

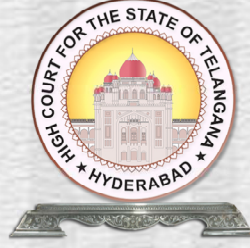
HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA

e-Newsletter

Volume V – Issue 1

(January 2023 – March 2023)





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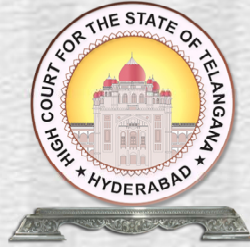
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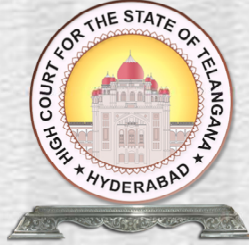


FOREWORD

The new year 2023, has begun with a noteworthy events by the State Judiciary, on the eve of Republic Day Celebrations, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court for the State of Telangana, has felicitated the medical doctors for their selfless services rendered to the society as well as to the judiciary employees in overcoming the physical health challenges in pandemic and enabling the Judiciary to render justice to the society.

Further, this quarter, the High Court for the State of Telangana took a step forward by inaugurating “ Kalpataru - Integrated Courts on Family Issues” at Purani Haveli of Hyderabad on 18.03.2023 by Hon'ble Sri Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Judge, Supreme Court of India in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice P.S. Narasimha and Hon'ble Sri Justice P.V. Sanjay Kumar, Judges, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Hyderabad District, with all the facilities to Advocates & Litigants.

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Maturi Girija Priyadarsini



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HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

**HON'BLE THE CHIEF
JUSTICE**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Ujjal Bhuyan**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Ponugoti Naveen Rao**



**Hon'ble Sri Justice
Abhinand Kumar Shavili**



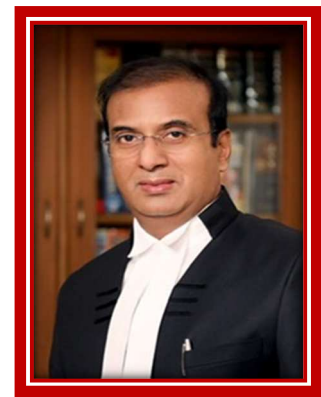
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EVENTS OF THE HIGH COURT



Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana hoisted the National flag on the eve of 74th Republic Day celebrations in the High Court for the State of Telangana and his Lordship also felicitated doctors for the medical services they have rendered to the judiciary as well as to the society.



Inauguration of the “Kalpataru- Integrated Courts on Family Issues” at Purani Haveli of Hyderabad

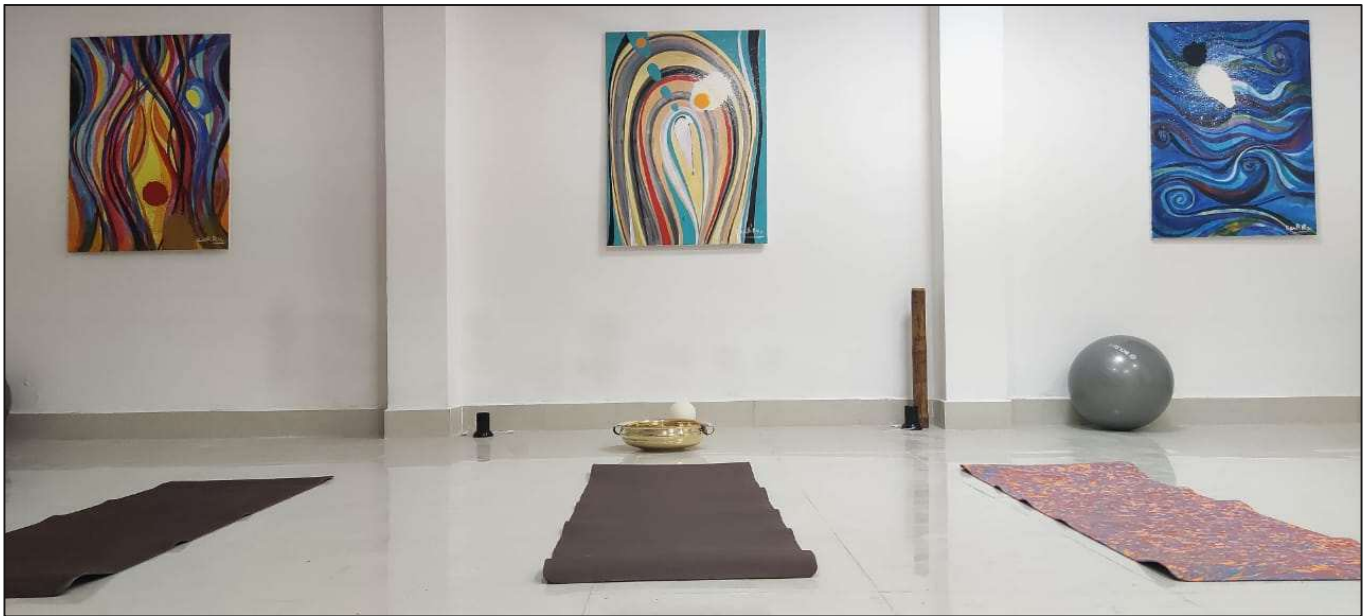


The complex was inaugurated on 18.03.2023 by Hon'ble Sri Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Judge, Supreme Court of India in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice P.S. Narasimha and Hon'ble Sri Justice P.V. Sanjay Kumar, Judges, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Hyderabad District.





Court Hall in Kalpataru –the Integrated Courts on Family Disputes



Yoga/Meditation hall for the officers, advocates, staff and litigants attending the court





Counseling rooms where children will be happily playing in the play areas, colourful creches, feeding rooms cum women's waiting rooms etc.

The High Court has taken possession of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal Building at Purani Haveli with an intention to convert the same into an **“Integrated Courts on Family Disputes”** Complex.

Kalpataru –the Integrated Courts on Family Disputes building has been designed and renovated with an intention to make it as a model Family Court in the State for other districts to follow. The complex comprises of three (03) Family Courts namely Principal Family Court, Hyderabad, I Addl. Family Court, Hyderabad and II Addl. Family Court, Hyderabad along with two (02) Metropolitan Magistrate’s Courts namely III Metropolitan Magistrate’s Court and IV Metropolitan Magistrate’s Court, which are dealing with Domestic Violence Cases. The Complex has 9 waiting halls for the litigant public, sufficient washrooms with washrooms for differently-abled persons, a crèche for the children, yoga/meditation hall for the officers, advocates, staff and litigants attending the court, a health care centre, a cafeteria on the roof top built under solar power panels and a psychology centre.

The facilities at Kalpataru –the Integrated Courts on Family Disputes were set up in tune with the nyayanirman blueprint prepared by Justice P Naveen Rao.





SOME OF THE IMPORTANT AND LATEST JUDGMENTS DELIVERED BY THE HON'BLE JUDGES OF THIS HIGH COURT



HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India and Land Acquisition Act and A.P Forest Act, 1967

Case Details:The District Judge Mahabubnagar Vs Syed Imaduddin in W.A. 756 of 2008. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 08-02-2023.

Facts: This Intra-court appeal is directed against the order dated 02.04.2008 passed by the learned Single Judge allowing W.P.No.28504 of 1996 filed by Syed Imaduddin through his GPA.

The related writ petition was filed seeking a writ, order or direction in the nature of a writ of certiorari for quashing the award dated 20.10.1993 passed by the Forest Settlement Officer, Mahabubnagar (briefly 'Forest Settlement Officer' hereinafter) under Sections 10(1) and 11 of the A.P.Forest Act, 1967 as well as for quashing of the order dated 24.10.1995 passed by the learned District Judge, Mahabubnagar dismissing Forest Appeal No.1 of 1993 filed by the original writ petitioner. Further prayer made was for a declaration that appellants were bound to issue a notification for acquisition of the land as directed by this Court in its order dated 23.04.1993 in W.P.No.12457 of 1992.

Held: From the materials on record, it is evident that the land acquisition proceedings had commenced by issuance of notification under Section 4(1) of the LA Act way back on 03.02.1949 where after initial award was passed on 22.02.1951. After more than forty years and after death of the original pattadar, W.P.No.12547 of 1992 came to be filed before this Court. The said writ petition was disposed of by this Court vide the order dated 23.04.1993 by directing the Forest Settlement Officer to pass a fresh award and also pay cash compensation in lieu of land to the extent of Acs.293.05 guntas. Since this order has attained finality as the same was not appealed against, we express no opinion on the correctness or otherwise of the said direction.

Be that as it may, following such direction of this Court fresh award came to be passed by the Forest Settlement Officer on 20.10.1993. This award was assailed by



the writ petitioner in appeal before the learned District Judge, Mahabubnagar in Forest Appeal No.1 of 1993. By the judgment and order dated 24.10.1995, the appeal was dismissed.

We have already noted earlier that the related writ petition was filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. It is trite law that under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, the writ court would not issue a writ of certiorari for quashing a judicial order passed by a judicial authority. Power of judicial review is exercised in respect of orders or proceedings of administrative authorities or of quasi-judicial authorities like Tribunals etc. Proceedings before the District Court- whether original or appellate cannot be assailed in a writ proceeding under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

That apart, forty-two years after the award was passed by the Forest Settlement Officer, learned Single Judge ought not to have directed the Forest Settlement Officer to conduct proceedings afresh and thereafter to pass award paying compensation for land to the extent of Acs.942.26 guntas. In our considered opinion, the said direction of the learned Single Judge is wholly untenable and cannot be sustained both in law as well as on facts.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. LAKSHMAN

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India, Prevention of Money Laundering Act and Passport Act.

Case Details: Smt. Mullapudi Srivani Vs Bureau of Immigration in W.P.No. 24696 of 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 13.02.2023.

Facts: According to the petitioner, she joined as a Managing Director of the M/s. Progressive Constructions Limited and it was incorporated in the year 1981. She resigned on 07.04.2016 and there are no cases including criminal cases pending against the petitioner. There is no investigation initiated by the Enforcement Directorate under the Provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act. However respondent No.3 bank had already filed an application vide O.A.No.459 of 2016 against M/s Progressive Construction Limited and the petitioner for recovery of an amount of Rs.287,26,89,506.79 ps and a certificate dated 13.11.2018 was issued by the Debts Recovery Tribunal-I, Hyderabad.



Perusal of the record would also reveal that the said company has approached respondent No.3 bank by way of submitting OTS proposal and the same was accepted by the Bank for an amount of Rs.1,21,00,00,000/- vide proceedings dated 14.12.2022. In the said letter itself, it is specifically mentioned that the Bank shall adjust the upfront amount of Rs.90,00,00,000/- upon conveying the OTS sanction. The said company has to pay balance amount of Rs.31,00,00,000/- on or before 30.06.2023.

Held: In view of the above facts and submissions, it is relevant to note that in *Menaka Gandhi Vs. Union of India* (1978 (1) SCC 248), it was held by the Apex Court that no person can be deprived of his right to go abroad unless there is a law enabling the State to do so and such law contains fair, reasonable and just procedure. Paragraph No.5 of the said judgment is relevant and the same is extracted below:-

Thus, no person can be deprived of his right to, go abroad unless there is a law made by the State prescribing the procedure for so depriving him and the deprivation is effected strictly in accordance with such procedure. It was for this reason, in order to comply with the requirement of Article 21, that Parliament enacted the Passport Act, 1967 for regulating the right to go abroad. It is clear from the provisions of the Passports, Act, 1967 that it lays down the circumstances under which a passport may be issued or refused or cancelled or impounded and also prescribes a procedure for doing so, but the question is whether that is sufficient compliance with Article 21. Is the prescription of some sort of procedure enough or must the procedure comply with any particular requirements? Obviously, procedure cannot be arbitrary, unfair or unreasonable. This indeed was conceded by the learned Attorney General who with his usual candour frankly stated that it was not possible for him to contend that any procedure howsoever arbitrary, oppressive or unjust may be prescribed by the law.

Therefore, such a right to travel abroad cannot be deprived except by just, fair and reasonable procedure.

Referring to the said principle and also the principles laid down by the Apex Court in several other judgments, considering the guidelines issued by the Union of India from time to time, the Division Bench of High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh in *Noor Paul Vs. Union of India* ((2022) SCC online P&H 1176) held that a right to travel abroad cannot be deprived except by just, fair and reasonable procedure. Without communicating the LOC to the subject of LOC, the authorities cannot seek to enforce it as it would not have any effect in law.

In view of the law laid down by aforesaid judgments and also considering the fact that petitioner wants to travel abroad for short period, this Court is inclined to grant permission to the petitioner to travel abroad on certain conditions.



i. Look Out Circular (LOC) issued by the respondent No.3 - Bank against the petitioner is suspended for the period from 13.02.2023 to 25.02.2023.

ii. Respondent bank shall inform/communicate this order to respondent No.2 – Immigration Officer in terms of Office Memorandum, dated 22.02.2021.

iii. The petitioner shall inform his arrival/departure to the respondent No.3 - Bank in terms of the said Office Memorandum, dated 22.02.2021 and he shall cooperate with the Bank by furnishing information/documents, if any, as and when required.

iv. Respondent No.3 - Originating Agency shall review LOC dated 07.05.2022 issued against the petitioner herein on quarterly and annual basis, submit proposals, if any, immediately after such a review in terms of the said Office Memorandum, dated 22.02.2021.

v. Both the petitioner and the respondents are directed to comply with the guidelines issued by the Government of India vide Office Memorandum dated 22.02.2021.

vi. Liberty is granted to the respondents to take action against the petitioner in the event of violation of any of the aforesaid conditions.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE B. VIJAYSEN REDDY

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India, Telangana Excise Act, 1968 & Telangana Excise (Grant of Licence of Selling by Shop and Conditions of Licence) Rules, 2012.

Case Details: Mrs. ShaikZameer vs State of Telangana in W.P. No. 7123 of 2023. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 19.01.2023.

Facts: This writ petition has been filed to declare the action of the respondents No.1 to 4 in granting licence of a liquor/wine shop for sale of alcoholic beverages along with permit room to respondent No.5 in residential area/locality as illegal and arbitrary and contrary to the provisions of the Telangana Excise Act, 1968 (for short 'the Act') and the Telangana Excise (Grant of Licence of Selling by Shop and Conditions of Licence) Rules, 2012 (for short 'the Rules') and the order dated 07.01.2022 passed by this Court in WP(PIL).No.64 of 2017. The petitioner also sought a consequential direction to cancel the licence issued in favour of the respondent No.5.



It is stated that the petitioner is a resident of Fortune Green Homes, 'Golden Oriole', which consists of 245 apartments and had been authorized by the flat owners to file this writ petition. The wine shop along with permit room of the respondent No.5 is located right adjacent to many apartments like BRC Sri Hemadurga Siva Hills (consisting of more than 500 residents) and other standalone apartment with almost 100 families residing.

Held: It is not in dispute that there are several residential apartments in the immediate vicinity of the wine shop cum permit room of the respondent No.5. It is also not in dispute that the BRC Sri Hemadurga Siva Hills apartment shares boundary with the shop of the respondent No.5. Several multi-storied residential apartments have been constructed in the adjacent plots of the wine shop of the respondent No.5. Photographs have been filed by the petitioner in proof of construction of such huge apartment complexes and the same is not denied by the learned counsel appearing for the respondents. It may be that the Narsingi to Shaikpet road, where the respondent No.5 has established wine shop, is a commercial road/locality. However, residential apartments were constructed much prior to the establishment of wine shop of the respondent No.5. It is evident from the photographs, which are part of the record that the respondent No.5 has started the wine shop in a temporary structure. The wine shop is not located in a commercial building. Even if Narsingi main road is earmarked for commercial purposes, still the official respondents knew that there were residential buildings/apartments in the adjacent lands and nearby vicinity. The learned Division Bench of this Court passed order in WP (PIL).No.64 of 2017 on 07.01.2022 and without adhering to the directions issued by the Division Bench, licence was issued to the respondent No.5 on 24.01.2022.

Though it is submitted by the learned Government Pleader for Prohibition and Excise that audit is being conducted, as directed by the learned Division Bench in WP(PIL).No.64 of 2017 dated 07.01.2022, no material is placed before this Court with regard to the said audit in spite of two months granted by the learned Division Bench. Be that as it may, there was a specific direction by the learned Division Bench to the State Government to ensure that no wine shop along with permit room is established in a residential locality. The respondents have not complied with the order of learned Division Bench.

The official respondents ought not to have permitted a wine shop in an area where there are several residential buildings/ apartments. The authorities should have applied their mind and considered the nuisance and inconvenience that would be caused to women and children particularly. The discretion, if any, the authorities had for permitting a wine shop at a particular place, should have been exercised



judiciously and reasonably and in all fairness the officials should have avoided granting licence at the subject premises which is predominantly surrounded by residential apartments and buildings.

In view of the above observations, the writ petition is partly allowed by directing the respondent No.5 to shift his A4 shop along with permit room to any other locality within a period of one month from today.



HON'BLE SMT JUSTICE P. SREE SUDHA

Acts/Rules: Constitutional Law & Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967.

Case Details: The State of Telangana Vs MIR Jafar Ali Khan & others in C.R.P. 417 of 2017. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 20.01.2023.

Facts: The present Civil Revision Petition is filed by the State of Telangana, under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, aggrieved by the Judgment and decree, dated 23.09.2016, passed in C.M.A.No.5 of 2015 on the file of the Principal District Judge, Ranga Reddy District at L.B.Nagar.

The Board of Revenue through its order in letter No.10815/17-A dated 23.07.1953 allotted an extent of Ac.570.00 Guntas of land including Ac.102.00 Guntas of land from out of total extent of Ac.770.27 Guntas in Sy.No.201/1 of Saheb Nagar Kalan village to the Forest Department for establishment of Soil Conservation Research Centre. Respondents 1 to 3 herein claiming to be the Legal Representatives/successors of Salar Jung-III filed a claim petition on 30.11.2005 before the Forest Settlement Officer, Hyderabad, explaining the reasons for the delay in submitting the claim petition against the notification under Section 4 of the A.P. Forest Act, 1967, in respect of Gurranguda Forest Block, that it is a private property of Salar Jung-III as per the sale deed dated 05.03.1243 Hijri and Jagir Administrator, Hyderabad and Letter No.808/CH, dated 24.04.1954 releasing Saheb Nagar Kalan village lands from integration in favour of Salar Jung Estate and as such the land to an extent of Ac.102.00 in Sy.No.201/1 of Saheb Nagar Kalan village may be excluded from the said notification. Considering the material available on record, the Forest Settlement Officer allowed the claim by an order, dated 15.10.2014, requesting the Divisional Forest Officer to exclude the said land from notification of Gurranguda Forest Block. Aggrieved by the said order, the Government preferred C.M.A.No.5 of



2015 and the same was dismissed by the Principal District Judge, Ranga Reddy District vide judgment dated 23.09.2016. Against the said judgment, the State of Telangana preferred the present revision petition.

It is a long drawn litigation between the State Government and the claimants in different Forums and authorities.

Held: Article 227 of the Constitution vests the High Court with a power of superintendence which is to be very sparingly exercised to keep Tribunals and Courts within the bounds of their authority. Under Article 227, orders of both civil and criminal Courts can be examined only in very exceptional cases when manifest miscarriage of justice has been occasioned. A three Judge Bench of Apex Court in Chandrasekhar Singh and others vs. Siya Ram Singh and others ((1979) 3 Supreme Court Cases 118), laid down the scope and ambit of supervisory jurisdiction of High Court under Article 227 and prescribed the limitations as follows:

- (i) *The scope of interference by the High Court under Article 227 is restricted.*
- (ii) *The power of superintendence conferred by Article 227 is to be exercised sparingly and only in appropriate cases in order to keep the subordinate Courts within the bounds of their authority and not for correcting mere errors.*
- (iii) *That the power of judicial interference under Article 227 of the Constitution is not greater than the power under Article 226 of the Constitution.*

(iv) That the power of superintendence under Article 227 of the Constitution cannot be invoked to correct an error of fact which only a superior Court can do in exercise of its statutory power as the Court of Appeal; the High Court cannot, in exercise of its jurisdiction under Article 227, convert itself into a Court of Appeal.

In all, the exercise of supervisory power is not available to correct mere error of fact or of law unless the following requirements are satisfied:

- (i) *The error is manifest and apparent on the face of the proceedings such as when it is based on clear ignorance or utter disregard of the provisions of law, and*
- (ii) *A grave injustice or gross failure of justice has occasioned thereby.*

For the aforementioned reasons, I find that the judgment under challenge does not suffer from any illegality, material irregularity, perversity or error apparent on the face of record. The concurrent findings of fact recorded by the Forest Settlement Officer as confirmed by the learned Principal District Judge are not liable for



interference under Article 227 of the Constitution of India. I do not find any merit in this revision.



HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE CHILLAKUR SUMALATHA

Acts/Rules: Indian Penal Code.

Case Details: Pandhre Kishan Vs The State of Telangana, through circle Inspector of Police, repled by Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad in Criminal Appeal No.863 of 2014. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 13.02.2023.

Facts: In disagreement with the findings given and the consequent sentence passed, the appellant, who is the accused in Sessions Case No.306 of 2011 that stood pending on the file of the Court of V Additional District and Sessions Judge, Adilabad, is before this Court.

The case of the prosecution, as could be perceived through the contents of the charge sheet, if narrated in a narrower compass, is that P.W-1-P.Laxmi Bai is the wife of the appellant. Her marriage was solemnised with the appellant about 25 years prior to the date of the incident and they were blessed with two daughters and two sons. The appellant being addicted to the habit of consuming liquor, stopped working and started harassing P.W-1. P.W-1, who could not bear the harassment of the appellant, about ten months prior to the date of incident, left the company of the appellant and joined her mother, who was residing at Shabarimatha Ashram, Shanthi Nagar, Dahegaon Village, along with her eldest daughter i.e., P.W2-Sony and started residing there. In the evening of 16.4.2011, the appellant went to the said place in a drunken state and picked up quarrel with the mother of P.W-1, i.e., Shantha Bai (hereinafter referred to as "the deceased" for brevity) for not sending his wife to his house. In a bit of rage, he hit her with a stick over her head. He also beat P.Ws.1 and 2. When the surrounding persons tried to nab him, he escaped by pelting stones on them. The deceased and the injured-P.Ws.1 and 2 were shifted to Government RIMS Hospital, Adilabad.

Held: In the case on hand, it is clearly borne by record that the appellant did not carry any weapon with him while approaching the scene of offence. As per the version of the prime witnesses, it is further clear that he had gone to persuade his wife and his mother-in-law i.e., the deceased for sending his wife with him to lead



marital life. It is further clear that very near to the scene of offence, there is a kitchen. The fact that the appellant took the crime weapon i.e., M.O-1-stick which is used as fire wood from the said kitchen is also not in dispute. Admittedly, as the appellant hit the deceased with M.O-1-stick and caused injuries, she succumbed to those injuries. Therefore, we are of the view the appellant caused the death by causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death but without any intention to cause death, however with the knowledge that the same is likely to cause death. Thus, the case falls within the ambit of Part-II of Section 304 IPC as step 'A', step 'B' and step 'D' stood +ve, application of step 'F' is held appropriate.

Coming to the other aspect regarding the injuries caused to PWs.1 and 2, admittedly, the injuries that were caused are simple in nature. By the discussion that went on supra, it is clear that the appellant neither carried intention to cause death of the deceased nor to kill PWs.1 and 2. Thus, the case falls within the ambit of Section 324 IPC but not Section 307 IPC. Therefore, having regard to the entire discussion with regard to the law laid down which applies to the facts and circumstances of the case, we are of the view that the appellant is required to be convicted for the offence punishable under Part-II of Section 304 IPC and for the offence punishable under Section 324 IPC.

Resultantly, this Criminal Appeal is allowed in part. The conviction and consequent sentence passed by the trial Court for the offences punishable under Sections 302 and 307 IPC are set aside.

Having found the appellant guilty of the offences punishable under Sections 304 Part-II and 324 IPC, the following sentence is passed:-

The appellant is sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of ten years and to pay fine of Rs.200/-, in default of payment of fine, to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of one month for the offence punishable under Section 304 Part-II IPC. The appellant is further sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of one year and to pay fine of Rs.200/-, in default of payment of fine, to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of one month for the offence punishable under Section 324 IPC. Both the sentences shall run concurrently.



HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE G. RADHA RANI

Acts/Rules: Prevention of Corruption Act.

Case Details: G. Ramulu Vs State of A.P. through SPE/EBI/Hyderabad in Crl.Appeal.Nos. 702 & 750 of 2013. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 27.01.2023.

Facts: Criminal Appeal No.750 of 2013 is filed by the appellant/accused No.1 aggrieved by the conviction and sentence recorded by the III Additional Special Judge for CBI Cases, Hyderabad in C.C.No.3 of 2009 dated 20.08.2013 in convicting and sentencing him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs.2,000/- in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three months for the charge under Section 7 of P.C. Act and to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs.2,000/- in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three months for the charge under Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act and wherein both the sentences are directed to run concurrently.

Criminal Appeal No.702 of 2013 is filed by the accused No.2 aggrieved by the conviction and sentence recorded by the III Additional Special Judge for CBI Cases, Hyderabad in C.C.No.3 of 2009 dated 20.08.2013 in convicting and sentencing him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs.2,000/- in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three months for the charge under Section 7 of P.C. Act and to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs.2,000/- in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three months for the charge under Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act wherein also both the sentences are directed to run concurrently.

Held: The Hon'ble Apex Court in C. Sukumaran Vs. State of Kerala ((2015) 11 SCC 314) held that:

"In the present case, as has been rightly held by the High Court, there is no demand for the illegal gratification on the part of the appellant under Section 7 of the Act. Therefore, in our view, the question of acceptance of illegal gratification from the complainant under the provision of Section 13(1)(d) of the Act also does not arise. The learned Special Judge has come to the erroneous conclusion that the appellant had received the money and therefore he had recorded the finding that there was demand and acceptance of the bribe money on the part of the appellant and convicted and sentenced the appellant. However, the High Court on reappraisal of evidence on record has held that the demand alleged to have been made by the appellant from the complainant PW2, was not proved and that part of the conviction and sentence was rightly set aside in the impugned judgment. However, the High Court has erroneously affirmed the conviction for the alleged offence under Section



13(1)(d) read with Section 13(2) of the Act, although as per law, demand by the appellant under Section 7 of the Act, should have been proved to sustain the charge under Section 13(1)(d) of the Act.”

In P. Satyanarayana Murthy Vs. District Inspector of Police, State of Andhra Pradesh and Anr. ((2015) 10 SCC 152), the Hon’ble Apex Court held that:

“Mere acceptance of any amount allegedly by way of illegal gratification or recovery thereof, dehors the proof of demand, ipso facto, reiterated, would not be sufficient to bring home the charge under Section 7 and 13 of 1988 Act.”

The evidence on record would disclose that there is no demand made by either accused Nos. 1 or 2 on 10.07.2008 or 22.07.2008. The only evidence on record is with regard to the recovery of money from accused No.2. Without any demand, recovery of money itself is not sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused as per the judgments cited above. The accused need not prove his defence beyond reasonable doubt and it is sufficient if he could raise a probable doubt to accept his contention, as true. As the evidence of PW.9 also would disclose that in practice they were receiving late cash payments in rural branches and as PW.1 was also having an account in the said branch, therefore the defence taken by accused No.2 appears to be probable. If two views are possible from the very same evidence, it cannot be said that prosecution had proved the case beyond reasonable doubt that accused No.2 had received the amount of Rs.5,000/- towards illegal gratification. Therefore, the charge against the appellants was not proved beyond reasonable doubt and the trial court was not correct in convicting and sentencing the accused Nos. 1 and 2.

Hence, it is considered fit to allow both the appeals by setting aside the common judgment of the trial court in C.C.No.3 of 2009 dated 20.08.2013 convicting both accused Nos.1 and 2 for the offences under Sections 7 and 13(2) read with Section 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The bail bonds of the accused shall stand cancelled. The fine amount paid by them, if any is liable to be refunded to them.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE M. LAXMAN

Acts/Rules: Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 & Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Case Details: Abdul Raheem @ Shaik Raheem and others Vs The State of Telangana, rep. by Inspector of Police National Investigation Agency, Hyderabad Ministry of Home Affairs in Criminal Appeal No.66 OF 2023. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 09.02.2023.

Facts: This criminal appeal has been filed against the order dated 17.01.2023 in CrI.MP.No.09 of 2023 in RC-03/2022/NIA/HYD on the file of the IV Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge-cumSpecial Court for NIA cases, Nampally, Hyderabad, whereunder appellants/ accused Nos.32 to 36 were granted police custody for three days i.e., from 19.01.2023 to 21.01.2023.

The impugned application i.e., CrI.MP.No.09 of 2023 was moved by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) seeking police custody of accused Nos.32 to 36 for a period of five days based on collection of certain forensic evidence from the cell phones of other accused and to elicit certain information relating to data obtained from the mobiles phones.

It is not in dispute that the impugned application was moved when the appellants completed judicial custody of 117 days. This means, the impugned application was moved after 30 days, which is the permissible period for grant of police custody in terms of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (for short "the Act").

Held: In this regard, it is apt to refer to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of "Gautham NavlakhaVs. National Investigation Agency" (Criminal Appeal No.510 of 2021 dated 12 May, 2021), which reads here under:

"128. We would think that the position under Section 167 as applicable in cases under UAPA is as follows:- Undoubtedly, the period of 30 days is permissible by way of police custody. This Court will proceed on the basis that the legislature is aware of the existing law when it brings the changes in the law. In other words, this Court had laid down in Anupam Kulkarni (1992 AIR 1768), inter alia, that under Section 167 which provides for 15 days as the maximum period of police custody, the custody of an accused with the police can be given only during the first 15 days from the date of the remand by the Magistrate. Beyond 15 days, the remand can only be given to judicial custody. Ordinarily, since the period of 15 days has been increased to 30 days, the effect would be that in cases falling under UAPA applying the principle declared in (1992) 3 SCC 141, the investigating officer in a case under UAPA, can get police custody for a maximum period of 30 days but it must be within the first 30 days of the remand. In this regard, the number of days alone is increased for granting remand to



police custody. The principle that it should be the first 30 days has not been altered in cases under UAPA. As far as the second proviso in Section 43(D)(2)(b) is concerned, it does bring about an alteration of the law in Anupam Kulkarni (supra). It is contemplated that a person who is remanded to judicial custody and NIA has not been given police custody during the first 30 days, on reasons being given and also on explaining the delay, Court may grant police custody. The proviso brings about the change in the law to the extent that if a person is in judicial custody on the basis of the remand, then on reasons given, explaining the delay, it is open to the Court to give police custody even beyond 30 days from the date of the first remand. We may notice that Section 49 (2) of Prevention of Terrorism Act is parimateria which has been interpreted by this Court in AIR 2004 SC 3946 and the decision does not advance the case of Appellant though that was a case where the police custody was sought of a person in judicial custody but beyond 30 days. In this regard, it would appear that the appellant had surrendered on 14.04.2020. He was not in judicial custody. He was produced with a remand report seeking police custody on 15.04.2020. Treating this as a remand sought within the first 30 days, a remand is ordered for a period of 7 days initially. There is no dispute that the period was police custody. We may notice that an accused under UAPA may be sent to judicial custody, police custody or granted bail. If the argument that the police custody can be sought at any time and it is not limited to cases where there is judicial custody, it will go against the clear terms of the proviso and even a person who is bailed out can after 30 days be remanded to police custody. This is untenable. The case of the appellant that the police custody granted on 15.04.2020 was permissible and consistent with his case does not appear to be correct.”

A reading of the above provision and the ratio laid down by the Apex Court, it is clear that the second proviso to 43D (2) (b) of the Act is an exception to the general rule under Section 167 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. It is also clear that an application for police custody beyond thirty days is maintainable, if there are good reasons for delay in moving such application. The only embargo is that the application has to be moved, if the accused is in the judicial custody. If the accused is bailed out or judicial custody is completed, the application is not maintainable.

Learned counsel for the appellants has argued that once an application is moved by the National Investigation Agency during initial 30 days period, they cannot move the subsequent application even though they have good reasons for not moving the application is unmerited and contrary to the wording used in the second proviso to Section 43D (2) (b) of the Act. This argument was developed by the learned counsel for the appellants basing on the above referred Judgment in Bombay High Court, wherein it is held that such an application is only maintainable if the NIA has not invoked such custody within initial remand period of thirty days. This is contrary to



the intendment of the second proviso to Section 43D (2) (b) of the Act. With great respect to the Bench of the Bombay High Court, we are not in agreement with such principle and such principle cannot be read under the second proviso. When the NIA is entitled to move multiple applications within thirty days, they can also move such application beyond 30 days if they have good reasons and there is no restriction that once the remedy of police custody is availed in 30 days, no such second application is maintainable, which is running against the express provision by way of exception to the rational provision. The arguments advanced by the counsel for appellants are unmerited. Further, in this case, the remand was taken on 19.01.2023 and remand was completed on 21.01.2023 and such remand was granted, when the appellants are in judicial custody only.

Further, there is no challenge to the merits of the case and the learned counsel representing the appellant has fairly admitted that they are not challenging the merits of the order. However, their grievance is that the NIA, having already availed police custody once, moving another application beyond thirty days even with good reasons is not maintainable. Such contention held to be unsustainable. Therefore, the appeal is devoid of any merits.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. SURENDER

Acts/Rules: Section 109 of IPC & SARFAESI Act.

Case Details: V. Narasinga Rao Vs The state of Telangana in Crl.P.No.586 of 2021.
[\(Click here for full Judgment\)](#)

Date of Judgment: 16.03.2023.

Facts: This Criminal Petition is filed to quash the proceedings against the petitioner/Accused No.9 in C.C.No.10380 of 2020 on the file of XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad for the offence under Section 109 of IPC.

The 2nd respondent is the Chief Manager of Bank of Maharashtra. He filed a complaint stating that loan application was made by Gali Niranjana/A2 on behalf of A1 i.e., M/s.REX Contractors & Traders Private Limited for cash credit of Rs.180.00 lakhs which was sanctioned on 02.11.2012 from Khairatabad branch. An open plot admeasuring 1700 sq.yds in Sy.No.110, Maktha, Mehaboobpet village, Serilingampally which was owned by A2 was given as security. Loan was given to A1



and A2. However, the amounts were not being paid. The account was declared as NPA on 29.10.2013 and the Bank also initiated proceedings under SARFAESI Act.

It is further stated that on enquiry, the Bank came to know that the sale deed which was deposited is non-existent property and same was done with an intention to cheat the Bank. The documents from the Bank were collected during the course of investigation. During the course of investigation it was found that there are disputes regarding the property and also certain documents were fabricated by the accused A1 to A7 who created will deeds and A5 to A7 executed agreement of sale-cum-GPA in favour of A4. A4 to A7 planned and divided the property into two plots and sold one of the said plots for sale consideration of Rs.1.87 lakhs to A2. The said document was submitted before the Bank of Maharashtra. On the basis of the complaint filed by the bank, the police investigated the case and filed charge sheet. This petitioner who is an advocate was found complicit of colluding with A2 and furnishing false certification of the plot given as security by A2.

Held: To attract an offence under Section 109 of IPC, it has to be shown that the accused has instigated the other accused or engaged with them in pursuance of criminal conspiracy for doing an illegal act. Admittedly the role attributed to this petitioner is only after the bank provided relevant documents for the purpose of verification. There is no allegation of any transfer of amounts to this petitioner. In the said circumstances, on the basis of an assumption that this petitioner had intentionally aided or abetted the other accused to obtain loan, the prosecution against the petitioner cannot be continued.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Central Bureau of Investigation, Hyderabad v. K.Narayana Rao (2012 (Suppl.) ACC 308) held that merely because opinion of a counsel or lawyer is not acceptable, he cannot be mulcted with criminal liability particularly in the absence of any tangible evidence that he is associated with the other conspirators. There are no witnesses to speak about this petitioner being in any manner involved with the other accused. Though the evidence is circumstantial in nature, merely on the basis of opinion given by this petitioner, on the basis of verification in the Sub-Registrar Office, this Court is of the opinion that criminal proceedings cannot be allowed to continue against this petitioner.

In the result, the proceedings against the petitioner/A9 in C.C.No.10380 of 2020 on the file of XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad, are hereby quashed.



HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE SUREPALLI NANDA

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India.

Case Details: M/s Praveen Electrical Engineering Works vs The State of Telangana and others in W P No 42094 of 2022. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 31.01.2023.

Facts: The Present Writ Petition is filed to issue an appropriate Writ, Order or direction more particularly one in the nature of Writ of Mandamus, declaring the action of 3rd Respondent, in issuing the impugned proceedings Rc.No.32/DHHKMR/Plg/2022 dt.22.09.2022 to allot the contract and engage the service of 4th respondent, in respect of e-Tender No.Plg/32/IHFMS/2022 dated: 15.07.2022, providing integrated Hospital Facility Management services in TVVP Hospital (MCH, Banswada), though they are not eligible, as illegal, arbitrary and violative of principles of natural justice, consequently set aside the impugned proceedings Rc.No.32/DHH-KMR/Plg/2022 dated.22.09.2022 issued by the 3rd respondent.

Held: The Apex Court in Afcons Infrastructure Limited vs. Nagpur Metro Rail Corporation Limited reported in (2016) 16 SCC 818 held that the author of Tender Document is the best person to understand and appreciate its requirements, and that the Courts must defer to such understanding and appreciation of Tender Documents by the tender inviting authority, unless there be any allegation of malafide or perversity. At Para 13 of the said Judgment the Apex Court observed as follows:

"In other words, a mere disagreement with the decision-making process or the decision of the administrative authority is no reason for a constitutional court to interfere. The threshold of mala fides, intention to favour someone or arbitrariness, irrationality or perversity must be met before the constitutional court interferes with the decision-making process or the decision".

The Apex Court in Jagdish Mandal vs. State of Orissa reported in (2007) 14 SCC 517 at Para 22 held as follows:

"Judicial review of administrative action is intended to prevent arbitrariness, irrationality, unreasonableness, bias and malafides: Its purpose is to check whether choice or decision is made lawfully and not to check whether choice or decision is sound. When the power of judicial review is invoked in matters relating to tenders or award of contracts, certain special features should be borne in mind. A contract is a commercial transaction. Evaluating tenders and awarding contracts are essentially commercial functions. Principles of equity and natural justice stay at a distance. If the



decision relating to award of contract is bona fide and is in public interest, courts will not, in exercise of power of judicial review, interfere even if a procedural aberration or error in assessment or prejudice to a tenderer, is made out. The power of judicial review will not be permitted to be invoked to protect private interest at the cost of public interest, or to decide contractual disputes. The tenderer or contractor with a grievance can always seek damages in a civil court. Attempts by unsuccessful tenderers with imaginary grievances, wounded pride and business rivalry, to make mountains out of molehills of some technical/procedural violation or some prejudice to self, and persuade courts to interfere by exercising power of Judicial review, should be resisted. Such interferences, either interim or final, may hold up public works for or delay relief and succour to thousands and millions and may increase the project cost manifold."

In *Uflex Ltd. Vs. Government of Tamilnadu*, reported in (2022) 1 SCC 165 the Apex Court held that the enlarged role of the Government in economic activity and its corresponding ability to give economic 'largesse' was the bedrock of creating what is commonly called the 'tender jurisdiction'. The objective was to have greater transparency and the consequent right of an aggrieved party to invoke the jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, beyond the issue of strict enforcement of contractual rights under the civil Jurisdiction. However, the ground reality today is that almost no tender remains unchallenged. Unsuccessful parties or parties not even participating in the tender seek to invoke the jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution.

The Apex Court held at Para 2 of the said Judgment as follows:

"The judicial review of such contractual matters has its own limitations. It is in this context of judicial review of administrative actions that this Court has opined that it is intended to prevent arbitrariness, irrationality, unreasonableness, bias and mala fide. The purpose is to check whether the choice of decision is made lawfully and not to check whether the choice of decision is sound. In evaluating tenders and awarding contracts, the parties are to be governed by principles of commercial prudence. To that extent principles of equity and natural justice have to stay at a distance".

Taking into consideration all the above referred facts and circumstances and the law laid down by the Apex Court in the Judgments referred to and discussed above, duly considering the specific averments made by the 4th respondent in his counter affidavit (extracted above), this Court opines that in the absence of any specific malafides against the Respondents herein, the Petitioner is not entitled for the relief



prayed for in the present Writ Petition. In view of the fact as borne on record that the 4th Respondent was awarded the contract to engage the Sanitation, Patient Care and Security Services for Integrated Hospital Facility Management Service at Area Hospital, Banswada, Kamareddy District for a period of 3 years vide proceedings Rc.No.32/DHH-KMR/Plg/2022, dated 22.09.2022 of the 3rd respondent commencing from 22.09.2022 to 21.09.2025 and the 4th Respondent already commenced the said work from 01.10.2022, this Court opines that the Writ Petition is devoid of merits and the same is accordingly dismissed in limini.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE N.V. SHRAVAN KUMAR

Acts/Rules: Telangana Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Case Details: J. Samson Vs The Commissioner of Police, Rachakonda, Hyderabad and others in WP No 24577 of 2022 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 03.03.2023

Facts: It is the case of the petitioner that he was appointed as Reserve Sub Inspector with effect from 16.06.2013 and he was declared as approved probationer from 15.06.2015. It is submitted that based on a complaint lodged by one Smt. K.Preethi on 24.05.2019 before the Malkajgiri Police, the petitioner was placed under suspension by the 1st respondent, Commissioner of Police, vide D.O. No.999 of 2019, Rc.No.171/S/PR-1/RCK/2019, dated 25.05.2019 on the ground that being a responsible Police Officer, he had exhibited grave and immoral misconduct and reprehensible conduct with a woman and tried to outrage her modesty on the pretext of giving her coaching for the Police Constable, which is most unbecoming of a Government servant and thereby violated Conduct Rules, 1964. Simultaneously, a criminal case was also registered in Cr.No.357 of 2019 under Section 354-D IPC in Malkajgiri PS. Based on the said allegation, the 1st respondent, Commissioner of Police, Rachakonda, placed the petitioner under suspension vide D.O. No.999/2019 dated 25.05.2019 and appointed the Deputy Commissioner of Police as Enquiry Officer vide proceedings dated 23.12.2019.

While so, after conducting departmental enquiry, the Enquiry Officer vide letter dated 16.09.2020 submitted his report holding that the charge levelled against the petitioner was proved. Based on the said report, the 1st respondent issued impugned D.O.No.141 of 2021, Rc.No.77/PR-I/Major/RCK/2019, dated 25.01.2021 awarding the



punishment of postponement of increments for three years with effect on his future increments and pension. His suspension period from 25.05.2019 to 30.07.2019 was treated as not on duty. Against the said order, the petitioner preferred an appeal before the 2nd respondent, Director General of Police, and the same was also rejected vide Proceedings No.204/T1/2021, dated 26.07.2021 against which, the petitioner stated to have filed revision before the Government on 19.08.2021 and no orders have been passed thereon. Questioning the impugned orders dated 25.01.2021 and the consequential order dated 26.07.2021, petitioner filed the present writ petition.

On behalf of the respondents, while denying the averments of the petition, counter affidavit has been filed, inter alia, stating that based on a complaint lodged by one Smt. K.Preethi that while she was undergoing coaching, the petitioner started harassing her by way of sending messages and therefore, initially the petitioner was placed under suspension and subsequently his suspension was revoked on 25.07.2019. Further, after conducting departmental enquiry and on receipt of the report from the Enquiry Officer that the charges levelled against the petitioner were proved and therefore, imposed punishment of postponement of increments for three years with effect on his future increments and pension by treating his suspension period from 25.05.2019 to 30.07.2019 as not on duty vide D.O. No.141 of 2019 dated 25.01.2021. Against the said order, the petitioner preferred an appeal before the 2nd Respondent, Director General of Police, that was rejected by the 2nd respondent vide proceedings dated 26.07.2021. Assailing the said rejection order, the petitioner filed revision before the 3rd respondent, State of Telangana, and the 3rd respondent also rejected the revision vide Memo No.3652-P/Ser.II/A2/2021-2, dated 24.02.2022 and the same was communicated to the petitioner who had acknowledged it on 31.03.2022.

Further, it is submitted that Smt. K.Preethi, W/o. K.Mahesh lodged a complaint against the petitioner before the P.S. Malkajgiri, who registered a case in Crime No.357 of 2019 and the said criminal case was ended in acquittal as witnesses turned hostile. Since the acquittal in criminal case has no bearing on the punishment already imposed on the petitioner, the action initiated against the petitioner vide impugned and consequential proceedings are sustainable and this writ petition is liable to be dismissed.

Held: The petitioner did not maintain absolute integrity towards his job and he got involved in a criminal case in Cr.No.357 of 2019 under Section 354-D IPC of Malkajgiri PS., which is derogatory to the image of Police department in the eyes of general public. Having gone through the record, it is clear that the petitioner was given an opportunity by the inquiring authority during departmental inquiry to prove his innocence by producing his friend Preetham. The petitioner failed to prove his



innocence as he did not produce his friend Preetham nor did he produce any documentary evidence in support of his contention. The burden of proof lies on the petitioner to prove his innocence by way of adducing his independent evidence, which must stand alone in support of the petitioner's case but not on the failure of prosecution. Hence, it could be safely held that the petitioner created a concocted story using a person's name Preetham as his friend for convincing the victim.

Since the petitioner is a member of disciplined Police Force is not expected to maintain the personal phone numbers of the trainees, who enrolled for training, in his private mobile numbers. Ideally, the petitioner would have deleted the mobile number of the complainant/victim when it is not required and when she already left from the coaching. In this regard, the explanation offered by the petitioner is not genuine and baseless. If the petitioner had acted in a disciplined manner and with dignity, the victim would not have left the coaching and had an opportunity of participating in the selection process in the Police department. That apart, the petitioner violated and acted against the Rule 3 of sub Rules 1 to 3 of the Telangana Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, and he failed to maintain absolute integrity, discipline impartiality and a sense of propriety and acted in derogatory to the prestige of Government/Police Department and embarrassment more so, the petitioner is serving in a disciplined Police Department wherein the standard of discipline is expected to be much higher than in any other ordinary service, as such, the impugned proceedings dated 25.01.2021 and its consequential proceedings dated 26.07.2021 are sustainable.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, submissions made by the learned counsel on either side and after going through the various judicial pronouncements, this Court is of the considered opinion that there is no reason to interfere with the impugned proceedings dated 25.01.2021 and its consequential proceedings dated 26.07.2021 and the petitioner is not eligible for the relief as sought for by him in the present writ petition. Therefore, this writ petition is liable to be dismissed.



HON'BLE SMT. JUSTICE M.G.PRIYADARSINI

Acts/Rules: Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – Compensation.

Case Details: Telugu Savithri and another Vs Khaja Mohamood and others in MACMA 3766 of 2014. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 23.03.2023.



Facts: Brief facts of the case are that the claimants filed a petition under Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, claiming compensation of Rs.7,00,000/- for the death of one Telugu Ashok (hereinafter referred to as “the deceased”), who died in the accident that occurred on 12.05.2011. According to the claimants, on 12.05.2011 the deceased was proceeding on his motorcycle bearing No.AP 23 L 4279 from Amaradikala village to Hyderabad and when he reached Cross Road of Mekavanampally near Ambedkar Statute at 12:30 a.m., one hired R.T.C. bus bearing No.AP 28 Y 8190 driven by its driver in a rash and negligent manner at high speed, dashed the motorcycle of the deceased, as a result of which, the deceased sustained injuries and died on the spot. On a complaint, the Police Mominpet, registered a case against the driver of the bus. According to the claimants, the deceased was 29 years and earning Rs.4,500/- per month as he was working as Field Assistant in Food for Work Programme under M.R.O. Mominpet and due to sudden demise of the deceased, they lost their source of income and love and affection. Therefore, they laid the claim against the respondents. Respondent No.1 is the owner, respondent No.2 is the insurer and respondent No.3 is the hirer of the bus and they are jointly and severally liable to pay the compensation. Respondent Nos.4 and 5 are the parents and respondent No.6 is the un-married brother of the deceased.

Considering the claim, counters filed by respondent Nos.2 to 6 and the oral and documentary evidence adduced by both the parties, the Tribunal held that the accident occurred due to the negligent driving of both the deceased as well as the driver of the R.T.C. bus and having apportioned the contributory negligence at 40% on the part of the rider of the motorcycle i.e., the deceased, the tribunal has awarded the total compensation of Rs.3,65,000/- to be paid by the respondent Nos.2 and 3 jointly and severally. Challenging the same, the present appeals came to be filed by the claimants and the Road Transport Corporation respectively.

Held: In U.P. State Road Transport Corporation v. National Insurance Company Limited and others (2021 ACJ 2282) while referring to the judgment in U.P. State Road Transport Corporation v. Kulsum (2011 ACJ 2145 (SC)) the Apex Court held as under:

“The Court has come to the conclusion that when the effective control and command of the bus is with the Corporation, the Corporation becomes the owner of the vehicle for the specified period. It was further held that when the actual possession of the vehicle is with the Corporation, the vehicle, the driver and the conductor were under the direct control and supervision of the Corporation. Therefore, “through the definition of ‘vicarious liability’ it can be inferred that the person supervising the driver is liable to pay the compensation to the victim. During such time, however, it will be deemed that the vehicle was transferred along with the insurance policy, even if it were insured at the instance of the original owner. Thus, the insurance company would not be able to escape its liability to pay the amount of compensation.”



In view of the law laid down by the Apex Court in the judgments referred to above, the finding of the tribunal in fastening liability jointly and severally upon the RTC along with insurance company is not sustainable under law and liable to be set aside.

Accordingly, MACMA No. 2199 of 2019 stands allowed setting aside the findings of the tribunal to the extent of fastening liability jointly and severally upon the appellant-RTC along with the Insurance Company, respondent No.4 herein. The appellant-RTC is exonerated from the liability of payment of compensation and the respondent No.3 being owner and respondent No.4 being insurer of the crime bus are liable to pay the compensation. The appellant-RTC is at liberty to recover the amount, if any already paid / deposited, from the insurer i.e., respondent No.4 herein. MACMA No.3766 of 2014 stands allowed in part enhancing the quantum of compensation awarded by the Tribunal from Rs.3,65,000/- to Rs.6,48,540/- to be paid by the owner and the insurer of the crime bus i.e., respondent Nos.1 & 2 herein, jointly and severally. The enhanced amount shall carry interest at 7.5% per annum from the date of the petition till the date of realization. The enhanced amount shall be apportioned in the manner as ordered by the Tribunal. Time to deposit the compensation is two months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. There shall be no order as to costs.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE SAMBASIVARAO NAIDU

Acts/Rules: Contract & Specific relief etc.,

Case Details: Syed Moinuddin Vs Devarath Laxmi in A.S.NO.1772 of 2001 ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 04.01.2023.

Facts: The plaintiff in O.S.No.71 of 1986 on the file of Senior Civil Judge, Khammam, herein after will be referred as trial Court, being not happy with the Judgment of the trial Court dated 15-03-2001, where under his suit was dismissed by the trial Court, preferred this appeal on the following grounds.

The trial Court having rightly appreciated the issues except Issues No.4 and 5 and additional Issues No.1 and 2 ought to have seen that O.P.No.15 of 85 filed by the respondent No.1/defendant No.1, clearly established the transaction was squarely



for the benefit of minor and the said transaction is being made by a competent person but on behalf of the minor. The trial Court having noted that the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act will not apply, but proceeded to hold the permission obtained in the referred O.P. was void but the Court below ought to have seen that irrespective of validity of the permission, the respondents are estopped from contending contrary to their averments in O.P.No.15 of 85. The appellant has claimed that the benefit of the minor was not only pleaded but proved in O.P.No.15 of 85. Therefore, it was not open for the respondents or for the trial Court to contend that the transaction was not for the benefit of minor. The Court having confirmed that the document i.e., agreement of sale was voluntarily executed, ought to have considered that the respondents are estopped in law from opposing the specific relief, thereby, the Court below committed an error in sitting over the Judgment of the District Court in O.P.No.15 of 85.

The appellant further claimed that the trial Court having given affirmative finding on all other aspects in favour of the plaintiff, committed an error while dealing with the issues relating to the effect of minority of defendant No.2. In the absence of any allegation over the father, who executed the original agreement of sale, it cannot be said the transaction was not for the benefit of minor or against the interest of the minor. The defendant No.2 has failed to produce any evidence in support of his plea to believe that the transaction of sale was not for his benefit. The sale transaction of the suit schedule property was for the purpose of discharging the debts and for the benefit of defendant No.2. Therefore, the evidence clearly established that the transaction was made for the benefit of defendant No.2. The appellant find fault with the observations made by the Court below that the amount received from the plaintiff may not be sufficient to clear the debts since they are all assumptions and ought not to have been made basis for the conclusions arrived at in the Judgment.

The appellant further claimed that the Court below committed an error in not noticing the defendant No.2 became major in 1987 itself. Even though he has engaged another Advocate in October, 1995 and filed a separate written statement, the Court below failed to appreciate that the defendant No.2 did not choose to repudiate the contract within three years after attaining majority. Therefore, according to the appellant, making of such an application would be wholly irrelevant under Section 8 of Limitation Act, and imperative thereby, the finding of the Court below the defendant No.2 is entitled to avoid the suit agreement, which completely vitiates and supports the Limitation Act. Therefore, the appellant sought for setting aside the Judgment of the trial court and sought for a decree in his favour.

Held: The evidence on record clearly shows that father of defendant No.2 was working in RTC. As per Ex.A6, the appellant agreed to purchase the property when Ram Singh offered the same to meet his personal necessities and there is nothing in



Ex.A6 to believe that the alienation was for the benefit of the minor i.e., the defendant No.2 or for the benefit of the estate. The subsequent agreement was in continuance of Ex.A6. Even in Ex.A1 also it is not stated the proposed sale was for the benefit of the minor. According to the evidence of PW.1, he has paid only Rs.3000/- under Ex.A1. As rightly observed by the trial Court, such a meagre amount cannot be considered to be sufficient to clear the family debts and to educate the minor. In fact if the sale consideration was for the purpose of clearing the family debts, it cannot be said that it was for the benefit of minor.

The evidence placed by the appellant clearly shows that in the first instance, appellant obtained agreement from the father who has no right on the property and who did not obtain any permission for the sale of the property. After his death, another agreement was obtained from the mother even without any permission. Even though permission was obtained under Ex.A8, the evidence does not disclose that the sale is for the benefit of minor.

The next contention of appellant is about repudiating the contract. The learned counsel for the appellant has submitted that in view of the evidence placed before the Court, it is very clear that the defendant No.2 attained majority in the year 1997 itself. But he did not choose to repudiate the contract within 3 years as required under the Act but filed a petition to escape the sale agreement. The record shows that by the date of Ex.A1, respondent No.2 was a minor. He was represented by his mother till the appellant filed a memo before the trial Court on 16-07-1993 with a request to discharge the guardian. It may be true, as per the memo filed on 22-04-1993 by the respondent, defendant No. was born on 28-06-1969. The petition filed by the appellant to discharge the defendant No.2 was allowed on 02-09-1995 and he was declared as major.

So even though defendant No.2 attained majority in 1997, he was being represented by defendant No.1 before the Court and only after he was declared as major by the Court, he has engaged counsel on 04-10-1995. Therefore, he had no occasion to question the sale agreement executed by his father or by his mother till he was declared as major and his guardian was discharged. The above referred sale was not beneficial to the minor, thereby he is entitled to deny the responsibility to execute any sale deed. Therefore, the trial Court rightly held that defendant No.2 need not execute any sale deed and dismissed the suit. Therefore, the appeal deserves to be dismissed.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE CHADA VIJAYA BHASKAR REDDY

Acts/Rules: Land Acquisition Act, 1894

Case Details: E.P. Vinay Sagar Vs The Land Acquisition Officer RDO in W A 535 of 2008. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 03.03.2023.

Facts: This writ appeal, under Clause 15 of the Letters Patent, is directed against the order dated 08.02.2008 passed by the learned Single Judge in W.P.No.25051 of 1998, filed by appellant No.1 seeking compensation for the acquired land admeasuring Ac.1.39 guntas in Survey No.778/E situated at Kamareddy, Nizamabad District, so far it went against him directing the respondents to take the date of notification issued under Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (briefly "the Act of 1894" hereinafter) i.e., 20.04.1972 as criteria for computation of market value under Section 23 of the Act of 1894.

Held: This Court while admitting the writ appeal on 19.06.2008 had stayed the implementation of the order passed by the learned Single Judge. During the pendency of the appeal, the Act of 1894 was repealed and replaced with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (briefly "the Act of 2013", hereinafter). In the hearing, a contention was advanced that the appellants should be paid compensation under the Act of 2013.

Another core issue is that the respondents herein have not chosen to challenge the order of the learned Single Judge which implies that they are ready to implement the order for paying the compensation to the appellant as determined in the writ petition. The appellant now taking advantage of the pendency of litigation and the interim order passed by this Court, submits that in view of illegal taking over of possession of land for the benefit of respondent No.3 Corporation and in the absence of depositing the compensation in the Court, the notification issued under Section 4(1) of the Act of 1894 dated 20.04.1972 lapses and the present writ appeal has to be allowed as prayed for.

No doubt, it is true that the respondents herein have taken possession of the land of the appellants unauthorisedly and utilised the said property for their purpose. Nonetheless in view of appellants obtaining interim order in this writ appeal, it cannot be said that there is inaction on the part of respondent authorities or agencies atleast from the date of interim order granted by this Court. Therefore, the claim of the appellants that they are entitled for initiation of land acquisition proceedings under the Act of 2013 is untenable and cannot be countenanced. In fact as on the date of granting interim order dated 19.06.2008 by the Division Bench of



this Court, it was in nobody's imagination that the Act of 1894 would be replaced by the Act of 2013 which gives more benefits to the land losers/land owners.

Further, in the case of Indore Development Authority vs. Manoharlal ((2020) 8 SCC 120) a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in paragraphs 338 and 346 held as follows:-

"338. A wrongdoer or in the present context, a litigant who takes his chances, cannot be permitted to gain by delaying tactics. It is the duty of the judicial system to discourage undue enrichment or drawing of undue advantage, by using the court as a tool. In Kalabharati Advertising v. Hemant Vimalnath Narichania ((2010) 9 SCC 437), it was observed that courts should be careful in neutralizing the effect of consequential orders passed pursuant to interim orders. Such directions are necessary to check the rising trend among the litigants to secure reliefs as an interim measure and avoid adjudication of the case on merits. Thus, the restitutionary principle recognizes and gives shape to the idea that advantages secured by a litigant, on account of orders of court, at his behest, should not be perpetuated; this would encourage the prolific or serial litigant, to approach courts time and again and defeat rights of others including undermining of public purposes underlying acquisition proceedings. A different approach would mean that, for instance, where two landowners (sought to be displaced from their lands by the same notification) are awarded compensation, of whom one allows the issue to attain finality- and moves on, the other obdurately seeks to stall the public purpose underlying the acquisition, by filing one or series of litigation, during the pendency of which interim orders might inure and bind the parties, the latter would profit and be rewarded, with the deemed lapse condition under Section 24 (2). Such a consequence, in the opinion of this Court, was never intended by Parliament; furthermore, the restitutionary principle requires that the advantage gained by the litigant should be suitably offset, in favour of the other party.

346. In matters of land acquisition, this Court has frowned upon, and cautioned courts about delays and held that delay is fatal in questioning the land acquisition proceedings. In case possession has not been taken in accordance with law and vesting is not in accordance with Section 16, proceedings before courts are to be initiated within reasonable time, not after the lapse of several decades."

Admittedly, in this case the State has initiated land acquisition proceedings on 24.01.972 and the adjoining land owners were paid compensation. Since the whereabouts of original landowner and his successors-ininterest were not known, the acquisition proceedings were not concluded to the extent of the land of the appellants is concerned. As a consequence, the appellants were not paid



compensation and ultimately they had to approach the Court for redressal of their grievance.

In view of the aforesaid discussion on the facts and circumstances of the case, we do not hesitate to hold that the learned Single Judge has rightly computed the damages and market value payable to the petitioner prevailing as on 03.09.1998 and the same does not call for any interference by this Court in exercise of Letters Patent jurisdiction.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE E. V. VENUGOPAL

Acts/Rules: Constitution of India

Case Details: T.Divya & Another Vs TSRTC, Rep. by its Managing Director Bus Bhavan, Musherabad, Hyderabad And Two Others. inW.P.No.11801/2017 and W.P.No.10183/2018. ([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 28.02.2023.

Facts: Since the point involved in both the writ petitions is intertwined, these two writ petitions are being disposed of by this common order.

W.P.No.11801 of 2017 is filed seeking to declare the impugned order dated 16.04.2015 and also the order dated 14.10.2015 treating the removal period as not on duty and deferring annual increment for a period of one year with cumulative effect as arbitrary. A consequential direction was also sought for granting all consequential benefits for the period from the date of removal till the date of death i.e. 16.04.2015 to 23.09.2015 by treating him as on duty.

W.P.No.10183 of 2018 is filed to declare the proceeding dated 04.11.2017 of the second respondent rejecting the case of the petitioner for appointment on compassionate grounds as illegal and arbitrary and consequently to direct the respondents to provide employment to the petitioner on compassionate grounds.

Held: Article 311 (2) of the Constitution of India says that no such person shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges. Provided that where it is proposed after such inquiry, to impose upon him any such penalty, such penalty may be imposed on the



basis of the evidence adduced during such inquiry and it shall not be necessary to give such person any opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed.

It is manifest that the father of the petitioner was not subjected to any disciplinary proceedings or inquiry with regard to the alleged unauthorized absence of 75 days, but an adverse inference has been drawn against him. It is not open to the disciplinary authority to take into account the previous unauthorized absence, which was not put to the employee and it was not made the subject matter of enquiry before relying upon the same in the matter of imposition of punishment. Such procedure is in violation of principles of natural justice.

In that view of the matter, since the punishment inflicted upon the father of the petitioner was based upon absent to duty for certain period to which he was not put on charge, this Court is of the view that the respondents have no authority to impose such penalty on him without affording reasonable opportunity to him to defend or to establish his case. Further, the second respondent also passed the impugned order basing upon the order of the disciplinary authority.

In a situation where the delinquent dies, as in the present case, the issue is whether the doctrine of disproportionate punishment or which shocks the conscience of the Court can be invoked? Seen from the perspective of the dependents of a delinquent who died while pursuing his remedy, in my opinion, if the effect of any such punishment imposed on the delinquent is devastating in nature to the surviving members of the family, such a punishment can be said to be disproportionate and shocking to the conscience of the Court qua, the surviving family members of the delinquent.

The penalty imposed must be commensurate with the gravity of the misconduct, and that any penalty disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct would be violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. Since in the present case the father of the petitioner though was reinstated into service, was imposed the penalties stated supra, which in my considered opinion are harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of the charge. The circumstances show that it was not his intention to wilfully flout the order, but the circumstances force him to do so because of his ill-health.

Hence the matter requires reconsideration. However, since the father of the petitioner is no more, this Court deems it fit and proper to direct the respondents to treat the period from the date of removal to the date of reinstatement to be on duty for all purposes since had he been alive, he would have been entitled to all such benefits. Therefore, W.P.No.11801 of 2017 deserves to be allowed.

In view of the foregoing discussion, inasmuch a direction has been given for reinstatement of the father of the petitioner into service and since the father of the



petitioner had expired presumably while in service, the petitioner in W.P.No.10183 of 2018 is entitled to employment on compassionate grounds.

Therefore, the proceedings dated 04.11.2017 of the second respondent rejecting the case of the petitioner for appointment on compassionate grounds is hereby set aside and the respondents are hereby directed to consider providing employment to the petitioner in W.P.No.10183 of 2018 on compassionate grounds in terms of the regulations of the Corporation.



HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE NAMAVARAPU RAJESWAR RAO

Acts/Rules: T.S. State & Subordinate Service Rules & Special Rules for the A.P Special Armed Police.

Case Details: M. Nagaraju Vs State of Telangana, rep. by its Principal Secretary to Government, Home Department, Secretariat , TS. Hyderabad and others([Click here for full Judgment](#))

Date of Judgment: 06-01-2023.

Facts: The petitioner contends that he was initially appointed on 15.07.2008 as Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police (AR) in Special Armed Reserve, Central Police Lines (hereinafter referred to as 'SAR CPL') in accordance with Rule. Though he is eligible for promotion as Reserve Inspector during the panel year 2014-15, he was promoted as Reserve Inspector on 25.10.2016. Respondent No.5 was also initially appointed as Reserve-Sub Inspector of Police (AR) in SAR CPL in accordance with Rule 2 (a) of Special Rules for the A.P Special Armed Police with effect from 15.07.2008 and he was promoted as Reserve Inspector on 25.10.2016. During the panel year 2014-15, the 5th respondent was not eligible for promotion as he was under the currency of punishment.

The petitioner further contended that as per the provisions of Rule 6 of the T.S. State & Subordinate Service Rules, 1996 year-wise panels have to be prepared and cases of candidates eligible during the respective panel years have to be considered as per their eligibility and suitability. The Government of Telangana, General Administration (Services-D) Department dt.03.03.2015 has accorded permission to make promotions / appointment by transfers involving promotions. Pursuant to the said permission, the 3rd respondent vide Memo dt.23.03.2015 had called for Recommended Rolls, Nominal Rolls, Review Sheet along with up-to-date Service Books for preparation of



promotion panel of Reserve Sub Inspector (hereinafter referred to as “RSI”) (AR) fit to act as Reserve Inspector (hereinafter referred to as “RI”) (AR) for the panel year 2014-15 and the 4th respondent furnished the same to the 3rd respondent vide proceedings dated 24.04.2015. The petitioner submitted a representation to the 2nd respondent dated 08.06.2015 with a request to consider his promotion to the post of Reserve Inspector for the panel year 2014-15. But, he was promoted as Reserve Inspector in 2015-16. The petitioner submitted another representation to the 2nd respondent on 06.12.2016 stating that to consider his claim for notional promotion in 2014-15. The Government of Telangana vide impugned rejection memo No.18808/Ser-I/A2/2016 dated 24.06.2017 decided that the R.Is who were promoted in the year 2015-16 are not eligible for notional promotion from the year 2014-15.

The petitioner further contended that the 2nd respondent communicated the provisional seniority list of Reserve Inspectors (AR) vide memo dated 18.12.2018 and the names of the petitioner and respondent No.5 are shown at serial no. 5 and serial no.4 respectively. The petitioner submitted objections dated 16.02.2019 challenging the above said list and the 2nd respondent in its Memorandum vide Rc.No.513/E3/2018 dated 22.2.2019 disposed of the objections by placing reliance on the aforementioned Government Memo dt.24.06.2017. The 2nd respondent further communicated the final seniority list of Reserve Inspectors (AR) working in SAR CPL vide memorandum Rc. No. 513/E3/2018 dated 22.02.2019 once again shows the name of the petitioner below that of the 5th respondent. Aggrieved by the impugned memo No.18808/Ser.I/A2/2016 dated 24.06.2017 issued by the 1st respondent and rejection order in Rc. No.513/E3/2018 dated 22.02.2019 issued by the 2nd respondent; the petitioner filed the present Writ Petition.

Held: The issue on hand is covered under the decision reported in the case of Vijay Singh Charak v. Union of India ((2007) 9 SCC 743) relied by the counsel for the petitioner, wherein it is observed as under:

“12. A select list can only be prepared for a particular year, and only those who are eligible in that particular year alone can be considered for selection in the select list. Even if the select list is not prepared in that very year, it will relate back to that particular year.”

“14. It is obvious, therefore, that clubbing is illegal. Since clubbing has been done for vacancies arising between 1991-1995 in IFS, this was clearly illegal in view of the decision in Union of India v. Vipinchandra Hiralal Shah [(1996) 6 SCC 721 : 1997 SCC (L&S) 41].”

In the present case, the promotions for vacancies for the post of RI (AR) for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 were all taken up in the panel year 2016-17 making the respondent no.5 who is otherwise eligible for promotion in the panel year 2015-



16, ineligible for promotion for the panel year 2014-15. The fact that promotion panel for the year 2015-16 was also prepared and communicated to the Appointing Authority but due to administrative/protocol defects, the same was delayed and the petitioner and others were promoted for the panel year 2016-17 which is arbitrary and unjust as it is the sole fault and delay of the respondents and the petitioner cannot be put to suffering. As such, the 5th respondent was eligible for promotion as of 01.09.2016 and the petitioner was eligible for promotion as on 14.07.2014, this Court feels that the petitioner ought to have been notionally promoted for the panel year 2014- 15 and be placed above the 5th respondent in seniority. Hence, this Writ Petition is liable to be allowed.

Accordingly, the Writ Petition is allowed by setting aside the impugned Memo No.18808/Ser.I/A2/2016 dated 24.06.2017 and the consequential rejection order in Rc. No.513/E3/2018 dated 22.02.2019 issued by the 1st and 2nd respondents and they are further directed to pass necessary orders in promoting the petitioner as Reserve Inspector (AR) in the panel year of 2014-15 with benefits incidental thereto. Respondents No.1 and 2 are directed to include the petitioner's name over and above that of the 5th respondent in the final seniority list of Reserve Inspectors (AR) working in Special Armed Reserve, Central Police Lines, Amberpet, Hyderabad, within a period of three (03) months from the date of receipt of the copy of this Order. No costs.





**SANCTIONED STRENGTH, WORKING STRENGTH, AND VACANCY POSITION OF
HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA
AS ON 31-03-2023**

Hon'ble Judges	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Judicial Officers Working	Total Number of Vacancies
Permanent	32	30	2
Additional	10	2	8
Total	42	32	10

- One permanent Hon'ble Judge of this High Court worked as Chief Justice of Manipur High Court from 14-02-2021 to 05-02-2023 and elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of India on 06-02-2023.
- One permanent Hon'ble Judge of this High Court is working as Judge of High Court of Punjab and Haryana.
- One permanent Hon'ble Judge of this High Court, worked as Acting Chief Justice of Tripura High Court from 23-02-2023 to 16-04-2023.
- 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 31-03-2023

NATURE OF CASES	PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH I.E., AS ON 1.1.2023	INSTITUTIONS FROM 01.1.2023 TO 31.3.2023	DISPOSALS FROM 01.1.2023 TO 31.3.2023	PENDENCY
(A) ORIGINAL SIDE (CIVIL)	144973	11850	8479	148344
(B) APPELLATE SIDE (CIVIL)	55961	2472	3422	55011
(C) CRIMINAL SIDE	32748	3793	4521	32020

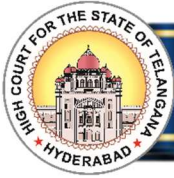
GRAND TOTAL:

GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL CASES	200934	14322	11901	203355
GRAND TOTAL OF CRIMINAL CASES	32748	3793	4521	32020
GRAND TOTAL OF MAIN CASES	233682	18115	16422	235375



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





SANCTIONED STRENGTH, WORKING STRENGTH, AND VACANCY POSITION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA AS ON 31-03-2023

S.No	Cadre Strength	Sanctioned Strength	Total Number of Judicial Officers Working	Total Number of Vacancies
1.	District Judges	173	127	46
2.	Senior Civil Judges	142	107	35
3	Junior Civil Judges	245	185	60
TOTAL		560	419	141

Judicial Service: a) District Judge under Direct Recruitment (25% quota):

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 Recruitment 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; that the High Court scrutinized the applications and prepared the eligible and ineligible list and placed the same in the website of the High Court fixing the date of examination as 03-09-2022 and 04-09-2022.

The written examination consisting of paper I (Civil Law), Paper II (Criminal law}, Paper III English (Translation Essay writing and Grammar vocabulary) was conducted on 03-09-2022 and 04-09-2022 at Hyderabad.

Further, evaluation of answers papers completed and the qualified candidates in the written examination called for oral interviews to be conducted from 08-11-2022 to 10-11-2022 was placed in the website of High Court and oral interviews were conducted to qualified candidates and the hall ticket number of provisionally selected candidates are placed in the website of the High Court on 14-11-2022. A letter dated



on 21-11-2022 was addressed to the Government to issue orders appointing of provisional selected candidates by the High court, as District Judge, after verification of antecedents.

Further, the Government vide letter dated 28-01-2023 issued G.O.Ms.No. 15, General Administration (J&RA) Department issued by the Government of Telangana issuing appointment orders to 12 posts of District Judges under direct recruitment.

Notified For the year 2023:

The High Court for the State of Telangana has placed a notification on 25-01-2023 notifying Eleven (11) vacancies in the cadre of District Judge (Entry Level) to be filled by direct recruitment (under 25% quota) for the year 2023.

Further process of issuing detailed notification is under progress.

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

The High Court vide its 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 up to 5.00 pm on 16/05/2022.

As on the last date 07 applications were received; the written examination consisting of paper I (Civil Law), Paper II (Criminal law), Paper III English (Translation Essay writing and Grammar vocabulary) was conducted on 03-09- 2022 and 04-09-2022 at Hyderabad.

Further, evaluation of answers papers completed and the qualified candidates in the written examination called for oral interviews to be conducted from 08- 11-2022 to 10-11-2022 was placed in the website of High Court and oral interviews were conducted to qualified candidates and the hall ticket number of provisionally selected candidates are placed in the website of the High Court on 14-11-2022. A letter dated 21-11-2022 was addressed to the Government to issue orders appointing provisional selected candidates by the High court, as District Judge, after verification of antecedents.

The Government vide letter dated 28-01-2023 issued G.O.Ms.No 16, General Administration (J&RA) Department issued by the Government of Telangana issuing



appointment orders to one post of District Judge by transfer through limited competitive examination (Accelerated Recruitment by Transfer).

Notified For the year 2023:

The High Court for the State of Telangana has placed a notification on 25-01-2023 notifying Twelve (12) vacancies by transfer through Limited Competitive Examination (Accelerated Recruitment by Transfer under 10% quota) for the year 2023.

Further process of issuing detailed notification is under progress.

CIVIL JUDGES - 2022

Notified For the year 2022:

Detailed common notification for the posts notified for the year 2021 and 2022 was issued on 06-05-2022 inviting applications through online for 50 posts of Civil Judge (41 vacancies to be filled under Direct recruitment and 09 vacancies to be filled under Recruitment by Transfer) in the Telangana State Judicial Service by fixing the last date for submission of online Application as 06-06-2022 upto 11.59 p.m; that after the last date, the date for the screening test was fixed as 13-08-2022. Computer based screening test (for shortlisting the candidates) was conducted on 13-8-2022 by using the technical/online services of the Tata Consultancy Services Limited. The hall ticket numbers of the qualified candidates of Computer based screening test was placed in the website on 12-09-2022 in the ratio of 1:10 of the notified vacancies. After scrutiny of certificates, candidature of some of the candidates was rejected and the schedule for written examination was fixed to be conducted on 26-11-2022 and 27-11-2022. Further, the written examination consisting of 3 papers was conducted on 26-11-2022 and 27-11-2022 at Hyderabad.

Further, evaluation of answers papers completed and the qualified candidates in the written examination called for oral interviews to be conducted from 13-03-2023 to 16-03-2023 was placed in the website of High Court and oral interviews were conducted to qualified candidates and the hall ticket number of provisionally selected candidates are placed in the website of the High Court on 21-03-2023.



The High Court has requested. the standing counsel of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to file an I.A in Civil appeal no 1867 of 2006, seeking orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for extension of time for completing the recruitment process.

Notified For the year 2023 :

As per schedule fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil appeal No. 1867 of 2006, the High Court for the State of Telangana has placed a notification on 15-01-2023 notifying 10 vacancies in the cadre of Civil Judge for the recruitment year 2023.

Further, Detailed common notification for the posts notified for the year 2023 was issued on 01-02-2023 inviting applications through online for 10 posts of Civil Judge (08 vacancies to be filled under Direct recruitment and 02 vacancies to be filled under Recruitment by Transfer) in the Telangana State Judicial Service by fixing the last date for submission of online Application as 01-03-2023 upto 11.59 p.m; that after the last date, the date for the screening test was fixed as 23-04-2023.

Further recruitment process is in progress.





SANCTIONED STRENGTH, WORKING STRENGTH AND VACANCY POSITION OF MINISTERIAL STAFF IN DISTRICT COURTS AS ON 31-03-2023

Sanctioned Strength	9896
Working Strength	5699
Vacancies	4197

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

Under direct recruitment - 592

The High Court, has taken steps to centralize the process of recruitment of staff in the subordinate courts through online by utilizing the technical services of Tata Consultancy Services Limited. Accordingly, the High Court issued Notifications 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. The computer based online examinations were conducted in the State of Telangana from 07-09-2022, 10-09-2022 and 11-09-2022 in three (03) shifts per day for 592 notified posts under Telangana Judicial Ministerial Services.

Further, on 14-11-2022 the High Court declared the hall ticket numbers of the candidates who secured minimum qualifying marks in the computer based examination and become eligible to attend for skill test for the posts of Stenographer Grade - 111, Typist and Copyist; that on the same day, it is also declared the hall ticket numbers of the qualified candidates to be called for oral interview in the ratio of 1:3 of the notified vacancies in the categories of Junior Assistant, Field Assistant, Examiner, Record Assistant and Process Server. Accordingly, the oral interviews (viva-voce) were conducted to the qualified candidates for non- technical posts from 01-12-2022 to 07-12-2022 in all the Units and the hall ticket number of provisionally selected candidates are placed in the website of the High Court on 22-12-2022.



As directed, the Unit Heads were requested to get the antecedents of the provisional selected candidates to be verified by the concerned Police Officials, and appointment orders were issued to eligible candidates for the non- technical category posts under Telangana Judicial Ministerial Services.

Apart from the same, skill tests were conducted to the qualified candidates for the technical category posts viz., Typist and Copyist on 31-12-2022 and Skill test for Stenographer Grade -III to be held on 07-01-2023 and 08-01- 2023.

Further, on 21-01-2023 the High Court declared the hall ticket numbers of the candidates for Stenographer Grade -III and on 31-01-2023 declared the hall ticket numbers of the candidates for Typist and Copyist to appear for oral interviews in the ratio 1:3 of the notified vacancies. Accordingly, the oral interviews (viva-voce) were conducted to the qualified candidates from 20-02- 2023 to 27-02-2023 in all the Units and the hall ticket number of provisionally selected candidates are placed in the website of the High Court on 10-03-2023.

Further Recruitment process is in progress such as verifications of antecedents of the provisional selected candidates and issuance of appointment orders etc.

Notified For the year 2023:

Under direct recruitment - 1471:

The High Court, has taken steps to centralize the process of recruitment of *staff* in the subordinate courts through online by utilizing the technical services of Tata Consultancy Services Limited. Accordingly, the High Court issued Notifications Nos. 1/2023 to 6/2023 dated 02-01-2023 inviting applications through online for filling up of 1471 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 31-01-2023. The computer based online examinations was scheduled to be conducted in the State of Telangana to the notifications Nos. 1/2023 to 4/2023 from 03-04-2023 to 05-04-2023 in three (03) shifts per day for notified posts under Telangana Judicial Ministerial Services.



FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA

The High Court issued Notifications Nos. 1/2023 to 10/2023 dated 11-01-2023 and 23-01-2023 inviting applications through online for direct recruitment to the posts under the Service Rules of the High Court for the State of Telangana, 2019.

Court Master and UD Steno Notification Nos.1/2023 and 5/2023

The skill test were conducted to the eligible candidates for the posts of Court Master and U.D. Steno to the Notification Nos.1/2023 and 5/2023 after completion of certification on 18-03-2023. Further, on 24-03-2023, declared the provisionally qualified candidates to attend the oral interviews. Accordingly, oral interviews were conducted on 29-03-2023 and the hall ticket number of provisionally selected candidates are placed in the website of the High Court on 31-03-2023.

Translator Notification No. 2/2023, dated 11-01-2023

The High Court issued notification inviting applications through online for direct recruitment to ten (10) posts of Translators in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana, However, the said Recruitment Notification is canceled for the reason that none of the eligible candidates applied for the said posts.

Assistant Librarian Notification No.4/2023, Dated 11-01-2023

The High Court issued Notification No. 4/2023 dated 11-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the posts of Assistant Librarian in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. Further, the High Court scrutinized the applications and prepared the eligible and ineligible list and placed the same in the website of the High Court on 27-03-2023 fixing the date of examination as 01-04-2023 in High Court premises.

Further Recruitment process is in progress.

Computer Operator Notification No. 3/2023, dated 11-01-2023

The High Court issued Notification No. 3/2023 dated 11-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the posts of Assistant Librarian in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. Further, the High Court scrutinized the applications and prepared the eligible and ineligible list and placed the same in the website of the High Court on 27-03-2023 fixing the date of Computer based



examination as on 01-04-2023. Further Recruitment process is in progress such as conducting Skill Test, oral interviews etc.

Assistant, System Assistant and Examiner Notification Nos. 6 to 8/2023

The High Court issued Notification Nos. 6/2023 to 8/2023 dated 11-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the posts of Assistant, System Assistant and Examiner in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. The computer based online examinations were conducted on 31-03-2023 in three (03) shifts. Further Recruitment process is in progress.

Office Subordinate Notification No.9/2023, dated 11-01-2023.

The High Court issued Notification No.9/2023 dated 11-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the posts of Office Subordinate in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. Further, The High Court decided to conduct OMR based examination on 30-04-2023. Further Recruitment process is in progress.

Driver Notification No.10/2023, dated 23-01-2023.

The High Court issued Notification No.10/2023 dated 23-01-2023, inviting applications for direct recruitment to the 12 posts of Driver in the service of the High Court for the State of Telangana. Further Recruitment process is in progress such as conducting Skill test in Driving, oral interviews etc.





DISTRICT WISE STATEMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONS, DISPOSAL AND PENDING OF CASES FROM 01-01-2023 TO 31-03-2023

Sl.No	NAME OF THE DISTRICT / UNIT	CIVIL			CRIMINAL		
		INSTITUTION	PENDING	DISPOSAL	INSTITUTION	PENDING	DISPOSAL
1	ADILABAD	413	2,243	466	1,245	6,725	1,236
2	KUMURAMBHEEM ASIFABAD	109	1,293	126	1,018	3,608	720
3	MANCHERIAL	1,230	4,919	891	3,575	10,826	3,243
4	NIRMAL	256	2,128	124	1,096	6,899	1,012
5	HYDERABAD - i) CITY CIVIL COURTS	5,956	55,719	6,694	133	1,805	137
6	ii) CITY SMALL CAUSES COURTS	95	995	150	0	0	0
7	iii) METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL COURTS	0	0	0	29,124	90,841	26,138
8	iv) TRIBUNALS	134	3,477	203	9	44	18
9	v) CBI UNIT	0	0	0	31	1,612	67
10	KARIMNAGAR	1,074	11,836	1,072	2,049	21,348	1,861
11	JAGTIAL	497	5,486	410	1,717	10,941	1,620
12	RAJANNA SIRCILLA	387	3,939	368	1,056	7,009	1,123
13	PEDDAPALLY	455	5,800	525	2,668	10,670	2,982
14	KHAMMAM	1,761	13,637	2,055	5,470	19,988	5,947
15	BADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	399	2,959	575	1,900	14,963	2,163
16	MAHABUBNAGAR	1,180	7,218	1,092	1,014	11,003	671
17	JOGULAMBA GADWAL	295	3,891	237	801	5,301	747
18	NARAYANPET	636	2,244	178	741	4,081	492
19	NAGARKURNOOL	1,077	6,540	978	814	7,579	625
20	WANAPARTHY	317	4,462	595	913	6,084	846
21	MEDAK	405	4,012	438	1,716	7,915	1,558
22	SANGAREDDY	1,698	14,106	1,392	1,418	14,913	1,210
23	SIDDIPET	1,497	8,706	1,000	2,914	13,400	2,691
24	NALGONDA	1,610	15,318	2,001	5,218	25,554	5,842
25	SURYAPET	951	8,966	1,167	1,992	17,720	2,059
26	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	953	8,047	923	4,398	11,623	4,713
27	NIZAMABAD	1,553	8,914	1,460	1,199	12,017	763
28	KAMAREDDY	333	3,708	269	584	8,241	361
29	RANGAREDDY	4,221	48,204	4,886	7,317	60,826	5,935
30	MEDCHAL-MALKAJIRI	3,563	31,781	1,859	4,683	47,954	2,617
31	VIKARABAD	522	7,022	495	1,004	8,657	906
32	WARANGAL	833	9,482	1,180	1,008	11,355	728
33	HANUMAKONDA	1,474	14,165	1,016	1,344	15,310	831
34	JANGAON	347	4,961	220	701	5,495	530
35	JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY	236	2,379	178	326	5,502	467
36	MAHABUBABAD	309	3,804	178	707	7,866	254
37	MULUGU	262	903	229	561	2,757	468
GRAND TOTAL		37,038	3,33,264	35,630	92,464	5,18,432	83,581





ACTIVITIES OF TELANGANA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY



The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana & Patron-in-Chief and the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority have virtually inaugurated the newly constituted (23) District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana, on 2nd January, 2023 from the Central Hall, High Court of Telangana, Hyderabad and addressed the gathering on this occasion.



✚ On 09.01.2023, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA has conducted interaction meeting with the Vice Chancellor and students of NALSAR University to sensitize about the Legal Services Authorities Act and Activities. Publicity Material prepared by TSLSA were also distributed to the students for creating awareness. The Member Secretary, TSLSA has also participated in the programme.

A Free Legal Aid and Advice Centre is established by Telangana State Legal Services Authority in the 82ndAll India Industrial Exhibition, which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Executive Chairman, TSLSA on 11-01-2023 The Member Secretary, Administrative Officer, TSLSA, Judicial Officers of Twin Cities, Staff Members, Office Bearers of Exhibition Society, Press and Electronic Media and visitors have attended in Inaugural function.

Flexies depicting information on various activities are fixed in the stall for the benefit of visitors. Pamphlets, Brochures, Booklets, Applications for legal aid in vernacular language are being distributed to the visitors. The information about the stall is being announced frequently through the public address system for the benefit of public visiting the Industrial Exhibition, which is most popular.



✚ On 12.01.2023, the Member Secretary, TSLSA has attended the Seminar on “The Rights of persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 with special focus on Atrocities on persons with Disabilities conducted by friendly environment for disabled (FED) organizing in association with Sri Aurobindo International School, Vidayanagar, Hyderabad.



- ✚ On 28.01.2023, the Member Secretary, TSLSA has participated in the State level Meeting on gender based violence and women empowerment conducted by Bhumila Organization at Hyderabad.
- ✚ As per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana, the Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority along with the Secretary, DLSA, Ranga Reddy, have jointly visited the Central Prison, Cherlapalli on 30.01.2023.
- ✚ On 01.02.2023, the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA has delivered video message in connection with National Lok Adalat for circulation among all the stake holders connected with Lok Adalat for taking steps for identification and settlement of good number of pending and pre-litigation cases in the National Lok Adalat held on 11.02.2023.
- ✚ As per the instructions, the Dy. Administrative Officer, TSLSA has attended the virtual meeting conducted by NALSA on 01.02.2023 in connection with implementation of DISHA Scheme, utilization of funds etc.



On 06.02.2023, the Hon'ble Chief Justice & Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA and Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA have virtually inaugurated the offices of LADCs in (16) identified districts in the State of Telangana from the Central Hall, Hon'ble High Court for the State of Telangana. Hon'ble Companion Judges have also participated in the programme.



- ✚ Training Programme for the newly appointed Legal Aid Defence Counsel (LADCs) was conducted at Telangana Judicial Academy, Secunderabad on 13th & 14th February, 2023 as per NALSA Module. Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Executive Chairman, TSLSA has inaugurated the Training Programme on 13.02.2023. The Member Secretary, TSLSA, Director of Telangana Judicial Academy, Administrative Officer, TSLSA have also participated in the Training Programme.

The Member Secretary & Administrative Officer, TSLSA has taken Training Sessions to the LADCs on various aspects and enlightened the participants, certificates of participants will also distributed to the participant LADCs.

- ✚ On 17.02.2023, the Member Secretary, TSLSA has conducted virtual interaction with the PDJs / Chairmen of DLSAs and Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana to discuss about the various aspects of LADCs.

- ✚ On 21.02.2023, (35) Trainee Junior Civil Judges undergoing training at Telangana Judicial Academy, Secunderabad has visited the office of Telangana State Legal Services Authority. The Member Secretary & Administrative Officer, TSLSA has sensitized the Trainee Judicial Officers on various programmes / schemes under taken by the Legal Services Institutions.

Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Executive Chairman, TSLSA has inaugurated the Renovated Meeting Hall of Metropolitan Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad on 24.02.2023. The Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad, Metropolitan Sessions Judge-cum-Chairman, MLSA, Hyderabad has attended the programme. The Metropolitan Sessions Judge-cum-Chairman, MLSA, Hyderabad has arranged 5 Samsung/Realme Tablets in collaboration with District Welfare Officer, Sree Adarsha, Divya Jyothi and Priyadarshini Foundation and distributed them to 5 orphan girls for their education support for competitive Exams.





On 26.02.2023, the DLSA, Nalgonda district has conducted Module Camp at Z.P.H.S School, Peddamunagal, Nalgonda district. Hon'ble Justice Sri. P.Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court of Telangana and Executive Chairman of Telangana State Legal Services Authority and Hon'ble Justice Sri. K.Lakshman, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Nalgonda have participated and addressed the gathering.

- On 04.03.2023, the Member Secretary, TSLSA has conducted virtual interaction with the Prl. District Judges / Chairpersons and Secretaries of all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana and discussed about the various aspects of LADCs and other issues.



- ✚ Under the aegis of NALSA, the Telangana State Legal Services Authority in collaboration with NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad and Legal Empowerment and Assistance for Farmers Society has established first ever Agri Legal Aid Clinic at Bammaera Village of Palakurthy Mandal, Jangaon District with an objective to educate the farmers on agricultural legislations, welfare schemes and also to make them aware about their rights, responsibilities and availability of legal remedies under law.

Hon'ble Sri Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Judge, Supreme Court of India has virtually inaugurated the Agri Legal Aid on 18.03.2023 from Hyderabad in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice P.S. Narasimha, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Sri Justice P. V. Sanjay Kumar, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Sri Justice UjjalBhuyan, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana & Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA, Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Executive Chairman, TSLSA and Hon'ble Companion Judges of High Court for the State of Telangana.

- ✚ **Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Executive Chairman, TSLSA has inaugurated the Renovated Meeting Hall of Metropolitan Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad on 24.02.2023.**



His Lordship has also released a bilingual brochure to empower farmers on agricultural legislations and Government Welfare Schemes on the occasion.



As per the directions of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA, the Legal Services Institutions in the State have conducted Special Bank Lok Adalat on 18.03.2023 for settlement of pending and Pre-litigation cases particularly in respect of Union Bank of India and other Banks by coordinating with all the concerned stakeholders.

A total number of (1754) cases were settled and an amount of Rs. 10,37,63,494/- was settled in the Special Bank Lok Adalat.

- ✚ On 28.03.2023, the Member Secretary, TSLSA has attended One Day Sensitization Workshop conducted by Telangana State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Government of Telangana in collaboration with WD & CW Department and UNICEF to Child Welfare Committees and Social Workers of Juvenile Justice Boards for strengthening the Juvenile Justice Delivery System in Telangana State at Indian Institute of Health & Family Welfare Hyderabad.

The Member Secretary, TSLSA appraised the delegates on role of Legal Services Institutions and NALSA ((Child Friendly Legal Services and their Protection) Scheme 2015.



ACTIVITIES OF DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES:



- (1). As per the Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed “National Girl Child Day” on 24.01.2023 and conducted programmes and created awareness on the rights of girl child, etc.
- (2). The Chairman and the Secretary, DLSA, Nagarkurnool has visited B.C Welfare Hostel for Girls, Nagarkurnool and enquired about the minimum basic facilities provided to the inmates in the hostel.
- (3). The Chairman and the Secretary, DLSA, YadadriBhongir has conducted a Rally in the Temple Town of Yadagirigutta and gave slogans pertains to abolition of Child Labour, Prevention of Child Marriages, Human Trafficking & PNDT Act, Rights of Girl Child.
- (4). The Secretary, MLSA, Hyderabad has distributed Sewing Machines to the beneficiaries on the occasion of National Girl Child Day and also conducted Legal Awareness Camp at Government Girls Observation Home on the topic of NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme 2015.
- (5). The Secretary, DLSA, Siddipet has conducted Essay Writing Competition at Government Schools and distributed prizes to the winners on 26-01-2023 on the eve of Republic Day.

- ✚ The District Legal Services Authority, Nizamabad has conducted Legal Awareness Camp for Women Empowerment on 21-01-2023 at Parade Grounds. In the said programme, Hon’ble Smt Justice P.SreeSudha, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Adm. Judge of Nizamabad District, Chairperson, DLSA, Nizamabad, Chairperson, DLSA, Kamareddy, Commissioner of Police, Nizamabad, President, Bar Association, Nizamabad, Member Bar Council of Telangana, Secretary, DLSA, Nizamabad participated. The students of Nishitha College, GG College, Women’s College were enlightened on topics of Acid Attacks, Victim Compensation Act, Women & Child Welfare, Human Rights & Duties, Women Rights, etc., In the Empowerment programme, about 1000 students and staff participated. The staff of DLSA, Nizamabad distributed pamphlets on various NALSA schemes to the public.



✚ On 26.02.2023, the DLSA, Nalgonda district has conducted Module Camp at Z.P.H.S School, Peddamunagal, Nalgonda district. Hon'ble Justice Sri. P.NaveenRao, Judge, High Court of Telangana and Executive Chairman of Telangana State Legal Services Authority and Hon'ble Justice Sri. K.Lakshman, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Nalgonda have participated and addressed the gathering. Their Lordships stressed the need to have understanding of the laws of land and to solve the problems in day to day life. The Member Secretary, TSLSA, Judicial Officers of Nalgonda unit have also participated. The District Collector and Officials of various government departments have also attended the programme.

KANTIVELUGU PROGRAMME:

The Government of Telangana has launched a medical programme 'Kanti Velugu' with an objective to conduct eye screening and vision test to all the citizens of the State, educate people on prevention of serious disability eye diseases, provide medicines, and spectacles to the needy.

The Chairperson, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad has inaugurated the week long medical camp in the premises of CCCLSA, Hyderabad on 27.02.2023.

Judicial Officers, Advocates, Officers and staff of Legal Services Authorities, Court Staff, and litigant public have utilized the services of the medical camp. Screening of eye disorders, vision tests, are being conducted free of cost. Medicines, Spectacles are being distributed free of cost to the needy citizens.

INTERNATIONAL CANCER DAY:

As per the Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed "International Cancer Day" on 04.02.2023 and conducted programmes and created awareness on Medical Aspects, Legal Services Authorities Act, Fundamental Rights & Duties, Precautions to be taken for preservation of cancer.

Awareness was created among people, how to fight cancer, reduce it's the global impact. Some of the DLSAs have also conducted Medical Camps on the eve of International Cancer Day with the coordination of Medical Department and NGOs.

The CCCLSA, Hyderabad has also conducted a Blood Donation Camp in co-ordination with MNJ Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad.



The Chairman & Secretary, DLSA, Ranga Reddy has visited Government Home for the Aged and Disabled at Moosarambagh, Hyderabad on the occasion of International Cancer Day and conducted Awareness camp and distributed sticks, Walkers and Wheel Chairs to the inmates with the help of Caring Hands Charitable Trust and also supplied general medications to the senior citizens.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY:

As per the Calendar of Activities, all the District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana have observed "International Women's Day" on 08.03.2023 conducted various programmes and created awareness on Legal Services Authorities Act, Women related Laws, Fundamental Rights & Duties, and Right to Freedom.

1. The District Legal Services Authority, Adilabad in coordination with the Help Poor organization has conducted awareness programme on 11.03.2023 at Nyaya Seva Sadan, Adilabad on women laws and distributed sewing machines to (11) women who are suffering from HIV/AIDs.
2. On 08-03-2023, the DLSA, Jagtial has created awareness to the women employees of court, advocates and DCB Bank employees on Rights of Working Women, Legal Services Authorities Act, NALSA Schemes and Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 at District Court premises at Jagtial.
3. On the occasion of Women's Day, the MLSA, Hyderabad has conducted Legal Awareness Camp at Spl. Prison for Women, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad on the topic of NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme 2015. Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Surepalli Nanda, Judge High Court for the State of Telangana was the Chief Guest and Her Lordship enlightened.
4. On 08-03-2023, the Secretary, DLSA, Siddipet has conducted Legal Awareness Programme on the eve of International Women's Day and interacted with Children. Advised the Children for personal development, future care and explained the students about the POCSO Act and Ragging Act, RTA Act etc.
5. The DLSA, Warangal has conducted a Rally from District court complex, Warangal to Kalojimarg, Hanumakonda on the eve of International Women's day.

SUCCESS STORIES:

- ✚ A news item published in "Eenadu" daily newspaper under caption "saru..marammattulucheyaru". The contents of news item are that the culvert near Kanapur village was damaged during the rainy season and became



dangerous for vehicular traffic on that road and due to which the villagers of Kannapur, Rajulaguda, Umapathikunta villages of Utnoor Mandal are facing trouble to reach Utnoor Mandal headquarters.

Immediately, the Chairman, MLSC, Utnoor has issued notices to R&B Department and directed them to take immediate steps. The R&B officials made repairs to the road and the problem was solved at the intervention of MLSC.

✚ The Secretary, DLSA, Mahabubnagar has visited brickkilns along with panel Lawyers, Para Legal Volunteers, Local Police officers, She teams, Anti Human Trafficking team and created awareness to the owner of the Brick Kilns and the migrant Labour. Some collected advance Rs. 3,50,000/- from the owner and went to Odisha State and not yet returned. The police contacted the persons and enquired and advised the owner to proceed against them as per law and rescued the women and children and were sent their native places.

✚ The DLSA, Mahabubnagar has received a mail from DLSA Sindhudurg, Karnataka State stating that one deaf and dumb victim girl in Cr.No.28/2020, U/s 376(1) 376(2) (L) of IPC is under custody at shelter home since (2) years and she intends to join with her family. The DLSA sindhudurg, traced out her Aadhar card and identified her as Dobba Mahibamma D/o Dobbali Ramulu R/o H.No.470, Deverkadra Mandal, Gurakonda, Mahabubnagar District and informed the DLSA to trace out her relatives.

As per the instructions of the Chairman, DLSA Mahabubnagar, the Secretary, DLSA has contacted the Superintendent of Police, Mahabubnagar to trace out the relatives of the victim.

Accordingly the concerned Police has identified the relatives i.e., brother of the victim on 23.02.2023 and took the relatives to the office of the DLSAs sindhudurg and brought the victim and produced before the District Legal Services Authority, Mahabubnagar on 25.02.2023. Now the victim reunited with her family.

Further, the District Legal Services Authority, Sindhudurg has informed that they had been ordered Victim Compensation under Manodhaya Scheme. Thus with the instructions of DLSA, Mahabubnagar and co-ordination between DLSAs of two states, the victim was re-unit with her family members.



- ✚ Sri Shinde Satish has filed a petition before the DLSA, Adilabad stating that Shinde Anitha is legally wedded wife of the petitioner and their marriage was performed in the year 2016. During their wedlock, they were blessed with two children. After some time, some disputes arose between them and his wife left the company of the husband along with one child and residing at her parents' house.

Though several panchayats were conducted to settle the matter, his wife did not agree to join the company of her husband. Therefore, at the request of Sri Shinde Satish, the DLSA, Adilabad has to call upon his wife and settled the matrimonial matter. The conciliatory efforts made by the DLSA, Adilabad, and the couple is living together happily with their children.

- ✚ The Judge, Family Court, Adilabad referred DOP 29/2019 for counseling and conciliation. The brief facts of the case are that, due to some misunderstandings and disputes, Smt.Nampally Lavanya and Smt. Nampally Ajay Kumar (wife and husband) are residing separately since December 2014 and filed criminal and other cases against each other.

The DLSA, Adilabad has issued notices to both the parties. Both parties appeared before that Authority and conciliation efforts made between them. After conciliation, both parties agreed to settle the matter. Now the parties reported that they are living together happily under one roof.

Thus, with the intervention of DLSA, the matrimonial dispute was settled amicably.

- ✚ Sri Chintala Narayana S/o.Ramulu R/o.Bheempur filed a petition before the DLSA, Adilabad stating that he is the pattedar, owner and possessor of land bearing Sy.No.40/A1 admeasuring Ac.4-00 gts situated at Gollaghat village of Bheempur Mandal. The petitioner further submitted that the Tahsildar, Bheempur issues new patta pass book to the petitioner on 26.04.2018 for the above said land. But on the remarks column and pahanipatrak column, the Tahsildar shown the said land as assigned land acquired through Assignment wrongly/mistakenly.

The petitioner requested the Tahsildar several times to rectify the mistake, but in vain. Hence, the petitioner approached the DLSA, Adilabad to do needful to him. The case was registered as PLC 14/2022 and report was called from Tahsildar, Bheempur.



In turn the Tahsildar, Bheempur advised the petitioner that in the meeseva portal option is available for rectification of assigned land to patta land and advised him to apply online.

On 20.03.2023, the petitioner appeared before the DLSA, Adilabad and informed that the Tahsildar, Bheempur has issued him new patta pass book by rectifying the mistake.

✚ Sri Chintala Waman S/o.Narayana R/o.Bheempur has filed a petition before the DLSA, Adilabad stating that he is the pattedar, owner and possessor of land bearing Sy.No.40/E admeasuring Ac.3-00 gts situated at Gollaghat village of Bheempur Mandal. The petitioner further submitted that, the Tahsildar, Bheempur issued new patta pass book to the petitioner on 26.04.2018 for the above said land. But on the remarks column and pahanipatrak column, the Tahsildar shown the said land as assigned land acquired through Assignment wrongly/mistakenly. The petitioner requested the Tahsildar, to rectify the mistake, but in vain.

Hence, the petitioner requested the DLSA, Adilabad to do needful to him. The case was registered as PLC 12/2022 and report was called from Tahsildar, Bheempur.

In turn the Tahsildar, Bheempur advised the petitioner that meeseva portal option is available for rectification of assigned land to patta land and requested him to apply him meeseva.

On 20.03.2023, the petitioner appeared before the DLSA, Adilabad and informed that the Tahsildar, Bheempur issued him new patta pass book by rectifying the above mistake.

✚ A news item published in Eenadu main edition, Dt,23.03.2023 under caption **“pasipapa akali theerchenduku 10 kilometre la prayanam”**. The contents of the news item are that, one Kodapa Parubai from Rajuguda tribal village gave birth to a girl child on 10.01.2023 and after ten days Kodapa Parubai died leaving behind the new born baby. The family members of girl child are facing difficulty to provide milk to the baby as their village is very interior and far long from mandal headquarter Indervelly and there is no road facility.

Immediately as per the orders of the Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Adilabad, the District Child Protection Officer and District Coordinator, Child Line, Adilabad went to the Rajuguda village on 23.03.2023



on foot, where they found the way to the village very bad and hard to commute.

The child was provided milk packets, grocery items, clothes etc and villagers made aware about the legal services available to them.

On 24.03.2023, in response to the news item, the Chairman, Mandal Legal Services Committee, has given one “cow” to the grandfather of the feeding baby.

✚ A news item published in Eenadu daily newspaper under caption “gunthalu pudhcaru”. The contents of the news item are that, there is a big pot hole in the middle of the roadway in SC colony of Hasnapur village, which is causing inconvenience to the public. Immediately the Chairman, Mandal Legal Services Committee, Utnoor directed the officials of Gram Panchayat to rectify the problem and on 13.03.2023, the officials made repairs to the road and covered the hole.

✚ A news item published in Eenadu daily newspaper under caption “thappanithaguneetithippalu”. The contents of the news item are that, the villagers residing in tribal villager are facing drinking water problem as the mission bhagiratha water is not supplied to them daily. Immediately the Chairman, Mandal Legal Services Committee, Utnoor directed the officials of Mission Bhagiratha to supply water on daily basis to the tribal villages daily.

✚ A news item published in Eenadu daily newspaper under caption “thagunitiki vyavasaya bavedikku”. The contents of the news item are that, the villagers residing in Jaithramthanda of Indervelly are facing drinking water problem as the mission bhagiratha water is not supplied to them since one week. Immediately the Chairman, Mandal Legal Services Committee, Utnoor directed the officials of Mission Bhagiratha to supply the mission bhagaritha water to the village immediately.

✚ A news item published in the Eenadu daily newspaper under the caption “**kallulevu..kanipincharadhu**”. The contents of news item was that one Sri Chakati Raju R/o.Waghapur Village of Mavala Mandal has lost his legs in a road accident due to which he was unable to do any work and his economic condition is very poor and unable to maintain his family. Immediately, the



DLSA, Adilabad has addressed letter to the District Welfare Officer, Adilabad to provide wheel chair.

A letter was also addressed to the Project Director, DRDO, Adilabad to sanction Aasara pension to Sri Chakati Raju. In turn, the DWO, Adilabad has provided wheel chair and sanctioned Aasara Pension to the person.

✚ One Sri Khaja Qureshi R/o.Tirpelly has filed a petition before the DLSA, Adilabad Stating that one Smt Rebbena Qureshi is his legally wedded wife and their marriage was performed in the year 2006. During their wedlock, they were blessed with four issues. After some time, some disputes arose between them and the wife left the company of the petitioner on 15.12.2020 along with her two children and residing at her parents' house.

Several panchayats were conducted to settle the matter, but the petitioners's wife did not agree to join the company of her husband. As such, the petitioner has requested the DLSA to issue notice to the Respondent's wife and settle the matter amicably.

Accordingly, the DLSA, Adilabad has issued notices to both the parties. After conciliations the matter was settled amicably between the parties and since them they are living happy married life.

REGULAR LOK ADALATS:

In the Regular Lok Adalats, conducted during the months of January to March, 2023, 15,546 cases were settled, out of which 2221 are Pre Litigation cases and 13325 are pending cases by awarding an amount of Rs. 73,86,36,398/-.

NATIONAL LOKADALAT :

On 11.02.2023, National Lok Adalat was successfully conducted throughout the State of Telangana. A total number of 3,32,656 cases (i.e. 9635 pre-litigation and 3,23,021 pending litigation) cases were disposed of and an amount of Rs. 177.05 crores was awarded as compensation.



LEGAL AID BENEFICIARIES:

During the months of January, February and March, 2023, the Legal Services Institutions appointed 822 Panel Advocates to the needy persons and legal advice was given to 3664 persons.



**HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA**

*Statistical information in respect of LokAdalats conducted and cases settled during
the period From January, 2023 to March, 2023*

	Month & Year	Date of LokAdalat	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.	January, 2023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.	February, 2023	11-02-2023 (National LokAdalat)	45	40	5,74,05,855/-	470	325	20,75,94,145/-	26,50,00,000/-
3.	March, 2023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total:			45	40	5,74,05,855/-	470	325	20,75,94,145/-	26,50,00,000/-

*Statistical information in respect of Legal Aid provided during the period
From January, 2023 to March, 2023*

Sl.No.	Month	SC	ST	Women	General	In custody	Total
1.	January, 2023	1	-	5	8	9	23
2.	February, 2023	4	2	11	34	14	65
3.	March, 2023	--	--	13	13	9	35
Total :		5	2	29	55	32	123



**Statistical information in respect of Identification of parties in Criminal
Petitions/Writ Petitions/Criminal Revision Cases etc.,during
the period From January, 2023 to March, 2023**

Sl.No.	Month	Crl.P	Crl.RC	Crl.A	W.P	FCA	Total
1.	January, 2023	59	7	--	p--	--	66
2.	February, 2023	31	7	3	--	2	43
3.	March, 2023	85	8	--	--	--	93
Total :		175	22	--	3	2	202





TELANGANA STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY IMPORTANT EVENTS

Brief Outline of trainings, workshop and events conducted at TSJA:

The Telangana State Judicial Academy has conducted various programmes through online and off-line mode between 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2023. The programmes during the period include II Basic Course (3rd spell) for 35 newly recruited Junior Civil Judges (Batch-1) for two months from 03.01.2023 to 02.03.2023. Further II Foundation Course for newly appointed 12 District and Sessions Judges(Entry Level) from 16.02.2023 to 15.05.2023 (Phase-I) and II Basic Course (3rd spell 2nd Batch) for 30 newly recruited Junior Civil Judges (Batch-II) for two months from 25.03.2023 to 31.05.2023 are going on at present.

The Academy has also conducted various ECT programmes during the said period which included the ECT programme on “Cyber laws and Appreciation and Handling of Digital Evidence” by **Dr.Debasis Nayak, Director**, Asian School of Cyber Laws, Pune.

Speakers

The II Foundation Course for newly appointed 12 District and Sessions Judges was inaugurated by His Lordship, Hon’ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, The Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-In-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy in the august presence of Hon’ble Sri Justice P.Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana, Hon’ble Sri Justice Abhinand Kumar Shavili, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & President, Telangana State Judicial Academy; Hon’ble Sri Justice B Vijaysen Reddy, Hon’ble Sri Justice A Venkateswara Reddy, Judges, High Court for the State of Telangana & Members, Board of Governors, Telangana State Judicial Academy. Hon’ble Sri Justice A.Abhishek Reddy; Hon’ble Smt. Justice P.SreeSudha; Hon’ble Sri Justice Mummineni Sudheer Kumar; Hon’ble Smt.Justice G.Anupama Chakravarthy and Hon’ble Sri Justice Nagesh Bheemapaka; the Hon’ble Judges, High Court for the State of Telangana have also attended the programme.





The key note address was delivered by Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, The Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-In-Chief, Telangana State Judicial Academy and Hon'ble Sri Justice P.Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana, Hon'ble Sri Justice Abhinand Kumar Shavili, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & President, Telangana State Judicial Academy have also addressed the newly recruited District Judges.



Trainings and Events:

The Judicial Academy conducted II Basic Course (3rd spell) for 35 newly recruited Junior Civil Judges (Batch-1) for two months from 03.01.2023 to 02.03.2023. The Course curriculum in the 3rd spell was designed to get practical exposure to the officers, about the working of various institutions by visiting the same. The training also included court observations on both civil and criminal side. The officers used to have interaction with the faculty after the completion of each visit and would share the best practices which each of them have observed during the visits. Further the curriculum was designed to include a group presentation on distinct qualities of each district (unified) in the State of Telangana with the objective of making the officers understand and own the different lifestyles and circumstances existing in the place of their posting which was well received by the trainee officers.

The Judicial Academy conducted ECT_13_2022 Outreach programme Training Programme for all the Judicial Officers of District Judiciary from all cadres working in the State of Telangana on 'Computer Skill enhancement Programme Level I & II' through Virtual mode on 21.01.2023 Half day (from 10.00am to 01.00pm) and 315 participants have participated in the Outreach Training Programme. The Master Trainers 1) Sri G.Venu, XIV Addl. Judge, City Civil Court – cum- XVIII Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Secunderabad and 2) Sri G.Praveen Kumar, Addl.Chief Metropolitan Magistrate to try Cases of Satyam Computer Services Ltd.– cum- XXI Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad have conducted the session.

The Judicial Academy has also conducted ECT_14_2022 Outreach Training Programme for all the Judicial Officers from all cadres working in the State of Telangana (excluding the officers working on deputation) on 'Cyber Laws and Appreciation and Handling of Digital Evidence' through Virtual mode on 25.02.2023 Half day (from 10.00am to 01.00pm) and 250 participants have participated in the Outreach Training Programme. The Speaker of the session was **Dr.DebasisNayak, Director**, Asian School of Cyber Laws, Pune.

The Judicial Academy is conducting II Foundation Course for newly appointed 12 District and Sessions Judges (Entry Level) from 16.02.2023 to 15.05.2023 (Phase-I).The Course curriculum included legal aspects relating to Civil, Criminal and allied laws with emphasis on writing of Judgments and orders and also group activities on various subjects which the newly appointed District Judges would be dealing on regular basis. The sessions on various subjects were addressed by Hon'ble Sri Justice B Vijaysen Reddy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Member, Board of



Governors, Telangana State Judicial Academy, Hon'ble Smt. Justice G.Anupama Chakravarty, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana. The officers also benefited from the interactions with Hon'ble Sri Justice KC Bhanu, Former Judge High Court of A.P, Hon'ble Dr. Justice G.Yethirajulu, Former Judge High Court of A.P, Hon'ble Sri Justice G.V Seethapathy, Former Judge High Court of A.P, Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.Seshayana Reddy, Former Judge High Court of A.P, and Hon'ble Sri Justice C.Praveen Kumar, Former Judge High Court of A.P.

The Judicial Academy conducted ECT_15_2022 Outreach programme Training Programme for all the staff members of Registry of the High Court of Telangana on 'Refresher Programme For Registry of High Court' through physical mode on 25.03.2023 Half day (from 11.00am to 02.00pm) and 74 participants have participated in the Outreach Training Programme. Sri T. Venkateswara Rao, I/c Registrar (I.T.)-cum-Central Project Coordinator, High Court for the State of Telangana has taken the session.

The Judicial Academy is conducting II Basic Course (3rd spell 2nd Batch) for 30 newly recruited Junior Civil Judges (Batch-II) for two months from 25.03.2023 to 31.05.2023. The Course curriculum in the 3rd spell was designed to get practical exposure to the officers, about the working of various institutions by visiting the same. The training also included court observations on both civil and criminal side. The officers will have interaction with the faculty after the completion of each visit and would share the best practices which each of them have observed during the visits. Further the curriculum was designed to include a group presentation on various topics such as literary cultural heritage of Telangana, Judicial and Revenue Administration in the State of Telangana – Past and Present etc. with the object of making the officers understand rich culture of Telangana and also to have a birds eye view of different lifestyles in the place of their posting.

The Judicial Academy conducted ECT_16_2022 Outreach Training Programme for all the Judicial Officers from all cadres working in the State of Telangana on 'E-Courts Programme' through Virtue mode on 25.03.2023 Half day (from 10.00am to 01.00pm) and 260 participants have participated in the Outreach Training Programme. The Master Trainers Sri G.Praveen Kumar, Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate to try Cases of Satyam Computer Services Ltd. – cum- XXI Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad and Smt G.Radhika, V Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (Juvenile Court), Hyderabad have conducted the session.

The Judicial Academy conducted eSCR Demo Programme to all Stakeholders (including the Advocates, Judicial Officers, Court staff) on 18.03.2023 from 12.00



noon to 12.30pm and 243 participants have participated in the eSCR Demo Programme.





IMPORTANT EVENTS IN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

- ✚ District Legal Services Authority, Nizamabad conducted Legal Awareness Camp for Women Empowerment on 21-01-2023 at Parade Ground, Nizamabad.
- ✚ District Legal Services Authority, Nizamabad conducted KantiVelugu Programme on 30-01-2023 to Judicial Officers, Advocates and Judicial Employees and Parties. Total 150 members got tested by this programme.

HANUMAKONDA DISTRICT

During the 1st quarter of the year 2023, the District Legal Services Authority, Hanumakonda was inaugurated virtually on 02.01.2023 by the then Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Service Authority and Hon'ble Sri Justice T. Vinod Kumar, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Hanumakonda District.

The Legal Aid Defense Counsel System was virtually inaugurated in the District Legal Services Authority, Hanumakonda on 06.02.2023 by the then Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana, in the august presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice P. Naveen Rao, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Service Authority and also Hon'ble Sri Justice A. Abhishek Reddy, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Administrative Judge of Hanumakonda District. The said system is intended to provide Legal assistance to the unrepresented inmates who are languishing in jails and cases pending before Juvenile Justice Boards, to visit periodically to the prisons of District under the guidance of Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Hanumakonda.



The Judicial Officers' Conference was held in the Unit on 04.02.2023 chaired by the undersigned regarding pendency of cases and measures to be taken for curbing the pendency of cases in the Unit of Hanumakonda District.



WARANGAL DISTRICT

LEGAL AID DEFENCE COUNSEL SYSTEM (LADCS) AT WARANGAL



Under the Aegis of Hon'ble National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi and Hon'ble Telangana State Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad, on 06-02-2023 "Legal Aid Defence Counsel System" was virtually inaugurated by Hon'ble Sri Justice Ujjal Bhuyan Garu, Chief Justice, High Court for the State of Telangana and Patron-in-Chief,



Telangana State Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad in the gracious presence of Hon'ble Sri Justice P.Naveen Rao Garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana and Executive Chairman, Telangana State Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad in the August presence of Hon'ble Sri.Justice A.Abhishek Reddy Garu, Judge, High Court for the State of Telangana & Administrative Judge, Hanumakonda District and Sri. S.Govardhan Reddy, Member Secretary, Telangana State Legal Services Authority, Hyderabad, Smt.K.Radha Devi, Principal District & Sessions Judge-cum-Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Warangal and Sri E.Anand Mohan, President, Bar Association, Warangal.

In the said inauguration programme, Staff of DLSA, Advocates, Panel Lawyers and Para Legal Volunteers, press reporters had participated.

