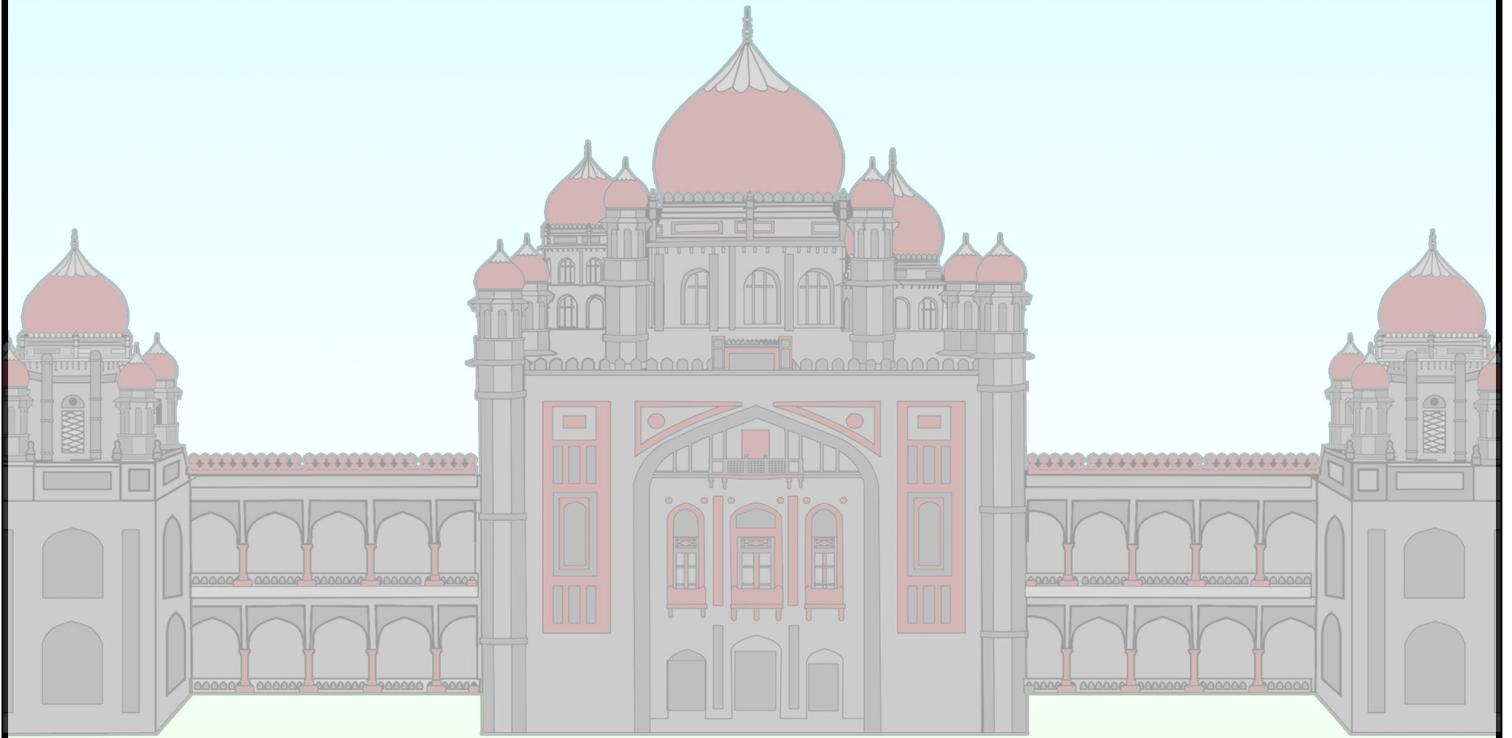


HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA



e-Newsletter

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HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

UJJAL BHUYAN

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FOREWORD

This quarter had begun on a happy note in that, a few weeks ago, Covid -19, was a great threat to mankind and after the last three waves of it and in counter to it the massive vaccination drives conducted, helped to contain it and the threat has receded slowly to bring back the normalcy in the working of judiciary and a health camp has been conducted which has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri Justice K. Lakshman and Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijaysen Reddy in the High Court.

Two other important events viz, the laying of the foundation stone of the Central Record Block in the premises of the High Court by Hon'ble Chief Minister in the august presence of the Hon'ble The Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice N. V. Ramana and Hon'ble Chief Justice and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court and launching of 32 judicial districts by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice N.V. Ramana alongwith Hon'ble Chief Minister in the presence of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court have also taken place in this quarter.

In this quarter, Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Ujjal Bhuyan has inaugurated the two days training program for the Junior Advocates jointly conducted by Telangana State Bar Council and ICFAI University and several POSCO Courts have also been inaugurated in several districts of the Telangana State by Hon'ble High Court Judges.

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao



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HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT



Hon'ble The Chief Justice
Ujjal Bhuyan



Hon'ble Sri Justice
P. Naveen Rao



Hon'ble Dr. Justice
Shameem Akther



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



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



Hon'ble Smt. Justice
P. Sree Sudha



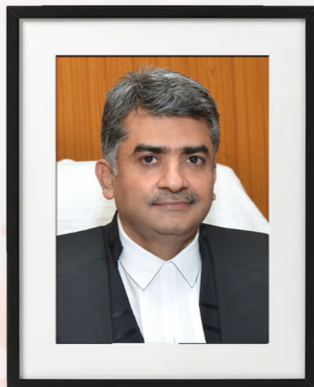
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Hon'ble Dr. Justice
G. Radha Rani



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



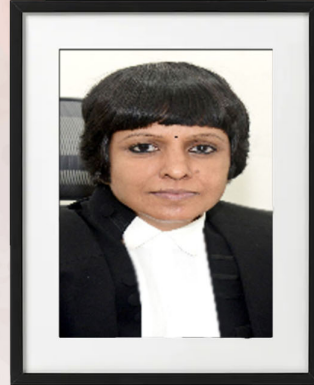
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Surepalli Nanda



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Juvvadi Sridevi



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Hon'ble Smt. Justice
G. Anupama Chakravarthy



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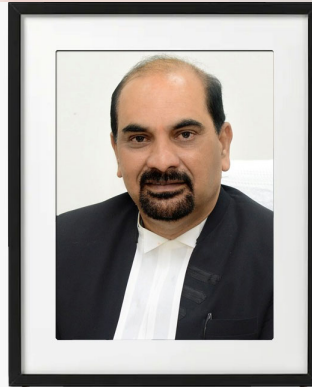
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Hon'ble Sri Justice
Nagesh Bheemapaka



Hon'ble Sri Justice
Pulla Karthik



Hon'ble Sri Justice
K. Sarath

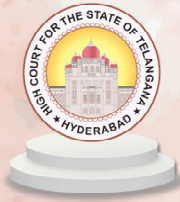


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Events of the High Court

Launching of 33 New Judicial Districts, Coterminous with Revenue Districts

Launching of 33 New Judicial Districts, coterminous with Revenue Districts on the June 2nd 2022, by Hon'ble Sri Justice N.V.Ramana, The Chief Justice of India & Hon'ble Sri K. Chandrashakar Rao, Chief Minister of Telangana and in the august presence of the then Hon'ble Sri Justice Satish Chandra Shrama, Chief Justice of Telangana, to Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, present Chief Justice of Telangana and Hon'ble Judges of the High Court Telangana.



Unveiling of the 33 New Judicial Districts Information Booklet by the Hon'ble Sri Justice N.V.Ramana, The Chief Justice of India & Hon'ble Sri K. Chandrashakar Rao, Chief Minister of Telangana and in the august presence of the then Hon'ble Sri Justice Satish Chandra Shrama, Chief Justice of Telangana, the Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, present Chief Justice of Telangana and Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge High Court for the State of Telangana.



For further information relating to 33 New Judicial Districts, the below website link of the High Court of Telangana can be visited.

https://tshc.gov.in/district_info.jsp

Swearing in ceremony of Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan as the Chief Justice of the Telangana on 28.6.2022



Hon'ble the Governor for the State of Telangana, Smt. Tamilisai Soundararajan administered the oath of office to Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan as the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana at Raj Bhavan, Hyderabad on 28.6.2022. The Chief Minister for the State of Telangana Sri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, his cabinet Ministers, Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Registrars of the High Court, Senior State Officials and other dignitaries attended the ceremony.





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

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE SRI UJJAL BHUYAN

Acts/Rules: Article 226 of Constitution of India; Section 3, 3A & 3D of National Highways Act, 1956.

Case Details: The National Highways Authority of India Vs. G. Narsing Rao & Others; WRIT APPEAL NOs.123 & 124 OF 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 22.04.2022.

Facts: The writ petition No 7374 of 2017 was filed by the respondents opposing the action of the appellant herein who was arrayed as respondent No.2 in the writ petition to acquire the land of the petitioners for the purpose of four laning of N.H.161 for the stretch covering Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola without acquiring other lands and without notice to the respondents – writ petitioners. Learned Single Judge, while hearing the writ petition, took note of the contention of the writ petitioners that alignment of the road from N.H.9 to Mamidipalli village was finalised but a departure was sought to be made from such alignment.

According to the writ petitioners there was already in existence a small cart track route. For the purpose of widening the road, there ought to be acquisition of equal extent on either side of the cart track route. Instead entire lands of the petitioners were sought to be acquired. Learned Single Judge referred to the counter affidavit of the 2nd respondent (appellant) and the plan which was allegedly accepted by the competent authority for widening the road. At that stage, learned counsel for the writ petitioners submitted that writ petitioners did not have any objection to such plan. After recording the statement of learned counsel for the writ petitioners, learned Single Judge, vide the order dated 27.04.2018 disposed of the writ petition giving liberty to the 2nd respondent (appellant herein) to proceed with the acquisition after taking note of the above observation.

Appellant thereafter filed a review petition for review of the final order dated 27.04.2018 passed in W.P.No.7374 of 2017. By the order dated 15.11.2021, learned Single Judge dismissed the review petition by taking the view that order dated 27.04.2018 was passed by the writ Court based upon the averments made in the

counter affidavit; therefore, it was a kind of admission by the appellant. Having admitted to the contention of the writ petitioners, it was not open to the appellant (respondent No.2) to file the review petition. Accordingly, the review petition was dismissed.

Thereafter, respondent No.2 as the appellant has preferred two writ appeals. W.A.No.123 of 2022 has been preferred against the order dated 15.11.2021 passed by the learned Single Judge in I.A.No.2 of 2020 (review petition) in W.P.No.7374 of 2017. It is stated that the above writ appeal has been filed within time.

Held: After referring to provisions of the National Highways Act, 1956 and the steps taken thereunder for acquisition of land, it was stated that the writ petitioners had filed objection to the notification issued under Section 3A, dated 05.12.2017 on 20.01.2018. The objections were considered but rejected vide endorsement dated 08.03.2018 taking into consideration the plan submitted by the DPR expert. After disposal of objection, notification under Section 3D was issued on 20.11.2018. Thus, on issuance of declaration under Section 3D of the National Highways Act, 1956, the land of the writ petitioners stood vested absolutely with the Central Government free from all encumbrances.

In paragraph No.16 of the said affidavit, it was stated that writ petitioners had relied upon a sketch in Writ Petition No.7374 of 2017. It was clarified that the sketch filed by the writ petitioners was not the correct plan and not as per the DPR prepared by the expert. Thus, from the above, we find that basic objection of the writ petitioners was to the acquisition of their land under the National Highways Act, 1956. According to the petitioners, their land was not required to be acquired and other land should have been acquired in equal proportion from both sides. There was deviation from the original plan i.e., the sketch relied upon.

We are afraid we can examine or adjudicate on such grievance raised by the writ petitioners. The National Highways Act, 1956 lays down the procedure for acquisition of land for laying of national highways including award of compensation. Writ petitioners have their remedy thereunder. In the facts and circumstances of the case, we are of the view that there was no occasion for any consensus amongst the parties to the writ petition. Since acquisition of land is for the purpose of four laning of national highway, which is of public interest, interference by the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India would not be justified.

That apart, there are hardly any materials placed on record by the writ petitioners to prove that execution of the four laning of N.H.161 project is actuated by mala fides to oust the writ petitioners from their land. On pleaded facts and the materials on record this Court cannot come to any such sweeping conclusion.

It is for the technical experts to determine alignment of a road. Courts are not equipped to instruct the authorities how to go about laying of roads or national highways; or which lands should be acquired and which should not be acquired for such purpose. In case of national highways, a statutory framework is in place with inbuilt remedial provisions for those affected by land acquisition for construction of such road.

Sounding a note of caution, Supreme Court in Union of India Vs. Kushala Shetty ((2011) 12 SCC 69) has mentioned that National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is a professionally managed statutory body having expertise in the field of development and maintenance of national highways. The projects involving construction of new highways and widening and development of the existing highways, which are vital for the development of infrastructure in the country, are entrusted to experts in the field of highways. It comprises of persons having vast knowledge and expertise in the field of highway development and maintenance. NHAI prepares and implements projects relating to development and maintenance of national highways after thorough study by experts in different fields. Detailed project reports are prepared keeping in view the relative factors including intensity of heavy vehicular traffic and larger public interest. Courts are not at all equipped to decide upon the viability and feasibility of a particular project and whether a particular alignment would subserve the larger public interest.

In such matters, scope of judicial review is very limited. That being the position, the Writ Court was not justified in disposing of the writ petition in the manner in which it was done and the Review Court also fell in error in dismissing the review petition.

Before parting with the record, we make it clear that if the lands of the writ petitioners have been acquired under the National Highways Act, 1956, they would be entitled to suitable compensation in terms of the aforesaid Act.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE P. NAVEEN RAO**

Acts/Rules: Orders XXI, XXVII; Rules 8-A, 12, 46-A; Sections 36, 47, 151 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; and Sections 12,13,34,35 and 36 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act.

Case Details: M/s. M.S.R. Enterprises, Vs M/s. Pooja Enterprises and Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited in CRP 1571/2021. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 28-04-2022.

Facts: The petitioner is a Partnership Firm involved in execution of Sub-Stations, fixing of electricity consumption meters etc. It appears, in the year, 2015 it was awarded contract to erect five 33/11 KV Sub-stations at various locations and other works concerning electricity supply by the Southern Power Distribution Company Limited. The petitioner and the first respondent entered into sub-contract on 22.04.2017 for execution of erection of 33/11 KV Sub-stations, construction of KV lines, 11 KV & LT Lines for distribution, transformers and extension of supply to BPL Households etc. According to first respondent, the entire work was executed as agreed upon by 20.03.2020 and raised bills and requested the petitioner several times to settle his bills. But, the petitioner dodged from complying with the agreement.

To resolve the dispute, the parties requested their elders to arbitrate on the dispute. As part of the settlement arrived at between the parties before the Arbitrators, the petitioner agreed to pay _ 2.65 crores and the first respondent agreed to confine his claim to said amount as full and final settlement. Accordingly, an award was passed on 15.09.2020.

In spite of settlement of dispute and agreement on amount payable to the first respondent, the amount was not settled. Hence, the first respondent filed E.P.No.213 of 2021 on the file of VII Additional District Judge, Warangal, for execution of the award.

In the said E.P., first respondent filed E.A.No.115 of 2021 under Order XXI Rule 46-A read with Section 151 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC), to direct garnishees, respondents 2 to 5, to withhold the award amount of _ 2,65,00,400/- by not disbursing the same to the petitioner. By order dated 30.06.2021, the Court below

allowed the petition and directed the respondents 2 to 5 to withhold an amount of 2,65,00,400/- and credit the amount to the account of the E.P. Aggrieved thereby, this revision is filed.

Held: The term 'in accordance with the CPC' employed in Section 36 cannot be read out of context or inconsistent with the rest of the sections of the Act. Accepting the plea on application of Section 47 CPC would leave Section 34 of the Act, 1996 redundant and be inconsistent with or independent of scheme of the Act. Under CPC finality of a decree is reached after decision under Section 47 (when raised), but as evident from Section 34 in arbitration proceedings, finality to the award is brought out even before execution proceedings are set in motion. This signals the intention of the legislature to ensure alternate dispute resolution is actually effective via self-contained law.

Additionally, Sections 34, 35 and 36 of the Act, 1996 have to be interpreted bearing in mind Sections 12 and 13 of the Act that prescribe grounds for challenge to the appointment of Arbitrator and the challenge on procedure to be decided, respectively.

In Board of Control for Cricket In India Vs Kochi Cricket (P) Limited ((2018 (6) SCC 287), scope of Section 36 was considered at length.

In Punjab State Civil Supplies Corpn. Ltd., ((2017) 8 SCC 116) scope of Section 47 and the enforcement under Act, 1996 was considered.

In Pam Developments Private Limited vs. State of West Bengal ((2019) 8 SCC 112), opposing application filed under Section 36 of the Act to enforce arbitral award and order of attachment it was urged for the State of West Bengal that application under Section 34 is pending and in view of provision in Order XXVII Rule 8-A of CPC the State need not be compelled to pre-deposit as a condition precedent to avail the remedy of appeal/application and, therefore, order of attachment was illegal. To answer the said plea, the Hon'ble Supreme Court considered the issue of applicability of CPC to proceedings arising out of Act, 1996.

Further, from Rule 12 of the Rules, 2000, formulated by the High Court under the Act, 1996, it is apparent that whole gamut of CPC is not extended to arbitration proceedings, but only few provisions are made applicable. Reading Rule 12(2) makes the scheme very clear. It vests complete discretion in the Court to suitably modify the requirements of provisions of CPC adopted by Sub-Rule (1) or to ignore them and proceed otherwise. Only requirement to proceed otherwise is Court must assign

reasons. Further, a party complaining lack of notice, opportunity and that procedural formalities were not observed by the opposite party/by the lower Court, must satisfy the appellate Court how prejudice is caused to him.

Thus, the scheme of the Act and the Rules make it apparent that the Act is self-contained Code; that they comprehensively deal with all aspects of arbitration; that the Act and the Rules do not envisage application of whole gamut of CPC; that CPC is applicable only to a limited extent as provided in Rule 12 of the Rules; that CPC can only guide the Court in dealing with applications with complete discretion to adopt its own procedure; and that at the stage of enforcement of award of Arbitrator, the Court cannot go into merits of the claims and should only deal with enforcement of award, treating the finality of the award as such.

Reading Rule 12(2) makes the scheme very clear. It vests complete discretion in the Court to suitably modify the requirements of provisions of CPC adopted by Sub-Rule (1) or to ignore them and proceed otherwise. Only requirement to proceed otherwise is Court must assign reasons. Further, a party complaining lack of notice, opportunity and that procedural formalities were not observed by the opposite party/by the lower Court, must satisfy the appellate Court how prejudice is caused to him.



 **HON'BLE DR.JUSTICE SHAMEEM AKTHER**

Acts/Rules: Section 374(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; Sections 3 and 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Sections 201, 302, 498-A & 304-B of IPC.

Case Details: Thota Koti, S/o.Reddaiah Vs. State of Telangana, Rep. by its Public Prosecutor, High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad in CRLA 1162/2014. ([Click here for full Judgment](#)).

Date of Judgment: 07-04-2022.

Facts: This Criminal Appeal, under Section 374(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ('Cr.P.C'), is filed by the appellant/ Accused No.1, challenging the judgment, dated 27.08.2014 passed in Sessions Case No.39 of 2013 by the learned II Additional Sessions Judge, Warangal, whereby, the Court below acquitted the appellant/A.1 of the offences under Sections 498-A, 304-B IPC and Sections 3 and 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 ('D.P.Act'), and convicted him of the offences under Sections

302 and 201 of IPC and sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for life and to pay fine of Rs.1,000/-, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for three months of the offence under Section 302 IPC; to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay fine of Rs.500/-, in default, to under simple imprisonment for one month of the offence under Section 201 of IPC. Both the sentences were ordered to be run concurrently.

Held: The evidence on record clearly demonstrates that after causing the death of the deceased in his house, A.1 in order to screen the evidence, had thrown the dead body into the well, which establishes the commission of offence under Section 201 IPC by A.1. In view of the circumstances narrated above, the requirements under Sections 302 and 201 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 A.1 guilty of the offences under Sections 302 and 201 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/A.1 do not merit consideration. The trial Court is justified in convicting the A.1 of the offences as indicated above. The trial Court is also justified in imposing the sentence of imprisonment against the A.1, as indicated above.



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

Acts/Rules: Section 17 (B), 18 (a) (i), 18 (c), 27 (b), 27 (c), of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Case Details: M/S. UNIMED LABORATORIES ANOTHER Vs. THE STATE OF A.P.; CRL.R.C.Nos.1655 and 1656 of 2006 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))
Date of Judgment: 20-04-2022.

Facts: The trial Court found A-2 representing A-1 firm, A-4 representing A-3 firm and A-7 representing A-6 firm were guilty of the offence under Section 27 (c) for violation of Section 18 (a) (i) read with Section 17 (B) of the Act and convicted and sentenced them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay fine of Rs.5,000/- each, in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for six months. The trial Court also convicted and sentenced A-2 representing A-1 firm, A-4 representing A-3 firm to

suffer simple imprisonment for a period of two years and to pay a fine of Rs.5,000/- each, in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for six months for the offence under Section 27 (b) of the Act, for violation of Section 18 (c) of the Act read with Proviso to Clause II).

Aggrieved by the said conviction and sentence, A-4 representing A-3 firm and A-7 representing A-6 firm filed CrI.A.No.36 of 1997 and A-2 representing A-1 firm filed CrI.A.No.32 of 1997, before the appellate Court. The learned appellate Judge, on reappraisal of entire evidence, confirmed the conviction and sentence recorded by the trial Court against the revision petitioners. Aggrieved by the same, the present revisions came to be filed by the revision petitioners.

Held: That apart, partly burnt empty foils of Amplicine 250 capsules manufactured in India by M/s. Thebalic Laboratories, Hyderabad, in the eastern part of the building which is an open place, were seized from the residence of A-2. However, the said item relates to C.C.No.270 of 1990 on the file of I-Additional Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Khammam. In the said case, A-2 and P.W.7 herein are accused and that this Court by judgment, dated 10.06.2002, allowed CrI.R.C.No.149 of 1998 filed by P.W.7 and CrI.R.C.No.150 of 1998 filed by A-2 by setting aside the conviction and sentence imposed against them.

Further, no search warrant, as mandatory under Section 100 Cr.P.C. read with Section 22 (2) of the Act, was obtained by the departmental officials to inspect the premises of A-3 firm and as such non-compliance of Section 100 (4) Cr.P.C. is fatal to the case of the prosecution. It is further submitted that the panchanama, Form-15 and Form-16 were not served on A-4 as required under Rules, 54, 55 and 56 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, and thereby, there is clear violation of the provisions of the Act.

The record further discloses that out of the panchanama, dated 30.05.1989, five charge sheets were filed which were taken cognizance as C.C.No.270 of 1990, C.C.Nos.147 of 1995, 149 of 1995 and 394 of 1989 and the present case in C.C.No.134 of 1990. The record also discloses that except the present case (C.C.No.134 of 1990) all other cases i.e., C.C.No.270 of 1990, C.C.Nos. 147 of 1995, 149 of 1995 and 394 of 1989 were ended in acquittal and settled under plea bargaining respectively. Under Article 20 (2) of the Constitution of India, no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. Section 300 Cr.P.C. lays down that a person once convicted or acquitted, cannot be tried for the

same offence. In order to bar the trial of any person already tried, it must be shown (1) that he has been tried by a competent Court for the same offence or one for which he might have been charged or convicted at that trial, on the same facts; (ii) that he has been convicted or acquitted at the trial and (iii) that such conviction or acquittal is in force. The whole basis of Section 300 (1) Cr.P.C. is that the person who was tried by a competent Court, once acquitted or convicted, cannot be tried for the same offence.

From a perusal of the entire record, absolutely no drugs or any raw material were seized or found at the time of alleged inspection. Hence, the findings recorded by the trial Court, which were upheld by the appellate Court, are erroneous, perverse and illegal and the judgments rendered by the trial Court as well as the appellate Court are liable to be set aside.

Accordingly, both the Criminal Revision Cases are allowed. The conviction and sentence of imprisonment imposed against the revision petitioners/A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-7 by the trial Court as affirmed by the appellate Court for the offences under Section 27 (c) for violation of Section 18 (a) (i) read with Section 17 (B) of the Act and under Section 27 (b) of the Act, for violation of Section 18 (c) of the Act read with Proviso to Clause II are hereby set aside and the revision petitioners are acquitted of the said charges. Fine amount, if any, paid by the revision petitioners shall be refunded to them. The bail bonds of the revision petitioners shall stand cancelled.



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

Acts/Rules: Section 13(2) & 13(1)(e) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment Act), 2018.

Case Details: Dr. Pilli Sambasiva Rao Vs. The State of Telangana, through Inspector Of Police, ACB, Warangal Range, Warangal in CRIMINAL PETITION No.3341 OF 2020. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 12-04-2022.

Facts: i) The Petitioner herein joined the Government service as a Civil Assistant Surgeon on 03.03.1986. He was subsequently promoted as Deputy Civil Surgeon in 2006 and in 2008 was promoted as a Civil Surgeon. In November 2011 he was appointed as the District Medical and Health Officer, Warangal District. The Petitioner retired from the service on 30.04.2015.

ii) According to the Respondent, credible information was received by ACB, Warangal regarding disproportionate assets known to the sources of income of the Petitioner. Therefore, a case in Crime No. 5/ACB-WRL/2015 was registered on 11.03.2015 for offences committed under Section 13(2) r/w Section 13(1)(e) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (hereinafter 'the Act, 1988'). Subsequently, the Petitioner was arrested on 12.03.2015.

iii) Investigation, searches and seizures were conducted and alleged incriminating documents were seized. The authorities allege that the income of the accused was computed as Rs.3,70,82,122/- and his expenditure was computed as Rs. 5,00,03,103/-. Further, it is alleged that the Petitioner was in possession of assets valued at Rs. 2,42,56,271/-. Therefore, according to the prosecution, the Petitioner was found in possession of disproportionate assets to the tune of Rs. 3,71,77,252/-.

iv) Based on the investigation and the material seized, a charge sheet was filed and cognizance was taken by the Special Court on 19.08.2019. The same came to be numbered as C.C. No. 39 of 2019.

v) The Act, 1988 was amended by the enactment of The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment Act), 2018 (hereinafter 'the Amendment Act, 2018'). It is the contention of the Petitioner that the provisions of the Amendment Act, 2018 are applicable to him and the procedure prescribed under the Amendment Act, 2018 was not followed. Therefore, the Petitioner seeks quashing of C.C. No. 39 of 2019 in the present case.

Held: That, This Court does not agree with the contention of the Petitioner that since 2018 amendment was in force when the charge sheet was filed sanction is necessary. This Court also disagrees with the decision of the Kerala High Court in S.V. Kalesan vs. State of Kerala (2021 SCC OnLine Ker 5113) in light of the decision of the Supreme Court in State of Telangana v. Managipet ((2019) 19 SCC 87). In the said decision, the Supreme Court rejected the argument that 2018 amendment will apply if charge

sheet was filed after the said amendment came into force. The relevant paragraph of the judgment is extracted below:

“37. Mr Guru Krishna Kumar further refers to a Single Bench judgment of the Madras High Court in M. Soundararajan v. State [M. Soundararajan v. State, 2018 SCC OnLine Mad 13515] to contend that amended provisions of the Act as amended by Act 16 of 2018 would be applicable as the amending Act came into force before filing of the charge-sheet. We do not find any merit in the said argument. In the aforesaid case, the learned trial court applied amended provisions in the Act which came into force on 26-7-2018 and acquitted both the accused from charge under Section 13(1)(d) read with Section 13(2) of the Act. The High Court found that the order of the trial court to apply the amended provisions of the Act was not justified and remanded the matter back observing that the offences were committed prior to the amendments being carried out. In the present case, the FIR was registered on 9-11-2011 much before the Act was amended in the year 2018. Whether any offence has been committed or not has to be examined in the light of the provisions of the statute as it existed prior to the amendment carried out on 26-7-2018.”

Therefore, in light of the aforesaid discussion, Section 19 of the Amendment Act, 2018 does not apply retrospectively. There is no duty cast upon the authorities to obtain sanction to prosecute employees not in service if the alleged offences under the Act, 1988 were committed before the enactment of the 2018 amendment.

It also relevant to note that the Petitioner contended that the order dated 19.08.2019 taking cognizance of the offence is silent as to the perusal of material and forming of an opinion. This contention of the Petitioner cannot be accepted as the perusal of the order dated 19.08.2019 clearly records that the filed documents were checked and verified and it was noted that ingredients of Section 13(2) r/w Section 13(1)(e) of the Act, 1988 are made out to take cognizance.

The allegations against the Petitioner, prima facie, do constitute an offence under Section 13(2) r/w Section 13(1)(e) of the Act, 1988. None of the requirements of Bhajan Lal v. State of Haryana ((1992) Supp. 1 SCC 335) for quashing criminal proceedings are satisfied.



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

Acts/Rules: Section 304-A IPC.

Case Details: Dodle Vinod Kumar Vs The State of Telangana in WP No.965/2021.
([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 27-04-2022.

Facts: The case of the petitioner is that he was provisionally selected to the post of Stipendiary Cadet Trainees (SCT) Police Constable (TSSP)(Men) pursuant to recruitment Notification in Rc.No.88/Rect.Admn-1/2018 dated 31.05.2018 issued by respondent No.2. Attestation Forms were submitted by the petitioner on 09.10.2020. Show cause notice vide Rc.No.216/ Rectt./Genl.2/2019 dated 18.02.2020 was issued to the petitioner by respondent No.2 calling explanation as to why his provisional selection should not be cancelled alleging that he was involved in Crime No.98 of 2017 for the offence punishable under Section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code 1860 (IPC) on the file of the Station House Officer, Chetyala Police Station. After conducting investigation in the crime, charge sheet was filed and the same was taken on file as C.C. No.282 of 2017 by the learned Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Ramannapet.

In the attestation form dated 09.10.2019, the petitioner has furnished all his details including criminal case pending against him and he has not suppressed any material facts. Explanation dated 24.03.2020 was submitted by the petitioner to the impugned show case notice dated 18.02.2020 stating that he has not suppressed any material facts. However, without considering his explanation in proper perspective, provisional selection of the petitioner was cancelled. Hence, this writ petition.

Held: Offence under Section 304-A IPC will be registered, when death occurs by an act of negligence since no mens rea is involved. It is not a serious offence like murder, attempt to murder, cheating, forgery etc., which involve mens rea. So also in the light of the judicial pronouncements and definition of the expression 'Moral Turpitude' discussed above, this Court holds that offence under Section 304-A IPC does not involve moral turpitude.

In the instant case also, the petitioner was involved in the offence under Section 304-A IPC. However, he has entered into compromise and the proceedings in C.C. No.282

of 2017 were quashed by this Court in Criminal Petition No.4143 of 2020 vide order dated 12.10.2020. Thus, action of respondent No.2 in cancelling provisional selection of the petitioner under the impugned proceedings dated 16.11.2020 is arbitrary, unjust and without application of mind. Hence, contention of the learned Special Government Pleader that the petitioner is not diligent, and therefore, he is not fit for recruitment as police constable does not merit consideration.



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

Acts/Rules: Section 370(A)(2) of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Sections 437 and 439 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Sections 3, 4 & 5 of Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956.

Case Details: Poduri Ranjith Vs. The State of Telangana in CRLP 223 of 2022.

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

Date of Judgment: 18-04-2022.

Facts: A.1 was running brothel house by procuring innocent females for prostitution and he was informed the same to A.2 to A.4 to come to UTF Colony, Laxmareddy Palem, and shown the victim to A.2 to A.4. After seeing the victim, they agreed for participation of sex with the victim and paid the amounts. While petitioner participating in sexual course with the victim, LW.1-Detective Inspector of Police had apprehended the accused persons and took them into custody and seized net cash of Rs.2,000/-, phones of A.1 to A.3 and other materials.

Petition is filed under Sections 437 and 439 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (for short "Cr.P.C") seeking regular bail to the petitioner/A.4 in connection with Crime No.973 of 2021 of Hayathnagar Police Station, Rachakonda Commissionerate, wherein the petitioner and other accused are alleged to have committed the offences punishable under Section 370(A)(2) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (for short 'IPC'), and Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956.

Held: The learned Magistrate ought to have been more cautious while remanding the accused and she ought not to have taken into consideration the stereotypic reasons. It is not mere saying that "I have exercised the discretionary power in authorizing detention as a very solemn function", but, the learned Judge should have

also implemented the same in its true spirit. If the remands are made solely basing on the reasons stated by the police, then the duty of the Judge is a mere ritual. The learned Judge is supposed to make a judicial scrutiny whether specific reasons have recorded for arrest, such reasons are relevant and the police officer has reached at a reasonable conclusion that the stated reasons are attracted. In this case, the learned Judge failed to make the judicial scrutiny as required and authorised the detention. Hereafter, the learned Judge shall be careful in implementing the guidelines issued by the Apex Court in Arnesh Kumar's case and shall follow it scrupulously. Taking a lenient view, this Court is not referring the matter to be placed before the Hon'ble Chief Justice for taking action on departmental side. As far as the Investigating Officer is concerned, all the reasons that are stated in the counter-affidavit, at best, may be applicable to accused No.1, but not to accused No.4 but still he was remanded. Cautioning him, no departmental action is contemplated by this Court or the suo moto contempt proceedings.



 **HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE P. SREE SUDHA**

Acts/Rules: Section 151 of CPC.

Case Details: M. Chandraiah Vs. D. Vinod Kumar in AS No. 327/2006.

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

Date of Judgment: 10-06-2022.

Facts: The suit O.S.No.33 of 2003 was filed by the plaintiff for declaration of the title and also for recovery of vacant possession from the defendants and for future mesne profits @ Rs.20,000/- per annum from the date of suit till the delivery of possession.

The plaintiff examined himself as P.W1 and the attestors of the sale deeds were examined as P.Ws.2 and 3 and marked Ex.A1 to A6 on his behalf. The first defendant himself examined as D.W1 and he also examined witnesses to Exs.B1 and B2 as D.Ws.2 and 3 and filed Exs.B1 to B23 on his behalf. The trial Court after considering the oral and documentary evidence available on record decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiff and directed the defendants to deliver vacant possession of the schedule property within three months from the date of judgment and also directed the plaintiff to file a separate petition for ascertainment of the future mesne profits.

Aggrieved by the said judgment and decree, the defendants in the suit preferred this appeal.

Held: The trial Court while discussing Issue No.3 clearly held that Ex.A4 in Column No.15 it was clearly mentioned as kowldar. It means either lease or batai. One Kavali Jangaiah was also shown as cultivator or possessor for the years 1970-71 and bataidar for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 is shown as kowldar. The plaintiff clearly stated that defendants and their father and one Kavali Jangaiah and Venkaiah are pattadars and kowldars of the property. If at all the defendants are bona fide purchasers the entries in the pahanies will not show as them kowladar or bataidar.

The plaintiff in the plaint stated that defendants were paying batai on crop share basis but in the cross-examination P.W.1 stated that they paid in the shape of cash, but the trial Court did not consider the said variation and held that defendants are cultivating the suit schedule property on batai basis. The trial Court discussed all the minute details in the judgment and considered the oral and documentary evidence in detail at length. Perusal of the evidence on record clearly shows that Exs.B1 and B2 are only agreement of sale even as per the contents of documents but not sale deeds as contended by the defendants. The defendants did not make any effort to get the register sale deed in their favour at least after execution of Ex.B2 in the year 1988. Only when the sale deed was executed in favour of the plaintiff in the year 2002 and when the plaintiff insisted for payment of batai to him, they refused on the ground that they are the bona fide purchasers and as such the plaintiff filed the suit for declaration of title and also for vacant possession. The trial Court clearly held that Ameena Bee was having saleable interest while executing Ex.A1 in favour of the plaintiff and the defendants are bataidars of Ameena Bee and they paid the batai till 1999-2000 and their possession was only permissive possession and as such they cannot perfect their title by adverse possession. As the plaintiff is the absolute owner and title holder of the suit schedule property, he is entitled for the relief of recovery of possession.



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

Acts/Rules: Civil Procedure Code, Contract and Specific Relief Act.

Case Details: Kilaru Appa Rao Vs. Sunku Prathapa Reddy in CRP 1573 of 2016. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 21-06-2022.

Facts: The revision petitioner filed a suit in O.S.No.240 of 2004 for specific performance of contract. The said suit was dismissed for default on 02.11.2005. Subsequently, the revision petitioner/plaintiff moved an Interlocutory Application seeking the Court to set-aside the said dismissal order. Since the said application was not filed within the prescribed period of limitation, another application vide I.A.No.996 of 2007 was filed seeking the Court to condone the delay in filing the said petition for restoration of the suit. I.A.No.996 of 2007 was also dismissed for default as the revision petitioner failed to deposit the required process for service of notice upon the respondent. Later, the revision petitioner moved another application for restoration of the said Interlocutory Application i.e. I.A.No.996 of 2007. Even the said application was not filed within time and therefore, he moved another Interlocutory Application i.e. I.A.No.1842 of 2013 to condone the delay of 1736 days in filing the said application for restoration of I.A.No.996 of 2007. The Court of Senior Civil Judge, Khammam, vide order dated 11.02.2016, dismissed the said application. Aggrieved by the same, the revision petitioner is before this Court.

Held: A party who approaches the Court of law for a particular relief, is expected to be diligent in pursuing the matter. When lakhs of cases are pending before the Courts in the country, the attitude of the parties like that of the revision petitioner would add more burden and can be compared adding fuel to the fire. Further, the litigation becomes unending to the opposite party, besides creating hardship and mental trauma.

The dictum of law is that the delay if inordinate, should not be condoned by adopting casual or liberal approach. Courts are not expected to condone the delay in the following circumstances:-

1. When the reason urged is found to be concocted.

2. When the party who seeks for condonation of delay is found to be thoroughly negligent.
3. In case condonation of inordinate delay leads to substantial injustice to the opposite party due to the subsequent events.
4. The inordinate delay, if condoned, results in unending uncertainty and consequential anarchy.

The list is illustrative and not exhaustive.

Legislatively fixed period of time shall always be adhered to as the same rests on the salutary maxim “Interest Reipublicae Ut Sit Finis Litium” which means “in the interest of the State that there should be a limit to litigation.”



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

Acts/Rules: Article 226 of Constitution of India.

Case Details: B.Appalarasamma Vs. The Central Bureau of Investigation in WP No.12595/2019. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 06-06-2022.

Facts: The petitioner was the mother of Sri B.Ramalinga Raju, Sri B.Suryanarayana Raju and Sri B. Rama Raju. She was aged about 85 years. Her husband was a businessman. She opened an account in the respondent No.4 bank in her name and she also had fixed deposits with respondent Nos.2 and 3 at Jubilee Hills, Kalyannagar Branch. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered cases against her sons by showing them as accused in C.C.No.1,2,3 of 2010 and all the accounts of the accused, their family members and relatives were freezed. In the process, the bank account pertaining to the petitioner was also freezed by the 1st respondent. After detailed investigation, the 1st respondent filed charge sheet by showing few members as accused. The petitioner was not made as an accused nor the charge sheet referred to the accounts and fixed deposits of the petitioner as connected to the said case. The XXI ACMM-cum-Special Sessions Judge Nampally convicted the accused in the above case and sentenced them to imprisonment on 09.04.2015.

The petitioner was arrayed as accused before the Special Judge for Economic Offences, Hyderabad in C.C.No.134 of 2014 for insider trading. The Hon'ble Apex Court cleared the name of the petitioner in the proceedings launched by the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for alleged Insider Trading vide C.A.No.17303 of 2017, dated 14.05.2018. Subsequent to the judgment in C.A.No.17303 of 2017, the petitioner filed discharge petition in C.C.No.134 of 2014 and the same was pending for adjudication. Immediately after the Apex Court's order, SEBI issued notice dated 21.06.2018 to the trading members of the Exchange indicating that the period of restraint imposed on the petitioner stood vacated. After the Hon'ble Apex Court Order, petitioner made an application to the respondents seeking to know the status of her accounts and also requested the respondents to defreeze her accounts and fixed deposits.

The respondent Nos.2 to 4 replied vide letters dated 09.10.2018 and 05.11.2018 respectively that the 1st respondent had addressed letter dated 07.04.2015 to continue the freezing of the accounts and therefore, the accounts could not be defrozeed. The letter dated 07.04.2015 was not served on the petitioner. The judgment in C.C.No.1,2,3 of 2010 was delivered two days thereafter on 09.04.2015. The petitioner also gave representation to the 1st respondent on 22.11.2018 to which the 1st respondent had not replied. The action of the 1st respondent in directing the respondent Nos.2 to 4 to continue freezing all the savings bank accounts and fixed deposits of the petitioner was arbitrary, illegal, contrary to law and without jurisdiction. The petitioner filed Income Tax returns before the Income Tax Authority. She declared the income in the above accounts to the Income Tax Department. The money in the SB Account and Fixed Deposits was the personal money of the petitioner, saved for any eventuality of expenditure during her old age. The petitioner was suffering from old age ailments and would need to operate the account to meet her day-to-day requirements. Her husband died in the year 2001. She needed money during her life time and prayed to allow the petition.

Held: Admittedly, the petitioner was not shown as accused by the 1st respondent in CC.No.1,2,3 of 2010 registered against her sons. She was neither the promoter nor the Director of Satyam Computers Services Limited. The Hon'ble Apex Court in Civil Appeal No.17303 of 2017, which was filed against the proceedings launched by the SEBI for alleged insider trading wherein the petitioner was also arraigned as an accused, observed that:

"In this appeal, Shri C.A. Sundaram, learned senior counsel appearing on behalf of the appellatant, states that the present appellatant is the mother of B. Ramalinga Raju, B.

Rama Raju and B. Suryanarayana Raju. She was neither a promoter nor a director of Satyam Computers Services Limited (SCSL) and had lost her husband in the year 2001. She sold her shares in Satyam Computers Services Limited (SCSL) on 12th and 15th December, 2003 to three group companies, in an off-market sale, as she needed money considering that she had to sustain herself as a widow. According to Shri Sundaram, though his client would be a relative of B. Ramalinga Raju and, therefore, a connected person, yet, it is obvious that the off market transactions made way back in the year 2003 at a price of around Rs.340/- per share did not attract the 1992 Regulations as the price of these shares rose sharply only thereafter touching a figure of Rs. 966.80/- in the year ending of 2006. According to the learned senior counsel, there was no evidence whatsoever of any complicity of this lady with the fraud perpetrated by her son and his cohorts. He referred to the judgment of the Whole Time Member and to the majority judgment of the Appellate Tribunal holding that all that has been found against his client is that she is a close relative of B. Ramalinga Raju and by virtue of this close relationship, it, therefore, must be presumed that she had access to Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI). Indeed, this is the basis of both the Whole Time Member's judgment as well as the majority judgment of the Appellate Tribunal. Given the fact that this lady was not proceeded against by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) or by the Enforcement Directorate and that the Serious Fraud Investigation Officer (SFIO) report does not, in any manner, refer to her, and given the fact that she was neither promoter nor director of Satyam Computers Services Limited (SCSL), it is obvious that the test of the second part of clause 2(e)(i) is not met in the facts of this appeal. Also, it must be remembered that had she been in possession of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI), she would also have sold shares at their peak price instead of selling them at a depressed price in the year 2003. For all these reasons, this appeal is also allowed, and the majority judgment of the Appellate Tribunal is set aside."

Considering the contentions of the learned Special Public Prosecutor of CBI as stated in the counter affidavit by the 1st respondent and the observations of the Hon'ble Apex Court in the above aspect that she had made the off market transactions way back in the year 2003 at a price of around Rs.340 per share and the price of the shares rose sharply in the year 2006 touching the figure of Rs.966.80 and that the petitioner, if she was in position of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI) would have sold the shares during peak price inspite of selling at depressed price in the year 2003 and cleared her name in the proceedings launched by SEBI and considering that no attachment orders were issued by the Court during the trial or in the final judgment and considering the age of the petitioner who was at the fag end

of her life and the submission of the learned counsel for the petitioner that she required money for her expenditure during her old age, it is considered fit to direct the 1st respondent to defreeze the bank accounts and fixed deposits of the petitioner and permit her to operate the accounts and fixed deposits.



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

Acts/Rules: Section 168 of the Motor Vehicles Act and Order 41 Rule 33 of C.P.C.

Case Details: THE UNITED INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED AND ANOTHER Vs. AGULLA VENKATAMMA AND 3 Others; M.A.C.M.A.No. 5264 of 2008. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 01.04.2022.

Facts: On 24.10.2004 at about 7.30 P.M. while Agulla Narsimhulu/deceased was returning home on foot after the day's business, on the highway of Hanmakonda-Hyderabad, at Ghanpur, an auto bearing registration No. AP-15-W-4116 driven by its driver in rash and negligent manner dashed and caused his instantaneous death. The wife and children of Agulla Narsimhulu/deceased pleading loss of dependency, filed the petition seeking compensation of Rs.4,00,000/-.

The Tribunal after considering the material and evidence on record, awarded Rs.4,00,000/- with interest at 7.5% per annum from the date of the petition till realization and held all the respondents are liable to pay compensation.

In this appeal, the insurer contested that the Tribunal erred in considering Rs.3,000/- as monthly income of the deceased and the multiplier employed in assessing the compensation is improper.

Held: The respondents/claimants are entitled for the following amounts, viz., :

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|
| (i) | Loss of dependency: | Rs.5,37,600.00 |
| (ii) | Loss of Estate: | Rs. 15,000.00 |
| (iii) | Funeral expenses: | Rs. 15,000.00 |
| (iv) | Spousal Consortium to | |

1st respondent /1st petitioner: Rs. 40,000.00

(v) Parental Consortium to
2nd & 3rd respondents /
petitioners @ Rs.40,000/- each : Rs. 80,000.00

Total: Rs.6,87,600.00

At this juncture the point arises for consideration is:

“Whether the respondents/claim petitioners are entitled to a larger compensation without there being cross appeal or cross objections?”

The Section 168 of the Motor Vehicles Act casts statutory duty on the Tribunal and the Appellate Court to award just and reasonable compensation. Further the enabling provision Order 41 Rule 33 of C.P.C. empowers the appellate Court to pass or make such further order/decreed as the case may be required.

In this context, it is proper to note the authority of the Hon’ble Supreme Court between Jitendra Khimshankar Trivedi and others v. Kasam Daud Kumbhar and others((2015) 4 SCC 237) . In para No.13, held as under:

“The tribunal has awarded Rs.2,24,000/- as against the same, claimants have not filed any appeal. As against the award passed by the tribunal when the claimants have not filed any appeal, the question arises whether the income of the deceased could be increased and compensation could be enhanced. In terms of Section 168 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the courts/tribunals are to pass awards determining the amount of compensation as to be fair and reasonable and accepted by the legal standards. The power of the courts in awarding reasonable compensation was emphasized by this Court in Nagappa vs. Gurudayal Singh & Ors.[(2003)2 scc 274], Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. vs. Mohd. Nasir & Anr.[(2009) 6 sec 280], and Ningamma & Anr. vs. United India Insurance Company Ltd.[(2009) 13 sec 710]. As against the award passed by the tribunal even though the claimants have not filed any appeal, as it is obligatory on the part of courts/tribunals to award just and reasonable compensation, it is appropriate to increase the compensation.”

This view is bolstered in Surekha and others v. Santosh and others (2020 ACJ 2156) . In this authority, the Hon’ble Supreme Court while considering the aspect that though the Hon’ble High Court concluded the entitlement of the claimants for more

compensation than claimed, declined to grant the same on the ground of not filing cross appeal. Thus held:

“By now, it is well settled that in the matter of insurance claim compensation is reference to the motor accidents, the court should not take hyper-technical approach and ensure that just compensation is awarded to the affected person or the claimants” and awarded the just compensation, to the claimants.

The prescriptions of the above authorities are explicating that higher compensation than the claimed can be awarded, without there being any cross appeal or objection, owing to the statutory duty of awarding the just compensation. In effect, the just compensation arrived in the preceding discussion shall be granted to the respondents/claim petitioners.

Consequently, the appeal is disposed of in the following terms:

- (i) The appeal filed by the 2nd and 3rd respondents/insurer is dismissed;
- (ii) However, the respondents/claim petitioners are awarded compensation of Rs.6,87,600/- (Rupees six lakhs eighty seven thousand and six hundred only) with interest at 7.5% per annum from the date of petition till realization;
- (iii) the 4th respondent/owner/insured and the appellants 1 and 2/insurer are jointly and severally liable to pay the compensation and they are directed to deposit the awarded amount with interest within one month from the date of receipt of copy of the order;
- (iv) on deposit of enhanced amount with interest, the respondents/claim petitioners are permitted to withdraw entire amounts as per the proportions awarded by the Tribunal;



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

Acts/Rules: Sections 35 & 36 of Indian Evidence Act and Section 17 of the Registration Act, Order-13 Rule-3 of CPC.

Case Details: Sirikonda Madhava Rao Vs. N. Hemalatha in CRP No.979 of 2021. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 12-04-2022.

Facts: Application in IA No.219 of 2021 was filed by the defendants 1 & 2 under Section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (for short 'CPC') to de-exhibit the document marked as Ex.A.1-unregistered sale deed, dated 14.04.1993. The trial Court has allowed the said application and de-exhibited Ex.A.1 subject to payment of costs of Rs.10,000/- payable by the defendants 1 & 2 to the plaintiff, within a week from the date of the order.

Feeling aggrieved by the said order, the plaintiff has filed this civil revision petition alleging that the application filed u/s.151 of CPC is not maintainable, but the trial Court has failed to consider the same, the defendants 1 & 2 ought to have filed an application under Order-13 Rule-3 of CPC. The defendants 1 & 2 have not raised any such objection in the cross-examination of PW.1 or in the written statement about the genuineness of Ex.A.1 and that they have also filed IA No.176 of 2019 to send the said document to the expert at Nasik Printing Press, but the same was dismissed. Aggrieved by the same, the defendants have filed CRP No.216 of 2020 it was also dismissed confirming the orders of the trial Court. The Ex.A.1 was executed by the General Power of Attorney holder of the pattadars and in view of the death of vendors of the petitioner, the GPA is ceased and if the Ex.A.1 is deexhibited, nothing remains in the suit and requested to set aside the impugned orders.

Held: Therefore, considering the principles laid by the Full Bench of this Court and the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above decisions, I find no force in the contention of the learned counsel for the revision petitioner/plaintiff. When the facts of the present case are tested on the touchstone of the principles laid by the Full Bench of this Court in the Land Acquisition Officer, Vijayawada Thermal Station (1990 (3) ALT 305 (FB)) and the Hon'ble Supreme Court in RVE Venkatachala Gounder and SML Tea Estates Private Limited's cases (2004 (1) ALD 18 (SC) & 2011 (15) ALD 149 (SC)), the answer is in the negative and the order of the trial Court is sustainable and it does not warrant any interference. Accordingly, the Ex.A.1 an unregistered sale deed not executed on sufficient stamp paper, hit by Sections 35 & 36 of Indian Evidence Act and Section 17 of the Registration Act, liable to be rejected under Order-13 Rule-3 of CPC. In that view of the matter, I do not find any irregularity or infirmity in the order impugned passed by the trial Court and it is sustainable.

Be it stated that on perusal of the order impugned, it is found that the plaintiff was compensated with costs of Rs.10,000/-. In such circumstances, he cannot agitate or challenge the order before the appellate Court or revisional Court, in view of the principles laid by a Division Bench of this Court in *The Metal Press Works Ltd., Calcutta v. Guntur Merchants Cotton Press Co. Ltd.* (AIR 1976 AP 205), and a Division Bench of Punjab and Haryana High Court in *Amar Singh v. Perhlad and others* (AIR 1989 Punjab and Haryana 229). The point is accordingly answered against the plaintiff.



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

Acts/Rules: Section 366(A), 376(2)(i) IPC and Section 5(1) r/w Section 6 of POCSO Act, 2012.

Case Details: Mekala Shiva Vs. The State of Telangana in Crl.A.No.167 of 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 30-06-2022.

Facts: The father of the victim girl (P.W.5) filed a complaint under Ex.P1 on 27.12.2018 stating that on 5.12.2018 when they woke up, they did not find P.W.5 and she was missing, for which reason, police registered a crime for 'girl missing'. Thereafter, on 15.02.2019, P.W.5/victim girl was rescued and on seeing the police, the appellant/accused managed to escape. However on 17.02.2019, the appellant was apprehended by the police.

After examination of the victim, P.W.5, the section of law was altered to Section 366(A), 376(2)(i) IPC and Section 5(1) r/w Section 6 of POCSO Act, 2012. The accused was also charged for the said offences.

During the course of examination, the witnesses P.W.1-father, P.W.2-mother and P.W.3-brother of P.W.5 stated that P.W.5/victim girl went out of their house by saying that she wanted to attend nature call, but she did not return, for which reason, they went to the police station and filed a complaint.

P.W.5/victim girl during her examination in the court stated that she knew the accused, who is aged around 19 years doing mason work. She was acquainted with

the accused for the past four years and they fell in love. They used to frequently chat with one another in the absence of their parents. As the parents of the accused started searching for marriage alliance, P.W.5 and the appellant decided to elope and marry. Accordingly, on 25.12.2018, when the parents were asleep, P.W.4 and the appellant went to Bus Stand of Bellal and stayed in Kotagiri bus stand till 6.00 a.m and at 6.00 a.m, they boarded the bus to Deglur village and they have taken room on rent basis in the house of P.W.7 and stayed there. On 27.12.2018, both got married in Anjaneya Swamy temple in Deglur village. It is further the statement of P.W.4 that from the date of marriage, they participated in the sexual intercourse and daily routine was that the appellant/accused was attending to agricultural labour work and P.W.5 used to stay at home. After one and half month, when the appellant/accused was attending to his labour work, he suffered a snake bite, for which reason, P.W.5 called P.Ws.1 and 2 on 14.02.2019 and informed about their staying at Deglur village. Thereafter, the police arrived and took PW.5 and her statement was recorded before the Magistrate.

P.W.5 is aged around 17 years and in proof of the same, Ex.P3, bonafide certificate is filed, which shows her date of birth as per record as 25.08.2001. On medical examination by P.W.14-Doctor, P.W.5 was found to be pregnant. P.W.14 further stated that the pregnancy test of P.W.5 was positive with six weeks gestation. P.W.9/Doctor, who conducted dental examination and also radiological examination of P.W.5, opined that P.W.5 was aged more than 16 years, however less than 18 years. To that effect, Ex.P4, age determination certificate of the victim girl/PW.5 was given. P.W.9 also examined the appellant and issued a certificate of potency.

Held: The Doctor/P.W.9, who conducted ossification test, formed an opinion that the victim girl/P.W.5 was more than 16 years, but less than 18 years. The reason for giving such an opinion that she was less than 18 years is not specified in the age determination examination Ex.P4. Neither did the Doctor in the witness box substantiate as to how the Doctor can give such an opinion that P.W.5 was more than 16 years and less than 18 years.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Jaya Mala v. Home Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir* ((1982) 2 Supreme Court Cases 538) has observed that one can take judicial notice that the margin of error in age ascertained by radiological examination is two years on either side. The said judgment is not overruled. Further, the Doctor has not specified what is the meant by more than 16 years and if it is

accepted that the victim as more than 16 years, applying the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding the margin of error, adding two years to it, the age of the victim girl/P.W.5 would be more than 18 years.

In the said circumstances, there is no conclusive proof regarding the age of the victim girl/P.W.5 by producing hospital record or municipal record, which was taken at the time of birth. Ex.P3 is bonafide certificate, it is not known on what basis or whose declaration date of birth is recorded as the parents are illiterates since thumb impression is put on deposition. Ex.P4 is ossification test, which states that the victim/P.W.5 is more than 16 years and taking judicial notice that the margin of error may be two years on either side, the age of P.W.5/victim girl would be more than 18 years. P.W.5 has voluntarily gone along with the appellant/accused, who is aged 19 years, married him and stayed together for nearly one and half month. Further, only for the reason of snake bite, the whereabouts of P.W.5 were informed to her parents. In the said circumstances, the benefit of doubt has to be extended to the appellant/accused since the prosecution has failed to prove the age of the victim girl/P.W.5 is less than 18 years.



 **HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUREPALLI NANDA**

Acts/Rules: A.P. Scheduled Area Land Transfer Rules, 1969.

Case Details: Banoth Ratna Vs The Special Deputy Collector, in W.P.NO.23665 OF 2008. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 25-04-2022.

Facts: The petitioner is the owner and possessor of the subject land having purchased the same from one Bhukya Bojya under a simple Sale Deed, dated 01.08.2005, for a total consideration of Rs.1,00,000/- and ever since he has been in possession and enjoyment of the subject land. The petitioner got the land mutated in his favour and the pahani for the year 2006, 2007 shows that he is pattedar and possessor of the land. The petitioner and his vendor Bhukya Bojya belong to lambada community, which is notified Scheduled Tribe.

While so, on 21.10.2008, the subordinates of the 2nd respondent came to the subject land and informed the petitioner that the 1st respondent had passed the

impugned order of eviction and asked him to vacate the land within two weeks from that date or else he would be forcibly evicted from the land. The said impugned order was passed against one Mohammed Khasim, who is in no way concerned with the land and further the petitioner is not party to the eviction proceedings initiated by the 1st respondent and the impugned order was passed for ejection of the respondent thereunder (Mohammed Khasim) or whomsoever in possession of the land. In fact, by the date of the impugned order, the petitioner was in possession of the land and no notice was given to the petitioner and thereby, the principles of natural justice are violated.

Held: The petitioner is in possession and enjoyment of the subject land and got the subject land mutated in his favour and pahami for the year 2006-2007 shows that the petitioner is pattedar and possessor of the land and admittedly there is no notice or opportunity to the petitioner prior to the passing of the impugned order by the 1st respondent, dated 21.09.2007 in LTR case No.117/2007/KGM and 118/2007/KGM and therefore, the same is in clear violation of the specific procedure contemplated under Rule 7(1) and 7(4) of the A.P. Scheduled Area Land Transfer Rules, 1969. Therefore, this Court is of the opinion that the action of the respondents in making attempts to dispossess the petitioner from the agricultural land admeasuring Ac.1.22 guntas in Survey No.135/4 AA and Ac.0.34 cents in Survey No.135/5 in total admeasuring Ac.2.16 guntas at Chenchupally Village, Kothagudem Mandal, Khammam District, the basis of the orders of the 1st respondent dated 21.09.2007 is totally arbitrary, illegal, without jurisdiction and clear violation of principles of natural justice and above all totally unwarranted too.

The Hon'ble Apex Court in Whirlpool Corporation v Registrar of trademarks, Mumbai ((1998)8 SCC 1) held as follows:

“Under Article 226 of the Constitution, the High Court, having regard to the facts of the case, has a discretion to entertain or not to entertain a writ petition. But the High Court has imposed upon itself certain restrictions one of which is that if an effective and efficacious remedy is available, the High Court would not normally exercise its jurisdiction. But the alternative remedy has been consistently held by this Court not to operate as a bar in at least three contingencies, namely, where the writ petition has been filed for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights or where there has been a violation of the principle of natural justice or where the order or proceedings are wholly without jurisdiction or the vires of an Act is challenged.”

and also in *Harbanslal Sahnia v Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.*, ((2003) 2 SCC 107) held as follows:

“In an appropriate case, in spite of availability of the alternative remedy, the High Court may still exercise its writ jurisdiction in at least three contingencies; (i) where the writ petition seeks enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights; (ii) where there is failure of principles of natural justice or, (iii) where the orders or proceedings are wholly without jurisdiction or the vires of an Act and is challenged.”

In the present case, it is a clear failure of principles of natural justice, hence, the present writ petition is maintainable and the petitioner need not avail alternative remedy at this point of time.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE MUMMINENI SUDHEER KUMAR

Acts/Rules: Articles 14, 19, 21 and 300-A of the Constitution of India.

Case Details: Jabri Ghouse Vs. The State of Telangana in Wp no. 5203 of 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 29-04-2022.

Facts: This Writ Petition is filed seeking a Writ of Mandamus to declare the action of the respondents in issuing G.O.Ms.No.2 dated 18.01.2022 without following the land acquisition proceedings in Survey No.42 to an extent of Acs.3.00 gts out of Acs.5.00 gts situated at Naspur Village and Mandal, Mancherial District, as illegal, arbitrary, unjust, unreasonable and opposed to all canons of justice besides being violative of Fundamental and Constitutional Rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 19, 21 and 300-A of the Constitution of India.

Held: In view of the specific contention of the respondents that the land that is allotted in favour of the Judicial Department under the impugned G.O. is totally a different extent of land than the land being claimed by the petitioner, the petitioner has no locus to question the impugned G.O. Further, as contended by the respondents, the assignment stated to have been made in favour of Sri Syed Bin Salam in the year 1969 was resumed back to the Government through proceedings No.B/4326/97 dated 14.11.1997. The said proceedings dated 14.11.1997 has become

final as the said proceedings is not questioned by the petitioner or by Sri Syed Bin Salam, the original assignee, till date. Unless and until the said resumption order is questioned successfully by the petitioner or anybody claiming through the original assignee, the petitioner herein or any other person can have any right to make any claim over the said land to an extent of Acs.3.00 gts in Survey No.42/22.

In the description of the cause title of the present Writ Petition, the petitioner is shown as son of one 'Sayeed'. The 'no objection certificate' dated 19.08.2013 and the house ownership certificate dated 07.02.2014 filed by the petitioner shows the name of the father of the petitioner as Jabri Syed. On being asked, counsel for the petitioner could not explain the discrepancy in mentioning the name of the petitioner's father differently on different documents. Thus, there is every doubt about the genuineness of the claim made by the petitioner in respect of the subject land. Though petitioner claims to be in possession of the subject land, no document is filed standing in the name of the petitioner to show that he has been in possession of land to an extent of Acs.3.00 gts situated in Survey No.42/22. The house tax receipts said to have been issued by the Naspur Municipality and Naspur Gram Panchayat does not refer to any survey number but they refer to only a house number. There is no link between the said house number and the subject land.

Further, as already observed above, there is every doubt about the very claim made by the petitioner as son of the original assignee, Sri Syed Bin Salam, itself is doubtful and the petitioner has not placed any material on record to show that he is the son of Sri Syed Bin Salam.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE N.V. SHRAYAN KUMAR**

Acts/Rules: Registration Act, 1908, Section 23.

Case Details: Tata Consumer Products Limited and another Vs. The State of Telangana and 3 others in WP NO.15986/2020. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 10-06-2022.

Facts: This writ petition has been filed questioning inaction of the respondents No.3 and 4 in considering the representations dated 16.03.2020, 19.08.2020 and 08.09.2020, stated to have been made by the petitioners, and seeking consequential

direction to the 4th respondent to register the lease deed dated 20.11.2019 considering the challan bearing No.5149659836504, dated 12.03.2020.

It is the case of the petitioners that they have entered into a lease agreement dated 20.11.2019, pertaining to the subject property of the writ petition, and the registration of the same was scheduled on 09.03.2020, but on the said day, the office of the Sub-Registrar, 4th respondent, was declared as a holiday. Subsequently, the date of registration was rescheduled to on 16.03.2020 and the requisite stamp duty of Rs.14,76,500/- was paid to the 4th respondent through bank transfer on 12.03.2020.

While the things stood thus, as the 1st petitioner hails from Bangalore, Karnataka State and due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the State of Karnataka was placed under lockdown. Thus, the presence of the 1st petitioner before the 4th respondent on 16.03.2020 has become impossible. Explaining the said reasons, the petitioners stated to have made a representation on 16.03.2020 to the 4th respondent requesting to extend the validity of registering the lease deed dated 20.11.2019. In view of the fact that the entire country was placed under lockdown from 22.03.2020 onwards, the petitioners could not appear before the 4th respondent for registration of the subject lease agreement. It is also stated that subsequently the petitioners made representations on 19.08.2020 and 08.09.2020 to the 3rd and 4th respondents respectively with the similar aforesaid request.

Further, it is submitted that the petitioners were orally informed that they can attend for registration of subject agreement on or before 20.09.2020, which was the date of expiry of the challan dated 12.03.2020 and as such, the date of registration was again rescheduled between 11.09.2020 and 14.09.2020.

While so, the 1st respondent issued blanket G.O.Ms. No.102 dated 07.09.2020 with a direction to stop registration pertaining to immovable properties across the State of Telangana with effect from 08.09.2020 until further orders.

Narrating the above circumstances, the learned counsel for the petitioners submits that registration of subject agreement can be extended as per the saving clause under Section 23 of the Registration Act, 1908 (For short "the Act") with the order of this Court.

Held: Admittedly the effect of COVID-19 pandemic caused hardship to both the parties i.e. petitioners and the respondents and that the petitioners made representations from time to time and there is no negligence on the part of the

petitioners. Even as per the record, the Challan is paid on 12.03.2020 within the prescribed period of four months from the date of execution of the subject lease deed dated 20.11.2019, which was accepted by the Registering Authority and thereby the registration date was initially scheduled on 09.03.2020 but due to declaration of holiday on the said day, thereafter the registration dates were rescheduled from time to time. Since the Challan was paid and registration dates were already scheduled from time to time no prejudice would be caused to the respondents if the registration is carried out. In view of the same, the petitioners' case is found to be sustainable.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case and the submissions made by the learned counsel on either side and the observations made in the order dated 01.10.2020 in W.P. No.313 of 2020 by this Court and the order dated 10.01.2022 passed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Miscellaneous Application No.2 of 2022 in Miscellaneous Application No.665 of 2021 in Suo Motu Writ petition (C) No.3 of 2020, into consideration, I deem it appropriate to dispose of the writ petition with the following directions:

- i) The respondents, particularly respondents No.3 and 4, before whom the aforesaid representations stated to have been made, are directed either to consider the representations dated 16.03.2020, 19.08.2020 and 08.09.2020 seeking extension of the validity of the registration of the subject lease agreement dated 20.11.2019, coupled with the provision of Sections 23 and 71 of the Act, and pass appropriate orders, in accordance with law, within a period of four weeks, from the date of receipt of a copy of this order, or
- ii) To entertain the registration of subject lease deed dated 20.11.2019, if it is otherwise in order, duly extending the validity of the registration of subject lease deed and Challan bearing No.5149659836504, dated 12.03.2020.
- iii) However, it will be open to the 4th respondent to refuse/receive the document presented before him, if he has any other objection, by duly assigning reasons in support of such decision and communicate the said decision to the petitioners.



 **HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE G. ANUPAMA CHAKRAVARTHY**

Acts/Rules: Provisional Insolvency Act, 1920

Case Details: Donthi Srihari Donthi Kailasam Vs Ch.Devarajam in CRP.No.3657 of 2011. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 29.06.2022.

Facts: The revision petitioner has filed insolvency petition before the Senior Civil Judge's Court, Jagtiyal. His case before the trial Court was that he used to run a retail wine shop under the name and style of 'Himalaya Wines' at Mallapoor, which was taken on lease from one Nagula Gangadhar by borrowing amounts from the respondents to a tune of Rs.4,85,000/-. There were 17 respondents arrayed in the insolvency petition. It is the further case of the revision petitioner that he gave Rs.50,000/- to the original owner as goodwill and paid Rs.3,00,000/- rentals to the Government. It is the specific contention of the revision petitioner that the villagers of Mallapoor Ikya Sangham demanded Rs.1,00,000/- from him for development of the village and as he refused to pay the said amount, they passed a resolution not to purchase liquor from his shop and for a period of one month, there was no business for him.

Later, the petitioner agreed to give Rs.50,000/- to the Ikya Sangham and that the customers of the shop have not paid him the amounts for the liquor purchased by them and were due to him in a sum of Rs.1,00,000/-. It is his case that due to the downfall of the business and also due to the pressure and threatenings by the respondents to repay the debts, he was constrained to file the insolvency petition showing the B-Schedule property as the sole property available to repay the debts to all the 17 respondents. In the A-Schedule, the petitioner has given the particulars of amounts payable by him to each of the respondents, totalling to Rs.4,85,000/-.

It is the contention of the revision petitioner that the I.P. was dismissed for non-prosecution against R-3 to R-7. An Interlocutory application was filed by the revision petitioner praying the Court to appoint a Receiver to take possession of the B-Schedule property and the trial Court accordingly appointed the Advocate-Receiver pending disposal of the Insolvency Petition. The respondents filed a petition i.e. I.A.No.318 of 2005 praying to direct the Receiver to sell the B-Schedule property and

deposit the sale proceeds in to the Court, for which, the petitioner filed counter opposing the petition on 25.08.2005.

Held: Once the main petition is dismissed for default or disposed of either way, all the miscellaneous applications therein shall stand closed. Therefore, in the present case, the trial Court ought not to have passed orders in the miscellaneous applications when the main I.P. itself was dismissed for default earlier. Miscellaneous applications cannot be treated as separate applications after the main petition itself is dismissed. The trial Court has erred in passing independent orders in the miscellaneous application without there being main petition pending before the Court. Further, if any person approaches the Court under the provisions of the Insolvency Act seeking to declare him as an insolvent, unless and until the Court declares him as insolvent, the properties of such person shall not be auctioned or distributed. In the present case, without declaring the petitioner as insolvent, the Court below has auctioned and distributed his property by passing orders in the miscellaneous application, much after the closure of the main petition, which is a grave irregularity.

In this regard, a reference can be made to the judgment of Madras High Court in the case of R. Chandra v. N.Allimuthu (CMSA.No.32/2018, dt.22.03.2022), wherein, it is held that the petitioners cannot be permitted to withdraw the insolvency petitions filed by them and the Courts also shall not dismiss such insolvency petitions for non-prosecution, if rights are accrued to the creditors.



 **HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE M.G.PRIYADARSINI**

Acts/Rules: Record of Rights Act

Case Details: YARLAGADDA BAPAI AH S/O LAXIAH, DIED REP. BY HIS LRs. Vs YARLAGADDA KUTUMBARAO S/O LAXMIAH, DIED, REP. BY HIS L.R., DEFENDANT NO.2 in AS No 708/1997.([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 27-6-2022.

Facts: The plaintiff filed suit being O.S.No.27 of 1989 on the file of the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sathupalli for partition of A-schedule property into two equal

shares by metes and bounds and to allot one such share to him, and to deliver peaceful and vacant possession of the property.

This appeal is filed against the judgment and decree passed by the court of Subordinate Judge at Sathupalli in O.S.No.27 of 1989 dated 29.08.1996, wherein and whereby the trial court dismissed the suit filed by the plaintiff for partition and separate possession. Thus the unsuccessful plaintiff before the trial court is the appellant herein.

Held: That the judgments relied on by the learned counsel for the respondents reported in, BABU VERGHESE v. BAR COUNCIL OF KERALA [(1993) 3 sec 422], SOMAGANI VENKATA SUBBAMMA vs. DISTRICT PANCHAYAT OFFICER, KRISHNA DISTRICT [LAWS (APHC) 2006 31], DASAMMA v. BHARANI MUTUALLY AIDED CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LTD. [(2014 (5) ALT 678], KUPPALA OBUL REDDY v. B.V.NARAYANA REDDY [(1994) 3 sec 447], SAMEER KUMAR PAL v. S.K.AKBAR [(2010)11 SCC 777] and SHASIDHAR v. SMT. ASHWINI UMA MATHAD 2015 AIR SCW 777 are not applicable to the facts of the present case.

Coming to I.A.No.1 of 2016 (ASMP.No.615 of 2016) in A.S.No.708 of 1997 which was filed for receiving the photostat copy of registered settlement deed vide Document No.2248 of 1982 dated 26.08.1982 executed by the deceased defendant No.1 in favour of defendant No.2 is concerned, it is to be seen that this document is referred in the written statement, but however the same has not been filed. At this stage the original document is not filed before this court. Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, I do not find any reason to receive the said document at this stage, and the application is accordingly dismissed.



 **HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE SAMBASIVARAO NAIDU**

Acts/Rules: Motor Vehicles Act and IPC

Case Details: Depot Manager Vs. P.JAGADISH P.V.JAGADISH BABU in MACMA No.489 of 2018 and MACMA No.229 of 2018. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 22-04-2022.

Facts: There are two connected appeals vide M.A.C.M.A. No.229 of 2018 and M.A.C.M.A. No.489 of 2018 for disposal. M.A.C.M.A. No.229 of 2018 has been filed by the claimant in M.V.O.P.No.866 of 2014 challenging the award of the lower Court, where under, an amount of Rs.6,02,240/- was awarded as he filed the main O.P. for a sum of Rs.10,00,000/-. The other appeal vide M.A.C.M.A. No.489 of 2018 has been filed by the respondents/RTC against the same award with a plea that the lower Court granted excess amount of compensation and sought for setting aside the award. Since both the appeals are filed against the same award, I propose to dispose of the two appeals under a common Judgment. For convenience sake, I will refer the claimants as appellant and the opposite party as respondents.

According to the averments made in the petition, M.V.O.P.No.866 of 2014 has been filed against the respondents herein for a sum of Rs.10,00,000/- towards compensation for the injuries sustained by the appellant in a road traffic accident. The appellant has claimed that he was working as Sales Representative and earning Rs.8,000/- per month. On 25-02-2014, at about 10.30 p.m., while he was proceeding on a motor-bike from Darussalam to Em Minar Mosque and reached Mahommod Bagh temple, Hyderabad, the driver of APSRTC bus bearing No.AP 11 Z 3393 drove the bus in high speed, in a rash and negligent manner, dashed the bike of the appellant, due to which he fell down on the road and suffered bleeding injuries and fractures. He was immediately shifted to Yashoda Hospital and he spent an amount more than Rs.5,00,000/- for medicines and treatment. The appellant has claimed the accident occurred due to the negligent driving of the driver of the bus. A case was registered against the bus driver for the offence under Section 337 of IPC, thereby, he sought for an award for Rs.10,00,000/- against the respondents.

Both the respondents made appearance before the Tribunal, filed a counter, denied the material allegations of the petition including the age, occupation and income of the appellant herein. It was the specific plea of the respondents that on 25-02-2014, the bus was proceeding from Koti to Goulidoddi, and when it reached Sai Baba Temple, the appellant suddenly came on the main road from a small lane without observing the bus and having noticed the bike of the appellant, the driver of the bus applied sudden break, in spite of it, the appellant lost control over the bike and got skid and rolled on the road, thereby, the accident occurred due to the rash and negligent driving of the appellant herein and sought for dismissal of the petition.

Held: As per the documents produced by the appellant, Ex.A14 is the inpatient, final bill is Rs.4,30,400/-. It seems from the medical bill, the appellant was admitted to hospital on 26-02-2014 and was discharged on 09-03-2014. Ex.A5 is final bill for the

treatment of the appellant on 26-02-2015 and 27-02-2015. In the absence of any proof that the appellant received the entire medical expenditure by way of medical reimbursement, he is entitled to receive the amount.

In view of my above discussion, I am of the opinion that the finding of the Tribunal with regard to contributory negligence by the appellant need not be disturbed. I am also of the opinion that the appellant is entitled to receive the entire medical expenses i.e., Rs.4,94,758/- after deducting 20% of the amount because of his contributory negligence. Therefore, the appellant is entitled to an amount of Rs.3,95,807/- (Rs.4,30,400 + 51,611 + 9,408 + 3,350 = 4,94,758 and after deducting 20% it is Rs.3,95,807/-).

The learned counsel for the respondents has submitted that the Tribunal committed an error in assessing the income of appellant as Rs.3,000/- per month and considering 50% of the said income as future prospects. The appellant was a young man, below 25 years and it is his case that he was working as sales representative, being a young man, even in the absence of any proof about his income, it can be conveniently consider that he can earn at least a sum of Rs.100 per day and Rs.3,000/- per month. Since he was less than 25 years and as the medical record shows 55% of the disability, the lower Court awarded compensation by considering the deductions and future prospects. The amounts awarded on the other heads are also meagre amounts, thereby, there is no necessity to set aside the award passed by the Tribunal.

In the result, M.A.C.M.A. filed by the appellant vide 229 of 2018 is allowed. An amount of Rs.3,95,807/- is awarded in addition to the amount that was already awarded by the Tribunal.



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

Acts/Rules: Sections 468, 471, 420 read with Section 34 IPC.

Case Details: Suggala Venkateswara Rao Guptha Vs STATE OF TELANGANA, REP. BY P.P., HYD ANR in CRLP No. 10304/2014. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 22-04-2022.

Facts: The petitioner herein is a practicing Advocate and Legal Advisor to the Axis bank. A-1 to A-3 applied for loan under Kisan Credit Card Scheme "Kisan Power" of

the Bank by submitting original R.O.R. title deeds, pattadar passbooks in respect of their lands as security in Axis bank, Wyra Road, Khammam. A-4 and A-5 executed documents as guarantors. The title deeds in favour of A-1 and A-2 were also registered in Sub-Registrar Office, Mahabubabad and in respect of A-3, simple mortgage deed was registered. A-1 availed loan of Rs.4,30,000/- on 03.11.2009. A-2 availed loan of Rs.7,80,000/- and A-3 availed loan of Rs.9,80,000/-. The bank authorities addressed a letter to Tahsildar, Narsimhulapet on 02.02.2012 to certify the genuineness of the original ROR title deeds which were deposited by A-1 to A-3 with their bank. On 14.02.2012, the Tahsildar informed that ROR title deeds/pattadar passbooks deposited with Axis bank at Khammam Branch in respect of A-1 to A3 are fake. It is alleged that A-1, A-2 and A-5 in collusion with guarantors A-4, A-6 Village Revenue Officer and A-7 Field Officer and A-8 Legal Advisor with an intention to cause wrongful loss to the bank authorities and for wrongful gain played fraud and obtained loan from the bank by giving security of the fake and fabricated ROR title deeds by fabricating and forging the signatures of revenue officials as security and used them as genuine and cheated the bank authorities. On the basis of complaint given by the second respondent herein, the police registered a case in Cr.No.149 of 2012 against the petitioner for the offences punishable under Sections 468, 471, 420 read with Section 34 IPC and after investigation, the police filed charge sheet.

Held: In the instant case, in the complaint there is no specific reference of the petitioner as to the role played by him in the complaint and only in the charge sheet, it is mentioned that at the instance of other accused, a bald allegation leveled that after taking some bribe, he gave legal opinion in their favour for sanction of loan without verifying the documents properly. The prosecution has only made bald allegations against the petitioner in the charge sheet. But no material is filed to show that the petitioner herein joined hands with A-1 to A-3 for giving false legal opinion and in the absence of the same, he cannot be implicated for the alleged offences.

After having gone through the entire material record, I am of the view that it does not disclose prima facie, commission of any of the offence by the petitioner. Since there is no prima facie material available against the petitioner for the offences alleged, the continuation of proceedings against him would be abuse of process of law and would amount to tarnishing the image of a professional without there being any supporting material to proceed against the petitioner.



 **HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE D. NAGARJUN**

Acts/Rules: Sections 403, 406, 408, 420, 120(b) IPC and 156(3) and 173 Cr.P.C.

Case Details: **M. RAMAKRISHNA Vs A. SUMANTH KUMAR REDDY** in CrI.P.No.9047 of 2018. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 28.04.2022.

Facts: One, A. Sumanth Kumar Reddy, who is respondent No.1 herein, has filed a complaint before the police, the contents of which are summarized as under: The Indo American Chambers of Commerce (IACC) a non-profitable organization, which was formed in 1983, registered under the Indian Companies Act has got a branch office at Hyderabad. The said society comprises of 12 nominated members and 3 co-opted members. The de facto complainants/ respondent Nos.1 and 2 are the Members of the Managing Committee of IACC, A.P. and T.S. branch. Petitioner No.1 is an elected Chairman, petitioner No.2 is the elected Vice-Chairman, petitioner No.3 is also the elected Vice-Chairman, petitioner No.4 is the Past Chairman, petitioner No.5 is the Branch Secretary, petitioner No.6 is the National President, petitioner No.7 is the National Executive Vice President, petitioner No.8 is the Secretary General, petitioner No.9 is the President of the Regional South India Council (SIC), petitioner No.10 is the Regional Secretary, petitioner No.11 is the Vice President of the Regional South India Council, petitioner No.12 is the Member of the Regional South India Council and petitioner No.13 is the Member of the National Executive Council.

A seminar titled as "IACC-National Conclave" was conducted by the Indo-American Chambers of Commerce, A.P. and T.S. branch on 3rd and 4th June, 2016 at Hyderabad. An amount of Rs.47 lakhs was collected by the IACC through sponsorships of various companies and organizations for conducting the said program. The income and expenditure statement in respect of the event has to be submitted to the Managing Committee within a week. However, even after 3 ½ months of the program, accounts have not been submitted to the Managing Committee by the petitioners. The de-facto complainants have made lot of efforts for persuading the petitioners to file the statements of account in respect of the programme. More than Rs.47 lakhs were raised through sponsorships for the programme and an amount of Rs.68 lakhs was also raised towards mandated

building funds by accused Nos.1 to 5 in collusion with accused Nos.6 to 13 and the said money was misappropriated.

Central Crime Station (CCS) has taken up the investigation after registering the said complaint as FIR in Crime No.218 of 2016 for the offences under Sections 403, 406, 408, 420, 120(b) IPC and 156(3) Cr.P.C. The police have examined and recorded the statements of concerned persons connected with National Conclave, 2016 held at ITC Kakatiya Hotel and found that an amount of Rs.47 lakhs was collected. During the course of thorough investigation, the police have also found that an amount of Rs.85,75,226/- is intact in fixed deposit as per the statements furnished by the bank. After completion of the entire investigation, police have closed the case by way of filing of final report on the ground of lack of evidence.

While submitting the final report, notices were sent to the de facto complainants/respondent Nos.1 and 2 and both of them have filed their protest petition before the learned Magistrate and the learned Magistrate without assigning any reason, has taken cognizance of the offence under Sections 403, 406, 408, 420, 120(b) IPC and 156(3) Cr.P.C. against the petitioners.

Held : The docket order dated 16.04.2018 speaks that the complainant was present. In fact, there are two complainants. It is not clear that which of the complainant was present. The docket order further goes to show that complaint is taken on file for the offences alleged against the accused. It is settled legal proposition that before taking cognizance the trial Court is expected to apply its mind and give reasons for taking cognizance of the case. Prior to taking cognizance, the Court is expected to take into consideration the material available before it in the form of complaint originally filed by the complainants in the year 2016, FIR issued by the police, report of the police filed under Section 173 Cr.P.C. and protest petitions. After taking them into consideration, the trial Court should come to a conclusion whether there is any prima facie material to take cognizance of the offence against the accused. Further, the Courts are supposed to be more cautious in specifically recording reasons prior to taking cognizance in a case where the police after investigation filed report under Section 173 Cr.P.C., concluding that there is no evidence to proceed against the petitioners. The Court must record cogent reasons as to what is the material that it has gone through to find that there is material against the petitioners. The Court is expected to record the reasons as to how the conclusion of the police that there is no evidence is incorrect. The Court also can consider the additional material, if any, filed by the de facto complainants along with the protest petition along with material filed by the petitioners under Section 173 Cr.P.C. The docket endorsement of the

Court dated 16.04.2018 did not speak that the investigation of the police is incorrect and there is also no finding by the Court that the de facto complainants have filed material along with the protest petition or additional protest petition, which prima facie go to show that the petitioners have committed the offence.

Apart from that, it is surprising to note that the trial Court did not choose to examine the complainant, who has filed the protest petition. The trial Court was expected to examine the complainant and also examine additional witnesses, if any, and to consider the documents filed by them before arriving at the conclusion that there is material against the petitioners to proceed. The trial Court was also expected to verify if there is any material to show the income and expenditure in respect of the event to come to a conclusion whether there is prima facie material against the petitioners. The trial Court unfortunately has not resorted to any of the things observed above and has simply taken the case on file.





Sanctioned strength, working strength, and vacancy position of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the State of Telangana as on 30-06-2022

Hon'ble Judges	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Hon'ble Judges Working	Total Number of Vacancies
Permanent	32	27	05
Additional	10	0	10
Total	42	27	15

1. Hon'ble Sri Justice A.Rajasheker Reddy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana retired on attaining the age of superannuation on the afternoon of 03-05-2022.
2. Hon'ble Sri Justice Satish Chandra Sharma, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana was transferred as Chief Justice, Delhi High Court and relinquished charge of this High Court on 28-06-2022 F.N.
3. Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Judge of Gauhati High Court (PHC), who was transferred from Bombay High Court as Judge to this High Court, assumed charge as such on 22-10-2021 and later His Lordship was appointed as Chief Justice of this High Court, sworn-in and assumed charge on the forenoon of 28-06-2022.
4. One permanent Hon'ble Judge of Allahabad High Court is working in this High Court
5. One permanent Hon'ble Judge of this High Court is working as Chief Justice of Manipur High Court.
6. Two permanent Hon'ble Judges of this High Court are working as Judges of High Court of Punjab and Haryana and High Court of Tripura.
7. One permanent Hon'ble Judge of High Court of A.P. is working in this High Court.



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



Statement of work done in the High Court as on 30-06-2022

NATURE OF CASES	PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH I.E., AS ON 01.04.2022	INSTITUTIONS FROM 01.04.2022 TO 30.06.2022	DISPOSALS FROM 01.04.2022 TO 30.06.2022	PENDENCY
(A) ORIGINAL SIDE (CIVIL)	144820	11338	8702	147456
(B) APPELLATE SIDE (CIVIL)	60786	1508	3024	59270
(C) CRIMINAL SIDE	34638	3192	3193	34637

GRAND TOTAL:

GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	205606	12846	11726	206726
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES	34638	3192	3193	34637
GRAND TOTAL OF MAIN CASES	240244	16038	14919	241363



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 30-06-2022

S.No	Cadre Strength	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Judicial Officers Working	Total Number of Vacancies
1.	District Judges	166	117	51
2.	Senior Civil Judges	118	70	48
3	Junior Civil Judges	228	224	04

Recently the Government issued orders converting the existing 38 Fast Track Courts i.e., 22 in the cadre of District Judges and 16 in the cadre of Senior Civil Judges respectively, into permanent regular courts. In view of the above, the Registry addressed a letter to the Government to issue necessary orders for inclusion of above mentioned newly sanctioned courts and posts in the respective cadre strength of Judicial Officers and the above orders are awaited.

DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) UNDER DIRECT RECRUITMENT FOR THE YEAR 2022:

As proposed by the High Court, the Government of Telangana issued Brief Notification No.59/2022-Rc, dated :16-04-2022, inviting applications for Thirteen (13) posts of District judge, by Direct Recuitment under 25% quota by fixing the last date for submission of application upto 5.00 pm on 02/05/2022. On receipt of the applications from the candidates, the Government forwarded 606 applications to the High Court for taking up the further process of recruitment.

DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) UNDER ACCELERATED RECRUITMENT BY TRANSFER FOR THE YEAR 2022:

The High Court issued Notification No.143/2022-Rc, Dated 16-04-2022, inviting applications for Nine (09) posts of District judge, by transfer through Limited Competitive Examination (Accelerated Recruitment by Transfer) by fixing the last date for submission of application upto 5.00 pm on 16/05/2022. As on the last date 07 applications were received. Further Recruitment process is in progress.

CIVIL IUDGES - 2022

Detailed notification is issued on 06-05-2022 inviting applications through online for 50 posts of Civil Judge in the Telangana State Judicial Service notified for the years 2021 and 2022 (41 vacancies to be filled under Direct recruitment and 09 vacancies to be filled under Recruitment by Transfer) by fixing the last date for submission of online Application as 06-06-2022 upto 11. 9 p.m. Further recruitment process is in progress



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 30-6-2022

Sanctioned Strength	9746
Working Strength	5155
Vacancies	4591

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA

1) The computer based online examinations were conducted in 59 centers in the State of Telangana from 04-11-2019 to 07-11-2019 in three (03) shifts per day for 1539 posts. Apart from the same, skill tests were conducted to the qualified candidates for the technical category posts viz., Stenographer Grade - III, Typist and Copyist. That after conducting computer based examination and skill tests, the qualified candidates in the ratio of 1:3 as per me it, were subjected to Viva-voce (oral interview) by the Interview Boards of the respective Units, headed by the Principal District Judge and two Judicial Officers as members, constituted by the High Court; that on receipt of the oral interview marks from the Interview Boards, Post and Unit wise merit lists were prepared, and the lists containing the hall tickets numbers of provisional selected candidates, have been hosted in the website of the High Court.

As the Unit Heads are the Appointing Authority to Judicial Ministerial posts in their Unit; that after satisfying with the qualifications and eligibility of the candidates, the Unit Heads were requested to get the antecedents of the provisional selected candidates to be verified by the concerned Police officials, and the said process is completed and appointment orders were issued to 1316 candidates under Telangana Judicial Ministerial Services.

2) The High Court issued Notifications on 03-03-2022 inviting applications through online for filling up of 592 posts of Court Staff in the State of Telangana by direct recruitment under Telangana Judicial Ministerial & Subordinate Services, for

maintaining confidentiality, transparency and to overcome the delay in recruitment process and the last date for submission of applications is fixed as 04-04-2022. Further recruitment process is in progress.



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 01-04-2022 to 30-06-2022

FROM 01-04-2022 TO 31-05-2022

Sl.No	NAME OF THE DISTRICT / UNIT	CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
		INSTITUTION	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL	INSTITUTION	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL
1	ADILABAD	782	10,808	521	2,160	27,020	1,167
2	HYDERABAD - i) CITY CIVIL COURTS	2,461	58,180	2,112	343	751	13
	ii) CITY SMALL CAUSES COURTS	42	1,254	52	0	0	0
	iii) METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL COURTS	1	101	125	16,785	85,849	9,972
	iv) TRIBUNALS	104	3,957	92	2	70	0
	v) CBI UNIT	1	2	0	30	1,726	23
3	KARIMNAGAR	1,398	28,585	1,051	4,801	54,664	3,031
4	KHAMMAM	1,386	17,513	1,299	2,556	36,188	1,285
5	MAHABUBNAGAR	1,167	25,299	628	2,022	31,260	743
6	MEDAK	1,288	22,422	805	2,882	30,254	1,263
7	NALGONDA	1,471	32,706	1,255	4,720	54,526	3,470
8	NIZAMABAD	727	12,331	627	3,408	18,374	2,560
9	RANGAREDDY	4,971	84,815	4,314	10,902	1,11,540	7,012
10	WARANGAL	1,404	33,339	1,096	2,472	41,055	1,007
GRAND TOTAL		17,203	3,31,312	13,977	53,083	4,93,277	31,546

FROM 01-06-2022 TO 30-06-2022

Sl.No	NAME OF THE DISTRICT / UNIT	CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
		INSTITUTION	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL	INSTITUTION	PENDENCY	DISPOSAL
1	ADILABAD	561	2,495	433	1,695	7,146	2,317
2	KUMURAMBHEEM ASIFABAD	37	1,469	79	1,209	3,346	1,237
3	MANCHERIAL	145	4,683	221	4,161	9,540	4,046
4	NIRMAL	75	1,958	65	1,657	6,485	1,449
5	HYDERABAD - i) CITY CIVIL COURTS	2,301	58,328	2,024	629	1,367	13
6	ii) CITY SMALL CAUSES COURTS	27	1,213	68	0	0	0
7	iii) METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL COURTS	0	68	33	11,318	85,071	12,096
8	iv) TRIBUNALS	100	4,017	40	0	69	1
9	v) CBI UNIT	1	3	0	21	1,710	37
10	KARIMNAGAR	995	11,500	771	3,591	20,318	5,043
11	JAGTIAL	329	5,188	150	1,483	9,603	1,357
12	RAJANNA SIRCILLA	118	4,007	353	703	6,967	1,217
13	PEDDAPALLY	231	5,855	584	1,929	10,537	4,143

14	KHAMMAM	667	14,039	1,064	17,234	19,904	17,619
15	BADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	442	3,247	272	4,142	13,872	6,169
16	MAHABUBNAGAR	754	6,932	1,571	410	9,454	1,400
17	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	136	3,766	369	722	5,038	772
18	NARAYANPET	472	1,675	103	471	3,371	704
19	NAGARKURNOOL	498	6,778	1,310	1,268	6,456	1,618
20	WANAPARTHY	426	3,741	401	1,354	4,891	1,698
21	MEDAK	1,156	3,517	1,321	3,861	7,931	2,341
22	SANGAREDDY	1,059	12,694	843	2,529	12,377	4,177
23	SIDDIPET	954	7,599	963	2,857	12,346	3,174
24	NALGONDA	964	15,620	549	4,944	24,984	5,619
25	SURYAPET	444	9,263	310	2,837	16,808	3,194
26	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	533	7,928	473	7,394	11,420	7,699
27	NIZAMABAD	428	8,854	552	697	10,868	1,311
28	KAMAREDDY	343	3,414	203	542	7,098	336
29	RANGAREDDY	8,050	51,696	9,830	11,395	54,759	10,857
30	MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIRI	3,873	20,539	4,355	4,603	42,681	4,700
31	VIKARABAD	244	6,730	1,413	614	7,813	1,351
32	WARANGAL	657	9,724	1,748	1,885	10,249	3,433
33	HANUMAKONDA	1,102	11,376	2,658	4,142	12,238	7,732
34	JANGAON	525	3,855	1,001	448	4,464	917
35	JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	39	487	6	115	50	115
36	MAHABUBABAD	185	3,173	397	1,165	5,246	1,825
37	MULUGU	45	456	1,011	134	2,467	208
GRAND TOTAL		28,916	3,17,887	37,544	1,04,159	4,68,944	1,21,925



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



Activities of Telangana State Legal Services Authority

FROM APRIL, 2022 TO JUNE, 2022

● **National Conclave of Member Secretaries of 23 SLSAs :-**

A “two day National Conclave of Member Secretaries of 23 SLSAs on “Incremental Expansion of Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS)” was organized by the Telangana State Legal Services Authority in coordination with NALSA on 29.05.2022 and 30.05.2022 at Hyderabad.



Sri Justice Uday Umesh Lalit, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Hon’ble Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon’ble Sri Justice Satish Chandra Sharma, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana & Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA and Hon’ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Executive Chairman, TSLSA and the Member Secretaries of 23 State Legal Services Authorities in the country have participated in the said programme.

● **Meeting:**

A Joint Meeting of the Special Cell Committee constituted by Telangana State Legal Services Authority, as required under NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in un-organized Sector) Scheme, 2015 was held on 21.04.2022 in the conference hall of TSLSA, Hyderabad to review the progress of the Resolutions taken in the previous meeting and to discuss the issues relating to the functioning of the Welfare Board and the difficulties faced by the labourers in the un-organized sector.

The Meeting was presided over by the Member Secretary, TSLSA, the Administrative Officer, TSLSA, Secretaries of City Civil Court, Ranga Reddy

& Metropolitan Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad Members of Special Cell, Officials of Labour Department Deputy Commissioner of Labour & Dy.CEO, TBOCWW Board, Hyderabad, Asst. Commissioner of Labour, TBOCWW Board, Hyderabad, Dy. Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad-1, Dy. Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad-2, have attended the meeting. Several resolutions especially issuance of e-Shram Cards to the labour were discussed at length in the meeting.

- On 30.04.2022, Member Secretary, TSLSA has participated in a Legal Awareness Programme on the topic “Access to Justice and Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015” at the Collectorate, office of Kamareddy Revenue district.



Hon'ble Sri Justice B. Vijayasen Reddy, Judge, High Court of Telangana and Administrative Judge, Nizamabad was the Chief Guest for the programme. The Chairman and the Secretary of DLSA, Nizamabad, District Collector. Superintendent of Police, Judicial Officers, Advocates and PLVs of Nizamabad have participated in the programme.

On 30.04.2022, the Administrative Officer, Telangana State Legal Services Authority has participated in the online training to all the Judicial Officers in the State of Telangana conducted by “SCC online Web Edition – Platinum” with M/s Eastern Book Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

- **Training Programme:**

40 hrs Mediation Training programme for the newly nominated Advocates of High Court for the State of Telangana was successfully conducted from 4th

May, 2022 to 8th May, 2022 through physical mode at Telangana State Judicial Academy, Secunderabad in coordination with the Mediation and Arbitration Centre, High Court for the State of Telangana, Hyderabad.



Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Hon'ble Chief Justice & Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA and Member of Board of Governors, Mediation & Arbitration Centre, Mr. Arunachalam, Sr. Trainer, Brindha Nandha Kumar and Ms. Beena Devaraj, the Potential Trainers from Karnataka nominated by the Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) have conducted the training programme. Smt. Thirumala Devi, Director, Judicial Academy, Member Secretary and Administration Officer, TSLSA also participated in the said Training Programme.

- As per the directions of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA, the Member Secretary, TSLSA has conducted Virtual Interaction Meet on 07.06.2022 with the Chairpersons of DLSAs and Prl. District Judges of new Judicial Districts in the State of Telangana on the topic of implementation of Legal Aid Defence Counsel System in the state as per the guidelines issued by the NALSA for identification of districts for operationalization of the scheme and also the measures to be taken for successful conducting of National Lok Adalat.
- On 14.06.2022, the Member Secretary, TSLSA has attended a meeting on Senior Citizens Welfare at Himayatnagar, Hyderabad conducted by the Help Age India, NGO.

- On 15.06.2022, the Member Secretary, TSLSA has attended the virtual meeting conducted by NALSA on the topic “Selection of districts for the purpose of implementation of “Legal Aid Defence Counsel System” in the state.
- On 08.06.2022, the Member Secretary, Administrative Officer, TSLSA and the Secretary, HCLSC have participated in the interaction meeting conducted with the State level officers of Insurance Companies & TSRTC to explore the possibilities of settlement of number of cases in National Lok Adalat.
- As per the directions of the Hon’ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA, a virtual interaction meet was conducted by the Member Secretary, TSLSA with all the Chairmen, DLSAs and Prl. District Judges in the State, Director General of Police, Director of Prosecutions, Commissioner of Police Hyderabad, Cyberabad & Rachakonda, Joint Commissioner of Police (Traffic) and District police officials to explore the possibilities of settlement of good number of cases in National Lok Adalat.
- On 22.06.2022, the Hon’ble Executive Chairman and the Member Secretary, TSLSA, have participated in the Virtual Interaction conducted by the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA on the topic of Identification & Allocation of space for incremental expansion of Legal Aid Defense Counsel System (LADCS) and also for disposal of more number of cases during the National Lok Adalat.
- **Awareness Programme on Drug Abuse:-**
As per the directions of Hon’ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA, the Member Secretary, TSLSA, has participated in a Legal Awareness Programme conducted at ACE Engineering College, Ghatkesar on 27.06.2022 in coordination with Dharmaseva, NGO and emphasized on the ill effects of drug abuse, drug trafficking, availability of legal aid as part of NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015. The Commissioner of Police, Rachakonda, Commissioner of Excise and Officials of DLSA, Ranga Reddy District have participated in the programme.
- On 30.06.2022 Member Secretary, TSLSA has participated in the Virtual

Interaction Meet conducted by the Member Secretary, NALSA on the topic of Legal Aid Defence Counsel System.

● **VISITS:**

On 26.04.2022, the Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority has visited Central Prison (Women), Chenchalguda, Hyderabad and enquired about the facilities available for the inmates at the prison.

Activities of District Legal Services Authorities

● **World Health day” on 07.04.2022 :**

All the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed World Health Day on 07.04.2022 by conducting several Health Camps in coordination with the Health Department. Fruits and biscuits were also distributed to the patients during the programme.

The DLSA, Khammam has organized a Blood donation camp at Nyaya Seva Sadan, Khammam for the benefit of Thalassemia children and also conducted a Free Eye Camp for the benefit of Advocates, Staff and Litigants in coordination with MaxVision Eye Hospital, Khammam.

The Chairperson, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, has conducted Legal Awareness Programme at Erragadda Mental Hospital, Hyderabad. A Health Awareness Rally with placards displayed by Nursing Studnets was also organized. Free Medical Camp and Cancer Screening Test was also done to all the patients and staff of IMH. CCCLSA has also conducted a Legal Awareness Programme at Chanchalguda Jail, Special Prison for Women, Chenchalguda, Hyderabad.

The District Legal Services Authority, Nizamabad in coordination with TITAN EYE PLUS, Nizamabad has conducted a legal Awareness Programme and Free Eye Checkup Camp at Nyaya Seva Sadan, Nizamabad and created awareness on Health precautions, NALSA Schemes, DLSA activities etc.

● **“Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Jayanthi” on 14.04.2022:**

All the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Jayanthi on 14.04.2022 by conducting Legal Awareness camps and explained the public about the Fundamental Rights and Duties as envisaged under “Constitution of India”, Free Legal Aid and other Legal Services Activities. Applications were received pertaining to Pension Issues, Water, Sanitation, Electricity etc. during the programme.

The Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Warangal has also conducted a Rally on the occasion. The Secretary, DLSA, Mahabubnagar has conducted Legal Awareness Camp, at Central Library, Mettugadda, Mahabubnagar, on the occasion of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanth and also conducted elocution competition to the students preparing for competitive exams and awarded certificates to the winners and runners.

● **“Labour Day” on 01.05.2022 :**

All the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed Labour Day on 01.05.2022 by conducting several Legal Awareness Camps at work places and enlightened the workers about their rights and the schemes introduced by the Government in relation to NALSA (Legal Services to the workers in Unorganized Sector) Scheme, 2015.

The Secretary, MLSA, Hyderabad has also conducted a Legal Awareness Camp in coordination with officers of Labour Department on the occasion of International Labour Day and distributed E-Shram cards with the assistance of officials of Labour Department & PLVs.

The Secretary, CCCLSA, Hyderabad has distributed pamphlets, Masks and issued labour cards on the eve of International Labour Day.

● **“World Environment Day” on 05.06.2022 :**

As per the Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed World Environment Day on 05.06.2022. During the said campaign, all the District Legal Services Authorities gave wide publicity on the importance of protection of environment & bio-diversity. Advocates, PLVs, Law Students and general public have actively participated in the programmes throughout the State.



The City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad has observed Environment Day at Amanvedika, Rainbow Home and Residential Home for Girls, Musheerabad, Hyderabad, and planted saplings in the premises of the Home.

The DLSA, Karimangar has observed the Environment Day by conducting rally with placards and literacy camp was also conducted to create awareness on the NALSA Schemes and L.S.A Acts among the students of Bala Gopalm Home, Karimnagar. Saplings were planted and fruits were distributed to the inmates.

● **World Day against Child Labour on 12.06.2022:**

As part of the Calendar of Activities, a massive campaign was conducted on the occasion of “World Day against Child Labour” on 12.06.2022 throughout the State of Telangana.



All the District Legal Services Authorities have conducted several Awareness Camps and enlightened the public about providing opportunities to the girl child, educating the people about the health and nutrition of the girl child, providing equal rights to them, importance of prohibition of child marriages etc.

● **“International Yoga Day, 2022” on 21.06.2022**

As per the directions of the National Legal Services Authority, all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed “International Yoga Day, 2022” on 21.06.2022 and conducted various programmes and created awareness. All the Judicial Officers, Staff Members, PLVs and Advocates etc. were enlightened about the health benefits of practicing yoga in daily life.

అంతర్జాతీయ యోగా దినోత్సవాన్ని పురస్కరించుకుని సిటీ సివిల్ కోర్టులో సామూహిక యోగా కార్యక్రమం



హైదరాబాద్: జూన్ 21 (ప్రజాపోరు)

యోగా క్రమశిక్షణకు, చక్కటి ఆరోగ్యానికి ఎంతో సహకరిస్తుందనీ సిటీ సివిల్ కోర్టు చీఫ్ జడ్జ్ మరియు జిల్లా న్యాయ సేవాధికార సంస్థ చైర్ పర్సన్ శ్రీమతి రేణుక యార అన్నారు. ఉన్నత న్యాయస్థాన ఆదేశాలతో నేడు హైదరాబాద్ సిటీ సివిల్ కోర్టు లో చీఫ్ జడ్జ్ శ్రీమతి రేణుక యార ఆధ్వర్యంలో అంతర్జాతీయ యోగా దినోత్సవం నిర్వహించారు. జూన్ 21 అంతర్జాతీయ యోగా దినోత్సవాన్ని పురస్కరించుకుని సిటీ సివిల్ కోర్టు లోని న్యాయ మూర్తులు, న్యాయ శాఖ సిబ్బంది, న్యాయవాదులు ఉదయం 7 గంటల నుండి 7.45 ని: వరకు న్యాయస్థానం ప్రాంగణం లో సామూహిక యోగా నిర్వహించారు. యోగా ప్రాధాన్యతను వివరిస్తూ చీఫ్ జడ్జ్ మరియు జిల్లా న్యాయ సేవాధికార సంస్థ చైర్మన్ శ్రీమతి రేణుక యార మాట్లాడుతూ ముందునుండే యోగాను అభ్యసించే

అనేక అనారోగ్యాలను దూరం చేసుకోవచ్చు అన్నారు. న్యాయమూర్తులు కోర్టు సిబ్బందితో కలిసి పలు యోగ ఆసనాలను, సూర్య నమస్కారాలను చేశారు. యోగా గురువులు డాక్టర్ ఉస్మాన్, డాక్టర్ శ్రీవాణి, ఆయుష్ వైద్యులు డాక్టర్ కావ్య, డాక్టర్ తేజశ్రీ లు అందరితో యోగా అభ్యాసం చేయించారు. హైదరాబాద్ జిల్లా న్యాయ సేవాధికార సంస్థ సిటీ సివిల్ కోర్టు సమన్వయం తో జరిగిన ఈ కార్యక్రమం లో రెండవ అదనపు చీఫ్ జడ్జ్ కే. ప్రభాకర రావు, సీనియర్ సివిల్ జడ్జి మరియు జిల్లా న్యాయ సేవాధికార సంస్థ సిటీ సివిల్ కోర్టు కార్యదర్శి శ్రీ కె. మురళీ వమోహన్ అదనపు చీఫ్ జడ్జిలు శ్రీ శ్రీనివాస రెడ్డి, పట్టాభిరామ రావు, సరిత, సునీత రవీంద్ర రెడ్డి, శారదాదేవి, రోజారమణి, తదితర న్యాయ మూర్తులలో పాటు , న్యాయస్థానం పరిపాలనాధికారి శ్రీ గురు ప్రకాష్ కార్యక్రమంలో పాల్గొన్నారు.

● Success Stories:

- A petition was filed by the Resident of ward No.22 Bhagiratha Colony, Mahabubnagar stating that the local municipal authority suddenly released the drainage water from a tank (Pedda Cheruvu) as a result, the water in the Borewells was contaminated. The DLSA, Mahabubnagar has issued notices to the Municipality, Mahabubnagar and concerned, and after conciliation, the Department responded positively and immediately constructed a Protection wall for diverting of the drainage water.
- The District Legal Services Authority, Mahabubnagar has arranged Lunch at nominal rates at the Central Library , Mahabubnagar with the assistance of the Municipal Commissioner, Mahabubnagar, Chairman of Central Library and PLV of DLSA. The DLSA has entrusted the matter to a Para Legal Volunteer, who visited the Library and informed that there are more than 200 students/un employees who are preparing for competitive exams from morning 8.00 a.m.

to 6.00 p.m., and some of the women are unable to carry their Lunch due to their poor financial condition. The DLSA has addressed a letter to the local Municipal Commissioner, Mahabubnagar and he responded positively and agreed to provide Rs.5/- lunch at the Central Library, Mahabubnagar. On 14.04.2022 on the occasion of Dr. B.R Ambedkar Jayanthi, the Secretary, DLSA and the Chairman of the Central Library have inaugurated Rs.5/- lunch at the Library for the convenience of poor and needy students/Un employees and it is in progress. Due to the efforts of DLSA, student/ unemployees are immensely benefited.

- On 30-05-2022, Sri Sura Sab C/o H.No.6-89, Srinagar village, Gundaram, Nizamabad, aged 64 years approached to District Legal Services Authority, Nizamabad for temporary shelter as his sons have deserted him and he made an application before the authority to provide necessary shelter till the dispute is resolved. The Secretary, DLSA has addressed a letter to the Supervisor, Nirmala Bhavan, Shashtrinagar, Nizamabad to provide necessary shelter to Sri Sura Sab R/o Nizamabad till the dispute is resolved. Accordingly, Sri Sura Sab was provided shelter at Nirmala Bhavan at the intervention of DLSA, Nizamabad.
- One Old Aged blind Person namely Joseph aged 76 years, who was necked out by his son-in-law, at Lothkunta bus stop was rescued by the Para Legal Volunteer of CCCLSA, Hyderabad and was admitted in Old Age Home with the assistance of local police.
- One Old Aged Woman, namely Raja Amma, aged:70 years, who fell unconscious on the main road of Tirumalagiri, Secunderabad and was necked out by her son from her own house, was rescued by the Para Legal Volunteer and was admitted in Old Age Home situated at Secunderabad with the assistance of local police.
- On 06.06.2022, One Old aged person, namely christopher age, 75 years, was present alone in Bansilalpet X roads, Hyderabad and public informed that he was roaming on roads alone since few days. After verification by Police, he was admitted in Mathrushri Old Age Home, Thimmaipally Village, Shameerpet Mandal by Para Legal Volunteers of Ranga Reddy district.
- During the process of identification of old cases for referencing to National Lok Adalat, an oldest suit OS No. 53/2003 pending before the Prl. Senior Civil Judge, Khammam was identified. The matter is related to partition of joint property among (21) family members.
- During the pendency of the suit, (2) dependents died and thier legal heirs

were brought on record. With the conciliation efforts, the long pending suit was amicably settled between the parties and Lok Adalat Award was passed, giving finality to a long pending dispute among the family members.

- A news item was published in “Eenadu” daily news paper under the caption “Daari kachina ... pramadam”. The contents of news item are that an electric poll on the route of Kapsi to Sangdi village, Adilabad district was bent down on the road and was dangerous for the village people travelling on the road. Immediately, the DLSA, Adilabad has issued notices to the officials of Electricity Department and directed them to take steps for immediate repairs. On the next day the electricity officials has fixed a new electrical pole. Due to the efforts made of DLSA, the difficulty faced by the villagers was resolved, instantly.
- A news item was published in “Eenadu” daily news paper under caption “Ponchiunna pramada”. The contents of news item are that, the culvert near Ponnari village was damaged during the rainy season and became danger for vehicles moving on that road. The DLSA, Adilabad immediately issued notice to R & B officials and directed them to take immediate steps. The R & B officials immediately made repairs to the road and solved the issue.
- A news item was published in “Eenadu” daily news paper under caption “Rahadari chidram...prayanam narakam”. The contents of the news item are that, the R & B Departments started repairing the road towards Jainath to Bela, but the contractor stopped the work due to non sanction of budget.
- DLSA, Adilabad has persuade the matter with R & B Officials to sanction the budget immediately and complete the work. Accordinlgy, the R & B Officials have sanctioned Rs.86 Lakhs budget and commenced the work. Due to the efforts made by the DLSA, the grievance was solved.

● **REGULAR LOK ADALATS:**

In the Regular Lok Adalats, conducted during the months of April, May and June, 2022, 1565 cases were settled, out of which 164 are Pre Litigation cases and 1401 are pending cases by awarding an amount of Rs. 1,46,55,815/-.

● **National Lok Adalat on 26.06.2022 :**

On 26.06.2022, National Lok Adalat was successfully conducted throughout the State of Telangana and a total number of 7,62,985 (i.e. 9597 pre-litigation and 7,53,388 pending litigation) cases were disposed of and an amount of Rs. 109.4 crores were awarded as compensation.

● LEGAL AID BENEFICIARIES:

During the quarterly period from April to June, 2022, (601) Panel Advocates were appointed by the Legal Services Institutions to the needy persons for providing legal aid and (2475) persons were rendered legal advice.

In a first, TS judicial authority appoints transwoman

STAFF REPORTER
HYDERABAD

A transgender woman has, for the first time in the State, been appointed as office subordinate by the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Nizamabad.

The appointment was to render aid to the members of the transgender community and reduce the hardships that they experience in day to day life, an official said.

The appointment letter was handed over to Alaka by Principal District and Sessions Judge and DLSA chairperson Suneetha Kunchala and additional DCP (Law and Order) G. Vineeth. "It is for the first time that a transwoman has been appointed by the State judiciary," they said, adding that Alaka was recruited with due permission from the Telangana State Legal Services Authority here.



Alaka receiving the appointment letter at the Nizamabad DLSA office. ■ ARRANGEMENT

● Distribution of wheel chairs and hearing aid machines to the senior citizens by DLSA, Nizamabad



● Awareness Programme on Drug Abuse



Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA, the Member Secretary, TSLSA, has participated in a Legal Awareness Programme conducted at ACE Engineering College, Ghatkesar on 27.06.2022





STATISTICS OF HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

a) Conducting Lok Adalats:

This office has conducted one (1) National Lok Adalat on 26-6-2022 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 Lok Adalat

Statistical information in respect of Lok Adalats conducted and cases settled during the period From April, 2022 to June, 2022

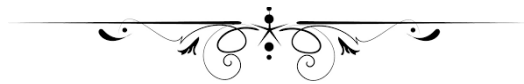
Sl. No.	Month & Year	Date of Lok Adalat	No. of Pre-Litigation Cases Taken up	No. of Pre-Litigation Cases Settled	PLC Cases Settled Amount (Rs/-)	No. of Pending Cases Taken up	No. of pending Cases Settled	Pending Cases Settled Amount (Rs/-)	Total Amount (PLC + Pending) (Rs/-)
1.	April, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	May, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	June, 2022	26-6-2022 (National Lok Adalat)	24	19	9,24,10,565/-	784	610	27,14,41,032/-	36,60,11,904/-
Total:			24	19	9,24,10,565/-	784	610	27,14,41,032/-	36,60,11,904/-

b) Providing Legal Aid:

Apart from conducting Lok Adalats, this office 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 April, 2022 to June, 2022.

Sl.No.	Month	SC	ST	Women	General	In custody	Total
1.	April, 2022	2	-	8	9	7	26
2.	May, 2022	--	--	--	-	-	--
3.	June, 2022	2	--	13	11	7	33
Total :		4	--	21	20	14	59



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

The Telangana State Judicial Academy had conducted various training programmes and online training from 01.04.2022 to 30.06.2022. The training programmes during the period principally focused on Workshop on Judicial Administration and Court Management for the Principal District and Sessions Judges and a Refresher Course for Junior Civil Judges who have completed 5 years of service. 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 A. Rajasheker Reddy garu, Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao garu, Hon'ble Justice G. Sridevi garu, Judges, High Court for the State of Telangana have addressed on several topics.

The Judicial Academy had conducted II Refresher Course to 46 Junior Civil Judges who have completed 5 years of service for two weeks from 18.04.2022 to 30.04.2022. In the Refresher Course legal aspects relating to Civil and Criminal laws were discussed and practical sessions on writing various interlocutory orders and judgments were dealt with.

The Judicial Academy had also conducted ECT-3_2022 Outreach Programme for new Master Trainers at the Academy for two days on 23.04.2022 and 24.04.2022 in which 16 new Master Trainers underwent training. In the training programme the master trainers namely Sri Raghunath Reddy, VII Addl. District and Sessions Judge, Miryalaguda and Sri D. Kiran Kumar, Prl. Senior Civil Judge, L.B. Nagar, R.R. District have taken sessions to the new master trainers.

The Judicial Academy had also conducted ECT_4_2022 Outreach Programme for Advocates and Advocates Clerks at each District through video conferencing from the Academy on 21.05.2022. Around 257 participants have undergone training. The Master Trainers namely Sri G. Venu, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority Nalgonda and Smt G. RadhikaV Addl. Metropolitan Magistrate (Juvenile Court) Hyderabad have taken Sessions and dealt the e-Courts project, electronic case management tools for Advocates e-Courts Mobile app services for advocates and e-filing.

The Judicial Academy conducted a two day Workshop on 'Judicial Administration and Court Management' for 28 Prl. District and Sessions Judges on 18.06.2022 and 19.06.2022 .



The workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao garu who had interacted with the Prl. District and Sessions Judges and his Lordship with his rich and vast experience discussed the nuances in Court Administration and Court Management. Hon'ble, Dr. Justice G.Yethirajulu, Former Judge High Court of A.P., Sri Y.V. Rama Krishna, Vice Chairman (Retired), Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal enlightened the Prl. District Judges on topics such as inspections, visits and supervision of Subordinate Courts by Prl. District Judges and effective supervision of District Judicial Administration etc. Respected Smt K. Sujana, Registrar General, Sri D. Ramakanth Registrar (IT-cum-CPC) High Court for the State of Telangana, Smt E. Tirumala Devi, Director, Telangana State Judicial Academy have interacted with the participants and classified their doubts with regard to District Court Administration.



Hon'ble Justice G. Sri Devi, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Member, Board of Governors, T.S Judicial Academy had interacted with the officers on 19.06.2022 and also issued certificates in the valedictory session.

The Judicial Academy had also conducted ECT_5_2022 Outreach Training Programme for Court Managers, Senior Superintendents and Superintendents of all Districts in the State through virtual mode on 18.06.2022. Around 420 participants underwent training. Master Trainers namely Sri D. Kiran Kumar, Prl. Senior Civil Judge, Rangareddy at L.B. Nagar and Sri G. Praveen Kumar, Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate to try cases of Satyam Computer Services Limited cum XXI Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Hyderabad took the session and dealt e-Courts project, Electronic Case Management and e-filing including N-STEP.

The Judicial Academy had also conducted virtual training on 'Execution Procedure' on 18.06.2022 to Nazirs, field assistants and process serves working in the Subordinate courts in the State and Sri G. Venkata Krishnaiah garu, District Judge (Retired), presently working as Member (Judicial) Andhra Pradesh State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission, Vijayawada was the resource person. About 380 participants have undergone training.

The Hon'ble e-Committee proposed "Training and Outreach Programme calendar" for the year 2022 and the training programmes envisaged in the said calendar are being conducted by the Judicial Academy on yearly basis by coordinating with the Hon'ble High Court.

The Judicial Academy has conducted ECT_6_2022 Training Programme on 'Digitization to the officials/Staff of the High Court' on 25.06.2022. Sri T. Venkateshwar Rao garu, Registrar (Protocol) and Incharge of Digitization Project took the session as resource person. Sri K. Gangadhar Rao garu, Registrar (Judicial –II) had also participated in the Training Programme and interacted with the participants about digitization of records. About 63 participants have undergone training.



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



District Court Events

● City Small Causes Court, Hyderabad



Central Library Hall had been inaugurated at 5th Floor in the Unit of City Small Causes Court, Hyderabad on 27-04-2022 at 04.45 P.M., by his lordship Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, then Administrative Judge, Hyderabad District, Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana and now the Hon'ble Chief Justice., High Court for the State of Telangana.

