



High Court for the State of Telangana.



e-newsletter

Hon'ble the Chief Justice: Sri Justice Raghvendra S. Chauhan

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From the Editor's Desk

It gives us immense pleasure to bring out the second issue of the e-newsletter. The e-newsletter, as already mentioned, gives details of the recent activities undertaken by the State Higher Judiciary and the institutions working under its control.

This second issue of e-newsletter also covers the latest judgments passed by this High Court on various subjects and includes the various new technologies adopted for the settlement of administration of Justice.

Hon'ble Sri Justice M.S. Ramachandra Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice Ponugoti Naveen Rao



An old photograph of First Court Hall

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This e-newsletter is intended to provide public access to information on the activities of the State Judiciary in general. While every step has been taken to avoid errors/omissions. Information given in the e-newsletter is merely for reference and must not be taken as having the authority of, or being binding in anyway on the Editorial Board of the e-newsletter and the officials involved in compilation thereof, who do not woes any responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage, or distress to any person, whether or not a user of this e-publication, on account of any action taken or not taken on the basis of the information given in this e-newsletter.

High Court Judges



**Sri Justice
Raghvendra S. Chauhan
Hon'ble the Chief Justice**



**Sri Justice
P.V. Sanjay Kumar**



**Sri Justice
M.S. Ramachandra Rao**



**Sri Justice
Adavalli Rajasheker Reddy**



**Sri Justice
Ponugoti Naveen Rao**



**Sri Justice
Challa Kodanda Ram**



**Dr. Justice
Shameem Akther**

High Court Judges



**Sri Justice
P. Keshava Rao**



**Sri Justice
Abhinand Kumar Shavili**



**Sri Justice
T. Amarnath Goud**



Justice G. Sri Devi



**Sri Justice
Tadakamalla Vinod Kumar**



**Sri Justice
Annireddy Abhishek Reddy**



**Sri Justice
Kunuru Lakshman**



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Some Important Events of the High Court at a glance

- The Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court, Hon'ble Sri Justice N.V Ramana, Hon'ble Sri Justice L. Nageswara Rao and Hon'ble Sri Justice R. Subash Reddy inaugurated the **City Civil Court Complex in Secunderabad**, on 28-07-2019.
- The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan unfurled the National Flag on **15th August 2019**, on the eve of Independence Day in the High Court premises for the first time in the High Court for the State of Telangana after bifurcation of erstwhile Common High Court.
- A Judicial colloquium on Anti-human trafficking for Judicial Officers was inaugurated by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Patron-in-Chief of Telangana State Judicial Academy, Sri Justice Raghvendra S. Chauhan, along with the President of Judicial Academy Hon'ble Sri Justice M. S. Ramachandra Rao and the Member of the Board of Governors of the Academy Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao at **Judicial Academy** on 17-08-2019.
- GHMC conducted Haritaharam program in High Court in the August presence of his Lordship Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra Singh Chauhan and his Lordship was pleased to distribute medicinal & herbal saplings along with the eco-friendly Ganesh idols to lawyers, officers and other staff of High Court on 31-08-2019.
- Inauguration of the District Senior Civil Judge Court in **Medchal and Malkajgiri** District Court was done by Hon'ble Sri Justice M. S. Ramachandra Rao on 31-08-2019.
- The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan inaugurated the Health camp conducted by the **Bar Association in the High Court** on 02-09-2019 and addressed the gathering of the advocates.
- The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has graced the occasion of High Court for the State of Telangana entering into Memorandum of Understanding with NISG wherein the Registrar General signed the MOU on 04-09-2019.
- Mega Lok Adalats were conducted by the Telangana State **Legal Services Authority** on 13-07-2019 and 14-09-2019, wherein 37,377 & 12,528 cases were disposed off and an amount of Rs. 67,58,01,757-00 & Rs.57,29,63,831-00 was awarded respectively.
- Implementation of National Service and Tracking of Electronic Process (NSTEP) and the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) for Karimnagar District Court were inaugurated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan through video conference on 16-09-2019, which is first in its kind in entire country. All the Hon'ble Judges have graced the occasion.
- It has been decided that the High Court would work on every first and third Saturday to clear the pending criminal cases. Subsequently on 21-09-2019 two Special Benches, a Division bench comprising the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan and Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar and a special Single Judge Bench comprising Hon'ble Justice G. Sri Devi, were constituted.
- The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan was pleased to inaugurate the Justice Clock on the Security building near **Gate No.4** on 23-09-2019. The Justice clock disseminates information relating to institution, disposals and pendency of cases pertaining to the High Court as well as the subordinate Judiciary.
- The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan flagged off the Metro Shuttle Services on 30-09-2019, offered by the HMRL between the High Court and the MGBS Metro Station from the High Court premises.



Events of the High Court

Administration of Oath of the Newly Appointed Hon'ble Judges:

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice administered oath to Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Abhishek Reddy and Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman as Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana on 27th August 2019.



Brief details pertaining to the newly elevated Hon'ble Judges

- 👤 Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar was born in Nalgonda district on Nov 17, 1964. After obtaining LL.B degree from Osmania University, he enrolled as an Advocate in 1988 and started practising independently from 1993. He was the Standing Counsel for state commercial taxes for the last three years.
- 👤 Sri Justice A. Abhishek Reddy was born in Ranga Reddy district on Nov 7, 1967 and completed his Law degree from Osmania University. He did his Post-Graduation in Law from College of Law in Washington, USA. He enrolled as an Advocate in 1990 and worked as a junior to his father Sri. Pulla Reddy, a Senior Advocate. Later, he worked as a Standing Counsel.
- 👤 Sri Justice K. Lakshman was born in an agriculture family at Bhogaram in Nalgonda district (Presently named as Bhongiri) on June 8, 1966. After having graduated in Hyderabad, he completed LL.B from VR Law College at Nellore and enrolled as an Advocate in 1993. He worked as an Asst. Solicitor General for the State of Telangana.



E-newsletter: -

The High Court for the first time took initiative of publishing an e-newsletter and the e-newsletter was launched on 04th September, 2019 by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan in the august presence of all the High Court Judges. This e-newsletter would not only contain the major events of the High Court, but also showcase the activities of the Telangana Judicial Academy, and of the State legal services authority. Moreover, it will also contain brief notes on important decisions of the High Court in order to reflect the contributions of the High Court in the development of jurisprudence. For the knowledge of the public at large and further relevant stakeholders. e-newsletter would also contain the latest notifications, availability of the vacancies and the pendency of cases and disposal of cases.



Inauguration of Phase-II building at City Civil Court Complex, Secunderabad on 28-07-2019



Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court, Hon'ble Sri Justice N.V. Ramana, Hon'ble Sri Justice L. Nageswara Rao and Hon'ble Sri Justice R. Subhash Reddy inaugurating the Phase-II Building at City Civil Court Complex, Secunderabad.



City Civil Court Complex in Secunderabad



MOU with NISG: -



The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has graced the occasion of High Court for the State of Telangana entering into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Institute of Smart Governance (NISG), wherein the Registrar General, Sri A. Venkateswara Reddy has signed the MoU.



Justice Clock

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan was pleased to inaugurate the Justice Clock on the Security building near Gate No.4, on 15th August, 2019. The Justice Clock provides various information related to Telangana Judiciary.



The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan has unfurled the national flag on 15th August 2019, on the occasion of Independence day celebrations in the High Court premises, which were the first Independence day celebrations held in the High Court for the State of Telangana after bifurcation of common High Court.



Haritaharam

GHMC conducted the Haritaharam program in the High Court in the august presence of his Lordship the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan alongwith the other Hon'ble Judges of High Court, and his Lordship was pleased to distribute medicinal & herbal saplings along with the eco-friendly Ganesh idols to Lawyers, Officers and other staff of High Court.



Inauguration of NSTEP and ICJS

Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan inaugurated National Service and Tracking of Electronic Process (NSTEP) and the Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) for Karimnagar District Court, through video conference.



Inauguration of Shuttle Service

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Raghendra S. Chauhan launching shuttle services between the High Court and MGBS Metro Station on 30-09-2019.



The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana on 30-09-2019 flagged off the Shuttle Services offered by the Hyderabad Metro Rail Ltd. (HMRL) between the High Court and the MGBS Metro Station from the High Court premises.



CITIZEN CENTRIC SERVICES THAT ARE BEING PROVIDED TO THE ADVOCATES, LITIGANT PUBLIC BY THE JUDICIARY UNDER AEGIS OF THE HON'BLE E-COMMITTEE ARE AS UNDER:

Windows/Android/iOS Mobile Application for the High Court:

- The Mobile application created a platform to disseminate Case status information, cause lists and Court notifications for the convenience of Advocates and the litigant public.
- The Mobile Application was also placed in Google Play Store, Apple Application store and Windows Store.

Display Boards inside Court Halls:

- The Display Boards were installed, inside the Court Halls and outside the Court Halls and at conspicuous places, like the Bar Associations, the Government Pleaser's office building, the Advocates' Library and the Canteen. These Boards display the case hearing status in all the Court Halls and relay other important messages via the notification bar.
- The Display Boards installed in the Court Halls and outside the Court Halls have two views side by side, one view displays the present Case hearing status and the other view displays the total Courts and their Case hearing status.
- The Digital Display Board is also being hosted online in the official website of the High Court and on the Mobile and web application for the benefit of Advocates and litigants.

SMS alert Message System:

- SMS alert system was launched through the following facility, the Status of
 - Case filing,
 - Scrutiny information and
 - Case registration

is informed to the registered Advocates on their Mobile phones, enabling them to monitor the progress of the Cases filed by them.



The Case hearing status in Courts is also communicated to the Advocates through SMS. For each case, there would be two alerts, first, when there are seven more cases to be taken up before that Advocate's case and second, when 3 more cases are left to be taken up. This helps Advocates organize their work in different Courts and reach the concerned Court in time.

Automation of Certified Document application:

- Advocates/Litigants will file a Certified Document application through Counter at the High Court. The same will be made available online in the near future.
- Advocates/Litigants will get the Certified Documents instantly or as early as possible by using of scanned Digital Case files.
- The Advocates/Litigants will also be able to receive SMS's about the status of Certified Documents application at each level with more transparency.
- In the near future, Advocates/Litigants can pay the CD application fee online.
- The Advocates/Litigants can see the status/Stage of CD application filed by them on the official website of the High Court.

Justice Clock:

- Statistical Information such as Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the High Court.
- Statistical Information such as Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in the District Courts of the State of Telangana.
- Publicity material such as Images, Videos, e-Brochures for disseminating information to the public, which is approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Court. Example: Brochure on e-Court Services and information on NSTEP, e-Filing, e-Sign, e-Payment, NJDG and e-Courts portal etc.,
- Any other information as approved by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.
- Major activities of the High Court for the State of Telangana as approved by the Committee of Hon'ble Judges of e-Newsletter.



Some of the important and latest Judgments delivered by Hon'ble Judges of this High Court

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan

Subject: Ancient Monuments & Archaeological sites & Remains Act, 1958 – Sec – 3.4.4-A, 5,6 & 20-A; A.P. Ancient & Historical Monuments & Archaeological Sites & Remains Act, 1960 – Sec – 4,5 & 13; HMDA Act, 2008 – Sec – 14,6,49,19,15(3),13,15,29,,6(1) 14(2) 11, 18,57,4,3&12 HUDA Zoning Regulations, 1981 - Regulations-13(2),13(4),13, 13(3) and 13(2)(i); Telangana Urban Areas Development Act, 1975 Sec – 39,59,34 & 57 and Constitution of India, 1950 – Articles – 25,47,243-ZE,21,19 & 243-W.

Case No: W. P. (PIL) No's 79 & 86 of 2019 (DB)

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 16-09-2019

Facts: The Looming threat of demolition of a 150 years old palace, Irrum Manzil, due to the decision of the council of Ministers on 18-06-2019, to construct a new legislative complex at the site of the palace, has agitated the people of Hyderabad. For, the proposed construction of the legislative complex would be possible only with the demolition of the palace. Proud as people are of their heritage and culture of the beautiful city of Hyderabad, several ('PIL') writ petitions have been filed, challenging the said decision, before this Court.

Held: Although judicial review of the policy-decision is a limited one, although the court cannot substitute its own decision for the decision of the government, but nonetheless, the court can interfere with the decision provided that provisions of law and/or relevant factors have been ignored in the process of taking the decision. If provisions of law have been ignored in the process of taking decision, the decision is said to be an arbitrary one. Therefore, in this limited scope, the Court would be justified in interfering with the decision while exercising the power of judicial review.

In the regulations already formulated in 1981, there was no provision for protecting the "heritage buildings" and the "heritage sites", which were located within Hyderabad. Therefore, realizing the gap in the law, and in order to fill up the said lacunae, while invoking its power under section 59 of the Urban areas Act, on 18.08.1995 the HUDA formulated Regulation 13 of the Zoning Regulations, 1981. In the Master Plan of 2010, Irrum Manzil is shown as falling within the Special Reservation Zone and as being a "protected heritage building".

Therefore, preservation of heritage has been incorporated to be part of "life" enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. {{Refer to **Ramasharan Autyanuprasi** (supra)}} and it is imperative for the government to preserve, conserve and restore the heritage buildings of the cities. Considering the importance of heritage, the World Heritage Convention, 1972 imposes a duty to protect and conserve the cultural heritage of the Country.

Moreover, it imposes a duty upon the State to integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes. Therefore, it is an imperative duty of the State to preserve the heritage buildings which contribute to the sense of culture and sense of identity of the city. The State cannot



afford the luxury of forgetting that the destruction of heritage building will rob its people the essence of their identity, and will deprive the city its sense of uniqueness. While it is important to plan for the future, it is equally important to protect, to preserve and to promote the past.

Hence, in the process of taking the decision, the State has ignored various essential provisions of law, essential procedures established by Law, the directions issued by this Court, and has overlooked important factors. The said decision is, therefore, clearly an arbitrary one. Thus, the Cabinet decision dated 18.06.2019 is legally unsustainable.

For the reasons stated above, both these writ petitions are hereby allowed. The decision of the Council of Ministers, dated 18.06.2019, is set aside. No order as to costs.

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. V. Sanjay Kumar

Subject: The Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993

Case No: W.P.NO 5068 of 2019(DB)

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 11-10-2019

Facts: By common order dated 05.03.2019, the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Hyderabad (for brevity, 'the Tribunal'), allowed Recovery Appeal Nos.03 and 04 of 2014 in R.P.No.512 of 2003 in O.A.No.455 of 2000. Aggrieved thereby, Shubham Enterprises, a partnership firm, the eighth respondent in the said appeals, being the auction purchaser, filed this writ petition seeking a declaration that the said common order was illegal and to set it aside.

Held: The Recovery Officer had the power to set aside the sale *suo motu* and that his order dated 25.11.2005 cannot be said to be bereft of legal foundation on that count. Once this is the legal position, the mere fact that the Recovery Officer was initially inclined to accept the request of the petitioner for refund of part of the sale consideration but thereafter, he found that there was no such mention made in the proclamation of sale and therefore, he had no power to do so, did not constitute a mistake apparent from the record. Further, the Docket Order dated 24.11.2005 passed by the Recovery Officer recorded that he was of the opinion that there was a 'serious irregularity' in the auction. This was obviously on account of the deficiency in the actual area of the land, which is an admitted fact. Therefore, there was no order as to costs.

Hon'ble Sri Justice M.S.Rama Chandra Rao

Subject: Arbitration Act, 1996

Case No: ARB APPL.NO 115 of 2015

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 14-08-2019

Facts: The applicants are spouses residing at Hyderabad. They contend that they had approached M/s.Citi Financial Consumer Finance Limited (for short "Citi Financial"), Nallakunta Branch, Hyderabad seeking a housing loan; that after discussions between themselves and the representative of Citi Financial at Hyderabad, a loan of Rs.32 lakhs was sanctioned to them for construction of first floor on the residential house property in the name of the 2nd applicant at Secunderabad; but it is their contention that copy of the



Home Loan Agreement was not handed over to them by the Citi Financial though their signatures were taken on blank sheets of paper at the latter's Hyderabad office.

They alleged that in 2008, Citi Financial offered to increase the loan amount to Rs.60 lakhs with corresponding increase in the E.M.I. promising that the tenure of the loan would not change, that apportionment of E.M.I's paid towards the principal amount and interest shall remain constant and shall not be subjected to change. They contend that based on the said understanding, they executed an Agreement dt.30-03-2008 and after that, the loan was sanctioned. According to the applicants, there was no complaint from Citi Financial for 3 years thereafter, but suddenly on 07-04-2011, they were informed by one M/s.Future Capital Holdings Limited that the applicants' loan account was assigned by Citi Financial to it. They contended that M/s.Future Capital Holdings Limited was taken over by the respondent Company; that the Deed of Assignment was never supplied to them; and their consent was also not taken for such assignment. They contended that unilaterally and arbitrarily the respondent Company changed the rate of interest from 11.98% to 12.48%, and when they approached the office of the respondent at Hyderabad, they stated that consumer queries or problems should be pursued only with the Mumbai Office of the respondent.

There was a duty cast on the arbitrator to disclose that he was a member of the Law Firm Sagar & Sagar Law Offices, New Delhi which represented by the respondent in the very same case against the applicants by issuing the legal notice dt.18-09-2015. Even when the applicants had not known about it, such duty is cast on him not only to disclose it but also to refuse to be an arbitrator to adjudicate the dispute between the applicants and the respondents. Thus, there are justifiable doubts about his independence and impartiality because he ought to have disclosed the conflict of interest against the applicants to them and he failed to do so. Instead, he merrily went on to pass an ex parte award on 22-04-2016 against the applicants.

No doubt this award was questioned in Arbitration O.P. No.178/2016 by the applicants before the Additional Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Secunderabad under Section 34 of the Act, though not under Section 13 of the Act. But in my opinion, there is no bar to the applicants to invoke Section 11(6) of the Act and bring it to the notice of this Court that there are justifiable doubts as to the independence and impartiality of the arbitrator and get him replaced as held in Aravali Power Company (supra), TRF Limited (supra) and Walter Bau AG (supra). The appointment of Sri Uma Kanth Sharma as the sole arbitrator by the respondent is ex facie invalid and such a fait accompli by the respondent does not debar the jurisdiction of this Court under Section 11(6) of the Act.

This Arbitration Application was filed under Section 11(5) and (6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (for short "the Act") seeking appointment of an Arbitrator to resolve the disputes between the applicants and the respondent in respect of loan Account bearing No. HE387555.

Held: In the instant case it is warranted also because the respondent, who ought to have appointed an independent and impartial arbitrator, in exercise of the power conferred on it under Clause 10.7 (h) of the loan agreement, not only did not do so, but it is blatantly defending such ex facie illegal appointment, though it is hit by Section 12(3)(a) of the Act. Consequently, the appointment by the respondent of Sri Uma Kanth



Sharma as arbitrator to adjudicate the disputes between the applicants and the respondent arising out of the Loan Agreement relating to the Loan Account bearing No.HE387555, is set aside; all proceedings carried out by the arbitrator including the award passed by him on 22-4-2016 are declared to be of no legal consequence and unenforceable.

In exercise of the power conferred on this Court under Section 11(6) of the Act, I hereby nominate Sri V. V. Raghavan, Retired District Judge, as the sole arbitrator to adjudicate the dispute between the parties arising out of the Loan Agreement dt.30-3-2008 relating to the Loan Account bearing No.HE387555.

The Arbitration Application is allowed accordingly. No costs. As a sequel, miscellaneous petitions pending if any in this Arbitration Application, shall stand closed.

Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Rajasheker Reddy

Subject: Constitution of India

Case No: W.P. No. 6446 of 2019

Date of Judgment: 09-09-2019

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Facts: The petitioner company is engaged in the business of laundry services having good and rich experience in the field. That in pursuance of the said contract, the petitioner has already set up a 12 ton mechanized laundry at a cost of Rs.11.5 crores and commissioned the same on 13-07-2015 and successfully operating the same for the past four years.

The 3rd respondent issued the impugned tender no.CM-C&W-36-12T-Boot-SC-18-19, dated 11-10-2018 inviting tenders for setting up of 12 ton mechanized laundry including supply and installation of plant/equipment/related infrastructure and operations for a period of 10 years on boot model and collection of solid linen from AC coaches, washing in mechanized laundry, supply and loading of washed linen into AC coaches at Secunderabad and Hyderabad railway stations.

The grievance of the petitioner is twofold, firstly that the petitioner company fully satisfied the eligibility criteria for award of the tender in question; secondly, the respondent-authorities have acted upon the false documents furnished by the respondents 7 and 8 even though the 9th respondent-Jensen Asia Pvt. Limited, in its communication clarified that it is providing mechanized laundry equipment to the petitioner for this project exclusively and the said company has not issued any of such support certificates to any other company much less to respondents 7 and 8 for this project, and though communication in that behalf was sent by way of email by the 9th respondent to the 4th respondent, the tenders of respondents 7 and 8 were opened (technical bids) and further went ahead to open the (financial bids) after rejecting the tender of the petitioner.

Held: In the instant case the respondent-Railways has discretion under the tender conditions to accept or reject any tender but the only requirement in taking a decision either to accept or reject objectively and to sub-serve the ends of justice. Since there is no proof of the petitioner producing the past performance certificate as required under Clause 1.3 (i) of the tender conditions, the tender of the petitioner could not pass through the technical bid.



When it is the specific case of the respondent-Railways that the party respondent have complied the tender conditions, in the absence of any material worth inspiring the confidence of this Court, only on the submission of the petitioner that the case of the party respondent is considered on false documents purported to have been issued by the 9th respondent, which is controverted by submitting that it pertains to previous track record, this Court cannot substituted the opinion formed by the respondent-Railways and substitute the same and form a different opinion on mere allegations of the petitioner. Even otherwise, the petitioner has to stand or fall on his own strength and cannot be permitted to take advantage on the weaknesses, if any, of his competitor.

For the above said reasons, it cannot be said decision taken by respondent railways is arbitrary, erroneous and illegal warranting interference by exercising power of judicial review under Article 226 of the constitution of India, and as a necessary corollary, the petitioner is not entitled for any relief. The writ petition fails and it is accordingly dismissed. As a sequel thereto, miscellaneous petitions, if any, pending shall stand closed. There shall be no order as to costs.

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao

Subject: Constitution of India and Motor Vehicles Act

Case No: W.P.No. 1635 & batch of 2017 and 9233 & batch of 2018

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 07-08-2019

Facts: The seizure of vehicles in issue is primarily on the ground that at the time of inspection, the vehicle was carrying load in excess of permissible limit i.e., sand or other commodities/ without weigh bills without permit/ and in some cases, inter-state transport of sand without transit permit, etc.

Following the earlier decisions of this Court, in these matters, interim directions were granted, directing grant of interim custody of the vehicle to the owner of vehicle subject to his depositing Rs. 2000/- and additional amount of Rs.1000/- per ton of excess load, unloading charges with other conditions. In all these orders, no restraint is imposed on prosecution proceedings. What was granted was only an interim custody of the vehicle. In terms thereof, on depositing the amount specified in the respective interim orders, vehicles were released.

Held: The writ petitions are disposed of with the following findings and directions:

(i) Ordinarily, writ petitions against seizure of vehicle on the allegation of violation of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is not maintainable. Owner /person in charge/ driver of the offending vehicle has to avail statutorily engrafted remedies before seeking to initiate writ proceedings.

(ii) On seizure of vehicle under Section 207 (1) of the Act, owner/ person-in-charge/ driver can file application under Section 207 (2) read with Rule 448 (B) of the Telangana State Motor Vehicles Rules. It is for the Secretary, Road Transport Authority to consider the application and to pass appropriate orders as warranted by law. If he agrees to release the vehicle he can impose appropriate conditions. However, it is necessary to



assess the road, worthiness of the vehicle before it is released and a certificate be issued to that extent. Such course is in larger public interest.

(iii) The proceedings of seizure of a motor transport vehicle should be video recorded. The CCTV footage capturing the movement of the offending vehicle wherever available should be obtained and be made part of the case record. The Government shall prescribe procedure of video recording of seizure and collection of video footage as evidence.

(iv) Apparently, the primary grievance on not availing remedy under Section 207 (2) is delay in processing the applications and delay in the decisions. To expedite the process of decision making under Section 207 (2), the applications can be accepted through online web portal. For this purpose, online web portal/web page on existing portal / a separate mobile application can be exclusively created to process the applications online and to take decisions thereon. The hearings can be conducted through video conference mode. The applicant need not come to the office of Secretary/ designated authority. Video conferencing facilities can be established at designated places. The Government shall prescribe, within six (6) weeks from date of receipt of judgment to stipulate procedure to file applications praying to grant interim custody of the vehicle and time frame to dispose of such applications. Ordinarily, such applications should be disposed of within one week.

(v) Court is informed that pursuant to interim orders, vehicles were already released. In the peculiar facts of these cases Court is not directing authorities to take back possession of the vehicles. However, this does not come in the way of launching prosecution and penalizing the owner/driver/person in charge of the vehicle. Amount paid as per interim orders shall be adjusted towards fine that may be imposed, if found guilty. It is also open to owner/driver/person-in-charge to file application under Section 200 to compound. It is also open to authorities to initiate prosecution under Act, 3 of 1984. Similar system and procedure to applications under Section 207 (2) be evolved to applications under Section 200.

(vi) Even if owner/driver/person-in-charge applies to compound the offence and such application is allowed, before permitting the vehicle to ply on the roads, roadworthiness of the vehicle has to be assessed and certified. Owner/driver/person-in-charge can use such vehicle on the public roads only if such a certificate is issued.

(vii) The authorities entrusted with the responsibility to enforce the provisions of the 'Telangana State Sand Mining Rules, 2015' shall ensure completion of confiscation proceedings within the time frame, not exceeding three months and collection of fine as Prescribed in the Rules on the excess load transported and confiscation of sand as per the provisions of the Rules. They shall also report to the Secretary, Road Transport Authority the action taken under the Rules, 2015. If petitioners have any grievance on levying of penalty under the Rules, 2015, it is open to them to file application and the same shall be acted upon and suitable reply be furnished expeditiously.

(viii) Government and the Commissioner for Transport shall take immediate steps to ensure, by utilizing information technology platform, to put in place mechanism for online monitoring of offences committed by the transport vehicles/goods, as well as passenger vehicles, which is accessible to Police, officials of



Industries Department as well as officials in transport department and whenever if owner/driver repeats the offence, the same should be reflected online and consequential action should be taken.

(ix) The prosecution against owner/person-in-charge/driver of the offending motor vehicle has to be in a fixed time frame. The State Government may formulate guidelines fixing time frame. Such guidelines be notified within three months from the date of receipt of the copy of the judgment. Miscellaneous petitions, if any pending, are closed.

Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kodandaram

Subject: Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Settlement Act, 2013

Case No: W.P.No. 18479 of 2019

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 30-08-2019

Facts: Petitioners assert that the land acquisition proceedings were initiated invoking the provisions of the National Highways Act,1956; that they are all land losers and while passing Award dated 27.03.2019, the respondent authorities have failed to consider their claim in relation to the rehabilitation and resettlement aspects and that they are not satisfied with the compensation awarded as the same is not in line with the real market value and thereby, they filed the present Writ Petition challenging the said Award.

Held: Where there is delay in providing resettlement and rehabilitation, execution of the work cannot be stopped. Even assuming that there is some delay, it would not be in the interest of the project, which is of national importance and in public interest. Stoppage of work would only result in escalation of project costs apart from depriving the benefits of execution of the projects to the public at large. The three principles which are to be kept in this kind of cases, as repeatedly emphasized by the Apex Court in various judicial pronouncements, are *prima facie* case, balance of convenience and irreparable loss. The aspect of irreparable loss has also been further elaborated that the loss should be of such nature which cannot be compensated monetarily.

In as much as the said three aspects are absent in the case on hand, as admittedly, the Award was passed only on 27.03.2019 and in view of the fact that there is eighteen (18) months time provided for fulfilling the obligations under Section 38 of the Act with respect to rehabilitation and resettlement, the prayer of the learned counsel for the petitioners for stoppage of the work cannot be acceded to.

As on date, petitioner No.17 had approached the third respondent– District Collector, Land Acquisition Department, Kamareddy District, with a request to refer the matter to the Arbitrator. The third respondent shall refer the case of petitioner No.17 to the Arbitrator expeditiously. So far as the other petitioners are concerned, they are required to make applications there for. In view of the same, on filing such applications, the third respondent shall consider and dispose of the same within six (6) months thereafter, without fail. Likewise, though the Act provides for eighteen (18) months with respect to providing the components of rehabilitation and resettlement, keeping in mind the outer limit of the time fixed, the



third respondent shall endeavour to complete the process as expeditiously as possible. Subject to the above, this Writ Petition is disposed of. Miscellaneous Petitions, if any pending, shall stand closed. There shall be no order as to costs.

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shameem Akther

Subject: Cr.P.C, 1973; IPC & Indian Evidence Act – Circumstantial Evidence

Case No: Crl.A.No.187 of 2014 (DB)

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 23-07-2019

Facts: The case of the prosecution in brief is that on 22.01.2013 at 10:00AM, PW.1-*de facto* complainant (Adhula Nagaraju), lodged a report (Ex.P.1) before the Police, Yellareddipet PS, alleging that about seven years ago, his sister-Anuradha @ Latha-D.1, was given in marriage to appellant-A.1(Alle Raju). Thereafter, the appellant-A.1 along with A.2, A.4 and A.5, his father (A.Narayana) and another sister (Haravva @ Varalaxmi), started harassing D.1 physically and mentally demanding to bring money. Several panchayaths were held, elders advised appellant-A.1 not to harass D.1 but the appellant-A.1 did not change his attitude. About one year ago, all the accused tried to kill his sister (D.1) by pouring kerosene and appellant-A.1 beat D.1 with cycle chain, for which, D.1 tried to commit suicide by hanging.

On 16.01.2013, a panchayat was held at Vemulawada and in the said panchayat, appellant-A.1 promised that he would look after his wife and children well. Therefore, he sent his sister-D.1 and her daughter-D.2 along with appellant-A.1 while he kept his nephew-Aravind with them. On 22.01.2013, PW.1 was informed over phone by PW.7-Alle Shekhar, a resident of Venkatapur village, that D.1 and D.2 were found dead in the rented house of Venkatapur village. Then PW.1 along with his family rushed to Venkatapur village and found the dead bodies of D.1 and D.2 with severe injuries over their neck and a knife and axe was also found there. The appellant-A.1 on the instigation of other accused killed D.1 and D.2 since D.1 could not bring the amount demanded and requested to take necessary action.

This Criminal Appeal, under Section 374(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (for short 'Cr.P.C'), is filed by the appellant/accused No.1, aggrieved by the judgment, dated 31.01.2014, passed in Sessions Case No.333 of 2013 by the learned Special Sessions Judge for Trial of Offences under SCs & STs (POA) Act, at Karimnagar, whereby and where under, accused Nos.2, 4 and 5 were acquitted of the offences punishable under Sections 498-A and 304-B IPC and appellant-accused No.1 was acquitted of the offence punishable under Section 304-B IPC and convicted of the offences punishable under Sections 498-A and 302 IPC.

Accordingly, the appellant-accused No.1 was sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for life and to pay a fine of Rs.1000/-, in default to suffer Simple Imprisonment for three months, for the offence punishable under Section 302 IPC. Further, the appellant-accused No.1 was sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for a period of three years and to pay a fine of Rs.1000/-, in default to suffer Simple Imprisonment for three months, for the offence punishable under Section 498-A IPC. Both the substantive sentences were directed to run concurrently. Hence this appeal.



Held: From the evidence on record, it is clear that the appellant-A.1 was not happy with D.1 for not bringing the demanded dowry from her parents and there were marital disputes among appellant-A.1 and D.1 and so the appellant-A.1 developed grudge against the D.1. There was clear intention on the part of appellant-A.1 to eliminate the D.1 and D.2. With that intention he caused injuries to D.1 and D.2 with MOs.1 and 2 and caused the subject deaths. The evidence on record is consistent to prove the guilt of appellant-A.1. There is no explainable any other hypothesis except that the appellant-A.1 is guilty of causing the death of his wife-D.1 and his daughter-D.2. Further, the evidence excludes any remote possibility of causing the subject deaths by any other person, than the appellant-A.1. The absence of appellant-A.1 in the house on 22.01.2013, not attending the funeral and death ceremonies of D.1 and D.2 and no explanation from the appellant-A.1, would clinchingly establish that the appellant-A.1 had caused the subject deaths.

The other evidence brought on record in the course of investigation establishes the chain of events so complete to exclude with the innocence of the appellant-A.1. There is also ample evidence on record to prove the demand of additional dowry by the appellant-A.1 from the deceased-wife and her relatives. Under these circumstances, the prosecution had proved the guilt of appellant-A.1 beyond all reasonable doubt of the offences punishable under Sections 498-A and 302 IPC. As far as the imposition of punishment is concerned, in view of the gravity of the offence, the trial Court is justified in convicting and sentencing the A.1 as indicated above. There is no illegality in convicting and sentencing the A.1 by the trial Court of the offences punishable under Sections 498-A and 302 IPC. All the defenses setup by the appellant-A.1 do fail and merit no consideration.

In the result, this Criminal Appeal is dismissed, confirming the conviction and sentence recorded against the appellant-A.1 of the offences punishable under Sections 498-A and 302 IPC vide impugned judgment dated 31.01.2014, passed in Sessions Case No.333 of 2013 by the learned Special Sessions Judge for Trial of Offences under SCs & STs (POA) Act, at Karimnagar. Miscellaneous petitions, if any, pending in this Criminal Appeal, shall stand closed.

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Keshava Rao

Subject: Cr.P.C. 1973 and Constitution of India

Case No: WP NO. 12845 of 2014

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 27-09-2019

Facts: The Case of the Petitioner is that he is a resident of Saraswathinagar, Gopalpuram Road, Warangal district. While he was working as Security Guard on deputation to the APSRTC Parkal depot, he was implicated in a criminal case in Crime No.236 of 2004 under Section 302 read with section 31 IPC on the file of the Kakatiya University Police Station, Hanamkonda, Warangal District and he was arrested and remanded to judicial custody, due to which he was placed under suspension. The police filed charge sheet against him and two others in Crime No.236 of 2004 before the Court of IV Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate, Warangal and the same was numbered as PRC No.41 of 2005. After committal to the Court of Session, it was numbered as S.C.No.304 of 2005 and it was made over to the Court of III Additional Sessions Judge, Warangal for trial. The police in order to prove the said case against the petitioner and two other, examined Pws. 1 to 6 and marked Exs:-P-1 to P-7. The learned Sessions Judge on consideration of oral and



documentary evidence, was pleased to acquit him and others vide judgment dated 28.11.2005. The said rowdy sheet has been continuing from time to time. The petitioner specifically stated that except the above said crime, he is not involved in any crime. He is leading a peaceful life being a responsible citizen. Therefore, continuation of the rowdy sheet is challenged in the present writ petition.

Held: The opening of a rowdy sheet in the name of the petitioner on the basis of his involvement in a solitary criminal case is not sufficient to learn him as habitual offender under Clause-A of Order 601 of the Police Control Order. It is an admitted fact that the petitioner is acquitted in one crime registered against him. In spite of the same, the respondents appear to have continued the rowdy sheet in his name.

In the above circumstances, this Court holds that opening of rowdy sheet in the name of the petitioner and continuance of the same thereafter, is in violation of the life and liberty as guaranteed to the petitioner under the provisions of the Constitution of India as well as contrary to the law laid down by this Court and the Apex Court. Accordingly, the Writ petition is allowed. Consequently, the rowdy sheet opened in the name of the petitioner is hereby quashed. No order as to costs. Miscellaneous petitions, if any, shall stand closed.

Hon'ble Sri Justice Abhinanad Kumar Shavili

Subject: Service matter

Case No: W P. No 32889 & batch of 2017

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of judgment: 04-09-2019

Facts: The petitioner has passed Class X at the time of joining to duty as Safai Karmachari on daily wage basis with the respondents, but, since the respondents have issued an advertisement for filling up the post of Safai Karmachari with the candidate who passed Class VIII only, the petitioner had submitted fake school certificates to the effect that she has studied upto Class VIII. Thinking that if the petitioner discloses that she has already passed Class X and studied upto Intermediate, her case may not be considered, the petitioner under the bona fide impression had to submit fake certificates that she has passed Class VIII only and, therefore, requested the respondents to take a lenient view. But, the respondents, without notice, had dismissed the petitioner vide orders dated 04.08.2014.

Held: No doubt, the act of the petitioners in submitting false certificates is a misconduct, but imposing major punishment of dismissal is shockingly disproportionate to the charges leveled against the petitioners. Further, the petitioners never disputed about their misconduct and also they have been pleading before the enquiry officer, the disciplinary authority as well as the appellate authority to take a lenient view and to impose any lesser punishment so as to meet the ends of justice. It is not that for every misconduct, necessarily the respondent Bank must impose the punishment of dismissal.

The disciplinary authority ought to have imposed any other lesser punishment than the punishment of dismissal, by applying the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Ranjit Thakur's** case (supra), wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court categorically held that the punishment should commensurate to the charges levelled and the punishment should not be vindictive or unduly harsh. By applying the principles of



proportionality, this Court is of the considered view that the punishment of dismissal is too harsh punishment for the alleged charge of submitting fake educational qualification certificates in respect of daily wage employees who got recruited through notification.

In view of the above, the orders impugned in all these writ petitions are set aside, as the punishment of dismissal is shockingly disproportionate to the charges leveled against the petitioners.

It is further directed that the matters in W.P.Nos.32890 and 33161 of 2017 are remanded to the appellate authorities, whereas the matters in W.P.Nos.32889, 32895, 32904 and 32964 of 2017 are referred to the appellate authorities concerned for consideration and imposing any other lesser punishment than the punishment of dismissal/removal/compulsory retirement by taking into account all the facts and circumstances of the cases. Accordingly, these writ petitions are allowed. No order as to costs. Pending miscellaneous petitions, if any, shall stand closed.

Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Amarnath Goud

Subject: Motor Vehicle Act – Enhancement of Compensation

Case No: MACMA.No.316 of 2011, 2523 & 4099 of 2012 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 30-08-2019

Facts: (i) After considering the evidence produced by the parties, the Tribunal-1 came to the conclusion that the accident occurred due to the rash and negligent driving of the driver of the bus. With regards to compensation, though the Tribunal-1 arrived at the total compensation at Rs.3,76,400/-, but restricted the compensation amount to Rs.2,00,000/-, on the ground that the claimant claimed only Rs.2,00,000/-. Dissatisfied with the quantum of compensation, the appellant filed the present appeal, seeking enhancement of the same. **(MACMA No. 316/2011).**

(ii) After considering the evidence produced by the parties, the Tribunal-II came to the conclusion that the accident occurred due to the rash and negligent driving of the driver of the auto. With regard to compensation, though the Tribunal-II arrived at the total compensation at Rs.4,80,000/-, but restricted the compensation amount to Rs.3,00,000/-, on the ground that the claimants claimed only Rs.3,00,000/-. Dissatisfied with the quantum of compensation, the appellants filed the present appeal, seeking enhancement of the same. **(MACMA No. 2523/2012).**

(iii) After considering the evidence produced by the parties, the Tribunal-III came to the conclusion that the accident occurred due to the rash and negligent driving of the driver of the bus. With regard to compensation, though the Tribunal-III arrived at the total compensation at Rs.8,28,152/-, but restricted the compensation amount to Rs.8,00,000/-, on the ground that there is small difference between the amount arrived and the amount claimed. Dissatisfied with the quantum of compensation, the appellants filed the present appeal, seeking enhancement of the same. **(MACMA No. 4099/2012).**



Held: Section 173 of the Act provides for an appeal to the High Court, if the claimant is aggrieved by the order of the Tribunal. When the Tribunal/Court grants whole claimed amount, the question of the claimant being aggrieved against the Award does not arise and he cannot prefer appeal against the same. In the facts of the present case, the appeals are maintainable for the mere reason that though the Tribunal adjudicated with respect to entitled compensation, however, since it curtailed the same for the reason that the claimed compensation is lower than the calculated compensation, which obviously is not in line with the settled principle of “just and fair compensation” enunciated in Nagappa’s case (supra), the appeals are liable to be allowed so far as to that extent.

In view of the discussion above, and as the Tribunals have downsized the compensation to the compensation sought by the claimants in the original petitions, the appeals are allowed by awarding the difference of compensation i.e., difference in the compensation awarded vis-à-vis the compensation arrived at by considering the material in record. Accordingly, the MACMAs are allowed. The enhanced amount shall carry interest @ 7.5% per annum from the date of claim petition till realization. Miscellaneous petitions pending, if any, shall stand closed. No costs.

Hon’ble Justice G. Sri Devi

Subject: Cr.P.C, 1973 Sec 439 (2) - Cancellation of bail

Case No: CRL. P Nos. 3729 and 3730 of 2019

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of judgment 09-09-2019

Facts: One Bojja Samatha @ Vijaya/*de facto* complainant, who is the petitioner herein, lodged a report on 19.04.2019 before the police, alleging that her husband Bojja Thirupathi, was the President of Fisheries Co-operative Society of Chamanapalli Village. There were some quarrels between their caste people regarding catching of fishes in Rajasamudram and Appannapalli tanks and the accused were removed from the society by cancelling their membership. On that, the accused bore grudge against her husband. While so, on 19.04.2019 in the mid-day, as the water level in Appanapalli tank was decreased, her husband left to Chamanapalli by saying that he will fill the water into the tank from the nearby agricultural wells. At about 5.00 p.m., when her husband was laying pipes to Appanapalli tank from the agricultural well of one Pabbathi Prathapa Reddy, the accused with an intention to kill her husband, attacked on her husband, killed her husband by beating with stones on his head and also strangulated with a towel. Basing on the said report, a case in Crime No.155 of 2019 came to be registered by the Karimnagar Rural Police Station for the offences punishable under Sections 148, 120-B and 302 read with 149 of I.P.C.

Accused were arrested on 22.04.2019 and remanded to judicial custody. On 07.05.2019, the learned Principal Sessions Judge, Karimnagar, after considering the material on record, granted bail to the accused. The present applications are being filed seeking cancellation of bail granted to accused Nos.1 to 15.



Held: In **State of Bihar v. Rajballav Prasad**, the Apex Court by scanning the law and dealt with the concept of fair trial not only for the accused but also for victim, observed that “Threat and intimidation has been one of the major causes for the hostility of witnesses.”

The record shows that the learned Principal Sessions Judge, Karimnagar, enlarged the respondents/accused on bail without any appropriate consideration of the material available on record and the criminal history of the respondents/accused 1 to 15.

Even subsequent to the grant of bail in the aforesaid matter, which clearly provided that the respondents/accused have given an undertaking before the Court concerned that they will not tamper with the evidence and threaten the witnesses after their release on bail and shall co-operate with the trial of the case by the trial Court. But the fact remains that there has been gross violation of the said undertaking as there is evidence on record to show that the respondents/accused have been tampering with the evidence, threatened the witnesses, for which criminal case has already been filed by an eye witness (Bojja Ravinder) and on this ground also the present Criminal Petitions filed for cancellation of bail deserves to be allowed. As such the bail granted to the respondents/accused Nos.1to 15 is hereby cancelled.



HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA

STATEMENT OF WORK AS ON 30th SEPTEMBER, 2019

S.No.	NATURE OF THE CASES	PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH i.e., as on 01.07.2019	Institutions from 01.07.2019 to 30.09.2019	Disposals from 01.07.2019 to 30.09.2019	Pendency
(A)	ORIGINAL SIDE (CIVIL)	109612	9674	6709	112577
(B)	APPELLATE SIDE (CIVIL)	60515	3273	1628	62160
(C)	CRIMINAL CASES	28349	3595	2424	29520

GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	170127	12947	8337	174737
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES	28349	3595	2424	29520
GRAND TOTAL OF MAIN CASES	198476	16542	10761	204257

Court Sittings on Saturdays:

The High Court has decided to conduct Benches on first and third Saturdays of every month, with the consent of the learned members of the Bar to decide the oldest Criminal Appeals, Criminal Revisions, Motor Vehicle Original Petitions (MVOPs), Service matters and other matters.

For the first time after the bifurcation of erstwhile common High Court, a divisional bench comprising the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Raghvendra S. Chauhan and Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar and a special single Judge Bench comprising Hon'ble Justice G. Sri Devi were constituted on 21st September, 2019 and a total number of 93 cases were disposed off by the Hon'ble Benches on that day.



Judicial Officers actual sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy in the states of Telangana

1) Judicial Service: b) District Judge by transfer through a Limited Competitive Examination [Accelerated Recruitment by transfer (10%quota)] : 4

DISTRICT JUDGES

In response to the Notification No.61/2019-RC, dated 01-04-2019 for recruitment to 04 posts of District Judge by Transfer through a Limited Competitive Examination (Accelerated Recruitment by Transfer) (10% quota) for the year 2019, four (04) applications were received from the Senior Civil Judges (presently working as Additional District Judges of Telangana Judicial Service) who have put in not less than 5 years of qualifying service in the cadre of Senior Civil Judges; the Committee of Hon'ble Judges constituted for recruitment to the post of District Judges, considered the applications; the written examinations were conducted on 17-08-2019 and 18-08-2019; out of 4 candidates, 3 candidates were present and out of 3 candidates, 2 candidates were qualified for viva-voce, and viva-voce was conducted on 05-09-2019; out of 3 candidates, 2 were provisionally selected by the Committee of Hon'ble Judges, and after approval of the Hon'ble Judges of Full Court, in the order of merit, a letter was addressed to the Government of Telangana to issue orders to the said effect. The orders of the Government of Telangana are awaited.

CIVIL JUDGES

The High Court issued Notification inviting applications through 'online', vide Notification No.15/2019-RC, dated 08-03-2019 for recruitment to 67 posts of Civil Judge for the year 2019; a screening test was conducted on 11-05-2019, and the results with the qualified candidates for written examination were announced on 12-07-2019 in the official website of the High Court with the technical assistance of M/s. Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.

The High Court conducted written examinations to 694 qualified candidates on 17-08-2019 and 18-08-2019 at Hyderabad, out of those 694 candidates, 98 candidates were qualified for interview. The Interviews were held from 23-09-2019 to 27-09-2019 and 97 candidates have attended the viva-voce; the results with provisionally selected candidates were placed in the official website of the High Court on 01-10-2019.



SL.NO.	CATEGORY			Sanctioned strength	Working strength	vacancies	
1.	a) DISTRICT JUDGES		No of Posts	113	100	13	
	District and Sessions Judges working under 65% quota		74				65
	District and Sessions Judges working under Direct Recruitment under 25% quota		28				28
	District and Sessions Judges working under Accelerated recruitment under 10% quota		11				7
2	SENIOR CIVIL JUDGES			90	89	1	
2.	Including 10 posts of Secretaries of DLSA, in the State of Telangana - 10 Including 1 post of Administrative Officer, Telangana State Legal Services Authority.						
3.	JUNIOR CIVIL JUDGES			210	147	63	
	Total:			413	336	77	

Disclaimer: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the respective Registry.



**Working Strength and Vacancy position of Ministerial Staff in
District Courts as on 30-09-2019**

Sanctioned Strength	7048
Working Strength	4682
Vacancies	2366

Sl.No.	Unit name	Total Sanctioned Strength of the subordinate staff in all categories.	Working Strength in all categories	Vacancies in all categories.
1	ADILABAD	498	437	61
2	KARIMNAGAR	770	446	324
3	KHAMMAM	492	250	242
4	MAHABUBNAGAR	594	358	236
5	MEDAK	489	301	188
6	NALGONDA	670	280	390
7	NIZAMABAD	435	294	141
8	RANGA REDDY	1084	779	305
9	WARANGAL	515	360	155
10	CITY CIVIL COURT, HYDERABAD	738	592	146
11	CITY SMALL CAUSES COURT, HYDERABAD	155	108	47
12	MSJ COURT, HYD.	530	427	103
13	SPL. COURT FOR ECONOMIC OFFENCES, HYD.	37	22	15
14	SPECIAL JUDGE FOR ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT -CUM-III ADDL. MSJ - HYDERABAD.	23	14	09
15	SPL. COURT FOR TRIAL OF P.C. ACT FOR SPEEDY TRIAL OF CASES OF EMBEZZLEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNTS IN SOCIAL WELFARE DEPT. HYD.	18	14	04
	TOTAL	7048	4682	2366

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN VARIOUS CADRES IN THE SUBORDINATE JUDICIARY IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA

With the intention of centralizing the recruitment process in the Subordinate Courts, the High Court has decided to issue common online notification for filling up of vacancies in various categories of posts under direct recruitment in the Subordinate Courts in the State of Telangana. In this regard,



vacancy positions were called from all the Subordinate Courts in the state, after receiving the vacancy positions from all the Judicial Districts/Units, common notification nos. 1/2019 to 9/2019, dated 31-07-2019, were issued for filling up of 1539 vacancies in the categories of Stenographer Grade-III, Junior Assistant, Typist, Field Assistant, Examiner, Copyist, Record Assistant, Process Server and Office Subordinate. The application process was made online and the candidates were provided both online and offline modes for payment of examination fees.

Vacancy position notified:

Sl. No.	Category	Vacancies Notified
1.	Stenographer Grade-III	54
2.	Junior Assistant	277
3.	Typist	146
4.	Field Assistant	65
5.	Examiner	57
6.	Copyist	122
7.	Record Assistant	5
8.	Process Server	127
9.	Office Subordinate	686
Total		1539

The notifications along with the online application form were hosted on the official website of the High Court as well as the official websites of all the District Courts/Units in the State.

http://tshc.gov.in/documents/admin_2_2019_09_23_16_34_49.pdf

Till the last date of submission of applications through online i.e. 18-09-2019 up to 11:59 p.m., the High Court has received a total number of 1,33,111 applications from aspiring candidates. A detailed examination schedule is uploaded on the official website of the High Court in the month of October, 2019, further process will continue.

Disclaimer: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the respective Registry.



**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICT - WISE INSTITUTIONS,
DISPOSALS AND
PENDENCY OF THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES**

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01-07-2019 TO 30-09-2019

S.No	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
		INSTITUTIONS	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL	INSTITUTIONS	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL
1	ADILABAD	1192	6993	1149	6022	15149	6122
2	HYERABAD(CCC)	5824	43808	5646	104	678	44
3	HYDERABAD(CSCC)	149	1164	231	0	0	0
4	HYDERABAD(MSJ)	91	344	49	19047	59805	19261
5	HYDERABAD(TSJ)	178	4407	300	27	880	84
6	KARIMNAGAR	2792	19663	1972	12234	35790	11405
7	KHAMMAM	3500	14879	3643	4601	25393	5336
8	MAHABUBNAGAR	2336	19161	1585	6127	24370	5553
9	MEDAK	2818	13475	1905	3965	15693	3123
10	NALGONDA	3411	25327	2579	5883	37707	6052
11	NIZAMABAD	1476	8926	1388	2767	11804	2286
12	RANGA REDDY	8033	57277	6780	11816	65668	10365
13	WARANGAL	3190	24373	2927	3838	28082	2843
	GRAND TOTAL	34990	239797	30154	76431	321019	72474

Disclaimer: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the respective Registry.



**ACTIVITIES OF TELANGANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
FROM JULY. 2019 TO SEPTEMBER. 2019**

COMPENSATION ON THE ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF SANITATION WORKERS

News item was published in 'The Times of India' on 10.07.2019 under the caption of "Rupees 10 lakhs relief to the elude kin of workers" reporting that a majority of families of sanitation workers who died at work in Telangana are yet to receive Rs.10 lakhs as compensation despite Supreme Court orders which states that the solatium must be paid in all the cases of Manhole Deaths. The said publication also reported that despite the efforts of the family members of the deceased workers they are not being paid the compensation from the officials of HMWS & SB and GHMC.

On the directions of Hon'ble Patron-in-Chief, the Member Secretary, TSLSA contacted the representative of Safai Karmachari Andolan and they approached the Authority with a request to do the needful to the families of the deceased workers. Consequently, the families of deceased workers (11) in number approached the State Legal Services Authority and submitted separate representations requesting to direct the concerned Authorities for payment of compensation.

The Member Secretary has taken up the initiation, spoken with the officials of HMWS & SB & GHMC, and forwarded all the applications to them for payment of compensation. The Chairman and Managing Director of HMWS & SB in principle agreed to pay the compensation to the dependents of the deceased Sewerage workers, and already sanctioned amounts in two matters and the remaining matters are now pending before GHMC.

LOK ADALATS:

The second National Lok Adalat was conducted throughout the State on **13.07.2019** wherein, **18,902** pending cases and **18,474** Pre Litigation cases, in total **37,377** cases were settled by awarding an amount of **Rs. 67,58,01,757/-**.

The third National Lok Adalat was conducted on **14.09.2019** wherein, **8847** pending cases and **3681** Pre Litigation cases, in total **12,528** cases, were settled by awarding an amount of **Rs. 57,29,63,831/-**.

REGULAR LOK ADALATS:

In the month of July, 2019, **1542** cases were settled out of which **974** Pre Litigation cases and **568** pending cases were settled by awarding an amount of **Rs. 9,25,02,787/-**.

In the month of August, 2019, **1120** cases were settled out of which **353** Pre Litigation cases and **767** pending cases were settled by awarding an amount of **Rs. 7,31,10,060/-**.

In the month of September, 2019, **1097** cases were settled out of which **629** Pre Litigation cases and **468** pending cases were settled by awarding an amount of **Rs. 6,44,27,580/-**.



LEGAL AID BENEFICIARIES

Months	Providing Panel Advocate	Advice/ Counselling	Other services	Total
July, 2019	119	1287	0	1406
August, 2019	114	1047	0	1161
September, 2019	106	1068	0	1174
Total	339	3402	0	3741

VISIT OF OBSERVATION HOMES, CHILDREN HOMES AND SPECIAL HOMES IN HYDERABAD BY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, TSLSA

As per the directions of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA, the Administrative Officer of Telangana State Legal Services Authority visited Children Home (Boys) (Child Care Institution) at Saidabad Colony and Observation Home (Boys) at Saidabad Colony, Hyderabad **on 19-7-2019** and submitted detailed reports on the maintenance and conditions of the said Homes.

The Administrative Officer has also visited the Children Home and Observation Home (Girls) at Nimboliadda **on 20.07.2019** and also visited Special Home for boys at Bachupally, Children's Home – I & II (Girls) and the Service Home (Girls) (Government Institution) and Sishuvihar, situated near the State Home Premises, Ameerpet, Hyderabad **on 01.08.2019** and submitted detailed reports on their conditions.

LEGAL AWARENESS CAMP ON RAGGING MENACE



As part of Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities conducted Legal Awareness Camps throughout the State on Ragging Menace **on 20.07.2019**, more particularly in colleges by way of conducting various programmes like erecting suitable hoardings / sign boards / banners in prominent places within the campus to enlighten the students about the Ragging menace and also to see that the sign boards should contain the names of officials and their telephone numbers to be contacted in case of Ragging.



STATUTORY MEETING OF TELANGANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

The Telangana State Legal Services Authority conducted the Statutory Meeting **on 25.07.2019** to resolve certain Agenda Items:

The meeting was Chaired by **Hon'ble Sri Justice P.V. Sanjay Kumar**, Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority and except two, all the Members attended the meeting.

In the said Meeting, it was resolved to constitute (6) new Mandal Legal Services Committees in the State of Telangana; to enhance the ceiling limit of Rs.2,500/- to Rs. 10,000/- for holding National Lok Adalat by the District Authority and to enhance the ceiling limit of Rs.1,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- for holding National Lok Adalat by Mandal Legal Services Committees. It was also resolved to enhance the ceiling limit of Rs.3,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- for holding Legal Literacy Camp. Apart from the above, the Meeting has also approved the Annual Accounts of the TSLSA for the financial years 2016-17 & 2017-18.

SUPERVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES BY HON'BLE SUPREME COURT JUDGES

As per the directions of Hon'ble Sri Justice S.A. Bobde, Judge Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman of National Legal Services Authority, a Meeting was convened by the State Authority with **Hon'ble Sri Justice N.V. Ramana**, Judge Supreme Court of India, **Hon'ble Sri Justice L. Nageswara Rao**, Judge, Supreme Court of India and **Hon'ble Sri Justice R. Subhash Reddy**, Judge, Supreme Court of India **on 27.07.2019** at Telangana State Judicial Academy to discuss the Legal Services Activities of TSLSA and APSLSA on NALSA Schemes with Hon'ble Patron-in-Chief & Chief Justice, Hon'ble Executive Chairman and the Member Secretaries of TSLSA and APSLSA and the Hon'ble Chairman and the Secretary of High Court Legal Services Committee. The Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court have given views and suggestions for better implementation of NALSA Schemes.

Consequent upon the said meeting, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA has interacted with the Chairpersons of District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana through video conferencing and impressed upon them the steps to be taken for better implementation of NALSA Schemes in the State. The State Authority has also called for the steps taken by the DLSAs in this regard.

LEGAL AWARENESS CAMP ON NALSA (CHILD FRIENDLY LEGAL SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND THEIR PROTECTION) SCHEME, 2015

As part of Calender of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities conducted Legal Awareness Camps on NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children And Their Protection) Scheme, 2015 **on 27.07.2019** throughout the State, by way of conducting various activities as prescribed in the NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children And Their Protection) Scheme, 2015, in Educational Institutions, Children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Juvenile Police Units etc. and sensitized the stake holders.



VISIT OF INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (IMH), ERRAGADDA, HYDERABAD

On the directions of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority, the Member Secretary, TSLSA along with other Officers visited the Institute of Mental Health, Erragadda, Hyderabad on **30.07.2019**. During the visit, the Superintendent, IMH brought to the notice of the Member Secretary that about 71 male patients and 34 female patients have been recovered from Mental Illness and they are declared fit for discharge and are awaiting the orders from the respective Courts since long time.

The Superintendent also handed over the list of patients who have recovered and are fit for discharge. On the directions of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, the State Authority requested all the Chairpersons of DLSAs while sending list of patients who have recovered from Mental Illness and declared fit for discharge, to take up the matter on priority basis and issue suitable instructions to the concerned learned Judicial Officers to pass necessary orders for discharge of the patients by declaring them as free citizens or to hand over them to their family members wherever available. The learned Magistrates are taking suitable steps in this regard and so far the IMH has received some Discharge Letters from the concerned Courts.

PLANTATION ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY:



As per the directions of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Patron-in-Chief and the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority to bring awareness among the students on the environment and ecology and the importance of the plantation, the State Legal Services Authority instructed all the District Legal Services Authorities and the Mandal Legal Services Committees to identify meritorious students in the schools and to present saplings to them on **15.08.2019** on the eve of Independence Day Celebrations.

As per the above instructions the District Legal Services Authorities and Mandal Legal Services Committees have selected meritorious students and presented them the saplings on the eve of Independence Day on 15.08.2019. The District Authorities and the Mandal Committees have identified the number of schools in the respective districts and presented Plants to the meritorious students, and also planted trees in the schools.



OBSERVANCE OF WORLD SENIOR CITIZENS DAY



As part of Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities observed the World Senior Citizens Day **on 21.08.2019** throughout the State by conducting Awareness Camps on the rights of the Senior Citizens by conducting special health check-up camps and by displaying the boards containing the rights of the Senior Citizens, Policies and Programmes introduced by the Government in Old-age Homes, Hospitals and other places which are frequently visited by Senior Citizens.

LEGAL AWARENESS CAMP ON NALSA (LEGAL SERVICES TO THE WORKERS IN THE UN-ORGANIZED SECTOR) SCHEME, 2015



As part of Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities conducted intensive Legal Awareness Campaigns **on 31.08.2019** at all levels about un-organized workers' rights and also by putting special efforts to identify Child Labour or Bonded Labour and their rescue, release and rehabilitation.

LEGAL SERVICES CAMP MODULE AT RANGA REDDY ON 17.08.2019:



As per NALSA Module, the District Legal Services Authority, Ranga Reddy organized the Legal Services Camp Module **on 17.08.2019** at Keesara, Ranga Reddy district covering cluster areas of Keesara, Ghatkesar, Shameerpet, Medchal, Kapra, Mamidipally, Uppal, Malkajiri. The District Authority identified the target population of about 10,000 and therefore, selected the poverty alleviation as core theme which is related to NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation) Scheme, 2015.





The District Authority constituted (6) teams with Panel Lawyers and Para Legal Volunteers for making wide publicity. The Government Departments, NGOs and other stake holders participated in the camp. Nearly 2600 people have attended the above Camp and out of them, 1577 registered their names. The DLSA received 124 applications from the participants requesting for the benefits under various

Government welfare schemes. Various Government Departments also exhibited their stalls for the benefit of the people.

LEGAL SERVICES CAMP MODULE AT NALGONDA ON 07.09.2019 :



The District Legal Services Authority, Nalgonda has convened a meeting **on 16.08.2019** with Para-Legal Volunteers, Panchayat Secretaries, Village Revenue Officers to identify villages for survey wherever the targeted groups fall under the schemes and to enlighten them about their rights to get benefits. Accordingly,

they identified (26) villages ie., Kanagal, Darveshpuram, Junuthula, Jugudem, Koppole, Gudipally, Gurrampode, Palvai, Kondamallepally, Deverkonda, Chandampeta, Neredugomma, Mudigonda, Chinthapally, Chinnaadisherlapally, Angadipeta, Mallareddypally, Nampally, Chilakamarri, Ghanapuram, Rangareddygudem, Sangaram, Pothunuru, Peddavoora, Anumula & Nidamanoor and fixed a schedule from 17.08.2019 to 21.08.2019 for visiting of the villages by the Para Legal Volunteers.

After identification of villages and fixation of schedule, the DLSA Nalgonda has constituted (13) teams with (39) Para Legal Volunteers to conduct survey in the 26 villages to identify the targeted groups and beneficiaries and also conducted training/ Workshop to them to conduct the survey. The District Revenue Officer/ Nodal officer for the District Legal Services Authority has also issued instructions to the concerned MROs, VAOs, VROs, Panchayat Secretaries to coordinate with the teams of Para Volunteers.





In this connection DRDA has distributed cheques for an amount of Rs. 6,20,85,000/- to the members of Mahila Samaikya, Nampally (v) Kondamallepalli (M), Nalgonda District. The Horticulture and Seri Culture Departments has distributed plastic crates, sprinklers to the beneficiaries through Dias. The District Welfare Officer has distributed tri-cycles to the disabled persons on this occasion. The Department of Labour has also issued 20 Identity Cards to the Registered labourers to get their benefits.

LEGAL SERVICES CAMP MODULE AT ADILABAD ON 22.09.2019:

As per NALSA Module, the District Legal Services Authority, Adilabad organized the Legal



Services Camp Module on **22.09.2019** at Kuchulapur village of Talamadugu Mandal, Adilabad District. The core theme of Legal Services Camp is "NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme 2015. (37) cluster of villages near Kuchulapur village of Talamadugu Mandal, Adilabad District were identified. Most of the villages in the cluster are tribal villages where tribal population is more and they come under agency area.



On the day of Legal Services Camp most of the beneficiaries were tribal people. 4000 to 5000 people from 37 villages attended the legal services camp The DLSA has received (1495) applications on the day of legal services camp and forwarded them to various departments for redressal. The Portfolio Judge of Adilabad district **Hon'ble**

Sri Justice T.Amarnath Goud, was the Cheif Guest of the camp and His Lordship has inaugurated the Camp, and also distributed benefits to the needy under Government Schemes.



As per the orders passed in I.A.No.1 of 2019 in W.P.(PIL) No.54 of 2019 of High Court for the State of Telangana, which granted compensation for the crop damage due to heavy rains, the Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Adilabad after putting its best efforts with the concerned authorities, got released **Rs.12,13,84,000/-** (Rupees Twelve Crores Thirteen Lakhs Eighty Four Thousand only) for the crop damaged in an area of 16,691.40 hectares to 28,133 affected farmers in 18 mandals and accordingly, the District Legal Services Authority, Adilabad took steps for disbursement of the amounts in the camps in the form of cheques.

LEGAL AWARENESS CAMP ON VICTIMS OF ACID ATTACKS:



As part of Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities conducted intensive Legal Awareness Campaigns **on 07.09.2019** at all levels throughout the State to bring awareness about the NALSA Scheme i.e. NALSA (Legal Services to the victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016.

In the camps, the Panel of Advocates addressed the gathering about the acid attacks on girls and women, enlightened about the law available against acid attacks, about compensation to be paid to the acid attack victims and created awareness among the students.

LEGAL AWARENESS CAMP ON THE EVE OF WORLD DEAF DAY:



As part of Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities conducted intensive Legal Awareness Campaigns **on 29.09.2019** on the eve of World Deaf Day. The DLSAs conducted special medical camps for deaf people with the Government / Private Doctors wherever available, particularly to the children and senior citizens, and provided suitable treatment and supplied hearing instruments with the help of NGOs to the needy. The DLSAs also organized Rallies, Seminars, Legal Awareness Campaigns.

Disclaimer: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the respective organization.



**STATISTICS OF HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
FROM JULY, 2019 TO SEPTEMBER, 2019**

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF LEGAL AID PROVIDED FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY, 2019 TO SEPTEMBER, 2019								
S.No.	MONTH		SC	ST	WOMEN	GENERAL	IN CUSTODY	TOTAL
1	JULY,	2019	1	--	3	--	4	8
2	AUGUST,	2019	2	--	8	2	2	14
3	SEPTEMBER,	2019	1	1	4	3	2	11
TOTAL:			3	1	12	5	4	33

High Court Legal Services Committee - High Court for the State Of Telangana

**Statement showing the Number of Lok Adalats conducted and cases settled during the period
From July, 2019 to September, 2019**

Sl. No	Month & Year	Date of Lok Adalat	No. of Pre-Litigation Cases Taken up	No. of Pre-Litigation Cases Settled	PLC Cases Settled Amount (Rs/-)	No. of Pending Cases Taken up	No. of pending Cases Settled	Pending Cases Settled Amount (Rs/-)	Total Amount (PLC + Pending) (Rs/-)
1.	July, 2019	13-7-2019 (National Lok Adalat)	15	15	1,96,04,261/-	373	54	1,63,90,858/-	3,59,95,119/-
2.	August, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	September 2019	14-9-2019 (National Lok Adalat)	13	8	79,37,285/-	346	193	3,91,78,329/-	4,71,15,614/-

Disclaimer: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the respective organization.



Activities of Telangana State Judicial Academy
[From 01-07-2019 to 30-09-2019]

VII Foundation Course for Direct Recruit District Judges (Entry Level):



The 3 District Judges of VII Foundation Course underwent the concluding part of their training at the Academy from 10-06-2019 to 09-09-2019. The trainee district judges, apart from receiving training along with the trainee Junior Civil Judges on common topics were also arranged separate interactive sessions on the subjects exclusively dealt with by them, like, Bails and Anticipatory Bails, Sessions Trials, Trial of cases under NDPS Act, POCSO

Act, and Electricity Act etc. The 3 trainee Judges also presented papers on the topics “Specific Relief Act – Recent Trends”, “Adverse Possession – Plea by Plaintiff/Defendant in Suits”, “Hindu Succession Act – Recent Trends”.

Practical Training for the district judges included visits to various Government Organizations, for one week. The Trainee judges visited Institute of Preventive Medicine, State Forensic Science Laboratory, Punjagutta and Mahankali Police Stations, Girls and Boys Juvenile Homes i.e. Observation Homes and Children Homes, Institute of Mental Health and National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (Divyanghan) (Formerly, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped).

The 3 District Judges successfully completed their 6 month Foundation Course Training on 09-09-2019. Hon’ble Sri Justice Sanjay Kumar, graced the Valedictory function and Hon’ble President of the Academy, Sri Justice M.S. Ramachandra Rao delivered the Valedictory Address and presented the Course Completion Certificates.

On this occasion, the Academy and the trainee officers had the privilege of having the gracious presence of the newly appointed Hon’ble Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana, Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Sri Justice A. Abhishek Reddy and Sri Justice K. Lakshman and Lordships interacted with the trainees.



XXII and XXIII Basic Courses for Junior Civil Judges:

68 Junior Civil Judges from the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are drawn to the Academy to undergo Part I Institutional Training for 3 Months at the Academy and Part II Mid-Term Practical Training for one month at the Academy and for 2 months at their respective District Head Quarters from 01-07-2019.

The training was designed not only to be practical, but also to test how far the trainee officers are perceiving, disseminating and are applying the information and resource material given in the class to the Questions and Problems given to them in the Class Room and Home Activities. Topics covered the subjects on Civil Laws, Criminal Laws, Court Management, Special Laws, Stress Management and Personality Development. The trainee officers were addressed by the Director and the In House Faculty and also by the Guest Faculty. Hon'ble Justice G. V. Seethapathy, Retd. Judge of Hon'ble High court interacted on the topic "Appreciation of Evidence in Civil Cases" and had very elaborately explained the trainee officers as to how the different types of evidence has to be appreciated in different types of civil proceedings and how to give findings with reasons on the facts in issue.

English Language improvement classes continued as per the routine and the experienced Faculty from Osmania University, Department of English took the sessions as per the module designed by them. The Faculty of English Language also made the trainee officers better understand the nuances of English language and local language and on how to interpret conveying the meaning and why it is not correct to make word to word translation while recording the depositions.

Language classes were also conducted on Telugu language to expose the judicial officers to the different slangs and dialects in the State and to the historical, cultural and intellectual aspects of Telugu language. Eminent Retired Professors and Head of Department of Telugu from Osmania University took the sessions and gave reference material to the trainees.



On 21-09-2019, **Hon'ble Chief Justice and Patron-in-Chief of the Academy Hon'ble Sri Justice Raghendra S. Chauhan** addressed the trainee Junior Civil Judges on the topic 'Judgment Writing'. Questions were put to the trainee officers on their understanding of Judgment Writing and why the Judgment should be in writing. Hon'ble Patron-in-chief stressed that not only the content of the Judgment is important, the structure of the Judgment is equally important to make the Judgment easily understandable.



His Lordship also guided the trainee Judges on the manner of referring citations and extracting and applying the relevant case laws and firmly called upon the trainees to deliver Judgments in simple and clear language.

Judicial Colloquium on 'Anti-Human Trafficking':

As per the decision of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, a Judicial Colloquium on 'Anti-Human Trafficking' was organized and held at the Academy on 17-08-2019 for the Major stakeholders in Criminal Justice System. 10 District Judges who are presiding the 1 Additional District Courts, 1 Addl. CMM and 9 Judicial Magistrates of First Class representing the 10 Districts of Telangana, 10 Public Prosecutors, 21 Labour Officers, 10 Police Officers, 11 officers from Women and Child Welfare Department were nominated for participation.

The Inaugural Address was delivered by **Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Justice Raghvendra S. Chauhan** giving the right momentum to the deliberations. 1st Session was Chaired by **Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao** and the 2nd Session was Chaired by **Hon'ble Sri Justice M.S. Ramachandra Rao**. The Keynote Address was delivered by Sri Sony George, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF.



The Inaugural Address delivered by Hon'ble Chief Justice Sri Justice Raghvendra S. Chauhan

The Sessions were co-chaired by Sri T. Krishna Prasad IPS, DGP & Chairman, Road Safety Authority, Hyderabad, Sri M. Jagadeeshwar IAS, Principal Secretary, Dept. of Women Development and Child Welfare, Sri Ahmad Nadeem IAS, Commissioner of Labour, and Prof. Shantha Sinha, Former chair Person of National Commission for Protection of Child rights, India



Hon'ble President of the Academy, Sri Justice M.S. Ramachandra Rao delivering the Valedictory Address



There were useful deliberations on the topics “Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation of Victims of Human Trafficking – Re-integration measures – Duties of Stake Holders”, “Anti-Human Trafficking – Rescue operations – Procedures and practical problems”, “Role of NGOs in Assisting Justice Delivery System. - Nuances of Human Trafficking and Legal Regime – Discussion on Related Laws”.

1st Session was Chaired by Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao



The nominated officers and the 3 Trainee District Judges of VII Foundation Course and 72 Trainee Junior Civil Judges of XXII and XXIII Basic Course officers actively participated and interacted in the Judicial Colloquium. It was agreed upon by the participants and stakeholders that Quick, Timely and Effective response from each and every department concerned is the need of the hour to prevent the crime of Human trafficking. Deliberations were also held on payment of compensation to the victims and how soon it can be paid to the victims by clearing the paper work, departmental approvals and other hurdles.



E-Courts -'CIS 3.1 Software and Development Facilities':

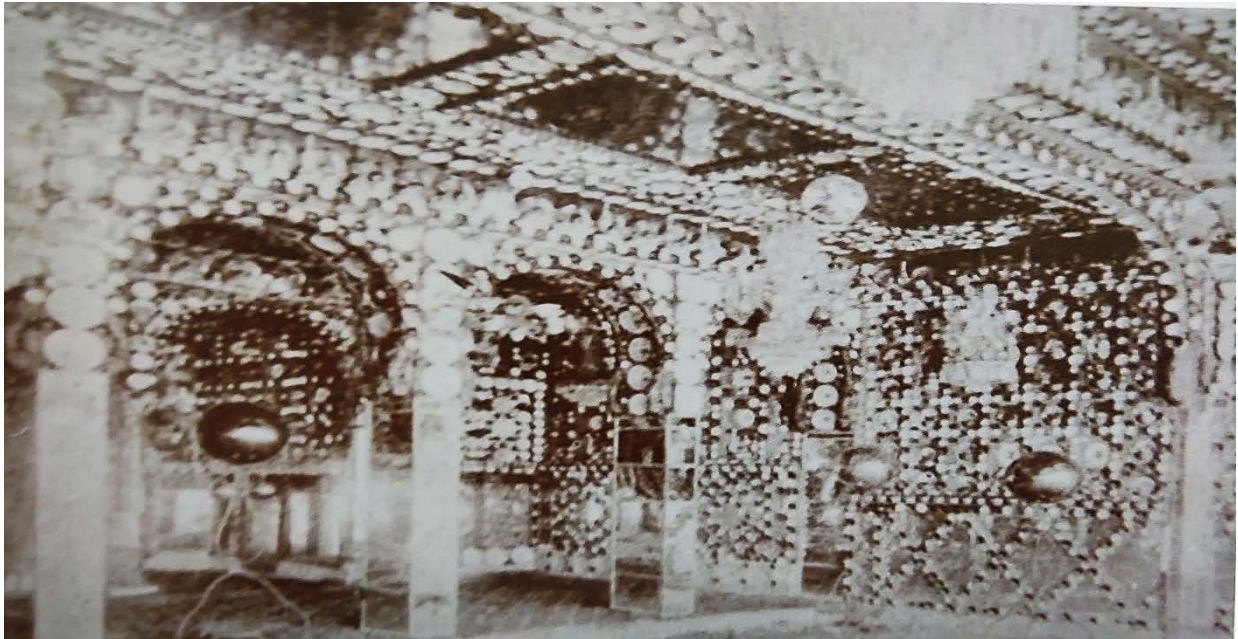
As per Schedule, the trainee Junior Civil Judges and the Judicial Officers working on OD in the twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad including the Registrars of High Court of Telangana were given training on 'CIS 3.1 Software and Development Facilities' under e-Courts Project. Training was given by the Judicial Officers who underwent Training and are Master Trainers in Ubuntu Software.

The trainings were given for Judicial Officers of Nalgonda and Khammam at Nalgonda, for Judicial Officers of Medak and Rangareddy at Ranga Reddy Headquarters, for Judicial Officers of Warangal and Karimnagar at Warangal, for Judicial Officers of Adilabad and Nizamabad at Nizamabad, for Judicial Officers of Hyderabad and all Tribunals at City Civil Court, Hyderabad and for Judicial officers of Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy at their respective District Headquarters.

Disclaimer: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the respective organization.



Court - During Nizam Regime



In the Deccan under the suzerainty of the Moghal Emperors, there existed a perfect system of Judiciary governed by the laws of Islam. The independence and impartiality with which justice was dispensed in those days are evident by the fact that a Judge never presented 'nazrana' by way of homage to king, and if he wanted to do so he would first return his robes to the king and then have the honour of presenting 'nazrana'. On his return home the king sent back to him his robes.

During the troublous period that followed the death of Asaf Jah, the scales of justice were seriously disturbed. However, there continued to be a sort of judicial system in the city of Hyderabad and in some of the important district headquarters of the Dominions. In 1845, during the Ministry of Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk, judges were allowed to investigate suits in which interest above 12% percent per annum was claimed, and in the following year imprisonment was substituted for mutilation of criminals, and a decree forbidding suttee was also promulgated. Munsiffs and Mir-e-Adal were appointed in districts, and their Judgements were first considered final, but, later on they were required to be submitted to the Courts in Hyderabad for review. A guide was also at this time compiled for the regulation of civil and criminal procedure of the district Courts. But, owing to the frequent changes of ministry that followed the resignation of Siraj-Ul-Mulk, these Courts had almost ceased to function by the time Sir Salar Jung assumed the ministry. At this time there were in the City of Hyderabad three Courts of Justice-the first (Sadrat-Ul-Aliya) in which civil and criminal cases were heard the second (the Kotwali) or police court and third (Dar-ul-qaza) the Court where religious disputes were settled.

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Note: The Author Mr. A. Fathulla Khan has given a detailed description about how courts functioned and they underwent reforms during the Nizam's rule in Hyderabad State, in the Book titled "A History of Administrative Reforms in Hyderabad State" [Remaining part to be continued in the next issue]

