

HIM NEWS



News Letter

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Knowledge for justice.....



(July to December, 2017)

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy

Ghandal, P.O. Shakrah, Sub-Tehsil Dhami, District Shimla-171011 (H.P.)

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CONSTITUTION
PATRON OF HIMACHAL PRADESH JUDICIAL ACADEMY



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol,
Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Himachal Pradesh**

PRESIDENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH JUDICIAL ACADEMY



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary,
Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh**

**MEMBERS OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF
HIMACHAL PRADESH JUDICIAL ACADEMY**



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan,
Judge, High Court of H.P.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sureshwar Thakur,
Judge, High Court of H.P.



Mr. Prabodh Saxena, I.A.S.
Principal Secretary (Home) to the
Government of H.P.



Mr. Chirag Bhanu Singh,
Secretary,
Director, H.P. Judicial Academy



**Shri Chirag Bhanu Singh,
Director, Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy**

MEGA EVENT

Two-day Course on “Protection of Human Rights and Code of Criminal Procedure” for the District & Sessions Judges and Additional District & Sessions Judges

Human Rights are synonym with natural rights, the rights bestowed upon human beings by nature. Human rights are fundamental to our very existence without which we cannot live as human beings. Legal fraternity can play a vital role in promoting and protecting human rights. The role of courts is very significant in this regard. Ordinary men and women need support in their fight to claim and protect their liberties, and their natural protectors are courts. The judges have to be alive to this duty and must endeavour to ensure development and growth of human rights. Most of the judges are not sufficiently familiar with the tools necessary for evolving and implementing juristic principles within the framework of Constitution for protecting and promoting the human rights. Also there is always a need to revisit after regular intervals of time the basic principles of procedural law. Hence, need was felt to organize seminars on Protection of Human Rights and Code of Criminal Procedure” Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy accordingly organized two such courses for the District & Sessions Judges and Additional District & Sessions Judges of the State.

The first course commenced on 18th August, 2017 and 19th August, 2017 which was attended by 17 participants. It was inaugurated by His Lordship Mr. Justice Jagdish Bhalla, Former Chief Justice, High Court of Himachal Pradesh and Chairman, Uttarakhand Human Rights Commission. His Lordship in his inaugural address emphasized that protection and promotion of Human Rights mean that State and the society must ensure voice to every voice less in this uneven society. The poorest of the poor must have liberty to dream and environ to realize that dream. Besides this, he also dealt with various aspects of the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 (with Amendment Act, 2006), the Future of Human Rights in India, Protection of Human Rights in criminal proceedings- Issues and Challenges, Human Rights of victim, Role of Courts in protection of Human Rights and latest case law during the first and second sessions of the day.

His Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh and President of the Academy also remained present during the Inaugural Session and remaining presentation of Shri Justice Jagdish Bhalla. His Lordship also addressed the participants and spoke about the role of Courts in Protection of the Human Rights. He called upon the judicial officers to ensure that whoever comes to court, be a witness, party to the lis or even the accused, his or her basic natural rights/human rights are protected and honoured. A human rights -based approach is necessary for creating just and dignified society.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Thakur, Judge (Retired), High Court of Himachal Pradesh, deliberated on Adjudication of Trafficking and Sexual Offences cases, Death Penalty, Interpreting the term rarest of the rare cases, Confirmation of death sentence and important Case Law during the third and fourth sessions of first day. Sh. R.L. Sood, Senior Advocate, High Court of Himachal Pradesh, highlighted Effective Enforcement and Adjudication of Intellectual Property Rights during the fifth session of the day. Dr. J.N. Barowalia, District & Sessions Judge (Retired), addressed the participants on Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 during the last session of the day.

On the second day of the course, Dr. J.N. Barowalia, District & Sessions Judge (Retired), addressed the participants on Preservation of Water Resources and dealing with such matters in the court and Initiatives for Protection of Water Resources during the first session of the day.

The **H.P. State Legal Services Authority** organized a Lecture on the "Different Facets of Indian Constitution" in the New Auditorium of High Court of Himachal Pradesh on 19th August, 2017 delivered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, Judge Supreme Court of India. The participant Judges attended the lecture in High Court Auditorium between 11:00 am to 1:00 pm. While speaking on the occasion Justice Kurian Joseph said that judiciary must be impartial and justice be delivered with human touch. He said that the judiciary must reach to the periphery where large section of society needs justice. Even after 70 year of independence 2/3rd citizens of India having legal grievances, have not access to the justice. He said that justice must

be done in the interest of the larger section of society. He also praised the efforts made by National Legal Service Authority and State Legal service Authority for providing legal assistance and access to justice to the downtrodden section of the society. He said that there are three sections of the society v.i.z least, the last and the lost to which justice is not being delivered and it is our duty to provide them justice. He emphasized that legal education needs to be broadened so that every citizen of the country has access to justice. He also mentioned that every human being is shaped by the society in which he live, therefore, it is the responsibility of every citizen to introspect that what exactly he has given back to the society. Justice Joseph also said that Indian constitution ensures over all progress of every citizen of the country. Talking on the secular feature of Indian constitution, he said that India is the secular democratic republic and the state has no religion and every citizen has the right to freedom of religion. He further said that it was the beauty of Indian society that since down the centuries it welcomed every religion and community and even at that time India was secular state.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of H.P. and Hon'ble Patron of the Academy and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P.(Hon'ble President of the Academy), launching a Booklet on 'Tree Plantation & Preservation' during Session.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh (Hon'ble President of the Academy), addressed the participants on the Role of Courts in protection of Social Economic and Cultural Rights and Timely Justice-Strengthening Criminal Justice Administrations during the third session of the day. His Lordship advised the participant judges to work in such a manner, so that poorest of

the poor feel protected in the society. His Lordship also concluded the two day conference by distributing certificates of participation and answering the queries of the participant officers about the overall curriculum.

Important Photographs of the event during the First Course (18.8.2017 & 19.8.2017):



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Bhalla, Former Chief Justice, High Court of H.P. being presented bouquet by Sh. Virender Singh, District & Sessions Judge, Shimla & Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director, H.P. Judicial Academy.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Bhalla, Former Chief Justice, High Court of H.P. being honoured by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. who is also Hon'ble President of the Academy.



Sh. Avinash Chander, Deputy Director, H.P. Judicial Academy, conducting the proceeding in Inaugural Session.



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director, H.P. Judicial Academy, delivering the Welcome Address during the Inaugural Session.



Participating District Judges and Additional District Judges in a Session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Bhalla, Former Chief Justice, High Court of H.P. & Chairman, Uttarakhand Human Rights Commission being honoured by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. who is also Hon'ble President of the Academy.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Bhalla, Former Chief Justice, High Court of H.P. & Chairman, Uttarakhand Human Rights Commission addressing the participants during the session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Bhalla, Former Chief Justice, High Court of H.P. & Chairman, Uttarakhand Human Rights Commission, addressing the participants during the session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Thakur, Judge (Retired), High Court of H.P. addressing the participants.



Sh. R.L. Sood, Senior Advocate, High Court of H.P. addressing the participants.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. (Hon'ble President of the Academy) addressing the participants during the Inaugural Session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. (Hon'ble President of the Academy) and Participants rising for the National Song



Group Photograph

The Second Course (15.9.2017 & 16.9.2017):

The Second Course for the remaining District & Sessions Judges and Additional District & Sessions Judges of the State was organized on 15th September, 2017 and 16th September, 2017. It was attended also by 17 judges.

This course was inaugurated by His Lordship Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Hon'ble President of the Academy. His Lordship while speaking on the occasion said that a law or system of governance that does not honour human rights erodes its own legitimacy. The primary duty of the Courts, right from the Court of Magistrate to highest Court of the land, to protect the rule of law and to ensure law governance all men, kings and Paupers and none is above it.

A special lecture was organized on the request of Competition Commission of India, New Delhi wherein Sh. Manoj Pandey, Adviser (Law), Competition Commission of India addressed the participants and elaborated various provisions of Competition Act, 2002 during the first session of the course. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dev Darshan Sud, Judge (retired), High Court of H.P., highlighted various aspects of the Protection of Human Rights in criminal proceedings- Issues and Challenges, Human

Rights of victim, Role of Courts in protection of Human Rights and latest case laws and the Role of Courts in protection of Social, Economic and Culture Rights during second and third sessions of the day. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh, Judge (Retired), High Court of Himachal Pradesh, deliberated on the topic “ Death Penalty, Interpreting the term rarest of the rare cases, Confirmation of death sentence and important Case Laws” during the fourth session. Sh. B.L. Soni, District & Sessions Judge (Retired), addressed the participants on “Sentencing-Law and practice and important case laws” during the fifth session of the day. Sh. Satyen Vaidya, Senior Advocate, High Court of Himachal Pradesh spoke about “Preservation of Water Resources and dealing with such matters in the court and Initiatives for Protection of Water Resources” during the last session of the day.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh apprised the participants about the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 (with Amendment Act, 2006), the Future of Human Rights in India during the first session of day second day of the course. His Lordship highlighted the role of various statutory body including National Human Right Commission and State Human Right Commissions in protecting the human rights. His Lordship also referred various instances from the old scriptures of various religions to strengthen his thoughtful argument that serving human beings means serving the God. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Thakur, Judge(Retired), High Court of Himachal Pradesh apprised the participants on Adjudication of Trafficking and Sexual Offences cases during the second session of day second. Dr. J.N. Barowalia, District & Sessions Judge (Retired), addressed the participants on Effective Enforcement, Adjudication of Intellectual Property Rights and Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 during the third and fourth sessions of the day second. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh (Hon'ble President of the Academy), addressed the participants on Timely Justice- Strengthening Criminal Justice Administrations during the fifth session of last day of the course.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary also concluded the course. During valedictory session His Lordship commented on the feedback of the

participant officers about the overall curriculum of the course and distributed certificates of participation.



Sh. Avinash Chander, Deputy Director of the Academy conducting the proceeding during the Inaugural Session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P.(Hon'ble President of the Academy), illuminating the lamp of knowledge during Inaugural Session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P.(Hon'ble President of the Academy), addressing the participants during the Inaugural Session.



Sh. Manoj Pandey, Adviser (Law), Competition Commission of India addressing the participants during the first Session of the course.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.D. Sud, Judge(Retired), High Court of H.P. addressing the participants during the second and third Sessions of the course.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh, Judge(Retired), High Court of H.P. addressing the participants during the fourth session of the course.



Sh. B.L. Soni, District & Sessions Judge (Retired), addressing the participants during the fifth session of the course.



Sh. Satyen Vaidya, Senior Advocate, High Court of H.P. addressing the participants during the sixth session of the course.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur, Judge, High Court of H.P. addressing the participants during the first session of the second day of the course.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Thakur, Judge(Retired), High Court of H.P. addressing the participants during the second session of the second day of the course.



Dr. J.N. Barowalia, District & Sessions Judge (Retired), addressing the participants during the third & fourth sessions of the second day of the course.

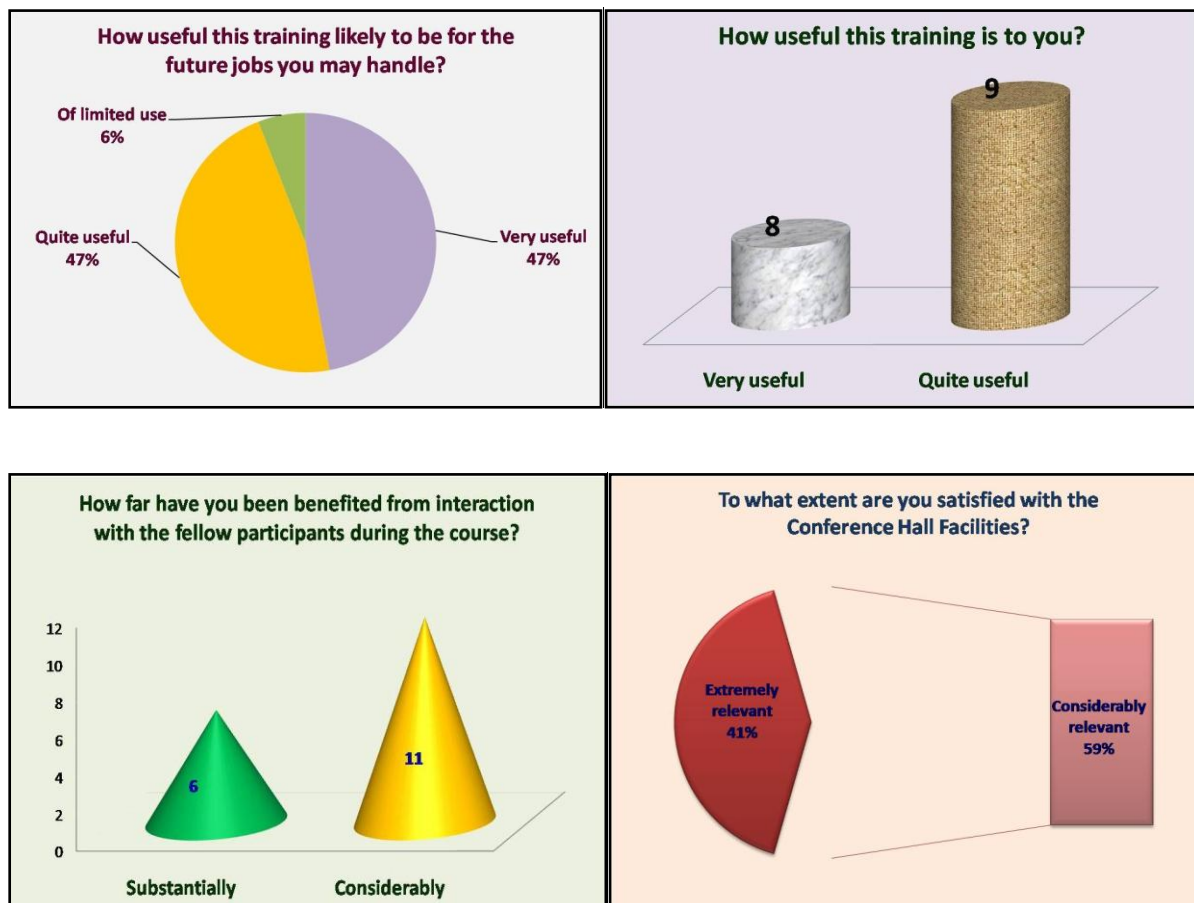


Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P.(Hon'ble President of the Academy), addressing the participants during the fifth and valedictory Sessions of the course.

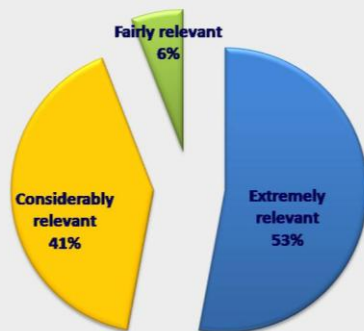


Group Photograph

Graphic Presentation on the Feedback by Participants about the Courses



To what extent are you satisfied Interaction with the faculty?



Your overall impression about the programme?



To what extent are you satisfied with Room Facility ?



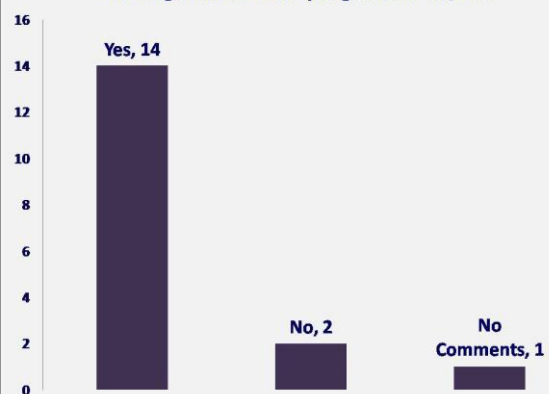
To what extent are you satisfied with Tea & Breakfast Facility?



To what extent are you satisfied with Lunch facility?



Did the course give you any specific idea in your working situation when you get back? Yes/No.



Two-day Course on “Laws relating to Wildlife Protection and Inspection of Subordinate Courts” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of Himachal Pradesh

Wild life Conservation is important for human existence. Wildlife conservation is pressing need of the modern time and society of the day need to seriously address the same. Wildlife conservation refers to the well-planned practice of ensuring protection for wild animal species, their habitats, and plants. More or less, the truth about wildlife is that our future generations should be allowed to enjoy the Mother Nature while recognizing the unshaken importance of wildlife towards our wellbeing and surroundings. The Mother Nature requires that different species stay connected by means of various food webs. It means that the extinction or demise of one particular species might influence one or more other species down the line. Conserving wildlife can be a preventive step to stay safe prior to any unforeseeable environmental issue which may lead to havoc on this planet. The role of every wing of government in this regard is very significant for resisting the temptations of unscrupulous elements in the society who in their greed of making money illegally are disturbing the eco-system. The judges have to be alive to their duty towards nature as it is only wing free from all external pressures which affect any political government.

In this backdrop, with a view to sensitize judicial officers of the State Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organized three courses on “Laws relating to Wildlife Protection and Inspection of Subordinate Courts” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of Himachal Pradesh. These courses were attended by 69 Judicial Officers.

The first course held on 6th and 7th October, 2017. It was attended by 21 Judicial Officers. The Course was inaugurated by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh. His Lordship spoke about the importance of preserving flora and fauna by referring various deteriorations which have been witnessed during last thirty years. His Lordship called upon the judges to contribute in this regard through their orders or otherwise by sharing knowledge and sensitizing general public as and when occasion arises or they get opportunity to interact with the general public, especially during legal literacy camps. His lordship emphasized that duty of a judge does not end with the end of the office hours and judge must think of contributing to the society in one way or the other while maintaining high standards of judicial discipline. His Lordship also outlined the importance of other topics included in the curriculum of the course.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P.(Hon'ble President of the Academy), illuminating the lamp of knowledge during Inaugural Session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. (Hon'ble President of the Academy) and Participants rising for the National Song



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P.(Hon'ble President of the Academy), addressing the participants during the Inaugural Session.

The second course which was organized on 17th and 18th November, 2017 was inaugurated by His Lordship Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh. His Lordship spoke at length about the meaningfulness of the contents of the course. His Lordship talked about practices followed in the ancient times for ensuring the protection of wildlife and environment. His Lordship emphasized that judges need to equip themselves with the knowledge of rules governing the procedure and administration in the courts. His Lordship also gave some practical inputs to acquaint participant judges with the strategies of effective administration.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan, Judge, High Court of H.P., illuminating the lamp of knowledge during Inaugural Session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan, Judge, High Court of H.P., addressing the participants during the Inaugural Session.

The third course which was organized on 15th and 16th December, 2017 was inaugurated by His Lordship Justice Vivek Singh Thakur, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh. His Lordship emphasized the need of balanced approach while dealing with the matters of wildlife and cattle slaughter etc. His Lordship was of the view that unless we adhere to our age old practices with respect to flora and fauna, every living being shall come into conflict with other species in the race of survival. His Lordship also referred various instances from Vedas and other scriptures to make the participants understand the importance of environment and wildlife species, saying that in almost all religions of the world. the plants and various species of the wildlife are worshipped as Gods.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur, Judge, High Court of H.P., illuminating the lamp of knowledge during Inaugural Session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur, Judge, High Court of H.P., and participants rising National Song during the Inaugural Session.



Sh. Chirag Bhanu Singh, Director of the Academy welcoming the gathering during the Inaugural Session.

The judges need to perform administrative functions besides judicial functions. The knowledge of the rules is the key to success of any effective administrators. Academy invited in all three courses Sh. Arvind Malhotra, Registrar (Vigilance/Inspection), Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh to address the participants on the Himachal Pradesh Inspection of Subordinate Courts (by Administrative Judge) Rules, 2001, the Himachal Pradesh (Inspection of Subordinate Courts by the District & Sessions Judges) Rules, 1998 and the Himachal Pradesh (Inspection of the Subordinate Courts by the Presiding Officer of the Court) Rules, 1998 during the first and second sessions of the course. Participant judges cleared many doubts about their day to day working.

Sh. Sumanth Bindumadhav, Nature Education and Wildlife Management Professional, Bangalore, India addressed on Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Biological Diversity Rules, 2004, Laws relating to Forests and Wildlife Protection during the second, third and fourth sessions of the courses. He elaborated various aspects of wildlife laws in easy and engaging manner during the 1st and 2nd Course and Smt. Gauri Maulekhi, Advisor to Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, Hon'ble Union Minister dealt with these subjects in the third course. The subject was new for the officers as there is a very small number of cases and that too before limited number of courts in State of Himachal Pradesh, but the feedback of the officers was that they learnt something new in these sessions and the resource persons did their job in a very effective manner. Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, Director of the Academy, addressed the participants on the provisions contained in the High Court Rules and orders pertaining to the subordinate judiciary, T.A. Rules and instructions pertaining to administrative/ Judicial work issued by the High Court of H.P. during the fifth session in the 1st and 2nd courses, whereas Sh. R.L. Sood, Senior Advocate, High Court of H.P. enlightened the participants on effective

Enforcement and Adjudication of Intellectual Property Rights during the sixth session of the 1st day. Dr. J.N. Barowalia, Retired District & Sessions Judge addressed the participants on Preservation of Water Resources and dealing with such matters in court and Initiatives for Protection of Water Resources in the first and second courses.

The **H.P. State Legal Services Authority** organized a Lecture on the “Different Facets of Indian Constitution” in the New Auditorium of High Court of Himachal Pradesh on 7th October, 2017 delivered by **Hon’ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, Judge Supreme Court of India**. **The participant officers attended this lecture between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the High Court Auditorium. His Lordship praised the State of Himachal Pradesh and its inhabitants. During his speech His Lordship made** special reference to the concluding speech delivered by Dr. B R Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly, His Lordship said that Dr. Ambedkar was the greatest Jurist that India has ever had. He said that the ultimate aim of the adoption of Constitution was to secure “Justice for all” which is enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution which is also the soul of the Constitution of India. Talking about the “Rule of Law”, Justice Goel said that we come across so many incidents of great epics Mahabharata and Ramayana which show us how the “Rule of Law”, was being maintained in the society at that time. His Lordship also said that in every age in India there were well defined Sets of laws for the Good Governance. And referred to “Chanakya” in this regard. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel further said that during the British rule in India there was so called “Rule of Law”, but there was “No Justice to the common people”. He said that the first and foremost duty of the State is “Welfare of its People” and to secure “Justice for all” which was the guiding spirit of the Constitution. His Lordship stated that there was a debate among the great Jurists in the Constituent Assembly that how the Principles of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity can be achieved and how Justice can be Secured for all. He also appealed to the students that one must not follow or treat any individual as hero rather we must understand and follow the true spirit of the Constitution.

Hon’ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, Judge, Supreme Court of India, enlightened the Judicial Officers on various case laws during the special session, held in the new Auditorium, High Court of H.P. from 11:00a.m. to 1:00p.m. Hon’ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. and Hon’ble President of the Academy, addressed the participants on the Role of Court in Protection of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, Role of Judiciary in dealing with the cases of crimes against women and children during the second last session of the second day



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, Judge, Supreme Court of India, being honoured by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol, Acting Chief Justice, High Court of H.P. and Hon'ble Patron of the Academy during Inaugural Session.

On the valediction, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. and Hon'ble President of the Academy, addressed the participants on overall curriculum and sought the feedback from the participants on the Course.

Important Photographs



Sh. Arvind Malhotra, Registrar (Vigilance/Inspection), High Court of H.P. (Hon'ble President of the Academy), addressing the participants during the first Session.



Sh. Sumanth Bindumadhav, Nature Education and Wildlife Management Professional, Bangalore, India addressing the participants during the second, third and fourth sessions of the course.



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the fifth session of the course.



Sh. R. L. Sood, Senior Advocate, High Court of H.P., addressing the participants during the sixth session of the course.



Dr. J. N. Barowalia, District & Sessions Judge (Retired), addressing the participants during the first session of the second day.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. (Hon'ble President of the Academy), addressing the participants during the valediction Session.



Group Photograph

The Second Course on “Laws relating to Wildlife Protection and Inspection of Subordinate Courts” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of Himachal Pradesh was held on 17th November, 2017 which were attended by 26 Judicial Officers.

The Course was inaugurated by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh who is also Hon’ble Member of the Board of Governors of the Academy. His Lordship enlightened the participants on various aspects of the Course during inaugural session. Sh. Arvind Malhotra, Registrar (Vigilance/Inspection), Hon’ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh addressed the participants on the Himachal Pradesh Inspection of Subordinate Courts (by Administrative Judge) Rules, 2001, the Himachal Pradesh (Inspection of Subordinate Courts by the District & Sessions Judges) Rules, 1998 and the Himachal Pradesh (Inspection of the Subordinate Courts by the Presiding Officer of the Court) Rules, 1998 during the first and second sessions of the course. Sh. Sumanth Bindumadhav, Nature Education and Wildlife Management Professional, Bangalore, India addressed on Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Biological Diversity Rules, 2004, Laws relating to Forests and Wildlife Protection during the third, fourth and fifth sessions of the course. Dr. J.N. Barowalia, District & Sessions Judge (Retired) addressed the participants on Preservation of Water Resources and dealing with such matters in court and Initiatives for Protection of Water Resources during sixth session of the course.

Hon’ble Mr. Justice Chander Bhusan Barowalia, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh apprised the participants on Role of Judiciary in dealing with the cases of crimes

against women and children during the first session of second day of the second course. Sh. J.K. Sharma, Registrar (Judicial), Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh addressed the participants on T.A. Rules and Instructions pertaining to Administrative Judicial Work issued by High Court of H.P. during second session of second day of the second and third course, whereas Sh. B.L. Soni, District & Sessions Judge (Retired) addressed the participants on Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 during third course and Sh. Chirag Bhanu Singh, Director of the Academy apprised the participants on the Role of Court in Protection of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights and the provisions contained in the High Court Rules and orders pertaining to the subordinate judiciary in the same course i.e. third course.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharm Chand Chaudhary, Hon'ble President of the Academy addressed the participant judges during first course, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh addressed the participants during second course and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chander Bhusan Barowalia, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh addressed the participants during third course on the Role of Courts in Protection of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights during the fifth session of the second day of each course. The main emphasis of their Lordships' was that judges must be alive about the social conditions and vulnerability of the female in the society. The aim of the courts to deliver effective justice to all in the society cannot be fulfilled unless women and children do not feel safe and free and courts must continuously work to achieve this goal. Hon'ble Judges also concluded the respective course during valediction sessions. They answered the queries of the participant judges addressed them on overall curriculum and sought the feedback from the participants about the Course.



Sh. Arvind Malhotra, Registrar (Vigilance/Inspection), High Court of H.P. (Hon'ble President of the Academy), addressing the participants during the first and second Sessions.



Sh. Sumanth Bindumadhav, Nature Education and Wildlife Management Professional, Bangalore, India addressing the participants during the third, fourth and fifth sessions of the course.



Dr. J. N. Barowalia, District & Sessions Judge (Retired), addressing the participants during the sixth session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chander Bhusan Barowalia, Judge, High Court of H.P., addressing the participants during the first session of the second day of course.



Sh. J.K. Sharma, Registrar(Judicial), High Court of H.P., addressing the participants during the second session of the second day of course.



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the third session of the second day of course.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur, Judge, High Court of H.P., addressing the participants during the fifth and valediction session of course.



Group Photograph



Sh. Arvind Malhotra, Registrar (Vigilance/Inspection), High Court of H.P., addressing the participants during the first and second sessions.



Ms. Gauri Maulekhi, Animal Welfare Board of India addressing the participants during the third, fourth and fifth sessions.



Sh. Chirag Bhanu Singh, Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the sessions.

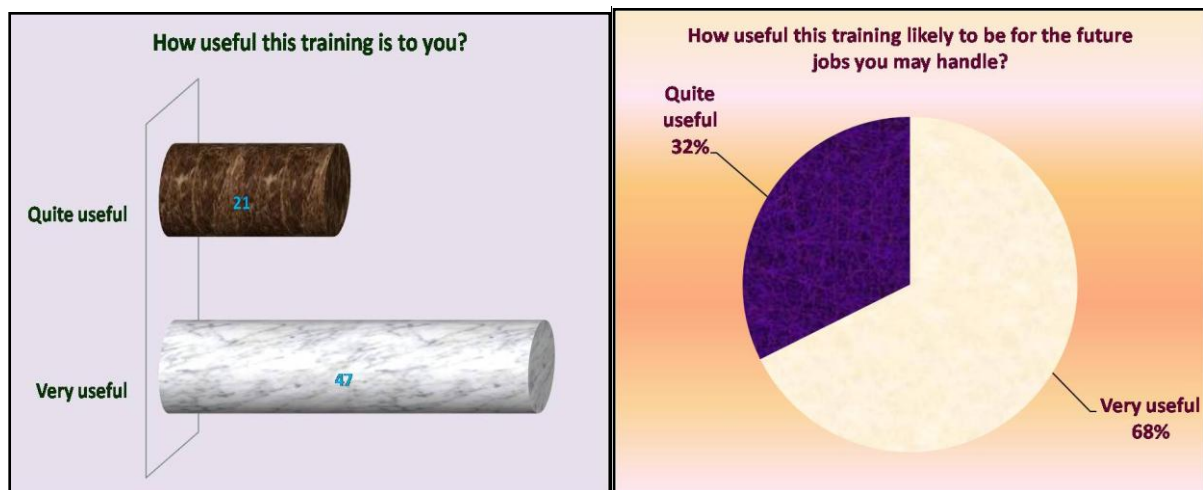


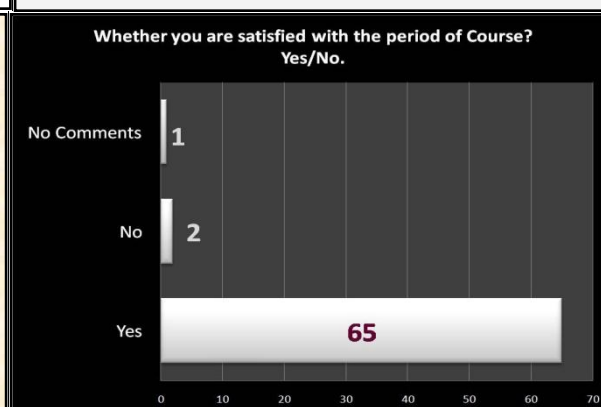
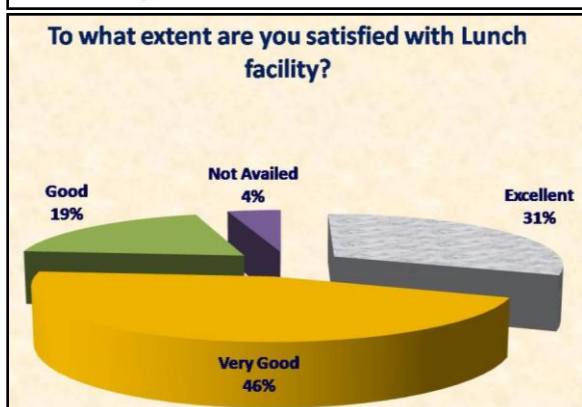
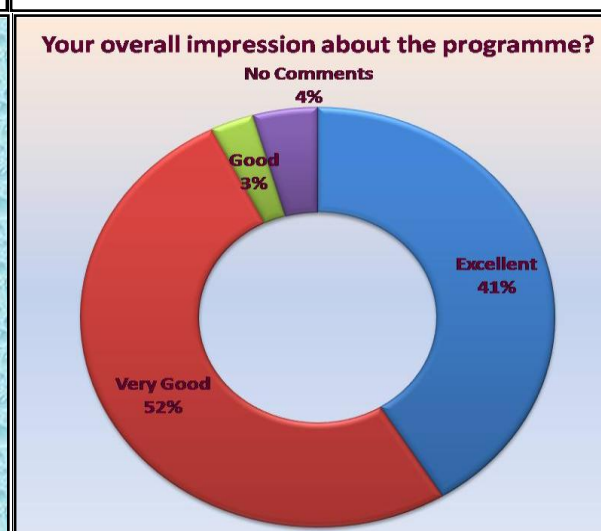
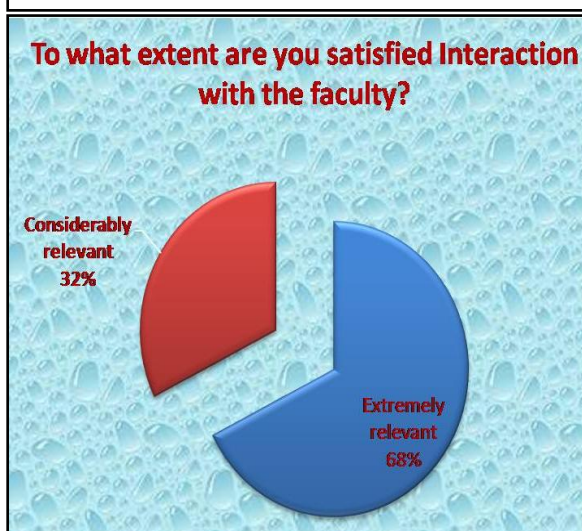
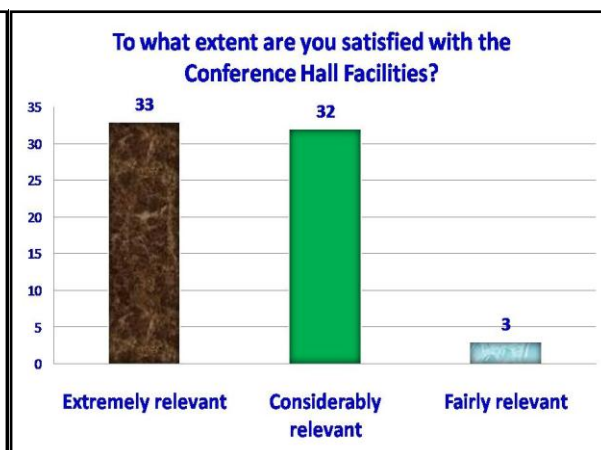
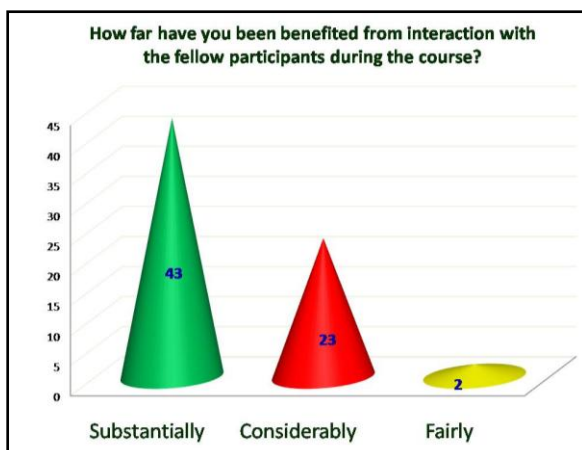
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chander Bhusan Barowalia, Judge, High Court of H.P. addressing the participants during the valediction session.



Group Photograph

Graphic Presentation on the Feedback by Participants about the Courses







Two-day Training Programme on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Judicial Officers of Subordinate Judiciary of H.P.

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organized two courses on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Judicial Officers of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh, which were attended by 45 Judicial Officers. These Courses were conducted by the CIS-Master Trainers empanelled for the purpose. The Courses focused on the latest version of Case Information Software. The main objective of the courses was to highlight the modifications made in the software deployed in the district courts.

On the valediction of each course, Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, Director of Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy emphasized upon the need to ensure daily monitoring of the NJDG and updating of cases in the CIS software to ensure availability of complete and accurate information in the public domain.

Important Photographs



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.



CIS Master Trainers addressing the participants during the sessions.



Sh. Sushil Kukreja, Presiding Judge, Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunal, Shimla, addressing the participants during the valedictory session.



Participants during Session

Educational Tour to Maharashtra Judicial Academy

Travel has always been a great educator in the form of exchange on intellectual and emotional levels. The Academy could start a new practice due to the efforts and unconditional support of Hon'ble President of the Academy Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh, of sending its five trainee officers to Maharashtra Judicial Academy and Indian Mediation Centre & Training Institute, Uttan Mumbai for sharing the best practices of the two Academies. Deputy Director of Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy Shri Avinash Chander accompanied the trainee judicial officers to Maharashtra Judicial Academy. The officers started their five day long educational tour on 1st July, 2017. Hon'ble President Shri Dharam Chand Chaudhary gave his blessing in the High Court before the journey was started to Maharashtra Judicial Academy. The trainee judges stayed in Chandigarh Judicial Academy on the first day of their journey and reached Maharashtra Judicial Academy on 2nd July, 2017. The five day course started on 3rd July, 2017 which included visit to Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, District Courts at Thane besides class room interaction with the learned faculty of Maharashtra Judicial Academy. The faculty, administration and staff of the Maharashtra Judicial Academy were excellent in receiving, hospitality and sharing of the knowledge. On their return journey officers were also taken to

the Hon'ble Supreme Court where they had the privilege to watch the proceedings of Hon'ble Courts of Chief Justice of India and other Hon'ble Judges. The trainee officers also visited the library of Hon'ble Supreme Court. The librarian of Supreme Court explained the officers about the working of the library and also showed documentary depicting the routine working and protocols adhered in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The officers enjoyed this tour very much.



Group Photograph with the Faculty of Maharashtra Judicial Academy

Valediction of newly appointed Judicial Officer undergoing induction training

The Induction training of four judicial officers namely Ms. Naina, Jasprit, Vatsala Chaudhary, Nikita Tahim was completed on 11.07.2017 and they were relieved on that day to join their respective stations. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. (Hon'ble President of the Academy) addressed the trainee officers and bid farewell to them after distributing relieving letters. Director, Judicial Academy was also present at that occasion. The fifth officer Ms. Pushp Lata who had joined the Academy at later stage completed her training on 4.12.2017 and was relieved on that day to join her place of posting.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary, Judge, High Court of H.P. and Hon'ble President, H. P. Judicial Academy, giving 'Relieving Orders' to the Trainee Judicial Officers on completion of Induction Training for newly appointed Judicial Officers.



Group Photograph

Academy also organized Induction Training Programme for newly appointed Additional District and Sessions Judge Ms. Preeti Thakur for two months from 22.9.2017 to 23.11.2017 on which date the officer was relieved to enable her to join her place of posting.



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, administering oath to Ms. Preeti Thakur, newly appointed Additional District & Sessions Judge

Three-day Orientation Training Programme on “Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation” for Superintendents, Readers and Senior Assistants of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organized five Courses on Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh during the month of July to December, 2017. These Courses were attended by 99 participants included Superintendents, Readers, Senior Assistants. The participant officials were addressed by distinguished experienced Resource Persons of the Academy.

The First Course was organized from 10.07.2017 to 12.07.2017 On the First-Day of the Courses, Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, Director, Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy, addressed the participants on Aim and Object of Training, Leadership, Behaviour Skills, Motivating Skills and Attitudinal Change. Mrs. Sunita Bhardwaj, Superintendent G-I, O/o the District & Sessions Judge, Shimla highlighted Duties and Responsibilities of Ministerial Staff, Role of Ministerial Staff of Courts in dispensation of justice in Second Session of different Courses. Sh. Rajinder Gupta, Senior Audit Officer (Retired), apprised the participants on CCS(CCA) Rules, Departmental Inquiries, T.A. Rules and LTC Rules.

On the Second-Day of the Courses, Sh. B.M. Gupta, Registrar (Estt.), addressed the participants on Dealing with official matters and files, Treatment of Secret and Confidential Documents, Records-Management, preparing a file for records, consignment, requisition,

retention, weeding out of records, Maintenance of civil and criminal cases files and Maintenance of prescribed registers. Sh. Avinash Chander, Deputy Director, Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy, addressed the participants on Dealing with Lawyers and litigants. Sh. Rati Ram, Section Officer, GAD-A, H.P. Secretariat, Shimla, addressed the participants on Conduct of Government Servant, Office Decorum, Discipline and Courtesy, Punctuality and Office Security as well.

On the Third-Day of the Courses, Sh. A.R. Sharma, Deputy Controller (F&A) Treasuries (Retd.), apprised the participants on Rules regarding Pay Fixation, General Insurance Scheme, CCS(Pension) Rules, 1972 and New Pension Scheme during the first & second Sessions of different Courses. Dr. Parvinder Singh Arora, Central Project Coordinator, High Court of Himachal Pradesh, highlighted importance of Information Technology in quick disposal of official work and Checks on delays. Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, Director, Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy, sought feedback and the views of participants on the Courses being organized by the Academy during the Group Discussion and Valediction Sessions of the Courses.

Important Photographs



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.



Mrs. Sunita Bhardwaj, Superintendent G-I, O/o the District & Sessions Judge, Shimla, addressing the participants during Session.



Sh. Rajinder Gupta, Sr. Audit Officer (Retd.), AG, Shimla, addressing the participants during Session.



Sh. B.M. Gupta, Registrar Estt. (Retired), High Court of H.P., Shimla, addressing the participants during Session.

Important Photographs of event during the Second Course



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.



Participants during the session.



Mrs. Sunita Bhardwaj, Superintendent G-I, O/o the District & Sessions Judge, Shimla, addressing the participants during Session.



Sh. Rajinder Gupta, Sr. Audit Officer (Retd.), AG, Shimla, addressing the participants during Session.



Dr. Parvinder Singh Arora, Central Project Coordinator, High Court of H.P., addressing the participants during Session.



Sh. Avinash Chander, Deputy Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.

Two-day Training Programme on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organized four Courses on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh. These were attended by 60 participants. The Courses focused on the latest version of Case Information Software. The main objective of the courses was to highlight the modifications made in the software deployed in the district courts.

On the valediction of each course, Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, Director of Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy emphasized upon the need to ensure daily updating of cases in the CIS software to ensure the availability of complete and accurate information in

the public domain. He also underlined the role of Technical Manpower in the Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh.

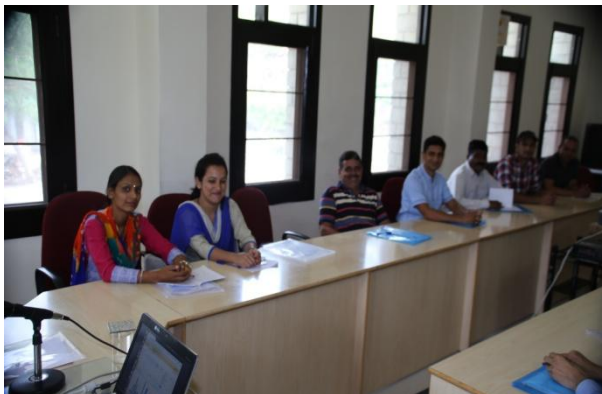
Important Photographs



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.



CIS Master Trainers, addressing the participants during the session.



Participants during the session.

Important Photographs of event during the Second Course



Sh. Avinash Chander, Deputy Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.



CIS Master Trainers, addressing the participants during the session.



Participants during the session.

Three-day Training Programme on “Ubuntu-Linux 14.04 & LibreOffice-Writer/Calc 4.2” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organized eleven Courses on “Ubuntu-Linux: 14.04 & LibreOffice-Writer/Calc 4.2” for the ministerial staff of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh and these were attended by 164 participants.

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy organized Total 39 courses including a three-week course on “Criminal Law & Procedure” for newly appointed HAS/HPS Officers of H.P. during the second half of the year 2017, out of which 49% i.e. 19 courses on “Ubuntu-Linux: 14.04 & LibreOffice-Writer/Calc 4.2” and CIS National Core Version 2.0, were organized for the Judicial Officers and ministerial staff of the State Judiciary. The participants were apprised of latest tools and techniques of everyday use. Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, Director, Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy emphasized on updating of cases on CIS and apprised the participants of the importance of updated information of cases in the public domain.

Important Photographs of event during the First Course:



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.



Participants during the session.

Important Photographs of event during the Second:



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.



Sh. Pawan Kumar, System Analyst of the Academy delivering lecture on Ubuntu-Linux during the session.

Important Photographs of event during the Third Course:



Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, the then Director of the Academy, addressing the participants during the session.



Participants during the session.

EVENTS HELD FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 2017

Month	Events	No. of Events	Participants
July 2017	Three-Days Training Programme on “ Ubuntu-Linux 14.04 & LibreOffice-Writer/Calc 4.2 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of Himachal Pradesh.	1	15
	Three-day Orientation Training Programme on “ Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation ” for Superintendents, Readers and Senior Assistants of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh	2	40
	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS National Core Version 2.0 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of	1	15

	H.P.		
	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS National Core Version 2.0 ” for the Judicial Officers of Subordinate Judiciary of H.P.	1	17
August, 2017	Three-Days Training Programme on “ Ubuntu-Linux 14.04 & LibreOffice-Writer/Calc 4.2 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of Himachal Pradesh.	2	30
	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS National Core Version 2.0 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of H.P.	1	15
	Two-day Courses on “ Protection of Human Rights and Code of Criminal Procedure ” for the District Judges and Additional District Judges of Himachal Pradesh.	1	17
	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS National Core Version 2.0 ” for the Judicial Officers of Subordinate Judiciary of H.P.	1	28
	Three-day Orientation Training Programme on “ Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation ” for Superintendents, Readers and Senior Assistants of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh	1	20
September, 2017	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS National Core Version 2.0 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of H.P.	2	29
	Three-day Training Programme for “ Ubuntu-cum-CIS Master Trainers ” (Judges).	1	4
	Three-Day Training Programme on “ Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 ” for Designated Officers and Food Safety Officer of the Department of Health Safety & Regulation of Himachal Pradesh.	1	24
	Two-day Course on “ Protection of Human Rights and Code of Criminal Procedure ” for the District Judges and Additional District Judges of Himachal Pradesh	1	17
	Induction Training Programme for Additional District & Sessions Judge	1	1
	Three-day Orientation Training Programme on “ Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation ” for Superintendents, Readers and Senior Assistants of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh	1	20

October, 2017	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS National Core Version 2.0 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of H.P.	3	45
	Two-day Course on “ Laws relating to Wildlife Protection and Inspection of Subordinate Courts ” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of Himachal Pradesh	1	21
	Three-day Orientation Training Programme on “ Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation ” for Superintendents, Readers and Senior Assistants of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh	1	20
	One-day Refresher Course to the Officers and Officials of Judicial Branch of High Court of H.P.	4	118
November, 2017	Two-day Course on “ Laws relating to Wildlife Protection and Inspection of Subordinate Courts ” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of Himachal Pradesh	1	26
	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS National Core Version 2.0 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of H.P.	2	30
	Three-day Orientation Training Programme on “ Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation ” for Superintendents, Readers and Senior Assistants of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh	1	18
	Three-Days Training Programme on “ Ubuntu-Linux 14.04 & LibreOffice-Writer/Calc 4.2 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of Himachal Pradesh.	1	14
December, 2017	Three-day Orientation Training Programme on “ Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation ” for Superintendents, Readers and Senior Assistants of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh	2	40
	Three-Days Training Programme on “ Ubuntu-Linux 14.04 & LibreOffice-Writer/Calc 4.2 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of Himachal Pradesh.	1	15
	Two-day Course on “ Laws relating to Wildlife Protection and Inspection of Subordinate Courts ” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of Himachal Pradesh	1	22
	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS	2	30

	National Core Version 2.0” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Judiciary of H.P.		
	One-day Course on “Precedent and Writing Judgment” for Additional District & Sessions Judge.	1	1
		39	692

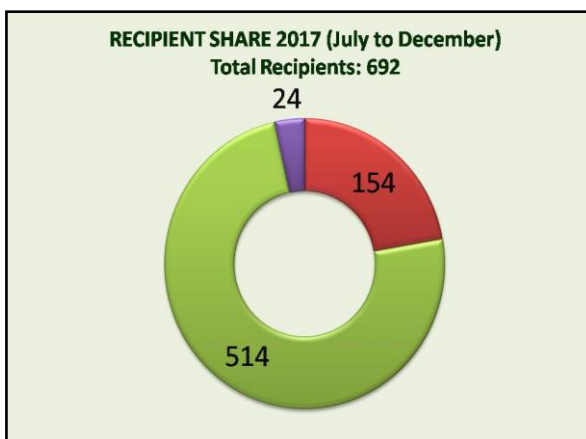
► **MONTHWISE EVENTS: At a Glance**

Month	No. of Events	Recipients
July	5	87
August	6	110
September	7	95
October	9	204
November	5	88
December	7	108
Total	39	692

► **RECIPIENTWISE SUMMARY**

Recipients	No. of Events	Participants
Judicial Officers	10	154
Court Staff	28	514
Officers of other Departments	1	24
Total	39	692

► **GRAPHIC PRESENTATION**



► TRAINING ATTENDED OUTSIDE H.P. JUDICIAL ACADEMY

The Judicial Officers are also being nominated to attend training programmes / Conferences/ workshops at the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, LNJN, NICFS, Delhi, etc. from time to time. During the period from July to December 2017, the Academy has nominated the Judicial Officers to undergo training in different institutions as under:

S.No	Name of the Academy where training attended	No. of training for which the Officers were nominated	No. of Officers who attended the training
1	National Judicial Academy, Bhopal.	19	29
2	LNJN (NICFS), New Delhi.	17	17
3	Other Judicial Academies / Institutions	5	13
	Total	41	59

ACADEMY NEWS:

- **Sh. Chirag Bhanu Singh, District & Sessions Judge, has assumed the charge of Director, Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy on 24th November, 2017.**

- **Sh. Rakesh Kainthla, Director, H.P. Judicial Academy, has been transferred and posted as District & Sessions Judge (Leave/Training Reserved) at Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh and relinquished the charge of the Director as such on 24th November, 2017.**

► FACULTY

The following Faculty Members addressed the participants in the training/workshops organized by the judicial academy during the Second half of year, 2017:

Sh. Virender Singh,
District & Sessions Judge, Shimla.

Sh. Pawan Kumar,
Systems Analyst,
H.P. Judicial Academy, Shimla

Sh. Chirag Bhanu Singh,
Director, H.P. Judicial Academy,
Shimla-11

Sh. Rati Ram,
Section Officer,
GAD-A, H.P. Secretariat, Shimla

Sh. Rakesh Kainthla,
the then Director, H.P. Judicial
Academy, Shimla-11

Mrs. Sunita Bhardwaj,
Superintendent G-I,
O/O the District & Sessions Judge, Shimla

Sh. J.K. Sharma
Registrar (Judicial),
Hon'ble High Court of H.P.

Sh. N.K. Sood,
Senior Advocate,
High Court of H.P.

Sh. Virender Sharma
Registrar (Rules),
Hon'ble High Court of H.P.

Sh. Satyen Vaidya,
Senior Advocate,
High Court of H.P.

Sh. R.K. Sharma,
Registrar,
Lokayukta of Himachal Pradesh

Sh. Naresh Kumar Thakur,
Senior Advocate,
High Court of H.P.

Sh. Yashwant Singh Chogal,
Member Secretary,
H.P. State Legal Services Authority,
Shimla

Sh. R.L. Sood,
Senior Advocate,
High Court of H.P.

Dr. Baldev Singh,

Shri Vyomesh Kaushal,

LR-cum-Principal Secretary (Law) to
the Government of H.P.

Sh. Rakesh Chaudhary,
Registrar (Administration),
Hon'ble High Court of H.P.

Sh. Avinash Chander,
Deputy Director,
H.P. Judicial Academy, Shimla-11

Dr. Parvinder Singh Arora,
Central Project Coordinator,
Hon'ble High Court of H.P.

Sh. Rakesh Kanwar,
Deputy Commissioner,
Solan, H.P.

Sh. Vikram Thakur,
Deputy Advocate General,
Shimla

Dr. J.N. Barowalia,
District & Sessions Judge (Retired).

Sh. J. L. Gupta,
District & Sessions Judge (Retired)

Sh. B. L. Soni,
District & Sessions Judge (Retired)

Sh. B.M. Gupta
Registrar (Estt.) (Retired)
High Court of H.P.

Record Keeper, O/o the Civil Judge (Sr.
Divn.) cum-ACJM, Indora.

Shri Parveen Kumar,
Cr. Ahlmad, O/o the Civil Judge (Jr. Divn.)-
cum-JMIC, Chamba.

Sh. Rajesh Kumar,
Cr. Ahlmad, O/o District & Sessions Judge,
Bilaspur.

Sh. Anurag Sharma,
Copyist, O/o the District & Sessions Judge,
Una

Sh. Tamender Lal,
Civil Ahlmad, O/o the District & Sessions
Judge, Mandi.

Sh. Bhupesh Kaundal,
Record Keeper, O/o the Civil Judge (Jr.
Division)-cum-JMIC, Court No. 4, Shimla

Sh. Vinod Kumar,
CCT, O/o the Ld. Additional District
& Sessions Judge-1, Mandi.

Sh. Bhupinder Singh,
LRC, O/o the Ld. District & Sessions Judge,
Sirmour at Nahan

Sh. A.R. Sharma,
Deputy Controller (F&A) Treasuries (Retired)

Sh. Rajinder Gupta,
Sr. Audit Officer (Retd.), AG, Shimla

UPCOMING EVENTS JANUARY TO JUNE, 2018*

Month	Events	No. of Events
January 2018	Two-day Course on “Laws relating to Wildlife Protection and Inspection of Subordinate Courts” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of Himachal Pradesh	1
	Two-day Training Programme on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh.	2
	Three-day Orientation Training Programme on “Dealing with Official Matters, Files, Pension Matters and Pay Fixation” for Superintendents, Readers and Senior Assistants of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh	1
February 2018	Two-day Training Programme on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Judicial Officers of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh.	2
March 2018	Two-day Training Programme on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh.	2
	One-day Orientation Course on “Lok Adalats” for the Chairpersons & Members of Permanent Lok Adalats	1
	Lecture on “Effective Court Management for Speedy Justice” for the Judicial Officers posted in Civil & Sessions Divisions, Shimla, Solan, Sirmour, Kinnaur, Bilaspur and Officers on deputation/ posted in Shimla.	1
April 2018	Two-day Training Programme on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh.	2
	Two-day Course on “Protection of Animals and Environmental Law” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of the State.	1
May 2018	Two-day Training Programme on “CIS National Core Version 2.0” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh.	2

	Two-day Course on “ Protection of Animals and Environmental Law ” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of the State.	2
June 2018	Two-day Training Programme on “ CIS National Core Version 2.0 ” for the Ministerial Staff of Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh.	2
	Two-day Course on “ Protection of Animals and Environmental Law ” for the Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges of the State.	1

IMPORTANT JUDGMENTS OF HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Supreme Court issued following directions to prevent misuse of S. 498-A, Penal Code (Rajesh Sharma and ars. Vs. State of U.P. & anr, AIR 2017 SC 3869)-

- (i) (a) In every district one or more Family Welfare Committees be constituted by the District Legal Services Authorities preferably comprising of three members. The constitution and working of such committees may be reviewed from time to time and at least once in a year by the District and Sessions Judge of the district who is also the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority.
- (b) The Committees may be constituted out of para legal volunteers/social workers/retired persons/wives of working officers/other citizens who may be found suitable and willing.
- (c) The Committee members will not be called as witnesses.
- (d) Every complaint under Section 498A received by the police or the Magistrate be referred to and looked into by such committee. Such committee may have interaction with the parties personally or by means of telephone or any other mode of communication including electronic communication.
- (e) Report of such committee be given to the Authority by whom the complaint is referred to it latest within one month from the date of receipt of complaint.
- (f) The committee may give its brief report about the factual aspects and its opinion in the matter.
- (g) Till report of the committee is received, no arrest should normally be effected.
- (h) The report may be then considered by the Investigating Officer or the Magistrate on its own merit.
- (i) Members of the committee may be given such basic minimum training as may be considered necessary by the Legal Services Authority from time to time.
- (j) The Members of the committee may be given such honorarium as may be considered viable.
- (k) It will be open to the District and Sessions Judge to utilize the cost fund wherever considered necessary and proper.

(ii) Complaints under Section 498A and other connected offences may be investigated only by a designated Investigating Officer of the area. Such designations may be made within one month from today. Such designated officer may be required to undergo training for such duration (not less than one week) as may be considered appropriate. The training may be completed within four months from today;

(iii) In cases where a settlement is reached, it will be open to the District and Sessions Judge or any other senior Judicial Officer nominated by him in the district to dispose of the proceedings including closing of the criminal case if dispute primarily relates to matrimonial discord;

(iv) If a bail application is filed with at least one clear day's notice to the Public Prosecutor/complainant, the same may be decided as far as possible on the same day. Recovery of disputed dowry items may not by itself be a ground for denial of bail if maintenance or other rights of wife/minor children can otherwise be protected. Needless to say that in dealing with bail matters, individual roles, prima facie truth of the allegations, requirement of further arrest/custody and interest of justice must be carefully weighed;

(v) In respect of persons ordinarily residing out of India impounding of passports or issuance of Red Corner Notice should not be a routine;

(vi) It will be open to the District Judge or a designated senior judicial officer nominated by the District Judge to club all connected cases between the parties arising out of matrimonial disputes so that a holistic view is taken by the Court to whom all such cases are entrusted; and

(vii) Personal appearance of all family members and particularly outstation members may not be required and the trial court ought to grant exemption from personal appearance or permit appearance by video conferencing without adversely affecting progress of the trial.

(viii) These directions will not apply to the offences involving tangible physical injuries or death. (Paras 14, 19)

State directed to pay Rs. 10 lakhs to rape victim for its negligence resulting into non-termination of pregnancy- (Ms. Z vs. State of Bihar, AIR 2017, SC 3908)-

Appellant has suffered grave injury to her mental health - The said injury is in continuance - It is a sad thing that despite the prompt attempt made by this Court to get her examined so that she need not undergo the anguish of bearing a child because she is a victim of rape, it could not be so done as the medical report clearly stated that there was risk to the life of the victim – In terms of Section 357A she has been paid Rs. 3,00,000/as she has been a victim of rape - It may be clearly stated that grant of compensation for the negligence and the suffering for which the authorities of the State are responsible is different as it comes within the public law remedy and it has a different compartment - Keeping in view the mental injury that the victim has to suffer the appellant should get a sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- as compensation from the State and the same shall be kept in a fixed deposit in her name so that she may enjoy the interest - It may also be required for child's future -Directed, that the child to be born, shall be given proper treatment and nutrition by the State and if any medical aid is necessary, it shall also be provided - If there will be any future grievance, liberty is granted to the appellant to approach the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India after the birth of the child.

State of Jharkhand Vs. Arun Kumar Dhar, AIR 2017 Jharkhand 126 (F.B.)-Appointment of Govt. servant prior to attaining age of 18 years is not irregular or illegal. It is not against provisions of Contract Act or Majority Act.

Cooling off six months' period prescribed under S. 13-B of Hindu Marriage Act to dissolve marriage by consent is not mandatory-(Amardeep Singh vs. Harveen Kaur, AIR 2017 Supreme Court 4417)-

Object of provision of S. 13-B(2) is to enable parties to dissolve marriage by consent if marriage has irretrievably broken down and to enable them to rehabilitate them as per available options. Amendment was inspired by thought that forcible perpetuation of status of matrimony between unwilling partners did not serve any purpose. Object of cooling off period was to safeguard against a hurried decision if there was otherwise possibility of differences being reconciled. Object was not to perpetuate purposeless marriage or to prolong agony of parties when there was no chance of reconciliation. Though every efforts has to be made to save marriage, if there are no chance of reunion and there are chances of fresh rehabilitation, Court should not be powerless in enabling parties to have better option. Where Court dealing with matter is satisfied that case is made out to waive statutory period under S. 13-B(2), it can do so after considering following:

- (i) Statutory period of six months specified in S. 13-B(2), in addition to statutory period of one year under S. 13-B(1) of separation of parties is already over before first motion itself;
- (ii) All efforts for mediation/conciliation including efforts in terms of Oder XXXIIA, Rule 3, CPC/S. 23(2) of the Act/S.9 of Family Courts Act to reunite parties have failed and there is no likelihood of success in that direction by any further efforts;
- (iii) Parties have genuinely settled their differences including alimony, custody of child or any other pending issues between the parties;
- (iv) Waiting period will only prolong their agony.

Waiver application can be filed one week after first motion giving reasons for prayer for waiver. If above conditions are satisfied, waiver of waiting period for second motion will be in discretion of concerned Court.

Right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of right to life and personal liberty under Art. 21 of Constitution of India-(Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) & Anr. Vs. Union of India, AIR 2017 Supreme Court 4161)-

Hon'ble Supreme Court gave following directions –

1. Life and personal liberty are inalienable rights. These are rights which are inseparable from dignified human existence. Dignity of individual, equality between human beings and quest for liberty are foundational pillars of Indian Constitution;
2. Life and personal liberty are not creation of Constitution. These rights are recognized by Constitution as inhering in each individual as an intrinsic and inseparable part of human element which dwells within;
3. Privacy is constitutionally protected right which emerges primarily from guarantee of life and personal liberty in Art. 21 of Constitution. Elements of privacy also arise in varying contexts from other facets of freedom and dignity recognized and guaranteed by fundamental rights contained in Part III.

4. Judicial recognition of existence of constitutional right of privacy is not an exercise in nature of amending Constitution nor is Court embarking on constitutional function of that nature which is entrusted to Parliament;
5. Privacy is constitutional core of human dignity. Privacy has both normative and descriptive function. At normative level privacy sub-serves those eternal values upon which guarantees of life, liberty and freedom are founded. At descriptive level, privacy postulates bundle of entitlements and interests which lie as foundation of ordered liberty;
6. Privacy includes at its core preservation of personal intimacies, sanctity of family life , marriage, procreation, home and sexual orientation. Privacy also connotes right to be left alone. Privacy safeguards individual autonomy and recognizes ability of individual to control vital aspects of his or her life. Personal choices governing way of life are intrinsic to privacy. Privacy protects heterogeneity and recognizes plurality and diversity of our culture. While legitimate expectation of privacy may vary from intimate zone to private zone and from private to public arenas, it is important to underscore that privacy is not lost or surrendered merely because individual is in public place. Privacy attaches to person since it is an essential facet of dignity of human being;
7. Supreme Court has not embarked upon an exhaustive enumeration or catalogue of entitlements or interests comprised in right to privacy. Constitution must evolve with felt necessities of time to meet challenges thrown up in democratic order governed by rule of law. Meaning of Constitution cannot be frozen on perspectives present when it was adopted. Technological change has given rise to concerns which were not present seven decades ago and rapid growth of technology may render obsolescent many notions of present. Hence interpretation of Constitution must be resilient and flexible to allow future generations to adapt its content bearing in mind its basic or essential features;
8. Like other rights which forms part of fundamental freedoms protected by Part III, including right to life and personal liberty under Art. 21, privacy is not an absolute right. Law which encroaches upon privacy will have to withstand touchstone of permissible restrictions on fundamental rights. In context of Art. 21 an invasion of privacy must be justified on basis of law which stipulates procedure which is fair, just and reasonable. Law must also be valid with reference to encroachment on life and personal liberty under Art. 21. An invasion of life or personal liberty must meet three-fold requirement of (i) legality, which postulates existence of law; (ii) need, defined in terms of legitimate state aim; and (iii) proportionality which ensures rational nexus between objects and means adopted to achieve them; and
9. Privacy has both positive and negative content. Negative content restrains State from committing an intrusion upon life and personal liberty of citizen. Its positive content imposes an obligation on State to take all necessary measures to protect privacy of individual.
10. Informational privacy is facet of right to privacy. Dangers to privacy in an age of information can originate not only from state but from non-State actors as well. We commend to Union Government need to examine and put into place robust regime for

data protection. Creation of such regime requires careful and sensitive balance between individual interests and legitimate concerns of State. Legitimate aims of State would include for instance protecting national security, preventing and investigating crime, encouraging innovation and spread of knowledge, and preventing dissipation of social welfare benefits.

Service details of employees are ‘Personal Information’ exempted from disclosure under S.8(1)(j) of Right to Information Act- (Canara Bank Rep. by its Deputy General Manager vs. C.S. Shyam and Anr, AIR 2017 SC 4040)-

“12. We are in agreement with the CIC and the courts below that the details called for by the petitioner i.e. copies of all memos issued to the third respondent, show-cause notices and orders of censure/punishment, etc. are qualified to be personal information as defined in clause (j) of Section 8(1) of the RTI Act. The performance of an employee/officer in an organisation is primarily a matter between the employee and the employer and normally those aspects are governed by the service rules which fall under the expression “personal information”, the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or public interest. On the other hand, the disclosure of which would cause unwarranted invasion of privacy of that individual. Of course, in a given case, if the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer or the appellate authority is satisfied that the larger public interest justifies the disclosure of such information, appropriate orders could be passed but the petitioner cannot claim those details as a matter of right.

13. The details disclosed by a person in his income tax returns are “personal information” which stand exempted from disclosure under clause (j) of Section 8(1) of the RTI Act, unless involves a larger public interest and the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer or the appellate authority is satisfied that the larger public interest justifies the disclosure of such information.”

14. In our considered opinion, the aforementioned principle of law applies to the facts of this case on all force. It is for the reasons that, firstly, the information sought by respondent No.1 of individual employees working in the Bank was personal in nature; secondly, it was exempted from being disclosed under Section 8(j) of the Act and lastly, neither respondent No.1 disclosed any public interest much less larger public interest involved in seeking such information of the individual employee and nor any finding was recorded by the Central Information Commission and the High Court as to the involvement of any larger public interest in supplying such information to respondent No.1.

Term “age” used in definition of “child” in S. 2(d) of POCSO Act does not include mental age- (Ms. Ecra through Dr. Manjula Krippendorj vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) and another, AIR 2017, SC 3457)-

The POCSO Act has identified minors and protected them by prescribing the statutory age which has nexus with the legal eligibility to give consent. The Parliament has felt it appropriate that the definition of the term "age" by chronological age or biological age to be the safest yardstick than referring to a person having mental retardation. It may be due to the fact that the standards of mental retardation are different and they require to be determined by an expert body. The degree is also different. The Parliament, as it seems, has not included mental age. It is within the domain of legislative wisdom. The purpose of POCSO Act is to treat the minors as a class by itself and treat them separately so that no offence is committed against them as regards sexual assault, sexual

harassment and sexual abuse. The sanguine purpose is to safeguard the interest and well being of the children at every stage of judicial proceeding. It provides for a child friendly procedure. It categorically makes a distinction between a child and an adult. On a reading of the POCSO Act, it is clear to us that it is gender neutral. In such a situation, to include the perception of mental competence of a victim or mental retardation as a factor will really tantamount to causing violence to the legislation by incorporating a certain words to the definition. By saying "age" would cover "mental age" has the potential to create immense anomalous situations without there being any guidelines or statutory provisions. Needless to say, they are within the sphere of legislature. To elaborate, an addition of the word "mental" by taking recourse to interpretative process does not come within the purposive interpretation as far as the POCSO Act is concerned. Individual notion or personal conviction should not be allowed entry to the sphere of interpretation. It has to be gathered from the legislative intention and I have already enumerated how the legislative intention is to be gathered. Respect for the dignity of a person, has its own pedestal but that conception cannot be subsumed and integrated into a definition where the provision is clear and unambiguous and does not admit of any other interpretation. If a victim is mentally retarded, definitely the court trying the case shall take into consideration whether there is a consent or not. In certain circumstances, it would depend upon the degree of retardation or degree of understanding. It should never be put in a straight jacket formula. It is difficult to say in absolute terms. Courts sometimes expand or stretch the meaning of a phrase by taking recourse to purposive interpretation. Judge can have a constructionist approach but there is a limitation to his sense of creativity. In the instant case, stretching of the words "age" and "year" would be encroaching upon the legislative function. There is no necessity. Only conclusion that can be arrived at is that definition in Section 2(d) defining the term "age" cannot include mental age.

Mandatory linkage of income-tax returns with Aadhar is constitutionally valid- (Binoy Viswam vs. Union of India & Ors, AIR 2017 SC 2967)-

Those who are not PAN holders, while applying for PAN, they are required to give Aadhaar number. This is the stipulation of sub-section (1) of Section 139AA. At the same time, as far as existing PAN holders are concerned, since the impugned provisions are yet to be considered on the touchstone of Article 21 of the Constitution, including on the debate around Right to Privacy and human dignity, etc. as limbs of Article 21, till then aforesaid aspect of Article 21 is decided by the Constitution Bench a partial stay of the aforesaid proviso is necessary. Those who have already enrolled themselves under Aadhaar scheme would comply with the requirement of sub-section (2) of Section 139AA of the Act. Those who still want to enrol are free to do so. However, those assesseees who are not Aadhaar card holders and do not comply with the provision of Section 139(2), their PAN cards be not treated as invalid for the time being. It is only to facilitate other transactions which are mentioned in Rule 114B of the Rules. We are adopting this course of action for more than one reason. We are saying so because of very severe consequences that entail in not adhering to the requirement of sub-section (2) of Section 139AA of the Act. A person who is holder of PAN and if his PAN is invalidated, he is bound to suffer immensely in his day to day dealings, which situation should be avoided till the Constitution Bench authoritatively determines the argument of Article 21 of the Constitution. Since Supreme Court adopting this course of action, in the interregnum, it would be permissible for the Parliament to consider as to whether there is a need to tone down the effect of the said proviso by limiting the consequences. Thus, the impugned provision of S. 139 AA of Income tax Act has passed the muster of Articles 14 and 19(1)(g) of the Constitution. However, more stringent test as to whether this statutory provision violates Article 21 or not is yet to be qualified. Therefore, we make it clear

that Constitutional validity of this provision is upheld subject to the outcome of batch of petitions referred to the Constitution Bench where the said issue is to be examined.

Practice of triple talaq violates fundamental rights of Muslim women and is unconstitutional- (Shoyara Bano & Ors vs. Union of India & Ors. AIR 2017 SC 4609)-

To freely profess, practice and propagate religion of one's choice is a Fundamental Right guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. That is subject only to the following- (1) public order, (2) health, (3) morality and (4) other provisions of Part III dealing with Fundamental Rights. Under Article 25 (2) of the Constitution of India, the State is also granted power to make law in two contingencies notwithstanding the freedom granted under Article 25(1). Article 25 (2) states that "nothing in this Article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law- (a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice; (b) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus." Except to the above extent, the freedom of religion under the Constitution of India is absolute and on this point, I am in full agreement with the learned Chief Justice. However, on the statement that triple talaq is an integral part of the religious practice, I respectfully disagree. Merely because a practice has continued for long, that by itself cannot make it valid if it has been expressly declared to be impermissible. The whole purpose of the 1937 Act was to declare Shariat as the rule of decision and to discontinue anti-Shariat practices with respect to subjects enumerated in Section 2 which include talaq. Therefore, in any case, after the introduction of the 1937 Act, no practice against the tenets of Quran is permissible. Hence, there cannot be any Constitutional protection to such a practice and thus, my disagreement with the learned Chief Justice for the constitutional protection given to triple talaq. I also have serious doubts as to whether, even under Article 142, the exercise of a Fundamental Right can be injuncted. When issues of such nature come to the forefront, the discourse often takes the form of pitting religion against other constitutional rights. I believe that a reconciliation between the same is possible, but the process of harmonizing different interests is within the powers of the legislature. Of course, this power has to be exercised within the constitutional parameters without curbing the religious freedom guaranteed under the Constitution of India. However, it is not for the Courts to direct for any legislation.

Supreme Court expressly endorses and re-iterate the law declared in case of AIR 2002 SC 3551. What is held to be bad in the Holy Quran cannot be good in Shariat and, in that sense, what is bad in theology is bad in law as well.

Article 14 of the Constitution of India is a facet of equality of status and opportunity spoken of in the Preamble to the Constitution. The Article naturally divides itself into two parts- (1) equality before the law, and (2) the equal protection of the law. Judgments of this Court have referred to the fact that the equality before law concept has been derived from the law in the U.K., and the equal protection of the laws has been borrowed from the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. After referring to many Supreme Court judgments, Court finds that legislation can be struck down on the ground that it is "arbitrary" under Article 14. Word "arbitrariness" when applied to legislation cannot be used loosely. Instead, it broad based the test, stating that if a constitutional infirmity is found, Article 14 will interdict such infirmity. And a constitutional infirmity is found in Article 14 itself whenever legislation is "manifestly arbitrary"; i.e. when it is not fair, not reasonable, discriminatory, not transparent, capricious, biased, with favoritism or nepotism and not in pursuit of promotion of healthy competition and equitable treatment. Positively speaking, it should conform to norms which are rational, informed with reason and guided by public interest, etc. It is noticed in AIR 1986 SC 515, that it is settled law that subordinate legislation can be challenged on any of the grounds

available for challenge against plenary legislation. This being the case, there is no rational distinction between the two types of legislation when it comes to this ground of challenge under Article 14. The test of manifest arbitrariness, therefore, as laid down in the aforesaid judgments would apply to invalidate legislation as well as subordinate legislation under Article 14. Manifest arbitrariness, therefore, must be something done by the legislature capriciously, irrationally and/or without adequate determining principle. Also, when something is done which is excessive and disproportionate, such legislation would be manifestly arbitrary. We are, therefore, of the view that arbitrariness in the sense of manifest arbitrariness as pointed out by us above would apply to negate legislation as well under Article 14. Applying the test of manifest arbitrariness to the case at hand, it is clear that Triple Talaq is a form of Talaq which is itself considered to be something innovative, namely, that it is not in the Sunna, being an irregular or heretical form of Talaq. We have noticed how in Fyzee's book (supra), the Hanafi school of Shariat law, which itself recognizes this form of Talaq, specifically states that though lawful it is sinful in that it incurs the wrath of God. Given the fact that Triple Talaq is instant and irrevocable, it is obvious that any attempt at reconciliation between the husband and wife by two arbiters from their families, which is essential to save the marital tie, cannot ever take place. Also, it is clear that this form of Talaq is manifestly arbitrary in the sense that the marital tie can be broken capriciously and whimsically by a Muslim man without any attempt at reconciliation so as to save it. This form of Talaq must, therefore, be held to be violative of the fundamental right contained under Article 14 of the Constitution of India. Thus, 1937 Act, insofar as it seeks to recognize and enforce Triple Talaq, is within the meaning of the expression "laws in force" in Article 13(1) and must be struck down as being void to the extent that it recognizes and enforces Triple Talaq.

There are four sources for Islamic law- (i) Quran (ii) Hadith (iii) Ijma (iv) Qiyas. The learned author has rightly said that the Holy Quran is the "first source of law". According to the learned author, pre-eminence is to be given to the Quran. That means, sources other than the Holy Quran are only to supplement what is given in it and to supply what is not provided for. There is reference to talaq in three Suras in Sura II while dealing with social life of the community, in Sura IV while dealing with decencies of family life and in Sura LXV while dealing explicitly with talaq. Verse 35 in Sura IV of the Quran speaks on arbitration for reconciliation. These instructive verses do not require any interpretative exercise. They are clear and unambiguous as far as talaq is concerned. The Holy Quran has attributed sanctity and permanence to matrimony. However, in extremely unavoidable situations, talaq is permissible. But an attempt for reconciliation and if it succeeds, then revocation are the Quranic essential steps before talaq attains finality. In triple talaq, this door is closed, hence, triple talaq is against the basic tenets of the Holy Quran and consequently, it violates Shariat.

Quotes by Great Men

“Let the first act of every morning be to make the following resolve for the day:

- I shall not fear anyone on Earth.
- I shall fear only God.
- I shall not bear ill will toward anyone.
- I shall not submit to injustice from anyone.
- I shall conquer untruth by truth. And in resisting untruth, I shall put up with all

suffering.”

— **Mahatma Gandhi**

“As my sufferings mounted I soon realized that there were two ways in which I could respond to my situation -- either to react with bitterness or seek to transform the suffering into a creative force. I decided to follow the latter course.”

— **Martin Luther King Jr.**

“Justice will not be served until those who are unaffected are as outraged as those who are.”

— **Benjamin Franklin**

“Justice has always evoked ideas of equality, of proportion of compensation. Equity signifies equality. Rules and regulations, right and righteousness are concerned with equality in value.

If all men are equal, then all men are of the same essence, and the common essence entitles them of the same fundamental rights and equal liberty...

In short justice is another name of liberty, equality and fraternity.”

— **B.R. Ambedkar,**

“For a successful revolution it is not enough that there is discontent. What is required is a profound and thorough conviction of the justice, necessity and importance of political and social rights.”

— **B.R. Ambedkar**

“If a theory of justice is to guide reasoned choice of policies, strategies or institutions, then the identification of fully just social arrangements is neither necessary nor sufficient.”

— **Amartya Sen, The Idea of Justice**

Court Room Humor

There was a judge, famous for his sarcastic statements. Once he was about to pronounce a order and the advocate was waiting for the orders. The court room was still and silent when a donkey started braying outside the courtroom.

Immediately the Judge asked the advocate sarcastically: “ Did you say anything ?”

The whole courtroom had a heavy laugh *at the advocate’s expense*.

But when the same silence continued and the donkey brayed once again, the advocate stood up and said:

“ As Your Honour pleases,” as if the judge had said something.

He sat down, much to the roaring reverberation of laughter on the side of the Bar, *now at the expense of the Bench*.

Once a trial of a suit was in progress. A young man was pushing chairs and searching for something.

Judge looked angrily at the young man and asked: “What is this all about young man?”

The young man replied: “ Sir, I have lost my coat here.”

The Judge said: “ People lose whole suits here without making half the disturbance.”

Once a Judge and his Advocate friend were travelling together in a car. The car suddenly collided with another vehicle and capsized. The advocate with great difficulty but quickly managed to come out first.

Extending his helping hand to the judge (friend) asked him with his own habitual humbleness: “Is your honour hurt?”

The judge half-smilingly replied: “ My honour is not hurt, but my leg is.”

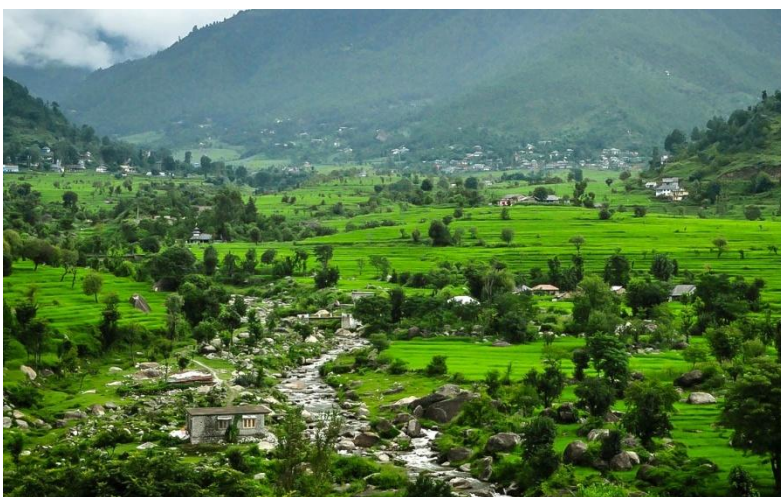
HIMACHAL PRADESH- At a Glance



A View of Bhrigu Lake at Kullu



A View of Kangra Fort



A View of Karsog Valley



A View of Narrow Gauge Railway Track at Kangra

NEW COMPLEX OF JUDICIAL ACADEMY- Progress at a Glance



A View of Staff Hostel for the Court Staff



A View of Administrative Block of the Academy

A View of Staff Quarters of the Academy



A View of Hostel Block & Administrative Block of the Academy



Shri Avinash Chander

Deputy Director

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