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The
**Supreme
Court
Reports**

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Highlights of the issue

Section 27(3) of the Arms Act, 1959, imposing mandatory death penalty, is ultra vires the Constitution of India

State of Punjab v. Dalbir Singh ...P-608

Taxability of the amount received on sale of Duty Entitlement Pass Book, explained.

M/s. Topman Exports v. Commissioner of Income Tax, MumbaiP-684

Directions given to all States to give effect to the recommendations made by MoEF in its report of March 2010 and the Central Government to enforce Minor Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 2010.

Deepak Kumar etc. v. State of Haryana and Ors. etc.P-819

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CONTENTS

Appointments and Retirements in Supreme Court of India	2
Appointments in High Courts	3
Transfers between High Courts	3
Vacancies in Courts	4 - 5
Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in Supreme Court	6
Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in High Courts and in District and Subordinate Courts	7 - 8
Some Supreme Court Judgments of Public Importance	9 - 15
Some Recent Major Events and Initiatives	16 - 19
Some Important Visits and Conferences	20 - 23

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APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS IN SUPREME COURT

(From 01-10-12 to 31-12-12)

APPOINTMENTS

S.No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment
1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Yusuf Eqbal	24-12-2012
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda	24-12-2012
3	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen	24-12-2012

RETIREMENT

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Retirement
1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar	19-12-2012 *

* Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar demitted the office of Judge, Supreme Court of India in the forenoon of 20th December, 2012 on His Lordship's appointment as Chairperson, National Green Tribunal w.e.f. 20th December, 2012.

APPOINTMENTS IN HIGH COURTS

(From 01-10-12 to 31-12-12)

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment
1	Andhra Pradesh	Pinaki Chandra Ghose (As Chief Justice)	12-12-12
2	Chhattisgarh	Yatindra Singh (As Chief Justice)	22-10-12
3	Gujarat	S.G. Shah	12-11-12
		S.H. Vora	12-11-12
		G.R. Udhwani	12-11-12
		R.D. Kothari	12-11-12
4	Madhya Pradesh	S.A. Bobde (As Chief Justice)	16-10-12
5	Punjab & Haryana	Amol Rattan Singh	21-12-12

TRANSFERS BETWEEN HIGH COURTS

(From 01-10-12 to 31-12-12)

S.No.	From	To	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Transfer
1	Madhya Pradesh	Allahabad	Sushil Harkauli	17-10-12
2	Uttarakhand	Allahabad	Tarun Agarwala	17-10-12
3	Patna	Allahabad	Shiva Kirti Singh	17-10-12
4	Orissa	Allahabad	L.K. Mohapatra	17-10-12
5	Calcutta	Uttarakhand	K.J. Sengupta	31-10-12
6	Rajasthan	Calcutta	Arun Kumar Mishra (Chief Justice)	14-12-12

- Above statements are compiled on the basis of information received from the High Courts

VACANCIES IN COURTS

A) SUPREME COURT OF INDIA (As on 31-12-2012)

Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
31	27	04

B) HIGH COURTS (As on 31-12-2012)

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancies
1	Allahabad	160	86	74
2	Andhra Pradesh	49	32	17
3	Bombay	75	54	21
4	Calcutta	58	42	16
5	Chhatisgarh	18	12	6
6	Delhi	48	35	13
7	Gujarat	42	29	13
8	Gauhati	24	23	01
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14	7	07
11	Jharkhand	20	11	09
12	Karnataka	50	36	14
13	Kerala	38	30	08
14	Madhya Pradesh	43	32	11
15	Madras	60	50	10
16	Orissa	22	14	08
17	Patna	43	36	07
18	Punjab & Haryana	68	43	25
19	Rajasthan	40	21	19
20	Sikkim	3	2	01
21	Uttarakhand	9	8	01
TOTAL		895	614	281

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

C) DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURTS (As on 30-09-2012)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	Uttar Pradesh	2108	1790	318
2	Andhra Pradesh	836	709	127
3(a)	Maharashtra	2026	1779	247
3(b)	Goa	49	42	7
3(c)	Diu and Daman & Silvassa	7	7	0
4(a)	West Bengal	933	837	96
4(b)	Andaman & Nicobar	9	9	0
5	Chhatisgarh	295	267	28
6	Delhi	623	465	158
7	Gujarat	1728	1122	606
8(a)	Assam	356	249	107
8(b)	Nagaland	29	23	6
8(c)	Meghalya	36	14	22
8(d)	Manipur	31	25	6
8(e)	Tripura	92	68	24
8(f)	Mizoram	61	33	28
8(g)	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	132	119	13
10	Jammu & Kashmir	206	184	22
11	Jharkhand	503	402	101
12	Karnataka	948	755	193
13(a)	Kerala	415	359	56
13(b)	Lakshadweep	3	1	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	1298	1162*	136
15(a)	Tamil Nadu	883	721	162
15(b)	Puducherry	21	12	9
16	Orissa	628	547	81
17	Bihar	1487	932	555
18(a)	Punjab	494	451	43
18(b)	Haryana	528	436	92
18(c)	Chandigarh	20	20	0
19	Rajasthan	959	730	229
20	Sikkim	17	11	6
21	Uttarakhand	287	149	138
TOTAL		18050	14432	3618

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

□ Excluding 84 Judicial officers working on deputation

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN SUPREME COURT (01-10-2012 to 31-12-2012)

i) Table I

						Pendency (At the end of 30-09-2012)		
						Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters
						36,244	28,406	64,650
Institution (01-10-2012 to 31-12-2012)			Disposal (01-10-2012 to 31-12-2012)			Pendency (At the end of 31-12-2012)		
Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters	Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters	Admission matters	Regular matters	Total matters
15,959	1,662	17,621	14,544	1,035	15,579	37,659	29,033	66,692

NOTE:

1. Out of the 66,692 pending matters as on 31-12-2012, if connected matters are excluded, the pendency is only of 37,345 matters as on 31-12-2012.

2. Out of the said 66,692 pending matters, 22,603 matters are upto one year old and thus arrears (i.e. cases pending more than a year) are only of 44,089 matters as on 31-12-2012.

ii) Table II

	OPENING BALANCE AS ON 01-10-12	INSTITUTION FROM 01-10-12 TO 31-12-12	DISPOSAL FROM 01-10-12 TO 31-12-12	PENDENCY AT THE END OF 31-12-12
CIVIL CASES	52,540	13,049	11,273	54,316
CRIMINAL CASES	12,110	4,572	4,306	12,376
ALL CASES (TOTAL)	64,650	17,621	15,579	66,692

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

A) HIGH COURTS (FROM 01-07-12 TO 30-09-12)

S. No.	Name of the High Court	Cases brought forward from the previous Quarter			Freshly instituted Cases during this Quarter			Disposed of Cases during this Quarter			Pending cases at the end of this Quarter			% of Institution of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-7-12	% of Disposal of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-7-12	% Increase or Decrease in Pendency w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-7-12
		CIVIL	CRL	(CIV.+ CRL)	CIVIL	CRL	(CIV.+ CRL)	CIVIL	CRL	(CIV.+ CRL)	CIVIL	CRL	(CIV.+ CRL)			
1	Allahabad	673610	341608	1015218	36925	29988	66913	35085	47179	82264	675450	324417	999867	6.59	8.10	-1.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	178723	27145	205868	17222	3148	20370	13514	4024	17538	182431	26269	208700	9.89	8.52	1.38
3	Bombay	319001	47808	366809	36935	8967	45902	31509	8395	39904	324427	48380	372807	12.51	10.88	1.64
4	Calcutta	308330	46171	354501	18672	7036	25708	15427	7342	22769	311575	45865	357440	7.25	6.42	0.83
5	Chhatisgarh	34850	17056	51906	4679	2548	7227	5827	2672	8499	33702	16932	50634	13.92	16.37	-2.45
6	Delhi ¹	47596	14437	62033	7396	3283	10679	6941	3200	10141	48051	14520	62571	17.22	16.35	0.87
7	Gujarat	52395	28067	80462	7841	6443	14284	12257	5894	18151	47979	28616	76595	17.75	22.56	-4.81
8	Gauhati	43448	8636	52084	5521	3447	8968	5354	3527	8881	43615	8556	52171	17.22	17.05	0.17
9	Himachal Pradesh	44867	5557	50424	12426	880	13306	9783	1000	10783	47510	5437	52947	26.39	21.38	5.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	74184	3586	77770	8004	758	8762	5044	519	5563	77144	3825	80969	11.27	7.15	4.11
11	Jharkhand	30803	28513	59316	3354	5966	9320	3299	5062	8361	30858	29417	60275	15.71	14.10	1.62
12	Karnataka	160300	15088	175388	36520	4614	41134	38042	3752	41794	158778	15950	174728	23.45	23.83	-0.38
13	Kerala	90760	31912	122672	12773	4800	17573	13263	5030	18293	90270	31682	121952	14.33	14.91	-0.59
14	Madhya Pradesh	162381	77714	240095	20944	11907	32851	15105	9158	24263	168220	80463	248683	13.68	10.11	3.58
15	Madras	428588	60962	489550	50051	22981	73032	45482	22302	67784	433157	61641	494798	14.92	13.85	1.07
16	Orissa	283667	32020	315687	17500	12894	30394	11391	12451	23842	289776	32463	322239	9.63	7.55	2.08
17	Patna	67251	46453	113704	11118	15577	26695	9446	16324	25770	68923	45706	114629	23.48	22.66	0.81
18	Punjab & Haryana	192681	55270	247951	18341	14980	33321	16318	16183	32501	194697	54067	248764	13.44	13.11	0.33
19	Rajasthan	228262	57014	285276	28151	12936	41087	27581	12171	39752	228832	57779	286611	14.40	13.93	0.47
20	Sikkim	55	15	70	19	11	30	22	17	39	52	9	61	42.86	55.71	-12.86
21	Uttarakhand	14105	6528	20633	2305	1431	3736	2232	1717	3949	14178	6242	20420	18.11	19.14	-1.03
	TOTAL	3435857	951560	4387417	356697	174595	531292	322922	187919	510841	3469625	938236	4407861	12.11	11.64	0.47

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

1. Figures revised by the High Court concerned.

B) DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS (FROM 01-07-12 TO 30-09-12)

S. No.	Name of the State / UT	Cases brought forward from the previous Quarter			Freshly instituted Cases during this Quarter			Disposed of Cases during this Quarter			Pending cases at the end of this Quarter			% of Institution of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-7-12	% of Disposal of Cases w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-7-12	% Increase or Decrease in Pendency w.r.t Opening Balance as on 1-7-12
		CIVIL	CRL	(CIV.+ CRL)	CIVIL	CRL	(CIV.+ CRL)	CIVIL	CRL	(CIV.+ CRL)	CIVIL	CRL	(CIV.+ CRL)			
1	Uttar Pradesh	1360288	4462052	5822340	167320	661436	828756	151366	735158	886524	1376242	4388330	5764572	14.23	15.23	-0.99
2	Andhra Pradesh	453485	467305	920790	70423	80564	150987	68813	80457	149270	455095	467412	922507	16.40	16.21	0.19
3(a)	Maharashtra	981731	2064211	3045942	112036	374170	486206	112921	483040	595961	980846	1955341	2936187	15.96	19.57	-3.60
3(b)	Goa	18249	12210	30459	3284	5382	8666	3497	5500	8997	18036	12092	30128	28.45	29.54	-1.09
3(c)	Diu and Daman	855	211	1066	286	900	1186	223	272	495	918	839	1757	111.26	46.44	64.82
3(d)	Silvassa	908	2570	3478	67	623	690	240	811	1051	735	2382	3117	19.84	30.22	-10.38
4(a)	West Bengal	526227	2117081	2643308	34120	242085	276205	30754	243752	274506	529593	2115414	2645007	10.45	10.38	0.06
4(b)	Andaman & Nicobar	2258	9946	12204	282	1232	1514	288	1525	1813	2252	9653	11905	12.41	14.86	-2.45
5	Chhatisgarh	59631	212045	271676	6910	35037	41947	6934	38161	45095	59607	208921	268528	15.44	16.60	-1.16
6	Delhi	141659	544496	686155	29418	169685	199103	26597	186300	212897	144480	527881	672361	29.02	31.03	-2.01
7	Gujarat	660080	1526890	2186970	44734	219564	264298	52864	212897	265761	651950	1533557	2185507	12.09	12.15	-0.07
8(a)	Assam	73995	192042	266037	9786	57546	67332	14131	60328	74459	69650	189260	258910	25.31	27.99	-2.68
8(b)	Nagaland	1612	2582	4194	191	265	456	149	668	817	1654	2179	3833	10.87	19.48	-8.61
8(c)	Meghalaya	1861	2506	4367	417	782	1199	312	763	1075	1966	2525	4491	27.46	24.62	2.84
8(d)	Manipur	5765	9555	15320	843	2909	3752	1107	3579	4686	5501	8885	14386	24.49	30.59	-6.10
8(e)	Tripura	7727	39945	47672	2332	35704	38036	1998	37833	39831	8061	37816	45877	79.79	83.55	-3.77
8(f)	Mizoram	1626	2533	4159	859	2056	2915	893	2157	3050	1592	2432	4024	70.09	73.33	-3.25
8(g)	Arunachal Pradesh	835	5289	6124	371	1520	1891	306	1507	1813	900	5302	6202	30.88	29.60	1.27
9	Himachal Pradesh	78663	126223	204886	17042	45496	62538	16315	41342	57657	79390	130377	209767	30.52	28.14	2.38
10	Jammu & Kashmir	75887	134013	209900	15439	60284	75723	13321	56774	70095	78005	137523	215528	36.08	33.39	2.68
11	Jharkhand ¹	61423	242313	303736	5860	24564	30424	4470	28368	32838	62813	238509	301322	10.02	10.81	-0.79
12	Karnataka	569804	555302	1125106	88257	200071	288328	83368	195280	278648	574693	560093	1134786	25.63	24.77	0.86
13(a)	Kerala	396504	729748	1126252	65263	223622	288885	69364	199041	268405	392403	754329	1146732	25.65	23.83	1.82
13(b)	Lakshadweep	73	157	230	8	15	23	1	27	28	80	145	225	10.00	12.17	-2.17
14	Madhya Pradesh	243219	918963	1162182	54790	238649	293439	50506	226958	277464	247503	930654	1178157	25.25	23.87	1.37
15(a)	Tamil Nadu	753061	460688	1213749	259782	165255	425037	249936	161524	411460	762907	464419	1227326	35.02	33.90	1.12
15(b)	Puducherry	13625	14019	27644	5424	5078	10502	5164	4967	10131	13885	14130	28015	37.99	36.65	1.34
16	Orissa	221082	951565	1172647	14686	75447	90133	12329	70853	83182	223439	956159	1179598	7.69	7.09	0.59
17	Bihar ²	263002	1386149	1649151	17358	99536	116894	14217	69813	84030	266139	1415796	1681935	7.09	5.10	1.99
18(a)	Punjab	272549	285082	557631	65536	170047	235583	65179	187243	252422	272906	267886	540792	42.25	45.27	-3.02
18(b)	Haryana	247156	365124	612280	44378	132360	176738	41632	196806	238438	249902	300678	550580	28.87	38.94	-10.08
18(c)	Chandigarh	23673	30586	54259	4521	34661	39182	4534	33676	38210	23660	31571	55231	72.21	70.42	1.79
19	Rajasthan	408663	1032160	1440823	64651	256249	320900	58795	268303	327098	414519	1020106	1434625	22.27	22.70	-0.43
20	Sikkim	375	802	1177	191	321	512	189	406	595	377	717	1094	43.50	50.55	-7.05
21	Uttarakhand	32055	124926	156981	10712	42283	52995	10858	34525	45383	31909	132684	164593	33.76	28.91	4.85
	Total	7959606	19031289	26990895	1217577	3665398	4882975	1173571	3870614	5044185	8003608	18825997	26829605	18.09	18.69	-0.60

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

1. Opening figures revised by High Court concerned.
2. 4 Civil and 76 Criminal cases transferred/amalgamated during this quarter.

SOME SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(01-10-2012 to 31-12-2012)

1. On 1st October, 2012, in the case of *Manharibhai Muljibhai Kakadia & Anr. v. Shaileshbhai Mohanbhai Patel & Ors.* [Criminal Appeal No. 1577 of 2012], a three Judge Bench held that "where complaint has been dismissed by the Magistrate under Section 203 CrPC, upon challenge to the legality of the said order being laid by the complainant in a revision petition before the High Court or the Sessions Judge, the persons who are arraigned as accused in the complaint have a right to be heard in such revision petition. This is a plain requirement of Section 401(2) CrPC. If the revisional court overturns the order of the Magistrate dismissing the complaint and the complaint is restored to the file of the Magistrate and it is sent back for fresh consideration, the persons who are alleged in the complaint to have committed crime have, however, no right to participate in the proceedings nor they are entitled to any hearing of any sort whatsoever by the Magistrate until the consideration of the matter by the Magistrate for issuance of process."
2. On 15th October, 2012, in the case of *State of Maharashtra Through CBI, Anti Corruption Branch, Mumbai v. Balakrishna Dattatrya Kumbhar* [Criminal Appeal No.1648 of 2012], it was held that "the Appellate Court in an exceptional case, may put the conviction in abeyance along with the sentence, but such power must be exercised with great circumspection and caution, for the purpose of which, the applicant must satisfy the Court as regards the evil that is likely to befall him, if the said conviction is not suspended. The Court has to consider all the facts as are pleaded by the applicant, in a judicious manner and examine whether the facts and circumstances involved in the case are such, that they warrant such a course of action by it. The court additionally, must record in writing, its reasons for granting such relief. Relief of staying the order of conviction cannot be granted only on the ground that an employee may lose his job, if the same is not done."
3. On 15th October, 2012, in the case of *Public Union for Civil Liberties v. State of Tamil Nadu & Ors.* [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 3922 of 1985], certain directions were issued to the State and the Union Territories for proper implementation of the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.
4. On 17th October, 2012, in the case of *Geeta Mehrotra & Anr. v. State of U.P. & Anr.* [Criminal Appeal No. 1674 of 2012], it was held that "if the FIR as it stands does not disclose specific allegation against accused more so against the co-accused specially in a matter arising out of matrimonial bickering, it would be clear abuse of the legal and judicial process to mechanically

send the named accused in the FIR to undergo the trial unless of course the FIR discloses specific allegations which would persuade the court to take cognisance of the offence alleged against the relatives of the main accused who are prima facie not found to have indulged in physical and mental torture of the complainant-wife."

The Bench held that "if the FIR did not disclose the commission of an offence, the court would be justified in quashing the proceedings preventing the abuse of the process of law. Simultaneously, the courts are expected to adopt a cautious approach in matters of quashing specially in cases of matrimonial dispute whether the FIR in fact discloses commission of an offence by the relatives of the principal accused or the FIR prima facie discloses a case of over-implication by involving the entire family of the accused at the instance of the complainant, who is out to settle her scores arising out of the teething problem or skirmish of domestic bickering while settling down in her new matrimonial surrounding."

5. On 18th October, 2012, in the case of *Kishore Samrite v. State of U.P. & Ors.* [Criminal Appeal No.1406 of 2012], it was held that "a person who brings a petition even for invocation of a fundamental right must be a person having some direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the petition on his behalf or on behalf of some person under a disability and/or unable to have access to the justice system for patent reasons. Still, such a person must act bonafidely and without abusing the process of law. Where a person is a stranger/unknown to the parties and has no interest in the outcome of the litigation, he can hardly claim locus standi to file such petition. There could be cases where a public spirited person bonafidely brings petition in relation to violation of fundamental rights, particularly in habeas corpus petitions, but even in such cases, the person should have some demonstrable interest or relationship to the involved persons, personally or for the benefit of the public at large, in a PIL. But in all such cases, it is essential that the petitioner must exhibit bonafides, by truthful and cautious exercise of such right. The Courts would be expected to examine such requirement at the threshold of the litigation in order to prevent abuse of the process of court."
6. On 18th October, 2012, in the case of *Satish Batra v. Sudhir Rawal* [Civil Appeal No. 7588 of 2012], the question that came up for consideration was whether the seller is entitled to forfeit the earnest money deposit where the sale of an immovable property falls through by reason of the fault or failure of the purchaser. The Bench held that "to justify the forfeiture of advance money being part of 'earnest money' the terms of the contract should be clear and explicit. Earnest money is paid or given at the time when the contract is entered into and, as a pledge for its due performance by the depositor to be forfeited in case of non-performance, by the depositor. There

can be converse situation also that if the seller fails to perform the contract the purchaser can also get the double the amount, if it is so stipulated. It is also the law that part payment of purchase price cannot be forfeited unless it is a guarantee for the due performance of the contract. In other words, if the payment is made only towards part payment of consideration and not intended as earnest money then the forfeiture clause will not apply."

7. On 19th October, 2012, in the case of *K. Suresh v. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. and another* [Civil Appeal No.7603 of 2012], it was held that "the view of the High Court that no compensation can be granted towards permanent disability once compensation is computed for the loss of earning capacity and loss of future earnings is unsustainable." In the facts and circumstances of the case, where the High Court had computed the loss of earning power at Rs.4,68,000/- instead of Rs.5,00,000/- as determined by the tribunal and deleted sum of Rs.3,00,000/- that was awarded by the tribunal towards permanent disability, the Bench held that the "total deletion" was "absolutely unjustified."
8. On 6th November, 2012, in the case of *Rohitash Kumar & Ors. v. Om Prakash Sharma & Ors.* [Civil Appeal Nos. 2133-2134 of 2004], it was held that "under the garb of interpreting the provision, the Court does not have the power to add or subtract even a single word, as it would not amount to interpretation, but legislation."

The Bench held that the "Statute is not to be construed in light of certain notions that the legislature might have had in mind, or what the legislature is expected to have said, or what the legislature might have done, or what the duty of the legislature to have said or done was. The Courts have to administer the law as they find it, and it is not permissible for the Court to twist the clear language of the enactment, in order to avoid any real, or imaginary hardship which such literal interpretation may cause."

9. On 21st November, 2012, in the case of *Mathai Samuel & Ors. v. Eapen Eapen (dead) by Lrs. & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No. 8197 of 2012], the basic and fundamental difference between a testamentary disposition and a settlement was examined. The Bench held that "in the case of a Will, the crucial circumstance is the existence of a provision disposing of or distributing the property of the testator to take effect on his death. On the other hand, in case of a gift, the provision becomes operative immediately and a transfer in praesenti is intended and comes into effect. A Will is, therefore, revocable because no interest is intended to pass during the lifetime of the owner of the property. In the case of gift, it comes into operation immediately. The nomenclature given by the parties to the transaction in question is not decisive. A Will need not be necessarily registered. The

mere registration of 'Will' will not render the document a settlement. In other words, the real and the only reliable test for the purpose of finding out whether the document constitutes a Will or a gift is to find out as to what exactly is the disposition which the document has made, whether it has transferred any interest in praesenti in favour of the settlees or it intended to transfer interest in favour of the settlees only on the death of the settlors."

10. On 22nd November, 2012, in the case of *Satish Mehra v. State of N.C.T. of Delhi & Anr.* [Criminal Appeal No.1834 of 2012], it was held that "though a criminal complaint lodged before the court under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure or an FIR lodged in the police station under Chapter XII of the Code has to be brought to its logical conclusion in accordance with the procedure prescribed, power has been conferred under Section 482 of the Code to interdict such a proceeding in the event the institution/continuance of the criminal proceeding amounts to an abuse of the process of court."

The Bench held that "the power to interdict a proceeding either at the threshold or at an intermediate stage of the trial is inherent in a High Court on the broad principle that in case the allegations made in the FIR or the criminal complaint, as may be, prima facie do not disclose a triable offence there can be reason as to why the accused should be made to suffer the agony of a legal proceeding that more often than not gets protracted. A prosecution which is bound to become lame or a sham ought to be interdicted in the interest of justice as continuance thereof will amount to an abuse of the process of the law. This is the core basis on which the power to interfere with a pending criminal proceeding has been recognized to be inherent in every High Court. The power, though available, being extra ordinary in nature has to be exercised sparingly and only if the attending facts and circumstances satisfies the narrow test indicated above, namely, that even accepting all the allegations levelled by the prosecution, no offence is disclosed. However, if so warranted, such power would be available for exercise not only at the threshold of a criminal proceeding but also at a relatively advanced stage thereof, namely, after framing of the charge against the accused. In fact the power to quash a proceeding after framing of charge would appear to be somewhat wider as, at that stage, the materials revealed by the investigation carried out usually comes on record and such materials can be looked into, not for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of the accused but for the purpose of drawing satisfaction that such materials, even if accepted in its entirety, do not, in any manner, disclose the commission of the offence alleged against the accused."

11. On 22nd November, 2012, in the case of *Busi Koteswara Rao & Ors. v. State of A.P.* [Criminal Appeal No. 454 of 2009], it was held that "when an unlawful assembly or a large number of

persons take part in arson or in a clash between two groups, in order to convict a person, at least two prosecution witnesses have to support and identify the role and involvement of the persons concerned."

12. On 22nd November, 2012, in the case of *Indra Kumar Patodia & Anr. v. Reliance Industries Ltd. and Ors.* [Criminal Appeal No.1837 of 2012] it was held that "the complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 without signature is maintainable when such complaint is verified by the complainant and the process is issued by the Magistrate after due verification. The prosecution of such complaint is maintainable"

The Bench held that "the requirements of Section 142(a) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is that the complaint must necessarily be in writing and the complaint can be presented by the payee or holder in due course of the cheque and it need not be signed by the complainant. In other words, if the legislature intended that the complaint under the Act, apart from being in writing, is also required to be signed by the complainant, the legislature would have used different language and inserted the same at the appropriate place." "The correct interpretation would be that the complaint under Section 142(a) of the Act requires to be in writing as at the time of taking cognizance, the Magistrate will examine the complainant on oath and the verification statement will be signed by the complainant."

13. On 30th November, 2012, in the case of *The Deputy Inspector General of Police & Anr. v. S. Samuthiram* [Civil Appeal No.8513 of 2012], it was held that "the necessity of a proper legislation to curb eve-teasing is of extreme importance"
14. On 3rd December, 2012, in the case of *Satya Jain (D) Thr. Lrs. & Ors. v. Anis Ahmed Rushdie (D) Tr.Lrs. & Ors.* [Civil Appeal No.8653 of 2012], it was held that the "discretion to direct specific performance of an agreement and that too after elapse of a long period of time" "has to be exercised on sound, reasonable, rational and acceptable principles."

The Bench held that "the parameters for the exercise of discretion vested by Section 20 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be entrapped within any precise expression of language and the contours thereof will always depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. The ultimate guiding test would be the principles of fairness and reasonableness as may be dictated by the peculiar facts of any given case, which features the experienced judicial mind can perceive without any real difficulty. It must however be emphasized that efflux of time and escalation of price of property, by itself, cannot be a valid ground to deny the relief of specific performance." "The twin

inhibiting factors identified above if are to be read as a bar to the grant of a decree of specific performance would amount to penalizing the plaintiffs for no fault on their part; to deny them the real fruits of a protracted litigation wherein the issues arising are being answered in their favour. From another perspective it may also indicate the inadequacies of the law to deal with the long delays that, at times, occur while rendering the final verdict in a given case. The aforesaid two features, at best, may justify award of additional compensation to the vendor by grant of a price higher than what had been stipulated in the agreement which price, in a given case, may even be the market price as on date of the order of the final Court."

15. On 13th December, 2012, in the case of *Yanab Sheikh @ Gagu v. State of West Bengal* [Criminal Appeal No.905 of 2009], it was held that "the acquittal of a co-accused per se is not sufficient to result in acquittal of the other accused. The Court has to screen the entire evidence and does not extend the threat of falsity to universal acquittal. The Court must examine the entire prosecution evidence in its correct perspective before it can conclude the effect of acquittal of one accused on the other in the facts and circumstances of a given case."
16. On 13th December, 2012, in the case of *Anju Chaudhary v. State of U.P. & Anr.* [Criminal Appeal No.2039 of 2012], it was held that "there cannot be two FIRs registered for the same offence. However, where the incident is separate; offences are similar or different, or even where the subsequent crime is of such magnitude that it does not fall within the ambit and scope of the FIR recorded first, then a second FIR could be registered." The Bench held that "the filing of report upon completion of investigation, either for cancellation or alleging commission of an offence, is a matter which once filed before the court of competent jurisdiction attains a kind of finality as far as police is concerned, may be in a given case, subject to the right of further investigation but wherever the investigation has been completed and a person is found to be prima facie guilty of committing an offence or otherwise, re-examination by the investigating agency on its own should not be permitted merely by registering another FIR with regard to the same offence. If such protection is not given to a suspect, then possibility of abuse of investigating powers by the Police cannot be ruled out."
17. On 13th December, 2012, in the case of *Vinay Tyagi v. Irshad Ali @ Deepak & Ors.* [Criminal Appeal Nos.2040-2041 of 2012], it was held that "the court of competent jurisdiction is duty bound to consider all reports, entire records and documents submitted therewith by the Investigating Agency as its report in terms of Section 173(2) CrPC. This Rule is subject to only the following exceptions; (a) Where a specific order has been passed by the learned Magistrate at the request of the prosecution limited to exclude any document or statement or any part thereof; and (b)

Where an order is passed by the higher courts in exercise of its extra-ordinary or inherent jurisdiction directing that any of the reports i.e. primary report, supplementary report or the report submitted on 'fresh investigation' or 're-investigation' or any part of it be excluded, struck off the court record and be treated as non est." It was further held that "no investigating agency is empowered to conduct a 'fresh', 'de novo' or 're-investigation' in relation to the offence for which it has already filed a report in terms of Section 173(2) CrPC. It is only upon the orders of the higher courts empowered to pass such orders that aforesaid investigation can be conducted, in which event the higher courts will have to pass a specific order with regard to the fate of the investigation already conducted and the report so filed before the court of the learned magistrate."

18. On 14th December, 2012, in the case of *Lahu Kamlakar Patil and Anr. v. State of Maharashtra* [Criminal Appeal No. 114 of 2008], it was held that "if the conduct of the witness is so unnatural and is not in accord with acceptable human behaviour allowing of variations, then his testimony becomes questionable and is likely to be discarded."

SOME RECENT MAJOR EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

(01-10-2012 to 31-12-2012)

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

a) OBSERVANCE OF SENIOR CITIZEN'S DAY - 1ST OCTOBER, 2012: On the directions of NALSA, the State Legal Services Authorities observed "Senior Citizen's Day" on 1st October, 2012. Various programmes for senior citizens informing them about their rights and welfare measures with the assistance of the Social Welfare Department were organized on this occasion.

b) SEMINAR ON MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION: On the directions of NALSA, the State Legal Services Authorities organised seminar on Mediation and Conciliation on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October, 2012.

c) OBSERVANCE OF WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY - 10th OCTOBER, 2012: On the directions of NALSA, the State Legal Services Authorities observed " World Mental Health Day" on 10th October, 2012. Various programmes like awareness programmes on the Mental Health Act and NALSA Scheme for Legal Services to the Mentally Ill and Persons with Mental Disabilities were organized on this occasion.

d) VISIT OF DELEGATIONS TO SOUTH AFRICA, INDONESIA, MALAWI AND SIERRA LEONE DURING THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER & NOVEMBER, 2012: 4 delegations visited the countries viz. South Africa, Indonesia, Malawi and Sierra Leone during the months of October & November, 2012.

The delegations comprised of:

(i) Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose, Acting Chief Justice Andhra Pradesh High Court & Member, NALSA, Mr. Justice N.N. Mathur, Vice-Chancellor, National Law University & Member, NALSA, Shri U. Sarathchandran, Member Secretary, NALSA, Shri Viswanath V. Angadi, Member Secretary, Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, Shri Kanwar Amninder Singh, Member Secretary, Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority and Shri Bijaya Chandra Rath, Member Secretary, Odisha State Legal Services Authority visited South Africa;

(ii) Ms. Indra Sawhney, Advocate, Supreme Court of India & Member, NALSA, Shri Akhtar Fun Ali Bora, Member Secretary, Assam State Legal Services Authority, Shri Deepak Gupta, Member Secretary, Member Secretary, Haryana State legal Services Authority and Shri Pramod Kumar Goel, Member Secretary, U.P. State Legal Services Authority visited Indonesia;

(iii) Hon'ble Ms. Justice Manjula Chellur, Acting Chief Justice, Kerala High Court & Member, NALSA, Mrs. Asha Menon, Member Secretary, Delhi State Legal Services Authority, Shri Munish Singal, Member Secretary, Punjab State Legal Services Authority, Shri Satya Gopal Chattopadhyay, Member Secretary, Tripura State Legal Services Authority and Shri Mir Dara Sheko, Member Secretary, West Bengal State Legal Services Authority visited Malawi and

(iv) Shri Akbar Mahaboob Batcha, Member, NALSA, Shri Anand Kumar Singhal, Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh State Legal Services Authority, Mrs. K.C. Barphungpa, Member Secretary, Sikkim State Legal Services Authority and Shri B.K. Goswami, Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority visited Sierra Leone.

The Secretary and other officers of Department of Justice also accompanied the delegations. The purpose of the visit was to study the legal aid and empowerment prevailing in the aforesaid countries.

e) OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES DAY- 9th NOVEMBER, 2012: A meeting was organised at Indian Law Institute, New Delhi in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief, NALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee. Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Murugesan, Chief Justice Delhi High Court and Patron-in-Chief, Delhi State Legal Services Authority delivered the key-note address. On the directions of National Legal Services Authority, the State Legal Services Authorities also observed the National Legal Services Day on 9th November, 2012. Various programmes were organized at State, High Court, District and Taluk levels. Advertisements were inserted by NALSA on 9th November, 2012 in the newspapers of all regional languages as a publicity measure to reach out to the people.

f) CELEBRATIONS FOR THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED CHILDREN : As a part of protecting and enforcing the rights of children, NALSA directed the State Legal Services Authorities to observe the Children's Day on 14th November, 2012 and suitable programmes be organised involving children belonging to marginalized sections of the society. NALSA in association with High Court of Delhi, Delhi State Legal Services Authority and Delhi Family Courts organised celebrations for the under-privileged children on 19th November, 2012 at the lawns of High Court of Delhi. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India and Patron-in-Chief, NALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman of NALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Murugesan Chief Justice and other Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Delhi, Dr. Kiran Walia, Hon'ble Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Judges of Subordinate Judiciary and Delhi Family Courts participated in the celebrations.

g) OBSERVANCE OF LAW DAY- 26th NOVEMBER, 2012: On the directions of NALSA, the State Legal Services Authorities observed " Law Day" on 26th November, 2012. Seminars and Colloquia were organized on this occasion.

h) OBSERVANCE OF WORLD HIV/AIDS DAY- 1st DECEMBER, 2012: On the directions of NALSA, the State Legal Services Authorities observed "World HIV/AIDS Day" on 1st December, 2012. Legal Awareness Classes were organised on the topic of legal rights of HIV/AIDS patients on this occasion.

i) OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS DAY - 3rd DECEMBER, 2012: On the directions of NALSA, the State Legal Services Authorities observed "Human Rights Day" on 10th December, 2012. Legal Literacy Classes on Human Rights and rights of disabled persons including those of mentally retarded, spastic, autistic and persons with the cerebral palsy were organised by the Legal Services Authorities.

II. MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY (NJA):

a) National Conference of High Court Judges: The main objective of the National Conference of High Court Judges on Public Law held on December 8 & 9, 2012 was to facilitate exchange of views between High Court judges, Supreme Court judges, policy makers and experts drawn from the civil society and academics to identify problem and issues in the area of administration of public law. The introductory session of the two day conference had a round table discussion where the major issues with regard to Public Law in India were exemplified. The various aspects of the Writ Jurisdiction under Article 226 as ascribed to the High Courts was discussed; the impact of globalization on Public Law litigation with special emphasis on Environmental Litigation and Rights of Marginalised Groups to Land and Livelihood was given due attention. The second day of the Conference saw discussions on public governance issues and role of Courts with regard to allocation of Natural Resources and Cases on Corruption. During the concluding session the various issues arising due to globalization was looked at in the context of the Judiciary and Labour Laws in India.

b) National Conference of District Judges on Court Administration and Management: This conference held on October 13 and 14, 2012 provided a forum to principal district judges to discuss their problems and search for remedies in consultation with management experts and senior High Court and Supreme Court judges. Enumerating the leadership role of the PDJs, the resource persons re-emphasized the various aspects related to Court Administration, best practices in court management; case load and case management, role of court managers in the judicial system, and processes for building public confidence in Courts.

c) National Conferences of Presiding Officers of Special Courts: This programme initiated with the aim of providing an opportunity to the presiding officers to understand and appreciate the functioning of the special courts had two programmes in the form of National Conferences of Presiding Officers of CBI Courts and NDPS Courts respectively. These were conducted in October and November 2012. The judges presiding over these two courts discussed the constraints and challenges faced by them and with the able guidance of resource persons looked for remedies to effectively deal with them.

d) National Conferences of Judges of the District Judiciary on Key Litigation Area: The key area of litigation covered under this series for the month of November was IT Act and Cyber Law. The national conference was held from November 30- December 2, 2012. The programme looked into the problems faced by the judges in implementing cyber laws and laws relating to Information technology. Through various presentations, judges were updated with new developments in this field. The introductory session traced various stages of the development of IT Laws. The challenges and issues with regard to this Act were highlighted by way of a group discussion; the various procedures for investigation & collection of evidence; preservation and appreciation of digital/electronic evidence in trial; E- commercial

transactions (including Internet Banking) and the different types of Cyber Crimes were detailed out during the three days of the Conference.

e) National Conferences of Judges of the District Judiciary on Law and Society Interface: The National Conference on Issues relating to Weaker Sections and Marginalized Groups (Transgender, Mentally Challenged, Differently-abled & Senior Citizens) was organized from November 2-4, 2012 with the aim of sensitizing the participants about the issues and challenges faced by the marginalized sections in the Indian society and to emphasize the importance of sensitivity in judging and the expectations of society with regard to issues concerning weaker sections of society. The programme discussed the social situation of the transgender, mentally challenged, differently-abled and senior citizens and to examine the role of the judiciary in dealing with these groups. The workshop dealt with a wide range of issues rotating around the central theme including the sociological, medical and legal aspects. The legal and judicial approach to the issues faced by the marginalized groups was analyzed in a comprehensive manner. The resource persons provided valuable input on this theme and generated awareness among the participants about it and discussed the judicial skills in dealing with such cases.

f) National Conferences of State Judicial Academy: The National Conference of State Judicial Academies on Key Issues and Challenges in Judicial Education is the first in the series of three programmes formulated for the SJAs. The objective of the programme which was held on October 12-14, 2012 was to review the various interventions of NJA and SJAs in strengthening judicial education, research and policy development. Apart from critically examining the activities conducted at SJAs in the previous calendar year and analyzing the implementation of the national framework for judicial education curricula, the programme also looked for ways and means to be adopted in the direction of further strengthening judicial education in the country.

SOME IMPORTANT VISITS AND CONFERENCES

(From 01-10-12 to 31-12-12)

ABROAD

1. Hon'ble Shri Altamas Kabir, CJI visited Massachusetts (U.S.A.) for participating in academic events in and around the University, signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. and the Indian Law Institute (ILI) during the period from 13th to 16th November, 2012.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar visited (a) Massachusetts (U.S.A.) for participating in academic events in and around the University, signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. and the Indian Law Institute (ILI) during the period from 13th to 16th November, 2012 and (b) Seoul to visit Korea Legislative Research Institute (KLRI) to interact with the faculty members as well as the students of KLRI on the topic of 'Administration of Justice System in India' and the 'Constitution of India with reference to legislative competence and Public Interest Litigation' during the period from 28th November to 1st December, 2012.

INLAND

1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, CJI visited (a) Ranchi to attend Conference on Judicial Excellence in Dispensation of Justice for District and subordinate judiciary during the period from 12th to 13th October, 2012; (b) Kolkata to attend functions organized by W.B. State Legal Services Authority during the period from 21st to 26th October, 2012; (c) Bhubaneswar to attend 9th Barrister B. M. Patnaik Memorial Lecture during the period from 10th to 11th November, 2012; (d) Bagdogra, Darjeeling and Kolkata to attend functions organized by Mount Hermon School and W.B. State Legal Services Authority during the period from 24th to 25th November, 2012; (e) Kolkata to attend concluding ceremony of Sesquicentennial Celebrations of the Calcutta High Court during the period from 30th November to 2nd December, 2012; (f) Shillong to attend an official function regarding Elimination of Child Labour and Trafficking of Women and Children on 8th December, 2012; (g) Kolkata to attend Human Rights' Day function organized by West Bengal Human Rights Commission during the period from 10th to 11th December, 2012 and (h) State of Punjab to attend Mega Lok Adalat organized by the High Court of Punjab and Haryana during the period from 15th to 16th December, 2012.

2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam visited Cochin to participate in a function organized by Sarada Krishna Satgamaya Function for Law and Justice and deliver a Lecture on 'Human Rights begin with Children's Rights' on 15th December, 2012.
3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. M. Lodha visited (a) Jaipur to deliver Shri R.C. Ghiya Memorial Lecture organized by Rajasthan Tax Consultants Association and Tax Consultants Association on 8th December, 2012; (b) Varanasi to deliver the Convocation Address at the Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith on 15th December, 2012 and (c) Chandel to inaugurate Court Building on 18th December, 2012 and Senapati (Manipur) to inaugurate Court Building on 19th December, 2012.
4. Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. L. Dattu visited Bangalore (a) to attend the Function of laying down of Foundation Stone of High Court Guest House at Nyaya Grama on 3rd November, 2012 and (b) to inaugurate the 16th Biennial State Level Judicial Officers' Conference at Banquet Hall, Vidhana Soudha on 1st December, 2012.
5. Hon'ble Dr. Justice B. S. Chauhan visited (a) Allahabad to attend 1st V. V. Chitale National Law Seminar on "Women and law-a legal insight" at Faculty of Law, Allahabad University on 6th October, 2012; (b) Chandigarh to attend Regional Judicial Conference on Administration of Criminal Justice during the period from 24th to 25th November, 2012; (c) Lakshmangarh (Rajasthan) to attend function at Modi Institute of Technology and Science on 2nd December, 2012; (d) Muzaffarnagar to attend the function organized by the Civil Bar Association, Muzaffarnagar on 8th December, 2012; (e) Varanasi (i) to attend function organized by Banaras Bar Association on 21st December, 2012 and (ii) to attend functions at Banaras Hindu University during the period from 22nd to 23rd December, 2012 and (f) Shamli to attend function at V.V. Inter College, Shamli on 30th December, 2012.
6. Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. K. Patnaik visited (a) Cuttack (i) to attend Dinbandhu Sahu Memorial Law Lecture at the National Law University, Cuttack; (ii) to attend a meeting of the National Law University, Cuttack, Orissa regarding Building & Infrastructure of the National Law University on 3rd November, 2012; (iii) to attend Barrister B.M. Patnaik Memorial Lecture at Saheed Bhawan, Cuttack on 10th November, 2012 and (iv) to attend Inaugural Ceremony of new multistoried extension Building of Orissa High Court on 11th November, 2012; (b) Bhubaneswar (i) to attend the Celebration of National Press Day at Jaydev Bhawan on 16th November, 2012 and (ii) to attend a meeting at Bhubaneswar, AIIMS on 13th October, 2012; (c) Indore for inauguration of "Kunti Mathur Auditorium" organized by Anand Mohan Mathur Charitable Trust, Indore on 1st December, 2012; (d)

- Thiruvananthapuram to attend International Conference of the Kerala Law Academy at Kerala Law Academy Campus on 15th December, 2012; (e) Cuttack (i) to attend Dr. Gopal Chandra Pattanayak Memorial Lecture at "The Universe", Maitree Sarani, Cuttack on 22nd December, 2012, and (ii) to attend the 4th Meritorious Award, 2012 of Ward No.29, Cuttack Municipal Corporation at Cuttack on 23rd December, 2012; (f) Bhubaneswar (i) to attend National Convention on "Vitalizing Constitutional & Democratic Institutions" at the Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology Campus at Bhubaneswar on 26th December, 2012, and (ii) to attend Book Release function at Jayadev Bhawan on 28th December, 2012; (g) Cuttack to attend Silver Jubilee Function of 'SWAGATIKA' at Sree Ramachandra Bhawan on 29th December, 2012; (h) Jabalpur to attend Shri Anand Mohan Mathur Law Lecture organized by the High Court Advocates' Bar Association, Jabalpur on 8th December, 2012 and (i) Bhopal to attend the Conference at National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 9th December, 2012.
7. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. S. Nijjar visited (a) Pune to inaugurate the 'State Conference on Mediation' organized by Mediation Monitoring Committee, Main Mediation Centre, High Court of Bombay and Bar Council of Maharashtra & Goa at Alpbachat Bhavan, Pune during the period from 12th to 13th October, 2012; (b) Guwahati to attend the programme organized by Mediation Monitoring Committee on 17th November, 2012 and (c) Ludhiana to attend the State Level Legal Literacy Youth Festival as Chief Guest organized by Punjab Legal Services Authority, Chandigarh at Suttan House, P.A.U., Ludhiana on 24th November, 2012.
8. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar visited (a) Pune to attend the State Conference on Mediation at Alpbachat Sankul, 7, Queen's Garden, Council Hall Road, Pune on 13th October, 2012; (b) Pali to inaugurate the function at Pali on 26th October, 2012; (c) Varanasi to attend the function at Law School, Banaras Hindu University on 3rd November, 2012; (d) Cochin to attend the Mediation Programme at the Kerala High Court Auditorium on 24th November, 2012 and (e) Udaipur to attend the cultural programme at Field Club, Amrood Bari, Saheli Marg on 15th December, 2012.
9. Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Gyan Sudha Misra visited (a) Jaipur to chair the valedictory function of 'Regional Judicial Conference on Administration of Criminal Justice' during the period from 6th to 7th October, 2012 and (b) Ranchi to attend a Conference on "Judicial Excellence in Dispensation of Justice" for District & Subordinate Judiciary held at Auditorium Hall, R&D Centre, Steel Authority of India Ltd., Doranda, Ranchi followed by "Felicitation Ceremony of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India" on 13th October, 2012.
10. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave visited Hyderabad to attend the Regional Judicial Conference of A. P. Judicial Academy on 16th December, 2012.

11. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. J. Mukhopadhaya visited Ranchi to attend a Conference on Judicial Excellence in Dispensation of Justice for District & Subordinate Judiciary during the period from 12th to 13th October, 2012.
12. Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai visited Allahabad to attend Damodarshree National Award for Academic Excellence - 2012 on 2nd October, 2012.
13. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra (a) attended 11th All India Lokayuktas Conference, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi and chaired one of the sessions on 3.11.2012 on the subject "Role of Judiciary & Legal Fraternity" and (b) visited Cuttack to attend the Lecture Series at National Law University, Cuttack, Orissa on 17.11.2012 and delivered lecture on "Constitutional Precepts".
13. Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar visited (a) Machilipatnam to attend the First Convocation of Krishna University on 8th December, 2012 and (b) Hyderabad to attend the "Regional Judicial Conference on Administration of Criminal Justice: Issues and Challenges" organised by the National Judicial Academy during the period from 14th to 16th December, 2012.
14. Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. M. I. Kalifulla visited (a) Erode to attend the 10th State Conference of 'Tamil Nadu Judicial Employees Association' at Sakthi Duraisamy Thirumana Mahal, Erode Distt. On 3rd November, 2012; and (b) Chennai (i) to attend "50 years at Bar" Celebration of Mr. V. T. Gopalan, Senior Advocate at the Park Sheraton, TTK Road, Chennai on 10th November, 2012; (ii) to attend Tamil Isai Music Festival at Raja Anand Hall, Chennai on 21st December, 2012 and (iii) to attend Session at Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy on 29th December, 2012.
15. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi visited Chandigarh to participate in the North Zone Regional Judicial Conference on 24th November, 2012.
16. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur visited (a) Pune to attend the State Conference on Mediation on the invitation of the Mediation Monitoring Committee, Bombay High Court on 13th October, 2012; (b) Guwahati to attend the Conference on 'Mediation - North East Initiatives' on 17th November, 2012; (c) Kochi to attend the Mediation programme on State Colloquium for Judges and Mediators - 'Tools, Techniques and Emerging Trends in Mediation' organized by the Kerala State Mediation and Conciliation Centre on 24th November, 2012; (d) Bhopal to attend the National Conference of High Court Judges on Public Law at National Judicial Academy during the period from 7th to 9th December, 2012 and (e) Hyderabad to attend Valedictory function of the Regional Judicial Conference (South Zone) on Administration of Criminal Justice: Issues & Challenges at Dr. MCR HRD Institute Jubilee Hills on 16th December, 2012.

LIST OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES (As on 31-12-2012)

S.No.	Name of the Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment	Date of Retirement
01.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India (CJI)	09-09-2005 As CJI: 29-09-2012	19-07-2013
02.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain	10-04-2006	25-01-2013
03.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam	21-08-2007	27-04-2014
04.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi	12-11-2007	12-12-2013
05.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aftab Alam	12-11-2007	19-04-2013
06.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha	17-12-2008	28-09-2014
07.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu	17-12-2008	03-12-2015
08.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan	11-05-2009	02-07-2014
09.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik	17-11-2009	03-06-2014
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur	17-11-2009	04-01-2017
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan	17-11-2009	15-05-2014
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar	17-11-2009	07-06-2014
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Prasad	08-02-2010	15-07-2014
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Gokhale	30-04-2010	10-03-2014
15.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Gyan Sudha Misra	30-04-2010	28-04-2014
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave	30-04-2010	19-11-2016
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Mukhopadhaya	13-09-2011	15-03-2015
18.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ranjana P. Desai	13-09-2011	30-10-2014
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar	13-09-2011	28-08-2017
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra	10-10-2011	03-10-2018
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar	10-10-2011	23-06-2018
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.M. Ibrahim Kalifulla	02-04-2012	23-07-2016
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi	23-04-2012	18-11-2019
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur	04-06-2012	31-12-2018
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Yusuf Eqbal	24-12-2012	13-02-2016
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda	24-12-2012	06-10-2016
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen	24-12-2012	31-12-2015