



High Court for the State of Telangana

e-newsletter

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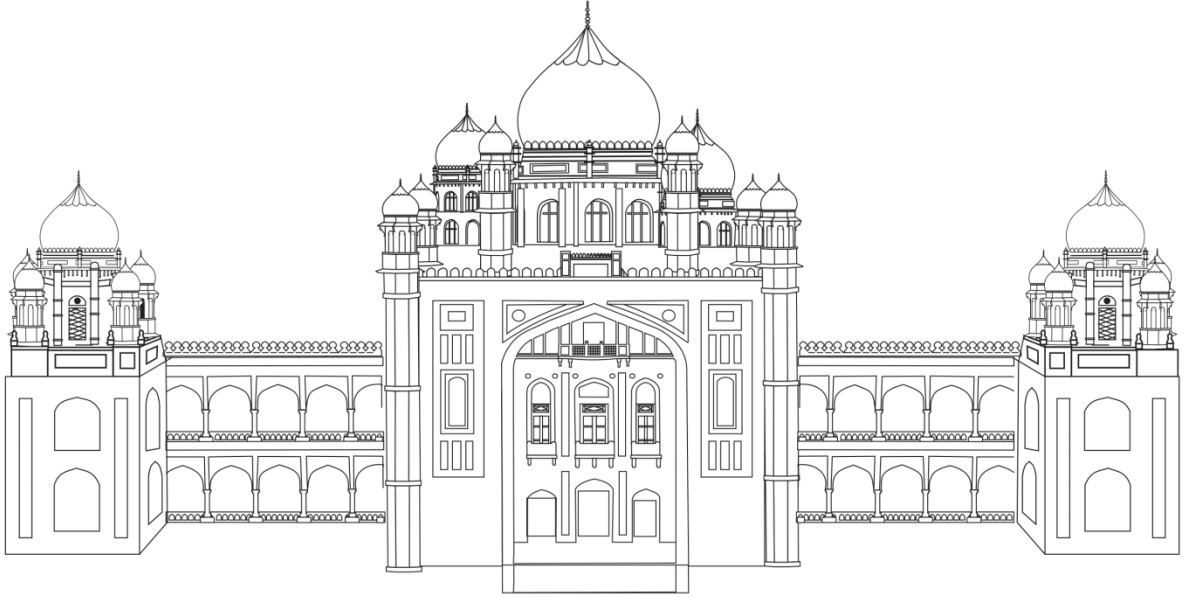
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HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
SRI RAGHVENDRA S. CHAUHAN

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Foreword

The time under this newsletter, has witnessed challenge thrown by Covid-19 pandemic and great strength of commitment displayed by our State Judiciary towards the cause of justice. Soon after realizing the fact that the pandemic may not leave the society soon, we made relentless efforts to counter the challenge and successfully streamlined the process of delivering justice by exploring all available means. Our judiciary has made substantial progress in conducting the Courts through Virtual mode and inspired the confidence among the litigant people and the Bar. At the same time, our High Court has taken care of the health of all stakeholders in the system and eased out the apprehension of elderly litigants, members of the Bar and the staff.

During this quarter, the High Court for the State of Telangana celebrated 74th Independence Day following the norms with few dignitaries and guests, and the Celebrations were live streamed for the convenience of the stakeholders. The High Court also remembered the former President of India His Excellency Sri Pranab Mukherjee on his demise and the reference was held in the First Court Hall amidst Hon'ble Judges and members from the Bar.

Further, the Editorial Board has the privilege to announce that the hearing through Hybrid Courts has been initiated in the High Court during this period.

Hon'ble Sri Justice M.S. Ramachandra Rao

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao

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HON'BLE HIGH COURT JUDGES



Hon'ble the Chief Justice
Raghendra S. Chauhan



Hon'ble Sri Justice
M.S. Ramachandra Rao



Hon'ble Sri Justice
A. Rajasheker Reddy



Hon'ble Sri Justice
P. Naveen Rao



Hon'ble Sri Justice
Challa Kodanda Ram



Hon'ble Dr. Justice
Shameem Akther



Hon'ble Sri Justice
P. Keshava Rao





Hon'ble Sri Justice
Abhinand Kumar Shavili



Hon'ble Sri Justice
T. Amarnath Goud



Hon'ble Justice
G. Sri Devi



Hon'ble Sri Justice
T. Vinod Kumar



Hon'ble Sri Justice
A. Abhishek Reddy



Hon'ble Sri Justice
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Hon'ble Sri Justice
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EVENTS OF THE HIGH COURT

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS AT THE HIGH COURT



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan unfurled the National flag on the occasion of Independence Day celebrations on 15th August, 2020 in the High Court premises. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the event was organized in a closed environment, inside a hall by following Physical Distancing and other protocols issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The celebrations were live webcasted and a link to the live webcast was provided on the official website of the High Court.



Screenshots from the Live Webcast of the Independence Day Celebrations

PROVIDING HEALTH INSURANCE TO THE CONTRACT AND OUTSOURCING EMPLOYEES IN VIEW OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Under the directions of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, all the Judicial Officers working in the State of Telangana were requested to voluntarily contribute towards a common fund to be utilized for the welfare of the Contract and Outsourcing employees who are infected with COVID-19. As these employees are not covered under the Employees' Health Scheme, they will not be able to bear the financial burden of the treatment. The Judicial Officers of the State came forward in large numbers and contributed a hefty amount towards this fund.

The fund collected has been utilized for providing health insurance to all the Contract and Outsourcing employees working across all Subordinate Courts in the State.

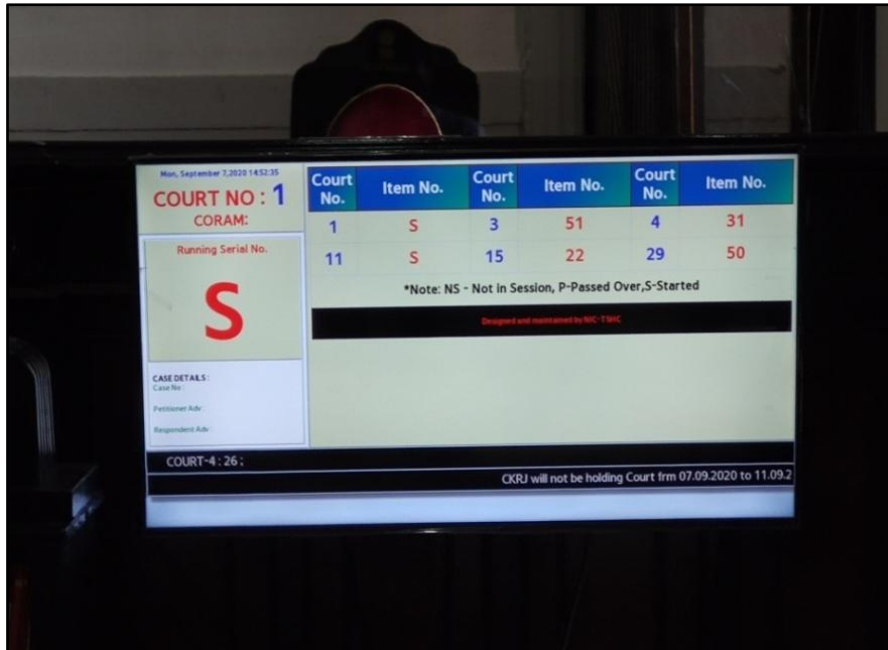
FUNCTIONING OF HYBRID COURTS ON TRIAL BASIS

Keeping in view the unlock situation in the Country and the State, the High Court for the State of Telangana decided to conduct Hybrid Courts partially on a trial basis from 07-09-2020 to 11-09-2020, in which admission matters were taken up in the forenoon session in virtual mode while final hearings and other matters were taken up physically in the afternoon session. 5 benches of the High Court conducted physical hearing in the initial stages. It was further decided to continue this practice until 02-10-2020 accepting both online filing and physical filing. A Standard Operating Procedure was issued on 04-09-2020 for conducting the Hybrid Courts on a trial basis.

At the District Court level, the courts in Karimnagar Judicial District were chosen for conducting physical courts on a trial basis from 07-09-2020 to 11-09-2020. The High Court, on 12-09-2020, further decided to extend the physical hearing of matters in Karimnagar and to reopen the Courts for physical hearing on an experimental basis in the Judicial Districts of Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, and Warangal from 12-09-2020 to 26-09-2020 and then to 02-10-2020. It was further decided on 26.09.2020 to reopen the Courts for physical hearing on an experimental basis in the remaining Units except few stations, until 02-10-2020. The Unit Heads were directed to follow the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) issued by the High Court on 08.06.2020 and again on 04-09-2020.

During the functioning of the Hybrid Courts, all the protocols in place for tackling the pandemic of COVID-19 have been carefully followed. Waiting rooms were established for the Advocates so that they can wait until their matter is taken up on

the bench. Only six advocates were allowed inside the Court Hall at any given time and physical distancing measures were strictly followed inside the Court Hall as well. A glass barrier has been erected between the Hon'ble Judge of the High Court and the Advocates for safety purposes. All the advocates/Parties-in-person are requested to follow the physical distance measures and to wear masks mandatorily in the High Court premises. Sanitizers are provided at the Court Halls, and the advocates/parties-in-person are requested to sanitize their hands before entering the Court Hall.



Display Board inside Court Hall



Waiting Hall for the Advocates/Parties-in-person

INAUGURATION OF CONFERENCE HALL AT ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE








Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan inaugurated a Conference Hall at the Telangana State Advocate General's Office in the High Court premises on 14-09-2020. The Conference Hall is to be used to hold conferences with Government Pleaders and other Government Officials from various departments. Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kodanda Ram, Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shameem Akther, Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy, Advocate General Sri B.S. Prasad, and Adtl. Advocate General Sri J. Ramachandra Rao graced the occasion.

INSTALLATION OF BOOM BARRIERS AT THE HIGH COURT



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghvendra S. Chauhan along with Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Hon'ble Sri Justice Abhishek Reddy and Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy inaugurated a Boom Barrier, installed at the Gate Nos.3 and 5.

THE STATE JUDICIARY DEALING WITH THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

-  **Training Programmes for the Judicial Officers:** Keeping in view the high emphasis, the High Court places on continuous learning, training programmes were conducted for the Judicial Officers during this period on various topics through Webex Platform using video conferencing.
 -  **Training Programmes for the Advocates in Regional Language:** An awareness webinar programme for Advocates in Regional Language at District level was conducted by the Master Trainers (Judicial Officers) on the topic of 'eFiling and eCourts Services' on 25th July 2020. This programme was designed by the Hon'ble e-Committee, Supreme Court of India to enlighten the advocates on the nuances of eFiling and eCourts Services in the local regional language for better understanding of eFiling procedure and functioning of eCourts.
 -  **Sanitary Measures at the High Court:** The High Court premises including chambers, sections and halls are sanitized from time to time and the temperatures of all the staff members and advocates entering into the High Court premises are checked at the entrance of the High Court. Masks are made available for the staff members of the High Court, further, pedal-operated sanitizers are being widely provided in the High Court premises. The Staff are instructed to follow physical distancing measures during office hours. A test centre has been established at the Reception Counter of the High Court for the needy to get themselves tested for COVID-19.
 -  **Independence Day Celebrations at the Subordinate Courts:** All the District and Subordinate Courts functioning in the State of Telangana were instructed to avoid large congregation and to follow the guidelines related to COVID-19 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India while celebrating the Independence Day in the District Headquarters and other Courts in the Districts. The Unit heads were further instructed to follow other norms like physical distancing, wearing of masks, use of sanitizers etc.
 -  **Designation of Malla Reddy Institute of Medical Sciences, Suraram, Hyderabad initiated to provide treatment to the Staff members who were infected with COVID-19:** Previously, the High Court for the State of Telangana designated Kamineni Hospital at L.B. Nagar to treat the staff members who have contacted the COVID-19, but, in view of the inability expressed by the Management of Kamineni Hospitals at L.B. Nagar, the High Court in consultation with the Vice Chancellor of the Kaloji University of Health Sciences, Warangal decided to designate Malla Reddy Institute of Medical
-

Science, Suraram, Hyderabad in addition to the designated COVID-19 hospitals in respective District Headquarters for this purpose.

🏛️ **Establishment of Additional Control Center at the High Court:** Additional Control Rooms with all required equipment and amenities were established at the High Court in the Court Hall Nos. 21 and 22 in the second floor of B-Block for the convenience of Advocates/Parties-in-person who do not have connectivity or connected devices to attend the Virtual Courts.



Advocates utilizing the Control Room facility at the High Court



SOME OF THE IMPORTANT & LATEST JUDGMENTS DELIVERED BY HONOURABLE JUDGES OF THIS COURT:

 **THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE SRI RAGHVENDRA S. CHAUHAN**

Subject: National Green Tribunal, South Zone Order Challenged.

Case Details: M/S. SRINI PHARMACEUTICALS PVT. LTD., vs UNION OF INDIA, REP. BY ITS SECRETARY, AND 14 OTHERS in WP 9057/2020 [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 06-07-2020

Facts: The petitioner is a Company established in 1998. Ever since its establishment, the Company is manufacturing bulk drugs and drugs intermediate; it is exporting the same to a few foreign countries. For the excellent work carried out by the Company, in the year 2006, the National Safety Council awarded a Certificate of Appreciation to the Company. In the years 2004, 2007 and 2009, the District Collector, Nalgonda awarded the Best Green Belt Development Certificate to the Company. However, in 2019, based on a complaint made by a third party, the Telangana State Pollution Control Board ('the Board', for short), the respondent No.3, held an elaborate enquiry against the Company. The Board discovered minor discrepancies, which were in no way connected with the allegations with regard to the pollution of water, or environment.

The respondent No. 3 directed the Company to comply with the minor deviations. The Company not only complied with the minor deviations, but also submitted a report to the respondent No. 3. Further, in January, 2020, the respondent Nos. 11 to 15, including the Kalushya Parikshana Samithi (the applicant before the learned Tribunal), filed a complaint before the Telangana Human Rights Commission ('the THRC', for short) wherein they claimed that the petitioner-Company and other pharmaceutical Companies were causing environmental pollution in the Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District. Thus, the pharmaceutical companies were violating the human rights of the people residing in the District.

Considering the complaint, the THRC directed the Board to enquire into the allegations about groundwater, air, and land pollution allegedly being caused by the industries in the District. Consequently, respondent No. 3 again conducted an elaborate enquiry, and submitted its report, dated 05.02.2020, before the THRC.

Furthermore, while the case was pending before the THRC, the respondent Nos.11 to 15 also approached the learned Tribunal, where similar allegations were

made before the learned Tribunal. Based on the complaint, by order dated 10.06.2020, the learned Tribunal constituted a Committee as aforementioned.

Held: The purpose of having Section 22 of the Act in the statute, the existence of the alternate remedy of filing of appeal before the Apex Court of the country is, indeed, the most efficacious remedy available. For, such an alternative remedy would shorten the period of judicial proceedings, thereby providing “an effective access to judicial proceedings.” Furthermore, if this Court were to interfere with the impugned order, it would keep the environmental issues alive for some time. This would defeat the very purpose of the Act. Hence, the invoking of the power of writ would be against public interest. Furthermore, since the environmental issues may cover a large population, may cover a large area of the country, it is, indeed, in the interest of justice that such issues be debated and decided by the highest court of the country. Keeping in mind the legislative logic behind the existence of Section 22 of the Act, the High Court should be wary of exercising its writ jurisdiction unless the rarest of the rare case is made out, and unless there are exceptional circumstances for invoking the writ jurisdiction. As discussed above, no such exceptional circumstances have been made out in the present case.

For the reasons stated above, this Court is of the firm opinion that though this Court can exercise its writ jurisdiction despite the existence of the alternative remedy, but such power should be exercised only in exceptional circumstances. Since the petitioner has failed to make out a case of “exceptional circumstances”, this court declines to invoke its writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. Hence, the writ petition is, hereby, dismissed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE M. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO

Subject: Section 11(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Case Details: YEDLA BABULU AND OTHERS vs STATE OF TELANGANA REP. BY ITS PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND OTHERS in WP NO.2188/2020

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 03-09-2020

Facts: The petitioners are residents of Mamidyala Village, Mulugu Mandal, Siddipet District in the State of Telangana. They have all attained the age of majority, but are unmarried (except the 18th petitioner who is stated to have got married in April,

2019). They claim to be working on the lands of their parents and others in the village and thus contributing to the income of their respective families.

The parents of the petitioners had houses in the above village and the petitioners, since they did not have any houses of their own, claim to be living with their parents.

A preliminary notification under Section 11(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (for short, 'the Act 30 of 2013') was issued for acquiring 45 houses in the said Village including that of the parents of the petitioners [Ex.P.3 Award Enquiry Notice under Rule 26 read with Section 21(4) of Act 30 of 2013 issued to the father of the 1st petitioner gives these details] under Act 30 of 2013 as amended by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Telangana Amendment) Act, 2016 (for short, 'Act 21 of 2017) for constructing 'Kondapochamma Sagar Reservoir' under the 'Kaleswaram Irrigation Project' by the District Collector, Siddipet District. This was published in 'Eenadu Telugu Daily Newspaper' on 24.09.2018 and in the 'Times of India' English Daily Newspaper on 26.09.2018. No objections were filed by the petitioners to the said acquisition. Declaration under Section 19 was published on 31.08.2019 in Vaartha Telugu Newspaper and 'The Hindu' English Daily newspaper.

Under the preliminary notification, the Joint Collector, Siddipet was appointed as Administrator for administering Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the persons who would lose their houses.

Held: The action of the respondents in denying to the petitioners, who are unmarried adult members of Project Displaced Families in Mamidyal Village, Mulugu Mandal, Siddipet District of the Kondapochamma Sagar Reservoir under Kaleswaram Project, R & R entitlements on par with what was given / paid to adult married members of such families is declared as arbitrary, illegal and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India and the provisions of Act 30 of 2013 as amended by Act 21 of 2017;

The petitioners are held entitled to Rs.7.5 lakhs in cash and a 250 Sq.Yd. open plot with a 2BHK house thereon or cost of construction of Rs.5,04,000/- on par with married adult members of their families as R & R entitlements under Section 31-A of Act 30 of 2013 as amended by Act 21 of 2017; and the said benefits shall be paid / given to each of these petitioners by the respondents within six weeks from the date of receipt of copy of this order;

The respondents cannot insist that the parents of the petitioners shall return the R & R entitlements given to them or take back such entitlements, on the pretext that the petitioners are also being given R & R entitlements on par with their parents;

G.O.Rt.No.78 Irrigation and C.A.D. (LA.R & R/A2) Department dt.16.04.2019, G.O.Rt.No.192 Irrigation and C.A.D. (LA.R & R/A2) Department, dt.20.05.2019; and G.O.Rt.No.435 Irrigation and C.A.D. (R & R) Department, dt.13.11.2019 insofar as they discriminate between married members of Project Displaced Families and unmarried adult members of such families in the matter of payment of R & R benefits are declared as arbitrary, illegal and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India and the provisions of Act 30 of 2013 as amended by Act 21 of 2017, and are accordingly set aside; and

The respondents shall also pay costs of Rs.5,000/- to each of the petitioners within six weeks from the date of receipt of copy of the order.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE A. RAJASHEKER REDDY

Subject: Section 37 (1) (a) of the Telangana Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act, 1956

Case Details: MANOJ KHANDELWAL vs DELIGHT VENTURES AND REALTORS PVT. LTD.
in CRP No.864 of 2020 [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 22-09-2020

Facts: This civil revision petition is filed against the order dated 24-07-2020 passed in OS (SR) No.1626 of 2020 by the Court below upholding the office objection and requiring the plaintiffs to pay Court fee on the value of the document for cancellation of Agreement of Sale-cum-General Power of Attorney under Section 37 (1) (a) of the Telangana Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act, 1956 (Adopted), (for short, "the Act"). Plaintiffs are petitioners herein.

Held: The petitioners are not seeking for specific performance of any document, but cancellation of the Development Agreement-cum-General Power of Attorney and for damages. The petitioners initially sought to pay Court fee for under Section 19 and 20 of the Act, which is evident from the plaint copy filed along with the material papers in this case, but altered the same in the fair copy of the plaint filed thereafter to that of Section 39 of the Act. Though Section 39 contemplates Court fees payable in respect of suits for specific performance, the reliefs sought for by the petitioners

does not come within the scope of Section 39 of the Act and therefore Section 39 is wholly inapplicable for the purpose of valuation of the Court fee for the relief sought in the suit. If Court fees is paid under Section 39 of the Act, under sub-Clause (e), three-fourth on the market value of the immovable property is to be paid. Even otherwise, under Section 11 (1) (b) of the Act, the decision of the Court under clause (a) regarding payment of proper fee payable shall be subject to review from time to time as occasion requires and perhaps after other side counsel enter appearance and raises an objection as to the Court fee paid, which could be decided, if necessary by framing a issue in that behalf.

In the circumstances, I do not see any error of jurisdiction committed by the Court below in passing the impugned order warranting interference by this Court in exercise of its supervisory jurisdiction under Article 227 of the Constitution of India.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE P. NAVEEN RAO

Subject: Recruitment process and allocation challenged – The stages of assessment of eligibility/suitability of a candidate for appointment.

Case Details: M. RAJ SEKHAR vs THE STATE OF TELANGANA AND 3 OTHERS in WP NO. 7117/2020. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 11-08-2020.

Facts: The facts, which are not in dispute, are as under:

The Telangana State Public Service Commission (for short, 'PSC') issued Notification No.09/2015 on 29.08.2015 calling applications from eligible candidates to make selections for appointment to the post of Assistant Engineer, in various Engineering Subordinate Services, including Public Health and Municipal Engineers Subordinate Service. This notification included 258 posts of Assistant Engineers in Public Health and Municipal Engineering Subordinate Service. Out of this, 144 posts were earmarked to be filled up in city cadre. In the city cadre vacancies, 14 posts were reserved for Scheduled Caste (SC) category. Petitioner responded to the notification. In the selections conducted by the PSC, petitioner secured 169 marks. Petitioner was found eligible to be appointed against 14 vacancies reserved for SC category in city cadre. Accordingly, the PSC recommended his name to the Engineer-in-Chief, Public Health to appoint the petitioner. Petitioner was appointed as Assistant Engineer in city cadre and on appointment, he was posted to work in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

While so, person by name Sri Venkat Swamy Salade, who also participated in the selections and secured 170 marks, claimed appointment as Assistant Engineer in the vacancies reserved for SC category in the city cadre stating that he actually belonged to city cadre, but he was erroneously treated as belonging to Zone-VI.

As the PSC did not accept his plea, he filed W.P.No.42005 of 2016. Petitioner herein was arrayed as 3rd respondent in the said writ petition. W.P.No.42005 of 2016 was allowed by judgment dated 19.12.2018. This Court held that Venkata Swamy should be treated as a candidate belonging to city cadre and he should be appointed as per the merit secured by him against SC category vacancy by displacing the petitioner herein. In compliance of the said judgment, petitioner's services were terminated and Sri Venkata Swamy was appointed in his place. Aggrieved by the said judgment, petitioner preferred W.A.No.482 of 2019, which is pending consideration before this Court.

After termination of his services, petitioner obtained information from the Engineer-in-Chief, Public Health, and the PSC and found that two persons, who were included in the merit list at Sl.Nos.19 and 87 - Sri S.Arvind Kumar and Sri G.Anoop, respectively, were not appointed as Assistant Engineers; both belong to SC category of city cadre and, therefore, there were two clear vacancies on the day when judgment was rendered and when Venkata Swamy was appointed. Petitioner submitted his representation dated 15.06.2019 to the PSC stating as above, and requested the PSC to appoint him as Assistant Engineer in one of those two vacancies. Alleging that PSC did not consider the representation submitted by the petitioner, he filed W.P.No.17516 of 2019. Said writ petition was disposed of directing the respondents-PSC to pass orders on the representation submitted by the petitioner. In compliance of the said directions, by Memo dated 25.02.2020, petitioner was informed that he cannot be considered for appointment against those two vacancies in view of the Government Orders in G.O.Ms.No.81 General Administration (Services-A) Department dated 22.02.1997 and in view of the provisions in PSC Rules of Procedure. It is stated in the Memo that the fallout vacancies, if any, due to relinquishment and non-joining etc. of selected candidates should be notified in the next recruitment. Challenging the said decision of the PSC, this writ petition is filed.

Held: The stages of assessment of eligibility/suitability of a candidate for appointment, noticed in earlier paragraphs, takes place after the merit list is drawn by the PSC and forwards to the appointing authority. It appears, after the list is forwarded to the appointing authority, the PSC goes into loop line. The reason appears to be that not appointing/cancelling the appointment made from the list forwarded by the PSC is also treated as non-joinder/relinquished vacancy without noting the finer distinction between a candidate not joining the post after his appointment/ leaving the post after joining and not-appointing/cancelling provisional

appointment due to ineligibility/bad antecedents, and there appears to be no interaction between PSC and the appointing authority on these aspects.

Even though this Court repeatedly held that G.O.Ms.No.81, and the ad hoc rule notified in G.O.Ms.No.544, are applicable only where person was already appointed but refused to join or person joined but immediately thereafter relinquished the post, the PSC ignores this aspect and does not undertake the exercise of drawing proper merit list, causing injustice to un-employees. From a cursory glance of merit list updated by the Engineer-In Chief (Public Health) in pursuant to the recruitment notification No.9/2015, it is seen that though several candidates did not report for certificate verification, their names were shown in the merit list and persons who secured next merit and eager to secure public employment were not added in the said list by replacing the candidates who did not report for certificate verification. After 2015 notification, in the next five years, no fresh recruitment process is initiated, and these vacancies go abegging for the last more than five years. This flawed understanding is the main problem. This needs serious consideration by the PSC. It may be desirable to have continuous interaction between the PSC and the appointing authority. It is hoped and expected that the PSC would bestow special attention to the manner of drawing merit list, duly taking note of the law on all aspects concerning recruitment.



HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE SHAMEEM AKTHER

Subject: Section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 & Challenging the dismissal of Order XLI Rule 3A(1) of CPC for condonation of delay of 209 days.

Case Details: GUDIPATI EKO NARAYANA vs VALLAPUREDDY RAVINDER REDDY AND OTHERS in CIVIL REVISION PETITION No.10 of 2020 [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 13.08.2020

Facts: This Civil Revision Petition, under Section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is filed by the petitioner/defendant No.1, challenging the order, dated 07.08.2019, passed in I.A.No.387 of 2019 in A.S.(SR) No.1047 of 2019 by the Principal District Judge, Nalgonda, whereby, the petition filed by the petitioner/defendant No.1 under Order XLI Rule 3A(1) of CPC for condonation of delay of 209 days in filing the subject appeal, was dismissed. The respondent Nos.2 to 7 herein/plaintiffs filed the subject Original Suit in O.S.No.119 of 2010 before the trial Court against the petitioner herein/defendant No.1 and the respondent No.1 herein/defendant No.2. The said suit was decreed on merits. Aggrieved by the same, the petitioner herein/defendant No.1 preferred an appeal along with the subject I.A.No.387 of

2019 for condonation of delay of 209 days in preferring the appeal. Vide, impugned order, the said application was dismissed by the Court below.

Held: The material placed on record reveals that both the petitioner/defendant No.1 and his wife are senior citizens. The petitioner/defendant No.1 had filed the medical certificate, dated 28.12.2019, issued by Dr. G.Krishnama Chary, M.S., of G.K. Hospitals, Nalgonda, stating that the wife of the petitioner/defendant No.1 is suffering from severe Grade IV Rheumatoid Arthritis, crippling disability and was under his treatment from August, 2018, till date. It was further stated in the said Medical Certificate that she requires home support system, personal attention and physiotherapy. As per the submissions of the learned counsel for the petitioner/defendant No.1 and the material on record, the petitioner/defendant No.1 was made to go around the doctors and hospital for treatment of his wife and in that process, the delay occurred. In view of the said submission coupled with the Medical Certificate, dated 28.12.2019, the petitioner/defendant No.1 going around the hospitals and doctors for treatment of his wife cannot be ruled out. Moreover, it is fairly conceded by the learned counsel for the petitioner/defendant No.1 that he ought to have filed the Medical Certificate, dated 28.12.2019, before the Court below, but he did not do so. Further, the delay is not abnormal and if it is condoned, no prejudice would be caused to the respondents. On the other hand, it would enable both the parties to have their dispute decided on merits, which course would sub-serve the ends of justice. Under these circumstances, this Court is satisfied that sufficient cause is shown by the petitioner/defendant No.1 for condoning the delay of 209days in filing the appeal. The petition merits consideration and is liable to be allowed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE ABHINAND KUMAR SHAVILI

Subject: Recruitment Notification.

Case Details: M RAJI REDDY vs DY GENERAL MANAGER AND ANOTHERS in WP Nos.13222 of 2017, 10252 & 46897 of 2018 [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of judgment: 17-07-2020

Facts: A perusal of the entire record discloses that this matter has got a checkered history. Initially, National Thermal Power Corporation (for short, "NTPC") had acquired lands belonging to the petitioners' family members, and NTPC had taken a policy decision to provide employment to such of those land oustees whose lands were acquired. Accordingly, NTPC had issued Notification No.2/13, dated 09.07.2013,

 **HON'BLE JUSTICE G. SRI DEVI**

Subject: Section 411 of I.P.C., Section 100 (4) of Cr.P.C.& Section 27 of the Evidence Act.

Case Details: NEDUNURI SHRAVAN SHRAVAN KUMAR vs THE STATE OF TELANGANA in CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 314 of 2020 [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of judgment: 10-08-2020

Facts: This appeal is directed against the judgment of the learned IV-Additional District and Sessions Judge (Fast Track Court), Karimnagar, in CrI.A.No.85 of 2017, dated 24.04.2019, whereby the appellant/A-1 was convicted for the offence punishable under Section 411 of I.P.C. and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of six months, by reversing the judgment of acquittal, dated 22.03.2017 passed by the I-Additional Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Karimnagar, against the appellant/A-1 for the offence punishable under Section 382 of I.P.C. in C.C.No.1747 of 2015.

Held: From a perusal of the evidence available on record, it is evident that there is no direct evidence to connect the appellant/A-1 to the commission of offence as P.W.1-complainant has stated that two unknown persons snatched away the gold pusthalathadu of his mother, while she was proceeding on the road. The entire case based on confession-cum-recovery panchanama, alleged to have been prepared by P.W.5 in the presence of P.W.3 and L.W.5. A close scrutiny of the evidence of P.W.3, it is evident that the police interrogated the appellant/A-1 and other accused and seized M.O.1 and other case property, from their possession, but he did not specifically state the designation of the Police Officer, who interrogated the accused and seized the property. P.W.5-the Investigating officer, though in his evidence stated that he himself interrogated the accused, P.W.3-panch witness gave a different version in his cross-examination that the M.R.O. called him to the place of confession panchanama. There is no corroboration to the evidence of P.W.3, as the prosecution failed to examine the other panch witness, to prove the recovery, for the reasons best known to them. The evidence of P.Ws.4 and 5, who are the police officials, cannot be believed without proper corroboration by an independent witness.

The only evidence to indict the appellant/A-1 with the theft is his disclosure statement. This disclosure statement is in the form of confession which is not admissible in evidence until and unless the proviso to Sections 26 and 27 of Indian Evidence Act are made applicable to that confession. In the present case, there is no

direct evidence to show that the appellant/A-1 has committed theft of M.O.1. Therefore, no case of committing the theft of M.O.1 is made out against the appellant/A-1. As there is no direct evidence to connect the appellant/A-1 in the commission of theft, the trial Court has rightly acquitted him for the offence punishable under Section 382 IPC. Further, though the lower appellate Court 9 has given a finding that the prosecution has failed to prove the guilt of the appellant/A-1 for the offence punishable under Section 382 of I.P.C., but convicted and sentenced him for the offence punishable under Section 411 IPC.

To bring home the guilt of the appellant/A-1 for the offence punishable u/s 411 IPC, it is the duty of the prosecution to prove that the stolen property was found in possession of the appellant/A-1, that some person other than accused had in possession of the property before the accused got possession of it and the third that the accused had knowledge that the property was stolen property.

A perusal of the testimony of P.W.3, who is the panch witness for recovery, would show that pursuant to the confession of the appellant/A-1 along with other accused, the stolen property pertaining to this case and some other case property pertaining to other crimes were recovered from the possession of the appellant/A-1, under a cover of panchanama. He did not specifically state the designation of the Police Officer, who interrogated the accused and seized the property from their possession. P.W.3 gave two different versions. Initially, he stated that the M.R.O. called him to the place of confession panchanama and later he stated that the Police called him to the said place. He also admitted that he does not know anything about the crime number or the case number of the articles recovered from the possession of the appellant/A-1. Therefore, his evidence gives rise to any amount of doubt with regard to the alleged recovery of the stolen property from the possession of the appellant/A-1. Therefore, the prosecution failed to establish the guilt of the appellant/A-1 beyond all reasonable doubt for the offence punishable under Section 411 of I.P.C. and as such he is entitled for acquittal of the said offence.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE T. VINOD KUMAR

Subject: Section 43 of the Telangana Panchayat Raj Act, 2018

Case Details: The Fishermen Cooperative Society vs The State of Telangana and 7 Others in WP NO. 6895 of 2020 [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of judgment: 04-08-2020

Facts: The present writ petition is filed to declare the action of respondents 3 to 5 in interfering with the constitutional rights of the petitioner by not allowing the petitioner to do fishing operations in Kummarikunta Tank, Langdapur Gram panchayat, (originally forming part of Talveda village), Nirmal Mandal and District, as being illegal and arbitrary, unconstitutional with a consequential direction to respondents 3 to 5 and respondent no.8 not to interfere with the fishing operations of the members of the petitioner society at Kummarikunta Tank.

Held: Accordingly, the writ petition is allowed with costs of 50,000 to be paid over by the 8th respondent Grampanchayat to the petitioner society within a period of one month from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, for depriving the petitioner society of exploitation of subject tank during the year 2019 – 20 which has ended on 30th June 2020. Further, the conduct of the authority representing the 8th respondent-Grampanchayat, in resorting to tampering of public documents by insertion/interpolation, while the matter is under consideration by this court, amounts to falsification of record and is clearly an act of perjury warranting necessary action to be taken there against. Further, the panchayat secretary who is representing the 8th respondent-gram panchayat, is required to make proper entries in the books of account and maintenance of record as per Section 43 of the Telangana Panchayat Raj Act, 2018, and being a public officer appointed under Section 42 of the New Act, is liable for action under the governing service rules.

However, since the appointing authority is commissioner, this court is of the view that instead of this court taking up/initiating action against the said authority, it would be appropriate to direct the concerned District Collector to take disciplinary action against the panchayat secretary, who has sworn to Counter and Addl. Counter Affidavit filed before this court on behalf of the 8th respondent-Grampanchayat and also make an entry as to the action taken in the service record of the said authority.

Further, upon the District Collector initiating disciplinary action against the said authority, finding that due to the dereliction of duty by the said authority or overreaching actions of the said authority, the respondent Grampanchayat having required to pay costs as above, the disciplinary authority shall also recover the amount of costs from the said authority in addition to the action that may be taken as per the service rules. For the above said purpose, Registry is directed to forward a copy of this order along with the receipt book containing second copy of the receipts bearing numbers 37001 to 37100, untitled register (produced before this court terming as public auction register) with only one entry relating to the alleged auction conducted by the respondent Grampanchayat on 26.10.2019 as appearing at page 6

and 7 thereof and the cash book as forwarded to this court by the learned standing counsel appearing on behalf of the 8th respondent authority after conclusion of the hearing in the matter, to the District Collector, Nirmal District, Nirmal, Telangana, in a sealed cover under due acknowledgement, to enable the said authority to take necessary action against the delinquent authority as noted above, and also communicate to his counter parts in the State of Telangana, so that the said authorities would ensure such gross abuse of powers are not resorted to by the concerned authorities under their respective jurisdiction.

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

Subject: Sections 304-B & 498-A of Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Case Details: SURENDER SINGH vs STATE OF A.P. in CRLA 972/2005

[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of judgment: 06-07-2020

Facts: Feeling aggrieved by the judgment, dated 24.03.2005, passed by the V Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge (Mahila Court), Hyderabad in Sessions Case No.445 of 2003, the appellants - Accused Nos.1 to 3 preferred the present appeal.

Vide the aforesaid judgment, the trial Court found the appellant - accused No.1 guilty of the charge punishable under Section 304-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), while the appellants - accused Nos.2 and 3 of the charge punishable under Sections 498-A of IPC. However, accused No.4 was not found guilty of any of the above charges. Accordingly, the trial Court sentenced accused No.1 to undergo ten (10) years rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs.5,000/- and in default of fine amount, to undergo five (05) months simple imprisonment for the offence punishable under Section 304-B of IPC, while accused Nos.2 and 3 were sentenced to undergo two (02) years rigorous imprisonment each and to pay fine amount of Rs.3,000/- each and in default of fine, to undergo three (03) months simple imprisonment each for the offence punishable under Section 498-A of IPC.

Held: The prosecution has proved the guilt of accused No.1 for the offence under section 304-B of IPC beyond reasonable doubt. But, however, considering the fact that the incident had occurred 17 years ago, accused No.1 got remarried and he has to look after his children including the child born through the deceased and his old aged parents, who are suffering from various ailments. Under the said circumstances, accused No.1 is entitled for taking a lenient view by this Court with regard to reduction of punishment. This Court is having power to record sentence of

imprisonment for a lesser period by giving special reasons as held by the Apex Court. Accordingly, reasons were recorded.

Therefore, the conviction recorded by the learned V Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge (Mahila Court), Hyderabad in Sessions Case No.445 of 2003 against the appellant - Accused No.1 for the offence under Section 304-B of IPC is confirmed. However, the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the trial Court against him for the said offence is reduced to one (01) year which includes the period already undergone by appellant No.1 - accused No.1 for the said offence, from ten (10) years. In so far as appellant Nos.2 and 3 - accused Nos.2 and 3 are concerned, the convictions and sentences of imprisonment recorded by the trial Court against them under Section 498-A of IPC are also hereby confirmed. However, considering the age of appellant No.2 as about 69 years and appellant No.3 as about 71 years and they are suffering from various old-age ailments and also considering that the incident is of 17 years back, this Court is inclined to take a lenient view. Accordingly, the sentences recorded by the trial Court against accused Nos.2 and 3 are modified to that of the period which they have already undergone for the offence under Section 498-A of IPC. The appellant No.1 - Accused No.1 is directed to surrender before the trial Court within two (02) months from today for serving out the remaining sentence of imprisonment.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE B. VIJAYSEN REDDY

Subject: Challenging the G.O.Ms.No.76, as being arbitrary, illegal and in violation of Articles 14, 19, 21 and 300-A of the Constitution of India.

Case Details: SUNITHA KRISHNAN vs THE STATE OF TELANGANA in WP (PIL) - 118/2020 [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of judgment: 06-07-2020

Facts: The petitioner, who claims to be a Human Rights Activist, has filed this PIL challenging the action of the respondent – authorities in completely removing lockdown from 08.06.2020 and opening of religious places vide G.O.Ms.No.76 General Administration Department 07.06.2020 as being arbitrary, illegal and in violation of Articles 14, 19, 21 and 300-A of the Constitution of India, and has sought consequential reliefs to direct extension of lockdown by engaging the services of paramilitary forces for better implementation, equip the entire public health system, and provide safety precautions for the entire medical fraternity and the paramedic

workers, to open religious places after 15.07.2020 after reviewing the situation by an expert committee, and to provide interim cash transfer of Rs.7,500/- for all White Ration card holders for sustaining themselves for this month.

The impugned G.O. has been issued on 07.06.2020 by further relaxing the lockdown norms. Outside the containment zones, the following activities were permitted in the State of Telangana with effect from 08.06.2020:

1. Religious places/places of worship for public.
2. Hotels, Restaurants and other hospitality services.
3. Shopping malls (other than gaming centers and cinema halls.)

The impugned G.O. also contains general SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) to be observed by the management of the religious places, hotels, restaurants, hospitality services, and shopping malls like provision of hand wash/sanitizer, thermal screening at entrance, staggering of devotees, mandatory usage of face masks, and prohibiting large congregations/gatherings etc. Besides the above SOPs, specific SOPs were also issued to religious places, hotels, restaurants, and shopping malls.

Held: Relaxation of lockdown by permitting certain activities outside the containment zones vide impugned G.O. is a policy decision of the Government. It is a settled law that while exercising extraordinary jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, the High Court has got limited jurisdiction in interfering with the policy decisions of the State. Various factors prevail upon the State to relax the lockdown imposed, at the earlier point of time, keeping in view several hardships being faced by the citizens, more particularly, economic hardship, movement restrictions, livelihood of worker class etc. While the petitioner may have apprehension that easing down of lockdown may result in disastrous consequences, it cannot be forgotten that there is no compulsion for any particular individual to visit any religious place, hotels, restaurants or shopping malls. Health Bulletins are issued from time to time on daily basis cautioning general public not to move in groups, maintain social distancing, avoid physical contact while greeting another person, avoid touching idols, books, usage of face masks, gloves, hand sanitizer etc.

This Court cannot sit as an appellate Court over a policy decision of the State. The State is well within its domain to take decision to relax lockdown norms, and also to review the situation from time to time. Interference of Constitutional Courts in the policy decision is very limited; such interference can be made only when such policy

decision violates fundamental rights of the citizens. In catena of cases, the Hon'ble Supreme Court and various High Courts have consistently held that the interference of the Courts in a policy decision should be in the rarest of the rare cases, and with abundant caution. Undoubtedly, the power of judicial review is a plenary power under Article 226 of the Constitution of India; it is part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India. Hence, there cannot be any absolute limitation in exercise of power of High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in relation to matters concerning public policy. However, the Courts have to keep in mind that policy making is in the exclusive domain of executive authorities. Unless such decision is made with mala fides, or in gross abuse of power, ordinarily, the Courts would not interfere. Moreover, it is not the decision, but the decision making process that will be examined by the Court before arriving at a conclusion that the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India are infringed.

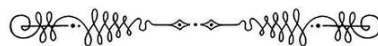
In its latest decision in JANHIT MANCH v. STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, {(2019) 2 SCC 505} the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:

“13. We have to keep in mind the principles of separation of powers. The elected government of the day, which has the mandate of the people, is to take care of policy matters. There is a democratic structure at different levels, starting from the level of Village Panchayats, Nagar Palikas, Municipal Authorities, Legislative Assemblies and the elected Parliament; each of them has a role to perform. In aspects, as presented in the instant case, a consultative process is always helpful, and is one which has already been undertaken. The philosophy of Appellant No. 2 cannot be transmitted as a mandatory policy of the government, which is what would happen were a mandamus to be issued on the prayers made. Perspective of individuals may vary, but if the elected bodies which have policy formulation powers, is to be superceded by the ideals of each individual, the situation would be chaotic. The policies formulated and the legislations made, unless they fall foul of the Constitution of India, cannot be interfered with, at the behest of the Appellants. The Appellants have completely missed this point.”

The strength of democracy, apart from several factors, depends upon each organ of the State respecting the functions and decisions of the other organs. The smooth and effective functioning of the Executive is possible only when there is no unwarranted interference from the judicial system. Courts have to respect decisions of the popular government more so when policy decisions are made. The decisions of the Executive may sometimes appear to be in excess of their power, and may even appear, at the first blush, to be rather unusual. But so long as the policy decision

does not infringe the fundamental rights, or a provision of law, the courts would be weary of interfering with such decisions. The executive, in its day to day functioning, is presumed to have knowledge of public necessities; it is also presumed that the policy decision subserve the public interest. For, naturally, the state dispensation takes into consideration social, economic and several other factors before formulating any policy decision. A popular dispensation is expected to have knowledge and expertise in matters relating to health, food, security, law and order, etc. A court cannot be expected to have expertise in all these matters. Merely because another view is possible, the courts would not ordinarily interfere with a policy decision, unless there is a violation of fundamental rights, or violation of provision of law. Otherwise, it would amount to transgressing into the areas that are specifically earmarked for the Executive authorities; same would run contrary to the theory of separation of powers as enshrined in the constitution of India.

In the present case, if the relief sought for by the petitioners were granted, then it would amount to continuing the lockdown which was imposed under G.O.Ms.No.45 dated 22.03.2020. Moreover, if the consequential reliefs sought by the petitioner were to be granted, then it would amount to directing or advising the Executive in the matter of policy. However, the writ court rarely enters the arena which is the exclusive domain of the executive authorities. If such directions were issued, it would amount to the High Court formulating a policy decision under its writ jurisdiction. Needless to say, the writ court cannot usurp and encroach upon the powers of the Executive. For, it would be an anathema both to the doctrine of separation of powers, and to the system of democracy.



HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA STATEMENT OF WORK DONE AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2020

NATURE OF CASES	PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH I.E., AS ON 01.07.2020	INSTITUTIONS FROM 01.07.2020 TO 30.09.2020	DISPOSALS FROM		PENDENCY
			01.07.2020	TO 30.09.2020	
(A) ORIGINAL SIDE (CIVIL)	117623	8043	3552		122114
(B) APPELLATE SIDE (CIVIL)	62369	896	257		63008
(C) CRIMINAL SIDE	31236	2002	1271		31967

GRAND TOTAL:

GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	179992	8939	3809	185122
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES	31236	2002	1271	31967
GRAND TOTAL OF MAIN CASES	211228	10941	5080	217089

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



SANCTIONED STRENGTH, WORKING STRENGTH AND VACANCY POSITION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA

(As on 30.09.2020)

SL. NO.	CATEGORY	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	WORKING STRENGTH	VACANCIES		
1	DISTRICT JUDGES		144	94 (Including 12 temporary promotions)	50	
	Category	No. of posts				Officers working
	District and Sessions Judges working under 65% quota	94				59 (Including 12 temporary promotion)
	District and Sessions Judges working under Direct Recruitment under 25% quota	36				27
	District and Sessions Judges working under Accelerated Recruitment under 10% quota	14	8			
2	SENIOR CIVIL JUDGES		102	95 (Including 6 Senior Civil Judges working under Rule 14)	7	
3	JUNIOR CIVIL JUDGES		228	188	40	
	TOTAL		474	377	97	

❖ FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN JUDICIAL SERVICE:

DISTRICT JUDGES: The information with regard to increase in the vacancy position from eight (08) to nine (09) is hosted in the official website of the High Court, vide corrigendum dated 28.09.2020. Further process of recruitment is in progress, i.e., hosting the detailed notification in the official website of the High Court and sending the 'Brief Notification' to the Government of Telangana, for publishing in the daily newspapers, having wide circulation.

Further, in response to the detailed notification issued on 11.03.2020 for appointment to 6 posts of District Judge (Entry Level) to be filled by transfer through Limited Competitive Examination (Accelerated Recruitment by Transfer). No applications were received, as such as permitted, a letter dated 19.09.2020 addressed to the learned Registrar General requesting to take steps to fill up these 6 posts by temporary promotion as per the Rule 14 of the Telangana State Judicial (Service and Cadre) Rules, 2017.

CIVIL JUDGES: In view of imposition of the lockdown in the country due to COVID-19 pandemic, the last date for submission of application through online was further extended up to 11:59 PM on 01.07.2020 and as on the last date, 3562 applications (3429 under Direct Recruitment and 133 under Recruitment by Transfer) were received. Further process is in the progress with regard to conducting of screening test.

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



WORKING STRENGTH AND VACANCY POSITION OF MINISTERIAL STAFF IN DISTRICT COURTS IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA AS ON 30-09-2020

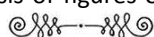
Sanctioned Strength	7076
Working Strength	4475
Vacancies	2601

SL. NO.	UNIT NAME	TOTAL SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF THE SUBORDINATE STAFF IN ALL CATEGORIES.	WORKING STRENGTH IN ALL CATEGORIES	VACANCIES IN ALL CATEGORIES.
1	ADILABAD	498	387	111
2	KARIMNAGAR	770	427	343
3	KHAMMAM	492	244	248
4	MAHABUBNAGAR	594	353	241
5	MEDAK	489	282	207
6	NALGONDA	670	277	393
7	NIZAMABAD	435	293	142
8	RANGA REDDY	1084	745	339
9	WARANGAL	515	346	169
10	CITY CIVIL COURT, HYDERABAD	690	522	168
11	CITY SMALL CAUSES COURT, HYDERABAD	155	103	52
12	MSJ COURT, HYD.	504	374	130
13	PRINCIPAL SPL. JUDGE FOR CBI CASES, HYD	180	122	58
	TOTAL	7076	4475	2601

Filling up of vacancies in the subordinate courts in all the Districts in the State of Telangana:

The qualified candidates for Viva-voce (Oral Interview) in all categories of notified posts, were subjected to Viva-voce (Oral Interview) by the Unit wise Interview boards headed by the concerned Principal District Judge, constituted by the High Court and concluded the same on 15.09.2020. Further process of preparation of the final merit lists is under process.

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



STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRICT WISE INSTITUTIONS, DISPOSALS AND PENDENCY OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES

For the period from 01.07.2020 to 30.09.2020)

SL.NO.	NAME OF THE DISTRICT/UNIT	CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
		Institution	Pendency	Disposal	Institution	Pendency	Disposal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	ADILABAD	631	8086	178	3,579	19,376	1,583
2	CITY CIVIL COURT, HYDERABAD	1,771	46,523	623	20	299	4
3	CITY SMALL CAUSES COURT, HYDERABAD	63	1,292	18	0	0	0
4	METROPOLITAN SESSIONS JUDGE UNIT, HYDERABAD	22	362	30	5,125	67,438	260
5	TRIBUNALS/SPL. COURTS, HYDERABAD	55	3,680	24	9	86	0
6	CBI COURTS, HYD	0	4	0	10	42,294	5
7	KARIMNAGAR	1,372	21,925	377	5,676	31,037	2789
8	KHAMMAM	900	15,852	482	3,125	28,345	205
9	MAHABOONAGAR	1,384	21,651	342	2,404	18,872	322
10	MEDAK	1,046	16,240	157	1,569	47,611	210
11	NALGONDA	1,856	27,920	310	5,368	14,053	1,322
12	NIZAMABAD	868	10,164	212	1,089	78,426	55
13	RANGAREDDY	3,815	63,517	1,144	11,084	34,472	5,955
14	WARANGAL	1,474	27,104	336	2,701	1,666	762
GRAND TOTAL		15,257	264,320	4,233	41,759	383,975	14,472

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

THE ACTIVITIES OF TELANGANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.07.2020 TO 30.09.2020

- ❖ A news item was published in Eenadu Telugu Daily on 25.07.2020 reporting that a 55 year old lady resident of Film Nagar, Hyderabad who had returned home after getting treatment for COVID-19, was necked out by her son. On noticing the said publication, the Secretary, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad rescued the old lady and summoned her son and relatives. In view of the counseling and steps taken by the Secretary, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad, the son realized and received her with an undertaking to take care of her.

- ❖ A news item was published in Telugu Daily on 09.07.2020 reporting that an old woman was lying on the street at Peddakothapally village & Mandal which is a remote place situated in Mahabubnagar District. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority Mahabubnagar immediately responded and in



coordination with the Officials of Woman and Child Welfare Department, Police and Mandal Legal Services Committee, Kollapur, shifted the lady by name Janga Laxamma to Vishwashanti Welfare Society old-age home, Kollapur, where she was provided with necessary medical aid, food, clothes, etc.

- ❖ **Outreach Legal Services Activities:**

- (a) Legal Awareness Programmes to the Tribal: 07 Awareness Programmes were conducted to create awareness to the tribal on their rights in respect of the NALSA Scheme. The tribal people were enquired about the difficulties being faced by them. About 292 tribal people have benefited from this program. Mosquito nets, Sanitizers, and Masks were also distributed among the villagers.



- (b) Living conditions of Transgender: Legal Awareness programme was conducted to the Transgender on 04.07.2020 at Mancherial, Adilabad district, creating awareness about their rights.



- (c) Plantation Programme: Plantation programmes were conducted in the court premises throughout the State by planting saplings.



- (d) World Senior Citizens' Day on 21.08.2020:

As part of the Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities observed the World Senior Citizens Day on 21.08.2020 throughout the State by conducting Awareness camps on the rights of the Senior Citizens by conducting special health check-up camps and by displaying the boards containing the rights of the Senior Citizens, Policies and Programmes

introduced by the Government in Old-age Homes, Hospitals, and other places which are frequently visited by the Senior Citizens.



Visits:

1. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Medak has visited Maruthi Orphanage Home situated at Ameenpur on 14.08.2020 to verify the conditions prevalent and also to report about the news item in all the popular Telugu Newspapers about the minor girls.
2. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Karimnagar has visited Oldage Home conducted a Legal Literacy Camp on 25.08.2020.
3. The Secretary, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad has visited the Central Prison for Women, Chanchalguda, on 26.08.2020 and found 198 prisoners in the Jail, out of whom 95 were convicts, one was a detainee and one was a foreign detainee, while 96 were Under Trial Prisoners, 5 were Foreign Under Trial Prisoners and children were 10 as against the sanctioned strength of 220 prisoners. The Secretary enquired with the Under Trial Prisoners with regard food, clothing, accommodation, etc. provided to them, no complaints were made by them in this regard. Inspected the kitchen and tasted the food and found it to be average. Medical facilities are extended to the prisoners whenever required with a duty doctor made available and the prisoners expressed satisfaction. The Secretary also found the maintenance of the Jail premises to be good.
4. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Medak has visited Balasadan and Sishu Gruha on 25.08.2020.
5. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Mahabubnagar had proposed to conduct a training session for Para Legal Volunteers. Accordingly on 05.08.2020 training session was conducted to the Para Legal Volunteers through a webinar. About 97 PLVs participated in the webinar. The Resource person interacted with the PLVs on the topics of Basic Criminal Law Provision, FIR, Arrest, Remand, Bail, Sureties, Salient features of Legal Services Authorities Act, etc.

6. The District Legal Services Authority, Adilabad conducted an awareness programme to the Tribal on precautions to be taken against COVID-19 and about Tribal Rights. The people were enquired about their difficulties being faced by them.



7. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Medak has visited Balasadan at Sanga Reddy on 25.09.2020 to get the inhabitants tested for COVID-19 and to bring awareness to the public on COVID-19 guidelines.
8. The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Medak visited the District Jail on 30.09.2020 and also conducted a legal awareness camp to enlighten the inmates of the jail about Plea Bargaining, Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Free Legal Aid and Lok Adalats, etc.
9. On 21.09.2020, the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Ranga Reddy visited Central Prison, Cherlapally, and interacted with the remand prisoners in the barrack. The newly admitted Under Trial Prisoners and convict prisoners were kept in separate barracks in isolation due to COVID-19.
10. On 22.09.2020, the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Ranga Reddy visited the Observation Home for Boys and also Observation Home for Girls and inspected the facilities provided to the inmates.



11. On 29.09.2020, the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Nalgonda visited the Shelter Homes and issued certain instructions to the organizers and officials regarding providing necessary amenities to the inmates.
12. On 28.09.2020, the District Legal Authority, Warangal visited LORD Oldage Home, Palivelpula, Hanamakonda, and Oasis Orphanage Home, Waddapally, Hanamkonda and inspected the Home and also instructed the manager to maintain cleanliness and hygiene in the Home.

Success Stories:

- (i) On receipt of a grievance letter dated 13.05.2020 of Mr. M. Appa Rao, R/o Bangalore received through the Residential Secretariat of **Hon'ble Sri Justice N.V. Ramana**, Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India, the Telangana State Legal Services Authority has addressed a letter to the Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Pension) Regional Office, Hyderabad for redressal of his grievance asking him to look into the grievance and see that the proper redressal is given to the individual.

In response to the letter addressed by the Telangana State Legal Services Authority, the Asst. Provident Fund Commissioner (Pension), Regional Office, Hyderabad-II has submitted his reply, informing that due to shortfall of some documents, the revision of the pension of the petitioner Sri M. Appa Rao, was kept pending. Yielding to the persuasion from the TSLSA, and as a sequel the receipt of letter from TSLSA, the matter was settled and a sum of Rs. 2,52,119/- has been remitted to the petitioner's account on 18.06.2020 on confirmation that a sum of Rs. 2,52,119/- is credited to his bank account. The TSLSA intimated the compliance to the Residential Secretary of Hon'ble Sri Justice N. V. Ramana, Judge, Supreme Court of India.

- (ii) During the Pandemic situation, to identify the difficulties of tribal living in Nallamala Agency on 07.08.2020, the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Mahabubnagar had visited Chenchu Pentas located in the deep forest. The Secretary had visited Madimalakal, Sangatigundala, and Bourapur villages located in the deep forest and interacted with Chenchus. The DLSA has reached the last house located in the deep forest. The DLSA has conducted camps and enlightened the inhabitants on their rights. The DLSA has interacted with them on their difficulties. Later, the DLSA has brought to the notice of the District Administration for effective delivery of services to the tribes, like nutrition supplements to children and pregnant women.
- (iii) On 28.08.2020, the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Mahabubnagar has visited the State Home, Mahabubnagar and enquired

with the inmates on the facilities provided to them. It was found that one of the inmates was suffering with COVID-19, he got tested and was found to be positive. Immediately on the instructions, she was shifted to the hospital and further tested all the inmates who found negative.

The DLSA conducted an enquiry and found improper treatment from home in-charge and as well as deficiencies in the services. The DLSA had brought to the notice of the District Collector and in turn, the home in-charge was transferred.

- (iv) News item under caption **“Inti nunchi Gentesaru, Nyayam Cheyandi”** published in Eenadu Telugu Newspaper on 10.09.2020 at Laxmidevipally V/o Gangadhara Mandal, Karimnagar District. As per the news item Shankaramma and Narsaiah who are residing at their daughter Maheshwari’s house, were thrown away from

the said house. As per the directions of the Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Karimnagar, the Secretary, DLSA, Karimnagar went to that place and enquired about the facts from the

ఇంటి నుంచి గెంటేశారు.. న్యాయం చేయండి



గంగాధర, న్యూస్టుడే: గంగాధర మండలం లక్ష్మీదేవిపల్లిలో ఉన్న కూతురే ఇంటిలోంచి వెళ్లగొట్టినదని తల్లిదండ్రులు ఆందోళన వ్యక్తం చేస్తున్నారు. 12 రోజులుగా స్థానికంగా ఉన్న అంటేషింగ్ సమీప భవనంలో ఉంటున్నామని, చుట్టుపక్కలవారు ఇస్తున్న రోజున తింటూ గడుపుతున్నామని బుడవారం విలేజరుల ముందు గోడు వెళ్లబోతున్నారని ఇరుగుకొల శంకరమ్మ, నర్సయ్య దంపతులకు ఇద్దరు కూతుళ్లు మహేశ్వరి, మమత ఉన్నారు. తమ పేరు మీద ఉన్న ఇంటికోపాలు కొద్దిపాటి స్థలాన్ని గతంలో పెద్ద కూతురు తన పేరు మీద గిఫ్ట్ డీడ్ చేయించుకుంది, తరువాత తమను ఇంటిలోంచి వెళ్లగొట్టారని వాపోయారు. ఈ విషయమై ఎన్నో వివేక దృష్టికి తీసుకెళ్లగా రెండేళ్ల కిందట చిన్న కూతురు వివాహ సమయంలో పెద్ద కూతురుకు ఇంటికోపాలు స్థలాన్ని బహుమానంగా రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చేసిచ్చారని, సమస్య మా దృష్టికి రాగానే కొన్నింటిని ఇచ్చి పంపించామని చెప్పారు. కూతురు మహేశ్వరి, అల్లుడికి చెప్పి దంపతులను తీసుకెళ్లాలని సూచించినట్లు పేర్కొన్నారు.

విలపిస్తున్న శంకరమ్మ, చిత్రంలో ఆమె భర్త నర్సయ్య

Shankaramma and Narsaiah and gave counseling to their daughter and explained to her about the Senior Citizen’s rights, as such their daughter realized and agreed to look after them.

- (v) On 04.09.2020, the District Legal Services Authority, Karimnagar received information from Mr. Johnson, a social worker from Odisha, regarding the detention of (23) Bricklin workers by the owner of the Bricklin at Peddapalli. He requested the DLSA to save the workers from the clutches of the owner. On receiving the information, it was passed on to the VI ADJ-cum-Chairman, Mandal Legal Services Committee, Godavarikhani. The Hon’ble VI ADJ sent the Police to the Bricklin and the Police spoke to the workers and the owner of the Bricklin. The owner agreed to send the workers to their native place, which is in Odisha with his own cost. The owner sent the (23) workers to Odisha and the issue solved.

Victim Compensation Scheme:

- (a) A victim in Spl.SC.No.86/16 on the file of Hon'ble I Addl. District Sessions Judge, Adilabad is the beneficiary under Victim Compensation Scheme, who has been granted compensation of Rs. 2,00,000/-
- (b) Hon'ble Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Ranga Reddy district granted compensation of Rs. 2,00,000/- to the victim girl under Rule 7 and Section 33 (8) of POSCO Act.
- (c) Based on the recommendations made by the Family Court Judge-cum-Addl. Sessions Judge, Nizamabad in SC No. 100/2016 in Crime No. 87/2015, after due enquiry by the Secretary, DLSA, Nizamabad, the Telangana State Legal Services Authority paid a total of **Rs. 7,00,000/-** to the dependents of the deceased woman.
- (d) Based on the recommendation made by the Family Court Judge-cum-Addl. Sessions Judge, Nizamabad in SC No. 11/2016 in Crime No. 51/2015, after due enquiry by the Secretary, DLSA, Nizamabad, the Telangana State Legal Services Authority paid an amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- to the dependant of the deceased woman.
- (e) Based on the recommendations made by the Asst. Sessions Judge, Huzurabad in SC No. 451/2010 and as per the award passed by the Chairman, DLSA, Karimnagar, the Telangana State Legal Services Authority paid an amount of Rs. 3,00,000/- each to the Acid Attack victims i.e., CH. Bhoomaiah and N. Pavan Kumar.
- (f) Based on the orders passed by the Spl. Judge for Trial of cases under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act cum I Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Adilabad in Spl. SC No. 79/2016, the Telangana State Legal Services Authority paid an amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- to the victim girl.
- (g) Based on the orders passed by the Metropolitan Session Judge, Ranga Reddy in Crime No. 374/2020, the Telangana State Legal Services Authority an amount of Rs. 1,06,965/- paid as interim compensation to the victim girl.

Regular Lok Adalats:

In the month of July, 2020, **52** cases were settled out of which **02** pre-litigation cases and **50** pending cases were settled by awarding an amount of **Rs. 1,82,60,000/-**

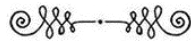
In the month of August, 2020, **71** cases were settled out of which **01** pre-litigation cases and **70** pending cases were settled by awarding an amount of **Rs. 1,22,70,000/-**.

In the month of September, 2020, **6918** cases were settled out of which **644** pre-litigation cases and **6274** pending cases were settled by awarding an amount of **Rs. 14,45,21,116/-**

Legal Aid Beneficiaries:

Months	Providing Panel Advocate	Advice/Counseling	Other Services	Total
July, 2020	19	76	0	95
August, 2020	24	28	06	58
September, 2020	51	87	03	141
Total	94	191	09	294

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



STATISTICS OF THE HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.07.2020 TO 30.09.2020

 **Legal Aid Beneficiaries:**

Month	SC	ST	Women	General	In Custody	Total
July, 2020	00	00	00	01	00	01
August, 2020	00	00	02	01	07	10
September, 2020	01	01	06	01	02	11
Total	01	01	08	03	09	22

Disclaimer: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the High Court Legal Service Committee.



ACTIVITIES OF TELANGANA STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01.07.2020 TO 30.09.2020

Owing to the COVID-19 Pandemic situation prevailing in the State and throughout the Country, the Academy conducted online Webinars through Cisco Webex Connectivity to all the Judicial Officers working in the State of Telangana by using the good offices of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the sitting High Court Judges, sitting Judges of the Supreme Court and the retired Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Courts, so as to provide the valuable and eminent knowledge to the Judicial Officers to improve their efficiency and the standards of work. These Webinars were arranged in addition to the regular online training classes conducted by the Faculty of the Academy to the 50 Officers of the rank of Junior Civil Judges of XXIV Batch (Out of 51 trainee Officers, one Officer is in Maternity Leave).

The Webinar on 19.07.2020 on 'Disposal of interlocutory application in Civil Courts and Certain guidelines for effectiveness' was addressed by the Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana from 10:30 AM to 12:30 PM.

Hon'ble Sri Justice Raghvendra S. Chauhan, Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana & Patron-in-Chief of the Telangana State Judicial Academy, addressed the webinar on 'Art of Judgment Writing' on 25.07.2020 from 05:00 PM to 07:00 PM.

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana, addressed the Webinar on the topic 'Judge – Me and Myself' on 26.07.2020 from 10:30 AM to 12:30 PM.

The Webinar on 'Principles of Lis-pendens with more focus on the contingency of alienation made during the pendency of the suit despite the existence of injunction against that alienation' was addressed by Hon'ble Sri Justice V. Ramasubrahmanian, Judge, Supreme Court of India, on 08.08.2020 from 10:30 AM to 12:30 PM.

Hon'ble Sri Justice Madan B. Lokur, former Judge, Supreme Court of India addressed the Webinar on 'Protecting the Rights of Victims in Sexual Violence Cases – A Judicial Perspective' on 19.09.2020 from 11:00 AM to 12:30 PM.

A Webinar on 'Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Proceedings' was addressed by Hon'ble Sri Justice V.V.S. Rao, former Judge, High Court of A.P. on 26.09.2020 from 11:00 AM to 12:30 PM.

The participating Judges actively and productively participated in the Webinars by posing interesting questions relating to the burning issues of the contemporary legal procedures and those were elaborately and analytically

explained by the resource persons of the Webinars. The Academy collected the questions from the participant Judges before certain days fixed up prior to the Webinars by requesting the participant Judges to post their queries in the Telegram groups and Whatsapp groups created for this purpose and those questions were communicated to the Resource persons well in advance to the Webinars, so as to enable them to give elucidation coupled with more preparation with relevant case law, if any. The resource persons also showed enthusiasm and zeal to field instant and extempore questions from the participant Officers and the Faculty of the Academy by acting as coordinators presented those questions to the resource persons in the last part of the Webinars and those queries were copiously and profoundly answered by the resource persons, which served a long way in arranging the Webinars fruitfully.

There was a buzz of activity held by the Judicial Academy during this period where physical participation was avoided due to COVID-19 precautions and the virtual training through online was adopted. As part of the online training, the Academy had the pleasure and privilege of utilizing the services of eminent former Judges of the High Court being the resource persons to address the trainees on some important legal subjects. Hon'ble Sri Justice M. Seetharama Murthi, former Judge, High Court of Andhra Pradesh, gave a series of lectures on the topic 'Execution' in a detailed and elaborated manner for a period of one week which included the active interaction on nuances and intricate complexities relating to the Law of Execution. Hon'ble Sri Justice G.V. Seethapathy, former Judge, High Court of Andhra Pradesh, taught the trainees of XXIV batch of Junior Civil Judges on the Provisions of specific Relief Act 1963' in detail, which included the Remedies of recovery of possession, Specific Performance of agreements and contracts, Rectification of contracts and agreements, Rescission of contracts and agreements, Cancellation of contracts and agreements, Declaration Suits and the Suits relating to injunctions comprising both mandatory and permanent injunctions.

By taking the good offices of the Faculty of the Jammu and Kashmir Judicial Academy, classes were conducted on 'Forest and Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; Prevention and Control of Pollution Act – Water Act, 1974; and Biological Diversity Act, 2002'.

To whet and hone up the English language skills, being inevitable to mould the trainees into efficient Judges, the Academy conducted classes on the English language with a series of lectures taken up by Sri Y.L. Srinivas, Head of English Department, Osmania University and Prof. C. Murali Krishna, Dr. Joy Anuradha, Ms. Sangeetha Sinha, Dr. Maitri Shinde, Dr. Deepa Kiran, Dr. C. Sarada, Dr. Parimala Kulkarni, and other Faculty members of that Department.

By and large, the Academy tried to impart training on the important legal aspects in a multifaceted manner not only to the trainee Judicial Officers but also to the working Judicial Officers of all cadres in the State under the auspices and able guidance of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Hon'ble President and Hon'ble Members of the Board of Governors of the Academy.

Disclaimer: Above statement is compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the Telangana State Judicial Academy.



DISTRICT EVENTS

➤ Digital Inauguration of Mobile Video Conference facility for Virtual Courts in Various Districts:

Mobile Video Conference facilities to the Advocates lacking technical know-how and internet connectivity, with a theme of “Access to Justice at Door Step” were setup at the District Courts with the help of the District Collectors. These vans with mobile video conference facilities were digitally inaugurated at Various Districts by Hon’ble the Chief Justice and Administrative Judges of respective Districts, in the august presence of Hon’ble Judges of High Court, during this Period.

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT



MEDAK DISTRICT



MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT



ADILABAD DISTRICT



NIZAMABAD DISTRICT



NALGONDA DISTRICT



❖ OTHER EVENTS IN THE DISTRICTS:

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

Further, in the district of Nizamabad, a news article was published in Eenadu newspaper, in which the condition of an old woman by the name of Gangoni Balamani was mentioned. The son of the old lady previously joined her in an old-age home, she was later admitted into the Government Hospital as she was infected with Corona Virus. When she was cured, the hospital authorities left her at her son's residence, but the son left her at the door and soon left with his wife and kids. The old woman was living in the streets on the mercy of the neighbours.

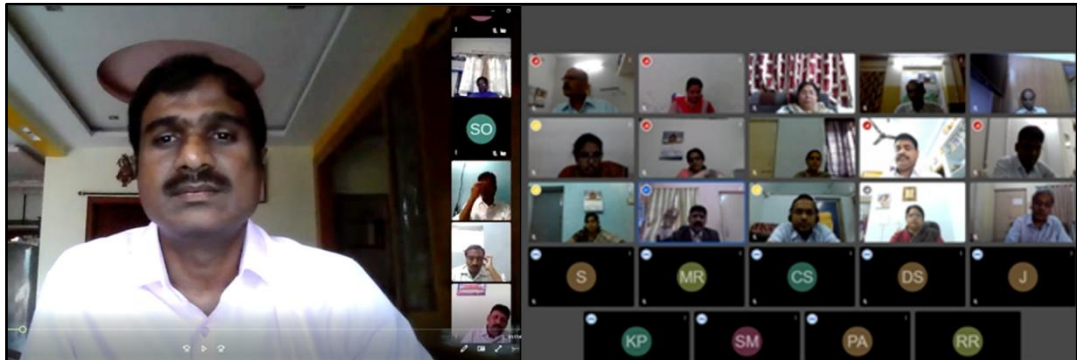
The Chairperson, DLSA, Nizamabad took note of the news article and instructed the Secretary, DLSA, Nizamabad to pursue the matter and take necessary steps. The Secretary, DLSA met the old woman at her son's residence and enquired about her condition and came to know that, her husband had previously abandoned her after marrying another woman and her son has previously left her at the old-age home and they were not willing to accept her into their homes and the old-age home was closed down due to COVID-19 pandemic. The Old woman requested to provide shelter and maintenance from her husband and son, daughter-in-law, daughter and son-in-law. A pre-litigation case was filed before the Secretary, DLSA, Nizamabad and notices were issued to the respondents, her husband and son, the notices were published in the newspapers on the same day. The presence of the respondents was secured on the same day and counseling was provided to them with the help of two Panel Lawyers. An amicable settlement was found between the parties and an agreement was made.



The whole ordeal from noticing the issue in the newspapers to counseling and settlement took place on the same day and an award was passed amicably at the stage of the pre-litigation. The old woman was restored back to her house and is living with her family members even though she was separated from them 30-35 years ago. The old woman was also provided with security for her future, thereby ensuring the protection given to the Senior Citizens under the law.

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

In view of the directions of the Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kodanda Ram Garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Hon'ble Administration Judge, Karimnagar District, the concept of conducting Webinars have been initiated by Smt. Anupama Chakravarthy, Hon'ble Prl. District and Session Judge, Karimnagar on every alternate day since 17.06.2020, wherein all the Judicial Officers of the Unit were given an opportunity to speak on the legal subjects of their choice. By the end of August 2020, a total number of 31 webinars were conducted successfully.



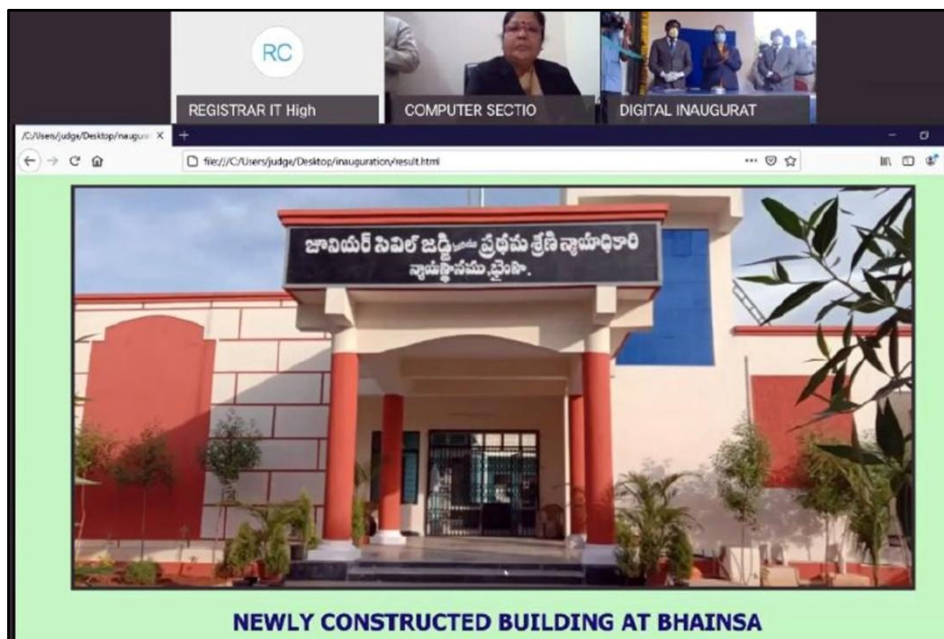


Karimnagar was chosen as the pilot District for opening courts in Physical Courts on trial basis, sanitization measures were taken in the Court Halls and at the entrance of the Court.

ADILABAD DISTRICT

➤ **DIGITAL INAUGURATION OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED COURT BUILDING OF JUNIOR CIVIL JUDGE, BHAINSA:**

In view of COVID-19 pandemic, the newly constructed Court building of Junior Civil Judge, Bhainsa was inaugurated digitally on 06-08-2020 by Hon'ble Justice G. Sri Devi Garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Adilabad District with the technical support of the Registrar (IT)-cum-CPC and the High Court Technical Team.



Digital Inauguration of newly constructed Court Building of Junior Civil Judge, Bhainsa.

Pri. Special Court for CBI Cases, Hyderabad

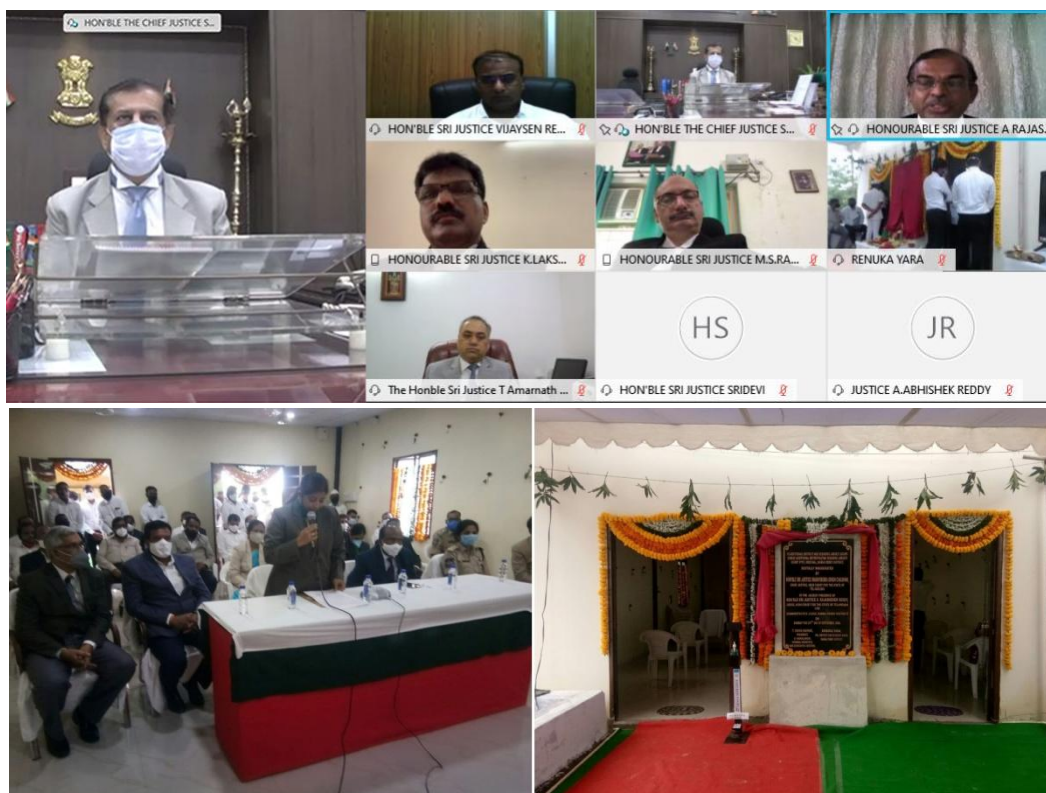
➤ VIRTUAL INAUGURATION OF WEBSITE (E-COURTS):

The e-Courts website of the Principal Special Judge for CBI Cases, Hyderabad was inaugurated virtually by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghendra S. Chauhan, High Court for the State of Telangana on 15-09-2020.

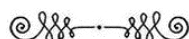
Ranga Reddy at LB Nagar

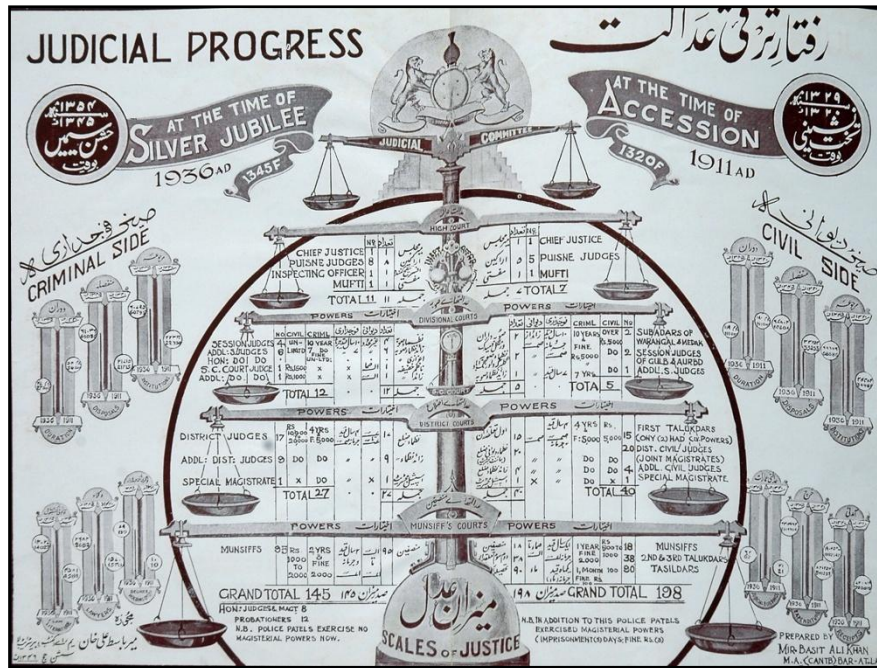
➤ DIGITAL INAUGURATION OF XI ADDITIONAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE'S COURT-cum-XI ADDITIONAL METROPOLITAN SESSIONS JUDGE'S COURT, MEDCHAL, RANGA REDDY DISTRICT:

The XI Additional District and Sessions Judge's Court-cum-XI Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge's Court, Medchal, Ranga Reddy District was digitally inaugurated by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Raghendra S. Chauhan on 21.09.2020 in the august virtual presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice M.S. Ramachandra Rao, Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Rajasheker Reddy, Administrative Judge, Ranga Reddy District, Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Hon'ble Sri T. Vinod Kumar, Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Abhishek Reddy, Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman and Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy.



Disclaimer: Above statements are compiled on the basis of Information received from the respective District Courts.





Continuation to the E-newsletter, Vol.No.2 issue-2

Now the Judicial Department is a self-contained one which can be well managed. At the time of the introduction of this scheme fears were entertained and apprehensions were felt as to its feasibility and success; it was said that the scheme could not work smoothly. A few scattered cases from the whole dominions were picked up as giving signal for a more serious outburst of a coming storm. An alarm was actually raised. The Government practically appointed a small Commission to go into the question. But the moment these few cases were carefully examined, the alarm was found to be a false one. The storm turned out to be a passing breeze due to local conditions and tempers of individuals which had nothing to do with the scheme itself. Soon after the introduction of the scheme, some of the High Court Judges and myself made extensive tours in the Dominions and tried to explain the new position to our subordinates exhorting them to rise to the occasion. Thanks to the co-operation of the high officials of the Revenue Department and to the good sense displayed by our Judiciary as a whole, I can this day say with confidence that the scheme has succeeded beyond my expectations. But it came out successfully in the very year of its birth and now it has already worked for an appreciable period. The most critical stage of trial has passed away. Every day the prospects of success are brighter and clearer. In the course of my tours I probed the public mind as well. I believe that I echo the sentiment of the public at large when I say that they are happier under the new scheme and that the Government has secured more confidence in the public mind-an asset the value of which can never be too much exaggerated. It is but fair to add that these judicial reforms have been so successful because they were initiated and put into force under the sagacious policy and guidance in this behalf of the first President of the reformed Executive Council, the last Sir Ali Iman.



Note: The Author Mr. A. Fathulla Khan has given a detailed description about how courts functioned and they underwent reforms during the Nizam's rule in Hyderabad State, in the Book titled "A History of Administrative Reforms in Hyderabad State" [Remaining part to be continued in the next issue]