	0	5689	2051	0	2051	1532	0	1532	6208	0	6208

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	0	0	0	2768	0	2768	564	0	564	2204	0	2204

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	01	0	01	839	0	840	0	0	0	840	0	840

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	23039	226889	249928	6052	219447	219447	6059	148405	154464	23032	297931	314911

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6508	4328	10836	3468	1788	5256	4172	1858	6030	5804	4258	10062

MACT

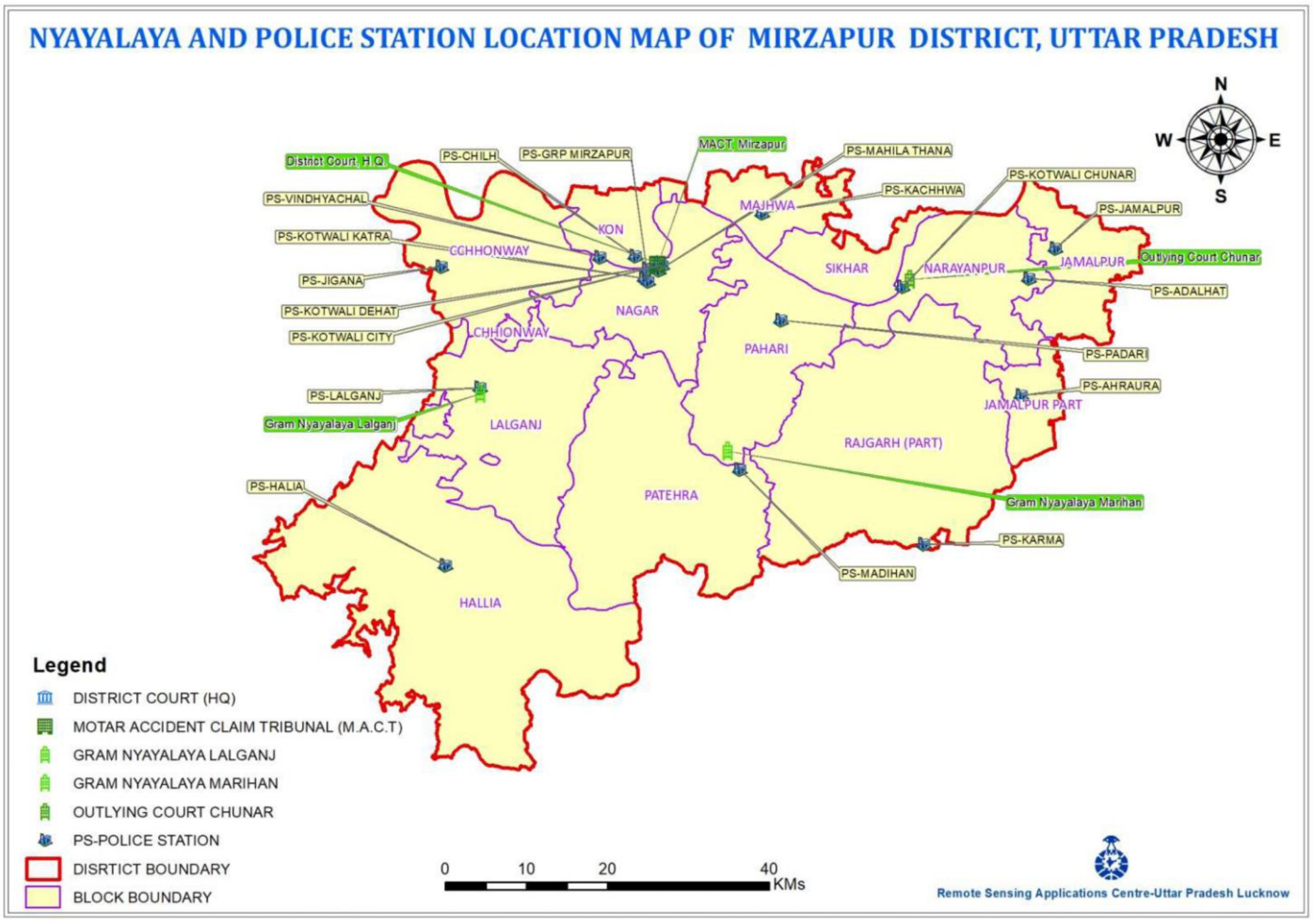
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6208	0	6208	4155	0	4155	4630	0	4630	5733	0	5733

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2203	0	2203	1090	0	1090	1072	0	1072	2221	0	2221

LARRA

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	840	0	840	561	0	561	27	0	27	1374	0	1374



Brief History of District Court

Under British rule, Mirzapur, a district in Agra and Oudh Province was the largest district in area. The present district of Sonbhadra in south, Chandauli in east and Bhadohi(Sant Ravi Das Nagar) in north and Mirzapur itself all constituted one unit in the name of Mirzapur district. For administration of justice, the crown had created civil courts in all its constituent district. In the year 1905, it was decided to establish the courts of Munsif, Sub Judge and Additional Civil and Sessions judge in Mirzapur. For the functioning of the above court, three courts rooms along with office was constructed in year 1906 in one block. Along with construction of the said court building a few lawyers chambers, to be allotted on rent, towards west and one client shed in form of a small hall towards south of the said court building, were also got constructed simultaneously.

The District Court of Mirzapur is situated on the banks of Holy river Ganga in the Vindhya mountain range. The District Court has a unique distinction of being situated so closely to the holy river that even from the court rooms, river Ganges can be sighted easily.

Prior to the arrival of East India Company and advent of British Rule in India, the indigenous judicial system which was prevalent in states like Benaras (Varanasi), Sakteshgadh, Vijay Gadh, Naina Gadh (Chunar), Naugadh, Kantit, etc. was based chiefly on Mughal system which were haphazard and had no consistency. As a result, when the city of Mirzapur (which then included distrcts of Sonbhadra and Bhadohi) was probably founded and restructured in 17th Century by British East India Company, traditional laws fell into oblivion with the strengthening of the grip of British rule in India. The Anglo-Indian legal system was introduced for settlement of disputes between their English citizens inter se and, thereafter, between locals of India. As regards tribal community in the Mirzapur District, the population consistsed of a number of tribes having affinities to the tribes in the neighbouring provinces from which they came. No strong tribal life was left among them and occupations were said to be those usually followed by the Scheduled Castes and, in their religious and social customs, they were similar to low-caste Hindus. The land revenue system of this area was different from the rest of the United Province. The non-agricultural classes were gradually acquiring land from the aboriginal. The Tahsildars of the tract who exercised magisterial functions were Munsifs also. Except in relation to suits of succession and divorce, the court of the Commissioner was the highest court of appeal in civil suits. The area was under the jurisdiction of the District Board of Mirzapur.

After independence, this Anglo-Indian judicial System declined and U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Lnad Reforms Acr, 1950 brought to an end an age-old feudal system of landlords. The U.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, also provided for the establishment of Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayat in every district which marked the first step towards Gandhian vision of decentralized democracy. The State Government of U.P. established 12 village blocks in Mirzapur district and Gram Panchayats were established for each village.

The first District Judge of the judgeship was Sri Prem Narayan Goel having term tenure from 15-12-1967 to 01-08-1969. New District Judge Court complex was inaugurated on November 28,1998.

Presently, Sri Anmol Pal is serving as a District and Sessions Judge of Mirzapur judgeship.

Building and Infrastructure

The District & Sessions Court, Mirzapur has six separate buildings namely, the District Judges' Court Building, the FTC Building, the ADJ Block, the Munsiff Court Building, Magistrate Building and Permanent Lok Adalat Building. At present there are 30 Courtrooms.

There is a beautiful park with lush greenery and vivid flowers within the court premises. There is separate cycle stand for litigants and lawyers. A new public toilet has recently been constructed and inaugurated for use of litigants in addition to several existing toilets. The Court also have a well furnished meeting hall for conducting meetings of judicial officers and other officers of the district. A dedicated VC room for conducting hearing through video conferencing is functional. Besides, a dedicated Judicial Service Centre with six counters is also functional for the use of litigants.

The Bar Association

It was decided to establish the courts of Munsif, Sub Judge and Additional Civil and Session Judge in Mirzapur in the year 1905. For the functioning of the above court, three courts rooms along with offices were constructed in the year 1906 in one block. Along with construction of said court building a few lawyers chambers, to be allotted on rent, towards west and one client shed in form of a small hall towards south of the said court building, were also got constructed simultaneously. The lawyers realized the necessity of a common hall where they could sit comfortably to assist the court in the administration of justice. With this aim in view, some representatives of lawyers approached the district judge Allahabad under whose judgeship, the judiciary of Mirzapur was functioning, for permission to construct a building in the vicinity of the court as an 'Association of Bar'. High Court was pleased to accord its permission.

As a consequences, the building of District Bar Association Mirzapur was constructed by the benevolent

contribution of members in the year 1907. First executive committee of District Bar Association was formed in the year 1972. The first president of District Bar Association was Adv. Sri Ganesh Prasad Gupta and the secretory was Adv. Sri Chhail Bihari Lal Srivastva.

Other facilities of the concerned Court, ex: Virtual Court, E-Sewa Kendra, V.C. Cabin, E-Filing facility, Record Room, etc.

The computerization of the District Court has been done with the periodical directions issued by Hon'ble the e-committee of the Hon'ble SC of India. All the courts have been provided with computers for the readers, scanner cum printer for the clerks and computer and printer for the stenographers.

The District Courts has its own website and email-id dcmir@allahabadhighcourt.in . For meeting the exigencies during the spread of Covid-19, a dedicated email-id dcmir@nic.in has been created for receiving application/cases through email. A dedicated information Kiosk is installed in front of the Computer Section. This is utilized by the general public for getting information regarding their cases. A dedicated Video Conferencing room is functional. All new cases filing is done through centralized filing system on Case Information System(CIS) software in Computer Section. For the monitoring of accuracy of case related data, National Judicial Data Grid(NJDG) has been facilitated.

The facilities of e-sewa Kendra are also available in Mirzapur district court. It enables litigants to obtain information with respect to case status, courts and judges related information. e-sewa Kendra represent a significant step for the common man and his right to access to justice.

At Tehsil Chunar in District Mirzapur Civil Judge (J.D.) Court was temporarily established and at present the court is running in the government provided building.

Near the present premises of Court of Civil Judge (J.D.), Nazul land Araji No. 60/1 of 2.531 hectares land was provided by the Uttar Pradesh Government and in the Records of Revenue Department i.e Khatauni, the land is recorded in the name of Civil Judge (J.D.) Chunar.

Approval and sanction of the construction work of Non-Residential building i.e 02 Courtrooms building and Residential Houses i.e 2 Units of Type-V Residential Houses,12 Units of Type-III Residential Houses, 06 Units of Type-II Residential Houses at Tehseel Chunar, Mirzapur. At present the construction work is in progress on the above mentioned land situated at Tehsil Chunar, Mirzapur**. Gram Nyayalaya, Madihan**

Gram Nyayalaya as Make-shift arrangement at Tehseel Madihan is functional in the Tehseel Building provided by the District Administration.

District Court Building

District Bar Association Building

E-Sewa Kendra

Library

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	13	9
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	18	7
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	22460	79843	102303	4471	23506	27977	7822	23643	31465	19109	79706	98815

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	25254	31848	57102	732	984	1716	1255	1281	2536	24731	31551	56282

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	13275	0	13275	364	0	364	265	0	265	13374	0	13374

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	19109	79706	98815	3556	24048	27604	3918	27649	31567	18747	76105	94852

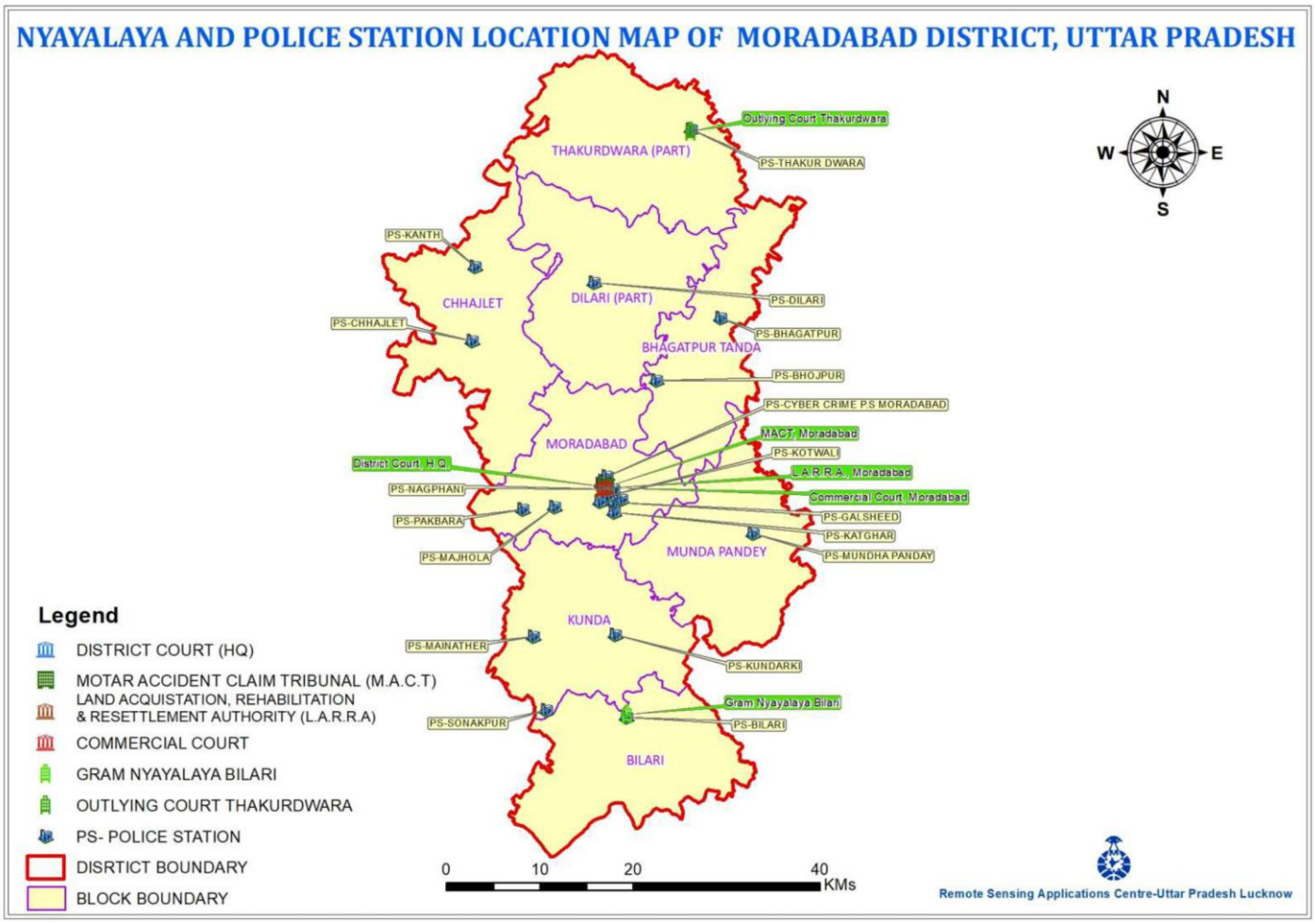
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1824	2495	4319	883	843	1726	656	663	1319	2051	2675	4726

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1172	0	1172	305	0	305	304	0	304	1173	0	1173

MORADABAD



Introduction

Moradabad District Court serves as the chief judicial body for the Moradabad district in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is responsible for the administration of justice in civil, criminal, and revenue matters, acting as a cornerstone of the legal framework in the region. The court works to ensure justice is accessible, impartial, and in accordance with the Indian legal system.

Historical Background

Moradabad, historically known for its brassware industry, has grown into a major urban and legal center in Western Uttar Pradesh. The District Court was established to handle the increasing legal disputes in the area as the district developed economically and demographically. Over the years, the court system in Moradabad has expanded to accommodate the growing number of cases and legal complexities.

Jurisdiction and Responsibilities

Moradabad District Court has jurisdiction over all major legal domains within the district:

- **Civil Jurisdiction**: Includes property disputes, matrimonial issues, contractual matters, inheritance, and family law.
- **Criminal Jurisdiction**: Handles offenses under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), such as theft, assault, murder, and cybercrimes.
- **Revenue Matters**: Deals with land disputes, tenancy issues, and agricultural land laws.
- **Special Courts**: Additional courts operate within the premises for family matters, commercial disputes, SC/ST cases, and motor accident claims.

Judicial Structure

The court is headed by the **District & Sessions Judge**,

who is the senior-most judicial officer in the district. Supporting the court's operations are:

- Additional District & Sessions Judges
- Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division)
- Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)
- Judicial Magistrates and Munsif Magistrates
- Judges appointed for special courts (e.g., Family Court, MACT)

Digitalization and Access to Justice

Under the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**, the Moradabad District Court has embraced digitization to improve judicial delivery. Facilities available include:

- Online case status lookup
- Daily cause lists
- Judgments and orders accessible through the **eCourts portal**
- Digital case filing and tracking for lawyers and litigants

These initiatives have enhanced transparency, reduced delays, and improved access to justice for people in both urban and rural parts of the district.

Location and Accessibility

The court is situated in the heart of Moradabad city, near major administrative offices and transport hubs. This central location allows convenient access for advocates, parties to litigation, and the general public.

Conclusion

Moradabad District Court plays a vital role in upholding the rule of law in the region. With a structured judicial system, experienced judges, and modern digital infrastructure, the court continues to serve the public by delivering fair, efficient, and timely justice.

12 Court Building Moradabad (1985)

ADJ Court At District Court. Moradabad (1893)

Ashoka Pillar Moradabad (2003)

Civil Judge Block Heritage Building Moradabad (1893)

Civil Judge Block Heritage Building Moradabad (1893)

District Judge Court At District Court, Moradabad (1893)

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	23	17
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	16	11
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	01	01
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	01	01

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	19737	121781	141518	8875	165812	174687	13738	139916	153654	14874	147677	162551

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2056	2029	4085	2068	1559	3627	2332	1619	3951	1792	1969	3761

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2333	-	2333	1600	-	1600	1576	-	1576	2357	-	2357

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1308	-	1308	403	-	403	1623	-	1623	88	-	88

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	39	-	39	05	-	05	24	-	24	20	-	20

District Court

Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
14874	147677	162551	16545	178901	195446	16872	184023	200895	14547	142555	157102

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1792	1969	3761	1587	1201	2788	1648	1248	2896	1731	1922	3653

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2357	0	2357	1647	0	1647	1842	0	1842	2162	0	2162

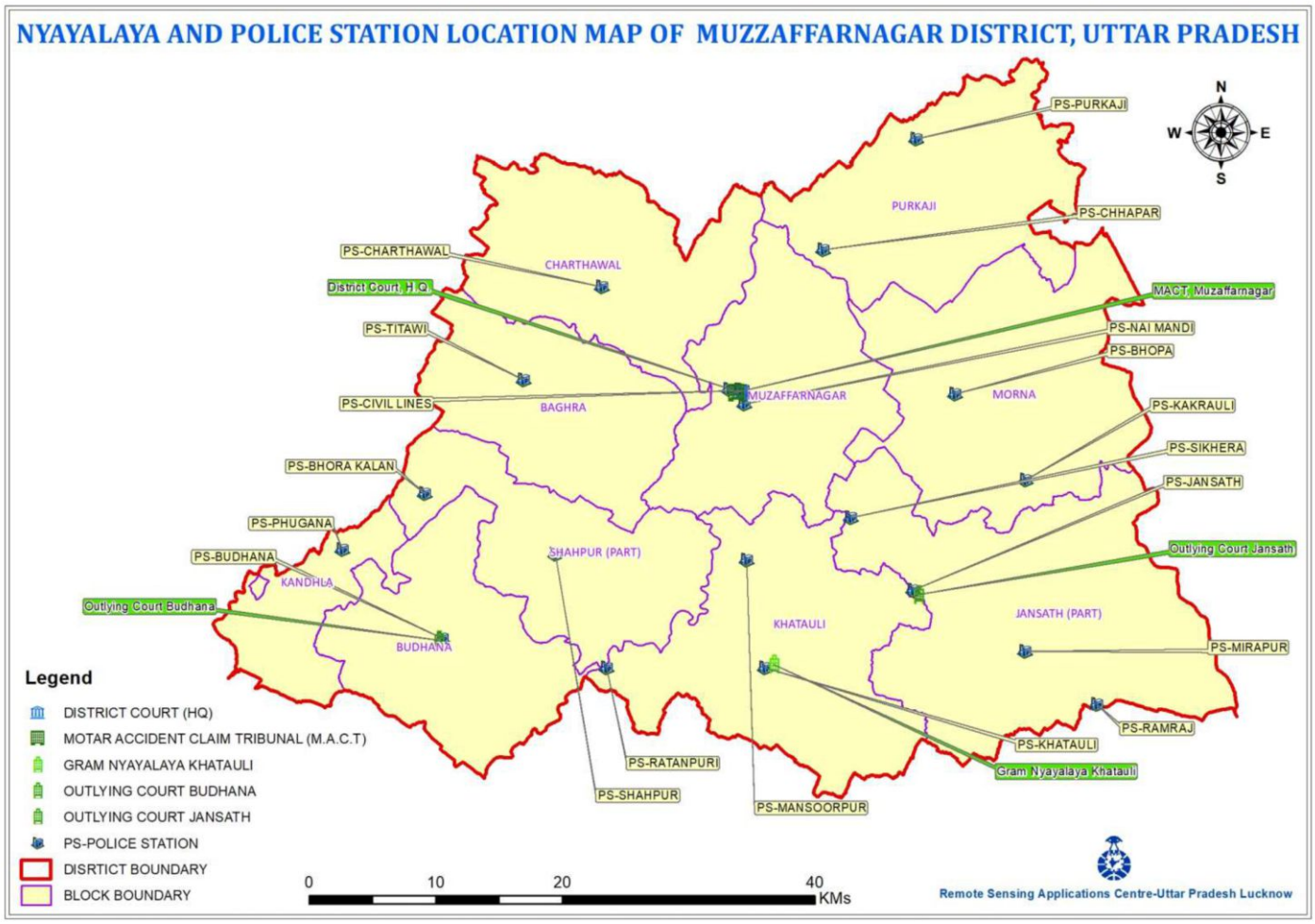
Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	88	0	88	143	0	143	92	0	92	139	0	139

LARRA

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	20	0	20	730	0	730	44	0	44	706	0	706

MUZAFFARNAGAR



The District Court Muzaffarnagar was established in 1956 after the district was taken out of the jurisdiction of the Meerut judgeship. The first District Judge was Shri M. Chandra.

The court initially had three temporary Sessions Judges, one Chief Judicial Magistrate and two judicial Magistrates. At the same time two Munsifs and one additional Munsif invested with first class magisterial powers to try criminal cases.

The court building was constructed in 1959 and later Ten Courts Building (year 1987), Fast track court building (year 2001) and Ganga Bhawan Building (year 2013) were added to accommodate the growing need of Court houses.

At present, there are 58 courts sanctioned in Muzaffarnagar judgeship, including the court of District and Sessions Judge, the court of Motor Accident Criminal Tribunal, the court of Principal Judge (Family Court), three courts of Additional Principal Judge (Family Court), twenty three courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, three courts of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates, six courts of Civil Judge (Senior Division), two courts of Judicial Magistrate, thirteen courts of civil judge (Junior division), the Additional court 138 N.I. Act, two courts of special Judicial Magistrate.

Out of these courts, one outlying court Civil Judge (Junior Division) is located at Budhana and one Gram Nyayalaya located at Khatauli which is to be functional.

<u>Other facilities of the District Court Muzaffarnagar</u>:
Virtual Court
e-Sewa Kendra
V.C. Cabin

e-Filing Facility
Record Room

Other salient Features:

The court is located in the heart of the city, making it easily accessible to litigants and lawyers.

The court has a strong commitment to transparency and accountability.

The court is equipped with modern facilities, such as a Virtual Court, e-Sewa Kendra, and V.C. Cabin, which help to improve the efficiency of the court.

The court is constantly working to improve its services and to provide a fair and just system of justice for all.

New Civil Court Building

Ganga Building

Central Hall

Ten Court Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	24	14
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	11	7
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	17	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	04	03
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	17813	144336	162149	4515	36593	41108	9629	56261	65890	12699	124668	137367

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3944	2830	6774	2267	1673	3940	3125	1599	5024	3086	2604	5690

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1570	694	2264	540	1107	1647	561	1203	1764	1549	598	2147

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	12699	124668	137367	3327	66871	70198	3740	63898	67638	12286	127641	139927

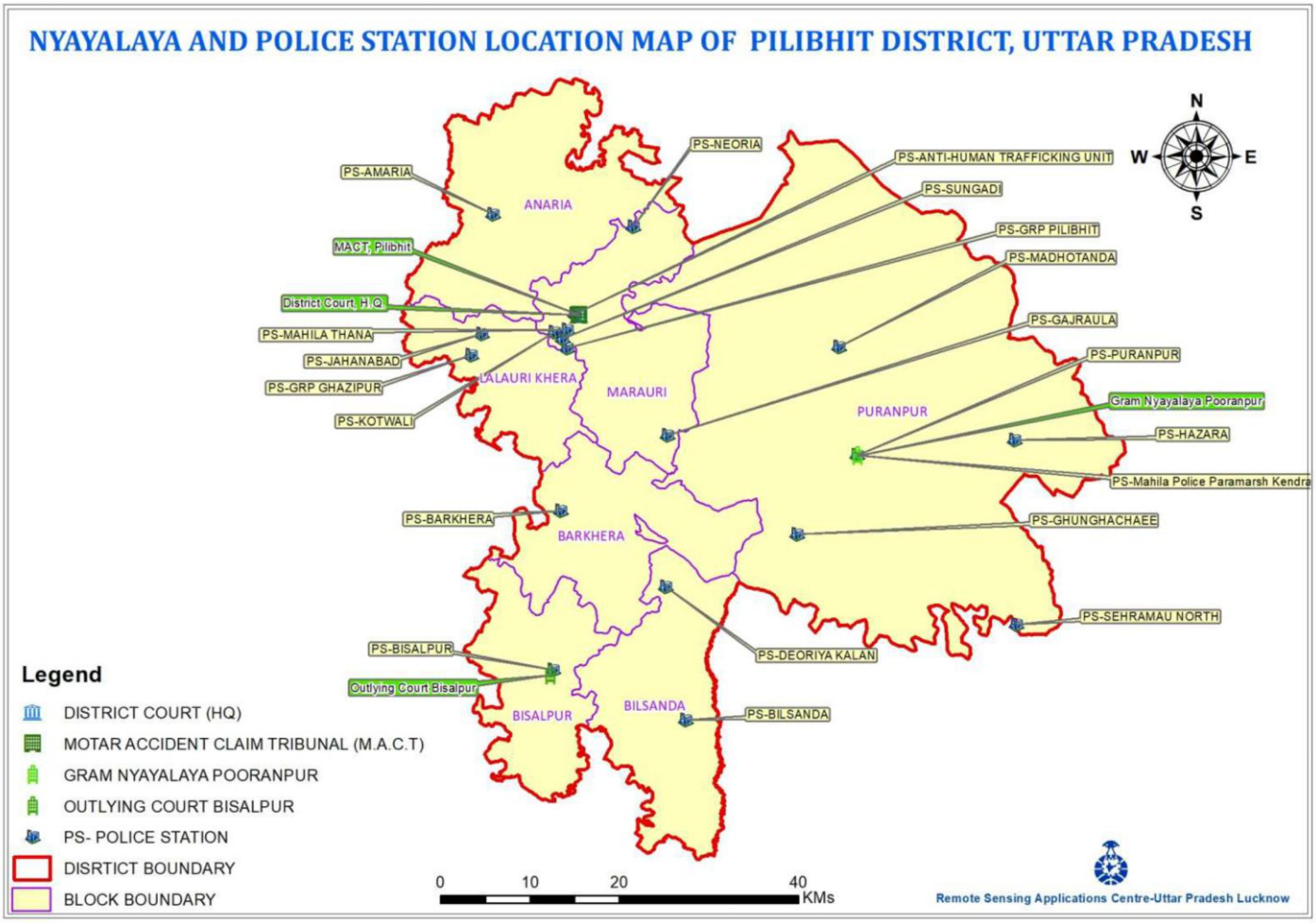
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3086	2604	5690	2063	1841	3904	2615	1653	4268	2534	2792	5326

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2264	0	2264	1747	0	1747	1760	0	1760	2251	0	2251

PILIBHIT



In the year 1914-15 for the first time three civil courts of the Additional District & Sessions Judge, Civil Judge and Munsif Court were established in this district as an outlying court of Bareilly District & Sessions Courts, which presently been the Heritage Building. Session Court, Pilibhit was created in year 1971 vide notification of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court. After implementation of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 three new court rooms were constructed for Chief Judicial Magistrate and other Judicial Magistrates. Later, a ten court room building in 1980s, a three court room Fast Track Court building in 2002, library, Computer room, ADR Centre in 2014 and Video Conferencing Room in 2016 were established in the court campus. In addition to this, a new six court room building consisting of Family Courts, Motor Accident Claim Tribunal, POCSO Court along with record room civil & criminal was completed in 2021. Outlying court of Civil Judge (Junior Division/JM) is functional in Bisalpur. A Gram Nyayalaya in city Puranpur is also functional.

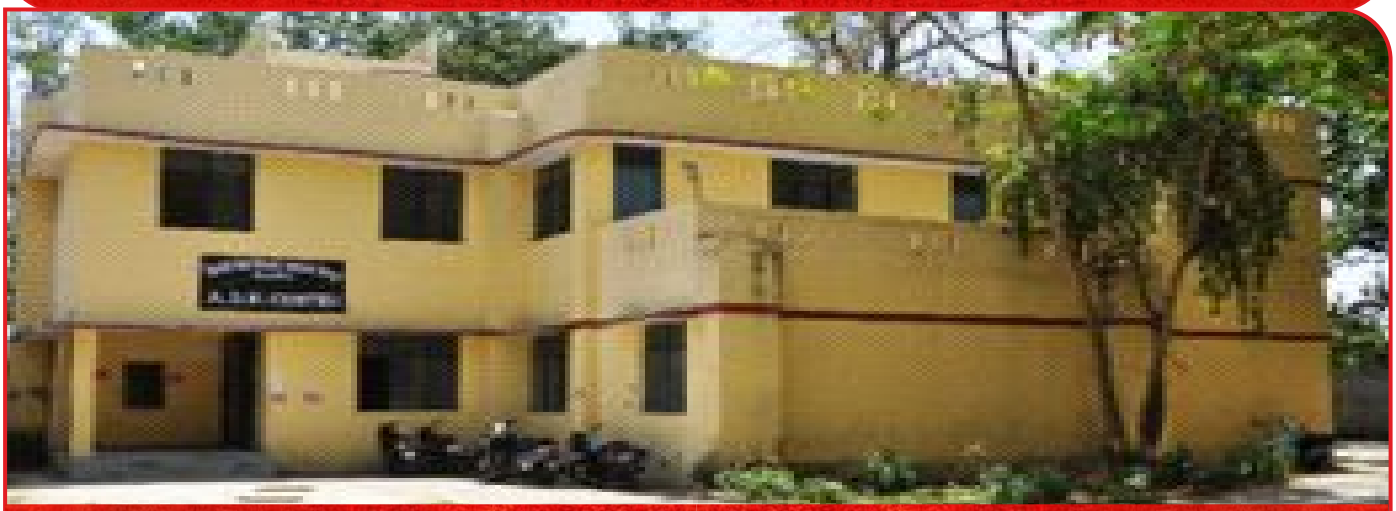
As far as residential complexes are concerned a Session's House, Old Judge's Colony consisting of 6 residences and one new Judge's Colony consisting of 13 residences are also situated adjacent to the court complex. The architecture of the court and residential buildings is modern.

Virtual Courts is a concept, aimed at eliminating the presence of litigant or lawyer in the court and for adjudication of cases on a virtual platform. The concept has been evolved in order to efficiently utilize court resources and to provide litigants with an effective avenue to settle petty disputes. The petty disputes (eChallans) which are not settled in Virtual Courts, automatically transferred to CJM Court of the Judgeship after stipulated time.

E-Sewa Kendra is running temporary in Computer room, The e-Seva Kendra provides various services to the learned advocates and litigants. A Video Conferencing Cabin (VC Cabin)will be the place from where the hearing of cases can be done smoothly through Video Conferencing. Total 03 VC Cabins are anticipated in District Court Pilibhit. E-filing facility is enabled in all the courts of Pilibhit District. This service facilitates the learned advocated to file the new cases through the e-filing portals.

Ten Court Room Building

Video Conferencing Room



ADR Building

Six Court Room Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	13	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	10	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	8810	111350	120160	1956	42813	44769	3581	48161	51742	7185	106002	113187

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1236	2378	3614	796	1231	2027	961	1374	2335	1071	2235	3306

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	849	-	849	490	-	490	449	-	449	890	-	890

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	7185	106002	113187	2264	35207	37471	1921	64528	66449	7528	76681	84209

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1071	2235	3306	617	1106	1723	1688	3341	5029	0	0	3835

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	890	0	890	337	0	337	296	0	296	931	0	931

PRATAPGARH

Pratapgarh District Court was inaugurated on 12.04.1969 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashikant Verma, the then Administrative Judge of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court. Before the creation of the current district court, all the courts which were functional in district Pratapgarh were under the District Judge Raebareli. The first District Judge of Pratapgarh was Mr. Suresh Chandra and at that time seven other courts were functional which were Civil and Sessions Judge, 1st Temporary Civil and Session Judge, IInd Temporary Civil and Session Judge, Vth Moveable Civil and Session Judge, Munsif Pratapgarh, Munsif Kunda, A.D.M.(J).

Currently, there are two outlying courts to this district, one is situated at Kunda which was inaugurated in April 1993 and the other is situated at Lalganj-Ajhara which was inaugurated in 2012. There is one Gram Nyayalay situated at Patti which has been established vide notification dated 17.07.2023 by Hon'ble High Court. There are five Tahsils namely Sadar, Lalganj, Kunda, Raniganj and Patti. The sanctioned strength of courts in this district is 49 including the Gram Nyayalaya. The District Court also comprises of Special Courts to trial cases of the POCSO Act, MP/MLA Act, NDPS Act, Gangster Act, EC Act, SC/ST Act, MACT, Crimes against women, and Family matters.

Other Facilities-

In the District Judiciary, Pratapgarh, Centralized Filing, E-Sewa kendra, Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), Virtual Court, Video Conferencing Room, Online Court Fees, National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes (NSTEP), Automated Email & SMS Services for litigants and advocate, Touch Screen KIOSK Machine for litigants and advocate, District Court Pratapgarh, Website, and Vulnerable Witnesses Deposition Scheme (VWDC) are working. E-filing is under process and effort is being taken to make it functional. VC cabin is not functional so far.

Eighteen Court Room Building

District Court

Session House

Session House

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	07	06
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	27	14
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	03	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	N.A	N.A
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	N.A	N.A

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	52286	108062	160348	7160	41894	49054	9900	38368	48268	49546	111588	161134

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4279	3763	8042	1431	1263	2694	3290	2360	5650	2420	2666	5086

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2175	-	2175	344	-	344	190	-	190	2329	-	2329

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	51010	110308	161318	8693	48934	57627	6381	42922	49303	53322	116320	169642

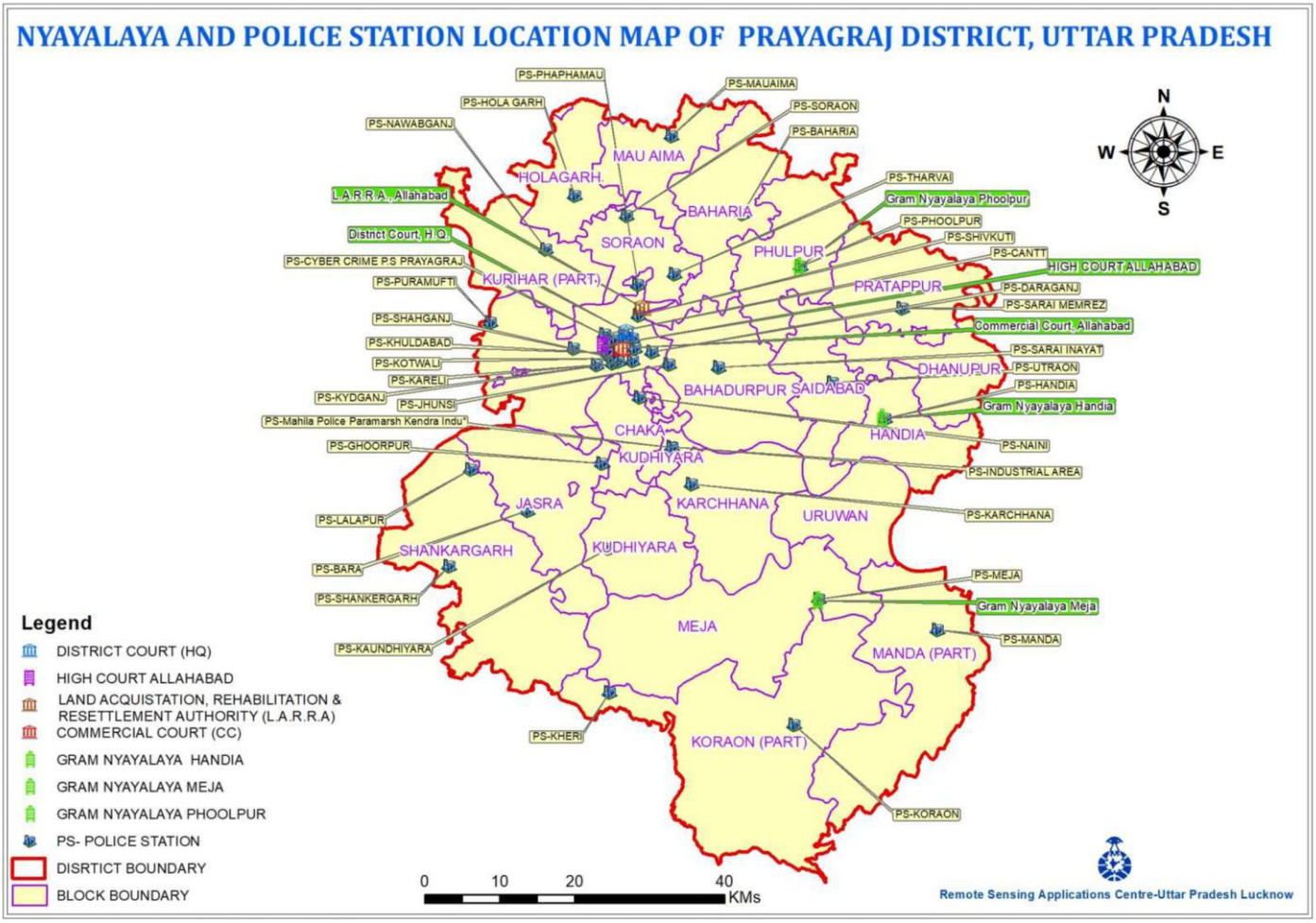
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2420	2666	5086	1346	1153	2499	1197	1024	2221	2569	2795	5364

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2329	0	2329	418	0	418	352	0	352	2395	0	2395

PRAYAGRAJ



According to the record available in the District Court, District Court Allahabad was established in 1803 near Yamuna Christian Colege, Allahabad. The present Court complex was established in 1870, two years after the establishment of Allahabad High Court, in 1868, and was remodeled and reconstructed in the year 1985. In 1880, Sri H. Lusington was the District Judge of District Allahabad, succeeded by Sri William Tyrell.

District Judge, Additional District Judge, Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) and Judge of Court of Small Causes Court except Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) West and Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) East, exercise jurisdiction throughout the district, whereas, Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) West exercise jurisdiction over city of Allahabad

(Sadar Tehsil) and Civil Jude (Jr. Div.) East exercise jurisdiction over tehsils Karchhana, Koraon, Phulpur, Bara, Meja, Soraon and Handia.

Other Facility Provided at District court Prayagraj are-

1. E-Sewa Kendra-
2. Virtual Court-
3. V.C Cabin-
4. E-filing facility
5. The Record Room:
6. Library Of the Court

FACILITIES FOR THE LITIGANT/ PUBLIC:

1. Toilet Facility
2. Drinking Water Facility
3. Litigant shed
4. Seating facility

District Bar Association Building

31 Court Room Building

New Court Building

Old District Judge Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	32	23
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	25	15
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	28	24
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	06	03
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	01	01
6	Presiding Officer, MACT (North)	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, MACT (South)	01	01
8	Presiding Officer, LARRA	01	01

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	78940	268782	347722	14052	63317	77369	23322	70494	93816	69670	261605	331275

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	6451	5511	11962	2924	1917	4841	2620	1902	4522	6755	5526	12281

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT-North)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	7302	-	7302	1715	-	1715	1220	-	1220	7797	-	7797

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT-South)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2950	-	2950	-	822	822	848	-	848	2924	-	2924

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	846	00	846	924	00	924	547	00	547	1223	00	1223

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	58	-	58	552	-	552	-	-	-	610	-	610

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	69670	261605	331275	11450	87254	98704	10415	83453	93868	70705	265406	336111

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	6755	5526	12281	2934	1741	4675	2473	1539	4012	7216	5728	12944

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	10721	0	10721	2447	0	2447	1755	0	1755	11413	0	11413

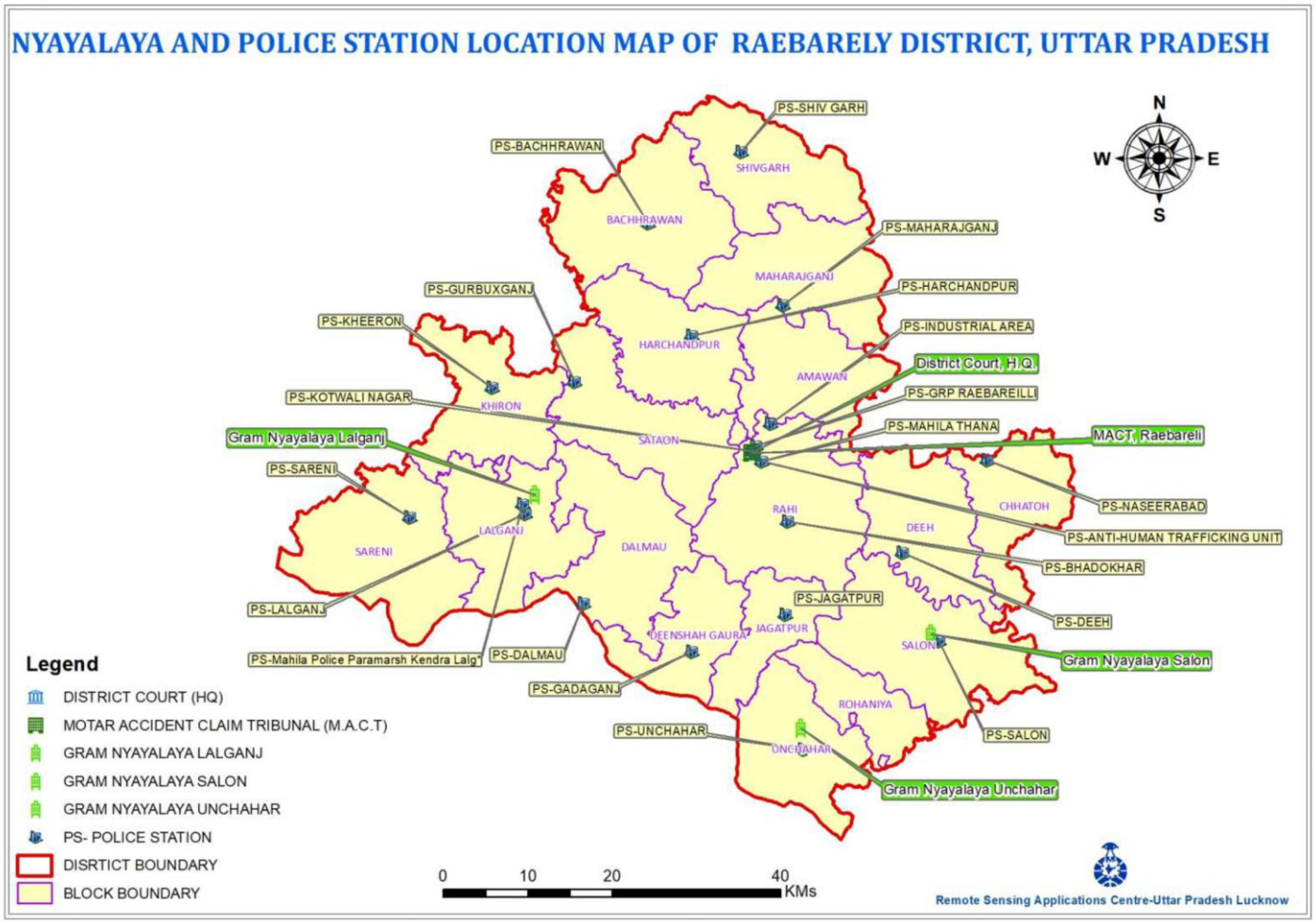
Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1223	0	1223	354	0	354	298	0	298	1279	0	1279

LARRA

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	640	0	640	135	0	135	132	0	132	643	0	643

RAEBARELI



Presently, there is a permanent civil court functioning at District Raebareli. The work of the court is divided among District & Sessions Judge (1 Court), Addl. District & Sessions Judges (10 Courts), Special Judge (SC/ST Act) (1 Court), Addl. District Judges/ Fast Track Court (3 Courts), Special Judge (POCSO Act) (4 courts), Principal judge Family Court (1 Court), Addl. Principal judges, Family Court (3 Courts) and CJM/ ACJM/ Civil Judge Senior Division /Addl. Civil Judge Senior Division (9 Courts) and Civil Judge Junior Division/ Addl. Civil Judge Junior Division / Judicial Magistrate (17 Courts), Gram Nyayalays (Salon, Lalganj and Unchahar) (3 Courts), Spl. Judicial Magistrate (Petty Cases) (1 Court) and Secretary DLSA. The Territorial Jurisdiction of the District Court encompasses within its fold, six Tehsils of Raebareli District ,namely Sadar Raebareli, Mahrajganj, Salon, Dalmau, Lalganj, Unchahar and Tiloi Tehsil of District Amethi.

District Court Raebareli is a heritage Building constructed more than 100 years ago. In this Building two court rooms available. The building is presently used as a court room and chamber of the District and Sessions Judge. It is also used as Administrative Office of District Court. At present this building is under renovation.

We have a well enriched library that has a stock of Decisions of the Zila Courts (North Western Provinces) of year 1859, Indian Law Reports (Allahabad Series) From 1891, Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series) (Calcutta Series) and (Madras Series) unrevealed Central Acts, Allahabad Law Journal from 1904 and All India Reporter from 1958.

Recent Development At A Glance-

1. Establishment of E-sewa Kendra.
2. Establishment of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre.
3. Establishment of Legal Aid Defense Counseling System.

4. Establishment of new Meeting Hall cum Virtual Conferencing Room.
5. Renovation of heritage building of the court of District judge.
6. Digitization of Judgment of Justice Sri Syed Mahmood & Justice Sri K. N. Wanchoo.

Establishment of Gram Nyayalaya at Lalganj, Salon.

ADR Centre

District Court

Conference Room

Steno Room

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	09	08
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	21	17
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	04	04
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	39990	108308	148298	15452	98173	113625	20017	77782	97799	35425	128699	164124

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2954	2970	5924	3154	2381	5535	3473	2568	6041	2635	2783	5418

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2106	01	2107	757	-	757	811	01	812	2052	-	2052

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	35425	128699	164124	22186	93457	115643	23022	82729	105751	34589	139427	174016

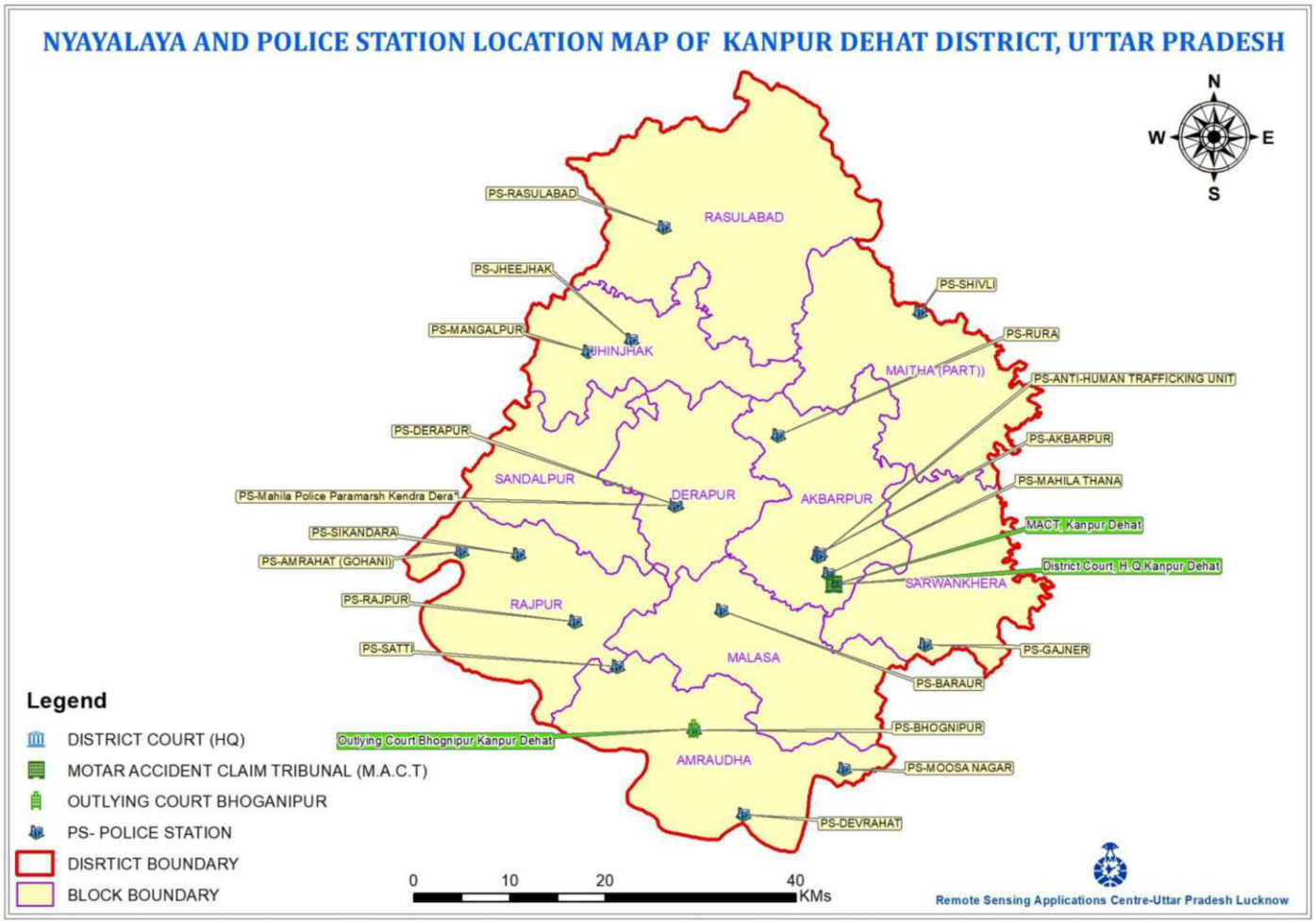
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2635	2783	5418	1905	1808	3713	1928	1670	3598	2612	2921	5533

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2052	0	2052	716	0	716	886	0	886	1882	0	1882

RAMABAI NAGAR (KANPUR DEHAT)



New Judgeship named Kanpur Dehat at Kanpur was created from the Judgeship Kanpur Nagar and the First District & Sessions Judge was Shri D. K. Agrawal who took charge on 26.11.1985. Since this district was formed by division of Kanpur Nagar, initially the court of Kanpur Dehat was functional at Kanpur Nagar. Later on, a new court building of district court was constructed at Kanpur Dehat, Headquarters at Mati and on 19.07.2013 the court building was inaugurated.

The District Court Kanpur Dehat is having 02 (Two) Outlying Courts namely, Bhognipur & Ghatampur (Kanpur Nagar) and 01 Gram Nyayalaya at Bilhaur (Kanpur Nagar). The District Court building headquarters at Mati, Kanpur Dehat encompasses 34 Court rooms alongwith their offices,Steno rooms and Chambers for Judicial Officers.

Other facilities at District Court, Kanpur Dehat are as follows:

1. One ADR centre.
2. One Video Conferencing room.
3. E-Sewa Kendra has been established and made functional.
4. E- filing facility is available in district Court Kanpur Dehat.
5. Vulnerable witness deposition centre has been made functional in the district court.
6. Dispensary facility is available in district court complex.
7. Post office facility is also available in district court premises.
8. Record Rooms (Criminal and Civil) are available in district court building.
9. A room for Copying section is also available for providing certified copies of orders/Judgements.
10. Facility for Virtual Court is also available in District Court.
11. A meeting Hall is available in district Court Building.

District Court

Main Campus

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	10
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	9	7
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	14	11
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	13518	137655	151173	3309	34931	38240	4047	26907	30954	12780	145679	158459

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2979	2714	5693	1344	896	2240	1082	808	1890	3241	2802	6043

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2561	-	2561	1613	-	1613	1334	-	1334	2840	-	2840

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	12780	145679	158459	5349	55462	60811	4590	86405	90995	13539	114736	128275

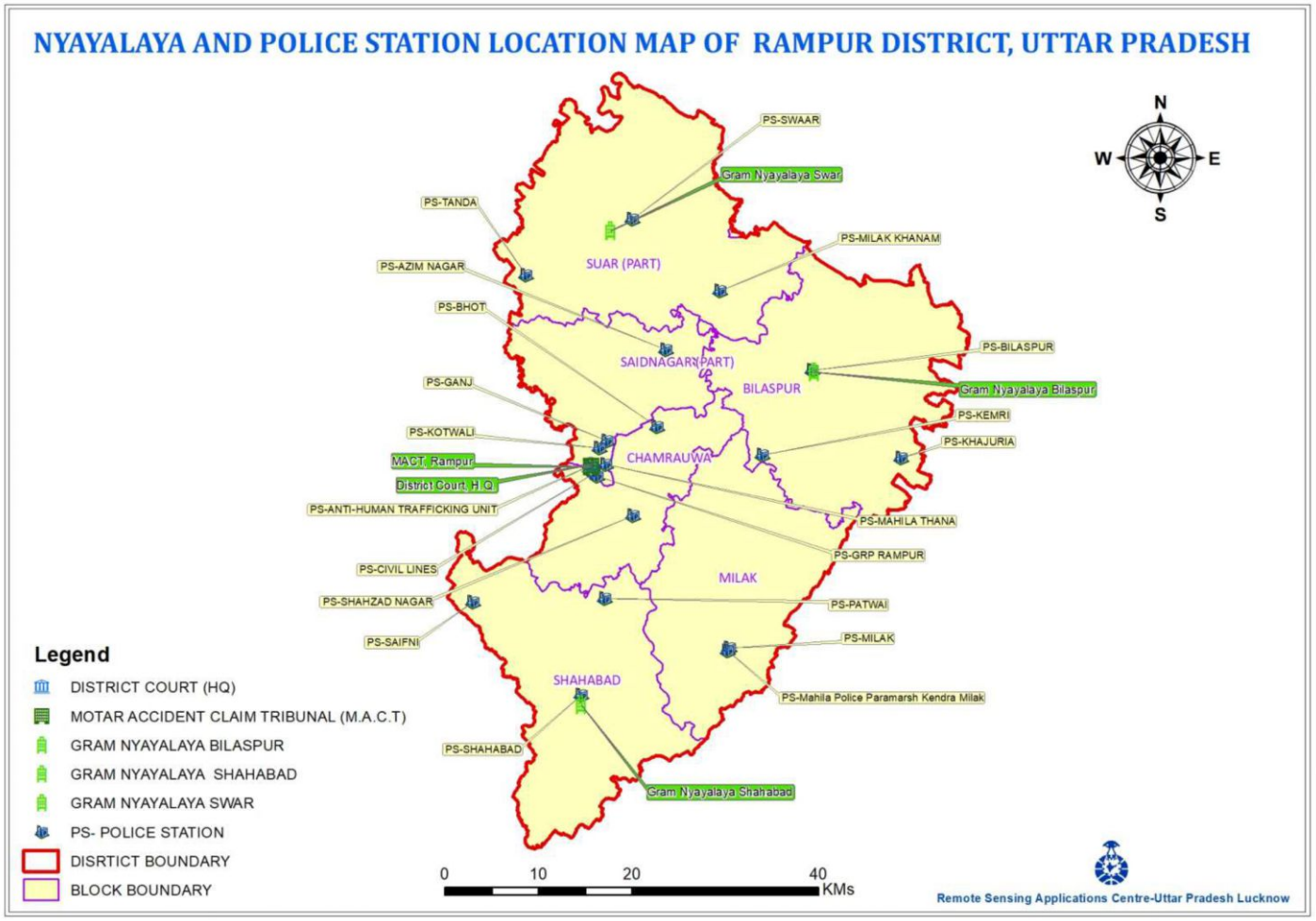
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5438	3320	8758	1156	1151	2307	1743	895	2638	4851	3576	8427

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2840	0	2840	2153	0	2153	1571	0	1571	3422	0	3422

RAMPUR



The District Court Rampur has been established on 1.12.1949. The District Court Rampur is under judicature of Hon'ble High Court at Allahabad. Sri R. K. Chaudhary has been taken charge as first District Judge of Rampur & he worked as District Judge in this Judgeship till 5.9.1950. In the beginning there were only three court in this judgeship namely the Court of District Judge, the Court of Civil and Session Judge & the Court of Munsif. Now there are 30 courts in this Judgeship, Including the Court of District Judge. 35th District Judge has been appointed in this Judgeship till today and worked as such.

Facilities in District Court

1.e-Seva Kendra is running.
2.Centralized e-filing facility is there.
3.Helpdesk is functional in the Court premises.

Session Court Building

Session Court Room

Eight Court Room Building

Twelve Court Room Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	14	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	8	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	7
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	7657	75614	83271	2694	47362	50056	4848	38037	42885	5503	84939	90442

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1414	1360	2774	832	731	1563	866	866	1732	1380	1225	2605

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1624	-	1624	1036	-	1036	1619	-	1619	1041	-	1041

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5503	84939	90442	2353	38037	70390	2268	40590	42858	5588	82386	87974

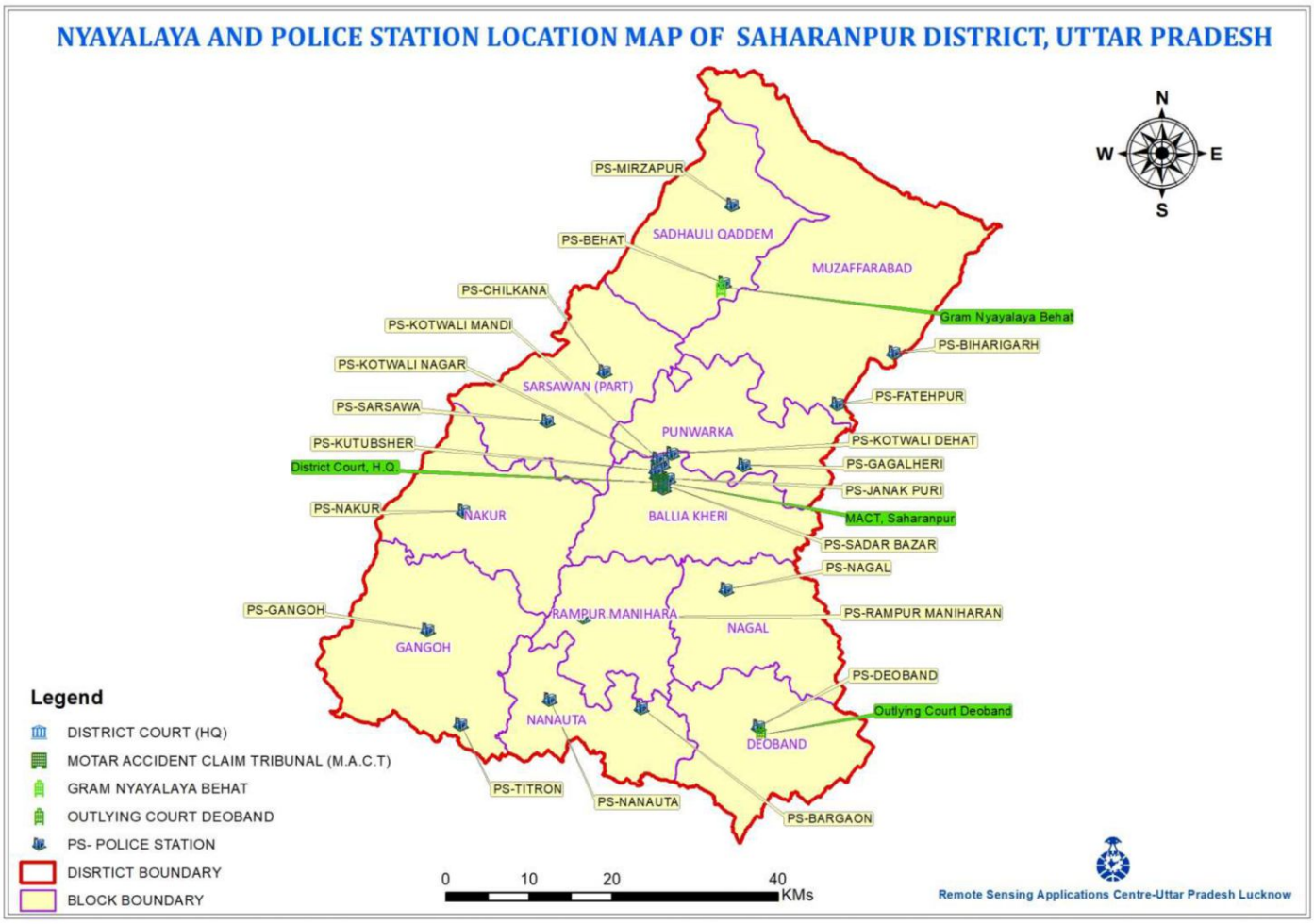
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1380	1225	2605	776	739	1515	978	720	1698	1178	1244	2422

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1166	0	1166	1139	0	1139	1404	0	1404	901	0	901

SAHARANPUR



The Saharanpur Judgeship has running 37 Courts at Headquarter, 4 Outlying court in Deoband and 01 Gram Nyayalya Behat. Which are functioning under the Hon'ble District Judge. Mr. M.B.T. Hill was appointed as first District Judge of Saharanpur Judgeship in 1867, since then till date as many as 78 District Judges have worked in this Judgeship. Presently Smt. Babita Rani is heading the Judgeship of Saharanpur. Saharanpur Judgeship is having a campus of around 9 acres.

Other facilities of the court- In Saharanpur Judgeship the following facilities are available.

(a) VC Cabins- There are total 06 virtual cabins are available at District Court Saharanpur.

(b) e-Sewa Kendra- It was established in 2021 with the vision to provide the information related to cases and

services available under e-Court Project.

(c) Record Room- Both record room (Civil & Criminal) are available separately in this Judgeship.

(d) e-filing facility- e-filing counters are available for sessions and magistrate courts separately at Computer Section.

(e) e-Kiosk- Electronic Kiosk was established in April 2018 providing case related information and being used by Advocates and Litigants effectively.

(f) Enquiry Counter- Separate enquiry counter is working at computer section, which was established in July 2016 for providing information to the clients and Advocates.

(g) Pure Water Drinking Facility- 04 RO Water Plant and 03 Water Coolers has been established for providing pure drinking water to the Litigants, Advocates and Staff. Separate Water drinking facility is also available at Outlying Court and Gram Nyayalaya Behat.

(h) Library- Library is available in this Judgeship with latest Journals, new Bare Acts and other law books.

(i) Public Toilets- 04 Toilet blocks at HQ and 01 Toilet Block at Outlying Court, Deoband are established in Saharanpur Judgeship.

Commercial Court and LARRA are not available in this Judgeship.

ADR Center

Bar Building

Central Nazarat

MACT Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	20	17
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	13	08
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	17	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	17612	197121	214733	8579	163569	172148	10608	171959	182567	15583	188731	204314

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2739	2794	5533	3415	4234	7649	3743	3985	7728	2411	3043	5454

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	831	0	831	333	0	333	280	0	280	884	0	884

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	15583	188731	204314	11481	244508	255989	11783	235220	247003	15281	198019	213300

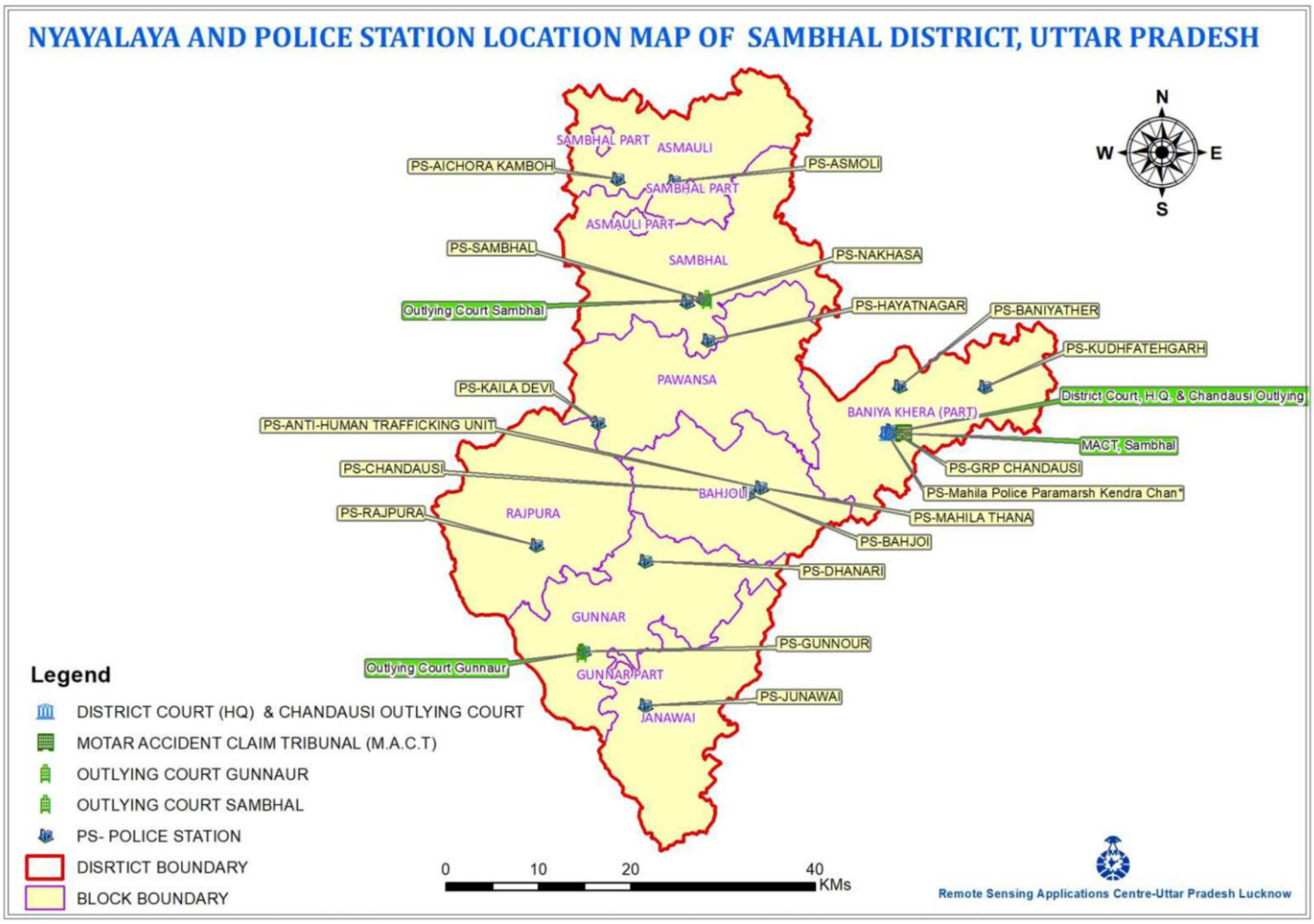
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2411	3043	5454	2973	4004	6977	3056	3421	6477	2328	3626	5954

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	884	0	884	272	0	272	344	0	344	812	0	812

SAMBHAL



Introduction

Sambhal District Court is the primary judicial authority in the Sambhal district of Uttar Pradesh, India. As a newly formed district (created in 2011), Sambhal's judicial infrastructure has been gradually expanding to cater to the legal needs of its population. The District Court serves as the foundation of the local justice system, addressing civil, criminal, and revenue cases arising within the district's jurisdiction.

Historical Context

Sambhal district was carved out from Moradabad district in 2011 as part of an administrative reorganization aimed at improving governance and accessibility. Following the district's formation, a dedicated district court was established to provide localized judicial services. Although still developing, the court plays an increasingly important role in maintaining law and order and delivering justice at the grassroots level.

Jurisdiction and Responsibilities

The Sambhal District Court handles a wide range of legal matters, including:

- **Civil Cases**: Land and property disputes, family and matrimonial matters, contract-related disputes, succession and inheritance cases.
- **Criminal Cases**: Cases under the Indian Penal Code such as theft, assault, domestic violence, and other criminal offenses.
- **Revenue Matters**: Disputes related to agricultural land, tenancy, and rural landholding laws.
- **Special Jurisdictions**: Certain special cases like motor accident claims, family court matters, and cases under specific statutes may be assigned to designated courts as and when established.

Judicial Hierarchy

Though relatively new, the court functions under the standard district court structure of Uttar Pradesh. It is headed by the **District & Sessions Judge** of Sambhal.

Supporting judicial officers may include:

- Additional District Judges
- Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division)
- Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)
- Judicial Magistrates
- Nyayik Sewa and support staff

The judicial officers are appointed as per norms of the **High Court of Judicature at Allahabad**, which has supervisory control over district courts in Uttar Pradesh.

Modernization and Digital Access

As part of the **e-Courts Project** under the National e-Governance Plan, Sambhal District Court is gradually incorporating digital tools for better accessibility and transparency. Services include:

- Online access to case status and cause lists
- Availability of judgments and orders
- Case registration and filing systems (subject to phase-wise implementation)

These services aim to minimize delays, reduce physical dependency, and enhance public convenience.

Location and Accessibility

The Sambhal District Court is situated in the district headquarters, accessible from nearby towns and villages via road transport. As the district continues to grow, infrastructure development is ongoing to improve court facilities and expand its services.

Conclusion

The Sambhal District Court is a vital institution in the legal landscape of the newly formed district. It reflects the government's commitment to decentralizing justice delivery and ensuring that even remote regions have access to legal redress. As infrastructure and manpower continue to improve, the court is expected to play an increasingly robust role in ensuring justice for the people of Sambhal.

Gate No.1 of Headquarter of the Judgeship Sambhal at Chandausi

Gate No.2 of Headquarter of the Judgeship Sambhal at Chandausi

Court Entry Point of District Court Sambhal at Chandausi

Whole Headquarter of the Judgeship Sambhal at Chandausi

Court Compound of Headquarter of the Judgeship Sambhal at Chandausi

Court Entry Point (side) of District Court Sambhal at Chandausi

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	6	5
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	10	5
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	19503	55295	74798	4887	40003	44890	2962	36828	39790	21428	58470	79898

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	689	894	1583	675	502	1177	263	251	514	1101	1145	2246

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	609	-	609	272	-	272	203	-	203	678	-	678

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	21428	58470	79898	5512	46849	52361	3980	42586	46566	22960	62733	85693

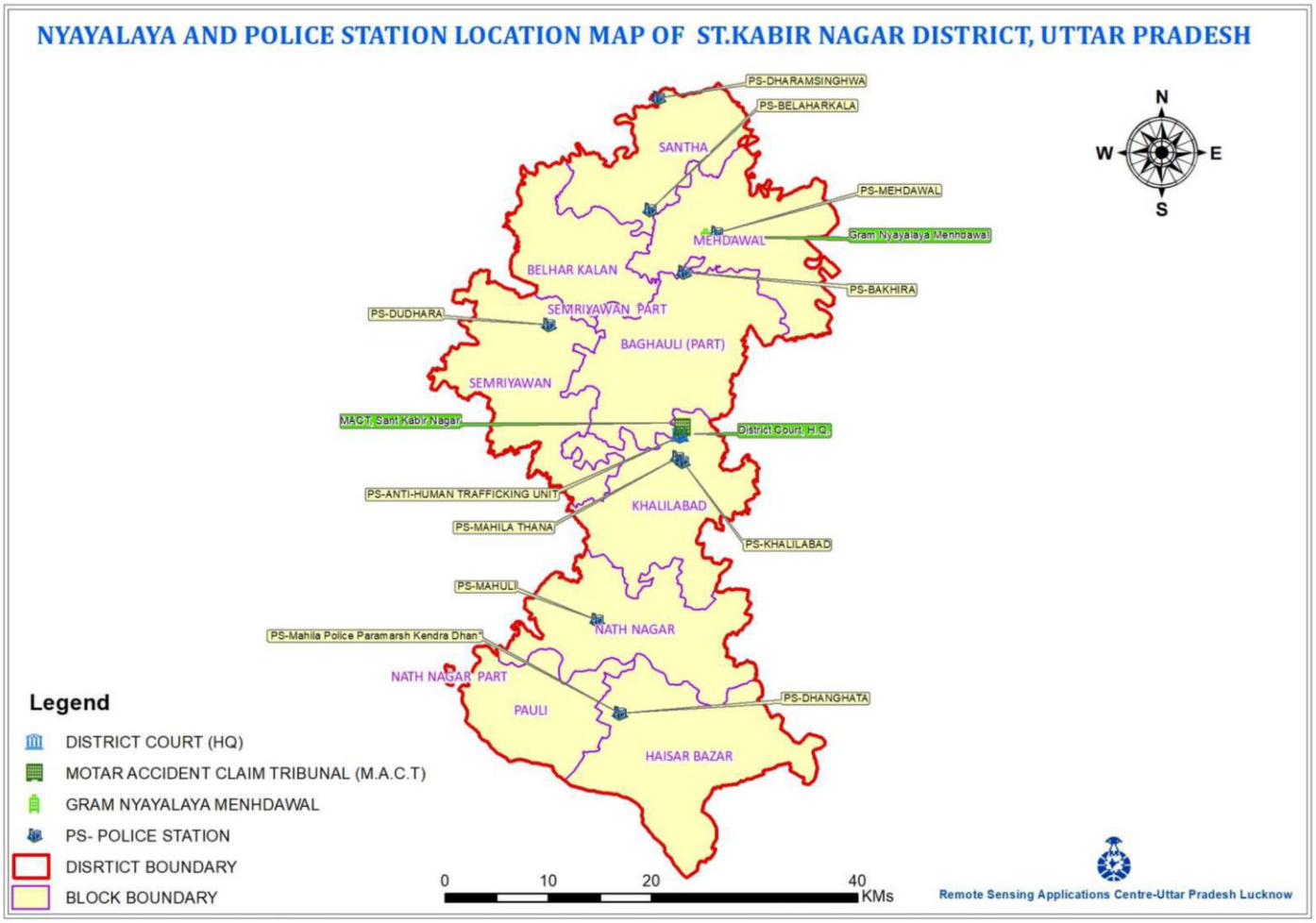
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1101	1145	2246	687	945	1632	1120	996	2116	668	1094	1762

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	767	0	767	314	0	314	277	0	277	804	0	804

SANT KABIR NAGAR



Introduction

The **Sant Kabir Nagar District Court** is the principal judicial institution of the Sant Kabir Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh, India. It serves as the backbone of the local justice delivery system, providing an accessible legal forum for citizens to seek redress in civil, criminal, and revenue-related matters. The court operates under the supervision of the **High Court of Judicature at Allahabad**, ensuring alignment with the broader judicial framework of the state and the country.

Historical Background

Sant Kabir Nagar district was carved out of Basti district in 1997 and named after the great poet-saint **Kabir Das**, who is believed to have been born in this region. In response to the creation of the new district, the judicial infrastructure was gradually developed, culminating in the establishment of the District Court to address the region's growing legal demands.

Jurisdiction and Case Types

The Sant Kabir Nagar District Court has jurisdiction over the entire district and handles a wide spectrum of legal matters, including:

- **Civil Jurisdiction**: Property disputes, contract enforcement, succession matters, matrimonial cases, and other civil suits.
- **Criminal Jurisdiction**: Trials under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and other criminal laws involving theft, assault, domestic violence, etc.
- **Revenue and Land Disputes**: Cases involving agricultural land, tenancy, and other revenue-related disputes.
- **Special Courts**: Depending on administrative needs, specific courts may be set up for family matters, motor vehicle accident claims (MACT), and other specialized cases.

Judicial Structure

The court is presided over by the **District & Sessions**

Judge, who is the highest judicial authority in the district. Supporting the District Judge are various judicial officers, including:

- Additional District & Sessions Judges
- Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division)
- Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)
- Judicial Magistrates
- Munsif Magistrates

Each of these officers plays a vital role in managing the caseload and ensuring timely delivery of justice.

e-Court Facilities and Digital Access

The court has adopted several features of the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**, initiated by the Government of India. These include:

- Online case status tracking
- Access to daily cause lists
- Viewing and downloading of judgments and orders
- Court schedules and updates for lawyers and litigants

This digital push enhances transparency, reduces delays, and provides easier access to justice for people in both urban and rural areas.

Location and Accessibility

The Sant Kabir Nagar District Court is located in the district headquarters at **Khalilabad**, which is well-connected by road and rail. The court's central location ensures accessibility for residents from all parts of the district.

Conclusion

The Sant Kabir Nagar District Court is a key pillar of the local governance and justice system. As the district continues to grow and develop, the court plays an essential role in safeguarding rights, resolving disputes, and maintaining the rule of law. With ongoing improvements in infrastructure and digital integration, it is poised to offer faster and more efficient justice to the people it serves.

11 Court Building

Court Building

Public Entrance Gate

Public Pathway

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	9	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	2
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	7	6
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	10708	69138	79846	2081	37120	39201	2865	25531	28396	9924	80727	90651

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	500	448	948	608	559	1167	624	596	1220	484	411	895

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	504	0	504	534	0	534	562	0	562	476	0	476

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	9924	81325	91249	1559	25772	27331	1208	45968	47176	10275	61129	71404

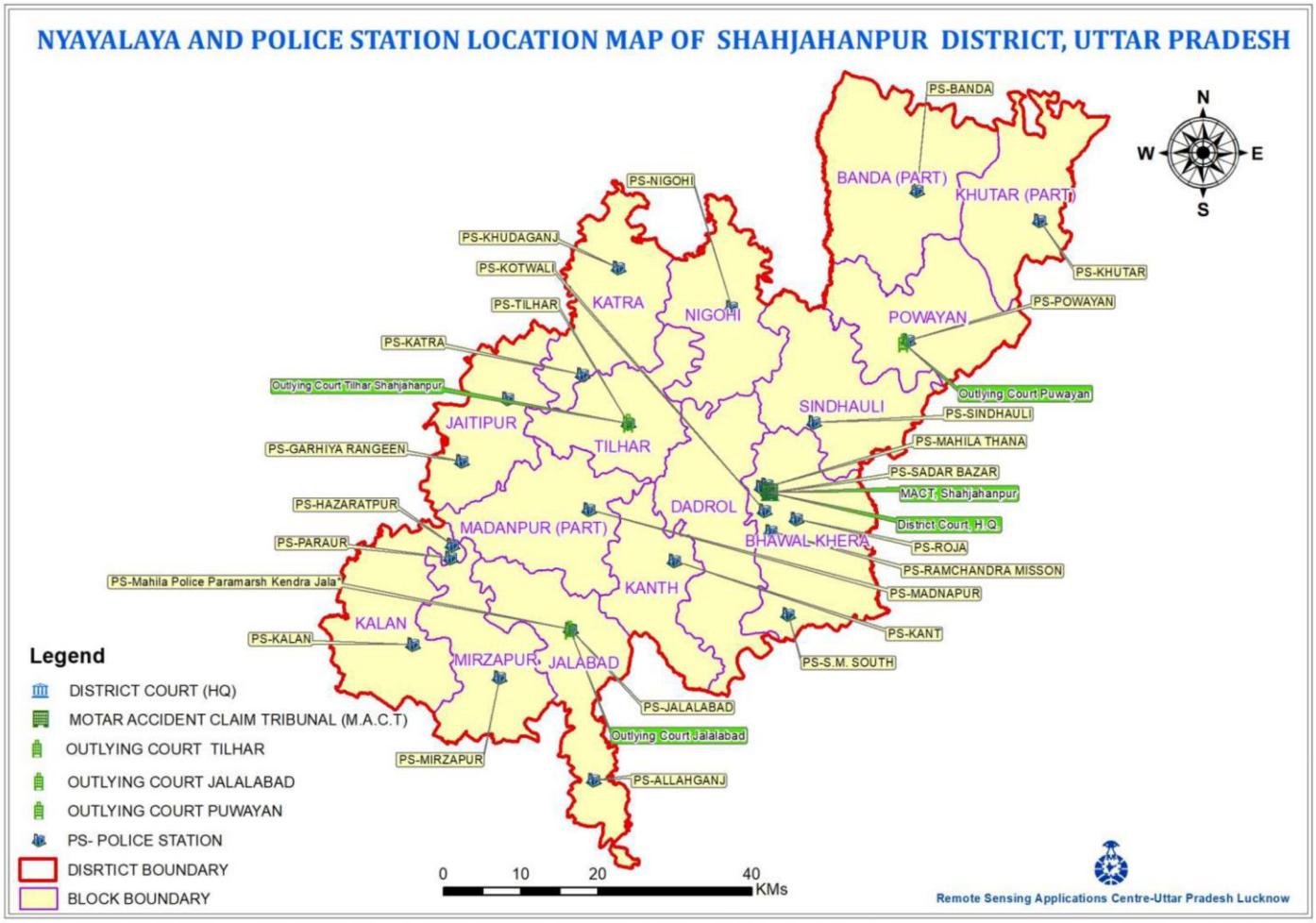
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	877	953	1830	641	663	1304	448	422	870	1070	1194	2264

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	477	0	477	533	0	533	492	0	492	518	0	518

SHAHJAHANPUR



Shahjahanpur District Court Complex is situated in the mid of city, at gata no. 1735 in an area of 1.65 hectare. In 1840, the District Judge, Civil Judge and 3 Munsifs were appointed for dispensation of justice. The Mutiny Narratives of District Shahjahanpur described about the Kutcherry near the church wherein clerk Smith was murdered by the revolutionaries near its gate. In the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate the facility of virtual court is available. Minor Offences/traffic challan cases are disposed off in the virtual mode. Facility of e-filing and e-Sewa Kendra is available in Computer Center. Litigant, Advocate and common man may approach to avail the aforesaid facility. Video Conferencing cabin is not available. The judgeship has record room where records are consigned and preserved. The library is functional in a hall of ten court building of judgeship containing books and journals. Presently AIR, SCC, Cr.L.J. etc. are being prescribed for the use of Presiding Officers.

Computer Center Building0

ADJ Building

CJM Building

District Judge Court Room

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	10
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	8	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	20	16
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	14913	106168	121081	3947	51546	55493	6764	41037	47801	12096	116677	128773

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2108	2612	4720	1185	976	2161	828	1021	1849	2465	2567	5032

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2065	-	2065	661	-	661	425	-	425	2301	-	2031

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	12096	116677	128773	3232	83297	86529	3293	80512	83805	12035	119462	131497

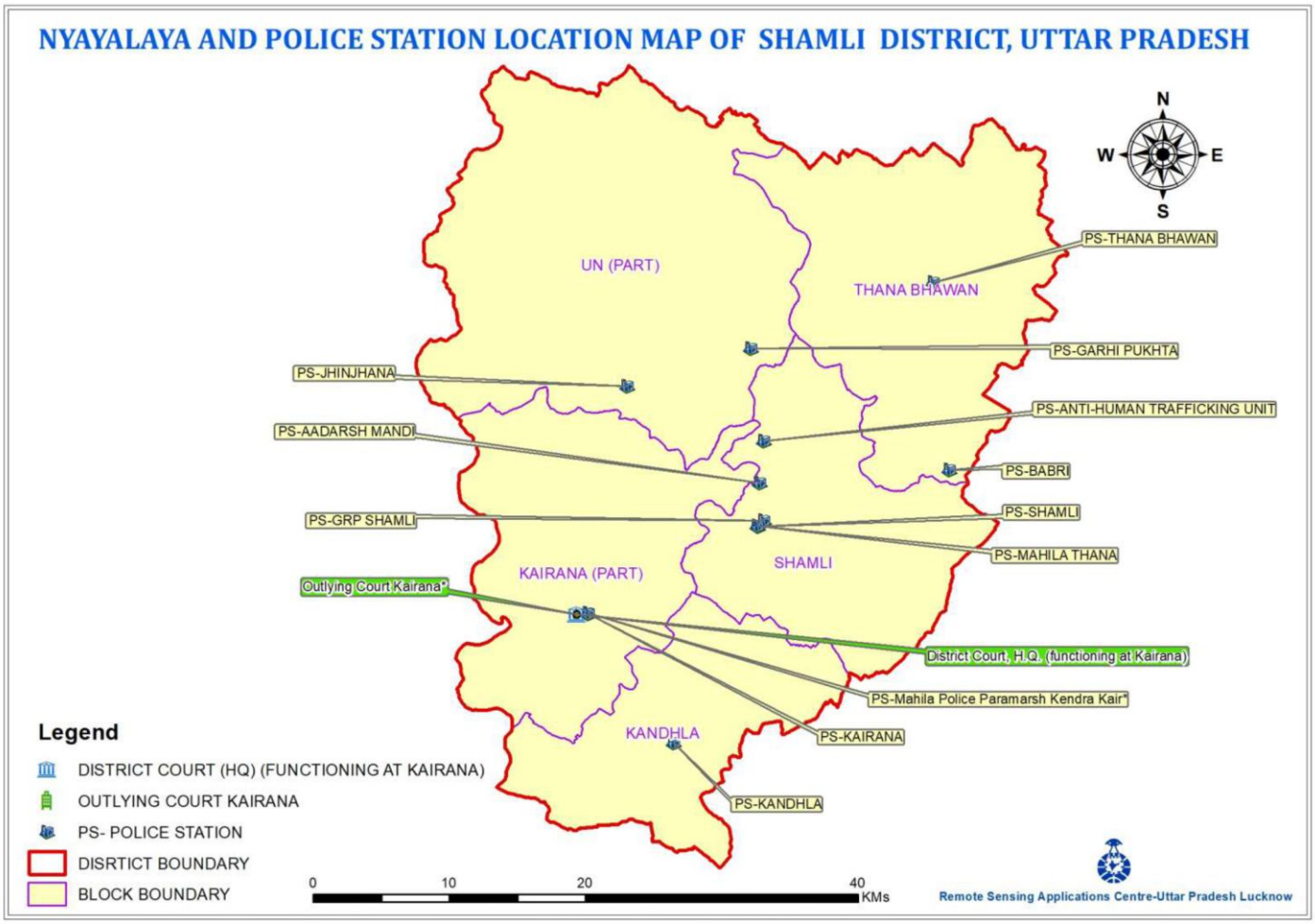
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2465	2567	5032	1221	1072	2293	1401	1158	2559	2285	2481	4766

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2301	0	2301	687	0	687	341	0	341	2647	0	2647

SHAMLI



In 1889, the Court of Munsif Shamli was also shifted to Kairana. Kairana was one of the four Munsif Courts which were established in western Uttar Pradesh (Former United Province) by the government of United Province under British rule. Old tehsil Kairana and Pargana Kandhla of tehsil Budhana were included under the jurisdiction of Munsif Kairana which was the under the district Saharanpur. Earlier Munsif Kairana had the jurisdiction relating to civil matters only. Keeping in view the pendency of cases, on temporary basis, the Court of Additional Munsif, Kairana was established from time to time. Around the year 1975, the Court of Additional Munsif, Kairana was established by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court permanently. The foundation stone of this Court was laid on March 9, 1978 by the Hon'ble Administrative Judge, **Mr. Justice Hridaynath**

Seth of Allahabad High Court. Later on May 6, 1991 the Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate and on January 4, 1993 the Court of Civil Judge, Senior Division was established in Kairana. Afterwards on November 01, 2001, two Fast Track Courts were also established here which were presided by Officers of Additional District and Sessions Judge Cadre. A regular Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge was inaugurated at Kairana on April 02, 2011 by the then Chief Justice of India Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam and Hon'ble Judge of Supreme Court Mr. Justice Balbir Singh Chauhan.

On August 10, 2018, the District Court Shamli at Kairana started functioning itself as a separate Sessions Division. Before that, Kairana was the Outlying court of District Court Muzzafarnagar having six courts. Five courts, the court of District and Sessions Judge, the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, the court of Civil Judge Senior Division Shamli, the court of Junior Division Shamli and the court of Judicial Magistrate Shamli were newly created at the time of creation of Sessions Division Shamli. At present, 16 courts are sanctioned in the Sessions Division, Shamli including the Family Court, Shamli, while 11 courts including the court of Principal Judge, Family Court, and the courts of Additional District and Sessions Judge (POCSO) Shamli, Additional District and Sessions Judge (Rape & POCSO) Shamli and Additional District and Sessions Judge (Fast Track Court) Shamli are functioning. There is also, a Juvenile Justice Board presided over by the Principal Magistrate. There is a separate building for Juvenile Justice Board.

Other facilities at the Court Campus:

At present the District Court Shamli is functioning at Kairana which has the campus built during the British era, having sufficient space for working of courts. The courts have attached retiring room for the Judicial Officers. V.C room has been set up for virtual hearing of court cases. CCTV cameras have been installed in the court campus at various places to ensure safety and security. Water harvesting system has also been created at the campus to avoid water logging in the campus. Beautification of the campus has been done by plantation. There is also a Parking place for the vehicles in the campus.

Hon'ble Allahabad High Court has proposed the construction of new District Court Building at the District Headquater Shamli and land has been acquired and abounded by Boundary wall.

District Judge Court

ADJ Court

Family Court

Junior Division Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	5	5
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	6	1
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	Nil	Nil
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	Nil	Nil
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	Nil	Nil

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	5631	45373	51004	1474	27089	28563	2650	23471	26121	4455	48991	53446

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

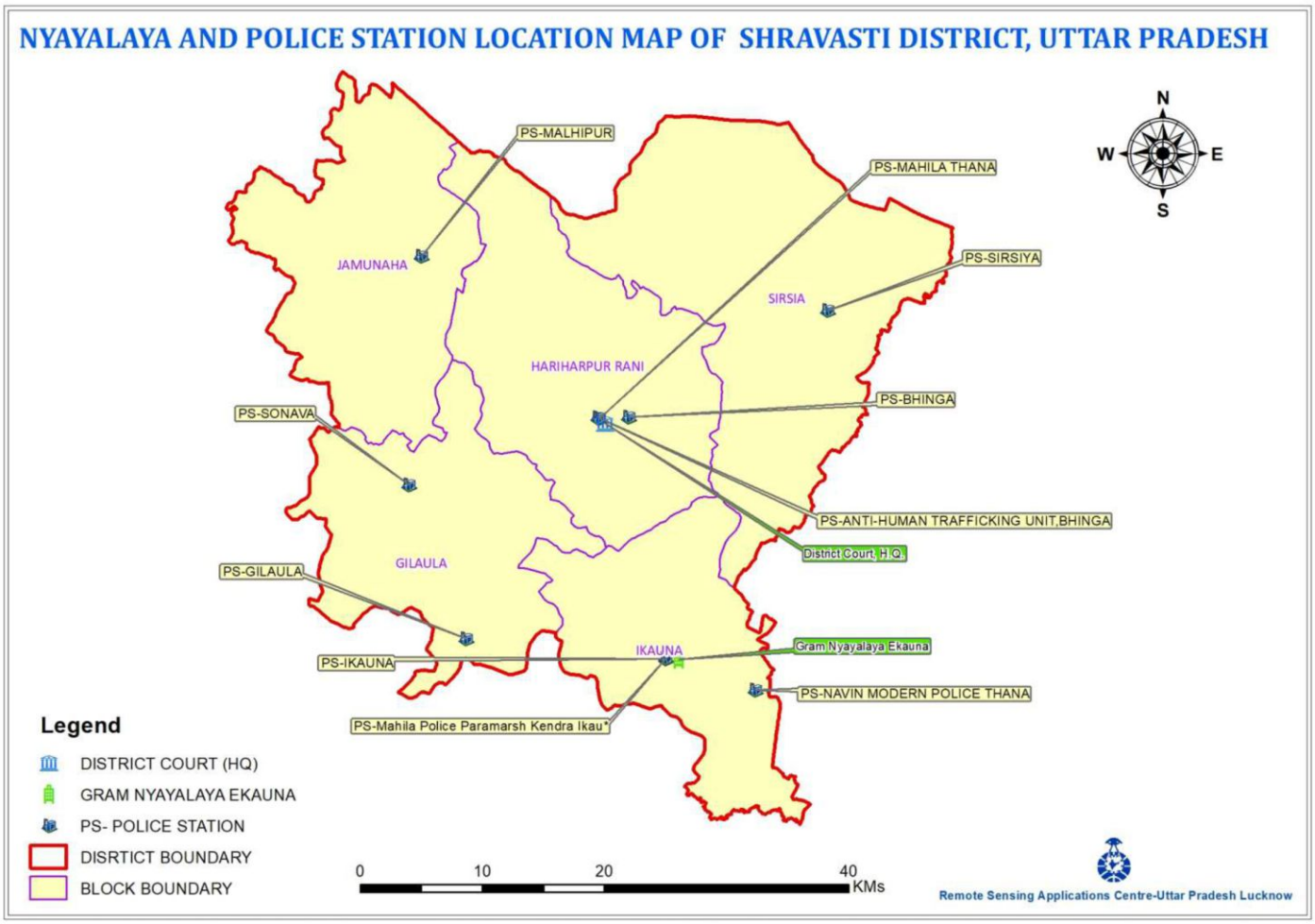
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	769	600	1369	635	553	1188	768	513	1281	636	640	1276

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	4455	48991	53446	1475	31287	32762	1508	26764	28272	4422	53514	57936

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	637	643	1280	619	524	1143	591	436	1027	665	731	1396



Introduction

The **Shravasti District Court** is the primary judicial institution serving the Shravasti district in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is responsible for administering justice in civil, criminal, and revenue-related matters for the district's population. Functioning under the supervision of the **High Court of Judicature at Allahabad**, the court plays a vital role in maintaining law and order, delivering fair legal remedies, and ensuring access to justice.

Historical Background

Shravasti holds deep historical and spiritual significance as one of the most important ancient cities in Buddhist history—it is where Lord Buddha spent a significant part of his monastic life. The district was officially formed in 1997 after being carved out of Bahraich district.

Following the formation of the district, judicial infrastructure, including the District Court, was developed to meet the legal needs of the people in this region.

Jurisdiction and Responsibilities

Shravasti District Court exercises jurisdiction across the entire district, and handles:

- **Civil Cases**: Including property disputes, family matters, land partition, succession, and contract issues.
- **Criminal Cases**: Covering offenses under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) such as theft, assault, domestic violence, and other criminal offenses.
- **Revenue Matters**: Involving land-related disputes, tenancy, and agriculture-linked legal matters.
- **Special Jurisdiction**: As infrastructure expands, the court may include special courts for family law, consumer protection, motor accident claims, etc.

Judicial Hierarchy and Officers

The court is headed by the **District & Sessions Judge**, who oversees judicial administration within the district. The hierarchy includes:

- Additional District & Sessions Judges
- Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division)
- Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)
- Judicial Magistrates
- Other magistrates and legal staff

The court structure operates in line with the directives and service rules set by the Allahabad High Court.

Digital Facilities and e-Court Services

As part of the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**, Shravasti District Court is gradually implementing digital infrastructure for enhanced transparency and efficiency. Key features include:

- Online case status and history tracking
- Daily cause list publication
- Judgments and orders available through the **District Court Services Portal**
- Facilities for advocates and litigants to access information digitally

This digital transformation supports easier access to justice, especially for citizens in remote or rural parts of the district.

Location and Accessibility

The District Court is located in the administrative headquarters of Shravasti district at **Bhinga**, which is accessible by road from major towns in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Though infrastructure is still developing, efforts are ongoing to improve transport and communication links to ensure better access to legal services.

Conclusion

The **Shravasti District Court** serves as a key institution in the district's governance and justice system. It reflects the government's commitment to providing accessible, timely, and fair justice to citizens at the grassroots level. As infrastructure, manpower, and digital systems continue to improve, the court is expected to become even more effective in addressing the legal needs of the people.

District Court

District Judge Court

Left Wing of Main Building

Right Wing of Main Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	07	06
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	04	04
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	05	04
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	0	0
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	7339	40657	47996	3518	42231	45749	3651	39405	43056	4206	43483	50689

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	769	772	1541	419	359	778	196	190	386	992	941	1933

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	7206	43483	50689	2943	56398	59341	2573	64206	66779	7576	35675	43251

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	992	941	1933	324	413	737	634	494	1128	682	860	1542

SIDDHARTH NAGAR

In Pre-independence period District and Sessions Judge, Gorakhpur used to exercise its Jurisdiction even upto Munsafi, Bansi. Later on, in 1866 a separate District/Sessions Division Basti came into existence. Before creation of District Siddharthnagar, 3 Courts respectively of Munsif, 1st Addl. Munsif and 2nd Addl. Munsif were functioning at Bansi and 2 Courts respectively Munsif and Additional Munsif were functioning at Naugarh. That Naugarh is the present headquarter of District Siddharthnagar. In the Year 1989 the District and Sessions Court, Siddharthnagar was created under the headship of its District & Sessions Judge. Presently there are five Tehsils in it respectively Sadar, Shohratgarh, Itwa, Bansi and Dumariaganj. The outlying courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) Dumariaganj and Nyayadhikari, Gram Nyaylaya Itwa came into existence respectively on 28.01.2008 and 24.11.2015.

The Judiciary of the district started its function in the Munsif Court's premises Naugarh on 30th March, 1990. The Courts of Magistrates and Civil Judges were established in a rented building at Uska road. There-after, post Government allocation, 17.7 acres land came into possession of the District Judiciary for construction of Court rooms. At present 13 Courts are functional at Headquarter, 03 Courts are functional at Outlying Court, Bansi and 01 Court is functional at Outlying Court, Dumariaganj. District Legal Service Authority has a separate building of its own in the court premise and so does Video Conferencing room facility.

Construction of 16 Courtrooms building and 04 Family Court building is also underway in the premises of Headquarter and construction of 01 type-V residence for Judicial Officer is underway in Outlying Court, Bansi premises.

Bansi Outlying Court

Bansi is situated at a distance of 26 kilometers from the Headquarter, 52 kilometers from Basti and 90 kilometers from Gorakhpur. It was the first developed town of the Siddharthnagar district. Before the declaration of Naugarh (Siddharthnagar) as district it functioned as an all-purpose hub for the area covered by three districts Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar and Gorakhpur. Bansi is known for its educational institutions and has well known schools and colleges e.g. Ratan Sen Inter & Degree College, Tilak Inter College, J.N.V. Basantpur etc.

Before creation of Judgeship at Naugarh, Bansi was the main judicial headquarter of the district. The Munsif court of Bansi was created in the year 1907 and currently 03 courts are functional in the same premise. In the campus of outlying court at Bansi there are three type-IV residences for Judicial Officers and One type-V residence is also to be constructed very soon.

Dumariaganj Outlying Court

Dumariaganj Nagar Panchayat has been created after 2001 Census. This area has a historical past. According to some historians, the novelist and writer Munshi Premchand worked as a teacher in the old Modern school (now converted into a Girls College) for some time. Famous religious places such as Bharat Bhari, Hallaur and Wasa Dargah (Shrine of Syed Makhdoom Shah Hisamuddin) are also just few miles away from town. Lumbini (Kapilvastu) the birthplace of Gautam Buddha is 80 miles away from this area. At present there is one Civil judge (junior division) court in Dumariaganj having jurisdiction of the entire tehsil. The court building and residence of the Judicial Officer are yet to be constructed.

Headquarter Court Building View 1

Headquarter Court Building View 2

Heritage Building Outlying Court Bansi View 1

Heritage Building Oulying Court Bansi View 2

Under Construction Court Building

Headquarter Main Gate

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	N.A.	N.A.
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	N.A.	N.A.

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	23023	78923	101946	6617	58885	65502	5630	37157	42787	24010	100651	124661

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2068	2341	4409	1277	1591	2868	2283	2268	4551	1062	1664	2726

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	595	178	773	354	501	855	347	496	843	602	183	785

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	24010	100651	124661	16560	110807	127367	15774	137550	153324	24796	73908	98704

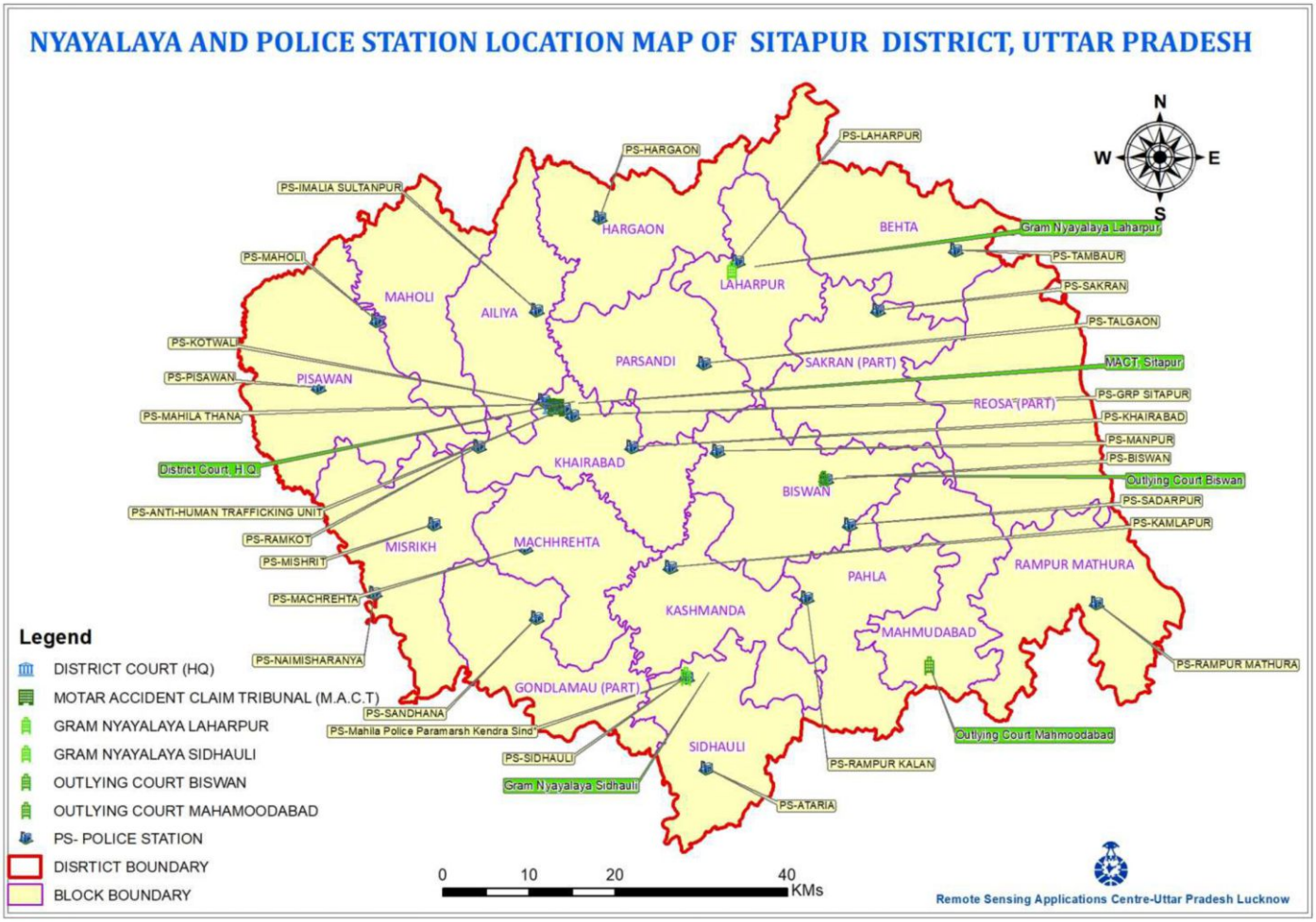
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1062	1664	2726	1491	2337	3828	1383	2081	3464	1170	1920	3090

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	785	0	785	778	0	778	595	0	595	968	0	968

SITAPUR



Prior to the annexation (1856), the administration of justice was vested in the Amil who was the chief officer of the district which was then known as Sirkar. He was also responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the administration of civil and criminal justice.

The British Government reorganised the administrative machinery including the judiciary. The commissioner of the Khairabad Division was the chief revenue authority, the superintendent of police and the sessions judge, all in one. He could try all sessions cases and pass any sentence except that of transpotation or death. The deputy commissioner of Sitapur exercised the powers of Collector and Magistrate and the office under him, the assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners and tahsildars, were invested with the powers of a civil,

revenue and criminal courts.

Under the Oudh Courts Act (Act VI of 1925) the status of Judicial commissioners court was raised to chief court, with powers of High Court, for the province of Awadh. In 1918 the Chief Court was amalgamated with High Court to form the new High Court of Judicature, Uttar Pradesh, in Allahabad with a separate bench in Lucknow to deal with all civil and criminal cases relating to the district of Awadh, but from the administrative point of view all the civil courts in Sitapur were subordinate to the High Court of judicature in Allahabad.

The civil courts tried all suits of a civil nature and the normal case work in civil courts consisted of suits involving property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage and specific relief, in addition to ordinary money suits, suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, could also be filed in awadh, taluqadari suits with large valuation formed a special feature of the work in the courts of Civil Judge. The monetary jurisdiction of Civil Judge was unlimited whereas that of the munsif was ordinarily limited to Rs. 2000 which could be raised to Rs. 5000.

Facilities at Court Campus:-

1- Virtual Court is functional.
2- Sewa Kendra is functional.
3- VC Cabin is not functional.
4- e-filling center is not functional.
5 Record Room is established in old Hertage Building. All the files related to Criminal and Civil Cases are kept on heavy built racks with proper safety measures. These files are kept safe by wrapping it in prescribed and assigened 'BASTA'.

District Court

Portico

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	22	10
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	10	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	18	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	04	03
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	24491	158595	183086	5261	79421	84682	11623	52448	64071	18129	185568	203697

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3395	3361	6756	3216	3365	6581	3929	3593	7522	2682	3133	5815

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1909	-	1909	741	-	741	579	-	579	2030	-	2030

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	18129	185568	203697	4425	72312	76737	5275	77336	82611	17279	180544	197823

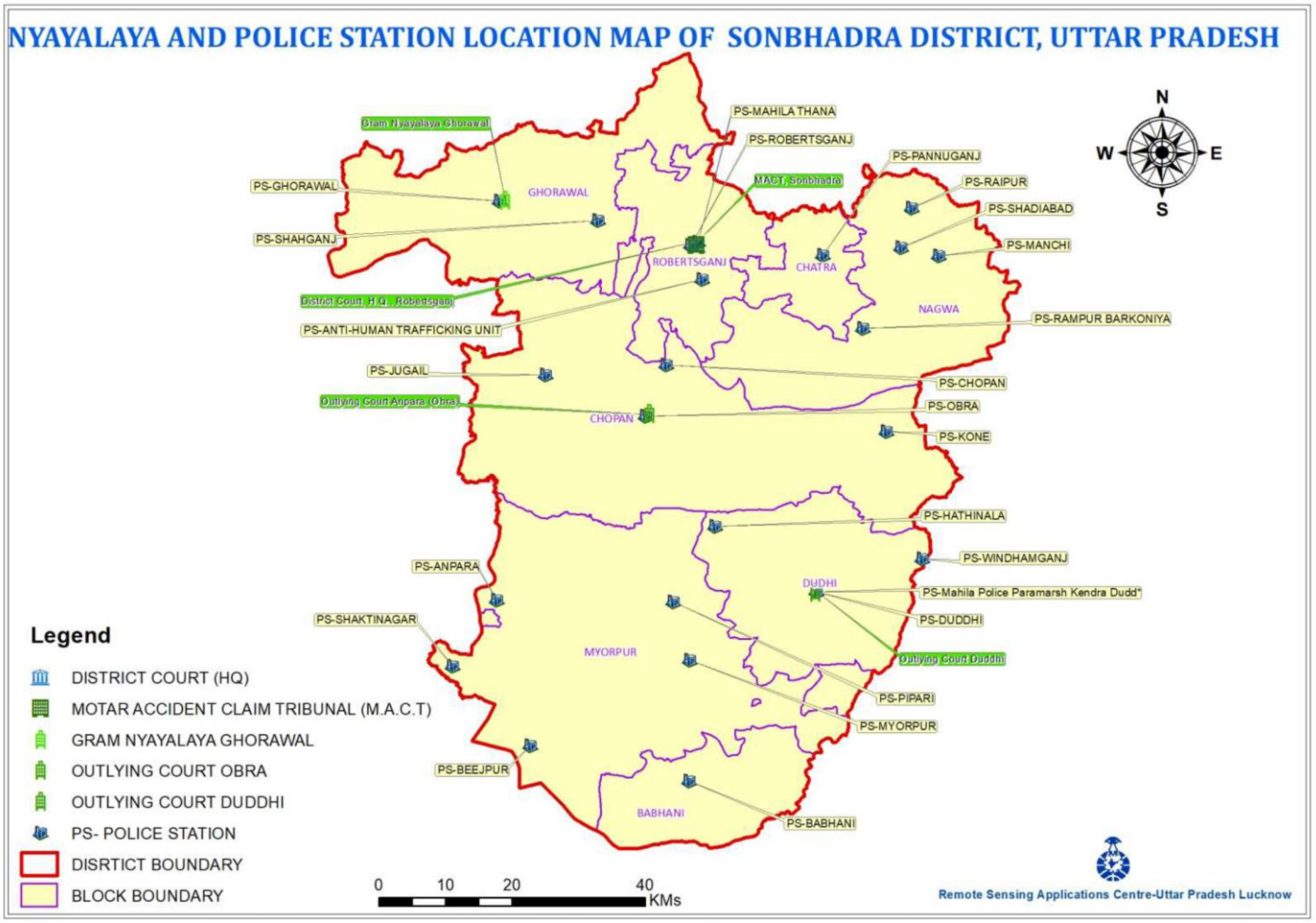
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2682	3133	5815	2015	1802	3817	1749	1421	3170	2948	3514	6462

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1471	0	1471	45	0	380	11	0	468	1505	0	1383

SONBHADRA



Introduction

The **Sonbhadra District Court** serves as the highest judicial authority in the **Sonbhadra district** of Uttar Pradesh, India. It plays a central role in the administration of justice by addressing civil, criminal, and revenue-related disputes across the district. Operating under the guidance of the **High Court of Judicature at Allahabad**, the court ensures fair and timely delivery of justice to the people of the region.

About Sonbhadra District

Sonbhadra is geographically the second-largest district in Uttar Pradesh and is known for its rich mineral resources and industrial significance. Often referred to as the "Energy Capital of India," it hosts multiple thermal and hydroelectric power plants. Given its diverse population,

tribal areas, and expanding industrial base, the district faces a wide range of legal matters, which the District Court is structured to manage efficiently.

Jurisdiction and Functions

The Sonbhadra District Court has jurisdiction over all major legal matters in the district, including:

- **Civil Jurisdiction**: Disputes related to land, property, family, contracts, and inheritance.
- **Criminal Jurisdiction**: Trial of offenses under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), including theft, assault, corruption, and environmental violations.
- **Revenue and Land Disputes**: Matters involving agricultural land, tenancy rights, and forest land use.
- **Special Courts**: Certain cases are handled by designated courts such as Family Court, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT), SC/ST Court, and more, depending on the case type and local requirements.

Judicial Setup

The court is headed by the **District & Sessions Judge**, who is the highest judicial authority in the district. The judicial structure also includes:

- Additional District & Sessions Judges
- Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)
- Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division)
- Judicial Magistrates
- Judges of specialized courts as appointed

These officers collectively manage the district's heavy caseload, which includes both rural legal issues and industrial legal matters due to the region's economic profile.

Digitalization and e-Court Services

Under the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**, Sonbhadra District Court is progressively adopting digital solutions to enhance transparency and efficiency in the justice delivery process. Key digital services include:

- Online case status tracking
- Daily cause lists
- Digitized judgments and court orders
- Virtual court facilities (as applicable)
- Litigant and advocate support through the official **District Court Services Portal**

These advancements have improved court accessibility, especially for people in remote and tribal areas of the district.

Location and Accessibility

The Sonbhadra District Court is located in **Robertsganj**, the administrative headquarters of the district. Robertsganj is well-connected by road and rail to major towns and cities in Uttar Pradesh and neighboring states, making the court accessible for litigants, lawyers, and the general public.

Conclusion

The **Sonbhadra District Court** is a vital institution in the district's governance, ensuring justice is served across a geographically vast and socio-economically diverse region. With its structured judicial framework, growing digital capabilities, and commitment to rule of law, the court continues to play a key role in protecting rights and delivering justice to the people of Sonbhadra.

ADJ Court

CJM Court

ADJ First Court

MACT and Family Court

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	07
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	05
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	15	03
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	9068	59911	68979	2778	28956	31734	3241	27997	31238	8605	60870	69475

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1058	1565	2623	497	508	1005	219	310	529	1336	1763	3099

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1882	-	1882	717	-	717	686	-	686	1913	-	1913

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	8605	60870	69475	2805	27463	30268	2847	32098	34945	8563	56235	64798

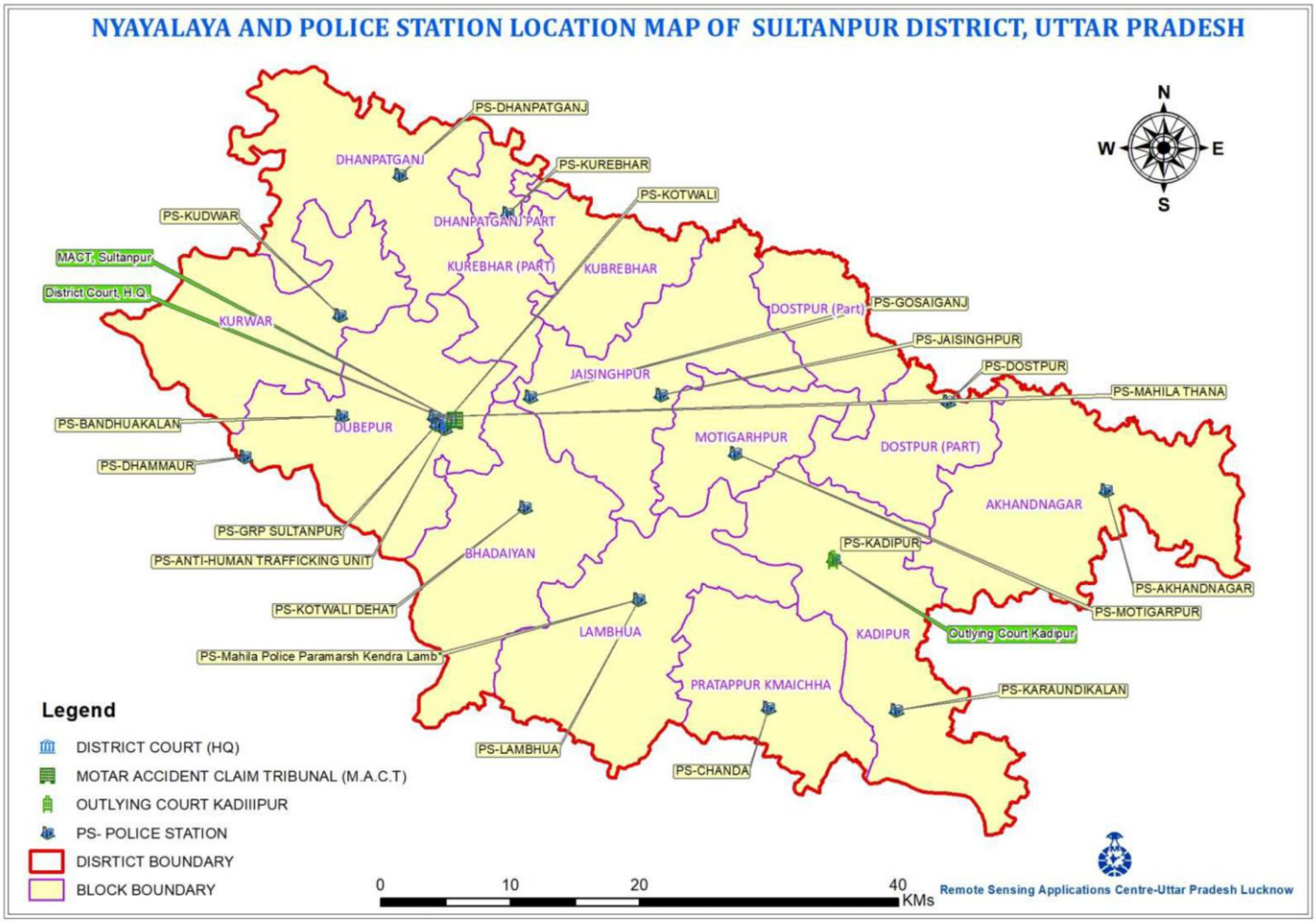
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1337	1764	3101	527	573	1100	774	799	1573	1090	1538	2628

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1607	0	1607	486	0	486	232	0	232	1861	0	1861

SULTANPUR



At the inception, the sanctioned strength of Courts in Sultanpur included District and Sessions Court, Munsif Court (North) and Munsif Court (South). The first District Judge Sri. Tara Chand Kapoor enriched this district judiciary with his joining on 28th July, 1956. Eventually, with requirements from time to time, the number of Courts kept on increasing. Currently, the total sanctioned strength of Judges at Sultanpur Judgeship is 55. However, at present, there are 27 Judicial Officers under District Court establishment which consists of a District & Sessions Court, 09 Add. District & Sessions Courts which includes Courts of special jurisdiction as well, 05 Courts of Senior Division Cadre, 09 Courts of Junior Division at the headquarter; 01 Court of Senior Division and Junior Division Cadre each at Outlying Court Kadipur and 01 Court of Junior Division Cadre at Outlying Court Musafirkhana. Besides these, the Family Court establishment includes Principal Judge and 03 Add. Principal Judges. The Family Courts are situated in District Court campus itself. While the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal consisting of one Presiding Officer is based in Udyog Bhavan, Sultanpur which is situated about 500m from the District Court campus.

Initially, the Outlying Courts of Kadipur and Musafirkhana were being run in Bar Association buildings on rent. However, the Outlying Court of Kadipur started functioning in newly constructed court building, ground floor, on 03.11.2018. A new Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division), Kadipur has also started function from 25.07.2023. Also, the Outlying Court of Musafirkhana started working in newly constructed court building on 26.03.2021.

Other Features and Facilities- The other vital features available in the District Court, Sultanpur includes digital initiatives of adapting eCourts, of which phase-1 was started in 2009, updation of all case details on CIS

which can be accessed through NJDG, SMS facility is being provided to the litigants and advocates for case information, official District Court website is functional and various information pertaining to district judiciary are available thereon, CCTV cameras are installed in the court premises, information KIOSK is also installed by which litigants can access case status. Drinking water facility, canteen, benches, lavatory (including those for differently abled persons) are provided for litigants in court campus.

Six Type IV Residences building block

Video Conferencing Room

Parking Space

Old Building Block

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	15
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	11	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	16
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	5	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	N.A.	N.A.
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	N.A.	N.A.

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	65391	145933	211984	7602	30906	48291	7692	29318	39814	65301	147521	212822

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4091	4937	9028	2926	2962	5888	3988	3721	7709	3029	4178	7207

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	2524	0	2524	881	0	881	858	0	858	2547	0	2547

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	65301	147521	212822	16134	45551	61685	13876	34633	48509	67559	158439	225998

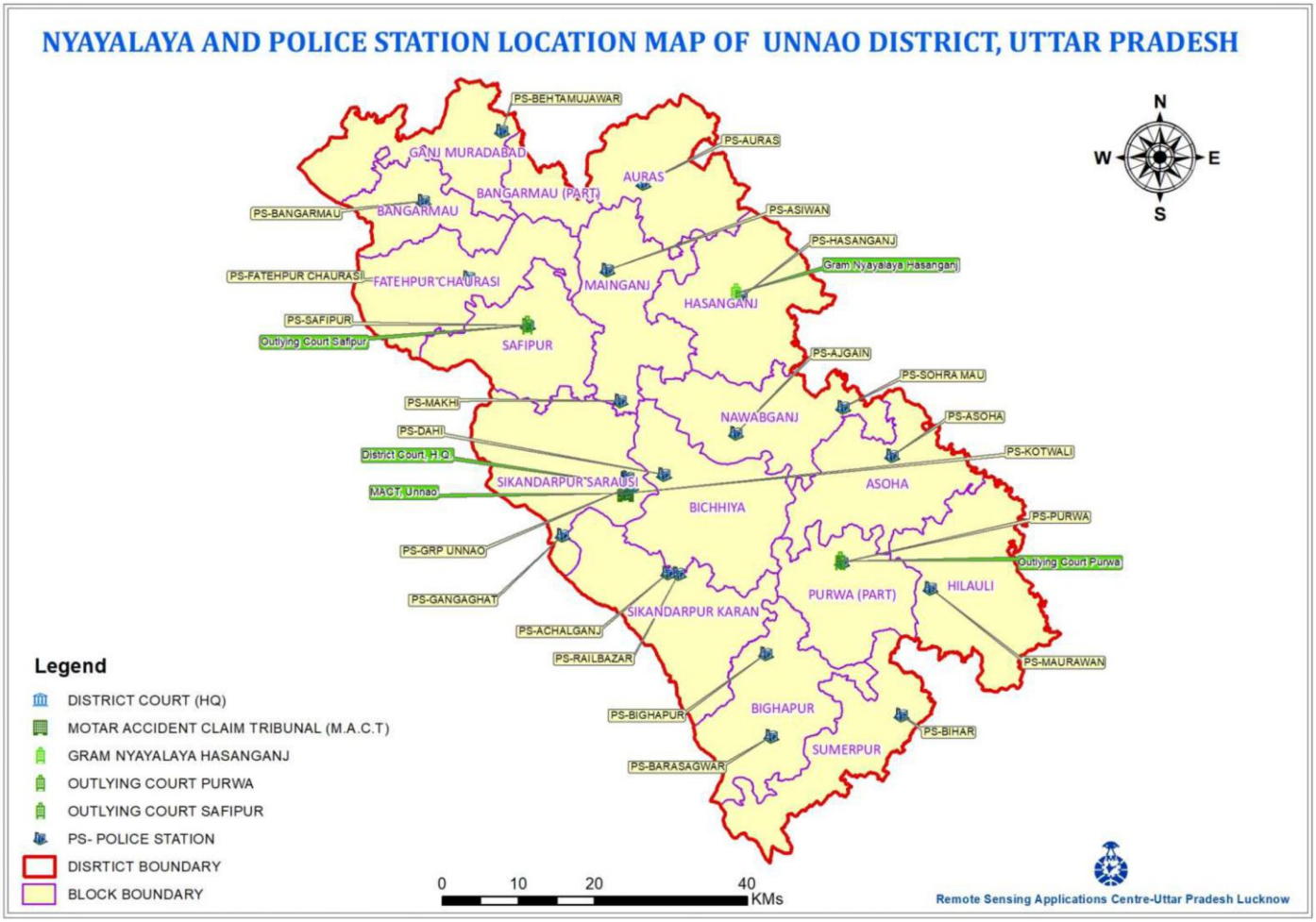
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3029	4178	7207	1942	1954	3896	2126	1861	3987	2845	4271	7116

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	2547	0	2547	918	0	918	832	0	832	2633	0	2633

UNNAO



Introduction

The **Unnao District Court** serves as the principal judicial body in the **Unnao district** of Uttar Pradesh, India. It operates under the administrative supervision of the **High Court of Judicature at Allahabad** and is responsible for adjudicating a broad spectrum of civil, criminal, and revenue matters within the district. The court plays a vital role in upholding justice, maintaining the rule of law, and resolving disputes fairly and efficiently.

About Unnao District

Located between the industrial city of Kanpur and the state capital Lucknow, **Unnao** is a historically and economically significant district. Known for its leather, textile, and small-scale industries, Unnao also has a strong agricultural base. Its strategic location and

demographic diversity bring a range of legal cases to the district judiciary, from commercial and industrial disputes to rural land issues and criminal cases.

Jurisdiction and Functions

The **Unnao District Court** has jurisdiction over:

- **Civil Matters**: Including property disputes, family and matrimonial cases, contracts, succession, and tenancy.
- **Criminal Matters**: Ranging from minor offenses to serious crimes such as theft, assault, domestic violence, and murder under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- **Revenue Cases**: Involving land ownership, agricultural disputes, and revenue collection issues.
- **Special Courts**: The district also houses courts for handling cases under specific statutes such as the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, Family Court Act, and Motor Vehicles Act.

Judicial Structure

The Unnao District Court is headed by the **District & Sessions Judge**, who is the senior-most judicial officer in the district. The court comprises:

- Additional District & Sessions Judges
- Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division)
- Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM)
- Judicial Magistrates
- Special Court Judges (e.g., Family Court, MACT, SC/ST Court)

These courts collectively ensure efficient case management and speedy disposal of matters across jurisdictions.

e-Court Integration and Digital Services

As part of the **e-Courts Mission Mode Project** initiated by the Government of India, the Unnao District Court is adopting digital practices to enhance accessibility, transparency, and judicial efficiency. Services available include:

- **Online case status** and daily cause lists
- **Digital judgments and orders**
- **Case filing and tracking systems**
- **Public access terminals and advocate kiosks**

These services help citizens, especially in rural and semi-urban areas, to access legal information and updates without needing to visit the court premises frequently.

Location and Accessibility

The Unnao District Court is located in the district headquarters at **Unnao city**, which is conveniently positioned between Lucknow and Kanpur. The city is well-connected by road (NH-27) and rail, making the court easily accessible for residents, lawyers, and litigants from all parts of the district.

Conclusion

The **Unnao District Court** stands as a critical institution in the district's governance and justice system. With a robust judicial framework, growing digital infrastructure, and commitment to public service, the court ensures that justice is delivered effectively and equitably to all citizens. As the district continues to grow in both industrial and social dimensions, the role of the court remains central in ensuring legal order and civic trust.

Server Room Outside View

Main Entrance Gate No 01

Video Conferencing Room)

Eight Court Building

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	9	7
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	15	4
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	3	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	21240	77827	99067	4577	41567	46144	6362	40439	46801	19455	78955	98410

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	3937	3908	7845	3493	3615	7108	3597	3650	7247	3833	3873	7706

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1494	0	1494	509	0	509	334	0	334	1669	0	2003

District Court

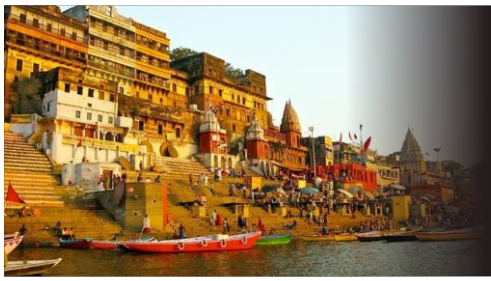
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	19455	78955	98410	6107	62859	68966	5130	57119	62249	20432	84695	105127

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	3833	3873	7706	5962	4884	10846	6206	5276	11482	3589	3481	7070

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1669	0	1669	479	0	479	426	0	426	1722	0	1722



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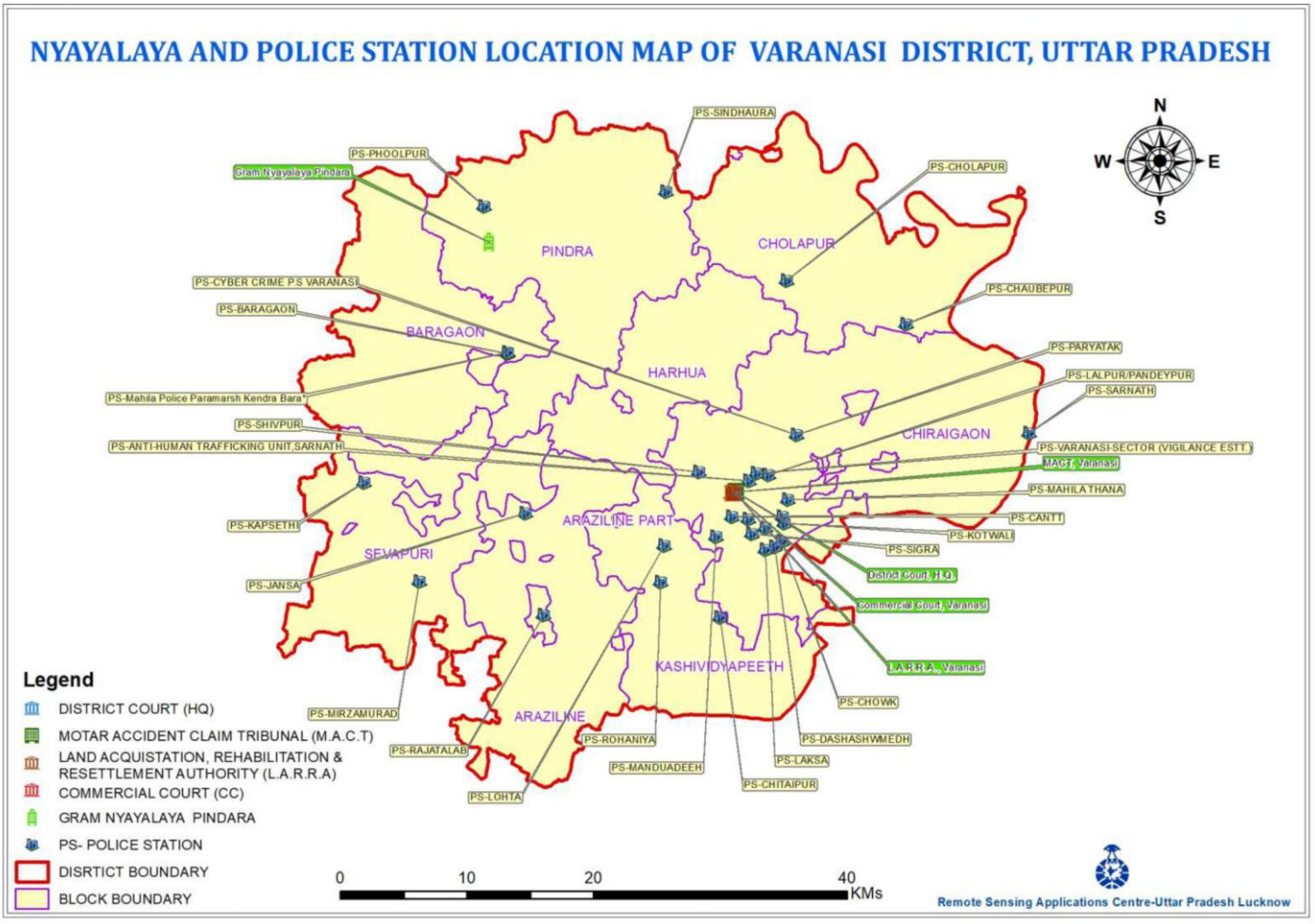

At present there are 61 Courts in Varanasi Judgeship including the District and Sessions Judge. The Judgeship constitutes *one* District and Sessions Judge, *fourteen* additional District Judges and *seven* Additional District and Sessions Judge/Special Judge namely Special Judge SC/ST Act, Special Judge EC Act and five Special Judge Anti-Corruption, *two* Additional District and Sessions Judge (Fast Track Court), *one* Principal Judge Family Court, *one* Court of Judge Small Causes Court and *one* Additional Judge Small Causes Court, *one* Chief Judicial Magistrate and *one* Special Chief Judicial Magistrate and *twelve* Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates including two ACJM Railways, *one* court of Civil Judge Senior Division and *four* courts of Additional Civil Judge Senior Division, *one* Civil Judge Senior Division (Fast Track Court), *two* courts of Civil Judge Junior Division (City and Hawali), *eight* courts of Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division), *one* Civil Judge Junior Division (Fast Track Court), and *three* Judicial Magistrates.

District Judge Court Room along with Chamber, Administrative Office, Nazarat, Civil Record Room, and a Court yard situated on ground floor of the main building and on First floor several Court Rooms their offices & Library Hall are situated.

Other Buildings in Civil Court Premises

1. CJM- Block-
2. Computer Block
3. Old 12 Court Room Building
4. New 12 Court Room Building
5. Fast Track Court Building
6. Recreation Hall:

Digital initiatives of Varanasi Judgeship

1. E-Courts
2. A unified National Core application software- Case Information System (CIS)

3. Judgments and Orders are regularly uploaded on NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid).
4. Forwarding of dates of the cases are done regularly on CIS and the same can then be uploaded on NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid)
5. Android Mobile App (eCourt Services) has been developed and are available for all.
6. Video Conferencing facility is available from the year 2011.
7. Prisoners lodged in District Jail in Varanasi Judgeship are being remanded through Video Conferencing.
8. All payments (Salary, vouchers, Bills, etc,) of Varanasi Judgeship are being made through Digital Payment System
9. Installation of CCTV cameras in District Court premises
10. Information Kiosk has been installed in Varanasi Judgeship
11. Display Boards in front of Court rooms are also installed
12. Virtual Court facility
13. e-Sewa Kendras
14. e-Filing system
15. e-Court fee is an internet-based application that gives the convenience of paying court fees without hassles involved in obtaining physical Judicial Stamps.

Main building view from North East corner

Main building view from South West side

Front view of Civil Court Varanasi

Main building view

Sanctioned strength and Working Strength of Judges in various Courts as per following table

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O.	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	31	20
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	22	17
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	21	08
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges, Family Court	04	03
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	01	01
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	01	01

Case Statistics as per following table (District Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	54167	152772	206939	13446	280605	294051	18714	91218	109932	48899	342159	391058

Case Statistics as per following table (Family Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	4244	3657	7901	4513	3100	7613	3747	2774	6521	5010	3983	8993

Case Statistics as per following table (Commercial Court)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	927	-	927	725	-	725	421	-	421	1231	-	1231

Case Statistics as per following table (MACT)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	1182	-	1182	868	-	868	870	-	870	1180	-	1180

Case Statistics as per following table (LARRA)

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2022	302	-	302	413	-	413	06	-	06	709	-	709

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	48899	342159	391058	8768	136113	144881	6271	73590	79861	51396	404682	456078

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	5010	3983	8993	5492	4572	10064	4877	4325	9202	5625	4230	9855

MACT

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1180	0	1180	644	0	644	554	0	554	1270	0	1270

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	1231	0	1231	563	0	563	235	0	235	1559	0	1559

LARRA

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2023	709	0	709	518	0	518	342	0	342	885	0	885

SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT

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Sl. No.	List of Judges	Selected Case Details
1	 HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE RAJESH BINDAL (11/10/2021 to 12/02/2023)	(i) Dhansu and Others vs. State of U.P. and Others Writ-C No. 13935 of 2018 Date of Decision:31.05.2022 (ii) Runwell India Pvt. Ltd. vs. State of U.P. and Others Writ-C No. 14113 of 2017 Date of Decision:31.05.2022
2	 HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE PRITINKER DIWAKER (26/03/2023 to 21/11/2023)	(i) Allure Developers Private Limited vs. State of U.P. and Another Writ - C No. 19361 of 2020 Decided on May 23, 2022 (ii) Raj Bali Singh vs. Nitin Ramesh Gokaran and Another Special Appeal Defective No.- 162 of 2022 Decided on May 16, 2022
3	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANOJ MISRA	(i) Rajendra Prasad Sharma @Toni @Sonu V. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 5453 of 2007 25th May, 2022 (ii) Jeetu Niranjan v. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 1268 of 2015 10th March, 2022
4	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAMESH SINHA	(i) State of U.P. v. Sarvan Capital Case No. 3 of 2017 06.09.2022 (ii) Munna vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 1315 of 2018 30.03.2022
5	 HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUNITA AGARWAL	(i) M/s Sayeed Absar Bidi Works, All. & Ors. Vs. State Of U.P. & Ors. Writ C No. 28617 of 2021 21.04.2022 (ii) Manoj Kumar Sharma (In Jail) Vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No.4319 of 2012 31.05.2025
6	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEVENDRA KUMAR UPADHYAYA	(i) Sheshmani Nath Tripathi Vs. E.C.I., New Delhi & Anr. P.I.L. Civil No. 28404 of 2021 05.01.2022 (ii) Rishipal Sharma V. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Cooperative and Others Writ-C. No. 15034 of 2018

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7	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAKESH SRIVASTAVA	(i) Smt. Anamika Srivastava v. Anoop Srivastava First Appeal No. 30 of 2022 27.5.2022 (ii) Sunil Kumar Srivastava V. State Of U.P.Thru. Secy. Housing And Urban Planning Lko. WRIT A No. 24045 of 2020 10.02.2022
8	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SURYA PRAKASH KESARWANI	(i) Smt. Gayatri Mohapatra@ Smt. Gayatri Devi Vs. Ashit Kumar Panda First Appeal No.-20 of 2007 03.11.2022 (ii) M/s Calcutta South Transport Co., Kolkata Vs. State of U.P. & Anr. Writ Tax No. 406 of 2022 28.03.2022
9	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANOJ KUMAR GUPTA	(i) Sujit And Others Vs. State of U.P. & Ors. Writ C No.-26793 of 2022 27.09.2022 (ii) Regional Manager, U.P. State Road Transport Corporation vs. M/s Krishna Brothers through Proprietor Shri Krishna Jaiswal Appeal Under Section 37 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 No. 202 of 2022 Date of Judgment: October 21, 2022
10	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANJANI KUMAR MISHRA	(i) Ramesh Yadav (Appellant) vs. State of U.P. Jail Appeal No. 358 of 2018 22.09.2022 (Reserved on 23.08.2022) (ii) Amit Sharma vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 3010 of 2022 12-Apr-22
11	 HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE KAUSHAL JAYENDRA THAKER	(i) Sultan And Another Vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 5184 OF 2021 21.10.2022 (ii) Sonu Kumar Yadav Vs. State of U.P. & Ors. Civil Misc. Review Application No. 93 of 2021 25.02.2022
12	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MAHESH CHANDRA TRIPATHI	(i) Krishna Veer @ Pinkoo vs. State of U.P. and Anr. Criminal Appeal No.-487/2020 29-Sep-22 (ii) Alam & Others vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 888 of 2016 with Criminal Appeal No. 639 of 2016 26-May-22

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13	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUNEET KUMAR	(i) State of U.P. Vs. Ram Naresh & Ors. Government Appeal No. 3339 of 1985 18.08.2022 (ii) Baddan Singh Vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 1751 of 2015 26.08.2022
14	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIVEK KUMAR BIRLA	(i) State Of U.P. VS. Ram Autar Government Appeal: 2683 of 1983 12.09.2022 (ii) Prithvi Singh Vs. State of U.P. & Others Application U/S 372 CrPC (Leave to Appeal) No.-329 of 2012 21.04.2022
15	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ATTAU RAHMAN MASOODI	(i) Dr. M Ismail Faruqui vs. Shri Adityanath WRIT C No. 7524 of 2022 11.11.2022 (i) Murad Ahasan vs. State of U.P. Thru. Princ. Secy. P.W.D. Writ A No. 21121 of 2022 12.04.2022
16	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHWANI KUMAR MISHRA	(i) Somawati And Another Vs. State of U.P. JAIL APPEAL No. 3070 of 2009 18.11.2022 (ii) Manjoor Alam @ Nirahu Vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 2126 of 2013 16.11.2022
17	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJAN ROY	(i) Suo-Moto Inre Right to Decent and Dignified Last Rites/Cremation vs. State of U.P. & Ors. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) No.16150 of 2020 26.07.2022 (ii) Anil Kumar Singh vs. Pappu & Ors Civil Revision No. 102 of 2019 10.01.2022
18	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARVIND KUMAR MISHRA -I	(i) Pinkoo @ Jitendra Vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 633 of 2013 31.01.2022 (ii) Rakshpal Singh @ Pali Sardar vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal No. 1029 of 2019 29.04.2022

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20	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SIDDHARTHA VARMA	(i) Shri Abhishek Shukla Vs. State of U.P. And Others CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 7081 of 2021 10.6.2022 (ii) Ex. Constable Radhey Raman Yadav Vs. Union of India and Others WRIT -A No. - 72166 of 2005 12.5.2022
21	 HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SANGEETA CHANDRA	(i) Narain Das Vs. Prescribed Authority/Civil Judge, S.D. Lucknow and Others Matters Under Article 227 No. 34244 of 2019 24.02.2022 (ii) Trading Engineers International Ltd. Through Agent Mahipal Singh Vs. U.P. Power Transmission Corp. Ltd. Matters under Article 227 No. 23908 of 2021 24.08.2022
22	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIVEK CHAUDHARY	(i) Smt. Parvinder Kaur W/O Late Vijai Pal Singh and Others Vs. Board of Revenue U.P. Lucknow and Others Writ-B No. 1003602 of 2010 27.01.2022 (ii) Senior Superintendent, Department Of Post And Others vs. Bundu and Another Matters Under Article 227 No. 1436 of 2015 30.11.2022
23	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SAUMITRA DAYAL SINGH	(i) Indian Institute of Technology vs. Union of India and 3 Others Writ-C No. 1214 of 2022 Order Date: 04.04.2022 (ii) Oriental insurance Co. Ltd. v. Smt. Kuntesh and Others - Writ-C No. 5317 of 2022 Decision date: - 06.04.2022
24	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJIV JOSHI	(i) Noorul Huda vs. State of U.P. & Ors. Writ A No.- 427 of 2022 01.07.2022 ii. Awadh Bihari Verma Vs. State of U.P. & Ors. Writ-A No 21333 of 2014 22.11.2022

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26	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEKHAR B. SARAF	(i) Maa Vindhya Stone Crusher Company vs. State of U.P. and Another WRIT C No. 25003 of 2023 21-Nov-23 (ii) M/S Maa Bhagwati Shiksha Samiti vs. Commissioner of Income Tax and Others Writ Tax No. 476 of 2022 06-Dec-23
27	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAHUL CHATURVEDI	(i) Poonam Kushwaha VS State of U.P. & others Habeas Corpus No. 402 of 2022 01.08.2022 (ii) Munni Devi vs. State of U.P. Criminal Appeal u/s 372 Cr.P.C. No. 1273 of 2022 22.09.2022
28	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SALIL KUMAR RAI	(i) Smt. Sarvesh Devi & Ors. Vs. Ankur Agarwal & Ors. First Appeal from Order No. 955 of 2016 11.03.2022 (ii) Smt. Kusum Vs. Smt. Bhawana & Ors. Writ-C No 26057 of 2021 and Matters U/A 227 No. 26250 of 2021 20.05.2022
29	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAYANT BANERJI	(i) Hba Offshore Pte. Ltd. Vs. Samsung Heavy Industries India Private Limited Appeal Under Section 37 Of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 No. 94 of 2022 14.11.2022 (ii) C/M Sri Malviya Inter College & Anr. vs. State of U.P. & 3 Others Writ-C No. 15295 of 2022 05.09.2022
30	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJESH SINGH CHAUHAN	(i) Suresh Babu Vs. State Of U.P. And Another Criminal Misc Anticipatory Bail Application U/S 438 Cr.P.C. No. - 3532 Of 2022 16.07.2022 (ii) Neeraj Chaturvedi Vs. Central Bank of India, Human Resource Deptt. Thru. General Manager & 2 Others Writ - A No. 3793 of 2022 09.06.2022

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32	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SARAL SRIVASTAVA	(i) Himanshi Yadav Vs. State of U.P. And Ors. Writ-A No.-3254 of 2021 04.07.2022 (ii) C/M Shiraze Hind Inter College, Jaunpur & Anr. Vs.State of U.P. & Ors. Writ -A No. 9763 of 2021 30.03.2022
33	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J.J. MUNIR	(i) Shiv Kumar Patel v. State of U.P and others. Special Appeal No. 216 of 2022 28th July, 2022 (ii) Vimal Kumar V. State of U.P Special Appeal No. 153 of 2022 9th March, 2022
34	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJIV GUPTA	(i) Durga Datt Tripathi versus State of U.P. and Another Application U/S 482 No. 194423 of 2020 22.02.2022 (ii) Shaitan Singh & 2 Others vs State of U.P. and Another Matters under Article 227 No. 2704 of 2022 26.05.2022
35	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SIDDHARTH	(i) Amita Garg And Others Vs. State of U.P. And Others Application U/S 438 Cr.P.C. No. 5286 of 2022 06.07.2022 (ii) Sanjeev @ Kallu Sethiya Vs. State of U.P. Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 18458 of 2022 17.10.2022
36	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJIT KUMAR	(i) Laxmi v. Canara Bank and others. Writ. A No. 4339 of 2022 5th May, 2022 (ii) Mahesh Sharma V. Union of India and Others Matter U/A 227 No. 6427 of 2022 20th September, 2022

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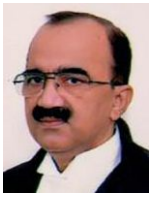
88	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHANDRA KUMAR RAI	(i) Akhilesh Singh Vs. Board of Revenue, U.P., Lucknow and Others Writ B No. 14055 of 2017 14.10.2022 (ii) Narayan Kumar Agarwal and Another Vs. Board of Revenue and Others Writ B No. 359 of 2022 06.12.2022
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116	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VINOD DIWAKAR	(i) M/S Vivo Mobile India Private Ltd. vs. Union of India and Others WRIT TAX No. 433 of 2021 September 5, 2023 (ii) Vivek Kumar Sharma and Another vs. High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and 16 Others, Writ-A No. 19678 of 2019, August 9, 2023.
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119	 HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR SINGH DESHWAL	(i) Zenith Electrical Private Limited vs. Board of Revenue U.P. and Others WRIT C No. 1001013 of 1996 17.08.2023 (ii) Daya Shankar vs. State of U.P. and 4 Others Writ - C No. 17072 of 2023 19.05.2023

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE RAJESH BINDAL

(11/10/2021 to 12/02/2023)

(i) Dhansu and Others vs. State of U.P. and Others
Case Number: Writ-C No. 13935 of 2018
Date of Decision:31.05.2022

A writ petition was filed by the petitioners, who described themselves as hereditary tenants and bhumidhars of agricultural land allegedly submerged by the Pahunj Band Pariyojna, a reservoir constructed on Gwalior Road, Jhansi in 1909–10. The petitioners contended that though the reservoir had been established more than a century ago with the consent of their ancestors, over the years the increase in water levels had rendered their land uncultivable. They insisted that no formal process of land acquisition had ever been carried out and that they were entitled to compensation. They further claimed to have made multiple representations to the authorities, all of which remained unanswered. The State Respondents, however, refuted these allegations, stating that the height of the reservoir had remained constant at 786 feet since its inception and that a proposal to raise its height in 2009 was shelved in 2013. It was also emphasized that the original land had been voluntarily provided by the villagers, including the petitioners' ancestors, without any claim for compensation, and an agreement dated 7 July 1910 expressly recorded the waiver of any future rights or demands. The State therefore argued that the petition was not only meritless but also grossly belated.

The Court, after considering the submissions and record, dismissed the petition on both grounds of entitlement and delay. It noted that there was no credible evidence adduced by the petitioners to demonstrate that the reservoir's height had ever been increased beyond its original level or that any governmental act in recent years had caused further submergence. The 1910 agreement created a binding record of villagers' consent and precluded subsequent claims for compensation. Moreover, the writ petition was filed over 100 years after the project's completion, making it an inordinately delayed action. The petitioners' failure to provide any convincing justification for this extreme delay, coupled with their inability to show consistent follow-up or effective pursuit of their alleged rights, rendered the plea unsustainable. The Court placed reliance on several Supreme Court precedents that have consistently recognized that stale and belated claims cannot be adjudicated under the writ jurisdiction of Article 226 of the Constitution, as extraordinary delays undermine certainty and equity in governance. Concluding that the petitioners had failed on both factual and legal grounds, the Court dismissed the writ petition as wholly devoid of merit.

(ii) Runwell India Pvt. Ltd. vs. State of U.P. and Others
Case Number: Writ-C No. 14113 of 2017
Date of Decision:31.05.2022

The dispute arose from the acquisition of land in Village Patwari, Tehsil-Dadri, District Gautam Buddha Nagar, which had been purchased by Runwell India Pvt. Ltd. in 1987. The State Government issued a notification on 12 March 2008 under Section 4(1) read with Section 17(4) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for acquiring 589.188 hectares of land for industrial development by the Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority, followed by a declaration under Section 6(1) on 30 June 2008. Since urgency provisions were applied, compensation was to be disbursed immediately. These proceedings were previously quashed in Har Karan Singh vs. State of U.P. but reconsidered in Gajraj & Others vs. State of U.P., where a Full Bench granted enhanced compensation of 64.7% and 10% developed land in exchange. The Supreme Court in Savitri Devi vs. State of U.P. (2015) upheld the order but expressly limited its application to the peculiar facts of that case, disallowing its use as precedent for future claims.

Relying on the reasoning in Gajraj and Savitri Devi, Runwell India Pvt. Ltd. and similarly placed petitioners sought entitlement to 10% developed land, despite not being parties to those earlier litigations. Some petitioners had also executed sale deeds in favor of the Authority, further weakening their claim. The Court examined the resolutions adopted by certain development authorities to allot 10% developed land but

noted that they were later withdrawn as the State Government denied approval. It was held that the earlier judgments were exceptional and case specific, and they could not be extended as a rule for subsequent disputes. The High Court further held that the refusal of the State Government to sanction land allotment resolutions was neither arbitrary nor illegal, as no indefeasible right accrued in favor of the petitioners. Consequently, the demand for 10% developed land lacked legal basis. On 31 May 2022, the Allahabad High Court dismissed all petitions, including that of Runwell India Pvt. Ltd., finding no merit in their claims to relief under the prior judgments.

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE PRITINKER DIWAKER

(26/03/2023 to 21/11/2023)

(i) Allure Developers Private Limited vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Writ - C No. 19361 of 2020
Decided on May 23, 2022

The petitioner, Allure Developers Pvt. Ltd., was allotted a 60,000 sq. meter plot in Sports City, Sector 150, Noida under a scheme launched by the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) in 2014. A lease deed was duly executed on 19.12.2014, and the developer paid the lease premium along with annual lease rent. However, the petitioner was deprived of vacant and peaceful possession of the entire plot due to encroachments on a considerable portion of the land. This obstruction prevented the commencement of construction despite fulfillment of financial obligations by the petitioner. Although NOIDA extended partial "zero period" relief, exempting lease rent liability only until 30.09.2016, the petitioner claimed that such relief should justly extend until 21.08.2020, the date when the encroached area of 17,621 sq. meters was finally cleared. When NOIDA rejected this claim through its order dated 11.02.2021, the petitioner approached the High Court, contending that charging lease rent for a period when the full plot was not accessible was arbitrary and contrary to both equity and earlier court directions.

The High Court found merit in the petitioner's grievance and held that NOIDA failed to properly comply with the earlier direction dated 05.03.2020, which required a fair determination of lease rent liability. The Court observed that encroachments were removed only in August 2020 and that full possession was not available to the petitioner before that date. Consequently, restricting zero period relief to 30.09.2016 lacked rational basis and amounted to penalizing the developer for no fault of its own. Emphasizing that lease rent cannot be levied for a plot not fully handed over, the Court set aside the impugned order dated 11.02.2021 and directed NOIDA to grant zero period benefit to the petitioner for the entire duration from 19.12.2014 to 21.08.2020. During this period, the developer is not to be charged any lease rent. Additionally, the Court directed NOIDA to consider the petitioner's pending application for building plan approval expeditiously in accordance with law. The writ petition was thus allowed, reaffirming the principle that development authorities cannot burden allottees with financial liabilities when they themselves fail to provide clear possession of allotted land.

(ii) Raj Bali Singh vs. Nitin Ramesh Gokaran and Another
Case Number: Special Appeal Defective No.- 162 of 2022
Decided on May 16, 2022

The appellant, Raj Bali Singh, had earlier sought to have his work charge services counted towards his pension and retirement benefits by relying on the Supreme Court's decision in Prem Singh vs. State of U.P.(2019). His writ petition was disposed of on 29 November 2019 with a direction to the competent authority to consider his claim in light of the said judgment. However, on 27 November 2020, the Executive Engineer rejected his claim. Dissatisfied, the appellant initiated contempt proceedings, alleging non-compliance with the High Court's judgment. The first contempt petition was dismissed on 16 December 2020 on the ground that the authority had considered and rejected his representation in accordance with law, and the second contempt petition was also dismissed on 10 March 2022 as not maintainable. Aggrieved by both orders, the

appellant filed the present special appeal before the Division Bench of the High Court.

The Court held that an intra-court appeal was not maintainable against the impugned orders. It reasoned that the orders of the Single Judge merely dismissed the contempt applications and did not impose any punishment or adjudicate on the merits of the underlying dispute. For an appeal to lie under Chapter VIII, Rule 5 of the Allahabad High Court Rules, the order must qualify as a "judgment," which these orders did not. The Bench underscored that in contempt jurisdiction, an appeal is maintainable only if punishment is imposed. Referring to the Supreme Court's ruling in Midnapore People's Co-Operative Bank Ltd. vs. Chunilal Nanda (2006), the Court noted that orders declining to initiate or proceed with contempt, or dismissing such applications, are not appealable unless they culminate in punishment. Since the Single Judge had merely dismissed the applications without proceeding further, the appeal could not be entertained. Accordingly, the Division Bench dismissed the special appeal on 16 May 2022 as not maintainable.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANOJ MISRA

(i) Rajendra Prasad Sharma @Toni @Sonu V. State of U.P
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 5453 of 2007
Date of decision: 25th May, 2022

The appellant had been convicted under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and sentenced to life imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge. The conviction was challenged on the grounds that it rested upon an incomplete and inconclusive chain of circumstantial evidence. It was argued that the prosecution had failed to discharge its primary duty of proving guilt beyond reasonable doubt, and therefore the conviction could not be sustained merely on suspicion. The Court emphasized the settled principle of criminal law that every circumstance relied upon by the prosecution must be fully established, conclusive in nature, and form an unbroken chain that leads only to the hypothesis of the guilt of the accused while excluding any other reasonable possibility.

The judgment reiterated that Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which may shift the burden onto the accused in limited circumstances, does not exonerate the prosecution from its fundamental obligation to establish its case beyond reasonable doubt. The Court underscored that criminal jurisprudence requires a clear distinction between "may be guilty" and "must be guilty," and conviction must fall only on the latter conclusion. Suspicion, however grave, can never replace proof, and in cases based on circumstantial evidence, if two views are reasonably possible, the one favouring the accused must prevail. After evaluating the prosecution's evidence, the Court found that the case rested merely on suspicion and did not meet the rigorous standard of proof required for conviction. Consequently, the benefit of doubt was extended to the appellant, leading to the setting aside of the trial court's judgment and order. The appellant was acquitted of all charges, and the criminal appeal was allowed.

(ii) Jeetu Niranjan v. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1268 of 2015
Date of decision: 10th March, 2022

The present case considered an appeal filed under Section 374(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure against the judgment and order dated 10th and 11th March, 2015, delivered by the Additional Sessions Judge. By that judgment, the appellant had been convicted under Sections 302 and 376 read with Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to life imprisonment. The appellant challenged the conviction on the ground that the trial court had erred in scrutinizing the evidence and recorded the judgment of conviction without properly evaluating the reliability of the prosecution's case. The High Court reiterated the established principle that in cases based entirely on circumstantial evidence, every circumstance relied upon by the prosecution must be cogent, firm, and must lead to only one conclusion, namely, the guilt of the accused. The law requires that

suspicion, however strong, cannot substitute for proof, and the mental distance between "may be guilty" and "must be guilty" is significant, thereby protecting the presumption of innocence unless proof beyond reasonable doubt is established by the prosecution.

The Court observed further that in accordance with Sections 102 and 106 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the initial burden of proof lies squarely on the prosecution to prove that the deceased was last seen exclusively in the company of the accused or that the circumstances necessarily point to his guilt. Only then could the burden shift to the accused to explain away established facts, and until then the presumption of innocence remains intact. Additionally, with regard to confessional statements, the court relied on Sections 24, 25, and 26 of the Evidence Act, reiterating that a confession must be voluntary and truthful, and not made under influence, compulsion, or before the police. Any confession made involuntarily before villagers would be inadmissible under Section 24, and confession to police officers would be inadmissible under Sections 25 and 26. Thus, the extra-judicial confessions relied upon by the trial court were unsustainable. Emphasizing that when two views are possible on the same evidence, the one favourable to the accused must prevail, the High Court found that the prosecution failed to prove the chain of circumstances in a manner that excluded all possibilities of innocence. Consequently, the judgment of conviction and sentence by the trial court was set aside, and the appellant was acquitted of all charges, with the appeal allowed in full.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAMESH SINHA

(i) State of U.P. v. Sarvan
Case Number: Capital Case No. 3 of 2017
Date of Decision: 06.09.2022

The case arose from a gruesome incident that occurred on 25 April 2009 in village Gaura, Police Station Mohanlalganj, District Lucknow, leading to the deaths of Santoshi, her children, and Madhuri, the wife of the informant Kolai (P.W.1). According to the prosecution, accused Sarvan had frequent quarrels with his wife Santoshi due to rumours of an illicit relationship with co accused Smt. Suman. On the day of the incident, during a heated dispute, Sarvan openly threatened to kill his wife and children. When Madhuri intervened to pacify the situation, Sarvan attacked her with an axe, fatally injuring her. As the children attempted to rescue their mother, they too were assaulted with the same weapon. The FIR was promptly lodged by Kolai, and the police initiated an investigation. While the original investigating officer passed away during trial and evidence of his death was presented by a constable, the prosecution sustained its case through multiple credible witnesses and corroborative material evidence. Recovery of the weapon, medical reports, forensic analysis, eye witness testimonies, as well as Sarvan's own admission, collectively strengthened the prosecution's case. The trial court noted that the motive was sufficiently established through testimony about Sarvan's quarrels with Santoshi arising from his illicit relationship with Suman, and that medical evidence, including post mortem findings showing shock and haemorrhage due to ante mortem injuries by a sharp edged weapon, corroborated the narrative of events.

After examining the testimony of witnesses, the accused's statement under Section 313 CrPC, and the cumulative material evidence, the trial court found Sarvan and Suman guilty under Sections 302, 323, and 201 of the IPC. The brutality of the crime, involving the multiple murders of innocent women and children, was considered to fall within the "rarest of rare" category as defined in Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab, meriting the imposition of the death penalty on Sarvan. The High Court, upon appeal, carefully reassessed the witness credibility, medical findings, forensic evidence, and the trial court's reasoning. Finding no material inconsistencies, the High Court upheld the conviction of both Sarvan and Suman, affirming that the prosecution had proved their guilt beyond reasonable doubt. It reiterated that the established motive, reliable witness statements, and the recovery of the weapon directly linked Sarvan to the offence. The Court dismissed any contention raised by the defence, reaffirmed the principles governing capital punishment, and concluded that the enormity and cruelty of the crime demanded the highest penalty. Accordingly, it confirmed Sarvan's death sentence and Suman's conviction, holding that justice required both accountability and the strict enforcement of law in light of the severity of the offences committed.

(ii) Munna vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1315 of 2018
Date of Decision: 30.03.2022

The case considered the appeal filed by Munna, who challenged his prolonged incarceration following his conviction in Sessions Trial No. 648 of 2006 (State vs. Munna) under Section 25 of the Arms Act in connection with Case Crime No. 207 of 2005, Police Station Itaunja, District Lucknow. The appellant was represented by Mr. Abhishek Misra and others, while the State was represented by Mr. Vishwas Shukla, Additional Government Advocate. Munna, described as the principal accused along with co accused Abran, whose case had been separated as he was a juvenile, had no prior criminal antecedents apart from this case. He had already undergone more than sixteen years of imprisonment continuously from 2 December 2005. During the hearing, his counsel strongly urged that the appellant's continued detention was harsh and disproportionate, especially in light of principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Saudan Singh vs. State of U.P., Suleman vs. State of U.P., and Rajendra Singh & others vs. State of U.P., where the Apex Court emphasized that persons who are not habitual offenders and have completed over fourteen years of incarceration should be enlarged on bail while their appeals remain pending for long durations. These directions were intended to reduce the burden on the Supreme Court by enabling High Courts to follow a consistent approach while deciding bail applications of long incarcerated convicts.

The State's counsel did not dispute the factual position of Munna's extended custody or the precedents relied upon. Taking into account the admitted position that the appellant had remained in jail for over sixteen years, and guided by the Supreme Court's consistent view that such long custody with no serious past criminal record makes an appellant entitled to bail during pendency of appeal, the Court was persuaded to grant relief. Without venturing into the merits of the appeal or commenting upon the evidence at this stage, the Court held that further detention of the appellant was unjustified. Consequently, Munna was directed to be released on bail provided he furnished a personal bond and two sureties to the satisfaction of the trial court. He was also required to file an undertaking to cooperate fully in the expeditious disposal of his appeal. The trial court was ordered to forward copies of the bail bonds to the High Court record, and the appeal itself was scheduled to be taken up for final hearing in due course, along with other connected matters. Thus, in line with the progressive approach laid down by the Supreme Court regarding long incarceration and bail, the High Court recognized the appellant's right to liberty in the pending appeal and allowed his release accordingly.

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUNITA AGARWAL

(i) M/s Sayeed Absar Bidi Works, All. & Ors. Vs. State Of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ C No. 28617 of 2021
Date of decision: 21.04.2022

The Court, in the matter concerning registered firms and companies engaged in bidi manufacturing, examined the contention that their activities should not fall under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 since they operate within the framework of the Uttar Pradesh Tendu Patta (Vyapar Viniyaman Adhiniyam), 1972. The petitioners argued that the procurement of Tendu leaves is fully regulated by the State Government under the 1972 Act, which maintains a monopoly over their collection and sale. They claimed that since they purchase leaves only from the State Department rather than directly from growers, they cannot be classified as "traders" under the 2002 Act, nor as "manufacturers" of biological resources, as they sell bidis in the open market after adding other materials excluded from the definition of biological resources under Section 2(c). Emphasizing that the State Government should be deemed the trader of Tendu leaves, they contended that the statutory notices directing compliance with Sections 7 and 24 of the 2002 Act were misconceived, since their activities do not amount to commercial utilization of biological resources.

The Court, however, determined that Section 59 of the 2002 Act makes clear that its provisions are

supplementary to and override other State legislations in case of conflict. While the 1972 Act focuses on regulating trading in Tendu leaves through a state-controlled monopoly, the 2002 Act serves a broader function of ensuring sustainable use, equitable benefit-sharing, and contributions towards biodiversity conservation. Both legislations thus operate in distinct spheres, without overlap. The Court further noted that under the 2002 Act, any individual or corporate body utilizing biological resources for commercial purposes is bound to notify the State Biodiversity Board, regardless of compliance with state trading laws. The National Biodiversity Authority, empowered by Section 21, has the mandate to frame benefit-sharing mechanisms, which may include monetary or non-monetary compensation to growers and conservers of biological resources. Therefore, registration under the 1972 Act cannot exempt the petitioners from the obligations of the 2002 Act. The Court dismissed the petitions and held that the manufacturers were duty-bound to contribute towards benefit-sharing, biodiversity conservation, and sustenance of natural resources, affirming that the two legislations operate in different fields and cannot be considered mutually exclusive.

(ii) Manoj Kumar Sharma (In Jail) Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No.4319 of 2012
Date of decision: 31.05.2025

Hon'ble Court examined the challenge to the conviction and life sentence imposed on the appellant by the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No.8, Bulandshahar on 24.09.2012 in S.T. No.221 of 2010, arising out of Case Crime No.348 of 2009 under Section 302 IPC. The case concerned the shooting incident of 11.12.2009, where Manoj Kumar Sharma allegedly fired at and killed his real brother, Rajeev Kumar Sharma, during a dispute over using a tube-well for watering fields. The FIR was lodged by another brother, Vikas Sharma, who was also an eyewitness. The record revealed that the brothers had shared property amicably, maintained cordial relations, and had no prior enmity. The testimonies suggested that the act arose from a sudden quarrel in which Manoj, losing self-control, fired two successive shots. The circumstances showed the absence of premeditation, and the immediate telephonic communication by the appellant's wife further confirmed that the incident had unfolded spontaneously. The presence of the licensed gun did not itself establish any deliberate plan to kill, and the overall context indicated a fit of sudden anger rather than calculated intent.

The Court considered the applicability of Section 302 IPC as against Section 304 IPC. It held that though Manoj used a firearm and was aware that such action could cause death, the surrounding facts did not establish an intention to murder. The close fraternal relationship, the trivial cause of provocation, and the absence of pre-planning pointed to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Since the gunshots were directly aimed and resulted in fatal chest injuries, the conduct could not be relegated to mere knowledge without intention; thus, it fell under Section 304 Part I IPC rather than Part II. The Court emphasized that the act was an outcome of sudden provocation in which the appellant intended to cause bodily injury likely to result in death but did not harbour any intention to eliminate his brother. Accordingly, the appeal was partly allowed, altering the conviction from Section 302 IPC to Section 304 Part I IPC, thereby reducing the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEVENDRA KUMAR UPADHYAYA

(i) Sheshmani Nath Tripathi Vs. E.C.I., New Delhi & Anr.
Case Number: P.I.L. Civil No. 28404 of 2021
Date of Decision: 05.01.2022

A writ petition was filed under Article 226 of the Constitution challenging the validity of certain clauses in two orders issued by the Election Commission in 1989. These clauses had recognized the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress as National Parties and reserved symbols for them. The petitioner argued that the Commission had exceeded its authority, as Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 only

governs the registration of political parties and does not empower the Commission to declare a party as national or to reserve symbols. According to him, reserving symbols and recognizing parties infringes constitutional provisions. The petitioner's plea was presented as one of public interest, but the court observed that he appeared to have political motives due to his association with another party. Despite the delay in approaching the court, the petition was entertained in view of the constitutional issues raised.

The Election Commission contended that its powers flowed from Article 324 of the Constitution to supervise and control elections, which necessarily included the recognition of parties and reservation of symbols. It argued that the impugned paragraphs merely communicated existing legal consequences and were supported by the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, read with Rules 5 and 10 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961. The court clarified that while Section 29A itself does not grant power to recognize parties or reserve symbols, these powers were validly derived from the 1968 Symbols Order and its Second Amendment Order, 1989, which protected the status of parties existing prior to June 15, 1989, upon registration. The court also referred to precedents confirming the Commission's constitutional authority under Article 324, holding that previous challenges to the Symbols Order had already been dismissed and its validity upheld. Concluding that the Commission had acted within its constitutional mandate, the court dismissed the writ petition, affirming the legality of recognizing political parties as National or State parties and reserving symbols for them under the established legal framework.

(ii) Rishipal Sharma V. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Cooperative and Others
Case Number: Writ-C. No. 15034 of 2018
Date of decision: 22nd July, 2022

The Court dealt with a challenge to the postponement of elections for the District Cooperative Federation Limited. An election notification was issued on 16 February 2018 by the Chief Election Commissioner (Cooperative Societies) with the final electoral college to be published by 16 April 2018. However, based on a report submitted by the District Magistrate that highlighted irregularities in the voter list, the Chief Election Commissioner, on 17 April 2018, issued a notification postponing the elections. The petitioner argued that once the election process had commenced through notification, any interference including postponement or cancellation was not permissible, and also questioned whether a disrupted election should be resumed from the stage it was interrupted or should restart entirely. The central issue was therefore whether the Chief Election Commissioner possessed the authority under law to postpone or cancel an election that had already been set in motion on the ground of irregularities affecting the electoral process.

The Court held that the report submitted by the District Magistrate did not amount to an external interference but was instead part of the electoral process. By virtue of Rule 2(j) of the U.P. State Cooperative Societies Election Rules, 2014, the District Magistrate functions as the District Cooperative Election Officer and forms an essential part of the Election Commission process. Under Section 29 of the U.P. Cooperative Societies Election Act, 1965, and Article 243 ZK(2) of the Constitution, the Commission enjoys wide powers of superintendence, direction, and control over cooperative elections. These provisions empower the Commission to act to ensure that elections remain free and fair, the most significant facet of democratic polity, even if such powers include postponement or cancellation. The Court further clarified that when an election is disrupted, it must commence de novo, as mandated by the proviso to Section 29(3) of the 1965 Act, which prevails over subordinate rules such as Rule 432 of the 1968 Rules. Emphasizing that rules cannot override the parent legislation, the Court dismissed the writ petition and upheld the Chief Election Commissioner's authority to postpone and restart the elections to preserve electoral integrity.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAKESH SRIVASTAVA

(i) Smt. Anamika Srivastava v. Anoop Srivastava
Case Number: First Appeal No. 30 of 2022
Date of Decision: 27.5.2022

The First Appeal was filed under Section 19 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, pertaining to a divorce case between Smt. Anamika Srivastava (the appellant) and Anoop Srivastava (the respondent). The appeal challenged the rejection by the Family Court of the petitioner's request to waive the six-month waiting period required for a motion to pass a decree of divorce on the grounds of mutual consent, as under Section 13-B(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The appeal outlines the background of the marriage, stating that the couple got married on 17.06.2010 but soon faced irreconcilable differences. After unsuccessful mediation attempts, they mutually agreed to dissolve their marriage. They filed a petition for divorce under Section 13-B of the Act, seeking a waiver of the six-month waiting period but the Family Court rejected their application twice, citing that the parties had not completed the statutory waiting period and had not appeared before the mediation centre as per the court's order. The appellant's counsel argued that the marriage had irretrievably broken down, the parties had settled their differences. The respondent's counsel supported the appellant's argument, urging the court to allow the appeal.

The Supreme Court's decision in the case of Amardeep Singh v. Harveen Kaur, (2017) 8 SCC 746, which allowed for the waiver of the waiting period under exceptional circumstances cited various sections of the Hindu Marriage Act and the Family Courts Act, emphasizing the importance of reconciliation efforts and the discretion of the court in waiving the waiting period. It referred to legal precedents, which established that the six-month waiting period is not mandatory but subject to the court's discretion based on the circumstances of each case. The court held that agreements that restrict or waive the legal rights of spouses, especially with regard to maintenance and property, are void ab initio as they are contrary to public policy and fundamental principles of matrimonial law. In conclusion, the judgment underscored the court's duty to consider reconciliation efforts and the welfare of the parties involved while exercising discretion in family law matters. It suggested factors to be considered for waiving the waiting period and upheld the appellant's appeal, allowing the dissolution of the marriage.

(ii) Sunil Kumar Srivastava V. State Of U.P.Thru. Secy. Housing And Urban Planning Lko.
Case Number: WRIT A No. 24045 of 2020
Date of Decision: 10.02.2022

The present writ petition was filed against the disciplinary proceeding which held against a government servant in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, highlighting the legal principles surrounding the rights of government employees facing departmental inquiries. The petitioner, a member of the Uttar Pradesh Development Authorities Centralised Services, faced disciplinary action concerning his involvement in a construction project plagued by water logging issues. The Chief Minister's surprise inspection revealed construction problems, leading to the petitioner's suspension pending an inquiry. The inquiry, conducted by an appointed officer, involved various hearings and submissions. However, discrepancies arose in the findings for different individuals involved in the project. The petitioner received a show cause notice regarding the inquiry's findings and responded through counsel, raising contentions including the lack of an oral inquiry, failure to provide relevant documents, non-speaking nature of the order, and alleged discrimination in punishment. There was a dispute over whether an oral inquiry took place, as required by the rules. The petitioner claimed no oral inquiry occurred, while the respondent's counter-affidavit did not directly address this point. The legal framework governing disciplinary proceedings for government servants in Uttar Pradesh was outlined, emphasizing the principles of natural justice and fair procedure.

The Supreme Court precedent in Kashinath Dikshita v. Union of India (1986) was cited, highlighting the importance of providing access to documents and

statements to the accused employee for an effective defense. However, the inquiry officer considered numerous documentary pieces of evidence without providing copies to the petitioner, violating the principles of natural justice. The necessity of authorities providing reasoned orders was discussed, citing various Supreme Court judgments. A failure to provide reasons for a decision can vitiate the order. The order upholding the findings of the inquiry officer without considering the petitioner's submissions lacked nexus between facts and the conclusions reached. The petitioner's objections to the identical charges and responses of other officers highlighted the inconsistency in outcomes. Other officers facing identical charges were exonerated based on the same evidence and submissions, raising questions about the fairness of the inquiry process. This emphasized the importance of fair procedure, access to relevant documents, and reasoned decision-making in departmental inquiries involving government employees. It also points out potential flaws in the inquiry process, such as the lack of transparency and consistency in decision-making. The petitioner's right to a fair hearing, including access to relevant documents and a reasoned order, is central to ensuring justice in disciplinary proceedings. The writ petition was allowed. The impugned order was quashed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SURYA PRAKASH KESARWANI

(i) Smt. Gayatri Mohapatra@ Smt. Gayatri Devi Vs. Ashit Kumar Panda
Case Number: First Appeal No.-20 of 2007
Date of decision: 03.11.2022

Hon'ble Court examined the marital dispute between the parties who were married on 10.06.1990 as per Hindu rites. The husband, an IPS officer, and the wife, a medical doctor, had a son born on 05.06.1991 at Cuttack. However, disputes had arisen even before his birth, leading to serious differences between the couple. Ultimately, the husband filed Case No. 260 of 2000 under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 seeking divorce on the ground of cruelty before the Principal Judge, Family Court, Meerut. The Court assessed the evidence presented and found that the wife's conduct amounted to cruelty under the circumstances of the case. The husband and wife had been living separately since 1999, and more than two decades had elapsed without reconciliation. Given their unwillingness to resume cohabitation, the Court held that it was impossible to compel the parties to live together.

The Court further reiterated the principle that a spouse is entitled to divorce where the other has deserted him or her for a continuous period of not less than two years immediately prior to the filing of the petition. Desertion involves a deliberate and permanent abandonment without consent or reasonable justification. Referring to the Supreme Court's decision in Samar Ghose, which in turn relied on the 71st Law Commission Report of 1978, it was emphasized that where a marriage has ceased to exist in substance, there is no justification for denying divorce merely for formality's sake. On review of evidence, the Court found no illegality in the judgment of the Family Court and concluded that cruelty and desertion stood proved. Accordingly, the appeal filed by the wife was dismissed for lack of merit, and the judgment of the Family Court granting divorce to the husband was upheld.

(ii) M/s Calcutta South Transport Co., Kolkata Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Writ Tax No. 406 of 2022
Date of Decision: 28.03.2022

Truck of the petitioner being owner engaged in business of leasing truck detained by assistant commissioner who found that some of the goods loaded in the truck are over and above those covered by invoices. Since neither the owner of the goods nor the transporter i.e. hirer came forward to deposit the tax & penalty as demanded by order dated 31/10/2020. In this regarded a notice in GST MOV-10 was issued to the petitioner. Immediately petitioner submitted an application before the respondent no-2 bringing to his notice the entire fact and request to release the truck. However, in the meantime the respondent no-2 without affording any opportunity

to the petitioner passed an order of confiscation. Petitioner file appeal against confiscation & appeal rejected. With the order of confiscation and order of first appellate authority. The petitioner filed writ tax no -650 of 2021 before this court. Petition was allowed and order impugned there in quashed by HC. Despite the aforesaid judgement, the respondent has neither issued any fresh notice to the petitioner nor have released the truck, so far although there exists no order of confiscation.

Thus, as per pleading, the petitioner is suffering financial loss due to unauthorised detention is a question of fact. Therefore, we direct commission of commercial tax U.P. Lucknow to determine the financial loss of the Petitioner in respect of the truck in question within 3 weeks from today after affording opportunity of hearing to petitioner and pay it to the petitioner within next one weak and allow to release the truck.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANOJ KUMAR GUPTA

(i) Sujit And Others Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ C No.-26793 of 2022
Date of decision: 27.09.2022

The petitioners, who are elected Pradhans of several Gram Panchayats, challenged three notifications issued by respondent No.-2 concerning the inclusion of certain villages into the transitional area of Nagar Panchayat, Badahalganj, Gorakhpur. The first notification dated 12.12.2020 was a draft proposal, issued under the authority of Article 243Q(2) of the Constitution of India and section 3(2) of the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916, intended to partially modify previous government notifications by proposing the inclusion of ten villages into the Nagar Panchayat's transitional area. This draft was published to comply with section 4 of the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916, which requires that public objections be invited and considered before any final action is taken. The subsequent notification dated 22.07.2022, also relying on Article 243Q(2) and section 3(2) of the Municipalities Act, attempted to formalize changes by including or excluding areas from the transitional or smaller urban areas as specified in the schedule. A further notification dated 10.08.2022, issued under the same powers, purported to supersede the 22.07.2022 notification, citing a typographical error in the area specified, but also expanded the inclusion to seven more villages, which had not been previously mentioned or allowed the opportunity for public objection under the original draft.

In examining the legality of the notifications, the court turned its attention specifically to the provisions of section 4 of the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916, which grants the public, including the petitioners, the substantive right to submit objections against such government proposals. The process prescribed by section 4 ensures public participation and acts as a safeguard, reinforcing the principles of transparency and local self-governance. The court found that by including the villages Garthauli, Sansaarpur, Basawanpur, Mishrauli, Kuraon, and Mohalia Khajuha in the final notification dated 10.08.2022—despite these villages not being part of the draft notification nor the subject of any public objection process—the respondents had violated the essential statutory procedure and infringed on the rights of the affected representatives and inhabitants. The court observed that this deviation from the mandatory process undermined the very purpose of section 4, rendering the notification, insofar as it related to these newly included villages, illegal and unconstitutional. Consequently, the court quashed the notification concerning the aforementioned villages and, allowing the petition in part, reaffirmed the importance of public consultation in matters of local self-governance as enshrined in the relevant statutes and the Constitution.

(ii) Regional Manager, U.P. State Road Transport Corporation vs. M/s Krishna Brothers through Proprietor Shri Krishna Jaiswal

Case Number: Appeal Under Section 37 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 No. 202 of 2022

Date of Judgment: October 21, 2022

This appeal arose from an order dated May 17, 2022, by the Commercial Court, Varanasi, in Arbitration Misc. Case No. 4/2022, whereby the appellant was directed to pay Rs. 12,72,783 with 8% annual interest from January 24, 2022, to the respondent. The dispute originated from a work order dated December 17, 2018, relating to the supply of mineral water bottles against which the respondent furnished a Rs. 30,000 security deposit. The respondent claimed unpaid dues of Rs. 20,90,744, but the appellant contended that only Rs. 3,16,363 was payable after lawful deductions for non-compliance with prescribed rates. The appellant argued that the Commercial Court exceeded its authority under Section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, by deciding on the merits and making a determination on claim amounts, whereas Section 9 permits only interim protective measures. It was also highlighted that no arbitration clause or intent to commence arbitration was shown. The respondent's counsel conceded inability to justify the impugned order.

The High Court held that Section 9 is confined to interim measures such as securing amounts, preserving goods, or issuing injunctions before or during arbitration, but it does not empower courts to adjudicate disputes or decree monetary claims. The Commercial Court, by quantifying dues and ruling on deductions, had acted beyond its jurisdiction and treated the Section 9 petition as final adjudication. The absence of evidence of an arbitration agreement or intent to arbitrate further undermined the maintainability of the respondent's claim under Section 9. Accepting the appellant's undertaking, the Court directed payment of Rs. 3,16,363 within four weeks and required furnishing of security worth Rs. 10 lakhs in a form other than cash or bank guarantee before the Commercial Court. The respondent was granted liberty to initiate arbitration under Section 9(2). The impugned order was set aside, and the Commercial Court's Presiding Officer was called upon to explain the erroneous approach, with the Administrative Judge to review the explanation. The ruling reaffirmed that Section 9 is preventive in nature and cannot extend to deciding claims on merits, thereby underlining the limited but significant role of courts in arbitration-related matters.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANJANI KUMAR MISHRA

(i) Ramesh Yadav (Appellant) vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: Jail Appeal No. 358 of 2018

Date of Decision: 22.09.2022 (Reserved on 23.08.2022)

The appeal arose from the conviction and sentence imposed by the Additional Sessions Judge/FTC, Bhadohi, dated 05.06.2017, where Ramesh Yadav was convicted under Sections 302, 307, and 324 of the IPC and sentenced to life imprisonment, ten years, and three years respectively. The case originated from an incident on 16.02.2016, when the appellant attacked his mother, Sukhraji Devi, with an axe at a village well, causing serious injuries, and also injured his sister, Bindu Devi, when she tried to intervene. Initially, the FIR was registered under Section 324 IPC, but following Sukhraji Devi's death on 02.03.2016, Section 302 IPC was added. At trial, the prosecution presented the testimony of the informant (PW-1), the injured daughter (PW-3), two independent witnesses (PW-2 and PW-4), and medical professionals, all of whom supported the prosecution version. The medical evidence revealed multiple injuries caused by the blunt side of an axe and established that the deceased died of septicaemic shock arising from those injuries. The appellant, in his statement under Section 313 CrPC, denied the charges, asserted false implication, and led no defense evidence. His counsel challenged the conviction, highlighting alleged contradictions, lack of intent to kill, and the possibility of an insanity defense under Section 84 IPC. However, the Court found no substantiating medical records, contemporaneous plea, or witness support to establish insanity, and held that the defense was untenable.

The Court classified the incident as a daylight crime witnessed by family and independent persons, with the appellant inflicting repeated injuries using an axe. While

rejecting the argument of insanity and holding that the prosecution evidence was credible and consistent, the Court differentiated between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It observed that the injuries indicated knowledge on the part of the appellant that death was a likely consequence, but the evidence did not prove intention to cause death beyond doubt. Given this distinction, the conviction under Section 302 IPC was altered to Section 304 Part I IPC, with a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000. The conviction and sentence of three years under Section 324 IPC for causing hurt to Bindu Devi were affirmed, whereas the conviction under Section 307 IPC for attempt to murder was set aside as the evidence did not establish intent or likelihood of causing death in respect of Bindu Devi's injuries. All sentences were directed to run concurrently, with set-off for the period already undergone. The appeal was partly allowed to this extent, with necessary directions for compliance.

(ii) Amit Sharma vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 3010 of 2022
Date of Decision: 12 April 2022

This judgment concerns a writ petition filed by Amit Sharma seeking the quashing of a show cause notice dated 1 February 2022 issued to him under Section 3/4 of the U.P. Control of Goondas Act, 1970 by the Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue), Gorakhpur. The petitioner, a B.A. II year student, challenged the notice on the grounds that he was falsely implicated based on involvement in only one criminal case and that he neither leads nor is a member of any gang as envisioned under the Act. The notice was said to lack factual detail, thereby violating the mandatory requirements prescribed under Section 3(1) of the Goondas Act. The learned counsel for the petitioner argued that the notice did not contain assertions of facts as per Section 3(1), clauses (a), (b), and (c) of the Act. Proceedings were initiated with mala fide intentions. The notice referred to only one incident (a solitary case, Crime No. 161 of 2021 under several IPC sections). The petitioner had already been granted anticipatory bail, and a chargesheet was filed.

In response, the State counsel argued that the notice was valid and as per law, suggesting the petitioner should respond to the show cause notice before the competent authority, and that even a solitary case could form the basis of such proceedings under the Act. Upon reviewing the content of the impugned notice and relevant legal precedents (notably Bhim Sain Tyagi v. State of U.P. and Ram Ji Pandey v. State of U.P.), the Court found that: The Goondas Act places robust restrictions on personal liberty, necessitating strict compliance with its notice provisions. The notice in this case was largely general, lacking the material particulars and essential factual assertions required under Section 3(1) of the Act. Previous judgments emphasized that the safeguards under the Act, such as the requirement to set out the general nature of material allegations in a notice, are the only procedural protections available to the potential externe and must be strictly observed. The Court held that the impugned notice did not conform to the mandatory requirements of Section 3(1) of the Goondas Act and, as a result, any action initiated based on such a notice would be invalid. In conclusion, the Court allowed the writ petition and quashed the show cause notice dated 1 February 2022. However, it left opens the possibility for the District Magistrate to issue a fresh notice if new material emerges against the petitioner.

HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE KAUSHAL JAYENDRA THAKER

(i) Sultan And Another Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 5184 OF 2021
Date of decision: 21.10.2022

The Court considered an appeal against the judgment dated 28.02.2019 by the Additional Sessions Judge, Farrukhabad, in Sessions Trial No. 12 of 2018. The appellants had been convicted under Sections 302/34 and 498A IPC for the death of the wife of appellant Sultan. The prosecution case was that the deceased had

been married to Sultan for eight years, but after he contracted a second marriage with Yasmeen disputes arose. It was alleged that Sultan and Yasmeen, sharing a common intention, set the deceased ablaze. Though the appellant himself admitted the injured victim to the hospital, she succumbed four months later due to septicemia. The prosecution relied significantly on a dying declaration recorded by a magistrate with prior medical certification of the deceased's fitness. While several factual witnesses turned hostile, the trial court convicted the appellants, leading to this appeal.

The court held that the evidence of hostile witnesses is not to be discarded in entirety but can be relied upon to the extent it supports the prosecution's case. It further emphasized that a dying declaration remains admissible and reliable even if the declarant survives for a considerable period before death, as long as it was made in a conscious and fit state of mind. The court accepted the dying declaration of the deceased as credible since it was recorded with due procedural safeguards. However, after evaluating the evidence, the court found the intention of the appellant insufficient to constitute murder under Section 302. It concluded that though the quarrel between the deceased and the appellant preceded the act, there was no intention on his part to cause death or such bodily injury as was sufficient in the ordinary course to cause death. Thus, the conviction under Section 302 IPC was altered to Section 304(1) IPC, and the appeal was partly allowed.

(ii) Sonu Kumar Yadav Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Civil Misc. Review Application No. 93 of 2021
Date of Decision: 25.02.2022

The review application was filed by Sonu Kumar Yadav seeking reconsideration of the judgment and order dated 02.07.2019 passed by a Division Bench comprising Justice Govind Mathur and Justice Vivek Verma in Special Appeal No. 755 of 2019, Sonu Kumar Yadav vs. State of U.P. & Ors. The background of the case relates to the applicant's father, a constable in the Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC), who had been sanctioned five days of emergency leave but failed to return to duty thereafter. Due to his unauthorized absence, disciplinary proceedings were initiated against him following his suspension order dated 30.08.2005. Ultimately, he was dismissed from service through an order issued on 15.05.2006. The applicant challenged the dismissal through earlier proceedings, which were concluded by the judgment of 02.07.2019, and thereafter sought to revive the matter by filing this review petition.

The Court examined the scope of review jurisdiction and observed that the applicant's plea essentially amounted to an attempt to re-argue the entire case on merits, which is impermissible in a review application. It emphasized that review jurisdiction is confined to correcting errors apparent on the face of the record and cannot be exercised as a substitute for an appeal. Since the applicant could not point out any such error in the earlier decision, the Court found no justification to reopen or reconsider the matter. The prior order had already dealt adequately with the issues raised, and the grounds presented in the present petition did not fall within the permissible limits of a review. Concluding that the application lacked merit and failed to satisfy the legal parameters for review, the Court dismissed the review petition while affirming the well-reasoned judgment dated 02.07.2019.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MAHESH CHANDRA TRIPATHI

(i) Krishna Veer @ Pinkoo vs. State of U.P. and Anr.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No.-487/2020
Date of Decision: 29 September, 2022

This appeal arose from the conviction and sentencing of Krishna Veer @ Pinkoo by the Special Judge, SC/ST Act, Mathura, in Sessions Trial No. 239/2003 for offences under Section 302 IPC and Section 3(2)(v) of the SC/ST Act in connection with the murder of Mohan Lal on 5 June 2001. The prosecution claimed that during the night of the incident, Krishna Veer entered the house of Vimla Devi with ill intention and was confronted by Mohan Lal,

leading to an altercation. It was alleged that Krishna Veer's father, Maharaj Singh, then arrived with a firearm, insulted Mohan Lal with caste-based abuses, and fired once, missing the target. Thereafter, Krishna Veer was said to have shot Mohan Lal in the chest, killing him on the spot. A prompt FIR was lodged, charges were framed, and both accused were put on trial. At the trial, Maharaj Singh was acquitted, but Krishna Veer was convicted on the basis of evidence said to be supported by eyewitness testimony and sentenced under both Sections 302 IPC and 3(2)(v) SC/ST Act. On appeal, counsel for Krishna Veer argued that the conviction was unsustainable as all purported eyewitnesses, including PW-1 Ram Khilari, PW-2 Atar Singh, and PW-4 Sukh Devi, had turned hostile by retracting from their earlier statements. PW-2 oscillated in his versions, while PW-1 and PW-4 later denied being present at the scene altogether. It was emphasized that Maharaj Singh had already been acquitted based on this same body of evidence, and therefore, convicting Krishna Veer on the very same evidence was legally impermissible in light of Supreme Court rulings that indivisible evidence cannot lead to acquittal of one accused and conviction of another. Further grounds included non-compliance with Section 313 Cr.P.C. in not confronting the accused with the altered versions of PW-1 and PW-4, lack of intent or evidence required to sustain charges under the SC/ST Act, failure to produce Vimla Devi (central to the alleged motive and incident) whose own statement absolved Krishna Veer, contradictions in forensic evidence regarding the time of death versus the prosecution narrative, and recovery of only one spent cartridge despite claims of two shots being fired.

The High Court, after carefully analyzing the evidence on record and the rival submissions, held that the prosecution had failed to discharge its burden of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. It noted that when all key eyewitnesses had either turned hostile or denied their presence, their testimonies could not provide the basis for conviction. The prosecution's failure to explain these contradictions, coupled with the acquittal of co-accused Maharaj Singh on the same evidence, undermined the entire case. The Court stressed that in criminal jurisprudence, indivisible evidence cannot justify acquittal for one and conviction for another accused. Regarding the SC/ST Act charge, the evidence failed to show deliberate intent or targeting of the victim due to caste identity, making the invocation of Section 3(2)(v) unsustainable. The Court also found prejudice caused to the defense due to non-compliance with Section 313 Cr.P.C. since the accused was not given an opportunity to respond to the later altered statements of witnesses. Forensic inconsistencies regarding the victim's meal timings and time of death added further doubt, as did the non-examination of Vimla Devi, central to the case theory. Taken collectively—the hostile witnesses, contradictions, absence of motive, procedural irregularities, the acquittal of the co-accused, and the lack of substantive evidence—the prosecution case crumbled, and the benefit of doubt unquestionably had to be given to the appellant. Consequently, the High Court set aside the conviction and sentencing of Krishna Veer under Section 302 IPC and Section 3(2)(v) of the SC/ST Act. He was ordered to be released forthwith unless required in connection with any other case, conclusively exonerating him of the charges.

(ii) Alam & Others vs. State of U.P.

Criminal Appeal No. 888 of 2016 with Criminal Appeal No. 639 of 2016

Date of Decision: 26 May 2022

These criminal appeals arose from the judgment and order dated 14 January 2016, delivered by the Special Judge/Additional Sessions Judge, Bijnor, in Session Trial Nos. 485-A and 485 of 2011, relating to Case Crime No. 52 of 2011 under Sections 302/34 and 323/34 of the Indian Penal Code. The trial court had convicted Alam, Noor Mohammad, and Deen Mohammad to life imprisonment and fine under Section 302/34 IPC, and imposed additional sentences under Section 323/34 IPC. The matter related to the murder of Aslam, allegedly due to a land dispute. The prosecution's case was primarily based on the testimonies of three purported eye-witnesses: Salamat (P.W.1), Faizan (P.W.2), and Rafeeq (P.W.3). According to the prosecution, the incident occurred on 19 March 2011, when the appellants — armed with firearms — attacked and fatally shot Aslam, and subsequently fired at his sons. The High Court, after a thorough review, found notable inconsistencies and contradictions in the eyewitness accounts—particularly regarding the place and manner of the incident. P.W.1 and P.W.2, both sons of the deceased, gave divergent descriptions about the scene and sequence of events, and P.W.3 (an independent witness) admitted in cross-examination that he was not present at the scene when the shooting occurred. Furthermore, a key prosecution witness, Riyasat, was not produced, and the police failed to explain this absence satisfactorily. Medical evidence also clashed with the ocular testimony: P.W.1 stated the shot was fired from a distance of 7 steps, whereas the post-mortem and medical expert indicated close-range firing, evidenced by blackening around the wound.

The Court observed deficiencies in the investigation, such as non-production of the constable carrying the special report, absence of a special report copy in the records, and procedural lapses in dispatch of documents.

The Court cited Supreme Court precedents emphasizing the importance of prompt and proper FIR registration and communication in murder cases. The High Court held that the First Information Report (FIR) in this case was likely ante-timed (i.e., prepared after the fact but falsely shown as timely), which further eroded trust in the prosecution's case. Applying the principle that the prosecution must prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt, the Court found that the inconsistencies in witness statements, lack of corroborative evidence, procedural defects in investigation, and conflict between medical and ocular evidence cumulatively cast serious doubt on the prosecution's version. Consequently, the Court concluded that the prosecution failed to prove the charges against the accused beyond reasonable doubt. It set aside the trial court's conviction and sentence, acquitted all appellants, and ordered the release of Alam from jail and discharge of bail bonds for Noor Mohammad and Deen Mohammad.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUNEET KUMAR

(i) State of U.P. Vs. Ram Naresh & Ors.
Case Number: Government Appeal No. 3339 of 1985
Date of Decision: 18.08.2022

The Court in State of U.P. vs. Ram Naresh & Ors., Government Appeal No. 3339 of 1985, decided on 18.08.2022, dealt with a government appeal filed against the judgment dated 05.09.1985 of the 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge, Varanasi in Sessions Trial No. 244 of 1984, under Sections 302/149 and 307/149 of the I.P.C., whereby all the accused respondents had been acquitted. The High Court examined the trial court's decision in light of Section 3 of the Evidence Act, which defines the terms "proved," "disproved," and "not proved." It was observed that the trial court had erred by ignoring well-settled principles governing the appreciation of ocular testimony, and had placed undue emphasis on minor discrepancies instead of the broader truth evident from the prosecution's case. The Court emphasized that a case must be judged on whether the prosecution has established guilt beyond reasonable doubt, which means a high degree of probability and not absolute certainty, citing the principle laid down in Miller v. Minister of Pensions. It was further held that if two possible views cannot reasonably arise on the evidence, and guilt is the only logical conclusion, acquittal is unwarranted.

On carefully reappreciating the evidence, the Court concluded that the prosecution had been able to prove without doubt that the accused respondents were present at the spot and had committed the offence. The finding of the trial court acquitting the accused was held to be perverse, as it had completely disregarded credible eyewitness accounts. The High Court held that the acquittal had resulted from a misreading of testimony and a misapplication of the law of evidence. Consequently, the trial court judgment dated 05.09.1985 was set aside, and the accused respondents were convicted under Section 302 read with Section 149 IPC and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for life, with a fine of Rs. 50,000 each, subject to the benefit of set-off under Section 428 Cr.P.C. The Court directed that the lower court records be returned for compliance and necessary action. Accordingly, the government appeal was allowed.

(ii) Baddan Singh Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1751 of 2015
Date of Decision: 26.08.2022

The appeal was filed against the judgment and order dated 21.04.2015 and conviction order dated 24.04.2015 passed by the Sessions Judge, Banda, in Sessions Trial No.84 of 2011, where the appellant was convicted under Section 302 IPC and sentenced to life imprisonment with a fine of Rs.10,000, and under Section 201 IPC to three years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs.3,000. The case was based entirely on circumstantial evidence. The Court observed that in such cases, motive assumes greater importance, but the prosecution had failed to clearly establish any motive or a chain of circumstances unerringly pointing towards the accused. It was

emphasized that the prosecution did not succeed in proving the circumstances connecting the appellant with the commission of the crime, and in the absence of such proof, the conviction could not stand in law.

The Court reiterated the principle laid down in Sharad Birdhichand Sarda vs. State of Maharashtra, holding that in cases based on circumstantial evidence, the accused must be proved to be guilty beyond reasonable doubt, and not merely suspected to be guilty. Where two views are possible, one pointing to guilt and the other to innocence, the view favourable to the accused must be adopted. On scrutiny of the evidence, the Court found that the conviction and sentence under Sections 302 and 201 IPC were unsustainable, as the facts and circumstances failed to conclusively establish guilt. Consequently, the judgment and order of conviction and sentence were set aside, and the appellant was directed to be released forthwith, unless required in connection with any other offence. The criminal appeal was accordingly allowed, and the lower court records were directed to be returned along with a copy of the judgment for compliance.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIVEK KUMAR BIRLA

(i) State Of U.P. VS. Ram Autar
Case Number: Government Appeal: 2683 of 1983
Date of decision: 12.09.2022

In the present case, appeal was filed against the judgment and order of acquittal passed by the Trial Court dated on 26.07.1983. Trial court acquitted the accused based on certain trivial omissions at the time of Investigation and that the eye witnesses being the family members cannot be relied upon. That the approach of trial court while dealing with the evidence was patently illegal, wholly perverse and was not sustainable in the eyes of law as it adopted a hyper technical approach giving primacy to the minor lapses during investigation. This Court was of the firm opinion that judgment of trial court was based on complete misreading of evidence, therefore it required for interference to reconsider the entire evidence on record to separate the falsehood from the truth. The judgment of trial court was purely based upon presumption as the evidence was not read as whole and it was found that there were direct evidences on record that proved beyond shadow of doubt the manner of time and place in which the incident had taken place and reflecting the ring of truth, therefore it required interference and reversal of the judgment as the Court being duty bound to maintain public confidence and administration of justice and uphold the Majesty of law. At the time of sentencing, in the circumstances where long time has been elapsed, it cannot be the ground to bestow any benefit to wipe away the aftermath of commission of crime as the purpose behind sentencing is not only retribution, incapacitation, rehabilitation but deterrence as well so that the public does not lose confidence in the judicial system.

The Hon'ble Court held that, though being conscious that this appeal is filed on trial court's judgment of 1983, this Court shall not leave any stone unturned for attaining the object of fair trial, to do justice and to protect the society as well. As the crime committed is in breach and violation of public right and duty and being conscious about the principle that no innocent person needs to be punished, the court also holds duty to see that guilty person does not go unpunished. Accordingly, in this case the appeal stands allowed setting aside and reversing the judgment of trial court. Accused was held guilty of committing the offence under section 302 of Indian Penal code, 1860 and was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for life and to pay fine.

(ii) Prithvi Singh Vs. State of U.P. & Others
Case Number: Application U/S 372 CrPC (Leave to Appeal) No.-329 of 2012
Date of decision: 21.04.2022

In the present case, appeal has been filed under section 372 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with an application to grant leave to appeal. The question raised before this Hon'ble Court is as to whether the appeal

filed under proviso of section 372 would abate on the death of appellant or not in view of the provision of Section 394(2) CrP.C. That the question involved in the present case is directly dependent upon the golden rules of statutory interpretation, the principle is that where the meaning of words of statute are plain, clear or unambiguous effect to it must be given irrespective of consequences and the other guiding rule is that the language of statute must be read as it is, as the intention of the legislature is to be gathered from the language used. Amendment to Section 372 Cr.P.C, 1973-In 2009 'proviso' added to the section 372, that created a right in favour of victim to prefer an appeal, the object behind such is that, the victims are the worst sufferers in a crime, they needed to be given certain rights and compensation so that there is no distortion of criminal justice system. Right to appeal has undergone significant change in section 378 of Cr.P.C. 1973 in comparison to section 417 of Cr.P.C., 1898 as initially right to appeal was exclusively with the State Government and was not available even to the complainant even if one was a public servant, leave alone private individual or any other agency. Amendment to Section 394 Cr.P.C., 1973- Main object behind addition of proviso to the section was to provide machinery whereby the children or the members of the family of a convicted person who dies during the appeal, could challenge the conviction and get rid of the odium attached to the family due to such conviction. However, no such right to substitute the victim was protected under section 394. It is also pertinent to note that every other appeal shall abate on death of the appellant. It was clearly noted by the Court, referring the judgment of Mallikarjun Kodagali (dead) through L.R. v. State of Karnataka and Others (2019) 2 SCC 752, that Right to appeal under section 372 is different from section 378 Cr.P.C. 1973. It also noted that there is difference between definition of 'victim' mentioned in section 2 (wa) and the word 'complainant' in Section 2(d) C.r.P.C. 1973.

The Hon'ble Court held that, the addition of the proviso has created a right in favour of the victim to prefer an appeal as the matter of right and such addition to section 372 is a substantive enactment and not exception. It also mentions that the judgment of Khedu Mohton Case (1971) will not be applicable now as the amendment to the section was later added in the year 2009. Accordingly, in this case the appeal filed under section 372 Cr.P.C. 1973 would stand abated on the death of appellant.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ATTAU RAHMAN MASOODI

(i) Dr. M Ismail Faruqui vs. Shri Adityanath
Case Number: WRIT C No. 7524 of 2022
Date of Decision: 11.11.2022

In the case of Writ - C No. 7524 of 2022 before the Allahabad High Court, Dr. M Ismail Faruqui, appearing in person, filed a writ petition seeking a writ of quo warranto to challenge the continuance of Shri Adityanath (Ajay Mohan Singh Bisht) as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from September 25, 2022. The petitioner alleged that the respondent was a usurper of the office and was not qualified to contest the election for the 322-Gorakhpur Urban Legislative Assembly constituency due to an alleged violation of Rule 4A of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, concerning the affidavit filed by the respondent. The court permitted the petitioner to correct the respondent's name during the proceedings. However, it found the petition lacked merit for several reasons. Firstly, the petitioner admitted he was neither an elector nor a candidate in the Gorakhpur constituency, thus lacking locus standi to file the petition, as per Section 81 of the Representation of People Act, 1951, which restricts election challenges to electors or candidates. The court emphasized that challenges to elections must be made through an election petition, not a writ petition, as mandated by the Act and supported by precedents like Krishna Ballabh Prasad Singh vs. Sub-Divisional Officer (1985) and Indrajit Barua vs. Election Commission of India (1985). The petitioner's attempt to indirectly challenge the election via a writ was deemed impermissible, citing the principle from Nazir Ahmed vs. Emperor (1936) that statutory requirements must be strictly followed. The court noted that a similar petition (W.P. (C) No. 3627 of 2022) by the same petitioner was dismissed as withdrawn on August 29, 2022, without liberty to refile, yet the court chose not to dismiss the current petition solely on res judicata grounds. The petitioner's reliance on a Kerala High Court judgment was dismissed as misplaced, as it pertained to different statutory provisions. The court further observed that the

petitioner failed to provide evidence that the respondent's election was declared invalid by any competent authority or that his appointment as Chief Minister violated legal provisions, referencing Bharati Reddy vs. State of Karnataka (2018).

The court criticized the petition as frivolous, noting that such filings misuse judicial time and public resources, as established in Dr. B.K. Subbarao vs. Mr. K. Parasaran (1996). Consequently, the petition was dismissed, and an exemplary cost of Rs. 11,000 was imposed on the petitioner, payable to the State Legal Services Authority within four weeks. The order was issued on November 11, 2022, by Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi and Justice Om Prakash Shukla.

(i) Murad Ahasan vs. State of U.P. Thru. Princ. Secy. P.W.D.
Case Number: Writ A No. 21121 of 2022
Date of Decision: 12.04.2022

A writ petition was filed by the petitioner who was initially appointed as Assistant Engineer after qualifying a regular selection process and joined service on 27.08.1997. A disciplinary enquiry was initiated against him vide order dated 24.07.2017, pursuant to which a charge sheet was issued and punishment was later imposed on 03.04.2018. Aggrieved, the petitioner submitted a memorial before His Excellency and subsequently filed a reminder on 28.01.2020. Thereafter, he filed a Reference Application No. 331/2020 before the Tribunal, which came to be dismissed as time-barred. The petitioner challenged this dismissal and sought relief through the present writ petition, arguing that the doctrine of limitation should not bar his Reference Petition.

The Court, however, placed reliance on the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Director General of Police, CRPF, New Delhi & Others vs. P.N. Ramalingam (2009) SCC 193, where it was observed in paragraph 9 that without deciding the question of maintainability, interim orders cannot ordinarily be passed. Applying that reasoning, the High Court held that the petitioner's Reference Application was clearly not maintainable on account of limitation. The Court found no merit in the arguments advanced by counsel for the petitioner and held that once the statutory time limit for filing a Reference Application had elapsed, the Tribunal was justified in dismissing the same. Consequently, the writ petition was dismissed, affirming that the bar of limitation squarely applied and no grounds existed to interfere with the orders passed against the petitioner.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHWANI KUMAR MISHRA

(i) Somawati And Another Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: JAIL APPEAL No. 3070 of 2009
Date of decision: 18.11.2022

This case is a Jail Appeal by accused Somawati (dead) and her alleged paramour Kallu, convicted for life imprisonment under Section 302 r/w Section 34 IPC for death of their sons by intake of poisoned banana given by accused for some piece of land to buy a tractor for Kallu, from sale of lands money with the help of Jairaj (Agent of Tractor Agency). Prosecution in the present case relied on evidence which included documentary evidence i.e. FLR. against accused, written report, postmortem reports, Forensic Science Laboratory reports. Panchayatnama, and chargesheet. Witnesses include first informant Devicharan (PW-1) and Ravindra Sachan (PW-2) and many more from village. Defense argues that the conviction is based on confessional statement made under section 24 IEA, 1872 that to made under duress and coercion and thus must not be relied and circumstantial evidence which without corroboration is not a strong piece of evidence. They suggest that distant relatives may have committed the offense to grab the land, as a mother in common course of action would not conspire to kill her sons and there were some issues in the village with respect to the land.

The court questions the prosecution's case and the basis for implicating the accused appellants. Court also showed its displeasure on no investigation against agent of tractor agency Jairaj despite having a major role in prosecution story. On perusal of khatauni and other

documents it is found that Somawati too was a tenure holder of land, thus even without killing her two sons she could have helped Kallu to purchase a tractor form her share of land which makes the prosecution case hazy. The court highlights the need for a complete chain of evidence and the exclusion of every possible hypothesis except the guilt of the accused. Court has placed reliance on judgments of State of Haryana v Jagbir Singh and Anr. AIR 2003 SC 4377, State of Punjab v Bhajan Singh and others AIR 1975 SC 238 in matters of extrajudicial confession and observed that extrajudicial confession is weak piece of evidence and needs to be seen with great care and caution. The court emphasizes the importance of following the principles of proof based on circumstantial evidence, as established by the Supreme Court in Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v State of Maharastra (1984) 4 SCC 116 and its five cardinal principles and recent judgement of Ram Niwas v State of Haryana 2022 SCC Online SC 1007.

Court has found that, prosecution was not able to prove the guilt beyond reasonable doubt and was not able to build the chain of events to convict the accused hence the jail appeal succeeds and is allowed. Somawati (deceased) and Kallu should be released.

(ii) Manjoor Alam @ Nirahu Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 2126 of 2013
Date of decision: 16.11.2022

The Court heard an appeal against the conviction of the appellant under Section 302 IPC, for which he had been sentenced to rigorous life imprisonment along with a fine of ₹10,000. The case arose from an incident where acid was thrown on the son of the informant, causing severe burn injuries that later led to his death. Initially, an FIR was registered under Sections 308 and 326 IPC but was later altered to Section 302 IPC after the victim's demise. The prosecution's case was primarily based on the testimonies of the informant (PW-1, father of the deceased) and PW-2 (wife of the deceased), who claimed to have witnessed the occurrence. However, PW-2, the star witness, admitted that she had neither seen nor recognized the appellant earlier, undermining the credibility of her identification. Additionally, the alleged setting of the assault, being a rooftop without a reliable source of light, cast significant doubt on the witnesses' ability to correctly identify the accused. The court also noted that no clear motive was proved, as the enmity between the appellant and the family of the deceased was uncertain and inconsistently described.

The court further rejected the reliance on the victim's prior statement recorded under Section 161 Cr.P.C., holding that it could not be treated as a dying declaration under Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act because he died two and a half months after making the statement. Reference was made to Kamal Kudal v. State of Assam (2022 SCC Online SC 882) and Arvind Bajpai v. State of U.P., Jail Appeal No. 3232 of 2015, regarding the proper standard for dying declarations and the importance of recording them in serious cases. Moreover, the oral dying declaration was not found reliable in light of these precedents. The court also emphasized the prosecution's failure to confront the accused with material circumstances under Section 313 Cr.P.C., citing Samsul Haque v. State of Assam (AIR 2019 SC 4163), which invalidated such lapses. Considering these deficiencies, including lack of corroboration of witness testimony, absence of established motive, and serious doubts over identification, the court held that the prosecution had failed to prove the guilt of the appellant beyond reasonable doubt. Consequently, the appeal was allowed, the conviction and sentence under Section 302 IPC were set aside, and the appellant was given liberty subject to compliance with legal requirements.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJAN ROY

(i) Suo-Moto Inre Right to Decent and Dignified Last Rites/Cremation vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Public Interest Litigation (PIL) No.16150 of 2020
Date of decision: 26.07.2022

The Court, in PIL No.16150 of 2020 Suo-Moto In Re Right to Decent and Dignified Last Rites/ Cremation vs. State of U.P. & Ors., delivered a detailed order on 26.07.2022 while considering the provisions of the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Rules, 1995. The case arose from the Hathras incident in which a nineteen-year-old Scheduled Caste girl was allegedly raped, murdered, and cremated hastily by State authorities at night, depriving her and her family of dignified last rites. The Court addressed the entitlement of the victim's family to employment, rehabilitation, and relocation under the statutory framework, rejecting the State's argument that such matters could not be considered in a public interest litigation. Recognizing the socio-economic vulnerability and lack of awareness of such marginalized families, the Court held that their grievances were maintainable in a PIL. It further interpreted the definition of "victim" under the Act to include not only the deceased but also her family members, even if they were not financially dependent on her, thereby entitling them to the benefits listed under Item No. 46 of the Schedule to the Rules such as employment opportunities and socio-economic rehabilitation.

The Bench emphasized that such benefits, however, must be directed only towards those who genuinely required rehabilitation, as State resources were limited and the objective was not to enrich individuals without need. The Court upheld the assurance of employment earlier extended by the State to one member of the victim's family, declaring it lawful, enforceable, and consistent with the intent of the Act and Rules, thereby establishing a statutory obligation upon the State. It rejected the contention that such benefits could only be granted after the completion of criminal proceedings, holding instead that entitlement arose independent of the stage of trial. The Court also directed the State to consider relocating the victim's family to another place in terms of Section 15A(6)(d) of the Act, 1989 and Rule 15(aa), (b), and (c) of the Rules, 1995, in order to ensure their safety and dignity. The judgment firmly asserted the rights of marginalized victims under statutory protections, ensuring measurable reliefs despite procedural objections by the State. A Special Leave Petition challenging this order was dismissed by the Supreme Court on 27.03.2023, thereby affirming the decision and confirming the enforceability of rehabilitation, employment, and relocation rights under the Act, 1989 and the Rules, 1995.

(ii) Anil Kumar Singh vs. Pappu & Ors
Case Number: Civil Revision No. 102 of 2019
Date of decision: 10.01.2022

dealt with the issue of whether a transferee pendente lite can seek impleadment in a suit for specific performance of contract. The Court examined the provisions of Order I Rule 10 and Section 146 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Section 19 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, while considering authoritative precedents including Thomson Press (India) Ltd. v. Nanak Builders & Investors (P.) Ltd.(2013) 5 SCC 397, Durga Prasad v. Deep Chand AIR 1954 SC 75, and Kasturi v. Iyyamperumal & Ors. (2005) 6 SCC 733. It observed that a subsequent purchaser pendente lite falls within the scope of Section 19 of the 1963 Act, as such a purchaser derives rights from the vendor and is not asserting a title hostile to the vendor. The Court emphasized that in suits for specific performance, the nature of the decree necessitates the presence of such transferees, as the vendor ceases to remain the owner of the property and it is the transferee who would be required to execute the sale deed. Their impleadment ensures protection of their interests in case of collusion between the plaintiff and the vendor, reduces the possibility of protracted execution proceedings, avoids multiplicity of litigation, and binds them by the decree.

The Court further highlighted that transferees pendente lite have a right to contest the proceedings and, if claiming to be bona fide purchasers for value without notice of the prior agreement, may raise such a defense under the exception carved out in Section 19(b) of the 1963 Act. While relying also on the three Judge Bench decision in Kasturi, the Court clarified that pendente lite transfers are not void unless prohibited by an injunction or decree; instead, such transfers are subject to the outcome of the pending litigation and operate subservient to it. Recognizing that such transferees are bound by the decree but also entitled to appellate remedies, the Court upheld the order of the lower court permitting their impleadment. Consequently, the revision petition was dismissed, affirming the principle that transferees pendente lite can, in appropriate circumstances, be considered necessary parties in specific performance suits.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARVIND KUMAR MISHRA -I

(i) Pinkoo @ Jitendra Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 633 of 2013
Date of decision: 31.01.2022

The Court dealt with two connected criminal appeals challenging the judgment dated 18.12.2012 passed by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Court No. 6, Aligarh in Sessions Trial No. 600 of 2006 (State vs. Pinkoo @ Jitendra and Smt. Ishwari Devi) and Sessions Trial No. 601 of 2006 (State vs. Pinkoo @ Jitendra). In the original trial, both appellants were convicted under Sections 302/34 and 114 IPC for the murder of Narendra Saini and sentenced to life imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 20,000 each, with default stipulation of one-year rigorous imprisonment. Pinkoo was also separately convicted under Section 25 Arms Act in Case Crime No. 10 of 2006 and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment along with a fine of Rs. 5,000, with an additional four months' imprisonment in default, with sentences to run concurrently. The prosecution case was based on an FIR lodged by the informant, Indrabhan Singh Saini, alleging that on 04.01.2006, Pinkoo had fired upon his brother Narendra while Sonu and Monu restrained the victim and their mother Ishwari Devi exhorted them to kill. The FIR further alleged that Sonu and Monu also fired with illicit weapons in the presence of several eyewitnesses.

On reappraisal, the appellate court found serious deficiencies in the prosecution case. It noted that the FIR appeared ante-timed since it had been scribed by a constable before being explained to the informant and was dispatched to the Magistrate after an unexplained delay of 14 days, casting grave doubts on its authenticity. The court observed that testimonies of prosecution witnesses were inconsistent, filled with improvements and embellishments, and failed to establish motive or corroborative evidence. Both eyewitnesses contradicted each other, and no independent witnesses supported their version, undermining reliability. The recovery of the weapon was also suspicious; while the recovery memo described it as functional, the forensic report recorded the opposite, suggesting tampering or substitution and further eroding credibility. Mapping of the incident site was irregular, weakening the prosecution's narrative. Since the charge sheet under Section 25 Arms Act was filed without awaiting forensic results and key procedural safeguards in registering and investigating the FIR were ignored, the court concluded that the prosecution failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. Consequently, the conviction and sentence under Sections 302/34, 114 IPC and Section 25 Arms Act were found unsustainable, and the criminal appeals were allowed, resulting in the acquittal of Pinkoo @ Jitendra and Smt. Ishwari Devi.

(ii) Rakshpal Singh @ Pali Sardar vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1029 of 2019
Date of Decision: 29.04.2022

In the matter of Criminal Appeal No. 1029 of 2019, the appellant, Rakshpal Singh @ Pali Sardar, sought bail in connection with his conviction under Sections 302, 323, 504, 506 of the Indian Penal Code as well as Section 3(2)5 of the SC/ST Act, related to Crime No.423 of 2011 at Police Station Singahi, District Lakhimpur Kheri. The court, after considering arguments from both the appellant's counsel and the State, and upon perusal of the case records, noted that the appellant had been incarcerated since 10 July 2011—a period exceeding ten years. The prosecution witnesses largely did not support the prosecution's version, with the testimony of the primary witness being deemed highly interested. Additionally, the genesis of the offence allegedly involved grave and sudden provocation, though the appellant himself did not admit to the incident.

Recognizing the backlog of criminal appeals from as far back as 1980 and the Supreme Court's directions in Saudan Singh v. State of U.P. (Criminal Appeal No.308/2022, decided on 25 February 2022) and Suleman v. State of U.P. (Criminal Appeal No.491/2022, decided on 22 March 2022), the judges emphasized that in cases where the accused has served over ten years of imprisonment, bail may be granted unless extenuating circumstances exist. Since there was no dispute regarding the appellant's long incarceration nor any apparent adverse circumstances, and with little prospect

of early hearing due to pending older appeals, the bench allowed the bail application. Rakshpal Singh @ Pali Sardar was granted bail subject to furnishing a personal bond and two sureties to the satisfaction of the concerned court, alongside an undertaking to cooperate with the appellate proceedings. However, the court declined the request to stay realization of the fine imposed, directing the lower court to transmit copies of the bail bonds for record purposes, and ordered that the final hearing of the appeal be listed in due course.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE OM PRAKASH-VII

(i) State of U.P. Vs. Ishwar Chandra & Ors.
Case Number: Government Appeal No. 1234 of 2004
Date of Decision: 19.07.2022

The Government has filed an appeal against a judgment of acquittal issued by a trial court in a criminal case involving charges under Sections 307/34, 302/34, 323/34, 504, 506 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). The case stems from an incident where the accused allegedly assaulted the informant's brother and later the informant himself, with the prosecution citing an old enmity as the motive. Despite presenting witnesses and medical reports detailing injuries sustained by the victims, the trial court acquitted the accused based on doubts surrounding witness credibility, inconsistencies in evidence, lack of proof regarding the time and place of the incident. The State argued that the trial court's findings are illegal pointing to the filing of the FIR and clear motive as evidence supporting their case. The defense challenged the credibility of the prosecution witnesses, questioning the timing of events and authenticity of medical reports. They argued that discrepancies in witness testimony and inconsistencies in the prosecution's case justify the trial court's decision.

The appeal filed by the Government against a trial court's acquittal judgment in a criminal matter. The incident occurred at 6:00 A.M., with the FIR lodged at 8:45 A.M., raising questions about the immediacy of the report given the distance to the police station. The prosecution alleged assault due to an old enmity, but discrepancies in witness testimony led the trial court to acquit the accused. The appellate court analysed legal points, including the standard of proof, witness reliability, and medical evidence. Inconsistencies in the prosecution's case, such as the timing of the FIR and doubts about medical reports' authenticity, were noted. Regarding enmity, the trial court found that the informant had concealed a previous conviction, and the motive for the assault was unclear due to a prior settlement over disputed land. The accused respondents are not found guilty for the offence punishable under Sections 307/34, 302/34, 323/34, 504, 506 IPC. The appellate court upheld the trial court's findings, emphasizing adherence to legal standards and ensuring a fair trial. It noted the trial court's thorough analysis of evidence and reasonable conclusion based on the circumstances. No compelling reasons were found to overturn the acquittal, and the lower court's judgment was affirmed. The Government appeal was dismissed.

(ii) State of U.P. Vs. Narendra Singh
Case Number: Government Appeal No. 1990 of 1985
Date of Decision: 19.07.2022

The appeal by the State against the acquittal of Narendra Singh and Ramesh stemmed from an incident on July 16, 1980, near the Orai Jhansi Bus Stand, where the accused allegedly shot and killed Bhanu Pratap Singh an FIR was filed under Sections 302/34, 302 IPC. The prosecution's case rested on eyewitness testimony and the prompt lodging of the FIR by the informant, Ram Lakhan Singh. Despite presenting eight witnesses, including constables and a doctor who conducted the post-mortem, the prosecution failed to convince the trial court beyond a reasonable doubt. The trial court's acquittal was based on several key factors. Firstly, it questioned the reliability of the prosecution witnesses, who were alleged to have been present at the time of the incident. The court mentioned inconsistencies in their statements and doubted their presence at the scene. secondly, it

highlighted the absence of proof regarding the exact location of the crime and raised concerns about witness tampering, suggesting that the witnesses were planted after the incident. The defense capitalized on these doubts, arguing that the accused were innocent and victims of police manipulation due to personal enmity.

During the appeal, the State argued against the trial court's findings, emphasizing the timely filing of the FIR, eyewitness accounts, and medical evidence. It accused the trial court of misjudgment and urged the appellate court to overturn the acquittal. However, the defense reiterated, maintaining the innocence of the accused and casting doubt on the credibility of the prosecution witnesses. Ultimately, the appellate court upheld the trial court's decision, citing the principle of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. It acknowledged the complexities of the case, including conflicting testimonies and uncertainties surrounding the circumstances of the crime. Despite the State's efforts to challenge the acquittal, the appellate court found no compelling reason to overturn the trial court's verdict. In conclusion, the case highlights the intricacies of criminal proceedings and the high burden of proof placed on the prosecution. Despite the State's endeavors to secure a conviction, the appellate court upheld the presumption of innocence and affirmed the acquittal of Narendra Singh and Ramesh. The outcome underscores the importance of fair trial procedures and the necessity for conclusive evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in criminal cases.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SIDDHARTHA VARMA

(i) Shri Abhishek Shukla Vs. State of U.P. And Others
Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 7081 of 2021
Date of decision: 10.6.2022

A First Information Report dated 14.4.2021 under Sections 498-A, 323, 506, 406, 342, 313, 351 I.P.C. and sections 3/4 of Dowry Prohibition Act was lodged by the respondent-wife with allegations that her husband tortured her; forcefully took away her salary; forced her to leave her job in India and forced her to go to USA on H4 visa and work there online (which was not permitted); restrained her from pursuing her higher studies in Pepperdine University. Also, violence during her pregnancy was alleged while the couple was in the USA. When she gave birth to a baby boy in the USA and when her husband did not take proper care of herself and her child, she came back to India, After she came back to India, she filed a complaint under the Domestic Violence Act and also when she was threatened with dire consequences in the event she did not withdraw the criminal cases, then again she lodged the first information report. Argument on behalf of the petitioner-husband was that since most of the offences had occurred in the USA, the crime vis-a-vis the petitioner could not be investigated into and could not be tried in India as all the evidence were available only in the USA.

The Court found that under Sections 188 and 189 Cr.P.C. the offences alleged to have been committed beyond the territory of India by an Indian citizen could be investigated into and tried in India. The Court also found that when the First Information Report disclosed the commission of cognizable offences the writ petition did not warrant any interference. Accordingly, the petition stood dismissed.

(ii) Ex. Constable Radhey Raman Yadav Vs. Union of India and Others
Case Number: WRIT -A No. - 72166 of 2005
Date of decision: 12.5.2022

The petitioner was working as a Constable in the Central Reserve Police Force. An order of dismissal was passed on account of the petitioner's unauthorized absence. Argument was that since under section 10(n) of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, absenting without leave, was considered a less heinous offence, the petitioner should have been given a minor punishment. In fact, since the Central Reserve Police Force itself

considers absenting without cause to be a "less heinous offence" as per Section 10(n) of the CRPF Act, 1949 and for which the punishment also ought to have been a little lesser, the Court also considered it appropriate that the punishment of dismissal from service awarded to the petitioner, exceeded the offence.

Finding the punishment disproportionate to the offence which was committed by the petitioner, the writ petition stood allowed with a direction that the petitioner be reinstated in service with all back wages.

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SANGEETA CHANDRA

(i) Narain Das Vs. Prescribed Authority/Civil Judge, S.D. Lucknow and Others
Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 34244 of 2019
Date of decision: 24.02.2022

The petitioner had challenged the order dated 16.11.2019 passed by the Prescribed Authority by which the application for amendment of written statement moved by the petitioner who was the tenant has been rejected by the Trial Court on the ground that it had been moved with extreme delay at the time when evidence had been led by both the parties and their case had been fixed for arguments. The petitioner was a tenant of a shop in which the landlord had initially filed a Suit for Eviction No. 67 of 1990, 'Mukund Lal Agarwal Vs. Narain Das' which was allowed on 19.12.1992. The tenant's Revision was allowed on 04.09.1993, Mukund Lal Agarwal challenged the Revisional order in Writ Petition No. 158 (Rent Control) of 1993, which was dismissed by detailed order by this Court on 11.02.2013, the Court did not allow the prayer for eviction, but enhance the rent of Rs.200/- per month to Rs.2,000/- per month. This Court also recognized Smt. Ram Kumari the widow of Mukund Lal Agarwal and his son Rajeev Agarwal as landlords and left it open to such landlords to jointly file a Suit for Eviction against the tenant on any grounds available to them as and when occasion arose to do so. Smt. Ram Kumari and Rajeev Agarwal did not file any Suit for Eviction on the ground of arrears of payment of rent, they jointly filed a Release Application under Section 21(1) (A) of Act No. 13 of 1972 saying that the shop was needed by the Daughters-in-law of Smt. Ram Kumari i.e. wife of Sri Rajeev Agarwal and the wife of Sri Sanjeev Agarwal, her two sons. The petitioner filed written statement wherein he admitted the judgment passed in Writ Petition No. 158 (Rent Control) of 1993 of the High Court directing payment of rent to Smt. Ram Kumari and Rajeev Agarwal, but later on when the matter was arrived for hearing, the petitioner moved an application for amendment saying that he was paying rent only to respondent no.3 Rajeev Agarwal and the Release Application was not maintainable on behalf of Smt. Ram Kumari as Smt. Ram Kumari was not the landlady. It was argued before this Court that the Supreme Court has repeatedly observed that amendment even at the final stage of litigation could be allowed if it was necessary for the purpose of deciding the real question of controversy between the parties and at the time of deciding such application for amendment, the merit of the proposed amendment was not to be seen by the Trial Court.

The Courts should not adopt a hyper-technical approach if the proposed amendment did not change the nature of the case in any manner. The Court after considering all such judgments and the judgment rendered by the High Court in Writ Petition No. 158 (Rent Control) of 1993 observed that the High Court had directed rent to be given by the tenant to both Ram Kumari and Rajeev Agarwal Jointly. The Review Application had also been rejected by the Court against such order on 15.01.2014. In the written statement the tenant had recognized Smt. Ram Kumari as landlady along with Rajeev Agarwal and now by Amendment Application the tenant was trying to remove the very basis of the case of the landlords and against, the observations made by the High Court in its judgment rendered in Writ Petition filed by the landlady earlier. The Amendment Application was not bona fide or honest even if it was within the exceptions as mentioned or under Order 6 Rule 17 of the C.P.C. it could not be allowed as it was moved mala fide. The challenge to the order passed by the Trial Court was rejected.

(ii) Trading Engineers International Ltd. Through Agent Mahipal Singh Vs. U.P. Power Transmission Corp. Ltd.
Case Number: Matters under Article 227 No. 23908 of 2021
Date of decision: 24.08.2022

The petitioner was a Private Limited Company which was under liquidation had come through its Insolvency Resolution Professional (for short 'IRP') praying for quashing of order dated 19.09.2021 passed by the Arbitrator in arbitration proceedings which were initiated under Sections 7 & 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 against the Company before NCLT, New Delhi. The NCLT appointed IRP on 04.07.2019, but before such appointment the petitioner had issued legal notice on 11.06.2019 to the respondent for initiation of arbitration proceedings for a claim of Rs.45,55,18,787/-in terms of Contracts dated 15.04.2011 and 28.04.2011. This Court by its order dated 17.03.2020 had appointed the sole Arbitrator. The petitioner filed its Statement of Claim on 14.09.2020. The respondent filed a Defence Statement and a Counterclaim of Rs.144,11,93,202/-on 16.11.2020. On 08.04.2021, the petitioner filed an application before the Tribunal for rejection of counterclaim on the ground that moratorium under Section 14 of the I & B Code was in operation. The respondent filed its reply stating that determination of counterclaim is not barred under Section 14 and a question of violation of Section 14 would arise only when execution proceedings are initiated after determination of dispute and adjudication of claim as well as counterclaim. The petitioner filed another application before the Arbitrator saying that all creditors are required to file their claims before the Resolution Professional, and no such claim was filed by the respondent before the I.R.P., therefore, such counterclaim should not be adjudicated upon. The Arbitrator rejected such application and decided on 19.09.2021 that it will adjudicate both claim and counterclaim together in terms of the mandate given to it under Section 23(2-A) of the Act of 1996.

The petitioner challenged such order in a petition under Article 227. A preliminary objection regarding maintainability of such writ petition was raised by the respondent. The petitioner argued that supervisory jurisdiction under Article 227 is a constitutional and extraordinary power and it cannot be controlled by an ordinary legislation like an Arbitration Act, 1996 and the reliance placed upon the Section 5, Section 16 and Section 34 of the Act of 1996 by the respondent regarding maintainability of the petition should be rejected. The counsel for the respondent had placed reliance upon several judgments of the Supreme Court wherein it had been held that Arbitration Act and Amendments carried out in it on later date envisaged that arbitration proceedings should continue without unnecessary and undue interference at each stage by the Courts including Superior Courts. The counsel for the petitioner also placed reliance upon several judgments of the Supreme Court to say that no fetters can be placed on jurisdiction conferred on the High Court by Ordinary Legislation and existence of statutory remedy in ordinary legislation should not limit, the High Courts power of superintendence, if there are exceptional circumstances which would justify the exercise of such powers. It was argued that since the moratorium under Section 14 of the I & B Code has an overriding effect over all other laws, there is a patent lack of inherent jurisdiction on the part of the Arbitrator to consider the counterclaim as it is a proceeding against the corporate debtors and Section 14 prohibits not only execution but also institution and continuation of proceedings during the operation of the moratorium. This Court placing reliance upon the observations of the Supreme Court in Ebix Singapore (Pvt.) Ltd Vs. Committee of Creditors of Educomp Solutions Ltd. reported on 2022 (2) SCC 401 and rejected the petition as not being maintainable and with the observation that the Arbitrator had decided the application made to it by the petitioner under Section 16 of the Act of 1996 against which remedy made available under Section 34.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIVEK CHAUDHARY

(i) Smt. Parvinder Kaur W/O Late Vijai Pal Singh and Others Vs. Board of Revenue U.P. Lucknow and Others
Case Number: Writ-B No. 1003602 of 2010
Date of decision: 27.01.2022

Hon'ble Court in Smt. Parvinder Kaur W/O Late Vijai Pal Singh and Others vs. Board of Revenue U.P. Lucknow and Others, Writ-B No. 1003602 of 2010, decided on 27.01.2022, dealt with the petitioners' challenge to the order of the Revenue Board rejecting their objections against confirmation of an auction sale due to being filed beyond the prescribed limitation period. The case arose from the auction of a property conducted on 02.12.2002 in a recovery proceeding. The petitioners filed their objections under Rule 285-I of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Rules, 1952 only on 23.10.2003, almost a year later, while the Rule stipulates a clear limitation of 30 days from the date of auction. They contended that the benefit of Sections 4 to 24 of the Limitation Act, 1963 should extend to their case, allowing condonation of delay. The Court, however, observed that the U.P.Z.A. & L.R. Act, 1950 along with its Rules constitutes a self-contained code for recovery of sums as arrears of land revenue, and expressly excludes the applicability of the Limitation Act provisions regarding extension of time.

Rejecting the plea of the petitioners, the Court relied on statutory provisions and precedents of the Supreme Court which have consistently held that objections to auction sales under the Act must strictly conform to the period prescribed under Rule 285-I. It held that once the limitation period expires, objections cannot be entertained, as Rule 285-K bars all claims based on irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting the sale if filed beyond time. The Court further emphasized that, in such circumstances, the auction must necessarily attain finality, leading to confirmation under Rule 285-J and issuance of the sale certificate. Accordingly, the delay in filing objections was fatal to the petitioners' case, as no relief under the Limitation Act could be sought, given the legislative scheme of the U.P.Z.A. & L.R. Act. Thus, the writ petition was dismissed, affirming that the statutory framework provides a complete code for auction proceedings where strict adherence to the limitation period is mandatory to ensure certainty and finality of auction sales.

(ii) Senior Superintendent, Department Of Post And Others vs. Bundu and Another
Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 1436 of 2015
Date of decision: 30.11.2022

The Court dealt with a petition filed by the Postal Department challenging the order of the Permanent Lok Adalat. The Permanent Lok Adalat had directed the Postal Department to pay compensation of Rs. 4,500 each to the private respondents for the loss of their passports and demand drafts that had been sent through speed-post. The petitioners contended that under Section 6 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, they were immune from liability arising out of loss, delay, or misdelivery of postal articles during transmission. They further argued that the Permanent Lok Adalat lacked jurisdiction to entertain and decide disputes against the Postal Department, and therefore, its order was without authority.

The Court rejected both grounds raised by the petitioners. It held that Section 6 of the 1898 Act could not be extended to the service of speed-post, which was introduced later as a value-added service with specific charges and obligations distinct from the general immunity contemplated in 1898. The Court observed that the immunity under the old Act was meant for basic postal services, while speed-post, being a specialized and revenue-generating service with assurances of timeliness and reliability, entailed a corresponding responsibility. On the issue of jurisdiction, the Court, relying on a joint reading of Sections 22A and 22B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, concluded that postal services were included within the ambit of "public utility services." Consequently, the Permanent Lok Adalat was competent to entertain disputes concerning deficiencies in such services. Upholding the decision of the Permanent Lok Adalat, the Court dismissed the Postal Department's petition and maintained the compensation awarded to the respondents.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SAUMITRA DAYAL SINGH

(i) Indian Institute of Technology vs. Union of India and 3 Others
Case Number: Writ-C No. 1214 of 2022
Order Date: 04.04.2022

The writ petition was filed by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IIT-K), challenging the order dated 26.10.2021 passed by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur, under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. By this order, the dispute concerning the termination of Shri Ghanshyam Pandey, a Clerk-cum-Typist, was referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. Shri Pandey was appointed temporarily on 09.01.1987 for a fixed term project post and was disengaged on 08.07.1989. He initially challenged his termination through Civil Misc. Writ Petition No. 12415 of 1989, which was dismissed on merits by the High Court in 1998. The Court held that his employment was purely temporary, project-based, and not eligible for regularization or protection under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act. The intra-court appeal and review petition filed by Pandey were also dismissed. After nearly nine years, in 2020, he sought reference of the same dispute to the Industrial Tribunal, alleging new facts and violation of labour laws. The High Court held that the earlier writ petition had already adjudicated all relevant issues including the legality of the termination, nature of employment, and applicability of labour law protections. The Court emphasized that once the issue had been conclusively decided by a competent court and affirmed in appeal and review, a subsequent reference under Section 10 of the ID Act cannot be used to reopen the same matter.

As no "live industrial dispute" existed on the date of the reference, and the matter had already attained finality through judicial proceedings, the Court held that the government's reference order was without jurisdiction. The claim was found to be stale, having been raised after more than three decades, and the reference was considered futile and potentially conflicting with prior court findings. The Court rejected the respondent workman's allegation that fraud was committed in the earlier proceedings, holding that no new facts had emerged that would invalidate the earlier judgments.

(ii) Oriental insurance Co. Ltd. v. Smt. Kuntesh and Others
Case Number: - Writ-C No. 5317 of 2022
Decision date: - 06.04.2022

The case revolves around the interpretation of coverage under a Group Personal Accident Insurance Policy taken out by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under the Mukhyamantri Kisan Evam Sarvhit Bima Yojna (previously known as Samajwadi Kisan Evam Sarvhit Bima Yojna). The insurance contract was executed between the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. and the State of Uttar Pradesh through an MoU dated 14.09.2016 (as amended). The core issue arose from a claim made by Smt. Kuntesh, the mother of Rahul Kumar, who died in a road accident on 14.10.2018. The insurance company repudiated the claim, stating that Rahul Kumar was not the "Mukhiya"/head of the family, and since his father Rajkumar was alive, only Rajkumar was eligible as the insured under the scheme. The Permanent Lok Adalat, Muzaffarnagar allowed the claim, awarding ₹5 lakhs to the claimant. The insurer challenged this award before the High Court, asserting that only the "Mukhiya" or sole breadwinner was insured, not every breadwinner in a family. The Allahabad High Court dismissed the writ petition filed by Oriental Insurance Company and upheld the award of the Permanent Lok Adalat. The term "Mukhiya / breadwinner" in the Insurance Policy must be read in a plural, inclusive sense, especially given the welfare objective of the Government Policy. The object of the scheme was to offer financial protection to economically vulnerable families (those earning less than ₹75,000 annually) in case of accidental death of any earning member.

The court held that Rahul Kumar, though not the "Mukhiya," was an adult breadwinner of his family, contributing to its income, and therefore covered under the policy. It invoked the contra proferentem rule,

interpreting ambiguities in the insurance policy against the insurer, who had drafted the contract. However, the court clarified that only one claim per eligible family could be entertained during the policy period, even if multiple deaths occurred.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJIV JOSHI

(i) Noorul Huda vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Writ A No.- 427 of 2022
Date of decision: 01.07.2022

The Court considered the challenge to an order repatriating the petitioner. The petitioner was initially appointed as an Assistant Teacher (Urdu) in Government Inter College, Ballia, and later, pursuant to a selection process and an advertisement issued by respondent no. 2, was appointed on deputation as District Coordinator (Community Mobilization) in the office of the District Basic Education Officer, Ballia by order dated 02.11.2018, for a minimum of three years and a maximum of five years. He joined the deputed post in 2019. Subsequently, on the basis of a complaint lodged by one Rajesh Kumar, and recommendations dated 18.11.2021 and 27.11.2021 made by the Assistant Director of Education (Basic), Azamgarh Division, the impugned order dated 27.11.2021 was passed by respondent no. 2, repatriating him to his parent department as Assistant Teacher. The petitioner contended that the order was punitive in nature, having been based on a complaint without furnishing him a copy or providing an opportunity of hearing, thereby violating principles of natural justice.

The Court observed that though a deputationist ordinarily has no legal right to continue on a deputed post, the order of repatriation in this case carried a stigmatic effect as it was based on allegations arising from a political worker's complaint and had been passed without any hearing. Such an order, not being a simple repatriation but punitive in nature, required compliance with principles of natural justice. The absence of any opportunity of defence rendered the action mala fide and unsustainable in law. Consequently, the Court quashed the impugned order dated 27.11.2021 issued by respondent no. 2, State Project Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Lucknow. It directed that the respondents may pass a fresh order only after serving a copy of the complaint to the petitioner and affording him an adequate opportunity of hearing. The writ petition was accordingly allowed.

ii. Awadh Bihari Verma Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ-A No 21333 of 2014
Date of decision: 22.11.2022

The Court considered the claim of the petitioner, an Assistant Teacher (L.T. Grade), who retired on 30.06.2013 after rendering more than 17 years of service on the said post. His services had been regularized in 2016, and his grievance was that the period of ad hoc service rendered prior to regularization had not been counted for pension fixation. The issue raised was whether continuous temporary or officiating service, followed without interruption by confirmation, should count as qualifying service for pension purposes. Reliance was placed on Rule 19(b) of the U.P. Retirement Benefits Rules, 1961 (read with 1964 Rules), which provides that such service must be counted for pension. The Court noted that the issue had already been resolved in Sunita Sharma vs. State of U.P. & Ors., Writ-A No. 25431 of 2018, decided on 20.12.2018, where similar claims were upheld. It was undisputed that the institution was recognized, came under the provisions of the 1971 Act, and received government aid, thereby attracting the provisions of the statutory rules.

The Court emphasized that on the date of retirement, the petitioner was a permanent employee of a recognized and aided educational institution, and thus his claim squarely fell within the ambit of Rule 19(b). Since statutory rules have primacy over mere government instructions, the authorities could not deny inclusion of service rendered from 1996 to 2016 for determining

qualifying service for pension. The impugned order dated 23.01.2014 passed by the District Inspector of Schools, Firozabad, was found unsustainable in law and was accordingly quashed. The writ petition was allowed, and the petitioner became entitled to the benefit of counting his continuous temporary service, followed by confirmation, toward qualifying service for pension fixation.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARVIND SINGH SANGWAN

(i) Bittu v. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 500 of 2023
Date of Decision: 2.12.2023.

The appellant, Bittu, sought suspension of sentence granted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No. 02, Bulandshahar, in Sessions Trial No. 2 of 2018, arising from Case Crime No. 126 of 2017. He had been convicted under Sections 498A, 304B IPC, and Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, along with the alternative charge under Section 302 IPC, for the death of his wife Saraswati. The FIR, lodged by Naresh Kumar, the deceased's brother and the appellant's brother-in-law, alleged that Saraswati was harassed for dowry, was residing at her parental home due to such demands, and was forcibly administered poison by the appellant when he came to her parental home on 24.5.2017. She died during treatment on 26.5.2017. The prosecution relied on the statement of the informant's wife who claimed that the appellant had given Saraswati a poisonous tablet. The defence contended that it was implausible for the appellant, who had come to reconcile and bring his wife back, to administer poison to her. It was further argued that aluminium phosphate, being pungent, could not have been administered forcibly, and the more probable inference was suicide since she was unwillingly kept from her matrimonial home. It was also submitted that the appellant had no prior criminal record and had already undergone six years of actual imprisonment and over six years with remission as recorded in the custody certificate dated 23.10.2023.

The Court observed that the death occurred at the parental home of the deceased, a fact consistent with the prosecution's version that she stayed there due to matrimonial discord. Considering the prolonged custody of the appellant, his lack of criminal history, and the unlikelihood of the appeal being heard in the near future since it was filed in 2022, the Court found merit in granting him bail. Accordingly, Bittu was ordered to be released on bail during the pendency of the appeal on furnishing personal bonds with two sureties of like amount to the satisfaction of the lower court. The grant of bail was made subject to conditions including filing an undertaking not to seek unnecessary adjournments, not leaving the country without the Court's permission, intimating change of address within ten days, and depositing half of the imposed fine within three months. The bail application was accordingly allowed, and the appeal was directed to be listed in due course when its turn arises.

(ii) Sikdaar v. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 6662 of 2023
Date of Decision: 29.11.2023

The present matter concerns a bail application filed by the appellant Sikdaar in connection with his appeal against conviction and sentence awarded by the Additional District and Sessions Judge/Special Judge (Essential Commodities Act), Hamirpur, in Sessions Trial No. 221 of 2004, arising from Case Crime No. 117 of 2004 under Sections 147, 148, 302 read with 149 IPC, Police Station Khanna, District Hamirpur. The conviction stemmed from allegations that Sikdaar and his four sons attacked deceased Chhutan Pathak following a dispute over tractor parking, and when Gyaprasad Yadav intervened, he was also injured. According to the informant, the appellant was armed with a lathi while his sons carried sharp weapons. The postmortem, however, revealed only incised wounds, which suggested the appellant's lathi might not have directly caused the

injuries. The appellant's counsel stressed that Sikdaar is 80 years old, suffers from age-related ailments, and was on bail throughout the trial without misusing liberty. It was also highlighted that he has remained in custody since May 17, 2023.

The State opposed the plea but could not refute the factual submissions. Taking note of the advanced age of the appellant, his ailment, and absence of misuse of bail during trial, the Court deemed it appropriate to suspend his sentence during the pendency of the appeal. The Court directed that Sikdaar be released on bail upon furnishing a personal bond with two sureties of like amount to the satisfaction of the trial court. Conditions imposed include that the appellant shall not seek unnecessary adjournments, shall not leave India without prior permission, shall inform the Court of any change of address within ten days, failing which cancellation of bail may be sought by the State, and shall deposit half of the fine amount within three months. The appeal itself will be listed for hearing in the normal course when its turn arises.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEKHAR B. SARAF

(i) Maa Vindhya Stone Crusher Company vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: WRIT C No. 25003 of 2023
Date of Decision: 21 November 2023

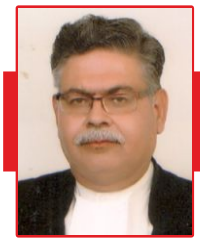
In this matter, the petitioner, Maa Vindhya Stone Crusher Company, challenged an order passed by the District Magistrate, Sonbhadra, on 14 August 2023, which cancelled its mining lease, blacklisted the petitioner for two years, and raised a substantial demand under allegations of illegal mining outside the leased area. The original mining lease, valid from 15 July 2016 to 14 July 2026, allowed the petitioner to conduct stone mining and crushing operations. On 17 July 2023, the petitioner received a notice via email alleging illegal mining outside the authorized area, with an immediate demand for Rs. 1,70,06,000 and a threat of punitive action unless a reply was furnished. Simultaneously, the petitioner's access to the OTP system for generating Form MM-11, essential for legal conveyance of minerals, was blocked with no apparent legal basis or order. Upon approaching the High Court, the petitioner was directed on 10 August 2023 to file a reply to the show-cause notice and was assured that the right to challenge the notice would remain intact. The Standing Counsel was also tasked to clarify under what authority the OTP system was suspended. The petitioner attempted to serve his reply and the Court's order to the District Magistrate on 14 August 2023 but was informed that an order had already been passed that day, rendering any reply redundant. The High Court, disturbed by the haste and procedural impropriety—especially since the 10 August 2023 order was not considered—directed the District Magistrate to file a personal affidavit. The affidavit admitted that the Court's order had not been presented to the District Magistrate and included an unconditional apology for passing an order without consideration of the petitioner's reply or the Court's directions.

The petitioner asserted gross violations of natural justice, referencing landmark Supreme Court and High Court rulings (notably, The Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P. & Others v. Kumari Chitra Srivastava (1970) 1 SCC 121, and Ranveer Singh v. State of U.P. (2017 (1) ADJ 240)), which establish that failure to observe the tenets of natural justice—primarily the opportunity to be heard—renders any resulting order unsustainable and liable to be set aside, regardless of its merits. The Court concurred, emphatically observing that the principles of natural justice had been "grossly violated", and that the order was passed in undue haste, disregarding its own interim directions. Consequently, the impugned order dated 14 August 2023 was quashed. The Court directed that the petitioner may submit a fresh reply within one week. The District Magistrate must grant a personal hearing and re-adjudicate the matter within one month, following principles set in Ranveer Singh's case. The petitioner should be allowed to operate under the mining lease during this period, with immediate restoration of access to OTP and MM-11 forms. The writ petition was accordingly allowed and the respondents were commanded to act strictly in accordance with law and the principles of natural justice.

(ii) M/S Maa Bhagwati Shiksha Samiti vs. Commissioner of Income Tax and Others
Writ Tax No. 476 of 2022
Date of Decision: 6 December 2023

The Allahabad High Court, comprising Justices Siddhartha Varma and Shekhar B. Saraf, allowed the writ petition filed by M/S Maa Bhagwati Shiksha Samiti, a charitable educational society, against reassessment proceedings initiated by the Income Tax Department for Assessment Year (AY) 2013-14. The petitioner impugned the notice dated 31.03.2021 issued under Section 148 of the Income Tax Act, subsequent notices under Section 142(1), the order disposing of objections, and the reassessment order dated 19.03.2022, on the ground that these proceedings were based solely on the alleged belated filing of Form-10 (declaration of income accumulation), which was submitted with the department during the scrutiny assessment process but after the due date for return filing under Section 139(1). The society had filed its return for AY 2013-14 on 31.03.2014, declaring nil income after claiming exemption under Section 11 of the Act. Since its utilization of charitable funds was below 85%, it submitted Form-10 as per Rule 17 to declare accumulation of surplus income. The initial scrutiny assessment under Section 143(3) accepted the return, noting and allowing the Form-10 submission. However, the Income Tax Department subsequently initiated reassessment, contending that since Form-10 was filed after the prescribed due date, the exemption was incorrectly allowed, leading to alleged income escapement. The petitioner argued that as per judicial precedents—including Supreme Court and High Court judgments—Form-10 can be submitted any time before the completion of assessment proceedings, and that non-filing by the due date is not fatal. They further submitted that the reassessment was merely a change of opinion on the same facts already scrutinized, and hence impermissible. The Department maintained the opposite, emphasizing timeliness and contending that late filing of Form-10 could not be condoned.

The Court, after reviewing relevant provisions (Section 11(2), Rule 17) and key judicial authorities (including CIT v. Nagpur Hotel Owners' Association, CIT v. Moti Ram Gopi Chand Charitable Trust, and CIT v. Sakal Relief Fund), held that the law requires Form-10 to be filed before the assessment is completed. Filing during assessment proceedings suffices for availing of exemption under Section 11(2). The Court found that the reassessment was based on a change of opinion, not new material, especially as the Form-10 had been on record and considered in the original assessment. There was also no failure by the petitioner to disclose fully and truly all material facts. Accordingly, the High Court quashed all reassessment notices and orders issued against the petitioner, declaring the entire reassessment process as legally unsustainable. The writ petition was allowed, and all impugned actions of the Income Tax Department were set aside.



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAHUL CHATURVEDI

(i) Poonam Kushwaha VS State of U.P. & others
Case Number: Habeas Corpus No. 402 of 2022
Date of Decision: 01.08.2022

The Court considered a habeas corpus petition filed by the father of the alleged corpus, Kailash Chandra Kushwaha. He had earlier lodged an FIR on 24.01.2022 alleging that his daughter, Poonam Kushwaha, was enticed away on 22.01.2022 by Rohit Bhatt @ Manish Kumar along with others under Section 366 IPC. During the investigation, it emerged that Poonam and Rohit Bhatt appeared before the High Court through a separate civil protection petition claiming to be major and married, where certain protective directions were issued in their favour. The father later discovered the marriage of his daughter with Rohit Bhatt and subsequently moved an application to the Superintendent of Police on 04.04.2022, alleging grievances which were not addressed. Additional allegations arose that threatening phone calls demanding five lakhs were received by Poonam's mother allegedly from Rohit Bhatt, leading to another complaint to the SHO on 09.05.2022. It was further claimed that Rohit Bhatt had deceived multiple young women under a love trap and was involved in

trafficking. On these grounds, the petitioner sought to invoke habeas corpus jurisdiction parallel to the criminal proceedings already instituted through the FIR.

The Court examined whether a writ of habeas corpus could run parallel to a criminal investigation and whether unlawful detention is a necessary element for such a writ to be maintainable. Referring to the Constitution Bench judgment in State vs H. Nilopher Nisha, the Court reiterated that habeas corpus lies only when a person's detention or confinement is illegal and without authority of law, noting that unlawful detention is a precondition for issuing the writ. Reliance was also placed on Yumnam Anand @ Bocha vs State of Manipur, where the Supreme Court held that a prima facie case of unlawful detention must be established in a habeas corpus petition. The Court emphasized that habeas corpus is a procedural writ concerned with ensuring liberty from illegal detention and is not meant to substitute a police investigation for tracing a missing person. Reference was also made to Swapan Das vs State of West Bengal, where the Calcutta High Court held that Article 226 is not to be used for investigative purposes in such cases. In light of these principles, the Court concluded that since the FIR had already been lodged, recourse through habeas corpus was an attempt to exert pressure on local police rather than establish unlawful detention. The simultaneous pursuit of both remedies was seen as motivated and purposive, and accordingly, the writ petition was dismissed at the admission stage.

(ii) Munni Devi vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal u/s 372 Cr.P.C. No. 1273 of 2022
Date of Decision: 22.09.2022

In this case, a criminal appeal was filed by the appellant challenging the judgment and order of acquittal dated 15.10.2018 passed by the learned Additional Sessions Judge, Kanpur Nagar in Session Trial No. 601 of 2003 (State vs. Kulveer Singh), arising out of Case Crime No. 77 of 2000 under Sections 302, 201 IPC and Section 3(2)(5) of the SC/ST Act, by which the accused, namely Kulveer Singh and Vasudev, were acquitted of all charges. The appellant argued that the trial court had erred in acquitting the accused despite the existence of incriminating circumstances against them. The High Court, however, observed that in appellate jurisdiction against an order of acquittal, interference was permissible only if the trial court had made perverse findings, ignored material evidence, or misapplied legal principles. Referring to precedents such as Sambhaji Hindurao Deshmukh vs. State of Maharashtra (2008) 11 SCC 186, the Court reiterated that if two views are reasonably possible on the basis of the evidence, one favouring the accused and the other against, the appellate court should not interfere with the acquittal merely because it prefers the latter view, as the benefit of doubt must go to the accused.

The Court noted that the prosecution case entirely rested on circumstantial evidence and lacked any eyewitness testimony. Although convictions can be sustained on circumstantial evidence, it must form a complete chain pointing unerringly to the guilt of the accused. Referring to the principles laid down in Sharad Birdhichand Sarda vs. State of Maharashtra (AIR 1984), it held that the prosecution had failed to establish a consistent chain of circumstances. The evidence regarding the deceased having last been seen in the company of the accused was unproven, and several aspects of the case remained clouded in doubt. On close scrutiny of prosecution witness statements and other evidence, the Court found that the trial court's conclusion—that the prosecution failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt—was neither palpably wrong nor manifestly erroneous. Since the trial court had taken a plausible and permissible view on the evidence, the High Court found no ground to substitute its reasoning with a different assessment. Consequently, the appeal was dismissed, affirming the acquittal of Kulveer Singh and Vasudev.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SALIL KUMAR RAI

(i) Smt. Sarvesh Devi & Ors. Vs. Ankur Agarwal & Ors.
Case Number: First Appeal from Order No. 955 of 2016
Date of Decision: 11.03.2022

In this case, the appeal arises from the award of compensation passed by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, which had granted Rs. 4,40,000/- with 7% interest to the dependents of Har Prasad, who died in a motor accident caused by rash and negligent driving on 21st June 2014. Har Prasad, a Raaj Mistri, left behind five dependents namely his wife, three children, and his mother. The Tribunal had calculated compensation on the basis of a notional income of Rs. 3,000/- per month (taken as Rs. 100/- per day) after deducting one-fourth for personal expenses. Dissatisfied with the award, particularly with respect to assessment on a lower income base, the wife of the deceased filed the present appeal under Section 173 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, seeking enhancement of compensation. It was also noted that the respondents had neither filed cross objections nor appeared to contest the findings of negligence or other aspects of the Tribunal's award, hence those findings had attained finality.

On appeal, the court observed that the Tribunal had erred in considering the notional income of the deceased as Rs. 100/- per day, which was contrary to the settled legal position and prevailing minimum wages in the year 2014. Reliance was placed on the judgment of Smt. Resha Devi, where it was held that the income of even an unskilled labourer in that period could not be placed below Rs. 100/- per day, as such assessment would be wholly meagre and unrealistic, especially when minimum wages fixed by the State Government were considerably higher. Accordingly, the court assessed the notional income at Rs. 200/- per day, coming to Rs. 6,000/- per month, i.e., Rs. 72,000/- annually. From this, one-fourth was deducted towards personal expenses, reducing dependency to Rs. 54,000/- per annum. Since the deceased was 40 years old at the time of the accident, 30% was added towards future prospects as per Rule 220-A(3) of the U.P. Motor Vehicles Rules, 1998 and the principles laid down in National Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Pranay Sethi. This increased the multiplicand to Rs. 70,200/-. By applying the multiplier of 15 suitable for the deceased's age group, the pecuniary loss suffered by the dependents was worked out to Rs. 10,53,000/-. In addition to pecuniary loss, the court addressed conventional heads of compensation as guided by Pranay Sethi and as further expanded in Magma General Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Nannu Ram (2018), wherein loss of filial consortium and love and affection were also recognized. Accordingly, Rs. 15,000/- each was awarded towards loss of estate and funeral expenses. For consortium, Rs. 40,000/- was granted to the wife under spousal consortium, another Rs. 40,000/- to the mother under filial consortium, and Rs. 1,20,000/- collectively to the three children as parental consortium (Rs. 40,000/- each). Further, Rs. 50,000/- each was added for loss of love and affection for all five dependents, amounting to Rs. 2,50,000/-. Thus, under all conventional heads, the compensation aggregated substantially, leading to a total reassessed sum of Rs. 15,33,000/-.

Accordingly, the High Court held that the Tribunal's original award was too meagre and modified it so that the claimants were entitled to Rs. 15,33,000/- with 7% annual interest, as originally granted, from the date of institution till realisation. The insurer, Mega General Insurance Co. Ltd., was directed to deposit the balance enhanced compensation within four months before the Tribunal at Aligarh. The Tribunal was instructed to invest the awarded amount in the highest interest-bearing fixed deposit schemes of either a nationalized bank or the post office, with the deposit receipts to be handed over to the wife of the deceased, who is also the guardian of their three minor children. The appeal was thus allowed, granting justice by substantially enhancing compensation in line with statutory provisions, judicial precedents, and the principles of fairness in determining the livelihood loss of the dependents.

(ii) Smt. Kusum Vs. Smt. Bhawana & Ors.
Case Number: Writ-C No 26057 of 2021 and Matters U/A 227 No. 26250 of 2021
Date of Decision: 20.05.2022

The case concerns an election dispute where the petitioner was declared elected as Gram Pradhan after defeating respondent no. 1 by a margin of 60 votes. Aggrieved, respondent no. 1 filed an election petition under Section 12-C of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 before the Sub-Divisional Officer (Prescribed Authority). Repeated notices were issued through registered posts, but they were returned unserved with remarks that the petitioner was away at Lucknow, though no refusal to accept was recorded. Thereafter, on an application by respondent no. 1 under Order V Rule 20 CPC, notices were directed to be served by publication in a local newspaper. Such notices were published in "Lok Mitra" on 4th–5th August 2021 and again on 7th September 2021, fixing 9th September 2021 for appearance. On the petitioner's non-appearance, the Prescribed Authority ordered ex-parte proceedings and later fixed dates for evidence and arguments. On 30th September 2021, the petitioner appeared and filed an application under Order IX Rule 7 CPC read with Section 151 CPC seeking recall of the ex-parte order dated 9th September 2021, but this was rejected by the Prescribed Authority on 7th October 2021 as not maintainable. A revision under Section 12-C(6) of the Act before the District Judge was also dismissed. Subsequently, by order dated 1st November 2021, the Prescribed Authority directed for recounting of ballots citing discrepancies in electoral forms. The issues before the court were whether the substituted service of notice by publication amounted to proper service under law and whether the application filed by the petitioner under Order IX Rule 7 CPC on 30th September 2021 was maintainable. The court observed that though postal notices were returned unserved, there was no endorsement of refusal by the petitioner or her husband. Hence, service of notice by publication was not sufficient to conclude deliberate avoidance. Importantly, the petitioner did appear on 30th September 2021, i.e., before the final conclusion of the hearing. The phrase "at or before such hearing" in Order IX Rule 7 CPC was interpreted to mean that a defendant may appear any time before final disposal of the case and, upon showing good cause for earlier non-appearance, is entitled to have the ex-parte order recalled and to contest the matter as if originally present. Such application would not be maintainable only in a situation where the hearing was already concluded and judgment awaited. Since the case was still at the trial stage, the petitioner's application was clearly maintainable. Thus, the Prescribed Authority's rejection of the application on 7th October 2021 was erroneous and contrary to law. Furthermore, the records reflected disturbing irregularities: notings on applications submitted by respondent no.1 were missing from the order sheet, orders appeared arbitrary and unfair, and the Prescribed Authority seemed to have acted under external influence, particularly from a local MLA. This conduct gave rise to suspicion that orders were not transparently passed during court proceedings. The court emphasized that the Prescribed Authority, while functioning as a tribunal in election disputes, must act independently and cannot abdicate discretion in favour of influential litigants.

Consequently, to protect fairness and the sanctity of the electoral adjudication, the court quashed the Prescribed Authority's order dated 7th October 2021 rejecting the recall plea, and set aside the recount order of 1st November 2021. Moreover, all proceedings in Election Case No. 1542 of 2021 conducted from 9th September 2021 onwards were quashed. The matter was remanded back for retrial of the election petition, ensuring that both parties receive fair opportunity of hearing in accordance with law. The petitions were therefore allowed, recognizing the petitioner's right to contest the election petition on merits and censuring the procedural arbitrariness of the Prescribed Authority.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAYANT BANERJI

(i) Hba Offshore Pte. Ltd. Vs. Samsung Heavy Industries India Private Limited
Case Number: Appeal Under Section 37 Of Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 No. 94 of 2022
Date of decision: 14.11.2022

The present appeal arose from an order dismissing an application filed by the appellant under Section 9 of the

Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The dispute concerned a project floated by the respondent for "Provision of Accommodation Work Barge (AWB)" during the hook-up and commissioning of an FPSO (Floating Production Storage and Offloading vessel) in the Bay of Bengal. At the bidding stage, the appellant offered an AWB to the respondent through Telford Marine, which was the "disponent owner" of the vessel, meaning it had commercial control of operations without being the actual owner. A Letter of Intent (LOI) was issued by the respondent to the appellant, authorizing the appellant to commence work and stipulating that the LOI would be superseded by a comprehensive General Conditions of Contract (GCC) once all terms and conditions were finalized. The appellant was granted two extensions of the LOI timeline, subject to its terms and conditions remaining unchanged, but no consensus was reached regarding deviations proposed by the appellant. After the expiry of the extended timeline, the respondent declared that the LOI had lapsed without consensus on GCC, rendering it void, and awarded the contract to a third party. The appellant, claiming coercion and alleging fraud, filed an application under Section 9 of the Act seeking injunction and specific performance of the LOI, which the Court had to determine in light of the Specific Relief Act provisions and case law precedents.

The Court held that the LOI, by its express wording, was not a concluded contract since it was made subject to conditions precedent and supersession by the GCC upon mutual agreement of terms. There was no "meeting of minds" sufficient to create a binding contract through correspondence and meetings between the parties. Instead, the record revealed that the parties' intention remained conditional upon signing of the formal GCC, which never materialized despite negotiations. Consequently, the reliance on Dresser Rand was rejected as that case involved distinct facts where consensus was reached; here, consensus ad idem was absent. Further, since the appellant was offering to lease a barge through Telford Marine, which itself was only a disponent owner, specific performance could not be enforced under Chapter II of the Specific Relief Act in favour of a party who lacked actual title in the property. Referring to Rickmers Verwaltung, the Court refused any injunction. On fraud, the Court found no merit in appellant's claim that parallel negotiations by the respondent with a third party on an e-stamp paper predated the LOI; the Court held that time was the essence of the LOI and bona fide efforts to finalize terms had failed. Thus, allegations of mala fide intent were unfounded. Since the appellant's monetary expenditure under the LOI could be compensated by damages in arbitration, and as the LOI itself contained an arbitration remedy, the Court found the request for injunctive relief unmaintainable. Accordingly, the appeal was dismissed, holding that the appellant's claim lay not in specific performance but only in damages, enforceable through arbitration proceedings as provided in the contract documentation.

(ii) C/M Sri Malviya Inter College & Anr. vs. State of U.P. & 3 Others
Case Number: Writ-C No. 15295 of 2022
Date of decision: 05.09.2022

It was stated that the institution is recognised under the U.P. Intermediate Education Act, 1921 and is under grant-in-aid list of the State Government. Under the approved scheme of administration, the election of the Committee of Management of the institution was held on 25.4.2018 in which the petitioner no.2 was elected as Manager of the institution. The Inspector, Kanput Dehat recognized this election and attested the signatures of petitioner no.2. A model scheme of administration was issued by the Education Department by a Government Order dated 25.8.2011 and the Committee of Management of the institution adopted the new amended model scheme of administration by a resolution dated 11.9.2020, which scheme was approved by the Joint Director of Education on 18.12.2020. In terms of clause X of the newly adopted scheme, the term of the Committee of Management of the institution would be five years, that is to say, up to 24.4.2023. The salary of teachers and employees of the institution was being duly paid under the signature of petitioner no. 2 and the Finance and Accounts Officer.

It was further stated that the Inspector, by means of the impugned order dated 11.4.2022, passed an order of single operation of the salary distribution account of the petitioner's institution on the ground that after expiry of three years from the date of election on 25.4.2018, the Committee of Management has become time-barred; and also directed the President of the institution to place a time-table/proposal, whereby the observer for election could be appointed and the election in accordance with the scheme of administration could be effected. It was held that no de facto prejudice was caused to the petitioners. A Full Bench of this Court in Committee of Management, Saltnat Bahadur Post Graduate College and Anr. vs. State of U.P. and others [2013 (5) ADJ 326] had observed that the amendment, extending or curtailing the term of the Committee of Management, would become effective immediately and as a result, then existing Committee shall have its term extended or modified in accordance with the amendment. However, if the authority competent to

make amendment itself chooses to specify that the amendment shall be effective from a future date, then the amendment shall apply from such later date as may be specified. In the case of Aligarh Muslim University & Ors. Vs. Mansoor Ali Khan [(2000) 7 SCC 529], the Supreme Court held that not mere violation of natural justice, but de facto prejudice, other than non-issue of notice, has to be proved. In view of the undisputed facts of this case, only one view was possible, and that was, that the petitioner Committee of Management had no right to continue beyond 24.4.2021. The benefit of the extended term of the Committee of Management, brought about by the amendment in the Scheme of Administration, would not inure to the petitioner Committee of Management which was existing on the dates of adoption and approval of the amended Scheme of Administration. The petition was, accordingly, dismissed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJESH SINGH CHAUHAN

i. Suresh Babu Vs. State Of U.P. And Another
Case Number: Criminal Misc Anticipatory Bail Application U/S 438 Cr.P.C. No. - 3532 Of 2022
Date of Decision: 16.07.2022

The case is concerned with an application for anticipatory bail by the applicant accused in Case Crime No. 02 of 2021 registered under Sections 323, 504, 506, 313, 376, and 377 of the IPC at Police Station Baghpat, District Baghpat, U.P. The applicant contended that he had been falsely implicated, pointing to contradictions in the FIRs lodged by the same informant on similar allegations but with entirely different personal details. He also emphasized the unexplained delay of over one year and three months in filing the present FIR, which cast doubt on its credibility. The Sessions Court had earlier rejected his anticipatory bail application on 05.04.2022, noting that proclamation proceedings under Section 82 Cr.P.C. had been initiated. The issue before the High Court was whether the application under Section 438 Cr.P.C. was maintainable in light of the proclamation proceedings and whether the bar laid down by the Supreme Court against such relief to proclaimed offenders was applicable. The court examined Section 438(6) Cr.P.C., which restricts anticipatory bail in relation to specific legislation such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, NDPS Act, Official Secrets Act, and the U.P. Gangsters Act or where the offence is punishable with death. It observed that these were the only statutory bars and that the initiation of proclamation under Section 82 Cr.P.C. did not, by itself, prohibit an accused from seeking anticipatory bail.

Rejecting the objection of the State and complainant, the court held that neither Section 82 nor Section 438 of the Cr.P.C. provided an absolute bar against the relief sought. Reliance was placed on the judgment in Lavesh v. State (NCT of Delhi), (2012) 8 SCC 730, where the Supreme Court used the term "normally" while disapproving anticipatory bail for proclaimed offenders, thereby leaving room for judicial discretion in exceptional circumstances. The High Court emphasized that the applicant was not yet declared a proclaimed offender when he first applied for anticipatory bail on 16.03.2021, which justified the maintainability of his application. Recognizing the principle that liberty should not be curtailed except by clear statutory bar, the court held that anticipatory bail could not be denied solely because proclamation proceedings had been initiated. It thus granted anticipatory bail, making it clear that the liberty was not unconditional; if the applicant misused the relief, the State or complainant was at liberty to seek its cancellation. The decision thereby struck a balance between protecting individual liberty and safeguarding the justice system, clarifying that proclamation proceedings under Sections 82/83 Cr.P.C. do not automatically bar anticipatory bail, and each case must be considered on its own facts and circumstances.

(ii) Neeraj Chaturvedi Vs. Central Bank of India, Human Resource Deptt. Thru. General Manager & 2 Others
Case Number: Writ - A No. 3793 of 2022
Date of Decision: 09.06.2022

The Court dealt with a petition challenging the transfer of the petitioner, an Officer (Scale-II), from Lucknow to Cooch Behar, Kolkata under orders dated 16.04.2022 and 20.04.2022. The petitioner contended that his transfer order was arbitrary as he was the sole caregiver of his wife, who suffers from 100% permanent disability and requires continuous personal attention. The key issue revolved around whether officers covered under para 1.2 of the bank's transfer policy—which incorporates principles from the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and DOPT guidelines dated 08.10.2018—could still be subjected to rotational transfers under para 3 meant for general administrative exigencies. The Court observed that para 1.2 specifically protected physically challenged officers and caregivers of dependents with benchmark disabilities, ensuring their cases must be considered compassionately. It noted that no compelling administrative exigency had been shown by the bank to justify overriding this beneficial provision, and therefore ignoring it in the name of rotational transfer was unjustified.

The Court emphasized the humanitarian angle, noting that although the petitioner's wife was employed as a Telephone Attendant in Lucknow, her complete disability necessitated her husband's constant presence for emergencies. Transferring the petitioner to a station more than 1500 kilometres away would cause irreparable hardship and mental agony, defeating the object of compassionate provisions framed to protect such situations. While recognizing that transfer is ordinarily an incidence of service and courts avoid interference, the Court held that exceptions must be made where specific, unavoidable, and compelling human considerations arise. A model employer is expected to apply policies with compassion and not enforce them rigidly to the detriment of employees placed in vulnerable circumstances. The beneficial provisions of a transfer policy, being specific and humane, override the general provisions meant for normal administrative requirements. The Court concluded that the case merited sympathetic consideration in view of the petitioner's wife's complete dependency on his presence, reiterating that rigid adherence to rotational transfer rules cannot come at the expense of ignoring provisions designed to advance the dignity and rights of persons with disabilities and their caregivers.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE IRSHAD ALI

i. C/M Raj Dutta Shukla Purva Madhyamik Vs. State of U. P.
Case Number: Writ-C No.105661 Of 2008
Date of decision: 14.09.2022

In this case, the dispute arose concerning the entitlement of Raj Dutta Shukla Purva Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Sarauli, Amaniganj, Faizabad, to be taken on the grant-in-aid list. The institution had been granted permanent recognition in 1982, and posts of teachers and non-teaching staff were duly sanctioned and filled in 1984 through proper appointment letters. When the issue of bringing the institution under the grant-in-aid scheme arose, an inspection report questioned its suitability. However, the petitioner institution submitted revenue documents, namely Khatauni of Khasra Nos. 1408, 1413, 1414, to support its claim. A government order dated 7 September 2006 substantiated the petitioner's case, and an explanation was duly submitted by it on 10 November 2006. On 1 December 2006, the District Inspector of Schools (DIOS) gave a favourable report supporting the institution's inclusion in the grant-in-aid list. Based on this and reports from both district as well as regional-level committees, the Government itself had initially decided to enlist the institution into the grant-in-aid list. However, despite earlier directions of the High Court on a previous writ petition for a decision within one month, the respondents failed to comply, compelling the petitioner to file a contempt petition. Eventually, the Assistant Director of Basic Education, through an order dated 4 January 2007, rejected the claim, leading the petitioner to file further representations on 8 January 2007 and 20 January 2007.

A regional-level committee was then constituted on 17 May 2007, which once again rejected the claim of the petitioner on 16 June 2008, giving rise to the present writ petition challenging the impugned order.

The grounds cited for rejecting the petitioner's claim were twofold: first, that the appointment of a clerk did not find approval in the dispatch register, and second, that the ownership documents of the land were lacking in the certificate. The High Court, after considering the records, found these grounds unjustified. With respect to the first ground, it noted that the DIOS in his order dated 1 December 2006 had already duly verified and recorded that the appointment processes, including the clerk's post, had been approved in accordance with law. As such, raising this point later was impermissible. With respect to the second ground, the Court observed that the DIOS report had explicitly confirmed that documents establishing ownership of the land had indeed been provided. Moreover, the very condition regarding ownership of the land had already been struck down in earlier proceedings by this Court in Writ-C No. 66100 of 2006. It was further noted that the Assistant Director acted without jurisdiction in rejecting the claim, since under government orders, such decisions were to be taken by the State Government upon recommendations of duly constituted committees, not at the level of subordinate authority. The Court consequently held the impugned order dated 16 June 2008 as unsustainable in law and set it aside. The writ petition was allowed with a specific direction to the State Government to bring the petitioner's institution under the grant-in-aid list pursuant to the Government Order dated 7 September 2006, as had been done in the case of other similarly situated eligible institutions. The Court directed the State to take necessary action and final decision within four months from the date of its order, holding that petitioner's entitlement under the scheme had been wrongfully denied.

ii. Shesh Ram & Ors. Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Writ-A 6006 Of 2002
Date of decision: 29.09.2022

This bunch of writ petitions is being decided by means of a common Judgment and Order treating writ-A. No. 6006 of 2002 to be leading writ petition. After an order was passed by Hon'ble High court respondents decided the representation of the Committee of management taking into consideration the norms fixed by the government as well as the recommendations of Director Higher Education. After direction of Hon'ble High Court, a High-Power Committee decided the representation of committee of management and Sanctioned 64 posts of non-teaching staffs in D. A. V. College, Kanpur and D.B.S. college, Kanpur by imposing condition that the state shall not bear any liabilities with regard to payment of salary and the management would have to bear the burden. In pursuance to aforesaid sanction, name of petitioner No. 1 to 4 were called from employment exchange and the meeting of Selection committee was held on 27.02.2000 and selection of the petitioners was made. The Respondent No.3 on the communication dated 02.03.2000, no action was taken, they joined the duties on 13.12. 2000. Since then, the petitioners are discharging duty on their respective posts to the satisfaction of concerned authorities, however, they have not been paid salary, as the committee of Management of the college has taken a stand that they do not have funds to pay in as much as, 80% of the fee collection is being deposited with the state Government, however the respondents are not releasing the Salary of the petitioner in view of Condition imposed in the order dated 31.08.1999. For the payment of salary to the petitioners, the committee of management has made several representations, but no heed has been paid to the same. Whether the respondents were under duty to follow the provisions of section 60-E of U.P. State Universities Act, 1973 or government Order dated 31.08. 1999, prevail over provisions under Section 60-E of U. P. State Universities Act, 1973.

It is evident that settled position of Law is that no government Order, notification, or circular can be a substitute of the statutory rules framed with the authority of Law. It is also relevant that one Purushottam Singh, who has been appointed On the post of cataloguer in DAV College, Kanpur vide order dated 22-12-1999, is being paid salary from the State Government, as there has been no embargo levied while sanctioning his post, therefore, discrimination has been caused between the petitioners while sanctioning the post by imposing rider to not pay salary from the state Government, which is in breach of provision of Articles 14 and 16 of the constitution of India. On perusal of section 60-E of U.P. Universities Act, 1973, it is evident that the State Government is liable for payment of salaries of teachers and other employees of colleges due in respect of any period after 31.03.1975. Ones the posts have been sanctioned, the rider imposed under the Government Order dated 31.08-1999 and 22.03.2001 are erroneous in nature and contrary to the statutory provisions of law provided under Section 60-E of U.P. State Universities Act, 1973 and the liability for payment of salary lies upon

the state Government. The writ petitions succeed and are allowed. The condition incorporated in Government Order dated 31:08 1999 so far as it imposes the rider in payment of Salary to teachers and other employees against 64 sanctioned posts in D.A.V. College, Kanpur and D.B.S. College, Kanpur and the consequent order dated 22.03.2001, are hereby quashed. The respondents are directed to make payment of regular monthly Salary month by month to the petitioners in as much as arrears of salary from the date of their joining in the respective institutions. The aforesaid exercise shall be completed within a period of three months from the date of production of a certified copy of this order.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SARAL SRIVASTAVA

i. Himanshi Yadav Vs. State of U.P. And Ors.
Case Number: Writ-A No.-3254 of 2021
Date of decision: 04.07.2022

The dispute arises out of the recruitment process in the Assistant Teacher Recruitment Examination, 2019, which was conducted for the appointment of 69,000 Assistant Teachers in Junior Basic Schools in Uttar Pradesh. The petitioner, an eligible candidate belonging to the OBC category, applied for the said recruitment, appeared in the examination, and was declared successful. On 13.05.2020, successful candidates were directed to submit applications for appointment. In compliance, the petitioner applied online and was selected for appointment, being allotted to District Ghaziabad. She appeared for counselling before the Basic Shiksha Adhikari (BSA), Firozabad, on 2 and 3 September 2020. However, during counselling, the petitioner was informed that a complaint had been lodged against her, alleging she had fraudulently obtained two regular qualifications — B.Ed. and B.T.C. — during the same academic session, which was impermissible. Acting upon this, the BSA issued a notice on 02.01.2021, requiring the petitioner to explain within one week how she had pursued two courses simultaneously, failing which adverse action would be taken against her. The issue before the Court was whether the respondents' objection that the petitioner was disqualified from appointment on account of pursuing two courses simultaneously was lawful or arbitrary.

The petitioner's case was that the objection was baseless and arbitrary, as it was premised on an incorrect assumption and was unsupported by factual evidence. Specifically, the petitioner demonstrated that she had pursued her B.T.C. training course during the session 2015–17 and her B.Ed. course during 2016–18. Since the sessions were not overlapping, the allegation of dual enrolment in the same session was factually incorrect. Moreover, no authority had ever raised an objection that she failed to maintain the requisite 75% attendance in lectures, seminars, tutorials, and practicals during her B.T.C. course. Since she had been allowed to sit for the examinations and successfully obtained her training certificate, her B.T.C. qualification was valid and beyond challenge. The Court further noted that even if, for argument's sake, her B.Ed. qualification was disregarded, the petitioner would still remain eligible for appointment on the strength of her B.T.C. qualification alone. Thus, no legal bar existed against her appointment. Importantly, the Court observed that there is no statutory provision under law prohibiting a student from pursuing two-degree courses simultaneously. Such a condition was sought to be imposed only through a circular of the Director General of School Education, which had no statutory backing. Therefore, reliance on such a circular to deny lawful appointment was impermissible and illegal. Finding that the objection was raised on extraneous grounds, unsupported by law, and in violation of the petitioner's rights, the Court held the notice of 02.01.2021 to be arbitrary and unsustainable. Accordingly, the writ petition was allowed. The impugned notice dated 02.01.2021 was quashed, and the respondents were directed to ensure that the petitioner is permitted to join her post as Assistant Teacher in District Ghaziabad. Further, the respondents were ordered to pay her regular monthly salary along with all consequential benefits to which she is legally entitled. No order as to costs was made.

ii. C/M Shiraze Hind Inter College, Jaunpur & Anr. Vs.State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ -A No. 9763 of 2021
Date of decision: 30.03.2022

The petitioner in this case is the Committee of Management of Shiraze Hind Inter College, Murki, Kerakat, District Jaunpur, a recognized and aided minority institution governed by the provisions of the U.P. Intermediate Education Act, 1921 and U.P. Act No. 24 of 1971. Being a minority institution, it claimed exemption from the applicability of the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board Act, 1982, particularly in relation to disciplinary control over its employees. The controversy arose with respect to respondent no. 4, Ashutosh Kumar Singh, who had been appointed as an Assistant Teacher on 4 August 2010. The management alleged that he failed to discharge his duties with diligence, was heavily involved in groupism and politics, sought to control the management of the college, and thereby adversely affected the studies and future of the students. Consequently, a show cause notice was issued to him, to which he replied on 10 February 2020. The petitioner found the reply unsatisfactory and issued a suspension order on 17 February 2020. A disciplinary committee was constituted, which after considering the matter, issued a charge sheet on 5 May 2020 containing six charges. The respondent submitted a reply on 9 May 2020, but the disciplinary committee found the same unsatisfactory and proceeded to pass an order dated 18 May 2020 terminating his services. The issue that arose before the Court was whether Section 16(G)(7) of the U.P. Intermediate Education Act, 1921, which deals with disciplinary control requiring prior approval of the District Inspector of Schools for termination orders, would apply to a minority institution, or whether such a requirement impinged on the Article 30(1) right of minorities to administer their institutions and to have full disciplinary control over their employees. The petitioner contended that being a minority institution, the college is under the protection of Article 30(1) of the Constitution of India, while Section 16(G)(7) cannot be enforced against it, since it directly interferes with their administrative autonomy. While regulations framed under the U.P. Intermediate Education Act, 1921 to maintain educational standards and ensure the welfare of students can be applied even to minority institutions, those which curtail disciplinary control over staff and vest the authority in external agencies are not permissible. It was further observed that after the enactment of the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board Act, 1982, the powers conferred under Section 16(G)(3)(a) of the Act of 1921, which earlier vested in the District Inspector of Schools, were transferred to the Board under the new Act. However, Section 30 of the 1982 Act specifically excluded its applicability to minority institutions, expressing a clear legislative intention that minorities should not be subjected to such limitations in managing disciplinary affairs of their institutions. If the legislature had intended otherwise, the exclusion of minority institutions from the purview of the 1982 Act would have been meaningless. Therefore, matters of dismissal, removal, termination, or reduction in rank in minority institutions remain within the autonomous control of the management.

In light of the above, the Court concluded that the District Inspector of Schools had no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter of termination of services of respondent no. 4, and accordingly, the order dated 25 February 2021 passed by the District Inspector of Schools was held to be illegal and without authority. The said order was quashed, while liberty was granted to respondent no. 4 to pursue whatever legal remedies are available to him in law. The writ petition was accordingly allowed, though without any order as to costs.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J.J. MUNIR

(i) Shiv Kumar Patel v. State of U.P and others.
Case Number: Special Appeal No. 216 of 2022
Date of decision: 28th July, 2022

Respondent no. 3 was elected as Pradhan in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2016 and held office until 2 May 2021, when she demitted the office on completion of her tenure. The appellant, alleging acts of misconduct and financial irregularities committed by the Pradhan during her tenure, lodged a complaint before the District

Magistrate. However, no action was taken on the said complaint. Consequently, the appellant approached the High Court through a writ petition seeking a writ of mandamus directing the District Magistrate to initiate proceedings under Section 95(1)(g) of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, which empowers authorities to remove a sitting Pradhan for misconduct and other specified grounds. The writ petition was dismissed by the Single Judge on the ground that since the Pradhan had already vacated office, the proceedings under Section 95(1)(g) could not be pursued, as they were aimed only at removal of a sitting Pradhan. Aggrieved, the appellant filed a special appeal seeking directions to commence and conclude proceedings against the ex-Pradhan within a reasonable period, contending that misconduct committed during her tenure should not go unaddressed merely because her term had ended. The issue before the Court was whether the provisions of Section 95(1)(g) of the Act, along with Section 27 of the Act and Rules 256 and 257 of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Rules, 1947, can be applied against an ex-Pradhan when a complaint is lodged after she ceased to hold the office. The Court examined the distinctions between these sections. Section 95(1)(g) is specific to the removal of a Pradhan during her tenure, providing for ouster from office if she is found guilty of misconduct, negligence, or other grounds mentioned therein. This provision, therefore, has a limited purpose and ends once the individual is no longer in office, as there would be no office left to remove her from. In contrast, Section 27 of the Act deals with recovery of money belonging to the Gram Panchayat that has been lost, wasted, or misapplied on account of the misconduct or neglect of the Pradhan while in office. The language of Section 27(1) explicitly uses the words "if such loss, waste or misapplication is the direct consequence of Pradhan's neglect or misconduct while he was Pradhan." The legislature, by using the words "while he was Pradhan," makes it clear that liability for financial mismanagement or embezzlement continues even after the tenure ends. Thus, even though Section 95 ceases to operate with respect to an ex-Pradhan, Section 27 provides an independent mechanism for holding a former office-bearer accountable and to recover misused funds for the benefit of the Panchayat. The Court emphasized the principle of statutory interpretation that where the words of a statute are plain and unambiguous, they must be accorded their natural and ordinary meaning. Applying this literal rule of construction, the Court held that Section 27 must be read to extend liability against ex-Pradhans for recovery purposes. The interpretation advanced by the Single Judge, that the end of tenure closes all chapters of liability, was rejected as contrary to the legislative scheme. Instead, the Court applied the golden rule of interpretation to hold that Section 27 was intended precisely to deal with allegations of embezzlement even after an office-holder demits office, so that public funds are protected and accountability is maintained.

In conclusion, the Court found merit in the appeal. While concurring that proceedings under Section 95(1)(g) cannot be continued against a former Pradhan after the end of her tenure, the Court held that proceedings for recovery under Section 27 of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, remain maintainable against an ex-Pradhan. Accordingly, the order of the learned Single Judge dismissing the writ petition was set aside. A writ of mandamus was issued to the District Magistrate, Prayagraj, directing him to consider and take necessary action on the appellant's complaint regarding embezzlement of Panchayat funds by the ex-Pradhan in accordance with law. The special appeal was thus allowed.

(ii) Vimal Kumar V. State of U.P
Case Number: Special Appeal No. 153 of 2022
Date of decision: 9th March, 2022

The facts of the case reveal that the father of the appellant was a government servant who died in harness on 24 August 2016. Following his demise, the appellant was offered compassionate appointment on 14 June 2018 for the post of Junior Clerk, a Class-III position. Under Rule 5 of the U.P. Recruitment of Dependents of Government Servants Dying in Harness Rules, 1974, an appointee to the post of Junior Clerk was required to clear a typing test with a minimum speed of 25 words per minute within one year, with a maximum of two attempts allowed. The appellant appeared in the typing examination but unfortunately failed in both attempts. Consequently, in accordance with Rule 5, the appellant's appointment was dispensed with on 15 June 2020. Aggrieved, the appellant filed a writ petition challenging the order of dispensation. However, the writ petition also came to be dismissed, whereafter the appellant preferred a special appeal against the dismissal order. The primary issue before the Court was how the provision of Rule 5 under the 1974 Rules should be interpreted in the context of compassionate appointment, especially where the appointee fails to qualify the required typing test. The Court examined the purpose and object behind the scheme of compassionate appointment. It reiterated that such appointments are not made as a matter of right or regular recruitment but are a deviation from the ordinary recruitment process, made to alleviate the hardship

caused to the family of a government servant who dies in harness. The provision is intended to provide immediate financial support to the bereaved family and prevent destitution. Therefore, the interpretation of the rules governing compassionate appointments must be in consonance with this humanitarian objective.

The Court observed that if an appointee under the compassionate appointment scheme is removed from service solely on the basis of failing to clear the typing test for the Junior Clerk post, the very object of the 1974 Rules would stand defeated. This is because, while the dependent may initially be granted support through employment, the subsequent dismissal on a technical ground such as failing to meet the test requirement would once again leave the bereaved family without support, thereby frustrating the object of the scheme. The Court reasoned that the rules must be given a purposive construction, and not a narrow or literal one, so as to ensure that the intent of the legislature is fulfilled. The object is not merely recruitment but providing sustainable support for the dependent family of the deceased employee. In cases where the dependent appointed on a higher post fails to meet the qualification or competency requirements of that post, and where lower-category posts (such as Class-IV posts) are available, it would be just and fair for the authorities to consider the dependent for such alternative appointment, instead of leaving the family destitute. Applying this purposive interpretation, the Court held that even though the appellant failed in the typing examination required for the Junior Clerk post, his case deserved consideration for appointment to a Class-IV post, which does not require the typing qualification. The Court ultimately directed the respondents to examine the case of the appellant for compassionate appointment on a Class-IV post, in line with the true purpose of the 1974 Rules. Accordingly, the special appeal was allowed, and the respondents were directed to take necessary action consistent with the judgment.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJIV GUPTA

(i) Durga Datt Tripathi versus State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Application U/S 482 No. 194423 of 2020
Date of decision: 22.02.2022

The Court considered an application seeking quashing of the charge-sheet dated 15.09.2020, the cognizance order dated 03.01.2019, and proceedings of Criminal Case No. 26 of 2019 arising from Case Crime No. 72 of 1997. The allegations pertained to financial irregularities in the Directorate of Ayurvedic and Unani Services during the financial years 1990-91, 1991-92, and 1992-93, where it was alleged that expenditure exceeded sanctioned budgets. Based on an FIR lodged on 03.03.1997, the Vigilance Establishment conducted an investigation and eventually filed a charge-sheet under Sections 420 and 120-B IPC as well as Sections 13(1)(C), 13(1)(D), and 13(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. After prosecution sanction was granted on 19.06.2018, the trial court took cognizance on 03.01.2019. The applicant contended that the FIR and evidence did not disclose any offence against him and emphasized the inordinate delay of more than two decades in granting sanction, resulting in protracted litigation and hardship. He relied on certain Supreme Court judgments to argue for quashing of proceedings.

The Court, however, noted that a thorough investigation had been conducted by the Vigilance Establishment, which culminated in the filing of the charge-sheet, and that the lower court had taken cognizance after careful consideration. It referred to decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly C.S. Krishnamurthy v. State of Karnataka (2005) and CBI v. Ashok Kumar Agarwal (2014), to observe that corruption cases involve misuse of public resources and delay alone cannot be a ground for quashing proceedings when prima facie offences are disclosed. The Court held that the cognizance order was just, proper, and legal, and found no merit in the plea. Consequently, the application under Section 482 CrPC was dismissed as devoid of substance.

(ii) Shaitan Singh & 2 Others vs State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Matters under Article 227 No. 2704 of 2022
Date of Decision: 26.05.2022

The present petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India was filed by Shaitan Singh and two other petitioners seeking a stay on the effect and operation of the orders passed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kasganj, dated 13.05.2019, and the Sessions Judge, Kasganj, dated 08.03.2022. The petition relates to a serious allegation wherein the opposite party no.2 accused the petitioners of kidnapping his 11-year-old child on 31.10.2015, whose body was subsequently found in a canal on 04.11.2015, bearing injuries consistent with death by strangulation. Following the FIR, police investigated and ultimately submitted a final report favouring the petitioners. Opposite party no.2 contested this by filing a protest petition, which the Magistrate treated as a complaint. The statements of the informant and his witnesses were duly recorded under Sections 200 and 202 of CrPC. After considering all evidence and making the requisite inquiry, the Magistrate summoned the petitioners to stand trial. Dissatisfied, the petitioners challenged this order before the Sessions Judge, who upheld the Magistrate's decision in detail, prompting the present petition before the High Court.

In his judgment, Hon'ble Court meticulously evaluated the submissions of both parties. The petitioners argued that the Magistrate failed to consider the police's final report in their favour, claiming this omission rendered the lower courts' orders unlawful. Conversely, the state's counsel maintained that the lower courts followed due process: after submitting the final report, the complainant was notified, a protest petition was submitted and treated as a complaint, and witness statements were properly recorded. The Magistrate thereafter relied on the materials and evidence, including the "last seen theory," to summon the petitioners for trial at the stage where only a prima facie case needs evaluation, not a full trial. The reviewing court reaffirmed these findings, stating no legal error or impropriety was evident. The High Court concluded that the procedural steps taken by the Magistrate and Sessions Judge were lawful and justified, emphasizing that interference at this stage would be premature since the complete evidence had yet to be presented. Therefore, the petition lacked merit and was dismissed as the orders of the lower courts were found to be just, proper, and in accordance with established legal principles.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SIDDHARTH

(i) Amita Garg And Others Vs. State of U.P. And Others
Case Number: Application U/S 438 Cr.P.C. No. 5286 of 2022
Date of decision: 06.07.2022

The Court considered the prayer for grant of transit anticipatory bail. The applicants, residents of District Agra, U.P., sought limited protection to enable them to appear before the competent court at Jaipur, Rajasthan, where the FIR had been lodged at Police Station Mansarovar, Jaipur City (South). The applicants urged that they were willing to submit to the jurisdiction of the Jaipur court but required short-term protection from arrest to approach it. The State opposed, arguing that as the alleged offence had occurred outside U.P., the anticipatory bail application was not maintainable before the Allahabad High Court, which lacked jurisdiction.

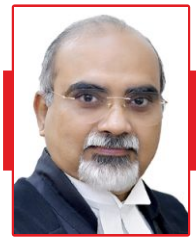
The Court observed that while there is no statutory definition of "transit anticipatory bail," its basis lies in Article 21 of the Constitution safeguarding personal liberty, and its provision under Section 438 Cr.P.C. flowing from the 41st Law Commission Report. The Court clarified that "transit anticipatory bail" refers to interim protection granted when a person apprehends arrest in a state different from the one he is present in, enabling time-bound access to the competent court in the other state. It explained that the High Court or Sessions Court has powers under Section 438 to direct release on anticipatory bail when there is apprehension of arrest for non-bailable offences. However, such transit bail is necessarily temporary; it merely ensures protection till the accused reaches the appropriate jurisdictional court. The grant of transit bail does not bind the regular court, which will independently decide the anticipatory bail on

merits. Thus, transit bail is only provisional relief designed to safeguard liberty while facilitating recourse before the competent court having territorial jurisdiction.

(ii) Sanjeev @ Kallu Sethiya Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 18458 of 2022
Date of decision: 17.10.2022

dealt with the bail application where the key issue involved interpretation and misuse of Section 149 IPC. The Court observed that Section 149 IPC is one of the most misused and misinterpreted provisions during police investigation. The provision is built upon Sections 141, 142, and 143 IPC, which deal with unlawful assembly, membership, and the corresponding punishment. Section 141 defines unlawful assembly as an assembly of five or more persons with a common object such as committing mischief, criminal trespass, or any other offence. Section 142 makes it clear that anyone who knowingly joins an unlawful assembly becomes its member, while Section 143 prescribes punishment for such membership. Section 149 requires three essential elements: the existence of an unlawful assembly, the commission of an offence by any member, and the commission of that offence in prosecution of the common object or in furtherance of knowledge that such an offence was likely to be committed. Unless these three conditions are satisfied, conviction under Section 149 cannot be sustained. The Court reiterated the settled principle that even mere presence in an unlawful assembly with an active mind toward achieving its common object is sufficient to attract vicarious liability under Section 149 IPC, as upheld in Amerika Rai vs. State of Bihar (2011) 4 SCC 677 and Ramchandran vs. State of Kerala (2011) 9 SCC 257.

The judgment emphasized that the doctrine of constructive liability under Section 149 cannot be stretched to falsely implicate innocent persons, particularly when general allegations are made against a large number of accused. Courts must exercise caution unless there exist sufficient direct or circumstantial evidence demonstrating that all accused shared the common object of the unlawful assembly. This safeguard was reinforced by the Apex Court in Subal Ghorai vs. State of West Bengal (2013) 4 SCC 607. Moreover, the Supreme Court in Roy Fernandes vs. State of Goa (2012) 3 SCC 221 clarified that if an offence is committed suddenly by one member of an assembly, all other members cannot automatically be held liable under Section 149. Therefore, for conviction under Section 149 IPC, it must be established beyond reasonable doubt that an unlawful assembly was formed with a common object, that the accused were members of it, and that the offence committed was in direct prosecution or was likely in pursuit of that object. The Court reiterated that formation of unlawful assembly and its object are matters of fact to be proved by cogent evidence, and no rigid formula applies. This case reinforced the cautionary approach while applying Section 149 IPC, particularly in bail matters where false implication remains a strong possibility.



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJIT KUMAR

(i) Laxmi v. Canara Bank and others.
Case Number: Writ. A No. 4339 of 2022
Date of decision: 5th May, 2022

The case involves a claim for compassionate appointment by the divorced daughter of a deceased bank employee. The employee died on 27 December 2007 while in service. After his death, no immediate claim for compassionate appointment was made by any dependent family member. It was only on 18 December 2021, nearly thirteen years after the death of the employee, that his daughter, who had obtained divorce from her husband in 2020, came forward with a request to be considered for compassionate appointment. The question before the Court was whether such an application for compassionate appointment could be entertained after such a long lapse of time solely on the basis that the daughter had become divorced in the year 2020. The Court emphasized the basic object underlying the scheme of compassionate appointment. Such

employment is an exception to the normal recruitment procedure, which has to be strictly governed by statutory rules. It is not made as a matter of inheritance or succession to service, nor is it a vested right of the dependents. Rather, the core purpose of compassionate appointment is to provide immediate financial relief to the family of a deceased government or bank employee who dies in harness, leaving the family without any regular source of income. The relief is humanitarian in nature, intended to save the family from destitution at the time of sudden crisis. Thus, the appointment offered depends not merely on eligibility but also on the urgency of need as it existed at the time of death of the employee. Applying this principle, the Court noted that in the present case, the employee had died in December 2007, and the application for compassionate appointment was made only in December 2021, after more than thirteen years. By that time, the very object of the scheme of compassionate employment, namely, to provide succour to the family immediately after the death of the breadwinner, stood frustrated. The Court referred to the settled principle that a claim for compassionate appointment made after a long lapse of years cannot be granted because the period of crisis and financial hardship for which the scheme exists has already passed. Compassionate appointment is not to provide employment to family members at their convenience or whenever they become eligible but to mitigate unforeseen hardship caused instantly at the time of death of the employee. The Court also dealt with the contention that since the daughter was divorced in 2020, she should now be considered eligible for such appointment. It held that divorce obtained years later cannot revive a non-existent cause of action for compassionate appointment nor can it justify a delayed claim. The right has to be tested with reference to circumstances existing at the time of the death of the employee. If after thirteen years of his death, the claim is made, it would undermine the very purpose of the compassionate appointment scheme. Otherwise, it would turn into an alternate channel of regular recruitment, which it was never intended to be.

Thus, the Court concluded that the application of the divorced daughter made in December 2021 seeking compassionate appointment could not be sustained after such an inordinate delay of thirteen years from the death of her father. Accordingly, the writ petition was found to be devoid of merit and was dismissed.

(ii) Mahesh Sharma V. Union of India and Others
Case Number: Matter U/A 227 No. 6427 of 2022
Date of decision: 20th September, 2022

The petitioners in this case were in occupation of premises that originally belonged to the Railways, claiming their possession as tenants under a licensee. An eviction order was passed against them under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, holding them to be unauthorised occupants. Challenging the eviction, the petitioners filed statutory appeals before the District Judge, who admitted the appeals but declined their interim prayer for stay of eviction proceedings on the basis that their possession was unauthorised. Aggrieved by the rejection of the interim protection, the petitioners approached the High Court. The key issue before the Court was whether the petitioners, whose statutory appeals had already been admitted, were entitled to interim protection from eviction proceedings during the pendency of their appeals.

The Court held that the statutory remedy of appeal cannot be reduced to a mere formality, for if eviction orders are executed and the occupants are removed before the appeal is decided, the very purpose of providing an appellate remedy would be defeated. The Court emphasized that during the pendency of an appeal, the operation of an order involving serious civil consequences must ordinarily remain suspended, failing which the right of appeal would stand rendered meaningless. Relying upon the ratio of the Mool Chand judgment, the Court observed that provision of interim relief is necessary to safeguard the interests of the occupants and to ensure that the object of filing an appeal is not frustrated. Therefore, it was directed that the effect and operation of eviction orders passed under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, against which appeals have been preferred, shall remain in abeyance until the disposal of such appeals. With these directions, the writ petitions were disposed of, thereby ensuring that the petitioners will not be dispossessed pending final adjudication of their statutory appeals.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJNISH KUMAR

(i) Abhay Nath Singh Vs. State of U.P and others
Case Number: Writ A No. 1842 of 2012
Date of decision: 16.11.2022

The petitioner, a police officer, was dismissed from service under Rule 8(2)(b) of the Uttar Pradesh Police Officers of the Subordinate Ranks (Punishment and Appeal) Rules, 1991, without any recorded satisfaction or reasons justifying why a departmental enquiry was not reasonable or practicable. This dismissal order was earlier quashed by the Court, with liberty granted to the respondents to initiate a departmental enquiry if they so chose. Following this, the petitioner was reinstated, though the issue of arrears of salary was left open for a separate order. No departmental enquiry was conducted thereafter, and the petitioner's representation for arrears was rejected by an order dated 25.08.2011, citing the principle of "No Work No Pay," but without assigning any reasons. Aggrieved, the petitioner challenged this rejection before the Court.

The Court examined Rule 8(2)(b) of the 1991 Rules, along with Rule 54-A and Rule 53 of the Financial Handbook, as well as relevant Supreme Court judgments, and held that the petitioner was entitled to arrears of salary since the respondents failed to initiate a departmental enquiry despite being granted liberty to do so. It was observed that the principle of "No Work No Pay" could not be applied mechanically, particularly when the petitioner was prevented from discharging duties due to the illegal action of the authorities. Consequently, the Court directed payment of 75% of arrears of salary for the period of absence, along with interest at 6% per annum, holding that the impugned order had been passed in violation of the governing rules and applicable financial provisions. The writ petition was accordingly allowed.

(ii) Satish Kumar Balmiki and Another Vs. State of U.P. and Ors.
Case Number: Special Appeal No. 331 of 2022
Date of decision: 28.07.2022

The intra court appeal was filed challenging the order passed by learned Single Judge on the ground that in terms of "The Uttar Pradesh Government Department Ministerial Cadre Service Rules, 2014" read with "The Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Offices Ministerial Group 'C' Posts of the Lowest Grade (Recruitment by Promotion) Rules 2001", there is no requirement of typing test for promotion except for the posts of typists or the posts for which the typing is essential but the petitioners have been subjected to typing test. This Court considering the aforesaid Rules held that though knowledge of typewriting was not an essential qualification under the aforesaid Rules 2001 for promotion to Group 'C' Post from Group 'D' Post but the same has been made as an essential qualification under the aforesaid Rules of 2014, which is to be tested as per the procedure prescribed under Rules 2001, which specifically provides as to what will be the bench mark to ascertain the eligibility of the candidate for promotion to Group 'C' Post from Group 'D' Post according to 'Note 2' appended to Rule 8 (2) of the aforesaid Rules 2001 for promotion to the post of typist or to a post for which Hindi type writing is necessary, which provides a minimum speed of twenty five words per minute in Hindi typewriting.

This Court also considered the definition of "Ministerial Group 'C' Post of the Lowest Grade" given in the aforesaid Rules of 2001 and definition of "service" given in the aforesaid Rules of 2014 and held that Rule 7 of the Promotion Rules 2014 provides that typing is essential qualification mandated for promotion and the criteria/speed as prescribed in Rules 2001 has been incorporated in promotion Rules 2014 only to the extent of Hindi Typewriting, therefore the reference of promotion Rules 2001 is for a limited purpose i.e. typing speed and in so far as the essential qualification for promotion is concerned the promotion Rules 2014 is unambiguous by mandatorily providing that typing knowledge is an essential qualification. The Special Appeal has accordingly been dismissed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ABDUL MOIN

(i) Parshuram Vs. State of U.P. and Ors.
Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 31424 of 2021
Date of decision: 23.12.2022

The case concerned a challenge under Articles 227 and 243 of the Constitution of India and Section 12C of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, regarding the recounting of votes in an election dispute. The petitioner questioned whether the prescribed authority erred in directing a recount of votes while finally deciding the election petition. The key issue was whether, after pronouncing the final decision in the election petition, the prescribed authority could pass further orders upon receipt of the recount results, or whether it became functus officio, losing jurisdiction to take any further action. The High Court carefully examined the matter and found that once an election petition is finally decided, the prescribed authority becomes functus officio and cannot issue subsequent directions, including those based on a recount of votes.

The Court held that the impugned order of the prescribed authority was not in consonance with the constitutional provisions or the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947. Since the prescribed authority had exceeded its jurisdiction and acted in a patently perverse manner, the High Court intervened under Article 227 to set aside the order. It was clarified that once an election petition is disposed of by a final decision, no further proceedings or directions, such as recounting or acting upon its results, can lawfully be undertaken by the prescribed authority. Accordingly, the writ petition was allowed, the impugned order was set aside, and further directions were issued to maintain compliance with established constitutional and statutory provisions. The petition thus stood disposed of.

(ii) Imtiyaz Ahmad and Ors. vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: WRIT A No. 349 of 2022
Date of decision: 24.01.2022

The writ petition arose from a dispute concerning recruitment to the post of Medical Officer in Government Unani Medical Colleges of Uttar Pradesh. The recruitment process, governed by the U.P. Public Service Commission (Procedure and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, specifically Rules 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, required a two-stage process consisting of a written examination for screening, followed by an interview for candidates who qualified in the first stage. The petitioners contended that they were entitled to participate in the interview stage. However, it was admitted that they did not secure the required cut-off marks in the written screening test. The Commission, therefore, rightly did not permit them to appear in the subsequent interview, in accordance with the prescribed rules of selection.

The Court observed that the selection process was conducted strictly as per statutory provisions and that the petitioners, having failed to clear the qualifying stage, could not claim a right to participate further. Their argument that a concession had earlier been made by counsel for the appellant before the Central Administrative Tribunal held no weight, as such a concession could not override clear legal principles. The Court underlined that the procedural rules framed under statutory authority have binding force and must be followed without deviation. Since the petitioners were disqualified on account of not meeting the minimum cut-off requirement, no illegality or arbitrariness could be attributed to the Public Service Commission's decision to restrain them from attending the interview. Consequently, the Court found no merit in the petition and dismissed it, holding that no case for interference was made out. Petition dismissed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DINESH KUMAR SINGH

(i) Arvind Mishra Vs. C.B.I., Lucknow
Case Number: Application U/S 482 No.- 6257 of 2019
Date of decision: 25.08.2022

The Court dealt with a petition seeking quashing of the trial court's order dated 15.07.2019. The applicant is an accused in Criminal Case No. 502 of 2016 under Sections 120-B, 409, 420, 468, and 471 IPC read with Section 7 and Section 13(2) read with Section 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, arising out of RC No. 30(A) of 1999, P.S. CBI/ACB, Lucknow, pending before the Special Judge (Anti-Corruption), CBI, West, Lucknow. An earlier trial, registered as Criminal Case No. 04 of 2001, had been conducted on the same RC number, wherein all prosecution witnesses were examined, the statement of the accused recorded under Section 313 Cr.P.C., and final arguments concluded. However, the accused was discharged by order dated 30.11.2015 due to the trial court holding that the sanction for prosecution was invalid, though leaving liberty for obtaining a fresh sanction. The CBI later procured a valid sanction dated 16.05.2016 and filed the same charge sheet before the trial court, which led to the framing of charges. Subsequently, the CBI moved an application under Section 33 of the Evidence Act on 27.03.2019, seeking to rely upon the recorded evidence from Case No. 04 of 2001, as several witnesses had since died and more than two decades had elapsed since the FIR. The trial court allowed the application, prompting the applicant to file the present petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C.

The main issue before the Court was whether evidence recorded in Case No. 04 of 2001, dismissed on the ground of invalid sanction, could be read in the subsequent trial in Case No. 502 of 2016. The Court noted that the accused himself admitted the death of some witnesses and the impracticality of re-examining them after 23 years. It held that both the earlier and subsequent trials were judicial proceedings and, therefore, the evidence recorded earlier was not invalid. Referring to Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, which permits the use of prior judicial testimony in subsequent proceedings if the witness cannot be produced and the matter was substantially the same, the Court found the conditions fully satisfied. Reliance was also placed on the principle laid down by the Supreme Court in Nanjappa v. State of Karnataka, which clarified that a retrial after obtaining valid sanction does not amount to double jeopardy. Thus, the Court upheld the trial court's order, stating there was no legal error in allowing the CBI's application. Consequently, the petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was dismissed.

(ii) Dinesh Kumar Tiwari Vs. Bank of Baroda and Ors.
Case Number: Writ-C No.-1002680 of 2015
Date of decision: 09.02.2022

dealt with a dispute arising from recovery proceedings following a loan transaction. The petitioner had taken a loan of ₹12 lakhs on 06.11.2004 from Bank of Baroda, mortgaging his property situated in Alambagh, Lucknow. When he defaulted, the bank filed Original Application No. 154 of 2010 before the Tribunal seeking recovery of ₹14,34,234, which was decided ex parte on 17.09.2010. The petitioner, upon learning of the order in 2011, filed an appeal which was dismissed on 18.01.2012. During this time, the bank auctioned the mortgaged property on 31.01.2013 in favour of Respondent No. 3, who deposited a token amount. The petitioner filed objections on 28.02.2013, and significantly, on 03.05.2013 he deposited the entire due amount with interest, which the Bank of Baroda accepted. The bank then informed the Tribunal by letter dated 07.05.2013 that its dues were cleared and requested that the sale not be confirmed.

Despite this, the Recovery Officer rejected the bank's request and proceeded to confirm the sale on 28.06.2013. The Court held that such action was wholly illegal and unauthorized, as once the bank had received full payment and itself sought cancellation of the sale, the Recovery Officer had no authority to ignore its request. It emphasized that until confirmation, an auction purchaser acquires no right, title, or interest in the property, and under Rule 60 of the Second Schedule of the Income Tax Act, 1961, if dues are deposited before confirmation, the debtor is entitled to retain the

property. The court noted that the Recovery Officer's conduct violated this settled principle. Consequently, the writ petition was disposed of with directions to the Tribunal to decide the petitioner's appeal expeditiously, preferably within one month, and ordered that the interim protection granted on 19.05.2015 would continue until the appeal was decided.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJEEV MISRA

(i) Vishal Singh @Pitarsan @ Vishal Kumar Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Anr.
Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 614 of 2021
Date of Decision: 15.07.2022

In this case, a criminal revision appeal was filed challenging the order of the Additional Sessions Judge, Fast Track Court-II, Ballia, in Misc. Criminal Application of 2019. The application was moved by the accused Vishal Singh @ Pitarsan @ Vishal Kumar Singh, claiming that he should be declared a juvenile on the date of the alleged incident, i.e., 4 November 2017. The revisionist's plea was based on conflicting entries regarding his date of birth as recorded in different mark sheets of the high school examinations undertaken in 2014 and 2016. The central dispute, therefore, revolved around determining whether the revisionist was a juvenile on the relevant date. The court was called upon not only to examine the validity and evidentiary value of the school certificates on record but also to assess whether the enquiry made earlier into the claim of juvenility had been conducted properly in accordance with law or whether it was arbitrary and ignored relevant material. In addressing these issues, reliance was placed on the statutory framework, including Section 9 and Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Rule 12 of the Juvenile Justice Rules, 2007, and Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The court emphasized that when an accused raises the plea of being a juvenile, the approach should not be hyper-technical, and the evidence must be considered with sensitivity since matters of age carry serious legal consequences.

The court relied upon several precedents, including Prag Bhati vs. State of U.P. (2016) 12 SCC 744, Sanjeev Kumar Gupta vs. State of U.P. (2019) 12 SCC 370, Babloo Pasi vs. State of Jharkhand (2008) 13 SCC 133, Birad Mal Singhvi vs. Anand Purohit AIR 1988 SC 1796, and Manoj @ Monu @ Vishal Chaudhary vs. State of Haryana (2022 SCC OnLine SC 185), to underscore that courts must adopt a balanced approach in examining juvenility claims. At the same time, the court reiterated the principle that the initial burden of proving juvenility lies on the accused, as highlighted in the cases of Abuzar Hossain and Rishipal Singh Solanki. Considering the evidence on record and the inconsistencies in the documents presented, the court found that the revisionist had failed to discharge this initial burden and that his claim did not appear to be bona fide. It noted that the documents produced could not be relied upon in isolation when there were contradictions, and the enquiry earlier carried out was found to be neither perverse nor contrary to the established procedure. On this basis, the Hon'ble Court concluded that there existed no valid grounds to interfere with the decision of the lower court, and the claim of juvenility was accordingly rejected. Consequently, the criminal revision failed and was dismissed in these terms.

(ii) Babar Ali Khan and 3 Others vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Application U/S 482 No. 13237 of 2021
Date of Decision: 10.01.2022

In this case, Babar Ali Khan and three others, accused in Case Crime No. 511/1996 (State Vs. Babar Khan and Others), challenged the order dated 9 February 2021 of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Rampur, which committed their matter to the Court of Sessions on the prosecution's request. The background involves a 1996 FIR alleging offences under several provisions of the IPC as well as the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984, after which the investigation led to a charge sheet. Trial had commenced before the Magistrate, charges were framed, and five prosecution witnesses had already been examined. In 2021, the prosecution moved to commit

the case to Sessions court citing the enhancement of punishment under Section 3/4 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984, made in 2015. The applicants opposed, arguing the offence was previously triable by a Magistrate since the alleged incident predated amendments, and furthered that the trial was advanced before the Magistrate, thus the committal was belated. The applicants also contended that neither the statute nor the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), specifically Chapter XXIII and its schedules, explicitly mandate Sessions trial for such offences, citing Section 26 as applicable in Uttar Pradesh to argue for Magistrate jurisdiction.

The Court considered the statutory scheme, emphasizing the provisions of Sections 26, 28, and 29 CrPC which delineate sentencing powers of Magistrates and Sessions Judges; with Magistrates limited to passing sentences not exceeding seven years' imprisonment, while Sessions Judges can impose any statutorily authorized sentence. The court observed that while Sections 3/4 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act do not specify Sessions trial, offences carrying sentences up to ten years, as per the amended Section 4, necessitate Sessions court jurisdiction. Reviewing Sections 193 and 194 CrPC on committal procedure and charge-taking powers, the Court found the Magistrate justified in committing the case, given the possibility of a sentence that exceeds the Magistrate's authority. The argument that advanced trial before the Magistrate should bar committal to Sessions was dismissed as contrary to statutory mandate. The court concluded that the impugned order committing the case to the Sessions was legally sound, finding no illegality or lack of jurisdiction in the Magistrate's decision. The application was accordingly dismissed, upholding committal to Sessions court for trial of offences carrying sentences beyond seven years under the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIVEK KUMAR SINGH

(i) Gaurav Khanna & Anr. Vs. State of U. P. Anr.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application No.340/2021
Date of decision: 19.03.2021

The Court considered the applicants' plea for anticipatory bail in Case Crime No. 0038 of 2019 under Sections 406, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B IPC at P.S. Kotwali, District Kanpur Nagar. The applicants, along with opposite party no. 2, were partners in M/s Khas Polymer. They obtained a bank loan of Rs. 16,85,840 on 20.11.2017 with mutual consent and had been regularly paying installments. Subsequently, disputes arose between the partners, and both applicants resigned from the firm on 06.06.2018. Thereafter, opposite party no. 2 lodged an FIR against the applicants on 09.02.2019, allegedly with mala fide intent to harass them. Earlier, in a writ petition, the Court had directed no coercive action until submission of the police report under Section 173(2) Cr.P.C. Following investigation, a charge sheet was filed, and cognizance was taken on 26.08.2019. Complaint proceedings under Sections 406/420 IPC were also initiated separately by opposite party no. 2, but this Court stayed further proceedings in that matter on 21.01.2020.

The applicants' anticipatory bail had earlier been rejected by the Sessions Court, and their subsequent application before the High Court in Bail Application No. 3857 of 2020 was dismissed as not pressed on 08.07.2020 without liberty to file afresh. In the present application, it was argued that since anticipatory bail is intended to operate only until cognizance is taken and summons are issued, applicants must instead seek regular bail under Section 439 Cr.P.C. The Court relied on precedents including Vinod Kumar vs. State of U.P. and Satpal Singh vs. State of Punjab (2018 SC) to hold that anticipatory bail is not maintainable after charge sheet and summoning. As the matter had progressed to cognizance, and good grounds for bail were not demonstrated, the Court found the applicants not entitled to such relief. Accordingly, the anticipatory bail application was rejected.

(ii) Budhpal vs.State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 46259 of 2021
Date of Decision: 14.3.2022

The judgment concerns an application for bail filed by Budhpal in a criminal case under Sections 304, 323, and 504 of the Indian Penal Code, arising from Crime No. 609 of 2021 at Jalalabad police station, Shahjahanpur district. The applicant pleaded false implication with no involvement in the alleged offense, emphasized his clean criminal record, and pointed out the absence of any specific role or motive attributed to him. The applicant also highlighted a precedent where a co-accused was granted bail, seeking parity. The court acknowledged the submissions from the applicant's counsel, who assured full cooperation with the trial process and undertook not to misuse the liberty if bail was granted. Opposing counsel from the State strongly resisted the bail petition. After considering the nature and seriousness of the charges, the potential punishment, the evidence, and legal principles including Article 21 of the Constitution and the Supreme Court ruling in Dataram Singh v. State of U.P., the court deemed the case appropriate for bail without delving into the merits of the accusation.

The court ordered Budhpal's release on bail upon furnishing a personal bond and two sureties. Conditions were imposed to ensure no tampering with prosecution evidence, mandatory presence during all critical trial stages, no unjustified adjournments, and strict compliance with summons under Sections 229-A and 174-A IPC in case of bail violation. The sureties' identity and residential details were required to be verified, with the provision for bail cancellation if any conditions were breached. The judgment carefully clarified that the observations were limited strictly to the bail request and should not influence the ultimate trial outcome. The order reflected a balanced approach, respecting the constitutional right to liberty while safeguarding the trial's integrity. The applicant, in custody since July 2021, was thus granted conditional bail to ensure fairness during the trial progression. This decision underscores the court's commitment to procedural justice, emphasizing bail as the rule rather than an exception in cases where the accused's liberty does not threaten the legal process.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJAY BHANOT

(i) Vinod Kumar V State of U.P and Other
Case Number: Misc Review Appl No. 2 of 2019 in Special Appeal No. 1083 of 2019
Date of decision: 19th September, 2022

In the present matter, the Hon'ble High Court had earlier delivered a reasoned judgment on merits on 18 September 2019. Dissatisfied with that decision, the aggrieved party preferred a Special Appeal on 18 October 2019, which too came to be dismissed after hearing, thereby affirming the judgment rendered by the learned Single Judge. Following the dismissal of the Special Appeal, the review applicant filed the instant Review Application under Order XLVII Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, seeking reconsideration of the matter on merits. The issue before the Court was whether such a review application could be entertained and examined on merits, particularly when the scope of review jurisdiction under the Code of Civil Procedure is limited in nature and cannot be equated with the extensive jurisdiction exercised by an appellate court.

While addressing the issue, the High Court emphasized that the power of review cannot be treated as an unrestricted power to re-examine the entire matter as if sitting in appeal over its own earlier judgment. Review jurisdiction is distinct and narrower in scope. It can only be exercised to correct mistakes or errors apparent on the face of the record. An error is said to be apparent when, upon a mere glance, it strikes immediately without requiring a long-drawn process of reasoning, analysis, or scrutiny. Such an error must be self-evident from the records themselves. If detailed examination is required or if two views are possible, the alleged error ceases to be "apparent" and is not open to review. The Court also stressed that review is not meant to provide the parties an opportunity to reargue the case or seek re-hearing on merits by merely contending that an alternative interpretation of facts or law could also be possible. That falls strictly within the domain of appellate jurisdiction, which had already been exhausted when the

Special Appeal was filed and dismissed. The High Court noted that in the present application, the applicant was clearly seeking a rehearing of the matter on merits under the garb of review, which is outside the scope of Order XLVII, Rule 1. Since no error apparent on the face of the record had been pointed out, nor was there any miscarriage of justice demonstrated that warranted interference, the Court held that the review application did not fall within the permissible parameters. Accordingly, it was found devoid of merit and was dismissed.

(ii) Mita India Pvt. Ltd. Gaziabad vs. State of U.P and 2 Others
Case Number: Writ-C No. 15344 of 2019
Date of Decision: 08.04.2022

The dispute arose when the respondent workman assaulted a fellow employee on 07.09.2011. Following the registration of an FIR on 08.09.2011, he stopped attending his duties and remained continuously absent. Despite repeated communications sent by the employer on 25.03.2012 and 25.04.2012, directing him to resume work, the workman neither responded nor rejoined duty. Consequently, the employer invoked Clause 21 of its Certified Standing Orders, which deems any workman absent from duty without permission for eight consecutive days to have voluntarily abandoned his employment. The workman moved the Labour Tribunal, which held that the termination of his services was illegal, thereby prompting the employer to challenge the Tribunal's award through the present writ petition.

The Court held that abandonment of service results from a workman's prolonged and unauthorized absence, whereby the employer reasonably infers his intention to no longer continue in service. It clarified that while unauthorized absence typically requires a domestic enquiry to establish misconduct, abandonment under Clause 21 is self-executing and does not necessitate a formal enquiry. In this case, the workman's sustained and unexplained absence, despite repeated notices, squarely fell within abandonment of service. The employer had followed a just and lawful procedure, while the Labour Tribunal had adopted a perverse and incorrect view in setting aside the termination. Consequently, the judgment concluded that the award of the Labour Tribunal was illegal and unsustainable, and the writ petition filed by the employer was allowed, restoring the validity of the termination order.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEERAJ TIWARI

(i) Sohan Lal Sharma Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Writ-A No. 12726 of 2021
Date of decision: 17.01.2022

The petitioner, a Netra Parikshan Adhikari posted at District Hospital, Etah, filed the present petition questioning the appointment of respondent no.4, who was promoted to the post of Chief Medical Superintendent on 29 September 2020. Respondent no.4 was initially working as a Senior Consultant at the same hospital but had a service history wherein a transfer order was issued on 7 July 2015 transferring him from District Hospital Kanpur Nagar to District Hospital Etah. Despite the transfer order, respondent no.4 did not join his posting and allegedly remained absent from duty for over three years. Instead of complying with the transfer, he challenged the order before the State Services Tribunal, Lucknow, in Case No. CP1540 of 2018, which is still pending. The petitioner contended that given the long unauthorized absence of respondent no.4, his promotion and posting as Chief Medical Superintendent could not be justified and sought the issuance of a writ of quo warranto and certiorari to quash the order dated 29 September 2020 allowing him to join on the said post. The issue before the Court was whether respondent no.4's appointment to the post of Chief Medical Superintendent could be termed invalid or illegal, and whether the absence could disqualify him from holding such a position in a manner warranting interference by a writ of quo warranto.

Upon consideration, the Court referred to the precedent established in Ravi Kant Tiwari vs. State of U.P., wherein it was determined that the office of Chief Medical Superintendent does not qualify as a substantive "public office" in the sense required for a writ of quo warranto to be maintained. The Court noted that respondent no.4 was a duly qualified doctor appointed within the State Medical Services and met all prescribed qualifications for holding the post. The fact of his absence from duty for a certain period may be considered an irregularity but did not render him ineligible or disqualified for the position. The Court emphasized that the State Government, being the employer, had full authority to condone or waive deficiencies of this nature, treating the absence as a matter of service irregularity rather than illegality. It further observed that respondent no.4 had previously held a substantive post as Senior Consultant at the District Hospital, Etah, and his promotion and adjustment to the position of Chief Medical Superintendent within the same hospital could not be said to be outside the scope of law. The Court thus concluded that the petition was not maintainable, particularly since the petitioner himself was not aggrieved by the impugned order of 29 September 2020, and in service jurisprudence, locus standi is an essential requirement. In absence of illegality in appointment and given the authority of the State to condone irregularities, the Court found no valid ground for issuing a writ of quo warranto or certiorari and accordingly dismissed the petition.

(ii) Brahamnad Tyagi Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Writ A No.6237 of 2022
Date of decision: 15.07.2022

The petitioner was employed as a Head Clerk in the establishment of respondent no. 3 on 1 April 1999 and retired from service on 30 April 2018. More than three years after his retirement, a disciplinary proceeding was initiated against him, with the impugned order dated 7 July 2021 and a charge sheet subsequently issued on 7 April 2022. The grievance raised by the petitioner was that such proceedings, initiated after his retirement, were wholly without jurisdiction and contrary to the governing regulations. His service was regulated by the U.P. Agricultural Produce Market Committees (Centralized) Services Regulations, 1984, and, therefore, the question before the Court was whether any disciplinary proceeding could legally be initiated against him after retirement under the framework of those regulations. The petitioner sought the issuance of a writ of certiorari to quash both the order and the charge sheet issued against him post-retirement.

The Court carefully considered the provisions of the Regulations, specifically Regulation 43, which provides that rules relating to disciplinary proceedings, appeals, and representations against punishment applicable to State Government employees would also apply to members of the Centralized Service. However, Regulation 47 expressly declares that the service of such employees is not pensionable. This was a crucial factor because, under Article 351-A of the U.P. Civil Service Regulations, proceedings may be initiated or continued against an employee after retirement only if the service is pensionable, since the rules allow withholding or withdrawing pension and other retirement benefits as a form of punishment. In the petitioner's case, once it was undisputed that his service was non-pensionable, Article 351-A of the CSR had no application. Consequently, even if the disciplinary rules applicable to State employees were adopted under Regulation 43, those rules could not be enforced against the petitioner due to the bar under Regulation 47. Thus, the Court concluded that no disciplinary proceeding could be initiated against a retired employee like the petitioner, whose service was not pensionable, under either the Regulations of 1984 or the adopted service rules. Since the petitioner had retired on 30 April 2018 and the impugned proceedings were initiated only thereafter, the order dated 7 July 2021 and the charge sheet dated 7 April 2022 amounted to action taken without authority of law. Both were adjudged illegal and unsustainable. Accordingly, the writ petition was allowed, and the impugned orders were quashed, affirming that disciplinary proceedings cannot be pursued against retired employees governed by the 1984 Regulations when their service is non-pensionable.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANOJ BAJAJ

(i) M/S Manali Vintrade Private Limited vs. State of U.P. And 3 Others
Case Number: Writ C No. 26588 of 2023
Date of Decision: 10 October 2023

In this case, the petitioner, M/S Manali Vintrade Private Limited, challenged the withdrawal of its mining permit by the District Magistrate, citing a bar imposed based on a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) order and seeking either an extension of the mining permit for the period lost due to judicial intervention, or a refund of the royalty paid for unused permit time, with interest. The petitioner had obtained a six-month mining permit through an e-tender process under the Uttar Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) Rules, 1963, commencing 09.05.2022 and expiring 08.01.2023, with mining prohibited during the monsoon months. Shortly after commencement, mining was halted due to an interim restraining order by the National Green Tribunal (NGT), following an application alleging lack of proper environmental clearance. The NGT's final order, dated 01.07.2022, directed the State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) to revisit the environmental clearance, maintaining the interim stay until review was complete. Environmental clearance was eventually granted in May 2023. Subsequently, the District Magistrate permitted the petitioner to mine for the balance period lost due to the stay (five months and 21 days). However, this order was rescinded on 20.05.2023, citing a High Court order in PIL No. 28916 of 2016 (Vijay Kumar Dwivedi vs. State of U.P. and others), leading the petitioner to approach the Court for relief.

The petitioner argued that government orders and changes in e-tendering procedures had overtaken the cited PIL bar, and case law (Beg Raj Singh v. State of U.P. and Chowgule & Co. v. Goa Foundation) supported permit extension when mining was interrupted by litigation. The State, on the other hand, relied on Dharmendra Kumar Singh v. State of U.P. (2021) 1 SCC 93, which established that extension of mining permits is only possible if specifically provided by statute or lease terms, and mere interruption by litigation does not entitle a lessee to automatic extension. The Court found the District Magistrate's reasoning based on the prior PIL erroneous, as subsequent government policy and orders had superseded the earlier bar. However, the Court upheld the legal position set out in Dharmendra Kumar Singh, which, as the later Supreme Court precedent, constituted binding law. The mining permit could not be extended in the absence of statutory language or specific lease provision authorizing such extension. Acknowledging that the petitioner was prevented from mining due to circumstances beyond its control, the Court invoked Rule 41(h) of the Uttar Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) Rules, 2021, entitling the petitioner to a refund of royalty paid for the period of non-operation. It directed the State to refund the proportionate royalty amount with 6% per annum interest for the relevant period, to be completed within one month. The writ petition was thus partly allowed: while the permit extension claim was denied, the refund with interest for the unused period was granted.

(ii) Smt. Meera Devi and Another vs. State of U.P. and 2 Others
Writ - C No. 20699 of 2023
Date of Decision: 28.07.2023

In this case, Smt. Meera Devi and another (the petitioners), bhumidhars (tenure holders) of agricultural plots in Mathura, challenged orders passed by the District Magistrate and the Appellate Authority, which had found them guilty of illegal mining under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The authorities had imposed liability for payment of royalty, price for the alleged excavated minerals, and a penalty, totalling over Rs. 24 lakhs, based on an ex-parte report by the local revenue official (Lekhpal). The petitioners contended that the proceedings were entirely one-sided and vitiated by procedural lapses. The Lekhpal's report did not specify the exact date of excavation, nor confirm if the inspection was done in presence of any independent witness. The petitioners argued they did not receive the statutory notices, and the orders imposing penalty and recovery were passed without affording them a proper opportunity to be heard. They relied heavily on legal precedents, including Ranveer Singh vs. State of U.P. (2017 (1) ADJ 240) and

Promoters and Builders Association of Pune vs. State of Maharashtra (2015 (12) SCC 736), to support the application of principles of natural justice and need for precise determination regarding alleged illegal excavation and its commercial use. The State countered that all proper notices were issued and served in the presence of witnesses and that the petitioners had failed to respond at any stage, necessitating ex-parte proceedings. After hearing both parties, the Division Bench found significant procedural lapses and violation of principles of natural justice. The Court held that the orders of the District Magistrate and the Appellate Authority were passed without adequate investigation into the actual excavation, its nature, or purpose. There was no proper determination, nor was it established whether the mud/mineral was removed, if it was used commercially or internally, or if it was disposed of by the petitioners. The authorities relied solely on a deficient ex-parte report, without basis or corroboration, neglecting to give the petitioners a real chance to defend themselves or rebut the allegations. The High Court, therefore, quashed and set aside both the impugned orders of the District Magistrate (dated 08.12.2018) and the Appellate Authority (dated 08.05.2023). The matter was remanded to the District Magistrate/Collector, Mathura, for fresh adjudication, with a direction to hear the petitioners and comply with principles of natural justice before taking any decision. The Court observed that, given the clear violation of fair process, a further revision before the authorities was not considered an adequate remedy.

The writ petition was partly allowed. The punishment orders were nullified due to lack of fair procedure and violation of natural justice, and the matter was sent back for proper reconsideration by the District Magistrate, with specific directions to provide the petitioners a fair opportunity to be heard.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH PADIA

(i) Vinay Kumar Vs. State of U.P. & Ors
Special Appeal No. 33 of 2022
Date of decision: 27.01.2022

The present intra-court appeal has been filed challenging the order dated 17 December 2021 passed by the learned Single Judge. The appellant, as the writ petitioner, claimed that he was fully qualified and eligible for appointment to the post of Trained Graduate Teacher in Social Science under the O.B.C. category for vacancies advertised by the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Sewa Chayan Board in March 2021 through Advertisement No. 01/2021. The appellant duly applied and took the examination, the result of which was declared on 26 October 2021. It was revealed that the cut-off for his category stood at 462.82500. The appellant alleged further that having correctly answered eighty-seven questions, he secured 350.804 marks, which he contended should have placed him above the cut-off, yet his name was inexplicably missing from the final select list published by the Board. The gravamen of his argument was that his OMR sheet had been incorrectly evaluated owing to a minor error, and therefore, the learned Single Judge was wrong in refusing to grant him relief. By urging such grievance, the appellant prayed for setting aside the Single Judge's judgment and for directions to rectify the evaluation of his OMR sheet.

The Division Bench, however, examined the matter from the broader perspective of ensuring the credibility and secrecy of the examination system. It emphasized the necessity of strict compliance with the clear and categorical instructions given to candidates prior to attempting the OMR sheet. These instructions specifically provided that incomplete or incorrectly filled OMR sheets would not be evaluated. The Court held that the system's integrity hinges upon strict adherence to the instructions and that errors committed by candidates cannot subsequently be excused as minor without jeopardizing transparency and fairness. Intervening in the evaluation at a later stage to correct such alleged mistakes would compel the handling of individual OMR sheets separately, thereby breaching the confidentiality of the evaluation process and potentially exposing the identity of particular candidates. This opens the risk of tampering, suspicion of favouritism, and proliferation of similar claims, thereby rendering the evaluation process arbitrary and unmanageable. The Court took the view that once candidates were forewarned, the responsibility rested squarely on them to comply with the prescribed procedure meticulously. Any negligence,

such as not filling in the question booklet set column or any similar omission, could not be remedied afterwards by permitting alterations. The bench concluded that the learned Single Judge rightly declined to interfere since the inability to comply with examination instructions was attributable to the appellant's own negligence, and therefore there was no legal entitlement to relief. The appeal was accordingly dismissed, maintaining that fairness, consistency, and secrecy in the competitive examination system must prevail over individual lapses which cannot be corrected ex post facto.

(ii) Yogendra Prasad Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Writ-C No. 31056 of 2022
Date of decision: 30.11.2022

The petitioner approached the Court seeking to quash the order dated 26 September 2022 passed by the Deputy Commissioner (Food), Basti Region, Basti, in Case No. 285 of 2022 under Rule 13(1) of the U.P. Essential Commodities (Regulation of Sale and Distribution) Rules, 2013. The impugned order had allowed the appeal of respondent no. 5, whose fair price shop license had earlier been cancelled by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dhankata, Sant Kabir Nagar, on 9 June 2022. Following this cancellation, due process as prescribed by government orders and guidelines was undertaken: the Block Development Officer recommended the petitioner for appointment as the new fair price shop dealer in Gram Panchayat Bhotaha, Block Pauli, Tehsil Dhankata, District Sant Kabir Nagar, and respondent no. 3 granted the license to the petitioner on 6 August 2022. Subsequently, the petitioner began functioning as the fair price shop dealer and was discharging duties without complaint. However, on appeal by respondent no. 5, the Deputy Commissioner (Food) set aside the earlier cancellation order, thereby indirectly invalidating the petitioner's appointment. The grievance of the petitioner was that he, being the subsequent allottee, was not heard in the appellate proceedings even though the decision directly affected his rights and position. Thus, the petitioner sought quashing of the impugned order and a writ of mandamus to restrain interference in his functioning as fair price shop dealer.

In determining the matter, the Court considered precedents of the Supreme Court such as Ram Kumar vs. State of U.P. & Ors., Pawan Choubey vs. State of U.P. & Ors., and Sumitra Devi vs. State of U.P. & Ors., which have consistently affirmed that whenever a subsequent allottee has been appointed following cancellation of an earlier allottee's license, such subsequent allottee must be treated as a necessary party in appeal proceedings. The Court observed that while a subsequent allottee may not acquire substantive or absolute independent rights, he or she nonetheless possesses a fair and legitimate right to defend the existing order and present submissions during proceedings, since the outcome directly affects their appointment. Failure to accord such opportunity violates principles of natural justice. In the present case, the appellate authority passed the order dated 26 September 2022 reinstating respondent no. 5 without affording any opportunity of hearing to the petitioner. Relying on the aforementioned judicial pronouncements and applying settled principles, the Court concluded that the Deputy Commissioner's order was unsustainable in law. It held that the subsequent allottee, i.e. the petitioner, ought to have been impleaded and granted the right of hearing. Accordingly, the appellate order restoring respondent no. 5's license was set aside. The petitioner's position as fair price shop dealer thus remained intact, subject to further lawful proceedings where he must be added as a party and heard before any adverse order could be made.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ALOK MATHUR

(i) Smt. Satakshi Mishra v. State Of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Secondary Edu. Dept.
Case Number: WRIT A No. 5114 of 2022
Date of decision: 18.08.2022

The petitioner, Smt. Satakshi Mishra, a Lecturer at Rajkiya Balika Inter College, Hardoi, approached the Court challenging the rejection of her application for maternity leave from 18 November 2018 to 16 May 2019. The impugned order had denied leave on the basis of Rule 153(1) of the Financial Handbook, Vol. II to IX, which

stipulates that a gap of at least two years must exist between two periods of maternity leave. The background was that the petitioner had previously availed maternity leave from 26 November 2017 to 18 May 2018, and unfortunately, her first child had passed away just one day after birth. She conceived again within a year and applied for a fresh spell of maternity leave beginning November 2018, but this was rejected under the aforesaid executive rule. The issue for consideration thus revolved around whether the executive provisions of the Financial Handbook could override the statutory provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and whether the requirement of a mandatory two-year gap could be enforced to deny a woman entitled to maternity benefits under the parliamentary enactment.

The Court examined Section 5(3) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, which confers on every woman an entitlement to maternity benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks for each childbearing. Section 27 of the Act further asserts that the provisions of the Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent contained in any other law, whether enacted before or after the Act's commencement, though a proviso allows for additional benefits under agreements or contracts of service beyond the Act's stipulations. This indicates that while additional benefits are admissible, no contrary or inconsistent restrictions on maternity benefits are permissible. The Court also noted that the State Government had already adopted the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act through its Government Order dated 11 April 2011, and this adoption had been judicially recognized in precedents such as Anshu Rani vs. State of U.P., which held that the statutory provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act would prevail. On this reasoning, the Court stressed that the Financial Handbook is only an executive enactment, which cannot override or limit rights explicitly granted under a law passed by Parliament. The respondents, therefore, committed an error in invoking Rule 153(1) to reject the petitioner's application, particularly when Section 27 of the Maternity Benefit Act provides that it prevails over any contrary law or contract of service. As the Act is intended to secure the welfare of women employees, denying the petitioner's leave application by imposing a condition of mandatory two years' gap where her previous maternity leave had ended tragically with the death of her child was contrary to both the spirit and provisions of the Act. The High Court, thus, allowed the writ petition, quashing the impugned order dated 30 July 2019, and directed the respondents to grant the maternity benefit to the petitioner strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, reaffirming that statutory enactments of Parliament prevail over subordinate or executive rules.

(ii) Dr. Rudra Pratap vs State of U.P.
Case Number: Writ -A 2854 of 2022
Date of decision: 07.09.2022

`The petitioner, a retired Director of Animal Husbandry, challenged the State Government's order dated 14 March 2022, imposing the punishment of withdrawing his entire pension and simultaneously ordering recovery. The background of the case stemmed from several writ petitions alleging corruption and irregularities in the selection process of 2014. The High Court, having formed a prima facie opinion of wrongdoing, directed the constitution of a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to examine the irregularities. Based on the SIT's findings, the petitioner was served a chargesheet on 25 October 2019. However, the petitioner had already superannuated on 30 June 2018, before the issuance of the chargesheet. The disciplinary proceedings were then sought to be continued under Rule 351-A of the Civil Service Regulations (CSR), which allows for proceedings against a retired officer subject to specific conditions. The critical legal issue before the Court was whether the State was bound to strictly comply with the provisions of Rule 351-A(a)(ii) of the CSR or whether the disciplinary proceedings could stand valid even if initiated or conducted in violation of those provisions on the strength of earlier directions issued by the Court to conduct inquiry into the alleged irregularities.

The Court emphasized that when disciplinary proceedings are initiated after the retirement of an employee, compliance with Rule 351-A CSR is mandatory and jurisdictional. This Rule imposes two indispensable conditions: first, that approval from the Governor must be obtained before initiating proceedings, and second, that the charges must relate to events occurring not earlier than four years before the institution of the proceeding. The Court clarified that its interim order dated 12 December 2017, which directed an inquiry into alleged irregularities, was not intended to empower the State Government to ignore or bypass these settled legal requirements. The High Court observed that at the time of its direction, it had not been apprised of the fact that the petitioner and several others had already retired, and therefore, its direction could not be used to override fundamental statutory safeguards. The very scheme of Rule 351-A indicates that inquiries against retired officials are exceptions to the general rule, and therefore, these exceptions must be read strictly. Without observance of these conditions, the State Government

lacks jurisdiction to proceed against a retired employee. The Court further noted that the provisions of the U.P. Government Servant (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1999 continue to apply to retired employees only when the requirements of Article 351-A are satisfied. Since the employer-employee relationship ceases upon superannuation, disciplinary jurisdiction survives only if CSR 351-A is scrupulously followed. In the present case, the chargesheet was issued after retirement and related to events that went beyond the four-year limitation, while the approval of the Governor was also not validly secured in accordance with law. Thus, both mandatory preconditions stood violated. On this reasoning, the Court held the disciplinary proceedings against the petitioner to be wholly without authority, and accordingly, the impugned order dated 14 March 2022 was quashed. The writ petition was allowed, restoring the pensionary benefits to the petitioner.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PANKAJ BHATIA

(i) Abhishek Tiwari And Anr. Vs. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Social Welfare Lko. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ C No-30835 of 2021 & Writ C No-31573 of 2021
Date of decision: 31.05.2022

The Petition is with regard to a dispute of a property where two writ petitions were filed, one by the Son and Daughter-in-Law(Bahu) and other by the Grandson, against the Old Grand Parents aged more than 70 years, challenging an order passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Lucknow in exercise of the powers under section 5 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act of 2007), whereby directions were given to vacate the residential house within a period of fifteen days from the date of passing of said order. The dispute was with respect to a property which the mother aged about 73 years claims that she has acquired the property in question out of her own funds and resides with her husband in ground floor. The son, daughter-in-law (Bahu) and the Grandson resides on the first floor of the property. A regular suit was also filed by the son for dispossession. The mother also lodged an FIR against the petitioners i.e. son, daughter-in-law (Bahu) alleging physical abuse at the hands of the children along with an application purporting to be under Sections 21 and 22 of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The Maintenance Tribunal on the report of the District Collector directed the Son, Daughter-in-law, and Grandson to vacate the property within period of 15 days, however the said directions were challenged by the Petitioners on the ground that the property was purchased out of sale proceeds of ancestral property of which Petitioner was also a Co- coparcener. The Court held that the tribunal lacks jurisdiction to direct eviction under the Act. However, the Tribunal is fully empowered to direct the children/relatives (as the case may be) to provide for a residence on an application being filed under Chapter II by a senior citizen.

The Court also held that the District Magistrate under Chapter V is empowered to pass orders and take such steps as may arise for ensuring that the senior citizen may enjoy the property, which includes issuing order of eviction, but such order can only be passed as a last recourse and only in relation to specific part of the property which is in joint possession of the applicant i.e. senior citizens as well as children/ relatives. In the Present Petition, the Court also directed District Magistrate to take measures ensuring the safety and well-being of the respondent and her husband (Grand Parents) and to injunct the petitioners (Son, Daughter-in-law, and their children) herein not to go to the ground floor portion of the house and restrain from any acts that cause any inconvenience to the respondent and her husband.

(ii) Km. Shivani Singh Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Ministry Of Higher Education Lko. And Ors.
Case Number: Writ C No.25442 of 2020
Date of decision: 09.09.2022

In the case, the Petitioner appeared in NEET 2018 and Secured rank 333095 for Course of M.B.B.S and deposited a total sum of Rs. 13,30,000/-with interest as fees along with security deposit of the course after the

First round of counselling. The Petitioner was also allotted she a seat in Madhya Pradesh which she found to be better option than above, so applied for the refund of fees and security money deposited, but the same was refused according to clause 8 of the GO read with clause 9 and 10 of the brochure issued for the NEET of the said year. The Petition was filed seeking refund of the deposit with the interest paid towards fees and security deposits and a Regular Suit was instituted to test the power of D.G.M.E. i.e. whether can it confiscate the money and the legality of the retention of the security deposited, as these holds being violative of Article 300-A of Constitution of India and Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act 1872. The court took the view that the Executive instruction cannot Partake "law" as referred under Article 300-A stating that fees is a property at the hands of a student and cannot be deprived of the same as there being no law framed clearly about the confiscation of the fees deposited.

The court held that the retention of entire fees is clearly barred by section 74 of Contract Act and the D.G.M.E. cannot even claim reasonable compensation as there appears no logic in confiscating the entire fees. The court also held that a clear case of retention of money by the state without any authority of law which is clear violation of the rights enshrined under article 300-A of Constitution of India thereby directing the Respondent to refund the entire amount of Rs 13,30,000/- along with interest at the rate of 6% per annum from date of application for refund till actual payment to the petitioner.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SAURABH LAVANIA

(i) Shalik Ram Singh @ Salik Ram Vs. A.D.J., Court No. 3, Gonda & Ors.
Case Number: Matter Under Article 277 No. 27153 of 2021
Date of Decision: 04.02.2022

In the present case, the petitioner filed a petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India challenging the orders dated 29.10.2021 and 11.11.2021 passed by the Execution Court in Execution Case No. 1 of 2017. The petitioner asserted his independent right over the suit property based on a will deed dated 1.6.1970 and objected to the possession proceedings being carried out in execution of a decree. The issue before the Court was whether obstruction to possession of immovable property, as contemplated under Order 21 Rule 97 CPC, could lawfully be raised by "any person" claiming right, title, or interest in the property, including one alleging possession on the basis of an independent claim. The Court noted that the scheme of the CPC under Order 21 Rules 97, 98, 99, and 101 lays down a complete mechanism to deal with objections raised during the execution of decrees for possession of immovable property. Specifically, Rule 97 empowers any person resisting or obstructing delivery of possession, even if not a party to the original decree, to object before the Execution Court. Such objections cannot be cursorily dismissed, as the Execution Court is duty-bound to adjudicate the objector's claim in accordance with Rules 98 to 103, which provide for proper adjudication of rights, titles, and interests before proceeding further.

The Court emphasized that under Order 21 Rule 35 CPC, the decree-holder cannot forcibly dispossess a person in possession without their objections being duly considered. An obstructing party need not await dispossession and then resort to Rule 99 for restoration; rather, his rights can be adjudicated at the stage of resistance under Rule 97 itself. Therefore, the petitioner's objection, claiming possession and independent rights arising from the will deed, was very much maintainable. The Execution Court had committed a fundamental error in rejecting the petitioner's objection under Order 21 Rules 97, 99, and 101 CPC on grounds of non-maintainability without adjudicating the claim on merits. Such rejection not only overlooked binding procedural safeguards but would also render the protection extended by the said provisions illusory. The High Court, while considering these aspects, held that once an obstructionist claims possession and raises a plea of independent right, the Execution Court is statutorily bound to decide those issues on merits, treating the objection as if it were a separate suit. Thus, to deny adjudication would amount to a miscarriage of justice. Consequently, the impugned orders dated 29.10.2021 and 11.11.2021, rejecting the petitioner's application, were set aside. The matter was remitted back to the Execution Court for fresh adjudication of the

petitioner's application/objection under Order 21 Rule 97/99/101 CPC strictly in accordance with law. With these directions, the petition under Article 227 was allowed and the petitioner's right to a fair hearing of his possession and ownership claim was restored.

(ii) Vaibhav Pandey vs. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Deptt. Urban Development, Civil Secrt. Lko. And Another
Case Number: Public Interest Litigation (PIL) No. 878 of 2022
Date of Decision: 27.12.2022

On December 27, 2022, the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, delivered a significant judgment in a batch of writ petitions, including WPIL (L) 878 of 2022, addressing the reservation of seats for backward classes in Uttar Pradesh's urban local body elections. The court, presided over by Justices D.K. Upadhyaya and Saurabh Lavania, quashed the State Government's notification dated December 5, 2022, and a related Government Order dated December 12, 2022, for failing to comply with constitutional mandates and Supreme Court directives. The petitions challenged the reservation process for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in municipal elections, arguing that it violated the "triple test" criteria established by the Supreme Court in K. Krishna Murthy v. Union of India (2010) and Vikas Kishanrao Gawali v. State of Maharashtra (2021). These criteria require: (1) setting up a dedicated commission to conduct a rigorous empirical inquiry into the nature and implications of OBC backwardness, (2) specifying the proportion of reservation based on the commission's recommendations, and (3) ensuring that the total reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and OBCs does not exceed 50% of the seats. The court found that the State of Uttar Pradesh failed to establish a dedicated commission to conduct the required empirical study into political backwardness, distinct from social and educational backwardness as defined under Articles 15(4) and 16(4). The government's reliance on a rapid survey under the Government Order dated April 7, 2017, which merely counted the OBC population based on the U.P. Public Services (Reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs) Act, 1994, was deemed insufficient. The court emphasized that the inquiry must focus on political representation barriers, not just demographic data. Consequently, the court declared the notification providing OBC reservations in municipal elections invalid, as it lacked the necessary empirical foundation and violated the Supreme Court's directives. The court directed the State to immediately notify elections for urban local bodies without OBC reservations until the triple test is fulfilled, ensuring compliance with Article 243-U, which mandates timely elections. Additionally, the Government Order authorizing joint signatures for municipal bank accounts was quashed for lacking statutory backing.

To manage municipal affairs during the interim period until elected bodies are formed, the court directed the formation of three-member committees led by the District Magistrate, including the Executive Officer and a nominated district-level officer, to handle day-to-day functions without making major policy decisions. The court also noted a petition requesting transgender inclusion in backward class reservations, directing the State to consider this during the empirical study. This judgment reinforces the constitutional mandate for fair representation and adherence to judicial guidelines in local body elections, ensuring that reservations are based on rigorous, contemporaneous data to avoid arbitrary or excessive quotas.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIVEK VARMA

(i) Suman Singh s Others vs. Mahaveer Tarachand Bafana s Others
Case no: First Appeal From Order No. 686 of 2007
Date of Decision: 09.02.2022

In the present case, This appeal, at the behest of the claimants, challenges the judgment and award dated 29.1.2007 passed by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal/Additional District Judge, Court No.1, Varanasi in M.A.C.P No.306 of 1999 (Suman Singh and others vs. Mahaveer Tarachand Bafana and others) awarding a sum ofRs.6,86,000/- as compensation with interest at the rate of 6% per annum. In the present case Sanjai Singh died in

a road accident on 13.09.1999 at the age of 24. He was survived by his wife (22 years), a minor daughter (1.5 years), and parents. The claimants appealed against the compensation awarded by the Tribunal in 2007, arguing it was too low. Accident and liability not disputed. Only quantum of compensation was under challenge Appeal Partly Allowed: The High Court partly allowed the appeal filed by the claimants. Modification of Tribunal's Award: The original compensation of ₹6,86,000 awarded by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal was found to be inadequate. The Court enhanced the compensation to ₹17,12,872 with applicable interest. Revised Calculation Basis: Monthly income of deceased taken as ₹8,000 -40% added for future prospects as the deceased was below 40 years old -1/3rd deducted for personal expenses - Multiplier of 18 applied as per Supreme Court rulings - ₹1,00,000 added under non-pecuniary damages (like loss of consortium, etc.). Interest:7.5% interest per annum from the date of filing the claim petition till the date of this award (0G.02.2022) 6% interest per annum thereafter until the amount is deposited. Deposit Instructions: Insurance Company must deposit the revised amount within 12 weeks Any previously deposited amount to be adjusted Tribunal to deduct court fees first before disbursing to claimant TDS.

If yearly interest exceeds ₹50,000, TDS may be deducted as per Section 194A of Income Tax Act, 1961. If not, the amount should be released without requiring a TDS certificate Disbursement Instructions: Since claimants are not illiterate or rustic villagers, no mandatory investment directions issued. Tribunal to use discretion in applying investment norms based on individual cases. The High Court revised the compensation and directed the Insurance Company to deposit the enhanced amount with higher interest. The judgment emphasized justice in line with Apex Court decisions.

(ii) Smt. Upasana and 4 Others versus National Insurance Company Ltd. And 2 Others
Case Number: First Appeal from Order No. 1070 of 2017
Judgment Date: February 11, 2022

This appeal challenges the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal's judgment dated October 4, 2016, in Motor Accident Claim Petition No. 313 of 2012, which awarded Rs. 4,52,000/- with 6% interest as compensation for the death of Rajeev Kumar Sharma in an accident on May 16, 2013. The appellants, the deceased's widow, two minor children, mother, and father, contested the quantum of compensation. The accident and negligence findings were undisputed. The primary issue was the quantum of compensation, particularly the Tribunal's assessment of the deceased's income and omission of future loss of income The Tribunal erred in assessing the deceased's income at Rs. 3,000/- per month, ignoring evidence that he was a Senior Technician at Moser Baer India Ltd., earning Rs. 14,512/- per month. No amount was awarded for future loss of income, contrary to National Insurance Company Ltd. V. Pranay Sethi (2017). Non-pecuniary damages and interest rate (6%) were inadequate. The Tribunal's compensation was just and required no enhancement. The Tribunal erred in assessing the deceased's income at Rs. 3,000/- per month, disregarding documentary evidence (Ex. 40) and testimony from PW-2, the Manager at Moser Baer India Ltd., confirming the deceased's income as Rs. 14,512/- per month (net Rs. 13,020/- after deductions). Only income tax deductions were permissible; other deductions by the Tribunal were incorrect. The deceased's income was fixed at Rs. 14,500/- per month, with 50% added for future prospects (as per Pranay Sethi) since he was under 40 years old. The multiplier of 16 was upheld, appropriate for the deceased's age (31-35 years). Non-pecuniary damages were increased to Rs. 1,00, 000/-.Interest rate was revised to 7.5%, following National Insurance Co. Ltd. V. Mannat Johal (2019).

Monthly Income: Rs. 14,500/-Future Prospects: 50% (Rs. 7,250/-) Total Monthly Income: Rs. 21,750/-After ¼ Deduction (for personal expenses): Rs. 16,313/-Annual Income: Rs. 16,313 × 12 = Rs. 1,95,756/-Loss of Dependency: Rs. 1,95,756 × 16 = Rs. 31,32,096/- (rounded to Rs. 31,32,000/-) Non-Pecuniary Damages: Rs. 1,00,000/-Total Compensation: Rs. 32,32,000/- Orders: The appeal was partly allowed, modifying the Tribunal's award to Rs. 32,32,000/- with 7.5% interest from the date of filing the claim petition until deposit. The Insurance Company was directed to deposit the amount within 12 weeks, deducting any prior deposits. The Registry was instructed to deduct deficit court fees, if any, and disburse the amount without requiring investment, as claimants were not illiterate or rustic villagers. Interest accrued was to be apportioned on a financial year basis, with tax deductions as per Section 194A(3)(ix) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, if exceeding Rs. 50,000/- per year. Tribunal's judgment was modified to reflect the correct income, future prospects, and interest rate, significantly increasing the compensation.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJAY KUMAR SINGH

(i) Anand Giri @ Ashok Kumar Chotiva Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 51323 of 2021
Date of Decision: 09.09.2022

The bail application filed by Anand Giri in the case of Mahant Narendra Giri's death was rejected by the Special Judge Allahabad. Anand Giri, along with Adhya Prasad Tiwari and Sandeep Tiwari, was charged under Sections 120B (criminal conspiracy) and 306 (abetment of suicide) of the IPC. The charges were based on a chargesheet filed by the investigating officer, with the cause of death determined as asphyxia due to hanging. The deceased had initially nominated Anand Giri as his successor but later changed his will deed due to Anand Giri's involvement in molestation cases. The FIR alleged that the deceased was disturbed by Anand Giri's behaviour, accusing him of defaming him with an obscene video. The investigation involved recording statements from about 120 individuals. The rejection of the bail application was based on the existence of a proximate link between the deceased's death and the actions of Anand Giri and his associates, with evidence including verified handwriting on the suicide note and a video clip recovered from the deceased's phone. The court finds a proximate link between the suicide and the actions of the accused, including the alteration of the will deed and the removal of individuals from their positions. The court determines that there is a prima facie case for abetment and instigation against the applicant (Anand Giri). Section 107 of the IPC, which deals with abetment, was applicable in this case.

Overall, the submission provides a comprehensive overview, including the charges, background information, investigation details, and the reasons for rejecting the bail application, along with the CBI's arguments and evidence supporting the charges against Anand Giri. The CBI highlighted legal definitions of abetment and abetment of suicide, along with evidence supporting the charges against Anand Giri. The submission references factors considered by the apex court when evaluating bail applications. These factors include: Reasonable grounds to believe that the accused committed the offense, danger of the accused tampering with evidence or influencing witnesses, Severity of punishment upon conviction, Likelihood of the accused absconding, Character, behaviour, means, position, and standing of the accused, Likelihood of the offense being repeated, Reasonable apprehension of witnesses being influenced, Nature and gravity of the accusation, and the potential for justice being thwarted by granting bail. Overall, the submission provides additional evidence and legal context supporting the CBI's opposition to the bail application filed by Anand Giri, emphasizing the seriousness of the allegations and the potential impact on the case if bail were granted. There exists a presumption in law that no one tells a lie while dying by committing suicide, so abetment of suicide by Applicant and other accused persons cannot be ignored and gravity of the offence. The bail application lacks merit and was accordingly rejected based on the likelihood of influencing witnesses and tampering with evidence if released on bail.

(ii) Umesh Kumar & Anr. Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Application u/s 482 No. 28762 of 2021
Date of Decision: 13.04.2022

By means of this application under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; Section 406 Indian Penal Code, 1860; Section 6 of Dowry prohibition Act, 1961; to quash entire criminal proceeding of complaint case. The case involves allegations of demanding Rs. 5 lakh before the date of marriage and failure to return the amount already spent on rituals and the ring ceremony, constituting offenses under Section 406 IPC and the Dowry Prohibition Act. The applicant allegedly filed a false affidavit claiming that the matter had been compromised and that they were ready to return Rs. 2 lakhs. However, it was found that no such compromise had been reached between the parties, and the applicant attempted to misguide the court. The court found that the applicant misused the process of law by filing an application under Section 482 CrPC, 1973 based on false information about the compromise. As a result, a cost of Rs. 1 lakh was imposed on the applicants.

The Apex court emphasized that litigant cannot play "hide and seek" with the courts or adopt selective disclosure of facts. Suppression or concealment of material facts is forbidden, and such actions may lead to contempt of court. Supreme Court in Dalip Singh Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and others, (2010)2 SCC 114 came down heavily on unscrupulous litigants by holding that it is now well established that a litigant who attempts to pollute the stream of justice or who touches the pure fountain of justice with tainted hands, is not entitled to any relief, interim or final. The courts of law are meant for imparting justice between the parties. One, who comes to the court, must come with clean hands and no material facts should be concealed. The judicial process cannot become an instrument of oppression or abuse or a means in the process of the Court to subvert justice, for the reason that the Court exercises its jurisdiction, only in furtherance of justice. The court dismissed the application, for lack of merit and the misuse of the legal process, The application was dismissed with costs, which was quantified at Rs. 100,000/- (rupees one lac) to be deposited by the applicants within 45 days with the Registrar General of this Court, failing which the same shall be recovered from the applicants as arrears of land revenue. On depositing the said amount, Rs. 50,000/- (rupees fifty thousand only) shall be released in favour of the complainant/opposite party No. 2 and remaining Rs. 50,000/- (rupees fifty thousand only) shall be forwarded by the Registrar General of this Court which shall be used for the welfare of the children. The application was dismissed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PIYUSH AGRAWAL

(i) M/S R.M.G. Fabricators Vs. The Commissioner of Commercial Tax, U.P.& Ors.
Case Number: Sale/Trade Tax Revision No-123 of 2017
Date of decision: 31.03.2022

In the present case, the applicant filed a revision against the judgment and order dated 17 November 2016 passed by the Commercial Tax Tribunal, Bench-2, Kanpur, in Second Appeal No. 136 of 2016 concerning the assessment year 2009-10, arising from proceedings initiated under Section 56(1) of the U.P. VAT Act. The proceedings were initiated by the assessing authority who sought permission under Section 56(1) to reassess the dealer on certain points, pursuant to which a notice was issued to the applicant. The applicant submitted a reply and objected to both the initiation of such proceedings and the competence of the authority to grant permission under Section 56(1) for reassessment, arguing that reassessment is separately and specifically provided under Section 29 of the VAT Act and its sub-sections. Despite this, the Joint Commissioner (Executive), by an order dated 30 September 2016, granted permission to reassess but did not address or discuss the objections raised by the dealer regarding the improper invocation of Section 56(1). When the matter went before the Tribunal, the revisionist reiterated this argument, however, the Tribunal rejected the contention relying on this Court's earlier decision in M/s Samrat Carpet vs. CTT. A perusal of Samrat Carpet, however, revealed that the Tribunal misapplied the principle laid down, because the judgment relied upon was delivered in an entirely different factual and legal context. The Tribunal's reasoning, therefore, was criticized for its incorrect reliance on precedent, without properly appreciating the specific statutory framework governing reassessment in this case.

The Court emphasized that reassessment is a matter comprehensively covered under Section 29 of the VAT Act, and the legislature has consciously set out detailed provisions and procedures therein. Section 56(1), on the other hand, pertains to a different context and cannot be employed in a way that effectively nullifies the operation of Section 29. If the practice of allowing reassessment proceedings under Section 56(1) were to be permitted, the very purpose and existence of Section 29 would be rendered redundant. The legislative scheme demonstrates a clear intent to ensure that reassessment must be handled strictly under the provisions of Section 29, and permitting reassessment through the route of Section 56 would disturb this statutory balance and result in arbitrary deviation from prescribed procedures. Such deviation could create disorder in the administration of tax law and lead to unjust consequences, undermining the legislative framework laid down to safeguard both revenue interests and the rights of the dealer. Consequently, the Court found that the Tribunal's act of upholding the Joint Commissioner's order was legally untenable, as it sanctioned a course of

action inconsistent with the Act itself. In conclusion, the revision filed by the applicant was allowed, the Tribunal's decision was set aside, and the Court awarded costs of Rs. 5,000 to the revisionist, to be deposited within a month. The questions of law arising in this case were answered accordingly in favour of the revisionist, reaffirming the principle that reassessment proceedings must strictly conform to Section 29 of the VAT Act and not be pursued under Section 56(1).

(ii) Gurmit @ Kala vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 18387 of 2022
Date of Decision: 20 May 2022

In Gurmit @ Kala vs. State of U.P., the Allahabad High Court considered a bail application for the petitioner, Gurmit @ Kala, who had been incarcerated since 11 December 2021. He was seeking bail in Case Crime No. 390/2021, registered at Police Station Sarsawa, District Saharanpur, under multiple serious sections including Sections 379, 411, 427, and 120B IPC, Sections 15/16 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines Act, Section 4(a) of the Explosive Substances Act, Sections 3/4 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, and Sections 3/7 of the Essential Commodities Act. The petitioner's counsel contended that the applicant had been falsely implicated. On the said date, he was allegedly traveling from Sarsawa to his village when police stopped his vehicle and, after a purported disagreement over an illegal demand for money, arrested him by falsely claiming recovery of a country-made pistol and 200 litres of diesel. It was emphasized that this recovery lacked the presence of public witnesses and was uncorroborated apart from the confessions of co-accused. The defense highlighted that no other incriminating materials were recovered from his direct possession and that he had been granted bail in a related case (Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 18098 of 2022).

Additional contentions included: The petitioner is a student of ITI with no criminal history. There is no likelihood of him fleeing or misusing bail. The trial is unlikely to conclude soon. In response, while the Additional Government Advocate opposed the bail plea, he did not dispute the factual and legal arguments raised by the defense. Upon examining the record, nature of allegations, detention period, and in light of the previous order granting bail to the applicant in similar circumstances, the Court found it to be a fit case for bail. The Court refrained from commenting on the merits of the case, focusing solely on the liberty of the accused and the procedural aspects. The bail was granted with strict conditions that, no adjournments should be sought when witnesses are present. Mandatory presence before the trial court either personally or through counsel. Proceedings under Section 174-A IPC shall follow if the applicant absconds post issuance of a proclamation under Section 82 CrPC. Personal appearance is compulsory during (i) case opening, (ii) charge framing, and (iii) recording of statement under Section 313 CrPC. Any breach of these conditions would entitle the trial court to treat such conduct as abuse of bail and act per legal provisions for cancellation. Thus, the Court ordered the release of Gurmit @ Kala on bail upon furnishing personal bond and two sureties, subject to satisfaction of the concerned court.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SAURABH SHYAM SHAMSHERY

(i) Sunil Kumar Chauhan v. State of U.P. and Others
Case Number: Writ A No. 7364 of 2022
Date of decision: 11.08.2022

Several writ petitions were filed by Constables and Head Constables appointed in the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Armed Constabulary (UPPAC) challenging their transfer orders to the Uttar Pradesh Civil Police across various police zones and Commissionerates of the State. The central issue before the Court was to determine whether such inter-cadre transfers from UPPAC to Civil Police were permissible under the existing laws, service rules,

and regulations. Petitioners argued that UPPAC and Civil Police were separate and distinct cadres with their own service frameworks, and therefore, the State authorities had no competence to transfer them from one cadre to another. It was further contended that such transfers not only violated the governing enactments but also adversely affected the inter-se seniority and promotion prospects of those personnel. Their argument was based on a literal reading of relevant legislations and service rules which, in their view, limited transfer power only within each cadre (intra-cadre) and prohibited inter-cadre shifting. On the contrary, the State authorities defended the impugned transfers, maintaining that UPPAC and Civil Police were not to be viewed as separate services but as integral branches of one larger Police Force functioning under the superintendence and control of the State Government. According to the State, this superintendence necessarily included the authority to transfer personnel both within and across cadres, whether UPPAC, Civil Police, or any other designation, to ensure operational efficiency and administrative cohesion.

The Court carefully examined the provisions of the U.P. Pradeshik Armed Constabulary Act, 1948, the U.P. Pradeshik Armed Constabulary Subordinate Officers Service Rules, 2008, the U.P. Pradeshik Armed Constabulary Rules, 2015, along with the Police Act, 1861, and U.P. Police Regulations. Applying the principle of harmonious construction, the Court observed that statutes dealing with UPPAC and Civil Police operated in their respective fields, and instead of treating them as irreconcilable or contradictory, a purposive interpretation should be adopted to reconcile both spheres. It held that the entire police establishment in Uttar Pradesh, including both UPPAC and Civil Police, must be deemed to constitute one integrated Police Force under the law, and UPPAC personnel are indeed police officers within the meaning of all relevant enactments. Therefore, a restrictive interpretation that transfer provisions in the UPPAC framework implied a blanket prohibition against movement of personnel between UPPAC and Civil Police was legally untenable. To hold otherwise would defeat the broader legislative intent of ensuring that the State Government retains plenary authority over the functioning and deployment of the police establishment for purposes of maintaining public order and security. The Court, therefore, upheld the validity of such transfers, affirming the State's competence to effectuate them both intra-cadre and inter-cadre. The Division Bench of the High Court, in intra-court special appeal (Amit Kumar Singh and 131 Others v. State of U.P. and 6 Others, decided on 6 February 2023), subsequently confirmed these findings, thereby giving finality to the interpretation that all wings including UPPAC and Civil Police constitute one Police Force under the superintendence of the State Government, and transfers between them are valid exercises of statutory power.

(ii) Granth Verma v. State of U.P. and others
Case Number: HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION No. - 521 of 2022
Date of decision: 22.09.2022

In this case, a Habeas Corpus writ petition was filed by one. Smt. Ashi Verma ('Mother') alleging that her child, Granth Verma ('Corpus'), a seven years old boy, had been unlawfully detained and kidnapped by her husband (i.e. father of Corpus) and her in-laws, after she allowed the Corpus to meet them, as a token of good gesture. It was also alleged by the mother that when she tried to get back the custody of Corpus (even with help and presence of Police personnel), she was misbehaved with and mishandled. In response, allegations of torture and mishandling of the Corpus by her mother, were levelled by father of the Corpus, who even disputed the maintainability of the petition on ground of his being 'natural-guardian' of the Corpus. The issue for consideration that arose before the Court was that whether the Corpus who was residing with his father can be said to be unlawfully detained or kidnapped by him, in absence of any contrary order of competent Court deciding custody of the Corpus. The Court, before delving deep into the controversy, referred to various research papers on subject of physical, mental, and psychological impact of inter-parental conflicts on psyche and overall development of a child, living and growing-up in such environment, and discussed the law regarding writ of Habeas Corpus. The Court also referred to an anecdote of a previous hearing wherein during an interaction with the Corpus, the Court noticed relative wit and intelligence of Corpus, while he answered certain questions of general knowledge, importance, and intellect, as asked by Court, and expression of his willingness to stay merrily and peacefully along with his entire family.

The Court finally held that the Corpus interest and welfare is paramount for it and since there is no dispute regarding status of father as a natural guardian of a minor child, therefore, the Corpus cannot be said to be under illegal detention or custody while he was in custody of his father, in absence of any contrary order of a competent Court granting custody of Corpus to his Mother, consequently, the custody of Corpus was granted to his Father, with observation that he will not obstruct the

Mother to visit and spend time with the Corpus. Further, the Court cautioned the parties that in a case of inter-parental conflict, a child can be adversely affected by relationship distress and may develop loyalty-conflict and parental-alienation which can result in perceiving their mothers and fathers to be less warm and to communicate more negatively, which, in turn, leads to more peer-problems and less pro-social behaviour in such children. At last, the Court advised the parents of Corpus to endeavour to settle their differences to fulfil the wish of Corpus viz. to create an environment wherein Corpus may live along with his father, mother, and younger brother, as a family and return home along with them, holding their hands, to live peacefully and happily.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JASPREET SINGH

(i) Bhagwati Deen Vs. Sheetladin and Others
Case Number: Civil Misc. Writ Petition No. 1528 of 1983
Date of decision: 25.05.2022

In the instant case the issue before the Court was regarding the claim of the petitioner who alleged to have perfected his right of adverse possession in respect of agricultural land which was governed by the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari & Land Reforms Act, 1950. The Court while considering the issue of adverse possession has the occasion to consider the provisions of Section 20 of The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari & Land Reforms Act, 1950. It also noticed the limitation as prescribed in The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari & Land Reforms Act, 1950 relating to eviction of an unauthorized occupant in respect of agricultural land and the provisions introduced by amendment whereby this limitation was progressively enhanced from initially three years to six years and thereafter to twelve years. The Court also noticed the provisions contained in the Land Record Manual, the way the entries are to be prepared. The Court also considered the issue that mere entry in the Revenue Records is not sufficient unless it is proved that the entries were recorded after complying with the necessary procedure as prescribed in the Land Record Manual. The Court went on to notice the materials as required to fulfil the plea of adverse possession. The Court also considered the earlier decisions of this Court as well as the Apex Court while dealing with the necessary ingredients of pleading and establishing the plea of adverse possession and what nature and standard of proof is required to establish the same.

The Court also noticed the difference regarding the standard of proof required in respect of agricultural land and urban land and in this context how the entries made in the Revenue Records assumes significance and the process and procedure must be held to be scrupulously followed in order to succeed on the plea of adverse possession as it is an attempt by a person in unlawful possession to defeat the rights of a title holder that the equity is against such person, hence, the pleadings and standard of proof must be cogently connected and proved.

(ii) Yogesh Kesarwani and Another Vs. Devi Shankar Shukla
Case Number: Special Appeal No. 202 of 2017
Date of decision: 17.02.2022

In the instant second appeal, the question before the Court was regarding the undertaking and its ingredients which are envisaged in terms of Section 4 of the Uttar Pradesh Partition Act, 1893. This gains significance because a co-sharer has been granted the right of pre-emption against a third-party purchaser from the other co-sharers of the property and in what manner such undertaking must be furnished. The other corollary which is of prime importance in suits where the right of pre-emption is claimed is in respect of the valuation of the share of the stranger and how that must be valued in context with the date and stage of the proceedings.

The Court considering the provisions of The Uttar Pradesh Partition Act, 1893 and with the aid of the decisions of the Apex Court laid down the guidelines

regarding the essentials of an undertaking given by the co-sharer or enforcing his right of pre-emption as well as the manner and mode of valuation including at what stage and how the same is to be considered. The Court also considered that the value of the share of a stranger purchaser which a co-sharer pre-emps to purchase must be equitably balanced and on what date the rights of the parties are crystalized. The Court also held that there can be no straightjacket method that can uniformly apply for the purposes of valuation rather each share has to be dealt with the facts and circumstances keeping in mind the guidelines laid down by the Court in the said decision.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJEEV SINGH

(i) State of U.P. Vs. Baiju & Others
Case Number: Application U/S 378 (3) No. 69 of 2013
Date of decision: 19.09.2022

By means of the present application, the State has sought leave to appeal to assail the judgment and order dated 24.05.2012, whereby the learned trial court has acquitted the accused/respondents in the instant appeal for the offences under Sections 302/34 L.PC. and Section 25 (1 B) of Arms Act. As per the prosecution version, brother of the informant was killed with firearm and on the basis of written complaint given by informant, namely, Nand Kishor, F.I.R. bearing Case Crime No. 281 of 2005 was registered on 22.12.2005 under Section 394 I.P.C., Police Station Thangaon, District Sitapur. The investigation was going on and on 11.01.2006, the accused persons have been arrested. Recovery of a country made pistol was also shown on the pointing out of co-accused and on the basis of arrest/recovery memo, another F.I.R. bearing Case Crime No.10 of 2006 was registered on 11.01.2006 under Section 25 (1-B) Arms Act. The arrest of the accused persons and recovery of weapons were the part of investigation of Case Crime No. 281 of 2005 (supra), but due to lodging of the another F.I.R. for the offences of Arms Act, multiple cases have been registered as well as separate case diary for investigation of the second case was also prepared. The charge-sheets in both the cases were filed before the court concerned. Section 220 of Cr.P.C. specifies that in one series of acts, if more than one offence is committed by the same person, then he may be charged with and tried at one trial for every such offence. The act of lodging of multiple FIRs, as in the present case, was deprecated by this Court vide order dated 16.10.2019 passed in Bail Application No. 8741 of 2019.

Moreover, it is well settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that while exercising its appellate power, the High Court is empowered to reappreciate, review and reconsider the evidence and this exercise is to be undertaken in order to come to an independent conclusion and unless there are substantial and compelling reasons or very strong reasons to differ from the findings of the trial court, the High Court, as an appellate court in an appeal is not supposed to substitute its findings in case the findings recorded by the trial court are equally plausible. Thus, having considered the matter in its totality and in view of the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Ramesh And Others vs. State of Haryana reported in (2017) 1 SCC 529 as well as Anwar Ali and Another vs. State of Himachal Pradesh reported in (2020) 10 SCC 166, we find that the learned trial court's findings regarding acquittal of accused/respondents herein are based on proper appreciation and analysis of evidences available on record which do not in any manner appear to be improbable or perverse. On the basis of forgoing discussions, we are of the considered view that the application or leave to appeal lacks merit and deserves to be rejected and the same is hereby rejected. Since the application for leave to appeal has been rejected, the appeal also does not survive and the same stands dismissed. Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh is directed to ensure that in future no multiple First Information Reports should be registered for commission of one crime in different offences, except in cross cases, failing which, the act of the responsible officer would be contemptuous.

(ii) Ansar Ahmad Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 2929 of 2022
Date of decision: 01.06.2022

The petitioner argued that respondents 3 to 24 had filed an application under Section 54 of the U.P. Land Revenue Act before the Assistant Record Officer, Unnao, which was registered as Case No. 71/73/75/119/128/61/2017. This application was allowed on 28.08.2017, leading to corrections in the revenue record by entering the respondents' names in place of Naveen Parti. Despite these developments, an FIR was lodged by the Lekhpal, ignoring the fact that the respondents were recognized as owners of the disputed property and that proceedings related to correction of records were ongoing. Even though the petitioner highlighted this before the Investigating Officer, it went unconsidered, and a chargesheet was filed. The petitioner had earlier challenged the chargesheet by filing an application under Section 482 Cr.P.C., which was disposed of with directions to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Unnao, to decide his discharge application. The present writ petition challenged the order of the trial court dated 13.01.2021 rejecting his discharge application and the revisional order dated 30.10.2021 upholding it.

The High Court noted that under Para 107 of the U.P. Police Regulations, it is the Investigating Officer's duty to discover the truth and not merely aim for conviction. However, if the petitioner feels that the investigation was unfair, the proper remedy lies under the provisions of the Cr.P.C., specifically Sections 156(3), 156(1), 2(h), and 173(8), which empower the Magistrate to direct fair investigation or further investigation where required. Reference was made to Supreme Court rulings in Sakiri Vasu vs. State of U.P. (2008), Sudhir Bhaskar Rao Tambe vs. Hemant Yashwant Dhage (2016), and Vinubhai Haribhai Malviya vs. State of Gujarat (2019), which emphasized that writ petitions or petitions under Section 482 Cr.P.C. are not the proper remedies when a party is aggrieved by improper or unfair investigation. Instead, such grievances must be brought before the Magistrate, who possesses wide powers to ensure just and fair investigation, though not to conduct it himself. Accordingly, the High Court disposed of the petition, granting the petitioner liberty to approach the Magistrate for redress, and directed that if any such application is moved, it shall be decided expeditiously.

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE MANJU RANI CHAUHAN

(i) Arsiya Bano v. State of U.P. And Others
Case Number: Writ A No. 481 of 2021
Date of Decision: 25.07.2022

The petitioner had filed a writ seeking a direction to the authorities to re-evaluate two specific questions, namely Question Nos. 116 and 146 of Booklet Series 'C', in the recruitment examination for the post of Assistant Teacher, claiming that an extra mark should be allocated for each of these questions, and thereafter prayed that he be appointed to the post of Assistant Teacher. The Court, however, after careful consideration, relied upon the judgment of the Supreme Court in Ran Vijay Singh & Ors. v. State of U.P. & Ors., (2018) 2 SCC 357, wherein the Apex Court had categorically laid down principles governing judicial intervention in matters of examination and evaluation of answer sheets. The law, as settled, is that re-evaluation or scrutiny of answer sheets is permissible only if expressly provided under the statute, rules, or regulations governing the examination; otherwise, it is not a matter of right. Judicial intervention in re-evaluation is very limited and permitted only in rare and exceptional cases where it has been demonstrated beyond doubt, and without requiring any inferential reasoning, that a patently material error has occurred. The Court itself has no jurisdiction or expertise to engage in re-checking or re-evaluation of answer scripts, for such processes are academic in nature and are best left to the domain of academicians and experts. Courts are also required to presume the correctness of the key answers prepared by expert bodies and in cases of doubt, must lean in favour of the examination authority rather than the competing candidate. Therefore, unless there is a patent wrong visible on the face of record within the key answers, the High Court cannot undertake to interfere with the evaluation process or alter the results.

The Court further reiterated that while it appreciates and

acknowledges the tremendous effort and hard work put in by candidates in preparing for competitive examinations, it is equally mindful of the elaborate exercise undertaken by examination authorities and subject experts to prepare, conduct, and evaluate the examination objectively and fairly. The judicial approach, therefore, must be one of restraint, recognising the internal checks and balances designed by the examination system itself, instead of allowing interference on individual claims unless truly egregious errors are established. In the present case, the petitioner failed to demonstrate that the key answers were patently wrong or that any error had occurred so grave as to warrant a judicial correction. As such, there was no justifiable ground for directing a re-evaluation of the OMR sheet in respect of the disputed questions. Added to this, the Court also considered the issue of maintainability of successive writ petitions by the same petitioner for substantially the same relief. Relying again on the principle of public policy, as reflected in Order XXIII Rule 1 of the CPC, though technically not applicable in writ jurisdiction, such principles have consistently been adopted to ensure that litigants do not repeatedly harass courts by filing multiple petitions seeking the same relief after having failed previously. Considering both the lack of merit in the petitioner's case and the bar on successive writ litigation for identical relief, the Court dismissed the writ petition. It held that no interference was warranted either on procedural or substantive grounds, and the efforts of candidates and authorities alike must stand respected in the absence of undeniable error.

(ii) Shivam Solanki vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Application U/S 482 No. - 24962 of 2021
Date of Decision: 11.08.2022

The issue under consideration was whether the police can conduct an investigation into a non-cognizable offence without first obtaining the permission of the Magistrate as required under Section 155(2) Cr.P.C., and further, whether the testimony of the victim carries the weight of evidence of sterling quality sufficient to sustain the allegations made against the applicant. On the first issue, the Court elaborated that the Code of Criminal Procedure draws a clear distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences. While the police have the authority to register and investigate cognizable offences under Section 154 Cr.P.C. without prior judicial permission, the same liberty is not extended in cases of non-cognizable offences. Section 155(2) of Cr.P.C. specifically mandates that in the event of information being received with regard to the commission of a non-cognizable offence, the police cannot investigate without prior approval of the Magistrate. The law requires the police, upon receipt of such complaint, to make an entry and refer the matter to the nearest Magistrate, who, upon considering the matter, may authorize investigation. The Court underscored that this statutory safeguard was introduced to prevent misuse of police powers in cases that are relatively minor and to ensure judicial supervision before coercive machinery is set in motion. Judicial precedents including Gangadhar Narayan Nayak @ Gangadhar Hiregutti vs. State of Karnataka (2022), Tilak Nagar Industries Limited vs. State of Andhra Pradesh (2011), and Lokesh T.R. vs. State of Karnataka (2022) were cited to reaffirm that any investigation undertaken in violation of Section 155(2) is without jurisdiction and liable to be quashed. Thus, when the police proceeded without obtaining Magistrate's permission, the entire investigatory exercise was legally flawed and contrary to established procedure, vitiating the proceedings from inception.

On the second issue, the Court turned its attention to the credibility and probative value of the victim's testimony, as the case rested substantially on her account. It reiterated the principle laid down in Santosh Prasad @ Santosh Kumar vs. State of Bihar (2020) 3 SCC 443 that the statement of the victim must be of sterling quality in order to sustain conviction. Reliance was also placed on Raju v. State of Madhya Pradesh (2008) and Rai Sandeep alias Deepu v. State (NCT of Delhi) (2012), where the Supreme Court emphasized that the sole testimony of a victim can form the basis of conviction only if it is trustworthy, credible, consistent, unblemished, and inspires complete confidence of the Court. The requirement of "sterling quality" implies a level of reliability that leaves no scope for reasonable doubt. In the present case, after examining the facts and evidence, the Court was not satisfied that the victim's statement met this required benchmark. Her account did not inspire the confidence necessary to sustain allegations against the applicant, particularly in light of procedural lapses already noted regarding the investigation. Given the dual deficiencies—the illegality stemming from non-compliance with Section 155(2) Cr.P.C. and the insufficiency of the victim's statement to establish the charge beyond reasonable doubt—the Court held that the proceedings could not be sustained in law. Consequently, the entire criminal process initiated against the applicant was declared liable to be quashed, ensuring that both procedural safeguards and substantive standards for evidence were upheld.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KARUNESH SINGH PAWAR

(i) Ram Naresh Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Jail Appeal No. 5932 of 2017
Date of Decision: 06.08.2022

In this case appellant were convicted by the trial court under section 304 I.P.C and section 3 15 of explosives substance act and they were sentenced to 10 years along with fine of 10000/ u/s 304 I.P.C. and 10-year i.e. with fine 5000/ u/s 3/5 of explosives substance act. The case relates to offense of causing dowry death and demand of additional dowry - within seven years of marriage.

The court has referred the case of " Takhji Hiraji vs. Thakore Kubersing Chamansingh and other" reported in "2001 Criminal Law Journal 2602" and held that on perusal of the statements of all the prosecution witnesses, it is clear that not a single P.W. has seen the incident, there is no direct evidence or circumstantial evidence, place of occurrence is highly doubtful and the incident itself could not be proved by the prosecution therefore, on the basis of such evidence. The criminal appeal allowed the order of the trial court convicting and sentencing the appellant is set aside. The appellant is acquitted of all the charges.

(ii) Pradeep Kumar Mishra V. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Application u/s 482 No. 2897 of 2020
Date of Decision: 23.05.2022

In this case application validity of charge sheet summoning order and for quashing the proceeding of session trial under gangsters' act. The petitioner submits that merely on the basis of two cases, i.e. case crime no.63 of 2017 under section 302,34, 120-B,i.p.c., P.S. Kotwali Nagar, district Sultanpur and case crime no.153 of 2017 under petition 504, 506 I.P.C. P.S. Kotwali Nagar district -Sultanpur, U.P. The gangster act 1986 has been imposed against the petitioner. It is an admitted case that on charge sheet was submitted before the court and police authorities case crime no. 153 of 2017. Has been admitted by the state in para 12 the counter affidavit. This court has observed that the provision of the gangster act cannot be used as a weapon to wreak vengeance to harass them. The accused are facing the charge of committing murder, however there is no material to show that they have committed the crime in order to drive any wrongful economic gain. The petition is liable to be allowed.

The impugned proceedings of session trial no. 6 of 2018 State v. Sonu alias Santos and other wide case crime no. 279 of 2017 under section 3 (1) of UP gangster and anti-social activities (prevention) act 1986, as the charge sheet dated 25.5.2018 and summoning order dated 28.5.2018 are quashed with direction to the competent authority to proceed against the petitioner as per law.

HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE YOGENDRA KUMAR SRIVASTAVA

(i) Ashok Singh & Ors. Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Write-B No. 303 of 2022
Date of Decision: 12.05.2022

The petition in question was filed to challenge the orders dated 10 August 2021 and 22 November 2021 passed by

the Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh at Allahabad, under Section 333 of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act, 1950. The controversy arose after the death of the original revisionist, and his legal heirs and representatives thereafter sought to contest the matter. The core issue raised centered on the interpretation of the words "sufficient cause" under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963, in connection with the application for condonation of delay. The petitioners urged that the delay which had occurred in preferring the challenge was not deliberate but was occasioned due to unavoidable circumstances directly related to the death of the revisionist and consequent proceedings which his successors had to continue. The principle was invoked that every legal remedy must remain alive within the fixed statutory period prescribed by law, but at the same time courts should be liberal in construing what constitutes "sufficient cause," particularly in circumstances where the parties satisfactorily explain bona fide reasons for the delay.

The Court, acknowledging the principles governing condonation of delay, reiterated the settled law that rules of procedure are designed to advance justice and ought to be treated as facilitators rather than impediments. A party should not ordinarily be denied the opportunity of participating in the administration of justice merely on account of procedural delays if a sufficient explanation has been offered. While considering delay condonation in judicial proceedings, a liberal rather than a pedantic approach is warranted so that substantive justice is not sacrificed at the altar of technicalities. The Court observed that in the present matter, the delay had been adequately explained through cogent reasons connected to the demise of the original revisionist and the subsequent procedural requirements his heirs faced. Given those facts, the Court found no justification to uphold the impugned orders of the Board of Revenue which had overlooked these considerations. Accordingly, in the larger interest of justice, the Court set aside both orders dated 10 August 2021 and 22 November 2021. The matter was remitted back to the Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh, at Allahabad with clear directions to reconsider the issue afresh after granting a full and fair opportunity of hearing to all parties concerned. On these findings, the writ petition was allowed, reaffirming the principle that courts should lean in favour of dispensing substantive justice where explanations for delay appear bona fide and sufficient.

(ii) Smt. Kalawati Vs. The Board of Revenue & Ors.
Case Number: Writ B No. 295 of 2022
Date of Decision: 05.04.2022

The present petition was filed to challenge the order dated 5 October 2021 passed by respondent no. 1, the Board of Revenue, U.P., Lucknow. The main relief sought was the entry of the petitioner's name in the record of rights concerning disputed land. The fundamental issue before the Court was whether a writ petition is maintainable under Article 226 of the Constitution of India against an order arising out of mutation proceedings, which are summary in nature. The case required the Court to examine the scope of its extraordinary jurisdiction under Article 226, whether circumstances justified interference, and whether mutation proceedings could be the basis for establishing ownership rights. The petitioner placed reliance on the mutation order to claim entitlement to have his name recorded as holder of property rights, but the respondents countered that revenue authorities conducting mutation proceedings have no jurisdiction to decide ownership or title. The Court emphasized that writ jurisdiction under Article 226 is discretionary in nature and not absolute, leaving the High Court with the power to decline to exercise such jurisdiction where alternative remedies are available or where the proceedings in question are inherently summary and not intended to adjudicate substantive rights.

In its discussion, the Court reiterated the long-standing principle that entries in mutation or revenue records have a limited purpose. They are prepared and maintained only for fiscal purposes in order to assess and collect revenue. Such entries neither confer ownership rights nor take away any existing rights, nor do they constitute a legal declaration of title. Title disputes can only be adjudicated by a competent civil court in properly constituted proceedings after considering evidence in detail. Therefore, mutation orders, though significant for revenue purposes, cannot be the foundation for resolving ownership disputes or conferment of legal title. The Court further examined the provisions of Section 35, Section 39, and Section 144 of the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006. Section 39 clearly provides that orders passed under Section 35 do not preclude any person from asserting or establishing his rights to land by filing a civil suit under Section 144. This statutory scheme makes explicit that remedy in civil court is the correct recourse for title disputes rather than writ jurisdiction at the stage of mutation. Further, the Court noted that the extraordinary writ jurisdiction is meant to address grave

procedural irregularities, jurisdictional errors, or situations where no alternative remedy exists. Since in this case an alternative civil remedy was available, and no exceptional circumstances were shown, there was no justification for invoking Article 226 jurisdiction to interfere with the mutation proceedings. Hence, the Court declined to entertain the petition, holding that in view of the summary character of mutation proceedings and clear statutory remedies available under the Code, no grounds for interference were made out. The petition was dismissed accordingly, reaffirming the principle that ownership disputes must be decided by civil courts, not in writ or mutation proceedings.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANISH MATHUR

(i) Pankaj Singh @ Ajay Singh Vs. State of U.P.& Ors.
Case Number: Application U/S 482 No. 1750 OF 2022
Date of decision: 25.01.2022

In this Case petitioner was the first informant in the incident that has taken place with regard to case crime No. 407 of 2020 under sections 147, 148, 149, 307 and 302 IPC in police station Kotwali Nagar, District Pratapgarh. In this case petitioner was not initially named in the FIR and his name has been included only during investigation after one year; after lodging of the FIR the investigation officer has been filed an application for issuance of non bailable warrant against the petitioner in which non-bailable warrant was issued. It is however submitted that the petitioner was not made aware of the proceedings prior to the issuance of the said warrant since his name was not included in the first information Report. It is submitted that the entire proceeding as well as the impugned order have been passed behind the back of petitioner. Hence the petitioner filed petition under section 482 Cr.P.C. for challenging the order dated 31" August 2021 and 15th September, 2021 passed by chief Judicial Magistrate, Pratapgarh initiating proceedings under Section 82(3) Cr.P.C. In the present case, merely a bland advertment to the case diary would not be enough, the court has a bounden duty to indicate the factors for which it has reason to believe that the person concerned has absconded or is not cooperating for the purposes of Service of warrant Such a procedure is compulsorily required to be under taken by the court concerned in view of the provisions of section 82 Cr.P.C. It is considered opinion of this court that submission of an affidavit by the investigation officer at the time of making of application for issuance of Process U/S 82 Cr.P.C. cannot be a mandatory provision. There is no such provision under section 82 Cr.P.C. requiring the investigation officer to submit an affidavit along with the application such a provision may be required when orders are being passed simultaneously under Section 82 and 83 Cr.P.C. but cannot be mandatory at the time of consideration of an application filed only under section 82. Cr.P.C. It is trite that casus omissus cannot be supplied by the court particularly when there is no confusion with regard to the provisions of statute.

Considering the aforesaid factors it is evident that the impugned orders not being in consonance with the provision of section 82 Cr.P.C. are therefore unsustainable consequently the impugned orders dated 31st August, 2021 and 15th September, 2021, passed by chief Judicial magistrate Pratapgarh with regard to Case crime No. 407 of 2020 Under Sections 147, 148, 149,307 and 302 IPC in Police Station Katwali Nagar, District Pratapgarh Quashed and resultantly the petition is a allowed.

(ii) Smt. Sharma Devi & Ors. Vs. State of U. P. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ-C No.649 of 2022
Date of decision: 02.03.2022

The petitioner in this case is the daughter-in-law of Late Shyam Lal, who was the fair price shop agreement holder and passed away on 27 November 2021. Following his death, the petitioner applied for compassionate allotment of the fair price shop license to continue its operation. Her application, however, was rejected on the

ground that she did not fall within the definition of "family" as provided in paragraph 4(10) of the relevant Government Order dated 5 August 2019. The issue before the Court, therefore, was whether the petitioner, being the daughter-in-law of the deceased licensee, was entitled to the allotment of the fair price shop on compassionate grounds despite this exclusion. The petitioner's counsel relied heavily on the precedent of Pushpa Devi as well as the Full Bench judgment in U.P. Power Corporation Limited v. Smt. Urmila Devi and Others, where the exclusion of certain categories of daughters-in-law from the definition of family for compassionate appointment purposes was held unconstitutional. The contention was that once the Full Bench had struck down such exclusion by declaring it ultra vires the Constitution of India, the rejection of her claim on this ground was legally unsustainable.

The Court, after considering the submissions of the parties, held that the issue raised by the petitioner stood fully covered by the aforementioned judgments. It acknowledged that while the Full Bench ruling had specifically dealt with the rights of widowed daughters-in-law, the principle laid down therein would equally apply to all daughters-in-law, regardless of their marital status, since the exclusion itself had been found unconstitutional. Thus, the distinction sought to be drawn between a widowed daughter-in-law and a married daughter-in-law was immaterial in law, as both remained part of the family of the deceased within the meaning of constitutional guarantees of equality. Consequently, the Court concluded that the rejection of the petitioner's application for compassionate appointment was founded on an unsustainable and unconstitutional ground. Since the only basis for denying her appointment was her absence from the narrow executive definition of family—already invalidated by judicial precedents—the order dated 12 January 2022 passed against her could not stand. Accordingly, the impugned order was quashed by issuance of a writ in the nature of certiorari at the admission stage itself. The Court directed the competent authority, namely the Up-Ziladhikari, Tehsil Bhinga, District Shrawasti, to reconsider the petitioner's application in light of constitutional principles and the binding Full Bench ruling, and to do so expeditiously within six weeks of receiving a copy of the judgment. With these directions, the writ petition was allowed, reaffirming the legal position that executive exclusions inconsistent with constitutional guarantees cannot operate to deny a dependent family member, such as a daughter-in-law, the right to compassionate allotment of a fair price shop.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ROHIT RANJAN AGARWAL

(i) Indian farmers fertilizers cooperative Ltd. Vs. M/S Manish Engineering Enterprises
Case Number: Arbitration and Conciliation Appl u/s 11(4) No.-5 of 2022
Date of Decision: 11.03.2022

In the present case, the respondent had entered into a contract with the applicant on 5 November 1998 for execution of certain work valued at Rs. 10,68,596/-, which was to be completed within four months, i.e., by 5 March 1999. However, the respondent failed to complete the work within the stipulated period. Disputes arising out of the contract were referred to arbitration, but as the proceedings lingered, complications related to the expiry of the arbitrator's mandate were brought before the Court. The applicant filed the present petition before the High Court under Section 29A of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, seeking extension of time for the substituted arbitrator to conclude the arbitral proceedings after expiry of the statutory period of 18 months prescribed. The respondent objected to the maintainability of the petition, contending that such an application was not properly before the Court as per the provisions of the Act. It was argued that the Court lacked jurisdiction to entertain the application for extension, as the provisions of Section 2(1)(e) of the Act defined the "Court" for this purpose and limited the power of intervention. The issue for determination, therefore, was whether an application for extension of time under Section 29A could be validly moved before the High Court, and whether the High Court had jurisdiction to extend the arbitrator's mandate beyond the statutory 18-month period.

On analysis, the Court noted that Section 29A of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act places a strict cap on the time limit for completion of arbitration proceedings. Sub-section (1) provides that the award shall be made within

12 months, extendable by six months with consent of parties, but sub-section (4) clearly prescribes that if the award is not made within 18 months from the date the arbitral tribunal enters upon reference, the mandate of the arbitrator automatically terminates. In such an event, only the "Court," as defined under Section 2(1)(e)—meaning the Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction of the district, or the High Court having jurisdiction in cases of international commercial arbitration—can extend the mandate, and only upon application of the parties. Thus, there is no scope for any other authority to do so, and the supervisory role lies with the judiciary. The Court further noted that the applicant had rightly approached it as the appropriate forum, and the objection raised on maintainability by the respondent was unfounded. Since the arbitral award had not been made within the stipulated timeframe, the arbitrator's mandate could only be revived and extended through the intervention of this Court. Therefore, in the interest of justice and to ensure conclusion of the arbitral proceedings, the Court allowed the application. The mandate of the arbitrator was extended by a further period of four months from the date of the order. Additionally, the Court regularised the period between 9 October 2021 and the date of the present order, so the proceedings conducted in the interim would not be invalidated. The petition was accordingly allowed, confirming the High Court's jurisdiction to grant extension under Section 29A(4) of the Act and ensuring continuation of the arbitration process to its logical conclusion.

(ii) Ashish & Ors. Vs. Murti Shri Ramchandra Virajman & Ors.
Case Number: First Appeal From Order No. 3841 of 2018
Date of Decision: 27.06.2022

In this case, one Kedarnath Mishra executed an endowment deed dated 17 August 1949 by dedicating 5 bigha and 18 biswa of land to Lord Ramchandra Ji. As per the endowment, the idol of Lord Ramchandra was to be installed over the said property, and necessary religious worship was to be carried out under the control and guidance of Kailash Nath Agrawal and thereafter his successors. A dispute arose when the plaintiff-respondent filed a suit under Order 1 Rule 8 of the CPC seeking permanent injunction to restrain the present appellants from assuming managerial capacity over the endowed property, contending that since no idol of Lord Ramji had been installed on the land, no valid religious trust had come into existence. The trial court, after considering the pleadings, dismissed the suit under Order 7 Rule 11 of the CPC on the ground that no cause of action had arisen. However, on appeal, the lower appellate court disagreed with the trial court. By judgment and order dated 18 July 2018, the appellate court allowed the appeal, set aside the trial court's dismissal, and recognized the creation of the religious trust, even in the absence of the physical installation of the idol. Aggrieved by this decision, the appellants approached the High Court challenging the findings of the lower appellate court.

The High Court while analysing the issue focused on the legal question of whether the physical establishment or installation of the deity's idol was a mandatory requirement for creation of a religious trust. Referring to authoritative precedents, especially the decision in Chotelal Lakhmiram v. Manohar Ganesh Tambekar (1899) I.L.R. 24 Bom 50, the Court emphasized that it is immaterial whether the idol is physically installed before the death of the testator or whether it is set up periodically or even destroyed in the normal course of rituals. Once a property is endowed to a deity, the property ceases to belong to the donor and vests in the deity as a juristic person, irrespective of whether the idol is installed or not. The act of dedication itself creates the trust and divests the donor of ownership rights. In the present case, the endowment deed of 17 August 1949 dedicated the property unequivocally to Lord Ramchandra Ji, and hence the ownership vested in the deity from that date onwards. The donor, after executing the endowment, had no further proprietary right in the property. Thus, the High Court concluded that the contention raised by the appellants—that the absence of an idol prevented the formation of a valid religious trust—was untenable. The power of control and guidance had been entrusted to Kailash Nath Agrawal and his successors, and this arrangement was valid as per the endowment deed. Considering these facts and the settled law, the Court found no infirmity in the judgment and order of the lower appellate court and held that it required no interference. Accordingly, the appeal filed by the appellants was dismissed, affirming that the religious trust stood validly created by the 1949 endowment regardless of the physical installation of the deity's idol.

JUSTICE RAM KRISHNA GAUTAM

(i) Kanhai Lal vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 7415 of 2022
Date of Decision: 9.5.2022

The applicant, Kanhai Lal, was arrested in connection with Case Crime No. 211 of 2020 under Sections 498-A, 304-B IPC, and Sections 3/4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, registered at Police Station Sahaswan, District Badaun. The case relates to the unnatural death of a woman allegedly due to dowry harassment. The FIR was lodged by the deceased's brother, Sunil, who alleged that his sister was married to Jai Prakash (younger brother of the applicant) about 23 months prior and was subjected to cruelty and dowry demands for a Bullet motorcycle and LCD TV after six months of marriage. The applicant, Kanhai Lal, elder brother of the husband, was also named in the FIR along with others. The applicant argued that he has no criminal antecedents, was living separately, and had no direct role in the alleged cruelty or dowry demand. He has been in jail since 30.11.2021. It was also pointed out that co-accused Smt. Beena (with similar allegations) has already been granted bail.

The Court heard arguments from both sides and perused the case record. The Court observed that there is no specific allegation against the applicant regarding the dowry demand or cruelty. It was also noted that the applicant has no previous criminal record and there is no likelihood of him absconding or tampering with evidence. Relying on the parity principle, as co-accused Smt. Beena had been granted bail in a similar situation, the Court held that the applicant is entitled to be released on bail. Bail was granted to Kanhai Lal, subject to furnishing a personal bond and two sureties, along with compliance of standard conditions: He shall not tamper with evidence. He shall not indulge in any criminal activity. He shall not intimidate or pressurize prosecution witnesses. He must regularly appear before the trial court unless exempted. In case of breach of any condition, the trial court is at liberty to cancel the bail.

(ii) Anoop Kumar @ Anoop Soni vs.State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Miscellaneous Anticipatory Bail Application No. 2316 of 2022
Date of Decision: 12.05.2022

The case concerned an application under Section 438 of the Cr.P.C. filed by Anoop Kumar @ Anoop Soni, the accused applicant, seeking anticipatory bail in connection with Crime No. 194 of 2021 registered under Section 414 of the Indian Penal Code at Police Station Kurra, District Mainpuri. The applicant contended that he was falsely implicated and his name appeared only in the confessional statement of a co-accused. There was no direct incriminating evidence against him, nor was any recovery made from him. The prosecution alleged that the applicant fled the scene. Despite this, the Sessions Court rejected his bail application. The applicant thus approached the High Court seeking relief, which was opposed by the Government Advocate. The opposition argued that since the offense under Section 414 IPC carries a maximum punishment of three years, the provisions of Section 41-A Cr.P.C. regarding arrest procedure and bail considerations should apply, citing relevant precedents such as the cases of Amrawati and another vs. State of U.P. (2004), Lal Kamlendra Pratap Singh vs. State of U.P. (2009), and the directions given under Section 41-A Cr.P.C. The court examined the material on record and observed that the accusations against the applicant attract a punishment of up to three years. The court further noted the binding force of law laid down by the Apex Court in cases like Siddharam Satlingappa Mhetre vs. State of Maharashtra (2011) and Sushila Aggarwal vs. State (NCT of Delhi) (2020), which did not provide any ground for anticipatory bail in this matter.

Accordingly, the court declined to grant anticipatory bail to the applicant. However, it directed the investigating officer and the court concerned to strictly follow the procedural safeguards under Section 41-A Cr.P.C., which include giving reasons and grounds before arresting a person accused of such an offense. The judgment emphasized adherence to the legal framework laid down by both the High Court and the Supreme Court on the grant and refusal of bail, especially in cases where the

maximum punishment is below seven years imprisonment. Thus, while the application for anticipatory bail was dismissed on merits, the court underscored procedural compliance and caution in arresting the accused. This judgment balanced the rights of the accused with the mandate of law to prevent misuse of the anticipatory bail provision in cases involving minor punishments. The order was passed on 12 May 2022 after hearing both sides and analyzing the evidence and legal precedents cited.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE UMESH KUMAR

(i) Ashish Singh @ Rinku Singh @ Ashish Rai Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Application U/S 482 No. 810 of 2022
Date of Decision: 03.02.2022

The case involves an application under Section 482 seeking to quash a charge-sheet and summoning order in Case No. 1216 of 2019, pertaining to an incident under Sections 147, 149, 352, 427, 504, and 506 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), lodged at P.S. Lohta, District Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. The applicant, Ashish Singh, argues that the charge- sheet was filed against him alone, despite initial mention of two known and several unknown individuals in the First Information Report (F.I.R.). Furthermore, the applicant contends that since the offences listed are non-cognizable, the case should proceed as a complaint case rather than as a State case. He further submitted that the learned Magistrate has erroneously passed an order taking cognizance on the charge-sheet. The court deliberates on the legality of the notification making Section 506 IPC a cognizable and non-bailable offense, citing relevant precedents including the Full Bench decision in Mata Sewak Upadhyay vs. State of U.P. The offence under Section 506 IPC was made cognizable and nonbailable vide U.P. Govt. notification No. 777/VIII 9-4(2)-87 1989.

The Division Bench in Virendra Singh did not notice the judgment of a larger Bench in Mata Sewak upholding the validity of the notification making offence under Section 506 cognizable and non-bailable. In view of the law laid down in Mata Sewak Section 506 is cognizable and non-bailable and has to be tried as a State case not as complaint case. Referring to the Doctrine of "Per Incuriam," "Incuria" means 'carelessness'. In practice per incuriam is taken to mean per ignoratium. The Courts have developed this principle in relaxation of the rule of stare decisis. the court concludes that earlier decisions not acknowledging the Full Bench decision were erroneous and consequently, the court dismissed the application, stating that Section 506 is cognizable and non-bailable, and the case should proceed as a State case, not as a complaint case. The court stated that while previous decisions declared Section 506 as non-cognizable bailable, the Full Bench upheld the validity of the notification. the application was dismissed accordingly.

(ii) Rajendra Kumar and Another vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 1701 of 2022
Date of Decision: 22.03.2022

This case involves a petition filed by Rajendra Kumar and another seeking to set aside the impugned order dated 24 August 2019 passed by the Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Jalaun at Orai, in a trial under sections 323, 324, 504, 506 IPC, and Section 3(1)(x) of the SC/ST Act. The petitioners challenged the continuation of proceedings against them and alternatively sought a stay of the trial. The learned counsel for the petitioners urged this court to interfere with the case at a pre-trial stage. The court, after hearing the learned counsel for both sides and examining the records, emphasized that the issues raised were primarily disputed factual questions, which could not be adjudicated under the scope of Article 227 or Section 482 of the Cr.P.C. The court reiterated the well-established legal principles laid down by several Supreme Court decisions, which provide limited and exceptional grounds for quashing criminal proceedings at the pre-trial stage. These grounds include scenarios where the complaint does not constitute an offense, allegations are absurd or impossible to believe, prosecution is barred by

law, or where proceedings are instituted maliciously with ulterior motives. The court found that none of these exceptions applied to the present case. It noted that the material on record and the FIR prima facie established a case warranting trial, and that factual matters and legal questions would be more properly determined by the trial court. The court cautioned against conducting a pre-trial inquiry that might prejudice either party and thus refrained from quashing the proceedings.

The court further clarified that it had not expressed any view on the merit of the allegations and that the trial court was properly empowered to decide all issues in due course, including bail applications if filed by the petitioners. The decision underscored the principle that the High Court's jurisdiction under Article 227 or Section 482 Cr.P.C. to quash criminal proceedings is sparingly exercised and that the trial process should not be stifled at an early stage where a prima facie case is made out. Consequently, the court dismissed the petition, leaving the petitioners to defend the case at the trial court. It also directed that if the petitioners surrender and move for bail, the trial court should dispose of such application expeditiously in accordance with law. The judgment thus maintains the balance between safeguarding the accused from frivolous prosecution and ensuring that legitimate criminal proceedings are allowed to proceed to trial for full adjudication. The petition stands disposed of accordingly without affecting the merits of the underlying allegations.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJENDRA KUMAR-IV

(i) Ashish Morya vs. Anamika Dhiman
Case Number: First Appeal No. 830 of 2022
Date of Decision: 17.11.2022

The appellant Ashish Morya filed an appeal challenging the judgment dated 09.09.2022 of the Principal Judge, Family Court, Saharanpur, dismissing his petition under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, for restitution of conjugal rights against the respondent, Anamika Dhiman. He had earlier filed Case No. 1028 of 2021 under the same provision but withdrew it on the ground that Saptapadi, an essential Hindu marriage rite, had not been performed, and a compromise had been reached. In the subsequent Suit No. 269 of 2022, the respondent denied the existence of marriage, alleging fabrication and blackmail by the appellant, and pointed to a pending criminal case (FIR No. 475 of 2021) against him on serious charges including rape, cheating, and criminal intimidation. The High Court held that the second suit was barred by Order II Rule 2 CPC since the appellant had earlier abandoned a similar claim with identical cause of action and was estopped from re-agitating it.

The Court further examined whether the Arya Samaj marriage certificate produced by the appellant could be considered valid proof of marriage. Relying on the Supreme Court's judgment in Seema v. Ashwini Kumar (2006) 2 SCC 578, the Court clarified that compulsory registration under State rules provides evidentiary value but is not in itself determinative of a valid marriage. Since the appellant failed to produce a certificate under Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Uttar Pradesh Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1973 or Registration of Marriage Rules, 2017, the Arya Samaj certificate had no statutory validity. Moreover, as admitted by the appellant, Saptapadi was not performed, and under Section 7 of the Act, the absence of essential ceremonies rendered the supposed marriage invalid. Holding that a valid marriage is a precondition for seeking restitution of conjugal rights, the Court concluded that the appellant was not entitled to relief. Accordingly, the appeal was dismissed with costs.

(ii) Meena Pandey v. Union of India & Others
Case Numbers: Writ - C No. 25066 of 2022 and Writ C No. 25115 of 2022
Date of Decision: 30.01.2023

The petitions challenged resumption notices dated 1 July 2022 issued by the Director General, Defence Estate, acting on behalf of the President of India, under the Old Grant terms governed by Governor General-in-Council

Order No. 179 of 1836. The petitioners, successors to an 1892 grant made in favour of their predecessor Ganga Prasad, possessed bungalows situated in the Allahabad Cantonment. They argued that since permanent constructions had been raised at substantial expense, their license became irrevocable under Section 60 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, and therefore the resumption notice was void. They also challenged the notices on the ground that compensation for the buildings had not been offered along with the resumption notice, and contended the exercise of power was arbitrary and discriminatory, violating constitutional rights. In response, the Union of India argued that under GGO No. 179, title to land always remained with the Government, occupants merely enjoyed limited rights, and the power of resumption was absolute. It was also submitted that the determination of compensation was a ministerial act that could take place after notice, and possession had already been taken for public use, namely housing government offices.

The Court, after reviewing precedents including Union of India v. Tek Chand, Chief Executive Officer v. Surendra Kumar Vakil, and Usha Kapoor v. Government of India, held that under Old Grant terms, ownership of land belongs to the Union of India, while grantees enjoy only occupancy rights over authorized constructions. Section 60 of the Easements Act was found inapplicable since the grantees had expressly agreed to terms allowing resumption notwithstanding permanent structures. The Court further held, following Union of India v. Harish Chand Anand, that payment of compensation was not a condition precedent for valid resumption; rather it was a consequence following the notice. The argument of discriminatory or arbitrary exercise of power was rejected, as the disputed lands were already being used for government offices. Consequently, the Court dismissed both petitions, affirming that resumption was valid, with compensation to be paid later upon determination by the appropriate authority. No order as to costs was made.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MOHD. FAIZ ALAM KHAN

(i) Smt. Shreen Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Application Under Section 378 No. 142 of 2017
Date of Decision: 12.07.2022

The case presented revolves around an appeal filed by a victim under Section 372 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), challenging the judgment and order of both the trial court and the appellate court in a criminal case. The victim sought to appeal against the leniency of the sentence imposed on the accused, who were convicted of various offenses including under Sections 323, 498-A, 506 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Section 3/4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. However, the courts delved into the legal framework surrounding the right of appeal for victims in criminal cases, particularly concerning the adequacy of sentences. Section 372 of the CrPC delineates the conditions under which appeals can be preferred by victims, primarily focusing on situations like acquittal, conviction for a lesser offense, or imposition of inadequate compensation. Notably, the provision does not explicitly mention appeals based on inadequate sentencing. Citing precedents including the case of National Commission for Women v. State of Delhi, the courts emphasized that the right to appeal is a statutory provision and cannot be exercised merely on the basis of inherent power. They highlighted the discretionary nature of granting leave to appeal, as articulated in Article 136 of the Constitution of India, particularly in criminal matters. The courts reiterated that while private individuals may be allowed to appeal under exceptional circumstances, such avenues should be pursued sparingly, with strict vigilance to prevent abuse of the judicial process.

Furthermore, the court discussed the limitations of victim appeals under Section 372 CrPC, clarifying that the provision does not extend to challenging the adequacy of sentences imposed on the accused. Instead, the power to prefer appeals for sentence enhancement lies with the State Government under Section 377 CrPC. Therefore, the courts concluded that the victim's appeal solely on the grounds of inadequacy of sentence is not maintainable under Section 372 CrPC. In essence, the courts dismissed the victim's appeal, they emphasized that the right of appeal, while available, should be exercised judiciously and within the confines of the law.

(ii) Aparna Purohit V. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy Home Deptt. Lko. & Anr.
Case Number: Application u/s 482 No.6022 of 2022
Date of Decision: 02.11.2022

The applicant had filed an application under Section 482 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) seeking modification of conditions imposed on her anticipatory bail. The conditions include obtaining prior permission from the court before leaving India. The applicant, a high-ranking official at Amazon Prime Video, argues that her job requires frequent international travel for professional and personal reasons. She contended that complying with the condition causes inconvenience and emotional distress, citing instances where she had to cut short her overseas trips and couldn't visit her ailing mother promptly and also discussed principles and limitations surrounding the review and modification of bail orders granted by courts, particularly focusing on the applicability of Section 362 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and the inherent powers of the court under Section 482. It highlights that once a court has disposed of a case, it becomes functus officio and cannot entertain fresh pleas for relief unless the previous order has been set aside or modified by a superior court. Section 362 of the CrPC explicitly prohibits the alteration or review of cases disposed of by the court, except for correcting clerical or arithmetical errors. The inherent powers of the court can only be exercised to prevent abuse of process or secure justice within the boundaries set by the law. Moreover, it distinguishes between setting aside an unjustified or illegal order and cancelling bail due to the accused's misconduct or new adverse facts. While a legally flawed order can be annulled by a superior court, cancellation of bail typically requires supervening circumstances or misconduct by the accused. The power to review or alter an order granting bail lies with the superior court, not the same court that granted bail initially.

Furthermore, it criticizes instances where courts have improperly entertained petitions seeking alteration of sentences or conditions of bail after disposing of the main issue. Such actions are deemed improper and beyond the court's jurisdiction, as the court becomes functus officio after disposing of a case on its merits and cited legal precedents to support these assertions, emphasizing that inherent powers must be exercised within the framework of statutory provisions and cannot circumvent express legal bars. It was emphasized in this case that once a case is disposed of, the court's jurisdiction is limited, and any alteration of its orders must be done within the boundaries of the law.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS KUNVAR SRIVASTAV

(i) Sanjay Kumar Vs. State of U.P
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No.- 917 of 2006
Date of Decision: 24.05.2022

The case involves an appeal against a judgment convicting the appellant under Sections 498-A and 304-B of the Indian Penal Code, related to dowry harassment and dowry death, respectively. The appellant's counsel argued that there was insufficient evidence of dowry demand and cruelty, while the prosecution contended that all elements of the offense were established. The court found sufficient evidence to establish that the deceased, Islawati, was subjected to cruelty and harassment by her husband, Sanjay Kumar, in connection with dowry demands, leading to her death by asphyxia due to strangulation. The court discussed the legal framework surrounding dowry death and examined witness testimonies regarding the demand for a motorcycle as dowry and the subsequent harassment suffered by the deceased. The prosecution successfully proved that the marriage occurred approximately five years before the incident and that there was a demand for dowry, which the deceased communicated to her family. The defense failed to provide evidence contradicting these claims. Therefore, the trial court found the appellant guilty based on the evidence presented and the court, after thorough examination of the evidence presented, has found the appellant, Sanjay Kumar, guilty of the charges under Sections 498-A, 304-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, read with Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act. The trial court ordered sentence on January 24, 2006. Accused had been sentenced to life

imprisonment due to the heinous nature of the crime and the brutality involved. The court deemed this punishment proportionate to the offense committed.

The appeal was filed against the decision of trial court, the High Court emphasized that the burden of proof lies on the accused to provide a cogent explanation for the crime committed within the privacy of their home, in accordance with Section 106 of the Evidence Act. The defence's argument challenging the genuineness of the investigation was thoroughly assessed and found to be lacking in merit in the appeal filed. The court affirmed that the investigation was conducted promptly and efficiently, without any undue delay. Additionally, the court commended the efforts of the learned Amicus Curiae, Sri Pramod Kumar Pandey, for his sincerity, commitment, and advocacy on behalf of the appellant. As a result, the court recommended remuneration of Rs. 12,000 to be paid to him for his services. Hence, the court upheld the judgment of the trial court, dismissed the appeal. It also ordered the necessary actions to be taken for the appellant's continued detention. Therefore, based on the evidence presented, the court found the appellant guilty and rejected the appeal.

(ii) Karan Singh Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. - 2959 of 1984
Date of Decision: 25.05.2022

The criminal appeal in Session Trial No.47 of 1983 (State Vs. Karan Singh) challenged the conviction and sentence passed by the Additional District and Sessions Judge who convicted and sentenced the appellant under Section 302, 148, 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to undergo life imprisonment and rigorous imprisonment for one year respectively. (Life imprisonment under Section 302/149 I.P.C. and rigorous imprisonment under Section 148 I.P.C.). The case stemmed from an incident on 22.11.1979, where the accused, armed with weapons, attacked Kashiram and his brother Ramphal in their agricultural field. Ramphal was killed, and the assailants fled after snatching Kashiram's belongings. The prosecution charged the accused under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, including murder, rioting, attempted murder, and dacoity, presenting witnesses and documents to support their case. The appellant's counsel argued to cast doubt on the prosecution's case, questioning the incident's location, inconsistencies regarding Kashiram's presence, the accused hiding in the field, and disputing the motive presented. They also challenged witness credibility and the evidence's sufficiency to prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt. In rebuttal, the State emphasized the corroborated presence of Kashiram, supported by other witnesses and a promptly filed First Information Report. They refuted claims of false implication and coercion of witnesses, arguing against the application of "falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus." The State asserted sufficient evidence to hold the conviction and sentence.

The appeal was filed against the decision of Additional Sessions Judge. The witnesses, including the first informant Kashiram and others, provided crucial insights despite inconsistencies, attributed partly to their rustic background. The witnesses, particularly the first informant, Kashiram, provided consistent and credible testimony about the incident. Despite a delay in lodging the FIR, the court deemed it reasonable due to the circumstances of fear and the remote location. However, inconsistencies and contradictions in their testimonies do not necessarily undermine the core truths they convey Witness statements, despite some retracting under Section 161 Cr.P.C., corroborated this motive, reinforced by the circumstances surrounding the crime scene and the area's reputation The judgment upheld the conviction, emphasizing the quality of evidence over minor discrepancies, certifying it for further action. The judgment underscored the principle that minor inconsistencies do not undermine a prosecution's core case, affirming the conviction and sentence based on the evidence's quality and reliability. The court assessed witness credibility, considering their relationship with the victim and the details of their testimonies. The judgment upheld the conviction of the appellant, Karan Singh, under Section 302, 148, and 149 of the Indian Penal Code for the murder of Ramphal.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SURESH KUMAR GUPTA

(i) Amit Singh Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Matter U/A 227 No. 17365 of 2021
Date of decision: 30.06.2022

In this case marriage of petitioner was solemnized with opposite party No.-2 on 24-05-2014 as per Hindu rites and rituals. On 05.07.2015, the opposite party No.-2 instituted frivolous complaint of domestic violence against the petitioner in London in order to create false grounds of divorce during staying in London with her husband. On coming back to India, opposite party No.-2(wife) lodged the FIR on 22.07.2015 as crime no.-28 of 2015, u/s-498A, 323, 406, 504, 506 IPC and % D.P. Act against the petitioner and other family members. All the accused person in the said crime No.-28 of 2015 were granted bail and the petitioner was granted interim bail on 07.11.2015, the opposite party No.-2 filed a false criminal complaint No.-4216 of 2015, U/S- 323, 504, 506 IPC creating a false ground of assault to her at the court premises at Kanpur, which was challenged by the petitioner and other family members before this court at Allahabad and this court at Allahabad quashed the proceedings against all family members of the petitioner. But the proceeding against the petitioner is continuing before the court magistrate at the stage of section 244 Cr.P.C. thereafter the opposite party No.-2 filed a case/complaint U/S 12 of domestic violence act and a criminal complaint U/S- 138 of N.I. act for dishonour of cheque. The proceeding has been stayed by this court vide order dated 04.09.2018.

The present case/suit filed by opposite party No.-2 before the family court at Lucknow U/S 13 of H. M. Act on 17-03-2017, the petitioner filed preliminary objection under order 7 rule 11 of C.P.C. challenging Lucknow as the jurisdiction of the present divorce suit filed by the opposite party No.-2 herself in which she claimed to be a resident of Kanpur and all those cases are running in Kanpur. Which was rejected by this court vide order dated 13.12.2018. In the present case of divorce proceeding the petitioner filed an application for stay the proceeding and awaiting the result of complaint case No.-4216 of 2015 filed by the opposite party No.-2, but the family court, Lucknow rejected the prayer of the petitioner vide order dated 01.02.2021. After evaluation of several Judgment of the Apex Court this court held that, if both the criminal proceeding and the civil suit are tried simultaneously as the scope of enquiry and the standard of proof in both the proceedings are not identical, thus, the petition being devoid of merit is, accordingly, dismissed.

(ii) Anant Mishra @ Amit Mishra @ Surya Prakash Mishra Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Application U/S 482 No.- 1325 of 2021
Date of decision: 29.03.2022

In this case informant lodged an FIR against the unknown persons bearing case crime No.-372 of 2016 under section 364 IPC, Police station Lambhuwa, District Sultanpur with the allegation that some unknown accused abducted his brother Sikander. During investigation, the name of five persons, came into light. Thereafter the police submitted charge sheet against three accused persons and they were arrested. The trial against three persons were commenced before the learned additional District Judge Court No.-3 Sultanpur vide session Trial No.-111 of 2017 in which statement of PW-1 complainant Matadeen was recorded and the same was not supported the prosecution case and PW-2, niece of abductee and Pw-3, abductee Sikander also did not support the prosecution case. Abductee clearly stated that nobody abducted him nor any ransom was demanded. Therefore, all the three accused persons were exonerated of the charges levelled against them under section 364-A IPC and they have been acquitted by learned 3rd additional sessions judge, Sultanpur vide order dated 28.09.2018.

After passing the judgment of trial court dated 28.09.2018, this fact was within the knowledge of investigating officer but the 1.0. intentionally filed charge sheet on 24.12.2018, before the court concerned ignoring the judgment passed by trial court dated 28.09.2018. It is very much clear that court has held that

considering the testimony of witnesses, if one accused is acquitted, no criminal proceeding can be sustained against co accused on the same set of witnesses and in the present case too, there is no separate witness and on the basis of testimony of same prosecution witnesses, main accused was acquitted by the court below, whenever there is no prospect of the case ending in conviction, valuable time of court should not be wasted for holding trial only for the purpose of completing the procedure to pronounce the conclusion on future date. Therefore, criminal proceeding cannot be permitted to continue against the applicant. With the aforesaid observation, this petition under section 482 Cr.P.C. is allowed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NARENDRA KUMAR JOHARI

(i) State of UP v. Sahab Singh and Others
Case Number: Government Appeal No. 2580 of 1985
Date of Decision: 19.07.2022

In this appeal, the State challenged the acquittal of the accused persons in Sessions Trial No. 577/1983 (State v. Sahab Singh & Ors.) under Sections 147, 148, 323, 324, 307, and 302 of the IPC. The Trial Court had previously acquitted the accused, citing unreliability of prosecution evidence. The State contended that the Trial Court had not properly appreciated the evidence on record. The defence, however, argued that the prosecution's case was unreliable on several grounds, including that the prosecution's witnesses were related to the deceased and hence were "interested witnesses." It was further argued that the FIR failed to mention which accused carried which weapon, namely lathis or kharpalis. Other points raised included discrepancies in the evidence of prosecution witnesses, the absence of a proven motive, doubts about the validity of the dying declaration as it was not recorded as required under the Police Manual, and lapses in investigation since the Investigating Officer (IO) was not examined as a prosecution witness. The defence further highlighted that the statement of PW 5 should not be believed since his statement under Section 161 Cr.P.C. had not been recorded and also contended that the prosecution had failed to establish the common intention of the accused persons.

Upon hearing the rival contentions, the High Court carefully analysed the evidence as well as pronouncements of the Supreme Court and other High Courts. It held that relationship with the victim does not disqualify a person from being a reliable witness; what is important is whether such testimony is consistent and corroborated by other oral or documentary evidence. In this case, the statements of related witnesses were found trustworthy and supported by the overall evidence. The Court emphasized that an FIR is not expected to contain exhaustive details and omissions such as not specifying exactly who was carrying lathis or kharpalis cannot discredit the prosecution case, especially when the victim Satya Pal was fatally injured while lodging the FIR. The prosecution story found support in the testimony of eyewitnesses and medical evidence, and minor discrepancies or omissions did not vitiate the credibility of the case. Additionally, motive, although argued as absent, is not necessary where there is direct evidence of the offence. The Court also clarified that a dying declaration need not always be recorded in a question-and-answer format, and if the victim's condition is serious, the IO can record such a statement without waiting for a magistrate or medical certification, provided the circumstances demonstrate reliability. Furthermore, non-examination of the IO does not weaken the prosecution case if it is otherwise supported by reliable eye-witnesses. Similarly, the non-recording of a witness's statement under Section 161 Cr.P.C. does not invalidate his in-court testimony, which is substantive evidence. Upon evaluation of evidence, the Court concluded that the accused, all of whom carried deadly weapons, formed an unlawful assembly and committed the offence in prosecution of their common object. The nature and extent of injuries, coupled with the trustworthy testimony of the prosecution witnesses, proved the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt. Accordingly, the High Court held that the Trial Court erred in acquitting the accused under Sections 302/149 and 147 IPC and set aside their acquittal, holding them guilty of the offences charged.

(ii) Deepa Bajpai Vs. Dr. Ashish Mishra
Case Number: First Appeal No. 104 of 2017 & First Appeal No. 108 of 2017
Date of Decision: 20.05.2022

The present appeal arose from a judgment and decree passed by the Principal Judge, Family Court, Lucknow, dissolving the marriage between the appellant and the respondent under Section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, on the basis of mutual consent. The appellant had also filed an application for recall of the said decree, claiming that her consent was obtained through coercion and fraud, but this recall application was rejected. Thereafter, she moved the High Court, contending that the decree had been secured by misrepresentation and undue pressure. Specifically, she argued that she had been compelled by the respondent and his family members to sign the petition for divorce and that fraud had been played on the Court by falsely stating in the petition that the parties had been living separately since 10.09.2015, while, according to her, they had continued to live together until June 2017. She therefore prayed for the appeal to be allowed and the decree of divorce set aside. The respondent denied these allegations and asserted that the decree was validly passed in accordance with law on the basis of mutual consent. Four core issues arose for the Court's determination: firstly, whether the decree was vitiated by coercion or fraud; secondly, whether the order rejecting recall was bad in law; thirdly, whether a consent decree under Section 13B could be challenged by way of an appeal; and fourthly, whether the appeal deserved to be allowed on the separate ground of custody of the minor child.

After considering the rival submissions and examining the law laid down by the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Court held that the appellant had not produced sufficient material to sustain her allegations. The Court observed that the family court presiding officer is duty-bound, under law, to personally ascertain the free will and consent of both parties before granting a consent decree of divorce under Section 13B. In this case, the appellant, who was well-educated and had signed both the divorce petition and affidavit drafted in Hindi, did not object or raise any issue of coercion before the Family Court at that stage. She also did not produce any documentary proof to establish her claim that she and the respondent cohabited beyond September 2015 or that conjugal relations continued. Thus, her plea of coercion and fraud was held unsubstantiated. On the question of maintainability of the appeal, the Court referred to Section 19(2) of the Family Courts Act, which explicitly prohibits appeals from decrees or orders passed on the basis of consent, and to Section 20 of the Family Courts Act, which gives the Act overriding effect over any inconsistent provisions in other laws. The appellant's reliance on Order 43 Rule 1A CPC was rejected on the ground that CPC is a general law and cannot override the specific provisions of a special law like the Family Courts Act. Consequently, the appeal against the consent decree itself was held non-maintainable. With regard to custody of the minor daughter, the Court emphasized that orders relating to custody are always subject to variation by the court that granted them based on the welfare of the child being paramount. Thus, while dismissing the appeal and upholding the Family Court's decree, the Court clarified that the appellant was at liberty to approach the concerned Family Court with a proper application for custody, which could then be considered on merits in the best interest of the child.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJ BEER SINGH

(i) Jagveer Vs. State of U.P. & Another
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No.-718 of 2006
Date of decision: 06.06.2022

In this case, the charge-sheet was submitted against the petitioner for the offences under Section 147, 323, 324, 325, 308, 504, 506 IPC in the court of C.J.M., Saharanpur and accordingly, cognizance was taken. After submission of charge-sheet, police have conducted further investigation and thereafter a supplementary charge-sheet was submitted for offences under Section 147, 323, 324, 504, 506 IPC with conclusion that no offence under Section 308 IPC is made out. The accused-petitioner has moved an application before the C.J.M., Saharanpur that

in view of supplementary charge-sheet, the cognizance taken under Section 308 IPC may be withdrawn. The application was rejected by that court. The accused-petitioner has preferred a criminal revision against that order, which was dismissed by the Sessions Judge, Saharanpur. The said orders of CJM and Sessions Judge were being impugned in the writ petition before this Court.

Referring to the jurisdiction and power of the High Court under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, this Court has held that once the Magistrate has taken cognizance for offences under section 147, 323, 324, 325, 504, 506, 308 IPC, it has no power to review its own order for the purpose of dropping the section 308 IPC from the cognizance. It was laid down that once the Magistrate has taken cognizance, he cannot review its own order and drop any charge, of which cognizance has already been taken. It was also observed that it was a session trial case and whether the offence under Section 308 IPC is made out or not, that can be considered by the trial court at the appropriate stage. Accordingly, the Court held that no case for interference in the impugned orders is made out, by invoking jurisdiction under Article 227 of the Constitution of India and thus, writ petition was dismissed.

(ii) Pawan Singh And Another Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No.5086 of 2005
Date of decision: 18.04.2022

In this case appellants were convicted by the trial court under Section 20(b) (ii) and Section 23 of NDPS Act and they were sentenced to 15 years rigorous imprisonment along with fine of Rs. 1 lakh under Section 20(b) (ii) and 15 years rigorous along with fine of Rs. 1 lakh under Section 23 NDPS Act. The trial court has not made any such direction that both the substantial sentences have to run concurrently. In view of the provisions of Section 31 of Cr.P.C., in absence of such direction by the trial court, the sentences have to run consecutively. The case relates to recovery of 500 kg 'charas' from the truck and the accused-appellants were Driver and Cleaner of the said truck and the said recovery was attributed to both the accused-appellants.

The Court has referred the case of Mohd. Akhtar Hussain @ Ibrahim Ahmed Bhatti v. Assistant Collector of Customs (1988) 4 SCC 183, O.M. Cherian alias Thankachan v. State of Kerala and Others (2015) 2 SCC 501, Mulaim Singh v. State 1974 Crl. L.J. 1397 and V.K. Bansal vs. State of Haryana & Anr. (2013) 7 SCC 211 and held that Section 31 Cr.P.C. leaves discretion with the Court to order sentences for two or more offences at one trial to run concurrently or consequently, having regard to the nature of offences and attendant aggravating or mitigating circumstances. However, this discretion is to be exercised having regard to the nature of the offence committed and the facts situation, in which the question arises. By and large, trial courts and appellate courts have invoked and exercised their discretion to issue directions for concurrent running of sentences, favouring the benefit to be given to the accused. Whether a direction for concurrent running of sentences ought to be issued in a given case would depend upon the nature of the offence or offences committed and the facts and circumstances of the case. The discretion has to be exercised along the judicial lines and not mechanically. Thus, it is apparent that if the accused is convicted for two or more different offences, arising out of one and the same transaction, the basic rule is that the sentences must be directed to run concurrently. This basic rule of conviction arising out of a single transaction justifying the concurrent running of the sentences has been recognized in case of Ibrahim Ahmed Bhatti. In view of the legal position, this Court directed that as both the offences have arisen from a single transaction, thus, both the substantial sentences, awarded by the trial court, have to run concurrently. While upholding the conviction, the appeal was partly allowed in above terms.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJIT SINGH

(i) Vipin Kumar Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Crl. Misc. Application U/S 482 No.- 4483 of 2022
Date of decision: 25.02.2022

In this case the marriage between applicant and opposite party No.-2 was solemnized on 8th December, 2010.Out of the aforesaid wedlock, a baby girl was born. However, after some time, the relationship between the husband and wife became strained and incompatible. There after the opposite party no.-2, has initiated several litigations against the applicant. In connection with the same, she along with her daughter filed an application under section 125 Cr.P.C. before the family Court, Kasganj, which was allowed by the principal judge, family court, Kasganj vide judgment and order dated 30.11.2021. The applicant failed to comply with the order passed under section 125(3) Cr.P.C. and the learned court below has issued the recovery warrant dated 08.10.2021, directing that the applicant shall pay a sum of Rs. 1, 65, 000/- to the opposite party no.-2 as maintenance w.e.f. 30.07.2017 to 19.01.2020 and in pursuance of recovery warrant the applicant was sent to jail on 30.11.2021 the applicant was summoned by the court below and he was produced by the jail authority before the court below and the court below had passed the order while detaining the applicant in jail for a period of one month and directed that during detention, the applicant shall pay a sum of Rs. 5000/- per month to opposite party no.-2, fixing next date, i.e. 2012-2021, directing the jail superintendent to produce the applicant again on the next date fixed.

Referring to the jurisdiction and power of the high Court under section 482 Cr.P.C. this court has held that family court has not followed the establish procedure under section 421(1)(a) Cr.PC. for issuance of recovery warrant in default of payment of arrears maintenance allowance within the time allowed by him. Magistrate has no jurisdiction to issue of warrant of arrest straight way against the person liable for payment of maintenance allowance the impugned order is patently illegal and not warranted by law. Hence set aside. Subject to the observations made above, the present petition is allowed.

(ii) Smt. Pista Devi & Ors. Vs. The New India Insurance Co. Ltd & Ors.
Case Number: First Appeal from Order No.-2526 of 2014
Date of decision: 28.04.2022

In the case, the accident occurred in 2013 resulting in the death of a 52-year-old deceased who was employed as a charge man (F) in the marketing division of Indian Oil Corporation, Mathura Refinery, earning a monthly salary of Rs. 79,876. The claimants challenged the judgment and award dated 07.08.2014 passed by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Mathura, which awarded compensation of Rs. 52,51,911 with 7% interest. The liability and negligence of the offending vehicle were not disputed, and the only issue before the appellate court was the quantum of compensation. The Tribunal had calculated the deceased's income as Rs. 61,500 per month, deducted one-fourth for personal expenses because the deceased was married, and applied a multiplier of 9 based on the deceased's age and the number of dependents. The tribunal awarded Rs. 5,000 for funeral expenses, while Rs. 15,000 was claimed.

The appellate court revised the multiplier to 11 for the age group of 51 to 55 years and applied a future loss to dependents rate at 20% of the deceased's income. Additionally, Rs. 70,000 was awarded for non-pecuniary damages and Rs. 30,000 for loss of love and affection. The appeal was partly allowed with the judgment and award modified accordingly. The Insurance company was directed to deposit the amount within 12 weeks from the date of the judgment, with interest at 7.5% from the filing date of the claim petition until the deposit. The rate of interest was discussed, with the court settling on 7.5%, differing from the 10% demanded by the appellants. Thus, the case concluded with an enhanced compensation amount and adjusted interest rate benefiting the claimants while confirming the earlier findings related to liability and negligence.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ALI ZAMIN

(i) Ram Kishor vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/S 438 Cr.P.C. No. 12 of 2022
Date of Decision: 17.01.2022

The applicant, Ram Kishor, sought anticipatory bail under Section 438 Cr.P.C. in Case Crime No. 185 of 2021 registered under Sections 409, 467, 468, and 471 IPC at Police Station Maudaha, District Hamirpur. He had earlier approached the High Court and withdrawn his application, subsequently moving the Sessions Court, which also rejected his plea, leading to this application. The case originated from a complaint by Mahesh Kumar, based on an enquiry conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, alleging financial irregularities of Rs.2,36,748 during the applicant's tenure as Chairman of the Nagar Palika Parishad. The applicant argued that payments were made by the Executive Officer and engineers of the Public Works Department, and he had no direct involvement. He relied on the fact that co-accused contractor Fareeduddin had already been granted anticipatory bail on 8 December 2021 and was not found guilty. The applicant also pointed out that, as per a Government Order dated 19 July 2005, criminal proceedings could only begin after departmental enquiry and obtaining legal opinion, a procedure not followed in his case. He claimed no criminal history and assured cooperation with the investigation.

The prosecution opposed the bail, stating that the applicant had criminal antecedents in Case Crime No. 43 of 2001 under Sections 363, 366, and 376 IPC, and Case Crime No. 370 of 2018 under Sections 147 and 323 IPC. It was also submitted that the FIR was lodged on the District Magistrate's direction based on the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's report, and that a further enquiry was constituted by the Commissioner on 6 September 2021. However, the State conceded that the procedural requirements under the aforementioned Government Order had not been complied with. After hearing the parties and reviewing the material, the Court considered the nature of the allegations, the enquiry-based FIR, the constitution of another committee, the grant of bail to the co-accused, the noncompliance with the Government Order, and the law laid down by the Supreme Court in Sushila Aggarwal v. State (NCT of Delhi) (2020). The Court found a case made out for anticipatory bail. Accordingly, in the event of arrest, the applicant was granted anticipatory bail until submission of the police report under Section 173(2) Cr.P.C., subject to conditions including cooperation with investigation, non-tampering with witnesses, and restriction on leaving the country without permission. The Investigating Officer was directed to continue the investigation unaffected by this order, and the applicants were required to produce the order before the concerned S.P./S.S.P. within a week. The application was accordingly allowed.

(ii) Rohit and Another v. State of U.P. through Secretary Home and Another
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/S 438 Cr.P.C. No. 1303 of 2022
Date of Decision: 06.05.2022

The applicants, Rohit and Jai Kumar, sought anticipatory bail in Session Trial No. 945 of 2021 under Sections 354-D, 506 IPC and Sections 7/8 of the POCSO Act pertaining to P.S. Nehtaur, District Bijnor. The complaint alleged that on 08.09.2020, co-accused Pradeep Kumar harassed the complainant's daughter by making obscene comments, exposing himself, catching and twisting her hand, and on her alarm, Rohit and Jai Kumar also abused her. Despite attempts to lodge a report, no action was initially taken. The applicants contended that the matter arose out of enmity relating to a field dispute and previous quarrels between families, with related proceedings under preventive provisions of the Cr.P.C. already pending. They argued that the case was false and motivated; they had moved anticipatory bail before the Sessions Court but were rejected. They had no criminal history and claimed there was every likelihood of arrest on account of malice.

The State opposed the bail but could not refute the factual background. Considering the materials on record and relying on the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Sushila Aggarwal v. State (NCT of Delhi), the Court found grounds to grant anticipatory bail without commenting on merits. The applicants were directed to be released on anticipatory bail in case of arrest, till submission of the police report under Section 173(2)

Cr.P.C., on furnishing a personal bond of Rs. 50,000 with two sureties each. Conditions were imposed, including cooperation with investigation, non-interference with witnesses, and restriction on leaving the country without prior permission. Breach of conditions could lead to cancellation of bail. The Investigating Officer was permitted to continue the investigation unaffected by this order. The application for anticipatory bail was allowed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIPIN CHANDRA DIXIT

(i) Rajeev Bansal v. Union of India
Case Number: Writ Tax No. 1086 of 2022
Date of Decision: February 22, 2023

In this case, the Court examined challenges to reassessment notices issued under Section 148 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for the assessment years 2013-14 to 2017-18. The petitioners sought to invalidate orders under Section 148A(d) and notices issued between April 1, 2021, and June 30, 2021, following amendments introduced by the Finance Act, 2021. The central issue was whether the Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Act, 2020 (TOLA) extended the time limits for reassessment under the unamended law and whether such extensions could govern notices issued after the new provisions took effect from April 1, 2021. The Finance Act, 2021 had completely revised Sections 147 to 151, mandating a preliminary inquiry through Section 148A before issuing reassessment notices, reducing the limitation period to three years, and extending it to ten years only when escaped income exceeded ₹50 lakh. Crucially, it included a proviso restricting reassessment for such years where the six-year limit under the unamended Section 149 had already expired as of April 1, 2021.

The court relied heavily on its earlier ruling in Ashok Kumar Agarwal v. Union of India, upheld by the Supreme Court in Union of India v. Ashish Agarwal, which established that notices issued after April 1, 2021, under the unamended Section 148, were invalid but could be treated as notices under Section 148A of the amended Act. The Supreme Court, invoking Article 142, allowed these notices to proceed under the new framework, subject to statutory safeguards. The petitioners contended that TOLA's extensions up to June 30, 2021, could not revive time-barred cases like the assessment years 2013-14 and 2014-15, where the six-year period had already lapsed. The revenue, however, argued that TOLA extended the unamended provisions for reassessment. The court rejected this argument, holding that TOLA could not extend the operation of repealed provisions beyond April 1, 2021, and reaffirmed that the proviso to Section 149(1) barred reassessment for cases already time-barred under the old law. It further struck down part of CBDT Instruction No. 1/2022, which attempted to treat notices as if they could revive under unamended limits, considering this contrary to the Supreme Court's ruling. The court clarified that reassessment proceedings after April 1, 2021, had to conform strictly to amended Section 149, making notices for time-barred years like 2013-14 and 2014-15 unsustainable. The writ petitions were ultimately disposed of, with factual disputes to be resolved before the appropriate authorities.

(ii) Raja Beti & Others Vs Ashok Kumar & others
Case Number: First Appeal from Order No. 2351 of 2017
Date of Decision: 16/05/2022

In this case, the claimants sought enhancement of compensation awarded for the death of Sri Bachcha Lal, aged about 42 years, by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Chitrakoot. The original award dated 08.08.2005 granted only Rs. 65,000 towards non-pecuniary damages, with no amount awarded for pecuniary damages. The Court referred to the Supreme Court decision in Vimal Kanwar, noting that amounts received by claimants as family pension and salary under compassionate appointment cannot be deducted from

compensation under the Motor Vehicle Act. The deceased was undisputedly employed as a Lekhpal in Tehsil Karur, earning Rs. 7,000 per month. Applying the multiplier of 14 from the Supreme Court precedent in Smt. Sarla Verma vs. D.T.C., appropriate for the age group 41 to 45 years, and deducting one-fourth for the number of dependents (4-6), the Court concluded that the compensation amount needed enhancement.

The appellate court thus directed the company to pay the enhanced compensation amount along with interest within two months of the judgment date, 16.05.2022. There were no orders as to costs. The decision reflects judicial adherence to established principles on loss calculation for death claims under the Motor Vehicle Act, emphasizing that family pension and compassionate appointment benefits do not reduce the claimants' entitlement to full compensation for pecuniary loss. The use of multipliers and dependency deductions is in line with Supreme Court mandates to ensure fair and just compensation for the deceased's family.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEKHAR KUMAR YADAV

(i) Madhusudan Shukla V. State of UP And Ors.
Case Number: Application U/s 482 No. 12409 of 2022
Date of decision: 16.06.2022

The applicant, accused of offences under Sections 302, 364, and 201/34 IPC, had sought to summon one Sanjay Rai and the second Investigating Officer, Inspector H.N. Kanojiya of C.B.C.I.D., Allahabad, either as defence witnesses or court witnesses after his Section 313 Cr.P.C. statement was recorded. The trial court rejected this request on 29.04.2022, labelling it an attempt to delay the conclusion of the trial. The applicant argued before the High Court that the testimony of these witnesses was crucial for the just adjudication of the case, while the State contended that the application, filed at the final stage of the trial, was a delaying tactic and that the trial court's rejection deserved affirmation.

The High Court, after examining the scope of Section 311 Cr.P.C., held that the trial court had taken a hyper-technical view by rejecting the application. Referring to the Supreme Court's rulings in Rajaram Prasad Yadav v. State of Bihar and Manju Devi v. State of Rajasthan, it reiterated that courts possess wide discretionary powers under Section 311 Cr.P.C. to summon witnesses even after closure of evidence if their testimony is essential to a just decision. The Court emphasized that the provision is intended to serve the larger purpose of eliciting truth during trial and should not be frustrated by procedural rigidity or the pendency of the case. It held that the trial court failed to consider the guiding principle that every criminal trial is a journey in search of truth and that this purpose is furthered by calling additional witnesses whenever their evidence appears necessary. Accordingly, the High Court quashed the impugned order, directing that the application under Section 311 Cr.P.C. be allowed in order to ensure a fair and complete adjudication of the matter.

(ii) Krishna Kant Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 33329 of 2020
Date of decision: 16.12.2022

The Court heard the second bail application filed by Krishna Kant under Section 439 Cr.P.C., challenging the earlier rejection dated 21.11.2019. The bail plea was based on the new ground that two key last-seen witnesses, who had initially implicated the applicant, were examined before the trial court but did not support the prosecution case and were declared hostile, along with the informant who also denied supporting the prosecution story during trial. The case began with an FIR under Section 302 IPC, which during investigation was alternately altered to Sections 279, 304-A, 427 IPC, and finally followed by a charge sheet again under Section 302 IPC. The defense counsel argued that there was delay in lodging the FIR, no eyewitness account of the applicant committing the alleged offense, and no incriminating recovery based on any confessional statement. The

applicant mainly relied on the fact that last-seen witnesses had turned hostile, weakening the prosecution's case.

The prosecution strongly opposed bail, contending that there remained enough material to connect the applicant with the crime, as statements under Section 161 Cr.P.C. established that the deceased was last seen in the company of the accused shortly before his death. The State argued that the short time gap between the deceased being last seen with the accused and the recovery of the body created a strong presumption that the accused was responsible, shifting the burden onto him to explain the circumstances of the death. The Court held that hostility of witnesses before the trial court could not itself be treated as a new ground to grant bail under Section 439 Cr.P.C. It further noted that evaluating the significance of hostile testimony would amount to assessing evidence, which is impermissible at the stage of bail. The Court reiterated that even the testimony of investigating officers may form the basis of conviction, and therefore the applicant's reliance on hostile witnesses could not weigh in his favour. The application was accordingly rejected.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEEPAK VERMA

(i) Amit Sharma Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ petition No. 3010 of 2022.
Date of decision: 12.04.2022

In this Case, Writ filed against the show Cause Notice issued under section 3/4 U.P. Control of Goondas Act, 1970 dated 01.02.2022 issued by the Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue), Gorakhpur. The show Cause notice does not contain the essential assertions which are required by section 3(1) clauses a, b, c, of Goondas Act. The notice issued under Section 3/4 to the petitioner does not contain the mandatory ingredients provided under section 3(1) of Goondas Act. In the Instant case the notice is general in nature and lacking is material particulars. The notice states that petitioner habitually commits crimes or attempts to commit or abets the commission of offences and generally reported to be a person, who is desperate and dangerous to the community. Witnesses are not willing to come forward to give evidence against him by reason of apprehension on their part as regards the safety of their person and property.

In the various judgment. It has been held that while issuing notice, the executive must strictly comply with the provisions of section 3(1) of the Goondas Act, hence, Impugned notice under Section 3/4 of Goondas Act against the petitioner fails to Comply with the mandatory requirement of setting out the material allegation and is not in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(1) of the Act, the writ petition is allowed. The impugned show cause notice dated 01.02.02022 issued by the Additional District Magistrate under Section 3/4 U.P. control of Goondas Act, 1970 is hereby, quashed.

(ii) Meenu Singh @ Mennu Singh Panwar vs. State of U.P. And 4 Others
Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. 1427 of 2022
Date of Decision: 22.02.2022

This judgment concerns a petition filed by Meenu Singh seeking a direction for a fair investigation into Case Crime No. 1781 of 2021 registered under Sections 376, 377, and 313 of the Indian Penal Code at Kotwali Dehat, Bulandshahr district. The petitioner alleged collusion between the police and the accused, highlighting the delay in arresting the accused persons and the absence of a charge sheet. The petition challenged the manner of the police investigation conducted against the private respondent. In responding to this plea, the Court referred extensively to binding precedents established by the Supreme Court of India. In particular, it noted the ruling in Sudhir Bhaskarrao Tambe v. Hemant Yashwant Dhage (2016), which upheld the earlier decision in Sakiri Vasu v. State of U.P. (2008). These rulings emphasized that if an aggrieved party's First Information Report (FIR) is not registered or investigated properly, the appropriate remedy is not to approach the High Court via

writ petition but to seek relief from the Magistrate under Section 156(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.). The Magistrate, upon prima facie satisfaction, can direct police registration of the FIR or order a proper investigation, including changing the Investigating Officer, if necessary, thus enabling judicial oversight of police investigations. The Court underscored that allowing High Courts to entertain such writ petitions directly would inundate them with cases of this nature, disrupting their broader judicial functions.

The Court also cited the Supreme Court's recognition of the Magistrate's supervisory role in investigation matters per T.C. Thangaraj v. V. Engammal (2011) and reaffirmed through M. Subramaniam v. S. Janaki (2020), where it was observed that Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. grants wide powers to the Magistrate to ensure proper police investigation, including ordering FIR registration and monitoring the investigation process. Accordingly, the petition before the High Court was disposed of with liberty granted to the petitioner to invoke the Magistrate's powers under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. to secure a just and transparent investigation by the police. This judgment thus firmly reiterates the procedural channel for addressing grievances regarding police investigation inadequacies, focusing on empowering Magistrates rather than burdening High Courts with investigation-related writ petitions. The decision highlights the proper judicial mechanism and safeguards for ensuring integrity and fairness in criminal investigations at the Magistrate level.

HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE GAUTAM CHOWDHARY

(i) Iqbal & Ors. Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 7878 of 2022
Date of Decision: 24.06.2022

In this case, the petitioners sought the quashing of an FIR dated 21.04.2022 registered under Sections 376, 354, 323, 504, 506 of the IPC and Section 3 of the Dowry Prohibition Act. The petitioners' counsel, along with the counsel for respondent no. 3 (wife), jointly submitted that the dispute between the parties arose out of matrimonial discord, which had been amicably settled. Respondent no. 3, the complainant, had expressed that she did not wish to pursue the criminal proceedings further. It was noted that while the FIR had alleged offences including rape and outraging modesty, no medical examination was conducted in respect of the allegations under Sections 376 and 354 IPC. The court observed that offences under Sections 323, 504, and 506 IPC are compoundable and thus can be settled between the parties.

After considering the submissions and the facts of the case, the court found weight in the argument that the criminal proceedings were initiated in haste and continuation of the same, despite settlement, would not serve the ends of justice. It was also observed that since the matrimonial dispute had been resolved amicably, there remained no justification to allow the FIR to stand. The pendency of such proceedings, despite mutual settlement, would only amount to harassment to both parties. Consequently, the FIR registered in Case Crime No. 93 of 2022 at Police Station Mainther, District Moradabad, under Sections 376, 354, 323, 504, 506 IPC and Section 3/4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, was quashed and the petition was allowed. The court directed that no further action be taken by the police officials in connection with the case.

(ii) Mohar Pal & Anr. Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Criminal Misc Writ Petition No. 7685 of 2022
Date of Decision: 21.06.2022

In this case, the informant alleged that he had paid a sum of ₹2,03,280 to petitioner no. 1 for obtaining certain machines at concessional rates, but no machines were ever supplied. It was further alleged that part of the money was sent to Kamlesh Singh, who issued a cheque to the informant after deducting some commission, but the cheque was dishonored. Even after lodging the FIR, no action was taken, compelling the informant to

approach the competent court, which directed the authorities to initiate investigation. Based on these allegations, offences under Sections 420 (cheating), 406 (criminal breach of trust), and 120B (criminal conspiracy) of the IPC were invoked. The petitioners, however, filed a Criminal Miscellaneous Writ Petition seeking quashing of the FIR and a stay on arrest, contending that the matter fell under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act relating to cheque dishonor, and not under the provisions of IPC. They argued that as per Sections 4 and 5 of the Cr.P.C., when a special law provides for an offence, the case should be dealt with under that special enactment.

The Court observed that the allegations in the FIR prima facie disclosed the commission of cognizable offences under IPC, and therefore the prosecution could not be restricted merely to a proceeding under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. It clarified that Sections 4 and 5 Cr.P.C. do not exclude the application of IPC when the factual allegations make out a clear case of cheating, criminal breach of trust, and conspiracy. The contention that the FIR was belated was also rejected, as offences under Sections 420, 406, and 120B IPC allow registration of FIR within the prescribed limitation period, which under Section 468(2)(c) Cr.P.C. extends to three years for offences punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year but not more than three years. In light of this, the Court held that the FIR was filed within limitation and disclosed cognizable offences warranting investigation. Consequently, the writ petition was found devoid of merit and was dismissed with costs of ₹5,000 imposed on the petitioners.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHAMIM AHMED

(i) Prem Shankar Chaturvedi Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Misc. Bench No. 24704 of 2021
Date of Decision: 27.10.2021

The petitioner, Prem Shankar Chaturvedi, had fixed the marriage of his daughter on 28.04.2021. For this purpose, he deposited ₹1,00,000 via NEFT on 29.12.2020 with respondent no. 5 for booking the marriage venue and ₹25,000 in advance with respondent no. 6 for catering arrangements. Due to COVID-19 restrictions in March-April 2021, the concerned authorities did not grant permission for the marriage, compelling the petitioner to postpone the ceremony. The petitioner duly informed respondents 5 and 6 before the scheduled marriage date by phone and written communication, also sending representations to higher authorities, but no effective action was taken. As the respondents refused to refund the advance amount of ₹1,25,000, the petitioner approached the Court seeking a writ of mandamus under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, directing respondents 2 and 3 to consider his representation dated 01.10.2021 and ordering respondents 5 and 6 to refund the advance payment in the interest of justice.

The Court, however, found that the dispute between the parties was purely private in nature and not one involving a public duty. Referring to the ruling in Andi Mukta Sadguru Shree Muktajee Vandas Swami Suvarna Jayanti Mahatosav Smarak Trust v. V.R. Rudani (1989) 2 SCC 691, it was emphasized that mandamus is not maintainable when the rights in question are of a purely private character and when no public function or duty is involved. While mandamus may issue against bodies discharging public duties or performing functions involving public law obligations, it cannot be extended to enforce obligations in the nature of private contractual disputes. Since the petitioner sought recovery of private amounts paid to private respondents for marriage arrangements, the relief claimed did not fall within the ambit of Article 226. Consequently, the writ petition was held not maintainable and was dismissed.

(ii) Kanya Devi Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Habeas Corpus Writ Petition No. 266 of 2021
Date of Decision: 23.07.2021

The habeas corpus writ petition was filed by Ramrati, mother of the corpus Kanya Devi, alleging that her daughter was being illegally detained by private respondents Sanjay Kumar, Madhu, and Arvind. The petitioner submitted that she had applied before the Magistrate on 18.11.2018 for registering an FIR against the said respondents, and the FIR was eventually lodged on 13.01.2020 under Sections 498A, 364 IPC and 3/4 Dowry Prohibition Act at P.S. Shivkuti, Prayagraj. However, neither was the case investigated properly nor was the corpus recovered. It was contended that Sanjay Kumar and Madhu (sister of Sanjay) harassed Kanya Devi, and with the help of Arvind, they detained her unlawfully. The investigating officer allegedly took no effective steps, which forced the petitioner to file Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 7408 of 2020. That petition was disposed of on 06.10.2020, with the High Court holding, in line with Supreme Court rulings in Sakiri Vasu v. State of U.P. and Sudhir Bhaskarrao Tambe v. Hemant Yashwant Dhage, that if an FIR is not registered or the investigation is unsatisfactory, the proper remedy lies before the Magistrate under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C., not before the High Court under Article 226.

In compliance with the earlier order, Ramrati moved an application before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Allahabad, who on 22.10.2020 directed the Investigating Officer to conduct a prompt and proper investigation. The High Court, in the present writ petition, noted that since the Magistrate is already monitoring the case and has issued directions, any grievance regarding unsatisfactory progress must be addressed before the Magistrate by seeking further directions in accordance with law. The Court reiterated that a writ of habeas corpus is not maintainable in such circumstances where the investigation and monitoring responsibilities have already been entrusted to the Magistrate. Therefore, the writ petition was finally disposed of with liberty to Ramrati to approach the learned Magistrate for any further relief.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DINESH PATHAK

(i) Khurshid Rehman S. Rehman Vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 723 of 2022
Date of Decision: 02.03.2022

The petitioner invoked the supervisory jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 227 of the Constitution, challenging the orders of the trial and revisional courts which had rejected his application under Section 156(3) CrPC. The petitioner had alleged that the BJP had lured voters with multiple assurances in its election manifesto which were never fulfilled and sought directions for registration of an FIR. The trial court rejected the application, and the revisional court upheld the decision, both holding that no cognizable offence was disclosed. Relying on precedents, the High Court discussed the scope of Section 156(3) CrPC, where the magistrate's application of mind must be demonstrated in the order, as held in Anil Kumar v. M.K. Aiyappa. Similarly, in Jagannath Verma v. State of U.P., it was clarified that while FIR registration in cases of cognizable offences is mandatory per Lalita Kumari v. State of U.P., circumstances may require a preliminary inquiry before registration.

The court further relied on S. Subramanian Balaji v. State of Tamil Nadu, where the Supreme Court ruled that an election manifesto is only a declaration of party policy and unfulfilled promises cannot be treated as corrupt practices under Section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, nor can their non-fulfillment be criminalized under any penal provision. Additional authorities such as Vivek Kumar Mishra v. Union of India and M. Chandramohan v. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs reinforced that political manifestos represent intentions, policy views, or motives but do not create binding legal obligations. Upon reviewing the lower court decisions, the High Court confirmed that judicial minds were duly applied in rejecting the petition since no cognizable offence had been made out, thereby rendering the direction for investigation under Section

156(3) CrPC inappropriate. The court concluded that no illegality, perversity, or infirmity was present in the impugned orders. Consequently, the petition under Article 227 was deemed to lack merit, misconceived in law, and dismissed without any order as to costs.

(ii) Om Prakash Singh & Ors. Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ B No 98 of 2021
Date of Decision: 07.01.2022

The petitioners invoked the extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India challenging the order dated 12.10.2020 passed by the Board of Revenue in Revision No. 3097 of 2018, as well as the earlier order of the Sub-Divisional Officer in proceedings initiated under Section 101 of the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, for the exchange of land. The dispute concerned Plot No. 524 (0.150 hectare) and Plot No. 523 (0.053 hectare), belonging to the Gaon Sabha and located adjacent to a school allegedly run by the petitioners, and Plot No. 318 (0.466 hectare), recorded in the petitioners' names in village Suichak, Tehsil Rajatalab, District Varanasi. The objection filed by the Gaon Sabha dated 27.06.2018 was only signed by the standing counsel, but the verification as required under Order VI Rule 15 CPC, by an authorized representative of the Gaon Sabha, was absent. Despite this crucial defect, both the subordinate authorities failed to examine the maintainability of the objection.

The Court noted that under Section 101(2) of the U.P. Revenue Code, exchange of land can be permitted where the valuation difference between the plots does not exceed ten percent. There was no evidence on record establishing any violation of this condition, nor was there proof that the Gaon Sabha ever reversed its resolution dated 04.06.2017 approving the exchange. The Board of Revenue erred in dismissing the revision without properly appreciating the valuation reports submitted by the Tehsil authorities. The learned counsel for the Gaon Sabha was unable to substantiate his submissions or produce any supporting documents. In view of these findings, the High Court held that the impugned orders suffered from legal infirmities and quashed them, while relegating the parties before the concerned respondent (SDO) for fresh consideration of the case, particularly addressing the maintainability of the objection. Consequently, the writ petition was partly allowed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANISH KUMAR

(i) Bhikha & Others vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 464 of 1982
Date of Decision: 20.01.2022

The Court upheld the conviction of four appellants for murder and sentenced them to life imprisonment. The prosecution's case was that on 01.09.1979, the deceased Phool Chand, accompanying the complainant, was returning from their fields when near the house of appellant Bhikha No. 1, all accused pounced on the deceased, forcibly taking him inside the house with an exhortation to kill him. The defense contended that the assault happened elsewhere and the deceased ran to Bhikha's open house seeking refuge, while also raising contradictions in the prosecution witnesses' statements. The High Court held that the prosecution had proved its case beyond reasonable doubt, rejecting the appellants' claim that the witnesses—being relatives of the deceased—were unreliable and interested. It noted the absence of a blood trail outside the house and the testimony of the investigating officer that blood was found only near the deceased's body inside the house, and that the appellants failed to explain this critical circumstance. The Court emphasized that the principle of "falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus" (false in one thing, false in everything) does not apply in India; the Court must distinguish truth from falsehood, accepting reliable parts of the prosecution evidence even if other parts are doubtful. The conviction was thus affirmed as supported by consistent and corroborative evidence.

The Court addressed alleged inconsistencies, particularly between the FIR and statements under Section 161 Cr.P.C., clarifying that omissions or variations in an FIR do

not automatically imply fabrication, as the FIR's primary purpose is to inform police of the incident, not serve as a detailed record. It also rejected the argument that the prosecution witnesses' familial relation to the deceased rendered their testimony inherently suspect, underscoring that the reliability depends on the substance and consistency of their evidence. The court drew upon precedents including Trimukh Maroti Kirkan v. State of Maharashtra (2006), State of Rajasthan v. Chandgi Ram (2014), and Gangadhar Behera v. State of Orissa (2002) to affirm that family witnesses can be credible, and inconsistencies must be weighed carefully. Ultimately, the Court concluded that the prosecution had made out a strong case beyond reasonable doubt and upheld the life convictions of the appellants, dismissing their challenges based on delays, inconsistencies, and credibility of witnesses.

(ii) Anita Vs. State of U.P. thru. Prin. Secy. Panchayat Raj Dept. Lucknow. and Others.
Case Number: WRIT C No. 8349 of 2022
Date of Decision: 13.12.2022

The writ petition was filed challenging the order of the District Judge, Pratapgarh, passed in revision against an election petition under Section 12-C(6) of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, affirming the prescribed authority's decision directing recounting of votes. The petitioner, Anita, argued that the election petition contained no specific pleadings or reliable evidence to substantiate allegations of irregularities in vote counting. It was contended that recounting of votes could not be ordered on vague and bald allegations amounting to a fishing and roving enquiry, and that the respondent did not even seek to set aside the election or declare it void as required under Section 12-C(4) of the 1947 Act. Therefore, a solitary prayer for recounting of votes was not legally maintainable. In support, reliance was placed on precedents including Gurusewak Singh v. Avtar Singh (2006), Amit Narain Rai v. State of U.P. (2012), and Satyendra Pal Singh v. State of U.P. (2010), which emphasized the necessity of material facts and clear evidence in election petitions seeking recounting.

The respondent defended the order, contending that the revisional authority rightly upheld the recounting since the counting process was flawed, pointing to alleged overwriting on Form 46 and claiming that the lot procedure lacked the consent of her agent. She further argued that a large number of invalid votes had been cast in her favor, warranting scrutiny. After examining the matter, the Court held that the election petition suffered from absence of specific pleadings and substantive evidence. The Court clarified that under Rule 108 of the U.P. Panchayat Raj (Election of Members, Pradhans and Up-Pradhans) Rules, 1994, taking recourse to the procedure of lot does not require consent from a polling agent. It also observed that a prayer for recounting of votes, made in isolation without seeking to set aside the election under Section 12-C(4), was not maintainable and amounted to a futile exercise. Consequently, the writ petition was allowed, and the orders passed by the prescribed authority as well as by the District Judge were quashed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SAMIT GOPAL

(i) Naval Kishor Sharma Vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 6178 of 2022
Date of decision: 30.09.2022

In this case, the petitioner challenged before the High Court the dismissal of his criminal revision by the Sessions Judge as well as an earlier order of the Magistrate rejecting his complaint. The complaint alleged that during an address in a public meeting held in the course of general Vidhan Sabha elections, certain remarks were made with reference to Lord Bajrangbali which were alleged to have hurt the religious sentiments of devotees, disparaged the dignity of the Chief Minister's constitutional office, and violated the Election Commission's circular. The petitioner contended that the utterances were deliberately made to promote enmity between communities, with the aim of securing wrongful electoral benefits for the speaker's political party. It was further claimed that these remarks were published in newspapers, as a result of which the

complainant and others felt their sentiments were injured. The High Court, however, dismissed the petition, observing that allegations of such a character must be supported by admissible legal evidence and not mere newspaper reports. Relying solely on press reporting, without any corroborative material, could not be considered legal evidence. The Court also emphasized that addressing a general public meeting in election canvassing cannot automatically be equated with giving a press interview or holding a press conference, since the intention and context are distinct; in election rallies, the object is to persuade the gathered audience rather than to ensure publication for wider readership.

The Court further noted that both the Magistrate and Sessions Judge had already given concurrent findings regarding the lack of territorial jurisdiction, and it found no reason to disturb those conclusions. Therefore, the High Court upheld the orders of the subordinate courts and dismissed the petition for want of merit. The decision clarified that newspaper reports, without independent verification, cannot form the sole basis to initiate criminal proceedings, especially when allegations relate to sensitive issues of religion and public order. Dissatisfied with this outcome, the petitioner approached the Supreme Court by way of Special Leave to Appeal (Criminal) No. 324 of 2023. However, on 23.01.2023, the Apex Court declined to interfere with the High Court's judgment, thereby affirming the dismissal of the complaint. Consequently, the special leave petition was rejected, bringing finality to the matter.

(ii) Naresh Kumar Valmiki Vs. State of U.P. and Others
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Application U/S 482 No. 14443 of 2022
Date of decision: 17.10.2022

The matter arose from a disagreement between two learned Single Judges of the Allahabad High Court on the issue considered in Soni Devi vs. State of U.P.: 2022 (5) ADJ 64. In that case, the second question framed was whether a Special Judge can treat an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. as a complaint case. The learned Single Judge in Soni Devi answered this in the negative, relying on Rule 5(1) of the amended Act, holding that the Special Judge had no discretion in such matters and was bound to direct the lodging of a First Information Report. Another learned Single Judge, however, expressed disagreement with this conclusion, leading to a reference being made to a larger bench for authoritative determination. A total of 83 connected petitions were heard together and placed before a Division Bench, which rendered its decision on 17.10.2022.

The Division Bench held that the view taken in Soni Devi was untenable and clarified that an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. could indeed be treated by the Special Judge as a complaint case. It reasoned that the provisions of Section 4(2)(b) of the SC/ST Act, which refer to the duty of a public servant to register a complaint or First Information Report, must be harmoniously construed with the definition of "public servant" in Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, which includes Judges. A joint reading of these provisions establishes that allegations may be acted upon either by way of a complaint or by ordering registration of an FIR, leaving the discretion with the concerned court. Thus, the bench authoritatively ruled that the judicial discretion of the Special Judge is not curtailed and he or she may treat an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. either as a complaint or direct registration of an FIR, depending on the facts of the case. This effectively overruled the contrary view in Soni Devi, ensuring greater flexibility for courts in applying their judicial wisdom.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DONADI RAMESH

(i) Balwan Singh and Anr. vs. National Highway Authority of India and Another
Case Numbers: Writ C No. 11417 of 2023; Writ C No. 18478 of 2023 & Writ C No. 18521 of 2023
Date of Decision: 16.12.2023

The Court examined whether Section 80 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) applies to lands acquired under the National Highways Act, 1956. The dispute arose because compensation deposited for lands acquired for

highway projects was delayed, and the petitioners claimed statutory interest under Section 80 of the 2013 Act, which mandates 9% per annum from the date of award and 15% if payment is delayed beyond a year. The authorities denied this, contending that Section 105(1) of the 2013 Act, read with the Fourth Schedule, excludes the NH Act from its scope unless specifically notified. Petitioners relied on the Supreme Court judgment in Union of India v. Tarsem Singh, which struck down Section 3-J of the NH Act excluding solatium and interest, holding such exclusion violative of Article 14 of the Constitution on grounds of discrimination. They argued that solatium and interest were integral to compensation in compulsory acquisition and therefore must also be extended to those whose land was taken under the NH Act. Respondents, however, maintained that the NH Act had its own provisions and only provided limited interest on enhanced arbitral awards under Section 3-H(5), not on the principal award.

After analysing the statutory framework and the Tarsem Singh precedent, the High Court observed that while Section 105(1) initially excluded the NH Act, Section 105(3) empowered the Central Government to extend the beneficial aspects of the 2013 Act to such acquisitions. The Court noted that a notification dated 28 August 2015 had in fact extended compensation provisions, including solatium and interest, to NH Act acquisitions. The Supreme Court in Tarsem Singh had clarified that denying solatium and interest to landowners under one acquisition law while granting it under another is unconstitutional discrimination. Interest, like solatium, was recognized as an inseparable component of just compensation for compulsory acquisition. Therefore, in keeping with constitutional equality and the beneficial intent of the 2013 Act, Section 80 applies to acquisitions under the NH Act. The Court directed the respondents to compute interest at 9% per annum from the date of taking possession until the date of payment, rising to 15% beyond one year of delay, on the initial compensation as determined by the Competent Authority and not only on enhanced amounts. The authorities were instructed to pay the petitioners such interest within four weeks, with no order as to costs.

(ii) Authorized Officer, Prathama U.P. Bank vs. Smt. Manjeet Kaur
Special Appeal No. 541 of 2023 (with connected matters)
Date of Decision: 17 November 2023

This batch of Special Appeals, led by SPLA No. 541 of 2023, dealt with the interpretation of the "Scheme for Appointment on Compassionate Ground/Payment of Ex Gratia" dated 10 May 2019, particularly whether dependents of bank employees who died within five years prior to the Scheme's enforcement on 1 March 2019 could benefit from it. In the lead matter, the respondent's husband, a bank employee, died on 19 January 2018, and she applied for compassionate appointment within five years of his death. The bank rejected her request on the ground that no such scheme was in force on the date of death. A Single Judge allowed her writ petition, holding that Clause 8 of the Scheme permits submission of applications within five years of death, and hence deaths occurring up to five years before its introduction should also fall within its ambit. The appellant bank argued that consistent Supreme Court decisions (including Canara Bank v. M. Mahesh Kumar, Indian Bank v. Promila, and N.C. Santosh v. State of Karnataka) have settled the principle that compassionate appointment is not an automatic entitlement and must be governed by the scheme existing on the date of death unless retrospective effect is expressly provided. The respondent, on the other hand, relied on rulings such as State Bank of India v. Raj Kumar and the decision in Chairman, Baroda U.P. Bank v. Jitendra, which had upheld Clause 8 as implying retrospective coverage.

The Division Bench carefully analysed Clause 8 and observed that while it prescribes a five-year limit for filing applications, it makes no explicit provision granting retrospective effect to deaths prior to 1 March 2019. The Court noted the divergence of authority, particularly between the Co-ordinate Bench in Jitendra, which had treated Clause 8 as retrospective, and several Supreme Court pronouncements insisting that eligibility for compassionate appointment must be fixed with reference to the scheme in force at the time of death. The Bench placed reliance on the Supreme Court judgment in Secretary to Government Department of Education v. Bheemesh alias Bheemappa (AIR 2022 SC 402), which clarified that compassionate appointment is not a vested right but a policy-based concession tied to the prevailing scheme, and that retrospective interpretation cannot be inferred unless explicitly granted. Expressing respectful disagreement with Jitendra and related decisions, the Court held that reading Clause 8 retrospectively was legally unsustainable in view of binding Supreme Court precedent. Identifying a direct conflict of coordinate bench decisions, the Division Bench referred the issue to a Larger Bench for authoritative determination, framing the question of whether the interpretation accorded to Clause 8 in Jitendra and similar rulings remains valid in light of subsequent Supreme Court decisions. The matter was thus directed to be placed before the Hon'ble Chief Justice for constituting a Larger Bench.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJAY KUMAR PACHORI

(i) Rajesh Kumar Dubey Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Jail Appeal No. 2176 of 2010
Date of decision: 16.11.2022

In the present case, jail appeal has been preferred by appellant against the judgement of Trial Court convicting him to under Section 354, 376/511 of I.P.C (1860) whereby trial court refused to consider inordinate delay in registration of F.I.R and material contradictions in the prosecution's witnesses. Penetration to any extent with the use of force for accomplishment of the act are sufficient to make out the offence of rape. It is settled position of law that a conviction can be based entirely of the statement of rape victim, and if statement of prosecution is found to be worthy of credence and reliable, such statement requires no corroboration. Where the statement of prosecutrix has some contradiction, omissions etc. then court may seek corroboration from other materials. Delay in lodging the F.I.R in sexual assault cases cannot normally affect the prosecution case, but inordinate delay in registration of F.I.R would cast a cloud of suspicion of the credibility of the entire prosecution story and such inordinate delay would be be fatal to the prosecution case. Inordinate delay in registration of F.I.R accompanied with material discrepancies in the complaint, Chik F.I.R and the relevant General Diary entries, may be fatal to the case of prosecution. The burden of proof to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt is always upon the prosecution (Respondent) and cannot be shifted upon the accused (Appellant) to explain his false implication.

The Court held that appellant is entitled to the benefit of doubt as prosecution failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. The judgement and order of conviction as well as sentence recorded by trial court is set aside, hence appellant accused is acquitted of all charges for which he was tried. Accordingly, jail appeal is allowed.

(ii) Saroj Kumar And Others Vs. State of U.P Thru. Secy. Dept. Home UP Civil Sectt. UP Lucknow and Others.
Case Number: Criminal Misc writ petition No 7559 of 2022
Date of decision: 13.10.2022

In the present case, writ petition has been filled by accused petitioner for getting issued the writ of mandamus to conduct Narco Analysis Test or polygraph test upon the respondents including himself to prove his innocence. The question raises whether the writ of mandamus can be issued against investigating agencies for finding truth by means of NARCO test. Only mental condition of which any person is conscious comes under definition of fact, per Section 3 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, but Narco Analysis Test is conducted with the intervention of some medication, when a person is not conscious and make some revelation from sub-conscious mind, of which credibility stands far short of fact as section 3.

Materials collected through Norco Analysis Test of Lie Detector Test cannot be used as corroborative piece of evidence, and further Narco Analysis Test or polygraph Test is not admissible in law. Writ Court observed that accused has no right to have any say as regards the manner and method of investigation and refused for such test by observing that however if the investigating officer on his own decides to get such tests they can do so subject to consent. The Hon'ble Court rejected the petition by holding that Narco Analysis Test of polygraph Test is not admissible in law and accused petitioner has no right to have any say in matter and method of investigation. Accordingly, writ petition disposed of.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUBHASH CHANDRA SHARMA

(i) Budh Sen & Ors. V. State of U.P
Case Number: Criminal. Appeal No. 1152 of 2004 and Crl. Appl. No. 5391 of 2004 and Crl. Appl. No. 929 of 2004
Date of Decision: 12.09.2022

The present appeals arose from a judgment dated 10.02.2004 passed by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Rampur, in three separate sessions trials: State v. Buddhsen and others under Sections 148 and 302/149 IPC, State v. Veerpal under Section 25 of the Arms Act, and State v. Janki under Section 25 read with Section 4 of the Arms Act. The convictions stemmed from an incident in which the informant Lakhan Singh alleged that his brother Trimal, his son Sompal, and nephew Jamna were murdered in their mango orchard by the appellants. The FIR was lodged the following morning and registered under relevant provisions of the IPC. The investigation was carried out by SHO N.K. Solanki and later entrusted to ASI Ram Mohan Sharma for the inquest proceedings and post-mortem examinations. The post-mortem reports confirmed homicidal deaths, describing the physical condition of the deceased and the causes of death. The trial court convicted the appellants based on direct evidence, particularly the eyewitness accounts provided by the informant and others present during the incident, coupled with the medical evidence. As a result, the appellants were sentenced to varying terms, including life imprisonment under Section 302 read with Section 149 IPC.

In appeal, the primary arguments revolved around alleged inconsistencies in witness testimony, the absence of proof of motive, the delayed filing of the FIR, and the non-recovery of weapons. The appellate court, after assessing the record, reiterated well-settled principles of criminal law that the prosecution is not required to prove motive where guilt is otherwise proved by direct, cogent, and reliable evidence. Testimonies of related witnesses cannot be discarded merely on account of their relationship with the deceased, as they are greatly concerned with ensuring justice and unlikely to implicate innocent persons falsely. The court also emphasized that the principle of falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus does not apply in India, and minor contradictions or improvements in testimony, particularly when arising from illiteracy or rural backgrounds, do not discredit an eyewitness's account. The absence of a particular reaction at the crime scene, such as attempting to intervene, was also held insufficient to negate credibility, since there is no uniform standard of human conduct in the face of violent crime. Further, non-recovery of weapons did not weaken the prosecution's case when supported by trustworthy eyewitness accounts and medical evidence. The appellate court upheld the trial court's findings, holding that the prosecution had proved the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt. Consequently, the appeals were dismissed, and the convictions affirmed, with directions that appellants on bail be taken into custody and those already incarcerated continue to serve their sentences.

(ii) Ram Singh & Ors. V. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No.2111 of 1988.
Date of Decision: 31.05.2022

This was a criminal appeal stemming from a judgment by the VII Additional Session Judge, Aligarh. The case revolves around an incident involving a dispute over a pathway. leading to a dispute between the appellants and the informant's family. The appellants, including Rajveer who is now deceased, were convicted under various sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). Appellant Rajveer was convicted under IPC sections 148, 302, and 323. Other appellants were also convicted under similar sections, including section 147 for rioting, section 302 for murder, and section 323 for causing hurt. The incident occurred due to enmity related to litigation over a pathway. The dispute escalated when the appellants confronted the informant and his brother while returning home, accusing them of lying about a man being scared near a pipal tree. This led to a physical confrontation, resulting in injuries and the death of the informant's brother, Rukum Pal. The FIR was filed promptly after the incident, detailing the sequence of events leading to the assault. Inquest and post-mortem reports were conducted to document Rukum Pal's injuries and cause of death. The injured witness's

testimony was found to be clear, cogent, and consistent with medical evidence. Despite a four-hour gap between the occurrence and the lodging of the FIR, the delay was not considered significant, and the FIR was deemed correct. Motive was deemed less significant in cases relying on eyewitness accounts rather than circumstantial evidence. The court concluded that the appellants acted individually rather than as part of an unlawful assembly with a common object. The appellants were found guilty of their respective charges and sentenced to imprisonment, including life imprisonment for Rajveer under section 302 IPC.

This appeal seeks to challenge the convictions and sentences imposed on the appellants, arguing against the validity of the evidence and the correctness of the trial court's decision. The court concluded that there was no evidence to suggest that the appellants had formed an unlawful assembly with the common object of committing murder. The altercation resulted in Rukumpal being stabbed by one of the appellants, Rajbir (now deceased), in the heat of passion. The court found that while one appellant stabbed the victim in the heat of passion, others were not involved in the fatal assault. Therefore, the convictions for murder and unlawful assembly was overturned. Instead, the appellants were found guilty of causing simple injuries punishable under S.323 of the IPC. As a result, their sentences were modified and they were acquitted of the more serious charges. The court found that while the charges and sentences initially imposed were deemed excessive. The conviction of the appellants under S.147 and 302 read with S. 149 IPC was deemed unjust and unlawful. Instead, they were found guilty of causing simple injuries punishable under Section 323 IPC. The sentence of imprisonment under Section 147 and 302 IPC was set aside, and the appellants were convicted under Section 323 IPC instead. The criminal appeal was partly allowed, modifying the conviction and sentence of the appellant.

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SAROJ YADAV

(i) State of U.P. Vs. Taseen Azeem @ Lareab Khan
Case Number: Government Appeal No. 1486 of 2016 & Habeas Corpus Writ Petition No. 5249 of 2020
Date of decision: 30.05.2022

The State of Uttar Pradesh filed a criminal appeal against the judgment dated 10.04.2014 passed by the Special Judge (SC/ST Act)/Additional Sessions Judge, Lucknow in Sessions Trial No. 237 of 2007 arising out of Crime No. 132 of 2006. The accused/respondent, Taseen Azeem @ Lareab Khan, a Pakistani national, was arrested by the Special Task Force on 13.09.2006 while residing in India under a false identity. He was charged under several provisions of the IPC, the Official Secrets Act, and the Foreigners Act for allegedly being an ISI agent, transmitting confidential information, and possessing forged documents. The trial court acquitted him of serious charges of conspiracy and waging war against the nation under Sections 115, 120-B, 121, 121A, and 123 IPC, but convicted him under Sections 467, 468, and 471 IPC, Sections 3/9 and 5/9 of the Official Secrets Act, and Section 3/14 of the Foreigners Act, imposing a lesser sentence. The State sought enhancement of his sentence on the ground that the acts committed involved grave national security concerns. The accused, however, denied the allegations, although he admitted to being a Pakistani citizen, claiming that he was arrested at the Nepal border and that no secret documents or illegal transmissions were attributable to him.

On appeal, the High Court examined the trial court record and found significant gaps in the prosecution's case. No emails, call detail records, or Western Union receipts were produced to establish transmission of secret information or receipt of money from Pakistan. The alleged coded messages were not subjected to any decoding process and no army witness was examined to prove that the information recovered was confidential in nature. In the absence of concrete evidence linking the respondent to espionage or terrorist activities, the trial court rightly limited the conviction to forgery-related offences and violations of the Foreigners Act. The appellate court held that the sentence awarded was appropriate given the nature of the offences actually proved, and enhancement was unwarranted. As the convict had already served out his sentence and continued to remain confined despite completion of his term, the court held his further detention to be unlawful. Considering that he was a foreign national without a valid

passport or visa, the Union of India and the concerned authorities were directed to deport him to Pakistan in accordance with law, unless his custody was required in any other pending matter. The appeal filed by the State was accordingly dismissed and the writ petition disposed of.

(ii) Umesh Dixit Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 24795 of 2020
Date of decision: 25.05.2022

The petitioner challenged the premature release of respondent no.6, Hari Shanker, who had been convicted in two separate murder cases. Initially, Hari Shanker, along with co-accused, was convicted in Sessions Trial No. 187 of 1991 under Sections 147, 148, 452, 149, and 302 IPC. During the pendency of his appeal in that matter, he allegedly committed another murder, that of the petitioner's brother, leading to Case Crime No. 267 of 2002 and subsequent convictions in Sessions Trials No. 78 of 2003 and 222 of 2003 under Section 302/149 IPC and the Arms Act, for which he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Although his co-convicts, including Sanju, secured bail, they allegedly committed further crimes, resulting in additional convictions and long sentences, including life imprisonment for the murder of the petitioner's father. The petitioner consistently opposed their bail and release, filing various representations and writ petitions seeking protection of his family, transfer of prisoners, and objecting to their premature release. Despite these objections, and while criminal appeals were still pending, the State prematurely released Hari Shanker on 29.11.2019 pursuant to a government order dealing with premature release on Republic Day.

The court noted that the District Magistrate-led committee, while considering Hari Shanker's premature release, only examined the life imprisonment awarded in Sessions Trial No. 78 of 2003 and ignored his earlier life imprisonment sentence in Sessions Trial No. 187 of 1991. This omission was contrary to the government order, which prescribed strict scrutiny of cases involving multiple life convictions and those pertaining to heinous offences. The premature release order failed to consider the second conviction, the pending criminal appeals, and the gravity of the crimes, including their impact on society and the victim's family. The High Court held that this serious lapse invalidated the release order. Accordingly, the writ petition was partly allowed, and the premature release order dated 29.11.2019 was quashed. The matter was remitted to the State Government for fresh consideration of respondent no.6's case on its merits, in accordance with law, and only after taking into account both life imprisonment sentences and the broader concerns of justice and societal security.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MOHD. ASLAM

(i) Mohammad School Vs State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 3930 of 2016
Date of Decision: 02.03.2022

The present appeal was filed by the accused-appellant under Section 374(2) of the CrPC challenging the judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 29.04.2013 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Siddharthnagar in Special Case No. 9 of 2011, arising out of Case Crime No. 11 of 2011 under Section 8/20 of the NDPS Act. By the said order, the accused was convicted under Section 20(b)(ii)(c) of the NDPS Act, 1985 and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for ten years along with a fine of Rs. 1,00,000, with a default clause of two years' further imprisonment. The appellate court observed that the testimonies of S.I. Dinesh Kumar (PW-1) and S.I. Ram Samajh (PW-2) were unimpeachable and reliable. Referring to the decision in Mohan Singh v. Prem Singh, AIR 2002 SC 3582, it reiterated that the statement of the accused under Section 313 CrPC is not substantive evidence, but may be used for evaluating the prosecution case. From the evidence, it emerged that the accused was stopped on suspicion and voluntarily admitted possession of charas in the bag he was carrying in his right hand. The absence of public witnesses was found to be natural under the circumstances, and the court held that non-joining of public witnesses did not weaken the prosecution case.

The court further held that since the contraband was recovered from a bag carried by the accused and not from his personal body search, the mandatory requirement of Section 50 of the NDPS Act was not applicable. The evidence of PW-1 and PW-2 sufficiently proved recovery beyond reasonable doubt. The contention regarding discrepancies in the use of the digit "0" between "Mohammad School" in consent and recovery documents was dismissed, as the court found it to be a deliberate defense tactic by the appellant. It was also reiterated that police personnel are competent witnesses under law, and reliance on their testimony cannot be discarded merely because independent public witnesses were not examined. On the basis of consistent, credible, and corroborated evidence, the court found no infirmity in the conviction and upheld the findings of the trial court. Consequently, it held that the trial court had rightly convicted the accused under Section 20(b)(ii)(c) of the NDPS Act, and the appeal was dismissed in its entirety.

(ii) Manjeet Tanwar@ Manjeet Tankar Vs State of U.P. & Others
Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 817 of 2022
Date of Decision: 17.08.2022

The Instant revision has been preferred against the impugned order dated 11/11/2021 passed by learned special chief judicial magistrate, Agra by which application of revisionist/applicant for release of vehicle number Eicher Canter DL1 GC 5909 in case crime no.,36 of 2021 u/s 3/5A/8 Prevention of cow slaughter Act, Police station -Saiyan, District -Agra was rejected. From perusal of section 5A cow slaughter Act, it is very much clear that there is no contravention of transportation of cow skin leather from outside of the state. It was also observed that the district magistrate/commissioner of police has no jurisdiction to confiscate such vehicle in the event of seizure of vehicle by law enforcement officer. It was also taken into consideration that the skin leather of cow was not transported in contravention of the provision of cow slaughter Act or rule of Uttar Pradesh cow slaughter rules.

From the aforesaid discussion this court is of the view that learned magistrate has jurisdiction to decide the release application of the revisionist/applicant and learned lower court has illegally held that he has no jurisdiction to hear on the release application of Canter DL 1GC 5909, Hence, the revision is liable to be allowed and order of the lower court is liable to set aside. Accordingly, the criminal revision is allowed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR OJHA

(i) Master Prakash @ Palash Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Habeas Corpus Writ Petition No. 58386 of 2017
Date of Decision: 25.04.2022

The excerpt provided presents a legal case where the petitioner, identified as petitioner no. 2, seeking visiting rights with his son, referred to as the corpus, who was residing with his maternal grandparents, respondent no. 5 & 6. The court heard arguments from both parties and examined the situation. The court noted that the corpus expressed a desire not to live with his father and preferred to remain with his maternal grandparents. However, the petitioner no. 2 sought visitation rights to maintain a relationship with his son. Citing the legal precedent established by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Yashita Sahu v. State of Rajasthan & Ors., the court emphasized the importance of ensuring that children have access to both parents, even in cases where custody is granted to one parent. The court highlighted that the welfare of the child is paramount and that denying access to one parent could have adverse effects on the child's social, physical, and psychological well-being. Therefore, the court stated that visitation rights should only be denied in extreme circumstances, with clear reasons provided for such a decision. Considering the facts of the case, where the corpus resides with his maternal grandparents, the court concluded that the father, petitioner no. 2, should not be deprived of his visiting rights. Consequently, the court granted visiting rights to petitioner no. 2 with certain conditions to ensure the

well-being of the child and maintain order during visiting.

Petitioner no. 2 was granted visiting rights to meet his son once every month, on the first opening day of every month after study hours for two hours at the corpus's school. Additionally, petitioner no. 2 was granted visitation rights on the festivals of Holi and Diwali, just before the closing day before the festival, for two hours at the corpus's school. Petitioner no. 2 was instructed not to create any disturbance in the school campus during the meetings with the corpus and is prohibited from exerting any pressure on the corpus. The court directed the Station House Officer (SHO) concerned and the Principal of DAV Public School, Ghaziabad, to facilitate and ensure the meetings between petitioner no. 2 and the corpus. With these directives, the court disposed of the Habeas Corpus Writ Petition, effectively granting visiting rights to petitioner no. 2 while safeguarding the child's best interests and maintaining order.

(ii) Chandrai @ Chandradhari Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 5297 of 2021
Date of Decision: 07.04.2022

Learned counsel for the appellant, J.A. Azmi, states that he cannot argue the appeal as the appellant is not in contact. Consequently, Sri Krishna Mohan Tiwari, Advocate, is appointed as Amicus Curiae. The case is adjourned for further hearing. Amicus Curiae, Sri Krishna Manohar Tiwari, argues on behalf of the appellant. Prosecution counsels, Sri Ravi Prakash Pandey and Sri Ram Vichar Chaudhary, present their arguments. The appeal challenges a judgment dated 07.03.1998 by the Sessions Judge, Azamgarh, convicting the appellant under Section 376 IPC (Indian Penal Code). The prosecution's case is based on an FIR filed by the complainant, Subai, alleging that the appellant forcibly raped the victim at knifepoint. Various witnesses, including the victim, her mother, and investigating officers, provided evidence supporting the prosecution's version. Medical examination reports confirmed sexual intercourse and injuries consistent with rape. The defense argued that there was a delay in filing the FIR, raising doubts about the prosecution's story. They also questioned the victim's lack of resistance and suggested that her actions were inconsistent with being assaulted.

The judge rejected the defense's arguments, noting that delays in FIR filing are common among rural, illiterate populations, especially in sensitive cases like rape. The victim's testimony was found credible, supported by medical evidence, and the defense's contentions were deemed unsustainable. The prosecution successfully established the appellant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The judge emphasized the importance of considering the circumstances of rural, illiterate individuals in evaluating the timing of filing FIRs. The victim's testimony was deemed credible, and medical evidence supported her claims. The court confirmed the lower court's judgment, upholding the appellant's conviction and sentence. The appeal was dismissed, and the assistance provided by the Amicus Curiae was appreciated, with a fee of Rs. 10,000 awarded. Instructions were given to transmit the judgment copy to the lower court for compliance, and the lower court record was to be sent to the District Court promptly. The defense's arguments regarding the victim's actions were dismissed as unsustainable. The lower court's judgment was confirmed, and the appeal was dismissed.

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SADHNA RANI (THAKUR)

(i) Rameshwar Vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No.12725 of 2021
Date of decision: 3.3.2022

The petitioner challenged the externment order dated 29.9.2021 passed by the District Magistrate, Shamli, as well as the appellate order dated 22.11.2021 by the Commissioner, Saharanpur, under Section 6 of the U.P. Goonda Act. It was contended that the impugned order was passed after more than two years of the issuance of notice under Section 3(1) of the Act without considering the affidavits filed in reply. The petitioner further argued that both authorities failed to demonstrate how he constituted a threat to society or that he was a habitual

criminal. The District Magistrate, based on a police report, recorded that the petitioner was habitually involved in offences punishable under Chapters XVI, XVII, and XXII of the IPC, and his acts were said to cause alarm and danger to the community at large. It was an admitted fact that an externment order can be passed when the conditions specified in Clauses (a), (b), and (c) of Section 3(1) of the Goonda Act are fulfilled, as the purpose of such preventive provisions is not penal but to avert potential danger.

Upon examination, the Court relied on the principle laid down by the Supreme Court that undue delay between the commission of alleged acts and the passing of a preventive order severs the live link necessary to justify such action. Section 3(3) of the Goonda Act itself uses the term "exist" and not "had existed," signifying that the apprehension must be immediate and current, not stale. In this case, the notice under Section 3(1) was issued based on occurrences from 2016 and 2019, while the externment order was eventually passed in 2021, showing a delay of more than two years, during which no fresh case was registered. The prolonged gap indicated that the petitioner could not be presumed to continue as a threat or a hardened criminal, especially when no subsequent criminal activity was proved. The presumption thus arose that the petitioner had ceased to be of bad character, and the necessity of preventive action had become redundant. Furthermore, the appellate and original orders lacked any mention of specific fear or terror in society if the petitioner remained free, and the material produced by the petitioner was not properly considered. Consequently, the Court held that the orders of the District Magistrate dated 29.9.2021 and the Commissioner dated 22.11.2021 were without proper legal basis and quashed them, holding that the externment was not sustainable under authority of law.

(ii) Rajdhari Yadav Vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Criminal Revision No.3607 of 2021
Date of decision: 29.08.2022

Hon'ble Court considered the criminal revision filed against the order dated 29.10.2021 passed by the NDPS Court, Allahabad in Misc. Case No. 381 of 2021 rejecting the application seeking release of a Tata Mini Truck seized under Sections 8/20/27A/29 of the NDPS Act at Police Station Lucknow NCB. The revisionist, owner of the vehicle, argued that the alleged recovery of 975 kg of ganja from his truck was false and that the Special Judge failed to exercise jurisdiction as per law while dismissing his application. It was submitted that mere seizure of the vehicle did not bar the court from considering release, relying on the Supreme Court judgment in Sunderbhai Ambalal Desai v. State of Gujarat (2002) 10 SCC 283 which permits release of seized property under Sections 451 and 457 of the Cr.P.C. The NCB, however, opposed the release contending that 975 kg ganja was duly recovered after following mandatory procedures, the vehicle was therefore seized under Section 60 of the NDPS Act, and as per Section 63 both the narcotics and the conveyance were liable to confiscation. It was argued that the NDPS Act is a complete code with overriding effect over Cr.P.C., and since Section 52A of the NDPS Act deals only with disposal of property post-trial, interim custody pending trial was not permissible under the scheme of the Act. Reliance was placed on precedents, including Union of India v. Mohanlal (2016) 3 SCC 379, and decisions of Kerala and Karnataka High Courts, to maintain that release of the truck was not legally sustainable.

The Court noted that although the NDPS Act is a special statute, Sections 36-C and 51 make provisions of the Cr.P.C. applicable wherever they are not inconsistent with the Act. Since the NDPS Act does not lay down a procedure for interim custody of a seized conveyance pending trial, the relevant provisions of Cr.P.C., specifically Sections 451 and 457, would apply. The Supreme Court in Sunderbhai Ambalal Desai had emphasized that seized property should not remain idle and decay pending trial if ownership is not disputed and if release does not jeopardize prosecution. The Court found that Section 52A of the NDPS Act relates only to disposal after trial and does not exclude interim custody applications, and the lack of government action in establishing proper storage facilities as directed in Mohanlal further supports the applicability of Cr.P.C. provisions. Accordingly, the Court held that the Special Judge under the NDPS Act does possess the power to grant interim custody of the seized vehicle under Sections 451 and 457 of the Cr.P.C. The revision was therefore allowed, and the impugned order dated 29.10.2021 rejecting release of the vehicle was set aside.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SYED AFTAB HUSSAIN RIZVI

(i) Akhilesh Kumar Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Application U/S 482 Cr.P.C.-20096 of 2021
Date of decision: 04.03.2022

An FIR was lodged on 16.03.2021 against several accused, wherein seven persons were arrested and 200 litres of adulterated liquor along with two vehicles were seized under Sections 60 and 72 of the U.P. Excise Act and Sections 272 and 420 of the IPC. The applicant, Akhilesh Kumar, being the registered owner of one of the seized vehicles bearing number UP84 CA 5621, filed an application before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Mainpuri, seeking release of the said vehicle. The application was dismissed on 16.04.2021, holding that once confiscation proceedings under Section 72 of the Excise Act were initiated, the jurisdiction of the Magistrate to order release of the vehicle stood barred. Aggrieved, the applicant preferred a criminal revision before the Sessions Judge, who, while upholding the order of the Magistrate, dismissed the revision on 02.09.2021.

The primary issue raised before the High Court was whether the Magistrate had the authority to order release of a vehicle seized in connection with offences under the Excise Act during the pendency of confiscation proceedings under Section 72 of the Act. The Court reiterated that once the competent authority initiates confiscation proceedings, the jurisdiction of the Magistrate under Sections 451 and 457 of the Cr.P.C. ceases in such matters and the vehicle can only be dealt with under the procedure provided in the Excise Act itself. Observing that both the Magistrate and the revisional court had rightly concluded that they lacked jurisdiction to release the seized vehicle, the Court found no infirmity or illegality in the impugned orders. Consequently, the applicant's plea under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was dismissed, with the finding that the orders of the courts below were legally sustainable.

(ii) Lav Kumar Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Application U/S 482 20081 of 2021
Date of decision: 13.05.2022

In this case the opposite party no.2 initiated maintenance proceeding against applicant Lav Kumar and on 19/01/2000 maintenance of Rs 500 per month was granted. That the opposite party no-2 has filed appreciation u/s 127 Cr.P.C and same was granted and it was enhanced to Rs 3000 per month. That opposite party no.2 has also brought an application u/s 128 for recovery of arrears due from 2012 to 20013 and refused for remaining one year i.e. from 2011 to 2012. That the opposite party no.2 has gain moved an application u/s 128 on 25/10/2019 for arrears from 2011 to 2013 and learned principal judge allowed said application and issued recovery warrant. Sub section 3 of section 125 of Cr.P.C and its proviso provides that application for arrears of maintenance is maintainable only to extent of 1 year and no application u/s 128 Cr.P.C can be entertained after 12 months from the application.

Order passed by trial court allowing maintenance from 2012 to 2013 and refusing maintenance from 2011 to 2012 which becomes time barred was accepted. The learned principal judge in Sudha devi vs. Lav Kumar has failed to consider the provision of laws and misinterpreted the previous order, so that recovery warrant is set aside. The Application u/s 482 Cr.P.C by applicant is allowed and order passed by principal judge is hereby quashed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJAI TYAGI

(i) Shiv Kishore Tiwari @ Rajju Tiwari Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 6577 of 2008
Date of decision: 04.11.2022

The appeal arose from the judgment dated 11.09.2008 passed by the Sessions Judge, Hamirpur, in Session Trial No. 158 of 2002, relating to Case Crime No. 62 of 2002 under Section 302 IPC, Police Station Maudaha, District Hamirpur. The appellant, Shiv Kishore Tiwari @ Rajju Tiwari, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment along with a fine of Rs. 10,000, with a default sentence of one year. The prosecution alleged that on 31.03.2002 at around 9:30 pm, the appellant, while standing at the door of his house, was abusing a neighbour of the informant Ashok Kumar Tiwari. When asked to stop, he went inside, but shortly resumed abusing from his courtyard. The informant's uncle confronted him, at which point the appellant allegedly fired a gunshot that struck and killed the uncle. The investigation included inquest proceedings, seizure of a single-barrel gun, one empty cartridge, and bloodstained earth, followed by the filing of a charge sheet under Section 302 IPC. The appellant pleaded not guilty and stood trial.

On appeal, the court carefully examined the evidence and testimony of key prosecution witnesses PW1 and PW2. Both admitted in their cross-examination that they arrived at the place of the incident approximately ten minutes after its occurrence, confirming that they were not eyewitnesses. PW1's testimony further conflicted with his mother PW2's claim, weakening the prosecution's version. There were also discrepancies regarding material recovery: although the prosecution claimed two shots were fired, only one empty cartridge was recovered, and the forensic report found that this cartridge had not been fired from the gun recovered from the appellant. This inconsistency raised critical doubts about the prosecution's case. While the court accepted that the death was homicidal, it emphasized that criminal jurisprudence requires proof of guilt beyond reasonable doubt, which the prosecution failed to establish in this case. Granting the appellant the benefit of the doubt, the appellate court set aside the conviction and allowed the appeal.

(ii) Ramayan Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Jail Appeal No. 6157 OF 2016
Date of decision: -07.12.2022

The appellant, Ramayan, preferred this appeal against the judgment and order dated 29.09.2016 passed by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, FTC-II, Kushinagar in S.T. No. 02/2011, whereby he was convicted and sentenced under Section 302 IPC. The prosecution case originated with a written complaint filed by the informant Anil (PW-1), the brother of the deceased, alleging that the appellant used to torture his sister and that on 07.06.2009 she died of burn injuries in the appellant's house. Initially, a case was registered under Sections 306 and 498A IPC, and charges were framed accordingly by the trial court on 25.02.2011. Prosecution witnesses were examined, and the appellant's statement under Section 313 Cr.P.C. was recorded. However, on 04.07.2015, at a much-advanced stage of trial, the court altered the charges and on 29.07.2015 framed fresh charges under Sections 304B and 302 IPC. Subsequently, the trial court convicted the appellant under Section 302 IPC without granting him a fair opportunity to defend himself against the altered charges.

The Court observed that while the deceased's death in her matrimonial home was undisputed, the prosecution failed to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the appellant was the author of the act leading to her death. Mere presumption under Section 106 of the Evidence Act could not substitute the obligation of the prosecution to prove guilt conclusively. The Court emphasized that the foundation of framing or altering charges lies in the principle of fair play, and in this case, the appellant had been highly prejudiced due to the sudden alteration of charges without being afforded adequate opportunity to present his defense. Since there was no substantive evidence under Section 302 IPC and the trial proceedings were vitiated by violation of fair trial principles, the impugned judgment was set aside. Consequently, the appeal was allowed, and the conviction and sentence were quashed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AJAI KUMAR SRIVASTAVA-I

(i) Sheo Bux Singh and Others Vs. Board of Revenue U.P. Lucknow and Ors.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No.54 of 1984
Date of decision: 05.05.2022

This criminal appeal arose from the judgment dated 19.01.1984 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Unnao in Sessions Trial No.112 of 1980, pertaining to Crime No.39 of 1979 under Sections 148, 302/149, 429, 436, 323 of the Indian Penal Code at Police Station Asoha, District Unnao. The trial court convicted Sheo Bux Singh under Sections 147, 323, 302/149, 436/149, 429/149 IPC, Raj Bahadur Singh under Sections 148, 302/149, 436/149, 429/149, 323/149 IPC, and Nanha Singh under Sections 148, 302, 436/149, 429/149, 323/149 IPC. During the pendency of appeal, appellants Sheo Bux Singh and Nanha Singh died, resulting in abatement of their appeals by order dated 21.04.2018. The appeal, therefore, survived only in respect of appellant Raj Bahadur Singh. Upon reassessment of evidence, the Court referred to the Supreme Court's ruling in Chanda v. State of U.P., (2004) 5 SCC 141, which clarified that common object under Section 149 IPC may be formed or altered at any stage of an unlawful assembly, must indicate a community of purpose, and is equivalent to an act committed in pursuit of the object.

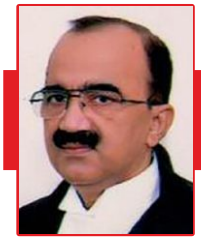
After scrutinizing the evidence in detail, the Court found that the incident narrated in the written report comprised two distinct stages occurring at different places. Raj Bahadur Singh's involvement in the first stage, where offences under Sections 148, 436/149, 429/149, and 323/149 IPC were committed, was sufficiently established. Accordingly, his conviction under these sections was upheld. However, in respect of the second stage of the incident, where the deceased was killed, the prosecution did not produce any evidence to show that Raj Bahadur Singh shared the common object to kill. Despite being armed, he neither exhorted nor threatened anyone, and there was no indication of participation in the homicidal conduct of the assembly. In these circumstances, the Court held that his conviction under Section 302/149 IPC was unsustainable and set it aside, partly allowing the appeal to that extent while affirming his conviction on other charges.

(ii) Ram Sajeevan and Another Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No.967 of 2008 and other Connected Cases
Date of decision: 05.08.2022

The present criminal appeals arose from a common judgment dated 29.03.2008 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Fast Track Court No.29, Barabanki in Sessions Trial No.340 of 1993 relating to Case Crime No.08 of 1993 under Sections 302/34 IPC and Sections 3(1)(x), 3(2)(v) of the SC/ST Act. The trial court had convicted Ram Sajeevan Yadav and Gaya Chamar for offences under Sections 302/34 IPC, with Ram Sajeevan also convicted under Sections 323/34 IPC and Section 3(2)(v), 3(1)(x) of the SC/ST Act, while Gaya Chamar was also convicted under Section 323 IPC. Kundan Badhai was convicted under Sections 302/34, 323/34 IPC and Sections 3(2)(v), 3(1)(x) of the SC/ST Act. Kicchi @ Ram Surat was convicted under Sections 302, 323/34 IPC and Sections 3(2)(v), 3(1)(x) of the SC/ST Act. On appeal, the High Court found that the FIR was promptly lodged and that the witnesses, though interrelated, were reliable and naturally present at the scene of occurrence, thus their testimonies could not be discarded merely due to relationship, in line with the principle laid down in S. Sudershan Reddy vs. State of A.P.

Upon appraisal of evidence, the Court held that the act of appellant Kicchi @ Ram Surat in assaulting the deceased with a ballam, though resulting in homicidal death, did not reveal an intention to kill but reflected knowledge that death could result. Consequently, his conviction under Section 302 IPC was modified to Section 304 Part II IPC, sentencing him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs.10,000 and six months' simple imprisonment in default, while setting aside the life sentence. As regards the other appellants, the Court ruled that there was no evidence of common intention to commit murder alongside Kicchi @ Ram Surat, hence their conviction under Section 302/34 IPC was set aside. The Court further observed that the essential ingredients to prove offences under Sections 3(1)(x) and 3(2)(v) of the SC/ST Act were absent, following the law laid down in

Hitesh Verma vs. State of Uttarakhand. Therefore, all appellants, namely Ram Sajeevan Yadav, Kundan Badhai, and Kicchi @ Ram Surat, were acquitted under the SC/ST Act charges. The judgment thereby partially allowed the appeals, modifying the conviction of Kicchi @ Ram Surat while acquitting the others under Section 302/34 IPC and all appellants under the SC/ST Act provisions.



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CHANDRA KUMAR RAI

(i) Akhilesh Singh Vs. Board of Revenue, U.P., Lucknow and Others
Case Number: Writ B No. 14055 of 2017
Date of Decision: 14.10.2022

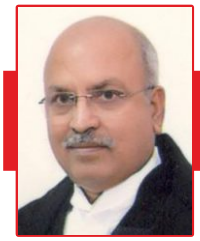
Mutation case under Section 34 of U.P. Land Revenue Act has been decided by Tehsildar in favour of petitioner on the basis of registered sale-deed executed by recorded tenure holder. The order of Tehsildar has been maintained in appeal but in revision filed by private respondent no.2 matter has been again remanded before Tehsildar for fresh adjudication of mutation case. Respondent no.2 is claiming right on the basis of sale deed alleged to executed by same vendor who executed sale deed in favour of petitioner. Vendor has already instituted Civil Suit for cancellation of sale deed alleged to be executed in favour of respondent no.2. Before Tehsildar petitioner has denied the execution of sale deed in favour of respondent no.2 and accepted the execution of sale-deed in favour of petitioner. Section 192A of U.P. Land Revenue Act, regarding consolidation of cases, Section 47 of the Registration Act regarding time from which registered document operate and scope of summary proceeding are taken into consideration.

The revisional order has been set aside by which matter has been remanded back before Tehsildar for fresh adjudication as Tehsildar has already exercised the jurisdiction on merit which shall be subject to the adjudication of the dispute by regular Court. This judgment has been maintained by Hon'ble Apex Court while deciding Special Leave to Appeal (c) No. 23163/2022 vide order dated 5.1.2023.

(ii) Narayan Kumar Agarwal and Another Vs. Board of Revenue and Others
Case Number: Writ B No. 359 of 2022
Date of Decision: 06.12.2022

This case is related to an Auction Proceeding in which respondent no.5 had deposited the 1/4th amount of total auction money on the same day of auction, but the remaining 3/4th amount was not deposited by respondent no.5 within 15 days from the date of auction rather he moved an application on which Deputy Collector passed an order in favour of respondent no.5 that if remaining amount is not deposited, the money deposited earlier is to be forfeited. Later on respondent no.5 moved an application to deposit remaining amount, which Deputy Collector permitted him to. Petitioners' father received a letter through registered post to the effect that Additional Collector has directed that sale certificate be issued in favour of respondent no.5. Aggrieved by this petitioners' father filed an objection under Rule 2851 of U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Rules, 1952 which was dismissed by Commissioner on ground of limitation. Later on revision filed by petitioners also dismissed by Board of Revenue without considering the case on merit. Petitioners had further claimed that entire auction proceeding were initiated in violation of Rules 285E and 258K of U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Rules, 1952.

Impugned orders have been set aside, since 3/4th amount was deposited after period of 15 days from date of auction, hence in view of provisions contained under Rule 285E of U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Rules, 1952 auction sale held to be null and void. Respondents are directed to re-sale the property in dispute in accordance with law.



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KRISHAN PAHAL

(i) Kailash Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application No. U/S 438 Cr.P.C. No. 9396 of 2022
Date of decision: 30.09.2022

The applicants sought anticipatory bail under Section 438 Cr.P.C. for offences alleged under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Their bail applications had previously been dismissed by the Special Judge, SC/ST Act, leading to the issue of whether the jurisdiction under Section 438 Cr.P.C. could be invoked in such cases. The Court examined the language and scope of the term "bail" as used in Section 21(4) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 and compared it with provisions under Sections 437, 438, and 439 of the Cr.P.C. It was held that the expression "bail" encompasses both regular bail and anticipatory bail, with the distinction being that anticipatory bail insulates an accused from being taken into custody, while regular bail pertains to release from custody once arrested. The Court reiterated that statutory interpretation requires giving effect to the plain meaning of the text unless ambiguity arises, in which case internal and external aids may be resorted to. Provisions of the NIA Act and SC/ST Act were found to be in pari materia, indicating that the term "bail" as used in Section 14A of the SC/ST Act also includes anticipatory bail.

The Court emphasized that the SC/ST Act provides a special framework with Special Courts/Exclusive Special Courts to deal specifically with offences under the Act and grants a higher priority to the rights of victims and witnesses compared to the general provisions of the Cr.P.C. The structure of the Act, along with its specific procedural safeguards, demonstrated that primacy rests with Special Courts to deal with both bail and anticipatory bail matters. Consequently, the High Court held that applications for anticipatory bail under the SC/ST Act must be entertained only where a prima facie case is not made out for offences under the Act. The appellate jurisdiction in such matters, whether orders are granting or rejecting anticipatory bail, lies with the High Court under Section 14A of the SC/ST Act and not under Section 438 Cr.P.C. Accordingly, the anticipatory bail applications in this case were not maintainable and were dismissed.

(ii) Ashish Mishra @ Monu vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 13762 of 2022
Date of decision: 26.07.2022

In this case, arising out of the Lakhimpur Kheri incident, eight persons lost their lives—five from the informant's side and three from the applicant's side—while thirteen farmers sustained injuries from the informant's side and three from the applicant's side. During the proceedings, both parties relied upon pictures and audiovisual material sourced from social media. The Court observed the indispensable role of media in bringing issues of public importance to light but cautioned that individual biases often distort facts, adversely affecting truth and fairness. Instances of media overstepping the sanctity of judicial proceedings in high-profile cases, including Jessica Lal, Indrani Mukherjee, and Aarushi Talwar, were highlighted. The Court emphasized fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence, particularly the presumption of innocence until proven guilty and the need to establish guilt beyond reasonable doubt. It cautioned against the phenomenon of media trials that seek to prejudge the accused, thereby threatening the fairness of trials. References were made to the jury trial era when jurors were kept away from media influence, with classic examples such as K.M. Nanavati and O.J. Simpson reinforcing the risks of trial by media.

The Court further noted that the problem has been aggravated by social media platforms where ill-informed and agenda-driven narratives often lead to parallel "Kangaroo Courts." It reiterated that the hearing of a bail application cannot be transformed into a mini trial, but owing to the seriousness of the case, submissions of the applicant, the victim, and the State were considered in detail. It was acknowledged that, following amendments to the Cr.P.C. under Section 2(wa) and the proviso to Section 24(8), the rights of victims now stand on a higher

pedestal than those of complainants under Section 301. The prosecution, while opposing bail, could not claim parity based on rejection of bail to co-accused as a matter of right. Nevertheless, the Court held the applicant's presence near the incident site, particularly the fact that he was seen emerging from one of the three vehicles identified at the spot, to be a weighty circumstance against him. Considering the gravity of the offense and the evidence on record, the Court rejected the bail application of Ashish Mishra.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SAMEER JAIN

(i) Pankaj Kumar Yadav Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 2638 of 2022
Date of decision: 20.07.2022

The revision was filed by the revisionist against the order dated 17.06.2022 of the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Allahabad, by which his bail application under Section 167(2) Cr.P.C. was rejected. An FIR was lodged against him on 16.04.2022 under Sections 308, 323, 504, and 452 IPC, and he remained in custody since that date. All offences carried a sentence of less than seven years' imprisonment, and the statutory period for filing the charge sheet was therefore sixty days, expiring on 15.06.2022, excluding the first day of remand. No charge sheet was filed until the completion of this statutory period. On 17.06.2022, the revisionist applied for bail under Section 167(2) Cr.P.C., but later on the same day at 4:00 PM, the charge sheet was filed. The issue for determination was whether the right to statutory bail under Section 167(2) is enforceable when the accused files the application before submission of the charge sheet, even if the charge sheet is submitted later that day.

The Court observed that if the prescribed time for filing the charge sheet has lapsed and the accused has exercised his right by filing an application for default bail before filing of the charge sheet, then the right to be released on bail becomes absolute. Such a right does not get defeated merely because the charge sheet is filed subsequently, either on the same day or while the application is pending before a higher court. For availing benefit under Section 167(2) Cr.P.C., it is sufficient that the accused applies for bail before the submission of the charge sheet, and once such a right accrues, it cannot be nullified by later proceedings of the prosecution. In the present case, since the charge sheet was not submitted within sixty days and the revisionist applied for bail before the filing of the charge sheet, he was entitled to statutory bail. Accordingly, the revision was allowed, and the revisionist was directed to be released on bail under Section 167(2) Cr.P.C.

(ii) Gulab & Anr. Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 2410 of 1985
Date of decision: 11.02.2022

In Criminal Appeal No. 2410 of 1985, decided on 11.02.2022, the appellant Gulab challenged his conviction under Section 302 IPC read with Section 34 IPC. Initially, Gulab and three others, including Nanku whose appeal abated after his death, were convicted by the trial court for murdering the deceased due to prior enmity. The FIR was lodged by Nabi Baksh (PW-1) on 4.09.1980 at P.S. Handia, Allahabad, alleging that the accused forcibly took the deceased into a Jwar field and killed him. The prosecution case relied primarily on the testimony of PW-2, who claimed to have seen the accused armed with weapons like ganasa, axe, and spear. However, he fled the scene without informing anyone promptly, and neither lodged the FIR himself nor returned home immediately, which cast doubts about his conduct and the reliability of his statement. A crucial point against the prosecution was the delay of five hours in lodging the FIR, despite PW-1 allegedly receiving direct information from PW-2, thereby creating suspicion about the authenticity of the prosecution story.

Medical and ocular evidence in the case also conflicted. While PW-2 testified about the weapons and assault, the medical report did not fully support his version. Referring to the principle laid down in Solanki Chimanbhai Ukabhai vs State of Gujarat (AIR 1983 SC 484), the court reiterated that medical evidence is corroborative and can only discredit eyewitnesses if it completely rules out their

version, which was not the case here. However, inconsistencies persisted: the inquest report mentioned 15 injuries, while the postmortem report recorded only 5, undermining prosecution credibility further. The evidence of PW-3, another chance witness, failed to inspire confidence since he could not prove his presence at the spot—his claim of visiting an ill niece was unsubstantiated as she was never produced, nor was Abdul Moin who allegedly accompanied him. As the prosecution's case rested solely on PW-2, whose testimony was found unreliable due to inconsistencies, delay, and lack of corroboration, the court held that guilt was not proved beyond reasonable doubt. Considering these cumulative factors, the conviction of Gulab was set aside, and the appeal was allowed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ASHUTOSH SRIVASTAVA

(i) Bhupinder Singh & Ors. Vs. State of UP & Anr.
Case Number: Application U/s 482 No. 23667 of 2008
Date of Decision: 19.01.2022

The applicants moved an application under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, seeking quashing of criminal complaint case No. 4859 of 2002 titled Deep Chand Vs. Bhupendra & Ors. pending before the 2nd Additional Civil Judge, Kasaya, Kushinagar, under Sections 386 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code. Opposite party no. 2, Deep Chand Singh, was an employee of K & T Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana. The complaint was initially dismissed by the Judicial Magistrate after considering the statements under Sections 200 and 202 CrPC, finding no ground for prosecution under the alleged offences. However, in revision, the District and Sessions Judge set aside the Magistrate's dismissal order dated 22.10.2002 and directed a rehearing. The central issue before the High Court was whether the facts disclosed offences under Sections 386 and 506 IPC and whether continuation of the complaint should be permitted or quashed under Section 482 CrPC.

The court examined the settled principles laid down by the Supreme Court, particularly in State of Haryana v. Bhajan Lal, which enumerated illustrative categories when inherent powers may be invoked to quash proceedings, namely where the complaint does not prima facie disclose any offence, where allegations do not constitute a cognizable offence, or where proceedings are manifestly mala fide. Similar principles were reaffirmed in State of Andhra Pradesh v. Golconda Linga Swamy, R.P. Kapur v. State of Punjab, and Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. v. Mohd. Sharaful Haque. Applying these precedents, the High Court held that the allegations, even if taken at face value, did not constitute the offences under Sections 386 and 506 IPC and that allowing the proceedings to continue would amount to an abuse of the process of the court. Accordingly, exercising inherent powers under Section 482 CrPC, the High Court quashed the entire criminal proceedings in complaint case No. 4859 of 2002 pending before the Judicial Magistrate, Kasaya, Kushinagar, considering it necessary to secure the ends of justice.

(ii) Shailesh Kumar Mishra Vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Public interest litigation (PIL) No. 97 of 2019
Date of Decision: 21.03.2022

The petitioner filed the present PIL seeking a declaration that the U.P. Land Record Manual was ultra vires to the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, and the Revenue Code Rules, 2016. It was argued that the Manual, which is derived from rules framed under Section 234 of the Land Revenue Act, 1901 and supplemented by governmental instructions, was inconsistent with the later enactment. The Court, however, noted that the petitioner failed to demonstrate how the challenged provisions violated any fundamental right under Article 14 of the Constitution or reflected a lack of legislative competence. The Court also emphasized that there was no indication in the petition that the petitioner had any direct or personal grievance. Referring to Supreme Court pronouncements in Janata Dal Vs. H.S. Choudhary (1992), Ashok Kumar Pandey Vs. State of West Bengal (2004), and Balco Employees Union

Vs. Union of India (2002), the Court reiterated that the instrument of PIL should not be misused by mere busybodies or vested interests and that courts must exercise utmost caution before entertaining such petitions.

Upon examining the statutory scheme, the Court found that the U.P. Land Record Manual is purely procedural, meant to regulate the manner of maintaining land records. Section 234(3) of the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006 provides that the Land Record Manual in force at the commencement of the Code shall continue to remain operative to the extent it is not inconsistent with the new provisions until duly amended or repealed. Hence, the Manual carries statutory sanction and cannot be considered invalid in the absence of inconsistency with the Code. Concluding that the present PIL was devoid of merit and clearly not maintainable, the Court dismissed it with costs of Rs. 10,000 to be deposited with the High Court Legal Services Committee within 45 days, recoverable as arrears of land revenue in case of default.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUBHASH VIDYARTHI

(i) State of U. P. versus Phool Singh and others
Case Number: Government Appeal No. 2300 of 1984
Date of Decision: 15.03.2022

The State of Uttar Pradesh filed this appeal against the trial court's order acquitting seven accused persons who were alleged to have fired gunshots, causing injuries to seven victims, one of whom died after giving his statement to the police. The trial court had acquitted all the accused on the ground that the injured witnesses could not be treated as independent and reliable. The High Court, however, held that the appellate power under Section 378 Cr.P.C. is not confined merely to assessing whether the trial court's view was impossible but extends to a full reappreciation of evidence both on facts and law. It clarified that the powers of an appellate court are the same in cases of conviction and acquittal, and the High Court is fully empowered to reassess testimony and arrive at an independent finding. The court emphasized that evidence of related witnesses can form the sole basis of conviction if it carries a ring of truth, though it must be scrutinized carefully. The existence of minor discrepancies in witness statements was held to be natural and inevitable, arising from lapse of time, human observation, or the trauma of an occurrence, and therefore should not weaken the testimony unless the inconsistencies go to the root of the matter.

The High Court further noted that it is the court's duty to sift truth from falsehood by separating trivial inconsistencies from material contradictions. It observed that while a false defence alone cannot lead to conviction, it is a relevant circumstance that strengthens the prosecution case when considered with the totality of evidence. The doctrine under Section 149 IPC was reiterated, holding that once it is established that an unlawful assembly shared a common object, it is unnecessary to prove individual overt acts of each participant, as liability extends to all members who knew in advance that the offence committed was likely in prosecution of the shared object. In this case, the firing by the accused constituted actions in furtherance of a common object, making them collectively liable. On these principles, the High Court found the trial court's acquittal to be unsustainable in law and allowed the State's appeal.

(ii) Ramesh Rai Versus State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 46497 of 2022
Date of Decision: 13.12.2022

In this application under Section 439 Cr.P.C., the victim of a predicate offence opposed the bail of Ramesh Rai, accused under Section 3(1) of the Uttar Pradesh Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 1986. The Court held that the term "victim" cannot be equated with "complainant" or "informant," as a victim

need not necessarily occupy those roles. Referring to Sudha Singh v. State of U.P., (2021) 4 SCC 781, it was emphasized that if a victim of the predicate offence can challenge grant of bail under the Gangsters Act, such a victim must also be treated as entitled to oppose a bail plea under the Act of 1986. The Court accepted that the right of participation of the victim extends to opposing bail, thereby recognising the locus standi of the informant of the predicate offence in this matter.

The Court then examined the manner in which the FIR was lodged. The Inspector-in-charge, after preparing and forwarding the gang chart on 18.08.2022, lodged the FIR himself on 27.08.2022 stating that while patrolling, he found from records and information that the accused were members of an organised gang engaged in extortion, money lending, and illegal interest-earning activities, against whom no one dared to depose due to fear. The Court found the FIR mechanical, drafted on a stereotyped proforma and lacking application of mind. Moreover, the assertion that no one came forward out of fear was contradicted by the record itself, as multiple FIRs had been filed against the applicant and the informant of the predicate offence himself not only lodged an FIR but also actively opposed bail. This weakened the claim of terror and intimidation attributed to the applicant. On an overall assessment, the Court concluded that there were no reasonable grounds for prima facie believing the applicant guilty under the Act, and accordingly ordered his release on bail.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BRIJ RAJ SINGH

(i) Sagir Ahmad Vs. The State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 189 of 2014
Date of Decision: 26.04.2022

The case arose from a land property dispute that resulted in the death of the complainant's husband, leading to the filing of an FIR against the revisionist based primarily on last seen evidence. The trial court, while issuing summons, relied solely on the testimony of P.W. 1 and P.W. 3 without considering other available circumstances or verifying material aspects such as the parentage of the accused. The revisionist challenged this, arguing that no evidence directly linked him to the crime and that the impugned order was passed mechanically. The court observed that in criminal cases, the sole circumstance of last seen together, without any corroborative evidence or proof of other circumstances, cannot establish the guilt of the accused. Reliance was placed on authoritative precedents including Anjan Kumar Sarma v. State of Assam (2017) 14 SCC 359, which held that last seen together without additional proof cannot form the basis of conviction, and Brijendra Singh v. State of Rajasthan (2017) 7 SCC 706, which emphasized that evidence relied upon for summoning must be credible and thoroughly examined before fastening liability.

The High Court noted that the trial court had ignored these settled principles and issued summons solely on weak circumstantial evidence without applying its judicial mind to the collected material or considering the larger evidentiary record. Referring to several Supreme Court precedents, including Arjun Marik v. State of Bihar (1994 Supp. (2) SCC 372), Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab (2014) 3 SCC 92, and Sartaj Singh v. State of Haryana (2021) 5 SCC 337, the court reiterated that circumstantial evidence should be consistent with only one hypothesis—the guilt of the accused—and to achieve this, the entire chain of circumstances must be complete. Since no such chain was established against the revisionist and even his parentage had not been verified, the impugned order summoning him to face trial was unsustainable in law. Consequently, the High Court found the trial court's approach improper, set aside the order, and allowed the revision in favour of the accused.

(ii) State of U.P. Vs. Buddha
Case Number: Capital Cases No. 2 of 2020 connected with Jail Appeal No. 364 of 2020
Date of Decision: 09.05.2022

The case arose from the brutal incident in which the accused, Buddha, entered the house of the complainant at around 2 a.m. along with two others and attacked the family. The complainant (P.W.1), who was an eyewitness, deposed that the accused harbored enmity because his wife, the sister of P.W.1, had deserted him and remarried a different person, a decision allegedly supported by P.W.1's mother. Unable to find his estranged wife, the accused killed P.W.1's 65-year-old mother, his 10-year-old nephew, and seriously injured his 6-year-old niece, who succumbed during treatment. P.W.1 also sustained injuries but managed to escape by hiding. The prosecution proved recovery of a banka and a country-made pistol with cartridges at the instance of the accused. The court held that the prosecution established motive and direct evidence beyond reasonable doubt, confirming the appellant's involvement under Sections 302, 307, 323, and 452 IPC. The trial court had earlier convicted him with the aid of Section 34 IPC and imposed the death penalty, holding the act as cruel and diabolic.

On appeal, the High Court carefully examined whether the case fell within the category of "rarest of rare." Referring to precedents such as Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab and Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab, the court ruled that although the murder was heinous, the mitigating circumstances weighed against imposing the death penalty. It noted that common intention with co-accused had not been established, as there was no proof of a pre-arranged plan to commit murder; hence conviction under Section 34 IPC was unsustainable. The act was held to be an individual crime of the appellant rooted in his anguish over his wife's remarriage. The death penalty was set aside with the observation that life imprisonment is the rule while death is an exception, and the case did not cross the high threshold required for capital punishment. Consequently, the conviction was modified to Sections 302, 307, 323, and 452 IPC without Section 34, and the sentence was commuted from death to rigorous life imprisonment, partly allowing the appeal.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHREE PRAKASH SINGH

(i) Smt. Roopam @ Jyoti Sharma & Anr. Vs. District Magistrate Lucknow & Ors.
Case Number: Writ C No. 21188 of 2021
Date of Decision: 18.05.2022

In this case, the petitioners challenged the appellate order dated 24.02.2020 passed by the District Magistrate, Lucknow in Appeal No. 20231 of 2019 under the U.P. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The dispute primarily concerned whether under Section 16(1) of the Act, the right of appeal was available only to parents and senior citizens, or whether children, relatives, or other aggrieved parties could also maintain such an appeal. The appellate authority had dismissed the petitioners' appeal, holding it was not maintainable since the Act provided the right to appeal exclusively to parents and senior citizens. The petitioners contended that this interpretation was arbitrary and erroneous, as the scheme and purpose of the Act did not expressly prohibit children or relatives from filing an appeal, especially when they were adversely affected by the Tribunal's orders. They relied on the reasoning in precedents such as Paramjeet Kumar Saroya v. U.O.I. (AIR 2014 P&H 121) and Balamurugan v. Rukmani, where courts held that the right to appeal cannot be narrowly construed, since the underlying intent of the Act is the effective protection of interests arising under it.

The Court considered multiple decisions, including Akhilesh Kumar v. State of U.P. (2019 (8) ADJ 731 DB), Carew & Co. Ltd. v. U.O.I. (SCC 1802, Para 21), Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. v. Essar Power Ltd. (2008) 4 SCC 755, Surjeet Singh Kalra v. U.O.I. (1991) 2 SCC 87, Hameedia Hardware Stores v. B. Mohan Lal Sowcar (1988) 2 SCC 513, Gurudevdatta VKSSS Maryadit v. State of Maharashtra, and Nasiruddin v. Sita Ram Agarwal. Applying the settled principle that provisions conferring statutory rights, including appeal, must be interpreted in line with the object of the legislation, the Court found that restricting the right of appeal exclusively to parents

or senior citizens would frustrate the purpose of justice under the Act. It held that since the Act aims at a fair mechanism for resolving disputes affecting both parties, the right of appeal could be extended to all aggrieved persons where necessary. Accordingly, the Court partly allowed the writ petition, quashed the order of the District Magistrate dated 24.02.2020, and granted liberty to the petitioners to file a fresh appeal before the appellate authority under Section 16 of the 2007 Act.

(ii) Afsari Akbar Qayyum & Ors. Vs. State of U.P. & Anr.
Case Number: Application u/s 482 No. 21400 of 2022
Date of Decision: 29.7.2022

In this case, the application, a prayer has been made for quashing of the order dated 18.6.2022 by additional session judge Moradabad in criminal Revision NO.94 of 2020 arising out of case crime NO 1378 of 2017 under section 420,467,468,471,120-B IPC, which is pending in the court of learned Additional session judge Moradabad. A prayer was made by the present applicants that there as certain additional document and evidence, which may be permitted to file the aforesaid revision was rejected vide order dated 18.6.2022 by additional session judge, Moradabad.

That the question whether criminal revisional court is empowered to take additional evidence in the revisional proceeding or not the provision which attracts i.e. section 399, 401, 391, of Cr.P.C. are liable to be quoted. It was also noted that as per the provision of section 391cr.p.c., the appellate court is empowered and can call additional evidence. It was also taken that the power of session judge under section 399 of Cr.P.C. vest Toto, in an additional session judge, when he exercises the power under section 400 Cr.P.C. The Court held that, the Order dated 18.6.2022 in criminal revision NO.94 of 2022 is erroneous and hence not sustainable. Here by set aside the matter is remitted back to the court below to proceed in accordance with observation made above. Accordingly, in this case the appeal filed under section 482 Cr.P.C. applications is allowed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS BUDHWAR

(i) Jigyasa Tiwari (Minor) Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ C No. 23323 of 2019
Date of decision: 13.05.2022

The petitioner, a minor medical student, passed the Intermediate Examination in 2019 and obtained the NCC "B" Certificate with "BEE" grading on 18.06.2019. She applied under the unreserved category in NEET-UG 2019, securing 548 marks out of 720 in the examination. During the counselling process in Uttar Pradesh, while her category was marked as unreserved, NCC was also reflected in the sub-category. She was allotted admission to the M.B.B.S. course at Moti Lal Nehru Medical College, Prayagraj on 08.07.2019 under the NCC category. However, the authorities issued a communication shortly thereafter stating that she had not submitted the required NCC "C" Certificate with "BEE" Grade, and failing such compliance her admission would be cancelled. She approached the Court seeking a direction to include NCC cadets possessing a "B" Certificate with "B" Grade under the 1% horizontal reservation quota provided in NEET-UG 2019 admissions. The core issues raised were whether she was eligible for the benefit of the 1% quota for NCC cadets, whether the Court could enlarge or modify the prescribed qualifications for such reservation, and whether her continued studies under interim protection entitled her to equity.

The Court held that the petitioner did not meet the eligibility requirements, as the brochure clearly prescribed possession of a "C" Certificate with the requisite grading for consideration under the NCC quota. Since the petitioner was matriculate and aware of the necessary qualifications, her admission under horizontal reservation was unjustified. The Court emphasized that prescribing qualifications lies within the exclusive domain of the employer or rule-making authority, and judicial review under Article 226 cannot be invoked to

modify qualifications or eligibility, especially in specialized domains like medical and allied fields. Judicial authority is restricted to assessing legality and procedural fairness, not to substituting its views for those of the statutory regulator. The Court further clarified that the grant of interim relief allowed the petitioner merely to continue her studies temporarily, which did not create an enforceable right or equity in her favor. Awareness of the actual eligibility and conscious misrepresentation prevented her from claiming innocence. Consequently, the Court dismissed the writ petition, holding that the petitioner, lacking an NCC "C" Certificate with "BEE" Grade, was neither entitled to horizontal reservation benefits nor eligible to claim any right to continue her admission solely on the strength of an interim order.

(ii) Sri Amalendu Chandra & Anr. Vs. Prof. Rajiv Shekhar, Director, I.I.T., (I.S.M.), Dhanbad
Case Number: Special Appeal No. 689 of 2022
Date of decision: 10.11.2022

The appellants challenged the order dated 21.10.2022 passed by a learned Single Judge in Contempt Application (Civil) No. 5669 of 2022. The contempt petition had been filed by the respondent alleging non-compliance with the High Court's order dated 19.10.2019 in Writ A No. 16060 of 2019. The respondent claimed entitlement to the Higher Administrative Grade (HAG) scale, and the Single Judge directed the appellants to file an affidavit of compliance within three weeks. Contesting this, the appellants argued that the order of 19.10.2019 did not mandate grant of HAG scale, and therefore, the Single Judge, while exercising contempt jurisdiction, overstepped by issuing directions equivalent to those within writ jurisdiction. They contended that the contempt court's role was limited to enforcing compliance with the explicit directions of the writ court and not to interpret or expand upon them.

The Division Bench considered the issue of maintainability of an intra-court appeal and the scope of contempt jurisdiction, relying on precedents. Referring to Midnapore Peoples Coop. Bank Ltd. v. Chunilal Nanda (2006) 5 SCC 399, the Court held that such an appeal is maintainable against directions issued in contempt proceedings. It further cited Jhareswar Prasad Paul v. Tarak Nath Ganguly (2002) 5 SCC 352 and Sudhir Vasudeva v. M. George Ravishekaran (2014) 3 SCC 373, reiterating that in contempt jurisdiction, the court cannot travel beyond the original order and must only assess compliance with the explicit directions given. On examining the order of 19.10.2019, the Court noted that it did not direct grant of HAG scale, and the Single Judge's order requiring compliance effectively decided a matter not adjudicated in the writ petition. This, the Court observed, was an excess of jurisdiction. Consequently, the Division Bench set aside the order dated 21.10.2022 and allowed the appeal, while clarifying that the respondent remains free to seek relief either by moving an application in the pending writ petition or by filing a fresh writ petition regarding entitlement to HAG scale.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE OM PRAKASH TRIPATHI

(i) Pratima Singh Vs State of U.P & Another
Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 2921 of 2018 with 2922 of 2018
Date of Decision: 13.01.2022

Criminal Revision No. 2921 of 2018 has been preferred against the order dated 18/04/2016 passed by learned Principal judge, Family court, Mirzapur in Miscellaneous case No. 220 of 2014 (Pratima Singh vs Pankaj Singh @ Dablu Singh), under section 125 Cr.P.C. Police station Kachhawan, District-Mirzapur. whereby the learned court has rejected the prayer of revisionist for grant of maintenance of Rs.80000/- per month from opposite party no.2 and has granted monthly maintenance of Rs.2000/- per month from the date of Order.

This court is of the opinion that evaluation of finding of the trial court is not suffering from any illegality manifest error. It was also observed that the trial court has not overlooked the ground of maintenance and evidence. As such, no interference is called for in the impugned order

by this revisional court. Both the revisions are devoid of merit and is liable to be Dismissed. Both the criminal Revisions No. 2921 of 2018 and Criminal Revision No. 2922 of 2018 are Dismissed and impugned order dated 18/06/2016 is confirmed.

(ii) Makrand Singh And Others vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 4255 of 2006
Date of Decision: 07.01.2022

The appellants challenged the judgment dated 27.07.2006 of the Additional Sessions Judge/Fast Track Court No. 7, Banda, in Session Trial Nos. 86 to 90 of 2004, arising from multiple case crimes involving Sections 302/34 IPC, 25/27 Arms Act, and 30 Arms Act. They had been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment under Section 302/34 IPC with a fine of ₹5000 each, with additional rigorous imprisonment in default of payment. Some appellants were further convicted under provisions of the Arms Act and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Upon appeal, the High Court carefully examined the evidence, particularly the testimonies of PW-1 Virendra Singh and PW-4 Sughar Singh, and found them fully reliable to prove the culpability of the appellants under Section 302/34 IPC. The Court held that the prosecution had successfully established the charge of murder in furtherance of common intention beyond reasonable doubt.

However, regarding the Arms Act convictions, the Court observed that there was non-compliance with Section 100(4) Cr.P.C. during recovery proceedings. It noted that conviction solely based on the statements of two police officials, without independent corroboration, was unsustainable, citing the principle laid down in Sans Pal Singh v. Delhi (1998 SCC (Criminal) 641). Consequently, convictions under Sections 25/27 and 25 of the Arms Act were deemed manifestly erroneous and illegal. The convictions of Makrand Singh under Section 25/27 Arms Act, Rishikesh under Section 25 Arms Act, and Ramjeet under Section 25 Arms Act were set aside, and Ramchandra's conviction under Section 30 Arms Act was similarly not upheld. Nevertheless, the Court confirmed the trial court's verdict under Section 302/34 IPC, as it was founded upon cogent and trustworthy evidence, and dismissed the appeal in this respect, maintaining the life sentences imposed on the appellants.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKRAM D. CHAUHAN

(i) Manvir v. State
Case Number: Jail Appeal No. 4325 of 2009
Date of Decision: 17.05.2022

The appellant, Manvir, was convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Gautambudh Nagar, on 5 December 2007 for offences under Sections 376 (rape) and 302 (murder) of the IPC. He was sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 5,000 for rape and life imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 5,000 for murder. The conviction arose from an incident on the night of 1–2 July 2006, when an 80-year-old woman was raped and murdered while sleeping in the veranda of a tenanted house in Village Aghapur, NOIDA. The FIR was promptly filed by Sunil Singh, the victim's son, the following morning. In his defense, the appellant argued that the prosecution relied solely on interested witnesses, namely the victim's relatives PW-1 and PW-2, whose testimonies he claimed were unreliable. He further submitted that discrepancies existed in the FIR timing and its scribing, that the inquest report did not mention his name, and that the absence of spermatozoa in medical reports cast doubt on the charge of rape. The appellant also highlighted contradictions surrounding his place of arrest and asserted that these irregularities created serious doubts about the prosecution's case.

The High Court dismissed these contentions, relying on established Supreme Court precedents affirming that related witnesses can be natural and reliable if their testimony withstands scrutiny, as no indication of false implication was shown. The minor discrepancies regarding FIR timing and inquest procedure were held insufficient to discredit the prosecution, since under

Section 174 Cr.P.C. an inquest is not intended to determine the identity of offenders. The absence of spermatozoa was explained by medical opinion as a result of delayed forensic examination, while other medical findings, including vaginal lacerations and bite marks, strongly corroborated the charges of rape and murder. Additionally, the appellant's conduct, such as fleeing from the scene, attempting to clean blood stains, and locking himself inside his house, was considered relevant under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act and indicative of guilt. The Court found the prosecution evidence coherent, consistent, and supported by both eyewitness testimony and medical corroboration, thereby establishing guilt beyond reasonable doubt. Concluding that no infirmity existed in the trial court's findings or sentencing, the High Court upheld Manvir's conviction under Sections 376 and 302 IPC and dismissed the appeal, directing that the lower court records be transmitted back along with a copy of the judgment.

(ii) Mohammad Ubaid vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 30337 of 2023
Date of Decision: 02.08.2023

The applicant sought bail after being accused of threatening the informant, a Village Pradhan, for a payment of Rs. 2 crores, with an FIR lodged under Sections 147, 148, 323, 504, 506, and 386 IPC. The defense argued that no money had been delivered, meaning the offence under Section 386 IPC was not applicable, and at most a case under Section 385 IPC, which is bailable, could be made out. It was also claimed that the case stemmed from political rivalry, as both parties contested the Pradhani election, and that the applicant's prior criminal antecedents were linked to this rivalry. Further, in past cases where the applicant was granted bail, no cancellation had been sought, and there was no evidence of tampering with witnesses or obstructing justice. The defense relied on Supreme Court precedents, including Prabhakar Tewari v. State of U.P. and Satyendra Kumar Antil v. CBI, to argue that prior criminal history cannot automatically bar bail unless exceptional circumstances exist. The prosecution and informant opposed the bail, stressing the seriousness of the extortion demand and citing the applicant's history of ten criminal cases, though they conceded no money was delivered.

The Court observed that for Section 386 IPC to apply, delivery of property or money must occur under Section 383 IPC, whereas in this case only a demand was made, making the situation fall under Section 385 IPC, which is bailable. It also noted that no injuries were reported under the Section 323 IPC charge and that charges under Sections 504 and 506 IPC carried limited sentencing. The Court emphasized that bail is a rule and jail an exception under Article 21, and since the prosecution failed to establish tampering risks, intimidation, or any exceptional grounds for refusal, denial of bail solely due to past criminal cases was unwarranted. The Court highlighted the likelihood of political rivalry leading to false implication. Accordingly, bail was granted with conditions restricting tampering of evidence, intimidation of witnesses, committing similar offences, and leaving India without permission. The applicant was further ordered not to go within 100 meters of the informant's house or disturb his peace, failing which cancellation of bail could be sought.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE UMESH CHANDRA SHARMA

(i) Ramesh Yadav Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Jail Appeal No. 358 of 2018
Date of Decision: 22.09.2022

The appeal was filed by Ramesh Yadav against the judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge, Bhadohi at Gyanpur, convicting him under Sections 302, 307, and 324 of the IPC. The prosecution's case was that on 16.02.2016, the appellant attacked his mother with an axe, striking her multiple times using the blunt side and once with the sharp edge, resulting in her death on 02.03.2016. He also assaulted his sister when she tried to

intervene. The incident was witnessed by three prosecution witnesses (P.W-2, P.W-3, and P.W-4). The issues before the Court included whether the accused had any motive to kill the deceased, whether he could avail the defense of unsoundness of mind, and whether the act amounted to murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Court noted that in cases with direct eyewitness testimony, proof of motive is not essential. It further observed that no witness suggested the accused suffered from unsoundness of mind, nor did the accused claim insanity under Section 313 CrPC. Referring to principles laid down in Someswar Bora Vs. State of Assam (1981), the Court reiterated that for an accused to take protection under Section 84 IPC, it must be shown that at the time of the act he was incapable of understanding its nature or wrongfulness, which was not the case here.

The Court considered the nature of the injuries and the manner of assault. Although a lethal weapon was used, most blows were struck with the blunt side of the axe, indicating the absence of a clear intention to kill. The Court distinguished between degrees of culpable homicide, recognizing that culpable homicide is a broader category of which murder is the most serious form, while lesser forms fall under Section 304 IPC. On the facts, it held that the case did not fall within Section 302 IPC, but rather within Section 304 Part I IPC, as there was knowledge that such acts were likely to cause death though not an intention to commit murder. Consequently, the conviction under Section 302 IPC was modified to Section 304 Part I IPC, while the conviction under Section 307 IPC was set aside. Thus, the appeal partly succeeded with alteration of conviction and sentence, classifying the act as culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

(ii) Israr Ahmad Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 4875 of 2014
Date of Decision: 18.08.2022

The appellant challenged his conviction under Section 376(2)(g) IPC by the Additional Sessions Judge, Ballia in S.T. No. 217 of 2011. The prosecution case was that a 17-year-old girl was gang raped in her house when no other family member was present. According to the FIR, co-accused Pintu Yadav and Anoop Yadav committed the rape, while Israr Ahmad, the appellant, stood outside as a guard to facilitate the crime and later opened the door after the incident when the victim screamed for help. Ashamed to disclose the incident publicly, the victim set herself on fire and later succumbed to her injuries. Before her death, she gave multiple dying declarations to her father (PW-1), her mother (PW-2), the I.O. (PW-8), and to Nayab Tehsildar (PW-3), wherein she consistently narrated the incident of rape and the roles played by the accused persons. Although there was some discrepancy regarding whether the accused set her on fire, her statements regarding gang rape remained consistent and were corroborated by the medical evidence that confirmed the presence of spermatozoa in vaginal smears and on the clothes of the accused.

The court held that under Section 376 IPC, it was not necessary that each member of the group physically participate in sexual intercourse for it to qualify as gang rape; facilitation of the act was sufficient to establish liability. Referring to the principle laid down in Bhupinder Sharma v. State of Himachal Pradesh (2003), the court observed that when more than one accused completes the act of rape, presence and active assistance of another is enough for conviction of gang rape. It further held that even if part of a dying declaration is not reliable, the consistent parts that are corroborated by other evidence can be relied upon as per Godhu v. State of Rajasthan (1974). Moreover, the victim's Section 161 CrPC statement, due to her subsequent death, was admissible as a dying declaration under Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act. Considering the consistent statements, corroborative medical findings, and evidence of active participation of the appellant, the court affirmed that the conviction and sentence ordered by the trial court were justified. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SYED WAIZ MIAN

(i) Mohammad Anwar @ Anwar Painter and Another v. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 791 of 2013
Decision Date: 21.10.2022

The appeal arose from a judgment dated 08.02.2013 where Anwar Painter and his associate Gulsher were convicted for murder under Sections 302/34 and 201 IPC and Section 4/25 Arms Act, with life imprisonment awarded. The case followed the disappearance and death of Sonu (Anwar's son), Ashma (Anwar's daughter-in-law), and their child, allegedly killed due to dowry harassment. FIR by Salma, mother of Ashma, accused Anwar Painter and family of persistent dowry demands and threats. The prosecution relied on confessional statements, recovery of knives, and recovery of decomposed bodies from a gutter in Anwar's house at the instance of Anwar and Gulsher. The trial court acquitted Anwar's wife Baby of dowry charges but convicted Anwar and Gulsher for murder, concealment of evidence, and illegal possession of arms. Anwar's defense was that the deceased was of bad moral character and that outsiders had killed them, while Gulsher claimed false implication due to acquaintance with Anwar.

On appeal, the High Court upheld Anwar Painter's conviction, holding that presumption under Section 106 Evidence Act applied, as the bodies were found concealed at his house and credible recovery was proved. His explanations were disbelieved, and circumstantial evidence pointed to his guilt. However, regarding Gulsher, the Court applied Supreme Court precedents emphasizing that mere recovery of weapon or knowledge of concealment is insufficient to establish involvement in murder. As there was no independent evidence showing his participation or presence at the scene, and his name surfaced only through Anwar's statement, the Court ruled that suspicion and recoveries alone could not sustain conviction. Consequently, Gulsher's conviction was set aside, and he was ordered to be released forthwith if not wanted in any other case, while the conviction and life sentence of Anwar Painter were affirmed. Thus, the appeal was partly allowed only in respect to Gulsher.

(ii) Manoj Singh and Another vs. State of U.P. and Others
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 7051 of 2022
Date of Decision: 07.09.2022

The petitioners, Manoj Singh and his wife Sunita Singh, sought quashing of FIR dated 18.04.2022 lodged by Manoj Singh's brother, Vinod Kumar Singh, under Sections 419, 420, 467, 468, and 471 IPC, alleging that they fabricated a forged will of their deceased father, Harihar Singh, to fraudulently obtain property through mutation orders before the Tehsildar. The petitioners contended that the will, registered in 2017, was genuine and executed out of love, care, and services rendered, while the FIR was a malicious attempt to give a civil dispute criminal color. They relied on various precedents, including Mitesh Kumar J. Sha v. State of Karnataka, Prof. R.K. Vijayasarathy v. Sudha Seetharam, State of Haryana v. Bhajanlal, and Indian Oil Corp. v. NEPC India Ltd., arguing that criminal proceedings should not be misused as a tool of harassment where the dispute is essentially civil in nature. They emphasized that the genuineness of the will could only be challenged before a competent civil court, not through criminal proceedings.

The respondents argued that the petitioners executed an antedated forged will through dubious witnesses and obtained mutation fraudulently, justifying the FIR. However, the Court observed that the will was a duly registered document, its validity had not been challenged in any competent forum, and mutation orders were only summary proceedings without conferring title. It found that the criminal proceedings were instituted with mala fide intent to coerce the petitioners into compromise, and the matter remained one of pure civil nature. Applying principles from apex court rulings, the Court held that allowing the FIR to proceed would amount to abuse of process of law. Consequently, the FIR dated 18.04.2022 in Case Crime No. 69 of 2022 was quashed, with liberty to the aggrieved party to seek remedy before the appropriate civil court regarding the will's validity. The writ petition was allowed with no order as to costs.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SAURABH SRIVASTAVA

(i) Saroj Kumar Tiwari Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 2216 of 2014
Date of Decision: 16.08.2022

The appeal arose from the conviction of the appellant, Saroj Kumar Tiwari, under Sections 302 and 201 IPC by the Sessions Judge, Kaushambi, in a judgment dated 13.05.2014. The case originated from a written report lodged on 22.05.2000 by a village Chowkidar, who had discovered a headless, unclothed body under a Mahua tree. The prosecution claimed that the deceased had traveled to his in-laws' house on 21.05.2000, where he was allegedly killed. It was further asserted that the murder weapon and blood-stained clothes were recovered at the appellant's instance, and the trial court found this chain of circumstantial evidence sufficient to convict the appellant for murder and causing disappearance of evidence. However, upon appeal, the court carefully evaluated whether these circumstances met the legal standard for conviction based solely on circumstantial evidence.

The appellate court emphasized that for a conviction under such evidence, the circumstances must be fully established and form a complete and consistent chain pointing only to the guilt of the accused. In this case, the prosecution failed to elevate its evidence from suspicion to certainty. While there was some suspicion surrounding the appellant, the evidence remained incomplete and incoherent. The alleged motive regarding a second marriage by deception was unsupported, as no witness testified to strained relations or suppression of the first marriage. Crucially, the recoveries allegedly made at the appellant's instance were found unreliable due to lack of a separate disclosure statement. Referring to precedents in Sharad Birdhichand Sarda, Bablu, and Vijay Shankar, the court reiterated that circumstantial evidence must be cogent, unerring, and incapable of any alternative explanation consistent with innocence. Since the prosecution had not ruled out other plausible hypotheses and failed to conclusively link the appellant to the crime, the benefit of doubt was extended to him. The conviction was set aside, and the appeal was allowed.

(ii) Bali Singh Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1833 of 2008
Date of Decision: 05.08.2022

The present appeal was filed by the appellant Bali Singh against the judgment and order dated 22.08.2008 passed by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ghaziabad in Sessions Trial No. 78 of 1999, whereby he was convicted under Section 304 of the IPC and sentenced to imprisonment for life along with a fine of Rs. 3000. The prosecution's case began with an FIR lodged on 17.02.1999 by Sunder (PW-5), the brother of the deceased Smt. Santosh. It was alleged that a quarrel broke out between the deceased and her husband, the appellant, due to his habitual consumption of liquor. During the altercation, the appellant poured kerosene on the deceased and set her on fire. Neighbours rushed to help, extinguished the fire by covering her with a quilt, and she was taken to the hospital with severe burn injuries. On 17.02.1999, her dying declaration was recorded by Om Pal Singh (PW-8), Naib Tehsildar, in which she stated the details of the incident. Despite medical efforts, she succumbed to septicaemia arising from ante mortem burn injuries on 18.02.1999 at the District Hospital, Ghaziabad.

The Court observed that testimony of hostile witnesses is not completely discarded if parts of it corroborate the prosecution's version. The dying declaration was found reliable and proved beyond doubt by the Magistrate, who confirmed that the declarant was mentally fit to depose and had also obtained a fitness endorsement from the attending doctor. The absence of the doctor's testimony was not deemed sufficient to render the declaration unreliable, and the Court considered it truthful and voluntary. Upholding the conviction recorded by the trial court, the appellate court accepted the dying declaration as substantive evidence. However, it took note of the overall circumstances relating to sentencing and modified the punishment from life imprisonment to the period already undergone while maintaining the conviction under Section 304 IPC.

Accordingly, the appeal was partly allowed, confirming the guilt of the appellant but reducing the sentence already served as sufficient punishment in the case.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE OM PRAKASH SHUKLA

(i) Lal Bihari Yadav Vs. Chairman/Sabhapati U.P. Legislative Council Vidhan Bhawan Lko. & Ors.
Case Number: Writ-C No. 4493 of 2022
Date of Decision: 21.10.2022

The petitioner, Lal Bihari Yadav, an elected member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council since 2020 and a candidate of the Samajwadi Party, was recognized as the Leader of Opposition in the Vidhan Parishad under Section 2(h) of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members, Emoluments and Pension) Act, 1980. Following his de-recognition from this position by the Chairman of the Legislative Council, Yadav approached the Court under Article 226 of the Constitution, challenging the authority of the Chairman to de-recognize him and questioning whether such recognition or de-recognition was subject to judicial review. The case referred to constitutional provisions, particularly Articles 122 and 212, which restrict courts from interfering in legislative proceedings on grounds of procedural irregularity, while allowing intervention in cases of illegality or constitutional violations. Important precedents such as Raja Ram Pal v. Speaker, Lok Sabha, Kihota Hollohan v. Zachillhu, and Karpoori Thakur v. State were considered, which clarified that while legislative practices and conventions normally govern recognition of leaders, the absence of a statutory mechanism leaves such decisions largely within the discretion of the presiding officer.

The Court observed that the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members, Emoluments and Pension) Act, 1980, does not prescribe any binding procedure for recognition of a Leader of Opposition, nor is the Chairman obligated to adhere strictly to the principle that the leader of the largest opposition party must necessarily be recognized. The reliance placed by the Chairman on Rule 234 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, 1956, which deals with quorum requirements, was seen as a fair and reasonable exercise of discretion. Further, the Court held that de-recognition of the petitioner did not amount to illegality or violation of constitutional provisions, but rather fell within acceptable limits of legislative discretion and practice. Therefore, the writ petition was found to be without merit, leading to its dismissal. No costs were awarded in the matter.

(ii) Devendra Singh Vs State of U.P Thru Add. Chief Secy. Panchayat Raj Deptt. Civil Sectt. Lko and 4 others
Case Number: Writ C. No. 6330 of 2022
Date of Decision: 29.09.2022

Devendra Singh, a member and former district president of the Samajwadi Party, challenged an order dated 08.09.2022 passed by the Additional Chief Secretary, Panchayat Raj, cancelling a 90-year lease of a building situated at Devi Road, Mainpuri. The Zila Panchayat Mainpuri had leased the building to the Samajwadi Party on 10.06.2004 for office use. The petitioner, through a supplementary affidavit submitted on 15.09.2021, placed on record an authorization from the national secretary of the Samajwadi Party, asserting that he was duly empowered to pursue the writ petition. The issue before the Court was whether the petitioner had the legal standing to maintain the present writ petition, particularly when the cancellation directly concerned the political party and not Singh in his individual capacity.

The Court examined the concept of locus standi and reiterated that only a person who is directly aggrieved by an order can maintain a petition, as laid down in Jashbhai Motibhai Desai v. Roshan Kumar (AIR 1976 SC 578). An aggrieved person must demonstrate a particular or peculiar interest beyond that of the general public in ensuring the proper application of law. The Court also referred to Northern Plastic Ltd. v. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. [1997 (4) SCC 452], where the Supreme Court held that a rival businessman cannot file a writ

petition solely because his commercial interests may be affected. Applying these principles, the Court held that Singh had failed to establish that he, in his individual capacity, was an aggrieved party. As he could not prove personal deprivation of rights distinct from those of the political party, the writ petition was not maintainable. Concluding that the petition lacked locus standi, the Court dismissed it without commenting on the merits, keeping all questions of law and rights open to prevent prejudice to any party in future proceedings.

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE RENU AGARWAL

(i) State of U.P. Vs. Dinesh Pratap Mishra and Ors.
Case Number: Government Appeal No. 63 of 2022
Date of decision: 19.11.2022

This government appeal was filed by the State under Section 378(3) Cr.P.C. against the judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge/Fast Track Court, Shravasti in Sessions Trial No. 32 of 2014, arising from Case Crime No. 653 of 2013 under Sections 147, 148, 149, 302, 201, 120B IPC, wherein all accused were acquitted. The order of acquittal of accused Sant Kumar under Section 3/25 Arms Act was also challenged. The case originated when the complainant's son did not return from a village show, and his dead body was later found in a field. Another son of the complainant alleged that he had seen the deceased being followed by the accused persons, including Dinesh Mishra, Acchawar, Jille, and Ramniwas, thus suspecting their involvement due to ongoing enmity. However, the trial court found that the prosecution had only circumstantial evidence without any direct witness to the murder. The complainant's sons, who allegedly saw the deceased being followed, failed to inform their family about such a serious fact. Furthermore, the alleged murder weapon, an axe, was recovered by the police but not from any of the accused directly, and the recovery witnesses denied having signed the recovery memos. Post mortem revealed pellets in the skull of the deceased, yet the link to the accused was weak, as the recovered pistol and axe could not be definitively tied to them.

On appeal, the State argued that the trial court had overlooked crucial evidence, emphasizing the testimony of the deceased's brothers who claimed to have seen the accused following him, the alleged recovery of a firearm from Sant Kumar, and the presence of human blood on the axe recovered from co-accused Geeta @ Ashok. They contended that enmity between the deceased and the accused persons due to civil litigation provided motive. However, the High Court noted significant deficiencies: no FIR was filed until after the body was found, the natural witness Sundar Sonar in whose house the incident allegedly occurred was not examined, and the recovery of incriminating material was inconsistent and inadequately supported by evidence. The forensic reports regarding blood on the axe were inconclusive, and the recovery process lacked independent corroboration. Given these weaknesses, the court held that the prosecution failed to establish guilt beyond reasonable doubt. Consequently, the appeal was dismissed, and the trial court's acquittal of all the accused was upheld.

(ii) State of U.P. Vs. Laeek and Ors.
Case Number: Capital Case No. 2 of 2021 Connected with Criminal Appeal No. 704 of 2021 and Jail Appeal No. 592 of 2021
Date of decision: 19.10.2022

The case arose out of a reference made under Section 366(1) Cr.P.C. for confirmation of the death sentence awarded to the appellant Laeek, along with connected appeals. The appellant had been convicted under Sections 302/34, 307/34, and 506 IPC and sentenced to death, as well as rigorous imprisonment and fines under Sections 307, 504, and 506 IPC. The prosecution case was that a dispute arose when the deceased objected to the appellant urinating outside his door. The appellant, along with co-accused, attacked the victims with a chopper, causing the deaths of Jawahar Ali, Gawhar Ali, Javed Ahmad, and Moinuddin, while Amina remained

hospitalized for months with severe injuries. The trial court awarded Laeek the death penalty for murder and additional punishments for other charges. On appeal, the defense argued that the main witnesses were interested, that no independent public eye-witnesses existed despite the assault occurring in a public place, that the appellant had acted in self-defense, and that Section 34 IPC did not apply as there was no evidence of prior planning. It was also contended that the conviction was based solely on the accused's statement under Section 313 Cr.P.C., which could not be treated as substantive evidence. The prosecution countered that the crime was brutal, committed in public view, instilled fear in society, and was supported by recovery of the weapon and consistent testimony of witnesses.

The Court discussed established principles on the reliability of interested witnesses, the effect of minor contradictions in testimony, the evidentiary value of statements under Section 313 Cr.P.C., and the rarest-of-rare doctrine guiding the imposition of death penalty with reference to precedents such as Bachan Singh, Macchi Singh, and Dharam Deo Yadav. After evaluating the evidence, the Court held that the prosecution had proved its case beyond reasonable doubt, rejecting the Criminal Appeal of Laeek. However, while affirming that his role was not less serious than co-accused Umar, the Bench concluded that the case did not fall under the rarest of rare category warranting the death penalty and therefore declined to confirm it. The Jail Appeal was partly allowed to the extent of commuting the death sentence, though convictions and lesser sentences under Sections 307, 504, and 506 IPC were maintained. The reference for confirmation of death penalty was answered in the negative, thereby affirming rigorous imprisonment and other punishments imposed but replacing the death penalty with life imprisonment.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MOHD. AZHAR HUSAIN IDRISI

(i) Zahid Khatoon vs. Nurul Haque Khan
First Appeal No. 787 of 2022
Date of Decision: 20.12.2022

This appeal under Section 19 of the Family Courts Act, 1984 arose from the order dated 15.09.2022 passed by the Principal Judge, Family Court, Ghazipur, in Criminal Misc. Case No. 2366 of 2014 under Section 3 of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. The appellant, Zahid Khatoon, married the respondent on 21.05.1989 and was divorced on 28.06.2000, following which the respondent remarried in 2002. The appellant claimed that the respondent failed to pay her mahr, did not return her property, and provided no reasonable or fair maintenance upon divorce. She applied under the 1986 Act seeking maintenance and recovery of her property. The Family Court, however, confined her entitlement to maintenance for only the iddat period of three months and thirteen days along with a nominal amount towards mahr, and ordered the return of certain articles. Dissatisfied, she preferred the present appeal. The appellant argued that the Family Court erred in its narrow interpretation of the 1986 Act by restricting maintenance to the iddat period, overlooking the Supreme Court's ruling in Danial Latifi v. Union of India (2001), which clarified that a Muslim husband has the obligation to make reasonable and fair provision for the livelihood of a divorced wife beyond the iddat period, with such provision to be arranged within that period. The respondent claimed that only a Magistrate had jurisdiction under the 1986 Act and supported the view that maintenance was limited to the iddat period.

The Court held that the Family Court had proper jurisdiction under Sections 7, 8, and 20 of the Family Courts Act, and since the matter was lawfully transferred from the Magistrate, the proceedings before the Family Court were valid, with the respondent never raising jurisdictional objections during the trial. The Court reaffirmed the principle laid down in Danial Latifi that divorced Muslim women are entitled to a reasonable and fair provision for their future beyond iddat, unless they remarry, and that limiting maintenance only to the iddat period amounted to a misreading of the law. The Family Court was also found to have failed in fully examining the evidence regarding the return of the appellant's property. Consequently, the impugned order was set aside, and the matter was remitted to the competent Magistrate for a fresh determination of maintenance, including provision beyond the iddat period, and assessment of property recovery, with directions to

decide within three months without unnecessary adjournments. As interim relief, the respondent was directed to pay the appellant Rs. 5,000 per month for three months or until disposal of the case, whichever was earlier. This judgment reinforces the settled law that divorced Muslim women are entitled to financial security for their future under the 1986 Act, clarifying that courts must interpret the law consistently with the constitutional mandate for just and fair treatment.

(ii) Amar Pal vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal U/S 374 Cr.P.C. No. 3129 of 2010
(With Connected Criminal Appeal No. 3379 of 2010)
Date of Decision: 02 December 2022

The appeals arose from a judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge, Aligarh, in Sessions Trial No. 334 of 2008, convicting Amar Pal and Babby under Sections 323/34, 325/34, 307/34, and 393 IPC for an incident on 20.09.2007 at a wine shop where both accused, upon being denied liquor, assaulted Kamal Singh and fired a shot at him with intent to kill. The prosecution relied on eyewitness accounts, including the victim's recognition of the assailants, prompt FIR registration, and medical evidence of gunshot injuries. The Trial Court found the charges proved beyond reasonable doubt, sentencing each accused to six months under Section 323/34 IPC, two years under Section 325/34 IPC, seven years under Section 307/34 IPC, and two years under Section 393 IPC along with imposed fines, ordering all sentences to run concurrently. The accused denied involvement, claiming false implication, but offered no substantive defense evidence. On appeal, the defense argued faulty assessment of evidence, contradictions in witness testimony, and excessive punishment, contending that Section 307 was inapplicable.

The High Court examined the trial record and legal precedents on proportionality and reformative justice, affirming that sentencing must reflect the seriousness of the crime, manner of commission, and possibility of rehabilitation. It held the convictions well-founded but considered Babby's case closed as he had already served his entire sentence and deposited the fine, thereby maintaining his conviction without further incarceration. With respect to Amar Pal, the Court took into account the nearly sixteen years since the incident, his absence of prior criminal history, the hardship of prolonged prosecution, and the fact that he had served over four years of imprisonment. It concluded that continued harsh punishment was unnecessary to achieve the ends of justice and modified his sentence to the period already undergone, keeping fines and default clauses intact. Both appeals were thus disposed of with convictions upheld, Babby's sentence treated as complete, and Amar Pal's imprisonment reduced to time served, with directions for prompt compliance and record transmission to the Trial Court.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAM MANOHAR NARAYAN MISHRA

(i) Revti and Others Vs. State
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 17 of 1990
Date of decision: 04.11.2022

This criminal appeal arose from the judgment dated 08.12.1989 by the II Additional Sessions Judge, Mathura, convicting Revti and others under Section 201 IPC and sentencing them to one year's rigorous imprisonment, adjusting time spent in custody. The prosecution case was that on the night of 7/8 September 1987, Smt. Sondevi, wife of appellant Revti, committed suicide by consuming poisonous tablets after being told by him during an argument that she should die rather than face him. She died later that night. The accused then allegedly cremated her body clandestinely, with Madan sprinkling kerosene oil and burning it. The incident was reported the next morning by Bharat Singh. The investigating officer recovered ashes and bones from the cremation site. The prosecution's case rested mainly on the oral testimony of witnesses Kajoli and Digamber, who claimed to have seen events at the cremation ground. However, chemical examination of the remains did not detect poison. The accused denied charges and alleged false implication due to enmity.

The trial court found no direct evidence that harassment or instigation by Revti led to Sondevi's death. Since the marriage had taken place about eight years earlier, the presumption under Section 113-A of the Evidence Act regarding abetment of suicide was inapplicable. Accordingly, the charge under Section 306 IPC failed for want of proof, and the appellants were acquitted of abetment but convicted under Section 201 IPC for allegedly causing disappearance of evidence. On appeal, the High Court held that the evidence did not prove beyond reasonable doubt that Sondevi's death was unnatural or that the appellants had committed acts constituting an offence under Section 201 IPC. Given the weak and doubtful evidence, the earlier conviction could not be sustained. The appeal was thus allowed, the judgment of conviction and sentence dated 08.12.1989 under Section 201 IPC was set aside, and appellants Revti, Babu Lal, Girraj, Bheema, and Madan were acquitted.

(ii) Deepak Sharma Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1717 of 2019
Date of decision: 23.12.2022

The appeal was filed against the judgment dated 17.1.2019 of the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No. 13, Moradabad in S.T. No. 1226 of 2015 arising out of Case Crime No. 191-C of 2015, P.S. Chandauli, District Sambhal. Deepak Sharma was convicted under Section 498-A IPC (two years RI with fine of Rs. 5,000), Section 306 IPC (seven years RI with Rs. 20,000 fine), and Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act (one year RI with Rs. 5,000 fine), with all sentences running concurrently. The trial court also directed that half of the fine recovered be paid to the informant, the deceased's father. The FIR was lodged on an order under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C., where the informant alleged that his daughter Kanchan Sharma had been harassed for additional dowry by her husband Deepak Sharma, father-in-law Shivom Sharma, mother-in-law Nisha Rani, and brother-in-law Sanchit Sharma. She had complained of torture and assaults in letters sent to her parents. On 4.12.2013, Kanchan was found dead at her matrimonial home, and the in-laws were allegedly attempting to cremate her in haste. They were accused of killing her due to non-fulfillment of a demand for Rs. 1,00,000. Initially charged under Sections 498-A, 302 IPC, and Section 4 of the D.P. Act, the case proceeded with charges under Sections 306/498-A IPC and Section 4 D.P. Act. After trial, Sanchit Sharma was acquitted of all charges, and Deepak Sharma was acquitted of the alternative charge under Section 302 IPC but convicted for the remaining offences.

The defense argued that Kanchan had died suddenly from illness after suffering headache and giddiness, but the viscera report by FSL Agra confirmed the presence of carbamate insecticide poison, ruling out natural causes of death. No medical evidence was produced to support the defense claim of prior illness or depression. The court found that although there was no direct evidence of abetment, the letters from the deceased to her parents and the testimony of her father and brother supported that she was subjected to persistent cruelty and dowry demands of Rs. 1,00,000. Her mistreatment amounted to abetment of suicide. The High Court upheld the conviction under Sections 306 and 498-A IPC and Section 4 of the D.P. Act, finding no error in the trial court's appreciation of evidence. However, considering that the appellant had already served about five years and seven months in custody without remission, the sentence was reduced to the period already undergone, subject to payment of the fines imposed, after which he was to be released from custody. The appeal was accordingly disposed of.

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE JYOTSNA SHARMA

(i) X (Minor) V. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 1195 of 2022
Date of decision: 12.10.2022

In this case, the revision concerned the interpretation of Section 12 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2005, particularly the scope of the proviso relating to the grant of bail to a juvenile. The main contention was that the lower courts had wrongly considered the merits of the matter while rejecting bail,

which, according to the revisionist, was contrary to law. The Bench examined whether elements such as the nature of the offence, the mental state of the accused, and the available evidence could influence bail decisions under the proviso to Section 12 when refusal of bail is necessary to prevent defeat of justice. It emphasized that while the Act is primarily reformative, it also retains elements of retributive justice, requiring courts to maintain a delicate balance between protecting society and safeguarding the rights of a juvenile.

The court observed that the welfare of the juvenile must always remain the paramount consideration. In some cases, this may require the court to deny release into parental custody and instead direct placement in an observation or protective home, where the child could access counselling and guidance essential for rehabilitation. The role of a social investigation report was highlighted, as it provides important insights into the background and circumstances of the child; however, the court noted with concern that such reports are often prepared in a routine or mechanical manner, leaving courts with inadequate information for sound decision-making. Ultimately, the Bench concluded that although bail is ordinarily to be granted to juveniles, the merits of the offence and conduct may assume significance under the proviso to Section 12 in order to prevent miscarriage of justice, thereby upholding that limited judicial scrutiny of the merits of the case is valid in such situations.

(ii) Babu Lal Alias Tarak Nath Sharma Vs. State of U.P. and Another
Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 480 of 2022
Date of decision: 09.11.2022

In this case, the Court was confronted with the issue of determining the correct date of birth of a juvenile when multiple school records reflecting different dates were produced. The Court observed that a person cannot have two dates of birth, and where conflicting documents from educational institutions admissible under Section 94(2)(i) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 exist, the Court must rely on the one that satisfies the requirements of credibility and admissibility. It was emphasized that the Act does not provide for giving preference to one document over another when more than one record in the same category exists. Instead, it becomes the Court's duty to assess the genuineness of such documents and determine which represents the true and reliable record of age. In doing so, the Court noted that the subsequent date of birth recorded in the school's documents appeared to have been deliberately altered without proper justification or explanation.

After examining the facts, the Court found that the primary school record initially recorded the juvenile's date of birth as 12.08.2002, while a later record from the same institution mentioned 12.04.2004. The Court held that the change was orchestrated by the juvenile's guardian, who withdrew the child from school and then readmitted him into the same institution with a revised date of birth to establish a more favorable claim of juvenility. No municipal birth certificate or other independent proof supported this subsequent alteration, nor did the father of the juvenile ever claim that the original recording was mistakenly entered. The Court further reasoned that the juvenile could not have been only four years old when admitted to Class I, which supported the authenticity of the earlier date. Concluding that the manipulation was deliberate and not credible, the Court affirmed the decision of the Juvenile Justice Board and the appellate court, holding that they had exercised their powers judiciously. Finding no illegality or impropriety in the orders, the Court dismissed the revision petition under Section 102 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MAYANK KUMAR JAIN

(i) Shoib Ahmed V. State of U.P & Another
Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 3848 of 2022
Date of Decision: 20.12.2022

The revisionist, Shoib Ahmed, was named in an FIR under Sections 498-A and 304-B of the IPC and Section 3/4 of

the Dowry Prohibition Act. During trial, the learned court, relying on prosecution witness testimony, summoned him under Section 319 Cr.P.C. to face trial. Challenging this order, the revisionist argued that he had been living with his maternal uncle since childhood and not with the deceased, thereby making it implausible for him to have participated in the alleged offences. He further contended that the trial court failed to properly evaluate the material on record, particularly the evidence collected by the Investigating Officer, which clearly indicated that he was not involved and thus was not chargesheeted.

The High Court examined whether the evidence brought before the trial court went beyond a prima facie stage to warrant summoning the revisionist. Upon comparison of witness depositions in court with their earlier statements under Section 161 Cr.P.C., the Court found no substantive development implicating him further. The trial court erred by disregarding the Investigating Officer's material, which expressly excluded him from prosecution. Since the witnesses' examination-in-chief was not stronger than their previous statements and no additional incriminating material emerged, the High Court allowed the revision. It set aside the summoning order, holding that the trial court's reliance was misplaced and that the available evidence was insufficient to summon the revisionist.

(ii) Bhagwat and Ors. Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1007 of 1984
Date of Decision: 07.12.2022

Appellants accused were chargesheeted u/s 302/34 IPC & have been convicted & sentenced by the trial court. The burden of proof whether the appellants committed the murder of the deceased in a criminal trial lies upon the prosecution. Thus, the prosecution has to prove the charges beyond reasonable doubt. The learned trial court failed to appreciate evidence & ignored important aspects of the case that the prosecution failed to prove the charge beyond reasonable doubt. The order was challenged by way of filing an appeal. The contentions of the appellants were that there were material contradictions in the testimonies of prosecution witness which creates serious doubt in the mind of the court & does not inspire confidence. The complainant was not an eyewitness, on the basis of which the appellants-accused were chargesheeted.

No motive was assigned to the appellant & identification of the appellant has not been established by cogent evidence. The appellant had no enmity with the deceased & does not appeal any reason as to why the appellant would kill the deceased. Therefore the case of prosecution was found to be unreliable. By allowing the appeal this court held that the appreciation of oral evidence raises doubt about the commission of the crime by the appellants. The prosecution has failed to bring home the change u/s 302/34 IPC against the appellants. There were improvements & embellishments in the testimonies of the witness & does not have any ring of truth. The appellants were wrongly convicted by the learned trial court hence benefit of doubt was given to appellants and their conviction was set aside.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHIV SHANKER PRASAD

(i) Ram Charan and Another Vs State of U.P.
Case Number: Jail Appeal No. 769 of 1991
Date of decision: 14.09.2022

A quarrel arose between the parties over the cutting of crops standing on the accused's field, leading to an incident in which the accused, in furtherance of their common intention, murdered two individuals. The prosecution relied on the testimonies of close relatives of the deceased, including their sons, daughter, nephews, and niece, as well as independent and injured witnesses. Their presence at the place of occurrence was convincingly established, and medical evidence, including post-mortem reports, completely corroborated the prosecution version. The motive of the accused was clear, and the First Information Report (FIR) was lodged promptly without any delay. The trial court, after thorough evaluation of the evidence, held that the

prosecution had successfully proved beyond reasonable doubt that all three accused, including the appellants, had committed the murders in furtherance of their common intention.

On appeal, the court observed that the evidence of related or partisan witnesses cannot be dismissed merely on the ground of relationship or animosity, but must be assessed carefully for reliability. It reaffirmed that minor discrepancies in testimony do not erode the core version when the overall evidence establishes the guilt of the accused. The High Court concluded that the trial court's conviction was fully justified and upheld the order. However, considering that the accused had already spent over thirteen years in incarceration before being released on bail in 1991, and noting their advanced age and frailty, the court observed that they may apply to the State Government for permanent release. Such consideration was directed to be made after obtaining reports from the relevant jail authorities regarding their total incarceration including remission, conduct during imprisonment, and humanitarian grounds.

(ii) Ram Prakash Vs State of U.P.
Case Number: Jail Appeal No. 777 of 1991
Date of decision: 18.11.2022

The case arose from the brutal killing of the appellant's wife, who was also the daughter of the informant. The couple often quarrelled, and after the death of their twin daughters, the informant and his son visited the appellant's house to take his daughter (the deceased) home for some time. When she began preparing to accompany them, the appellant abused her, prevented her from leaving, and threatened her with dire consequences. Shortly after, while the informant and his son sat outside, they heard her cries for help. Rushing inside, they witnessed the appellant attacking her with a sickle. She succumbed to her injuries on the spot. The appellant was apprehended immediately with the weapon and handed over to patrolling police constables. At trial, the prosecution produced direct eyewitness testimony and corroborative medical and forensic evidence, including seizure of the blood-stained sickle and vest. The trial court held that the appellant had killed his wife over a trivial matter in broad daylight and convicted him under Section 302 IPC.

On appeal, the defence sought to reduce the conviction to Section 304 IPC, invoking Exception 4 to Section 300 IPC on the grounds of sudden quarrel and lack of premeditation. The High Court, however, found that the appellant had acted cruelly and in an unusual manner by using a deadly weapon repeatedly on his wife, which excluded the incident from the ambit of Exception 4. The evidence of the prosecution was found cogent and consistent, supported by eyewitnesses, prompt lodging of the FIR, and corroboration from medical and police records. The motive was clear, and neither the occurrence of the incident nor the place was disputed by the defence. Concluding that the killing was deliberate and brutal, the High Court affirmed the trial court's findings and upheld the conviction of the appellant under Section 302 IPC, thereby dismissing the appeal.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GAJENDRA KUMAR

(i) Ramvilash @ Chottan @ Chottan Kori Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 51543 of 2022
Date of Decision: 17.11.2022

The applicant, Ramvilash @ Chhottan @ Chhottan Kori, sought bail in connection with offences registered under Sections 363, 366, 504, 506 IPC and Section 7/8 of the POCSO Act at Police Station Kotwali Dehat, District Banda. The FIR lodged by Premchand, father of the prosecutrix, on 20.03.2020 alleged that the incident occurred on 09.03.2020. During investigation, the statement of the prosecutrix recorded under Section 161 Cr.P.C. revealed that she had willingly accompanied the applicant and later solemnized marriage with him. In her statement recorded under Section 164 Cr.P.C., she reiterated that she had gone voluntarily and was not enticed or coerced. Her high school mark sheet indicated her date of birth as 11.07.2004. The applicant contended

that the essential ingredients to establish kidnapping under Section 363 IPC were absent, relying on the Supreme Court judgment in S. Varadarajan vs. State of Madras (AIR 1965 SC 942), which held that when a girl voluntarily leaves her home and joins the company of another without inducement, the offence of kidnapping is not made out.

The Court observed that both the prosecutrix's statements under Sections 161 and 164 Cr.P.C. did not support the prosecution's version. It was undisputed that she and the applicant had contracted marriage and were living together as husband and wife. In these circumstances, and considering the Apex Court's precedent, the Court found that the allegations under Section 363 IPC were not substantiated and the prosecutrix's testimony weakened the prosecution's case. Consequently, the Court allowed the bail application, directing that the applicant be released on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties to the satisfaction of the concerned court. The bail was granted subject to conditions that he shall not tamper with prosecution evidence, shall remain present before the court on all dates, shall not engage in unlawful activities, and shall not misuse the liberty of bail.

(ii) State of U.P. Vs. Ganga Vishan & Ors.
Case Number: Government Appeal No. 2574 of 1985
Date of Decision: 22.09.2022

The State of Uttar Pradesh filed this appeal under Section 378 Cr.P.C. challenging the judgment dated 07.06.1985 passed by the Civil Judge, Senior Division-VII, Bareilly, acquitting four accused persons of charges under Sections 323, 324, and 34 of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecution case originated from a written report dated 25.04.1981, on the basis of which an FIR was lodged against the respondents under Sections 324, 323, 504, and 506 IPC. During trial, the genuineness of the injury report was admitted by the defence and was treated as valid evidence under Section 294 Cr.P.C. Despite this, the trial court, after examining the evidence on record, found that the prosecution had failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt and acquitted all four respondents.

The Court, in appeal, re-examined the correctness of the acquittal and emphasized the settled legal principles governing interference with acquittal orders. Referring to precedents such as State of Karnataka vs. Gopalkrishna (2005) 9 SCC 291, Sudershan Kumar vs. State of Himachal (2014) 15 SCC 666, Chandrappa vs. State of Karnataka, and Dilawar Singh vs. State of Haryana, the Court reiterated that if two views of the evidence are reasonably possible, the one favoring the accused must prevail. The presumption of innocence not only applies until proven guilty but is further strengthened when an accused is acquitted, creating a double presumption of innocence. The appellate court may interfere only where the acquittal is tainted with palpable illegality or perversity. In the present case, no such compelling reason was found, and the trial court's reasoning was deemed consistent with legal standards. The Court, therefore, upheld the acquittal and dismissed the State's appeal.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SURENDRA SINGH-I

(i) Raj Kumar Vs. State of U.P.
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No-753 of 1990
Date of decision: 19.12.2022

The appeal was filed against the judgment dated 14.03.1990 passed by the 1st Additional Sessions Judge, Bulandshahr in Sessions Trial No. 368 of 1988, wherein the appellant Raj Kumar and co-accused Bhoora were convicted under Sections 324/34 and 323/34 IPC. The case arose from an incident that occurred on 17.02.1983, when the appellant and co-accused attacked PW-1 Mahavir with lathis and a gandasa, following threats issued a few days earlier after they were seen firing shots at their tube well and objected to by PW-1 and PW-3. Medical examination showed that one injury was caused by a sharp-edged weapon, while the others were inflicted with hard blunt objects. The defense argued that an FIR had previously been lodged by the accused's

father against the informant, and this case was a retaliatory action. However, the court found that the oral and documentary evidence supported the prosecution case, with the testimonies of PW-1, PW-2, and PW-3 deemed trustworthy and consistent, and no material contradictions were found in their cross-examination.

The Court further noted that the FIR relied upon by the defense did not include PW-3 in the list of named accused, weakening the appellant's rebuttal claim. Based on the evidence, the court concluded that the charges under Sections 323/34 and 324/34 IPC were proved beyond reasonable doubt. Upholding the conviction, the High Court observed that there was no illegality, irregularity, or jurisdictional error in the trial court's judgment. However, considering the circumstances, the court modified the sentence by granting the benefit of Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. Accordingly, instead of undergoing imprisonment, the appellant was directed to furnish two sureties of Rs. 25,000 each along with a personal bond, and was ordered to maintain peace and good behaviour for one year. Thus, the conviction was affirmed, and the appeal was partly allowed only to the extent of modifying the sentence.

(ii) Ram Babu Vs. State of U.P.
CRIMINAL APPEAL NO-1636 OF 1994
Date of decision: 22.11.2022

The appeal arose from the judgment dated 21.10.1994 by the IV Additional District and Sessions Judge, Kanpur Dehat in Sessions Trial No. 101 of 1992, where the appellant Ram Babu and his co-accused Ram Prakash were convicted under Section 308 read with Section 34 IPC. The prosecution case was based on a written report by Jairam (PW-2), alleging that his son Jagdish (PW-1) was beaten on 17.10.1989 by Ram Babu, his brother Ram Prakash, and their associates Anil and Sudhir, using a hansia, lathi, and kanta. The incident was stated to have arisen out of a prior quarrel between the appellant and Jagdish. The testimony of PW-1 was accepted by the court as reliable and truthful, supported by medical evidence. X-ray reports showed injuries on Jagdish's forehead and face, which were simple, except for a grievous injury on the metacarpal phalanx of his left forearm.

The High Court observed that the prosecution failed to establish the essential ingredients of Section 308 IPC, as there was no evidence of any intention on the part of the accused to cause such injury as could result in culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The incident was not premeditated, and the injuries inflicted, though including one grievous injury, did not amount to an attempt to commit culpable homicide. The charge under Section 308 IPC was therefore not proved. However, the evidence was sufficient to prove an offence under Section 325 read with Section 34 IPC (voluntarily causing grievous hurt in furtherance of common intention). Considering the lapse of time since the incident, the absence of murderous intent, and the nature of the injuries, the Court partly allowed the appeal. The conviction was modified from Section 308/34 IPC to Section 325/34 IPC, and the sentence was reduced to the period already undergone. The Court further directed that fair and proper compensation be awarded to the victim.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NALIN KUMAR SRIVASTAVA

(i) Anil Kumar. V. State of UP
Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 922 of 2013
Date of decision: 14th September, 2022

In this appeal filed against the conviction under Sections 300 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, the principal question before the Court was whether the facts warranted liability under Section 299, 300, or 304 IPC. The Court noted that while there were normal discrepancies in the testimony of prosecution witnesses, including the hostility of some and the non-examination of other independent witnesses, such weaknesses were not decisive. Testimony of family members of the deceased could not be discarded merely on grounds of

being related, if otherwise found reliable, and hostile witness testimony could still be accepted insofar as it supported the prosecution case and was corroborated by other evidence. The Court also reiterated settled law that mere non-examination of independent witnesses does not imply false implication, and contradictions emerging from lengthy cross-examinations should be considered in light of Supreme Court rulings that acknowledge the possibility of inadvertent mistakes due to the passage of time.

On consideration of the facts, the Court observed that the incident arose out of a sudden quarrel where the accused was deprived of self-control due to grave and sudden provocation by the deceased, thereby ruling out premeditation. It held that the matter fell under Section 300 Exception I, making it punishable under Section 304 IPC rather than Section 302. Relying on precedents such as Jaishree Yadav v. State of U.P. and Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra, the Court concluded that the appropriate conviction should be under Section 304 Part I IPC. Accordingly, the appellant's conviction under Section 302 IPC was modified to Section 304 Part I IPC, and a sentence of ten years' imprisonment was imposed. The appeal was thus partly allowed.

(ii) State of U.P V. Krishna Kumar Kulshreshtha and others
Case Number: Government Appeal No.-2008 of 1987
Date of decision: 30th September, 2022

The Government filed an appeal under Section 378 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, challenging the trial court's acquittal of the accused under Sections 302/34 and 201 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The High Court examined whether the acquittal warranted interference. Relying on settled Supreme Court precedents, the Court reiterated that when two possible views emerge from the evidence on record, the appellate court should not overturn an acquittal unless the trial court's findings reveal material irregularities in appreciating evidence or wrongful rejection of critical evidence such as dying declarations or ballistic reports. It emphasized the obligation of the accused under Section 313 Cr.P.C. to explain incriminating circumstances, holding that failure to do so may create presumptions against them; however, in this case, the accused had given cogent explanations for all the incriminating circumstances.

The Court further clarified that in criminal trials, while the prosecution must prove its case beyond reasonable doubt, the burden on the accused is only to establish innocence by a preponderance of probability. The accused not only answered incriminating circumstances under Section 313 Cr.P.C. but also produced oral and documentary evidence supporting their defense, thereby discharging their burden. In contrast, the prosecution failed to discharge its higher burden of proving the charges conclusively. Finding no material irregularity in the trial court's assessment of evidence, the High Court concluded that interference was unjustified. Consequently, the acquittal of the accused was upheld, and the appeal was dismissed, affirming the trial court's finding of non-conviction under Sections 302/34 and 201 IPC.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SYED QAMAR HASAN RIZVI

(i) Amritansh Pandey vs. State of U.P. and 5 Others
Case Number: Writ-B No. 2620 of 2023
Date of Decision: 02.08.2023

The petitioner, Amritansh Pandey, challenged the orders of the Board of Revenue, Sub-Divisional Officer, and Nayab Tehsildar in mutation proceedings under Section 35 of the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, which had rejected his claim based on a registered Will dated 24 June 2010 executed by deceased Upendra Mani. Following Upendra Mani's death in 2017, the petitioner sought mutation of property in his favour, but the authorities recorded the name of respondent No. 6 by way of succession. The petitioner argued that the registered Will was valid and had been wrongly disbelieved, contending that the authorities exceeded their jurisdiction in denying mutation on this basis. The court, however, reiterated that mutation proceedings are only

fiscal and administrative in nature, intended to determine possession for revenue purposes, not title or ownership. It emphasized established law that mutation entries neither create nor extinguish ownership rights nor act as conclusive proof of title. Since evaluating the genuineness of a Will involves adjudicating a title dispute, the court held that such issues fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of civil courts and cannot be resolved in summary revenue proceedings.

The court next examined the maintainability of a writ petition against mutation orders, reiterating that such petitions are not normally entertained unless jurisdiction has been exceeded, fraud or illegality is apparent, or principles of natural justice are violated. In the present case, the revenue authorities acted within their jurisdiction, and no such ground for interference was established. The court clarified that rejection of the petitioner's claim in mutation proceedings does not prevent him from pursuing remedies before a competent civil court for declaration of title and enforcement of rights under the contested Will. Stressing that mutation entries are limited to revenue records for fiscal purposes, the court held there was no basis for interference under Article 226 of the Constitution. The writ petition was accordingly dismissed, with liberty reserved for the petitioner to approach the civil court for adjudication of his title.

(ii) Nirmala Devi vs. State of U.P. and 4 Others
Case Number: Writ C No. 26762 of 2023
Date of Decision: 28 November 2023

In this writ petition, Nirmala Devi challenged two orders: one dated 29.05.2023 passed by the Additional Commissioner (Judicial), Agra Division, dismissing her revision, and another dated 14.09.2018 by the District Magistrate/Collector, Mainpuri, initiating suo motu proceedings to cancel a land lease originally granted in 1979 to Naresh Singh and subsequently transferred to her. The cancellation was triggered by a 2017 complaint alleging that the original allottee was not a resident of the concerned gram sabha. The petitioner contended that the proceedings were legally barred by limitation under Section 128 of the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, which allows only five years for an application to cancel allotments. Though the Collector admitted the proceedings were time-barred, cancellation was nonetheless initiated relying on an overruled precedent and an administrative inquiry report. Respondents raised a preliminary objection, claiming the impugned orders were only show-cause notices. However, the Court observed that the Collector's order was not a neutral notice but a pre-judged, adverse determination, as it summarily concluded on limitation and illegality, directly prejudicing the petitioner's rights as a recorded bhumidhar with transferable rights.

On merits, the Court held that while Section 128(1-A) imposes a five-year limit on applications seeking cancellation of allotments, silence of the statute regarding suo motu action cannot be construed as conferring unfettered powers. Relying on Supreme Court rulings, the Court emphasized that in the absence of a statutory limitation, administrative or judicial authorities must act within a reasonable time. The initiation of proceedings after 39 years was deemed patently unreasonable. Further, the non-residence of the original allottee, even if established, was at most an irregularity and not fraud or illegality rendering the lease void ab initio. No evidence of fraudulent conduct existed to justify invoking extraordinary powers or to override the principle of limitation. Emphasizing that the petitioner had acquired legal rights as a bona fide purchaser and bhumidhar, and that protection of such rights is implicit under Article 300A of the Constitution, the Court quashed both the 2018 and 2023 orders. It concluded that the suo motu cancellation exercise was without jurisdiction and violative of the petitioner's property rights. The writ petition was accordingly allowed without any order as to costs.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANISH KUMAR NIGAM

(i) Radhasoami Satsang Sabha vs. State of U.P. and 6 Others,
Case Number: WRIT-C No. 33655 of 2023,
Date of decision: 08.11.2023

Radhasoami Satsang Sabha, a registered religious and charitable society, filed this writ petition challenging notices dated 14.09.2023 and orders dated 22.09.2023 issued by the Tehsildar under Section 26 of the Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006 in respect of certain land parcels in Agra. The petitioner claimed ownership, lawful possession, and complained of demolition of gates and walls along with police action against its members, seeking quashing of proceedings, restoration of property, compensation, and an inquiry. The core contention was that orders were passed without due notice for all affected Khasra numbers, except two, and despite the petitioner's appearance before the Tehsildar, its request for additional time to file objections was refused, amounting to denial of fair hearing and jurisdictional error, as the land allegedly fell under Nagar Panchayat limits and not within the Revenue Code's ambit. The State argued that proceedings under Section 26 are summary in nature requiring no detailed procedure, that the petitioner was given opportunity to submit objections, and that an alternate remedy before the Sub Divisional Officer existed.

The Court, after examining Sections 26, 27, and 225A of the Code and Rule 186 of the 2016 Rules, held that principles of natural justice must apply even in summary proceedings having civil consequences. It stressed the settled law that administrative actions affecting rights require prior notice and fair hearing. The orders were found defective as notices were not served for all Khasra numbers, insufficient time was granted, the extension request was arbitrarily denied, and the Tehsildar failed to consider objections including lack of jurisdiction. Consequently, the petitioner had been condemned unheard on issues materially impacting its property rights. Rejecting the respondents' plea of alternate remedy, the Court held that writ jurisdiction is maintainable where natural justice is breached or jurisdiction is questioned. It thus quashed both orders dated 22.09.2023, directing fresh consideration after affording the petitioner fair opportunity. The Court clarified that its ruling was confined to procedural invalidity without adjudicating the substantive claims. The decision reiterates that even in summary revenue proceedings, strict adherence to natural justice is mandatory, and authorities must ensure proper notice, reasonable time, and unbiased hearing before passing adverse orders.

(ii) Ram Babu vs. State of U.P. and 5 Others,
Case Number: Writ-C No. 29722 of 2023,
Decision Date: 26.09.2023

Ram Babu, claiming to be authorized by the Gram Panchayat and acting as Pradhan of Village Chandravat, filed this writ petition seeking a mandamus to demarcate and preserve Gata No. 402, a pasture land allegedly encroached upon by respondent no. 4. He sought directions to maintain the status quo and prevent alteration of the land's nature. The State, however, raised preliminary objections, stressing that the petition lacked both a formal resolution of the Gram Panchayat and mandatory approval from the Sub-Divisional Officer or Collector. It was also highlighted that the petitioner had engaged private counsel, whereas the law requires only panel lawyers appointed under Section 72 of the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, to represent Gram Panchayats. Further, no evidence was provided to prove that the petitioner was legally recognized as the duly authorized Pradhan or as chairman of the Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti, the statutory body entrusted with management and litigation concerning Panchayat property.

The Court reviewed the relevant laws, including provisions of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the U.P. Revenue Code, 2006, its 2016 Rules, and the U.P. Gaon Sabha Manual, which collectively mandate that litigation concerning village land must be initiated by the Gram Panchayat's Land Management Committee through a resolution, further approved by competent authorities, and represented only through a State-approved panel lawyer. The authorization relied on by the petitioner, dated 20.07.2023, was found vague, self-signed, and

unsupported by collective resolution or approvals. Citing precedents like Gram Samaj Kairadih v. Deputy Director of Consolidation (1969 AWR 500), the Court reiterated that these procedural requirements are mandatory to prevent unauthorized individuals from litigating in the name of the Gram Sabha. As such, the writ petition, filed without statutory compliance and proper authorization, was held not maintainable and dismissed. The judgment underscores the strict statutory safeguards that govern Gram Panchayat litigations, ensuring institutional control, prescribed representation, and protection of village land from arbitrary legal action.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANISH KUMAR GUPTA

(i) Radhasoami Satsang Sabha vs. State of U.P. and 6 Others,
Case Number: WRIT-C No. 33655 of 2023,
Date of decision: 08.11.2023

The Court adjudicated upon the dismissal of Jai Mangal Ram, a police constable in Varanasi, who was terminated from service in May 2012 on charges of intoxication and misbehaviour with Inspector Devi Dayal. The disciplinary proceedings were based mainly on a medical report that recorded the smell of alcohol during external examination but did not confirm intoxication through blood or urine analysis. The enquiry relied solely on this inconclusive report and the complaint of the superior officer, without corroboration from independent witnesses, leading to a finding of guilt and recommendation for dismissal. The petitioner's appeals and review petitions failed, prompting the present writ. The Court, upon review, held that mere external smell of alcohol cannot be definitive proof of intoxication, drawing support from precedents such as Bachubhai Hassanalli Karyani, Munna Lal, and Shiv Raj Singh. It further found that the enquiry process lacked fairness, particularly as the Deputy Inspector General issued a show cause notice that pre-emptively indicated agreement with the dismissal before giving the petitioner an opportunity to defend himself, which amounted to predetermination and a violation of natural justice as enunciated in ECIL v. B. Karunakar and Himachal Pradesh SEB v. Mahesh Dahiya.

The Court observed additional irregularities such as reliance on adverse service entries without affording the petitioner an opportunity to explain. It found that the explanation regarding Ayurvedic medicines containing alcohol was not properly refuted and that the charge of misbehaviour remained unsubstantiated. Highlighting the importance of procedural fairness, the burden of proof in disciplinary matters, and proportionality of punishment, the Court concluded that dismissal was excessive when the charges stood unproven. Consequently, it quashed the dismissal order, appellate and review decisions dated 07.05.2012, 25.09.2012, 29.05.2012, 11.01.2016, and 29.05.2017. Jai Mangal Ram was ordered to be reinstated with continuity of service and 50% back wages for the suspension period, to be paid within two months, though no costs were imposed. The judgment underscores that while maintaining discipline in the police force is essential, it must not come at the expense of fairness, due process, and the principles of natural justice that safeguard government employees.

(ii) Dinesh Kumar vs. Prescribed Authority and 11 Others
Case Number: Writ-C No. 23513 of 2022
Date of Decision: 21 July 2023

The petitioner, Dinesh Kumar, challenged the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Sadar, Mirzapur dated 08.06.2022 under Section 12-C of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, in relation to an election dispute. His plea seeking an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses was rejected based on proviso (ii) and (iv) of Rule 4 of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Settlement of Election Disputes) Rules, 1994. He argued that cross-examination was mandatory by virtue of Order 18 Rule 4 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC), 1908, and Section 137 of the Evidence Act, as affidavits could not serve as valid evidence unless tested through cross-examination. To strengthen his case, he relied upon the precedent in Arunesh vs. Prescribed Authority/S.D.O.

Gonda, which had directed that cross-examination should be allowed in Panchayat election disputes.

The respondents countered that the 1994 Rules set out a special procedure that overrides the general application of CPC provisions. They emphasized that Rule 4 requires election petitions to be tried "as nearly as may be" under CPC, but proviso (ii) allows the SDM to record only a memorandum of evidence, while proviso (iv) restricts admissible evidence to what the SDM considers relevant. The Court, after examining these provisions, held that the 1994 Rules form a self-contained framework governing the trial of election disputes, thereby limiting the applicability of general procedural laws like mandatory cross-examination. It observed that the petitioner's reliance on CPC and Evidence Act provisions was misplaced and declared that the previous Arunesh case was per incuriam, as it failed to account for the provisos of Rule 4. Holding that the election petition process is guided by the special rules rather than ordinary civil procedure, the Court dismissed the writ petition as meritless. The SDM was directed to decide the election matter expeditiously within two months, strictly in accordance with the 1994 Rules.

HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE NAND PRABHA SHUKLA

(i) Vinod Kumar Mishra v. State of U.P. and 3 Others
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 3831 of 2023
Date of Decision: 23.05.2023.

The petitioner sought quashing of the FIR dated 23.02.2023 in Case Crime No. 94 of 2023 under Section 3(1) of the U.P. Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 1986, at Police Station Ramgarh Tal, District Gorakhpur. He contended that he had been falsely implicated due to political influence and that mandatory provisions of the U.P. Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Rules, 2021 had not been followed. Specifically, he argued that the gang chart was not properly scrutinized or approved and that no joint meeting had taken place before its recommendation. The State, however, opposed the plea, submitting that the petitioner was an active gang member, already charge-sheeted in two base cases—Case Crime No. 606 of 2022 (involving offences under Sections 147, 323, 504, 506, 427, 455 and 307 IPC) and Case Crime No. 621 of 2022 (under Sections 193, 420, and 120-B IPC). It was further highlighted that Rule 16 of the 2021 Rules only requires a quick forwarding action by recommending officers, and that the District Magistrate, after due perusal of the gang chart and supporting evidence, had provided valid approval.

The Court found that the gang chart was indeed processed in accordance with the Rules, with both recommending police officers and the District Magistrate acting in concurrence. The petitioner's allegation that no joint meeting occurred was regarded as baseless, especially since the approving authority had given formal approval after scrutiny and the State's counsel categorically denied the petitioner's claims. The Court emphasized that the Rules aim at transparency and efficiency in tackling gang-related offenses and that mere procedural objections cannot override substantive evidence of criminal activity. Considering the petitioner's active participation in multiple anti-social activities and the fact that two charge sheets had already been filed against him, the Court held that the FIR disclosed a cognizable offence. Consequently, it refused to interfere and dismissed the writ petition.

(ii) Dilip Kumar Singh Alias Deepu Singh v. State of U.P. and Others
Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 18302 of 2022
Date of Decision: 22.05.2023

The petitioner, Dilip Kumar Singh, proprietor of M/s Singh Construction, filed a writ petition seeking quashing of an FIR dated 17.11.2022 registered as Case Crime No. 513 of 2022 under Sections 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, and 409 IPC at Police Station Kotwali Mau, District Mau. He argued that he had been awarded a contract by the Nagar Palika Parishad, Maunath Bhanjan, Mau for cleaning 14 wards, including urban poor settlements and

slum areas, from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018, employing about 275 safai karmcharis. His contention was that he was falsely implicated with mala fide intent, especially since civil proceedings concerning provident fund deposits were already pending before the Provident Fund Commissioner, Varanasi. The State opposed the petition and highlighted that the petitioner had failed to deposit provident fund amounts of 285 employees and had furnished fake challans and receipts, leading to embezzlement of employees' provident fund contributions.

The Court observed that there is no legal bar to the simultaneous continuance of both civil and criminal proceedings, relying on the Supreme Court judgment in Trisuns Chemical Industry v. Rajesh Agarwal & Others (1999) 8 SCC 686, which held that criminal prosecution cannot be prevented merely because civil liability also arises from the same act. The Court clarified that the mere existence of a civil remedy does not take away the criminal nature of an act when allegations disclose cognizable offences. After considering the records and submissions, the Court found that the allegations in the FIR, including forgery of challans and misappropriation of provident fund money, did reveal prima facie ingredients of cognizable criminal offences. Accordingly, the petition seeking quashing of the FIR was dismissed, and the criminal proceedings were allowed to continue independently of the pending civil case.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KSHITIJ SHAILENDRA

(i) Anjuman Siddiquia Jamia Noorul Oloom and Others vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and Others
Case Number: Writ C No. 11005 of 2023 and Writ C No. 5992 of 2023
Date of Decision: September 6, 2023

These connected writ petitions challenged the actions of the State of Uttar Pradesh against several Madarsas under the Uttar Pradesh Board of Madarsa Education Act, 2004. In Writ C No. 11005 of 2023, the petitioners, including managers and teachers of Madarsa Ashrafia Madintul Banat, contested the Special Investigation Team (S.I.T.) report dated 30 November 2022, the State Government's resolution dated 19 December 2022 accepting the report, and the order of 9 January 2023 directing action against them. In Writ C No. 5992 of 2023, the Committee of Management of 13 Madarsas alleged arbitrary and ex-parte proceedings leading to the same impugned action. The dispute arose after the S.I.T., constituted to investigate complaints of non-existence, forgery, misuse of funds, and irregular recognition of Madarsas, conducted verification processes using both online data and physical site inspections. The S.I.T. concluded that several Madarsas, including the principal petitioner-Madarsa, were either non-existent or not functioning in accordance with recognition standards, citing embezzlement of funds and manipulation by those involved. The petitioners argued that the inquiry was one-sided, conducted in violation of the principles of natural justice, and contrary to an earlier 2016 inspection confirming the existence of the institution. The State contended that under Section 13 of the Act, 2004, it had overriding power to take immediate action without prior reference to the Board, especially to preserve the integrity of the Madarsa education system.

The Court, after analysing the statutory framework, upheld the State's authority to act through the S.I.T. and rejected the contention that the inquiry was invalid for want of a fair hearing. It observed that preliminary investigations such as the S.I.T.'s are only fact-finding exercises, not final adjudications, and as such do not necessitate prior hearings before initiation of further proceedings. The Court reasoned that principles of natural justice can be subject to relaxation where urgent state action is required. Relying on a Division Bench ruling in February 2023 that had already approved the S.I.T. report, the Court clarified that criminal proceedings based on such reports do not require the participation of the accused at the inquiry stage. It further declared earlier interim orders in related matters to be per incuriam and vacated them. Ultimately, both writ petitions were dismissed, and the Court refused to interfere with the S.I.T. report, the State's resolution, or its subsequent approval. However, the petitioners were allowed the liberty to present their grievances and representations before the competent authority, which remains bound to consider them as per law.

(ii) Ramesh Chandra Pandey vs. Central Bank of India and others
Case Number: Writ - A No. 16385 of 2008,
Date of Decision: 18.08.2023

The case concerned a writ petition filed by Ramesh Chandra Pandey challenging his dismissal from the Central Bank of India. The petitioner, who joined as a Clerk-cum-Cashier and later became an Assistant Manager and Branch Manager, faced allegations of misconduct in cash handling and account management during 1990–1991. A charge-sheet issued in 1991 alleged unauthorized cash retention, delayed deposits, fraudulent withdrawals, improper credit entries, unauthorized reimbursement claims, and irregular approval of medical aid payments. A departmental inquiry in 1993 acquitted him of serious charges in the absence of mala fide intent but held him guilty of unauthorized conveyance claims. Dissatisfied, the Disciplinary Authority imposed dismissal, which was confirmed on appeal. Subsequent challenges saw the High Court quashing the punishment once for procedural lapses, remanding the matter for reconsideration. On fresh consideration, however, the Bank again dismissed him in 2006, which was upheld on appeal in 2007, leading to this second writ petition. The petitioner argued that the findings did not justify the extreme penalty, highlighting his partial exoneration and the alleged disproportionality of dismissal, particularly since his misconduct did not amount to fraud. He alternatively sought financial benefits upon superannuation.

The Bank maintained that integrity is indispensable in the banking sector, where even minor improprieties undermine depositor trust and institutional credibility. They stressed that the disciplinary authority, empowered to differ from the inquiry officer with valid reasoning, had properly relied on evidence to conclude serious misconduct. The Court agreed, observing that earlier orders quashing punishments were confined to procedural flaws and did not affect the authority's final decision after remand. Referring to Supreme Court precedents, the Court underscored the necessity of uncompromising honesty and discipline among bank employees and held that the charges proved against Pandey, though not amounting to fraud, reflected habitual misconduct incompatible with his fiduciary position. Finding the penalty neither disproportionate nor unjustified, the High Court dismissed the petition, reinforcing the consistent judicial approach that bank officers must uphold the highest standards of probity and accountability, with dismissal being a justified consequence where financial trust is breached.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VINOD DIWAKAR

(i) M/S Vivo Mobile India Private Ltd. vs. Union of India and Others
Case Number: WRIT TAX No. 433 of 2021
Date of Decision: September 5, 2023

The case concerned a challenge by M/S Vivo Mobile India Pvt. Ltd. against an order passed under Section 74(9) of the CGST Act, 2017, by the Deputy Commissioner, which demanded reversal of excess Input Tax Credit (ITC) of Rs. 110.07 crore along with interest and penalty, creating a total demand exceeding Rs. 235 crore. The petitioner argued that the authorities wrongly interpreted Rule 36(4) of the CGST Rules, 2017, by applying it month-to-month, instead of considering the cumulative period from February to August 2020, as permitted by the first proviso to Rule 36(4) introduced by Notification No. 30/2020 during the pandemic. The petitioner maintained that ITC eligibility should be determined based on cumulative invoices in GSTR-2A as of September 2020, including the additional 10% allowance. They also challenged the authorities' reliance on an earlier 2019 circular that mandated monthly reconciliation, which was inconsistent with the amended Rule. The revenue authorities countered that ITC reconciliation had to match suppliers' monthly GSTR-1 filings and contended that the petitioner never raised the cumulative claim before the assessing authority, thereby restricting the scope of the case.

The Court examined relevant provisions of the CGST Act, associated rules, circulars, and notifications, and emphasized that the GST framework permits provisional ITC subject to later reconciliation. It held that the April

2020 amendment allowing cumulative reconciliation from February to August 2020 was statutorily binding and overrode the older circular mandating monthly checks. Consequently, the Court found the revenue's insistence on month-wise reconciliation and continued reliance on the outdated circular legally unsustainable. The impugned order was quashed, the excess recovery was set aside, and a refund was directed with 6% interest. The Court also criticized the irregular excess recovery of 110% of the disputed amount and instructed responsibility to be fixed on supervisory officers. Ultimately, the writ was allowed, affirming that the proviso to Rule 36(4) was a beneficial relaxation that protected taxpayers during the pandemic by permitting cumulative claims for the prescribed period, thereby shielding taxpayers like Vivo Mobile from wrongful high-value demands issued contrary to statutory law.

(ii) Vivek Kumar Sharma and Another vs. High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and 16 Others,
Case Number: Writ-A No. 19678 of 2019,
Date of Decision: August 9, 2023.

The petitioners, practicing advocates, challenged the selection process of the Uttar Pradesh Higher Judicial Service (UPHJS) 2016 Examination, alleging irregularities in the interview stage conducted by two Boards. They argued that candidates before Board B received disproportionately higher marks, often above the qualifying benchmark of 80, while those assessed by Board A, including themselves, were awarded significantly lower scores, rendering them unsuccessful. They also sought moderation based on the average marks across Boards, claimed procedural deviations due to postponement of the interviews, and asserted that prescribed interview durations of 25–30 minutes were not followed, as they were only interviewed for about 8–10 minutes. Additionally, they objected to the participation of some candidates declared ineligible, contending that the process was manipulated to favour certain individuals, thereby undermining fairness and transparency.

The Court found no evidence substantiating these allegations, noting that both Boards interviewed 61 candidates over two days, with only one absentee and no discernible pattern of bias or undue generosity. It emphasized that securing 80 marks was an individual requirement, and the fact that only three candidates failed to meet it, including the petitioners, did not by itself prove partiality. The records also demonstrated that candidates provisionally allowed under Supreme Court and High Court interim orders participated lawfully, with results initially sealed and later finalized in compliance with judicial rulings. On the claim regarding interview duration, the Court held that the 25–30 minute guideline was directory, not mandatory, and shorter assessments were not unlawful as suitability evaluation is qualitative rather than mechanized. The postponement of interviews was attributed to administrative reasons, without any addition or exclusion of candidates. The Court clarified that the Supreme Court's exercise of extraordinary powers under Article 142 to regularize certain appointments did not create a precedent applicable to the petitioners. Concluding that no illegality, arbitrariness, or malice was established in the process, the Court dismissed the writ petition, making no order as to costs but underscoring the deference owed to the expert judgment of Interview Boards unless convincingly shown otherwise.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRASHANT KUMAR

(i) Vigyan Parishad and Another vs. Union of India and Others
Case Number: Writ C No. 22688 of 2023,
Delivered on 31.10.2023

The petition arose from a dispute between Vigyan Parishad, a registered society devoted to promoting scientific activities in Hindi, and Allahabad University regarding the occupation of premises allotted in 1953 under an Executive Council resolution. The resolution had permitted the Parishad to construct and use a

building named “Vigyan Bhavan” on University land, with the condition that it be utilized exclusively for scientific and educational purposes aligned with the society's objects or for alternatives approved by the University. Ownership of the land remained with the University, and the license was expressly revocable in the event of misuse. Over time, the University found the Parishad engaged in commercial activities inconsistent with the intended purpose, such as leasing part of the premises to the U.P. Chamber of Commerce and Industry and using the facility as a banquet hall. Even though notices were issued and partial compliance admitted, the Executive Council in June 2023 resolved to evict the Parishad on grounds of violation. The petitioners claimed no proper hearing was given, argued that commercial use was temporary owing to financial distress during the COVID-19 pandemic, and contended that construction of a permanent building rendered the license irrevocable under Section 60(b) of the Easements Act, 1882.

The Court dismissed the petition, holding that the license was always revocable as per the 1953 resolution, and misuse provided valid grounds for immediate termination. Given that the Parishad admitted to deviations, absence of opportunity of hearing did not cause prejudice, negating claims of natural justice violations. The argument under Section 60(b) was rejected, as the legal framework and precedents confirm that parties may expressly agree to revocability, even after the construction of permanent structures. The University's initial leniency in directing cessation did not amount to abandonment of its rights. The Court further clarified that due process of law in such matters is satisfied when adjudicated under writ jurisdiction, making a separate eviction suit unnecessary once rights and obligations are judicially determined. Consequently, the writ petition was dismissed, upholding the University's right to revoke the license and evict, reaffirming that license conditions are binding, that misuse nullifies protections claimed under Section 60(b), and that writ adjudication itself suffices to meet constitutional standards of due process in eviction matters.

(ii) M/S Jai Hanuman Construction Jagdish Saran vs. State of U.P. and 9 Others,
Case Number: Writ-C No. 15519 of 2023,
Date of Decision: 12.10.2023

The writ petition concerned a challenge by M/S Jai Hanuman Construction Jagdish Saran against the evaluation of its technical bid for a government contract relating to the expansion and beautification of Ahraura Madihan Lalganj Road, State Highway No. 150, in Mirzapur. The petitioner's bid was first declared “responsive” on the Prahari software, but was later marked “non-responsive” on twelve counts after objections by competing bidders prompted re-examination by the Tender Evaluating Committee. Discrepancies included false or missing invoices, improper machinery documents, and mismatched lease papers. Despite being given several opportunities to submit documents and clarify objections, the petitioner could resolve only one issue, leaving the other eleven unresolved. The petitioner alleged mala fide actions, bias of authorities, fraudulent deletion of bid documents from the Prahari portal, and sought quashing of orders and a high-level inquiry. The Court found these claims unsubstantiated, confirming that all documents remained intact on the portal and that the process was carried out strictly under institutional procedures without any evidence of corruption or arbitrariness.

The Court emphasized settled principles that government contracts and tender evaluations fall within the domain of administrative expertise and policy decisions, and judicial interference is limited to cases involving arbitrariness, bad faith, or violation of statutory or natural justice principles. Citing Supreme Court precedents, it reiterated that no fundamental right exists to do business with the government and that authorities have the discretion to prescribe and apply reasonable conditions to assess contractor capacity. The High Court held the tender evaluation to be transparent, fair, and in conformity with the rules, rejecting the allegations of mala fide conduct. Since the petitioner could not demonstrate any irregularity that would vitiate the process or justify intervention under Article 226, the writ was dismissed and the award in favor of the technically qualified bidder upheld. The judgment thus underscores judicial restraint in interference with tender matters, affirming that courts cannot substitute their views for those of experts, and their role is confined to ensuring fairness and preventing manifest injustice.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANJIVE SHUKLA

(i) Brijesh Kumar Singh and Others vs. The Central Registrar Co-Operative and Others,
Case Number: WRIT-C No. 8913 of 2021,
Decision Date: 31 May 2023

The writ petition arose from an election dispute involving the North Eastern & East Central Railway Employees' Multi-State Primary Co-operative Bank Limited, Gorakhpur, registered under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002. The petitioners challenged the no-confidence motion passed by the Board in September 2018, which removed the first petitioner, Brijesh Kumar Singh, from the post of Chairman. They also questioned subsequent elections held in January and February 2020 and sought RBI intervention to supersede the Board. The Court noted that Singh had already served two consecutive terms as Chairman between 2008–2015 and was elected again in 2015, in violation of Section 44(2), which prohibits holding the office of Chairperson for more than two consecutive terms. The Board, by majority, passed a valid no-confidence motion to remove him, upheld by the Central Registrar after due process. The Court rejected the challenge to this resolution, holding that the third term itself was contrary to statutory provisions, and further noted that the refusal of the Central Registrar to refer the dispute to arbitration under Section 84 had become final and unchallenged.

Regarding the elections conducted in 2020, the Court found that the process complied with the Act, the Rules, and the bye-laws: the Board duly appointed a Returning Officer, published election schedules, conducted voting, declared results, and submitted information to the Registrar. The petitioners' challenge was barred by limitation since Section 85(c) prescribes a one-month deadline, after which election results attain finality. The Court emphasized that the Bank, being an autonomous cooperative society without State control or funding, could not be subjected to writ jurisdiction under Article 226 for routine election disputes, with remedies confined to statutory mechanisms before the Registrar or arbitration. Allegations of mala fides or procedural irregularities were dismissed, and the demand for supersession of the Board was denied. Consequently, the writ petition was dismissed as unsustainable, while the no-confidence motion and subsequent elections were affirmed as lawful in terms of the governing legal framework, reflecting the bar on writ interference in cooperative election matters except through statutory remedies.

(ii) Smt. Sabita Sharma and Others vs. State of U.P. and Others,
Case Number: Writ C No. 30088 of 2022,
Decision Date: April 7, 2023

The petitioners, legal heirs of Raghunath Rai Sharma, challenged the State of Uttar Pradesh and other respondents regarding non-payment of compensation for their land, Khasra No. 39M measuring 0.1771 hectares in Gejha Tilpatabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, which was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 through notifications issued in 1995. Though physical possession was taken by NOIDA in 2006, no award was made and no compensation was ever paid to the landowners. The petitioners sought application of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act) under Section 24(1)(a), which applies where acquisition proceedings under the old Act were initiated but no award was passed before January 1, 2014. Their contention was that compensation should be determined in line with the benefits of the 2013 Act, including the revised method of calculating market value. The primary legal question before the Court was whether compensation should be calculated on the basis of the 1995 preliminary notification issued under the old Act or as of January 1, 2014, the commencement date of the RFCTLARR Act.

The Court held that the relevant date for determination of market value in such cases, as clarified in the Central Government's notification dated October 26, 2015 issued under Section 113 of the RFCTLARR Act, is January 1, 2014 and not the date of the original notification under the 1894 Act. It relied on earlier precedents, including

Hori Lal vs. State of U.P. and Aligarh Development Authority vs. Megh Singh, affirming that Section 24(1)(a) applies to cases where no award was made before 2014, entitling landowners to compensation under the new regime. The Court found the award dated February 4, 2023 given by the Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition), Gautam Budh Nagar, as erroneous since it calculated compensation using the 1995 notification date. That award was quashed, and the Court directed the Additional District Magistrate to pass a fresh award within six weeks, determining compensation based on the market value as on January 1, 2014, and to ensure disbursement within two weeks thereafter. The writ petition was allowed, ensuring that petitioners received enhanced compensation under the 2013 Act, thereby affirming the principle of just and fair compensation in line with statutory provisions and governmental directives.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR SINGH DESHWAL

(i) Zenith Electrical Private Limited vs. Board of Revenue U.P. and Others
Case Number: WRIT C No. 1001013 of 1996
Date of Decision: 17.08.2023

The petitioner, Zenith Electrical Private Limited, challenged the auction of its property held on 13.06.1992, the confirmation order dated 17.07.1992 passed by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Ghaziabad, the Commissioner's order dated 23.03.1993 rejecting its objection under Rule 285-I of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Rules, 1952, and the Board of Revenue's order dated 06.11.1995 dismissing its revision. The petitioner, a registered manufacturer of electrical goods, had faced financial difficulties due to labour unrest, which led to defaults on sales tax, electricity dues, and payments to the Small-Scale Industries Corporation. Consequently, recovery proceedings were initiated, and its property was attached and sold through auction. The petitioner's objection was dismissed for having been filed beyond the 30-day period under Rule 285-I. The petitioner contended that the strict rejection was unlawful since Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 permits condonation of delay, and argued that the auction process violated several procedural safeguards under Rules 283-A, 285-A, and 285-J. The State argued that Rule 285-I contained no provision for condoning delay and that the auction was conducted in compliance with law.

The Court identified two key issues: whether Section 5 of the Limitation Act applies to objections under Rule 285-I and empowers the Commissioner to condone delay, and whether the auction violated provisions of the Rules, 1952. Relying on the Division Bench ruling in Prithvipat v. State of U.P. (1997), the Court held that proceedings under Rule 285-I are judicial in character, hence the provisions of the Limitation Act, including delay condonation, apply. Rule 285-I does not explicitly bar condonation of delay. Therefore, the Commissioner has jurisdiction to examine applications for delay condonation and proceed with objections on merits. The Court further observed that allegations of procedural irregularities in the auction must be reassessed by the Commissioner while reconsidering the petitioner's case. The order of the Board of Revenue was found to be cryptic and lacking reasoning and was accordingly set aside, along with the Commissioner's order rejecting the petitioner's objection. The Court directed the Commissioner to reconsider the petitioner's delay condonation plea and objection afresh, and ordered that status quo be maintained over the property until disposal. Allowing the writ, the Court emphasized the necessity for reasoned judicial orders and reaffirmed the availability of procedural safeguards to parties challenging auction sales under the Rules, 1952.

(ii) Daya Shankar vs. State of U.P. and 4 Others
Case Number: Writ - C No. 17072 of 2023
Date of Decision: 19.05.2023

The petitioner, Daya Shankar, approached the High Court seeking directions for early disposal of Case No. 03108 of 2020 under Section 116 of the Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006, pending before the revenue authority. The Court noted that such writ petitions for expeditious disposal regularly come before it due to widespread delays in revenue proceedings under the Code. Referring to the precedent in Ayodhya Sahai vs. District Judge, Jaunpur (1997) 3 UPLBEC 1677, the Court reiterated that all subordinate courts and tribunals must adhere to time-bound disposal of cases, permitting adjournments only in exceptional circumstances as per Order XVII Rule 1(2) CPC. It reviewed Section 214 of the Code, 2006 and Rule 186 of the U.P. Revenue Code Rules, 2016, which mandate application of CPC principles, including natural justice, to revenue proceedings. The Court highlighted statutory timelines already prescribed for various categories of cases, such as three months for boundary disputes, 45 to 90 days for mutation, 45 days for correction of records, three to six months for cancellation of irregular allotments, 90 days for protection of Gram Sabha property, 15 days for transfer permissions of Scheduled Caste land, and six months for partition suits under Section 116. For matters without fixed timelines, disposal within one month was directed, with delay permissible only if reasons were recorded. Appeals and revisions were to be concluded within six months before the Commissioner and one year before the Board of Revenue.

The Court further directed that strike periods and party-requested adjournments be excluded from time calculations, and that stay or miscellaneous applications must be decided within one month, with no coercive action taken during their pendency. Strong warnings were issued to Collectors, Commissioners, and revenue authorities that non-compliance would invite contempt proceedings, and litigants adversely affected by delay could directly seek contempt action rather than filing new writ petitions. The State Government was ordered to fill vacancies of judicial officers under the Code, 2006 within one year to address pendency and to ensure that repealed statutes like the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, are no longer cited in current proceedings. To ensure widespread compliance, the Court directed circulation of the judgment to the Chief Secretary, divisional and district authorities, and Bar Associations. The writ petition was accordingly disposed of with an emphasis on ensuring prompt, time-bound decisions in revenue cases, thereby reducing harassment of farmers and litigants and strengthening faith in the justice delivery system.

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