



**BIENNIAL REPORT**  
**2008-2010**



**HIGH COURT OF DELHI**

**BIENNIAL REPORT  
2008-2010**

## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 2008-2009

Justice S. Ravindra Bhat (Chairman)  
Dr. Justice S. Muralidhar  
Justice V. K. Shali  
Shri K. C. Mittal, President (DHCBA)  
Shri J. P. Sengh, Vice President (DHCBA)  
Shri R. K. Gauba, Registrar (Vig.), Member Secretary

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Justice Sunil Gaur  
Shri A. S. Chandhiok, President (DHCBA)  
Shri Kirti Uppal, Vice President (DHCBA)  
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## BOOK

Biennial Report 2008-2010

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## FROM THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE'S DESK



The Delhi High Court arguably is one of the very few courts which brings out its Annual Report, presenting to the people, the highlights of the period it seeks to cover, in terms of appointments to the court, institution and disposal figures, pendency statistics, with in-depth analysis of every statistical detail. It is also an account of what the Court promoted activities, such as mediation, Lok Adalat, arbitration, etc. Other aspects, such as significant changes in practices, amendment to rules of procedure or relating to functioning, are also made known.

This report covers two years – 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. It has no doubt been delayed. Yet, the report upholds the tradition of making known to the public all that should be made known, and leaving the reader to judge or draw her or his own conclusions about the functioning of the court. To put matters in perspective, this report highlights the fact that even without full

strength, the court was able to achieve an overall reduction of arrears of main cases by 10.99 % reduction over the previous years' pendency for 2009 (as on 01.04.2008 the figure was 74,749, whereas as on 31.03.2009 it had come down to 66,529 main cases) and for 2010 a reduction of 8.74% (as on 01.04.2009 the figure was 66,529, whereas as on 31.03.2010 it had come down to 60,709 main cases). This was achieved by the sustained and concerted efforts of the judges of the court, and all others such as members of the bar, and the Court staff.

The court was a pioneer in the introduction of e- Courts, in any High Court. The first e-Court was started on 15th December, 2009; thereafter six more were added. Speedy access to court records and certified copies has been facilitated by digitization of the records, which is an on going effort. The court web site continues to be one of the most popular in Delhi, and gives detailed information to litigants, lawyers, and court watchers alike.

The Delhi High Court continues to be at the forefront in promoting mediation. Its Mediation Centre, inaugurated in 2006, is exclusively manned by lawyer mediators. It has made path breaking achievements, particularly in areas such as family, matrimonial and employment litigation. The interest shown by commercial litigants in the mediation is a welcome sign. In its efforts to promote alternative dispute resolution, the Court created the Delhi Arbitration Centre (DAC); it was inaugurated on December, 2009. It has an autonomous structure, and its own rules. It has also recorded significant levels of success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. K. Sikri', written over a horizontal line.

Justice A. K. Sikri  
Acting Chief Justice

## JUDGES OF DELHI HIGH COURT



Sitting from left, first row :

Gita Mittal J, Pradeep Nandrajog J, Sanjay Kishan Kaul J, Vikramajit Sen J, Mukul Mudgal J, Ajit Prakash Shah, CJ (in centre), Madan B. Lokur J, A.K. Sikri J, Badar Durrez Ahmed J, Anil Kumar J, S. Ravindra Bhat J.

Standing from left, second row :

Sudershan Kumar Misra J, Aruna Suresh J, Hima Kohli J, G.S. Sistani J, Kailash Gambhir J, P.K. Bhasin J, Reva Khetrpal J, S.N. Dhingra J, Sanjiv Khanna J, S.L. Bhayana J, S.N. Aggarwal J, Dr. S. Muralidhar J, Vipin Sanghi J, V.B. Gupta J, Veena Birbal J.

Standing from left, third row :

Mukta Gupta J, Indermeet Kaur Kochhar J, Ajit Bharihoke J, Suresh Kait J, Sunil Gaur J, J.R. Midha J, Manmohan Singh J, Manmohan J, Siddharth Mridul J, V.K. Shali J, Rajiv Sahai Endlaw J, Rajiv Shakhder J, Mool Chand Garg J, Valmiki J, Mehta J, V.K. Jain J, A.K. Pathak J.

*Note: The above photograph is of the Judges as on 18th November, 2009, Rekha Sharma J was not available when the photograph was taken.*

## THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (10-10-2011- Till date)



**Justice A.K. Sikri**

Born on 07.03.1954. Had excellent academic record. He was Awarded Gold Medal for attaining first position in LL.B in Delhi University. Completed LL.M from Delhi University and stood first in the three years' course. He was president of the Campus Law Centre, Delhi University in the year 1976-77. Enrolled as an Advocate in July, 1977. Was counsel for several Public Sector Undertakings, Educational Institutions, Banks & Financial Institutions and various Private Sector Corporations. Was also part-time lecturer in Campus Law Centre, Delhi University (1984-89). Was Vice-President, Delhi High Court Bar Association during 1994-95. Designated as Senior Advocate by Delhi High Court on 30.09.1997. Appointed as Additional Judge on 07.07.1999 and permanent Judge of this Court on 23.04.2001. He was named as one of the 50 most influential persons in Intellectual Property in the world in the survey conducted by Managing Intellectual Property Association (MIPA) for the year 2007. Elevated as the Acting Chief Justice of Delhi High Court w.e.f. 10.10.2011.

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE (11-05-2008 to 12-02-2010)



**Justice Ajit Prakash Shah**

Born on 13.02.1948 at Solapur. He was enrolled as an Advocate with the Bar Council of Maharashtra on 17.04.1975. After practicing in the District Court at Solapur for some time, he shifted to Bombay High Court in 1977 where he gained experience in civil, constitutional, service and labour matters. He was appointed as an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court on 18.12.1992 and became permanent Judge of that High Court on 08.04.1994. He assumed charge of the office of Chief Justice, Madras High Court on 12.11.2005 and assumed charge as Chief Justice of this Court on 11.05.2008. After serving on that position for a little less than two years, he retired on 12.02.2010.

## THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (13-02-2010 to 21-05-2010)



**Justice Madan B. Lokur**

Born on 31.12.1953, he obtained LL.B. degree from Law Faculty, Delhi University in 1977 and enrolled as an Advocate on 28.07.1977. He practised in the Supreme Court of India and this Court. After qualifying the examination he enrolled as an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court in 1981. He has vast experience in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional, Revenue and Service laws. Was appointed as Junior Standing Counsel for the Income-tax Department in 1981. He was appointed as the Editor, ILR (Delhi Series) in February, 1983, a position he held till elevation. He was the Central Government's Standing Counsel from December, 1990 to December, 1996. In February, 1997 he was designated as a Senior Advocate. On 14.07.1998 he was appointed as the Additional Solicitor General of India and continued as such till his appointment as an Additional Judge of this Court, on 19.02.1999. His appointment was made permanent on 05.07.1999 and later he served as the Acting Chief Justice of the Court from 13.02.2010 to 21.05.2010.

## JUDGE OF DELHI HIGH COURT APPOINTED AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF OTHER HIGH COURTS



**Justice Mukul Mudgal**

Born on 04.01.1949, enrolled as an Advocate on 11.10.1973, after qualifying the LL.B. examination from the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Practised law in Supreme Court of India and this Court. On 02.03.1998 he was appointed as an Additional Judge of this Court and was made permanent Judge on 05.07.1999. He held the position of the Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court from 05.12.2009 to 03.01.2011.

## JUDGES APPOINTED TO THE COURT AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE LAST REPORT

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### Justice Valmiki J. Mehta

Born on 06.06.1959. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1982. Designated as Senior Advocate on 22.09.2001. Practised in this Court, District Courts and Tribunals. Appointed as an Additional Judge of this Court on 15.04.2009.



### Justice Neeraj Kishan Kaul

Born on 23.11.1963. Enrolled as an Advocate on 23.07.1987. Designated as Senior Advocate on July, 2002. Practised in this Court, Supreme Court of India and other High Courts of India, Company Law Board, MRTP, AIFR, TDSAT etc. in Civil, Constitutional, Commercial, Corporate, Company, Service, Arbitration, Taxation and Trademark matters. Appointed as an Additional Judge of this Court on 15.04.2009. Resigned on 01.09.2009.



### Justice Ajit Bharihoke

Born on 17.10.1949. Enrolled as an Advocate on 1971. Joined Delhi Judicial Service on 07.12.1974. Worked as Civil Judge, Metropolitan Magistrate, Additional Rent Controller, Senior Civil Judge and Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. Appointed in Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 21.08.1995 and worked as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge, Special Judge Anti Corruption (CBI), Motor Accidents Claim Tribunal, Additional Rent Control Tribunal and additional charge of Additional Director, Delhi Judicial Academy. Also worked as Registrar, National Human Rights Commission on deputation from 19.05.2003 to 30.11.2006 and Registrar General of this Court from 06.01.2007 to 13.05.2009. Appointed as an Additional Judge of this Court on 14.05.2009.



### Justice V.K. Jain

Born on 15.05.1952. Joined Delhi Judicial Service on 20.05.1977, securing 1st position in the qualifying examination. Promoted to Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 06.01.1996. Also worked as Chief Legal Advisor to DDA and Secretary General of Supreme Court of India. Appointed as an Additional Judge of this Court on 14.05.2009.





### **Justice Indermeet Kaur Kochhar**

Born on 22.03.1956. Enrolled as an Advocate with Bar Council of Delhi in 1984. Practised Company Law, other branches of Civil Law. Appointed as an Additional District Judge in Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 07.03.1995. Appointed as an Additional Judge of this Court on 14.05.2009.



### **Justice A. K. Pathak**

Born on 11.07.1957. Enrolled in the year 1980 with the Bar Council of Delhi. Practised in Supreme Court of India, this Court, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, MRTP Commission and other Fora between 1980 to 1995. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 09.03.1995. Presided over the Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Delhi from April, 2000 to January, 2001 and the Employees Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal from November, 2004 till November, 2005. Worked as Registrar General of this Court from 28th February, 2006 to 6th January, 2007. Appointed as an Additional Judge of this Court on 14.05.2009.



### **Justice Mukta Gupta**

Born on 28.06.1961. Enrolled as an advocate on 23.04.1984. Appointed as Standing Counsel (Cr.) for Govt. of NCT of Delhi from August, 2001 and Special Counsel for CBI in number of cases and Counsel for AIIMS. Practised in the Supreme Court and this Court. Appointed as an Additional Judge of this Court on 23.10.2009.

## **JUDGES WHO RETIRED FROM THE COURT AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE LAST REPORT**

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### **Justice H.R. Malhotra**

Born on 10.04.1947. Practised in District Courts and this Court. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service in November 1985. Appointed as Registrar of this Court in April 1997. Appointed District & Sessions Judge, Delhi in July 2001. Appointed as Additional Judge on 26.08.2002 and permanent Judge of this Court on 21.01.2004. Retired on 09.04.2009.



### **Justice B.N. Chaturvedi**

Born on 02.10.1947. Enrolled as an Advocate in January 1969. Practised at Allahabad. Appointed as Additional Munsif Magistrate, Bijnor (U.P) on 14.11.1970. Joined Delhi Judicial Service on 21.09.1971. Promoted to Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 14.08.1984. Appointed as Additional Judge on 01.12.2000 and permanent Judge of this Court on 23.09.2002. Retired on 01.10.2009.

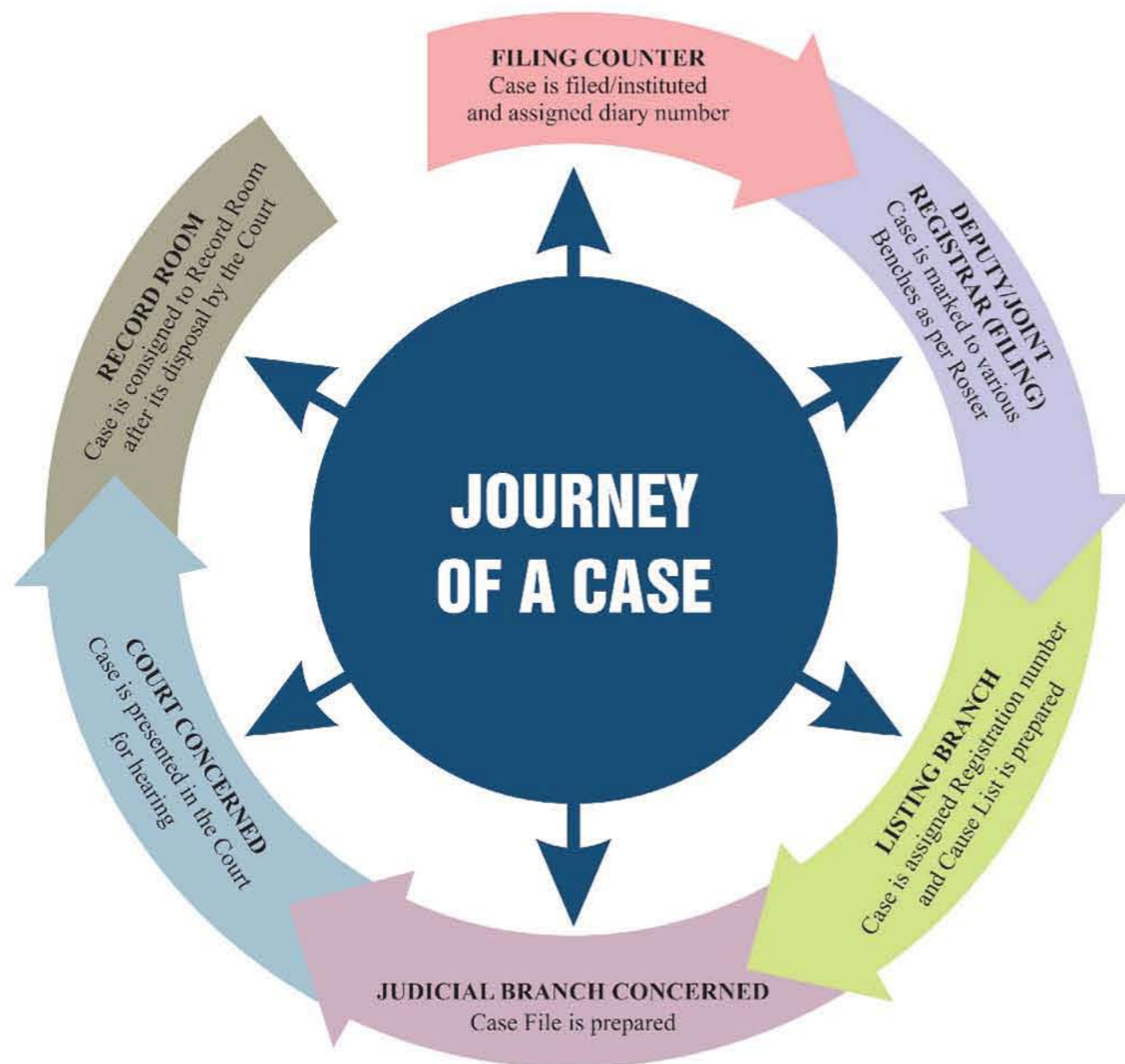
## JUDGES OF THE COURT

S.No.	Name of Judge	Date of appointment as Additional Judge	Date of appointment as Permanent Judge & Additional Remarks*
1.	Mr. Justice Ajit Prakash Shah		Assumed charge as Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 11.05.2008. *Retired on 12.02.2010
2.	Mr. Justice Mukul Mudgal	02.03.1998	05.07.1999 * Elevated as Chief Justice Punjab & Haryana High Court on 05.12.2009
3.	Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur Acting Chief Justice	19.02.1999	05.07.1999 * Elevated as the Acting Chief Justice w.e.f. 13.02.2010 to 21.05.2010
4.	Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen	07.07.1999	30.10.2000
5.	Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri	07.07.1999	23.04.2001
6.	Mr. Justice B.N. Chaturvedi	01.12.2000	23.09.2002 * Retired on 01.10.2009
7.	Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul	03.05.2001	02.05.2003
8.	Mr. Justice Badar Durrez Ahmed	20.12.2002	21.01.2004
9.	Mr. Justice Pradeep Nandrajog	20.12.2002	16.04.2004
10.	Mr. Justice Anil Kumar	16.07.2004	20.02.2006
11.	Ms. Justice Gita Mittal	16.07.2004	20.02.2006
12.	Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat	16.07.2004	20.02.2006
13.	Ms. Justice Rekha Sharma	24.02.2005	20.02.2006
14.	Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna	24.06.2005	20.02.2006
15.	Mr. Justice S.N. Dhingra	28.02.2006	25.04.2007
16.	Mr. Justice S.L. Bhayana	28.02.2006	25.04.2007
17.	Ms. Justice Reva Khetrapal	28.02.2006	25.04.2007
18.	Mr. Justice S.N. Aggarwal	28.02.2006	25.04.2007
19.	Mr. Justice P.K. Bhasin	05.04.2006	25.04.2007
20.	Mr. Justice Kailash Gambhir	29.05.2006	29.08.2007
21.	Mr. Justice G.S. Sistani	29.05.2006	29.08.2007
22.	Dr. Justice S. Muralidhar	29.05.2006	29.08.2007

S.No.	Name of Judge	Date of appointment as Additional Judge	Date of appointment as Permanent Judge & Additional Remarks*
23.	Ms. Justice Hima Kohli	29.05.2006	29.08.2007
24.	Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi	29.05.2006	11.02.2008
25.	Ms. Justice Aruna Suresh	04.07.2006	11.02.2008
26.	Mr. Justice V.B. Gupta	09.01.2007	01.09.2008
27.	Mr. Justice Sudershan Kumar Misra	04.07.2007	07.11.2008
28.	Ms. Justice Veena Birbal	31.08.2007	15.12.2008
29.	Mr. Justice Siddharth Mridul	13.03.2008	26.05.2009
30.	Mr. Justice Manmohan	13.03.2008	17.12.2009
31.	Mr. Justice V.K. Shali	11.04.2008	03.03.2010
32.	Mr. Justice Manmohan Singh	11.04.2008, 11.04.2010 <sup>#</sup>	
33.	Mr. Justice Rajiv Sahai Endlaw	11.04.2008, 11.04.2010 <sup>#</sup>	
34.	Mr. Justice J.R. Midha	11.04.2008, 11.04.2010 <sup>#</sup>	
35.	Mr. Justice Rajiv Shakti	11.04.2008, 11.04.2010 <sup>#</sup>	
36.	Mr. Justice Sunil Gaur	11.04.2008, 11.04.2010 <sup>#</sup>	
37.	Mr. Justice Mool Chand Garg	11.04.2008, 11.04.2010 <sup>#</sup>	
38.	Mr. Justice Suresh Kait	05.09.2008	
39.	Mr. Justice Valmiki J. Mehta	15.04.2009	
40.	Mr. Justice Neeraj Kishan Kaul	15.04.2009	* Resigned on 01.09.2009
41.	Mr. Justice Ajit Bharihoke	14.05.2009	
42.	Mr. Justice V.K. Jain	14.05.2009	
43.	Ms. Justice Indermeet Kaur Kochhar	14.05.2009	
44.	Mr. Justice A. K. Pathak	14.05.2009	
45.	Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta	23.10.2009	

<sup>#</sup> Denotes Date of commencement of second tenure as Additional Judge

NOTE : The profile of each judge can be seen on the Court website.



## SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH OF JUDGES OF THE COURT AND ROSTER OF BENCHES

SANCTIONED AND WORKING STRENGTH AS ON 31.03.2010			
PERMANENT JUDGES	ADDITIONAL JUDGES	TOTAL	JUDGES IN POSITION AS ON 31.03.2010
29	19	48	41

### ROSTER OF DIVISION BENCHES/SINGLE BENCHES DURING THE PERIOD 01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2009

PERIOD	DIVISION BENCH (CIVIL)	DIVISION BENCH (CRIMINAL)	SINGLE BENCH (CIVIL)	SINGLE BENCH (CRIMINAL)	TOTAL NO. OF JUDGES
01.04.2008 TO 10.04.2008	6	2	13	5	34
11.04.2008 TO 30.06.2008	6	3	16	6	40
01.07.2008 TO 07.09.2008	8	2	16	5	41
08.09.2008 TO 05.01.2009	8	2	14	5	39
06.01.2009 TO 31.03.2009	7	2	16	5	39

### ROSTER OF DIVISION BENCHES/SINGLE BENCHES DURING THE PERIOD 01.04.2009 TO 31.03.2010

PERIOD	DIVISION BENCH (CIVIL)	DIVISION BENCH (CRIMINAL)	SINGLE BENCH (CIVIL)	SINGLE BENCH (CRIMINAL)	TOTAL NO. OF JUDGES
01.04.2009 TO 09.04.2009	7	2	16	5	39
10.04.2009 TO 14.04.2009	7	2	15	5	38
15.04.2009 TO 13.05.2009	7	2	17	5	40
14.05.2009 TO 31.08.2009	7	2	20	6	44
01.09.2009 TO 04.10.2009	7	2	19	6	43
05.10.2009 TO 22.10.2009	7	2	18	6	42
23.10.2009 TO 04.12.2009	7	2	19	6	43
05.12.2009 TO 05.01.2010	6	2	19	7	42
06.01.2010 TO 14.02.2010	7	2	18	6	42
15.02.2010 TO 31.03.2010	6	2	19	6	41

## JUDICIAL WORK AND STATISTICS

**MONTH-WISE FILING, DISPOSAL, PENDENCY OF MAIN CASES AND EXISTING STRENGTH DURING THE PERIOD 01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2009**

MONTH	PREVIOUS PENDENCY	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	EXISTING STRENGTH	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	WORKING DAYS	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER MONTH	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER DAY (**)
<b>2008</b>									
April	74198	2902	3330	73770	41	48	18	81.21	4.51
May	73770	4524	4892	73402	41	48	22	119.31	5.42
June	73402	598	230	73770	41(*)	48	13(**)	115(**)	8.84(**)
July	73770	4019	4359	73430	41	48	24	106.31	4.42
August	73430	3303	3739	72994	41	48	20	91.19	4.55
September	72994	3532	4239	72287	39	48	22	108.69	4.94
October	72287	2080	2312	72055	39	48	11	59.28	5.38
November	72055	3174	3944	71285	39	48	19	101.12	5.32
December	71285	2490	3772	70003	39	48	14	96.71	6.9
<b>2009</b>									
January	(#)70371	2781	4057	69095	39	48	17	104.02	6.11
February	69095	2934	4359	67670	39	48	19	111.76	5.88
Mar	67670	9111	10435	66346	39	48	19	267.56	14.08

(#) Physical verification of cases was carried out with regard to company side cases resulting in change of data for the month of January 2009. The pendency figures as recorded month-wise during the above mentioned period are reflected above.

(\*) During the summer vacation of the court in the month of June 2008, two Vacation Judges held court from 01.06.08 to 10.06.08, 11.06.08 to 20.06.08 and 21.06.08 to 30.06.08. The average disposal per Judge is reflected accordingly.

(\*\*) This may be seen with the fact that everyday on an average 57 cases were listed before each bench

Note: 2307 reportable Judgments were delivered during the period 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2009.

**MONTH-WISE FILING, DISPOSAL, PENDENCY OF MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS AND EXISTING STRENGTH DURING THE PERIOD 01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2009**

MONTH	PREVIOUS PENDENCY	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	EXISTING STRENGTH	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	WORKING DAYS	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER MONTH	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER DAY
<b>2008</b>									
April	64213	5309	4846	64676	41	48	18	118.19	6.56
May	64676	8227	6882	66021	41	48	22	167.85	7.62
June	66021	976	594	66403	41(*)	48	13(*)	297(**)	22.84(**)
July	66403	7332	6099	67636	41	48	24	148.75	6.19
August	67636	6080	5886	67830	41	48	20	143.56	7.17
September	67830	6954	6621	68163	39	48	22	169.76	7.71
October	68163	3828	3785	68206	39	48	11	97.05	8.82
November	68206	5652	5219	68639	39	48	19	133.82	7.04
December	68639	4594	4638	68595	39	48	14	118.92	8.49
<b>2009</b>									
January	68595	5379	5811	68163	39	48	17	149	8.76
February	68163	5705	6146	67722	39	48	19	157.58	8.29
March	67722	6103	6545	67280	39	48	19	167.82	8.83

(\*) During the summer vacation of the court in the month of June 2008, two Vacation Judges held court from 01.06.08 to 10.06.08, 11.06.08 to 20.06.08 and 21.06.08 to 30.06.08. The average disposal per Judge is reflected accordingly.

**FILING, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY FROM 01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2009**

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.08	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.09
<b>(A) ARTICLE 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION</b>				
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL)	25742	14359	21237	18864
<b>(B) CIVIL CASES (APPELLATE SIDE)</b>				
LETTERS PATENT APPEAL	1869	766	1296	1339
CIVIL REVISION PETITION	254	183	227	210
CIVIL REVISION PETITION (RENT)	98	0	17	81
REVISION PET. UNDER RENT CONTORL ACT	118	101	112	107
CIVIL MISC.(MAIN)	1335	1254	1458	1131
TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	1	12	10	3
REGULAR FIRST APPEAL	3765	460	1398	2827
LAND ACQUISITION APPEAL	1262	1123	744	1641
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	2004	422	728	1698
APPEALS IN MATRIMONIAL CASES	197	103	82	218
APPEALS PERTAINING TO MACT ORDERS	1957	579	491	2045
SECOND APPEALS UNDER RENT CONTROL ACT	60	5	6	59
COMPANY APPEAL (DIVISION BENCH)	79	28	63	44
COMPANY SECRETARY REFERENCE	8	0	1	7
REGULAR SECOND APPEAL	1046	214	231	1029
CONTEMPT CASE (CIVIL)	836	896	748	984
CIVIL CONTEMPT APPEAL	65	20	18	67
CIVIL CONTEMPT REFERENCE	4	12	6	10
REGULAR FIRST APPEAL (ORIGINAL SIDE)	262	88	138	212
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER(ORIGINAL SIDE)	799	453	753	499
EXECUTION FIRST APPEALS(ORIGINAL SIDE)	60	32	50	42
MATRIMONIAL REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
CIVIL REFERENCE	5	0	0	5
EXECUTION FIRST APPEAL	37	9	15	31
EXECUTION SECOND APPEAL	4	0	0	4
ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION APPEAL	0	0	0	0
REVIEW APPLICATIONS	80	437	450	67
<b>(A + B) TOTAL</b>	<b>41947</b>	<b>21556</b>	<b>30279</b>	<b>33224</b>

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.08	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.09
<b>(C) TAX MATTERS</b>				
INCOME TAX APPEAL	3667	1337	1157	3847
INCOME TAX CASE	0	0	0	0
INCOME TAX REFERENCE	558	0	87	471
INCOME TAX SECOND APPEAL	5	0	1	4
SALES TAX CASE	4	2	4	2
SALES TAX APPEAL	5	38	17	26
SALES TAX REFERENCE	48	0	5	43
WEALTH TAX CASE	2	0	0	2
WEALTH TAX REFERENCE	78	0	8	70
WEALTH TAX APPEAL	73	4	2	75
GIFT TAX CASE	0	0	0	0
GIFT TAX APPEAL	8	0	1	7
GIFT TAX REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
SUR TAX REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
CUSTOM ACT CASE	17	8	17	8
CUSTOM ACT REFERENCE	5	0	1	4
CUSTOM ACT APPEAL	5	8	8	5
CENTRAL EXCISE ACT CASE	49	24	15	58
CENTRAL EXCISE ACT REF	14	0	0	14
ESTATE DUTY CASE	0	0	0	0
ESTATE DUTY REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
ESTATE DUTY APPEAL	0	0	0	0
GOLD CONTROL ACT CASE	1	0	0	1
GOLD CONTROL ACT REF.	6	0	3	3
CHARTERED ACCTT. REFERENCE	4	3	1	6
CHARTERED ACCTT. CASE	2	0	0	2
CHARTERED ACCTT. APPEAL	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4551</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>4648</b>
<b>(D) CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>27653</b>	<b>34618</b>	<b>35682</b>	<b>26589</b>
<b>TOTAL OF (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>74151</b>	<b>57598</b>	<b>67288</b>	<b>64461</b>

**FILING, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF ORIGINAL SIDE ( 01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2009)**

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.08	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.09
<b>(E) CRIMINAL SIDE</b>				
WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL)	864	1636	1621	879
CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION	1175	632	566	1241
CRIMINAL APPEALS (DIVISION BENCH)	2324	211	249	2286
CRIMINAL APPEALS (SINGLE BENCH)	4631	703	661	4673
BAIL APPLICATIONS	629	2617	2618	628
APPLICATIONS u/s 482 Cr.P.C	3551	3890	5264	2177
TRANSFER PETITION (CRIMINAL)	2	8	8	2
DEATH SENTENCE REFERENCE	3	3	0	6
CRIMINAL REFERENCE	2	0	2	0
CONTEMPT CASE (CRIMINAL)	21	9	8	22
CRIMINAL CONTEMPT REFERENCE	1	2	0	3
LEAVE TO APPEAL u/s 378 Cr.P.C	359	264	274	349
CRIMINAL MISC. FOR BAIL	236	1541	1489	288
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13798</b>	<b>11516</b>	<b>12760</b>	<b>12554</b>
<b>(F) CRIMINAL MISC. APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>18514</b>	<b>14425</b>	<b>13759</b>	<b>19180</b>
<b>TOTAL OF (E+F)</b>	<b>32312</b>	<b>25941</b>	<b>26519</b>	<b>31734</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (SUM OF A TO F)</b>	<b>106463</b>	<b>83539</b>	<b>93807</b>	<b>96195</b>

**(G) ORIGINAL SIDE**

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.08	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.09
CIVIL SUITS	7116	2618	1773	7961
ARBITRATION APPLICATIONS (u/s 11 OF ARBITRATION ACT)	316	445	432	329
ARBITRATION APPEAL (u/s 37 (2) OF ARBITRATION & CONCILIATION ACT)	2	20	12	10
ORIGINAL MISC. PETITIONS (u/s 9,14,15 33 & 34 OF ARBITRATION ACT)	1135	684	562	1257
TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	0	19	14	5
PROBATE	354	67	55	366
MATRIMONIAL	0	0	0	0
INDIGENT PERSON APPLICATION	137	19	26	130
EXECUTION	654	285	287	652
CIVIL ORIGINAL	18	0	3	15
ORIGINAL APPEAL	86	1	2	85
CONTEMPT CASE (CIVIL)	1262	212	173	1301
CAVEAT	89	148	87	150
REVIEW APPLICATION	185	46	40	191
CIVIL RULE	0	0	0	0
ELECTION PETITION	0	18	3	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11354</b>	<b>4582</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>12467</b>

**(H) MISC. APPLICATIONS**

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.08	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.09
EXECUTION APPLICATION	2843	597	529	2911
INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATIONS	15203	16499	13102	18600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18046</b>	<b>17096</b>	<b>13631</b>	<b>21511</b>
<b>TOTAL OF (G+H)</b>	<b>29400</b>	<b>21678</b>	<b>17100</b>	<b>33978</b>

**FILING, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF COMPANY SIDE (01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2009)**

**(I) COMPANY SIDE**

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.08	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.09
COMPANY PETITION	980	472	374	1078
APPLICATION IN COMPANY PETITION (INCLUDING LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS)	1769	1582	1183	2168
CLAIM APPLICATION (M)	139	226	221	144
MATTER TRANSFERRED u/s 446 (3) OF COMPANIES ACT	0	0	0	0
COMPANY EXECUTION APPLICATIONS	6	9	6	9
CRIMINAL ORIGINAL (COMPANY)	81	15	13	83
CIVIL CONTEMPT PETITION (COMPANY)	31	20	10	41
CRIMINAL MISC. (COMPANY)	5	7	1	11
COMPANY APPEAL (SINGLE BENCH)	88	39	25	102
CAVEAT	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3099</b>	<b>2370</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>3636</b>

**(J) MISC. APPLICATIONS**

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.08	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.09
MISC. APPLICATIONS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>TOTAL OF (I+J)</b>	<b>3099</b>	<b>2370</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>3636</b>

**TOTAL FILING, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF MAIN CASES AND MISC. APPLICATIONS**

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01-04-08	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31-03-09
MAIN CASES	74749	41448	49668	66529
MISC. APPLICATIONS	64213	66139	63072	67280
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>138962</b>	<b>107587</b>	<b>112740</b>	<b>133809</b>

*Note: Physical verification of cases was undertaken with regard to company side cases resulting in change of data for the month of January and May 2009, consequently, corrected arrear figures are reflected.*

**MONTH-WISE FILING, DISPOSAL, PENDENCY OF MAIN CASES AND EXISTING STRENGTH DURING THE PERIOD 01.04.2009 TO 31.03.2010**

MONTH	PREVIOUS PENDENCY	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	EXISTING STRENGTH	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	WORKING DAYS	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER MONTH	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER DAY (**)
<b>2009</b>									
April	66346	3124	4285	65185	40	48	19	107.12	5.63
May	65368(#)	4017	4374	65011	44	48	20	99.4	4.97
June	65011	660	157	65514	44(*)	48	16(*)	78.5(*)	4.9(*)
July	65514	4031	4394	65151	44	48	23	99.86	4.34
August	65151	3117	3725	64543	44	48	19	84.65	4.45
September	64543	3119	3956	63706	43	48	18	92	5.11
October	63706	3118	4059	62765	43	48	18	94.39	5.24
November	62765	3197	4319	61643	43	48	20	100.44	5.02
December	61643	3108	3474	61277	42	48	20	82.71	4.13
<b>2010</b>									
January	61277	3062	3653	60686	42	48	17	86.97	5.11
February	60686	3263	3434	60515	41	48	19	83.75	4.4
March	60515	3529	3335	60709	41	48	18	81.34	4.51

(#) Physical verification of cases was carried out with regard to company side cases resulting in change of data for the month of May 2009. The pendency figures as recorded month-wise during the above mentioned period are reflected above.

(\*) During the summer vacation of the court in the month of June 2009, two Vacation Judges held court from 01-6-09 to 10.06.09, 11.06.09 to 20.06.09 and 21.06.09 to 30.06.09. The average disposal per Judge is reflected accordingly.

(\*\*) This may be seen with the fact that everyday on an average 59 cases were listed before each bench

*Note: 3025 reportable Judgments were delivered during the period 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2010.*

**MONTH-WISE FILING, DISPOSAL, PENDENCY OF MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS AND EXISTING STRENGTH DURING THE PERIOD 01.04.2009 TO 31.03.2010**

MONTH	PREVIOUS PENDENCY	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	EXISTING STRENGTH	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	WORKING DAYS	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER MONTH	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER DAY
<b>2009</b>									
April	67280	5577	5944	66913	40	48	19	148.6	7.82
May	66913	7720	6977	67656	44	48	20	158.56	7.92
June	67656	1144	382	68418	44(*)	48	16(*)	191(*)	11.93(*)
July	68418	7077	6684	68811	44	48	23	151.9	6.6
August	68811	6239	5636	69414	44	48	19	128.09	6.74
September	69414	5751	5567	69598	43	48	18	129.46	7.19
October	69598	5619	5464	69753	43	48	18	127.06	7.05
November	69753	5949	6130	69572	43	48	20	142.55	7.12
December	69572	5841	5309	70104	42	48	20	126.4	6.32
<b>2010</b>									
January	70104	5542	5347	70299	42	48	17	127.3	7.48
February	70299	5871	5701	70469	41	48	19	139.04	7.31
March	70469	6317	5240	71546	41	48	18	127.8	7.1

(\*) During the summer vacation of the court in the month of June 2009, two Vacation Judges held court from 01.06.09 to 10.06.09, 11.06.09 to 20.06.09 and 21.06.09 to 30.06.09. The average disposal per Judge is reflected accordingly.

**FILING, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY FROM 01.04.2009 TO 31.03.2010**

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.09	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.10
<b>(A) ARTICLE 226 OF THE CONSTITUTION</b>				
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL)	18864	8323	12848	14339
<b>(B) CIVIL CASES (APPELLATE SIDE)</b>				
LETTERS PATENT APPEAL	1339	739	1369	709
CIVIL REVISION PETITION	210	175	244	141
CIVIL REVISION PETITION (RENT)	81	0	26	55
REVISION PET. UNDER RENT CONTROL ACT	107	203	180	130
CIVIL MISC.(MAIN)	1131	1663	1764	1030
TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	3	82	51	34
REGULAR FIRST APPEAL	2827	587	849	2565
LAND ACQUISITION APPEAL	1641	671	113	2199
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	1698	412	807	1303
APPEALS IN MATRIMONIAL CASES	218	150	72	296
APPEALS PERTAINING TO MACT ORDERS	2045	657	577	2125
SECOND APPEALS UNDER RENT CONTROL ACT	59	1	17	43
COMPANY APPEAL (DIVISION BENCH)	44	30	39	35
COMPANY SECRETARY REFERENCE	7	0	4	3
REGULAR SECOND APPEAL	1029	187	241	975
CONTEMPT CASE (CIVIL)	984	856	1071	769
CIVIL CONTEMPT APPEAL	67	28	27	68
CIVIL CONTEMPT REFERENCE	10	1	3	8
REGULAR FIRST APPEAL (ORIGINAL SIDE)	212	120	105	227
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER (ORIGINAL SIDE)	499	765	715	549
EXECUTION FIRST APPEALS (ORIGINAL SIDE)	42	45	33	54
MATRIMONIAL REFERENCE	0	1	0	1
CIVIL REFERENCE	5	0	0	5
EXECUTION FIRST APPEAL	31	20	18	33
EXECUTION SECOND APPEAL	4	0	0	4
ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION APPEAL	0	0	0	0
REVIEW APPLICATIONS	67	442	471	38
<b>(A + B) TOTAL</b>	<b>33224</b>	<b>16158</b>	<b>21644</b>	<b>27738</b>



CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.09	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.10
<b>(C) TAX MATTERS</b>				
INCOME TAX APPEAL	3847	1650	1088	4409
INCOME TAX CASE	0	0	0	0
INCOME TAX REFERENCE	471	0	21	450
INCOME TAX SECOND APPEAL	4	0	0	4
SALES TAX CASE	2	0	2	0
SALES TAX APPEAL	26	15	21	20
SALES TAX REFERENCE	43	3	11	35
WEALTH TAX CASE	2	0	0	2
WEALTH TAX REFERENCE	70	0	0	70
WEALTH TAX APPEAL	75	0	6	69
GIFT TAX CASE	0	0	0	0
GIFT TAX APPEAL	7	0	0	7
GIFT TAX REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
SUR TAX REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
CUSTOM ACT CASE	8	9	7	10
CUSTOM ACT REFERENCE	4	0	3	1
CUSTOM ACT APPEAL	5	13	8	10
CENTRAL EXCISE ACT CASE	58	12	12	58
CENTRAL EXCISE ACT REF	14	0	10	4
ESTATE DUTY CASE	0	0	0	0
ESTATE DUTY REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
ESTATE DUTY APPEAL	0	0	0	0
GOLD CONTROL ACT CASE	1	0	0	1
GOLD CONTROL ACT REF.	3	0	0	3
CHARTERED ACCTT. REFERENCE	6	0	0	6
CHARTERED ACCTT. CASE	2	0	0	2
CHARTERED ACCTT. APPEAL	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4648</b>	<b>1702</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>5161</b>
<b>(D) CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>26589</b>	<b>36400</b>	<b>35439</b>	<b>27550</b>
<b>TOTAL OF (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>64461</b>	<b>54260</b>	<b>58272</b>	<b>60449</b>

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.09	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.10
<b>(E) CRIMINAL SIDE</b>				
WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL)	879	1856	2106	629
CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION	1241	707	830	1118
CRIMINAL APPEALS (DIVISION BENCH)	2286	256	677	1865
CRIMINAL APPEALS (SINGLE BENCH)	4673	832	958	4547
BAIL APPLICATIONS	628	2420	2467	581
APPLICATIONS u/s 482 Cr.P.C	2177	4460	4535	2102
TRANSFER PETITION (CRIMINAL)	2	12	9	5
DEATH SENTENCE REFERENCE	6	2	7	1
CRIMINAL REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
CONTEMPT CASE (CRIMINAL)	22	19	28	13
CRIMINAL CONTEMPT REFERENCE	3	7	5	5
LEAVE TO APPEAL u/s 378 Cr.P.C	349	285	283	351
CRIMINAL MISC. FOR BAIL	288	1651	1657	282
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12554</b>	<b>12507</b>	<b>13562</b>	<b>11499</b>
<b>(F) CRIMINAL MISC. APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>19180</b>	<b>15147</b>	<b>14385</b>	<b>19942</b>
<b>TOTAL OF (E+F)</b>	<b>31734</b>	<b>27654</b>	<b>27947</b>	<b>31441</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (SUM OF A TO F)</b>	<b>96195</b>	<b>81914</b>	<b>86219</b>	<b>91890</b>

### FILING, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF ORIGINAL SIDE ( 01.04.2009 TO 31.03.2010)

#### (G) ORIGINAL SIDE

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.09	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.10
CIVIL SUITS	7961	2451	2000	8412
ARBITRATION APPLICATIONS (u/s 11 OF ARBITRATION ACT)	329	453	556	226
ARBITRATION APPEAL (u/s 37 (2) OF ARBITRATION & CONCILIATION ACT)	10	22	26	6
ORIGINAL MISC. PETITIONS (u/s 9,14,15 33 & 34 OF ARBITRATION ACT)	1257	762	924	1095
TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	5	26	28	3
PROBATE	366	75	70	371
MATRIMONIAL	0	0	0	0
INDIGENT PERSON APPLICATION	130	28	14	144
EXECUTION	652	304	341	615
CIVIL ORIGINAL	15	0	4	11
ORIGINAL APPEAL	85	5	10	80
CONTEMPT CASE (CIVIL)	1301	131	169	1263
CAVEAT	150	42	81	111
REVIEW APPLICATION	191	19	50	160
CIVIL RULE	0	0	0	0
ELECTION PETITION	15	3	3	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12467</b>	<b>4321</b>	<b>4276</b>	<b>12512</b>

#### (H) MISC. APPLICATIONS

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.09	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.10
EXECUTION APPLICATION	2911	718	651	2978
INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATIONS	18600	16382	13906	21076
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21511</b>	<b>17100</b>	<b>14557</b>	<b>24054</b>
<b>TOTAL OF (G+H)</b>	<b>33978</b>	<b>21421</b>	<b>18833</b>	<b>36566</b>

### FILING, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF COMPANY SIDE (01.04.2009 TO 31.03.2010)

#### (I) COMPANY SIDE

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.09	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.10
COMPANY PETITION	1078	510	546	1042
APPLICATION IN COMPANY PETITION (INCLUDING LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS)	2168	1861	1689	2340
CLAIM APPLICATION (M)	144	197	213	128
MATTER TRANSFERRED u/s 446 (3) OF COMPANIES ACT	0	0	0	0
COMPANY EXECUTION APPLICATIONS	9	0	0	9
CRIMINAL ORIGINAL (COMPANY)	83	12	16	79
CIVIL CONTEMPT PETITION (COMPANY)	41	18	7	52
CRIMINAL MISC. (COMPANY)	11	7	2	16
COMPANY APPEAL (SINGLE BENCH)	102	46	15	133
CAVEAT	0	6	6	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3636</b>	<b>2657</b>	<b>2494</b>	<b>3799</b>

#### (J) MISC. APPLICATIONS

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.09	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.10
MISC. APPLICATIONS	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>TOTAL OF (I+J)</b>	<b>3636</b>	<b>2657</b>	<b>2494</b>	<b>3799</b>

### TOTAL FILING, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF MAIN CASES AND MISC. APPLICATIONS

CATEGORY	PENDENCY AS ON 01.04.09	FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY AS ON 31.03.10
MAIN CASES	66529	37345	43165	60709
MISC. APPLICATIONS	67280	68647	64381	71546
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>133809</b>	<b>105992</b>	<b>107546</b>	<b>132255</b>

Note: physical verification of cases was undertaken with regard to company side cases resulting in change of data for the months of January and May 2009, consequently corrected arrear figures are reflected.

## Comparative Analysis of Trends between 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

### Overall analysis of 2008-2009: Pendency, Filing and Disposal

Categories	Main Cases	Miscellaneous
Pendency on 01.04.2008	74,749	64,213
Pendency on 31.03.2009	66,529	67,280
Change in Pendency	10.99% (-)	4.77% (+)
Total No. of Freshly filed matters	41,448	66,139
Total No. of Disposals	49,668	63,072
Difference between Disposals and Filed Matters	8,220 (Disposal is higher)	3,067 (Filing is higher)
Total No. of Working Days	218	218
Average No. of working days per month	18.16	18.16
Average No. of Judges	39.83	39.83
Average filing per month	3,454	5,511.58
Average disposal per month	4,139	5,256
Average disposal per judge per month	103.91	131.96
Average disposal per judge per day	5.72	7.26

### Detailed Analysis: of 2008-2009: Pendency

Categories	Pendency as on 01.04.2008	Pendency as on 31.03.2009	Change in Pendency (Percentage)
Writ	25,742	18,864	26.71% (-)
Civil Appellate	16,205	14,360	11.38% (-)
Tax	4,551	4,648	2.13% (+)
Civil Miscellaneous	27,653	26,589	3.84% (-)
Criminal Main	13,798	12,554	9.01% (-)
Criminal Miscellaneous	18,514	19,180	3.59% (+)
Original Side	11,354	12,467	9.8% (+)
Miscellaneous Applications	18,046	21,511	19.2% (+)
Company Side	3,099	3,636	17.32% (+)
Miscellaneous Applications	0	0	0
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1,38,962</b>	<b>1,33,809</b>	<b>3.7% (-)</b>

#### Explanation on Disposal of Main Cases :

- Change in Pendency. This denotes the reduction over the previous year figures by 10.99%
- Difference between Disposals and Filed Matters. This denotes the difference between the no. of fresh matters filed in this year and the number of main cases disposed off. In other words 8,220 more cases were disposed off over and above the number of cases filed, or, 19.83% more cases than the number filed were disposed off.
- The symbol (-) indicates a decrease in Pendency and the symbol (+) indicates an increase in Pendency

### Overall analysis of 2009-2010: Pendency, Filing and Disposal

Categories	Main Cases	Miscellaneous
Pendency on 01.04.2009	66,529	67,280
Pendency on 31.03.2010	60,709	71,546
Change in Pendency	8.74% (-)	6.34% (+)
Total No. of Freshly filed matters	37,345	68,647
Total No. of Disposals	43,165	64,381
Difference between Disposals and Filed Matters	5,820 (Disposal is higher)	4,266 (Filing is higher)
Total No. of Working Days	227	227
Average No. of working days per month	18.91	18.91
Average No. of Judges	42.58	42.58
Average filing per month	3,112.08	5,720.58
Average disposal per month	3,597.08	5,365.08
Average disposal per judge per month	84.47	126
Average disposal per judge per day	4.46	6.66

### Detailed Analysis: of 2009-2010: Pendency

Categories	Pendency as on 01.04.2009	Pendency as on 31.03.2010	Change in Pendency (Percentage)
Writ	18,864	14,339	23.98% (-)
Civil Appellate	14,360	13,399	6.69% (-)
Tax	4,648	5,161	11.03% (+)
Civil Miscellaneous	26,589	27,550	3.61% (+)
Criminal Main	12,554	11,499	8.4% (-)
Criminal Miscellaneous	19,180	19,942	3.97% (+)
Original Side	12,467	12,512	0.36% (+)
Miscellaneous Applications	21,511	24,054	11.82% (+)
Company Side	3,636	3,799	4.48% (+)
Miscellaneous Applications	0	0	0
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1,33,809</b>	<b>1,32,255</b>	<b>1.16% (-)</b>

#### Explanation on Disposal of Main Cases :

- Change in Pendency. This denotes the reduction over the previous year figures by 8.74%
- Difference between Disposals and Filed Matters. This denotes the difference between the no. of fresh matters filed in this year and the number of main cases disposed off. In other words 5,820 more cases were disposed off over and above the number of cases filed, or, 15.58% more cases than the number filed were disposed off.
- The symbol (-) indicates a decrease in Pendency and the symbol (+) indicates an increase in Pendency

## Comparison of Figures Between 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

### Main Cases: Comparison for Pendency, Filing, and Disposal between 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

Categories	2008-2009	2009-2010
Pendency on April 1st	74,749	66,529
Pendency on March 31st	66,529	60,709
Change in Pendency	10.99% (-)	8.74% (-)
Total No. of Freshly filed matters	41,448	37,345
Total No. of Disposals	49,668	43,165
Difference between Disposals and Filed Matters	8,220	5,820
Total No. of Working Days	218	227
Average No. of working days per month	18.16	18.91
Average No. of Judges	39.83	42.58
Average filing per month	3,454	3,112.08
Average disposal per month	4,139	3,597.08
Average disposal per judge per month	103.91	84.47
Average disposal per judge per day	5.72	4.46

### Miscellaneous Cases: Comparison for Pendency, Filing, and Disposal between 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

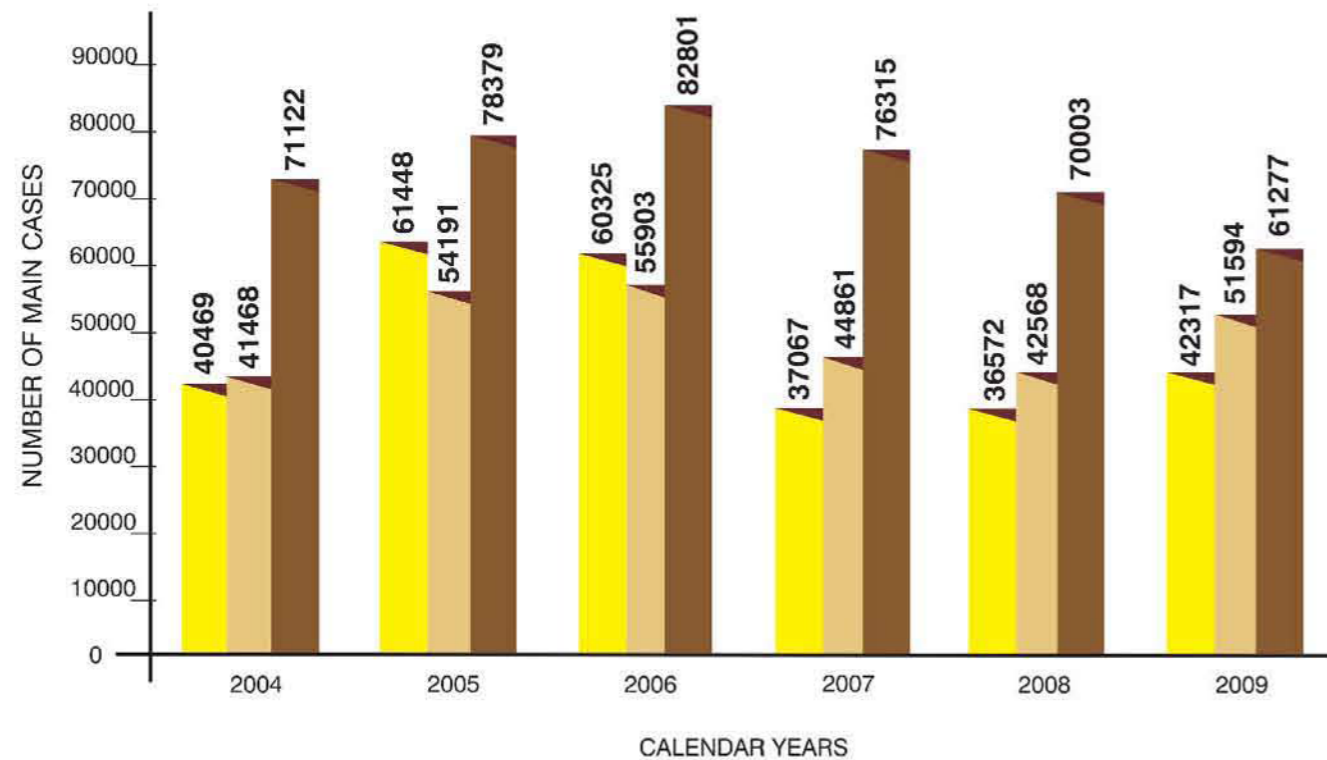
Categories	2008-2009	2009-2010
Pendency on April 1st	64,213	67,280
Pendency on March 31st	67,280	71,546
Change in Pendency	4.77% (+)	6.34% (+)
Total No. of Freshly filed matters	66,139	68,647
Total No. of Disposals	63,072	64,381
Difference between Disposals and Filed Matters	3,067	4,266
Total No. of Working Days	218	227
Average No. of working days per month	18.16	18.91
Average No. of Judges	39.83	42.58
Average filing per month	5,511.58	5,720.58
Average disposal per month	5,256	5,365.08
Average disposal per judge per month	131.96	126
Average disposal per judge per day	7.26	6.66

### Detailed Comparison of Changes in Pendency in 2008-2009 and 2009-2010

Categories	2008-2009	2009-2010
Writ	26.71% (-)	23.98% (-)
Civil Appellate	11.38% (-)	6.69% (-)
Tax	2.13% (+)	11.03% (+)
Civil Miscellaneous	3.84% (-)	3.61% (+)
Criminal Main	9.01% (-)	8.4% (-)
Criminal Miscellaneous	3.59% (+)	3.97% (+)
Original Side	9.8% (+)	0.36% (+)
Miscellaneous Applications	19.2% (+)	11.82% (+)
Company Side	17.32% (+)	4.48% (+)
Miscellaneous Applications	0	0
Overall	3.7% (-)	1.16% (-)

## Comparative Statistics Respecting Filing, Disposal and Pendency of Main Cases\* for the Period 01-01-2004 to 31-12-2009

\*Main includes main cases in all categories

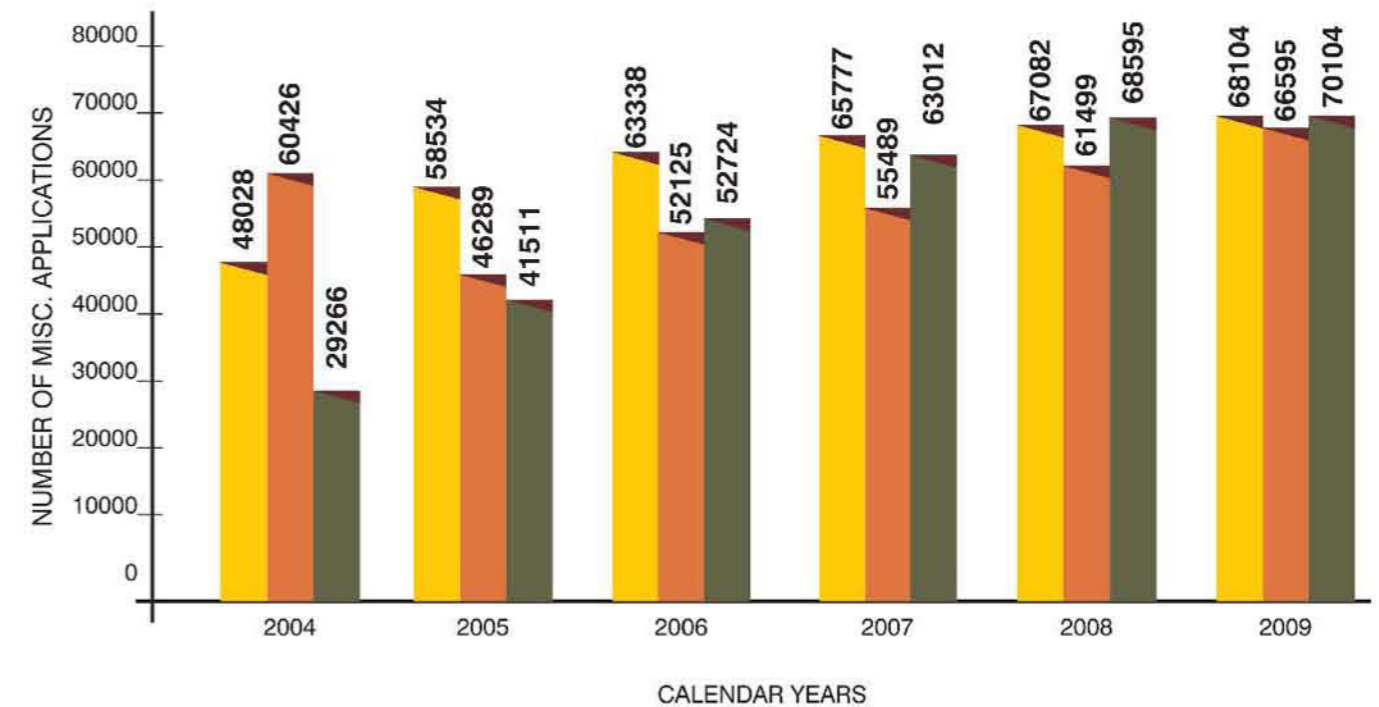


FILING DISPOSAL PENDENCY

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 2010		
FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
<b>9854</b>	<b>10422</b>	<b>60709</b>

## Comparative Statistics Respecting Filing, Disposal and Pendency of Miscellaneous Applications\* for the period 01-01-2004 to 31-12-2009

\*Miscellaneous includes miscellaneous applications in all categories



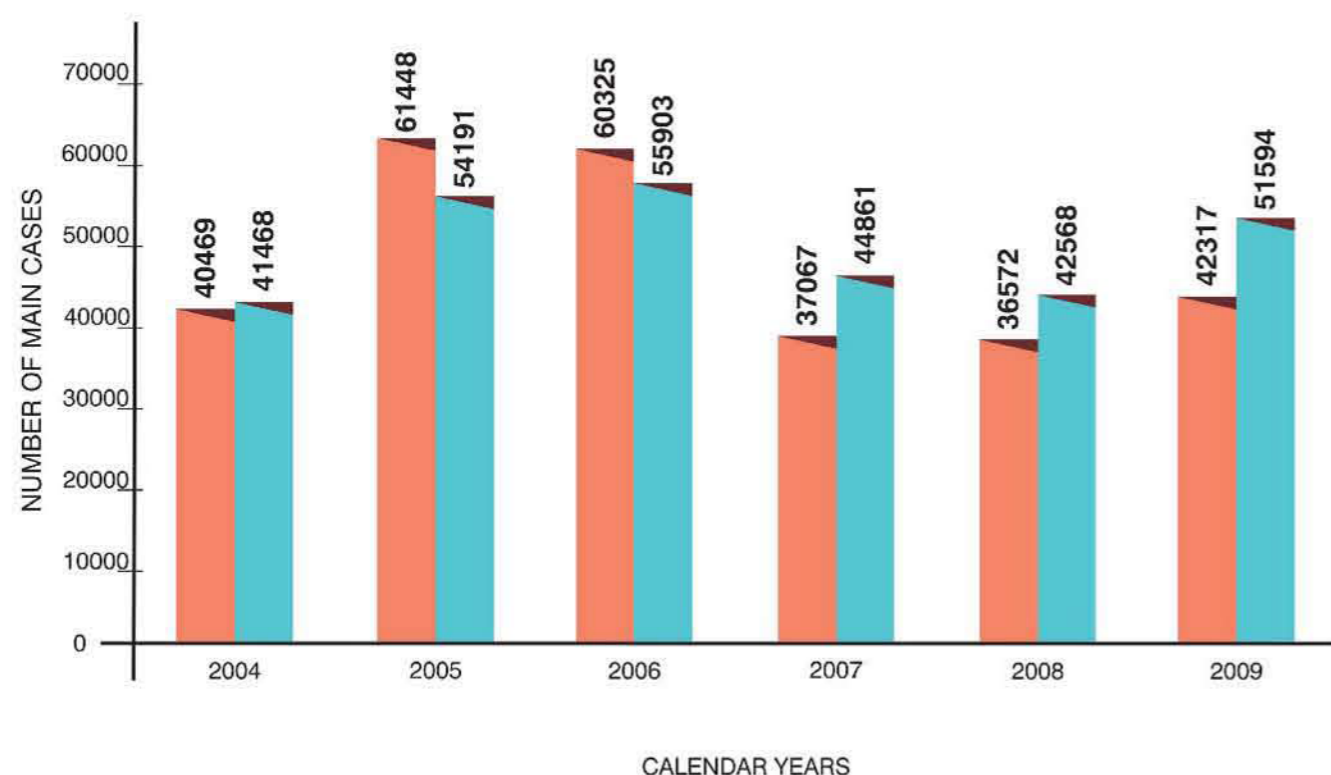
FILING DISPOSAL PENDENCY

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 2010		
FILING	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY
<b>17730</b>	<b>16288</b>	<b>71546</b>

Note: Prior to 01.01.2007, writ petitions were given multiple numbers as per the number of petitioners as per the order dated 22.09.2003 in W.P. (C) 6071/2003 and Circular No. 353-E-2/Estt/DHC dated 13.11.2003. However w.e.f. 1.1.2007, each writ petition was given one specific number, regardless of the number of petitioners.

## Comparative Statistics of Filing and Disposal of Main Cases\* from the Year 2004 to 2009

\*Main includes main cases in all categories.



FILING DISPOSAL

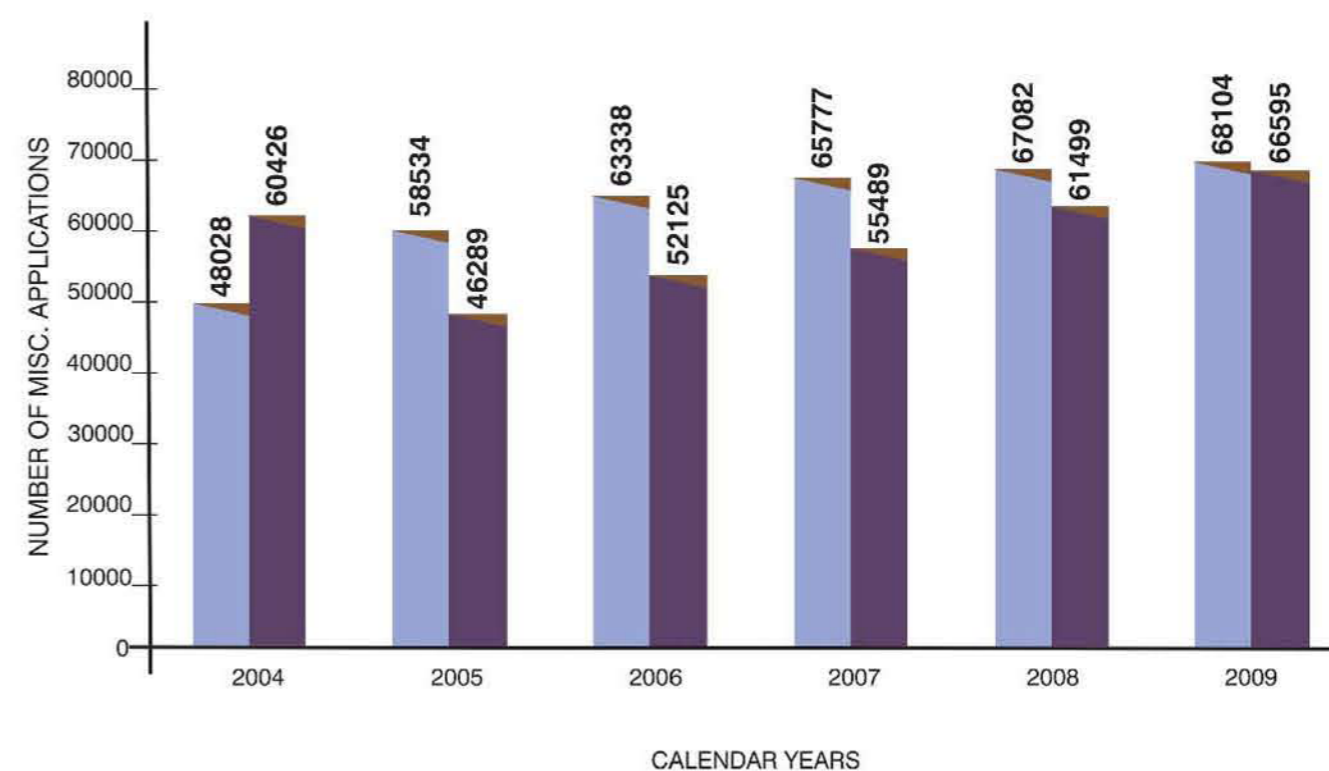
FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 2010

FILING DISPOSAL  
**9854** **10422**

Note: Prior to 01.01.2007, writ petitions were given multiple numbers as per the number of petitioners as per the order dated 22.09.2003 in W.P. (C) 6071/2003 and Circular No. 353-E-2/Estt/DHC dated 13.11.2003. However w.e.f. 1.1.2007, each writ petition was given one specific number, regardless of the number of petitioners.

## Comparative Statistics of Filing and Disposal of Miscellaneous Applications\* from the year 2004 to 2009

\*Miscellaneous includes miscellaneous applications in all categories.



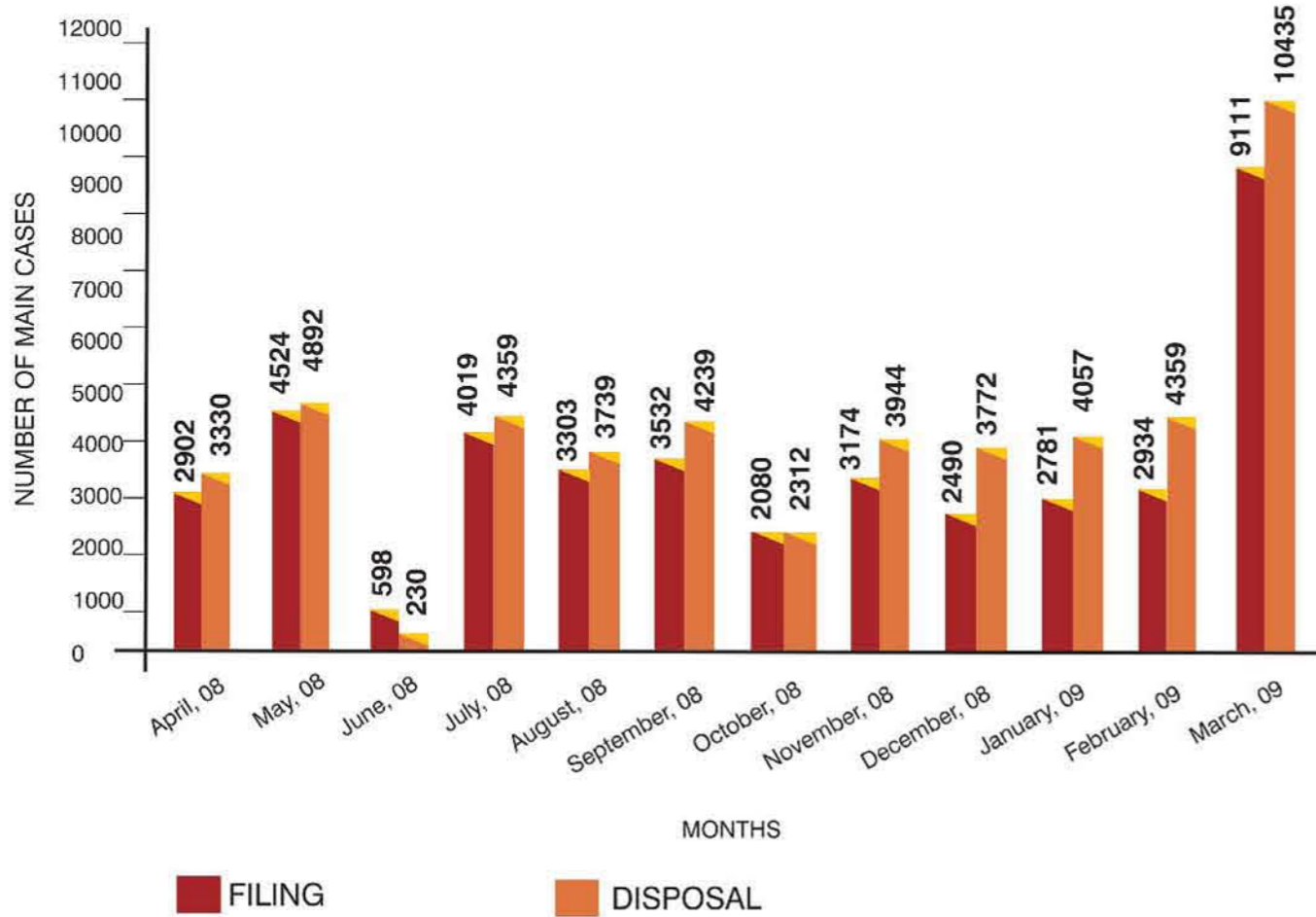
FILING DISPOSAL

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH 2010

FILING DISPOSAL  
**17730** **16288**

## Month-wise Statistics of Filing and Disposal of Main Cases\* for the period April, 2008 to March, 2009

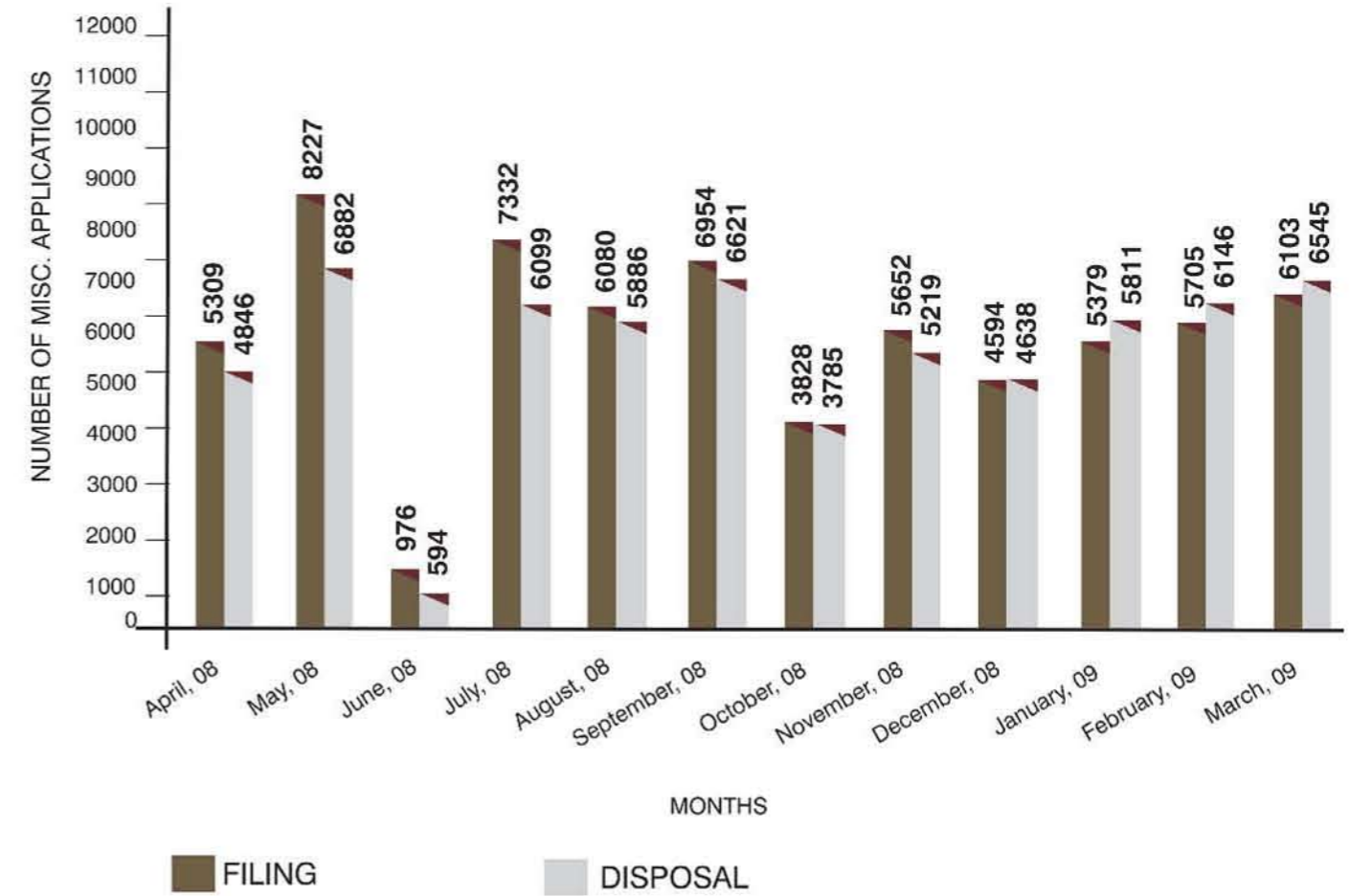
\*Main includes main cases in all categories.



Note: A batch of 5913 cases were registered in March, 2009 out of which 5660 cases were disposed through common order

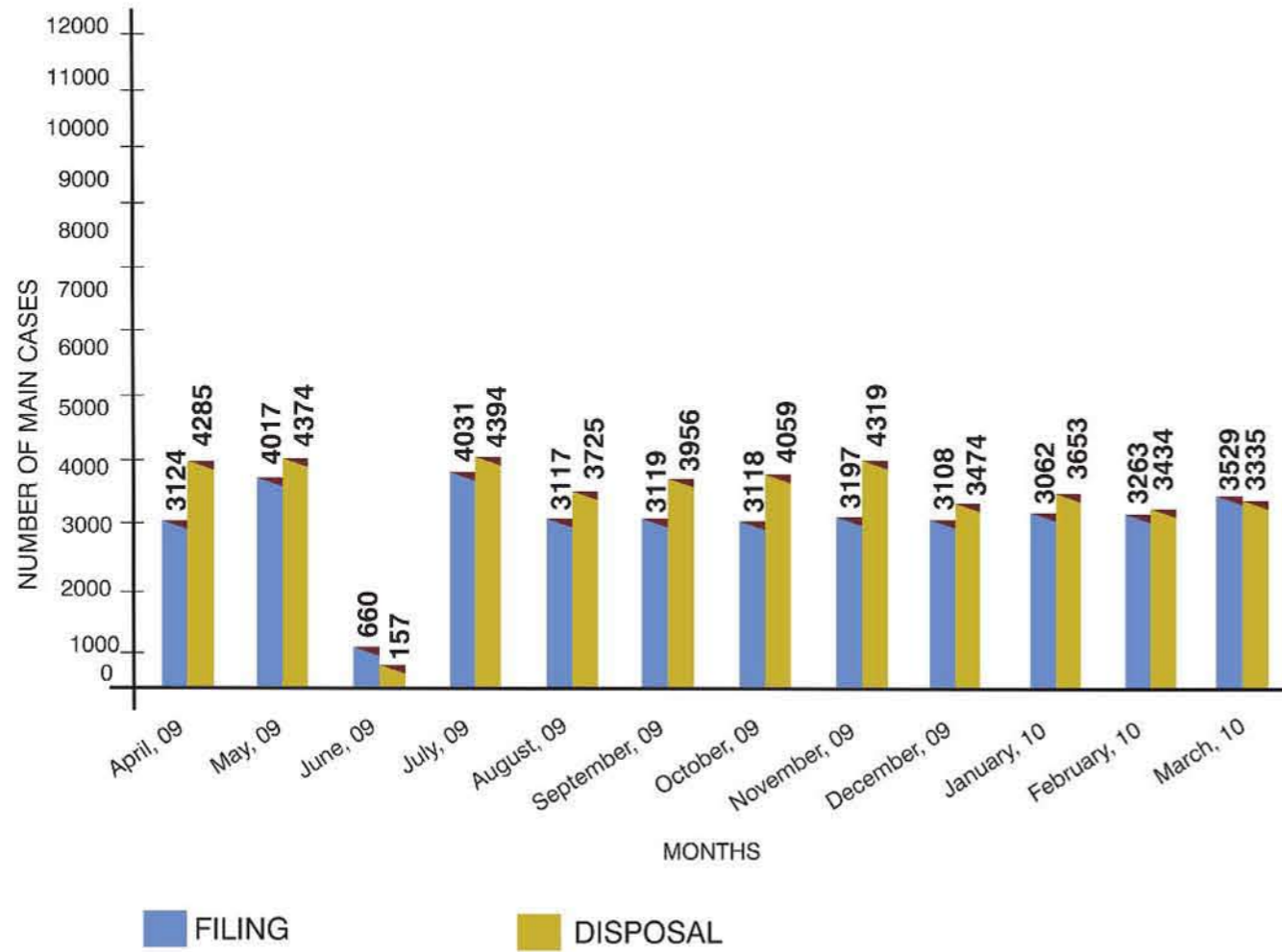
## Month-wise Statistics of Filing and Disposal of Miscellaneous Applications\* for the period April, 2008 to March, 2009

\*Miscellaneous includes miscellaneous applications in all categories.



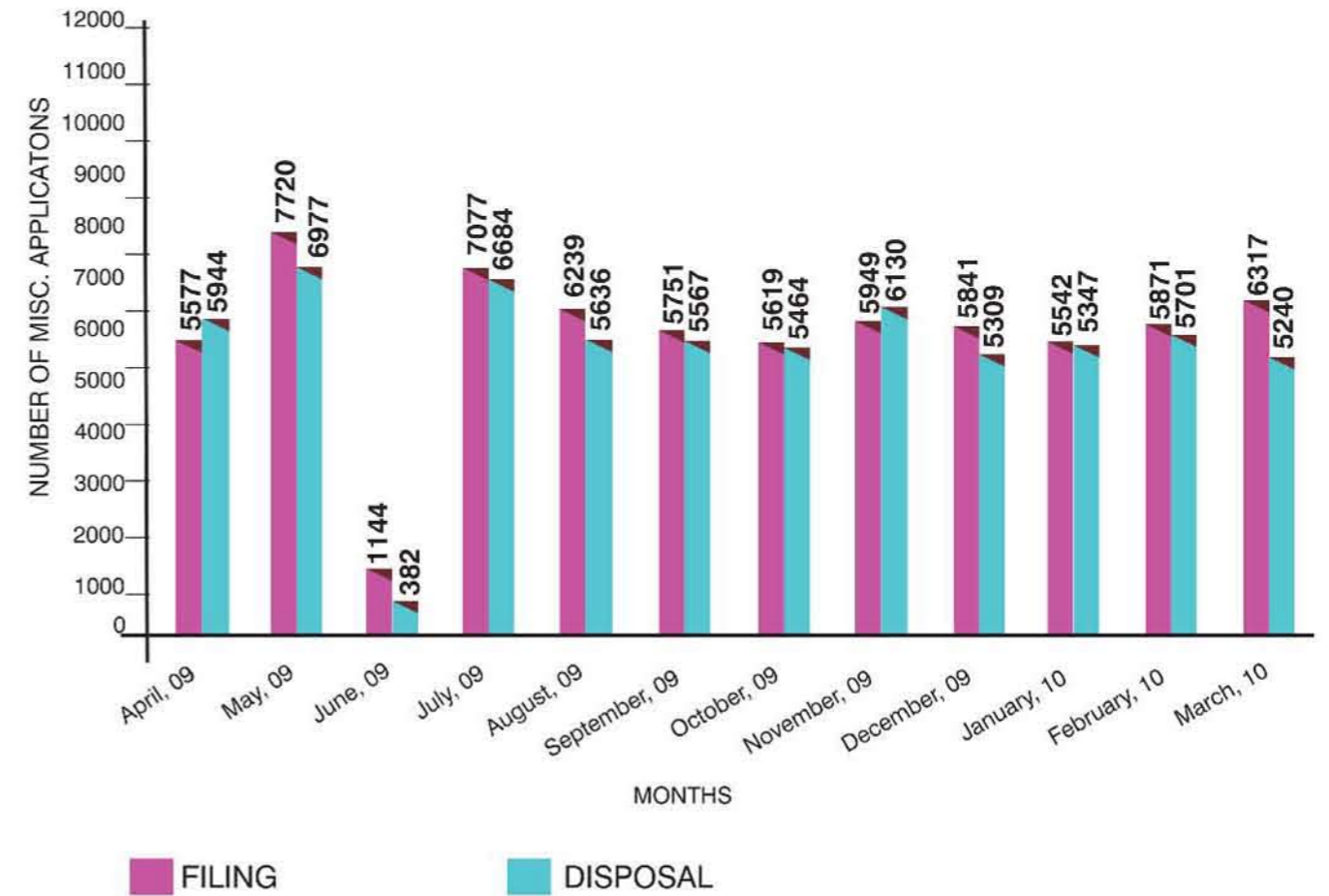
## Month-wise Statistics of Filing and Disposal of Main Cases\* for the period April, 2009 to March, 2010

\*Main includes main cases in all categories.



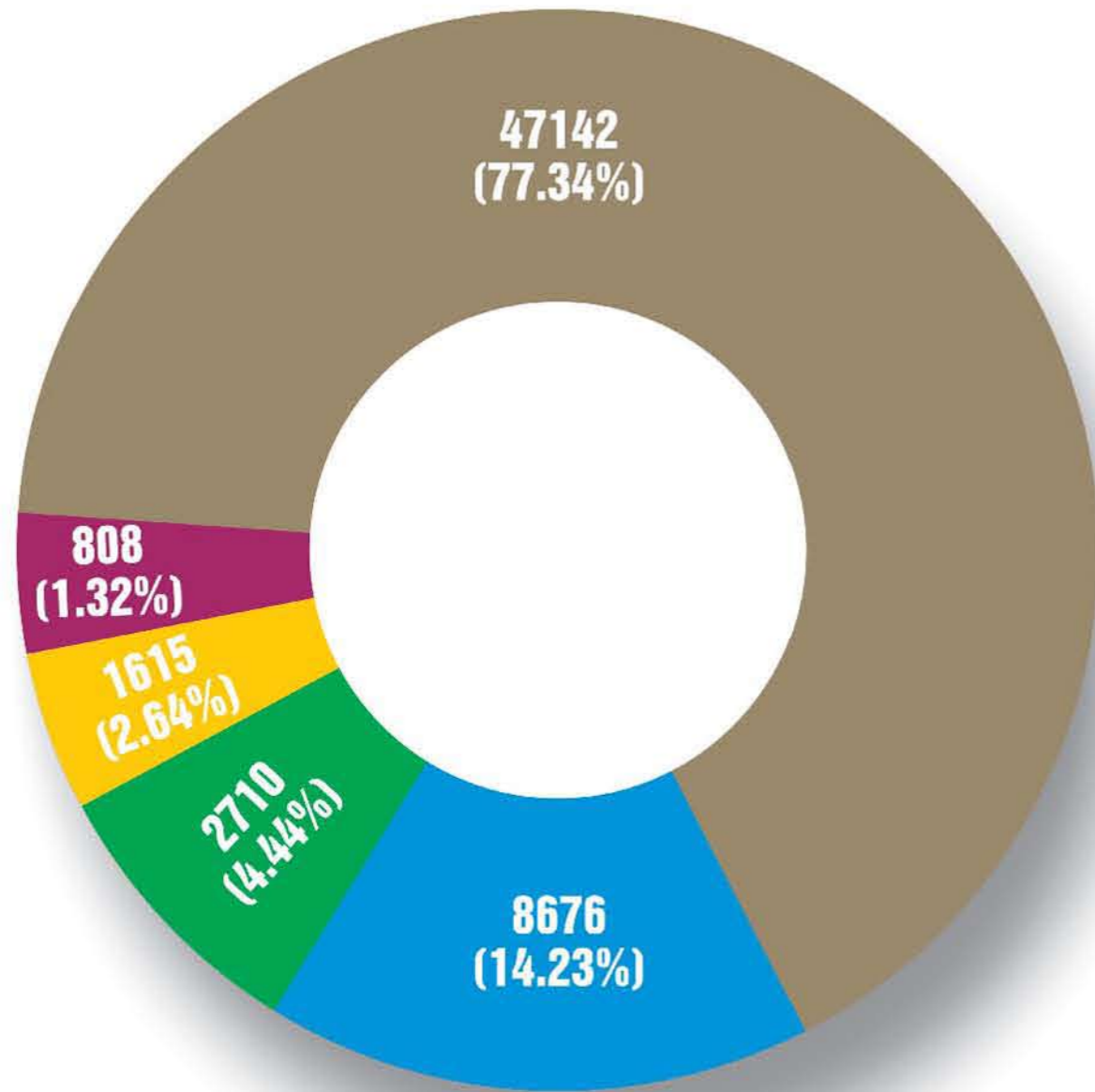
## Month-wise Statistics of Filing and Disposal of Miscellaneous Applications\* For the period April, 2009 to March, 2010

\*Miscellaneous includes miscellaneous applications in all categories





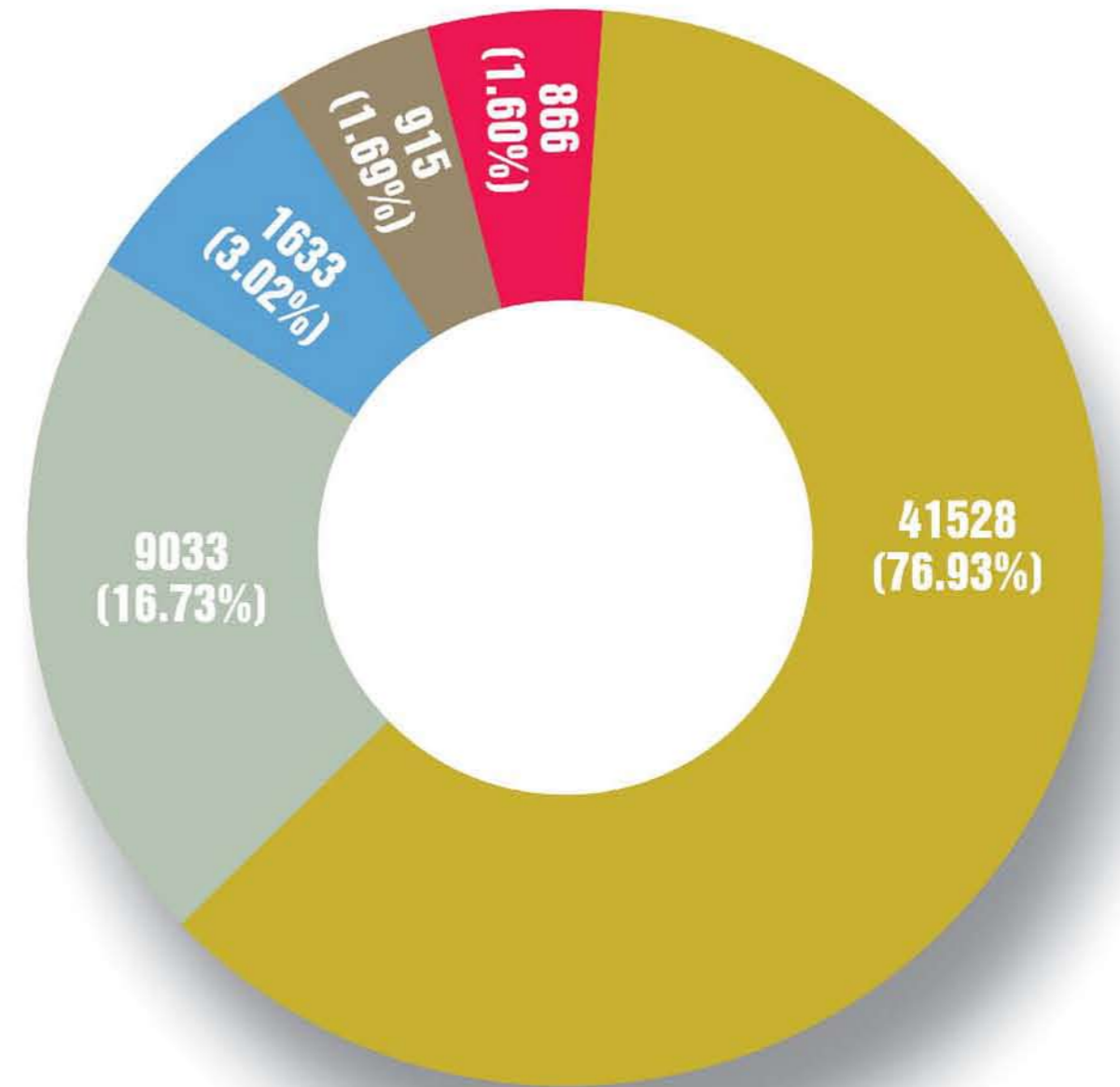
**Pendency of Civil Cases (Main)  
as on 1st of April 2008**



- Less than 5 years old
- 5 to 10 years old
- More than 10 & upto 15 years old
- More than 15 & upto 20 years old
- More than 20 years old

Total pendency of civil cases as on 1st of April 2008 = 60951 cases

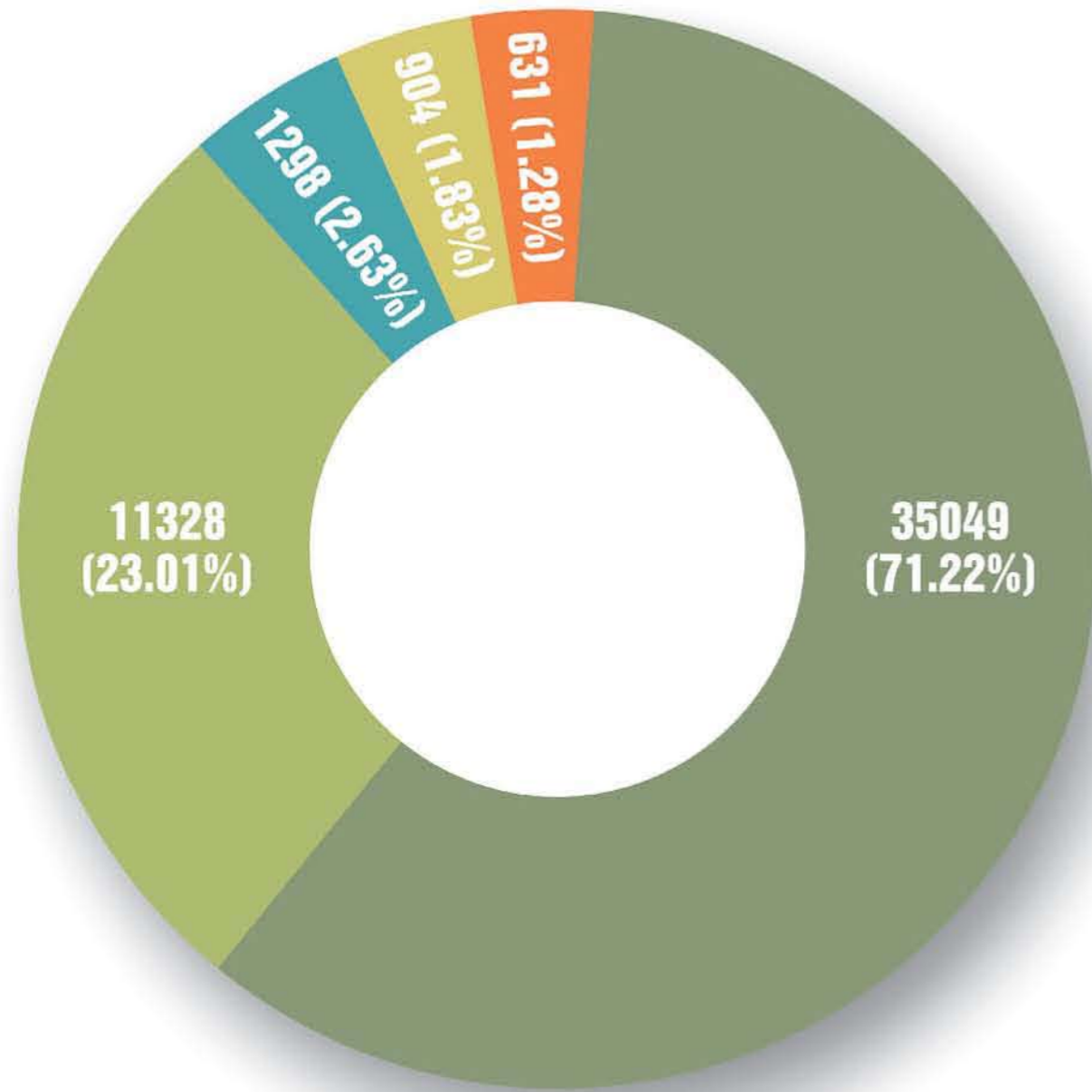
**Pendency of Civil Cases (Main)  
as on 31st of March 2009**



- Less than 5 years old
- 5 to 10 years old
- More than 10 & upto 15 years old
- More than 15 & upto 20 years old
- More than 20 years old

Total pendency of civil cases as on 31st of March 2009 = 53975 cases

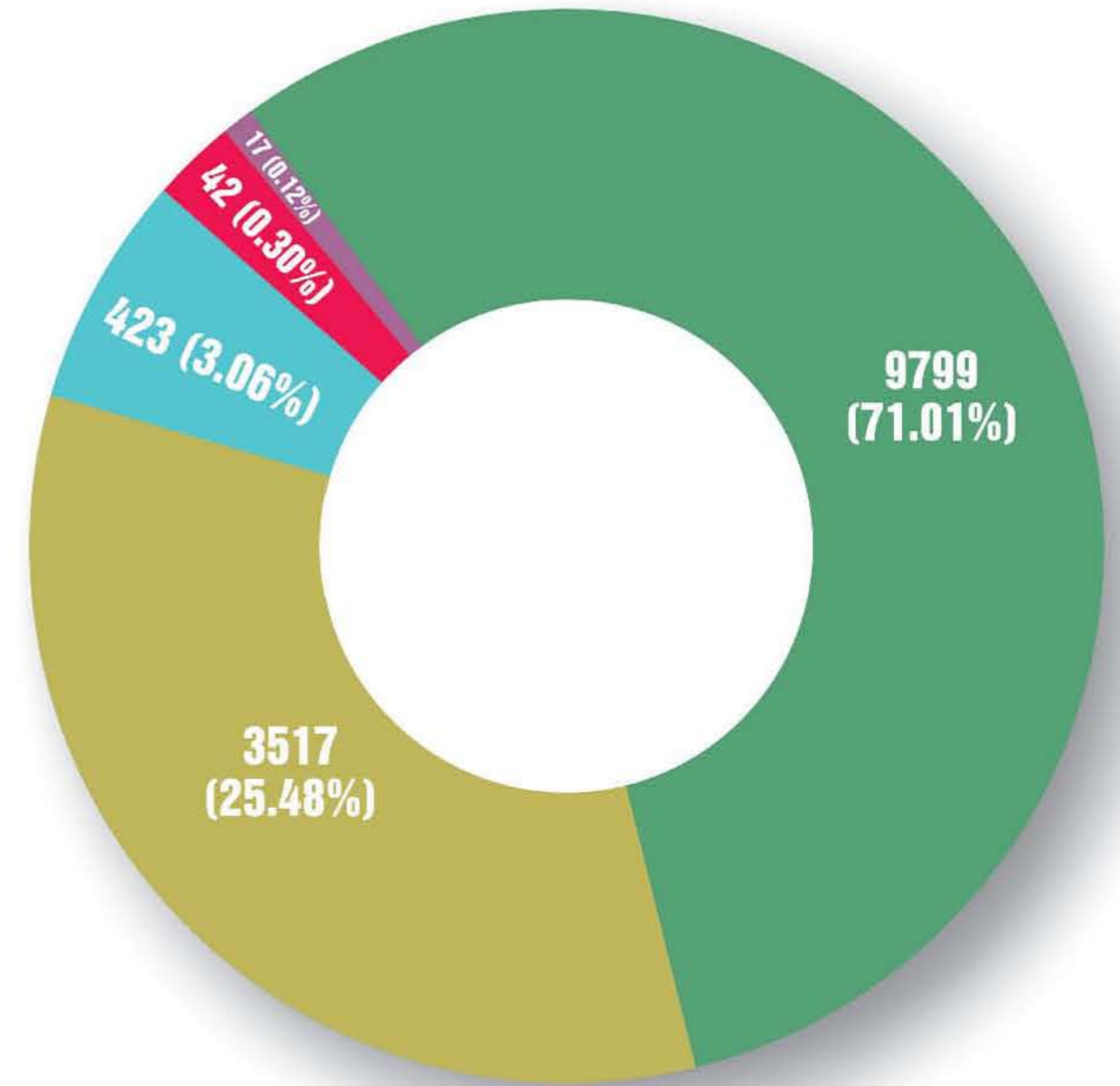
**Pendency of Civil Cases (Main)  
as on 31st of March 2010**



- Less than 5 years old
- 5 to 10 years old
- More than 10 & upto 15 years old
- More than 15 & upto 20 years old
- More than 20 years old

Total pendency of civil cases as on 31st of March 2010 = 49210 cases

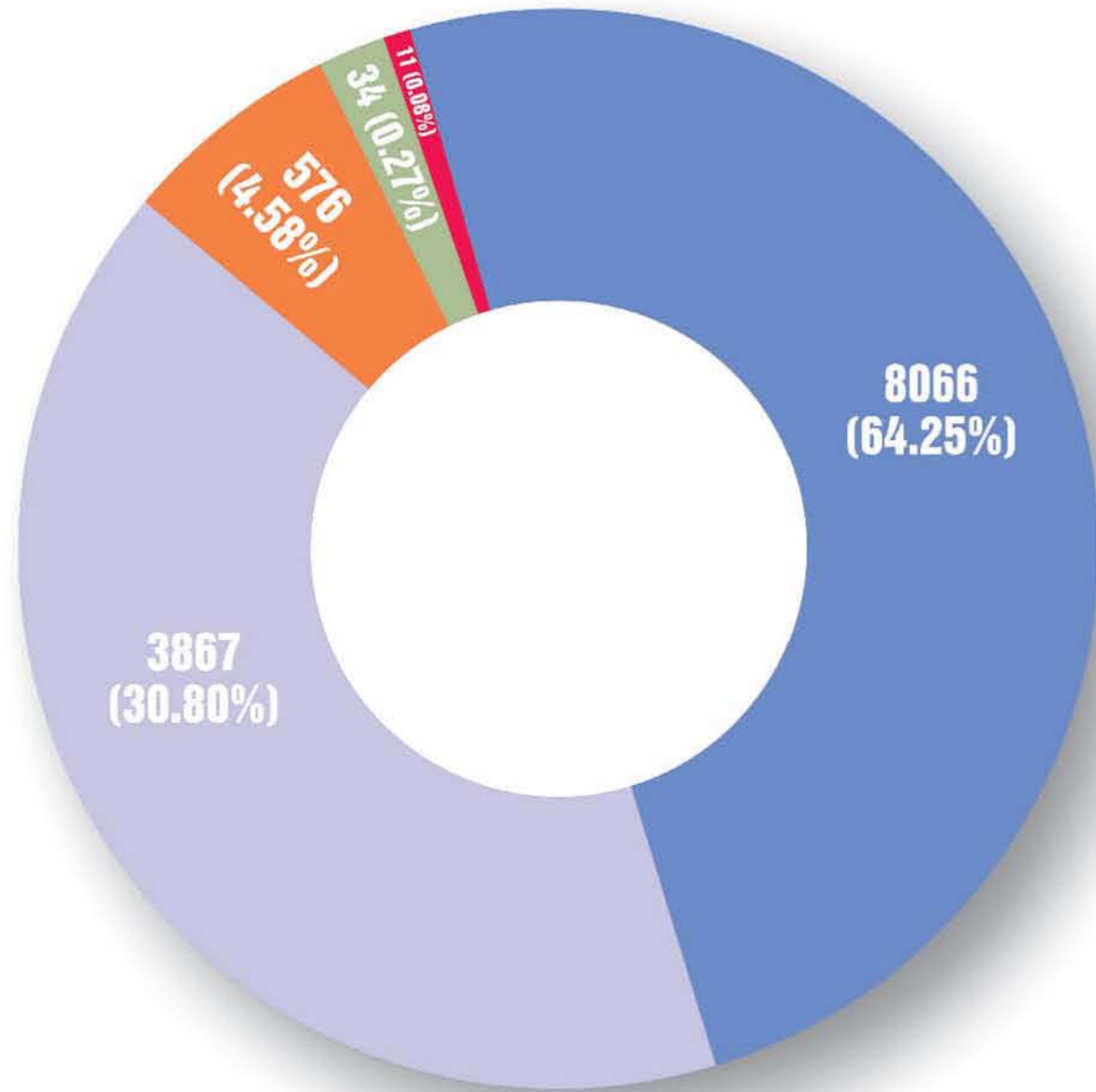
**Pendency of Criminal Cases (Main)  
as on 1st of April 2008**



- Less than 5 years old
- 5 to 10 years old
- More than 10 & upto 15 years old
- More than 15 & upto 20 years old
- More than 20 years old

Total pendency of criminal cases as on 1st of April 2008 = 13798 cases

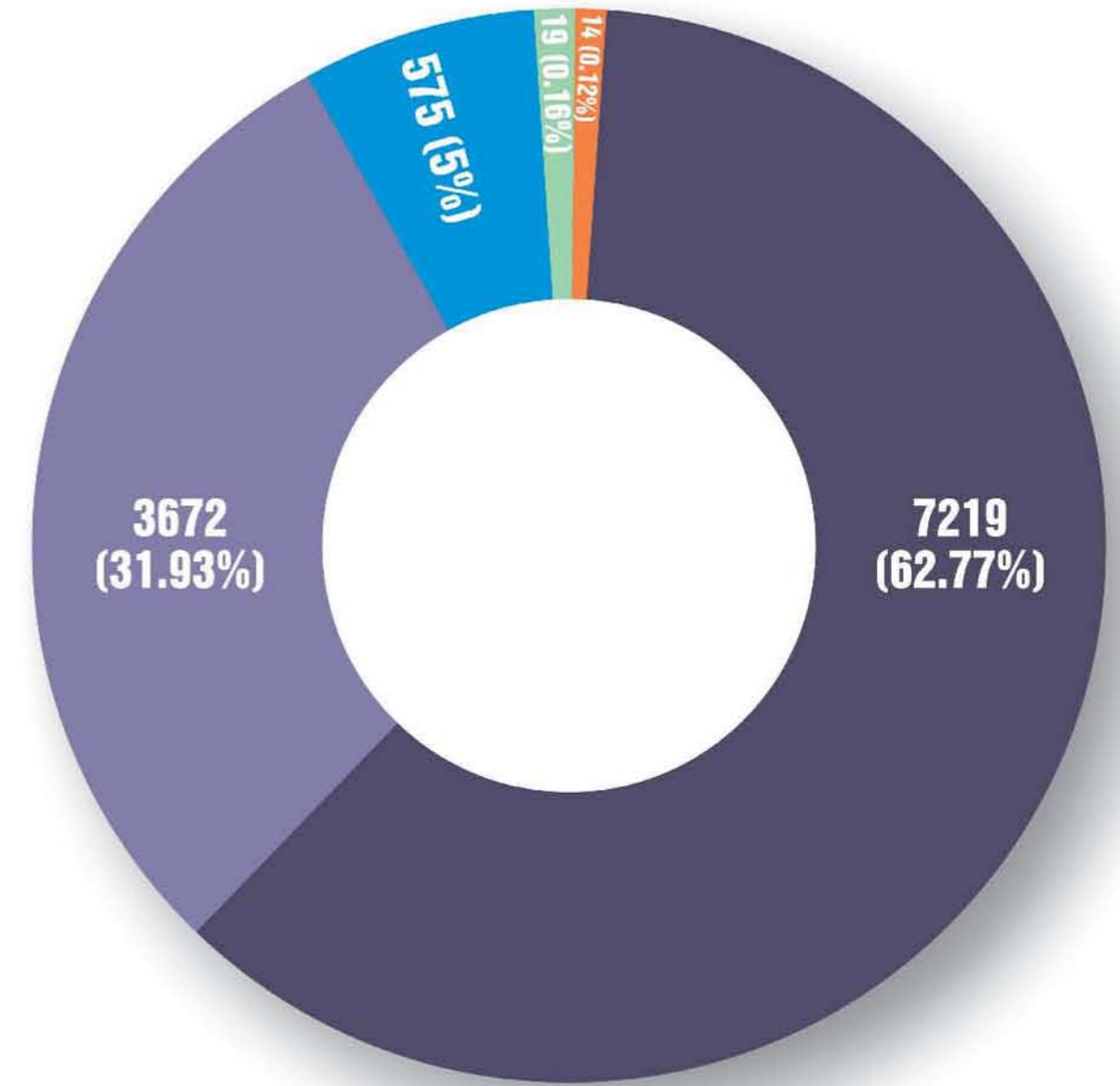
**Pendency of Criminal Cases (Main)  
as on 31st of March 2009**



- Less than 5 years old
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- More than 15 & upto 20 years old
- More than 20 years old

Total pendency of criminal cases as on 31st of March 2009 = 12554 cases

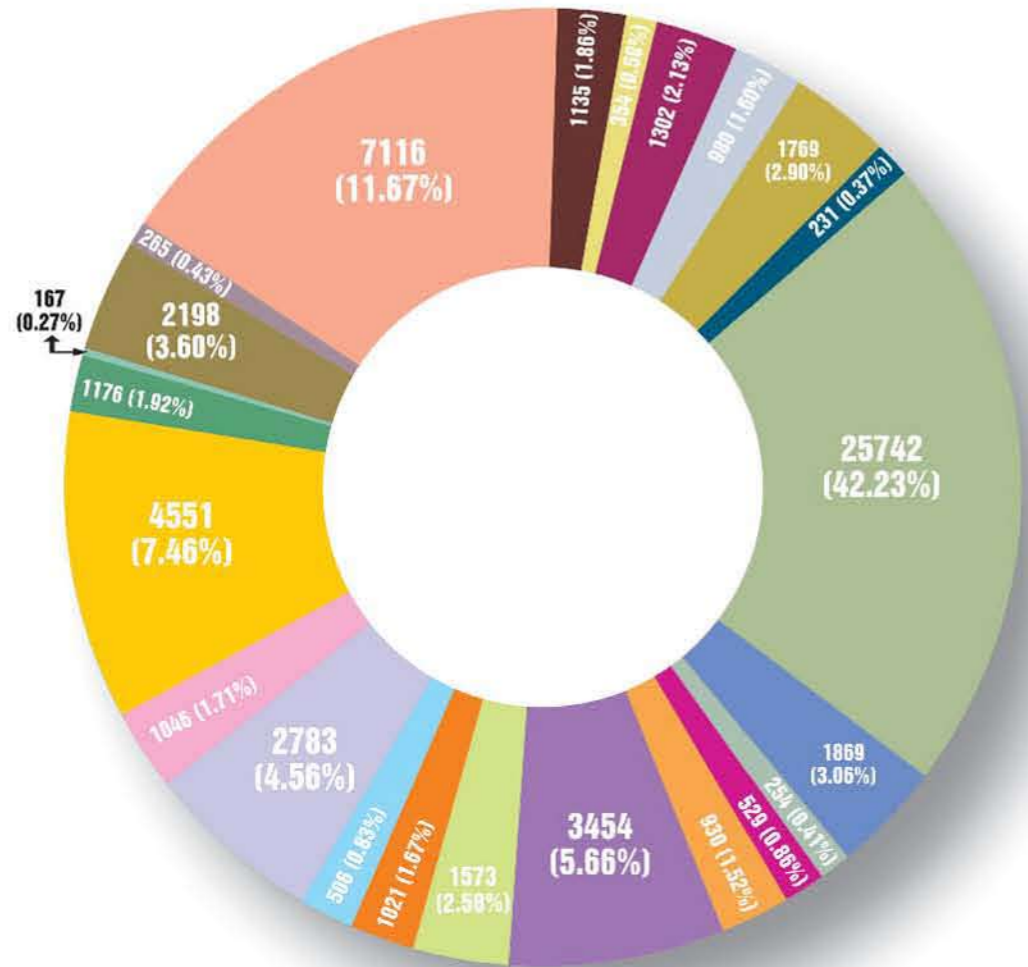
**Pendency of Criminal Cases (Main)  
as on 31st of March 2010**



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- More than 15 & upto 20 years old
- More than 20 years old

Total pendency of criminal cases as on 31st of March 2010 = 11499 cases

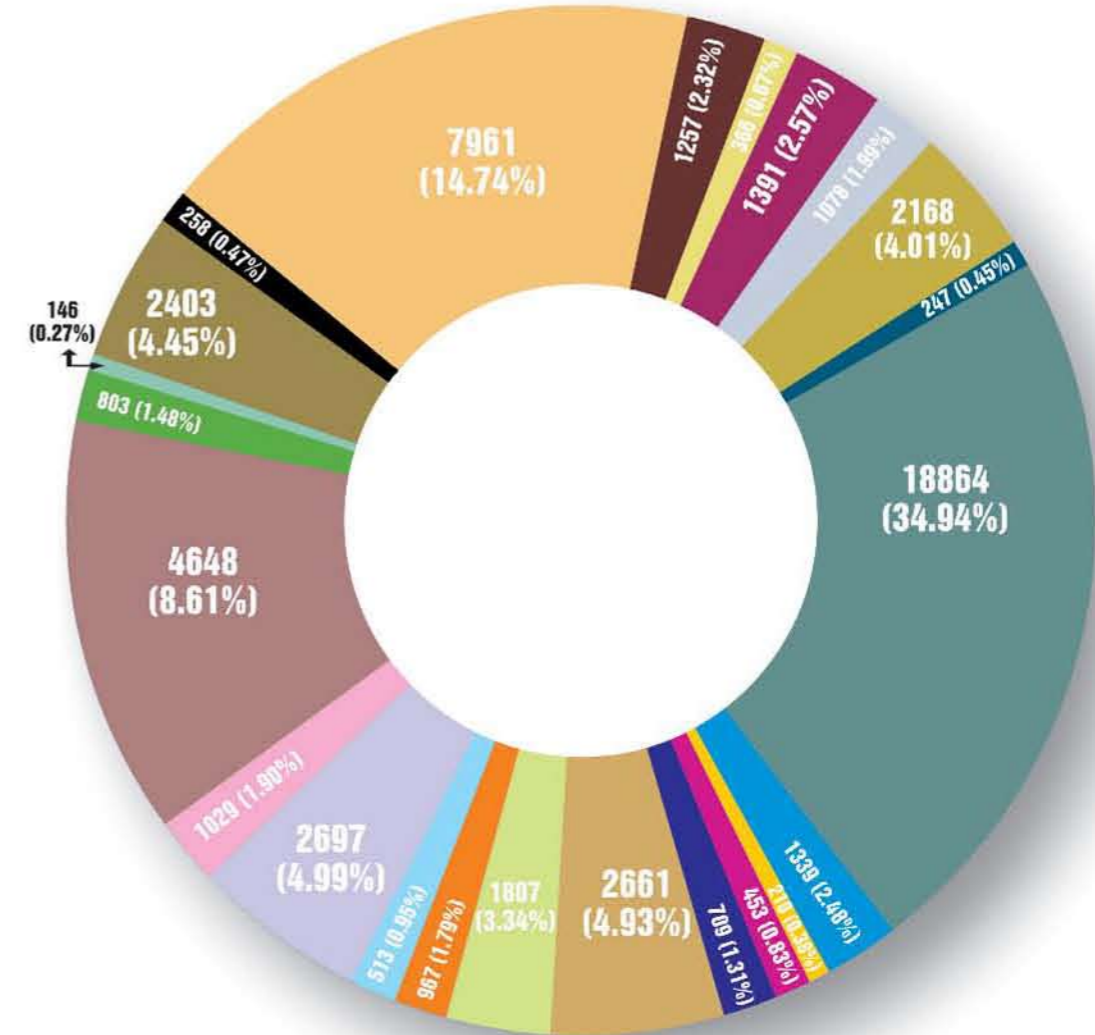
## Proportion of Categories in the Pendency of Civil Cases as on 1st of April 2008



- Writ Petition (Civil)
- Letters Patent Appeals
- Civil Revision Petitions (other than Rent Matters)
- Matters under Rent Control Act
- Civil Misc.(Main) (other than Rent, MV Act & Matrimonial Matters)
- Regular First Appeals (other than Land Acquisition)
- Land Acquisition Appeals
- First Appeal from Order (other than MV & Matrimonial)
- Appeals in Matrimonial Cases
- Appeals Pertaining to MACT Orders
- Regular Second Appeals
- Tax Matters
- Other Appellate Side Civil Cases
- Company Appeals (Single & Division Bench)
- Contempt Cases (Appellate, Original & Company Side)
- Review Applications (Appellate, Original Side)
- Civil Suits
- Original Misc. Petitions (u/s 9,14,15,33 & 34 of Arbitration Act)
- Probate
- Other Original Side Cases
- Company Petitions
- Applications in Company Petitions (including Liquidation Proceedings)
- Other Company Side Cases

Total pendency of civil cases as on 1st of April 2008 = 60951 cases

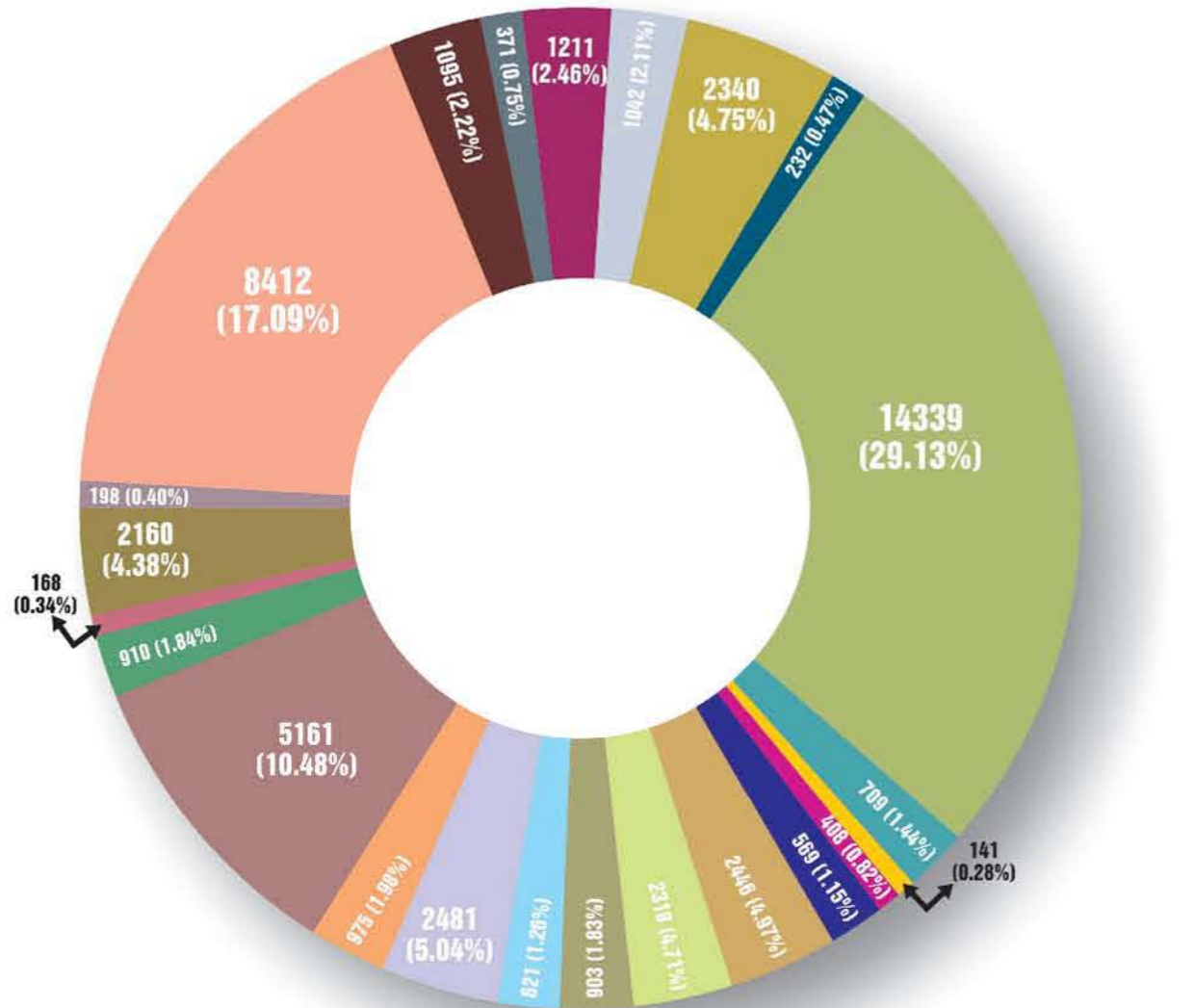
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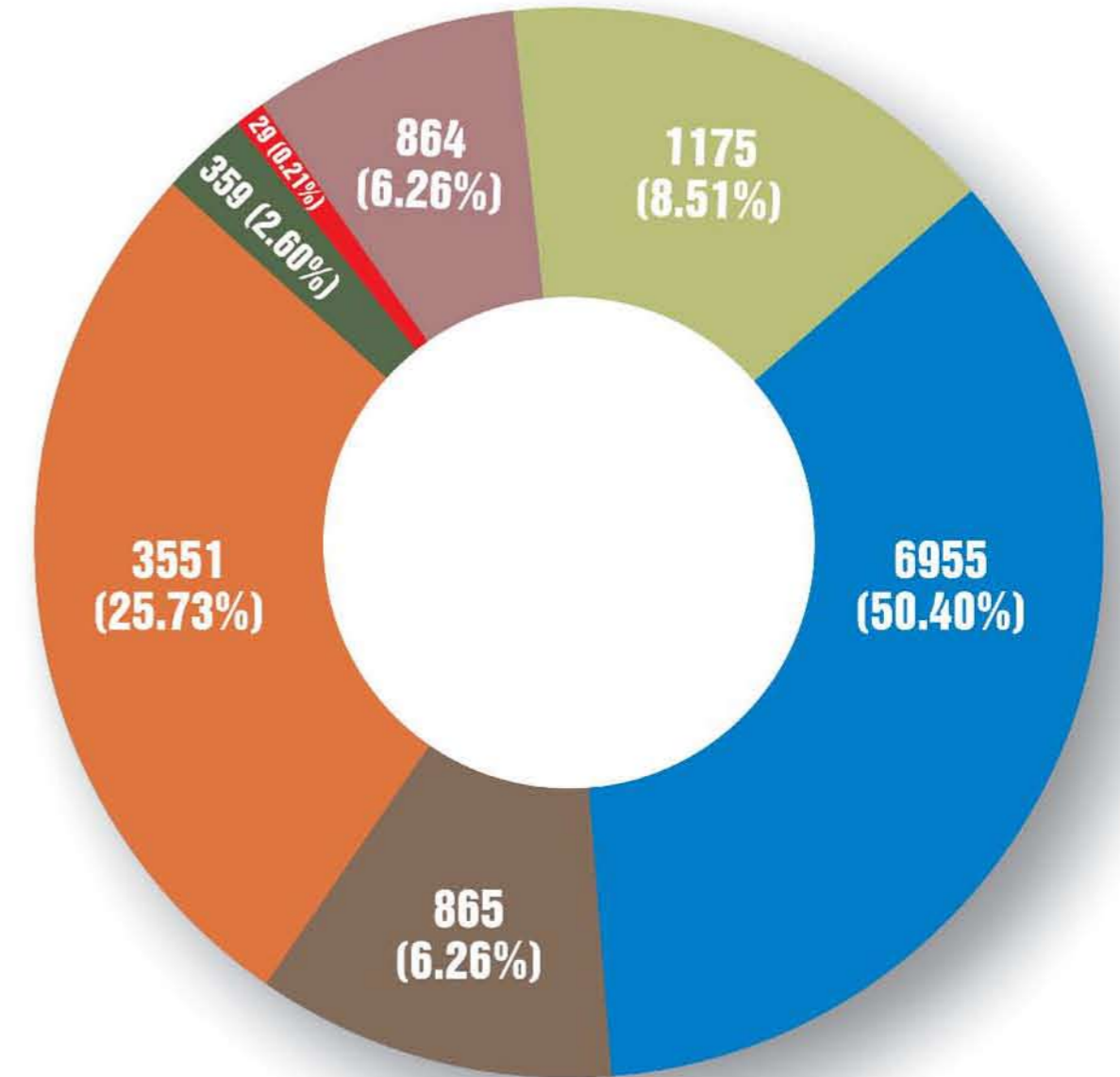
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- Letters Patent Appeals
- Civil Revision Petitions (other than Rent Matters)
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Total pendency of civil cases as on 31st of March 2010 = 49210 cases

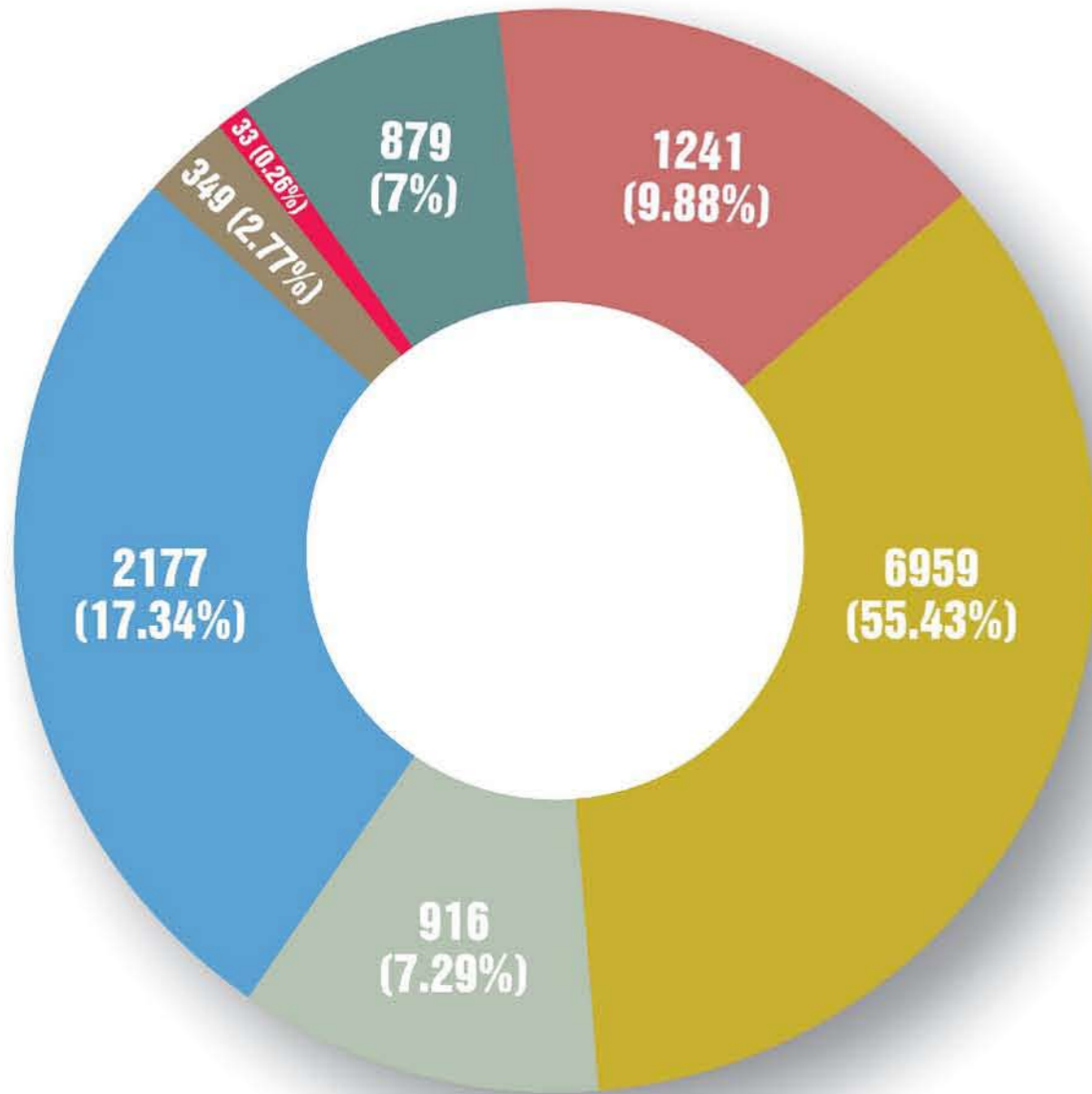
## Proportion of Categories in the Pendency of Criminal Cases as on 1st of April 2008



- Criminal Writ Petitions
- Criminal Revision Petitions
- Criminal Appeals (Single & Division Bench)
- Bail Applications including Crl. Misc. Applications filed in Appeals for grant of Bail
- Applications u/s 482 Cr. P.C
- Applications for grant of leave to Appeal u/s 378 Cr. P.C
- Other Criminal cases including Criminal Contempt, Death Sentence Reference and Criminal Reference

Pendency of Criminal cases as on 1st of April 2008 = 13798 cases

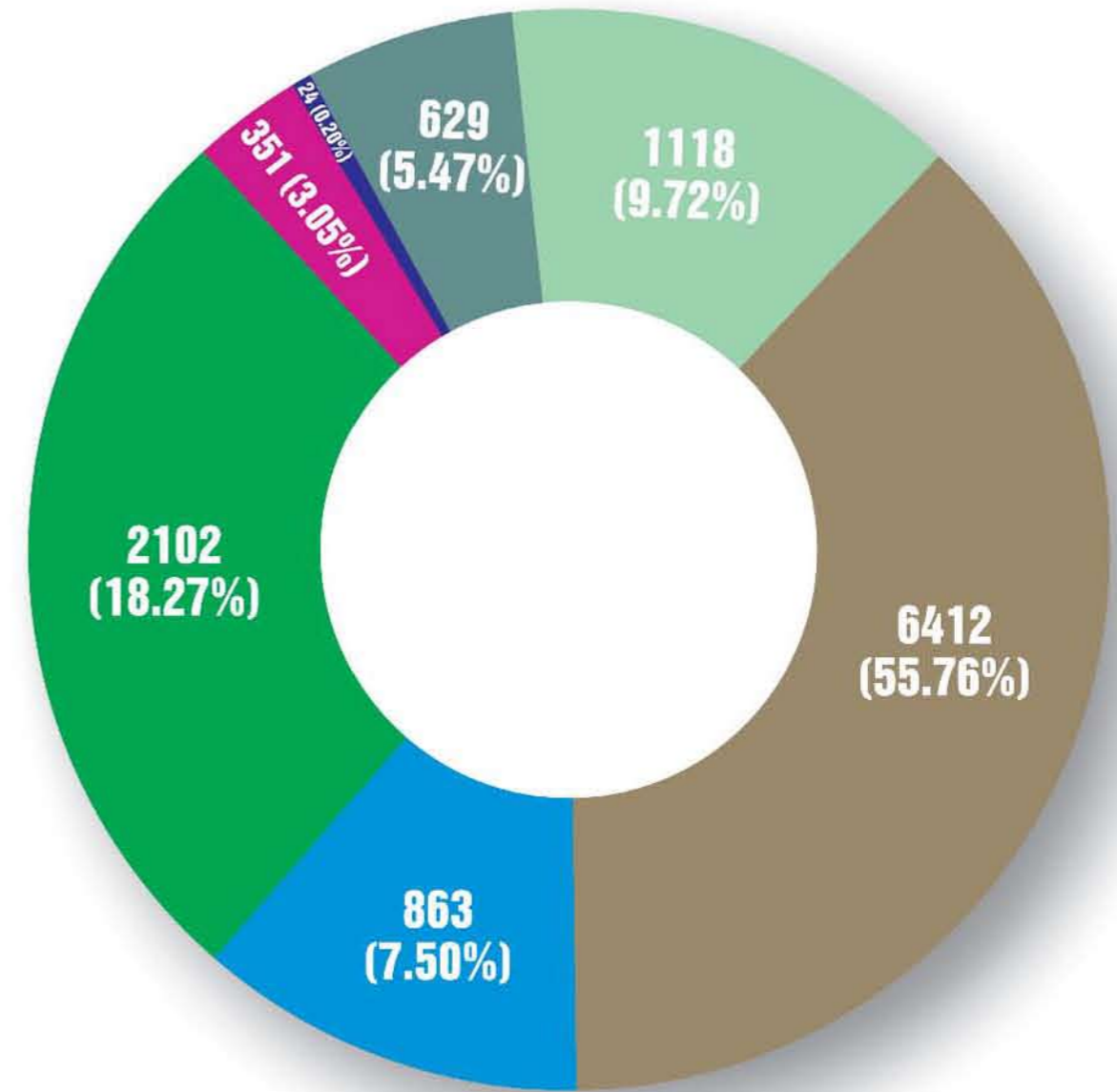
**Proportion of Categories in the Pendency of Criminal Cases as on 31st of March 2009**



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Pendency of Criminal cases as on 31st of March 2009 = 12554 cases

**Proportion of Categories in the Pendency of Criminal Cases as on 31st of March 2010**



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- Other Criminal cases including Criminal Contempt, Death Sentence Reference and Criminal Reference

Pendency of Criminal cases as on 31st of March 2010 = 11499 cases

**NUMBER OF CASES LISTED BEFORE COURTS AND TIME AVAILABLE PER BENCH PER CASE  
DURING THE YEAR 2008-09**

Number of Cases Listed Before Courts During 2008-09 (i.e. 01.04.08 to 31.03.09)	Average Benches			Average Number of Cases Dealt Per Bench in Aggregate Annually  ( = A / D )	Average Number of Cases To Be Dealt Per Bench Per Day (Working Days 203)  ( = E / 203 )	Time Available Per Bench Per Case  (Court Timings up to 16th January, 2009: 10.30 A.M. To 1.15 P.M. & 1.45 P.M. To 4.15 P.M. = 5 Hours & 15 Minutes)  <b>And</b> #(Court Timings From 19th January, 2009: 10.30 A.M. To 1.15 P.M. & 2.15 P.M. To 4.30 P.M. = 5 Hours) (Total 311 Minutes Per Day On An Average)  ( = 311 / F )
	DB	SB	TOTAL			
<b>(A)</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>(E)</b>	<b>(F)</b>	<b>(G)</b>
3, 35, 632 CASES	9	20	29	11573 CASES	57 CASES	5 MINUTES & 27 SECONDS

**NOTES:**

- (1) While calculating the time available per Bench per case, Court working days have been taken as 203, excluding the days on which the Court functioned during the summer vacations (June, 2008) and two working Saturdays during the year 2008-09.
- (2) The calculation indicates the average time available for hearing each case during the day in open Court.
- (3) In addition to 3, 35, 632 cases listed before Benches, 40, 014 cases were listed before the Courts of Registrars/Joint Registrars which have not been considered in the above calculation.  
# Court timings have been changed w.e.f. 19th January, 2009 to (10.30 A.M. To 1.15 P.M. & 2.15 P.M. To 4.30 P.M.)

**AVERAGE COURT TIME AVAILABLE FOR HEARING AND COST INCURRED PER CASE PER DAY  
DURING THE YEAR 2008-09**

SRL. NO.	PARTICULARS	TOTAL
(A)	Total expenditure incurred during the financial year 2008-09	₹ 65,58,11,253
(B)	Total number of working days	203 Days
(C)	Expenditure per working day = (A / B = ₹ 65,58,11,253 / 203 days)	₹ 32, 30, 597
(D)	Total number of working hours per day (in minutes)	311 Minutes
(E)	Average Court expenditure incurred per minute per Court working day (C / D = ₹ 32, 30, 597 / 311 minutes)	₹ 10, 387
(F)	Average number of cases listed per Bench per day	57 Cases
(G)	Average number of Benches during the year 2008-09	29 Benches
(H)	Average number of cases listed per day before 29 Benches (F x G = 57 cases x 29 Benches)	1653 Cases
(I)	Average time available to the Court for each case.	5 Minutes & 27 seconds
(J)	Average cost of listing each case before Court per day (C / H = ₹ 32, 30, 597 / 1653 )	₹ 1, 954

**NOTES :**

- (1) While arriving at the above figures, fractions have not been taken into account.
- (2) The work done by the Judges and time spent on the official work in chambers after Court hours and at their residential offices has not been accounted for in the above chart.
- (3) In addition to 3,35,632 cases listed before Benches, 40,014 cases were listed before the Courts of Registrars/Joint Registrars which have not been considered in the above calculation.

**NUMBER OF CASES LISTED BEFORE COURTS AND TIME AVAILABLE PER BENCH PER CASE  
DURING THE YEAR 2009-10**

Number of Cases Listed Before Courts During 2009-10 (i.e. 01.04.10 to 31.03.10)	Average Benches			Average number of Cases dealt Per Bench in aggregate Annually ( = A / D )	Average number of Cases to be dealt per Bench per day (Working days 207) ( = E / 207 )	Time available per Bench per case (Court timings: 10.30 A.M. To 1.15 P.M. & 2.15 P.M. To 4.30 P.M. = 5 Hours) (Total 300 minutes per day on an average)  ( = 300 / F )
	DB	SB	TOTAL			
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
4,05,115	9	24	33	12276	59	5 MINUTES & 4 SECONDS

NOTES:

- (1) While calculating the time available per Bench per case, Court working days have been taken as 207, excluding the days on which the Court functioned during the summer vacations (June, 2009) and two working Saturdays during the year 2009-10.
- (2) The calculation indicates the average time available for hearing each case during the day in open Court.
- (3) In addition to 4,05,115 cases listed before Benches, 50,219 cases were listed before the Courts of Registrars/Joint Registrars which have not been considered in the above calculation.

**AVERAGE COURT TIME AVAILABLE FOR HEARING AND COST INCURRED PER CASE PER DAY  
DURING THE YEAR 2009-10**

SRL. NO.	PARTICULARS	TOTAL
(A)	Total expenditure incurred during the financial year 2009-10	₹ 91,03,18,822
(B)	Total number of working days	207 Days
(C)	Expenditure per working day = (A / B = ₹ 91,03,18,822 / 207 days)	₹ 43,97,675
(D)	Total number of working hours per day (in minutes)	300 Minutes
(E)	Average Court expenditure incurred per minute per Court working day (C / D = ₹ 43,97,675 / 300 minutes)	₹ 14,658
(F)	Average number of cases listed per Bench per day	59 Cases
(G)	Average number of Benches during the year 2009-10	33 Benches
(H)	Average number of cases listed per day before 33 Benches (F x G = 59 cases x 33 Benches)	1947 Cases
(I)	Average time available to the Court for each case.	5 Minutes & 4 Seconds
(J)	Average cost of listing each case per day (C / H = ₹ 43,97,675 / 1947)	₹ 2,258

NOTES :

- (1) While arriving at the above figures, fractions have not been taken into account.
- (2) The work done by the Judges and time spent on the official work in chambers after Court hours and at their residential offices has not been accounted for in the above chart.
- (3) In addition to 4,05,115 cases listed before Benches, 50,219 cases were listed before the Courts of Registrars/Joint Registrars which have not been considered in the above calculation.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF ARREARS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS**

A Committee comprising Mr. Justice Badar Durrez Ahmed, Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat and Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna was constituted on 03rd of October 2008 to examine the pendency of cases in this Court and give suggestions to expedite disposal of cases.

After a deep study and analysis of statistical data of the Court, the Arrears Committee gave its report on 10th of December 2008. The report was laid before Full Court, which discussed it at length and requested the Chief Justice to take appropriate action on the report.

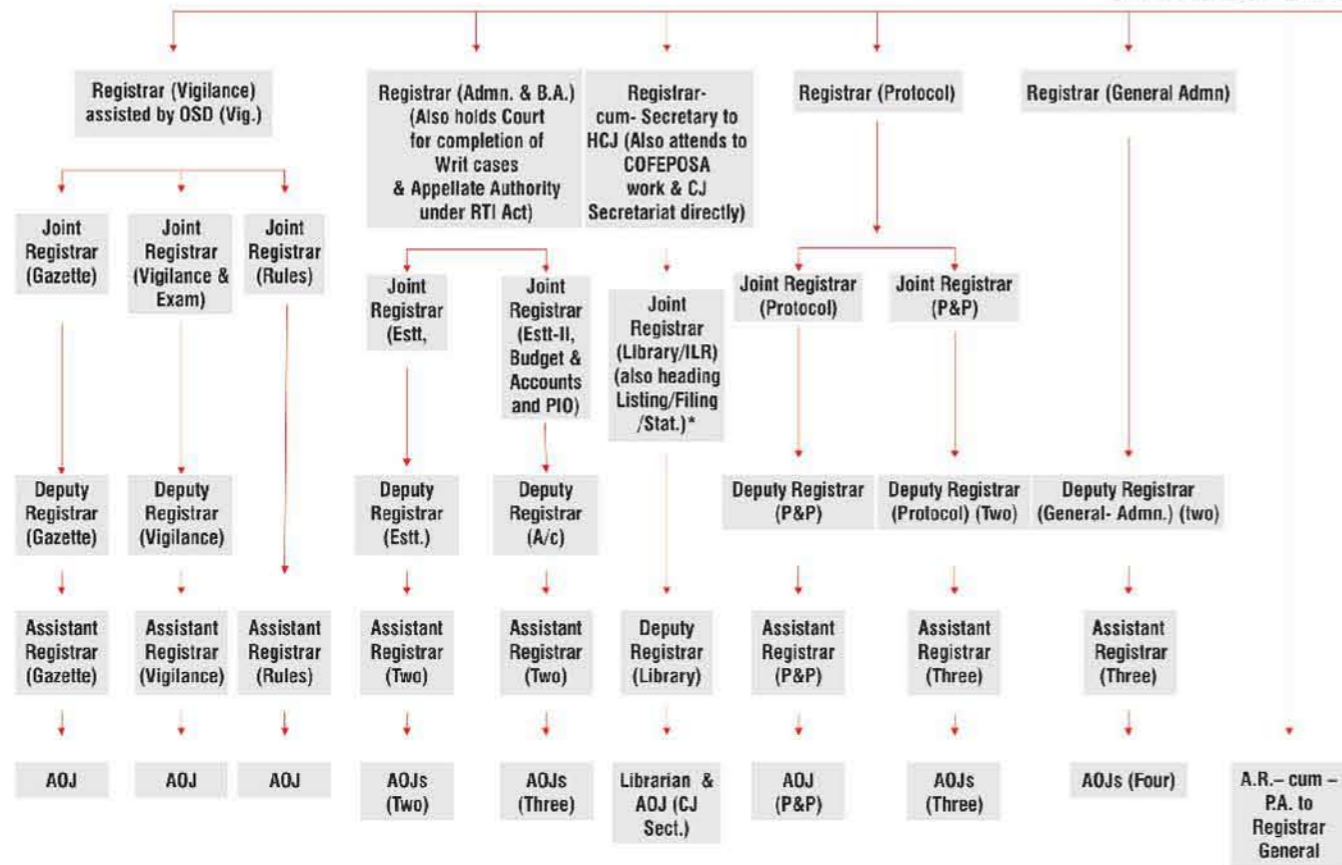
The following recommendations of the Arrears Committee have already been implemented:

- (i) Necessary Practice Direction (NO. 1586/Rules/DHC dated 15.01.2009) has been issued for the 'Regular Matters' to be taken up latest by 3.00 p.m. each day and the same has come into force w.e.f. 19.01.2009.
- (ii) Six Courts have been set up on the Original Side.
- (iii) As per new Roster effective from 6th January 2009, Regular First Appeals and Land Acquisition Appeals have been assigned to Single Benches. (Notification No. 386/Rules/DHC, dated 23.12.2008)
- (iv) During this period the number of Single Benches hearing Criminal Matters was raised to Six.



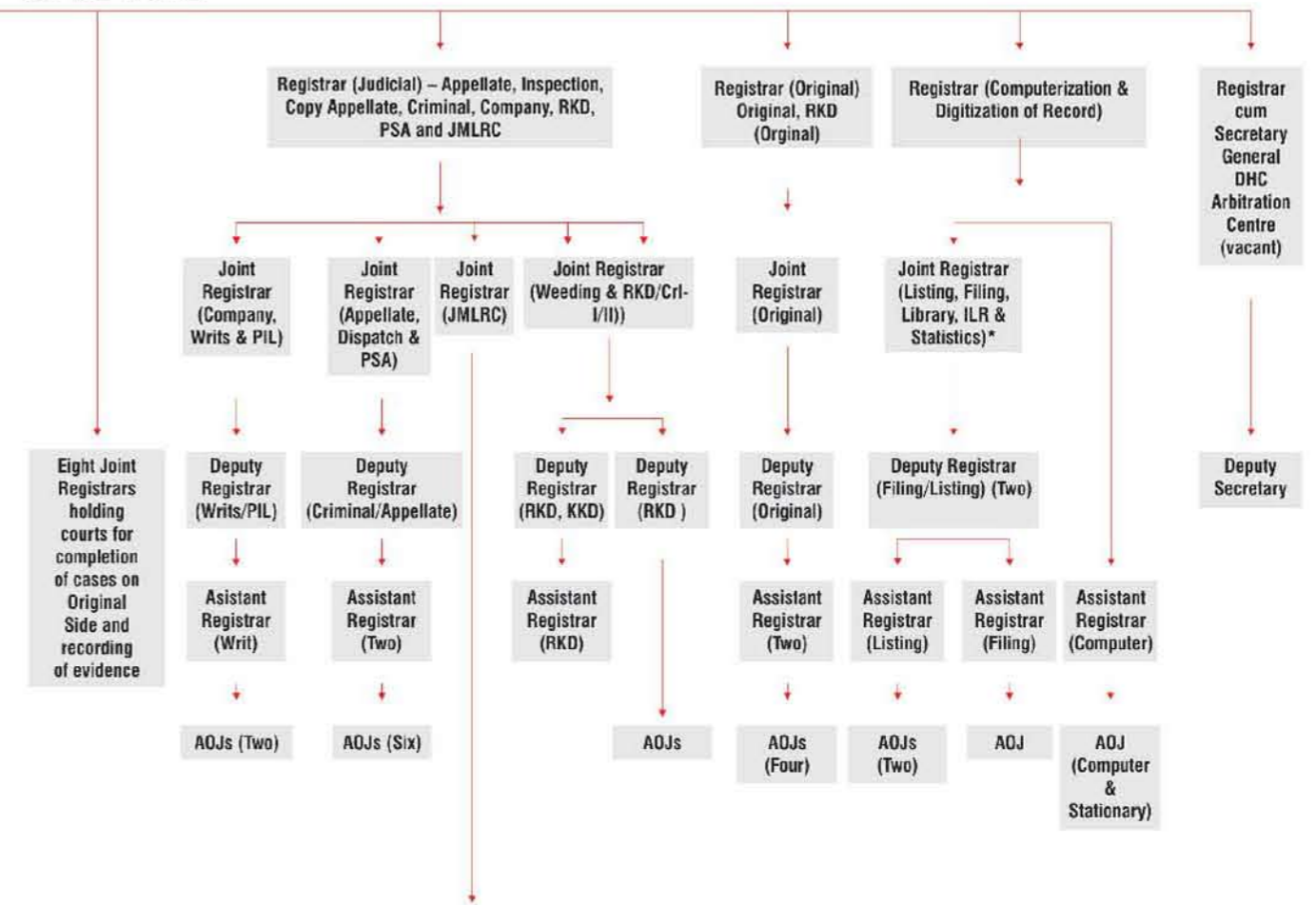
# REGISTRY

## REGISTRAR



Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches
Gazette I & II, Appointment, Promotion, Seniority, Leave & Posting of Judicial Officers and Disciplinary Matters	Vigilance, Examination, Selection of Judicial Officers, Litigation, and Complaints	Rules	Estt. I, Estt. II, Sub. Courts Cell, Translation, Deployment, Disciplinary Proceedings, High Court Litigation, Distt. Courts Litigation, Examination & RTI	Accounts & Budget & Cash	Library & ILR	Project & Planning Store (P&P), & Judges' Residence	Protocol, Medical, Retired Judges Cell, Judges Staff Car, Meetings & Conference and Foreign Delegations	Gen. I & II Facilitation Counter Gen. Store, Caretaking, Mediation Cell & Construction of the High Court & Distt. Courts Buildings / D.J.A. / National Law School	Registrar General Secretariat

## GENERAL



Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches	Branches
Writ I - IV & PIL	Civil I, II, III & IV Criminal I & II, Criminal Misc. (Main), Copy (A), Dispatch, P.S. Agency, Insp. (Appl.), Continuous Lok Adalat	JMLRC	RKD (Appl.), RKD (Orgnl.) RKD (KKD), Weeding Cell	Company I & II and Listing (Company)	Original I, II, & III, Copy (O), Insp. (O), & Listing (O)	Listing, Statistics	Filing	Stationery & Computer	DHC Arbitration Centre

## OFFICERS OF THE HIGH COURT REGISTRY



Sitting from left, first row :

Shri V.K. Mittal, J.R., Shri Ramesh Chand, J.R., Shri Girish Sharma, Registrar, Shri V.K. Gupta, J.R., Shri S.K. Sharma, Registrar, Shri A.K. Mahajan, Registrar, Shri D.S. Bhandari, Registrar, **Shri A.K. Chawla, Registrar, Shri Rakesh Kapoor, Registrar General (in centre), Shri R.K. Gauba, Registrar, Shri D.K. Batra, Registrar, Shri J.K. Aggarwal, Registrar, Shri H.C. Suri, Registrar, Shri H.S. Sharma OSD (Vigilance), Shri P.S. Chaggar, Registrar, Shri V.K. Kochhar, J.R., Shri L.K. Gaur, J.R.**

Standing from left, second row :

Shri Lorren Bamniyal, J.R., Shri Anil Kaushal, J.R., Shri Daya Nand, D.R., Ms. Anju Khurana, D.R., Shri Yashpal, D.R., Shri Ram Mohan, D.R., Shri P.C. Jain, J.R., Shri K.K. Nangia, J.R., **Shri Deepak Jagotra, J.R., Shri Mahesh Chandra Gupta, J.R., Shri Pawan Kumar Jain, J.R., Ms. Nisha Saxena, J.R., Ms. Sureksha Luthra, J.R., Shri Deepak Garg, J.R.**

*All names in bold are officers of the DHJS cadre working in the Delhi High Court.*

Standing from left, third row :

Shri H.K. Arora, A.R., Shri P.K. Uppal, A.R., Shri G.R. Grover, D.R., Ms. Usha Kiran Gupta, D.R., Shri H.C. Rawal, A.R., Shri M.L. Bhatia, A.R., Shri G.S. Saini, D.R., Shri S.P. Singh Premi, D.R., Shri R. Gopalan, D.R., Shri G.P. Vohra, D.R., Shri S.K. Dhingra, D.R., Shri Chaman Lal Sharma, D.R., Shri Lalit Kumar Phool, D.R., Shri R.D. Garg, D.R., Shri Subhash Chander Sharma, D.R., Shri P.K. Gupta, J.R., Shri R.P. Jain, J.R.,

Standing from left, fourth row:

Shri Naresh Chand Garg, A.R., Shri Sanjay Sharma, A.R., Shri Manoj Kumar Verma, A.R., Shri K.K. Bhati, D.R., Ms. Meenu Gupta, A.R., Ms. Sadhna Gupta, A.R., Shri Sunil Kumar Koushal, A.R., Shri V.K. Verma, A.R., Shri Gurcharan Singh, A.R., Shri Pawan Kumar Kalra, A.R., Shri Sanjay Kumar Sharma, A.R., Shri Arun Kishore Sharma, A.R., Shri Kafeel Ahmed, D.R., Shri T.R. Nagpal, A.R., Shri Krishan Kumar Sharma, A.R., Shri Sunil Kukreja, A.R., Shri Pramod Kumar, A.R.

## ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS JUDICIAL BRANCHES OF THE REGISTRY

### Listing Branch (Appellate)

The Listing Branch (Appellate) prepares and manages lists of appellate side Benches and also the Benches hearing Civil Writ Petitions. An "Advance list", including the advance lists of Original and Company Side Listing Branches is prepared a week in advance and sent to the Press by e-mail for printing. The Branch uses GUI based computer software for preparing cause lists. Troubleshooting of software problems encountered by the Listing Branch is through the National Informatics Centre (NIC) Cell. The Branch ensures the high quality printing of lists in the least possible time, for early distribution. This Branch is larger as compared to two other (Company & Original Side) Listing branches in respect of manpower, equipment and workload.

This Branch also prepares the Supplementary lists of cases scheduled a day before their listing, which includes First Supplementary, Mid Supplementary, Second and Third Supplementary lists. Apart from these a list of Regular Matters is prepared and maintained by the branch. Cases in this list are taken up for hearing each day, for final hearing by the various benches of the court, by 3:30 PM, after hearing of the day's miscellaneous and "After Notice" and other category of admission cases. Every week, this list is updated, depending upon the disposal of cases by the Benches in the preceding week.

Each evening, all lists are compiled and uploaded on the web-site of the Court ([www.delhihighcourt.nic.in](http://www.delhihighcourt.nic.in)). During the year 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, approximately 2,72,819 and 3,42,839 cases, respectively, were listed before Courts (including Courts of Registrar/ Joint Registrars) hearing Writ and Appellate Side cases.

### Initiatives Taken in Recent Times Include the Following:

#### Continuous Lok Adalat:

The newly added feature in the High Court is constitution of Continuous Lok Adalats. The Chief Justice of India inaugurated the Continuous Lok Adalat on 17th September 2008, which started functioning from 23rd September 2008. These Lok Adalats were held every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. Now, the Lok Adalats are held on Tuesday and Wednesday presided over by former Judges of the High Court. Cases identified by various Judicial Branches are listed before concerned Benches, which, after hearing the parties, refer those found fit to the Continuous Lok Adalat and direct them to be listed on specified dates before the Lok Adalat. Equal distribution and listing of cases before Continuous Lok Adalats is ensured. This branch also ensures

Note: The Continuous Lok Adalat, which started functioning from 23rd of September, 2008 in this Court is not a "PERMANENT LOK ADALAT" in terms of Chapter-VI (A), Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and that the settlement process before the Lok Adalats has to be voluntary; where no award is made by Lok Adalat due to lack of compromise or settlement, the matters have to be referred back to the Court concerned for disposal in accordance with Law.

that if a case is listed before a particular Lok Adalat it would continue to be listed before the same Lok Adalat on subsequent dates, unless otherwise directed. Initially, Motor Accident Claims Appeals, Appeals pertaining to Money/partition suits, Criminal Misc. Cases/Criminal Revisions pertaining to Negotiable Instruments Act, and Matrimonial Appeals were listed before the Continuous Lok Adalat. The Cause List of Continuous Lok Adalat is also issued along with the Daily Cause List.

### Improvement in Managing Cause Lists

1. Details of the cases listed for Pronouncement of Judgments are given on separate pages marked as J-1, J-2 etc. in the Daily Cause List.
2. A copy of Daily Cause List is now displayed on the Notice Board outside every Court Room.
3. The Daily Cause List is issued and uploaded on to the Court web site each evening, latest by 6.30 p.m.

### Space Management

During the year 2008-09, on directions of the Chief Justice, a drive of Space Management, called "5-S" was started, aiming at maximum utilization of space available in the Branches and proper management of files, folders, almirahs, racks, desks, chairs, equipment etc. available with the Branches. Officers of Listing and Statistics themselves took keen interest in this drive and supervised the Space Management of Listing and Statistics Branches. Through this drive Listing and Statistics Branches were re-arranged and considerable space, previously occupied by un-necessary articles or by inefficient seating arrangements, has been optimally utilized. All the almirahs, and storing furniture were properly and clearly labeled according to their contents.

### Statistics Branch

The Statistics Branch performs an important role in the High Court Registry. The nature of work of this branch is time bound. It maintains data regarding institution, disposal and pendency of cases. The data regarding disposal of cases by each Judge of the court, is maintained by this Branch. It prepares statements of case institution, disposal, and pendency, on daily, weekly and monthly basis. The statements prepared by this branch, in respect of institution, disposal and pendency are sent to the Supreme Court of India, the Government of India and Govt. of NCT of Delhi in quarterly, half-yearly and yearly basis. The branch also deals with the RTI applications and Parliamentary Questions related to institution, disposal and pendency of cases filed in the Court. The branch also prepares bench-wise, and category based monthly disposal statements. This branch's role is also pivotal, in the compilation of statistics, necessary for Annual Reports, published by the court.

## Filing Counter

Job Profile	Remarks
Receiving and scrutinizing all fresh petitions, applications and other documents filed on the Original, Company and Appellate Sides, returning the petitions and documents under objection, receiving applications for and supply of certified copies.	<p>1. During this period the total filing of fresh petition was 70,603 out of which 8,900 petitions were of the Original Side, 1,783 petitions were of the Company side and 59,920 petitions related to the Appellate Side. Total filing of applications was 61,552, out of which 25,226 applications were of Original Side 4,077 applications were of the Company side and 32,249 applications were of the Appellate Side.</p> <p>2. Out of 70,603 petitions, approx. 49,000 were not found in order in the first instance and were put under objection and out of 61,552 applications, approx. 40,000 were not found in order in the first instance and were put under objection.</p>
<b>Improvements</b>	<p>1. In order to generate specialization, increase efficiency and to expedite the scrutiny process, fresh institution including applications pertaining to Writ Petitions, Civil Appellate Side, Criminal and Original/Company are now scrutinized by a separate group of Scrutiny Assistants.</p> <p>2. A separate Counter (Filing Counter Extension) has been created for supply of certified copies for the facility of the Advocates/Litigants.</p> <p>3. During the year 2009 the existing Filing Counter was re-structured. This created a lot of space and the computers, LAN/Electric wiring were re-arranged, sitting arrangement of Scrutiny Assistant were made according to their groups (scrutinizing a particular category of cases.)</p> <p>4. Category-wise list of common defects, which are raised by the Filing Counter on different categories of cases have been put on the website of Delhi High Court for the facilitation of lawyers and general public.</p>

## Appellate Side Branches

Branch	Function	Remark
Inspection-I (Appellate) & Inspection-II (Appellate)	Deals with Inspection of record of all the Judicial Branches except the Original Side cases. During Inspection photo copies of certain documents are also being issued as per Rules.	<p>1. In all 98,542 applications for inspection of records (Civil Writs 41,033 and 57,509 in other appellate side cases) were received and was carried out.</p> <p>2. Most of the Branches dealing with appellate side cases are situated in the basement of the Extension Block while earlier inspection thereof was being done in the room located on the first floor of the 'A' Block. In order to facilitate expeditious inspection by parties/advocates and to avoid movement of files from one building to another, a new Inspection-II (Appellate) has been created and has started functioning w.e.f. 21.11.2009 in the basement of Extension Block</p> <p>3. Destruction of records in respect of Inspection Registers for the years 2001 to 2007 and in respect of inspection applications, not pursued or lying under objection for the period from 2005 to 2008, was carried out thereby creating space and making the room tidy and spacious.</p>
Process Serving Agency	Deals with service of summons/ notices issued by the Court. Notices bearing the next date of hearing beyond one month are served through the Office of Administrative Civil Judge, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi.	<p>1. In all 1,28,274 summons/notices / letters were dealt with, out of which the summons served through the Process Serving Agency were 55,924, Dasti Notices were 20,941, administrative letters delivered were 4,000 and the summons/notices sent to the office of Administrative Civil Judge were 47,409.</p> <p>2. 10 scooters earlier provided to the Process Servers have been replaced with new ones and 3 more have been added to the fleet.</p>

Dispatch (Judicial)	Deals with Receipt and Dispatch of the dak of Judicial Branches.	<p>1. During this period, in all 5,11,235 communications were dealt with, the break-up being 93,955 pertaining to criminal side, 65,602 appellate side, 79,374 writ side, 64,673 Original side &amp; Company side, 5,850 AD covers, 11,240 receipts of Lower Court Records, 8,829 return of Lower Court Records, 52,212 receipt of incoming dak and 1,29,500 dispatches through franking machine.</p> <p>2. Earlier all the franking work of the High Court was done at the Dispatch (Judicial) Branch only, now another franking machine has been provided for the Receipt and Dispatch (General) thereby reducing the burden of the Branch.</p> <p>3. Two Maruti Vans and one motorcycle along with Dispatch Reader have been provided to the Dispatch Branch for expeditious delivery of judicial dak.</p> <p>4. A fax machine was installed in the Dispatch Branch for expeditious transmission of urgent orders and other communications to Jail and other Govt. Departments.</p>
Civil-I	Deals with CM(M), RSA, SAO, C.R, RCR, OCJA, CCP.	<p>1. During this period 5,738 cases were instituted, details of which :-</p> <p>2,917 CM(M)s, 401 RSAs, 06 SAOs, 358 CRPs, 304 RCRs, NIL OCJAs, 1752 CCPs. The total disposal of the cases pertaining to this branch is 6,342.</p>
Civil-II & V	Deals with LPA, ITA, ITR, WTR, WTA, GTA, Co.A, (DB), FAO(OS)	<p>1. During this period institution was 5,907 LPAs, 1,563 Company Appeals, 1,218 FAO (OS) and 3,126 Tax Matters (which include ITA, ITC, ITR, ITSA, STC, STA, STR, WTC, WTR, WTA, GTC, GTA, GTR, Sur.T.Ref, Cus. Act Case, Cus. App. Ref, Cus.A. Appeal, CEAC, CEAR, EDC, EDR, EDA, GCA Case, GCAR, Cart. Acctt. Ref., Chart. Acctt. Case, Chart. Acctt. Appeal). The total disposal was 6,751 cases.</p>

Civil-III	Deals with RFA, LAA, RFA(OS), EFA(OS), EFA.	<p>1. During this period 3,155 cases were instituted, details of which is : 1,047 RFAs, 1,794 LAAs, 208 RFA (OS), 77 EFA (OS) and 29 EFAs. The total disposal of the cases pertaining to this branch was 2,247 RFAs, 857 LAAs, 243 RFA(OS), 83 EFA (OS) &amp; 33 EFAs.</p>
Civil-IV	Deals with FAO, MATA, MACA	<p>1. During this period 2,323 cases were instituted, details of which is: 834 FAOs, 253 MATAs and 1,236 MACAs. The total disposal of the cases pertaining to this branch was 2,757 cases.</p>
Copy (Appellate)	Deals with issue of attested/certified copies.	<p>1. 1,11,697 applications for issue of certified copies were received and 1,10,440 certified copies issued.</p> <p>2. In order to expedite supply of certified copies, as also to facilitate the issue work, 11 number of new Photostat machines were purchased and provided for issue work in different branches.</p>
Criminal-I	Deals with CrI. Writs, CrI. Appeals (SB), CrI. Contempt References, CrI. References, CrI. Contempt Petitions, Death Sentence References.	<p>1. During this period 3,492 CrI. Writs, 1,535 CrI. Appeals, 9 CrI. Contempt References, Nil CrI. References, 28 CrI. Contempt Petitions, 5 Death Sentence References were instituted.</p> <p>The total disposal of the cases pertaining to these categories was 5,396.</p>
Criminal-II	Deals with Bail Applications, Transfer Petitions (CrI.), Criminal Misc. Cases.	<p>1. During this period 5,037 Bail Applications, 20 Transfer Petitions (CrI.), 8,350 Criminal Misc. Cases were instituted.</p> <p>The total disposal of the cases pertaining to these categories was 14,901.</p>
Criminal-III	Deals with CrI. Appeals (DB), CrI. Revision, CrI. Leave Petitions and Paper Book Cell.	<p>1. During this period 467 CrI. Appeals (DB), 1,339 CrI. Revisions, 549 CrI. Leave Petitions were instituted.</p> <p>The total disposal of the cases pertaining to these categories was 2,879.</p>

As per orders of the Chief Justice the Trial Court Records received in this Court are being digitized and till 31.03.2010, TCRs of 560 cases have been digitized.

Consequent upon the training by the 5S Institute of India, tasks such as sorting, segregation & arrangement, cleaning and labeling, has been done in all the judicial branches. All the file racks are now systematically managed and properly labeled.

As a step towards computerization/digitization of records, proposed formats of all the registers and forms were prepared and handed over to the NIC for developing appropriate software so that the work of judicial branches may also be computerized on priority basis.

## Record Room (Decided)

The High Court is a Court of Record. The case files in respect of decided cases are kept in the Record Room of this Court. Record Room (Decided) is divided into Original, Appellate and Writ sections. Decided case files of Civil Suits, Probate Cases, Company matters, Election Petitions, Arbitration Cases, and Matrimonial Cases etc. are kept in the Original Section, while the decided cases of civil and criminal matters are kept in Appellate Section. In the Writ section, case file of Writ petitions are kept.

Due to scarcity of space, the record of decided cases up to the year 1990 has been shifted and kept at the Record Room located at Karkardooma Courts Complex, while the records pertaining to 1991 onwards are kept in the High Court premises itself.

After final disposal, the records of the case file are paginated and indexed by Dealing Assistants in the concerned branches and the file is sent for consignment to the Record Room, duly certified, in the prescribed manner.

In the Record Room, there are approximately 10 lakh case files, out of which about 4 lakhs case files are kept at Karkardooma Record Room.

In August, 2006, it was decided to preserve the records electronically and accordingly the records in decided matters are being scanned/digitized. All decided cases upto 2008 were digitized. Approx. 6,29,000 cases till 31.03.2010 were digitized. As of now, certified copies are supplied from the digitized record. This has helped in expeditious supply of certified copies, and also curtailed movement of files.

Chapter 5 C, Vol. V, High Court Rules and Orders provides for destruction of records after a certain period. Further to directions of the Environment Committee, a special drive is undertaken for weeding out of records in summer and winter vacations, each year.

During the Winter Vacation of 2008, 20,850 Criminal cases were weeded out; and duplicate sets of 24,595 Writ cases were removed. During Summer Vacation, 2009, 33,227 criminal cases were weeded out. Similarly in Winter Vacation, 2009, 1000 cases were weeded out. Thus, 79,672 cases were weeded out during 2008-2009.

Waste paper generated from weeding of records was sold for Rs. 4, 73,000 to the 'Waste 2 Wealth Society', an NGO specializing in re-cycling of the used paper, engaged for purchase of weeded out papers. The exercise of weeding of records besides earning a revenue, also released a lot of locked up space in the Record Room (Decided) and has helped in providing a congenial environment to the staff working in the Record Room. Similarly, air purifiers were installed in the Record room; they eliminate dust and odor.

A photocopier was installed in the Record Room (Decided) to enable photocopying papers/documents for supply of certified copies in those cases, which are yet to be digitized. This again aids the movement of files and quick disposal of applications for certified copies.

## Writ Branch

In exercise of its Extra-Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, Writ Petitions are entertained under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in the nature of Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo-warranto and Certiorari, which are dealt with by the Writ Branch. It is the largest branch of the Court in terms of number of cases and manpower.

During the period 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2009, 14,359 writ petitions were instituted and 21,237 writ petitions were disposed of. Further, during the period from 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2010, 8,323 writ petitions were instituted and 12,848 writ petitions were disposed of. As on 01.04.2010, 14,339 writ petitions were pending disposal.

Cases where Rule was issued (i.e. where the petition was admitted to final hearing) were sent to the RKP Section of the Writ Branch. A special cell was created for consignment of the decided cases, approximately 13,000 in number, for which services of retired employees of the Court were availed for the purpose of

indexing. Decided cases were consigned to the Record Room after being signed by the Administrative Officer (Judicial) and counter-signed by the Assistant Registrar/Deputy Registrar. Action was also taken in the matters adjourned "sine die" (i.e., for an indefinite period, on account of various reasons, such as pendency of appeal against an order in that case, stay by the Division Bench, or the Supreme Court etc)

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions (CMP) are dealt with promptly and every effort is made to ensure that no application is left unattended. Similarly, files are made available quickly for issuance of notices, ordinary as well as urgent, on receipt of process fees; documents filed are also placed in respective files, paginated and indexed. The cases are also added quickly for issuance of certified copies and pendency and disposal of said applications is monitored to ensure expeditious issuance of certified copies. Efforts are made to ensure that *dati* or ordinary orders are issued promptly either on the same day or latest by the next day, on receipt of the file from the concerned Court.

## Original Side Branches

Six Courts function on the Original Side besides eight Joint Registrars, who hold Courts for completion of pleadings in cases and for recording oral testimonies. Two Dealing Assistants and two JJAs are attached with each Court handling the case files year wise (odd & even).

The main function of the Original-I, II & III branches are not only to handle/maintain the files but also to comply with the orders passed by the Court in each case from time to time by issuing notice/summons, stay/injunction, execution of orders, grant of probate/letter of Administration, sale certificate, refund of Court Fee certificate etc., copy of order, get in touch with the Arbitrator, Local Commissioner and also calling/sending LCRs etc.

On an average, per day, the number of case files dealt with / move is under:-

16 Dealing Assistant seats	50 each
Six Courts	30 each
Eight Joint Registrar Court for completion of cases, including evidence	20 each
15 JJAs attached with Dealing seats	27 each
One Inspection Branch	180
3 dealing clerk for Misc. work indexing & consignment	7 each
One E-Court	25
Handling of original documents in sealed envelopes/FDRs by one Dealing Assistant.	2
Issuance of Certified copies on 8 Dealing Seats	12 each
3 Decree Sheet Writers	2 each

Applications for inspection of judicial files are received in two ways (a) Ordinary Application and (b) Urgent Application. Ordinary applications are received one day in advance during working hours between 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. whereas urgent applications are received between 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on the same day. Inspection of the files is done in Inspection Branch on Original Side. At the time of inspection, uncertified copies of the pleadings are also supplied on chargeable basis to the concerned parties on receipt of written requests. During the period 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2010, 2,985 requests were received by the Inspection Branch for supply of uncertified copies out of 81,547 requests for inspection.

The original side Copy Branch deals with preparation of certified copies of the orders, judgments, decrees, documents etc. of the pending and decided cases. Earlier, in ordinary applications for supply of certified copies, a tentative date after a week used to be indicated, for delivery of certified copies; in the case of urgent applications, the applicant was asked to check up or collect the copy after three days. Now, after issuance of Notification No. 292/Rules/DHC dated 01.09.2009, the distinction between 'Ordinary' and 'Urgent' has

been done away with; all requests are to be processed, and copies furnished, within five working days of the application. Applications for certified copies of the orders/ judgments and other documents of the Company side in the pending, as well as decided cases are also being dealt with by the Branch. Besides, certified copies in old cases are issued from digitized data, if available. From 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2010 out of 48,358 applications received, certified copies were issued in 43,245 by the Branch. 14,467 requests were complied through digitized data.

The main function of Listing (Original) Branch is to prepare Daily Cause list, supplementary cause list, a list of final matters and advance list of the cases to be listed before the Original Side Courts. Fresh cases and urgent applications received at the Filing Counter in a day upto 12 noon are listed before the concerned Courts on the next day, if the same are in order whereas the applications received between 12 noon to 4 PM are listed after two days, e.g. an application filed on 1st February would be listed before the concerned Court on 3rd February. However, if the day on which the application is to be listed is Thursday, then it is listed on next day, i.e. Friday. However, where the matter is to be listed after a week or so, the application in such cases is listed on the date fixed, if no urgent directions are sought. Besides, this Branch prepares monthly data/ statement of Institution, Disposal & Pendency of the Original Side Cases. Advocates and litigants can also get all information about listing of their cases on the Website of this Court. During the period from 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2010 about 8,903 fresh cases were instituted and 7,745 cases were disposed of.

To update the data in Computer software, three data operators under the supervision of Administrative Officer (Judicial) have been deputed for this work in Original Side Branches; data is updated after physical verification of each file. About 11,550 cases were digitized after due verification during the period between 01.04.2008 and 31.03.2010.

When a case is decided by the Court, a decree is also drawn by the Copy (Original) Branch. 1992 cases were received for preparation of decree and 1,501 decrees were prepared during the period from 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2010 by the branch.

From 15.12.2009 as a pilot project one of the Courts on the Original Side was converted into 'E- Court' (Electronic Court), which is a paperless Court.

## Company Branch

In the exercise of jurisdiction conferred under the Companies Act, 1956 and the Companies (Court) Rules, 1959 framed there under, petitions filed under the said enactment are dealt with by the Company Branch.

In addition, in terms of Section 448 of the Companies Act 1956, an Official Liquidator is appointed by the Central Government who is attached to the Company Court and is the liquidator of the companies, which are wound up. The Company Branch, in addition to the normal assigned functions, also supervises and facilitates the functioning of the office of the Official Liquidator.

The total institution of the company cases during 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2009 was 2,370 cases and the total disposal during the period was 1,833 cases. During the year from 01.04.2009 to 31.03.2010, the total institution of the company cases was 2,657 cases and the total disposal during the period was 2,494 cases. The pendency of the company cases, as on 31.03.2010 was 3,799 cases

## Functions

The Company Branch is an all inclusive branch since it has its own separate set up for scrutiny of cases, listing and statistics. There are five dealing seats looking after the judicial matters; two officials looking after the listing section; one official looking after the statistics; and one official for typing purposes. Unlike other branches, the scrutiny of all petitions and applications is done by the dealing hands themselves before the matters are listed before the Court by the listing assistants.

## Achievements/Improvements During the Last Two Years

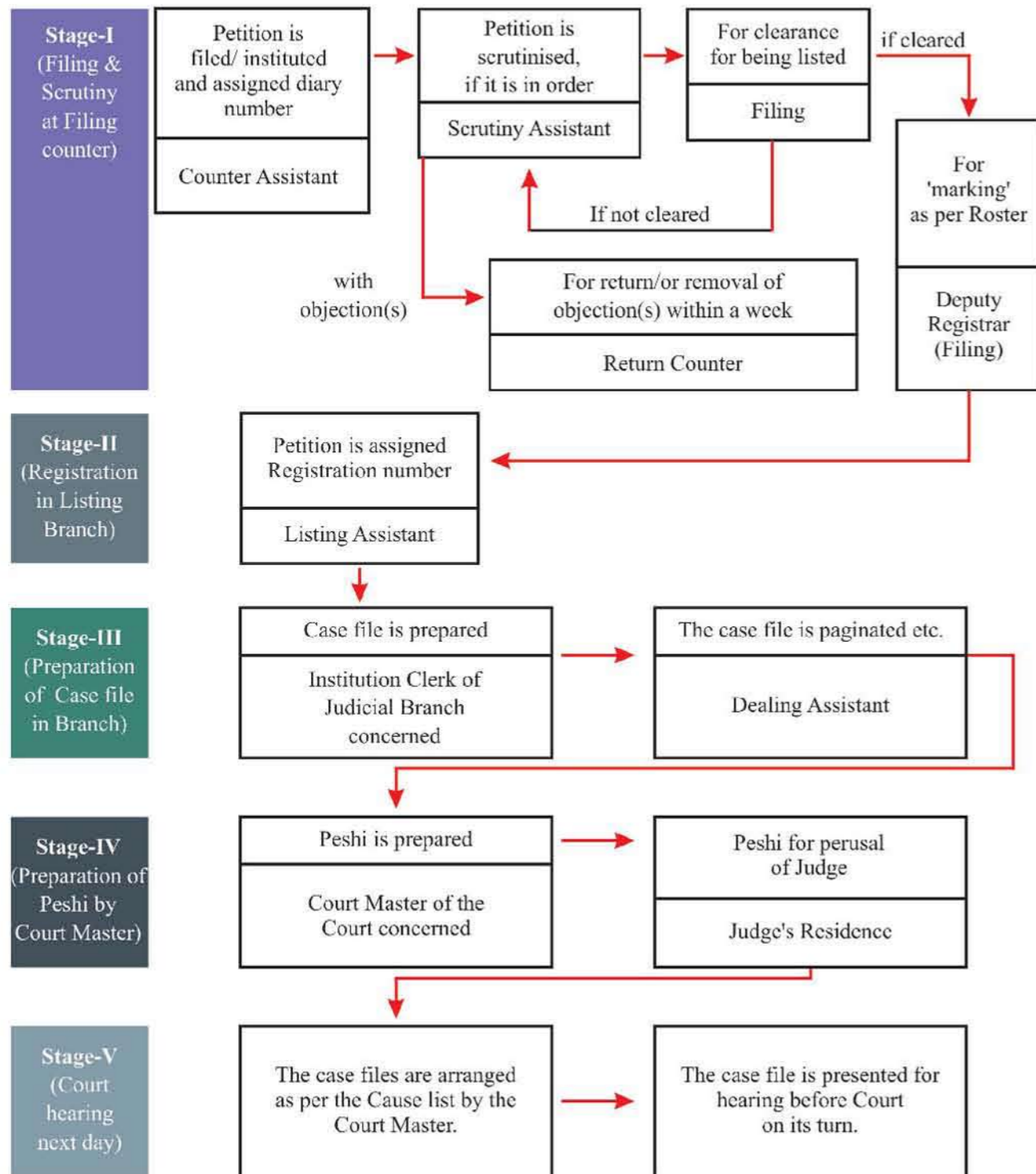
1. A record number of 62 companies, comprising 50 companies under compulsory liquidation and 12 companies under voluntary liquidation, were dissolved during the period from 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2010.
2. A comprehensive physical examination of all the cases in the branch was undertaken with the result that as on date there are no slumbering cases in the branch. The exercise undertaken has helped to identify the exact number of cases pending in the branch.
3. All the judicial files were segregated and placed year wise in the racks, which has reduced the time taken for identification & placement of the dak in the file.
4. A photocopier machine has been installed within the branch, which has reduced movement of files and has expedited delivery of copies applied for.
5. A major exercise was undertaken for effecting improvements in the office of the Official Liquidator under the directions of the Company Judges to bring in more transparency and accountability in the performance of the duties by the staff. The initiatives taken, inter-alia, included the following:
  - (I) Segregation of all the files relating to the companies under liquidation and their distribution into separate folders.
  - (II) Drawing up the list of companies under winding up.
  - (III) Renovation of the record room at South Block.
  - (IV) Segregation of the records lying in the record rooms at Kasturba Gandhi Marg, South Block and Adhchini for purposes of weeding out the record not relevant for the purposes of liquidation.
  - (V) Updating of data relating to assets of the companies, their status, and fund position of the companies under liquidation.
  - (VI) Developing the web programme to place on the net the entire information with regard to various companies under liquidation and updating the data for this purpose including filing of Form 142A of the Companies (Court) Rules, 1959 [the website has since been inaugurated in May, 2009]
  - (VII) Training and Punctuality in the Staff.

## Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) System

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) System was installed in the Company Branch 'as a pilot-project'. It is a dedicated short range communication (DSRC) technology, which uses radio waves to automatically identify the files. It was installed in the Company Branch, as well as in the Company Court, and it facilitated keeping track and movement of the Case-files and actual-time of every movement.

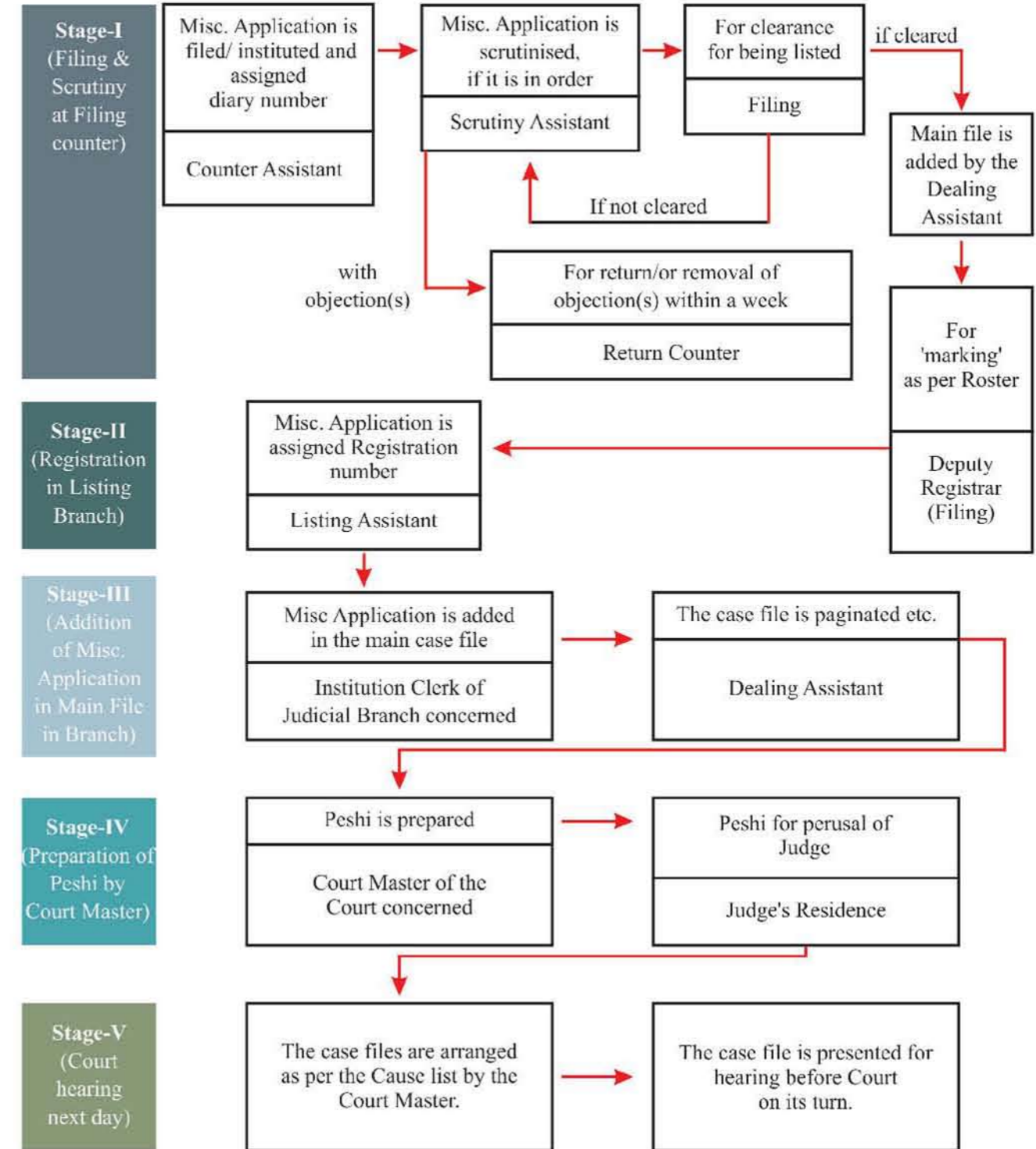
The process involved placing a chip in each file and installation of antennas in the branch, as well as in the Company Court. The antenna recorded the movement of files when they pass through them. The movement time would be recorded in the system through the chip installed in the files. A hand-tracker was also provided to locate the files.

**PASSAGE OF A PETITION FROM THE STAGE OF FILING TO ITS COURT HEARING**



NOTE: Peshi means updating and preparation of case file.

**PASSAGE OF A MISC. APPLICATION FROM THE STAGE OF FILING TO ITS COURT HEARING**



NOTE: Peshi means updating and preparation of case file.



## ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCHES OF THE REGISTRY

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### Establishment Branch

This branch is engaged in various activities such as:

- Matters with regard to Lower Courts Establishment –Appointment/ confirmation of Administrative Officer, Superintendent, Senior Accounts Officer, etc. Creation of posts, Service Appeals and Rules, Civil Writ Petitions filed by the employees of Subordinate Courts, Loss of record cases, Work relating to framing of District Court (Appointment & Condition of Service) Rules, Representations of the employees of the Subordinate Courts.
- Appointment, confirmation, retirement of Class-III officials, i.e. Junior Judicial Assistant, Restorers, Assistant Librarian, Chauffeurs, Gestetnor Operator Grade-I, (who operate duplicating machines), Gestetnor Operator Grade-II, Library Attendant, Ushers, Court Attendants, Security Attendant, Safaiwala and Lawn Attendant and conducting recruitment processes for selection and appointment of these categories of employees and their disciplinary matters
- Matters related to or concerning with Law Researchers.
- Matters related to the Right to Information Act.
- Ministerial activities concerning appointment of Judges, their leave, nomination of vacation Judges, etc.
- Creation of posts, extension of the term of temporary posts, conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones.
- Amendment of recruitment and service rules, revision of pay scales on the recommendation of Pay Commissions or the Chief Justice. Appointment, seniority, Retirement of Officers, Delegation of Judicial powers to Joint Registrars/ Deputy Registrars.
- Ministerial activities concerning Advisory Board, constituted under COFEPOSA, forwarding of information to other High Courts and any other works relating thereto.
- Matters concerning recruitment, seniority, confirmation, retirement discipline and other conditions of service of various class of officers in the High Court establishment, such as Admn. Officer (Judl.), Court Master, Librarian, Private Secretary, etc.
- Deployment of Staff in the Courts and Branches in leave arrangements, works relating to transfer/ posting of the employees of this Court, Summer/ Winter Vacation, issuing of Memo to the Staff of this Court, Explanation, Circular and any other work relating thereto.
- Defending Litigation against the High Court MACT Cases, Complaint cases, reference of cases to

Crime Branch, or CBI, representing the establishment in PILs involving the High Court, representation in appeals filed against orders by High Court suo motu in contempt cases in the Supreme Court of India and any other work relating thereto.

- Appointment, confirmation, retirement of Class-III officials, i.e. Senior Judicial Assistant, Senior Personal Assistant, Senior Judicial Translator, Judicial Assistant/ Personal Assistant, Judicial Translator and their equivalent post. Holding of examinations for appointment in these categories, conduct/ service matters of the said categories and any other work relating thereto.
- Casual Leave of Officers, Court Staff, Earned Leave of officers, Class-III, IV and other staff.
- General Receipt/ Central Registry of Delhi High Court, Making entries in the Movement Register, Distributing dak to Accounts, General, Gazette, Establishment-I & II, Project & Planning, Library branches etc.
- Works relating to transfer of Judicial Records to High Courts of other States, Service Appeal, Review & Revision, Memorial filed by the employees of Subordinate Courts and all other work concerning Subordinate Courts, other than the work which is assigned to Gazette and General – II Branches.
- Disciplinary proceedings/ Inquiry of High Court Staff and part of litigation work pending in Lower Courts
- Work relating to assigning Dispatch numbers and dates in correspondence, making envelopes for the same and Dispatch of correspondence etc.

## Officers of the Registry as on 31.03.2009

### REGISTRAR GENERAL

- Shri Ajit Bharihoke

### REGISTRARS

- Shri Kalam Singh, Registrar(Admn.)
- Shri Dhiraj Singh Bhandari, Registrar-cum-Secretary to the Chief Justice
- Shri D.K.Batra, Registrar (Record Room & Protocol)
- Shri R.K. Gauba, Registrar (Vigilance)
- Shri A.K.Mahajan, Registrar (General Admn.)
- Shri J.L.Kalra, Registrar (Original)
- Shri J.K.Aggarwal, Registrar (Judl.)

### JOINT REGISTRARS

- Shri S.K.Sharma
- Shri S.D.Sharma
- Shri H.C.Suri
- Shri V.K.Gupta
- Shri A.K.Sharma
- Shri Virender Kumar Goyal, DHJS
- Shri L.K.Gaur, DHJS
- Shri Girish Sharma
- Shri P.S.Chaggar
- Shri Ramesh Chand
- Shri V.K.Kochhar
- Shri V.K. Mittal
- Shri Deepak Jagotra, DHJS
- Shri K.K.Nangia
- Shri P.C.Jain
- Shri H.S.Sharma, DHJS
- Shri Mahesh Chander Gupta, DHJS
- Shri Prem Kumar Barthwal, DHJS
- Ms. Nisha Saxena, DHJS
- Shri Pawan Kumar Jain, DHJS
- Ms. Sureksha Luthra

### DEPUTY REGISTRARS

- Shri V.Vishwanathan
- Shri Anil Koushal
- Shri R.P.Jain
- Shri P.K.Gupta
- Shri Lorren Bamniyal
- Shri Ram Mohan
- Shri Yash Pal
- Ms. Anju Khurana
- Shri G.P.Vohra
- Shri Daya Nand
- Shri R.Gopalan
- Shri K.K.Bhati
- Shri S.P.Singh Premi
- Shri G.S.Saini
- Shri S.K.Dhingra
- Shri L.K.Phool
- Shri Chaman Lal Sharma

### ASSISTANT REGISTRARS/ DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

- Shri S.C.Sharma, Deputy Controller of Accounts
- Ms. Usha Kiron Gupta, Deputy Controller of Accounts
- Shri R.D.Garg
- Shri Kafeel Ahmed
- Shri G.R. Grover
- Shri H.C. Rawal
- Shri Praveen Kumar Uppal
- Shri M.L. Bhatia
- Shri H.K. Arora
- Shri Sunil Kukreja
- Shri V.K. Rao
- Shri Janardan Tripathi
- Shri Ashok Kumar Verma
- Ms. Champa Lalchandani
- Shri T.R. Nagpal
- Shri O.P. Narang
- Shri K.K. Sharma
- Shri V.K. Verma
- Shri Gurcharan Singh
- Shri Kamlesh Chand
- Shri Sanjay Sharma
- Ms. Meenu Gupta
- Shri Manoj Kumar Verma
- Shri Atul Kumar Sharma
- Shri Sunil Kumar Koushal
- Shri Pramod Kumar
- Shri Mukesh Bhambri
- Shri. Arun Kishore Sharma
- Shri Sohan Singh (engaged as Consultant in the pay scale of Assistant Registrar)

## Officers of the Registry as on 31.03.2010

### REGISTRAR GENERAL

- Shri Rakesh Kapoor

### REGISTRARS

- Shri Dhiraj Singh Bhandari, Registrar(Appellate)
- Shri D.K.Batra, Registrar (Record Room & Protocol)
- Shri R.K. Gauba, Registrar (Vigilance)
- Shri A.K.Mahajan, Registrar (Admn.)
- Shri S.K.Sharma, Registrar (General Admn.)
- Shri H.C.Suri, Registrar-cum-Secretary to the Chief Justice
- Shri Girish Sharma, Registrar (Computer/Stationary/Digitization of Record)
- Shri P.S.Chaggar, Registrar (Original)

### JOINT REGISTRARS

- Shri V.K.Gupta
- Shri L.K.Gaur, DHJS
- Shri Ramesh Chand
- Shri V.K.Kochhar
- Shri V.K. Mittal
- Shri Deepak Jagotra, DHJS
- Shri K.K.Nangia
- Shri P.C.Jain
- Shri H.S.Sharma, DHJS, OSD
- Shri Mahesh Chander Gupta, DHJS
- Shri Prem Kumar Barthwal, DHJS
- Shri Pawan Kumar Jain, DHJS
- Ms. Sureksha Luthra
- Shri Deepak Garg, DHJS
- Shri V.Vishwanathan
- Shri Anil Koushal
- Shri R.P.Jain
- Shri P.K.Gupta
- Shri Lorren Bamniyal
- Shri Bharat Parashar, DHJS

### DEPUTY REGISTRARS

- Shri Ram Mohan
- Shri Yash Pal
- Ms. Anju Khurana
- Shri G.P.Vohra
- Shri. R.Gopalan
- Shri. K.K.Bhati
- Shri. S.P.Singh Premi
- Shri.G.S.Saini
- Shri S.K.Dhingra
- Shri L.K.Phool
- Shri Chaman Lal Sharma
- Shri S.C.Sharma
- Shri R.D.Garg
- Shri Kalam Singh (Arbitration Centre)
- Ms. Usha Kiron Gupta
- Shri Kafeel Ahmed
- Shri G.R. Grover

### ASSISTANT REGISTRARS/ DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

- Shri H.C. Rawal
- Shri Praveen Kumar Uppal,
- Shri M.L. Bhatia
- Shri H.K. Arora
- Shri Sunil Kukreja
- Shri Janardan Tripathi
- Shri Ashok Kumar Verma
- Ms. Champa Lalchandani
- Shri T.R. Nagpal
- Shri O.P. Narang
- Shri K.K. Sharma
- Shri V.K. Verma
- Shri Gurcharan Singh
- Shri Sanjay Sharma
- Ms. Meenu Gupta
- Shri Manoj Kumar Verma
- Shri Atul Kumar Sharma
- Shri Sunil Kumar Koushal
- Shri Pramod Kumar
- Shri Arun Kishore Sharma
- Ms. Sadhna Gupta
- Shri Naresh Chand Garg
- Shri Pawan Kumar Kalra
- Shri Sanjay Kumar Sharma
- Shri Ajay Kumar Gupta,
- Ms. Kaushalya Verma
- Shri. Ravindra Kumar Sharma
- Shri Sohan Singh (engaged as Consultant in the pay scale of Assistant Registrar)

## Number of Posts of Officers and Officials on the Establishment of High Court of Delhi

S. No.	Designation of post	Total number of post
1.	Registrar General	1
2.	Registrar	10
3.	Joint Registrar	22
4.	Deputy Registrar	18
5.	Assistant Registrar	26
6.	Deputy Controller of Accounts	2
7.	Administrative Officer (Judicial)	49
8.	Court Master	53
9.	Private Secretary	79
10.	Librarian	1
11.	System Analyst	1
12.	Programmer	2
13.	SAS Accountant	1
14.	Senior Judicial Assistant	255
15.	Senior Judicial Translator	9
16.	Reader	8
17.	Senior Assistant Librarian	2
18.	Assistant Librarian	5
19.	Senior Personal Assistant	116
20.	Chief Cashier	2
21.	Court Officer	1
22.	Judicial Assistant	203
23.	Judicial Translator	11
24.	Personal Assistant	70
25.	Assistant Programmer	4
26.	Junior Judicial Assistant	218
27.	Restorer	53
28.	Chauffeur	87
29.	Despatch Van Driver (Rider)	2
30.	Despatch Rider	5
31.	Despatch Rider-cum- Process Server	13
32.	Photocopy Machine Operator Grade-I	10
33.	Photocopy Machine Operator Grade-II	6
34.	Usher	62
35.	Library Attendant	9
36.	Court Attendant	414
37.	Room Attendant	70
38.	Security Attendant	5
39.	Safaiwala	51
40.	Lawn Attendant	3

## Accounts and Cash Branch

### Budget and Expenditure for the Financial Year 2008-2009

#### Non-Plan

Sub-head	Budget Allocation 2008-09 (in ₹)	Actual Expenditure During 2008-09 (in ₹)	Variation (-) Savings (+) Excesses (in ₹)
Salaries	50,18,00,000	50,13,20,560	(-) 4,79,440
Wages	0	0	0
Domestic Travel Expenses	11,00,000	9,22,247	(-) 1,77,753
Foreign Travel Expenses	65,00,000	63,23,049	(-) 1,76,951
Office Expenses	13,50,50,000	13,49,06,853	(-) 1,43,147
O.T.A.	9,00,000	8,98,248	(-) 1,752
Other Admn. Expenses (Departmental Canteen)	16,50,000	15,99,207	(-) 50,793
Medical Treatment	1,05,00,000	98,41,089	(-) 6,58,911
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,75,00,000</b>	<b>65,58,11,253</b>	<b>(-)16,88,747</b>

#### Plan

Sub-head	Budget Allocation 2008-09 (in ₹)	Actual Expenditure 2008-09 (in ₹)	Variation (-) Savings (+) Excesses (in ₹)
Computerization of High Court	1,28,43,000	1,28,42,437	(-) 563
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,28,43,000</b>	<b>1,28,42,437</b>	<b>(-) 563</b>

### Budget and Expenditure for the Financial Year 2009-2010

#### Non-Plan

Sub-head	Budget Allocation 2009-10 (in ₹)	Actual Expenditure During 2009-10 (in ₹)	Variation (-) Savings (+) Excesses (in ₹)
Salaries	71,63,00,000	71,29,98,219	(-) 3,30,1781
Wages	0	0	0
Domestic Travel Expenses	8,00,000	6,28,370	(-) 1,71,630
Foreign Travel Expenses	1,10,00,000	94,39,370	(-) 15,60,630
Office Expenses	17,00,00,000	16,70,05,464	(-) 29,94,536
O.T.A.	10,00,000	9,98,981	(-) 1,019
Other Admn. Expenses (Departmental Canteen)	34,00,000	33,40,935	(-) 59,065
Medical Treatment	1,75,00,000	1,59,07,483	(-) 1,592,517
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92,00,00,000</b>	<b>91,03,18,822</b>	<b>(-) 96,81,178</b>

#### Plan

Sub-head	Budget Allocation 2009-10 (in ₹)	Actual Expenditure 2009-10 (in ₹)	Variation (-) Savings (+) Excesses (in ₹)
Computerization of High Court	3,30,00,000	1,59,87,042	(-) 1,70,12,958
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,30,00,000</b>	<b>1,59,87,042</b>	<b>(-) 1,70,12,958</b>

## General Branch- I

General Branch 1 is connected with every activity of the Court and oversees various projects of this Court Complex. The following projects have successfully been completed during the year 2008-2009.

### 1. Lawyers Chamber Block –III

Constructed on a plot of land measuring 818.975 Sq m. (5584.12 Sq ft.), was inaugurated by the Chief Justice on 30th March, 2009. The project construction cost was ₹5,75,00,000/- (approx.) for the civil work, and ₹1,10,00,000/- for the electrical work, including two lifts. The total covered area of the building is 4755.91 Sq m. (51173.63 Sq ft). The work on the said project was started on 01.05.2006 and was completed in all respect on 29.09.2007.

The building consists of basement, ground and seven floors. Besides above, the building has two Lifts with capacity of carrying 10 and 13 passengers at a time. There are two internal Stair-Cases from basement to seventh floor and two fire escapes on both sides of the building. There are total 84 chambers, with 12 chambers on each floor. The basement and ground floor are being utilized for office and storage purposes.

Provision of four courts of Joint Registrars with Chambers in eight rooms at ground floor has been made. Besides, furnished accommodations to the accredited Journalists and association of retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Court have been provided on the ground floor. As regards utilization of basement, it has been decided to renovate the same for the stationary/computer cell.

### 2. Medical and Health Care Centre Building:-

The Medical Unit since has been shifted to three floors, i.e. Basement, ground and first floors of the newly constructed building measuring 520 sq mt., 526.27 sq mt. and 526.27 sq mt., respectively.



### 3. Additional Rooms for Mediation and Conciliation Centre:-

A part of the first floor in the Extension Block has been converted into Mediation rooms for Mediation and Conciliation Centre to provide additional space for mediation purposes. The total area occupied by mediation and conciliation centre is 230.91 sq. mtrs.

### 4. Renovation of the Judges' Library:

The Judges' Library at first floor of B Block has been renovated into a fully Air-conditioned Library with other latest facilities, which was inaugurated by the Chief Justice on 15th October, 2009.

### 5. Renovation of Filing Counter:

Filing Counter has been renovated during the summer vacation, 2009 by adding six more counters in Chamber Nos. 1 and 2 of Old Lawyers Chamber Block.

### 6. Multilevel Car Parking

The idea of construction of Fully Automated Underground Multilevel Car Parking at National Stadium was conceived long back. Bhumi Pujan of the said Parking was done by the Chief Minister of NCT of Delhi.

### 7. DHC Arbitration Centre

The second and part of third floor measuring 484.84 sq. mt. and 171.16 sq. mt, respectively of Medical and Health Centre has been converted into Arbitration Centre, which was inaugurated on 25.11.2009 by the Chief Justice of India in the august presence of Dr. M. Veerappa Moily, Union Law Minister and the Chief Minister of GNCT of Delhi.

### 8. NDMC School Building

After completion of renovation, a part of the building has been handed over to Delhi High Court Bar Association for consultation rooms.

### 9. Administrative Block

Besides completion of these aforesaid projects, Bhumi Pujan of the Administrative Block was done by the Chief Justice and work has commenced at the site. This building has been planned in square shape on one side of the newly constructed Lawyers Chamber Block-III. This fully air-conditioned building having Central Court yard of area 188 sq. mt. (2024 sq. ft.) would partly accommodate and meet Administrative space requirements of Delhi High Court. It has two basements, ground and seven-storeyed RCC framed structure. The total area of the plot is 2184 sq. mt. (23508 sq. ft.). However, the plinth area of building is 10247 sq. mt. (1,10,3.00 sq. ft. approx.). Provision-wise, the building has two basements for Office of the PWD (Civil), (Elect.), Staff room, stores and Caretaker's Office. However, stores of Delhi High Court are planned in the second basement. The plinth area of each of the basements is 1158.80 sq. mt. (12473 sq. ft.). The ground floor provides space for entrance room/lobby, reception, waiting room, Registrar's Chambers including P.A. room, waiting room, staff room, security room, kitchen, strong room, fire control room and A.C Plant room. The plinth area of the ground floor is 1069.40 sq. mt. (11511 sq. ft.). At the first floor, space is provided for Registrar's Chambers, P.A. room, waiting room, staff room, lobby, society room, common room (Officers), Common room (Staff), canteen and kitchen. Four floors consist of Joint Registrar's Chambers, P.A Room, Waiting Hall, Stores, Lobbies, Legal record room and Examination halls. At the seventh floor, space for the record room will be provided. The Plinth area of each of the floors from first to seventh is 980.01 sq. mt. (10549 sq. ft. approx.). The building has three sets of toilets (4 Gents, 3 Ladies, and two for physically challenged) on each floor. It also has (13 passengers) lifts, out of which two lifts will cater upto second basement level. There are four staircases, which also cater upto the basements.

The provisions for internal electrical installations, addressed fire alarm system, Wet-rise system, sprinkler systems, water supply pump sets, and DG sets (380 KVA- silent types) was also made. Apart from the above, provision for electric Sub-station was also made.

## General – II

### Integrated Complex for Delhi Judicial Academy, National Law School of Delhi and National Institute of Mediation & Conciliation at Sector-14, Dwarka

A plot of land measuring 12 acres was allotted at Sector-14, Dwarka for construction of Integrated Complex for Delhi Judicial Academy, National Law School of Delhi and National Institute of Mediation & Conciliation. The foundation stone was laid on 18th July, 2007 by the Chief Justice of India. Administrative Block, Academic Block, Club Building, Boys' and Girls' Hostels, Director's Residence, Chairman's Residence and Auditorium of National Law School were completed.

### District Court Complex, Saket

During this period, the construction of Saket Court Complex on a plot of land measuring 12 acres at Press Enclave Saket, consisting of 80 courts with all infrastructural facilities was in progress.

### District Court Complex, Dwarka

#### Dwarka Court Building

79 Courts with all infrastructural facilities are constructed on a plot of land measuring 9.24 acres at Sector-10, Dwarka. The Dwarka Court was inaugurated by the Chief Justice on 6th September, 2008 and the Court became functional w.e.f. 8th September, 2008.

#### Lawyers' Chambers

345 Lawyers' Chambers were constructed and possession was taken over by the District Judge, Dwarka.

#### Additional Land for Construction of Additional Lawyers Chambers at Sector-10, Dwarka

The DDA allotted 6172 sq.mt. of land adjoining the Dwarka Court Complex for construction of additional 150 lawyers' chambers and Malkhana.

### District Court Complex, Rohini

#### Construction of Residential Houses for Judges at Sector-26, Rohini

A proposal to construct 48 flats (Type V-32 + Type VI-16) in Sector-26, Rohini was made. Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction of ₹21.28 Crores was received in July, 2007. Building plans were approved by DDA.

#### Construction of 498 Lawyers' Chambers

Construction of 498 Lawyers' Chambers at District Court, Rohini was in progress. About 45% work was complete by end March, 2010.

### New Delhi District Court Complex, Rouse Avenue

Five acres of land was allotted at Rouse Avenue for relocation of New Delhi Courts.

### District Court Complex, Karkardooma

480 Lawyers Chambers were constructed in Karkardooma Court Complex and allotted by the District Judge-I.

## Family Courts

### Family Courts, Saket

2 Family Courts (Ground Floor + Four Storeys) were to be constructed at Saket. The Building was nearing completion by end March, 2010.

### Family Courts, Vishwas Nagar

2 Family Courts (Ground Floor + Four Storeys) were to be constructed at Vishwas Nagar. The Building was nearing completion by end March, 2010.

### Family Courts, Janakpuri & Dheerpur

2 Family Courts at each site (Ground Floor + Four Storeys) were to be constructed at Janakpuri & Dheerpur. The Building was nearing completion by end March, 2010.

### Family Courts, Rouse Avenue

About 7-8 Family Courts were to be constructed at Rouse Avenue.

### Family Courts, Rohini

During this period 4 Family Courts started functioning in the existing Rohini Court Complex and at Dwarka Court Complex, 1 Family Court was made functional and accommodation was made available for another court.

## Examination and Vigilance Branch

The viva-voce of 83 candidates for 19th Delhi Judicial Service Examination, 2007 was held from 23rd to 25th, 28th to 30th April, 2008, 1st, 2nd & 5th to 7th May, 2008. 28 candidates were selected in this process. The Preliminary Examination of 20th Delhi Judicial Service Examination, 2008 was held on 02.11.2008. 4801 candidates appeared in the preliminary examination. The main examination of the successful candidates in the preliminary examination was held on 21.12.2008 & 22.12.2008. 92 candidates qualified in the main written examination. Viva-voce of the candidates was held from 24th to 26th April, 2009. 80 candidates were selected in this process.

The Preliminary Examination of 21st Delhi Judicial Service Examination, 2010 was held on 14.02.2010. 7018 candidates appeared in the Preliminary Examination. Result of the preliminary examination was declared on 03.03.2010. In this process 339 candidates are short-listed for the Delhi Judicial Service Main Examination (Written).

The Delhi Judicial Service Probationers (Departmental) Examination for Delhi Judicial Service Officers recruited in 2008 was held on 11th & 12th April and 14th & 15th November, 2009.

The Delhi Higher Judicial Service Examination, 2009 against the 25% direct recruitment quota was held on 13.12.2009. The result of Part-I (Objective) of Delhi Higher Service Examination was declared on 13.01.2010. 92 candidates were short-listed for evaluation of answer sheets of Part-II (Descriptive) of the said exam.

The instructions of the 5S were implemented effectively in the Branch.

## Rules Branch

1. All Notifications/Practice Directions/Office Orders/Circulars, issued by the Rules Branch, from 1990 onwards, have been uploaded on the websites of the High Court of Delhi, namely: [www.delhihighcourt.nic.in](http://www.delhihighcourt.nic.in) and District Courts namely: [www.delhidistrictcourts.nic.in](http://www.delhidistrictcourts.nic.in), with a disclaimer that the copies of the Notifications reproduced therein are only for the purpose of information and not substitute for the original record of Notification.
2. Sixteen Notifications were issued, implementing amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Volumes I, III & V of the Delhi High Court Rules & Orders, Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 1967 and Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules, 2006, Scheme for Appointment of Arbitrators, 1996 viz.

### a) Striking off Defence in a Suit by a Lessor for Failure to Deposit Rent

On the suggestion of Mr. Justice C.L.Chandhry (since retired), the Rules Committee of this Court, in its meeting dated 30.03.2006, decided to insert a new provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 regarding striking off the defence in a suit by a lessor. As per this new Rule, in any suit by a owner/lessor for eviction of an unauthorized occupant/lessee or for recovery of rent and future mesne profits, the defendant shall deposit such amount on account of arrears upto the date of order and shall continue to deposit each succeeding month the amount claimed in the suit till the decision of the suit. In the event of any default in making the deposit, the Court may strike off the defence. Before striking off the defence, the Court shall issue a show cause notice to the respondent/lessee. The amount deposited under this rule shall be paid to the owner/lessor. The Notification No.324/Rules/DHC was published in Delhi Gazette on 12.11.2008.

### b) Inspection of Judicial Records

At the time of making arrangements for Mega Lok Adalat held on 26th & 27th April, 2008, it was suggested by the Secretary, Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee that law students may be deployed for the work of identification of criminal miscellaneous cases, which are ripe for settlement and for listing of such cases before the Lok Adalats of the High Court. On the directions on the Chief Justice, the said proposal was considered by the Committee of Mr. Justice T.S.Thakur and Mr. Justice Manmohan Sarin. The said Committee recommended incorporation of a new proviso to Rule 3 of Chapter 5-A of Vol. V of Delhi High Court Rules & Orders to the effect that whenever an inspection of any record of any pending case is considered necessary in connection with Lok Adalat, Mediation, Conciliation or other proceedings conducted under the auspices of Delhi State Legal Services Authority or Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee, the Chairman of the Authority and/or the Legal Services Committee shall be competent to grant permission for such inspection and such inspection would be conducted directly under the supervision of one of the Officers of the Authority or the Committee. No fee shall be charged for inspection of a record of a pending case. After getting the approval of Full Court meeting, the Notification No.358/Rules/DHC was published in the Delhi Gazette on 15.12.2008.

### c) Regular First Appeals (RFAs) to be Heard by a Single Judge

A Committee was constituted by the Chief Justice to examine the pendency of cases in Delhi High Court. The Committee recommended that the Division Bench hearing RFAs should be disbanded and its work be assigned to two Single Benches to expedite the disposal of RFAs. Before 19.05.1981, RFAs were listed before a Single Judge. These recommendations of the Committee were approved by

the Full Court on 18.12.2008. By doing so, matters pending before a Division Bench were distributed among Single Benches, which has resulted in early disposal of cases. The Notification No.386/Rules/DHC pertaining to hearing of RFAs by a Single Bench was published on 23.12.2008.

### d) Amendments in Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules, 2006.

Mr. Prashant Bhushan, Advocate, vide his letter, highlighted some lacunae in the Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules. The Right to Information Committee of this Court considered the matter and approved some amendments, i.e. if the information does not fall within the jurisdiction of the authorized person, it shall forward the application to the concerned PIO in any case not later than 5 days from the date of receipt of application. After approval from Full Court, the Gazette Notification No.46/Rules/DHC was published on 22.01.2009.

### e) Delhi District Courts (Right to Information) Rules, 2008

Under Right to Information Act, sometimes various kind of information are asked for, which pertain to Judicial Officers and the functioning of the Courts, disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or interest and much time of the Officials is consumed in dealing with such type of application. Therefore, the District & Sessions Judge, Delhi made a request that Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules may be followed by the District Courts also. The request of the District & Sessions Judge was considered by the concerned Committee. On the direction of the Committee, draft Right to Information Rules for District Courts were prepared on the lines of Rules framed for Delhi High Court. The said Rules were approved by Full Court. The said Notification No.162/Rules/DHC was published in Delhi Gazette on 06.05.2009.

### f) Accused to Sit During the Trial

Supreme Court, by order dated 08.12.1981 in the case of Avtar Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh, directed that High Courts shall make a provision in its rules framed under Section 477(1) of Cr.P.C., to the effect that the accused shall be permitted to sit down during trial unless it becomes necessary for the accused to stand up for any specific purpose. The Appellate Authority (under RTI Act), Delhi High Court, while disposing of Appeal No.4/2008, also gave direction to frame appropriate provision in the High Court Rules & Orders in terms of direction of Supreme Court. The Committee of Judges approved to add a provision at the end of Chapter I(A) of Delhi High Court Rules & Orders Vol.III to the effect that "the accused in a criminal trial shall be permitted to sit down during trial, unless it becomes necessary for the accused to stand up for any specific purpose such as identification of accused or otherwise. This facility accorded to the accused, however, should not be construed in derogation of the established convention followed in the Court that everyone concerned should stand when the Presiding Officer enters the Court." Full Court approved the recommendation of the Committee. The Gazette Notification No.163/Rules/DHC in this regard was published on 06.05.2009.

### g) Income – No More Criteria for Being Considered as Senior Advocates

A Full Bench of the Court had issued a direction in WP(C) 21618/2005 striking down a rule, which prescribed for consideration of income of an Advocate for designation as Senior Advocate. The reason for this was that by fixing minimum income limit as an eligibility condition, some deserving Advocates may not get chance to apply for being designated as Senior Advocate. The matter was considered by the Full Court and the rule regarding income condition was deleted. The Notification No.167/Rules/DHC in this regard was published on 13.05.2009.

**h) Delegating Some Powers of the Court to the Registrar/Joint Registrars**

Some powers of the Court, while exercising Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, are exercised by the Joint Registrars, who are members of the Higher Judicial Service, posted in this Court. These powers find place in Rule 3 of Chapter II of Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 1967. Vide Notification No.277/Rules/DHC dated 18.08.2009, the Joint Registrars have been empowered to record evidence and decide objections, as to questions in examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re-examination. They have been further empowered, inter alia, to deal with and decide applications for separate trial where joinder of plaintiff/defendant may delay trial, application for addition or striking out parties application for suit to include whole claim, application seeking exemption from filing original documents, applications for restoration of suits dismissed in default of non-appearance or failure to pay cost, applications seeking extension of time to file the Court Fee, pass orders for renewal of fixed deposits where money is deposited pursuant to orders of the Court, issue notice under Sections 14 & 17 of the Arbitration Act and register/issue notices/summons in suits under Order XXXVII of CPC and decide applications under Order XXXVIII except Rule 3(5) & 4 of the CPC.

**i) Amendment in Rules Pertaining to Supply of Certified Copies**

With the introduction of electronic devices such as scanners and photocopiers digitization of records and transmission of data after digital signatures, supply of certified copies has become easier and faster. As a result the distinction between ordinary and urgent supply of certified copies has lost significance. Therefore, the rules in Chapter 5-B of Volume V of Delhi High Court Rules & Orders, pertaining to supply of attested copies, were amended. A uniform fee of ₹50/- is now charged, as "Processing Fee" with ₹5/- per page irrespective of number of words/lines. These amendments were notified in the official Gazette vide Notification No.292/Rules/DHC dated 01.09.2009.

**j) Amendment Pertaining to Destruction of Unclaimed Certified Copies**

It was noted that large number of certified copies, ready for delivery, were not collected by the applicants. A new Rule 10A has been introduced in Chapter 5-B of Volume V of Delhi High Court Rules & Orders, which provides that unclaimed certified copies shall be destroyed, if not collected within 120 days from the date of its preparation and the amount deposited shall be forfeited. This amendment was notified in the official Gazette vide Notification No.292/Rules/DHC dated 01.09.2009.

**k) Amendment in "Scheme for Appointment of Arbitrators, 1996"**

The rates/costs for processing requests, made by the party, under the "Scheme for Appointment of Arbitrators, 1996" have now been enhanced from ₹250/- to ₹5,000/- in case the request is made to the Civil Judge where the value of the subject matter does not exceed ₹1 lakh, from ₹500/- to ₹7,500/- in case request is made to the District Judge/Additional District Judge where the value of the subject matter does not exceed ₹5 lakh and from ₹1000/- to ₹10,000/- in case request is made to the Judge of the High Court exercising ordinary original civil jurisdiction, where the value of the subject matter exceeds ₹5 lakh. The said amendment was notified vide Notification No.391/Rules/DHC and published in the Delhi Gazette Extraordinary on 09.11.2009.

**l) Preparation of Paper Books in Regular First Appeals (RFAs)**

On the request of the Delhi High Court Bar Association, the matter regarding preparation of paper books in R.F.As by the Registry of this Court was considered. Since, now the RFAs are being heard by the Single Judge, it was opined that the filing of paper books be dispensed with. As such, the entire Part A of Chapter 2 of Vol. V of Delhi High Court Rules & Orders has been replaced by a new

Part A, whereby filing of paper books in first appeal has been dispensed with. However the original Trial Court Record shall be made available to the Court at the time of hearing of arguments. The above amendment was notified in the Delhi Gazette Extraordinary, on 17.11.2009, vide Notification No.408/Rules/DHC.

**m) Filing of Jail Petitions**

A Division Bench of this Court, vide orders dated 18.01.2002 in the case of "Additional Director General-cum-I.G. (Prisons) v. Union of India & Ors." observed that there is some communication gap between the officials responsible to forward the jail petitions/ appeals and the officials in the Registry who are required to process such petitions and put up before the Court for consideration. Pursuant to the directions given in the above judgment, Office Order dated 07.03.2002 was issued, laying down the procedure for filing of jail petitions/appeals. On the above basis and information received from other High Courts, Supreme Court of India and Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee, a set of rules called 'JAIL PETITIONS', pertaining to filing, processing of jail petitions and communication of order/judgment to the petitioner, have been framed and inserted, as new Part A(c) in Chapter 1 of High Court Rules & Orders, Volume V. The same were published in the Delhi Gazette Extraordinary vide Notification No.456/Rules/DHC dated 16.12.2009.

**n) Record to be Maintained by the Court of Ilaqa Magistrate of the Police/Judicial Remand**

Matter regarding not maintaining registers of police remand and judicial remand by the Naib Courts, attached with the Courts, was taken up. In this connection, Delhi High Court Rules & Orders were examined and found that there were no such directions or rules for the Naib Courts, attached with the Courts, to maintain any such registers for keeping record of the police remand and judicial remands. As such, new Rule 13 has been added after existing Rule 12 of Part B of Chapter 11 of Volume III of Delhi High Court Rules and Orders, whereby record is to be maintained by the Court of Ilaqa Magistrate of the Police/Judicial remand, in the prescribed form. The above amendment, after the prior approval of the Lt. Governor of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi, was published in the Delhi Gazette Extraordinary vide Notification No. 457/Rules/DHC dated 16.12.2009.

**o) Delhi High Court (Company Secretaries) Rules, 2008**

On the request made by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, vide their letter dated 11.10.1995, regarding framing of rules for filing of appeal/reference in Delhi High Court under the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, this Court framed the rules titled "Delhi High Court (Company Secretaries) Rules, 2008", in tune with the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 and other provisions of the Delhi High Court Rules & Orders relating to exercise of Special Jurisdiction under various Acts such as Chartered Accountant Act, 1949 etc. These rules were notified vide Notification No.22/Rules/DHC dated 22.01.2010. There were some printing errors in this Notification, which were corrected vide Corrigendum No.145/Rules/DHC dated 19.04.2010. Also, these Rules were made effective from 1st May, 2010, vide a separate Notification No.144/Rules/DHC dated 19.04.2010.

**p) Recognition of Electronically Signed Orders, Judgments and Decrees**

The Computer Committee, in its meeting held on 15.01.2007 recommended that appropriate rules be framed for the use of the digitally signed judgment/orders for the purpose of filing appeals etc. since under the I.T. Act digitally signed copies can be used as certified copies. The matter was examined and felt that a new Order XX-B be introduced after the existing Order XX-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 whereby any order/judgment/decree shall be deemed to have been signed by the Judge, if such order/judgment/decree has been authenticated by means of electronic signature

affixed by the Judge and such copy shall be treated as certified copy for making reference, filing an application for review/revision/execution or preferring an appeal. In accordance with the Rules 3 to 6 of Chapter 9(B) of Volume V of High Court Rules & Orders, the said proposed amendment in CPC was published in Official Gazette vide Notification No.63/Rules/DHC dated 18.02.2010, inviting objection, if any, from the public at large, within 30 days of its publication.

### 3. Following Notification has been sent for publication-

#### a) **Streamlining the Procedure for Speedy Disposal of Cases Under Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958**

A detailed report of the Committee of Judges of the Court, regarding streamlining the procedure for speedy disposal of rent cases pending in various courts of Delhi, was placed on record of the case CM (M) 1312/2004 titled "Court on its own motion v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi". The Court, in its order gave certain directions, which were to be issued as "Practice Directions". The directions were issued vide Circular No.746/Estt./E.V/DHC dated 28.7.2009. It was felt that these directions should form part of the rules of High Court Rules & Orders. Thus a new Chapter 22 was introduced in Volume I of High Court Rules & Orders, inter alia giving directions like providing of bank account number by every landlord instituting a petition under Delhi Rent Control Act, giving details of cases pending between the same parties, filing of site plan in duplicate etc. The above amendment, after the prior approval of the Lt. Governor of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi, was published in the Delhi Gazette Extraordinary vide Notification No. 99/Rules/DHC dated 15.03.2010.

### 4. One Office Order was issued, namely:-

#### a) **Listing of Regular Matters/Pronouncements and Issuance of Dasti Orders**

By an Office Order (No.1/Rules/DHC dated 29.01.2009), were issued to list 50 'Regular Matters' in the Advance Cause List for each Court every Monday, which is to be operative for the whole week. Also, all the cases for pronouncement or order are to be shown on a separate page in the Daily Cause List.

In Criminal cases, 'dasti' orders were directed to be issued on the same day on which the file reaches the office and in Civil cases 'dasti' order shall be issued on the next day, the file reaches the office.

### 5. Eleven Practice Directions were issued, namely:

#### a) **Listing of Final Matters**

In the meeting dated 30.7.2008 of Judges it was directed that Final Matters of the Original Side were to be taken up exclusively on Wednesdays and Thursdays. This Practice Direction No. 21517/Rules/DHC, dated 08.08.2008 directs listing of Final Matters on the above lines.

#### b) **List of 'Regular Matters'**

This Practice Direction No. 1586/Rules/DHC, dated 15.01.2009 directs listing/ hearing of 'Regular Matters' from 3.00 pm onwards on each day by all Courts along with directions for the Advocates to come prepared for arguments.

#### c) **Hearing & Grant of Adjournment**

In consultation with the President, Vice President and . Secretary of the Delhi High Court Bar Association, the Chief Justice was pleased to issue Practice Direction No. 2/Rules/DHC, dated

29.01.2009 for passing over a matter not more than once, for completion of pleadings by the dates given, for not adjourning the matter without any reasonable reason and awarding the cost, to the opposite party, for undue adjournments.

#### d) **Practice Directions of Mediation**

Practice Direction No. 7/Rules/DHC, dated 12.03.2009 was issued in supersession of Practice Directions No. 3/Rules/DHC, dated 16.02.2009. On the suggestions of the Delhi High Court Mediation & Conciliation Committee, a proforma was developed, to be filed in by the parties, indicating their willingness to opt for any of the Alternative Dispute Resolution methods. Inter alia directions were given to the Mediators for submitting their report prior to the date fixed before the Court and for maintaining strict confidentiality of mediation proceedings.

#### e) **Memo of Parties**

On the recommendations of the Environment Committee, dated 01.02.2009, it was directed that copies of orders supplied by this Court should be supplied with a copy of Memo of Parties and in case of appeals/revisions from orders of District Courts/Tribunals, other particulars like cause title, date of decision and name of District Court/Tribunal should also be mentioned in the Memo of Parties. This direction came into force vide Practice Direction No.4/Rules/DHC dated 03.03.2009

#### f) **Recusal of Judge**

On the directions given in CrI.M.11677/07 in WP(CrI.) No. 796/07 passed by a Division Bench of this Court, the Full Court held on 16.02.2009 directed that whenever an application regarding recusal of Judge is made, such application shall be heard by the said Judge alone. This direction came into force vide Practice Direction No.5/Rules/DHC, dated 03.03.2009

#### g) **Directions of Motor Accident Claim Tribunals**

On the recommendations of the Administrative and General Supervision Committee, dated 26.03.2009, Practice Direction No. 8/Rules/DHC, dated 16.04.2009 was issued directing that the Presiding Officers of the Motor Accident Claim Tribunals may accept the amount of compensation voluntarily tendered as admitted liability by the Insurance Companies, subject to adjudication on the claim petition.

#### h) **Petitions Filed Under Section 9 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act**

Practice Direction No.16/Rules/DHC, dated 07.12.2009 directs that a Petition filed under Section 9 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, shall mandatorily mention that no other petition on the same cause of action has been filed in any other Court.

#### i) **Memo of Parties**

A letter dated 18.07.2009 was received from the Secretary General, Supreme Court of India, where difficulties experienced by the Supreme Court, in dealing with the certified copies of judgment/orders issued by various High Courts and produced along with the proceedings filed in the Supreme Court, were stated. In order to overcome these difficulties, Practice Direction No.18/Rules/DHC, dated 30.01.2010 was issued in continuation of earlier Practice Direction No. 4/Rules/DHC, dated 03.03.2009, directing that in case of appeals/revisions/petitions etc. challenging orders of the District Courts or Tribunals, Memo of Parties shall be filed in the form appended with this direction, giving detailed particulars, i.e. cause title, date of decision and name of the District Court/Tribunal, which passed the impugned order or judgment.



**j) Section 13 of the Family Courts Act, 1984**

Practice Direction No.19/Rules/DHC, dated 09.02.2010 states that Section 13 of the Family Courts Act, 1984 does not absolutely bar the appearance of the Advocates before the Family Courts. Family Courts, therefore, in the absence of convincing and cogent reasons should not turn down the permission of the litigants of legal assistance when they so desire.

**k) Petitions Filed Under Section 34 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act**

Mr. Justice Manmohan, by his note, dated 23.02.2010, observed that, on the first date of hearing, as normally the respondent is not present, it becomes difficult to dispose of the petitions filed under Section 34 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, specially when an argument is advanced that a point had been urged before the Arbitral Tribunal but the same had not been dealt with. Moreover, as soon as the Court issues notice in a Section 34 petition, the Arbitral Award becomes incapable of execution. Keeping in view the serious consequences attached to issuance of notice in a Section 34 petition, and on the recommendations of Mr. Justice Manmohan, the Administrative and General Supervision Committee directed that Practice Directions be issued that petitions filed under S.34 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 be listed two working days after an advance copy of the Petition has been served on the opposite side. The said directions were issued vide Practice Direction No.20/Rules/DHC, dated 07.04.2010.

**6. Four Circulars were issued, namely:**

**a) Mentioning of Enrolment Number by the Advocates**

On the basis of the Circular, dated 05.07.2006, issued by the Bar Council of India, this Court issued a Circular No. 9/Rules/DHC dated 30.04.2009, making it mandatory for all Advocates to mention their enrolment number, in their letter heads and vakalatnamas.

**b) Next Date of Hearing**

Instructions were issued by Circular No. 10/Rules/DHC, dated 22.05.2009, for compulsorily mentioning "Next Date of Hearing", on the top right side of the Index Sheet in all documents filed by the Advocates/parties and placing such documents on the judicial file on the same or next working day by the Dealing Assistants.

**c) Canons of Judicial Ethics**

Existing Rule 30 of the "Canons of Judicial Ethics", High Court Rules & Orders (Vol. IV) was substituted through Circular No. 11/Rules/DHC, dated 07.08.2009 whereby dress of Judicial Officers and Advocates (both Gentlemen and Ladies) has been prescribed.

**d) Vakalatnamas**

While disposing of WP(C) No.7651/2009, a Division Bench of the Court noted that the Vakalatnamas were filed in a lackadaisical manner. Circular No.13/Rules/DHC, dated 26.10.2009, lists the defects in the Vakalatnamas and directs the Registry to properly check, verify and ensure that the Vakalatnamas filed at the Filing Counter are free from the defects mentioned in the Circular.

**7. The following were under consideration of the Full Court:**

- a) Large scale amendments in Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 1967 on the basis of suggestions

of the Committee of the Judges of the Original Side alongwith the amendments to be made pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002.

- b) Framing of rules regarding awarding of costs, as per the directions given by the Supreme Court in its judgment, dated 02.08.2005 reported in (2005) 6 SCC 344 – Salem Advocates Bar Association, Tamil Nadu v. Union of India.
- c) Matter regarding- (i) payment of Court fee through Nationalized Bank(s) and (ii) filing of one time process fee in every suit.
- d) New Order XX-B, proposed to be added after the existing Order XX-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, regarding recognition of electronically signed orders, judgments and decrees, was published in the Official Gazette vide Notification No.63/Rules/DHC, dated 18.02.2010 inviting objections from the public at large. However, no objections were received within the time prescribed for filing objections. Matter again laid before Full Court under Rule 4 of Part B of Chapter 9 of Volume V of High Court Rules & Orders, for consideration & orders. After the approval of Full Court, approval of the Government of India shall be obtained, before publishing the final Notification in the Official Gazette
- e) Matter regarding insertion of new Rules 1A & 1B, immediately after Rule 1 Part I of Part C titled "The Destruction of Records" of Chapter 5 of Volume V of High Court Rules & Orders relating to destruction of records retained in electronic form and supervision of conversion of record into electronic form before destruction.
- f) Matter regarding addition of new Part K(b) after the existing Part K [proposed to be re-numbered as Part K(a)] of Chapter 1 of Volume I of High Court Rules & Orders, regarding the proceedings under Delhi Rent Control Act and the proceedings in the regular civil courts, on the directions of the Supreme Court of India vide order dated 01.09.1998 passed in C.A. No.14918/96 Mohan Singh v.. Late Amar Singh.
- g) Matter relating to framing of rules regarding Public Interest Litigation, as per the directions of Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 18.01.2010 in Civil Appeal Nos.1134-1135 of 2002 titled "State of Uttaranchal v. Balwant Singh Chaufla & Ors."

**8. Following matter was finalized by the Full Court:-**

- a) By letter dated 23.09.2009, Shri Anoop Prakash Awasthi, LL.B. Final Year student, University of Delhi, had highlighted certain errors in the Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules, 2006. The same were considered by the RTI Committee and on its recommendations, Full Court approved the amendments in Rule 3(a), 3(b) & 10(B) of the Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules, 2006.

**9. Following matters were finalized by the Full Court and were sent for action by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.**

- a) Amendments in rules pertaining to weeding out of record in Rent Control Act cases;
- b) Amendments in rules pertaining to weeding out of record of Labour Courts & MACT;
- c) Amendments in rules pertaining to examination of witnesses
- d) Amendments in rules pertaining to noting down of caste of parties and witnesses, etc.
- e) Amendments in rules pertaining to destruction of judicial record (CrI.M (M) & Caveat).
- f) Amendments in rules pertaining to destruction of records.

#### 10. The following were pending consideration:

- a) Framing of Case Flow Management Rules for the High Court and Case Flow Management Rules for Subordinate Courts, as per the directions given by the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 02.08.2005 reported in (2005) 6 SCC 344 – Salem Advocates Bar Association, Tamil Nadu v. Union of India.
- b) Framing of rules regarding effecting service of summons through couriers, Fax & E-mail, as per the directions given by the Supreme Court in the above said judgment.
- c) Amendments in High Court Rules & Orders pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002.
- d) Framing of Contempt of Court Rules for Delhi High Court.
- e) Framing of Rules under section 34 of the Advocate Act, as per the directions of Supreme Court of India passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No.132/88 – Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v. Union of India & ors.
- f) Amendment in rules pertaining to fees payable to Amicus-Curie-Advocates
- g) Preparation of Leave Rules for the Delhi Higher Judicial Service
- h) Framing of rules regarding payment of travelling & diet expenses to the witnesses appearing before the Trial Court.

### Gazette Branch

The Gazette I and II Branches mainly deal with matters relating to judicial officers of Delhi apart from holding meetings of the Full Court and Administrative Committee.

The important functions of Gazette I & II Branches include dealing with appointment, postings/transfers, promotion, confirmation, creation of posts, retirement, suspension, dismissal, intimations/property returns under conduct rules, settlement of inter-se seniority, deputation, establishment/setting up of the courts, amendment of service rules and recording of Annual Confidential Reports in respect of officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service and Delhi Judicial Service. The Branch also deals with conferment of powers under section 18(1) Cr.P.C. upon the Retired Gazetted Officers to function as Special Metropolitan Magistrates.

Imparting of induction training to newly appointed judicial officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service and Delhi Judicial Service training of in-service judicial officers and Special Metropolitan Magistrate through the Delhi Judicial Academy, nomination of judicial officers for training at National Judicial Academy and other institutions, nominations of Judges of this Court for attending programmes at National Judicial Academy and holding conference of judicial officers are the other important functions of this Branch.

Assessment of work done by the judicial officers and disposal of bail applications is also monitored by this Branch. Various other functions, like appointment of Judges/ Principal Counsellors/Counsellors for Family courts, distribution of work amongst the subordinate courts, setting up of designated courts under various Acts, compilation of statistical information about subordinate courts and supply of same to the Govt. and Supreme Court of India, processing jail inspection reports received from jail visiting Judges, dealing with court cases involving judicial officers, inspection of subordinate courts, residential accommodations for judicial officers, grant of leave and special casual leave during vacation to judicial officers, deployment of judicial officers for duties on occasions like Parliament Sessions, permissions sought by the judicial officers for pursuing further studies, applying for passport, visit abroad, etc. are also handled with in the Branch.

### Setting up of Family Courts in Delhi

The Government of India has conveyed sanction of 15 posts of Judges, Family Courts. Depending upon the pendency of cases falling to the jurisdiction of Family Courts, a request has been made to sanction 28 more Family Courts.

The current status of development of infrastructure for housing Family Courts at different places is as under:-

Location of Family Court Buildings	Plot Size	No. of Courts
Saket (South Delhi)	1,008 sq.mtrs.	Two Courts
Vishwas Nagar (East Delhi)	1,500 sq.mtrs.	Two Courts
Janakpuri (West Delhi)	1,500 sq.mtrs.	Two Courts
Dheerpur (North Delhi)	1,500 sq.mtrs.	Two Courts
Rouse Avenue (Central Delhi)	2,856 sq.mtrs.	Seven-Eight Courts
Rohini	2,700 sq.mtrs.	Four Courts proposed + building for other administrative purposes.

However, as an interim measure one Family Court for South West District, has already been set up Dwarka Court Complex, which started functioning w.e.f. 15.05.2009 and four Family Courts for North-West (North-West & Outer Police Districts) have been set up at Rohini District Court Complex, which have started functioning w.e.f. 11.02.2010.

Steps are being taken to establish more family courts in the buildings nearing completion/existing court complex.

### Judges' Library

The Judges' Library is now transformed as a legal information hub. It caters the research, reference and information needs of the Judges. It also provides the exhaustive, timely and expeditiously information to the Judges, Officers and Law Researchers attached with Judges of this Court. The Judges' Library acts as the Central Library. It is a repository of the best available resources to conduct legal research.



Main stack area of the library.

The Judges' Library started in 1966. Before this, it acted as the Circuit Bench library.

At present the Judges' Library maintains Court, Chamber and Residential Libraries of Judges. The library has a mammoth collection of bound volumes of foreign and Indian law reports, journals, text books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, bare acts, gazettes, legislations, acts etc. Besides these, there is a good collection of online and CD-ROM databases. The Collection of library as on 31st March 2010 is given in table below.

Type of Documents	Total Collection as on 31st March 2010
Books, Bound Volume Journals & Reports	123126
Bare Acts, Swamy's Publications, etc.	37411
CD_ROM Database	18
Online Databases	5
Current Journal/ Law Reports (Print)	114
Magazines	18
Newspapers	9 Indian Newspapers, 4 Foreign Newspapers

The Library utilizes integrated library automation software Troodon 4.0 for its housekeeping operations. Explosion of legal literature has necessitated bibliographic control and management for rapid retrieval of information, therefore at present the library subscribes 18 CD-ROM databases namely SCC online along with English Law, Lawpack (Delhi), Lawpack (SC), Lawpack (R.A.J.), Delhi Reported Judgment, Patent & Trade Mark Cases, Delhi Law Time, Accident & Compensation Cases, Consumer Protection Judgment, All India Reporter (SC, Delhi and Privy Council), Criminal Law Journal, Sales Tax Cases (VAT Cases), Apex Decision (DHC and SC), Excus, Current Tax Reporter and The Law. The library also provides access to 4 online databases, viz. Lexis.com, Manupatra, Judgements Today, and Company Cases/ ITR Online to the Judges through the respective websites.

The Library has developed an indigenous database for the legal articles and other legal documents. To cater the current awareness needs, library brought out the Current Accession List. The library also provides the "Press Clipping": the daily current awareness service of legal news from the leading national newspapers. Presently the library has 79 officials including restorers and 9 library professionals.



Area where the current volumes/parts of the various law reports/journals are kept.

## COMPUTERISATION AND E-COURTS

### Delhi High Court Computerisation and Digitization

The Highlight of the computerization process was the launch of the first E-Court anywhere among the High Courts in the country, by the Delhi High Court on 15-12-2009.

Digitization of records of decided cases started in September, 2006 and is an ongoing process. As on 31.03.2010, 6,33,26,368 pages in 6,29,001 cases were digitized. All decided appellate side, civil, criminal, original side and writ cases up to 2008 were digitized. In April, 2009 digitization of paper books of pending Criminal appeals and digitization of registers of Dispatch and Writ Branches has also started. A decision has been taken in principle to digitize fresh filing and pending Original side and Writ matters also. Digitization work is continuing round-the-clock and approximately one lakh pages are digitized per day. Steps are being taken to digitize pending and fresh filing and Expression of interest has been invited.

Brief Overview of Digitization from 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2010

Time Period	No. of Pages of Decided Cases Scanned	No. of Decided Cases Scanned	No. of Pages Scanned Of Cases Pending Before E-Courts	No. of E-Courts	Cost
01.04.2008-31.03.2009	1,75,36,544	1,97,428	-	-	₹ 1,33,25,765/-
01.04.2009-31.03.2010	1,78,74,975	1,40,607	2,01,687	2	₹ 1,35,58,221/-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,54,11,519</b>	<b>3,38,035</b>	<b>2,01,687</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>₹ 2,68,83,986 /-</b>

An LCD screen has been installed in the main building displaying the case status of matters being heard in the Supreme Court of India for the benefit of the litigants and advocates having their cases in both the Courts. Similarly, status of the matters being heard in Delhi High Court is also made available in Supreme Court of India. Digital Display Boards of the matters being heard in Delhi High Court had already been installed at different places and the same is also available live on the website of the Delhi High Court.

Delhi High Court, Tis Hazari Courts, Karkardooma Courts, Rohini Courts and Tihar Jail are connected with each other through Video Conferencing System. In Subordinate Courts the accused from Tihar Jail are being examined through video conferencing also. In Delhi High Court facility has been provided to Delhi Legal Service Committee and the empanelled advocates interact with jail inmates through Video Conferencing on every Thursday. Computer Committee of Delhi High Court also had meetings with the Computer Committee of District Courts through video conferencing.

A Software has been developed for e-meetings in Delhi High Court and since 23rd October, 2008 the Computer Committee and Cause List Committees are having paperless meetings. Agenda and Minutes of these meetings are made available in digital form through intranet (LAN).

Digitally signed judgments delivered by Judges of this Court have been made available on the Court website in Portable Document Format (PDF), which is reliable reproduction of the judgments in exactly the same form as they are available in original files.

Delhi High Court has also started “E-Court” Project, with effect from 15-12-2009, in which one court became entirely paperless. The details on this subject are in a separate part of this section.

The Court Website [www.delhihighcourt.nic.in](http://www.delhihighcourt.nic.in) hosts a variety of information which includes:

1. History of Delhi High Court.
2. Sitting and former Judges profiles with their photographs.
3. Roster of Judges.
4. Digital Display Board displaying live status of cases being heard.
5. Cause list.
6. Case status. The status of cases at pre registration stage, i.e. whether under objections or scrutiny etc. has also been made available now by giving diary number.
7. Orders and Judgment search. Judgments in PDF formats have also been made available now.
8. Judge-wise orders.
9. Status of certified copies.
10. Court Rules.
11. Forms.
12. Nominated counsel list.
13. Tenders.
14. Registrars list.
15. Calendar.
16. Public notices.
17. Recruitment notices.
18. Delhi High Court Right to Information Rules, 2006.
19. Delhi High Court Annual Report 2006-07 and 2007-08.
20. Feedback.

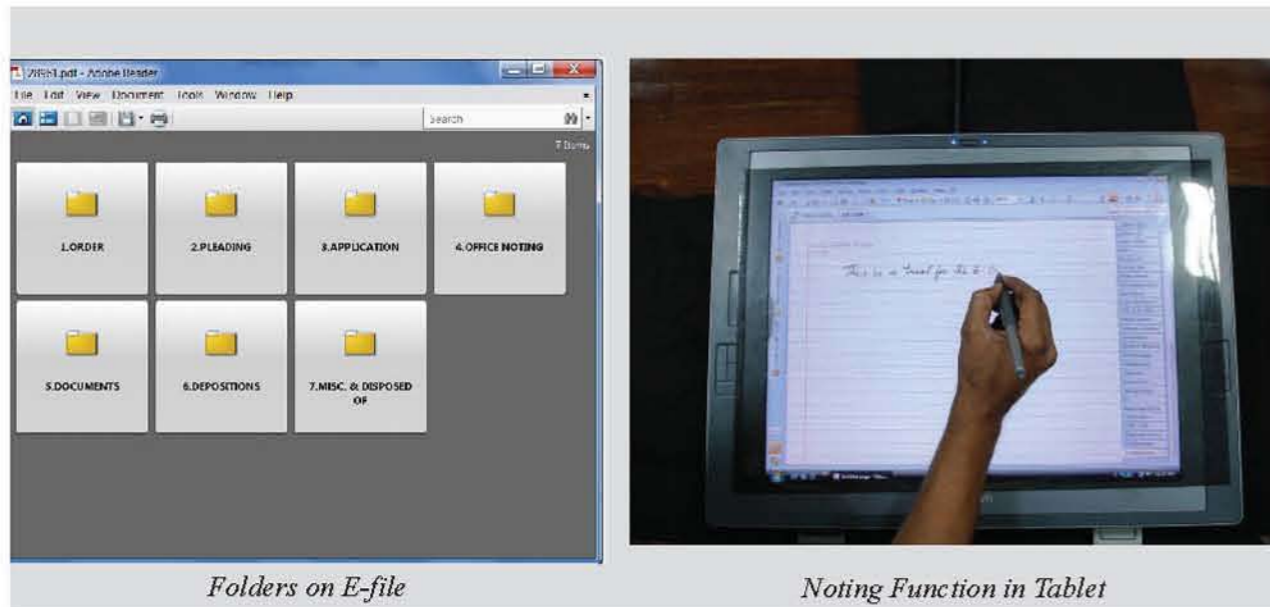
## E-Courts and the E-Filing Project



### Functional E-Court

The E-Courts project in the Delhi High Court is proposed to be implemented in phases. To begin with, as a pilot project, one of the courts on the Original Side of the Delhi High Court presided over by Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Judge-In-charge Original Side, began functioning as a “paperless” E-Court w.e.f. 15th December, 2009. Entire records of the cases listed before the E-Court are digitized and after being scanned and are then shifted to different portfolios containing of different folders, i.e. Orders, Pleadings, Office Notings, Application, Documents and Miscellaneous etc.. The Judge has on the dias a large sized tablet monitor, with an interactive touch screen, which displays the list of cases to be heard on particular day. By ‘touching’ the case number or name appearing on the screen, (through a digital pen, which is also a mouse) the Judge can have the entire digital portfolio on the computer screen divided into different folders.

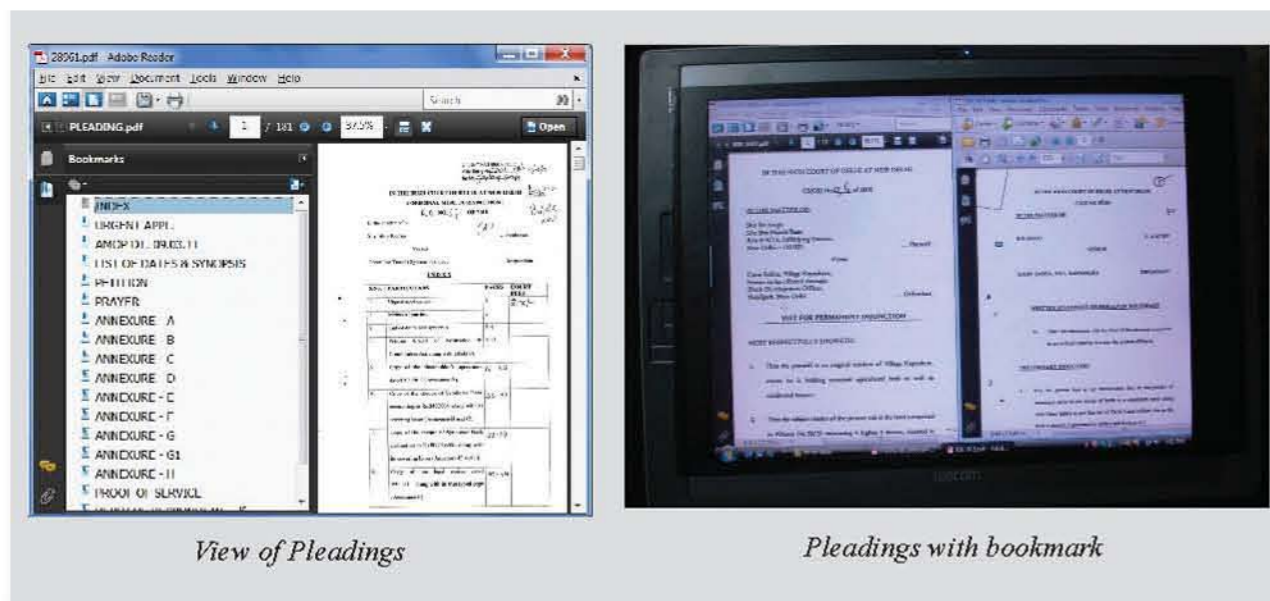




*Folders on E-file*

*Noting Function in Tablet*

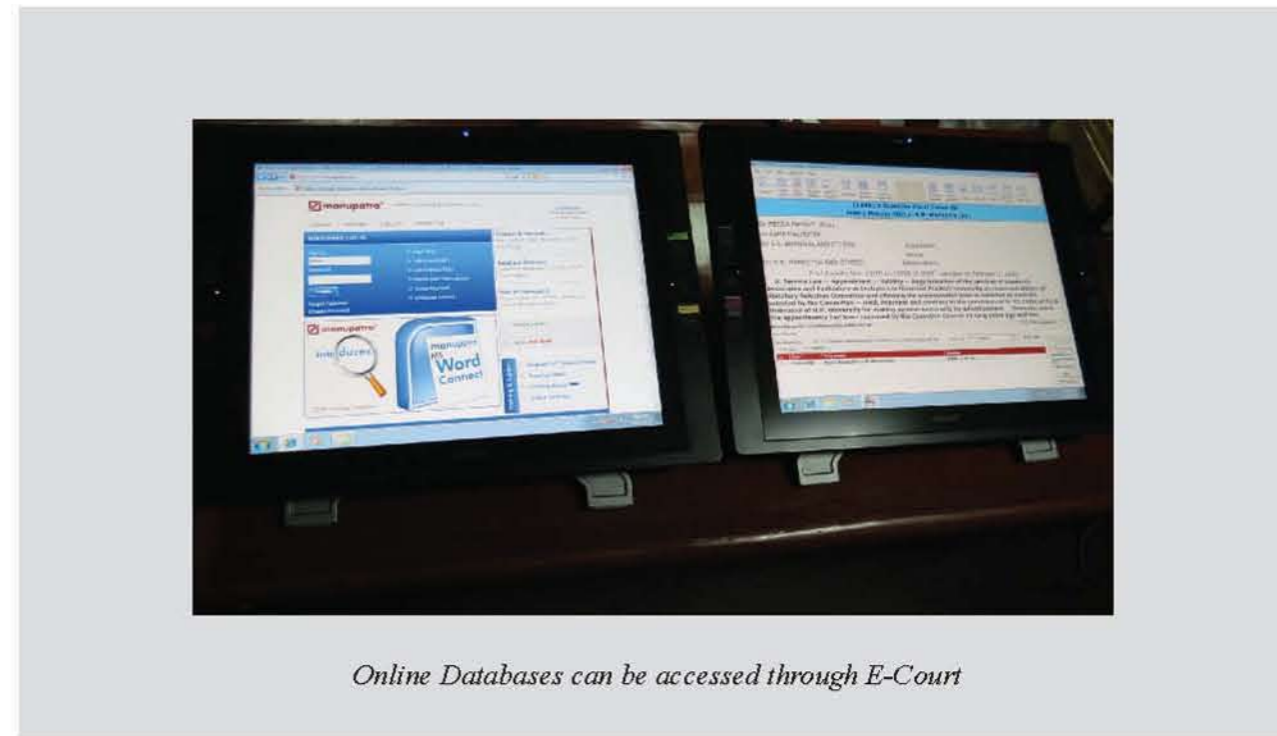
The size of the screen accommodates two A4 size pages, which can be opened and read side by side. Every page in the file can be read comfortably on screen, which can be scrolled, zoomed in and out and so on. There is a large 46" monitor mounted on the side wall of the Court room, which can be viewed by the visitors/litigants. The lawyers can bring their laptops and 'plug' into the system so that the screens of their laptops are displayed on the larger LCD Monitor for viewing of the Judge and other parties.



*View of Pleadings*

*Pleadings with bookmark*

However, for the time being, it is optional for the advocates to either use the digital files on their laptop computers or use paper files. This is to enable advocates to adjust to the E-Court. A decision has been taken to provide digitized data of the case to the concerned advocates to enable them to argue their case through laptop computers without bringing the paper file. After successfully running the first E-Court, another court presided over by Dr. Justice S. Muralidhar hearing Civil Writs and miscellaneous matters was also converted into an E-Court on 19th January, 2010. During the year 2010 other judges, i.e Mr. Justice Badar Durrez Ahmed, Mr. Justice V.K. Jain and Mr. Justice Manmohan Singh also adopted the E-Court technology for their judicial functioning.



*Online Databases can be accessed through E-Court*

Since the Pilot E-Courts are functioning successfully it has been decided to convert all courts into E-Courts in the near future, steps towards which have already been taken and "Expressions of Interest" have been invited for providing a high speed LAN (10 gb/s) and digitization of entire pending files and fresh filing of cases. E-Kiosks will be provided to facilitate the lawyers and litigants for getting their cases scanned, converted into PDF format and preparation of portfolios on nominal charges.

In the second phase envisions E-Filing, the objective of which is that from the time of presentation of the plaint or petition till its disposal and archival no paper is used. The necessity of a paperless court has arisen due to various shortcomings of the paper based system like storage, maintenance, wastage of lot of paper and the world-wide move from paper to digital format due to environmental concerns. In paperless courts all the pleadings, evidence, orders and judgments are to be documented and archived on digital media. This would include digitization of decided and pending cases, indexing of such digitized records on key parameters for easy retrieval, authentication of digitized records and simultaneous weeding out of paper records and digitization of current files and simultaneous introduction of E-filing.

E-filing means filing of the plaint, petition, appeal, application etc. or any other case, in electronic form:

1. On-line via internet or via e-Kiosks in the court premises; or
2. On other media such as CDs, DVDs, USB pen-drives etc.

E-filing would require digital authentication of affidavits, vakalatnamas, paper documents with physical signatures through suitable bio-metric devices, on-line payment of court fees etc. for which the State Government has been approached to make provision of E-Court fees.

E-filing is expected to be implemented gradually. During this time, both modes- i.e., the usual mode, as is being used at present and E-filing will be permitted simultaneously. Accredited agencies will assist lawyers to get their filing papers 'digitized' on payment of charges. The minimal changes required to be made in the rules will be carried out. This time period is to enable both litigants and lawyers to get used to the system of E-filing. It will also enable the High Court to deal with any problems that may be encountered in switching over to the E-filing system.

Once the E-filing system replaces the paper based system, it will dramatically alter the way space in courts is utilized, the way lawyers and Judges function and enhance transparency, accountability and accessibility as far as the litigant is concerned.

## DELHI HIGH COURT MEDICAL & HEALTH CENTRE



In the year 2009 the Medical Unit was shifted to the newly constructed building and housed in the three storeys of five storeyed building (i.e. basement, ground and first floor) with following salient features:-

1. The facilities and infrastructure of the Delhi High Court Medical and Health Centre are formulated on the basis of Medical & Health Centre of Parliamentary Annexe in collaboration with Central Design Bureau, CGHS Wing, Nirman Bhavan, with latest medical equipments and gadgets like:-  
Color Doppler/ Ultrasound System,  
Gait Trainer Treadmill,  
Laser Therapy,  
High Frequency Radio Surgical Unit
2. Indian System Medicines (ISM) for Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Unit in the new building of Delhi High Court Medical and Health Centre have become functional w.e.f. 01.06.2010.
3. The Yoga classes are being run in the De-Stress Room from 6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

## OLDEST EMPLOYEES OF HIGH COURT EMPLOYED PRIOR TO 1970



Sitting from left, first row :

Shri S.K. Dhingra, D.R., Shri J.K. Aggarwal, Registrar,  
Shri Daya Nand, D.R.

Standing from left, second row:

Shri Karnail Singh, Court Master,  
Smt. B. Motiramani, A.O.(J.)

## LAW RESEARCHERS



*Batch of Law Researchers 2008-2009*

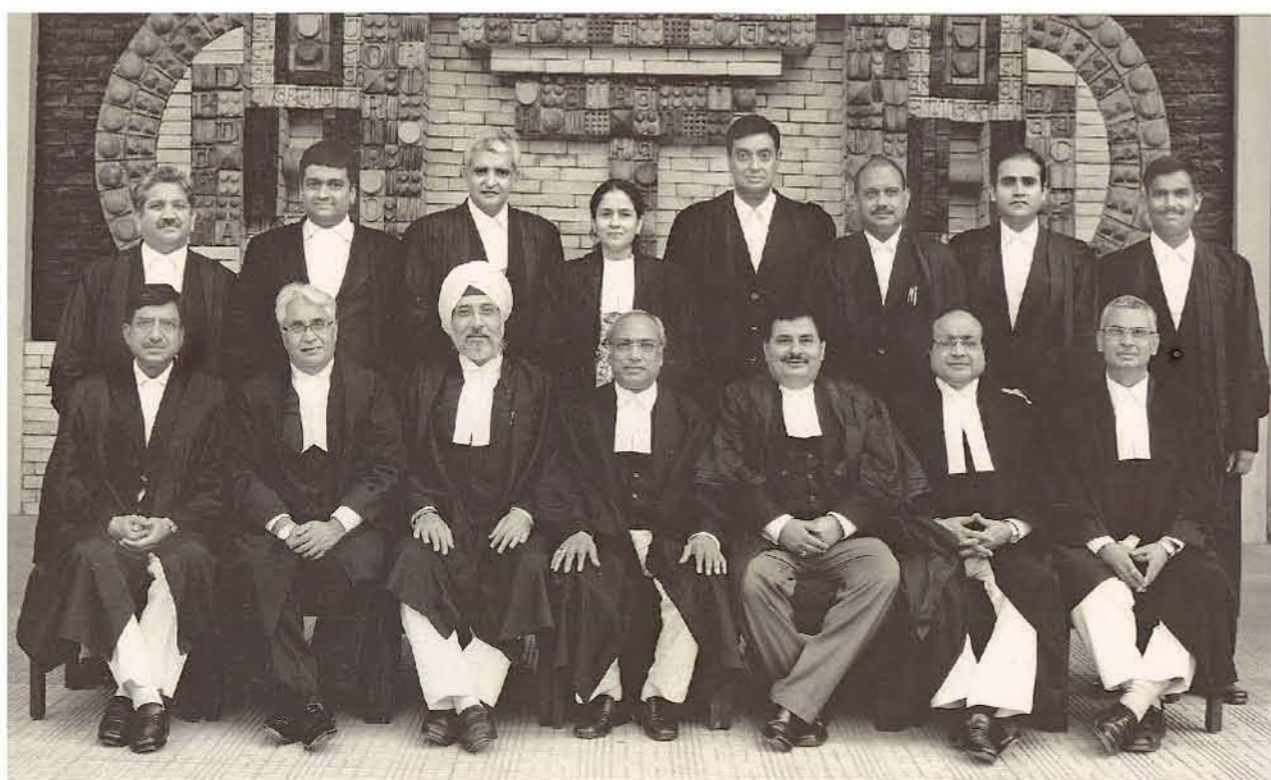
- Sitting from left, first row : Mr. Kapil Rustagi, Ms. Saumya Tandon, Mr. Nitesh Mehra, Mr. Saurabh Kansal, Mr. Abhishek Verma
- Standing from left, second row : Ms. Neha Jain, Ms. Surbhi Popli, Mr. Mohd. Azhar, Mr. Manikya Khanna, Mr. Kanwar Kochhar



*Batch of Law Researchers 2009-2010*

- Sitting from left, first row : Mr. Abhishek Verma, Ms. Mona Dureja, Ms. Saumya Tandon, Mr. Kapil Rustagi, Ms. Prachi Goel, Mr. Udit Gupta, Mr. R. Sudhakar, Mr. Ankit Mehta.
- Standing from left, second row : Ms. Rashmi Ravindran, Ms. Richa Walia, Ms. Sabia Veqar, Ms. Gayatri Verma, Ms. Diya Roopchand, Ms. Shloka Vaidialingam, Ms. Surbhi Popli, Ms. Nitya Bansal, Ms. Jaysree Narasimhan, Ms. Misha Rohtagi, Ms. Sheena Piplani, Mr. Nitesh Mehra, Mr. Saurabh Kansal.
- Standing from left, third row : Ms. Sumeera Raheja, Ms. Raashi Beri, Ms. Vidhi Gupta, Ms. Shambhavi Sinha, Ms. Anu Solanki, Mr. Apoorv Sarvaria, Mr. Arunabha Ganguli, Mr. Amit George, Mr. Sayed Burhanur Rahman, Mr. Fazal Ahmed, Mr. Rahul Arora, Mr. Aman Gupta.
- Standing from left, fourth row : Mr. Ashish Kumar Pandey, Mr. Abhimanyu Kumar, Mr. Kanwar Kochhar, Mr. Rishab Jain, Ms. Niharika Rana, Ms. Priyanki Gupta

## DELHI HIGH COURT BAR ASSOCIATION



*Delhi High Court Bar Association Executive Committee 2008-2009*

Sitting from left, first row : Shri Ramesh Gupta (Member Executive-above 25 years Standing), Shri Ashok Bhasin (Member Executive-Senior), Shri J.P. Sengh (Vice President), Shri K.C. Mittal, (President), Shri D.K. Sharma (Honorary Secretary), Shri Ravikant Chadha (Member Executive- Senior), Shri Pradeep Dewan (Member Executive-above 25 years Standing).

Standing from left, second row : Shri Pawan Kumar Bahl (Member Executive), Shri Mohit Gupta (Member Executive), Shri Naresh Kumar Thanai (Treasurer), Ms. Sonia Sharma (Lady Member Executive), Shri Anil Gautam (Joint Secretary), Shri Sunil Mittal (Member Executive), Shri Puneet Taneja (Member Executive), Shri Yudhvir Singh Chauhan (Member Executive)



*Delhi High Court Bar Association Executive Committee 2009-2010*

Sitting from left, first row : Shri Sandeep Sharma (Joint Secretary), Ms. Nivedita Sharma (Member Executive), Shri Kirti Uppal (Vice President), Shri A.S. Chandhiok, Sr. Advocate (President), Shri D.K.Sharma (Hony.Secretary), Ms. Sonia Sharma (Lady Member Executive), Shri Ashok Bhasin, Sr.Advocate (Member Executive-Senior), Shri Naresh Kumar Thanai (Treasurer)

Standing from left, second row : Shri Ramesh Gupta, Sr. Advocate (Member Executive), Shri K.K. Jha (Member Executive), Shri Atul Batra (Member Executive), Shri Amit Saxena (Member Executive), Shri Pawan Kumar Bahl (Member Executive-25 Years Standing), Shri Pradeep Dewan (Member Executive-25 Years Standing), Shri Sunil Mittal (Member Executive)



## General

The Delhi High Court Bar, started in 1952 with about eighty members, has now grown into one of the best Bars in the Country and its membership is at present roughly hundred times of that. The Bar Association has been actively assisting the Bench in all issues concerning the Bar and otherwise.

A former Judge of this Court, now adorning the Bench of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, had expressed that when he came to New Delhi from Bangalore, he had no friends here; but after his joining the Delhi High Court Bench, he found the Bar quite friendly and by the time he was to leave Delhi, he had many friends. The efforts of the Bar have consistently won the Bench's appreciation. It is a matter of pride a former Chief Justice of India remarked that lady members of the Delhi High Court Bar are active professionals and are not just assisting seniors. Many have independent standing and good practice, as compared to other Bars. Mr. Justice Ajit Prakash Shah, the former Chief Justice in his farewell speech stated:

*"..I must acknowledge the fact that this High Court has a very strong Bar. I have always taken a view that the administration of justice is impossible without a strong Bar to aid the Bench in deciding the disputes between citizens and citizens, as well as complaints by the citizens against the state. The Court must hold scales of justice even between parties. It is the function of the Bar to assist the Court in upholding the best democratic traditions in administration of the rule of law. If I am permitted to say so, I have had every possible assistance and every possible cooperation from the Bar and if I had succeeded in achieving anything, it is particularly due to the members of the Bar practicing in this Court."*

During the period of this report, i.e. 2008-2010, as many as eight members of the Delhi High Court Bar Association were elevated to the Bench. They are :

Mr. Justice Vijay Kumar Shali	(11.4.2008)
Mr. Justice Manmohan Singh	(11.4.2008)
Mr. Justice Rajiv Sahai Endlaw	(11.4.2008)
Mr. Justice Jagjivan Ram Midha	(11.4.2008)
Mr. Justice Rajiv Shakhder	(11.4.2008)
Mr. Justice Suresh Kait	(5.9.2008)
Mr. Justice Valmiki J Mehta	(15.4.2009)
Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta	(15.4.2009)

Another distinction for the Delhi High Court is that its Bench has the maximum number of lady Judges, as compared to the High Courts in the Country.

## Creation of Infrastructure

### Cafeteria

The Lawyers' Cafeteria has been expanded and renovated. Additional air-conditioners have been provided. It became functional in 2010.

### Multi-Level Car Parking

In 2006 with the effort of the Bar Association the land was allocated. In 2008 the foundation stone for a multi-level car parking was laid. The present Executive Committee obtained all sanctions were obtained and construction is in full swing. The first roof has been laid. Once completed, about 1500 cars can be comfortably accommodated in this parking area.

## Underpass

An underpass has been proposed to connect the multi-level parking space and the Court complex. The proposal was pending for some time, and work has commenced.

## Additional Land

2.7 acres of additional land was added to the Delhi High Court, as a result of the efforts of the Bar Association in 2006-2007. The Bar Association has, in consultation with the Public Works Department of Delhi, proposed construction of 500 lawyers' chambers over this land, besides other facilities.

The High Court is also considering the possibility of adding a floor to the main building and renovation of the Lawyers' Chamber Blocks.

The Association organized financial aid to members who were in need of that, to meet critical special medical care.

In collaboration with Fortis Escorts Hospital, the Association organized a cardiac check-up camp for its members, with special senior consultants' services.

## Other Activities

### Lectures

In order to ensure that lawyers, especially the youngsters are able to benefit from the experience of seniors from both the Bar and the Bench, as well as experts from other fields, a lecture series titled "Learning to Share" has been started. First of that series was held in March 2010. This will be continued from time to time.

### Computer Training

To enable members to use computers, particularly in the context of E-Courts, a training programme was planned.

### Farewell to Chief Justice

The Bar Association gave a very warm and touching farewell to Mr. Justice A.P. Shah and organized a lunch in his honour. Members attended in large numbers, more than ever before.

### Arbitration Centre

Actively co-operated with the Bench in giving shape to the Delhi High Court Arbitration Centre, which is set up on world-class standards. The Bar Association gave ample coverage to Arbitration in its official organ, The Bar Info, in its last issue.

### Mediation Training

The Bar Association organized an Advanced Training Workshops at Manesar, Gurgaon for the Delhi High Court Mediation Centre. Services of the Delhi High Court Mediation Centre have been requisitioned by various High Courts and Law Schools, the latest being from the Punjab & Haryana High Court to impart training in Mediation at the District Courts level and the High Court

## ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES

### A. Delhi High Court Arbitration Centre

The Delhi High Court Arbitration Centre (DAC) was established by the High Court under the able leadership of its Chief Justice – Mr. Justice Ajit Prakash Shah. DAC was inaugurated on 25th of November, 2009 by the Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Chief Justice of India in the august presence of Dr. M. Veerappa Moily, Union Minister for Law and Justice, Smt. Sheila Dikshit, Chief Minister of NCT of Delhi and Mr. Justice Ajit Prakash Shah and his Companion Judges of High Court of Delhi and Mr. Goolam E. Vahanvati, Attorney General of India. The website: [www.dacdelhi.org](http://www.dacdelhi.org) was also launched on the day of the inauguration. The inaugural speech was made by Mr. Justice Vikramjit Sen, who is also the Vice- Chairperson of the Delhi High Court Arbitration Centre (DAC).



*(On 25.11.2009: On the occasion of inauguration of Delhi High Court Arbitration Centre. Seen seated (L-R) are Smt. Sheila Dikshit, Chief Minister of NCT of Delhi; Sh. M. Veerappa Moily, Union Minister for Law & Justice; Sh. K.G. Balakrishnan, Chief Justice of India; Sh. Ajit Prakash Shah, Chief Justice of Delhi High Court; Sh. Goolam E. Vahanvati, Attorney General for India; and Sh. Vikramajit Sen, Judge, Delhi High Court.)*

*"The need of the hour is institutionalization of arbitration in India. Inauguration of Delhi High Court Arbitration Centre is a momentous occasion not only for the High Court but also for the Indian Judiciary. This Centre would act as an effective institution to realize the objectives of ADR. With the inauguration of this Centre, we are moving a step forward to ensure the delivery of speedy and effective justice."*

(remarks of Mr. Justice Ajit Prakash Shah at the Inaugural function).

DAC is a unique effort of making ADR through arbitration a reality by achieving the twin objectives of speed with cost effectiveness. In order to fulfill this objective a set of Rules have been framed, balancing and respecting the fundamental principle of party autonomy.



Arbitration Centre



Core Committee Room

The DAC originally comprised of a Governing Board, which included a former Chief Justice of India (Chairperson) four sitting judges, Additional Solicitor General attached with the Delhi High Court- Vice President of the Delhi High Court Bar Association- Chief Secretary (or Nominated Secretary) of the Govt. Of NCT of Delhi and a senior advocate nominated by the Chief Justice. The composition of this committee was since changed; it comprises of five judges. The centre is now headed by a co-ordinator.

The time and cost effectiveness is achieved at the Centre by a Core Committee (now called Advisory committee) comprising of trained legal professionals who monitor the entire process of arbitration from inception till the end. The centre is assisted pro bono, by Mr. A.K. Ganguli, Senior Advocate, who contributed immensely in drafting the original draft of the scheme and the rules of the Centre. The Core Committee is backed by an efficient Secretariat to achieve the objective of time effectiveness.

Parties can take advantage of DAC's institutional arbitration by insertion of a Model Arbitration Clause in the contract or by a separate arbitration agreement providing for the reference of an existing dispute to DAC for arbitration. In relation to existing contracts, in which disputes have already arisen, the parties can give their choice of arbitrator and preference to Court and by signing a Joint Memorandum, in any proceedings in any Court, including under section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; or under sections 11, 8 or 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

The DAC rules have made arbitral proceedings speedy and cost effective. All the pleadings and documentation are completed before the first hearing and the Terms of Reference are settled by the Arbitral Tribunal in its first sitting so that the number of sittings will be limited.

The Centre also maintains a Panel of Arbitrators from where the parties can

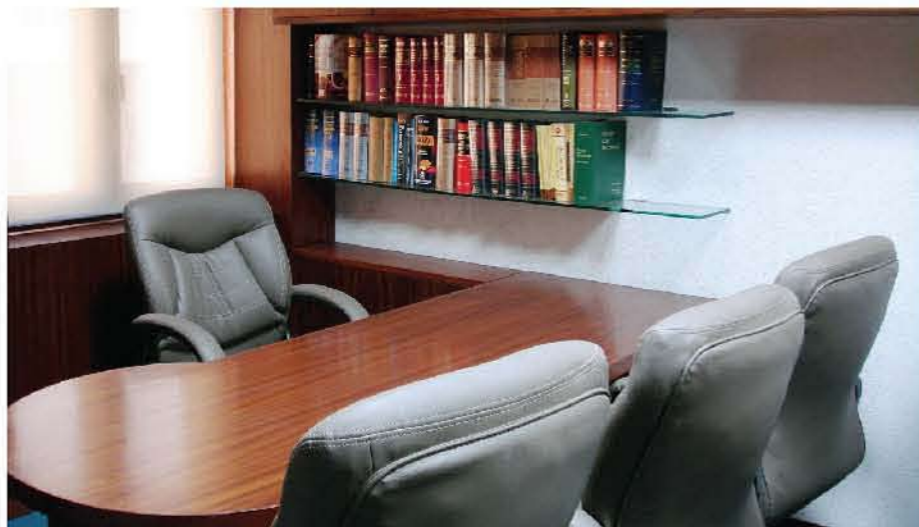
choose their own arbitrator(s), drawn from specialized fields of law, accountancy, engineering, science and technology, architecture etc.

The structure of cost and fees is designed to suit litigants of all categories. The Rules also provide for summary procedure where the parties dispense with the necessity of oral evidence. All arbitration proceedings referred to the Centre would be undertaken during normal working hours.

DAC has state of the art infrastructure and facilities including Five Arbitration Halls, each equipped with seating capacity of twenty persons, simultaneous recording of proceedings and projection thereof on a large screen, record of proceedings and witness statements shall be made available to Parties on the same day, consultation rooms for parties and their representatives, as well as chambers of Arbitrators.

In recognition of the fact that institutional arbitration is widely perceived, as the most effective means of securing fair, speedy and inexpensive justice, ASSOCHAM, a leading National Chamber of Commerce representing the business and commerce community of India, with a view of securing its members with the advantages of a true alternative disputes resolution mechanism, i.e. arbitration, on February 10, 2010 signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Delhi High Court Arbitration Centre (DAC) in the august presence of the Union Minister for Law and Justice- Shri M. Veerappa Moily, the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court- Mr. Justice A.P. Shah and other Judges and the President of ASSOCHAM Dr. Swati A. Piramal.

Since its inauguration, till 31.03.2010, 32 cases were referred to the Centre.



*Arbitrator's Room*



*Arbitration Room*

## **B. Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee**

### Activities/Steps Taken

#### **1. Vision Statement**

Chairman, DHCLSC in the statutory meeting, dated September 15, 2008 presented a vision document whereby he envisioned that there should be a sincere and genuine effort to spread awareness of legal aid programmes, a serious effort to provide free legal aid and services besides a greater impetus to reduce the backlog of cases in the High Court.

#### **2. Mega Lok Adalat**

Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, the Chief Justice of India inaugurated a Mega Lok Adalat on 10th May, 2008 under the auspices of National Legal Services Authority in the Delhi High Court, New Delhi for amicable settlement of Labour disputes, electricity matters, MACT matters, matrimonial matters and service law matters. In Lok Adalat out of 318 cases, 207 cases were settled.

#### **3. CAW Training Programme**

The Committee organized a training programme on the basics of "Mediation and its relevance in Resolving Matrimonial Disputes" for the benefit of Police Officials with Crime Against Women on May 31st 2008 Delhi at Tis Hazari, Senior Police Officers including DCPs/ACPs attended the programme. The programme was inaugurated by Mr. Justice A.P. Shah, Chief Justice, High Court of Delhi. Training was imparted on the fundamentals of Mediation, role of a Mediator, stages of mediation, communication techniques, etc.

#### **4. Mediation at CAW Cell**

Chairman, DHCLSC took an initiative of establishing Mediation Centre at CAW Cell, Nanakpura, New Delhi w.e.f. 10th September, 2008. Services of advocates/mediators trained in mediation of International Centre for Alternate Dispute Resolution were availed. Till 31st March, 2010, 406 cases referred and 103 were settled.

#### **5. Legal Aid Panel of Lawyers**

- The Committee in order to strengthen the legal aid system appointed a Sub-Committee headed by Mr. Justice Manmohan and Ms. Jyoti Singh, Advocate interviewed all advocates who were willing for empanelment with the Committee to provide free legal aid and services. The Sub-Committee interviewed 342 advocates and recommended the nomination of advocates for empanelment on civil and criminal side.
- The Committee recommended 20 advocates for the criminal side and 20 advocates for the civil side.
- The Committee recommended 20 advocates for permanent Legal Aid Clinic. Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee nominated these advocates after having duly been approved by Chief Justice, Delhi High Court.
- A panel of Jail Visiting Advocates of DHCLSC was approved by the Chairman vide order dated 16th February, 2010, 20 Jail Visiting Advocates have been nominated and they have started visiting the jail on the specified days to provide free legal aid and advice to the jail inmates, as per their schedule. In view

of the above, a meeting was convened with the Panel Jail Visiting Advocates of DHCLSC and directions were given to them about the schedule and interaction with Jail inmates.

## 6. Continuous Lok Adalat

DHCLSC set up Continuous Lok Adalat in the High Court for amicable settlement of pending cases. Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, the Chief Justice of India inaugurated the Continuous Lok Adalat in the High Court on 17th September, 2008. These Lok Adalats were held every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. Now, the Lok Adalats are held on Tuesday and Wednesday presided over by former Judges of High Court. Till 31st March, 2010, 324 cases were settled in Continuous Lok Adalat.

## 7. Special Lok Adalat

- In Special Lok Adalat relating BSES cases held on 14th and 15th March, 2009, around 2500 cases were settled.
- Similarly, in another Special Lok Adalat on 29th of March, 2009 relating to NDPL cases, around 1025 cases were settled.
- On every Thursday of March 2009 Lok Adalats were organized for pre-litigation cases, which settled 436 cases.
- Another Special Lok Adalat of NDPL cases was held on 26th April, 2009. In this Lok Adalat, around 950 cases were settled.
- A Lok Adalat was organized at Dy. Commissioner's Office, Kanjhawala, during Legal awareness and Legal Literacy Programme on 25th July, 2009. Four cases involving NDPL were successfully settled in the Lok Adalat.
- The Committee also encouraged the DISTCOM Companies to fulfill their corporate social responsibility while according permission for Special Lok Adalat. NDPL provided Beds, mattresses, Bed Sheets and Pillows at Observation Home, Narela, Delhi.
- Chairman, DHCLSC convened a meeting on 15th April, 2009 with the Retired Judges of the High Court of Delhi regarding the functioning of the Lok Adalat. Mr. Justice A.P. Shah, Chief Justice of High Court of Delhi presided over the meeting.
- In Special Lok Adalat relating to BSES cases held on 12th and 13th September, 2009, around 2600 cases were settled.
- Special Lok Adalats relating to NDPL cases were organized on 08.10.2009, 22.10.2009 & 29.10.2009 and around 193 cases were settled.
- In special Lok Adalats held on 12.11.2009 & 26.11.2009 of NDPL, 177 cases were settled.
- Another Special Lok Adalat of ICICI was held on 21.11.2009 in which 169 cases were settled. A sum of ₹1 Lakh was voluntarily given by ICICI, as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility.
- In Special Lok Adalat relating to BSES cases held on 13th and 14th February, 2010, around 1727 cases were settled.
- Another Special Lok Adalat relating to HSBC cases held on 16.01.2010, around 38 cases were settled.
- In Special Lok Adalat relating to HSBC cases held on 17th February, 2010, around 35 cases were settled.
- Another Special Lok Adalat relating to HSBC cases held on 17.03.2010, around 13 cases were settled.
- In Special Lok Adalat relating to NDPL cases held on 21st, 2010, around 1033 cases were settled.
- Another Special Lok Adalat relating to NDPL cases held on 14.03.2010, around 1917 cases were settled.

## 8. Legal Aid

Chairman, DHCLSC also held a meeting with the Judges holding the Courts on criminal side on 13th May, 2009 in order to make the legal aid system more effective and meaningful.

Legal Aid was provided to 1776 persons for the period from 1st April, 2008 to 31st March, 2010. Besides this the counseling and legal advice was given to the public and litigants, who have been approaching the committee in fairly large numbers.

## 9. Permanent Legal Aid Clinic

- Permanent Legal Aid Clinic is functional on all the working days at the office of Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee. The advocates on the panel of the DHCLSC are regularly attending the Permanent Legal Aid Clinic. Persons approaching the DHCLSC are regularly attending the Permanent Legal Aid Clinic. Persons approaching the DHCLSC for legal aid are referred to the Clinic for the purpose of legal advice and counseling.
- Till 31st of March, 2010, around 353 cases were referred to the Permanent Legal Aid Clinic in which advocates on the panel of PLAC submitted their opinion and action to be taken by the DHCLSC. In suitable cases, PLAC advocates also undertake counseling and make an effort for amicable settlement of disputes so that the dispute does not come for litigation.

## 10. Advocacy Training Programme

- The Committee organized a "two day workshop" to impart advocacy training programme by Indian Institute of Legal and Professional Development for the benefit of panel lawyers of the Committee on 23rd and 24th of May, 2009.
- In the first phase, as many as 35 panel lawyers were informed about witness handling, cross-examination, case preparation and analysis, the art of making effective submissions before the Court, advocacy skills, etc.
- Mr. Justice S.B. Sinha, Judge Supreme Court of India attended the valedictory session and emphasized upon the ethical practices to be followed by the lawyers.
- DHCLSC organized a two day Advocacy Training Programme on 23rd and 24th August, 2009 in the High Court of Delhi. Mr. Justice J.R. Midha attended the valedictory programme conducted by the Indian Institute of Legal and Professional Development.

## 11. Legal Awareness and Literacy Programme

- DHCLSC initiated a Legal Awareness and Legal Literacy Programme to carry forward the National Legal Literacy Programme. The Programme has been inaugurated by Chief Minister, Delhi on 30th of May, 2009 at Village Daulatpur. The Committee received very encouraging response from the general public.
- The second camp of Legal Awareness and Literacy Programme was held at Village Kanjhawala on 25th July, 2009.
- A team lead by the Chairman, DHCLSC consisting of nominated advocates from Bar Council of Delhi, High Court Bar Association, panel advocates, advocates from PLAC and law students visit the concerned Village. The follow-up camps have also been organized at village Daulatpur and Kanjhawala.
- In the month of August 2009 two Legal Awareness and literacy programme were held on 13.08.2009 & 21.08.2009 at Village Daulatpur & Village Kanjhawala respectively.

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- In the month of August 2009 two Legal Awareness and literacy programme were held on 13.08.2009 & 21.08.2009 at Village Daulatpur & Village Kanjhawala respectively.
- DHCLSC organized Legal Awareness and Literacy programme on 24.10.09 at Community Centre, Kondli, Distt. East, Delhi.
- In the month of November, 2009 DHCLSC organized two Legal Awareness and Literacy Programme on 05.11.2009 & 28.11.2009 held at Kazipur, PO Issapur, Najafgarh, South-west Distt and Village Nangloi Jaat, West-Distt respectively.

## 12. Video Conferencing

- Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee has also initiated Video Conferencing between the panel lawyers of DHCLSC and the prisoners of Tihar Jail from 23rd April, 2009. Efforts of the Committee have proved to be unique and highly successful. Feedback received from the prisoners and the Jail officials has been extremely positive. Till 31st of March, 2010, more than 655 prisoners have taken benefit of this path breaking initiative of the DHCLSC.
- Video Conferencing has provided an opportunity to the convicts to get an update of their cases, which has proved to be very helpful. With the approval of the Chief Justice, the Registry has also started making available the files at the time of video conferencing.

## 13. Publications

DHCLSC has also started publishing monthly newsletter from January, 2009. In the newsletter, all the activities of the month are being given so as to bring transparency and to maintain a record.

The Committee has also published Information booklet (English & Hindi) and a booklet on Right to Information Act (English & Hindi).

## 14. Revamping of website

- The Committee has its own website www.dhclsc.com. It is a web enabled database whereby the progress of cases assigned to empanelled advocates is monitored. The empanelled advocates are required to update all the information regarding the progress of cases on the web from their office and/or from the office of the Committee in the High Court. The Committee is taking steps for revamping the website so as to upgrade it and meet the latest challenges.
- It was experienced that the website of DHCLSC was not functioning properly and panel advocates failed to update website. It was also observed that the website was having certain shortcomings and in order to overcome the functional problems the website of the DHCLSC has been recently revamped. The Committee has designed an interactive website containing an overall picture of the pending and decided Legal Aid Cases including their follow-up. The website also contains the information in respect of the persons to whom legal advice has been given besides having statistical graphs and other Legal aid and awareness material. The revamp website has been made operational and can be surfed at www.dhclsc.org.

## 15. Essay Competition

DHCLSC has organized an essay competition in collaboration with National Law School, Dwarka, Delhi

on encouraging legal aid, and access to justice for poor and giving practical and workable suggestions for strengthening the implementation of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The topic of Essay is "Promoting of Access to Justice – Issue and Challenges". The Essay Competition was successfully held and the winners were awarded at ₹5000/- for Ist prize, ₹3000/- for IInd prize & ₹2000/- for IIIrd prize.

## Cases Referred and Setteled

- Number of Cases referred to (DHCLSC) – 775
- Number of Cases Setteled – 128

## Criteria for providing legal aid:-

- (a) A member of scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) A victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred to in Art. 23 of the Constitution;
- (c) A woman or a child;
- (d) A person with disability, as defined in clause (i) of Section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation, Act), 1995;
- (e) A person under circumstances of want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
- (f) As industrial workmen; or
- (g) In custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of Cl. (g) of Section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, or in a juvenile home within the meaning of clause (j) of the Juvenile Justices Act, 1986 or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of Clause (g) of Section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987; or
- (h) In receipt of annual income up to Rupees One Lac or other high amount as may be fixed under Rule 17 of the Delhi Legal Services Authority Rules, 1996.  
Provided that the Legal Services Authority or Committee may grant legal aid:
  - (i) In a case of great public importance; or
  - (j) In a test case, the decision of which is likely to affect weaker sections of the community; or in any case, which for reasons to be recorded in writing is considered by the Executive Chairman to be deserving of legal aid even where the means test is not satisfied.

## C. Mediation and Conciliation Centre

"SAMADHAN", the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre established in May, 2006 has come a long way. From a humble beginning, where the Mediation Centre consisted of two small rooms on the Ground Floor of the Extension Block, "SAMADHAN" has today grown both in its stature and in its infrastructure. The Overseeing Committee, consisting of a panel of Judges and Advocates, is very proud to have on its mediation panel 201 highly qualified and experienced Mediators. These mediators, who are all members of the bar, have been empanelled after undergoing intensive basic and advanced training in mediation. "SAMADHAN" presently comprises of 13 additional rooms both on the Ground Floor and on the First Floor of the Delhi High Court's Extension Block. We are proud to have state of art infrastructure. Recently, the Centre has added another feather to its cap. "SAMADHAN" has started entertaining and conducting mediations at a pre-litigation stage, which has become a very popular initiative and several matters are being referred either by lawyers or are being brought by the parties themselves everyday to the Centre. "SAMADHAN" also continues to handle cases referred to it by the Supreme Court of India, as well as the District Courts in Delhi in addition to its work from the High Court of Delhi.

The nature of cases handled successfully by "SAMADHAN" include business contracts, transactions, real estate and construction, consumer issues, employment and service issues, industrial disputes, banking and insurance cases, trade mark disputes, family and matrimonial disputes, disputes of child custody and rights, issues arising out of habeas corpus petition that need verification, company disputes including winding up petitions. Public Sector Undertakings and various government departments and institutions have also been participating. They have also sent their legal officers and lawyers for training in mediation. Banks have responded very positively to settling their disputes through mediation. Wherever necessary and appropriate, "SAMADHAN" has been making available the services of appropriate professional or welfare expertise to assist the mediation process along with the mediators to ensure that every dispute gets the best possible professional assistance.

From 2008 onwards, the mediators from "SAMADHAN" have stepped out from the Delhi High Court, as Trainers and Resource Persons to other High Courts, as well as to Universities.

In this process of its growth, "SAMADHAN" has produced awareness material and training manuals for mediation training skills. "SAMADHAN" has also devised its own Training Programmes for basic and advanced training, as well as for training of students. Several mediators have participated in the Supreme Court Lok Adalats from September, 2008 and have assisted the Supreme Court of India in its endeavour to resolve disputes through mediation.

The details of the above initiatives of "SAMADHAN" are as follows:-

### Awareness Material

Samadhan brought out the following printed material for spreading awareness about mediation:

- 1 Calendars in English for the year 2008, 2009 and 2010, which illustrated the advantages of mediation vis-à-vis litigation through visual depiction.
- 2 A handout in English and Hindi with basic information, both about mediation as an ADR intervention into legal process and the advantages of mediation. This is given to the parties who come before the High Court, as litigants. This informative handout is also sent out with every summons sent to parties by the High Court of Delhi.
- 3 Pamphlets both in English and Hindi giving detailed information about the centre, outlining frequently asked questions on mediation, the law on mediation under the Civil Procedure Code and the Court Fees Act, the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Rules. The application for mediation required to be signed and submitted by parties giving their consent for mediation and their respective counsel, is also attached to both pamphlets.

### Training Manuals

Samadhan has continuously updated its two Training Manuals on Mediation (from 2008-2010) for the purposes of its respective Training Programmes conducted within and outside Delhi. These manuals are:-

- 1 The Mediator's Tools Box
- 2 Family and Matrimonial Mediation Manual.

### Training Programmes for Delhi High Court

1. From 23rd January to 25th January, 2009, the 4th Introductory Mediation Training Workshop was held for training Lawyers. This was conducted by Mr. Niranjana Bhatt, Sr. Advocate, Mr. Braja Behari,

Mr. A.S. Chandhiok, Sr. Advocate, Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate, Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran and Ms. Maldeep Sidhu.

2. From 28th March to 29th March, 2009, a Refresher Programme for trained Mediators was organized by 'Samadhan'. This was conducted by Justice Manju Goel (Retd.), Mr. A.S. Chandhiok, Sr. Advocate, Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate, Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran, Advocate and Ms. Maldeep Sidhu, Advocate. Judges of the Overseeing Committee chaired various sessions in the said program.
3. From 7th August to 9th August, 2009 an Orientation Course for the members of District Judiciary on "Principles of Mediation, Importance and Role of Referral Judges and Case Management" was conducted jointly by 'Samadhan' and Delhi Judicial Academy for about 100 Judicial Officers from both DHJS and DJS. The course was aimed at sensitizing the Judicial Officers to the process of Mediation and its effectiveness and advantages resolving disputes. Ms. Justice Manju Goel (Retd.), Mr. Niranjana Bhat, Sr. Advocate, Mr. A.S. Chandhiok, Sr. Advocate, Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate, Mr. M.L. Mehta, Principal Secretary (Law, Justice & LA), Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Ms. Anu Malhotra, Director Delhi Judicial Academy and Ms. Aparna Vasu, Advocate conducted various sessions, which were presided over by the Judges of this Court. Session on Referral Order and importance was conducted by Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri. Sessions on Case Management, application of ICT in Court process and judicial process was conducted by Mr. Justice Madan. B. Lokur, Mr. Justice Pradeep Nandrajog and Dr. Justice S. Muralidhar.

### Lecture Series

06.10.2009 - Prof. Hiram Chodosh, Dean of S.J. Quiney College of Law, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA inaugurated the lecture series. He spoke on "Internalizing Mediation and Externalizing Justice". Prof. Chodosh is a world expert on comparative law and author of "Global Justice Reform: A Comparative Methodology".

### Training Programmes Outside Delhi

#### 1 Chandigarh

The mediators of the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre have conducted training programmes twice for the Punjab and Haryana High Court mediators, as well as for mediators of the District Courts in Punjab and Haryana. During the said training programmes, the details of which follow, the following topics were dealt with:-

In the first week the sessions were held on 'Conflict and Conflict Resolution', 'Negotiation and Bargaining', 'Dispute Resolution and Mediation', 'Frequently Asked Questions on Mediation', 'The law on Mediation', 'The Mediation Process', 'Role of the Mediator', 'Impasse and Ethics in Mediation'.

The second week was devoted to: - 'Directing and Controlling Communication', 'Use of Language', 'Confidentiality', 'Closing the Mediation', 'Agreement Writing', 'Co-Mediation', 'Advocacy in Mediation' and 'The Importance of Training in Court Annexed Mediation'.

#### 18th to 20th July and 25th to 27th July, 2008

The mediators of Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre first stepped out, as trainers and resource persons for two Mediation Skills Workshops organized by Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh. These were held over a period of two weeks, i.e. from 18th to 20th July 2008 and 25th to 27th July 2008. In record time, two training manuals were prepared by SAMADHAN, i.e. Volume I and Volume - II, which were named 'The Mediators Tool Box'. It was an honour for mediators from SAMADHAN to

train along with their 'Gurus' Mr. Niranjana Bhatt, Advocate from Ahmedabad and Mr. Sriram Panchu, Sr. Advocate from Chennai, who continue to be our inspiration. The resource persons from SAMADHAN who trained the advocates at Chandigarh workshop included Ms. Justice Manju Goel (Retd.), Mr. A.S. Chandhiok, Sr. Advocate, Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate and Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran, Advocate.

#### **23rd - 25th April, 2010**

The first phase of an Introductory Training Workshop for mediators was held in Chandigarh from 23rd-25th April, 2010, organized by Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh for training of 125 lawyers from 18 districts of Punjab and Haryana. The Team from SAMADHAN comprised of Mr. Justice A. K. Sikri, Ms. Justice Hima Kohli, Mr. A.S. Chandhiok, Sr. Advocate, Additional Solicitor General of India and President, Delhi High Court Bar Association, Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate, Ms. Maldeep Sidhu, Advocate, Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran, Advocate, Ms. Veena Ralli, Advocate, Mr. Kewal Singh Ahuja, Advocate and Ms. Amita Sehgal, Advocate.

30th April - 2nd May, 2010.

The second phase of the Introductory Training Workshop continued in Chandigarh from 30th April to 2nd May, 2010. This Workshop completed the introductory Training Workshop that SAMADHAN had initiated for the Punjab and Haryana High Court. The SAMADHAN team in the second phase comprised of Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Ms. Justice Reva Khetrapal, Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate, Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran, Ms. Maldeep Sidhu, Advocate, Mr. Kewal Singh Ahuja and Ms. Amita Sehgal, Advocate.

#### **2. Allahabad High Court**

From 27th September to 28th September, 2008, a Training Workshop was organized by the Allahabad High Court Mediation Centre. This workshop addressed the issues arising out of proceedings under Sections 406 and 498A of the IPC and the Delhi team was requested to conduct the same. The session on the said issue was conducted by Ms. Justice Manju Goel (Retd.), Mr. A.S. Chandhiok, Sr. Advocate, Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate and Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran, Advocate. Mr. Justice Markandeya Katju, Judge, Supreme Court of India welcomed the Delhi team and attended the training programme, as an observer. Mr. Justice Sunil Ambwani, Judge, Allahabad High Court and chairperson of the Mediation Overseeing Committee was present throughout the workshop.

#### **3. Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court**

From 17th July to 19th July, 2009, a Training Workshop was organized at Lucknow by Samadhan. This was conducted by Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran along with Mr. Niranjana Bhatt, Sr. Advocate. The participants in the said workshop included 30 senior lawyers of Lucknow, 10 trained lawyer mediators, 35 law students of the Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow and office bearers of the Lucknow Mediation Centre. Justice Pradeep Kant, Sr. Judge of the Lucknow Bench inaugurated the workshop. Justice Chandramouli Kumar Prasad, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court gave the valedictory address. The workshop was attended by several judges of the Lucknow Bench each day.

#### **4. Gujarat National Law University (GNLU) September 2009**

A Workshop for trial court lawyers of the Ahmedabad District Courts was held at GNLU in September, 2009. Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate and Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran, Advocate were invited by the Vice Chancellor of GNLU along with Mr. Niranjana Bhatt, Sr. Advocate to conduct it over 4 weekends in September, 2009. This was a 32 hour intensive training programme, the most intensive to be held in the country so far. Our mediators conducted the programme along with Mr. Niranjana Bhatt, Sr. Advocate for 24 hours.

#### **5. Institute of Law, Nirma University, Ahmedabad April, 2010**

A Clinical Workshop on mediation was held at the Institute of Law, Nirma University for over 2 weekends for the senior most students, i.e. those entering 4th year. This Workshop was specially designed for young students and it was an honour for Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate and Ms. Sadhana Ramachandran, Advocate to be invited by the Director of Institute of Law, Nirma University, Ahmedabad, for conducting this workshop along with Mr. Niranjana Bhatt, Advocate.

#### **6. Lectures on Mediation at Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC), Delhi.**

30th January 2010 - A lecture series on mediation was conducted by the MMTC, Delhi and a team of SAMADHAN was invited to sensitize the Senior Executives of MMTC. Mr. J.P. Sengh, Sr. Advocate and Mr. Sudhanshu Batra, Advocate both Mediators of SAMADHAN spoke on 'Techniques of Mediation'. Their respective discussion/ talks were followed by a very participative interactive session.

#### **Supreme Court Lok Adalats**

Twelve teams of Mediators from 'Samadhan' comprising of two members each have been assisting the Supreme Court of India in mediating matrimonial cases in Transfer Petitions and Special Leave Petitions pending before it. Our teams have assisted the Supreme Court in 4 Lok Adalats held in September, 2008, 4th -6th December, 2008, 5th-7th February, 2009 and 4th-5th April, 2009. We had 80% success in the matters where both the parties were present. The parties were sent to the 'Samadhan' two days prior to the respective Lok Adalats and our teams worked as amicus curiae and resolved the dispute of the parties resulting in success mentioned above.

#### **Renovation**

'Samadhan' has been given space on the first floor above the original Mediation Centre on the ground floor. The mediation centre has been expanded to include state-of-art mediation rooms and multipurpose conference rooms. The mediation centre ground floor has also been renovated. This has made Mediation Centre far more functional with a better reception and waiting area for the litigants and seven new mediation rooms. Thus, at present, the Centre has 13 mediation rooms where the mediations are being conducted throughout the day.

#### **Fond Farewells**

A farewell dinner was hosted by Samadhan on 27th April 2009 in the honour of Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, Judge, Supreme Court of India. The Mediation Centre had a very close relationship with Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat. Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat involved our mediators to assist the Supreme Court of India in its Lok Adalat as Amicus Curiae.

A farewell dinner was hosted by Samadhan on 2nd December 2009 in the honour of Mr. Justice Mukul Mudgal, Chairman of our Overseeing Committee, who took over as Chief Justice, High Court of Punjab and Haryana.

#### **Statistics**

##### **From 1st April, 2008 to 31st March, 2010**

During the period 1st April, 2008 to 31st March, 2010, the total number of cases referred to mediation were 2625. Out of these, 616 cases were settled in the Centre. In addition to these, as many as 2504 related cases were also settled. Consequently, the total number of cases settled during the above mentioned period of

two years were 3120. These include settlements of family and matrimonial disputes, as well as commercial disputes of varying nature. The number of cases pending in the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre as on 24.06.2010 are 330.

In a short span of time since the Mediation Centre has been entertaining and conducting mediations at a pre-litigation stage, i.e. for the period from July, 2007, till date, i.e. 31st March, 2010, 25 pre-litigation disputes were referred of which 8 were settled, 7 could not be settled and 6 matters have been termed as non-starters, as one of the parties did not come forward for participating in the mediation proceedings.



*Chambers for Mediation*



*Mediation in progress*

## DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY & ITS ACTIVITIES

The Delhi Judicial Academy organized several training programmes for judicial officers during this period, the overall objective of these programmes being:

- To keep the Judicial Officers abreast with the latest developments in the field of law including statutory enactments and the latest technology, so as to improve their overall core judicial skills and efficiency.
- To provide the information and literature relating to evolving current legal issues consistently to make the Judicial Officers socially relevant, technically sound and professionally competent to implement the spirit of the Constitution.
- To provide a forum for exchange of knowledge and experience about timely and responsive disposal of cases by understanding techniques of reduction of arrears and delays.
- To critically analyse the relevance of special enactments.
- To understand the relevance of observance of Human Rights.
- To equip and motivate the Judicial Officers to administer qualitative and timely justice to all litigants.
- To critically examine the previously acquired knowledge.
- Sharing of best practices amongst the Judicial Officers to bring about uniformity and consistency in the decision making process.
- To ensure that access to justice issues of socially marginalized, weaker sections and poverty stricken member of the society are effectively addressed.
- To foster fairness in the adjudication process through elimination of biases and prejudices.
- For sharpening of decision making and judgment writing skills.
- To install judicial ethics, and inspire accountability to make them essential attributes of judging.
- To bring about attitudinal shifts to ensure sensitive and responsible judging.

Several batches of judicial officers, including officers of the DHJS, DJS & Spl. MMs have gone through orientation and induction programs that involved practical training through attachment with Judges at the District Courts, Special Courts and the High Court, institutional training at the Academy and field training in various government departments.

New officers were also sent to the Police Academy, Jails and Revenue Department, were trained at the High Court Mediation Centre and attended the National Orientation Program for newly appointed ADJs at the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal.

They also had refresher courses on topics such as Intellectual Property Laws, workshops on topics such as 'Plea Bargaining', 'Protection of Children against Abuse and Sexual Assault', 'Mediation and Conciliation', 'Court Administration and Training in Personnel Management and Disciplinary Proceedings' and 'Uniform Sentencing Policy'.



## FOREIGN DIGNITARIES & GUESTS WHO VISITED DELHI HIGH COURT FROM 01.04.2008 TO 31.03.2010

DATE	PARTICULARS
26.02.2010	Canadian delegation led by Mrs. Justice Beverley McLachlin(Chief Justice of Canada), Mr. Justice Morris Fish & Mr. Justice Marshall Rothstein(Judges Supreme Court of Canada), Dr. Mrs. Sheila Rothstein(Wife of Mr. Justice Marshal Rothstein), Mr. Frank McArdle, Mr. Witold Tymowski, Legal Officer, Supreme Court of Canada, Mr. Patrice Gelin, Security Liaison Officer of Chief Justice of Canada.
31.01.2010	Australian delegation visiting India as part of the Indo-Australian Judicial Exchange Programme, consisting of :- Justice Annabelle Bennet, Justice Bruce Lander, Justice Andrew Greenwood (Judges of the Federal Court of Australia) Justice Fowler(Judge of the Family Court of Australia), Chief Judge Reg Blanch(Chief Judge of the District Court, Sydney), Professor Adrienne Stone(Melbourne University, Director, Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies, Melbourne University), Ms. Hannah Clua-Saunders(Staff Member, International Programmes Department, Federal Court of Australia).
27.01.2010	45 participants from 34 countries participating in 25th International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting organized by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
26.11.2009	56 participants from 30 countries participating in 25th Parliamentary Internship Programme for foreign Parliamentary Officials organized by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
06.05.2009	Prof. M. Samarajah from National University of Singapore, an expert on International Law.
23.04.2009	Ethiopian Military Delegation from Military Court Administration. Col. Teege Dangew(Actg Head Military Justice Deptt.), Mr. Ephrem Wubet(Expert, Legal Affairs Deptt.), Maj. Adlney Semene(Head of Defence Lawyers, Main section), Maj. Lemlom Damite(Head of Registrar, Main Sector Deptt.), Capt. Azezew Gashaw(Head of Military Justice, Eastern Command) Lt. Samuel Kebede(Expert, Defence Transformation Centre).
05.03.2009	U.S. Lawyers – sponsored by US-India Legal Forum. Mr. Richard Pena, Leader, President American Bar Foundation. Judge Ann L. Alton, Judge, State of Minnesota Mr. Hank Barnette, Ms. Jennie M. Brown(Attorney), Ms. Alison J. Colvin (Attorney), Mr. Scott M. Ellison(Lawyer), Mr. Barry Evans (Attorney), Mrs. Margaret Evans (Writer), Mr. Brady M. Alton Freeman(Law Student), Ms. Elizabeth Garvish Immigration Attorney), Mr. John C. Heath, Mr. M. Kevin Jones, Mr. Ramesh K. Khurana (Attorney/President), Sharma Law Gr., Ms. Irena Lust (Lawyer), Ms. Zeshan Mustafa (Lawyer), Mr. Edward Perez, Mr. William Scott Price(Attorney), Ms. Linda Rawle (GC Nouveau University), Mr. Richard Stone (Attorney), Ms. Lilia Velasquez (Lawyer/Professor), Ms. Arlin B. Waelti(Asstt. State Auditor), Mr. Willias P. Whichard (Attorney), Ms. Barbara A. Wilkey, Dr. Keith Donald Wilkey (Spine Surgeon), Ms. Shirley L. Wong



Tanzania Delegation



U.S.A Delegation



Kazakistan Delegation



Norway Delegation

DATE	PARTICULARS
16.02.2009	ICT Committee and key implementers of ICT of the Judiciary of Tanzania, led by Mr. Justice Augustino S.L. Ramadhani, Chief Justice, Mr. Ignus Kitusi, (Private Secretary to Chief Justice) Mr. Musa Emmanuel Masele (office of the Chief Justice), Mr. Ferdinand L.K. Wambali (Registrar, Court of Appeal (CEO), Mr. Bede Lyimo, (CEO) BRU, Mr. Rajab H. Rajab, BRU, Mr. Justice R.V. Makaramba, (ICT Chairman), Ms. E.G. Mbise (Member), Mr. S.S. Mwangesi (Member), Mr. J.R. Kahyoza (Member), Mr. S.V.G. Karua, (Member), Ms. Z.A. Maruma (Member), Ms. G.K. Mwakipesile (Member), Mr. Z.N. Lukumay (Member), Mr. M. Essaba (Member)
23.01.2009	31 participants from 22 countries participating in 24th International Training Programme in legislative drafting organized by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
03.11.2008	Mr. Justice Tore Schei, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Norway.
16.10.2008	Mr. Justice Mami Kairat Abdrazakovich, Chairman of the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan. Mr. Taimerdenov Meirambek, Chairman of Almaty Regional Court, Kazakhstan. Ms. Nurashva Bibi Faizulievna, Chairman of Medeuskiy Regional Court in Almaty, Kazakhstan Mr. Shukeev Benk Estaevich, Chairman of Specialized Economic Interregional Court of Kostanai region, Kazakhstan. Mr. Balken Madiyar Temiraly, Judge of Specialized Financial Court of Almaty, Kazakhstan.

## PROGRAMMES & CONFERENCES ATTENDED BY THE JUDGES DURING THE PERIOD 01.04.2008 TO 31.3.2010

S. No.	Participating Judge	Programmes/Conferences
1.	The Then Chief Justice Ajit Prakash Shah	• Conference on the 'National Consultation for strengthening the Judiciary' organized by Ministry of Law & Justice from 24th to 25th October, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
2.	Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen	• High Court Justices Conference: 'Development of Law on Social Justice: The Role and Contribution of Indian Courts' from 18th to 20th April, 2008.
3.	Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri	• 3rd Annual National Judicial Calendar Meeting on 12.04.2009 at NJA, Bhopal, for: (i) Preparation of the NJA Calendar for 2009-2010 (ii) Mutual sharing of State Judicial Education Calendar.
4.	Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul	• High Court Justice' Conference on 'Governance and Public Law: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges' from 28th to 29th March, 2009.
5.	Mr. Justice Badar Durrez Ahmed	• Conference on the 'National Consultation for strengthening the Judiciary' organized by Ministry of Law & Justice from 24th to 25th October, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
6.	Ms. Justice Gita Mittal	• High Court Justices Conference: 'Development of Law: The Impact of International Law and Foreign law on Indian Courts' from 9th to 11th May, 2008.
7.	Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat	• National Conference on 'Legislative Reform of Procedural Law for Timely Justice' on 23.11.2008 as resource person. • North Zone Regional Judicial Workshop on 'Planning and Management for Timely Justice' in Chandigarh from 29th to 30th November, 2008, as resource person.
8.	Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna	• National Conference of High Court Justices' on 'The Indian Judicial System: The Next Decade' from 14th to 15th February, 2009.
9.	Mr. Justice S.N. Dhingra	• National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Civil, Commercial and Economic Law in India: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges' from 13th to 14th December, 2008.

S. No.	Participating Judge	Programmes/Conferences
10.	Ms. Justice Reva Khetrapal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Court Justices Conference: 'Development of Law on Social Justice: The Role and Contribution of Indian Courts' from 18th to 20th April, 2008.</li> </ul>
11.	Dr. Justice S. Muralidhar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Court Justices Conference: 'Development of Law: The Impact of International Law and Foreign law on Indian Courts' from 9th to 11th May, 2008.</li> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Contribution of High Courts to the Development of Law' (since January, 2008) from 23rd to 24th January, 2010. [Attended on 24.01.2010].</li> </ul>
12.	Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Zone Regional Judicial Workshop on 'Planning and Management for Timely Justice (PMTJ)' from 6th to 8th March, 2009 at Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital organized by NJA and Uttarakhand High Court.</li> </ul>
13.	Mr. Justice Sudershan Kumar Misra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Court Justices' Conference on 'Government on Globalization and the Law: Challenges for Courts' from 30th January to 1st February, 2009.</li> </ul>
14.	Mr. Justice Siddharth Mridul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Strengthening the Administration of Justice in India: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges' from 27th to 28th September, 2008.</li> </ul>
15.	Mr. Justice Manmohan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Human Rights Law: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges' from 18-19th October, 2008.</li> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices' on 'Indian Judiciary: Next Decade' from 20th to 21st March, 2010.</li> </ul>
16.	Mr. Justice V.K. Shali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Court Justices' Conference on 'Criminal Justice Administration: Key Issues and Challenges for Newly Elevated High Court Justices' from 22nd to 27th July, 2008.</li> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Criminal Justice Administration: Key Issues and Challenges' from 19th to 20th September, 2009.</li> </ul>
17.	Mr. Justice Manmohan Singh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Court Justices' Conference on 'Use of International and Foreign Law by Indian Courts: Current Development and Key Issues' from 9th to 10th May, 2009.</li> </ul>

S. No.	Participating Judge	Programmes/Conferences
18.	Mr. Justice Rajiv Sahai Endlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of Newly Elevated High Court Justices on 'Key issues and challenges facing the administration of justice in India' from 30th to 31st August, 2008.</li> <li>High Court Justices' Conference: Annual National Conference on 'Contribution of the Supreme Court and High Courts to the Development of Law' from 28th February to 1st March, 2009. (To make a thirty minute presentation on behalf of this Court at NJA).</li> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Poverty Eradication, Combating Social Exclusion and Advancing Social Justice: Role of Courts' from 24th to 25th October, 2009.</li> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Contribution of High Courts to the Development of Law' (since January, 2008) from 23rd to 24th January, 2010.</li> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices' on 'Indian Judiciary: Next Decade' from 20th to 21st March, 2010.</li> </ul>
19.	Mr. Justice J.R. Midha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(National Conference of Newly Elevated High Court Justices on 'Key issues and challenges facing the administration of justice in India' from 30th to 31st August, 2008.</li> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Contribution of High Courts to the Development of Law' (2008-date) from 23rd to 24th January, 2010.</li> </ul>
20.	Mr. Justice Rajiv Shakhder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Strengthening the Administration of Justice in India: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges' from 27th to 28th September, 2008.</li> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices' on 'The Indian Judicial System: The Next Decade' from 14th to 15th February, 2009.</li> <li>(North Zone Regional Judicial Workshop on 'Planning and Management for Timely Justice (PMTJ)' from 6th to 8th March, 2009 at Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital organized by NJA and Uttarakhand High Court.</li> </ul>

S. No.	Participating Judge	Programmes/Conferences
21.	Mr. Justice Sunil Gaur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Human Rights Law: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges' from 18th to 19th October, 2008.</li> </ul>
22.	Mr. Justice Mool Chand Garg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Court Justices' Conference on 'Criminal Justice Administration in India: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges' from 26th to 27th July, 2008.</li> <li>High Court Justices' Conference on 'Use of International and Foreign Law by Indian Courts: Current Development and Key Issues' from 9th to 10th May, 2009.(3)National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Environmental Protection: Key Issues and Challenges' from 16th to 17th January, 2010.[Attended on 16.01.2010].</li> </ul>
23.	Mr. Justice Suresh Kait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Environmental Protection, Sustainable Development and the Law: Key Issues and Challenges' from 8th to 9th November, 2008.</li> </ul>
24.	Mr. Justice Valmiki J. Mehta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Court Justices' Conference on 'Poverty Alleviation, Social Justice and the Law: Role and Responsibility of Courts' from 25th to 26th April, 2009.</li> </ul>
25.	Mr. Justice Ajit Bharihoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Poverty Eradication, Combating Social Exclusion and Advancing Social Justice: Role of Courts' from 24th to 25th October, 2009.</li> </ul>
26.	Ms. Justice Indermeet Kaur Kochhar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of Newly Elevated High Court Justices from 13th to 15th November, 2009.</li> </ul>
27.	Mr. Justice A.K. Pathak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of High Court Justices on 'Planning and Management for Timely Justice' from 22nd to 23rd August, 2009.</li> <li>National Conference of Newly Elevated High Court Justices from 13th to 15th November, 2009.</li> </ul>
28.	Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Conference of Newly Elevated High Court Justices from 13th to 15th November, 2009.</li> </ul>

## INFORMATION ACCESS IN DELHI HIGH COURT

### Right to Information

Delhi High Court has constantly endeavored to uphold the tenets of the Right to Information Act, 2005 and has promptly fulfilled its obligation to provide information to the public. The Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules, 2006 had been formulated to carry out the provisions of the Act. To ensure greater and effective access to information, the rules have been amended from time to time.

To effectuate easy access of data & promote transparency the Delhi High Court has made available much of the information on its website. As vast information is readily available on the website itself, need to resort to the Act is reduced considerably. The information relating to functioning of this Court and High Court Rules and Orders etc. is available on the website under the following heads:

- Cause list
- Case categorization
- Case/filing/order status
- Judgments in PDF
- Judge wise orders and judgments
- Certified copies
- Court rules
- Forms
- Nominated counsel
- Tenders
- Recruitments
- Claims
- Public notice

### Guide to use the Delhi High Court Website

'Roster of Sitting Judges' shows the sitting of Judges in Court, as a Single Judge or Division Bench to hear the cases, category-wise and Act-wise. 'Display Board' helps to locate the running current status of the case listed before the Judges on the date of hearing. The information with regard to listing of cases in the courts of Judges, Registrars, Lok Adalats has been provided through the link 'Cause List'. The details about, how the various cases have been categorized in the Delhi High Court is shown in 'Case Categorization'. Case/filing/order status provides the details about the status of a case, filing and the last or recent orders in a case. Information can be accessed by either typing the party names, advocate's name, diary number or the case type. This reduces unnecessary visits to the Court and enables the parties to be updated about the status of their case and the orders passed, independently on their own. The orders or judgments can be accessed

## PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION IN DELHI HIGH COURT

from the website by entering the exact date of such order/judgment or the approximate dates, in case the exact date is not available. Similarly, the status of the certified copy can be known by either specifying the diary number, diary year, case type, case number etc. Besides, details of nominated counsels of various Government agencies, various types of forms used in Delhi High Court, Delhi High Court Rules including Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules, 2006 with latest amendments, details about various tenders, recruitments, claims etc. has been made available on the website. Under the link 'Public Notice' various information, concerning the public has been provided viz. the amendments in the practice directions, posting/transfers, circulars, notifications, list of chambers allotted etc.

The website provides a comprehensive coverage on various aspects of procedure and functioning of the Court, which can be easily accessed by people, thereby promoting speedy and effective delivery of information.

If any person is still not satisfied with the information available on the Delhi High Court website or desires information, then he may file an application from 11.00 am to 01.00 pm on a Court working day to the authorized person, i.e. Public Information Officer/Asst. Public Information Officer by depositing the prescribed fee, as per Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules 2006, which are available on the website.

Further, any person aggrieved by the response of PIO/APIO may file an appeal to the Appellate Authority of this Court by depositing the prescribed fee.

The details of applications received and appeal preferred against those are as follows:

APPLICATION		APPEAL	
2008 : (1st April 2008 to 31st December 2008)		2008: (1st April 2008 to 31st December 2008)	
Applications registered	201	Applications registered	38
Disposed of	176	Disposed of	30
Request to furnish better details	12	Fee not received	8
Fee not received	13		
2009: (1st January, 2009 to 31st December 2009)		2009: (1st January 2009 to 31st December 2009)	
Applications registered	495	Applications registered	64
Disposed of	440	Disposed of	44
Request to furnish better details	8	Fee not received	13
Fee not received	25	Pending	7
Pending	22		
2010: (1st January, 2010 to 31st March 2010)		2010: (1st January 2010 to 31st March 2010)	
Applications registered	193	Application received	34
Disposed of	183	Disposed of	30
Request to furnish better details	08	Pending	00
Fee not received	02	Fee not received	04

Constant efforts are made at regular intervals by the Delhi High Court to update the data on its website.

Public interest litigation is a powerful mechanism empowering people to seek redressal of wrong doing by State and stage agencies, whether by wrong action, or faulty implementation, or even inaction with reference to public policies or binding laws. The petitioner in a PIL need not have an individual interest (locus) in the proceedings; it is sufficient if he is a public spirited citizen, not seeking to agitate private rights, or settle private scores. In the last three decades, enforcement of fundamental and legal rights of citizens, and correction of wrongs which plague societies, has been often through PIL's.

Letters/petitions/complaints received by post, as of 31-03-2010, were examined with reference to the PIL guidelines. In case any such letter/petition/complaint fell within the guidelines, then such matters were treated as writ petitions under the orders of the Chief Justice or the Judge nominated for the purpose. Where it was found that the subject matter is covered under PIL guidelines but required some clarification, reports from the concerned quarters are obtained and on receipt of desired information, appropriate action is taken.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT



There was an inordinate delay in the publication of the Biennial Report. What was to be an Annual Report for 2008 was delayed; the consequence was a Biennial Report. Even that has got delayed. No reasons are attributable; the author, who is Chairman, assumes sole responsibility due to work pressures.

This report - as the Chief Justice has started in his remarks - is part of the Delhi High Court's recently evolved tradition to list the highlights of its functioning each year. The years covered reveal a concerted effort at reducing pendency of cases - for 2008-2009 the pendency was reduced by 10.99% over the previous years' pendency for 2009 (as on 01.04.2008 the figure was 74,749, whereas as on 31.03.2009 it had come down to 66,529 main cases) and for 2010 a reduction of 8.74% (as on 01.04.2009 the figure was 66,529, whereas as on 31.03.2010 it had come down to 60,709 main cases). The Report also contains other highlights such as per listing costs ₹ 1954/- for 2008-

2009 and ₹ 2258/- for 2009-2010, and the number of times cases were listed (3,35,632 cases in 2008-2009) and (4,05,115 cases in 2009-2010). The work load on the judges and the Court system is relentless and enormous. The Report lists at the High Court's concerted efforts in arrear reduction, and innovation. The Delhi High Court was the first to introduce an e-Court; today there are nine judges who operate e-Courts. The Court's efforts at Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms - so far through mediation, achieved great success; a new dimension was added with the inauguration of the Delhi Arbitration Centre, which boasts of infrastructure that compares favourably with international centres.

The report would not have been the way it is, without the active participation of my colleagues Justice Dr. S. Muralidhar, Justice V.K. Shali, and Justice Sunil Gaur, each of whom had made valuable suggestions. Special thanks are due to Mr. Sunil Barthwal, Senior Judicial Assistant and Ms. Sangeeta Sharma, Reader, from Statistics Branch and Mr. Jagdeep Singh, Senior Judicial Assistant and Ms. Shruti Sunil, Junior Judicial Assistant, from Annual Report Cell, who tirelessly compiled statistics, and edited the text. My Legal Researchers, Ms. Saumya Tandon, Ms. Sajni Patel and Ms. Tejaswi Shetty, too assisted me. Shri Jagdish acted as photographer, for the report. Last but not the least, Mr. H.C. Suri, Registrar (currently Secretary to the Chief Justice) extended his fullest co-operation, in securing information from all branches.

The report is an attempt to be comprehensive and transparent. At the same time, for any errors or inaccuracies, the author, as the Chair of the Editorial Committee, assumes sole responsibility.

Justice S. Ravindra Bhat  
Chairman of the Committee  
(Biennial Report 2008-2010)

## USEFUL INFORMATION REGARDING DELHI HIGH COURT

**E.P.A.B.X** - 011-43010101, 23385401-04, 23385421-24  
**Fax** - 011-23383375, 23073485  
**Website** - [www.delhihighcourt.nic.in](http://www.delhihighcourt.nic.in)  
**E-mail** - [delhihighcourt@hub.nic.in](mailto:delhihighcourt@hub.nic.in)  
**GRAM** - "HICOURT"

### R.T.I. CELL

**Appellate Authority/ Registrar (admn.)** 011-23381285  
**Public Information Officer/ Joint Registrar (Estt.)** 011-23386271  
**Assistant Public Information Officer/A.R.(Estt.)** 011-43010101, Extn. 4253

### MEDIATION & CONCILIATION CENTRE

Room No.4, Extension Block, Delhi High Court Sher Shah Road, New Delhi- 110003.  
Phone - 011-23383289 (Tele/Fax)  
E.P.A.B.X - 011-43010101, Extn. - 4552

### ARBITRATION CENTRE

2nd & 3rd Floor, New Medical & Health Centre Building, DHC  
**Phone** - 011- 23386492  
**Fax** - 011-23386493  
**Website** - [dacdelhi.org](http://dacdelhi.org)  
**E-mail** - [delhiarbitrationcentre@gmail.com](mailto:delhiarbitrationcentre@gmail.com)

## **LEGAL SERVICES**

### **DELHI HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE**

- (i) 33 – 38, lawyers Chamber Block, Delhi High Court, New Delhi- 110003  
Phone - 011-23383418, 23387907, 43010101 (Extn.4381)  
Website - [www.dhclsc.com](http://www.dhclsc.com)  
Email - [hclsthebest@yahoo.co.in](mailto:hclsthebest@yahoo.co.in)
- (ii) 54-57, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Place, Gole Market, New Delhi.  
Phone - 011-23341111  
Fax - 011-23342222

### **DELHI LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY**

Central Office, Pre-fabricated Building, Patiala House, New Delhi- 110001  
Phone - 011-23383014, 23384643, 23384718, 46860500  
Fax - 011-23387267  
Website - [dlsa.nic.in](http://dlsa.nic.in)  
Email - [dlsathebest@yahoo.co.in](mailto:dlsathebest@yahoo.co.in), [dlsathebest@rediffmail.com](mailto:dlsathebest@rediffmail.com)

- (i) “24 x 7”, Day and Night Permanent Legal Services Clinic at  
Shaheed Bhagat Singh Place, Gole Market, New Delhi.
- (ii) Helpline No. - 011 - 12525, 23341111  
Telefax - 23342222.
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### **DELHI HIGH COURT BAR ASSOCIATION**

Bar Office - 011-23385562, 23385943  
Bar Room No.18 - 011-23386824, 23385853  
Bar Room No.19 - 011-23385654, 23386848  
Bar Room No.240 - 011-23387156  
Ladies Bar Room - 011-23386780  
Bar Library - 011-23074079  
Consultation Room - 011-23382279, 23385829  
Website - [www.dhcba.com](http://www.dhcba.com)

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Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information published. However, if any errors are noticed, a communication may be addressed to Registrar / Nodal Officer, Delhi High Court.

