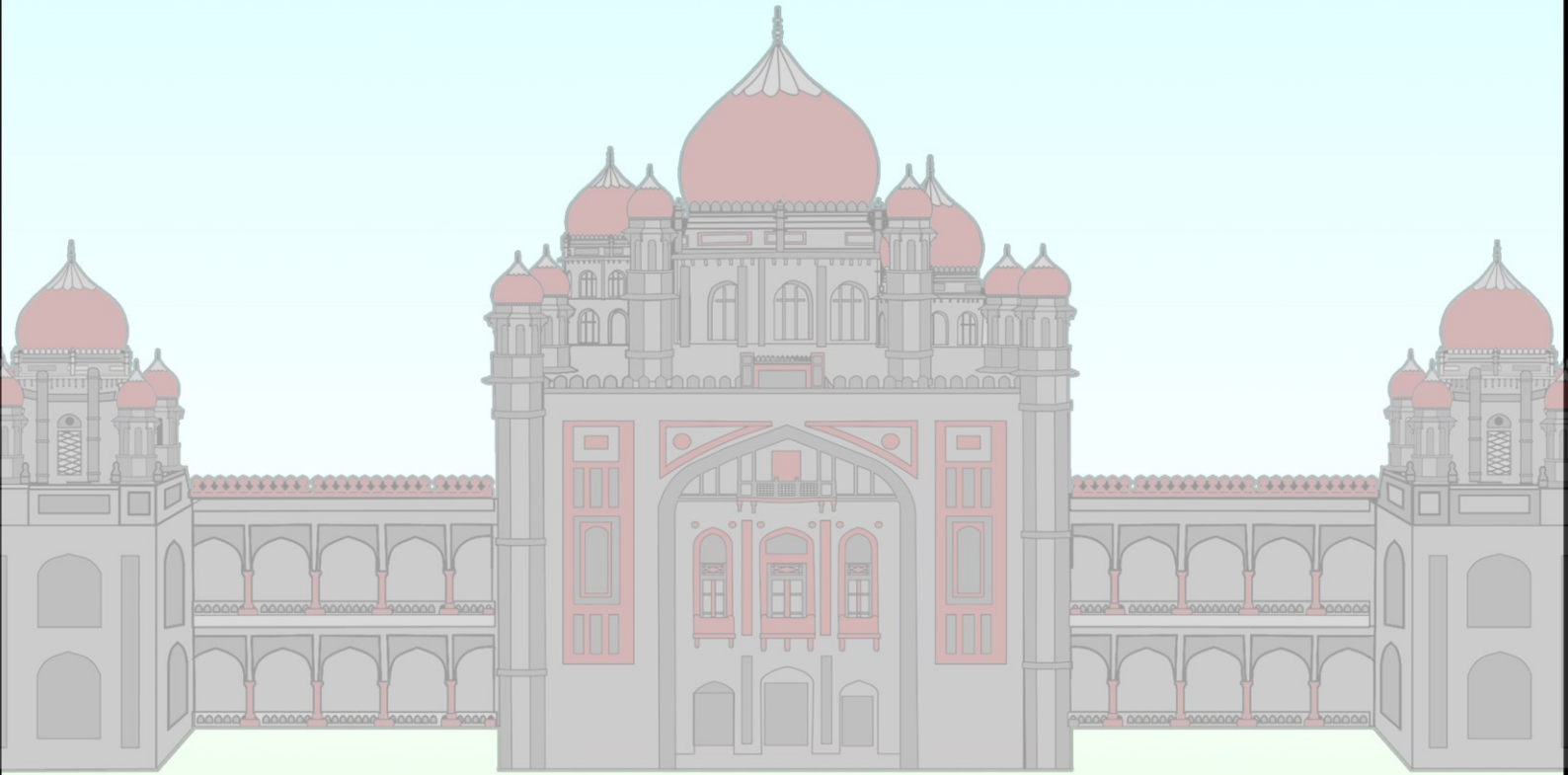


HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA



e-Newsletter

Volume IV – Issue 3

(July 2022 – Sep 2022)

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HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

UJJAL BHUYAN

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FOREWORD

This quarter, that was from 01-7-2022 to 30-09-2022 was a remarkable period in this year, for the reason being that Seven members from the BAR sworn in as the Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana, who are Honourable Sri Justice C.V Bhasker Reddy, Sri Justice E.V. Venugopal, Honourable Sri Justice Nagesh Bheemapaka, Honourable Sri Justice Pulla Karthik, Honourable Sri Justice K.Sarath , Honourable Sri Justice J Sreenivas Rao and Honourable Sri Justice Namavarapu Rajeshwar Rao. This augmentation would definitely enhance case disposals and overall justice delivery.

As a notable event, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India Sri Justice N.V. Ramana laid foundation stone for the Guest House and Cultural Centre for the High Court for the State of Telangana at Viquar Manzil premises, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad. The High Court for the State of Telangana would be the first High Court in the country to have such a facility that serves as a recreation centre for the Hon'ble Judges. His Lordship also unveiled "Nyaya Nirman" Document prepared by the High Court for the State of Telangana and Chairman, Buildings Committee. The document contains plans for 2, 4, and 10 court complexes.

Further the High Court issued Notifications inviting applications through online for filling up of 592 posts of Court Staff in the State of Telangana by direct recruitment under Telangana Judicial Ministerial & Subordinate Services, for maintaining confidentiality, transparency and to overcome the delay in recruitment process.

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao



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HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT



Hon'ble The Chief Justice
Ujjal Bhuyan



Hon'ble Sri Justice
P. Naveen Rao



Hon'ble Dr. Justice
Shameem Akther



Hon'ble Sri Justice
Abhinand Kumar Shavili



Hon'ble Justice
G. Sri Devi



Hon'ble Sri Justice
T. Vinod Kumar



Hon'ble Sri Justice
A. Abhishek Reddy



Hon'ble Sri Justice
K. Lakshman



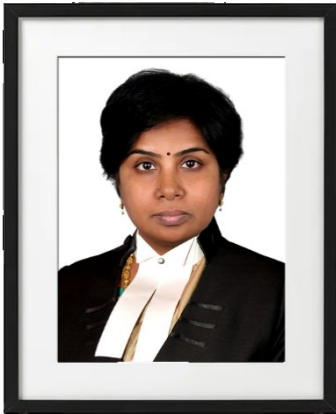
Hon'ble Sri Justice
B. Vijaysen Reddy



Hon'ble Smt. Justice
Lalitha Kanneganti



Hon'ble Smt. Justice
P. Sree Sudha



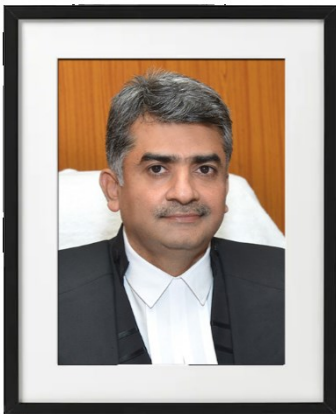
Hon'ble Dr. Justice
C. Sumalatha



Hon'ble Dr. Justice
G. Radha Rani



Hon'ble Sri Justice
M. Laxman



Hon'ble Sri Justice
N. Tukaramji



Hon'ble Sri Justice
A. Venkateshwara Reddy



Hon'ble Smt. Justice
P. Madhavi Devi



Hon'ble Sri Justice
K. Surender



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice
Surepalli Nanda



Hon'ble Sri Justice
M. Sudheer Kumar



Hon'ble Smt. Justice
Juvvadi Sridevi



Hon'ble Sri Justice
N.V. Shравan Kumar



Hon'ble Smt. Justice
C. Anupama Chakravarthy



Hon'ble Smt. Justice
M.G. Priyadarsini



Hon'ble Sri Justice
Sambasivarao Naidu



Hon'ble Sri Justice
Anugu Santhosh Reddy



Hon'ble Dr. Justice
Devaraju Nagarjun



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C. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy



Hon'ble Sri Justice
E.V. Venugopal



Hon'ble Sri Justice
Nagesh Bheemapaka



Hon'ble Sri Justice
Pulla Karthik



Hon'ble Sri Justice
K. Sarath



Hon'ble Sri Justice
J. Sreenivas Rao



Hon'ble Sri Justice
N. Rajeshwar Rao





Swearings as the Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana between 1-7-2022 to 30-9-2022



**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE
C.V BHASKAR REDDY**



**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE
E.V. VENUGOPAL**



**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE
NAGESH BHEEMAPAKA**



**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE
PULLA KARTHIK**



**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE
K.SARATH**



**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE
J SREENIVAS RAO**



**HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE
NAMAVARAPU RAJESHWAR RAO**



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Registrar (O.S.D.)



Events of the High Court

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Ujjal Bhuyan hoisted the national flag on the occasion of Independence Day on 15.08.2022. The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Registrars of the High Court, the Chairman, Bar Council of Telangana, the President, High Court Bar Association and other dignitaries graced the occasion. The program was streamed live on notified web platforms.



LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GUEST HOUSE AND CULTURAL CENTRE FOR THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA BY HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA ON 19.08.2022



Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India Sri Justice N.V. Ramana laid foundation stone for the Guest House and Cultural Centre for the High Court for the State of Telangana at Viqar Manzil premises, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad. The High Court for the State of Telangana will be the first High Court in the country to have such a facility that serves as recreation centre for the Judges. The Guest House will serve those Judges coming from other States. The facility will have a swimming pool and a gym along with VIP suite, 20 suites and 12 deluxe rooms for the Judges and their guests.



On this occasion, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India unveiled "Nyaya Nirman" Document prepared under the directions and guidance of Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Chairman, Buildings Committee. The document contains plans for 2,4, and 10 court complexes and Family Court & POCSO Court complexes, and details all the facilities and amenities to be made available to the Judicial Officers, Advocates, Ministerial Staff and most importantly Litigants. All the District Court Complexes to be built in the State of Telangana in the future will follow the plans, guidelines and specification report prescribed in the document.

Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Chief Secretary to Government of Telangana, Registrars of the High Court, Officials from the Roads and Buildings Department attended the program.

A softcopy of the said Nyaya Nirman Document can be accessed from:

bit.ly/3wj1'QnC





Some of the important Judgments delivered by the Hon'ble Judges of this High Court in this quarter

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE SRI UJJAL BHUYAN

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India & Benami Property Act, 1988

Case Details: Neopride Pharmaceuticals Ltd Vs Adjudicating Authority, in WRIT PETITION No. 33191 of 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 13-09-2022.

Facts: The primary challenge made is that the transactions which have been classified by the respondents as benami transactions and the property accrued there from, which have been classified by the respondents as benami property, were acquired prior to 25.10.2016 or 01.11.2016. Such a transaction could not have been classified as benami transaction by retroactively applying the law enacted in the year 2016.

Held: Supreme Court clarified that criminal provisions under the Benami Property Act were arbitrary and incapable of application, the law through the 2016 amendment could not retroactively apply for confiscation of those transactions entered into between 05.09.1988 to 25.10.2016 as the same would amount to punitive punishment. Finally, the Supreme Court concluded as under:

In view of the above discussion, we hold as under:

- a) Section 3(2) of the unamended 1988 Act is declared as unconstitutional for being manifestly arbitrary. Accordingly, Section 3(2) of the 2016 Act is also unconstitutional as it is violative of Article 20(1) of the Constitution.
- b) In rem forfeiture provision under Section 5 of the unamended Act of 1988, prior to the 2016 Amendment Act, was unconstitutional for being manifestly arbitrary.
- c) The 2016 Amendment Act was not merely procedural, rather, prescribed substantive provisions.
- d) In rem forfeiture provision under Section 5 of the 2016 Act, being punitive in nature, can only be applied prospectively and not retroactively.

e) Concerned authorities cannot initiate or continue criminal prosecution or confiscation proceedings for transactions entered into prior to the coming into force of the 2016 Act, viz., 25.10.2016. As a consequence of the above declaration, all such prosecutions or confiscation proceedings shall stand quashed.

f) As this Court is not concerned with the constitutionality of such independent forfeiture proceedings contemplated under the 2016 Amendment Act on the other grounds, the aforesaid questions are left open to be adjudicated in appropriate proceedings.

From the above, it is evident that Supreme Court has declared that the Amendment Act of 2016 is not merely procedural but prescribes substantive provisions. Therefore, concerned authorities cannot initiate or continue criminal prosecution or confiscation proceedings for transactions entered into prior to coming into force of the 2016 Amendment Act i.e., 25.10.2016. As a consequence, all such transactions or confiscation proceedings shall stand quashed. Supreme Court has also clarified that in rem forfeiture provision under Section 5 of the Amendment Act of 2016 being punitive in nature can only be applied prospectively and not retroactively.

In view of finality of the law declared by the Supreme Court, the impugned show cause notices, provisional attachment orders as well as the adjudicating orders passed by the various authorities under the Benami Property Act as amended by the Amendment Act of 2016 impugned in the batch of writ petitions cannot be sustained.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE P. NAVEEN RAO

Acts/Rules: Order VII Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

Case Details: Syed Mohammed Hussain **Vs.** The District Legal Services Authority, Rep.by its Chairman-cum-Prl.District & Sessions Judge at Sanga Reddy, Sanga Reddy

district and others in WRIT PETITION NO.21105 OF 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 26-08-2022.

Facts: Petitioners herein instituted O.S.Nos.72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of 2009 in the Court of VII Additional District and Sessions Judge-cum Judge, Family Court, Medak at Sanga Reddy, praying to declare the plaintiffs as absolute owners of suit schedule properties and to direct the defendants to deliver the possession of the suit schedule properties to the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs were represented by the General Power of Attorney Holders. The GPA holders applied to the District Legal Services Authority to exempt them from paying the court fee. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Medak at Sanga Reddy issued certificates of exemption on 24.09.2009. The certificates were presented before the Court below for exemption from payment of court fee. Sixteenth plaintiff died. Syed Farhatullah Sohail, Syed Akbar Zamani @ Farzana Khan and Syed Shafakahullah Khaleel were impleaded as legal heirs of the deceased 16th plaintiff as per the orders of the Principal District & Sessions Judge, Medak at Sanga Reddy. Aggrieved thereby, revision petitions were preferred.

This Court directed those persons to be impleaded in the array as defendants instead of 16th plaintiff. Accordingly, they were added as defendants. As defendants they filed written statement in all the five suits. These defendants filed application under Order VII Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for rejection of the plaint on the ground that by playing fraud and misrepresentation plaintiffs obtained exemption certificates. The civil Court dismissed the said application, granting them liberty to go in appeal before the Executive Chairman or the Chairman of the Legal Services institution if they are aggrieved by the certificate issued by the Member Secretary. Taking clue from the said observation of the lower Court, the said defendants preferred appeals to the Chairman, District Legal Services Authority. By common order dated 05.03.2022 the appeals preferred by the defendants were allowed and court fee exemption certificates issued on 24.09.2009 were cancelled and direction was issued to the plaintiffs to pay the requisite court fee. Challenging the said decision, this writ petition is filed.

Held: The following principles can be deduced from the treasure trove of precedents:

1. {(1999) 6 SCC 237}, 2. {1998 (1) ALD 595= 1998 (1) ALT 212} & 3. 2022 (2) SCC 301):

(A) In exercise of power of judicial review under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, it being discretionary and equitable remedy, Writ Court may decline to grant the relief to a petitioner, in the given facts of a case, even if legal flaw in the decision of competent authority is made out.

(B) Even when there are procedural infirmities in taking a decision by statutory authority affecting the petitioner adversely, Court need not grant the relief prayed for, if setting aside the decision assailed would result in restoring another illegal decision.

(C) Even when there are procedural infirmities vitiating a decision of competent authority, it need not be set aside on that ground and petitioner has to prove prejudice caused to him and that if opportunity was afforded to him he could have persuaded the competent authority to take a different view and such is possible and permissible.

(D) Writ remedy is highly discretionary remedy and to grant such a writ, the petitioner has to not only establish infraction of a statutory provision of law but required to further establish that such infraction has resulted in invasion of judicially enforceable right.

Guided by the above principles, if we look at the facts of the case, petitioners intended to avail legal aid service to exempt payment of huge Court fee. It is a benevolent service intended to be extended to a needy person to enable him to prosecute legal remedy notwithstanding his social status and financial constraints. No right, much less a vested right is available to a person to seek legal aid service. As analysed in the earlier paragraphs decision to exempt from payment of Court fee is vitiated on several counts. By virtue of impugned decision, no legally enforceable right of the petitioners is impinged. On the contrary, setting aside the impugned order would result in restoring another illegal order. Therefore, even assuming that there was flaw in the decision, Writ Court do not subscribe to granting relief on that ground. Further, as held by Division Bench of this Court in Kopparthi Krishna Murthy, the Legal Services Authority has no competence to issue certificate of exemption from payment of Court fee. Thus, looking from any aspect, petitioners have to fail.



 **HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE SHAMEEM AKTHER**

Acts/Rules: Section 374(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 & Section 376(2)(f) of IPC.

Case Details: Manoj Kumar Mahanand **Vs** State of Telangana, Rep. by its Public Prosecutor, High Court of Telangana, Hyderabad **in** Criminal Appeal No.244 of 2012. [\(Click here for full Judgment\).](#)

Date of Judgment: 22.08.2022.

Facts: 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, aggrieved by the judgment, dated 23.12.2021, passed in S.C.No.30 of 2014 by the learned Special Sessions Judge for Fast Tracking the cases relating to atrocities against women-I-cum-X Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, whereby the Court below convicted the appellant/accused of the offence punishable under Section 376(2)(f) of IPC and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for life and to pay a fine of Rs.50,000/-, in default, to undergo additional simple imprisonment for six (6) months, in addition to conviction period.

Held: Under these circumstances, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the matter, the impugned judgment dated 23.12.2021 passed in S.C.No.30 of 2014 by the learned Special Sessions Judge for Fast Tracking the cases relating to atrocities against Women-I-cum-X Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, in convicting and sentencing the appellant/accused of the offence under Section 376(2)(f) IPC, is set aside. Consequently, S.C.No.30 of 2014 is restored to prove Ex.P.8-medical report of the victim, through the doctor concerned or otherwise, as indicated above. Needless to say that the appellant/accused is entitled to cross-examine the said medical expert. The appellant/accused is directed to be set at liberty forthwith, if he is no longer required in any other case. The appellant/accused shall continue to be on bail granted to him in the subject Sessions Case. After recording the evidence of the doctor as indicated above, the Court below shall hear both the parties and determine the charges framed against the appellant/accused, in accordance with law, within a period of sixty (60) days from the date of receipt of a copy of the judgment. The appellant/accused shall appear before the Court below, as and when the subject Sessions Case is taken up for hearing.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE T. VINOD KUMAR**

Acts/Rules: Gazette Notification No.10 dt.14.06.2014 – for refund of EMD.

Case Details: *M. Mohan Reddy Vs State of Telangana* **in** WRIT PETITION No. 20076 OF 2014 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 24-08-2022.

Facts: By the present Writ Petition, the petitioners are seeking to declare the action of the respondents in not returning the Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) of Rs.5,00,000/-, each, to the petitioners, which was deposited by them for taking part in the auction process for grant of licence of wine shops, pursuant to the notification issued during the excise period from 01.07.2014 to 30.06.2015, as being illegal, null, void, arbitrary and without jurisdiction.

Held: In the facts of the present case, no such communication was issued to the petitioners and the same is not disputed by the learned Government Pleader appearing for the respondents. The Confirmation Register, as produced before this Court, shows an endorsement in pencil as 'absent' in respect of shop Nos.3 and 7'. Thus, it cannot be said that the selection in favour of the petitioners has been confirmed by the licensing authority on the date of drawl of lots. Once no communication is issued to the applicant, confirming his selection, the applicant cannot be considered as a successful applicant requiring him to comply with the other conditions, more so, when no satisfaction of the licencing authority for allotment in his favour is recorded.

Thus, the contention of the respondents that since the petitioners, being the single applicant and having failed to make the payment of balance of licence fee as per Rule 16 of the Licence Rules, stand disqualified to claim refund of EMD amount, cannot be countenanced.

On the other hand, the petitioners, though having made an application, for being selected for grant of licence in respect of Shop Nos.3 and 7 and making the payment of Rs.5,00,000/- each as EMD, would be entitled to seek refund of the same, since they were not present on the day so fixed for selection at the place of drawl of lots, more so, when it is not shown to this Court as to the petitioners being issued with any communication confirming their selection for the particular shop and the petitioners failing to comply with the other conditions specified while making application and as per the Rules.

In view of the above, this Court is of the view that the petitioners are entitled for the relief of refund of EMD amount of Rs.5,00,000/- each paid by them at the time of making applications.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. LAKSHMAN**

Acts/Rules: Article 226 of Constitution of India.

Case Details: Md. Afroz Baig **Vs** State Bank of India, Mumbai, and another **in** WRIT PETITION No. 18997 OF 2021 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 19-09-2022.

Facts: This Writ Petition is filed to declare the letter No. SARB: HYD: PMR:MAB 21-22-335, dated 31.07.2021 and letter No. SARB: HYD: PMR:MAB: 21-22:350, dated 06.08.2021, issued by 2nd respondent as illegal and contrary to the SBI OTS 2020 Circular dated 12.10.2020 and OTS sanction letter Ref.No.1149, dated 27.11.2020 and consequently set aside the said letters and direct 2nd respondent to receive the cheque bearing No.141267, dated 27.07.2021 drawn on Axis Bank Limited, Masab Tank, Hyderabad for Rs.37,87,567/- submitted by the petitioner to 2nd respondent bank on 28.07.2021 as compliance of the final instalment pursuant to above said OTS sanction letter dated 27.11.2020, and close the loan Account vide A/c.No.35424522518.

Held: In the present case, it is specifically contended by the petitioner that he is doing real estate business, due to the present COVID-19 pandemic situation, he sustained loss. However, to clear the loan, he sold the property and received money from the purchaser and deposited the same in the account and paid the entire loan amount including the interest vide his letter dated 28.07.2021. There is only one day delay. Therefore, according to this Court, it is a fit case to extend the time to the petitioner to repay the loan amount.

In view of the same, this writ petition is allowed. The letters, dated 31-07.2021 and 06.08.2021 issued by 2nd respondent bank are set aside. 2nd respondent bank is directed to receive the said amount of Rs.37,87,567/- (Rs.35,09,995.38ps + interest

of Rs.2,77,571.62ps) from the petitioner and close the loan account bearing No.A/c.No.35424522518 of the petitioner. Ten days time from today is granted to the petitioner to clear the said amount along with interest, at the agreed rate between the petitioner and 2nd respondent Bank, failing which, 2nd respondent bank is at liberty to proceed with the matter in accordance with law.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE B. VIJAYSEN REDDY

Acts/Rules: Section 6, 8(1), 8(4) or 9, 10(1), 20(1)(a) of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

Case Details: Smt. Santosh Verma Vs The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Revenue (ULC) Department Rep. by its Principal Secretary Secretariat Buildings, Hyderabad & 3 others in WRIT PETITION No.24964 OF 2012. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 02-08-2022.

Facts: The petitioner filed a declaration under Section 6 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (for short 'the Act') in File No.F1/318/76 before the respondent No.2 declaring that she and her husband possessed an extent of 3698.18 sq. meters of land within the urban agglomeration of Hyderabad and New Delhi. Pursuant thereto, the respondent No.2 prepared a draft statement under Section 8(1) of the Act on 28.08.1978 determining that the petitioner is holding excess land of 2698.18 sq. meters in Sy.No.20 of Habsiguda Village, Ranga Reddy District (which according to the petitioner is situated within the peripheral area of Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration). The petitioner submitted an exemption application on 07.08.1979 under Section 20(1)(a) of the Act. The respondent No.3 issued final statement on 14.09.1979 under Section 8(4) of the Act confirming draft statement under Section 8(1) of the Act. However, it is stated that the petitioner has not received notice or statement under Section 8(4) or 9 of the Act at any point of time.

Section 10(1) notification is said to have been issued published in the Gazette dated 15.05.1980. In such circumstances, the petitioner filed WP.No.5392 of 1980 challenging final statement dated 19.09.1979 and sought a direction to consider the application dated 07.08.1979 for exemption. This Court vide order dated 27.10.1980 in WPMP.No.8060 Of 1980 stayed the publication of Section 10(3) notification in the

Gazette. Subsequently, WP.No.5392 of 1980 was allowed by order dated 26.09.1986 following the order passed by this Court in WP.No.5968 of 1983 dated 18.09.1984.

Held: This Court in *Nalla Yakoob v. Government of A.P. Revenue (UC. II) Department*, (1992 (2) ALT 473), held that there is general exemption granted under G.O. Ms. No. 733 Revenue (UC2) Department, dated 31.10.1988 and it does not contemplate making any application by any individual claiming the said exemption. This Court observed as follows:

“The liability to surrender the excess land has to be determined now in the context of G.O. Ms. No. 733 Revenue (UC2) Department, dated 31.10.1988 and not otherwise. This G.O. Ms. No. 733, dated 31.10.1988 has been issued by the Government in exercise of its powers under Section 20(1)(a) of the Urban Lands (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 enunciating a policy to grant exception of vacant land in the peripheral area as specified in Column (3) of Schedule-I to the Urban Lands (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 prescribing a maximum of 5 acres of land, that too, after making provision for roads, open spaces, hospitals and school. This is a general exemption granted not contemplating or making any application by any individual. This exemption is automatic, provided, two conditions are complied; namely (1) that the land is in peripheral area; and (2) that the maximum extent is five acres exclusive of the land set apart towards roads, open spaces, school and hospital.”

In that view of the matter, the notice dated 22.12.2006 issued under Section 10 (5) of the Act and order passed on 13.2.2007 under Section 10(6) of the Act and the alleged taking over possession of the surplus land on 13.3.2008 are wholly without jurisdiction and ultra virus.”

In the present case, possession is alleged to been taken over by the Government on 16.02.2008 i.e., after issuance of G.O. Ms. No.733 dated 31.10.1988. In the light of the law laid down by this Court in *NALLA YAKOOB’s* case (1992 (2) ALT 473) and *KAUSHALYA’s* case ((2012) 5 ALD 54 : (2012) 4 ALT 202), exemption of land to an extent of Acs.5.00 in peripheral area is automatic and is a general exemption, the only exception being possession of land should not have been taken prior to 31.10.1988. The same is the fact situation in the instant case as the possession was not taken prior to 31.10.1988 and allegedly taken over on 16.02.2008, which is nonest and illegal.

Resultantly, the writ petition is allowed setting aside the order under Section 8(4) of the Act, Notifications under Sections 10(1) and 10(3) of the Act, notice under Section 10(5) of the Act, order under Section 10(6) of the Act and all consequential proceedings in File No.F1/318/76; consequently G.O. Ms. No.492 dated 27.05.1993 is quashed.



 **HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE LALITHA KANNEGANTI**

Acts/Rules: Article 226 of Constitution of India & Sections 420, 468, 499, 500 IPC and under Section 156(3) & Sections 91/160 Cr.P.C.

Case Details: S. Upender Vs The State of Telangana in W P No.35288 of 2022 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 13.09.2022.

Facts: Learned counsel for the petitioner Mr. R. Bhaskar submits that basing on a complaint given by the petitioner, the respondent police have registered a case in Cr.No.410 of 2021 on the file of Amberpet Police Station, Hyderabad, for the offences under Sections 420, 468, 499, 500 IPC and under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C., and thereafter, there is no progress in the investigation and hence, the petitioner has come up before this Court.

Learned Assistant Government Pleader for Home, on instructions, submits that basing on the complaint given by the petitioner, the respondent police have registered the aforesaid crime on 26-10-2021 against respondent No.6 and during the course of investigation, they have issued notice under Sections 91/160 Cr.P.C., to the petitioner on 13-06-2022 requesting him to produce the relevant documents, but he did not provide the same and then, the Investigating Officer has issued a notice under Section 91 Cr.P.C., to the accused on 25-06-2022. He further submits that as per the investigation conducted and evidence collected, the dispute is purely civil in nature and there were family disputes between the petitioner and respondent No.6, and after completion of the investigation, the Investigating Officer, after obtaining permission from the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Malakpet Division, has closed the crime as 'lack of evidence'. He further submits that after serving notice to the

petitioner/complainant, the respondent police have filed a final report before the IV Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Nampally at Hyderabad on 08-09-2022.

Held: In this case, after the writ petition is filed, the respondent police having kept quiet from the year 2021, they have come up with the instructions stating that they have closed the case without even serving notice on the petitioner. It appears that the concerned Station House Officer, i.e., the Inspector of Police, Amberpet Police Station, has wilfully neglected or disobeyed the circular issued by the Director General of Police dated 06-08-2022. Therefore, the Commissioner, Hyderabad, shall look into this matter and take appropriate action against the Officer, who has violated the guidelines issued by the Director General of Police in the said circular. The respondent police shall serve a notice on the petitioner and the petitioner is at liberty to avail the appropriate remedy available under law.



 **HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE P. SREE SUDHA**

Acts/Rules: Order 41 Rule 3 CPC and Article 123 of the Limitation Act.

Case Details: *Smt. M. Jayanthi Vs B. Arjun Reddy Died per LRs in CRP No. 1421 of 2020.* ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 10-08-2022.

Facts: The petitioner is the defendant and the respondents herein are the plaintiffs. The petitioner herein filed an application under Order 41 Rule 3 CPC before the trial Court seeking to condone the delay of 779 days in filing the appeal against the judgment and decree dated 13.10.2017 passed in O.S.No.491 of 2003 on the file of the learned I Additional Senior Civil Judge, Ranga Reddy District. The trial Court after considering the arguments of both the counsel at length, dismissed the application. Aggrieved by the same the petitioner herein preferred this revision.

Held: The petitioner herein wilfully and voluntarily took away the bundle from the counsel and did not make her appearance during the pendency of the proceedings and kept quiet. Moreover, she was also watching the proceedings and notice was served upon her not only through Court but also by registered post with acknowledgment due and also by way of publication, but she avoided to receive the same in the E.P. She was arrayed as the fourth respondent in Writ Petition No.8861 of 2019 and she also preferred C.R.P.No.816 of 2020 during the pendency of the E.P. but simply now stating that she has no knowledge of the proceedings till she was dispossessed, and thus, it clearly amounts to abuse of process of law. Though suit was filed in the year 2003, plaintiff died during the pendency of the proceedings on 11.10.2010, his legal representatives were brought on record and the suit was finally decreed on 13.10.2017. Her counsel filed a memo on 18.02.2016 stating that she has taken away the bundle and it clearly shows that she could not represent at the fag end of the case from 2016 to 30.10.2017 and hence, the conduct of the petitioner herein is deprecated. The trial Court called for the records at her instance, verified the same and rightly dismissed the delay petition and it is not a case where the Court can invoke liberal approach and thus this Court finds no reason to interfere with order under challenge.



 **HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE CHILLAKUR SUMALATHA**

Acts/Rules: Criminal Procedure Code

Case Details: Alibaba Cloud (India) LLP Vs The State of Telangana rep. by Public Prosecutor, in CrIp.no.6069 of 2022. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 17-08-2022.

Facts: The petitioner Alibaba Cloud (India) Private Limited Company is a Limited Liability Partnership Firm registered under Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and is carrying out business of providing Cloud Computing Services and related services in India. He contends that the account of the petitioner was illegally and unjustifiably seized and the account was frozen by the respondent on 13.08.2021 invoking Sections 91 and 102 Cr.P.C, while investigating the case in Crime No.1342 of 2021 of Cyber Crime Police Station, Hyderabad. Learned counsel contends that the Prohibitory Order was passed without arraying the petitioner atleast as a suspect and

no investigation is done regarding his activities and further, the petitioner has not been served with the copy of the Prohibitory Order till this date.

Challenging the Prohibitory Order by which the Bank Account of the petitioner bearing No.00623888001 maintained with Mumbai Branch of HSBC India has been frozen and to direct the respondent to defreeze the said Bank Account, the present Criminal Petition is filed.

Held: In the case on hand, there is no material whatsoever to show that the freezing of account is through any written proceedings. No doubt, even through oral instructions, the account can be frozen. However, after doing so, the concerned Police Officer has to reduce the proceedings that went on in writing and then has to forward the same to the jurisdictional Magistrate forthwith. In case such procedure is followed, nothing would have prevented the respondent to furnish the said information to this Court. Therefore, this Court is of the view that on freezing the account, the procedure required to be followed that is laid down under Section 102(3) Cr.P.C. is not followed. Further, the learned counsel for the petitioner submits that information regarding the freezing of account is not provided to the petitioner in writing till date. The learned Assistant Public Prosecutor did not state that on freezing the account, such information is furnished to the petitioner. The learned Assistant Public Prosecutor who stated that in case prior intimation is given, there is every possibility of the Account holder to withdraw the amount, did not state as to why after freezing the account the fact of freezing the account is not intimated to the account holder. Principles of natural justice require that the person holding the account should be informed that his account has been frozen due to suspicion regarding the involvement of the offence. Furthermore, there is no material that is brought to the notice of this Court by the respondent to show that the amount that is lying in the account of the petitioner is the proceeds of crime. Even as per the submission of the learned Assistant Public Prosecutor, a sum of Rs.5 lakhs was shown to be deposited into the account of the petitioner as regards to the crime concerned. The crime was registered in the month of August 2021 and the case is still under investigation. For what purpose the account is still required to be in frozen state is not stated anywhere. Therefore, this Court is of the opinion that the account cannot be permitted to stay in a frozen state any longer. Also, as already indicated, the procedure required by law while freezing the account and subsequent thereof is not followed. As the mandatory requirement is not complied with and as no material is produced or shown indicating the requirement of the account to be in frozen state, this Court is of the view that the request of the petitioner requires to be honoured.

Resultantly, the Criminal Petition is allowed. The Prohibitory Order by which the petitioner's bank account No.00623888001 that is maintained with Mumbai Branch of HSBC India has been frozen, is consequently set-aside. The respondent is directed to defreeze the bank account of the petitioner on the petitioner furnishing a bond for Rs.25 lakhs. The petitioner shall also give an undertaking that he would not close the account and that he would produce the relevant transaction details as and when required either to the Court or to the Investigating Agency in all aspects during the course of investigation. The present order does not debar the respondent from taking steps in freezing the account at a subsequent stage in case sufficient material or prima facie evidence is collected to show that the proceeds of crime are deposited into the bank account of the petitioner and that the petitioner's involvement in the commission of offence is found out. The petitioner is also specifically directed not to withdraw the entire amount that is in the account so as to hamper the investigating process or to escape from the liability. The bank account shall only be operated for the business purpose for which the account is opened and is being operated.



 **HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE G. RADHA RANI**

Acts/Rules: Freedom Fighter Pension - Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

Case Details: Mekala Lakshmaiah Vs The Government of India in WRIT PETITION Nos.38506 OF 2012 and 1019 OF 2021 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 08.07.2022.

Facts: Writ Petition No.38506 was filed by the petitioner to issue a writ of mandamus to declare the rejection order for grant of Freedom Fighter Pension vide proceedings No.112/4140/97-FF(HC), dated 31.10.2012 passed by the 1st respondent, as illegal and contrary to Article 14 of the Constitution of India and consequently to direct the respondents to sanction the Freedom Fighter Pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 (for short 'SSS Scheme, 1980')

W.P. No.1019 of 2021 filed by the petitioner to declare the proceedings passed by the 1st respondent in F.No.52/CC/100/2012-FF(HC), dated 09.12.2020 in not

extending the benefit of dependent family pension to the petitioner on account of the death of her husband freedom fighter, who was receiving freedom fighter pension, as illegal and contrary to the law and against the principles of natural justice and consequently to direct the 1st respondent to grant dependant family pension under SSS Yojana, 1980 to the petitioner forthwith as extended to her husband.

Held: This Court vide order in WPMP No.48833 of 2012 dated 13.12.2012 observed that:

“To the misfortune of the petitioner, contrary to the findings rendered by this Court and assurance given by the counsel appearing for respondent No.1, the latter has passed the impugned order on 31.10.2012 rejecting the petitioner’s application once again by virtually reiterating the stand taken by it in its earlier rejection order dated 16.3.2004. The alleged contradiction in respect of the Camps was precisely the ground given in the previous order of rejection. Having considered the said ground, this Court has rendered categorical findings that the participation of the petitioner in the freedom movement was not doubted by the respondents. This and other findings rendered by this Court in favour of the petitioner have not been assailed by the respondents and they have attained finality. Therefore, in my prima facie opinion, it is wholly unjust on the part of respondent No.1 to reject the petitioner’s application for Freedom Fighters’ Pension once again on the same ground, on which it has earlier rejected and which rejection order was set aside by this Court.”

and granted provisional pension to the deceased petitioner from the month of January, 2012.

The Hon’ble Apex Court in *Gurdial Singh v. Union of India* (2001 (8) SCC 8) observed that:

*“8. We have noticed with disgust that the respondent Authorities have adopted a hyper-technical approach while dealing with the case of a freedom fighter and ignored the basic principles/objectives of the scheme intended to give the benefit to the sufferers in the freedom movement. The contradictions and discrepancies, as noticed hereinabove, cannot be held to be material which could be made the basis of depriving the appellant of his right to get the pension. The case of the appellant has been disposed of by ignoring the mandate of law and the Scheme. The impugned order also appears to have been passed with a biased and close mind completely ignoring the verdict of this Court in *Mukund Lal Bhandari's case*(1993 Supp (3) SCC 2).*

We further feel that after granting the pension to the appellant, the respondents were not justified to reject his claim on the basis of material which already existed, justifying the grant of pension in his favour.”

Considering the judgments of the Hon’ble Apex Court as extracted above and when the petitioner was granted provisional pension basing on the order of this Court, rejecting the same to the wife of the petitioner is considered as improper. The Hon’ble Apex court in Mukund Lal Bhandari and others v. Union of India and others (1993 Supp (3) SCC 2) held that:

“In fact, the Government, if it is possible for them to do so, should find out the freedom fighters or their dependents and approach them with the pension instead of requiring them to make applications for the same. That would be the true spirit of working out such Schemes. The Schemes has rightly been renamed in 1985 as the Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in accord with its object. We, therefore, cannot countenance the plea of the Government that the claimants would only be entitled to the benefit of the Scheme if they made applications before a particular date notwithstanding that in fact they had suffered the imprisonment and made the sacrifices and were thus otherwise qualified to receive the benefit. We are, therefore, of the view that whatever the date on which the claimants make the applications, the benefit should be made available to them. The date prescribed in any past or future notice inviting the claims, should be regarded more as a matter of administrative convenience than as a rigid time- limit.”

Hence, considering the object of the SSS Scheme, 1980 and that the deceased petitioner had made an application by enclosing all the requisite documents and the State Government also recommended for sanction of his pension and this Court vide orders in WP No.4172 of 2007 and also in WP MP No.48833 of 2012 in WP No.38506 of 2012 had after considering all the aspects, granted provisional pension, rejection of the same by the 1st respondent by taking a hyper technical approach, is considered not proper.



 **HON’BLE SRI JUSTICE N. TUKARAMJI**

Acts/Rules: Section 168 of the M.V.Act.

Case Details: United India Insurance Co Ltd. Vs Siromani Kistaiah in MACMA No. 83 of 2013. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 08-07-2022.

Facts: The case of the petitioners, in brief is that, on 15.01.2009 while Siramoni Venkataiah/deceased along with his friend were proceeding on Hero Honda Passion Plus bearing Registration No.AP-29-F-8925 at Kurmedu gate, one Tractor and Tractor bearing registration No.AP -24-L-9940 came in opposite direction and dashed the motor cycle, as a result, the riders of the motor cycle were slumped and received severe head injuries and died on the spot. The Tribunal, after considering the evidence on record placed by the petitioners held that the accident occurred due to rash and negligent driving of the Tractor and Tractor, thus awarded Rs.9,20,000/- with 7.5% interest as compensation against the owner and insurer/respondents of the Tractor and Tractor/1st and 2nd respondents.

In appeal, the 2nd respondent/insurer (hereinafter 'respondent'), has contended that the Tribunal should have considered that the income of the deceased was not established. That apart, the Income Tax Returns/Exs.A8 and A9 are also not proved. Thus, the Tribunal erred in taking the monthly income of the deceased at Rs.10,000/-. Further, the multiplier applied for computing the compensation and the interest amount awarded are improper. Hence, prayed for reassessment.

Held: Thus, in total, the petitioners are entitled for the compensation under various heads is as follows :

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Loss of Dependency	15,12,000.00
Loss of Estate	15,000.00
Funeral Charges	15,000.00
Final Consortium to petitioners 1 and 2	80,000.00
TOTAL	16,22,000.00

It is pertinent to note that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Surekha and others Vs. Santosh and others (2020 ACJ 2156) held that higher compensation than the claimed

can be awarded, without there being any cross appeal or objection, owing to the statutory duty under Section 168 of the M.V.Act in awarding the just compensation. Consequently, the appeal is disposed of in the following terms:

- (i) The appeal filed by the appellant/insurer is dismissed;
- (ii) However, the respondents/petitioners are awarded compensation of Rs.16,22,000/-, (Rupees sixteen lakhs twenty two thousand only) with interest at 7.5% per annum from the date of petition till realization;
- (iii) the appellant/insurer and insured/owner are jointly and severally liable to pay the compensation and they are directed to deposit the enhanced amounts with interest by setting of the amounts paid, if any, within one month from the date of receipt of copy of the judgment;
- (iv) on deposit of enhanced amount with interest, the respondent/claim petitioners are permitted to withdraw entire amount as per the apportionment.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE A. VENKATESHWARA REDDY**

Acts/Rules: Sections 498-A, 506 of IPC and Sections 3 and 4 of Dowry Prohibition Act

Case Details: Smt. Kalangi alias Kummari Varsha Vs Mr. Kalangi Deepak in TRCMP 147 of 2020. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 08-08-2022.

Facts: The petitioner/wife has stated that she is the legally wedded wife of the respondent, their marriage was performed on 06.07.2020 at CSR St. John's Church, Godavarikhani, as per the Christian tradition. Both of them led comfortable life for some time. Thereafter, the respondent started ill-treating the petitioner, beat her on 06.02.2021, caused injuries with the blade, she was treated in the hospital and she was driven out of her matrimonial house. Then, she started living with her parents and she is constrained to file a criminal case before the police of Bhadrachalam Town on 12.06.2021, vide Crime No.240 of 2021 for the offence punishable under Sections 498-A, 506 of IPC and Sections 3 and 4 of Dowry Prohibition Act wherein the police have filed a charge sheet and it is now pending, vide CC No.954 of 2021 before the concerned Magistrate's Court. She has also filed MC No.18 of 2021 and DVC No.5 of

2021 pending before that Court at Bhadrachalam. In the meanwhile, the respondent/ husband has filed OP No.4 of 2022 on the file of the VI Additional District Judge, Godavarikhani, which is at a distance of more than 250 k.m. It is causing lot of inconvenience for her to commute from Kothagudem to Godavarikhani, as such requested for withdrawal of OP No.4 of 2022 pending on the file of VI Additional District Judge, Godavarikhani and to transfer the same to the learned Principal Senior Civil Judge at Kothagudem.

Held: In similar circumstances, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Sangeetha alias Shreya v. Prasant Vijay Wargiya (2004 (13) SCC 407)* held that if any threat is given, the respondent can always complain to the Court and that the Court would definitely consider such complaint on its own merits. The Apex Court further held that between husband and wife, the convenience of wife must prevail particularly when the wife has 2½ year old child.

The learned counsel for the petitioner/wife also relied on the principles laid in *N.C.V. Aishwarya v. A.S. Saravana Karthik Sha (2022 Live Law (SC) 627)* wherein the Apex Court while dealing with the application under Section 24 of CPC held that the convenience of the wife and economic soundness of both the parties, the social strata of the spouses, their behavioural pattern and their standard of life are essentials to be considered.

Therefore, when the facts of the present case are tested on the touch stone of the principles laid in the above two decisions, the answer is in the positive. The wife is entitled for transfer of OP No.4 of 2022, pending on the file of the learned Senior Civil Judge, Godavarikhani, Peddapalli District. However, the petitioner has requested to transfer the matter to the file of Principal Senior Civil Judge at Kothagudem. Considering the fact that the parties are Christians and the OP No.4 of 2022 is filed for dissolution of the marriage under Indian Divorce Act, 1869, the said OP is ordered to be transferred to the Principal District Judge, Badradri-Kothagudem, instead of transferring it to the Senior Civil Judge at Kothagudem.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. SURENDER**

Acts/Rules: Sections 306, 307 & Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code.

Case Details: Cherukupally Janaiah@ Rudraiah Vs The State of Andhra Pradesh, rep by its Public Prosecutor, High Court for the State of A.P, Hyderabad in Criminal Appeal No.447 OF 2009. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 02.08.2022.

Facts: This Criminal Appeal is filed by the appellant/A1 aggrieved by the conviction recorded by the II Additional Sessions Judge, Nalgonda at Suryapet, in S.C.No.618 of 2007, dated 17.02.2009, for the offence punishable under Sections 307 of Indian Penal Code and sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for a period of seven years, further under Section 306 of IPC appellant was sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for three years and to pay fine of Rs.500/-.

Held: In the present facts and circumstances of the case, the incident was only result of heated exchange of words between spouses which unfortunately lead to the death. As seen from the narration there were constant fights amongst the spouses. However, the appellant/A1 coming home in a drunken condition and fighting with his spouse on a regular basis would definitely fall within the definition of cruelty under Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code. For the said harassment, the appellant is convicted for the offence under section 498A of IPC.

As discussed above, the ingredients of Section 307 & 306 of IPC are not made out. The conviction recorded by the II Additional Sessions Judge, Nalgonda at Suryapet, in S.C.No.618 of 2007, dated 17.02.2009, against the appellant/A1 for the offence punishable under Sections 307 and 306 of Indian Penal Code is set aside.



HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUREPALLI NANDA

Acts/Rules: Regulation 39 (1) (A) Regulation 39(2) and 39(3) of LIC of India Staff Regulations, 1960.

Case Details: Md. Ebadulla Khan Vs 1. The Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited. Rep. by its Senior Divisional Manager, 2. Senior Divisional Manager, The Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited in W.P.No. 4182 of 2013. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 22.07.2022.

Facts: The petitioner is appointed as Peon on temporary basis in the office of the 2nd Respondent in the month of March, 2003 and consequently, after putting more than 8 years of service as temporary employee, the petitioner was appointed as peon on regular basis on 18.02.2012 after passing written test conducted on 26.06.2011, oral interview on 11.07.2011. The petitioner joined on 22.02.2012 and after completing six months, his probation was declared on 21.08.2012. When an anonymous complaint was received that the certificates produced by the petitioner i.e. transfer certificate No. 45400 dated 26.08.1995 and the 9th class marks memo from Government High School, Padmanagar, Karimnagar District are fake, proceedings dated 02.01.2013 was issued to the petitioner to submit his explanation. The petitioner submitted his explanation on 05.1.2013 categorically pleading that the allegation made against him is incorrect and false and that the certificates submitted by him are from Government High-School, Peddapally, but not basing on the alleged certificate of Government High School, Padmanagar. However, without considering any of the submissions made by the petitioner impugned proceeding dated 16.01.2013 was issued by the 2nd Respondent terminating him service with immediate effect on the premise that the petitioner is a probationer.

In this regard, the petitioner submitted that, his probation period was only limited to 6 months, which is extendable on completion of probationary period. However, the fact remains that his probation has not been extended by the authorities, at any point of time. Therefore, the petitioner is deemed to be a regular employee. However, the 2nd respondent issued the impugned order by imposing penalty of removal from service under Regulation 39 (1) (A) of LIC of India Staff Regulations, 1960 with immediate effect. The said proceeding dated 02.01.2013 was issued exclusively basing on an alleged complaint submitted by some unknown persons and also the alleged report received from the Head Master, Govt. High School, Padmanagar dated 16.08.2012. Basing on the said documents, which were obtained without petitioner's knowledge, the 2nd respondent is not expected to terminate petitioner's services. A regular employee cannot be terminated without holding any regular departmental enquiry. Further, the termination of the petitioner is not one of the enumerated penalties under the staff regulations. It is incumbent on the part of the 2nd respondent to hold a regular departmental enquiry before arriving at a conclusion. However, in the instant case, no enquiry was conducted. None of the petitioner's submissions were considered by the disciplinary authority before terminating his services. As such impugned order of termination of the 2nd respondent dated 16.01.2013 is liable to be set aside. Hence, this writ petition is filed.

Held: In the present case on hand, what is alleged against the petitioner is submission of false certificates at the time of joining as Sub-staff. Going by the tenor of the impugned order, it is in comprehensible as to how the same can be construed as a termination simplicitor. The order impugned was in pursuance to a complaint made behind the back of the petitioner and after the appointing authority has ordered for discreet investigation which certainly indicated serious issues and that was made the basis for a decision to terminate the petitioner without any regular departmental enquiry being conducted in the matter. In such situation it is unfathomable to construe the impugned order dated 16.01.2013 as order of termination simplicitor. A bare perusal of Regulation 39 of the Life Insurance Corporation (staff) Regulations, 1960 clearly indicates that the impugned order is passed in clear violation of Regulation 39(2) and 39(3) and the petitioner, admittedly, as borne on record, had been denied a reasonable opportunity of defending himself against the charges alleged against him.

This Court opines that it is mandatory for the appointing authority to conduct enquiry and thereafter, discharge the petitioner. It is well settled position of law that a probationer/employee could be discharged from service for unsuitability and not on imputing allegations. The impugned order dated 16.01.2013 is not an order of discharge simplicitor but it is an order of discharge imputing allegations against the petitioner which attaches stigma.

Under these circumstances, taking into consideration the law laid down in the Apex Court judgments referred to above, I am inclined to dispose of the writ petition on the following terms.

- (i) The impugned Proceeding No. P & IR dated 16.01.2013 issued by the 2nd respondent is set aside.
- (ii) The 2nd respondent is entitled to proceed from the stage of issuing a charge memo and conduct the enquiry afresh and take a decision in accordance with law in the matter either by permitting the petitioner to rejoin or by placing him under suspension.
- (iii) In view of the afflux of time, such an exercise to be carried on within a period of three months from the date of receipt of copy of the order. The petitioner is not awarded any back wages at this stage and the same will be decided only

after the outcome of the ultimate enquiry to be conducted by the 2nd respondent.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE N.V. SHRAYAN KUMAR**

Acts/Rules: Order VII Rule 14 CPC; Order VII Rule 14(3) CPC; Order 18 Rule 17-A and section 151 of CPC.

Case Details: Gugilla Narayana Vs The District Collector in C.R.P. No.1765 of 2022.
[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 28-09-2022.

Facts: The revision petitioners have filed a suit in O.S. No.24 of 2013 for declaration of title and recovery of possession of the suit land on the file of the II Additional District Judge, Karimnagar. While so, when the matter is at the stage of arguments, an application in I.A. No.265 of 2020 under Order VII Rule 14(3) read with 151 CPC was filed with a prayer to receive the documents i.e., Certified Copy of Panchanama along with copies of sketch map pertaining to the survey of the suit land by the MC Inspector. The Court below dismissed the said application vide its order dated 19.01.2022 holding that the suit is at the fag end of the disposal and more particularly the evidence of the plaintiffs is closed long back and the suit is of the year 2013. Aggrieved by the said order, the petitioners have filed the present revision petition.

Held: In the case on hand, the stage of the suit is at argument stage and in the backdrop of these circumstances, it is pertinent to examine the scope of Order 18 Rule 17-A, which was omitted by the Act 46 of 1999 with effect from 01.07.2002.

Prior to omission it read as:

“17-A. Production of evidence not previously known or which could not be produced despite due diligence.- Where a party satisfies the Court that, after exercise of due diligence, any evidence was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when that party was leading his evidence, the Court may permit that party to produce that evidence at a later stage on such terms as may appear to it to be just.”

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case reported in K.K. Velusamy Vs. N. Palanisamy ((2011) 11 Supreme Court Cases 275) had explained the scope of Order 18 Rule 17-A, the relevant paras reads as under:

“13. The Code earlier had a specific provision in Order 18 Rule 17-A for production of evidence not previously known or the evidence which could not be produced despite due diligence. It enabled the court to permit a party to produce any evidence even at a late stage, after the conclusion of his evidence if he satisfied the court that even after the exercise of due diligence, the evidence was not within his knowledge and could not be produced by him when he was leading the evidence. That provision was deleted with effect from 1.7.2002. The deletion of the said provision does not mean that no evidence can be received at all, after a party closes his evidence. It only means that the amended structure of the Code found no need for such a provision, as the amended Code contemplated little or no time gap between completion of evidence and commencement and conclusion of arguments. Another reason for its deletion was the misuse thereof by the parties to prolong the proceedings under the pretext of discovery of new evidence.

14. The amended provisions of the Code contemplate and expect a trial court to hear the arguments immediately after the completion of evidence and then proceed to judgment. Therefore, it was unnecessary to have an express provision for re-opening the evidence to examine a fresh witness or for recalling any witness for further examination. But if there is a time gap between the completion of evidence and hearing of the arguments, for whatsoever reason, and if in that interregnum, a party comes across some evidence which he could not lay his hands earlier, or some evidence in regard to the conduct or action of the other party comes into existence, the court may in exercise of its inherent power under section 151 of the Code, permit the production of such evidence if it is relevant and necessary in the interest of justice, subject to such terms as the court may deem fit to impose.

20. If the application is allowed and the evidence is permitted and ultimately the court finds that evidence was not genuine or relevant and did not warrant the reopening of the case recalling the witnesses, it can be made a ground for awarding exemplary costs apart from ordering prosecution if it involves fabrication of evidence. If the party had an opportunity to produce such evidence earlier but did not do so or if the evidence already led is clear and unambiguous, or if it comes to the conclusion that the object of the application is merely to protract the proceedings, the court should reject the application. If the evidence sought to be produced is an electronic

record, the court may also listen to the recording before granting or rejecting the application.

21. Ideally, the recording of evidence should be continuous, followed by arguments, without any gap. Courts should constantly endeavour to follow such a time schedule. The amended Code expects them to do so. If that is done, applications for adjournments, re-opening, recalling, or interim measures could be avoided. The more the period of pendency, the more the number of interlocutory applications which in turn add to the period of pendency.”

From the above, it is clear that the reason for deletion of Order 18 Rule 17-A was the misuse thereof by the parties to prolong the proceedings under the pretext of discovery of new evidence.

In the instant case, since the subject suit is of the year 2013 and admittedly the suit is at the stage of fag end of arguments, giving any scope to the petitioner/plaintiff by permitting to file additional documents at a belated stage is only to protract the case. Hence, the observations made by the learned trial Court were right and accordingly, this Court does not find any error in dismissing the I.A. No.265 of 2020 in O.S. No.24 of 2013 and as such, this revision petition is liable to be dismissed.



 **HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE G. ANUPAMA CHAKRAVARTHY**

Acts/Rules: The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act.

Case Details: P. Sanjeeva Reddy Vs P. Lakshmi Devi in C.C.C.A.No.207 of 2001. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 29.06.2022.

Facts: The plaintiff is the widow of Late P.Ramchandra Reddy and the defendant is the son of Late P.Ramchandra Reddy through his first wife by name Smt.Ratnamma. After the death of the first wife, the said Ramchandra Reddy married the plaintiff and the defendant was 3 months old when his mother died. Sri P. Ramchandra Reddy died on 17.05.1989 leaving behind the plaintiff and the defendant as surviving legal heirs. The parties are Hindus by religion and they are governed by Mithakshara school of law. Late P. Ramchandra Reddy acquired the plaint schedule properties

with his self-acquired funds and upon his death, the plaintiff and the defendant have succeeded to equal shares to the plaint schedule properties. The plaintiff is dwelling in a portion of the plaint schedule property and also collecting the rents from the tenants of the said building towards her maintenance. When the defendant is not in cordial terms with the plaintiff, she decided for partition of the plaint schedule property and is no more interested in maintaining the joint ownership. On 01.04.1992, the plaintiff orally demanded the defendant for partition of the suit schedule property by metes and bounds which was refused by the defendant, for which, she was constrained to file the suit for partition. Later, by way of amendment, Item No.2 was added to the suit schedule properties in the plaint schedule.

The defendant filed a detailed written statement denying all the averments made in the plaint. It is the case of the defendant that the plaintiff never married his father and as such, she cannot get the share in the properties of her father and she was only a servant maid and her father made her to live along with them due to sympathy, as she had no means of livelihood. After the death of his father in the month of May, 1989, he allowed the plaintiff to stay in one portion of house and asked her to collect the rents on his behalf, as he used to reside in Bangalore on account of his Government service and as such, the plaintiff was only the caretaker of his house. Later, he got transferred to Hyderabad and his tenants paid rents to him from July, 1989 onwards. It is the specific contention of defendant that when he asked about the rents collected by the plaintiff, she gave evasive replies for which, he asked the tenants to pay rents directly to him and also addressed a letter to them in the month of October, 1991, but the tenants, instead of paying rents to him, filed petition before the Rent Controller in R.C.Nos.836, 837 and 838 and sought permission to deposit the rents in the Court, in view of the disputes between the plaintiff and the defendant. The plaintiff, in order to knock away the property of the defendant with collusion of the Municipal authorities, managed to get her name mutated in the revenue records, for which, the defendant made an application before the Municipal authorities and got her mutation cancelled by proceedings dated 06.05.1992. Thus, the defendant denied that the plaintiff got right over the property and further stated that Form No.I which deals with the application for pension and gratuity, does not show the column relating to Family Pension in the name of the plaintiff and also the certificate issued by Syndicate Bank, dated 30.10.1991 regarding the Savings Bank Account No.11309 BVCC2032 and SSD 1611 of his father (Late P. Ramchandra Reddy) were paid to him as nominee. Further, the insurance policy No.640231821 of LIC held by his father, was also paid to him and therefore, prayed to dismiss the suit.

Held: Admittedly, PW-3 did not depose about the other attestor of the Will. PW-3 was said to be the Registrar, deposed that he was not the Registrar at the relevant point of registration of the alleged Will deed, and as such, the evidence of PW-3 is in no way helpful to the 2nd respondent.

The 2nd respondent miserably failed to prove the execution of the Will in terms of the provisions of Section 63 of Succession Act and Section 68 of Evidence Act and therefore, the alleged Will cannot be looked into, to determine the rights of the 2nd respondent. It is an admitted fact that the plaintiff died intestate without having any issues or legal heirs even as per her evidence. It is relevant to mention that the evidence of PW-1 disclose that a female child was born to her during the wedlock with Late P. Ramchandra Reddy and later died. Hence, it can be construed that though the plaintiff is entitled for partition of the properties of Late P. Ramchandra Reddy, as she is issueless, the properties again devolve upon the appellant and the 2nd respondent cannot acquire right over the properties of Late P. Ramchandra Reddy who is the father of the appellant.

In the result, the appeal is allowed setting aside the judgment and decree dated 30.06.2001 in O.S.No.790 of 1992 on the file of I Senior Civil Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE SAMBASIVARAO NAIDU**

Acts/Rules: Sections 137 and 138 of Evidence Act and Stamp Act.

Case Details: R. Narender Vs A. Srinivas in A.S.No.2217 of 2004. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 05-09-2022.

Facts: The appellant in this suit is defendant in O.S.No.68 of 2002 on the file of Senior Civil Judge, Karimnagar and the present appeal is preferred by the appellant/defendant against the Judgment and Decree dated 04-11-2003 by which the suit of the respondent/plaintiff was decreed for a sum of Rs.5,15,000/- with costs and interest @ 12% per annum from the date of promissory note till the date of decree and further interest @ 6% per annum from the date of decree till the amount is realized.

Held: It is true in the plaint and in the evidence, it is stated that when the appellant herein sought for loan, the plaintiff arranged the amount with the help of his friends and relatives from whom he received money. The discussion in the plaint and evidence on record would show that both the appellant and respondent are practicing Advocates. Therefore, the respondent considering the Profession and acquaintance with the appellant might have arranged the loan. Simply because it is averred in the plaint that he borrowed money from friends and relatives, it does not mean that he has no capacity to arrange the loan and the execution of promissory notes can be disbelieved. As per the material averments of the plaint and evidence of both parties, the respondent/plaintiff has claimed that the appellant herein borrowed Rs.2,05,000/- on 10-06-1999, Rs.3,10,000/- on 24-06-1999 and executed different promissory notes i.e., one pro-note for Rs.1,00,000/- and another promissory note for Rs.1,05,000/- which was marked as Exs.A1 and A2 in the trial. The appellant herein having disputed the execution of promissory notes, pleaded that Exs.A1 and A2 are invalid and he need not pay any amount to the respondent.

In order to prove his claim, the respondent was examined as PW.1 and he has examined two more witnesses. PW.2 is an independent witness, PW.3 is another Advocate, both these witnesses have deposed about the money transaction between the appellant and respondent. According to the evidence of PW.2, he has categorically stated that the appellant herein filled up the promissory notes in his own hand writing and subscribed his signature on the Revenue stamps. Therefore, there is no necessity to obtain separate receipt from the appellant. The evidence of PW.1 is corroborated by these two independent witnesses. The appellant has claimed that the suit promissory notes were not executed on proper stamp papers thereby inadmissible. However, as rightly observed by the trial Court in issues No.3 and 4, the appellant could not produce any proof in support of his claim. The contention of the appellant that suit promissory notes are devoid of consideration is not established.

The signatures of the appellant on the suit promissory notes are proved through the evidence of PWs.1 to 3. The appellant, who is a practicing Advocate cannot claim that the suit promissory notes are not supported by consideration because once the execution of promissory notes is proved, unless the contrary is established, it shall be presumed that the pro-notes are supported by consideration. PWs.1 to 3 categorically stated the circumstances under which Exs.A1 to A4 were executed. The appellant, who has filed his evidence affidavit did not enter the witness box for

cross-examination. Therefore, the trial Court rightly discarded the said affidavit. It is true the respondent did not produce any promissory note and filed a copy of his complaint against the appellant, wherein it is alleged that the respondent snatched one pronote. The appellant was not able to substantiate his contentions as he was not ready to face the cross-examination. There is no evidence in support of his claim. Whereas, the evidence of respondent/plaintiff who was examined as PW.1 and his other witnesses proved the execution of pro-notes by the appellant and there is no proof that he has discharged the loan. The trial Court considered all the claims of appellant and passed a reasoned order. Therefore, the appellant is not able to establish that the Judgment of the trial Court is liable to be set aside.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE A. SANTHOSH REDDY**

Acts/Rules: Section 482 Cr.P.C., Section 125 Cr.P.C and Section 19 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

Case Details: O.Anjaneyulu @ Anji Babu S/o.Narayana Swamy Naidu Vs S.Sulochana and others in CRIMINAL PETITION No.6395 of 2013. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 23.08.2022.

Facts: This criminal petition is directed under Section 482 Cr.P.C., seeking to quash the proceedings in M.C.No.15 of 2013 on the file of Judge, Family Court, Khammam, wherein the petition was filed by respondent Nos.1 to 3 under Section 125 Cr.P.C. claiming maintenance against the petitioner, who is the father-in-law of respondent No.1.

The daughter-in-law i.e. respondent No.1 and her minor children-respondent Nos.2 and 3 filed an application under Section 125 Cr.P.C. claiming maintenance stating that her husband Jitendra Kumar who is the son of petitioner herein died on 04.05.2012 intestate due to heart attack. Respondent No.1 is household lady and respondent Nos.2 and 3 are their children studying VIII and VII standard respectively. After the death of her husband, the attitude of the petitioner has changed and being head of the joint family, he totally neglected the well being of the respondents. The respondents demanded the petitioner to effect partition and allot their legitimate share in the joint family property by metes and bounds, but he was not cooperating with the respondents on one or other pretext. Respondent No.1 is not having

sufficient income to maintain herself and her minor children. As such, she filed maintenance case claiming maintenance of Rs.5,000/- to each of respondents. Being aggrieved, the petitioner filed this petition to quash the proceedings.

Held: Section 19 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 reads as under:

19. Maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law:

(1) A Hindu wife, whether married before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be entitled to be maintained after the death of her husband by her father-in-law. Provided and to the extent that she is unable to maintain herself out of her own earnings or other property or, where she has no property of her own, is unable to obtain maintenance-

(a) from the estate of her husband or her father or mother, or (b) from her son or daughter, if any, or his or her estate.

(2) Any obligation under sub-section (1) shall not be enforceable if the father-in-law has not the means to do so from any coparcenary property in his possession out of which the daughter-in-law has not obtained any share, and any such obligation shall cease on the remarriage of the daughter-in-law.

As per the ingredients of Section 19 of the Act supra, a daughter-in-law has got remedy, when she is unable to maintain herself after death of her husband, she can proceed against the father-in-law for maintenance. Adverting to the present case, respondent No.1 in her petition filed under Section 125 Cr.P.C. before the learned trial Court stated that there are joint family properties available and during life time of her husband, though he demanded the petitioner has not affected the partition of joint family property and after his death also, the petitioner herein has not affected partition of movable and immovable property of joint family. Therefore, she was constrained to file the application under Section 125 Cr.P.C. It appears she has also filed a suit for partition of the joint family properties before the Additional District Judge's Court, Narsapur, West Godavari District.

For the foregoing reasons, I am of the view that maintenance application of respondent No.1 being a daughter-in-law for her maintenance and maintenance of her minor children is not maintainable against the petitioner/father-in-law under the provisions of Section 125 Cr.P.C. Therefore, the continuation of proceedings is nothing but abuse of process of law. As such, it is a fit case to invoke the powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to quash the proceedings.



 **HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE D. NAGARJUN**

Acts/Rules: Section 3(1)(zz)(VII), 26 (2)(i) and 27 (i) read with Section 3.1 2(1)(6) of Food Safety Standards and Food Additives Regulations, 2011 punishable under Section 59 (i) of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Case Details: Mr P V G Srinivasa Rao Vs State of TS., Rep. By P.P. in CrIp No.4422 of 2017. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 19-09-2022.

Facts: The facts in brief as per the complaint filed by the respondent – Food Safety Officer, Warangal are as under:

a) On 02.08.2013 at 5.00 PM the Respondent – Food Safety Officer, Warangal visited M/s. Reliance Super Market and Reliance Fresh Limited, D.No.7-7-348, Machili Bazar, Hanumakonda, Warangal District and found the petitioner-accused was operating the business. The respondent – Food Safety Officer purchased 2 kilograms of vegetable biryani, which was cooked and being sold by paying Rs.240/- and obtained cash receipt. The respondent has served notice in Form VA to the petitioner and informed that he will be sending the sample of said biryani to the food analysis. He has divided the biryani, which was divided into four equal parts of 500 grams each and placed in a dry plastic container and then added 2 ml of formalin and packed tightly as per the procedure and put the labels.

b) A Panchanama was also drafted in the presence of the witnesses. The petitioner was informed vide notice dated 02.08.2013 that as per Section 27 (1)(c)(iii) and Rule 2.4.5 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, there is a provision to refer the remaining part of the sample to accredited laboratory, if the petitioner desires by paying analysis charges after making an application to the Food Safety Officer, Warangal. However, the petitioner has not availed such an opportunity given to him. The respondent has sent one of the samples including Form VI to Food Analysis by registered post on 03.08.2013 i.e., on the very next date of purchasing biryani and also sent the required documents to him.

c) On 03.08.2013 itself the Food Safety Officer has deposited second and third samples before the Food Safety Designated Officer, Warangal. The fourth sample was also deposited before the Food Safety Designated Officer on 12.08.2013. However, the petitioner has not availed an opportunity of sending the sample to

accredited laboratory. The food analyst after analyzing the food sample has sent a report dated 14.08.2013 vide report bearing No.599/2013 in Form-B to the Food Safety Designated Officer, which was received on 19/08/2013 stating that the sample contains added synthetic colour and it is unsafe.

d) On 19.08.2013 the Food Safety Designated Officer, Warangal has issued a notice to the petitioner enclosing the report of the analysis intimating the petitioner to prefer an appeal in case if he is aggrieved within 30 days. A detailed report was submitted to the Commissioner, Food Safety, Telangana by the Food Safety Designated Officer and finally prayed the Court to take cognizance of the offence against the petitioner-accused for the offence under Section 3(1)(zz)(VII), 26 (2)(i) and 27 (i) read with Section 3.1 2(1)(6) of Food Safety Standards and Food Additives Regulations, 2011 punishable under Section 59 (i) of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Aggrieved by the same, the petitioner-accused has filed the present criminal petition on the following grounds:

i) A reading of Section 66 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, it mandates arraying of the Company as an accused but in the complaint the Company is not made as an accused. ii) When statute prescribes a period of limitation, the complaint shall be filed within limitation, failing which the complaint is not maintainable. The complaint filed by the respondent is hopelessly barred by limitation. iii) When no standards have been prescribed for the vegetable biryani, drawing sample, sending the same for analysis and filing of the complaint is unwarranted. iv) There is no averment in the complaint as to the role of the petitioner in committing the alleged offence. v) It is settled principle that sanction for initiation of prosecution against the accused has to be obtained within four months but in the case on hand, such sanction was obtained after a period of one year. vi) Arraignment of a company as an accused is imperative but in the case on hand, the Company is not made as accused. vii) Taking cognizance of the offence against the petitioner by the learned trial Court itself is illegal.

Held: In order to fasten vicarious liability in respect of the offence committed by the Company, the law is very much settled. Any prosecution initiated against any employee or the manager or the person, who is incharge of the Company will not sustain unless, the company is made as one of the accused. In the case on hand, the respondent Food Safety Officer has directly made the petitioner as the accused designating him as Manager of the Company. The respondent should have made

M/s. Reliance Super Market and Reliance Fresh Limited as accused No.1 and petitioner as Accused No.2. Not only that, the respondent while making the Company as one of the accused, should also mention as to how and why the other accused are vicariously liable. There could be several personnel working in the M/s. Reliance Super Market and Reliance Fresh Limited. Only the person or persons, who are in-charge and are responsible for the day to day affairs of M/s. Reliance Super Market and Reliance Fresh Limited can only be fastened with the criminal liability. In the case on hand, neither the company is made as accused nor there is any mention as to how the petitioner is responsible for the day to day affairs of the company.

It is true that the petitioner is only business operator working in M/s. Reliance Super Market and Reliance Fresh Limited, which is a body corporate registered under the Company Act. The petitioner is working as an employee in M/s. Reliance Super Market and Reliance Fresh Limited. Therefore, in view of the principle laid down in the above said authority and also considering the facts of the case on hand, it is clear that the offence is committed not by the petitioner but by the Company and hence, without making Company as prime accused, the Manager cannot be made as an accused.

It is also submitted by the learned counsel for the petitioner that taking cognizance of the case itself is bad as there is no standard prescribed under the Food Safety Standards Act, 2006 in respect of standards of biryani. Therefore, according to the learned counsel for the petitioner, unless standards are fixed under the statute, the respondent cannot obviously allege that the petitioner has violated the rules by not following the standards. On going through the Food Safety Standards Act, it is clear that there are no standards fixed for biryani either in the statute or rules and thereby the respondent – Food Safety Officer cannot allege that the petitioner has not maintained the standards of biryani.

The learned counsel for the petitioner has relied upon an authority in Hindustan Lever Limited v. Food Inspector and another ((2006) 1 Supreme Court Cases (Cri) 288) wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court ruled as under:

“Any prosecution in regard to an article for which no standards have been laid, applying the standards for other articles would not be sustainable.”

Accordingly the criminal petition is allowed and the proceedings in C.C.No.996 of 2015 on the file of learned VI Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate at Warangal against the petitioner-accused are hereby quashed.





Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana as on 30-09-2022

Hon'ble Judges	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
Permanent	32	32	0
Additional	10	2	8
TOTAL	42	34	8

1. One permanent Hon'ble Judge of Allahabad High Court is working in this High Court
2. One permanent Hon'ble Judge of this High Court is working as Chief Justice of Manipur High Court.
3. Two permanent Hon'ble Judges of this High Court are working as Judges of High Court of Punjab and Haryana and High Court of Tripura.
4. One permanent Hon'ble Judge of High Court of A.P. is working in this High Court.
5. One (1) Hon'ble Judge from BAR has been appointed as Judge of this High Court and assumed charge as such on 04-08-2022.
6. Four (4) Hon'ble Judges from BAR have been appointed as Judges of this High Court and assumed charge as such on 16-08-2022 and Two (2) Hon'ble Judges from BAR have been appointed as Addl. Judges of this High Court and assumed charge as such on 16-08-2022.



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



Statement of work done in the High Court as on 30-09-2022

NATURE OF CASES	PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH I.E., AS ON 01.07.2022	INSTITUTIONS FROM 01.07.2022 TO 30.09.2022	DISPOSALS FROM 01.07.2022 TO 30.09.2022	PENDENCY
(A) ORIGINAL SIDE (CIVIL)	147456	11630	13158	145928
(B) APPELLATE SIDE (CIVIL)	59270	1803	4026	57047
(C) CRIMINAL SIDE	34637	3404	4467	33574

GRAND TOTAL:

GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	206726	13433	17184	202975
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES	34637	3404	4467	33574
GRAND TOTAL OF MAIN CASES	241363	16837	21651	236549



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



Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position of Judicial Officers in the State of Telangana as on 30-09-2022

S.No	Cadre Strength	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Judicial Officers Working	Total Number of Vacancies
1.	District Judges	173	117	56
2.	Senior Civil Judges	118	109	9
3.	Junior Civil Judges	244	185	59
Total		535	411	124

DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) UNDER DIRECT RECRUITMENT FOR THE YEAR 2022:

As proposed by the High Court, the Government of Telangana issued brief notification No.59/2022-Rc, Dated :16-04-2022, inviting applications for Thirteen (13) posts of District Judge, by Direct Recruitment under 25% quota by fixing the last date for submission of application upto 5.00 pm on 02/05/2022. On receipt of the applications from the candidates, the Government forwarded 606 applications to the High Court; that the High Court scrutinized the applications and prepared the eligible and ineligible list and placed the same in the website of the High Court fixing the date of examination as 03-09-2022 and 04-09-2022.

The written examination consisting of paper I (Civil Law), Paper II (Criminal law), Paper III English (Translation Essay writing and Grammar vocabulary) was conducted on 03-09-2022 and 04-09-2022 at Hyderabad. Further process of recruitment i.e. Evaluation of answer papers are in progress.

DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) UNDER ACCELERATED RECRUITMENT BY TRANSFER FOR THE YEAR 2022:

The High Court issued Notification No.143/2022-Rc, Dated 16-04-2022, inviting applications for Nine (09) posts of District Judge, by transfer through Limited Competitive Examination (Accelerated Recruitment by Transfer) by fixing the last date for submission of application upto 5.00 pm on 16/05/2022. As on the last date 07 applications were received; that the High Court scrutinized the applications and

prepared the eligible and ineligible list and placed the same in the website of the High Court fixing the date of examination as 03-09-2022 and 04-09-2022.

The written examination consisting of paper I (Civil Law), Paper II (Criminal law), Paper III English (Translation Essay writing and Grammar vocabulary) was conducted on 03-09-2022 and 04-09-2022 at Hyderabad. Further process of recruitment i.e. Evaluation of answer sheets is in progress.

CIVIL JUDGES – 2022

Detailed notification is issued on 06-05-2022 inviting applications through online for 50 posts of Civil Judge in the Telangana State Judicial Service notified for the years 2021 and 2022 (41 vacancies to be filled under Direct recruitment and 09 vacancies to be filled under Recruitment by Transfer) by fixing the last date for submission of online Application as 06-06-2022 upto 11.59 p.m.

Computer based screening test was conducted on 13-08-2022. The hall ticket numbers of the qualified candidates of Computer based screening test which was conducted on 13-08-2022 were placed in the website on 12-09-2022 in the ratio of 1:10 of the notified vacancies. Thereafter, a Notification dated 12.09.2022 was placed in the website of the High Court, directing the qualified candidates for written examination for submission of attested copies of certificates in proof of their educational qualifications and class/category etc, for scrutiny of their eligibility to the post, and the said certificates are to be received in the High Court on or before 5.00 p.m of 24.09.2022. As directed, marks were placed in the website on 13-09-2022 secured by the candidates who appeared for the Computer based screening test which was conducted on 13-08-2022. Further recruitment process such as certificate verification etc. is in progress.

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA

The High Court, has taken steps to centralize the process of recruitment of staff in the subordinate courts through online by utilizing the technical services of Tata Consultancy Services Limited. Accordingly, the High Court issued Notifications

inviting applications through online for filling up of 592 posts of Court Staff in the State of Telangana by direct recruitment under Telangana Judicial Ministerial & Subordinate Services, for maintaining confidentiality, transparency and to overcome the delay in recruitment process and the last date for submission of applications is fixed as 04-04-2022. The computer based online examinations were conducted in the State of Telangana from 07-09-2022, 10-09-2022 and 11-09-2022 in three (03) shifts per day for 592 notified posts under Telangana Judicial Ministerial Services. Further recruitment process is in progress.

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA [43 posts of Typist and 42 posts of Copyist]

The High Court issued Notification ROC. No. 545/2022-RC, dated 25.07.2022 inviting applications through online for filling up of 43 posts of Typist and 42 posts of Copyist in the service of High Court for the State of Telangana, Hyderabad. The computer based written examination and typewriting test in English for both categories was conducted on 25.09.2022 at 04 Centres in Hyderabad; that as informed by the Tata Consultancy Services Limited, till the last date 2382 applications received, and out of 2382 candidates, 2027 candidates appeared for the computer based examination.



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



Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Ministerial Staff in District Courts as on 30-9-2022

1	Sanctioned Strength	9741
2	Working Strength	5198
3	Vacancies	4543

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to constitute a committee of Hon'ble Judges for framing of guidelines and final allocation of employees in consultation with the Government in the month of August.

As per the guidelines issued by the High Court, the members of Telangana Judicial Ministerial and Subordinate Services were directed to submit their options to the erstwhile Unit Head/Principal District Judge concerned for forwarding the same to the High Court for their allocation. Accordingly, on considering the options received, the Committee of Hon'ble Judges has allocated the employees tentatively and the same was published by the Registry with a request to submit their objections, if any, for the tentative allocation and shall forward their objection / representation to the High Court.

Accordingly, on considering the objections/representations received against the tentative allotment, the Committee of the Hon'ble Judges authorized by the Government, has made the following final allotment orders in view of the guidelines and availability of vacancies



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



District wise Statement of the Institutions, Disposal and Pendency of Cases from 01-07-2022 TO 30-09-2022

Sl.No	NAME OF THE DISTRICT / UNIT	CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
		INSTITUTION	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL	INSTITUTION	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL
1	ADILABAD	629	2,407	717	663	6,773	1,036
2	KUMURAMBHEEM ASIFABAD	105	1,298	276	801	3,335	812
3	MANCHERIAL	929	4,646	966	2,279	10,139	1,680
4	NIRMAL	204	1,960	202	1,753	6,745	1,493
5	HYDERABAD - i) CITY CIVIL COURTS	5,236	57,609	5,955	528	1,791	104
6	ii) CITY SMALL CAUSES COURTS	75	1,114	174	0	0	0
7	iii) METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL COURTS	0	0	68	27,978	88,298	24,751
8	iv) TRIBUNALS	182	3,703	496	8	49	28
9	v) CBI UNIT	1	3	1	36	1,680	66
10	KARIMNAGAR	1,453	11,625	1,328	2,135	20,885	1,568
11	JAGTIAL	527	5,260	455	2,020	10,297	1,326
12	RAJANNA SIRCILLA	704	3,885	826	985	7,014	938
13	PEDDAPALLY	494	5,921	428	1,171	10,737	971
14	KHAMMAM	2,387	14,003	2,423	6,105	20,240	5,769
15	BADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	857	3,244	860	2,580	14,626	1,826
16	MAHABUBNAGAR	1,486	6,984	1,434	5,445	10,442	4,457
17	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	810	3,830	746	805	5,206	637
18	NARAYANPET	238	1,697	216	2,217	3,727	1,861
19	NAGARKURNOOL	1,055	6,363	1,470	2,344	7,003	1,797
20	WANAPARTHY	1,683	4,738	686	3,965	5,506	3,350
21	MEDAK	622	3,829	310	2,527	7,464	2,994
22	SANGAREDDY	2,197	13,580	1,311	3,354	13,833	1,898
23	SIDDIPET	1,344	7,836	1,107	3,593	12,849	3,090
24	NALGONDA	1,303	15,693	1,230	4,646	25,781	3,849
25	SURYAPET	899	9,392	770	1,688	17,391	1,105
26	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	801	8,183	546	1,403	11,796	1,027
27	NIZAMABAD	755	8,679	930	1,379	11,206	1,041
28	KAMAREDDY	785	3,517	682	1,146	7,672	572
29	RANGAREDDY	6,545	49,373	8,868	14,457	58,241	10,975
30	MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIRI	11,517	27,931	4,125	6,393	43,534	5,540
31	VIKARABAD	644	6,792	582	1,295	8,266	842
32	WARANGAL	3,297	9,256	3,765	4,160	9,751	4,658
33	HANUMAKONDA	6,197	12,657	4,916	4,276	13,138	3,376
34	JANGAON	1,059	4,560	354	1,060	5,049	475
35	JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	1,591	1,894	184	5,547	5,478	119
36	MAHABUBABAD	502	3,362	313	1,821	6,690	377
37	MULUGU	421	814	63	807	2,388	886
	GRAND TOTAL	59,534	3,27,638	49,783	1,23,370	4,95,020	97,294



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



Activities of Telangana State Legal Services Authority

Strengthening the Legal Aid Programmes (Legal Services)

Sl. No.		As on 30.09.2022
a.	Total Number of Panel Advocates in the State	1680
b.	Number of Advocates as retainers in the State	499
c.	Total Number of cases assigned to all Panel Advocates in the State	591
d.	Number of Trainings for Panel Advocates held in the State	NIL
e.	Number of Panel Advocates provided Training	NIL

Creation and Functioning of Monitoring & Monitoring Committees (As per by Reg. 10 and 12, NALSA (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010):

Sl. No.		As on 30.09.2022
a.	Number of Legal Services Institutions in the State	11- DLSAs 84-MLSCs Total : 95 (out of 84 MLSCs only 75 MLSCs are functioning)
b.	Number of Legal Services Institutions in the State for which Monitoring Committees have been constituted	86 (including High Court Legal Services Committee)
c.	Number of Monitoring Committees in the State which submit bi-monthly reports to the Executive Chairman/ Chairman of the Legal Services Institution	67

Legal Awareness Programmes:

Sl. No.		From 01.07.2022 to 30.09.2022
1.	Total Number of awareness camps/ seminars/ colloquia/ sensitization programmes organized in the State in the quarter	644
2.	Number of awareness camps/seminars/ colloquia/ sensitization programmes held in jails in the quarter	59
3.	Number of jails in the State where awareness camps/ seminars/ colloquia/ sensitization programmes held in jails in the quarter	25
4.	Number of Jails in the State where awareness camps/ seminars / colloquia/ sensitization programmes were not held in the quarter	14
5.	Number of awareness camps/seminars/ colloquia/ sensitization programmes held in Juvenile Homes in the quarter	19 Awareness Camps were conducted in Juvenile Homes
6.	Number of Juvenile Homes in the State where awareness camps/ seminars/ colloquia/ sensitizations programmes were held in the quarter	08
7.	Number of Juvenile Homes in the State where awareness camps/ seminars/ colloquia/ sensitizations programmes were not held in the quarter	01

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**Number of Lok Adalats**

Sl.No.		From 01.07.2022 to 30.09.2022
i.	Number of National Lok Adalat / State wide Lok Adalat held	01
ii.	Number of Permanent Lok Adalats operating in the State	06
iii.	Number of Continuous Lok Adalats operating in the State	129
iv.	Number of Other Lok Adalats held in the State	18 (Jail Adalats)

b) Pendency of cases:

Sl.No			From 01.07.2022 to 30.09.2022
i.	National Lok Adalats	Number of cases allotted	228960
		Number of cases disposed	227290
ii.	Permanent Lok Adalats	Number of cases allotted	0
		Number of cases disposed	54
iii.	Continuous Lok Adalats	Number of cases allotted	1725
		Number of cases disposed	1697
iv.	Other Lok Adalats	Number of cases allotted	1230
		Number of cases disposed	696

Finances Provided for Legal Services Activities :**Rs. (in Thousands)**

Sl. No.		From 01.07.2022 to 30.09.2022
1.	Grants in Aid received from the Government in the State / UT	--
	Amount allotted in the relevant financial year (Budget Estimates F.Y.2022-23) a) Legal Aid to Poor b)Victim Compensation Scheme	Rs.50,00,000/- Rs.1,00,00,000/-
	Amount received a) Legal Aid to Poor (C/F from FY-2021-22 to 2022-23 Rs,1,06,19,531/- + Rs. 12,50,000/- for 1st Qtr,+ Rs.12,50,000 for 2nd	Rs. 1,31,19,531/-

	Qtr, i.e., total Rs.1,31,19,531/-)	
	b)State Victim Compensation Scheme (C/F from FY-2020-21 to 2021-22 Rs. 42,67,035/-+ Rs.1,00,00,000/- i.e., total Rs. 1,42,67,035/-)	Rs. 1,42,67,035/- Rs. 5,90,00,000/-
	c)Central Victim Compensation Scheme (C/F from FY-2021-22 to 2022-23)	
	Total amount utilized	
	a) Legal Aid to Poor	Rs.1,89,920/-
	b)State Victim Compensation Scheme	Rs. 1,15,45,000/-
	c)Central Victim Compensation Scheme	--
	Total amount not utilized	
	a) Legal Aid to Poor	Rs. 1,29,29,611/-
	b)State Victim Compensation Scheme	Rs. 27,22,035/-
	c)Central Victim Compensation Scheme	Rs. 5,90,00,000/-
2.	Funds received from Finance Commission	--
	a) Amount allotted in the relevant financial year	--
	b) Amount received	--
	c) Total amount utilized	--
	d) Total amount not utilized	--
3.	Funds received from NALSA	
	a)carry over for financial year 2022-23	Rs.2,08,45,009/-
	b)Amount allotted in the revelant F.Y. (Rs.50,00,000 +80,00,000 + 1,60,00,000 + 1,00,00,000)	Rs.3,90,00,000/- Total : Rs. 5,98,45,009/-
	b) Amount received Grant Allotted to TSLSA	Rs.3,76,46,767/-
	Grant Allotted to DLSAs for the F.Y. 2022-23 (c/f Rs.27,98,242 + allotted by SLSA 36,50,000 +75,00,000 + 80,00,000 + 2,50,000)	Rs.2,21,98,242/- Total : Rs. 5,98,45,009/-

	c) Total amount utilized	Rs.16,60,959/- (Exp.by SLSA) Rs.1,37,18,745/- (Exp. by DLSA) Total :Rs.1,53,79,704/-
	d) Total amount not utilized	Rs.3,59,85,808/- (Unspent amount with SLSA) Rs.84,79,497/- (Unspent amount with DLSAS) Total :Rs.4,44,65,305/-
4.	Cost Fund	
	1. Amount received from the Court as part of the Cost Fund (for this quarter with TSLSA)	Rs. 35,17,003/-



Disclaimer: Above statements are compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the Telangana State Legal Services Authority.



STATISTICS OF HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

a) Conducting Lok Adalats:

This office had conducted one (1) National Lok Adalat on 13-8-2022, as per the directions of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi and the Hon'ble Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, for settlement of various categories of pending cases on the file of Hon'ble High Court and also Pre-Litigation cases referred to Lok Adalat.

Statistical information in respect of Lok Adalats conducted and cases settled during the period From 1-7-2022 to 30-9-2022.

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, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Aug, 2022	13-8-2022. (National Lok Adalat)	30	23	3,82,01,027/-	503	312	11,19,22,949/-	15,01,23,969/-
3.	Sep, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:			30	23	3,82,01,027/-	503	312	11,19,22,949/-	15,01,23,969/-

b) Providing Legal Aid:

Apart from conducting Lok Adalats, this office is also providing Legal Aid to the eligible applicants/petitioners for filing Appeals, Writ Petitions etc., before the Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana.

Statistical information in respect of Legal Aid provided during the period From 1-7-2022 to 30-9-2022.

Sl.No.	Month	SC	ST	Women	General	In custody	Total
1.	July, 2022	1	-	12	5	6	24
2.	Aug, 2022	5	--	7	3	4	19
3.	Sep, 2022	-	5	8	8	14	35
Total :		6	5	27	16	24	78



Disclaimer: Above statements are compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the Telangana State Legal Services Committee.



Activities of Telangana State Judicial Academy

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF TELANGANA STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY **FROM 01.07.2022 TO 30.09.2022**

Brief Outline of trainings, programmes and events conducted:

The Telangana State Judicial Academy has conducted various training programmes through online, off-line and hybrid modes between 01.07.2022 to 30.09.2022. The training programmes during the period on various topics ranging from Judicial Administration and Court Management for the Principal District and Sessions Judges, Sensitization Programme on Motor Accidents Claims Cases to the presiding officers of MACT's, Police Officers and Nodal Persons, Civil Appeals-Revisions to all the Additional District Judges. The Training Calender for the period also include the II Basic course (2nd Spell) for newly appointed Junior Civil Judges with emphasis on practical aspects on core areas on both civil and criminal side. A one day training was organized on "Sensitization Programme on challenges involved in conducting proceedings on criminal side including section 41 and 41A Cr.P.C". The Academy in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India conducted Judicial Colloquium on Anti Human Trafficking. The Academy has also conducted various ECT programmes during the said period.

Speakers

Their Lordships, Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana, Hon'ble Sri Justice Shameem Akther garu, Judge High Court for the State of Telangana and President, Telangana State Judicial Academy and Hon'ble Justice G. Sridevi garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Telangana State Judicial Academy, Hon'ble Sri Justice A.Venkateshwara Reddy garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors, T.S.Judicial Academy, have addressed the participants on several topics. The participants also had the benefit of hearing his Lordship Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, garu, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy on the Special Session held during Sensitization Programme on 'Motor Accident Claims Cases' and also on the

valedictory session of the Judicial Colloquium on 'Anti Human Trafficking'. The speakers also include various eminent personalities.

Trainings and Events:

The Judicial Academy had conducted II Basic Course (2nd Spell) for 35 Junior Civil Judges for two months from 11.07.2022 to 09.09.2022. The Course curriculum included legal aspects relating to Civil and Criminal laws and practical sessions on writing various judgments, interlocutory orders and criminal petitions.

On 16.07.2022 the Judicial Academy had also conducted training programme for the staff members of Sub ordinate courts, who are concerned with the checking of plaints, petitions, appeals at 10 Districts Head Quarters by nominating resource persons and a total of 579 participants have benefitted from the training across the state.

The Judicial Academy conducted a Senisitization programme on Motor Accidents Claims Cases to all the presiding officers of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal on 23.07.2022 and a total of 93 Judicial Officers, 16 Police Officials and 27 representatives of various Insurance companies have attended the programme.



The Special Session was addressed by Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan garu, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy and Hon'ble Justice G. Sridevi garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Telangana State Judicial Academy has taken up the session on 'Effective implementation of M.V Act in light of the Judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Bajaj

Allianz General Insurance Company vs. Union of India & Ors'. The speakers of the others sessions include Sri M.Raman Kumar, Superintendent of Police, Sangareddy, Sri Ajith Simha Rao, District Judge (Retd.) and Sri T.Soma Raju of Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd.

The Judicial Academy had conducted workshop on 'Judicial Administration and Court Management' for all the Prl. District and Sessions Judges on 24.07.2022, with the objective of enhancing effective judicial leadership at district level by developing managerial and supervisory skills and to update and refresh the knowledge on various administrative and managerial aspects.



The Special Session was addressed by Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana. Hon'ble Sri Justice A.Venkateshwara Reddy garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors, T.S.Judicial Academy has interacted and enlightened with the officers on 'Role of a Prl. District Judge in maintaining judicial ethics in the Unit. Hon'ble Sri Justice G.V. Seethapathy, Former Judge, High Court of A.P. has taken a session on 'Leadership role of Principal District Judge'.

On 06.08.2022 the Judicial Academy had conducted a webinar on civil appeals/revisions for the Additional District Judges working in the State of Telangana and Hon'ble Sri Justice Vijaysen Reddy garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana has

chaired the session and have interacted and clarified the intricacies involved in Civil Appeals/Revisions.

The Judicial Academy had on 03.09.2022 conducted programme on the challenges involved in conducting proceedings on criminal side including under section 41 & Section 41A Cr.P.C. for Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and for Junior Civil Judges in working in Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Medchal Malkagiri District. His Lordship Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shameem Akther garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and President, Telangana State Judicial Academy have explained the intricacies involved and a total of 90 officers who participated in the session have immensely benefitted from His Lordship's interaction. The Academy had also conducted a webinar on 'Victim Compensation in POCSO Cases' to all the District & Sessions Judges and S.Goverdhan Reddy, Member Secretary, TSLSA has taken the session on 'Victim Compensation in POCSO Cases- Relevant G.O's and Sri David Raj, State Program Manager Child Protection, UNICEF has spoken on the topic 'Issues relating to Victim Compensation in POCSO Cases'.

The Telangana State Judicial Academy under the direction and guidance of Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy and in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi has conducted a Judicial Colloquium on 'Anti Human Trafficking' on 24.09.2022 for Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors, Police Officers & NGOs. The Inaugural Session was addressed by Hon'ble Justice G. Sri Devi Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors, T.S. Judicial Academy, and have shared the objective of the colloquium with the participant officers by sharing Her Lordship views and experiences and said the tone of the Judicial Colloquium. Sri Mahesh M Bhagwat, IPS, Commissioner of Police Rachakonda have dealt the topic 'Synergy among stakeholders for controlling Human Trafficking' and Dr. Mamatha Raghuvver Achanta, Founder, THARUNI, Technical Director, Bharosa, Telangana Police, has taken a Session on 'The Role of Civil Society in Countering Trafficking in Persons'. Sri S. Umapathi, CID IG. DGP (Retd), has taken two Sessions on 'Adjudication of Human Trafficking Cases' and Dr.C.

Veerender, Psychologist has dealt with the topic on ‘Psychological impact on Human Trafficking – Support to victims’.



Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy has delivered Valedictory Address.

The Judicial Academy had also conducted ECT_7_2022 Training Programme for Advocates/Advocates Clerks at Taluka/Village Location through video conferencing from the Academy on 16.07.2022 in which 67 participants were trained by the master trainers Sri M.Radha Krishna Chahavan, I Addl. Senior Civil Judge-cum-Chief Metropolitan Magistrate-cum-I Addl. Assistant Sessions Judge, Rangareddy District at L.B. Nagar and Smt. G.Radhika, V Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (Juvenile Court), Hyderabad.

The ECT_8_2022 Refresher Programme and N Step Training was conducted by the Judicial Academy on 27.08.2022 through virtual mode for Superintendents, Process Servers/the Staff entrusted with process generation and service and a total of 350 participants were trained by Sri D. Hemanth Kumar, IV Addl. Sessions Judge – cum- XVIII Addl. Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad and Sri G. Praveen Kumar, XXI Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate to try Cases of Satyam Computer Services Ltd., Hyderabad.

The Judicial Academy had also conducted ECT_9_2022 Outreach Training Programme for District System Administrators through virtual mode on 17.09.2022 and 32 District System Administrators have participated in the Outreach Training Programme. The

Sessions in the training programme were taken by Master Trainers Sri. G.Venu, XIV Additional Judge, City Civil Court –cum- XVIII Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Smt. G. Radhika, V Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad.



Disclaimer: Above statements are compiled on the basis of Information received from the Telangana State Judicial Academy.



District Court Events

CONFERENCE ON 'SPEEDY JUSTICE – ROLE OF ADVOCATES' HELD AT KHAMMAM ON 24.09.2022



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Ujjal Bhuyan delivered the keynote address at the Second State Conference of the Telangana Nyayavadhi Parishad on the topic of 'Speedy Justice – Role of Advocates' organised by the Telangana Nyayavadhi parishad Khammam unit

on 24.09.2022. On this occasion, Hon'ble the Chief Justice emphasized on the usage of modern technology to be used to delivery speedy justice to litigants and to avoid pendency of cases in courts. His lordship also stressed upon the significance of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanism in resolving disputes in amicable manner.



Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Administrative Judge, Khammam District, Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice Nagesh Bheemapaka, Hon'ble Sri Justice Namavarapu Rajeshwar Rao, Sri T. Suryakaran Reddy, Addl. Solicitor General

of India, Dr. T. Srinivasa Rao, Principal District and Sessions Judge, Khammam, Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, President Akhila Bharatiya Adhivakta Parishad and Advocates from the Khammam Bar took part in the conference.



Disclaimer: Above statements are compiled on the basis of Information received from the concerned District Court.