



# High Court for the State of Telangana

## e-Newsletter

Volume VI – Issue 1  
(Jan 2024 – Mar 2024)



**HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE**  
**Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe**

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## *Foreword*

*The New Year 2024, has begun with a big news to the State Judiciary, with the allotment of 100 acres to the New High Court building and further, on 27.03.2024, the foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India along with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana in a grand ceremony has been witnessed by a few Hon'ble Supreme Court Judges, Hon'ble Telangana High Court Judges and the members of the Bar Association at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.*

*On the eve of Platinum Jubilee of Republic Day, the Honourable the Chief Justice unfurled the National flag in the High Court Premises.*

*In other major events, of the State Judiciary, the Honourable the Chief Justice, Alok Aradhe has inaugurated the e-Sewa Kendra and Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) Court on 16.03.2024 at Hanumakonda and Warangal District Courts. Further, the Honourable the Chief Justice has launched 10 short films produced by the Telangana State Legal Services Authority (TSLSA) along with the Executive Chairman of TSLSA, Honourable Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy.*

*The State Judiciary has welcomed on board two Honourable Judges viz., Honourable Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Madhya Pradesh High Court and Honourable Smt. Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya, Calcutta High Court, who were transferred to the Telangana High Court.*

*Honourable Smt. Justice Maturi Girija Priyadarsini*



## Contents

<b>Hon'ble Judges of the High Court</b> .....	5
<b>Registrars of the High Court</b> .....	9
<b>Events of the High Court</b> .....	10
<b>Some important Judgements delivered by Hon'ble Judges of this High Court</b> .....	19
<b>Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position Of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana as on 31-3-2024</b> .....	53
<b>Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position of Judicial Officers in the State of Telangana as on 31-03-2024</b> .....	55
<b>Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Ministerial Staff in District Courts as on 31-03-2024</b> .....	58
<b>District wise Statement of the Institutions, Disposal and</b> .....	62
<b>Pendency of Cases from 01-1-2024 to 31-3- 2024</b> .....	62
<b>Activities of Telangana State Legal Services Authority</b> .....	63
<b>Telangana State Judicial Academy important events</b> .....	75
<b>District Courts' events</b> .....	87



**HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT**

**HON'BLE THE CHIEF  
JUSTICE**



**Sri Justice Alok Aradhe**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Sujoy Paul**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
P. Sam koshy**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Abhinand Kumar Shavili**



**Hon'ble Justice  
Moushumi Bhattacharya**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
T. Vinod Kumar**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
K.Lakshman**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
B. Vijaysen Reddy**



**Hon'ble Smt. Justice  
P. Sree Sudha**



**Hon'ble Dr. Justice  
G. Radha Rani**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
N. Tukaramji**



**Hon'ble Smt. Justice  
T. Madhavi Devi**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
K. Surender**



**Hon'ble Mrs. Justice  
Surepalli Nanda**



**Hon'ble Smt. Justice  
Juvvadi Sridevi**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Natcharaju Shraavan  
Kumar Venkat**



**Hon'ble Smt. Justice  
Maturi Girija  
Priyadarsini**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Sambasivarao Naidu**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Chada 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  
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**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
J Sreenivas Rao**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Namavarapu Rajeshwar  
Rao**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Laxmi Narayana  
Alishetty**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Anil Kumar Jukanti**



**Hon'ble Smt Justice  
Sujana Kalasikam**





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Registrar (O.S.D.)



## EVENTS OF THE HIGH COURT

### South Zone-II: Regional Conference at Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> January 2024





## **SOUTH ZONE II : REGIONAL CONFERENCE**

**“Contemporary Judicial Developments and Strengthening Justice through Law and Technology”**

ON

organized by

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY, HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA AND TELANGANA STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY**

ON 6th and 7th January 2024

at Dr.M C R ,H.R.D INSTITUTE, JUBILEE HILLS, HYDERABAD.



South Zone-II: Regional Conference on "Contemporary Judicial Developments and Strengthening Justice through Law & Technology" was held on 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> January 2024, by the National Judicial Academy in association with High Court for the State of Telangana and Telangana State Judicial Academy, at Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad. The Inaugural Session of the Conference was held in the august presence of the Hon'ble Sri Justice Abhay S. Oka, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Director, National Judicial Academy, Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and all the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana, on the 6<sup>th</sup> Jan 2024.

The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Madras, the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Kerala, the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Karnataka, and the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, were participated in the South Zone-II: Regional Conference which was held for two (2) days to discuss on the subjects such as Constitutional Morality and Contemporary Constitutional Trends, Elements of Judicial Behaviour, Judgment Writing Tools, Overview of e-Courts Project and Emerging and Future Technology for Effective Judicial Governance.



## **Republic Day Celebrations in the High Court for the State of Telangana on 26th January 2024**



Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the august presence of all the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana, unfurl the National flag on the High Court main building on the eve of 75<sup>th</sup> Republic Day celebrations in the High Court premises.



## Laying Foundation Stone for the New High Court Building



Foundation stone for the construction of new High Court building for the High Court for the State of Telangana was laid at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, by the Hon'ble Dr Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India, accompanied by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Pamidighantam Sri Narasimha, Judge, Supreme Court of India, the Hon'ble Sri Justice Sanjay Kumar, Judge, Supreme Court of India, the Hon'ble Sri Justice Sarasa Venkatanarayana Bhatti, Judge, Supreme Court of India and in the august presence of the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and all the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana on 27-03-2024.



## Inauguration of e-Sewa Kendras in District Courts



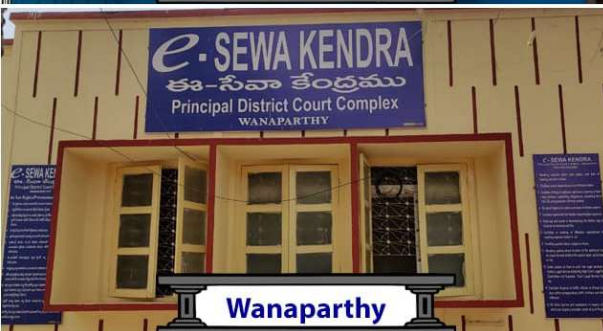
Sangareddy



Siddipet



Vikarabad



Wanaparthy

34 e-Sewa Kendras at various District Courts in the State of Telangana were virtually inaugurated by the Hon'ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India, along with the Hon'ble Sri Justice Pamidighantam Narasimha, Judge, Supreme Court of India, the Hon'ble Sri Justice Sanjay Kumar, Judge, Supreme



Court of India, the Hon'ble Sri Justice Sarasa Venkatanarayana Bhatti, Judge, Supreme Court of India and in the august presence of the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, on 27-03-2024, on the occasion of the laying the foundation stone for construction of new building for the High Court for the State of Telangana.

e-Sewa Kendras provide services like handling enquiries about case status information, handling queries about leaves of judges, facilitate online application for certified copies, facilitate e-filing of petitions, facilitating the booking of e-Mulakat appointment for the meetings of inmates with their relatives, to assist online payments such as payment of fine, traffic challans, etc.



## Cricket match with Telangana High Court Advocates' Association



Friendly Cricket Match was held between the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana Vs Telangana High Court Advocates' Association, at Gymkhana Grounds, Secunderabad, on 02.03.2024, with an idyllic idea to strengthen the cordial relationship between Bar & Bench. The said match was won by the team of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana under the captainship of the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana.





## Inauguration of Advocates Canteen



Air Conditioned Advocates canteen in the High Court premises was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana in the august presence of all the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana and the Members of the Telangana High Court Advocates' Bar Association, on 14-03-2024 evening. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana had a little leisure time in the canteen by having snacks and tea with Bar Association members.



## **Swearing of Hon'ble Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana**



Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul sworn in as Judge of the High Court for the State of Telangana on 26-03-2024, by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana.



**Hon'ble Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya** sworn in as Judge of the High Court for the State of Telangana on 28-03-2024, by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana.





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



### HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

**Acts/Rules:** Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002; IPC etc.

**Case Details:** Directorate of Enforcement, rep. by Assistant Director, Department of Revenue, Hyderabad. **Vs** M/s.Karvy India Realty Limited, rep. by its Authorised Signatory, and others in W. A. No 611 of 2023. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 12.02.2024.

**Facts:** Facts giving rise to filing of this appeal briefly stated are that the respondent Nos.1 to 29 in the writ appeal are the companies registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. On the basis of a complaint made by the Housing Development Finance Corporation Bank (hereinafter referred to as 'the HDFC Bank'), First Information Reports (FIRs) bearing FIR No.78 of 2021, dated 22.04.2021 and F.I.R.No.86 of 2021, dated 01.05.2021 were registered against M/s.Karvy Stock Broking Limited (KSBL) and its directors and M/s.Karvy Comtrade Limited and its Directors respectively for the offence under Section 420 IPC. A provisional order of attachment dated 18.07.2022 was issued under Section 5(1) of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (hereinafter referred to as 'PMLA') by the Deputy Director, Enforcement Directorate. Thereafter, a show cause notice dated 19.09.2022 was issued by the Union of India.

The validity of the aforesaid provisional order of attachment dated 18.07.2022 and show cause notice dated 19.09.2022 was assailed in a writ petition inter alia on the ground that a single member cannot pass an order of attachment, as Section 6 of PMLA contemplates the constitution of adjudicating authority by a chairperson and two members. Another ground attack is that the adjudicating authority was not a judicial member and therefore, act of passing of the provisional order of attachment which is a quasi-judicial function can only be performed by a member who is experienced in the field of law.

The learned Single Judge by a common order dated 13.03.2023 while deciding the interlocutory application i.e., I.A.No.1 of 2022 in W.P.No.41133 of 2022, from which the instant appeal emanates, decided other three writ petitions, i.e., I.A.No.1 of 2022 in W.P.No.44343 of 2022, W.P.No.34627 of 2022 and W.P.No.34238 of 2022 and inter alia held as under:

*(1) Under the proceeding under Section 8 of the PMLA, the adjudicating authority performs quasi-judicial function as it decides the lis between two contesting parties and therefore, the quasi judicial bodies should consist of members having requisite*



*qualification in the field of law and should be appointed instead of members having no experience in the field of law.*

*(2) The decision in In Re: Cognizance for Extension of Limitation<sup>1</sup> is applicable to the proceeding initiated under the PMLA for computing period of 180 days and the adjudicating authority becomes functus officio after the lapse of 180 days if the provisional order of attachment is not affirmed.*

Accordingly, the impugned provisional order of attachment and show cause notice were quashed. In the aforesaid factual background, this intra court appeal has been filed.

**Held:** In International Association for Protection of Intellectual Property (India Group) vs. Union of India (AIR OnLine 2019 SC 157: LL 2021 SC 84), provisions of Sections 84 and 85 of the Trademarks Act, 1999 were challenged on the ground that technical member who has no judicial background cannot act as Chairperson of the authority in his absence and pass quasi-judicial orders adjudicating the dispute. The Supreme Court repelled the challenge and held that technical members are the persons having practical experience. Therefore, the contention that the technical members cannot function without a Chairperson is unsustainable. In the absence of any provision in PMLA that function under Section 8 of PMLA conferred on the Adjudicating Authority have to be performed by Adjudicating Authority having a member of experience in the field of law only, no such inference can be drawn. For yet another reason, it is required to be held so.

It is well-settled rule of statutory interpretation that the courts should strongly lean against any construction which reduces the statutory provision to a futility (see Tinsukhia Electric Supply Company Limited vs. State of Assam ((1989) 3 SCC 709)). In Mukund Dewangan vs. Oriental Insurance Company Limited ((2017) 14 SCC 663), it has been held that every word and expression which the legislature uses has to be given its proper and effective meaning as the legislature does not use an expression without purpose and meaning. Therefore, the principle that the statute must be read as a whole is equally applicable to different parts of the same section. Section 6(2) of PMLA provides that an Adjudicating Authority shall consist of a Chairperson and two other persons. However, various sub-sections of Section 6 of PMLA have to be read in conjunction. Section 6(5)(a) provides that jurisdiction of Adjudicating Authority may be exercised by the Benches thereof, whereas Section 6(5)(b) empowers the Chairperson of Adjudicating Authority to constitute the Benches consisting of one or two members. Section 6(7) of PMLA provides that if a Chairperson or a member during the course of hearing feels that matter should be heard by a Bench of two members, he/she may transfer the matter to a Bench consisting of two members.



Thus, powers under Section 6 can be exercised by an Adjudicating Authority comprising single member. Therefore, the proposition that powers under Section 8 of PMLA can be exercised by the Adjudicating Authority comprising only from member in the field of law does not deserve acceptance as the same would render provisions of Section 6(5) and 6(7) of PMLA nugatory and ineffective.

Insofar as decision in State of Gujarat Vs Utility Users' Welfare Association (2018 (6) SCC 21), on which reliance has been placed, it is noteworthy that the Supreme Court in aforesaid decision dealt with Section 86(1)(f) of the Electricity Act, 2013 and held that Commission has the option of adjudicating the disputes between the licensees and generating companies or refer the same to arbitration. In the aforesaid context, the Supreme Court dealt with the issue whether the State Regulatory Commission constituted under Electricity Act which necessarily performs the function of adjudication is required to have one member who was or is holding a judicial office or is a person possessing professional qualification with substantial experience in the practice of law. The aforesaid decision is of no assistance to the respondents.

It is also pertinent to note that the validity of Sections 6(2), 6(3)(a)(ii) and 6(5)(b) of PMLA was challenged before the Madras High Court. A Division Bench of Madras High Court in Pay Perform India Private Limited vs. the Union of India (judgment dated 31.01.2024 passed in W.P.No.12925 of 2023 and batch) has upheld the validity of the aforesaid provisions and has held that composition of Adjudicating Authority in the absence of judicial officer is not bad in law. A Division Bench of Calcutta High Court in R.P.Infosystems Limited (2023 SCC OnLine Cal 2391 : AIR 2023 Cal 326) has also held that Adjudicating Authority can comprise of a single member bench. We are in agreement with the view taken by the Division Benches of Madras High Court and Calcutta High Court.

For the aforementioned reasons, the order dated 13.02.2023 passed by the learned Single Judge in I.A.No.1 of 2022 in W.P.No.41133 of 2022 is set aside.



**HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE P. SAM KOSHY**

**Acts/Rules:** Constitution of India etc.

**Case Details:** Mrs. Sumana Paruchuri Vs Jakka Vinod Kumar Reddy in CRP 315 of 2024.  
**[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)**

**Date of Judgment:** 01.03.2024.



**Facts:** The present Civil Revision Petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India has been filed by the petitioner / 1st respondent assailing the order dated 12.01.2024 in I.A.No.986 of 2023 in O.P.No.202 of 2020 by the Judge, I Additional Family Court-cum-XIV Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (for short, 'the impugned order').

**Held:** It is imperative to acknowledge the critical role that technology, specifically videoconferencing, plays in fostering a fair and efficient judicial process in the present case. The husband's request to appear virtually should not be rejected solely on the grounds of the wife's disapproval. Instead, the focus should be on ensuring that both parties have equal opportunities to participate in the proceedings, regardless of their geographical locations or personal circumstances.

Videoconferencing provides a practical solution to bridge the physical gap and allows for seamless communication, thereby ensuring that no party is disadvantaged due to their inability to be physically present. This use of technology promotes a more equitable and inclusive judicial system, which is particularly crucial in cases like these where personal matters are being adjudicated. Moreover, it's important to recognize that the efficient use of videoconferencing can contribute to a more expedient trial process. By eliminating the necessity for physical attendance, the court can potentially reduce delays and expedite proceedings, thereby serving the larger goal of speedy justice. However, while embracing this technology, it is equally important to ensure that the privacy and dignity of both parties are respected and adequate safeguards are put in place to prevent any misuse or breach of confidentiality.

So far as the privacy of the parties are to be maintained, appropriate steps can be taken easily by the concerned Trial Court ensuring that all necessary privacy is ensured and maintained in the course of recording of evidence even when the cross-examination is being recorded through videoconferencing. Further, the Court can also ensure considering the recording of evidence taking into consideration the time zone of the two places i.e. the time zone at the place where husband is sitting for his evidence and the time zone at the place where the counsel of the wife intends to cross-examine which can be easily monitored to be done with utmost confidentiality, transparency and maintaining privacy.

For all the aforesaid reasons, this Court is of the considered opinion that the view taken by the Court below while allowing the application of the husband for recording of the evidence through videoconferencing cannot be found fault with. The present Civil Revision Petition thus being devoid of merits deserves to be and is accordingly dismissed. No costs.



## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE T. VINOD KUMAR

**Acts/Rules:** Constitution of India etc.

**Case Details:** Kotagiri jay Kumar Vs The State of Telangana, rep., by its Principal Secretary (MAUD), Telangana Secretariat, Hyderabad and two others; in W P 4125 of 2024. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 21.02.2024.

**Facts:** Petitioner contends that he was granted lease of the property which is popularly known as 'town hall' for a period of 5 years under registered rent/lease agreement dated 26.02.2022 on the terms and conditions agreed upon; that while the petitioner is carrying on its activities in the town Hall as agreed upon under the agreement, the 2nd respondent had issued notice dated 22.01.2024 claiming that the petitioner has violated various covenants of the agreement and called upon the petitioner to submit explanation within 7 days from the date of receipt of the notice; that the petitioner submitted his reply/explanation dated 29.01.2024; and that the 2nd respondent without considering the explanation/reply in its correct perspective had issued the proceeding dated 03.02.2024 and had seized the premises/property leased to it.

Petitioner further contends that the action of the 2nd respondent in seizing the subject premises leased to it on the ground of alleged violations of the covenants of the agreement are all invented to cause hurdles, the business activity of the petitioner on account of change of Government; and that the petitioner is conducting its business activities in the subject premises as permitted under the agreement.

Petitioner further contends that as per the covenants of the lease deed, he is permitted to set up stalls to reflect the culture and traditions of Telangana and based on the existence of such covenant in the agreement, he had set up a hotel by obtaining trade license from the concerned Municipal Authorities. Petitioner further contends that the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent authority was fully aware of the petitioner carrying on the business of opening and running of restaurant in the aforesaid premises from the commencement of lease term itself and initiation of the action of the present nature, all of a sudden is motivated.

Petitioner further contends that though the impugned proceeding issued states that an Appeal to be preferred there against to the District collector, Jagtial or RDMA, Warangal, the same would not preclude the petitioner from invoking the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India as the illegal and high handed acts of the present nature can be corrected in writ proceedings and mere existence of alternate remedy is not a bar.



Per contra, learned Standing Counsel appearing on behalf of respondent No.2 contends that the petitioner had breached the covenants of the agreement in all respects and he is not entitled to maintain the present Writ Petition.

**Held:** It is trite law that in writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, the Court cannot venture into disputed questions of fact. (See: Shubhas Jain Vs. Rajeshwari Shivam and Ors ( 2021 SCC OnLine SC 562)).

It is equally well settled that Courts cannot decide matters relating to breach of contract in exercise of powers conferred under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in National Highway Authority of India v. Ganga Enterprises and others ((2003) 7 SCC 410), observed as under:

*“7. The Respondent then filed a Writ Petition in the High Court for refund of the amount. On the pleadings before it, the High Court raised two questions viz. (a) whether the forfeiture of security deposit is without authority of law and without any binding contract between the parties and also contrary to Section 5 of the Contract Act and (b) whether the writ petition is maintainable in a claim arising out of a breach of contract. Question (b) should have been first answered as it would go to the root of the matter. The High Court instead considered question (a) and then chose not to answer question (b). In our view, the answer to question (b) is clear . It is settled law that disputes relating to contracts cannot be agitated under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. It has been so held in the cases of Kerala State Electricity Board v. Kurien E. Kalathil MANU/SC/0435/2000 : AIR2000SC2573 ,State of U.P. v. Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd. MANU/SC/0969/1996 : AIR1996SC3515 and B.D.A.v.Ajai Pal Singh MANU/SC/0058/1989 : [1989]1SCR743, This is settled law. The dispute in this case was regarding the terms of offer. They were thus contractual disputes in respect of which a Writ Court was not the proper forum. Mr. Dave however relied upon the cases of Verigamio Naveen v. Government of A. P. MANU/SC/0570/2001 : AIR2001SC3609 and Harminder Singh Arora v. Union of India MANU/SC/0148/1986 : [1986]3SCR63 . These however are cases where the Writ Court was enforcing a statutory right or duty. These cases do not lay down that a Writ Court can interfere in a matter of contract only. Thus on the ground of maintainability the Petition should have been dismissed.”*

This principle was reiterated in the case of Noble Resources Ltd. Vs. State of Orissa and Ors ((2006) 10 SCC 236).

On a conspectus of the aforesaid position of law and the issue at hand the following conclusions are to be necessarily arrived at:

1. The disputes arising under the contract of the present nature would not be amenable to writ jurisdiction; and





2. Since the Writ Petition filed also involves disputed factual aspect, the writ is not maintainable.

In view of the above, this Court is of the considered view that the Writ Petition as filed is not maintainable and the petitioner is not entitled for grant of any relief.

However taking note of the concession given by the 2nd respondent in the impugned order by filing of appeal to the District Collector or to RDMA, Warangal, this Court is of the view that though an Appeal is not strictly maintainable under the provisions of the Act, the petitioner can seek the revision of the impugned order passed by the 2nd respondent by approaching the District Collector since the said authority is subject to the jurisdiction of the District Collector under Section 53(5) of the Act, if he is so advised or else he is at liberty to work-out his remedies in civil law.

Subject to the above observations, the Writ Petition is disposed of. It is made clear that this Court has not expressed any opinion on the merits of the matter.



## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. LAKSHMAN

**Acts/Rules:** Family Courts Act, 1984; Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 etc.

**Case Details:** FAMILY COURT APPEAL No.136 OF 2023. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 13.03.2023.

**Facts:** The present appeal is filed by the appellant - wife under Section - 19 of the Family Courts Act, 1984 (for short 'Act, 1984') challenging the order dated 08.05.2023 in I.A. No.1096 of 2022 in FCOP No.223 of 2021 passed by learned Judge, Principal Family Court, City Civil Court at Secunderabad.

The respondent - husband had filed a petition vide FCOP No.223 of 2021 under Section - 13 (1) (ia) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 read with Section - 7 of the Family Courts Act, 1984 (for short 'Act, 1984') against the appellant - wife seeking decree of divorce dissolving the marriage between them performed on 28.12.2001. During pendency of the said FCOP, the appellant herein - wife has also filed an Interlocutory Application vide I.A. No.1096 of 2022 under Section - 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 seeking a direction to the respondent herein to pay Rs.1,50,000/- per month towards interim maintenance till disposal of the main O.P. to her and her two minor children and Rs.25,000/- towards litigation expenses. Vide impugned order dated 08.05.2023, the learned Family Court allowed the said petition in part directing the respondent herein to pay Rs.15,000/- per month towards rent from the date of eviction, in case the



appellant and children are evicted from Army Quarters or in the alternatively provide alternate accommodation to her and children. Challenging the said order, the appellant - wife preferred the present appeal.

**Held:** It is relevant to note that the appellant herein is staying in the Quarter No.234/2, Thimmaiah Line, Secunderabad, allotted to the respondent. In view of his transfer, the Army Authorities have issued an eviction order dated 27.01.2023 under Section - 5 (1) of the Public Premises Act, 1971. Challenging the said order, the appellant had filed a writ petition vide W.P. No.2918 of 2023, and vide order dated 02.02.2023, this Court directed respondent Nos.2 and 4 therein not to evict the appellant herein under the guise of impugned order dated 27.01.2023 till 01.03.2023. However, the said writ petition was dismissed by this Court on 20.09.2023 with the following observation:

*“ 11. In the light of the above, this Court is not inclined to interfere with the impugned order passed by the respondents and the Writ Petition is accordingly dismissed. However, taking into consideration the overall circumstances of the case, the respondents are directed to permit the petitioner to continue to occupy the quarter in question till 31.12.2023 and the petitioner is further directed to vacate the quarter in question on or before 31.12.2023 and handover the same to the fourth respondent, without fail. In case, if the petitioner is aggrieved by the order passed by the Family Court in I.A.No.1096 of 2022, it is open for her to take appropriate steps in accordance with law.”*

It is also the specific contention of the appellant herein that the respondent herein has not filed statement of assets and liabilities as per the guidelines issued by the Apex Court in Rajneesh v. Neha . The said aspects were not considered.

The learned Family Court has to consider the socioeconomic background of the parties which is a relevant consideration while determining income of the respective spouse and the wife is entitled to the same standard of living as she was used to when living with her husband. The parties have to file documentary evidence in proof of their contentions. In the present case, though the appellant had filed the aforesaid application vide I.A. No.1096 of 2022 under Section - 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act claiming an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs per month towards interim maintenance to her and to her two minor children and Rs.25,000/- towards litigation expenses, she has not filed proper documentary evidence. As discussed above, there is no consideration of the eviction order dated 27.01.2023 and filing of writ petition and granting of interim order therein etc., were not considered by the Family Court in the impugned order.

Therefore, the impugned order dated 08.05.2023 in I.A. No.1096 of 2022 in FCOP No.223 of 2021 passed by learned Family Court is set aside and the matter is remanded back to the learned Judge, Principal Family Court, City Civil Court, Secunderabad, with a direction to consider the aforesaid aspects and decide I.A. No.1096 of 2022 afresh in



accordance with law as expeditiously as possible, preferably within a period of one (01) month from today. However, till disposal of the aforesaid I.A., the respondent shall pay an amount of Rs.25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) per month to the appellant as well her two children towards interim maintenance. The learned Judge, Principal Family Court shall make an endeavour to dispose of the said FCOP itself as expeditiously as possible in accordance with law. Liberty is granted to the appellant and the respondent herein to raise all the pleas and contentions, which they have raised in the present appeal.

The present Family Court Appeal is accordingly disposed of. However, in the circumstances of the case, there shall be no order as to costs.



## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE B. VIJAYSEN REDDY

**Acts/Rules:** Constitution of India etc.

**Case Details:** S. Hari Krishna Rao Vs The AGM & Disciplinary Authority in WP 24077 of 2017. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 27.02.2024.

**Facts:** This writ petition is filed by the petitioner - Mr. S. Hari Krishna Rao questioning the impugned order No.ZOH/VIG/AAO/ SHKR/2015-16/484 dated 20.01.2016 passed by respondent No.2 - the Deputy General Manager cum Appellate Authority, Zonal Office, Allahabad Bank, Himayathnagar, Hyderabad and the order No.ZOH/DA Order/14/703 dated 24.11.2014 passed by respondent No.1 - the Assistant General Manager and Disciplinary Authority, Allahabad Bank, Zonal Office, Himayathnagar, Hyderabad, as biased, illegal, irrational, erroneous, contrary to law, principles of natural justice and in violation of Articles 14, 16 and 21 of the Constitution of India; and for a consequential direction to the respondents to reinstate the petitioner into service forthwith with all consequential monetary benefits including seniority, pay and allowances and other attendant benefits while treating his suspension period as on duty.

**Held:** In the opinion of this Court, the decision of the Disciplinary Authority was influenced by the advice of the Assistant General Manager, Vigilance Cell. The Disciplinary Authority, having expressed its mind, sought to know from the Assistant General Manager, Vigilance Cell whether the punishment it seeks to impose was appropriate. Such procedure adopted by the Disciplinary Authority is contrary to the



law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Nagaraj Shivrao Karjagi's case (AIR 1991 Supreme Court 1507) and the erstwhile High Court of Andhra Pradesh in V. Sai Baba's case (1994 (6) SLR 24). The term "consultation" as per Regulation '19' of the Regulations would mean 'suggestion' but not 'advice' as was done in the instant case. Further, such consultation ought to be before commencement of the proceedings and not after conclusion of the proceedings as held in the afore-referred pronouncements. This Court does not have any hesitation to hold that the impugned proceedings dated 24.11.2014 whereby the petitioner is removed from service are vitiated. Hence, the order dated 24.11.2014 of the Disciplinary Authority and the order dated 20.01.2016 of the Appellate Authority are liable to be set aside.

It is contended by the learned counsel for the petitioner that no pecuniary loss occasioned to the respondent Bank. The learned counsel referred to the comments/observations of the Disciplinary Authority submitted to the Appellate Authority in terms of Clause 17(ii) of the Regulations which reads as under:

*"On reverifying the entire case based on factual position and also on perusing the appeal preferred by the CO, I, while considering the pleas of the CO mainly on sympathetic & humanitarian considerations and also considering the fact that the CO completed a paltry period of 8 years of service in Bank, including the period of suspension and still has a left over service of more than 20 years, thus resulting in insufficient & inadequate position of the terminal benefits payable to the CO, the Appeal preferred by the CO may be positively examined, also keeping in view the fact that the Bank has not suffered any loss financially and also image wise, since there is no complaint from any borrower has been brought to the records of the Enquiry."*

The learned counsel requested this Court to direct the Disciplinary Authority to take into account that no pecuniary loss has been caused to the respondent Bank. However, this Court is not inclined to go into the merits of such submission, as the orders of the Disciplinary Authority and the Appellate Authority are being set aside herein. It is left open to the Disciplinary Authority to consider the same in accordance with law.

Resultantly, the writ petition is allowed. The order dated 24.11.2014 of the Disciplinary Authority and the order dated 20.01.2016 of the Appellate Authority are hereby set aside. The matter is remanded back to respondent No.1 who shall pass orders in the disciplinary proceedings independently in accordance with law and uninfluenced by the opinion of the Assistant General Manager, Vigilance Cell, and by affording opportunity of hearing to the petitioner within a period of three (3) months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. There shall be no order as to costs. As a sequel thereto, miscellaneous applications, if any, pending in the writ petition stand closed.



## HON'BLE SMT JUSTICE P. SREE SUDHA

**Acts/Rules etc:** Report of the Quality Assurance Committee

**Case Details:** The Govt. Of AP through Dist. Collector, Warangal Vs Bheemuni Sammakka in A S No 349 of 2008. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 15.03.2024.

**Facts:** As per the incentive given by the Government, the said Sammaiah (hereinafter referred to as 'the deceased') attended the Vasectomy Operation Camp on 04.09.1998 and undergone family planning operation and after the operation when the deceased got up for receiving the amount, which the Government announced as incentive, there was heavy bleeding and that defendants 2 and 3 (Doctors) again sutured the wound and sent the deceased to his village. As the deceased was not properly treated, he developed fever, itching sensation and rashes all over the body and that he was taken to Primary Health Centre, Bhupalapally, but the doctors without administering any medicine, sent away the deceased. When the condition of the deceased became serious, he was brought to Parkal hospital, but the doctor at Parkal refused to admit the deceased and on the next day, he was again taken to Bhupalpally hospital, where he was advised to take rest. Thereafter, the deceased died on 12.09.1998 due to the rash and negligent acts of the doctors/defendants 2 and 3. Due to untimely death of the deceased, the plaintiffs lost their earning member and therefore, they are entitled for compensation from the defendants with interest.

Defendants 2 and 3 filed written statement, which was adopted by defendant No.1, denying the allegations levelled against them. It is stated that they came to know that the deceased was expired after 8 days of the operation. The then District Medical and Health Officer, Dr.Surender Reddy, conducted an enquiry about the cause of death. The enquiry report was placed before the Quality Assurance Committee on 23.07.1999, which reveals that wound was healthy, there was no hematoma and there was no infection. It is further stated that the deceased instead of going to MGM hospital, Warangal, went to his house without taking proper medical care or advice, which caused his death on 12.09.1998. Doctors have taken all precautions while conducting the operations on that day. It is further stated that on humanitarian ground, the Government paid Rs.10,000/- to the family of the deceased as ex gratia. The suit is bad for non-joinder of necessary parties.

**Held:** Ex.B1 is the report of the Quality Assurance Committee held on 23.07.1999 under the Chairmanship of Superintendent, MGM Hospital, Warangal and five other doctors, which reads as under:



*“Sri Bheemini Sammaiah, H/o B.Sammakka, r/o Manjeerpally, hamlet of Ramulapally of Bhopalpally Mandal, undergone Vasectomy operation in the camp of PHC Bhupalpally on 04.09.1998 and died on 12.09.1998.*

***Findings of Q.A.C.***

*After perusal of enquiry report, vasectomy site wound was healthy, no hematoma, no sign of infection. After 6th post-operative day patient developed rash and pain in abdomen and reported to Civil Hospital, Parkal, then they have given preliminary treatment and referred to MGM Hospital, Warangal, even after referring he has not gone to MGM Hospital, Warangal and went back to his home and died on 12.09.1998. Case was sent for postmortem, examination report is pending for chemical analysis of Viscera. We concluded the surgery is not related to death as there is wound and it was healthy, no hematoma (as postmortem report), therefore, it is not related to Vasectomy surgery and might be due to other cause.”*

Perusal of the aforesaid report reveals that after 6th post-operative day, the deceased developed rash and pain in abdomen and he was referred to Civil Hospital, Parkal, and from there to MGM Hospital, Warangal and thereafter he was shifted to his house and died on 12.09.1998. It is mentioned in Ex.B1 that chemical analysis report was pending. Some of the doctors stated that there was no negligence on the part of doctors and the death of the deceased was not due to complications of operation. Vasectomy operation was conducted on 04.09.1998 and the deceased died on 12.09.1998 i.e., within eight days of the operation. Immediately after the operation, P.W.1 took the deceased to hospital, but he was not treated properly and they simply advised him to take bed rest and as such he died within eight days of the operation. There are several variations in the enquiry report and it appears that they are trying to cover up their lapses. No doubt, on that particular day, 40 operations were conducted. But, in this case, the complications arose immediately after the operation and when there was heavy bleeding from the wound, he was again sutured and he was sent back to his village. At least at that time, the doctors should have kept him on observation without discharging him from the hospital, or on the next day when he was brought to the hospital, they should have taken proper care and paid attention to him personally. Further, they have not taken any post-operative care on the deceased soon after the operation to prevent infection, it clearly amounts to negligence on the part of defendants 2 and 3. Therefore, this Court finds that there is no infirmity or illegality in the judgment of the trial Court and it needs no interference.



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

**Acts/Rules:** Sections 30, 406, 420, 409, 465, 467 and 471 read with Section 34 of IPC; Section 41-A Cr.P.C. etc.

**Case Details:** Premchand Kolli Vs The State of Telangana in CRLRC 136 of 2024. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 01.03.2024.

**Facts:** This Criminal Revision Case is filed by the petitioner / de-facto complainant challenging the refusal of remand of respondent No.2 / A4 vide order dated 09.01.2024 in Crime No.356 of 2023 by the XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad, registered for the offences under Sections 406, 420, 409, 465, 467 and 471 read with Section 34 of IPC.

**Held:** As per the de-facto complainant, when there were only two Directors of a Company and one of the Directors is out of country, the other Director alone calling for a board meeting and appointing A1 as Additional Director without proper quorum and uploading the Board Resolution to the Registrar of Companies would prima facie prove that the Board Resolution is a forged document and answers the definition of valuable security under Section 30 of IPC. There cannot be any other documentary evidence at this stage to consider whether the prima facie allegations under Section 467 of IPC would attract or not.

The Magistrate also failed to observe that when there is an offence under Section 409 of IPC which was punishable with imprisonment for life, no notice under Section 41-A Cr.P.C. need to be issued and the guidelines of the Hon'ble Apex Court in Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar and Another ((2014) 8 SCC 273) are not applicable to the facts of the case. When the trial court itself is in a doubt whether the ingredients of Section 409 of IPC are applicable or not and on one hand observed that the same could not be decided at the stage of remand, on the other hand observing that the Investigating Agency ought to have issued 41-A notice is contrary to its own findings. Section 409 of IPC is not subsequently added by the Police to avoid issuance of Section 41-A notice, but was registered at the initial stage itself as per the complaint.

As rightly contended by the learned counsel for the respondent No.2 as the remand report was prima facie disclosing the investigation conducted by the Police and revealing that respondent No.2 – A4 conspired with the other accused persons and created a fake and fabricated board resolution appointing A1 as Additional Director of the de-facto complainant's Company without proper quorum and it resulted in significant financial loss of more than Rs.15,00,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Crores) to cover their tracks and also sought for his custody for conducting further investigation, rejecting the remand and foreclosing the investigation at the initial stage itself is



considered as irregular and illegal. Hence, it is considered fit to set aside the said order passed by the trial court rejecting the remand of the respondent No.2 – A4 and the respondent No.2 – A4 is directed to be taken into custody.

In the result, the Criminal Revision Case is allowed setting aside the impugned order dated 09.01.2024 and the respondent No.2 – A4 is directed to be taken into custody.



### HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. SURENDER

**Acts/Rules:** Sections 465, 471, 468 and 420 of IPC.

**Case Details:** Pushkar Jamnerkar Vs The State of Telangana Through Public Prosecutor and another in Criminal Petition No.8530 OF 2019. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 30.01.2024.

**Facts:** This Criminal Petition is filed to quash the proceedings against the petitioner/A2 in C.C.No.581 of 2017 on the file of XIV Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Nampally at Hyderabad for the offences under Sections 465, 471, 468 and 420 of IPC.

**Held:** At the cost of repetition, at the earliest point of time when e-mail dated 23.05.2013, was addressed by Mr.Bhaskaran stating that they would not be able to take up the petitioner's offer made in the hand written document, the petitioner or the company did not mention about the alleged acceptance of proposal in the photo copy in the reply e-mail dated 27.05.2013, which creates a very strong suspicion, coupled with the fact of producing the photo copy for the very first time during cross-examination of witness in Arbitral proceeding. Not using the words 'fraud' or 'forgery' in the Arbitral proceedings is of no consequence, when the complainant has been maintaining that there was never any acceptance of proposal, from the inception.

The case is of circumstantial evidence and the trial Court would decide on the basis of circumstances adduced during evidence whether the ingredients of fraud and forgery are made out or not.

Though the transactions have civil remedy, the very basis for the entire proposal and subsequent arbitral proceedings is the photocopy which was allegedly fabricated, according to the complainant, resulting in wrongful loss of nearly Rs 250 crores. It is for the trial Court to decide taking into consideration of the said factors during the





course of trial. In view of the above facts and circumstances, this Court is not inclined to quash the proceedings against the petitioner.



## HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUREPALLI NANDA

**Acts/Rules:** Passports Act, 1967; IPC

**Case Details:** Venkata Siva Kumar Yadhanapudi Vs The Union of India in W P 2802 of 2024. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 14.03.2024.

**Facts:** It is the specific case of the petitioner that the petitioner is having valid passport bearing No.Y7410331 issued on 09.08.2023 which is valid up to 08.08.2024. As the petitioner's passport was due to expire, an application for its renewal was filed vide Application No.HY1076194300324 dated 25.01.2024 and the 2nd respondent, vide letter in Ref. No.HY1076194300324 dated 30.01.2024 sought clarification from the petitioner for issuing the renewed passport on the ground of adverse police report, since the petitioner was involved in a Criminal Case vide C.C.No.472 of 2017 under Sections 420, 468, 471 of the IPC on the file of the learned XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad.

The impugned order dated 30.01.2024 was issued by the respondent No.2 intimating to the petitioner that it has been decided by the competent authority to refuse passport services to the petitioner under Section 5 (2) (c) of the passports Act, 1967, to be read with Section 6 (2) (f), in view of pendency of Court case against the petitioner vide C.C.No.472 of 2017 on the file of the learned XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad, for the offences under Section 420, 468, 471 of IPC and further respondent No.2 sought for, acquittal order from the case or obtain permission to travel abroad from the same Court, where the criminal case is pending for re-considering the petitioner's application. Aggrieved by the said proceedings dated 30.01.2024 issued by the respondent No.2, the petitioner filed the present writ petition.

**Held:** Taking into consideration the aforesaid facts and circumstances of the case, and duly considering the law laid down by the Apex Court and other High Courts in the various Judgments (referred to and extracted above), the Writ Petition is allowed, the impugned order of the 2nd respondent dated 30.01.2024 is set aside and the 2nd respondent is directed to re-consider the application dated 25.01.2024 of the



petitioner vide file No.HY1076194300324, duly taking into consideration the law laid down by the Apex Court and the other High Courts in the various Judgments (referred to and extracted above) and pass appropriate orders, in accordance to law, within a period of three (03) weeks from the date of receipt of the copy of the order, on petitioner's application dated 25.01.2024, for issuance of passport with File No.HY1076194300324 dated 25.01.2024 for a period of ten years, under Section 10 of the Passports Act, 1967 and under Rule 12 of Passport Rules, 1980, without reference to the Criminal Proceedings pending against the petitioner in C.C.No.472 of 2017 on the file of the learned XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad and also the Gazette Notification issued by the Central Government vide GSR No.570(E) dated 25.08.1913, subject to the following conditions:

- i) The petitioner herein shall submit an undertaking along with an affidavit in C.C.No.472 of 2017 on the file of the learned XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad, stating that he will not leave India during pendency of the said case without permission of the Court and that he will co- operate with trial Court in concluding the proceedings in the said case.
- ii) On filing such an undertaking as well as affidavit, the trial Court shall issue a certified copy of the same within two (02) weeks therefrom;
- iii) The petitioner herein shall submit certified copy of aforesaid undertaking before the Respondent Passport Officer for renewal of his passport;
- iv) The Respondent-Passport Officer shall consider the application of the petitioner for issuance of passport with File No.HY1076194300324 dated 25.01.2024 in the light of the observations made by this Court herein as well as the contents of the undertaking given by the petitioner for renewal of his passport in accordance with law, within three (03) weeks from the date of receipt of said order copy;
- v) On renewal of the Passport, the petitioner herein shall deposit the original renewed Passport before the trial Court in C.C.No.472 of 2017 on the file of the learned XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad; and
- vi) However, liberty is granted to the petitioner herein to file an application before the trial Court seeking permission to travel aboard and it is for the trial Court to consider the same in accordance with law.

Miscellaneous petitions, if any pending, in this writ petition shall stand closed.



## HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE JUVVADI SRIDEVI

**Acts/Rules/Case Laws:** 1963 SCC OnLine SC 6; ((1999) 2 Supreme Court Cases 10 & 2005 (2) L.L.N.616 etc.

**Case Details:** The Management of M/s. MRF Limited, rep. by its Plant Head and another. Vs The Presiding Officer, Labour Court and others in W.P.Nos.25064 and 28129 of 2011. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 14.03.2024

**Facts:** The Employer/MRF Ltd., has filed W.P.No.25064 of 2011 questioning the Award, dated 18.07.2011 passed by the Labour Court in I.D.No.74 of 2008 insofar as directing for reinstatement of respondent No.2/Workman. The Workman, on the other hand, has filed W.P.No.28129 of 2011 questioning the same Award insofar as directing him to be reinstated as a fresh Workman and also treating the out of service period as “not on duty” and also in not granting the back wages.

The petitioner/Workman was appointed in the respondents-Factory on 01.05.1995 and his services were confirmed on 01.11.1997. On the ground that on 07.02.2008, when the petitioner was on duty on Machine No.4 as Operator, at about 11.00 a.m., his Supervisor Mr. V.Ramana instructed him to load 1010 I cut roll and he loaded the same. Thereafter, at about 12.05 p.m., he was advised to load 1056 cut roll and accordingly, he loaded. It is stated that when the Supervisor was searching for the breaker cut roll at breaker stand storage, suddenly a small breaker cut roll accidentally slipped from the stand and fell on the floor touching the petitioner's feet. Immediately, he reacted due to pain and raised his hands and in the process, one of his hands touched the Supervisor who was by his side. Case of the petitioner is that it happened unintentionally due to sudden fall of the breaker cut roll and in spite of the same, a show cause notice was issued to him on the same day calling upon to submit his explanation. Petitioner has submitted his explanation on 14.02.2008 explaining the actual incident. In spite of such explanation, an Inquiry Officer was appointed and the inquiry was concluded without considering the explanation of petitioner and ultimately orders of termination were passed against him on 23.08.2009. Questioning the same, the petitioner has approached the Labour Court and the Labour Court, by impugned Award, has directed for reinstatement of petitioner as a fresh workman without any back wages and also directed to treat the out of service period as “not on duty”.

**Held:** In the case of State of Andhra Pradesh and others v. S.Sree Rama Rao (1963 SCC Online SC 6), wherein, it is held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as under:

*The High Court may undoubtedly interfere where the departmental authorities have held the proceedings against the delinquent in a manner inconsistent with the rules of*



*natural justice or in violation of the statutory rules prescribing the mode of enquiry or where the authorities have disabled themselves from reaching a fair decision by some considerations extraneous to the evidence and the merits of the case or by allowing themselves to be influenced by irrelevant considerations or where the conclusion on the very face of it is so wholly arbitrary and capricious that no reasonable person could ever have arrived at that conclusion, or on similar grounds.*

In the case of *Kuldeep Singh v. Commissioner of Police and Others* ((1999) 2 Supreme Court Cases 10), wherein, it is held as under:

*The findings recorded in a domestic enquiry can be characterized as perverse if it is shown that such findings are not supported by any evidence on record or are not based on the evidence adduced by the parties or no reasonable person could have come to those findings on the basis of that evidence.*

In the judgment of erstwhile High Court of Andhra Pradesh in *Union of India (represented by Chief Personnel Officer, South Central Railway, Secunderabad), and others v. G.Krishna* (2005 (2) L.L.N.616), wherein, it is held as under:

*A broad distinction has to be maintained between the decision which is perverse and those, which are not. If a decision is arrived at on no evidence or it is thoroughly unreliable or no reasonable person can act on it, the order would be perverse.*

In the case of *Palghat BPL & PSP Thozhilali Union v. BPL India Ltd. and another* ((1995) 6 Supreme Court Cases 237), it is held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as under:

*A reading of clause 39(h) indicates that drunkenness, riotous or disorderly behaviour during working hours within the premises of the Company is misconduct. The second part thereof indicates that any act subversive of discipline committed either within or outside the premises of the Company is also misconduct. Though the learned counsel seeks to contend that it is not a misconduct, it is difficult to accept the contention. Any act subversive of discipline committed outside the premises is also misconduct. Any act unrelatable to the service committed outside the factory would not amount to misconduct. But when a misconduct vis-à-vis the officers of the management is committed outside the factory, certainly the same would be an act subversive of discipline. The object appears to be that workmen need to maintain discipline vis-à-vis its management. What amounts to misconduct is a question of fact. It would be decided with reference to the facts, the situation in which the act was alleged to have been committed, and the attending circumstances leading thereto.*

All the aforesaid judgments are squarely applicable to the present case of the workman. As discussed above, the surrounding circumstances are to be taken into consideration while deciding whether a particular act of an employee amounts to misconduct or not. In the case on hand, it is the admitted case of the parties that while



the petitioner and his Supervisor were side by side at the work place, an unexpected incident had happened as a cut roll incidentally slipped from the stand and fell on the floor touching the feet of the petitioner, and due to severe pain, the petitioner had raised his hands, and in the said process, one of his hands touched the Supervisor. This sudden unexpected incident has been erroneously treated by the Management as misconduct, by naming it as an assault by the petitioner on his Supervisor. In view of the circumstances in which the incident had happened, this Court is of the considered view that no intention can be attributed to the petitioner, to assault the Supervisor. Therefore, the petitioner is entitled for the reliefs sought for.

Accordingly, W.P.No.28129 of 2011 is allowed quashing the impugned Award insofar as treating the petitioner as a fresh workman and also treating the out of service period as “not on duty” is concerned. The petitioner is entitled for continuity of service and the out of service period shall be treated as “on duty”, however, without any monetary benefits. Consequently, W.P.No.25064 of 2011 filed by the Management is dismissed.



## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE N.V. SHRAVAN KUMAR

**Acts/Rules:** Constitution of India etc.

**Case Details:** Rachakonda Swamy & others Vs The Joint Collector, Ranga Reddy District & others.in Writ Appeal No.1786 of 2008 and C.C.No.1577 of 2014 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 05.01.2024.

**Facts:** This intra Court appeal is filed against order dated 03.11.2008 of the learned Single Judge dismissing the writ petition confirming the order dated 05.02.2005 of respondent No.1/Joint Collector who dismissed the revision which is filed against order dated 17.01.2003 passed by respondent No.2/Revenue Divisional Officer setting aside purported succession orders. The writ petitioners are the appellants who claim as legal heirs of Late Rajaiah and Late Pentaiah, who are the original owners.

Respondent No.4/Association submits that they have purchased properties through registered sale deeds executed by General Power of Attorney of late Rajaiah. It is the common case that by order dated 13.01.1999, a purported succession order was passed by respondent No.3/Mandal Revenue Officer, Qutbullapur Mandal and consequently pattadar passbook and title deeds were issued in favour of the



petitioners. Thereafter, respondent No.4/Association along with 33 others have filed representation on 29.01.2000 before the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranga Reddy District requesting him to cancel pattadar passbooks and title deeds issued by respondent No.3 and instructed him to demarcate the plots. Thereafter, respondent No.3 addressed a letter dated 28.03.2000 to respondent No.2 with a request to take action for cancellation of pattadar passbook and title deeds issued in favour of petitioners. Thereafter, respondent No.2 treated the representation filed by respondent No.4/Association as appeal and had set aside the succession order dated 13.01.1999 and also cancelled pattadar passbooks and title deeds dated 17.01.2003 and thereafter revision petitions filed by petitioners before respondent No.1 was dismissed vide order dated; 05.02.2005. Questioning the said two orders, the writ petition in W.P.No.8381 of 2005 was filed.

**Held:** On the narration of facts in the orders passed by the Revenue Divisional Officer and Joint Collector, this Court is of the opinion that learned Single Judge was correct in holding that if the petitioners are seriously disputing the validity of sale deeds, it is not possible for the respondents to give any finding thereon and that the only remedy available to the petitioners is to file a suit for declaration of their title.

In view of the same, we are not inclined to differ with the findings of the learned Single Judge and as such warrants no interference. In the result, the writ appeal W.A.No.1786 of 2008 fails and is accordingly dismissed.

This Court is of the firm view that respondent Nos.1 to 6 in C.C.No.1577 of 2014 have not explained any compelling circumstances or the reasons for not implementing the status quo orders dated 20.04.2005 and 26.12.2008. In view of the same, it is beyond doubt that respondent Nos.2 to 6 have deliberately and intentionally disobeyed the status quo orders dated 20.04.2005 and 26.12.2008 passed by this Court and in that view, this Court has no other option but to resort to contempt action. Accordingly, Contempt Case in C.C.No.1577 of 2014 is allowed and respondent Nos.2 to 6 (as respondent No.1 is no more) are sentenced to simple imprisonment for a period of four (04) weeks, and shall also pay fine of Rs.2,000/- each within a period of four (04) weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

The above order of punishment shall be suspended for a period of sixty (60) days to prefer an appeal. In case no appeal is preferred or no stay is granted by the Appellate Court in the appeal, if any preferred, respondent Nos.2 to 6/Contemnors shall surrender before Registrar (Judicial), High Court for the State of Telangana to undergo sentence.



## HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE M.G.PRIYADARSINI

**Acts/Rules/Case Law:** Uppara Anjinappa (died) and others v. T. Khasim Sab (died) per LR and others (2018 (5) ALT 511 (S.B.)) etc.

**Case Details:** Atherullah Khan @ Razzak and another Vs Abdul Fatah Faziur Rahman Khan and 2 others in A.S.No.307 OF 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 23.02.2024.

**Facts:** The present appeal is directed by the defendants against the judgment and decree dated 18.10.2022 in O.S.No.88 of 2013 (hereinafter will be referred as 'impugned judgment') on the file of learned IV Additional District Judge, Mahabubnagar (hereinafter will be referred as 'trial Court'), whereby the suit of the plaintiff to declare him as owner of the suit schedule property and recovery of possession, was decreed.

The brief facts of the case, which necessitated the defendants to file the present appeal are that the sole plaintiff filed suit for declaration and recovery of possession in respect the suit schedule property against defendant Nos.1 to 4.

**Held:** In Uppara Anjinappa (died) and others v. T. Khasim Sab (died) per LR and others (2018 (5) ALT 511 (S.B.)), this Court observed that the plea of adverse possession is a double edged sword and any plea of adverse possession contains an admission that the opposite party is the owner of the property but the said title of the opposite party has been extinguished because of the open hostile possession with animus by the claimant for the statutory period, therefore, by pleading adverse possession a party admits the title of the opposite party which however is said to be extinguished. In the case on hand, the defendant No.1 is taking the plea of adverse possession by contending that their family has been in continuous possession of the suit schedule property for the last three decades. But in view of the principle laid down in the above said decision, by pleading adverse possession, a party admits the title of the opposite party, which however, is said to be extinguished. In the case on hand, the defendant No.1 in the cross examination as DW1 admitted that his grandfather and father sold their land in Tornal Village of Medak District in 1964 and settled in Mahabubnagar. But even as per the version of the defendant No.1 it is the father of the plaintiff, who has purchased an extent of 540 square yards in the year 1960 itself. It is not the contention of the defendant No.1 that right from the date of purchase of 540 square yards they are in possession of the suit schedule property, which is part and parcel of above mentioned extent of 540 square yards. Thus, it is the family of the plaintiff, who were in possession of 540 square yards of land including the suit schedule property right from the date of purchase. Moreover, the plaintiff has submitted that the possession



of the family of the defendant No.1 in respect of suit schedule property is 'permissive'; the defendant No.1 without any right or authenticity has alienated part of suit schedule property to defendant No.2; part of suit schedule property was leased to defendant Nos.3 and 4, who alleged to have fixed kitchen batti in the leased portion (mulgi) that resulted in severe heat in the residential portion of the plaintiff; the defendants also alleged to have closed the way through which the plaintiff can reach his residential portion; and unable to bear the same, the plaintiff was constrained to file the suit.

It is the contention of the appellant that the trial Court failed to consider Exs.A3 and A4. A perusal of Ex.A4 clearly discloses that the donor i.e., mother of defendant No.1 declared that she is the owner and possessor of ancestral house and she did not whisper anything in Ex.A4 about the oral gift alleged to have been declared by the father of plaintiff in favour of mother of the defendant No.1. There is no averment in Ex.A4 about the link document or the mode of acquiring the said property by mother of defendant No.1.

Thus, viewed from any angle, the defendant No.1 neither established that his father is the absolute owner of the suit schedule property nor established that the suit schedule property was orally gifted by father of plaintiff to the mother of defendant No.1 and more particularly the defendant No.1 has taken multiple pleas, which are contrary to his other pleas. The defendant No.1 in support of his contentions, has not produced any documentary evidence except examining himself and defendant No.2, who is the subsequent purchaser of part of suit schedule property from defendant No.1. Since the defendant No.1 failed to establish his ownership over the suit schedule property, the defendant No.2 cannot claim right or ownership over the part of suit schedule property. Though the defendant No.1 took several pleas, no scrap of paper is filed to substantiate those pleas.

In view of the above facts and circumstances, this Court is of the considered view that the trial Court after considering all the relevant aspects has arrived to a right conclusion in decreeing the suit in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendants. Thus, there is no necessity to interfere with the findings of the trial Court. Hence, the appeal is devoid of merits and it is liable to be dismissed.





## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE C.V.BHASKAR REDDY

**Acts/Rules:** IPC; CR.P.C; M V Act etc.

**Case Details:** Neena Kamlesh Shah Vs The Station House Officer, Waddepally Police Station, Nalgonda District and others in W P No .35167 of 2023. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 22.02.2024.

**Facts:** The petitioner claims to be owner of Cash of Rs.3,04,00,000 (Rupees three crores four lakhs) which was transported in KIA Car bearing No.TS 10 FD 0643 on 15.10.2023 and the Respondent No.1, intercepted the movement of the said car and seized the said cash under a cover of panchanama and thereafter, a case in Crime No.216 of 2023 was registered against Vipul Kumar Bhai and Amarsinh Zala, for the offences under Sections 336 IPC, 102 Cr.P.C, 179 r/w 52 r/w 177 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (for short "M.V.Act"). The case of the petitioner is that alleged offence under Section 336 IPC relates to rash and negligent driving only and there is no penal provision prohibiting transportation of cash whatsoever denomination. Therefore, the petitioner prayed this Court to quash the said FIR and return the cash to her.

**Held:** In the present case, the petitioner claims to be owner of the cash but the crime was registered against the drivers of the vehicle bearing No.TS 10 FD 0643 and the petitioner was not arrayed as accused in the subject Crime No.216/2023. Except claiming that she is the owner of the cash and that the respondents have unauthorisedly seized the cash, the petitioner has not placed any document in support of her contention that she is owner of the cash and that the respondents have unauthorisedly seized the cash. Further, the records reveal that respondents-police after registration of Crime No.216/2023 have followed the procedure under Section 102 of Cr.P.C and after obtaining necessary permission deposited the amount with the Nodal Officer and thereafter, the said amount was handed over to the Income Tax Department and notices were issued to the owner of the crime vehicle from where the amount was seized and the same was deposited in the P.D Account of the Principal Director of Income Tax, Hyderabad vide Form No.TR-6. In view of the same, as the petitioner is not arrayed as an accused and as the respondents have followed the procedure under Section 102 of Cr.P.C and also handed over the seized cash to the I.T Department as per the SOP issued by the Election Commission of India, there is no illegality or irregularity in seizing the cash from the vehicle bearing No.TS 10 FD 0643.

For the aforesaid reasons, this Court is not inclined to quash the FIR No.216 of 2023 on the file of respondent No.1 and to grant the consequential relief of releasing the amount seized under cover of panchanama.



Accordingly, this Writ Petition is dismissed. Interim order dated 12.01.2024 granted by this Court stands vacated.



## **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE E.V.VENUGOPAL**

**Acts/Rules:** Cr.P.C; Negotiable Instruments Act etc.

**Case Details:** M/s Indu Projects Ltd Vs The State of Telangana in CRIMINAL PETITION No.11004 OF 2015. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 12.01.2024.

**Facts:** This criminal petition, under Section 482 Cr.P.C, is filed seeking to quash the proceedings against the petitioner / A.1 in C.C.No.251 of 2015 on the file of the Court of the learned IV Special Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad, registered for the offence punishable under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

**Held:** In Alka Khandu Avhad case (1 supra), the Hon'ble Apex Court observed as follows: that on a fair reading of Section 138 of the NI Act, before a person can be prosecuted, the following conditions are required to be satisfied: i) that the cheque is drawn by a person and on an account maintained by him with a banker; ii) for the payment of any amount of money to another person from out of that account for the discharge, in whole or in part, of any debt or other liability; and iii) the said cheque is returned by the bank unpaid, either because of the amount of money standing to the credit of that account is insufficient to honour the cheque or that it exceeds the amount arranged to be paid from that account. Therefore, a person who is the signatory to the cheque and the cheque is drawn by that person on an account maintained by him and the cheque has been issued for the discharge, in whole or in part, of any debt or other liability and the said cheque has been returned by the bank unpaid, such person can be said to have committed an offence. Section 138 of the NI Act does not speak about the joint liability. Even in case of a joint liability, in case of individual persons, a person other than a person who has drawn the cheque on an account maintained by him, cannot be prosecuted for the offence Under Section 138 of the NI Act. A person might have been jointly liable to pay the debt, but if such a person who might have been liable to pay the debt jointly, cannot be prosecuted unless the bank account is jointly maintained and that he was a signatory to the cheque.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case and the principle enunciated in the cases cited supra, I am of the considered opinion that the initiation of criminal proceedings against the petitioner herein is misconceived and the petitioner deserves



the relief under Section 482 Cr.P.C. and accordingly the proceedings against the petitioner herein / accused No.1 can be quashed.

In the result, the petition is allowed, quashing the proceedings against the petitioner herein who is accused No.1 in C.C.No.251 of 2015 on the file of the Court of the learned IV Special Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad. Miscellaneous petitions if any pending in this criminal petition shall stand closed.



## **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE NAGESH BHEEMAPAKA**

**Acts/Rules:** Telangana Cooperative Societies Act, 1964 etc.

**Case Details:** Mailaram Ganga Reddy Vs The State of Telangana in WRIT PETITION No. 1902 OF 2024 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 08.02.2024.

**Facts:** Petitioners approached this Court seeking a mandamus challenging the proceedings, dated 17.01.2024 issued by the 3rd respondent through letter No.80/2024-C. These proceedings propose holding of a Managing Committee meeting on 09.02.2024 to discuss and conduct voting regarding 'No Confidence Motion' against the leadership of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society Limited, Sirikonda (PACS). The relief sought includes declaring the mentioned proceedings as illegal, arbitrary, unjust and unconstitutional, contending that they violate Section 115-D and Section 34-A of the Telangana Cooperative Societies Act, 1964 (for short, 'the Act') and the Rules framed thereunder. Additionally, petitioners request to set aside the proceedings.

**Held:** In view of the clear law laid down as stated supra on this aspect, this Court is of the view that Rule 24-A of the Rules laid down the procedure to be followed in respect of 'No Confidence Motion'. Neither the Act nor the Rules prescribe service of copy of 'No Confidence Motion' along with notice to be issued by the Registrar. In the absence of statutory prescription of service of copy of 'No Confidence Motion' to the members, the impugned notice does not suffer from any legal infirmity warranting interference of this Court. The submission of learned counsel for petitioners that the 3rd respondent acted in contrast to the provisions of the Act cannot be countenanced. The Writ Petition is therefore, liable to be dismissed.



## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE PULLA KARTHIK

**Acts/Rules:** Telangana State and Subordinate Rules, 1996 etc.

**Case Details:** S. Ravi Kumar Vs The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. in W.P.No. 25991 of 2023. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 24.01.2024.

**Facts:** The petitioner belongs to BC-B Community, passed B.Tech. (CSE), and a local and internal candidate. He was initially appointed as Junior Assistant on 04.05.2016 and thereafter promoted as Senior Assistant and has been working as such in the Corporate Office, Kothagudem, Bhadradri-Kothagudem District, and eligible for the post of Programmer Trainee (IT), E1 Grade, as an Internal Candidate, based on his qualification and experience. While so, the third respondent has issued the notification dated 01.03.2023 for filling up the vacancies of (6) Executive cadre and (4) Non-Executive cadre posts through Internal candidates. Among the 6 Executive Cadre posts, Programmer Trainee (IT), E-1 Grade (Internal)-4 posts under local category were notified at Sl.No.4, out of which OC-2, OC-1 and ST-1 were earmarked. In response to the said notification, the petitioner has applied for the post of Programmer Trainee. Petitioner, 4th respondent and others have appeared for the written test held on 27.08.2023, results were published on the same day i.e. on 27.08.2023, provisional merit list was published on 27.08.2023, final merit list and selection list was published on 09.09.2023 wherein the petitioner got 66.83 marks, stood at 3rd place and the 4th respondent got 65.28 marks and stood at 4th place. It is the grievance of the petitioner that though he stood at 3rd place, the respondents have not selected him and selected the 4th respondent contrary to the Rules. Hence, the petitioner is before this Court.

**Held:** In the notification dated 01.03.2023 nowhere the SCCL has prescribed that recruitment exercise will be undertaken by treating the women reservation either as 'horizontal reservation' or 'vertical reservation'. However, in the counter affidavit, they have categorically asserted that SCCL has adopted the Telangana State and Subordinate Service Rules, 1996. The question as to whether the said Rules are inconsonance with the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court or not cannot be gone into by this Court as the same amounts to impermissible travel beyond the scope of the Writ Petition, since there is no challenge to the Rules.

Coming to the judgments relied by the learned counsel for the petitioner in Rajesh Kumar Daria, Mamta Bisht, R.K. Sabharwal and Indra Sawhney (referred supra), there is no dispute with regard to the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said cases, but the said judgments cannot be made applicable to the facts of the



present case since, in the case on hand, no challenge was made to Rule 22 and 22-A of the State and Subordinate Rules, 1996, which prescribe something otherwise.

Insofar as the decision in *M. Reddi Bhaskar Reddy v. State of Andhra Pradesh*. (AIR Online 2021 AP 34) is concerned, in the said case, notification was challenged before the Court, but in the present case, the petitioner has not chosen to challenge the notification dated 01.03.2023. Hence, the said judgment is distinguishable on facts of the present case.

Coming to the judgment in *K. Venkatesh and another v. Government of AP and others* (2009 (6) ALT 483), the Division Bench, even in the absence of any challenge to Rule 22 read with General Rule 22-A, has held that the reservation of 331/3% in favour of women shall be treated as horizontal reservation only. But, in spite of holding that the manner of selection and appointment of women candidates in each category of posts was not correctly followed, the Division Bench has not set aside the selection and appointment of unofficial respondents therein, instead, directed the official respondents to adjust the petitioners therein and other similarly situated persons, against the vacancies that became available after the publication of the notification therein. But, it is pertinent to note that the Division Bench has not set aside Rule 22 or 22-A of Telangana State and Subordinate Rules, 1996, and they are still in force. Therefore, in the absence of any challenge to the notification dated 01.03.2023 and in view of the submission of the learned Standing Counsel that as of no vacancies are available, the concession granted to the petitioners in *K. Venkatesh and another v. Government of AP and others* (2009 (6) ALT 483) cannot be granted by this Court to the petitioner in the instant case.

Thus, viewed from any angle, the grievance of the petitioner cannot be attended to by this Court in the absence of challenge to Rule 22 and 22-A of Telangana State and Subordinate Rules, 1996, and also the Notification dated 01.03.2023.

With the above observations, the Writ Petition is dismissed.



### **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE J SREENIVAS RAO**

**Acts/Rules:** A.P.Rights in Land and Pattadar Pass Books Act, 1971; A.P (Telangana Area) Land Revenue Act,1317 Fasli etc.

**Case Details:** Smt Korem Lakshmi Vs The State of Telangana in W.PNo. 6700 of 2017.  
**[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)**



**Date of Judgment:** 22.01.2024

**Facts:** Petitioner No.1 had submitted online application on 25.05.2016, through Meeseva, to Respondent No.4, for issuance of death certificate of late Korem Papaiah who is none other than her father-in-law and the said application was forwarded to the respondent No.3 through letter dated 3-6-2016, recommending for issuance of death certificate and basing upon the said report respondent No.3 issued Memo No.E/7226/2016 dated 13.06.2016 stating that, the fact of death of late Korem Papaiah was confirmed as in the year 1968, but the exact date of death could not be ascertained. Therefore, request for issuance of death certificate was rejected.

Aggrieved by the same, respondent No.5 filed application on 05.11.2016 before respondent No.2 and requested him to conduct enquiry and take necessary action. After due verification of the records respondent No.2 passed the impugned order dated 17-12- 2016 vide Memo No.D1/4798/2016 cancelling the memo dated 13.06.2016 issued by the respondent No.3. Questioning the same petitioners have filed the present writ petition.

**Held:** It is very much relevant to place on record that in *M. Sudakar vs. V. Manoharan and Others* (2011 (1) SCC 484), the Hon'ble Apex Court held that the power to mold relief is always available to the Court possessed with the power to issue high prerogative writs. In order to do complete justice, it can mold the relief depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case. In the facts of a given case, a Writ Petitioner may not be entitled to the specific relief claimed by him, but this itself will not preclude the Writ Court from granting such other relief to which he is otherwise entitled. Hence, although there may be no specific prayer, the Court thinks that, to meet the requirements and to do complete justice in the matter, the relief can be molded by the Court.

In view of the foregoing reasons, this Court while exercising the powers conferred under the Article 226 of the Constitution of India, to render substantial justice to the parties, is of the consider view that, the impugned order passed by respondent No.2 dated 17.12.2016 as well as order passed by respondent No.3 in memo dated 13.06.2016, are liable to be setaside. Accordingly set aside.

Respondent No.3 is directed to consider the application submitted by the petitioner dated 25.05.2016 and pass appropriate orders, in accordance with law, after issuing notice and opportunity to the petitioners, respondent No.5 and other effected parties if any, including personal hearing, within a period of two (02) months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. It is needless to observe that both the parties are entitled to raise all the grounds as are available under law. Accordingly, the Writ Petition is disposed of. No costs.



## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE NAMAVARAPU RAJESWAR RAO

**Acts/Rules:** Andhra Bank Officer Employees' (Dismissal & Appeal) Regulations, 1976; Andhra Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline And Appeal) Regulations, 1976, etc.

**Case Details:** S. Ramchander Rao Vs Union Bank of India and two others in W.P. No.7402 OF 2018. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 25-01-2024.

**Facts:** The brief facts of the case are that the petitioner was working with the Respondent bank as an Assistant General Manager. The petitioner had been placed under suspension on 28.07.2014, and a charge sheet dated 28.10.2016 was issued to him along with two annexures detailing the articles of charge and the list of loans approved by the petitioner while he was working as the Chief Manager of the Gudivada Branch. The petitioner was called for a domestic enquiry, which was conducted on 14.02.2017, and the findings of the domestic enquiry were issued to the petitioner vide a letter dated 24.07.2017. Based on the said enquiry report, the 3rd respondent, General Manager (HR) & Disciplinary Authority, Andhra Bank, issued orders for dismissal of the petitioner from service under Regulation 4(j) of Andhra Bank Officer Employees' (Dismissal & Appeal) Regulations vide a letter Lr. No. 666/20/V/T-1568/430, dated 21.08.2017. The petitioner, aggrieved by the above order, preferred an appeal to the 2nd respondent, The Executive Director and Appellate Authority, who, after perusing the evidence available on record, upheld the decision of the 2nd respondent, vide a speaking order dated 30.11.2017, which is the impugned order herein.

**Held:** This Court is of the considered view that in all the three factors, as discussed above, the impugned order does not fall under any of the aforementioned exceptions, which would warrant any interference by this Court. However, it is not the case of the respondent bank that the petitioner had indulged in corruption or derived any monetary benefit during his tenure at the Gudivada Branch. This Court is also of the considered view that the petitioner had a long and noteworthy tenure at the respondent bank for about thirty four years. It is also pertinent to mention that the respondents have not brought to the notice of this Court that the petitioner had indulged in any other delinquencies prior to the present incident, and also keeping in view that the order of removal from service was received by the petitioner merely four days before the date of his superannuation, this Court feels it appropriate to direct the petitioner to make a fresh representation before the respondent authorities for modification of the punishment from dismissal from service to that of compulsory retirement in terms of Regulation 4(h) of the Andhra Bank Officer Employees' (Dismissal & Appeal) Regulations, 1976. In view of the foregoing discussions, this Writ Petition is liable to be disposed of.



Accordingly, this writ petition is disposed of by directing the petitioner to make a fresh representation before the respondent authorities for modification of the punishment from dismissal from service to that of compulsory retirement in terms of Regulation 4(h) of the Andhra Bank Officer Employees' (Dismissal & Appeal) Regulations, 1976 within a period of four (04) weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order and on receipt of the same, the respondent bank authorities are directed to consider the same and pass appropriate orders in accordance with law, within a period of eight (08) weeks thereafter. No order as to costs.



## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE LAXMINARAYANA ALISHETTY

**Acts/Rules:** Hindu Marriage Act; Hindu Succession Act, etc.

**Case Details:** Kadavath Srikanth Vs Kadavath Ashwitha in CIVIL REVISION PETITION No.3413 OF 2023. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 22.01.2024.

**Facts:** The brief facts leading to the filing of the present Civil Revision Petition are that the petitioner and the respondent are husband and wife and they belong to Lambada Caste (Scheduled Tribe Community). Their marriage was solemnized on 23.05.2019, as per the rights and customs prevailed in Hindu Community. The respondent lived with the petitioner for a period of one year and thereafter, disputes arose between them, therefore, the respondent left the society of the petitioner on 21.06.2020. The elders and well wishers of the petitioner and the respondent tried to reconcile the issues between the parties so that they can lead a happy conjugal life, but, in vain. Thus, both the petitioner and the respondent decided to dissolve their marriage mutually and have taken a customary divorce on 22.06.2023 in the presence of the elders of both parties, by entering into an agreement.

As per the said agreement dated 22.06.2023, the petitioner agreed to pay an amount of Rs.9,00,000/- as full and final settlement towards permanent alimony to the respondent. Accordingly, the petitioner gave an amount of Rs.2,00,000/- on 22.06.2023 and Rs.4,00,000/- on 27.06.2023. The balance amount of Rs.3,00,000/- was agreed to be given to the respondent after dissolution of their marriage. As per the said agreement, gold and silver, household and kitchen articles were also returned





to the respondent. Similarly, the respondent had also given 25 grams of gold to the petitioner.

he petitioner and the respondent have jointly filed a petition under Section 13 (B) of the Act, for dissolution of their marriage solemnized on 23.05.2019 vide CFR No.630 of 2023 and the trial Court returned the said petition for want of jurisdiction in terms of Section 2(2) of the Act vide the impugned order dated 22.08.2023. Hence, the present Civil Revision Petition.

**Held:** The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Labishwar Manjhi v. Pran Manjhi ((2000) 8 Supreme Court Cases 587), the Delhi High Court in Satprakash Meena v. Alka Meena (2021 Supreme (Del) 389), and the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in Chittapuli v. Union Government (MANU/AP/0705/2020), have held that the provisions of exclusion under Section 2(2) of the Act are meant to protect customary practices of recognized Tribes. However, if the parties are following Hindu traditions, customs and that they are substantially Hinduised, they cannot be relegated to customary Courts, that too, when they themselves admit that they are following Hindu rites, customs and traditions.

In the light of the aforesaid discussion and the legal position, this Court is of the considered view that the trial Court ought not to have returned the petition filed by the petitioner and the respondent under Section 13(B) of the Act, on the ground of want of jurisdiction under Section 2(2) of the Act.

Therefore, the Civil Revision Petition is allowed and the impugned order dated 22.08.2023 is set aside and the trial Court is directed to number the petition and decide the same in accordance with law, duly taking into consideration the material available on record.

This Court would like to place on record the assistance rendered by Sri Kowturu Pavan Kumar, Amicus Curiae.

However, it is made clear that this Court has not expressed a general opinion on the applicability of Section 2(2) of the Act to the O.Ps. filed by the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe Community. The Court concerned shall deal with the said issue in accordance with law as per the facts and circumstances of each case and decide the same, duly taking into consideration the material placed on record in support/proof of their contention that they are following Hindu customs, traditions and that they are substantially Hinduised. Pending miscellaneous applications, if any, shall stand closed



## HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR JUKANTI

**Acts/Rules:** A.P. Public Employment (Recording and Alteration of Date of Birth) Rules, 1984); etc.

**Case Details:** Sanyasi Rao Vs The High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Rep., by its Registrar (Admn.), Hyderabad in W.P.No. 26262 of 2012. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 30.01.2024.

**Facts:** The writ petition is filed praying to grant the following reliefs:

i) to declare the proceedings issued in Rc.No.702/1998- B2, dated. 21.03.2012 communicating the decision of the Hon'ble Court wherein and whereby rejecting the case of the petitioner by determining his date of birth as 01.07.1949, as illegal and arbitrary,

ii) to declare the petitioner's date of birth as 29.05.1953, but not as 01.07.1949.

iii) that petitioner is entitled for all consequential benefits by determining his date of birth as 29.05.1953.

iv) declare proceedings issued in order ROC.No.702/1998- B1, dated 26.03.2012 of 1st respondent rejecting the case of the petitioner for determination of date of birth as 29.03.1953 as illegal and arbitrary.

**Held:** This Court is of the opinion that the application for change of date of birth made by the petitioner cannot be considered. Rules, 1984 do not permit for alteration of the date of birth entered in the service records. The entries made by the employee are final and binding and the employee is estopped from disputing the correctness of the date of birth. Rules do not permit alteration of date of birth on the basis of any judgement, decree or order of a Civil Court and no indulgence can be shown.

Entertaining the claim for correction of date of birth would completely frustrate the objective behind the Rules, 1984. The petitioner is unable to demonstrate to the satisfaction of this Court either in law or on facts about the claim for alteration of date of birth. In view of the consistent legal position that the onus is on the applicant to prove about the wrong recording of the date of birth in the service records, the claim for the alteration cannot be entertained. It is settled law that "correction of date of birth cannot be claimed as a matter of right."

The petitioner did not make any attempt to get the date of birth corrected in his school records. Upon correction of date of birth in the school records, petitioner could have got the same corrected in the HSSLC as well. However, even this was not done. Therefore, as of today, both in school/college records as well as in the HSSLC, petitioner's date of birth continues to be reflected as 29.03.1953. Permitting petitioner



to correct his date of birth in service record would result in incongruous situation where there would be different dates recorded in his school records/HSSLC and service records, which is impermissible.

The writ petition is devoid of merits and the same is liable to be dismissed. Accordingly, the writ petition is dismissed. There shall be no order as to costs.



### HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE SUJANA KALASIKAM

**Acts/Rules:** Transfer of Property Act; etc.

**Case Details:** Smt.B. Laxmibai Vs Jaya Ram in APPEAL SUIT No.1065 OF 2018. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

**Date of Judgment:** 31.01.2024.

**Facts:** This appeal is filed by the appellant being aggrieved by the judgment dated 04.06.2018 in O.S.No.285 of 2008 on the file of IV Additional District Judge, Ranga Reddy District at L.B.Nagar. O.S.No.285 of 2008 is filed by the plaintiff seeking declaration of title and for perpetual injunction against the defendants 1 and 2. The trial Court dismissed the said suit.

**Held:** This Court in The Secretary to Government Vs Sri Swamy Ayyappa Co-operative Housing Society Limited and others (2003 (6) ALT 62 (DB)) observed that the writ petitioners have to approach the Commissioner of Endowments as well as the Government seeking appropriate relief. In the present case, **there** is no evidence on record to show that Limbia Nayak, or the plaintiff have applied to the Commissioner of Endowment or Government to regularize their property, whereas they purchased urban ceiling land. Further there is no evidence to prove that Gurukul Ghatkesar Trust land was acquired by the Urban Land Ceiling Authority, as such Ex.A.12 is not useful to prove the case.

As there is no evidence to prove that the plaintiff or her vendor complied the directions issued by this Court in Swamy Ayyappa Co-operative Housing Society Limited case and there is no evidence on record to show that the Commissioner of Endowment or the Government had issued any sanction order in respect of the plaint schedule property. Even on Ex.A.12 application there is no order passed by the Urban Land Ceiling Authority. As such there is no evidence on record to prove that plaintiff is the absolute



owner of the suit schedule property and therefore she is not entitled for the relief of declaration.

According to the plaintiff, she is in possession and enjoyment of the plaint schedule property by virtue of Exs.A.3 to A.10 and on the other hand, the contention of the defendant No.2 is that he is in possession of the plaint schedule property by virtue of Ex.B.2 sale deed and Ex.B.3 to B.6 photographs. Both the parties are claiming possession over the suit schedule property. The defendants also relied on the photographs under Exs.B.3 to B.6. To grant injunction possession must be lawful. The documents filed by the appellant i.e., electricity bills though showing possession, injunction cannot be granted as he failed to prove the title. It is needless to say dismissal of suit does not confer any right to the defendant. To decide possession it has to be lawful possession, whereas Exs.A.1 and A.2 are not proving the ownership of plaintiff. As such, this Court cannot grant injunction in favour of the plaintiff. There is no illegality in the judgment passed by the trial Court in dismissing the suit for grant of perpetual injunction. There are no merits in the appeal and hence the appeal is liable to be dismissed. The point is accordingly, answered.

Accordingly, the Appeal Suit is dismissed. There shall be no order as to costs.





**Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position  
Of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for  
the State of Telangana as on 31-3-2024**



Hon'ble Judges	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Judicial Officers Working	Total Number of Vacancies
Permanent	32	23	9
Additional	10	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>

Note:

- Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Judge of Madhya Pradesh High Court is appointed as Judge of this High Court and assumed charge as such on 26.03.2024 F.N.
- Hon'ble Smt. Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya, Judge of Calcutta High Court is appointed as Judge of this High Court and assumed charge as such on 28.03.2024 F.N.

The following are the Hon'ble Judges of this High Court who are transferred to other High Courts:

Sl. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Transferred as	Assumption of charge on	Remarks
1.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice D.Nagarjun	Judge of High Court of Madras	06.04.2023	---
2.	Hon'ble Sri Justice A.Abhishek Reddy	Judge of Patna High Court	15.05.2023	---
3.	Hon'ble Sri Justice M.Laxman	Judge of Rajasthan High Court	01.11.2023	---
4.	Hon'ble Smt. Justice G.Anupama Chakravarthy	Judge of Patna High Court	01.11.2023	---
5.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Chillakur Sumalatha	Judge of Karnataka High Court	23.11.2023	---
6.	Hon'ble Sri Justice Mummineni Sudheer Kumar	Judge of Madras High Court	23.11.2023	---

**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 31-3- 2024**



NATURE OF CASES	PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH I.E., AS ON 01-01- 2024	INSTITUTIONS FROM 01.1.2024 TO 31-3- 2024	DISPOSALS FROM 01.1.2024 TO 31-3- 2024	PENDENCY AS ON 31-3- 2024
(A) ORIGINAL SIDE (CIVIL)	149922	9300	10457	148765
(B) APPELLATE SIDE (CIVIL)	53071	2432	3192	52311
(C) CRIMINAL SIDE	28582	4524	4297	28809

**GRAND TOTAL:**

GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	202993	11732	13649	201076
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES	28582	4524	4297	28809
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF MAIN CASES</b>	<b>231575</b>	<b>16256</b>	<b>17946</b>	<b>229885</b>



**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 31-03-2024**



S.No	Cadre Strength	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Judicial Officers Working	Total Number of Vacancies
1.	District Judges	173	136	37
2.	Senior Civil Judges	142	92	50
3.	Junior Civil Judges	245	217	28
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>560</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>115</b>

**DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) UNDER DIRECT RECRUITMENT FOR THE YEAR 2023:**

District Judge under Direct Recruitment (25% quota) :

**Notified for the year 2023:**

The High Court for the State of Telangana has issued Notification on 25-01-2023 notifying Eleven (11) vacancies in the cadre of District Judge (Entry Level) to be filled in by direct recruitment (under 25% quota) for the year 2023. On receipt of 599 applications, the State Government forwarded the same to the High Court. The High Court conducted written examination consisting of Paper I (Civil Law), Paper II (Criminal law), Paper III English (Translation Essay writing and Grammar vocabulary) on 22-07-2023 and 23-07-2023 at Hyderabad.

Oral Interviews were conducted on 18-10-2023 to the qualified candidates and the hall ticket number of provisionally selected candidates were placed in the website of the High Court on 29-12-2023. Subsequently, a letter dated 30-12-2023 was addressed to the State Government for issuance of a Government Order (G.O.) appointing the provisional selected candidates as District Judge, after verification of antecedents.

Further, the State Government vide G.O.Ms.No.7, General Administration (J&RA) Department, dated 01-03-2024, issued appointment orders to 03 provisionally selected candidates as District Judges under direct recruitment.



**Notified For the year 2024:**

The High Court for the State of Telangana has issued Notification on 30-03-2024 notifying Nine (09) vacancies in the cadre of District Judge (Entry Level) to be filled by direct recruitment (under 25% quota) for the year 2024.

Further process of issuing detailed Notification is under progress.

**DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) UNDER ACCELERATED RECRUITMENT BY TRANSFER FOR THE YEAR 2023:**

**Notified For the year 2023:**

The High Court for the State of Telangana has issued Notification on 25-01-2023 notifying Twelve (12) vacancies in the cadre of District Judge (Entry Level) to be filled by **direct recruitment (under 25% quota)** for the year 2023. 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 22-07-2023 and 23-07-2023 at Hyderabad. Oral Interviews were conducted on 18-10-2023 to the qualified candidates and the hall ticket number of the provisionally selected candidate was placed in the website of the High Court on 29-12-2023. A letter dated 30-12-2023 was addressed to the State Government to issue Government Order (G.O.) appointing the provisionally selected candidate as District Judge, after verification of antecedents.

Further, the State Government vide G.O.Ms.No.8, General Administration (J&RA) Department, dated 01-03-2024 issued appointment order to the provisionally selected candidate (01) as District Judge under **direct recruitment.**

**Notified For the year 2024:**

The High Court for the State of Telangana issued Notification on 25-01-2024 notifying Twelve (12) vacancies in the cadre of District Judge (Entry Level) to be filled by transfer through Limited Competitive Examination (Accelerated Recruitment by Transfer) under 10% for the year 2024.

Further process of issuing detailed Notification is under progress.





### **CIVIL JUDGES – 2023**

#### **Notified For the year 2024 :**

In obedience to the schedule fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil appeal No. 1867 of 2006, the High Court for the State of Telangana issued Notification on 12-01-2024 notifying 150 vacancies in the cadre of Civil Judge for the recruitment year 2024.





**Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Ministerial Staff in District Courts as on 31-03-2024**



<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>10122</b>
<b>Working Strength</b>	<b>7238</b>
<b>Vacancies</b>	<b>2844</b>

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

**Notified for the year 2023 :**

The High Court has taken steps to centralize the process of recruitment of staff in the Subordinate Courts through online from the year 2019. Accordingly, the High Court issued Notifications Nos. 1/2023 to 6/2023 dated 02-01-2023 inviting applications through online for filling up of 1471 posts of different categories in the Subordinate Courts of the State of Telangana by direct recruitment under Telangana Judicial Ministerial & Subordinate Service, by fixing the last date for submission of applications as 31-01-2023. For maintaining confidentiality, transparency and to overcome the delay in the recruitment process, the technical services of Tata Consultancy Services Limited were utilized. The computer based online examinations were conducted in the State of Telangana to the notifications Nos. 1/2023 to 4/2023 from 03-04-2023 to 05-04-2023 in three (03) shifts per day for notified posts under Telangana Judicial Ministerial & Subordinate Service.

Further, The OMR based examinations were conducted to the Notifications Nos. 5/2023 and 6/2023 on 29-04-2023 in two shifts for notified posts under Telangana Judicial Ministerial Service.

Further, on 30-06-2023 the High Court declared the hall ticket numbers of the provisionally selected candidates in the computer based examination in the categories of Junior Assistant, Field Assistant, Examiner, Record Assistant and on 13-07-2023 the High Court declared the hall ticket numbers of the provisionally selected candidates in the OMR based examination in the category of Process Server and Office Subordinate. Further, on 20-11-2023, the High Court declared the hall ticket numbers of the provisionally selected candidates in the OMR based examination in the category of Office Subordinate. Further Recruitment process is in progress such as certificate



verification of the provisional selected candidates, calling for antecedents and issuance of appointment orders etc.

The High Court has issued Notification Nos.7/2023 to 9/2023, Dt 12-05-2023, inviting applications from the eligible candidates through “online”, in connection with the direct recruitment to the posts of Stenographer Grade-III, Typist and Copyist in the Telangana Judicial Ministerial & Subordinate Service, by utilizing the technical Services of the Tata Consultancy Services. Further, the High Court conducted the Skill Test (Shorthand) to the eligible candidates for the posts of Stenographer Grade - III in four (04) shifts per day on 26-10-2023 and 27-10-2023 and that out of 388 eligible candidates, 335 candidates appeared for the said Skill Test (Shorthand), while the Skill Test conducted for the posts of Typist and Copyist on 10-12-2023. On 18-12-2023, the High Court declared the hall ticket numbers of the provisionally selected candidates for the posts of Stenographer Grade-III and on 21-02-2024, the High Court declared the hall ticket numbers of the provisionally selected candidates for the posts of Typist and Copyist.

Further Recruitment process is in progress such as certificate verification of the provisional selected candidates, calling for antecedents and issuance of appointment orders etc.

### **FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA**

The High Court issued Notifications Nos. 1/2023 to 10/2023 dated 11-01-2023 and 23-01-2023 inviting applications through online for direct recruitment to different posts in terms of the Service Rules of the High Court for the State of Telangana, 2019.

### **Court Master and U.D. Steno Notification Nos.1/2023 and 5/2023**

The Skill Tests were conducted to the eligible candidates for the posts of Court Master and U.D. Steno to the Notification Nos.1/2023 and 5/2023 after completion of certificate verification on 18-03-2023. Further, on 24-03-2023 declared the list of provisionally qualified candidates to attend the oral interviews. Accordingly, oral interviews were conducted on 29-03-2023 and the hall ticket numbers of the provisionally selected candidates were placed in the website of the High Court on 31-03-2023.



**Translator Notification No. 2/2023, dated 11-01-2023**

The High Court issued Notification inviting applications through online for direct recruitment to ten (10) posts of Translators in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana, However, the said Recruitment Notification was cancelled as no qualified candidate applied for the said posts.

**Assistant Librarian Notification No.4/2023, Dated 11-01-2023**

The High Court issued Notification No. 4/2023 dated 11-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the posts of Assistant Librarian in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. Further, the High Court scrutinized the applications so received and prepared the lists of eligible and ineligible candidates and placed the same in the website of the High Court on 27-03-2023. Accordingly, examination was conducted on 01-04-2023 in High Court premises. Further, oral interviews were conducted on 04-12-2023 and the hall ticket number of the provisionally selected candidates were placed in the website of the High Court on 19-12-2023.

**Computer Operator Notification No. 3/2023, dated 11-01-2023**

The High Court issued Notification No. 3/2023 dated 11-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the posts of Computer Operator in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. Further, the High Court scrutinized the applications and prepared the lists of eligible and ineligible candidates and placed the same in the website of the High Court on 27-03-2023 fixing the date of Computer based examination as 01-04-2023. Further, the Typing Test/Skill Test was conducted on 10-12-2023 (Sunday) at the TCS examination centers. Further Recruitment process is in progress.

**Assistant, System Assistant and Examiner Notification Nos. 6 to 8/2023**

The High Court issued Notification Nos. 6/2023 to 8/2023 dated 11-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the posts of Assistant, System Assistant and Examiner in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. The computer based online examinations were conducted on 31-03-2023 in three (03) shifts. Further, oral interviews were conducted from 04-12-2023 to 15-12-2023 and the hall ticket



numbers of the provisionally selected candidates were placed in the website of the High Court on 19-12-2023.

**Office Subordinate Notification No.9/2023, dated 11-01-2023.**

The High Court issued Notification No.9/2023 dated 11-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the posts of Office Subordinate in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. Further, The High Court conducted OMR based examination on 30-04-2023. Further, oral interviews were conducted on 18-12-2023 and 19-12-2023 and the hall ticket numbers of provisionally selected candidates are placed in the website of the High Court on 12-01-2024.

**Driver Notification No.10/2023, dated 23-01-2023.**

The High Court issued Notification No.10/2023 dated 23-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to 12 Posts of Driver in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. Further, the High Court scrutinized the applications so received and prepared the lists of eligible and ineligible candidates and placed the same in the Website of the High Court on 19-05-2023. Accordingly, the High Court conducted the skill test in Driving to the eligible candidates on 26-05-2023, 27-05-2023 and 29-05-2023. Further, oral interviews were conducted on 15-06-2023 and the hall ticket numbers of the provisionally selected candidates were placed in the Website of the High Court on 16-06-2023.





## District-wise Statement of the Institutions, Disposals and Pendency of Cases from 01-1-2024 to 31-3-2024



SI.No	NAME OF THE DISTRICT / UNIT	CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
		INSTITUTION	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL	INSTITUTION	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL
1	ADILABAD	298	320	2,336	1,060	940	6,350
2	KUMURAMBHEEM ASIFABAD	99	49	1,292	1,981	1,996	3,594
3	MANCHERIAL	903	955	5,331	7,669	7,574	11,440
4	NIRMAL	203	184	2,172	1,907	2,045	6,046
5	HYDERABAD - i) CITY CIVIL COURTS	5,601	6,483	53,817	184	223	1,770
6	ii) CITY SMALL CAUSES COURTS	100	109	998	0	0	0
7	iii) METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL COURTS	0	0	0	30,812	29,761	1,00,105
8	iv) CBI UNIT	0	0	0	34	125	1,502
9	v) TRIBUNALS	125	186	3,235	2	9	27
10	KARIMNAGAR	763	992	12,314	3,723	2,857	22,964
11	JAGTIAL	490	494	5,468	1,753	1,997	11,219
12	PEDDAPALLY	509	498	6,232	1,244	1,231	11,649
13	RAJANNA SIRCILLA	1,135	1,082	4,179	3,419	3,274	7,695
14	KHAMMAM	1,434	1,561	13,369	3,895	3,809	20,272
15	BADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	569	549	3,076	3,786	3,241	16,264
16	MAHABUBNAGAR	589	823	7,366	1,069	1,176	10,794
17	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	341	378	3,894	2,526	2,342	4,904
18	NAGARKURNOOL	427	458	6,468	935	784	7,506
19	NARAYANPET	398	450	1,963	1,543	1,500	3,664
20	WANAPARTHY	343	462	4,257	2,251	2,269	5,904
21	MEDAK	264	287	4,221	1,964	1,819	7,732
22	SANGAREDDY	1,513	1,519	15,188	2,371	2,323	15,801
23	SIDDIPET	752	984	8,690	4,537	3,849	13,227
24	NALGONDA	1,050	1,407	14,999	5,511	5,597	25,387
25	SURYAPET	1,004	1,690	7,861	7,168	6,698	17,338
26	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	521	426	8,241	2,706	2,328	11,550
27	NIZAMABAD	827	1,054	9,055	1,876	1,441	13,734
28	KAMAREDDY	445	621	3,801	893	741	9,013
29	RANGAREDDY	5,302	6,458	46,184	8,649	7,697	64,739
30	MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIRI	2,909	2,684	34,228	4,103	3,678	50,899
31	VIKARABAD	436	326	7,889	1,228	1,126	9,049
32	WARANGAL	720	817	9,422	1,132	929	12,089
33	HANUMAKONDA	1,024	1,201	14,481	1,396	1,099	15,933
34	JANGAON	322	214	5,421	643	660	5,659
35	JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	454	455	2,447	476	373	5,851
36	MAHABUBABAD	206	562	3,145	834	738	8,052
37	MULUGU	75	84	911	253	241	2,547
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>32,151</b>	<b>36,822</b>	<b>3,33,951</b>	<b>1,15,533</b>	<b>1,08,490</b>	<b>5,42,269</b>

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





On 24.1.2024, the Member Secretary, TSLSA, participated in a meeting at Telangana Tourism, Haritha Plaza, Hyderabad with regard to Girl Child marriage.



As per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana in W.P. No. 44347/2022, dt: 23.03.2023, the Administrative Officer, TSLSA along with Staff visited Comotized patient on 29.01.2024.



On 28-01-2024, the Secretary, MLSA, Hyderabad, visited the Central Prison for Men Chanchalguda, Hyderabad and conducted Legal Awareness Camp on the topic of NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme 2015.



On 28-01-2024, the Secretary, MLSA, Hyderabad has visited the Special Prison for Women, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad and conducted Legal Awareness Camp on the topic of NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015.





On 28-01-2024, the Secretary, MLSA, Hyderabad has visited the Special Prison for Women, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad and conducted Legal Awareness Camp on the topic of NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015.



On 24-01-2024, Observed “National Girl Child Day” and conducted Legal Awareness Programme on the topic of NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015 at Sishuvihar Hyderabad.



On observance of “ **National Girl Child Day**”, 2024 on 24.01.2024, the Secretary, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad, conducted Legal Awareness camp at Sanhitha Orphanage Girls Home, Parklane, Secunderabad so as to create awareness to the childrens about their Fundamental Rights, Pocso Act, Girl Child Marriages, Right to Girl Education, Rights, and also how to avail Free Legal Aid Services.



Hon’ble Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Executive Chairman, TSLSA conducted two (02) Preliminary Meetings on 07.02.2024 and on 17.02.2024 in the Conference Hall of Telangana State Legal Services Authority with the Governmental Officials, Industrialists (Corporate Sector), IT Companies and NGOs, to sensitize on the Rights of Transgender Persons.



- ✚ The Member Secretary, TSLSA delivered lecture on the subject “an overview on SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Rules to the newly promoted 17 Addl. District Judges on 23.02.2024 at Telangana State Judicial Academy, Secunderabad.
  
- ✚ On 27.02.2024, the Member Secretary, TSLSA and Secretaries of DLSAs in the State of Telangana have virtually attended the valedictory programme on ‘Restoring the Youth: Pan-India Campaign for identifying Juveniles in prisons and rendering legal assistance-2024’.
  
- ✚ On 29.02.2024, the Hon’ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA interacted virtually with all the Chairpersons and Secretaries of DLSAs in the State of Telangana, and took stock of the preparedness and suggested several measures for conducting successful National Lok Adalat on 16.03.2024 in the State of Telangana.
  
- ✚ On 28-02-2024, the Secretary, MLSA, Hyderabad visited the Central Prison for Men Chanchalguda, Hyderabad and conducted Legal Awareness Camp on the topic of NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme 2015.



On 05.03.2024, the Hon’ble Executive Chairman & Member Secretary, TSLSA visited the Central Prison for Men, Hyderabad and interacted with the inmates and enquired about the facilities available in the prison.





the Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Executive Chairman & Member Secretary, TSLSA, visited the DLSA, Sanga Reddy for the National Lok Adalat on **16.03.2024**.



On 09.03.2024, the Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana, Executive Chairman & Member Secretary, TSLSA, visited the Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad and interacted with the inmates, enquired about the facilities available in the Mental Health Hospital.





The Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, the Chief Justice & Patron-in-Chief and Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Sam Koshy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Executive Chairman, TSLSA have launched short films on NALSA Schemes at Prasad Labs, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad on **16.03.2024** in the august presence of the Hon'ble High Court Judges and other dignitaries.



**In observance of “International Women’s Day”, 2024 on 07.03.2024**, the Secretary of City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad in collaboration with Shaheen Women Resource and Welfare Association conducted programme with a theme called “Women’s Leadership” and taken out bicycle rally at Charminar, Hyderabad.





On 30.03.2024, the Administrative Officer, TSLSA, visited the residence of a Comatize patient as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana.

### **SUCCESS STORIES :**

✚ The Secretary, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad has received letter from the Principal, Dr. MRMR Govt. Jr. College for Girls, Maredpally, Secunderabad, stating that the drainage line from septic tank to the main drainage system is damaged and water is over flowing in the premises of college and facing a lot of inconvenience by the students. The principal of college has been requesting for permission to lay a drainage pipe line from the New building to main drainage pipe line connection on Maredpally Main Road, along with permission for Road cutting at college, to a length of 3 meters, as the Rotary Club of Decan Hyderabad, was kind enough to take up the work with their own funds on humanitarian grounds, subject to the permission from the GHMC/Cantonment Board.

In view of the above, the Chairperson / Chief Judge has addressed a letter to the Commissioner, GHMC through PLV to consider the application of Principal, Dr. MRMR Govt. Jr. College for Girls, Maredpally, Secunderabad to avoid inconvenience by maintaining clean environment in the premises of the College. Accordingly, the Zonal Commissioner, GHMC, Secunderabad responded and directed the concerned officials (Senior Engineer and Executive Engineer), who



resolved the problem. Thereby the Principal, Staff Members and students felt happy for resolving the problem with the intervention of the Authority.

- ✚ The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Nagarkurnool has conducted a literacy camp at Mahatma Jyothiba Phule Backward Classes Welfare Residential Educational Society (MJPWRES), Kodair village on 27.01.2024. During the visit, it was noticed that the women toilets are not having proper doors and the students have expressed their in-convenience in taking bath and attending naturecalls. The Regional Co-coordinator Officer, the District in charge of BC Welfare schools, Nagarkurnool were given necessary instructions by DLSA to install doors to the wash rooms. After continuous follow-up, new doors were installed to the wash rooms. The Girl students and the Principal of the hostel have expressed their gratitude to the District Legal Services Authority, Nagarkurnool, for the help rendered to resolve the long pending issue.

During the literacy camp, it was also brought to the notice of the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, that the last RTC Bus to Kodair village was at 4:15 P.M. whereas, the office closing hours of school and Health Department staff are at 5:00 P.M. The teachers and Principal of MJPBCWRES has filed representations, requesting to arrange RTC Bus, after their working hours. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Nagarkurnool has called the Depot Manager, TSRTC, Kollapur and instructed to do the needful in the matter and within a couple of days the schedule/Timings of TSRTC Bus was altered and the Bus from Kollapur to Nagarkurnool was arranged to reach the village by 5:00 PM for the convenience of the employees.

- ✚ **Success Family PLC NO.24/2024 settled on 08/02/2024** - One person namely Sri Mohd Abdul Razzak approached the DLSA for conciliation between himself and his wife for resolving the matrimonial disputes. The officer and the panel lawyer counselled and settled the matrimonial dispute between and the said couple, who thereafter are living harmoniously with the efforts of City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad.
- ✚ **Success in providing scribe from Board of Intermediate, Hyderabad, Telangana** - PLV B. Suresh associated with CCCLSA Hyderabad has assisted in providing a Scribe from the Board of Intermediate Education. Master Rishi Krishna studying in Intermediate suffering with Diffused Axonal Injury. Due to the constant efforts of the PLV, the Board of Intermediate Education agreed and provided Scribe to the disabled student for writing his exams.



✚ **Success in providing Medical Aid/Treatment to New born baby -**

As per the directions of the Principal District & Sessions Judge and the Secretary of DLSA, Adilabad, Medical Aid / Treatment was provided at Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad, to the new born baby of Pasula Srija and Ganganna R/o Kuchulapur Village, Talamadugu Mandal, Adilabad District suffering with abdominal cyst. The Hospital Authorities responded positively and attended the ailments of the new born baby. Parents of the baby paid their gratitude to the DLSA.

✚ **PLC NO. 194/2023 settled on 06/02/2024 -**

With the intervention of CCCLSA, Hyderabad an ancestral property dispute between (24) petitioners and (6) respondents was settled amicably by dividing equal shares among them which was pending for a long period.

✚ For realizing the initiatives of the Government flagship programme “Beti Bachao Beti Padoo, the DLSA, Nizamabads alongwith the District Administration of Nizamabad viz. the District Collector, Commissioner of Police, District Education Officer, Government and Private Educational Institutions and with the guidance of an expert trainer on Korean martial Art- Taekwondo–imparted training to over (14000) girls students from local schools in Nizamabad district on self defence techniques for self defence and protection purpose.

On 27.01.2024, the trained girl students performed the self defence techniques on a large scale at the District Police Parade Grounds in the presence of the Member Secretary, TSLSA, Secretary, DLSA, Staff of DLSA, Judicial Officers, Legal Fraternity, Commissioner of Police, Officials and Staff from various Departments, NGOs etc. along with the Adjudicator, India Book of Records.

Around 11,741 girls and working women have participated in the programme which was officialy declared as a World Record by the Adjudicator, India Book of Records. In appreciation of the strenuous efforts, the DLSA, Nizamabad has received “India Book of Records” certificate and a Medal for setting up world record and securing place in India Book of Records.

✚ **SUCCESS STORY IN PLC NO. 13/2024:** With the intervention of City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad an ancestral property dispute between brothers and sisters was settled amicably by dividing (2) equal shares among the Petitioner and Respondent No. 1 and Respondents 2 and 3 have agreed to receive Rs. 4 Lakhs each and respondent No. 4 has agreed to take (4) tulas of gold. Besides, the dispute was





settled due to the conciliation efforts of the Secretary, DLSA, Retainer and para legal volunteers amicably.

✚ **SUCCESS STORY IN PLC NO. 10/2024:** With the intervention of City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad, a dispute between school authorities, parents and students, with regard to the school fee was settled. The School Authorities agreed to waive around 30% school fee and agreed to receive the residual fees in convenient Installments.

✚ **REGULAR LOK ADALATS:**

In the Regular Lok Adalats, conducted during the months of January to March, 2024, 4187 cases were settled, out of which 467 are Pre Litigation cases and 3720 are pending cases by awarding an amount of Rs. 44,37,34,283/-.

✚ **National Lok Adalat :**

On 16.03.2024, National Lok Adalat was successfully conducted throughout the State of Telangana. A total number of 1,11,26,914 cases (i.e. 10597307 pre-litigation and 529607 pending litigation) cases were disposed of and an amount of Rs. 658.38 crores was awarded as compensation.

✚ **Legal Aid Beneficiaries:**

During the months of January, February and March, 2024, the Legal Services Institutions appointed 1013 Panel Advocates to the needy persons and legal advice was given to 1544 persons.





**HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE  
FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA**



*Statistical information in respect of Lok Adalats conducted and cases settled during the period From Jan, 2024 to Mar, 2024*

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.	January, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	February, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	March, 2024	16-3-2024 (National Lok Adalat)	71	58	10,36,49,108/-	324	244	23,99,53,727/-	34,36,02,835/-
<b>Total:</b>			<b>71</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10,36,49,108/-</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>23,99,53,727/-</b>	<b>34,36,02,835/-</b>

*Statistical information in respect of Legal Aid provided during the period From Jan, 2024 to Mar, 2024*

Sl.No.	Month	SC	ST	Women	General	In custody	Persons with Disability	Re-Allotments	Advice Counselling	Total
1.	January, 2024	1	-	7	2	7	-	6	17	40
2.	February, 2024	1	-	10	3	19	1	5	94	133
3.	March, 2024	1	-	4	2	1	-	7	81	96
<b>Total :</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>269</b>



**Statistical information in respect of Identification of parties in Criminal Petitions/Writ Petitions/Criminal Revision Cases etc., during the period From Jan, 2024 to Mar, 2024**

Sl.No.	Month	Crl.P	Crl.A	Crl.RC	C.R.P	A.S	S.A	Total
1.	January, 2024	36	--	1	--	1	--	38
2.	February, 2024	44	--	--	1	--	--	45
3.	March, 2024	42	--	--	--	--	--	42
<b>Total :</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>125</b>





### **Brief Outline of trainings, programs, workshop and events conducted at TSJA:**

The Telangana State Judicial Academy has conducted various training programmes between 01.01.2024 to 31.03.2024. The training programmes during the period include various topics ranging from a Special Session on Judicial Ethics to the Judicial Officers, ECT training programs to Judicial officers and also to the court staff under e-courts phase –III capacity building programme.

The Training Calendar for the period also include the continuation of 1st spell training to the Junior Civil Judges of III Basic Course and 2nd spell training for 12 district judges of II Foundation Course. The Newly promoted District & Sessions Judges have undergone 5th Professional Advancement Course for a period of two weeks at the Academy.

Further, the Academy in collaboration and under the guidance of the Hon'ble High Court has organized South Regional Conference-II on “Contemporary Judicial Developments and Strengthening Justice through Law & Technology”. As part of the knowledge exchange program, the academy hosted trainee judicial officers from Assam & Mizoram on ‘Exchange of best legal practices and procedures’.

### **Speakers**

Various eminent speakers have graced various occasions and spoke on different subjects and the participants had the benefit of interaction and listening to speakers such as their Lordships, Hon'ble Smt. Justice B.V.Nagaratna, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, The Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy, Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Lakshman, Judge High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors, Hon'ble Sri Justice B.Vijaysen Reddy, Judge High court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors, Hon'ble Sri Justice B.Prakash Rao, Hon'ble Sri Justice G.V.Seethapathy, Hon'ble Sri Justice B.Seshasayana Reddy, Hon'ble Sri Justice C.Praveen Kumar, Hon'ble Sri Justice M.Seetharama Murti, Former Judges of the Composite High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad and Hon'ble Justice G Sridevi, Former Judge of the High Court for the State of Telangana, have addressed the participants on several topics.



The 12 District Judges of 2<sup>nd</sup> Foundation Course also had the benefit of hearing his Lordship Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana & Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy on the occasion of Valedictory Ceremony on successful completion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Foundation Course. The Academy has also invited various other speakers from different spheres of life for the benefit of participant of trainee judicial officers.

### **Training Programmes and Events:**

The III Basic Course for 37 newly recruited Junior Civil Judges (Spell-I) which started on 07.10.2023 continued till 06.02.2024, where during the period the officers have dealt with various civil and criminal files and have written judgments and orders and have gained insights on the judicial discipline that need to be adhered to on and off the Bench.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> spell of practical training for the 12 District & Sessions Judges of 2<sup>nd</sup> Foundation Course continued till 05.02.2024 and during this period the officers have visited the Kerala Judicial Academy on a 5-Day knowledge exchange program. During the course of the program, the officers have interacted with Hon'ble Dr. Justice A.K. Jayasankaran Nambiar, Judge, High Court of Kerala, Hon'ble Sri Justice C. Jayachandran, Judge, High Court of Kerala, Hon'ble Smt. Justice Anu Sivaraman, Judge, High Court of Kerala and President, Kerala Judicial Academy, and have also visited the High Court of Kerala for observing the its functioning. The trainee officers also interacted with Sri. Sujith K.N , the director of the Kerala Judicial academy and visited various district courts in Cochin as part of the said program.



## South Regional Conference – II at MCR HRD Institute



### **SOUTH ZONE II : REGIONAL CONFERENCE**

on  
**“Contemporary Judicial Developments and Strengthening Justice through Law and Technology”**

organized by  
**NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY, HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA AND TELANGANA STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY**  
ON 6th and 7th January 2024  
at Dr.M C R .H.R.D INSTITUTE, JUBILEE HILLS, HYDERABAD.



The Academy under the directions and in collaboration with Hon'ble High Court has conducted '**South Regional Conference – II**' at MCR HRD Institute, on the theme “Contemporary Judicial Developments and Strengthening Justice through Law & Technology” on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> January 2024. A total of 150 Judicial Officers across the five South Indian States (Including 12 Trainee District Judges and 37 Junior Civil Judges, undergoing training at the Telangana State Judicial Academy) have attended the Two-Day Conference. The Inaugural Session of the program was attended by Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan and Hon'ble Sri Justice Abhay S Oka, Judges, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, Hon'ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Director, National Judicial Academy and Hon'ble Sri Justice Abhinand Kumar Shavili, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and President, Telangana State Judicial Academy.

As the conference was held for two days in various sessions, which are followed by the Inaugural Session. The speakers of various sessions include Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ujjal Bhuyan and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay S Oka, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judges, Supreme Court of India. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Sundar, Judge, High Court of Madras, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joymalya Bagchi, Judge, High Court of Calcutta, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva, Judge, High Court of Delhi, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijaya Raghavan, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.Muhamed Mustaque, Judges, High Court of Kerala and Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.Raghuram, Former Judge High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Former Director – National Judicial Academy.



## CYBER CRIME WORKSHOP

organized by

Telangana State Judicial Academy, Secunderabad, in Collaboration with National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, FJC, Washington and CEELI, Prague

On 10th and 11th February, 2024  
at Telangana State Judicial Academy, Secunderabad.



On the directions of Hon'ble High Court, and as part of the National Judicial Academy Calendar, a workshop has been conducted on "Cyber Crime Workshop – 3" at the Telangana State Judicial Academy in collaboration with Federal Judicial Center (FJC), Washington and Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (CEELI) Institute, Prague on 10.02.2024 & 11.02.2024 for Judicial officers of all States, with the focus on transnational issues encountered while dealing with Cyber Crimes, Cyber Forensics and Admissibility of Electronic Evidence. A total of 40 Judicial Officers from various states across India have participated in this two day program.

The Inaugural session was attended by **Hon'ble Sri Justice P.Sam Koshy, Judge, High Court of Telangana and Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Lakshman, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors, Telangana State Judicial Academy.**

The speakers for the two day session are Hon'ble Smt. Justice P.V.Jyothirmai, Judge, High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hon'ble Sri Justice R.Sakthivel, Judge, High Court of Madras, Hon'ble Sri Justice M.Nirmal Kumar, Madras High Court, Hon'ble Mr.Justice Atul Sreedharan, Judge, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh High Court, Hon'ble Sri Justice Ravi Nath Tilhari, Judge, Andhra Pradesh High Court, Hon'ble Ms.Justice S.K.Sharma, Judge, Delhi High Court, Hon'ble Sri Justice Anoop Chitkara, Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court and Sri M.K.Sinha, Registrar Vigilance, Patna High Court.



The representatives from CEELI Institute Ms.Monique Kamies and Mr. Mark Sherman from Federal Judicial Center, Washington along with Suzanne Mitchell, Magistrate Judge, United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma have participated in the training programme as organizers and observers.

### Exchange of best legal practices and procedures

#### **TELANGANA STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY : SECUNDERABAD** **'Exchange of Best Legal Practices and Procedures' for The Trainee Judicial Officers** **(Civil Judge Jr. Divn./ Munsiff) of Assam Judicial Academy** **from 19.02.2024 to 22.02.2024**



The Telangana State Judicial Academy and Assam Judicial Academy have jointly planned a 4 day knowledge exchange program on **“Exchange of best legal practices and procedures”** for 25 trainee judicial officers of Assam Judicial Academy from 19.02.2024 to 22.02.2024.

On the first day of the program, Dr. M.Rajender, Director, Sri N.Venkat Ram Deputy Director of the Judicial Academy have interacted with the officers. In the Post Lunch Session, the Trainee Officers have visited Bharosa Center, an Initiative of Telangana State Police, which is extending various services to the victims of sexual offences and is regarded as one of the best model across the India. The Trainees have also visited Juvenile Justice Board and interacted with the members of the board.

The officers have also visited Ranga Reddy District Court and have observed the court proceedings, visited various sections, gained the knowledge of the functioning





of the sections of the courts and procedures followed in the State of Telangana. Sri S.Sasisdhara Reddy, Prl. District Court has interacted with the trainee officers on Court Proceedings. The officers also visited the Central Prison at Changhalguda, Special Prison for women and came to know about organizations working towards reformation of the prisoners.

The Academy, with the permission of Hon'ble High Court, has also arranged a visit to the Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana and the Trainee Officers had the opportunity of interacting with Respected Registrar General Smt.E.Tirumala Devi and the Team of Registrars and gained insights on the working of District Judiciary in the State of Telangana.

The Trainee Officers, with the permission of His Lordship Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, had the privilege of observing the court proceedings in Court Hall No.1 and gained first-hand experience of how proceedings would take place before Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Telangana,

### **V Professional Advancement Course for 17 newly promoted District Judges**



The Judicial Academy had conducted V Professional Advancement Course for 17 newly promoted District Judges for two weeks i,e from 19.02.2024 to 02.03.2024. The



Course curriculum included legal aspects relating to Civil, Criminal and allied laws with emphasis on areas which the newly promoted District Judges would be dealing. The training also included group presentations on live topics including the Three New Criminal Major Acts enacted, which the officers would be dealing on regular basis.

### **A special session on “Judicial Ethics”**

A special session on “Judicial Ethics” was conducted at the Judicial Academy for all cadres of Judicial Officers of Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Medchal - Malkajgiri Districts on 29.03.2024 and a total of 137 Judicial Officers have participated in the Special Session.

The Session was chaired by Hon’ble Mrs. Justice B.V. Nagarathna, Judge, Supreme Court of India and the introductory note was given by Hon’ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy.

Hon’ble Sri Justice Sujoy Paul, Hon’ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Hon’ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Hon’ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy, Hon’ble Dr. Justice G. Radha Rani, Hon’ble Smt. Justice T. Madhavi Devi, Hon’ble Mrs. Justice Surepalli Nanda, Hon’ble Smt. Justice Juvvadi Sridevi, Hon’ble Smt. Justice Maturi Girija Priyadarsini, Honourable Smt Justice Sujana Kalasikam, Judges of the High Court of Telangana have also participated in the Special Session.



### **14 ECT programs under e-Courts Phase III**

The Judicial Academy has conducted a total of 14 ECT programs under e-Courts Phase III capacity building for Judicial officers, Ministerial Staff of District Courts, Court Managers and Advocates/Advocate Clerks between January 2024 to March 2024.

- The ECT\_17\_2024 training program for newly recruited Junior Civil Judges was conducted at the academy on 20th & 21st January'2024 and a total of 37 Junior Civil Judges under training have attended the program.

#### ***Resource persons***

- a) Sri D.Kiran Kumar, Prl. Sr.Civil Judge, Medchal-Malkajgiri
- b) Smt.D.Varoodhini, Prl. Sr.Civil Judge, Ranga Reddy District

- The ECT\_18\_2024 training program for newly recruited District Judges was held at the Judicial Academy on 27th & 28th January'2024 and 12 newly recruited district and sessions judges from IInd foundation course have attended the program.

#### ***Resource persons***

- a) Sri D.Ramakanth, I Addl. MSJ, Hyderabad
- b) Sri G.Praveen Kumar, Registrar (IT-cum-CPC), High Court for the state of Telangana.

- The ECT\_14\_2024 training program for newly Promoted District Judges was held at the Judicial Academy on 28th February 2024 and a total of 17 newly promoted district and sessions judges from Vth Professional Advancement course have attended the program.

#### ***Resource persons***

- c) Sri K.Srinivas, Inspector, Cyber Crimes, Cyberabad
- d) Sri Pragathi Ratan, Cyber Forensic Expert, T.S.Police Academy

- The ECT\_4\_2024 training program aimed at imparting training to advocates and advocate clerks was conducted at Hanumankonda, Warangal, Karimngar and Jagitial districts on 23.01.2024, 24.01.2024, 01.02.2024 and 02.02.2024 a total of 298 advocates and advocate clerks have attended these programs.



**Resource persons**

- a) Sri M.Ravinder Reddy, Advocate Master Trainer
- b) Ms. Ande Vishala, Advocate Master Trainer



- The ECT\_8\_2024 Refresher Program on N-Step for court staff was held at Bhuvanagiri, Sangareddy, Khammam and Warangal districts and a total of 288 court staff have attended these training programs.

**Resource persons at Bhuvanagiri on 23.3.2024:**

- a) Smt.G.Radhika, V Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad



b) Smt.G.Varoodhini, Prl. Sr.Civil Judge, Ranga Reddy



***Resource persons at Sangareddy on 23.3.2024:***

- a) Sri M.Radha Krishna Chouhan, Sr.Civil Judge, Sangareddy.
- b) Sri Ch.Jithender, Sr.Civil Judge, Medak

***Resource persons at Warangal on 30.03.2024***

- a) Sri D.Kiran Kumar, Prl. Sr.Civil Judge, Medchal-Malkajiri
- b) Smt.G.Varoodhini, Prl. Sr.Civil Judge, Ranga Reddy

***Resource persons at Khammam on 30.03.2024:***

- a) Sri Gajawada Venu, V Addl. District Judge, Miryalaguda
- b) Smt.G.Radhika, V Addl. CMM, Hyderabad

- The ECT\_5\_2024 training program for Court Managers and Superintendents from all the districts was conducted at the Academy on 23.03.2024 and a total of 48 participants have attended the training session.

***Resource persons***

- a) Sri R.Ragunath Reddy, I Addl. District Judge, Medchal-Malkajiri District
- b) Sri D.Kiran Kumar, Prl. Sr.Civil Judge, Medchal-Malkajiri

- The ECT\_9\_2024 Refresher training program for Senior Superintendents and Superintendents of all district courts on 14th & 15th of March 2024 at the



Judicial academy and a total of 85 district court staff have attended the training program.

***Resource persons***

- a) Sri J.Rajendra Prasad, Sr.Superintendent, Prl. Dist. Court, Hanumakonda
- b) Sri N.Ravi Kumar, Typist, Prl. Dist. Court, Hanumakonda
- c) Sri J.Jabez, Asst. cum DSA, RR District Court





**Inauguration of II Addl. Junior Civil Judge Court at Suryapet**



On 24.02.24, II Addl. Junior Civil Judge Court and eSewa Kendra was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the august presence of the Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy, Judges, High Court for the State Telangana and Honble Sri Justice Pulla Karthik, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Adminstrative Judge of Suryapet District.



## Inauguration of New Court and Laying Foundation Stone for Four Court Building Complex in Kodad Town



On 24.02.2024, Additional Junior Civil Judge Court was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the august presence of the Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy, Judges, High Court for the State Telangana and Honble Sri Justice Pulla Karthik, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Adminstrative Judge of Suryapet District.



On 24.02.2024, Foundation Stone for the Construction of the four (4) Court Buidling Complex was laid by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the august presence of the Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy, Judges, High Court for the State Telangana and Honble Sri Justice Pulla Karthik, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Adminstrative Judge of Suryapet District.





### Inauguration of Addl Junior Civil Judge at Dammapeta



On 02.03.2024, Addl Junior Civil Judge Court at Dammapeta, Bhadradi Kothagudem District was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri Justice E.V. Venugopal, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Bhadradi Kothagudem District, in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice Nagesh Bheemapaka, Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Sarath, Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana.



## Inauguration of Courts, e-Sewa Kendras in Warangal and Hanumakonda



On 16.03.2024, Senior Civil Judge Court at Hanumakonda and Anti Corruption Bureau Court at Warangal were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the august presence of the Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State Telangana and Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Judge, High Court for the State Telangana and Administrative Judge of HanumaKonda and Warangal District.





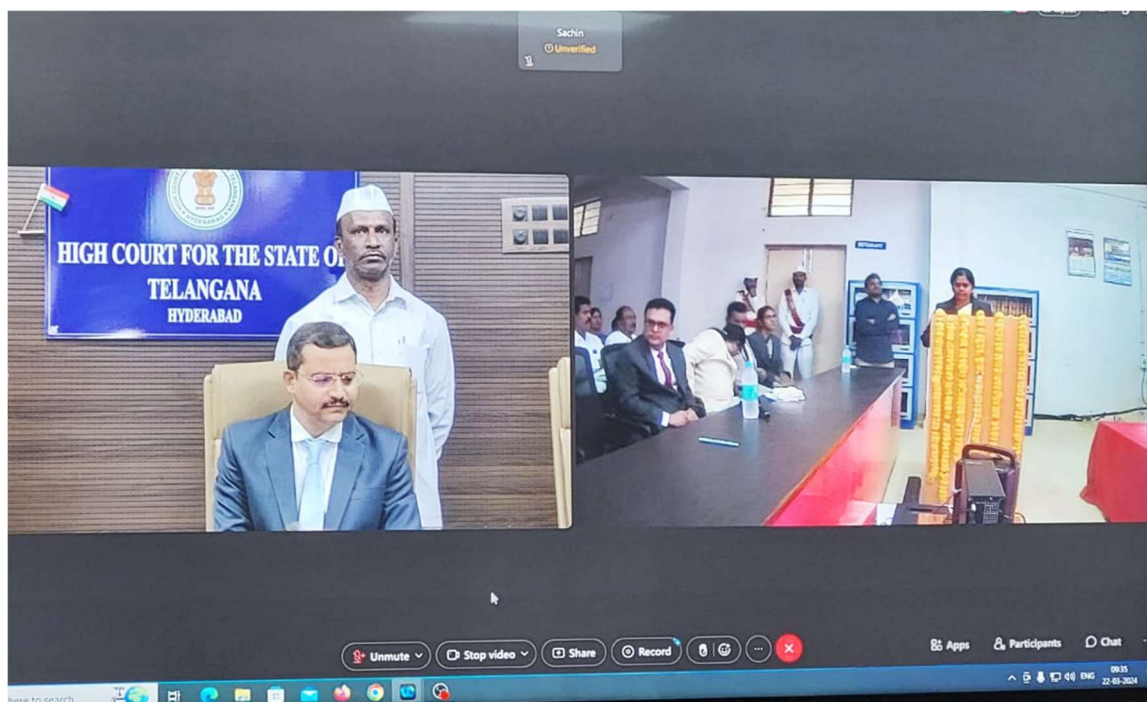
On 16.03.2024, e-Sewa Kendra for Warangal District Court Complex and e-Sewa Kendra for Hanumakonda District Court Complex were inaugurated by the Hon’ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the august presence of the Hon’ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State Telangana and Hon’ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Judge, High Court for the State Telangana and Administrative Judge of Hanumakonda and Warangal District.



On 16.03.2024, Digitization wing at Hanumakonda District Court Complex was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Sri Justice Alok Aradhe, the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the august presence of the Hon’ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State Telangana and Hon’ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Judge, High Court for the State Telangana and Administrative Judge of Hanumakonda and Warangal District.



## **Virtual Inauguration of Addl. Junior Civil Judge Court at Kamareddy**



On 22.03.2024, Addl. Junior Civil Judge Court at Kamareddy was virtually inaugurated from the High Court for the State of Telangana, by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Laxmi Narayana Alishetty, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana.



### Inauguration of new Bar Association Building in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri



Hon'ble Sri Justice Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Sarath and Hon'ble Smt. Justice K.Sujana kalasikam, Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana, inaugurated the new Bar Association Building in the District Court Complex at Yadadri Bhunavagiri on 22-03-2024. The said event was also attended by the District Collector and Police Officials of this District.



Hon'ble Sri Justice Lakshman, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana, inaugurated the new Water Purifier Plant in the District Court Complex which was sponsored by the Divis Laboratories. The said facility has been setup to provide fresh and purified drinking water to the advocates and litigant public in the Court premises.

