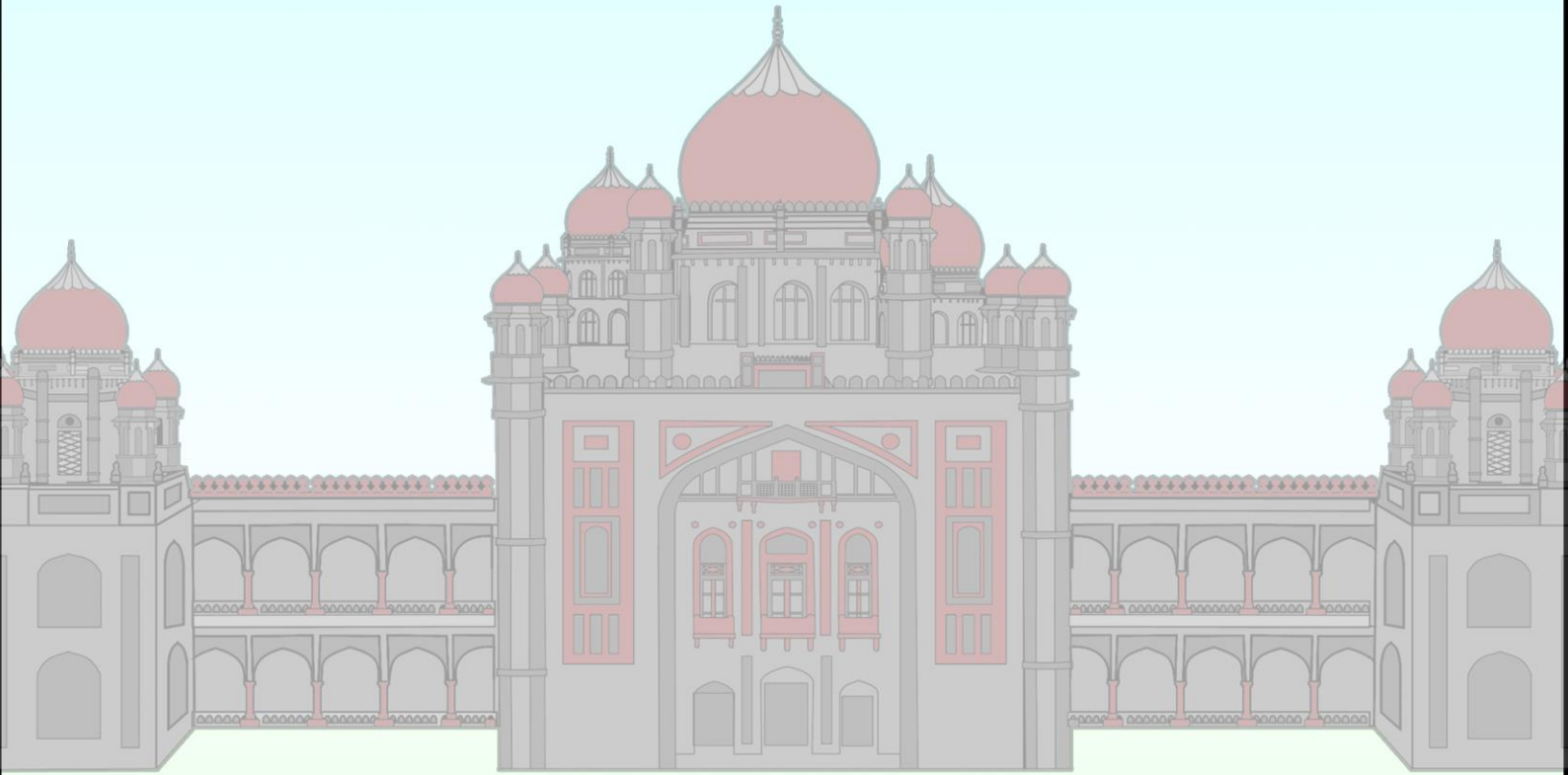




# HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA



## e-Newsletter

**Volume IV – Issue 1**

(January 2022 – March 2022)

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HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
**SATISH CHANDRA SHARMA**

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## FOREWORD

We entered 2022, with a sense of *déjà vu* because the New Year seems a lot like the year gone by, covid-19 is no longer an unknown, and we know the nature of the beast and experienced the worst.

Now moving to our State Judiciary, the first quarter of the New Year has witnessed 10 new Judges to the Telangana High Court rising the strength to 29 Judges.

The State Judiciary has plunged into various developmental activities with the slowdown of the virus; the High Court has taken a step forward towards implementing live streaming of High Court & District Courts proceedings in a phased manner in near future.

Further, the ground breaking ceremony for the construction of a new building for the International Arbitration Centre- Hyderabad was held in the august presence of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The Supreme Court has bid farewell to Hon'ble Justice Ramayyagari Subhash Reddy, who was the first Judge from Telangana State, after the State came into being, as his Lordship demitted office on 04-01-2022, after serving three years and two months in the Supreme Court.

*Hon'ble Sri. Justice P. Naveen Rao*



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## HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT



Hon'ble the Chief Justice  
Satish Chandra Sharma



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Ujjal Bhuyan



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
A. Rajasheker Reddy



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
P. Naveen Rao



Hon'ble Dr. Justice  
Shameem Akther



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
Abhinand Kumar Shavili



Hon'ble Justice  
G. Sri Devi



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



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
**A. Abhishek Reddy**



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



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



Hon'ble Smt. Justice  
**Lalitha Kanneganti**



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



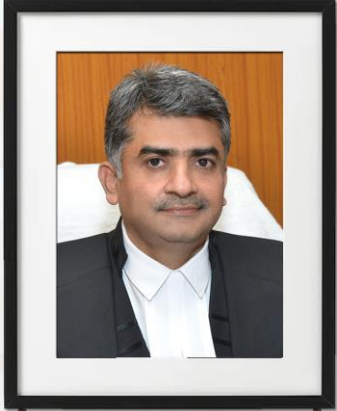
Hon'ble Dr. Justice  
**C. Sumalatha**



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



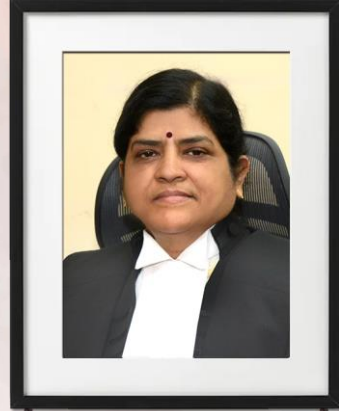
Hon'ble Sri Justice  
**M. Laxman**



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



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
**A. Venkateshwara Reddy**



Hon'ble Smt. Justice  
**P. Madhavi Devi**



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



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



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
**M. Sudheer Kumar**



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



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
**N.V. Shravan Kumar**



Hon'ble Smt. Justice  
**C. Anupama Chakravarthy**



Hon'ble Smt. Justice  
**M.G. Priyadarsini**



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
**Sambasivarao Naidu**



Hon'ble Sri Justice  
**Anugu Santhosh Reddy**



Hon'ble Dr. Justice  
**Devaraju Nagarjun**







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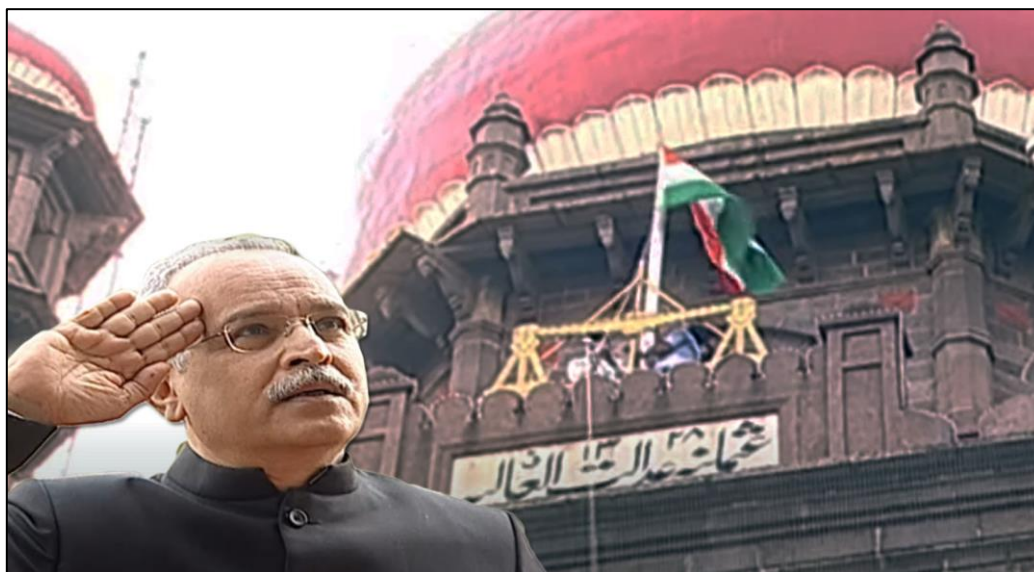


**Sri P. Sreedhar Rao**  
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## Events of the High Court

### ● Republic Day Celebrations:



*Hon'ble the Chief Justice hoisting the flag*

Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Satish Chandra Sharma hoisted the national flag on the occasion of Republic Day on 26.01.2022. The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Registrars of the High Court, the Chairman, Bar Council of Telangana, the President, High Court Bar Association and other dignitaries graced the occasion. The program was streamed live on web platforms.



On the occasion, Hon'ble the Chief Justice felicitated Sri Bikkumalla Upender and Smt. Manjula, parents of Mahavir Chakra awardee Col. Santosh Babu, who sacrificed his life at Galwan in a clash with the Chinese forces. Hon'ble the Chief Justice

addressed the gathering on this occasion and recalled the contribution of lawyers to the freedom struggle and how an eminent lawyer, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, played a key role in writing the Constitution as the Head of the Constitution Committee.

● **CJI lays foundation for International Arbitration and Mediation Centre:**



Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India Sri Justice N.V. Ramana laid the foundation stone for the International Arbitration and Mediation Center at Raidurg. On this occasion, His Lordship applauded the State Government for allotting land in the heart of city for the International Arbitration and Mediation Center. He hoped that the Centre would emerge as an alternative to those in Dubai, London and Singapore.

Supreme Court judges Justice L.Nageshwar Rao and Justice Hima Kohli, former Judge of the Supreme Court Justice R.V. Raveendran, Chief Justice of Telangana High Court Justice Satish Chandra Sharma and Telangana Minister of Law Indrakaran Reddy, who are trustees of the International Arbitration and Mediation Centre Trust, as well as many ministers of Telangana, including K.T. Rama Rao and Chief Secretary Somesh Kumar, and senior officials participated in the programme.

● **Swearing in ceremony of 10 newly appointed High Court Judges on 24.03.2022:**



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Satish Chandra Sharma administered the oath to 10 newly appointed/elevated Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana, namely Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Surender, Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Surepalli Nanda, Hon'ble Sri Justice Mummineni Sudheer Kumar, Hon'ble Smt. Justice Juvvadi Sridevi, Hon'ble Sri Justice Natcharaju Sravan Kumar Venkat, Hon'ble Smt. Justice Gunnu Anupama Chakravarthy, Hon'ble Smt. Justice Maturi Girija Priyadarsini, Hon'ble Sri Justice Sambasivarao Naidu, Hon'ble Sri Justice Anugu Santhosh Reddy and Hon'ble Dr. Justice Devaraju Nagarjun on 24.03.2022 in a ceremony held in the First Court Hall of the High Court. Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Advocate General, Asst. Solicitor General of India, Registrars of the High Court, President, Bar Association, High Court for the State of Telangana attended the program. The program was live webcasted on social platforms and thousands of Advocates and public watched the program online.





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

### **HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE SRI SATISH CHANDRA SHARMA** (DIVISION BENCH)

**Acts/Rules:** Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1983 - Section 15 read with Sections 3 and 7.

**Case Details:** President, Healthcare Reforms Doctors Assn., Hyderabad another vs Spl Chief Secretary, Health, Medical Family Welfare Dept., Hyderabad etc; W P (PIL) Nos.130 & 133 of 2017 and W.P.Nos.13852 of 2020 & 673 of 2022.

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

**Date of Judgment:** 19-01-2022.

**Facts:** The Government of Telangana has issued the Government Order no 41, without there being any recommendation from the Fee Regulatory committee (for short "FRC") constituted for the purpose of fixation of fee and pursuant to the judgments delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Islamic Academic of Education and Another vs. State of Karnataka and others** (2003 (6) SCC 690) and **P.A. Inamdar and others vs. State of Maharashtra and others** (AIR 2003 SC 3724), the Government of Andhra Pradesh issued G.O.Ms.No.6, dated 08.01.2007 in exercise of powers conferred under Section 15 read with Sections 3 and 7 of the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1983 and the FRC was constituted. The FRC, which is an expert body, was assigned with the job of fixing fee and from time to time the Committee was constituted. After bifurcation of the State, the FRC, which was constituted in the year 2015, fixed fees for a block period of 2016-2019. Pursuant to the order passed by the FRC, the State Government has issued notification dated 02.05.2016 fixing the fee.

In spite of the fact that though the FRC was constituted under Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admissions and Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act, 1983, the State Government started taking steps for fixation of fee, as large number of representations were received from private medical colleges and the Special Chief Secretary to Government on 19.04.2017 wrote a letter to the FRC to examine the representations in respect of fixation of fee structure for minority and non-minority for PG Medical and Dental courses and the FRC vide letter dated 01.05.2017 informed the State Government that they have already fixed fee for a period of 3 years block period i.e., 2016-2019 and a notification was also enclosed in

the matter of fixation of fee informing the Government that the fee has already been fixed by the FRC. Meaning thereby, the fixation of fee was done by FRC for 3 years block period i.e., 2016-2019.

**Held:** Once the FRC was constituted by the State Government and the fee was fixed by the FRC, the State Government has certainly transgressed its jurisdiction by fixing fee for the block period 2016-2019 and therefore, the Government order issued by the State Government vide G.O.Ms.No.41, dated 09.05.2017, which is not in consonance with the statutory provisions, deserves to be struck down and accordingly, the same is struck down. The net result is that the colleges are entitled only to charge fee, which has been fixed by the FRC for the block period 2016-2019 in terms of G.O.Ms.No.41. In the light of the notification (G.O.Ms.No.29, Dated: 02.05.2016), the colleges shall be permitted only to charge the fee, which is notified in the notification for the block period 2016-2019, which is the fee fixed by the FRC. Resultantly, the writ petitions are allowed and the G.O.Ms.No.41, dated 09.05.2017 is quashed. The students shall pay the fee fixed by the FRC and notified by notification dated 02.05.2016 and in case the fee has been paid as per the notification dated 02.05.2016 for the block period 2016-2019, the colleges shall return all original certificates forthwith to the students. The excess fee, if any charged from the students, be also refunded along with the certificates within a period of 30 days from today. The colleges are hereby directed not to charge any single rupee extra in respect of any category of fee fixed by the FRC.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE UJJAL BHUYAN (DIVISION BENCH)**

**Acts/Rules:** Section 2 (9) (A); Sub-Section (2) of Section 18 and Section 24 (4) (a) (i) of the Prohibition of Benami property Transactions Act, 1988 -- Rule 5 of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Rules and notification No.S.O.1621 (E) dated 18.05.2017 of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

**Case Details:** Nexus Feeds Ltd Vs. The Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax in WP No.14695 of 2021 & Batch. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 08-03-2022.

**Facts:** Order dated 30.03.2021 has been passed by the first respondent under Section 24 (4) (a) (i) of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988. By the aforesaid impugned order, first respondent has come to the conclusion that the transaction in question was arranged and executed in a planned manner by M/s. Nexus

Feeds Limited, the petitioner, which has been treated as the beneficial owner so that its funds out of unknown sources get parked in the name of the benamidar in the form of shares. Thus it has been held that the consideration has flown through beneficial owner for its immediate or future benefit, direct or indirect; thereby conclusively falling under Section 2 (9) (A) of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.

Consequently, in exercise of powers under Sub-Section (2) of Section 18 of the aforesaid Act read with notification No.S.O.1621 (E) dated 18.05.2017 of the Central Board of Direct Taxes r/w Rule 5 of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Rules, 2016 and II Schedule of the Income Tax Act, 1961, respondent No.1, as the Initiating Officer, passed the order dated 30.03.2021 under Section 24 (4) (a) (i) of the aforesaid Act continuing the provisional attachment of the properties as mentioned in the said order till such time, order is passed by the adjudicating authority under Section 26 (3) of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, further directing that the attached property shall not be transferred, converted, disposed or moved in any manner whatsoever until or unless specifically permitted to do so by the first respondent.

**Held:** It is apparent that Section 2 (9) (A) and Section 2 (9) (C) are substantive provisions creating the offence of benami transaction. These two provisions are significantly and substantially wider than the definition of benami transaction under Section 2 (a) of the unamended 1988 Act. Therefore, Section 2 (9) (A) and Section 2 (9) (C) can only have effect prospectively. Central Government has notified the date of coming into force of the Amendment Act of 2016 as 01.11.2016. Therefore, these two provisions cannot be applied to a transaction which took place prior to 01.11.2016. Admittedly, in the present case, the transaction in question is dated 14.12.2011. That being the position, we have no hesitation to hold that the show cause notice dated 30.12.2019, provisional attachment order dated 31.12.2019 and the impugned order dated 30.03.2021 are null and void being without jurisdiction.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE P. NAVEEN RAO (DIVISION BENCH)**

**Acts/Rules:** Civil procedure Code - Rules 23, 23-A and 25; Section 23 of the Registration Act, 1908 and Article 137 of the Limitation Act, 1963.

**Case Details:** M/s Kshitij Infraventures Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Mrs. Khorshed Shapoor Chenai and 2 Others in I.A. No. 1 OF 2020 And CCCA 66/2020. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 07-01-2022.

**Facts:** Application filed to condone the delay of 1691 days in preferring appeal against the judgment and decree dated 28.4.2015 in O.S. No. 69 of 2003 on the file of XIII Additional chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad. Petitioner/appellant is the plaintiff No.2 in O S No. 69 of 2003. The third respondent is plaintiff No.1 and respondents 1 and 2 are defendants 1 and 2 to the suit.

Appellant claims that he came to know about dismissal of O.S.No.69 of 2003 only when he received summons in O.S.No.293 of 2019. Immediately thereafter he has obtained all the documents and instituted the appeal suit. In preferring the appeal, there is a delay of 1691 days. Therefore, appellant filed this I.A.No.1 of 2020 to condone the delay in filing the appeal.

**Held:** That there is deliberate suppression of facts. Statements are made to mislead the Court to believe as if injustice is inflicted on him. The assertion of the appellant is not *bona fide*. Appellant resorted to speak falsehood. He was neither fair nor frank. His hands are tainted, he abused the process of Court, for selfish ends. There is no iota of doubt that appellant deceived the Court. The actions of appellant amounts to polluting the stream of justice. As held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Esha Bhattacharjee** ((2013) 12 SCC 649) the conduct, behaviour and attitude relating to inaction/negligence by the appellant disentitle him to seek discretionary relief.

Further, it is the appellants assertion that a substantive right has been created and vested in the appellant by virtue of the compromise and it cannot be nullified merely due to the delay in payment of court fee. To appreciate this submission, it is important to note here paragraph 72 of the Division Bench order of this Court in CCCA is disposed of on 12.4.2004. While remanding the matter back to the trial court, this Court specifically observed, '*Therefore it goes to show that the said judgment will have the binding effect only on the payment of the court fee...*'. This conclusively points to the fact that no right accrues to the appellant from the trial Court decree, substantive or otherwise unless proper court fee is paid.

The issue of prejudice to other side is also a crucial factor to be looked into while considering the application to condone the delay. Though, appellant's interest in the property and subsequent claim to acquire the land is traceable to the compromise entered on 08.03.1999 which was the basis to grant decree dated 03.04.2003 in O.S.No.69 of 2003, appellant did not evince interest to prosecute the suit on remand for determination of valuation of the suit schedule land and to pay the court fee. He allowed the proceedings before the trial court to drag-on, did not cooperate with the



court for early payment of court fee and did not appear in the case when his presence was required the most. Even after the dismissal of the suit he took his own time to prosecute appeal remedy. By his conduct, he allowed the rights crystallize in favour of the 1st respondent. Accepting the plea of appellant would mean reopening the healed wound after six years and protracting the litigation. For his lethargy, the Court can not cause hardship to the opponent. More so, when the appellant to blame for the present state of affairs.



 **HON'BLE DR.JUSTICE SHAMEEM AKTHER (DIVISION BENCH)**

**Acts/Rules:** Section 302 & Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code; Section 374(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

**Case Details:** Mohd. Majeed, R.R.Dt. vs State of Telangana in CRLA 909/2014.

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

**Date of Judgment:** 24.03.2022.

**Facts:** Criminal Appeal, under Section 374(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is filed by the appellant/accused, challenging the Judgment, dated 12.03.2014 passed in Sessions Case No.636 of 2012 by the learned III Additional Sessions Judge, Ranga Reddy District, whereby, the Court below acquitted the accused of the offence under Section 498-A IPC and convicted him of the offence punishable under Section 302 of IPC and sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for life and to pay a fine of Rs.1000/- , in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for a period of three months.

**Held:** That as per Ex.P.6-Post-mortem examination report, the injuries were caused on vital organs of the deceased and the injuries i.e, 1) contusion of 12 x 6 cms, over the left fronto temporo partial area irregular in shape, red in colour with a lacerated injury of 4 x 1 cms, into scalp deep, over the temporal area vertically placed and 2) the corresponding contusion dark red in colour with underlined fishered fracture of the temporal bone of 4cms, with thin film of subdural hemorrhage over the brain, are grievous in nature and the death of the deceased was caused instantaneously. The injuries demonstrate that the deceased was hit with M.O.6-grinding bowl (mortar) to cause subject death of the deceased and the accused is successful in doing so. In view of the circumstances narrated above, the requirements under Section 302 of IPC are proved by the prosecution beyond all reasonable doubt.

The trial Court had elaborately dealt with the entire ocular and material evidence on record and rightly found the accused guilty of the offence under Section

302 IPC. The findings arrived by the trial Court are based on evidence on record. There is nothing to take a different view. All the contentions raised on behalf of the appellant/ accused do not merit consideration. The trial Court is justified in convicting the accused of the offence indicated above. The trial Court is also justified in imposing the sentence of imprisonment against the accused as indicated above. The Criminal Appeal is devoid of merit and is liable to be dismissed.

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

**Acts/Rules:** Section 47 of Civil Procedure Code read with Section 151 of C.P.C.

**Case Details:** Syed Aijaz Mohiuddin Vs M.A. Mannan Khan, And Another in CRP.No.2051 of 2021. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 14.03.2022.

**Facts:** The revision petitioner/Plaintiff filed O.S.No.13 of 2003 against the respondents/defendants for specific performance of an agreement of sale dated 27.05.2003 and also for delivery of vacant possession of the immovable property covered by the agreement by receiving Rs.1.00 lakh being the balance sale consideration. The said suit was decreed on 02.09.2006 directing the respondents/defendants to execute registered sale deed in favour of the revision petitioner/plaintiff within one month from the date of judgment, failing which the revision petitioner/plaintiff is at liberty to obtain registered sale deed as per law through the Court. Since the respondents/defendants failed to execute the sale deed, the revision petitioner/plaintiff filed E.P.No.65 of 2006 praying the Court to execute the registered sale deed in respect of the suit schedule land on behalf of the Judgment Debtors in favour of the revision petitioner/Decree Holder and put him in possession of the said land. During the pendency of the said E.P., the respondents/ Judgment Debtors filed E.A.No.4 of 2021 seeking rejection of the said E.P. After considering rival contentions made by both the parties, the Executing Court allowed the said E.A. Aggrieved by the same, the revision petitioner/Decree Holder filed the present Civil Revision Petition.

**Held:** That from a perusal of the impugned order, it is evident that the Executing Court observed that the delivery of possession would arise only on execution of sale deed by the respondents/J.Drs. or by the Court, but not before that. However, the Executing Court refused to order the execution of sale deed in spite of the decree dated 02.09.2006, which is impermissible and a transgression of jurisdiction.

That apart, the Executing Court has failed to take note of the fact that on the date of filing of Execution Petition, the revision petitioner/D.Hr. was not only entitled to execution of sale deed in terms of the decree, but also costs of Rs.1,05,660/- from the respondents/J.Drs. and as such there was no occasion for the J.Drs. to maintain any application much less an application under Section 47 of C.P.C. Undoubtedly the Executing Court cannot travel beyond the decree under execution. Further, the decree is unexecutable only on limited grounds where it suffers from jurisdictional error/infirmary or is void and a nullity. Further, the decree sought to be executed by the revision petitioner/D.Hr. is within the jurisdiction of the Court and the right of the Decree Holder to obtain relief is determined in accordance with the terms of the decree. In view of the settled law and since the decree had already been made in favour of the revision petitioner/D.Hr, the Court need not go into the facts of the case.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE A. ABHISHEK REDDY**

**Acts/Rules:** Article 14, 226/227 of the Constitution of India.

**Case Details:** IVRCL NAVAYUGA SEW JV, Hyderabad another Vs. Secretary, I CAD Department and 4 others in WP 4000 of 2012. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 23-03-2022

**Facts:** Aggrieved by the issuance of the proceedings in Lr. No. EE/ SYP/ Dn.3 /Estt ECI/41/M/1No dated 03.02.2012 and Lr.No.SE/SYPC/MNCL/ATO-3 / 190/4 dated 04.05.2012 rejecting the claim of the petitioners for adjustment charges with regard to labour and other materials, the present writ petition is filed.

**Held:** In **HSIDC v. HARI OM ENTERPRISES** (2009) 16 SCC 208), the Hon'ble Supreme Court, at para 31, has held as under:-

*“It may be true that ordinarily in a matter of enforcement of a contract qua contract; a writ Court shall not exercise its jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. But, it is also trite that where the action of State is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India as being wholly unfair and unreasonable, the writ Court would not hesitate to grant relief in favour of a person, where both law and equity demand that such relief should be granted.”*

Having regard to the above, the rejection of the price adjustment for labour and other material cannot be countenanced by any stretch of imagination. This Court as

well as the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a catena of cases have held that the internal memos/circulars cannot be the basis for denying the benefits to the party, more so, when there is a binding contract between them. The parties to the contract are always bound by the terms and conditions of the contract and they cannot breach the terms based on an internal memo which was never brought to the notice of the other side. In the absence of any evidence to show that the said memo/circular was brought to the notice of the petitioners and that they have agreed for the same, in writing, the terms and conditions of the contract will prevail and bind the parties.

For the afore-stated reasons, the impugned order is set aside and the writ petition is allowed. The official respondents are directed to verify the claim of the petitioners for price adjustment towards labour and other material and pay the same, as expeditiously, as possible, preferably, within a period of eight weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.



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

**Acts/Rules:** Articles 14, 19, 21 and 300A of the Constitution of India and Section 7 (11) TS b-PASS Act, 2020.

**Case Details:** Smt. Lalitha Srikrish & others Vs The State of Telangana, rep.by its Principal Secretary, MA & UD, Secretariat, Hyderabad & others in W.P No.16456 of 2021. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 17-01-2022.

**Facts:** i) The Petitioners claim to be the owners of Plot Nos.58 to 63 and Plot Nos.87 to 91 which are named as 'Srikrish Enclave' and form part of Sy. Nos.137 to 140 & 150 Village, Malkajgiri Mandal.

ii) According to the Petitioners, they had previously applied for building permissions in respect of Plot Nos.58 to 63, 82, 87 to 91. Building permissions were granted separately in respect of the said plots on 29.11.2020 and work commencement letters were issued on 15.12.2020 and 14.12.2020.

iii) However, on various dates i.e., 18.02.2021, 08.03.2021 and 10.03.2021, the Petitioners filed revised applications for building permissions in respect of Plot Nos.58 to 63 and Plot Nos. 87 to 91. In respect of the revised applications, fee intimation letters dated 15.04.2021 were issued for payment. The Petitioners paid various

amounts to the tune of Rs.34,26,397/- and executed a registered mortgage deed dated 16.04.2021 as required under the GHMC Act, 1955.

iv) While the matters stood thus, Respondent No.3 received complaints dated 20.04.2021 and 21.04.2021 from Respondent No.4. In his complaint, Respondent No.4 claimed to be the absolute owner of Plot Nos. 58 to 63 and stated that the permissions granted in favour of the Petitioners are illegal as O.S. No.13 of 2021 between the parties is pending.

v) Pursuant to the said complaints, an intimation letter No.G1/223/TPS/Secbad zone/GHMC/2021 dated 05.05.2021 was issued by Respondent No.3 calling Petitioner No.6 and Respondent No.4 to attend a personal hearing on 06.05.2021. The parties were heard and Respondent No.3 passed the impugned order dated 10.05.2021.

vi) In the said impugned order, Respondent No.3 observed that the documents submitted by the Petitioners and Respondent No.4 are suspicious and a civil suit is pending between the parties. Therefore, Respondent No.3 kept the building applications in abeyance temporarily.

vii) The Petitioners submitted representations dated 22.05.2021 and 17.06.2021 to the Respondent authorities requesting them to pass orders on revised building applications dated 18.02.2021, 08.03.2021 and 10.03.2021.

viii) Hence, this writ petition challenging the impugned order dated 10.05.2021.

**Held:** Likewise, in **P.T. Rajan v. T.P.M. Sahir** ((2003) 8 SCC 498) it was held that a provision prescribing time-limits are generally directory in nature, unless the language employed is mandatory. The relevant portion is extracted below:

*“48. Furthermore, even if the statute specifies a time for publication of the electoral roll, the same by itself could not have been held to be mandatory. Such a provision would be directory in nature. It is a well-settled principle of law that where a statutory functionary is asked to perform a statutory duty within the time prescribed therefor, the same would be directory and not mandatory. (See Shiveshwar Prasad Sinha v. District Magistrate of Monghyr [AIR 1966 Pat 144 : ILR 45 Pat 436 (FB)] , Nomita Chowdhury v. State of W.B. [(1999)2 Cal LJ 21] and Garbari Union Coop. Agricultural Credit Society Ltd. v. Swapan Kumar Jana [(1997)1CHN 189] .)”*

It is relevant to note that Section 7 (11) of the T.S. b-PASS Act, 2020 does not employ mandatory language. It only states that authorities *can* revoke deemed approvals within 21 days. The provision does not make it imperative for the authorities

to revoke permissions only within 21 days from the date of deemed approvals. Further, the TS b-PASS Act, 2020 does not state that non-compliance of the 21-day period under Section 7 (11) leads to any consequence. Therefore, the time-limit of 21 days under Section 7 (11) is directory and not mandatory. The interpretation of Section 7 (11) that after the lapse of 21 days deemed approvals cannot be revoked is incorrect. Section 7 (11) being directory cannot be interpreted in a way which restricts the power of authorities to take action against people obtaining permissions by making false declarations, suppressing material facts and misrepresentations.

In light of the aforesaid discussion, the impugned order dated 10.05.2021 is set aside. The Petitioners are at liberty to file fresh building applications seeking permission by disclosing the pending litigation and requesting respondent Nos.2 and 3 to adjust the amount of Rs.34,26,397/-already paid, and it is for respondent Nos.2 and 3 to consider the same. Till the fresh applications of the Petitioners are decided, the Petitioners shall not carry on any construction on the subject plots.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE B. VIJAYSEN REDDY**

**Acts/Rules:** Articles 14, 16, 21, 38, 39, 42, 43 and 43-A of the Constitution of India. Rule 9(b) of the State and Subordinate Service Rules 1996.

**Case Details:** Elagurthi Rajender Vs. State of Telangana WP Nos. 3276, 3972 AND 4057 OF 2019 & AND 41907 of 2018. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 07-02-2022.

**Facts:** These writ petitions are filed aggrieved by the action of the Telangana State Public Service Commission (for short 'TSPSC') in not granting service weightage marks for the services rendered by the petitioners in their respective posts on outsource basis while considering their candidature to the post of Radiographers as per Paragraph - VIII of Recruitment Notification No.59 of 2017 dated 08.11.2017 (W.P. Nos.3276 and 4057 of 2019); to the post of Pharmacist Grade - II as per the Notification No.4/2018 dated 25.01.2018 (W.P. No.3972 of 2019); to the post of Lab Technician Grade - II as per Notification No.67 of 2017 dated 18.12.2017 (W.P. No.41907 of 2018), issued by TSPSC.

**Held:** That this Court is of the view that by applying the rule of reading down the statute, the term of "contract employees" mentioned in the recruitment notification shall be also read as "outsourced employees". The petitioners have not challenged the

recruitment notification but have only laid a claim that weightage marks should be extended for the services rendered by them. At any rate, as held in several authoritative pronouncements, it should always be the endeavour of the Courts, in a given situation, to ensure that provision of law or rule is made workable instead of striking down the same as held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in paragraph No.35 of the judgment in Calcutta Gujarati Education Society v. Calcutta Municipal Corporation ((2003) 10 SCC 533). The point is accordingly answered.

For the aforesaid reasons, without any order as to costs, these writ petitions are allowed directing the respondents to award weightage marks to the petitioners for the service rendered by them on outsourcing basis on par with the contract employees pursuant to the subject notifications.

The petitioners in W.P. No.41907 of 2018 have also sought for a direction to consider their case for regularisation as per the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Secretary, State of Karnataka v. Umadevi (2006(4) SCC 44) and Gade Basaveswara Rao v. Government of Andhra Pradesh (2017 (6) ALD 447).

However, as the main issue which has fallen for consideration is regarding award of weightage marks to the outsourced employees, this Court deems it appropriate to grant liberty to the petitioners in W.P. No.41907 of 2018 to file fresh writ petitions for claiming regularisation, if they are so advised, subject to outcome of selection process in the present recruitment notification.



### **HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE LALITHA KANNEGANTI**

**Acts/Rules:** Article 226 of the Constitution of India and GHMC Act, 1955.

**Case Details:** Mr. Mohammed Amjad Vs The State of Telangana in WP No. 11582/2022. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 16-03-2022.

**Facts:** This writ petition is filed seeking to declare the action of the respondent authorities in threatening to demolish the premises bearing Plot No.6, H.No.9-4-80, 9-4-80/1 and 9-4-80/2, admeasuring 643 sq. yards, situated at Berbun, Nanalnagar, Hyderabad, without issuing any notice during pendency of the regularization application, as illegal and arbitrary.

**Held:** In *Prestige Lights Ltd. V. State Bank of India* has held that a prerogative remedy is not available as a matter of course. In exercising extraordinary power, a writ court would indeed bear in mind the conduct of the party which is invoking such jurisdiction. If the applicant does not disclose full facts or suppresses relevant materials or is otherwise guilty of misleading the court, the court may dismiss the action without adjudicating the matter. It was held thus:

*“33. It is thus clear that though the appellant Company had approached the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution, it had not candidly stated all the facts to the Court. The High Court is exercising discretionary and extraordinary jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution. Over and above, a court of law is also a court of equity. It is, therefore, of utmost necessity that when a party approaches a High Court, he must place all the facts before the Court without any reservation. If there is suppression of material facts on the part of the applicant or twisted facts have been placed before the Court, the writ court may refuse to entertain the petition and dismiss it without entering into merits of the matter.”*

In *K.D. Sharma v. Steel Authority of India Limited and Others*, it was held thus:

*“34. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 and of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution is extraordinary, equitable and discretionary. Prerogative writs mentioned therein are issued for doing substantial justice. It is, therefore, of utmost necessity that the petitioner approaching the writ court must come with clean hands, put forward all the facts before the court without concealing or suppressing anything and seek an appropriate relief. If there is no candid disclosure of relevant and material facts or the petitioner is guilty of misleading the court, his petition may be dismissed at the threshold without considering the merits of the claim. (K.Jayaram and others v. Bangalore Development Authority and others (2021 SCC OnLine SC 1194)*

The discretion exercised by the Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India is extraordinary, equitable and discretionary. While exercising the extraordinary power, the Court shall necessarily bear in mind the conduct of the parties. A litigant is bound to disclose all relevant facts. If he holds some material facts to gain advantage, he is guilty of placing fraud on the Court as well as on the other side. The conduct of the petitioners in this case is nothing but playing fraud on the Court as well on the other side. If these kind of litigants are not eradicated, the result would be that the citizen will lose faith in the justice delivery system and also would ruin the rule of law.



Hence, in the considered opinion of this Court, the petitioners, who have approached this Court with unclean hands, by suppression all material facts and playing fraud on the Court, are not entitled for any relief from this Court.



 **HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE C. SUMALATHA**

**Act/Rules:** Sections 2(i), 2(ia), 2(ii), 4, 11, 11(3), 13(2), 13(3), 14A of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rule-7, 9(b), Explanation VIII to Rule 32, VIIIA of Rule 32, VIIIB of Rule 32, VIIC of Rule 32 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

**Case Details:** The State of Andhra Pradesh, rep. by PP Vs Y.V.S.S.Subba Rao in CRLA Nos 1876 & 1886. of 2009. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 16.02.2022.

**Facts:** The facts of the case, in nutshell, as could be culled out through the complaints filed in both the cases are that on 18.06.2004, at about 4 pm, P.W-1, who is a Gazetted Food Inspector, inspected M/s Balaji Cool Drinks Agencies which is located at K.M.Pally Village, Deverakonda Mandal, Nalgonda District and at that time, Accused No.1 was present and was transacting the business of cool drinks. In the presence of P.W-2, who is an independent witness, P.W-1 enquired Accused No.1 about the cool drinks.

Accused No.1 informed that Thums Up crates 700 x 24 x 200 ml (subject product in Crl.A.No.1886 of 2009) are meant for sale to public for human consumption. He also informed that Limca crates (subject product in Crl.A.No.1871 of 2009) are also meant for sale to public for human consumption. Suspecting adulteration, P.W-1 purchased three sealed bottles of Thums Up and three sealed bottles of Limca, 200 ml each, and paid the price. Notices as required under Form VI were issued to Accused No.1. The seized products were sealed and labelled as required under law. Purchase bills were produced by Accused No.1 for both the products. Separate panchanamas were drafted. On 19.6.2004, one part of the sealed sample bottles (Thums Up and Limca) were sent to the Public Analyst for analysis under intimation to Local (Health) Authority. Letters were addressed to Accused Nos.2 and 3-firms. The Public Analyst delivered separate reports on 15.7.2004. The opinion of the Public Analyst as far as the sample of Thums Up cool drink is concerned is that it does not conform to the standard of total plate count and therefore, adulterated.

The opinion of the Public Analyst as far as the sample of Limca cool drink is concerned is that it does not conform to the standard of total plate count, yeasts and

molds count and therefore, adulterated. Detailed case files were submitted to the State Food (Health) Authority, Hyderabad on 12.8.2004. The Director, I.P.M.PH Labs and Food (Health) Authority, Hyderabad, accorded written consent on 24.01.2005 to launch prosecution against the accused.

The complaints were taken on file by the Court of Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Deverakonda. The said Court issued summons to the accused in both the cases and thereafter proceeded with the trial in both the cases. On recording the evidence and subjecting it to scrutiny, the learned judge of the trial Court finally came to a conclusion that the complainant failed to establish its case and therefore, acquitted the accused of the offences which, as per the version of the complainant, were alleged to have been committed by them. Aggrieved by the said judgments of acquittal, the State is before this Court through these appeals.

**Held:** In number of cases, it is observed that the complaints filed by the Food Inspectors are failing before the Courts only due to lapses in filing the complaints within the prescribed time. The Officers, i.e., the Food Inspectors, the Public Analysts and others, at the helm of affairs, more particularly the officers working under the authority which accords sanction for prosecution are of high cadres, but they are unable to follow the procedure prescribed by the Act and the Rules. Therefore, for the sake of their convenience and to enlighten, the time lines prescribed by the Act and the Rules are reiterated as under:

- (1) The Food Inspector is bound to send the seized sample to the Public Analyst immediately or on the succeeding working day for analysis (Section 11(3) of the Act).
- (2) In case, the Public Analyst finds the sample broken or unfit for analysis, he has to intimate the same to the Local (Health) Authority within seven days from the date of receipt of the sample (Rule 7 of the Rules).
- (3) In case, the Public Analyst subjects the sample to analysis, he is bound to deliver his report within 40 days from the date of receipt of the sample (Rule 7 of the Rules).
- (4) The Local (Health) Authority has to obtain sanction from the concerned immediately if he intends to launch prosecution against the accused.
- (5) The officer who accords sanction should not cause any delay in according sanction.
- (6) On obtaining sanction, prosecution has to be launched/complaint has to be filed, immediately.

- (7) The Court concerned, before whom the complaint is lodged, if satisfied, should take cognizance of the offence immediately and not later than three working days preferably.
- (8) On institution of prosecution, the Local (Health) Authority should send copy of the report of Analyst to the accused as required under Section 13(2) of the Act duly intimating that the accused can make an Application to the Court concerned to send the sample to the Central Food Laboratory for analysis within ten days from the date of receipt of the copy of the report.
- (9) In case, the accused prefers to get the sample analysed through Central Food Laboratory, the Local (Health) Authority should send to the Court concerned the part of sample within five days from the date of receipt of such requisition (Section 13(2A) of the Act).
- (10) The Director of the Central Food Laboratory should send certificate specifying the result of the analysis within one month from the date of receipt of the part of sample (Section 13(2B) of the Act).
- (11) In all the cases, the complainant is required to see that the accused is afforded the opportunity of getting the sample re-analysed through the Central Food Laboratory before the shelf life of the sample expires i.e., before “best before date” mentioned over the said product.

Registry is directed to mark a copy of this judgment to the Director, Health, Medical and Family Welfare Department, State of Telangana. The Director in turn to circulate the same to the Food Inspectors and Public Analysts working in the state of Telangana.



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

**Acts/Rules:** Section 34, 302, 304 and 304-I Indian Penal Code and Section 27 of the Evidence Act.

**Case Details:** Thonne Michael @ Mahesh Vs. State of A.P., through Public Prosecutor by Inspector of Police, P.S. Begumpet in Criminal Appeal No.1443 of 2007.

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

**Date of Judgment:** 28-01-2022.

**Facts:** Criminal Appeal is filed by the Appellant-A1 aggrieved by the conviction and sentence inflicted by the III Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge, City Criminal Courts, Hyderabad in SC No.243 of 2007 vide judgment dated 08.10.2007 convicting

him to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for a period of 8 years and to pay a fine of Rs.2,000/- in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 4 months for the offence punishable under Section 304-I IPC.

**Held:** The chain of circumstances should be so complete that there must be no escape of conclusion that the crime was committed by the accused and none else. But in the present case, except proving that the deceased was last seen in the company of A1 to A3 there was no other evidence against the accused persons. This last seen evidence is also a very weak circumstance, which is not having a definite tendency pointing towards the guilt of the accused. The evidence of PW.5 is also not cogent enough to place reliance upon it, as it is inconsistent with the prosecution story and he was also declared as hostile by the prosecution as not supporting their theory. Basing a conviction against A1 on such evidence, while acquitting A2 and A3 on the same evidence by giving them benefit of doubt and not extending the same to A1 by trial court, is considered as improper.

The evidence led by the prosecution does not give rise to any inference that it was the accused who in all human probability committed the crime against the deceased. The facts, which form the basis of drawing the legal inference, must be clearly proved beyond reasonable doubt by the prosecution. But the prosecution failed to discharge the said burden. As such, the conviction and sentence rendered by the trial court against the appellant-A1 is considered as not based on proper factual aspects and on sound principles of law and hence, liable to be set aside.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE M. LAXMAN**

**Acts/Rules:** Section 4(1), 11, 15, 23(1-A), 34 and 28 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

**Case Details:** Special Deputy Collector & Land Acquisition Officer, SRSP L.A.Unit, Warangal. Vs. Myakala Veera Reddy and Others APPEAL SUIT NO.3864 OF 2004.

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

**Date of Judgment:** 21-03-2022.

**Facts:** The brief facts leading to the present appeal are that the respondents herein are the owners of land to an extent of Ac.14-20 guntas, situated at Hasanparthy, Pembarthi and Keshavapoor villages. The lands were acquired for excavation of 1R/DBM-23 canal. Initially, preliminary notifications under Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (for short, the Act) were issued on 12.03.1982 and 13.03.1982

by invoking urgency clause and possession of the lands was taken over on 08.08.1984. Later, the said proceedings were lapsed for various reasons, which are unnecessary for the disposal of present appeal.

Subsequently, fresh preliminary notifications were issued on 14.06.1989 and 15.06.1989, and after considering the claims of the respondents/claimants, the appellant/Land Acquisition Officer passed an Award dated 31.03.1993 fixing market value of Rs.12,000/- per acre in respect of Hasanaparthi village, Rs.7,000/- per acre in respect of Pambarthi village and Rs.9,000/- in respect of Keshavapoor village, as against the claims of the respondents for Rs.70,000/- per acre. Dissatisfied with the same, the respondents herein sought reference for enhancement of compensation. Before the reference Court, the respondents/claimants to support their case, examined P.Ws.1 to 5 and relied upon Exs.A-1 to A-4. The appellant/Land Acquisition Officer, to support his case, examined R.W.1 and relied upon Ex.B-1.

The reference Court, by relying upon Exs.A-3 and A-4 and also the oral evidence of P.Ws.4 and 5, doubled the market value fixed by the Land Acquisition Officer for the lands acquired in the said three villages. The reference Court also granted other statutory benefits i.e., additional amount of compensation @ 12% per annum from the date of taking possession of the lands till the date of the Award, and also interest for the first year @ 9% per annum from the date of taking possession and subsequently @ 15% per annum till the amounts are deposited with the reference Court and also granted solatium of 30%. Challenging the same, the Land Acquisition Officer filed the present appeal.

**Held:** In the result, the appeal is partly allowed as follows:

- (i) The findings of the reference Court with regard to enhancement of market value is confirmed;
- (ii) The amount granted by the reference Court in the form of 12% additional interest from the date of taking possession (prior to the notification) is modified to that of granting 12% additional market value under Section 23(1-A) of the Act from the date of notification till the date of Award on the market value fixed under Section 23(1) of the Act;
- (iii) The grant of benefits under Section 34 of the Act by the appellant/Land Acquisition Officer or under Section 28 by the reference Court from the date of taking possession which is prior to the notification is modified by directing to pay such interest from the date on which the Government gets right to take

**notional possession** either under Section 17 or under Section 16 of the Act. In the present case, the respondents/claimants are entitled for such interest from the date of Award till the date of deposit. Such interest is payable on three components i.e., market value, additional market value and solatium;

(iv) The respondents/claimants are also entitled to additional interest @ 15% per annum on compensation i.e., market value, additional market value and solatium towards rent/damages for use and occupation of the land from the date of possession (prior to the valid notifications) i.e., 08.08.1984 till the date of passing of Award i.e., 31.03.1993.



### **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE N. TUKARAMJI**

**Acts/Rules:** Section 166(1)(c) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

**Case Details:** Shyamala Shamala Samala Swarupa Vs. Koyyada Srinivas in M.A.C.M.A. No. 24 of 2019. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 28-02-2022.

**Facts:** The case of the petitioners in brief is that on 13.11.2015 at about 6 p.m. while Samala Mohan/deceased was returning home on cycle on the main road near the house of Tejavath Susheela, one ambulance bearing registration No. TS-03-UA- 5528 driven by its driver in a rash and negligent manner struck the cycle from behind which resulted in severe injuries and while being shifted to the hospital, he succumbed to injuries.

The petitioners pleaded that by the date of accident the deceased was aged about 50 years and used to earn Rs.12,500/- per month as an agriculturist and also by working in Sindhura Fertilisers, Pesticides and Seeds. Thus for the loss of dependency the petitioners claimed compensation of Rs.20 lakhs.

The Tribunal after considering the material placed on record allowed the petition in part and awarded Rs.6,55,000/- with interest at 7.5% per annum and proportionate costs and all the respondents were jointly and severally liable to pay the compensation.

**Held:** The age of the deceased is 50 years. As per the dictum of Sarla Verma & Ors Vs Delhi Transport Corp. & Anr (ACJ 2013 Page 1409) , the appropriate multiplier is 13. The same shall be employed in assessing compensation. Correspondingly, if the above

arrived values are multiplied, i.e., Rs.75,000/- x 13, the sum would be Rs.9,75,000/- and the same is awarded towards loss of dependency.

As per the dictum of National Insurance Company Limited Vs. Pranay Sethi ((2017) 16 SCC 680), the petitioners are entitled to Rs.15,000/- towards loss of Estate; Rs.15,000/- towards funeral charges; and Rs.40,000/- to 1st appellant / 1st petitioner towards spousal consortium, towards conventional heads.

Further the Hon'ble Apex Court, in United India Insurance Co. Ltd. vs. Satinder Kaur @ Satwinder Kaur and others in Civil Appeal No.2705/2020 dated 30.06.2020 fortified the comprehensive interpretation of 'consortium' given in Magma General Insurance co. Ltd. vs. Nanu Ram & ors.4, that the amounts for loss of consortium shall be awarded to the child who lose the care and protection of their parents as 'parental consortium' and that compensation can be awarded only for loss of consortium but not for the loss of love and affection. Therefore, the petitioners 2 to 4 are entitled to Rs.40,000/- each towards parental consortium.

In effect, the compensation awarded to the appellants/petitioners by the Tribunal is modified in the following terms, viz., :

(i)	Loss of dependency	:	Rs.9,75,000/-
(ii)	Loss of Estate	:	Rs. 15,000/-
(iii)	Funeral expenses	:	Rs. 15,000/-
(iv)	Parental Consortium	:	Rs.1,20,000/-
(v)	Spousal Consortium	:	Rs. 40,000/

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TOTAL : Rs.11,65,000/  
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In the result, the appeal is allowed in part as under:

(i) the appellants/petitioners are awarded compensation of Rs.11,65,000/- (Rupees eleven lakhs sixty-five thousand only) with interest at 7.5% per annum and proportionate costs from the date of petition till realization;

(ii) the respondents are jointly and severally liable to pay the compensation;

(iii) the amounts if any deposited by the respondents in satisfying the award dues, shall be given credit.

(iv) the respondents are directed to deposit the enhanced compensation amount with interest within one month from the date of receipt of copy of the order;

(v) After deposit of the remaining/enhanced compensation amount with interest, the appellants/petitioners are permitted to withdraw as apportioned in the Award by the Tribunal.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE A. VENKATESHWARA REDDY**

**Acts/Rules:** Article 227 of the Constitution of India; Order-47, Rule-1, Order-VIII, Rule-9, Order-47, Rule-1 and Section 114 of the Civil Procedure Code and Section 22(3)(f) Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

**Case Details:** Smt. Sana Lakshmi Devi Died per Lrs. Vs M/s Prime Properties in CRP No. 204 of 2022. [\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

**Date of Judgment:** 14-03-2022.

**Facts:** This Civil Revision Petition is filed under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, assailing the order dated 29.12.2021 in IA No.1061 of 2021 in IA No.891 of 2021 in OS No.898 of 2001 on the file of the I Additional Senior Civil Judge, Ranga Reddy District at L.B. Nagar.

A common order dated 29.12.2021 was passed in IA No.1061 of 2021 in IA No.891 of 2021, IA No.1062 of 2021 in IA No.892 of 2021 and IA No.1063 of 2021 in IA No.893 of 2021 in OS No.898 of 2001. However, the petitioners/ respondents 3 to 11/defendants 3 to 11 have assailed the orders in IA No.1061 of 2021 in IA No.891 of 2021 in OS No.898 of 2001, through this Civil Revision Petition.

**Held:** Undisputedly, the power of review has its own limitations and the order or judgment may be open to review *inter alia* if there is a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record and permitting the order to stand will lead to failure of justice. A review is by no means an appeal in disguise whereby an erroneous decision is reheard and corrected, but lies only for a patent error. Thus in exercise of power of review, it is not permissible to rehear and correct an erroneous decision.

The sum and substance of the aforesaid discussion is that the trial Court has committed grave error in allowing the review petitions by totally substituting the earlier order dated 29.11.2021 with the order impugned dated 29.12.2021 in exercise of powers under Section 114 and Order-47, Rule-1 CPC. Though the learned Judicial Officer has referred to the judgment of Supreme Court in **Ram Sahu's** case (2020 LawSuite (SC) 685), in impugned order at para-12, no attempt was made either to distinguish the same or to follow the authoritative pronouncement made by the



Hon'ble Supreme Court on the scope of review petitions. When the facts of the present case are tested on the touch stone of principles laid by the Supreme Court in the above decisions, the answer is in the negative, the order impugned suffers from jurisdictional error and infirmities. The learned Judicial Officer is totally misdirected as to the scope of review under Section 114 and Order-47, Rule-1 of CPC in passing the order impugned dated 29.12.2021 and it is not sustainable, liable to be set aside.





## Statement of work done in the High Court as on 31-03-2022

NATURE OF CASES	PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH I.E., AS ON 01.01.2022	INSTITUTIONS FROM 01.01.2022 TO 31.03.2022	DISPOSALS FROM 01.01.2022 TO 31.03.2022	PENDENCY
(A) ORIGINAL SIDE (CIVIL)	143355	17288	15823	144820
(B) APPELLATE SIDE (CIVIL)	62144	1798	3156	60786
(C) CRIMINAL SIDE	34530	3428	3320	34638

### GRAND TOTAL:

GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	205499	19086	18979	205606
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES	34530	3428	3320	34638
GRAND TOTAL OF MAIN CASES	240029	22514	22299	240244



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



## Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position of Judicial Officers in the State of Telangana as on 31-03-2022

SL. NO.	CATEGORY			SANCTIONED STRENGTH	WORKING STRENGTH	VACANCIES
	<b>DISTRICT JUDGES</b>					
	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of posts</b>	<b>Officers working</b>			
	District and Sessions Judges working under 65% quota	94	74 (41+15=56 Regular Officers includes one officer for promotion under 65% quota is kept in abeyance, excludes two officers selected under 65% quota are working in Commercial Court & FTSC Court respectively and officers working under Rule 14(1)-1, Rule 15-19)	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>
	District and Sessions Judges working under Direct Recruitment under 25% quota	36	21			
	District and Sessions Judges working under Accelerated Recruitment under 10% quota	14	5			
	Two Special Courts for trial and disposal of Commercial disputes			2	2 (One Officer promoted under 65% quota + one Officer promoted under Rule 15)	0
	Fast Track Courts			22	18	4
	Fast Track Special Courts (Sanctioned vide GO.Ms.No.58 Law (LA, LA&J Home Courts A2) Dept. dated 19.12.2019 for a period of one year)			36	2 (One Officer promoted under 65% quota + one officer promoted under Rule 15)	34
<b>2</b>	<b>SENIOR CIVIL JUDGES</b>			102	70 (Including 25 (4-21) Senior Civil Judges working under Rule 14)	32
	<b>Fast Track Courts</b>			16	0	16
<b>3</b>	<b>JUNIOR CIVIL JUDGES</b>			228	226 (Excluding 25 (4-21) temporarily promoted Senior Civil Judges)	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>550</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>132</b>

### ❖ FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN JUDICIAL SERVICE:

**CIVIL JUDGES-2021:**

The High Court vide its Notification No. 282/2021-RC, dated 12-02-2021 notified 12 vacancies in the cadre of Civil Judge for the year 2021 and placed the same in the High Court's website.

However, due to pandemic of COVID-19, lockdown imposed by the State of Telangana, the further process of recruitment could not be taken up. Accordingly, the High Court filed an IA in C.A.No.1867/2006, praying the Hon'ble Apex Court for extension of time to complete the recruitment process.

**CIVIL JUDGES-2022:**

On 09-03-2022, the High Court notified 38 posts in the website. Further recruitment process is in progress, i.e., Registry is taking steps to issue detailed notification for 50 posts (12+38) of JCJ and by taking technical assistance of the Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. For conducting screening test etc.



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



## Sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancy position of Ministerial Staff in District Courts as on 31-03-2022

<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>7891</b>
<b>Working Strength</b>	<b>4999</b>
<b>Vacancies</b>	<b>2892</b>

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	524	414	110
2	KARIMNAGAR	849	507	342
3	KHAMMAM	492	328	164
4	MAHABUBNAGAR	720	417	303
5	MEDAK	489	299	190
6	NALGONDA	695	377	318
7	NIZAMABAD	435	310	125
8	RANGA REDDY	1363	782	581
9	WARANGAL	515	375	140
10	CITY CIVIL COURT, HYDERABAD	800	498	302
11	CITY SMALL CAUSES COURT, HYDERABAD	155	100	55
12	MSJ COURT, HYD.	674	489	185
13	PRINCIPAL SPL. JUDGE FOR CBI CASES, HYD	180	103	77
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7891</b>	<b>4999</b>	<b>2892</b>

**FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA  
(Court Masters and Personal Secretaries to the Hon'ble Judges and Registrars):**

The High Court issued Circular vide ROC.No. 1598/2021-RC, dated 28.12.2021 for filling-up of 25 posts of Court Masters and Personal Secretaries to the Hon'ble Judges and Registrars, from among the eligible staff members, by promotion of approved probationers from persons working in Division-II other than category 2 of Telangana High Court Service and by transfer of approved probationers from the Categories of 2 to 12 of Telangana Judicial Ministerial and Subordinate Service Rules, 2018, Categories 1 to 3 of Division-II and Categories 1 & 2 of Division-III of Telangana State Legal Services Authority Service.

After conducting skill tests on 12-02-2022 and oral interviews on 15-02-2022, appointment orders were issued to 22 candidates out of 25 posts notified.



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



## District wise Statement of the Institutions, Disposal and Pendency of Cases from 01-01-2022 to 31-03-2021

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	1,385	10,547	1,085	12,076	26,027	10,828
2	HYDERABAD: i) CITY CIVIL COURT	4,962	57,831	4,944	70	421	27
	ii) CITY SMALL CAUSES COURT	156	1,264	178	0	0	0
	iii) METROPOLITAN SESSIONS JUDGE UNIT	39	225	147	36,719	79,036	36,213
	iv) TRIBUNALS /SPL.COURTS	120	3,945	71	2	68	0
	v) CBI COURTS	0	1	1	56	1,719	64
3	KARIMNAGAR	2,841	28,238	2,403	10,690	52,894	9,939
4	KHAMMAM	2,149	17,426	2,210	25,691	34,917	24,867
5	MAHABOONAGAR	2,879	27,981	1,849	6,657	37,293	5,952
6	MEDAK	2,509	21,939	1,748	17,230	28,635	16,346
7	NALGONDA	2,875	32,490	2,408	16,006	53,276	14,948
8	NIZAMABAD	1,282	12,231	1,265	2,523	17,526	2,439
9	RANGAREDDY	11,950	80,937	9,775	28,270	1,00,338	30,608
10	WARANGAL	3,296	33,031	2,690	4,637	39,590	3,599
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							



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



## Activities of Telangana State Legal Services Authority

**FROM JANUARY, 2022 TO MARCH, 2022**

### ● **Activities of State Legal Services Authority:**

- Project CACA in collaboration with TSLSA, has conducted an online Workshop through Zoom App on 24.01.2022 with the principals of various schools on the topic 'Children's Safety & Wellbeing' to sensitize them in various legislation's viz., POCSO Act, JJ Act and several aspects of child safety.



The Secretaries of all the DLSAs in the State have also participated in the above workshop. The Member Secretary, TSLSA, was the chief guest for the workshop and sensitized the participants on various legislations and aspects of child rights.

- **On 07.02.2022**, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority interacted with the Director General of Police, Director of Prosecutions, Commissioners of Police, Hyderabad, Rachakonda & Cyberabad, Joint Commissioner of Traffic, Commissioner, GHMC, and Secretaries of Metropolitan Legal Services Authority and DLSA, Ranga Reddy to sort out strategy for settlement of Criminal Compoundable Cases, GHMC cases, MV Act cases etc. in the upcoming National Lok Adalat scheduled to be held on 12.03.2022.
- **On 08.02.2022**, the Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority and the Secretary, High Court Legal Services Committee have jointly conducted interaction meeting with the State Officials of Insurance Companies, Telangana State Road Transport Authority (TSRTC) for settlement of MVOP and MACMA appeals pending before the courts in the ensuing National Lok Adalat scheduled to be held on 12.03.2022.
- **On 10.02.2022**, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority along with the Member Secretary interacted virtually with



all the Police Officials in the State, Director of Prosecutions, Chairpersons & Secretaries of all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana with regard to settlement of various categories of cases in the ensuing National Lok Adalat.

- **On 11.02.2022**, the Member Secretary and the Administrative Officer, Telangana State Legal Services Authority have also convened a meeting with the Joint Commissioner of Police and other officials of Traffic Police Department for settlement of cases registered under MV Act in the ensuing National Lok Adalat.
- **On 15.02.2022**, the Member Secretary and the Administrative Officer, Telangana State Legal Services Authority have conducted meeting with the Bank Officials for settlement of good number of bank cases including Pre-litigation cases in the ensuing National Lok Adalat.
- **On 17.02.2022**, the Member Secretary and the Administrative Officer, Telangana State Legal Services Authority and the Secretary, High Court Legal Services Committee have conducted meeting with the officials of Insurance Companies & TSRTC for settlement of good number of cases pertaining to their organizations in the ensuing National Lok Adalat.
- **On 19.02.2022**, the Member Secretary and the Administrative Officer, TSLSA, have visited Old Age Home for Disabled Persons at Moosarambagh, Hyderabad and enquired about the facilities with the inmates of the home.



- **On 24.02.2022**, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority and the Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee and the Member Secretary have conducted Virtual Meeting with the Regional Managers of Insurance Companies and the Chairperson and Secretary of City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad for settlement of good number of insurance cases pending before the courts in the ensuing National Lok Adalat.



- On **24.02.2022**, in response to the letter addressed to the I & PR Department, the team sent by I & PR Department has recorded the message of Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority on the occasion of National Lok Adalat to create the awareness and to utilize the services of National Lok Adalat for settlement of cases and for giving State wide publicity through I & PR Department of the State Government.



Free Legal Aid and Advice Centre was established in the 81<sup>st</sup> All India Industrial Exhibition at Exhibition Grounds, Nampally, Hyderabad. The Centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority on **28-02-2022** for creating awareness on various Legal Services Activities among the visitors. The Member Secretary, the Administrative Officer, the Secretaries of CCCLSA, MLSA, Hyderabad and DLSA, Ranga Reddy, Panel Lawyers, Press and Electronic Media and visitors have attended the Inaugural function.

The photographs with different information about the legal services activities are displayed in the stall for the benefit of the visitors. Pamphlets, Brochures, Booklets, Application Forms for legal aid, Applications for Lok Adalat etc., in vernacular language are made available at the centre for distribution to the general public visiting the centre. Theme Song of NALSA and TSLSA, Documentaries on various Legal Services Schemes are also being displayed on the Projector Screen for the benefit of the general public visiting the stall.

The Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA on this occasion has addressed the gathering and envisaged about the availability of various Legal Services Programmes and also utilize the Lok Adalat Mechanism for amicable settlement of pending and pre-litigation disputes.

- **On 04.03.2022**, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority along with the Member Secretary has interacted virtually with the Chairpersons of all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana with regard to settlement of various categories of cases in the National Lok Adalat held on 12.03.2022.
- **Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijayasen Reddy, Judge**, High Court of Telangana and Administrative Judge, Nizamabad has attended Legal Awareness Programme on NALSA (Effective Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Scheme) 2015, NALSA (Protection & Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015 and NALSA (Legal Services to Mentally Ill & Mentally Disabled Persons) Scheme, 2015 on **05.03.2022** at Nizamabad.



His Lordship has distributed battery operated Tricycles to the Physically and Mentally handicapped persons belong to Schedule Tribe Community and Weaker sections. Judicial Officers, Advocates and PLVs have participated in the programme.

● **International Women's Day on 08.03.2022:**

The Member Secretary & Administrative Officer, Telangana State Legal Services Authority and the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Ranga Reddy have visited Old Age Home for Disabled Persons at Moosarambagh, Hyderabad and conducted a programme on the eve of 'Women's Day'. Sarees and Nighties were distributed to the inmates in coordination with NGOs. Medical Camp was also conducted in the premises and medicines were also distributed to the needy.

● **On 10.03.2022**, the Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority has attended the meeting of State Mental Health Authority at the office of Commissioner of Health and Family Welfare, Hyderabad as Special Invitee to discuss on effective implementation of State Mental Health Act 2017 in Telangana State.

● **On 15.03.2022**, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman and the Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority have participated in the virtual interaction Meet conducted by the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority with all the State Legal Services Authorities in connection with the National Lok Adalat held on 12.03.2022.

● **On 16.03.2022**, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority along with the Member Secretary have conducted Virtual Meeting with the Chairpersons and Secretaries of all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State, Director General of Police, Director of Prosecutions, Commissioners of Police, Hyderabad, Cyberabad and Rachakonda, Joint Commissioner of Police (Traffic) and Superintendents of Police of all the districts with regard to the successful conducting of the National Lok Adalat in the State.

● **On 20.03.2022**, the Lions Club has conducted a Zonal conference at Secunderabad. Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA was invited as Chief Guest and the Member Secretary, TSLSA was invited as Special Invitee to the said programme. In the said programme, wheel chairs were distributed to the physically challenged persons from the hands of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman. The Lions Club also donated a sum of Rs. 50,000/- to the Telangana State Legal Services Authority through cheque dated 20.03.2022 which was handed over to the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA.



- On 26.03.2022, the Member Secretary & Administrative Officer, Telangana State Legal Services Authority have visited Shishu Vihar (Girls) Home at Ameerpet and Spl. Home for Boys at Bachupally, Hyderabad in view of the directions of Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court of the State of Telangana and enquired about the existing facilities with the inmates of the home.



- On 29.03.2022, the Member Secretary & Administrative Officer, Telangana State Legal Services Authority have visited Children Home (Girls) at Nimboliadda and also Children Home (Boys), Saidabad at Hyderabad in view of the directions of Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court of the State of Telangana and enquired about the facilities with the inmates of the home.



● **Activities of District Legal Services Authorities:**

- **Legal Awareness Camp on the eve of “NATIONAL Girl Child Day On 24.01.2022”:**



As per the Calender of Activites, all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed “**National Girl Child Day**” on **24.01.2022** and created awareness among the public about the importance of protection of girl child.

- **Legal Awareness Camp on the eve of “international Cancer Day” On 04.02.2022:**



As per the Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have conducted Legal Awareness Programme on “**International Cancer Day**” on **04.02.2022** and arranged medical camps with the help of Medical Department and NGOs.

- **On 10.02.2022** the Chairperson and the Secretary, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad has visited Girls Home / observation home for girls at Nimboli Adda and enquired with the children about their difficulties and created awareness about their rights and emphasized the Staff of Girls home to be child friendly.
- **On 12.02.2022**, the Secretary, DLSA, Mahabubnagar has visited and interacted with the Fishermen / Migrated labour at Manchalakatta,

Krishna River Bank, Malleshwaram Village, Kollapur who are suffering with severe wounds and other health ailments. A letter was addressed to the DMHO, Nagarkurnool for providing medical aid through Medical Camp to the needy fishermen. Legal Assistance was given to (09) children for getting Interim Compensation from the State Government in POCSO cases.

- **On 16.02.2022**, the Secretary, DLSA, Warangal and the District Collector, Mulugu opened “Legal Aid Stall” at Medaram which is Telangana’s largest biennial Tribal Festival / Fair. The DLSA has conducted (4) Legal Awareness Programmes from 16.02.2022 to 19.02.2022 during the festival period.
- **International Women’s Day:**
  - (1). As per the Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed “International Women’s Day” on **08.03.2022** and conducted various programmes and created awareness on Legal Services Authorities Act, Women related Laws, Fundamental Rights & Duties, Right to Freedom.
  - (2). DLSA, Karimnagar has observed “International Women’s Day” and conducted Legal Awareness Camps and also opened a Stall for creating legal awareness and distributed publicity material with regard to NALSA Schemes and Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
  - (3). DLSA, Mahabubnagar has observed “International Women’s Day” and conducted several competitions to women, senior citizens, and court staff and distributed prizes to winners and runners. The Chairman, DLSA, Mahabubnagar has addressed the gathering and encouraged all the women Advocates and employees for their empowerment in every field of life.
  - (4). **On 08.03.2022** on the eve of International Women’s Day the City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad has conducted Legal Awareness Programme at Nyaya Seva Sadan. In the said programme, Malavath Purna Youngest Girl, who climbed Everest Mountain has participated as Chief Guest and she was felicitated by the Hon’ble Chairperson, CCCLSA, Hyderabad. Women Judicial Officers, Judicial Staff, Para Legal Volunteers and Law Students have participated in the programme.

(5). DLSA, Khammam has observed “International Women’s Day” from 8<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2022. Special Teams were constituted with Legal Aid Counsel and Para Legal Volunteers organized 116 awareness programmes in the above said week. As part of the programmes, the Secretary, DLSA along with DLSA member has felicitated one old woman who was running an Old Age Home, free of cost.

- The Secretary, DLSA, Nalgonda has conducted a camp to all the Hostel Wardens of Pre-metric & Post-metric in Nalgonda town at Nyaya Seva Sadan on NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 in co-ordination with Seva Barathi NGO and distributed Covid-19 testing kits on **24.03.2022**.

#### ● **Success Stories:**

- DLSA, Khammam received an application from someone regarding excess collection of amounts by the Gas Delivery Boy. DLSA, Khammam has summoned the District Civil Supplies Officer and explained about the problem, in turn the Officer has instructed to all the Gas Agencies not to collect excess amount.
- Upon perusal of a newspaper article published on 09.02.2022 in Eenadu Main Edition with respect to abandonment and forceful eviction of old aged couple namely Sri Ramanna and Smt. Kistamma by their sons three months back upon transferring their land of Ac. 3-20 gts., and since then the said old age couple are residing in a KIOSK at Amarchinta on a monthly rent of Rs. 300/-.

Basing on the above, Suo moto cognizance was taken by MLSC, Mahabubnagar district registered PLC No. 01/2022 and issued notices to the sons of old age couple and after conducting negotiations and mediation between the parties and the matter was settled amicably.

- A case in MVOP No.136/2021 on the file of III Addl. District Judge’s Court, Karimnagar filed by the petitioner No. 1 to 4 u/s 166(1)(C) of M.V. Act against the respondent Nos. 1 to 4 of claiming compensation of Rs.90,00,000/- on account of death of Dorgam @ Durgam Mogili, S/o Lingaiah i.e., the husband of the petitioner No.1 in a road accident that occurred on 19-09-2020 at 04.00 P.M. In view of the special efforts put in by the DLSA, Karimnagar and Lok Adalat Bench, the matter was settled amicably on 12.03.2022 between both the parties and an amount of Rs. 75,00,000/- was awarded to the Petitioners No. 1 to 4.
- A case in G.W.O.P. No. 19/2016 was filed by a father before the III Addl. District Court, Gadwal on 24.08.2015 for custody of minor Child namely



M.Dharma Murthu Sai @ Sai Rakshith from the mother. The marriage of Petitioner and Respondent was solemnized on 14.05.2011. On 29.09.2012 the Respondent gave birth to M.Dharma Murthy Sai @ Sai Rakshith and due to some differences the respondent i.e., wife of the Petitioner left the company of the Petitioner on 22.7.2015.

After Six years of filing of this Guardian Wards O.P., the Petitioner and Respondent came to the Mandal Legal Services Committee, Gadwal during National Lok Adalat held on 12.3.2022 and after successful Mediation and Conciliation the parties agreed for amicable settlement and to live together and lead a happy marital life thereafter and accordingly the matter was settled in National Lok Adalat on 12.03.2022.

● **Regular Lok Adalats:**

- In Regular Lok Adalats, during the months of January, February and March, 2022, **2325** cases were settled, out of which **205** are Pre-Litigation cases and **2120** are pending cases by awarding an amount of **Rs. 36,19,38,871/-**.

● **National Lok Adalat:**

- **On 12.03.2022**, National Lok Adalat was successfully conducted throughout the State of Telangana and a total number of **3,36,929** (i.e., **19,252** pre-litigation and **3,17,677** pending litigation) cases were disposed of and an amount of **Rs. 98,78,09,597/-** was awarded as compensation.



● **Legal Aid Beneficiaries:**

- During the months of January, February and March, 2022, the Legal Services Institutions appointed **664** Panel Advocates to the needy persons and legal advice was given to **2736** persons.



**Disclaimer:** Above statements are compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the Telangana State Legal Services Authority.



## Statistics of High Court Legal Services Committee

### a) Conducting Lok Adalats:

The High Court Legal Services Committee has conducted one (1) National Lok Adalat on 12.03.2022 as per the directions of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi and the Hon'ble Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, for settlement of various categories of pending cases on the file of Hon'ble High Court and also Pre-Litigation Cases referred to the Lok Adalat.

Statement showing the number of cases settled in Lok Adalat conducted on 12.03.2022:

Sl. No	No. of Pre-litigation cases taken up	No. of Pre-litigation cases settled	PLC Cases Settled Amount (in Rs.)	No. of Pending Cases taken up	No. of Pending Cases Settled	Pending Cases Settled Amount	Total Amount (PLC+Pending Cases)
1	10	9	1,02,65,443/-	733	446	7,47,34,557/-	8,50,00,000/-

### b) Providing Legal Aid:

Apart from conducting Lok Adalats, the High Court Legal Services Committee is also providing Legal Aid to the eligible applicants/petitioners for filing Appeals, Writ Petitions etc., before the Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana.

Statistical information in respect of Legal Aid provided during the period from January, 2022 to March, 2022:

Sl.No.	Month	SC	ST	Women	General	In Custody	Total
1	January, 2022	1	--	22	11	5	39
2	February, 2022	3	--	6	3	11	23
3	March, 2022	1	--	8	7	27	43
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>105</b>



**Disclaimer:** Above statements are compiled on the basis of figures & Information received from the Telangana State Legal Services Committee.



## Activities of Telangana State Judicial Academy

**(For the period of January, 2022 to March, 2022)**

The Telangana State Judicial Academy had conducted various training programmes and webinars from 01.01.2022 to 31.03.2022. The training programmes during the period principally focused on the newly recruited junior civil judges of II Basic Course who were undergoing their first spell of training and one District & Sessions Judge who was undergoing first spell of first foundation course. The training programmes consisted of topics pertaining to core areas on civil and criminal side focusing more on the practical aspects.

Their Lordships, Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Rajasheker Reddy, Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman, Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Abhishek Reddy, and Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy, Judges, High Court for the State of Telangana addressed the Judicial Officers on several topics including Judicial Ethics & Judicial Discipline.



Hon'ble Judges, Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Yethirajulu, Hon'ble Sri Justice M.Seetharama Murthi, Hon'ble Sri Justice M.N. Rao, Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kodanda Ram and Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Seshasayana Reddy, former Judges of the High Court enlightened the officers with their rich experience and knowledge on important topics such as 'Jurisdiction, Resjudicata, Destruction Rules' etc.

On 17.03.2022, the awards of 'Justice M.N. Rao's Gold Medals' for the year, 2021 for the best trainee Junior Civil Judges of I Basic Course were awarded to Ms. Deepa Kasaragadda, I Addl. JCJ-cum-I Addl. J.M.F.C, Kothagudem, Khammam District

and Sri Sai Kiran Kasamala, II Metropolitan Magistrate-cum-Spl.J.M.F.C Railways, Secunderabad by the Hon'ble Sri Justice Satish Chandra Sharma, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief, T.S. Judicial Academy, in the presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice M.N Rao, the founder of the awards. In the said ceremony, Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Rajashekar Reddy, Judge High Court for the State of Telangana and the President, T.S. Judicial Academy, and the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court and Hon'ble Sri Justice Challa Kodanda Ram, Former Judge High Court have participated.



On 11.03.2022, Cancer Awareness Programme and Medical Camp was conducted by the Academy in collaboration with District Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad and M.N.J. Institute of Anthology and Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad.

Dr. Jayalatha, Director, M.N.J. Institute of Anthology and Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad has addressed the trainee Judicial Officers regarding the services provided in the hospital for cancer patients and also discussed Cancer Awareness and the attitude towards cancer screening in India.

L.V Prasad Eye Institute, KIMS, DM& HO, Secunderabad and Chiranjeevi Eye and Blood Bank and Manjith Diagnostics also took part in the Medical Camp.

On 25.03.2022 and 26.03.2022 the Academy conducted ICT outreach programme for newly appointed 65 Junior Civil Judges and for newly appointed District Judge. **Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Rajashekar Reddy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & President, T.S. Judicial Academy** inaugurated the programme. In the training programme, the master trainers namely Sri. D. Kiran Kumar, Prl. Senior Civil Judge, R.R. District, Smt. G. Radhika, V Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Criminal Courts, Nampally, Sri Ch. Jithendhar, Senior Civil Judge, Suryapet, Nalgonda District,

Sri G. Praveen Kumar, XXI Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court have taken sessions pertaining to ICT & e-Courts Induction Programme (EC\_17\_2022 & EC\_18\_2022).



Sri D. Ramakanth, Registrar (I.T.-cum-Central Project Co-ordinator) interacted with trainee judicial officers.

On 31.03.2022 Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Rajasheker Reddy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and President, Board of Governors of the Telangana State Judicial Academy participated in the closing session/valedictory session and addressed the trainee judicial officers.



**Disclaimer:** Above statements are compiled on the basis of Information received from the Telangana State Judicial Academy.



## District Court Events

### ● Adilabad:

- **Digital Inauguration of Fast Track Special Court for Expeditious Trial and Disposal of Rape and POCSO Act Cases, Adilabad:**

Hon'ble the Chief Justice Satish Chandra Sharma Garu And Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman Garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Administrative Judge of Adilabad District Inaugurated Digitally Fast Track Special Court for Expeditious Trial and Disposal of Rape and POCSO Act Cases, Adilabad on 21-02-2022.



○ **Inauguration of Fast Track Special Courts for Expeditious Trial and Disposal of Rape and POCSO Act Cases, at Asifabad and Mancherial:**

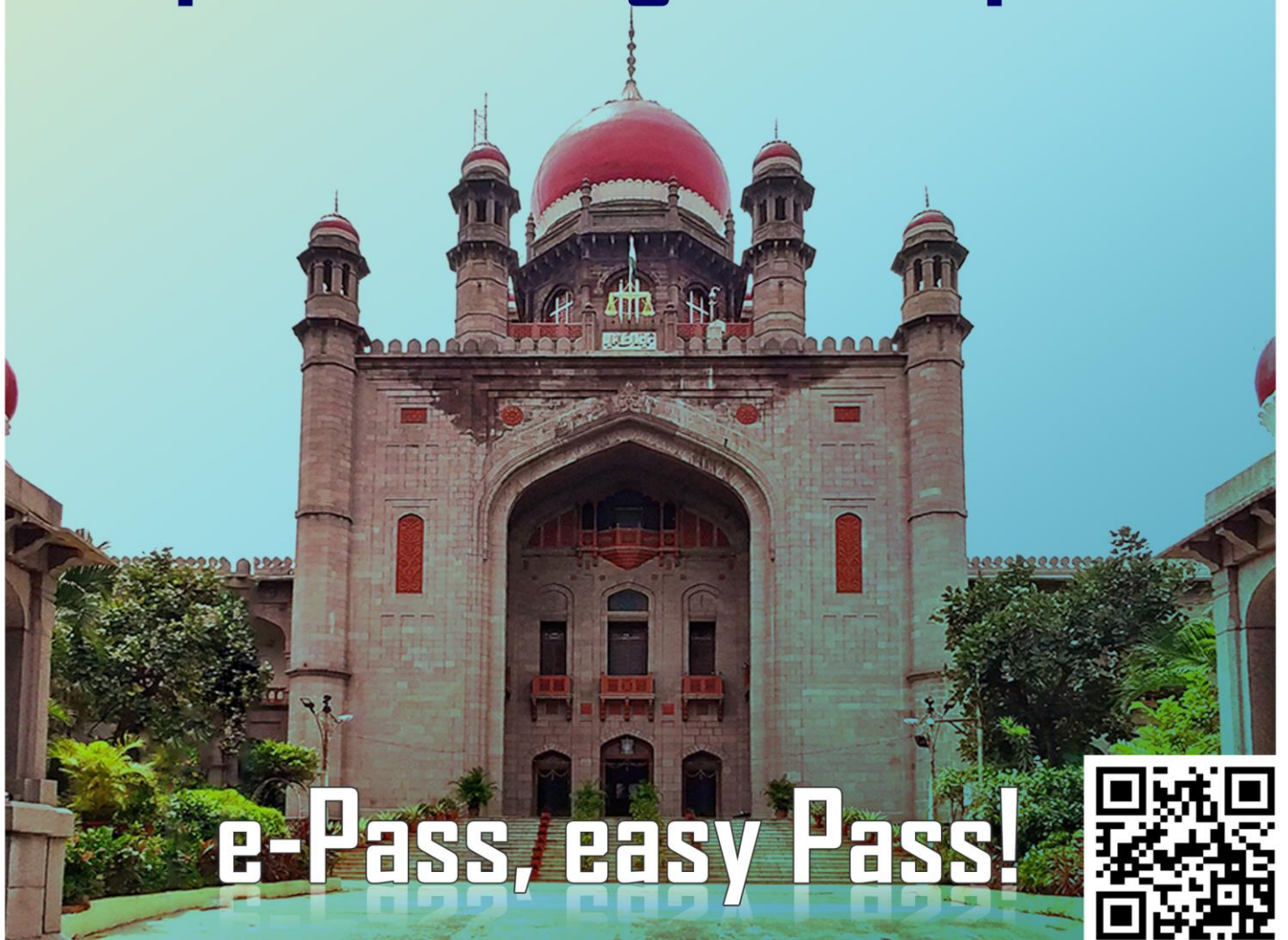
Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Lakshman Garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Administrative Judge of Adilabad District Inaugurated Fast Track Special Courts for Expeditious Trial and Disposal of Rape and POCSO Act Cases at Asifabad and Mancherial on 13-03-2022.





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