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EDITORIAL BOARD

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, Judge, Supreme Court of India

Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha, Judge, Supreme Court of India

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LIST OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

(As on 31-03-2012)

S.No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
01.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.H. Kapadia, Chief Justice of India (CJI)	18.12.2003 Appointment As CJI : 12-05-2010	29.09.2012 Retirement
02.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir	09.09.2005	19.07.2013
03.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari	28.10.2005	01.10.2012
04.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain	10.04.2006	25.01.2013
05.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam	21.08.2007	27.04.2014
06.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi	12.11.2007	12.12.2013
07.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aftab Alam	12.11.2007	19.04.2013
08.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha	17.12.2008	28.09.2014
09.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu	17.12.2008	03.12.2015
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma	11.05.2009	28.08.2012
11.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan	11.05.2009	02.07.2014
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik	17.11.2009	03.06.2014
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur	17.11.2009	04.01.2017
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan	17.11.2009	15.05.2014
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar	17.11.2009	07.06.2014
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar	18.12.2009	31.12.2012
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Prasad	08.02.2010	15.07.2014
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Gokhale	30.04.2010	10.03.2014
19.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Gyan Sudha Misra	30.04.2010	28.04.2014
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave	30.04.2010	19.11.2016
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Mukhopadhaya	13.09.2011	15.03.2015
22.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ranjana P. Desai	13.09.2011	30.10.2014
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar	13.09.2011	28.08.2017
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra	10.10.2011	03.10.2018
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar	10.10.2011	23.06.2018

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

APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS IN SUPREME COURT (From 01-01-12 to 31-03-12)

RETIREMENTS

S.No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Retirement
1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph	28-01-2012
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asok Kumar Ganguly	03-02-2012

APPOINTMENTS IN HIGH COURTS (From 01-01-12 to 31-03-12)

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment
1	Bombay	Manoj Shivlal Sanklecha	23-01-12
		Ramesh Deokinandan Dhanuka	23-01-12
		Sunil Prabhakar Rao Deshmukh	23-01-12
		Nitin Madhukar Jamdar	23-01-12
		Sadhana Sanjay Jadhav	23-01-12
2	Gauhati	Sudip Ranjan Sen	06-02-12
		Indira Shah	02-03-12
3	Himachal Pradesh	D.C. Chaudhary	21-01-12
4	Jharkhand	Apresh Kumar Singh	24-01-12
5	Karnataka	B.S. Indrakala	24-02-12
6	Kerala	Babu Mathew P. Joseph	18-01-12
		A.V. Ramakrishna Pillai	18-01-12
7	Madras	M. Vijayaraghavan	26-03-12

TRANSFERS BETWEEN HIGH COURTS (From 01-01-12 to 31-03-12)

S.No.	From	To	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Transfer
1	Bombay	Calcutta	N.N. Mhatre	06-01-12
2	Bombay	Karnataka	D.B. Bhosale	06-01-12

- The statements of appointment / transfer in respect of the High Courts have been compiled on the basis of information received from the High Courts.

VACANCIES IN COURTS

A) SUPREME COURT OF INDIA (As on 31-03-2012)

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
31	25	06

B) HIGH COURTS (As on 31-03-2012)

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancies
1	Allahabad	160	75	85
2	Andhra Pradesh	49	32	17
3	Bombay	75	60	15
4	Calcutta	58	37	21
5	Chhattisgarh	18	12	06
6	Delhi	48	36	12
7	Gauhati	24	23	01
8	Gujarat	42	28	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14	07	07
11	Jharkhand	20	12	08
12	Karnataka	50	40	10
13	Kerala	38	34	04
14	Madhya Pradesh	43	34	09
15	Madras	60	54	06
16	Orissa	22	15	07
17	Patna	43	37	06
18	Punjab & Haryana	68	42	26
19	Rajasthan	40	27	13
20	Sikkim	03	02	01
21	Uttarakhand	09	08	01
TOTAL		895	626	269

• Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts

C) DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS (As on 31-12-2011)

S.No.	State/Union Territory concerned	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	Uttar Pradesh	2138	1855	283
2	Andhra Pradesh	941	794	147
3.a	Maharashtra	2016	1837	179
3.b	Goa	49	42	7
3.c	Daman, Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	5	2
4	West Bengal	933	786	147
5	Chhatisgarh	264	241	23
6	Delhi	623	466	157
7	Gujarat	1727	891	836
8.a	Assam	339	242	97
8.b	Meghalya	36	8	28
8.c	Tripura	92	67	25
8.d	Manipur	30	26	4
8.e	Nagaland	29	23	6
8.f	Mizoram	65	33	32
8.g	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	132	118	14
10	Jammu and Kashmir	206	187	19
11	Jharkhand	499	416	83
12	Karnataka	944	772	172
13.a	Kerala	410	366	44
13.b	Lakshadweep	3	2	1
14.a	Tamil Nadu	861	750	111
14.b	Puducherry	20	13	7
15	Madhya Pradesh	1313	1163	150
16	Orissa	627	549	78
17	Bihar	1447	968	479
18.a	Punjab	493	381	112
18.b	Haryana	476	354	122
18.c	Chandigarh	20	20	0
19	Rajasthan	922	745	177
20	Sikkim	13	9	4
21	Uttarakhand	268	144	124
Total		17945	14275	3670

• Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN SUPREME COURT

i) Table I

A) SUPREME COURT OF INDIA (FROM 01-01-2012 TO 31-03-2012)

						Pendency (At the end of 31-12-2011)		
						Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters
						33,454	25,065	58,519
Institution (01-01-2012 to 31-03-2012)			Disposal (01-01-2012 to 31-03-2012)			Pendency (At the end of 31-03-2012)		
Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters	Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters	Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters
19,147	2,559	21,706	19,248	1,161	20,409	33,353	26,463	59,816

NOTE:

1. Out of the 59,816 pending matters as on 31-03-2012, if connected matters are excluded, the pendency is only of 34,066 matters as on 31-03-2012.
2. Out of the said 59,816 pending matters, 20,460 matters are upto one year old and thus arrears (i.e. cases pending more than a year) are only of 39,356 matters as on 31-03-2012.

ii) Table II

	OPENING BALANCE AS ON 01-01-12	INSTITUTION FROM 01-01-12 TO 31-03-12	DISPOSAL FROM 01-01-12 TO 31-03-12	PENDENCY AT THE END OF 31-03-12
CIVIL CASES	47,623	16,600	15,480	48,743
CRIMINAL CASES	10,896	5,106	4,929	11,073
ALL CASES (TOTAL)	58,519	21,706	20,409	59,816

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN HIGH COURTS AND IN DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS

A) HIGH COURTS (FROM 01-10-11 TO 31-12-11)

S.No.	NAME OF HIGH COURT	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Opening Balance as on 1.10.11	Total Institution of cases from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Total Disposal of cases from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Total Pendency of cases at the end of 31.12.11	% of Institution of cases from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	% of Disposal of cases from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Status of Pendency in %
		Opening Balance as on 1.10.11	Institution from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Disposal from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Pendency at end of 31.12.11	Opening Balance as on 1.10.11	Institution from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Disposal from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Pendency at the end of 31.12.11							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Allahabad	667162	38545	34580	671127	326523	26515	18638	334400	993685	65060	53218	1005527	6.55	5.36	1.19
2	Andhra Pradesh	170802	11642	11073	171371	29832	4033	7022	26843	200634	15675	18095	198214	7.81	9.02	-1.21
3	Bombay	310835	28529	22471	316893	45872	7302	7182	45992	356707	35831	29653	362885	10.04	8.31	1.73
4	Calcutta*	301411	11374	9410	303375	41990	6447	4658	43779	343401	17821	14068	347154	5.19	4.10	1.09
5	Chhatisgarh	36212	3063	3084	36191	16690	2082	1796	16976	52902	5145	4880	53167	9.73	9.22	0.50
6	Delhi	48267	6365	6928	47704	13113	2601	2208	13506	61380	8966	9136	61210	14.61	14.88	-0.28
7	Gujarat	57425	8407	10625	55207	26586	5391	4952	27025	84011	13798	15577	82232	16.42	18.54	-2.12
8	Gauhati	43159	5103	4017	44245	9250	2263	2503	9010	52409	7366	6520	53255	14.05	12.44	1.61
9	Himachal Pradesh	40446	10580	7433	43593	5982	865	899	5948	46428	11445	8332	49541	24.65	17.95	6.71
10	Jammu & Kashmir	76815	6744	5862	77697	4212	721	407	4526	81027	7465	6269	82223	9.21	7.74	1.48
11	Jharkhand	34162	2670	1770	35062	28099	4050	3390	28759	62261	6720	5160	63821	10.79	8.29	2.51
12	Karnataka	151851	24801	20191	156461	15036	3580	2989	15627	166887	28381	23180	172088	17.01	13.89	3.12
13	Kerala	97038	14631	14817	96852	31546	5531	5152	31925	128584	20162	19969	128777	15.68	15.53	0.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	158616	16418	20191	154843	74351	10867	10725	74493	232967	27285	30916	229336	11.71	13.27	-1.56
15	Madras	413516	46261	43941	415836	55832	20159	18091	57900	469348	66420	62032	473736	14.15	13.22	0.93
16	Orissa	262288	16671	7717	271242	28557	10673	9158	30072	290845	27344	16875	301314	9.40	5.80	3.60
17	Patna	71663	8180	9120	70723	46998	12341	11098	48241	118661	20521	20218	118964	17.29	17.04	0.26
18	Punjab & Haryana	188960	13978	10745	192193	49796	12476	10799	51473	238756	26454	21544	243666	11.08	9.02	2.06
19	Rajasthan	215566	31879	25547	221898	60232	11739	12563	59408	275798	43618	38110	281306	15.82	13.82	2.00
20	Sikkim	43	28	19	52	18	12	15	15	61	40	34	67	65.57	55.74	9.84
21	Uttarakhand	13035	2085	2011	13109	6339	1283	1468	6154	19374	3368	3479	19263	17.38	17.96	-0.57
	Total	3359272	307954	271552	3395674	916854	150931	135713	932072	4276126	458885	407265	4327746	10.73	9.52	1.21

• Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts

* Figures in the opening balance column in respect of civil cases revised from 301408 to 301411 due to physical verification in the Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court at A & N Islands.

B) DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS (FROM 01-10-11 TO 31-12-11)

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Opening Balance as on 1.10.11	Total Institution of cases from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Total Disposal of cases from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Total Pendency of cases at the end of 31.12.11	% of Institution of cases from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	% of Disposal of Cases from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Status of Pendency in %
		Opening Balance as on 1.10.11	Institution from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Disposal from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Pendency at end of 31.12.11	Opening Balance as on 1.10.11	Institution from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Disposal from 1.10.11 to 31.12.11	Pendency at the end of 31.12.11							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Uttar Pradesh	1331300	129614	115891	1345023	4421225	525612	493812	4453025	5752525	655226	609703	5798048	11.39	10.60	0.79
2	Andhra Pradesh	451274	62327	63570	450031	487868	92327	84489	495706	939142	154654	148059	945737	16.47	15.77	0.70
3(a)	Maharashtra	971652	98085	93987	975750	2530071	290788	520655	2300204	3501723	388873	614642	3275954	11.11	17.55	-6.45
3(b)	Goa	17634	2170	1967	17837	11701	4390	3871	12220	29335	6560	5838	30057	22.36	19.90	2.46
3(c)	Diu and Daman	906	55	127	834	921	204	220	905	1827	259	347	1739	14.18	18.99	-4.82
3(d)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	911	62	71	902	2614	381	659	2336	3525	443	730	3238	12.57	20.71	-8.14
4(a)	West Bengal ¹	539747	22266	29642	520001	2152023	195617	177342	2109654	2691770	217883	206984	2629655	8.09	7.69	0.40
4(b)	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2311	225	246	2290	13403	1382	1861	12924	15714	1607	2107	15214	10.23	13.41	-3.18
5	Chhatisgarh	56867	5124	5009	56982	211629	37889	35094	214424	268496	43013	40103	271406	16.02	14.94	1.08
6	Delhi	162051	20501	24945	157607	615743	188814	203686	600871	777794	209315	228631	758478	26.91	29.39	-2.48
7	Gujarat	681699	41649	46276	677072	1514068	196483	204597	1505954	2195767	238132	250873	2183026	10.85	11.43	-0.58
8(a)	Assam	72106	7833	7076	72863	184126	33998	31391	186733	256232	41831	38467	259596	16.33	15.01	1.31
8(b)	Nagaland	1782	480	556	1706	2652	485	438	2699	4434	965	994	4405	21.76	22.42	-0.65
8(c)	Meghalaya	1300	117	84	1333	1930	496	578	1848	3230	613	662	3181	18.98	20.50	-1.52
8(d)	Manipur	4337	989	985	4341	5717	2362	2576	5503	10054	3351	3561	9844	33.33	35.42	-2.09
8(e)	Tripura	6805	1818	1308	7315	41082	37481	37627	40936	47887	39299	38935	48251	82.07	81.31	0.76
8(f)	Mizoram	1488	364	398	1454	2544	1839	1425	2958	4032	2203	1823	4412	54.64	45.21	9.42
8(g)	Arunachal Pradesh	947	290	307	930	5501	1494	1620	5375	6448	1784	1927	6305	27.67	29.89	-2.22
9	Himachal Pradesh	74722	14781	14289	75214	111138	46297	43100	114335	185860	61078	57389	189549	32.86	30.88	1.98
10	Jammu & Kashmir	74325	12521	12945	73901	129039	61447	58079	132407	203364	73968	71024	206308	36.37	34.92	1.45
11	Jharkhand ²	53747	3868	2801	54814	238745	29708	31052	237401	292492	33576	33853	292215	11.48	11.57	-0.09
12	Karnataka	560486	69755	69145	561096	588614	173050	193764	567900	1149100	242805	262909	1128996	21.13	22.88	-1.75
13(a)	Kerala	374132	68677	61955	380854	656930	229570	207298	679202	1031062	298247	269253	1060056	28.93	26.11	2.81
13(b)	Lakshadweep	65	18	7	76	103	92	32	163	168	110	39	239	65.48	23.21	42.26
14	Madhya Pradesh	229916	43844	49310	224450	945814	303745	384814	864745	1175730	347589	434124	1089195	29.56	36.92	-7.36
15(a)	Tamil Nadu	711861	220183	216342	715702	470028	149459	151940	467547	1181889	369642	368282	1183249	31.28	31.16	0.12
15(b)	Puducherry	13585	4121	4216	13490	12889	4267	3941	13215	26474	8388	8157	26705	31.68	30.81	0.87
16	Orissa	211213	13467	10871	213809	924932	77019	62243	939708	1136145	90486	73114	1153517	7.96	6.44	1.53
17	Bihar ³	256059	12259	10116	258195	1332212	70547	53624	1349111	1588271	82806	63740	1607306	5.21	4.01	1.20
18(a)	Punjab	280233	34199	39010	275422	292230	64970	79420	277780	572463	99169	118430	553202	17.32	20.69	-3.36
18(b)	Haryana	237550	44187	40937	240800	350782	88699	91469	348012	588332	132886	132406	588812	22.59	22.51	0.08
18(c)	Chandigarh	23415	2621	2637	23399	41081	20335	24699	36717	64496	22956	27336	60116	35.59	42.38	-6.79
19	Rajasthan	396889	40557	37334	400112	1067537	190782	207063	1051256	1464426	231339	244397	1451368	15.80	16.69	-0.89
20	Sikkim	362	190	116	436	767	336	345	758	1129	526	461	1194	46.59	40.83	5.76
21	Uttarakhand	31960	8026	7800	32186	110651	36515	33618	113548	142611	44541	41418	145734	31.23	29.04	2.19
Total		7835637	987243	972276	7838227	19478310	3158880	3428442	19148080	27313947	4146123	4400718	26986307	15.18	16.11	-0.93

• Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures received from the High Courts

1. Due to physical verification in the Subordinate Judgeship, the figures in the opening balance column modified to 539747 for civil cases (instead of 551384) and 2152023 for criminal cases (instead of 2193012) and that in the pending balance column modified to 520001 for civil cases (instead of 532371) and 2109654 for criminal cases (instead of 2170298).
2. Opening balance revised by the High Court concerned.
3. 7 Civil & 24 Criminal cases amalgamated/transferred.

SOME SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE (01-01-2012 to 31-03-2012)

1. On 4th January, 2012, in the case of *Yumman Ongbi Lembi Leima v. State of Manipur & Ors.* [Criminal Appeal No.26 of 2012], a three Judge Bench held that "the personal liberty of an individual is the most precious and prized right guaranteed under the Constitution in Part III thereof. The State has been granted the power to curb such rights under criminal laws as also under the laws of preventive detention, which, therefore, are required to be exercised with due caution as well as upon a proper appreciation of the facts as to whether such acts are in any way prejudicial to the interest and the security of the State and its citizens, or seek to disturb public law and order, warranting the issuance of such an order. An individual incident of an offence under the Indian Penal Code, however heinous, is insufficient to make out a case for issuance of an order of preventive detention."

2. On 16th January, 2012, in the case of *J. Samuel and Others v. Gattu Mahesh and Others* [Civil Appeal No.561 of 2012], it was held that "the primary aim of the court is to try the case on its merits and ensure that the rule of justice prevails. For this the need is for the true facts of the case to be placed before the court so that the court has access to all the relevant information in coming to its decision. Therefore, at times it is required to permit parties to amend their plaints. The Court's discretion to grant permission for a party to amend his pleading lies on two conditions, firstly, no injustice must be done to the other side and secondly, the amendment must be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question in controversy between the parties." However to balance the interests of the parties in pursuit of doing justice, a "proviso has been added to Order VI, Rule 6 CPC which clearly states that: no application for amendment shall be allowed after the trial has commenced, unless the court comes to the conclusion that in spite of due diligence, the party could not have raised the matter before the commencement of trial. Due diligence is the idea that reasonable investigation is necessary before certain kinds of relief are requested. Duly diligent efforts are a requirement for a party seeking to use the adjudicatory mechanism to attain an anticipated relief." "The term 'Due diligence' is specifically used in the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide a test for determining whether to exercise the discretion in situations of requested amendment after the commencement of trial." "The term "due diligence" determines the scope of a party's constructive knowledge, claim and is very critical to the outcome of the suit."

3. On 18th January, 2012, in the case of *Regional Provident Fund Commissioner v. The Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd. & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No.655 of 2012] it was held that "in a case of default by the

employer of an exempted establishment under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, in making its contribution to the Provident Fund, Section 14B of the said Act will be applicable."

4. On 18th January, 2012, in the case of *Rameshbhai Dabhai Naika v. State of Gujarat & Others* [Civil Appeal No.654 of 2012], the question that arose before the Court was what would be the status of a person, one of whose parents belongs to the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and the other comes from the upper castes, or more precisely does not come from scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and what would be the entitlement of a person from such parents to the benefits of affirmative action sanctioned by the Constitution. The Bench held that "in an inter-caste marriage or a marriage between a tribal and a non-tribal the determination of the caste of the offspring is essentially a question of fact to be decided on the basis of the facts adduced in each case." "In an inter-caste marriage or a marriage between a tribal and a non-tribal there may be a presumption that the child has the caste of the father. This presumption may be stronger in the case where in the inter-caste marriage or a marriage between a tribal and a non-tribal the husband belongs to a forward caste. But by no means the presumption is conclusive or irrebuttable and it is open to the child of such marriage to lead evidence to show that he/she was brought up by the mother who belonged to the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe."
5. On 20th January, 2012, in the case of *Vodafone International Holdings B.V.v. Union of India & Anr.*[Civil Appeal No.733 of 2012] a three Judge Bench examined a tax dispute involving the Vodafone Group with the Indian Tax Authorities ["the Revenue"], in relation to the acquisition by Vodafone International Holdings BV ["VIH"], a company resident for tax purposes in the Netherlands, of the entire share capital of CGP Investments (Holdings) Ltd. ["CGP"], a company resident for tax purposes in the Cayman Islands, whose stated aim, according to the Revenue, was "acquisition of 67% controlling interest in Hutchison Essar Limited (HEL)", being a company resident for tax purposes in India which was disputed by the appellant saying that VIH agreed to acquire companies which in turn controlled a 67% interest, but not controlling interest, in HEL. The Revenue sought to tax the capital gains arising from the sale of the share capital of CGP on the basis that CGP, whilst not a tax resident in India, held the underlying Indian assets. The Bench applied the look at test in order to ascertain the true nature and character of the transaction, and held, that the Offshore Transaction in question was a bonafide structured FDI investment into India which fell outside India's territorial tax jurisdiction, and was hence not taxable.
6. On 1st February, 2012, in the case of *State of Punjab v. Dalbir Singh* [Criminal Appeal No.117 of 2006], it was held that Section 27(3) of the Arms Act [which provides that whoever uses any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition or does any act in contravention of section 7 of the Arms

Act and such use or act results in the death of any other person, shall be punishable with death] is ultra vires the Constitution and therefore void.

7. On 2nd February, 2012, in the case of *Centre for Public Interest Litigation and others v. Union of India and others* [Writ Petition (Civil) No.423 of 2010], it was held that "the State is the legal owner of the natural resources as a trustee of the people and although it is empowered to distribute the same, the process of distribution must be guided by the constitutional principles including the doctrine of equality and larger public good." It was further held that "when it comes to alienation of scarce natural resources like spectrum etc., it is the burden of the State to ensure that a non-discriminatory method is adopted for distribution and alienation, which would necessarily result in protection of national/public interest." "A duly publicised auction conducted fairly and impartially is perhaps the best method for discharging this burden and the methods like first-come-first-served when used for alienation of natural resources/public property are likely to be misused by unscrupulous people who are only interested in garnering maximum financial benefit and have no respect for the constitutional ethos and values. In other words, while transferring or alienating the natural resources, the State is duty bound to adopt the method of auction by giving wide publicity so that all eligible persons can participate in the process." The Bench held that "while it cannot be denied that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is an expert body assigned with important functions under the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, it cannot make recommendations overlooking the basic constitutional postulates and established principles and thereby deny people from participating in the distribution of national wealth and benefit a handful of persons."
8. On 7th February, 2012, in the case of *Raheja Universal Limited v. NRC Limited & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No.1920 of 2012], a three Judge Bench held that "a scheme for rehabilitation or restructuring of a sick industrial company undertaken by a specialized body like the Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR)/ Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction(AAIFR) should, as far as legally permissible, remain obstruction free and the events should take place as pre-ordained, during consideration and successful implementation of the formulated scheme." The Bench held that "wide jurisdiction is vested in BIFR/AAIFR to issue directives, declarations and prohibitory orders within the rationalized scope and limitations prescribed under Section 22(1), 22(3) and 22A of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985."
9. On 10th February, 2012, in the case of *Dipak Shubhashchandra Mehta v. C.B.I. & Anr.* [Criminal Appeal No.348 of 2012], it was held that "the Court granting bail should exercise its discretion in a judicious manner and not as a matter of course. Though at the stage of granting bail, a detailed examination of evidence and elaborate documentation of the merits of the case need not be

undertaken, there is a need to indicate in such orders reasons for prima facie concluding why bail was being granted, particularly, where the accused is charged of having committed a serious offence." It was further held that "the Court granting bail has to consider, among other circumstances, the factors such as a) the nature of accusation and severity of punishment in case of conviction and the nature of supporting evidence; b) reasonable apprehension of tampering with the witness or apprehension of threat to the complainant and; c) prima facie satisfaction of the court in support of the charge. In addition to the same, while considering a petition for grant of bail in a non-bailable offence, "apart from the seriousness of the offence, likelihood of the accused fleeing from justice and tampering with the prosecution witnesses, have to be noted."

10. On 13th February, 2012, in the case of *T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad v. Union of India & Others* [I. A. Nos. 1433 and 1477 of 2005 in Writ Petition (C) No. 202 of 1995], the Court directed the State of Chhattisgarh to give full effect to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - "the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats", so as to save the Asian Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) from extinction.
11. On 13th February, 2012, in the case of *T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad v. Union of India & Others* [I.A. Nos. 1287, 1570-1571, 1624-1625, 1978, 2395, 2795-2796 in Writ Petition (C) No. 202 of 1995 with I.A. Nos. 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2966-2967, in I.A. No.1287 in W.P.(C) 202 of 1995], direction was "given to the Central Government to take appropriate steps under Section 61 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to include Red Sanders in Schedule-VI of the Act." The Bench also directed the "Central Government to formulate a policy for conservation of sandalwood including provision for financial reserves for such conservation and scientific research for sustainable use of biological diversity in sandalwood." The Central Government was further directed to "formulate rules and regulations under Section 3 and 5 of Environmental Protection Act 1986 for effective monitoring, control and regulation of sandalwood industries and factories" and "also formulate rules to ensure that no imported sandalwood is sold under the name of Indian sandalwood and adequate labelling to this effect be mandated for products manufactured from or of import of sandalwood." The States were directed "to immediately close down all un-licensed sandalwood oil factories, if functioning and take effective measures for proper supervision and control of the existing licensed sandalwood oil factories in States". The Bench also stressed on the need "of a legislation similar to the Endangered Species Act, enacted in the United States which protects both endangered species defined as those "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range" and "threatened species", those likely to become endangered "within a foreseeable time"."
12. On 23rd February, 2012, in *re: Ramlila Maidan Incident dt.4/5.06.2011 v. Home Secretary, Union of India & Ors.* [Suo Motu Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 122 of 2011], it was held that "the decision to

forcibly evict the innocent public sleeping at the Ramlila grounds in the midnight of 4th/5th June, 2011, whether taken by the police independently or in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs" was amiss and suffered "from the element of arbitrariness and abuse of power to some extent" and "the restriction imposed on the right to freedom of speech and expression was unsupported by cogent reasons and material facts." The Bench held that the "action demonstrated the might of the State and was an assault on the very basic democratic values enshrined in" the Indian Constitution.

It was held that in the facts of the case, "the State and the Police could have avoided this tragic incident by exercising greater restraint, patience and resilience. The orders were passed by the authorities in undue haste and were executed with force and overzealousness, as if an emergent situation existed" when evidently, "it was not a case of emergency."

However, the Bench also held that "due to the stature that Baba Ramdev enjoyed with his followers, it was expected of him to request the gathering to disperse peacefully and leave the Ramlila Maidan" and "he ought not have insisted on continuing with his activity at the place of occurrence." It was held that Respondent no.4-Bharat Swabhiman Trust and all its representatives "were bound by the constitutional and fundamental duty to safeguard public property and to abjure violence" and thus, "there was legal and moral duty cast upon the members of the Trust to request and persuade people to leave the Ramlila Maidan which could have obviously avoided the confrontation between the police and the members of the gathering at the Ramlila Maidan."

The Bench directed the State Government and the Commissioner of Police "to register and investigate cases of criminal acts and offences, destruction of private and public property against the police officers/personnel along with those members of the assembly, who threw bricks at the police force causing injuries to the members of the force as well as damage to the property." It further directed that "the persons who died or were injured in this unfortunate incident should be awarded ad hoc compensation." It was held that "for breach of the legal and moral duty and for its contributory negligence, the consequences of financial liability would also pass, though to a limited extent, upon the respondent no.4-Trust as well" and thus, "in cases of death and grievous hurt, 25% of the awarded compensation shall be paid by the Trust."

13. On 27th February, 2012, in *re : Networking of Rivers [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 512 of 2002]*, a three Judge Bench directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, to forthwith constitute a 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers'.
14. On 27th February, 2012, in the case of *Bimal Kumar & Another v. Shakuntala Debi & Others* [Civil

Appeal No.2524 of 2012], the fundamental distinction between preliminary and final decree was stated. It was held that "a preliminary decree merely declares the rights and shares of the parties and leaves room for some further inquiry to be held and conducted pursuant to the directions made in the preliminary decree which inquiry having been conducted and the rights of the parties finally determined a decree incorporating such determination needs to be drawn up which is the final decree."

15. On 29th February, 2012, in the case of *Rajendra Pralhadrao Wasnik v. The State of Maharashtra* [Criminal Appeal Nos.145-146 of 2011], the Bench upheld the sentence of death awarded to the accused-appellant by the Courts below for the offence of raping a three year old minor girl. The Bench held that the crime committed by the accused was "not heinous simplicitor", but "a brutal and inhuman crime where a married person, aged 31 years", chose "to lure a three year old minor girl child on the pretext of buying her biscuits and then" committed "rape on her" and further, "intending to destroy the entire evidence and the possibility of being identified", he killed "the minor child." It was held that "the accused was holding the child in a relationship of 'trust-belief' and 'confidence', in which capacity he took the child from the house of PW2" and the fact that "the accused left the deceased in a badly injured condition in the open fields without even clothes" reflected "the most unfortunate and abusive facet of human conduct, for which the accused has to blame no one else than his own self."
16. On 15th March, 2012, in the case of *Bhajju @ Karan Singh v. State of M.P.* [Criminal Appeal No.301 of 2008], it was held that "there is a clear distinction between the principles governing the evaluation of a dying declaration under the English law and the Indian law. Under the English law, credence and relevancy of a dying declaration is only when the person making such a statement is in hopeless condition and expecting an imminent death. So under the English law, for its admissibility, the declaration should have been made when in the actual danger of death and that the declarant should have had a full apprehension that his death would ensue. However, under the Indian law, the dying declaration is relevant, whether the person who makes it was or was not under expectation of death at the time of such declaration. The dying declaration is admissible not only in the case of homicide but also in civil suits. The admissibility of a dying declaration rests upon the principle of nemo meritorious praesumuntur mentiri (a man will not meet his maker with a lie in his mouth)
17. On 21st March, 2012, in the case of *Maria Margarida Sequeria Fernandes and Others v. Erasmo Jack de Sequeria (Dead) through L.Rs.* [Civil Appeal No.2968 of 2012], the issue of possession in the context of a servant/caretaker and the master was examined and in this context, the Court inter alia crystallized the following principles of law: a) "No one acquires title to the property if he or

she was allowed to stay in the premises gratuitously. Even by long possession of years or decades such person would not acquire any right or interest in the said property"; b) "Caretaker, watchman or servant can never acquire interest in the property irrespective of his long possession. The caretaker or servant has to give possession forthwith on demand"; c) "The protection of the Court can only be granted or extended to the person who has valid, subsisting rent agreement, lease agreement or license agreement in his favour" and d) "The caretaker or agent holds property of the principal only on behalf of the principal. He acquires no right or interest whatsoever for himself in such property irrespective of his long stay or possession."

18. On 21st March, 2012, in the case of *Ram Dhari Jindal Memorial Trust v. Union of India and Others* [Civil Appeal No.3813 of 2007], it was held that "where the government invokes urgency power under Section 17(1) and (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for public purpose like 'planned development of city' or 'development of residential area' or 'Residential Scheme', the initial presumption in favour of the government does not arise and the burden lies on the government to prove that the use of power was justified and dispensation of enquiry was necessary." The Bench held that "the use of power of urgency under Section 17(1) and (4) of the Act ipso facto does not result in elimination of enquiry under Section 5A and, therefore, if the government intends to eliminate enquiry, then it has to apply its mind on the aspect that urgency is of such nature that necessitates elimination of such enquiry. The satisfaction of the government on twin aspects viz; (i) need for immediate possession of the land for carrying out the stated purpose and (ii) urgency is such that necessitates dispensation of enquiry is a must and permits no departure for a valid exercise of power under Section 17(1) and (4)."

SOME RECENT MAJOR EVENTS AND INITIATIVES (01-01-2012 to 31-03-2012)

I. MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY (NJA): Fifty eight (58) programmes were conducted during January to March 2012. Nine hundred and fifty (950) participants from across the country attended the various programmes. Keeping in view the need for strengthening the institutional framework including the individual capacity of the officers, 4 programmes in the form of 'National Conference for Senior District Judges on Court Management for Enhancing Quality, Responsiveness and Timeliness of Justice' were conducted. In addition, 3 National Conferences of State Judicial Academies were also held. Of the three National Conferences of State Judicial Academies (SJAs), two concentrated on the development of a model curriculum for teaching Human Rights, Gender Justice, Juvenile Justice and Environmental Justice and Economic and Commercial Adjudication. The idea was to achieve uniformity in training/teaching in core areas of law and judicial administration. A new research organization was also established incorporating the SJAs and NJA. The third conference focused on judicial education and searched for ways and means for disseminating knowledge among the SJAs and NJA. The meeting also reviewed all the judicial education programmes that are being conducted by the State Judicial Academies. The National Judicial Workshop on Adjudication Management covered the goal of Enhancing Quality, Effectiveness and Timeliness of Adjudication. The adjudication of cases involving Human Rights and Civil Liberties was the main subject for discussion. The role of the district judiciary in protecting human rights and the relevance of international human rights movements and institution came to be highlighted in these programmes. The three Regional Judicial Conferences on Protection of Human Rights held at different regions helped the officers working in these areas to discuss various issues faced by them in affording Human Rights. There were two High Court Judges' Conferences in January and February 2012. The conference held in January focused on the issues relating to Human Rights and Civil Liberties, and the conference held in February reviewed the contributions made by various high courts and the Supreme Court in the development of Law in 2011. The flagship programme of the NJA: National Court Excellence Enhancement Programme (CEEP) covering 100 courts was also held during this period. The aim of the project is to enhance the court's efficiency by identifying the bottlenecks in the administration of justice in collaboration with all the stakeholders such as the court, the prosecutor, the bar, societal representative, police and the administrative staff. The programme provided valuable insights requiring close attention by all the stakeholders. The NJA also organized a second special event for the members of judiciary from Sri Lanka.

II. MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (NALSA):

- a. Sensitisation Programme on Juvenile Jurisprudence on 7th January, 2012: The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Sampurna Behrua v. Union of India and others*, in W.P. (C) No. 473/2005 has directed NALSA to prepare guidelines for training of the designated Juvenile/Child Welfare Officers in every police station. The training has to be imparted by the District Legal Services Authority concerned. Accordingly NALSA has framed the guidelines for training of juvenile/child welfare officers and has sent it to all the State Legal Services Authorities. In pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Kerala State Legal Services Authority organised a State level training programme and a training of trainers (TOT) programme at the High Court of Kerala on 7th January, 2012. The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph, Judge, Supreme Court of India delivered the Key Note address. The programme was attended by the officers from all the police circles in the State, the designated juvenile/child welfare officers of all police stations in Ernakulam District and the advocates deputed by the District Legal Services Authorities.
- b. 10th All India Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities: The 10th All India Meet of the State Legal Services was organised on 3-4 March, 2012 at Patna, Bihar. The Meet was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA in the august presence of Shri Nitish Kumar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee and a number of other dignitaries. In the said Meet, the National Plan of Action 2012-13 was approved. The highlights of the National Plan of Action for the financial year 2012-13 are as under:
- Improving the juvenile justice system and protecting the rights of the children.
 - Increasing Legal Services Activities to the Women.
 - Community-based Para Legal Volunteers (Legal Services Volunteers) all over the country.
 - Establishment of Legal Aid Clinics in more villages and close monitoring of the Legal Aid Clinics.
 - Setting up of Legal Aid Clinics in Jails.
 - Establishment of Legal Aid Clinics in Law Universities, Law Colleges and other Institutions.
 - Legal Literacy Classes in High Schools and Colleges.
 - Setting-up of Legal Literacy Clubs and creation of Legal Services Cadet Crops (LCC) in all High Schools.
 - Promoting the ideals of fundamental duties under Part-IV A of the Constitution.

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- Legal services to the mentally-ill and mentally handicapped.
 - Training of the District and Taluk level staff and functionaries of legal services, legal aid panel lawyers and Para-legal volunteers.
 - Invoking co-operation of Government Departments and the various training institutes under Government for spreading awareness about the functioning of Legal Services Authorities.
 - Special programmes for the North Eastern States.
 - Giving due credits to the judicial officers who excel in legal services activities.
 - Put in place an effective system of monitoring the activities of the Legal Services Authorities through time bound feedback and reports through the District and State Legal Services Authorities.
 - Use of the Web-based Monitoring System of NALSA
 - Proper and effective utilisation of Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) Award
 - Social Audit on the Legal Services Activities.
 - To prepare a Handbook of guidelines for the guidance of all those involved in or connected with Legal Services Activities.

SOME IMPORTANT VISITS AND CONFERENCES (From 01-01-12 to 31-03-12)

1. Hon'ble Shri S.H. Kapadia, CJI a) visited Mumbai to deliver the Ninth Nani Palkhivala Memorial Lecture during the period from 13th to 15th January, 2012 and b) attended the ILI Convocation at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 21st February, 2012.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir visited Sonapat (Haryana) to attend a Legal Aid programme organized by NALSA in the Campus of District Court, Sonapat on 24th January, 2012.
3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari visited a) Chennai to inaugurate the International Conference on ADR-Conciliation and Mediation on 21st January, 2012; b) Guwahati to attend the East Zone Regional Conference on Mediation on 18th February, 2012; c) Lucknow to attend the Regional Conference of Judges on Mediation on 25th February, 2012; d) Patna to attend the Conclave of the Hon'ble Executive Chairpersons of State Legal Services Authorities, Patna (Bihar) during the period from 2nd to 3rd March, 2012 and e) Jammu to attend the Regional Conference on Mediation of North Zone States organized by the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir on 17th March, 2012.
4. Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, visited Gangtok (i) to attend the foundation-stone laying ceremony of ADR Centre, Gangtok and (ii) in connection with an awareness programme on the subject "ADR and Role in Dispensation of Justice" on 6th March, 2012.
5. Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam visited Chennai (i) to inaugurate the Conference organized by the All India Federation of Women Lawyers on 7th January, 2012; (ii) to participate in the International Conference on ADR-Conciliation and Mediation organized by the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and delivered Address on 21st January, 2012; and (iii) to participate in the National Judicial Academy Regional Judicial Conference on 25th February, 2012.
6. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph visited a) Ernakulam (i) to attend Kerala State Legal Services Authority Programme in the High Court of Kerala and (ii) to participate in the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Kerala Judicial Academy on 14th January, 2012 and b) Kottayam to attend the Kerala Judicial Academy Programme in the District Court, Kotayam on 7th January, 2012.
7. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma visited a) Mandla to inaugurate Justice Tankha Memorial Rotary School for Special Children and the Rotary Blood & Physiotherapy Centre at Mandla during the period from 7th to 8th January, 2012; b) Pune to attend the UGC Sponsored Seminar on 'Life and Personal Liberty Human Rights Perspective' organized by A.K.K. New Law Academy, Pune during the period from 20th to 21st January, 2012; c) Raipur on the occasion of the 33th National Conference of the Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine (being Forensic Medicon 2012) organized by Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur as a Chief Guest during the period from 11th to 13th February, 2012; d) Jabalpur to attend the Convocation Function of St. Aloysius College as Chief Guest on 18th February, 2012 and e) Nagpur to deliver a Guest Lecture at the Xth Justa Causa' National

Law Festival organized by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University's Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Law, Nagpur on 26th February, 2012.

8. Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan visited a) Varanasi to attend the function at Kashvidyapeeth, Varanasi on 18th February, 2012; b) Pune (i) to attend the function at Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University New Law College, Pune and (ii) to attend the function organized by Pune Bar Association on 25th February, 2012 and c) Cuttack to attend the function of Orissa State Legal Services Authority on 10th March, 2012.
9. Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik visited a) Mandla to attend the inaugural function of "Justice Tankha Memorial Rotary School for Special Children" on 7th January, 2012; b) Indore to attend the Inaugural function of the Advocates' Chambers at the High Court Premises, Indore on 14th January, 2012; c) Bhopal to attend the Conference organized by the National Judicial Academy on 21st January, 2012; d) Bhubaneswar to attend the National Seminar on 'Mediation' organized by the Orissa Judicial Academy, Cuttack on 28th January, 2012; e) Bhopal to attend the Conference at National Judicial Academy on 19th February, 2012; f) Pune to attend the Function of New Law College, Pune at BVDU New Law College Auditorium on 25th March, 2012; g) Sambalpur (Orissa) to attend the Function at Lajpat Rai Law College on 17th March, 2012 and h) Bhubaneswar to attend the Conference of National Judicial Academy on 31st March, 2012.
10. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur participated in the a) programme "International Congress on Emergency Medical Service System" on 8th February, 2012 organised by All India Institute of Medical Services, Delhi; b) programme organized by NALSA and Jammu & Kashmir State Legal Authority at Jammu on 25th February, 2012 and c) function "Work of International Bar Association and Contribution of India Lawyers" on 2nd March, 2012 at Delhi organized by Confederation of Indian Bar.
11. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Singh Nijjar visited a) Sonipat (Haryana) to attend the foundation stone laying ceremony of District Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre, Judicial Courts Complex, Sonipat organized by the Haryana State Legal Services Authority on 24th January, 2012; b) Mohali (Punjab) to attend the Third Leiden-Sarin International Air Law Moot Court Competition at the Army Institute of Law, Mohali on 28th January, 2012 and c) Panaji, Goa to inaugurate the Seminar organized by Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal during the period from 17th to 20th February, 2012.
12. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar visited a) Mohali, Punjab to attend the Third Leiden Sarin International Air Law Moot Court Competition at the Army Institution of Law, Mohali on 28th January, 2012; b) Guwahati, Assam to attend the 3rd East Zone Regional Conference on Mediation Activities" at Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra, Panjabari, Guwahati on 18th February, 2012; c) Lucknow to attend the Central Zone Regional Conference on Mediation on 25th February, 2012; d) Jammu to attend the North Zone Regional Conference on Mediation on 17th March, 2012 and e) Chandigarh to attend the function of Bar Council of Punjab & Haryana on 24th March, 2012.

13. Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L.Gokhale visited Pune to attend the programme of foundation day of ILS Law College on 3rd March, 2012.
14. Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Gyan Sudha Misra visited a) Ahmedabad to attend a function organized by the Institute of Law, Nirma University on 19th February, 2012 and b) Jodhpur to attend the First Rajendra Mehta Memorial Lecture organized by Advocate Rajendra Mehta Memorial Trust & National Law University, Jodhpur during the period from 25th February, 2012.
15. Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai visited a) Chennai to attend inaugural Function of the National Conference of All India Federation of Women Lawyers hosted by the Tamil Nadu Federation of Women Lawyers on 7th January, 2012 and b) Aurangabad to attend the "Facilitation Function" organized by the Advocates Association of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad on 24th March, 2012.
16. Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar visited a) Tenali, Andhra Pradesh to attend the 20th Dr. Y. Nayudamma Memorial Award Lecture at N.R.K. Kalyana Kala Sadan, Bose Road, Tenali (A.P.) on 18th February, 2012; b) Nellore, Andhra Pradesh to attend the Legal Awareness Camp & Young Advocates Orientation Programme at Swarna Bharat Trust, Venkatachalam, Nellore (A.P.) on 19th February, 2012; c) Guwahati to attend the 'National Tax Conference' during the period from 17th to 18th March, 2012; d) Amudalavalasa (A.P.) to attend the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Junior Civil Judge's Court and e) Srikakulam (A.P.) to attend the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the District Court on 25th March, 2012.

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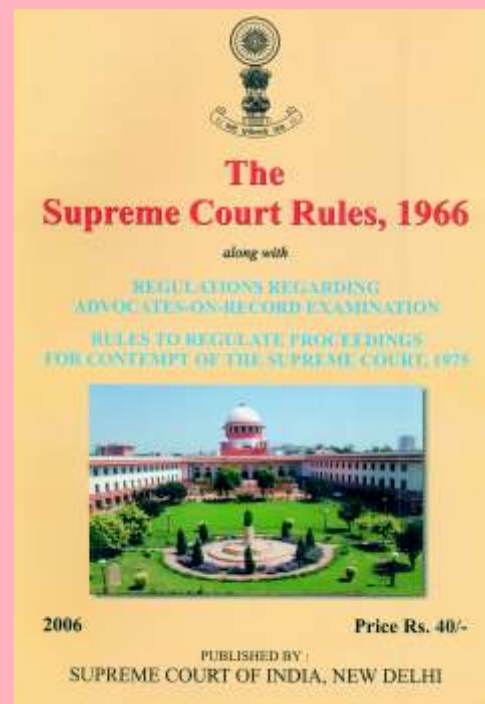
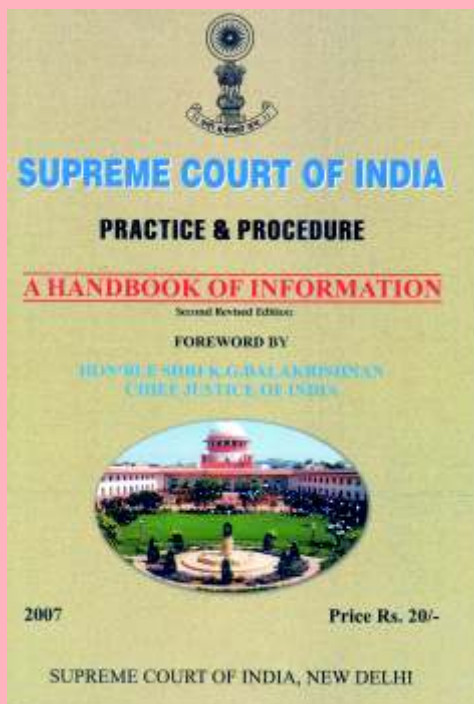
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