



DELHI HIGH COURT
ANNUAL REPORT 2006-07

HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI



ANNUAL REPORT
2006-2007



EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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High Court of Delhi

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Annual Report 2006-2007

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*I*t is said that administration of justice is the firmest pillar of the state. In today's era of openness, the vibrancy of every public institution and its relevance to the society it serves, is linked to the transparency it brings to bear on its functioning.

The Delhi High Court is no exception; this annual report, the first of its kind, issued for the Year 2006-2007 proposes to achieve that end. This report traces briefly the history of this High Court. Conceived as a modern institution, for handling varied and diverse issues, the Court, - in the words of the President of India (in his speech of 25th September 1976, while inaugurating the new building), - as a nursery of new aspirations, was hoped to

“prove to be a matrix of the synthesis and harmony of the past and the present and a bridge between the present and the future.”

Forty years later, the profile of the Court has changed not rapidly, or radically, but imperceptibly, and in tune with the times. It would not be immodest to say that the Court is today closer to the ideals expressed 30 years ago than it ever was. In terms of the judges and other Court administration personnel, diversity of subject matter of litigation processed by it, and all round modernization techniques used, it displays a face at once cosmopolitan as well as modern. Delhi being the seat of Government, both Central as well as NCT, and the hub of commercial and business activities, with offices of most of the financial institutions, MNCs etc. also located here, the position of this High Court is distinct and unique in respect of quality and quantum of litigation as compared to other High Courts.

The report at hand has highlighted the salient features of 2006-07 such as introduction of mediation, milestones achieved in the ongoing computerization process which includes digitization of the entire records of the Court, to facilitate security as well as efficient access, introduction of the legal researchers scheme, and enhancement of capacity in the physical infrastructure. The year also saw framing and publication of the Right to Information Rules and setting up of a committee for dealing with sexual harassment in the work place.

The Court was inaugurated on 31-10-1966, to cater to peculiar needs of the Union Territory. When established, the Court had a judge-strength of 9 (8 permanent, 1 additional). Today, it has a sanctioned strength of 37 (29 permanent, 8 additional). One of the reasons mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons of the Delhi High Court Act was increasing volume of litigation. At the time of its establishment, the number of cases awaiting consideration were 9423. The volume of litigation grew exponentially; the number of cases instituted in 2006 was 1,23,663 out of which 1,08,028 were disposed during the course of the year. The average number of judges available during the year in the Court was about 31. An interesting comparison may be made in respect of judicial statistics * as on 31-12-2005, with those of Courts in the UK. A total of 14,723 cases were instituted before all the superior Courts i.e. Court of Appeal (37 Judges) and various divisions of the High Court (107 Judges), i.e. Queens Bench Division, Chancery, Family etc.

The corresponding figure of institutions of cases in 2005 in the Delhi High Court was 1,19,982 and the average number of judges available, 26.

The report, though first in the series, aims at establishing a new trend of publication of annual reports each year. It is a self-appraisal by the institution as it should be, which strives to achieve excellence and aim at goal setting. Succeeding reports are expected to be better, and gain from the experience of this first report.

The objectives of this Court were, are and will continue to be :

- Easy access
- Speedy justice
- Upholding the rule of law
- Independence and impartiality

Dr. Mukundakam Sharma
CHIEF JUSTICE

* Information gathered from *Judicial Statistics Annual Report, 2005, presented to U.K. Parliament, by Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs and Lord Chancellor, May 2006*
@ www.official.documents.gov.uk/document/cm67/6799/6799.pdf (as on 05.04.2007)

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PROFILE OF DELHI HIGH COURT BENCH



Sitting from left, first row:

Hon. B.N. Chaturvedi J, Hon. Vikramajit Sen J, Hon. Madan B. Lokur J,
Hon. Swatanter Kumar J, Hon. Mukul Mudgal J, Hon. R.S. Sodhi J, Hon.

Standing from left, second row:

Hon. J.M. Malik J, Hon. Shiv Narayan Dhingra J, Hon. Rekha Sharma J, Hon.
Hon. Pradeep Nandrajog J, Hon. Anil Kumar J, Hon. S. Ravindra Bhat J,

Standing from left, third row:

Hon. V.B. Gupta J, Hon. Vipin Sanghi J, Hon. Dr. S. Muralidhar J, Hon. P.
Hon. Hima Kohli J, Hon. Aruna Suresh J.

* Appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court on 31.03.2007



Hon. Manmohan Sarin J, Hon. Tirath Singh Thakur J, Hon. Dr. Mukundam Sharma CJ (in center),
A.K. Sikri J, Hon. Sanjay Kishan Kaul J.

Hon. Gita Mittal J, Hon. J.P. Singh J, Hon. Badar Durrez Ahmed J, Hon. H.R. Malhotra J,
Hon. Sanjiv Khanna J, Hon. S.L. Bhayana J.

Kailash Gambhir J, Hon. S.N. Aggarwal J, Hon. Reva Khetrapal J, Hon. P.K. Bhasin J, Hon. G.S. Sistani J,



View of Travancore House

Mr. Justice K.S. Hegde, first Chief Justice on the occasion of inauguration of the Court on 28-03-1967.

“All that I need tell you, my friends of the Bar, is that my colleagues and myself will not do anything which a Judge ought not to do; we shall not refrain from doing anything which a judge ought to do. We shall certainly uphold the rule of law to the extent it is possible for us under the Constitution. We know we have your good wishes.”



View of Patiala House

*A*fter *Dilli Darbar*, Delhi was established as the Capital of India in 1911. Yet, it did not have a High Court till 31st October, 1966. For purposes of the administration of justice, it remained an appendage of Punjab for more than a century. After the events of 1857, Delhi was made a part of the Punjab. A lieutenant governor took over the entire administration of the province on January 1, 1859. By an Act of the Governor-General of India-in Council (Act XXII of 1865), the Chief Court of the Punjab was established at Lahore for “the provinces of the Punjab and Delhi.” It was the highest court of appeal from the civil and criminal courts in the provinces.

The Indian High Courts Act was, in the meanwhile, enacted in 1861. The aim of the Act was to replace the three Supreme Courts in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the *sadar adalats*. The enactment enabled creation of High Courts, which were established by letters patent amendments, as and when the occasion required. Delhi became a province in 1912 by a proclamation published in Notification No. 911 dated September 17, 1912. The Chief Court at Lahore was succeeded by the High Court of Judicature at Lahore “erected and established for the Provinces of the Punjab and Delhi” by letters patent

dated March 21, 1919, granted by King George V.

The High Court at Lahore exercised jurisdiction over the then provinces of the Punjab and Delhi. This position continued till the India Independence Act, 1947 when the Dominions of India and Pakistan were created. Upon partition of the country in 1947, Lahore went to Pakistan. By the High Court's (Punjab) Order, 1947, issued by the Governor-General, under Section 9 of the India Independence Act, 1947, a High Court of judicature was established, with effect from 15th August, 1947, for the newly created province of East Punjab with its seat at Simla. Section 5 of the said Order, enabled the High Court of East Punjab to exercise jurisdiction over Delhi. The India (Adaptation of Existing Indian Laws) Order, 1947 provided that any reference in an existing Indian law to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, be replaced by a reference to the High Court of East Punjab.

The High Court of East Punjab started functioning from Simla (now Shimla) in a building called “*Peterhoff*”, which had previously served as home to seven viceroys, during the British Raj. With the advent of the Constitution of India, on 26th January 1950, the East Punjab High Court became the High Court



Photograph: Foundation stone of Delhi High Court Building laid by Dr. Zakir Hussain, The President Of India on 4th November 1968



Photograph: Inauguration of Delhi High Court building by Sh. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of India on 25th September, 1976

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, while inaugurating the new building on 25th September, 1976:

“Although Delhi High Court is only ten years old, it occupies a place of vital importance in our judicial process. Ever since it was established in 1966, the High Court of Delhi has steadily grown in size. Happily the problem of arrears is not so acute in the High Court of Delhi as it is in some other High Courts....

The whispers of history and the fresh winds of the present will always be around you. The function of law is to conserve the past, to assimilate the present and to anticipate the future. Law thus not only embodies past history but is impregnated by the seeds of future history. In this city of old monuments and the nursery of new aspirations, the High Court will, I hope, prove to be a matrix of the synthesis and harmony of the past and the present and a bridge between present and the future...”

of Punjab and continued its jurisdiction over Delhi.

The High Court of Punjab, as it later came to be called, exercised jurisdiction over Delhi through a Circuit Bench which started functioning since 1952 and dealt with the cases pertaining to the Union Territory of Delhi and Delhi Administration. The High Court of Punjab held its seat at Shimla till 16th January, 1955. On 17th January, 1955 it moved to an imposing building at Chandigarh, the new capital of Punjab.

The arrangement of a Circuit Bench functioning at Delhi to deal with cases relating to the Union Territory proved unsatisfactory. The volume of work in Delhi witnessed manifold increase and, due to the importance of Delhi as well as its growing population (one of the main considerations), it was felt necessary to have a separate High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi.

Delhi High Court Act 1966 was enacted by the Parliament and in terms of Section 3(1), and notification issued by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, Delhi High Court was established with effect from 31st October, 1966.

Justice K.S. Hegde, a Judge of the erstwhile Mysore High Court (now Karnataka High Court) was sworn in as the first Chief Justice of Delhi along with Justice I.D. Dua, Justice H.R. Khanna and

Justice S.K. Kapur as puisne Judges. Keeping in view the tremendous rise in the work, the strength of Judges has been increased from time to time. The present sanctioned strength of Judges is 29 Permanent and 8 Additional Judges.

The High Court of Delhi initially exercised jurisdiction not only over the Union Territory of Delhi, but also the State of Himachal Pradesh. The High Court of Delhi had a Himachal Pradesh Bench at Shimla in a building named "*Ravenswood*." The High Court continued to exercise jurisdiction over Himachal Pradesh until the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 was brought into force on 25th January, 1971, whereby a separate Himachal Pradesh High Court was established with its seat at Shimla.

Clause 9 of the Letters patent conferred extraordinary original jurisdiction on the High Court at Lahore. By virtue of Clause 11 that High Court was to be a court of appeal from the civil courts in the provinces of Punjab and Delhi. The High Court did not possess original civil jurisdiction. The Punjab High Court Act, 1918, extended to Delhi on May 30, 1939 established two classes of civil courts i.e. the Court of District Judge and the Courts of Subordinate Judges. Thus, before the coming into force of the Delhi High Court Act, the ordinary original civil jurisdiction was exercised by subordinate judges. Under Section 5(2) of the Delhi High Court Act, ordinary original civil

jurisdiction was conferred on the High court in all suits the value of which exceeded Rs. 25,000/-. The limit has now been raised by amendment to Rs. 20,00,000/- (Rupees twenty lakh).

The High Court of Delhi at New Delhi, entertains a large volume of litigation by and against the Central Government. Several cases involving far-reaching consequences, pertaining to economic and fiscal policies of the Central Government, Government of NCT of Delhi and local bodies like MCD & NDMC, award of tenders by major Public sectors and central statutory corporations; disputes requiring decision in judicial review over specialized bodies such as the Appellate Authority for Industrial Finance and Reconstruction; Appellate Authority of the Debt Recovery Tribunal; Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal; Tribunals constituted under the Electricity Act, 2003, etc. are instituted before the Court. The “large volume” of 11,749 cases which was instituted in 1966 swelled into 1,23,663 matters instituted 41 years later, in 2006. The original strength of 4 judges in 1966 increased to 11 judges by May, 1967. When the High Court shifted to its present building, in 1976, its strength had increased to 15 permanent judges and 6 additional judges. The working strength at present is 19 permanent judges, and 13 additional judges.

Delhi High Court has had the privilege of contributing eleven judges

(including the first three judges) to the Supreme Court. Two Hon'ble Judges, Mr. Justice B.N. Kirpal and Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal, became Chief Justices of India. On December 4th, 2006 Hon'ble Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma became the 24th Chief Justice of the High Court.

Buildings of the Delhi High Court

The circuit bench of the Punjab High Court in 1952 was housed in a small residential bungalow at 15 Rajpur Road. The High Court of Delhi, upon its constitution, was housed in a residential bungalow at 4, Maulana Azad Road. In January 1967, the Court shifted to Travancore House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, where it was formally inaugurated on March 28, 1967 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Subba Rao, the then Chief Justice of India. Travancore House was soon found unsuitable for the needs of the Court.

The venue was shifted to Patiala House, in the vicinity of India Gate, a palatial building that had originally been constructed for the Maharaja of Patiala. The High Court acquired its permanent building when it moved to its own modern and magnificent building at Sher Shah Road.



View of Main Building of Delhi High Court

Constructed on a seven acre piece of land at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crore, the building presents a striking contrast to the ruins of Purana Quila. The renowned Padma Vibhushan awardee artist Mr. Satish

Gujral designed the facade of the building. Its plinth area is about 2,28,000 square feet. It was inaugurated by the late President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on September 25, 1976.



Night view of main building with fountains on

Flanked by an administrative block on the west and a judicial block on the east, the central block of the main building is fully air-conditioned. This building has 24 Court Rooms besides administrative offices. The complex also houses Lawyers' Chambers block. It has a serpentine ramp besides stairs and lifts, to facilitate movement of advocates and litigants from one floor to the other or from one block to the other. The building was constructed to optimize facilities to litigants and those visiting the court.

The mural depicting scales of justice at the front face of the main building is meant to reassure the public at large that they are entering within the portals of the temple of justice where the reigning deity, is the goddess of Justice.

The Annexe- New Building

A new complex comprising 12 Additional Court Rooms with modern facilities like conference halls, video conferencing and space for administrative offices was constructed, and made functional since December 2005.



View of Extension Block of Delhi High Court

Two more Lawyers' Chamber Blocks i.e. Block-I with 54 chambers and Block-II with 96 chambers were added.

In 2006, construction of another Chamber Block-III, with 84 chambers for lawyers commenced.

Construction of a Delhi High Court Medical and Health Care Centre is scheduled to begin, for which foundation stone was laid on 10th of January, 2007 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal, the then Chief Justice of India.

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JUDGES OF DELHI HIGH COURT WHO ROSE TO THE POSITION OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA



JUSTICE B.N. KIRPAL

Born on 08-11-1937. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1962. Practiced in Delhi High Court. Appointed as Additional Judge of Delhi High Court on 20-11-1979. Appointed as permanent Judge on 19-11-1983. Appointed as Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court on 14-12-1993. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court of India on 11-09-1995. Appointed as Chief Justice of India on 06-05-2002 and held office till 07-11-2002.



JUSTICE R.C. LAHOTI

Born on 01-11-1940. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1962. Practiced in Madhya Pradesh High Court. Appointed as Additional Judge of Madhya Pradesh High Court on 03-05-1988 and permanent Judge on 04-08-1989. Transferred to Delhi High Court on 07-02-1994. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court of India on 09-12-1998. Appointed as Chief Justice of India on 01-06-2004 and held office till 31-10-2005



JUSTICE Y.K. SABHARWAL

Born on 14-01-1942. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1964 and practiced in Delhi High Court. Appointed as Additional Judge of Delhi High Court on 17-11-1986 and permanent Judge on 29-04-1987. Appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court on 03-02-1999. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court of India on 28-01-2000. Appointed as Chief Justice of India on 01-11-2005. Retired on 14-01-2007.



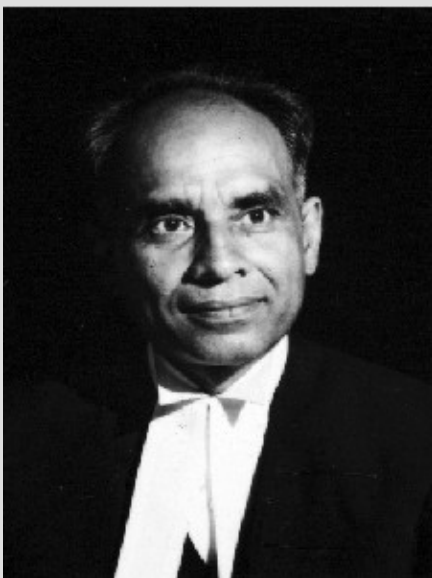
JUSTICE K.S. HEGDE

Initially a Judge of Mysore High Court (Now Karnataka High Court), joined Delhi High Court as its first Chief Justice on 31-10-1966. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 17-07-1967. Resigned on 30-04-1973



JUSTICE I.D. DUA

Initially a Judge of Punjab High Court, joined Delhi High Court at its inception on 31-10-1966. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 01-08-1969. Retired on 03-10-1972.



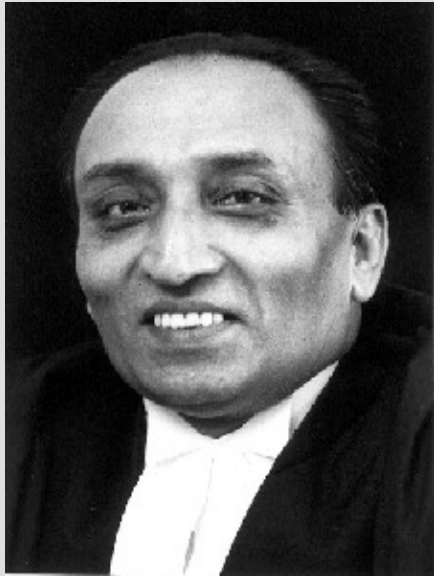
JUSTICE H.R. KHANNA

Initially a Judge of Punjab High Court, joined Delhi High Court at its inception on 31-10-1966. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 22-09-1971. Resigned on 11-03-1977.



JUSTICE S. RANGANATHAN

Appointed as Judge of Delhi High Court on 14-11-1977. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 05-10-1987. Retired on 30-10-1992.



JUSTICE YOGESHWAR DAYAL

Appointed as Judge of Delhi High Court on 28-02-1974. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 22-03-1991. Expired on 02-08-1994.



JUSTICE M.J. RAO

Appointed Judge of Andhra Pradesh High Court on 29-09-1982. Appointed Chief Justice of Kerala High Court on 08-08-1991. Appointed as Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 12-04-1994. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 21-03-1997. Retired on 01-12-2000.



JUSTICE D.P. WADHWA

Appointed as Judge of Delhi High Court on 12-08-1983. Appointed as Chief Justice of Patna High Court on 29-09-1995. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 21-03-1997. Retired on 04-05-2000.



JUSTICE A.P. MISHRA

Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court on 24-05-1984. Appointed as Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 26-06-1997. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 04-12-1997. Retired on 31-08-2001.



JUSTICE SAM NARIMAN VARIAVA

Appointed as Judge of Bombay High Court on 21-11-1986. Appointed Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 25-05-1999. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 15-03-2000. Retired on 07-11-2005.



JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR

Appointed as Judge of Delhi High Court on 13-07-1990. Appointed as Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court on 02-12-2001. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 03-10-2002. Retired on 11-04-2006.

**HON'BLE JUDGES OF DELHI HIGH COURT APPOINTED AS
CHIEF JUSTICES OF OTHER HIGH COURTS,
WHO ARE PRESENTLY JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**



JUSTICE DALVEER BHANDARI

Appointed as Judge of Delhi High Court on 19-03-1991. Appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court on 25-07-2004. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 28-10-2005.



JUSTICE D.K. JAIN

Appointed as Judge of Delhi High Court on 19-03-1991. Appointed as Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court on 11-03-2005. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 10-04-2006.

**JUSTICE ARIJIT PASAYAT**

Appointed Judge of Orissa High Court on 20-03-1989. Appointed as Chief Justice of Kerala High Court on 20-09-1999. Appointed as Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 10-05-2000. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 19-10-2001.

**JUSTICE S.B. SINHA**

Appointed Judge of Patna High Court on 09-03-1987. Appointed Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court on 11-12-2000. Appointed Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 26-11-2001. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 03-10-2002.

**JUSTICE MARKANDEYA KATJU**

Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1991. Appointed Chief Justice of Madras High Court in November 2004. Appointed Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 12-10-2005. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 10-04-2006.

**JUSTICE VIJENDER JAIN**

Born on 02-08-1946. Enrolled as an Advocate on 25-07-1969. Practiced in the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts, including Delhi High Court in Constitutional, Taxation and Company matters etc. Appointed as permanent Judge in Delhi High Court on 24-12-1992. Appointed as Acting Chief Justice on 10-04-2006. Appointed as Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court on 28-11-2006.

**JUSTICE SWATANTER KUMAR**

Born on 31-12-1947. Enrolled as an Advocate on 12-07-1971. Practiced in various High Courts and Supreme Court. Appointed as Additional Judge of Delhi High Court on 10-11-1994. Transferred to Punjab & Haryana High Court on 30-11-1994. Appointed as permanent Judge on 30-11-1995. Transferred back to Delhi High Court on 04-10-2004. Appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court on 31-03-2007.

**JUSTICE DR. MUKUNDAKAM SHARMA****CHIEF JUSTICE**

Born on 18-09-1946. Enrolled as an Advocate on 16-06-1970. Practiced in the High Court of Guwahati. Worked as Advocate General of Mizoram from 28-04-1988 to 07-02-1989 and for Nagaland from April, 1992 to January, 1994. Appointed as permanent Judge of Guwahati High Court on 10-01-1994. Transferred to Patna High Court on 14-02-1994. Joined Delhi High Court on 12-12-1994. Appointed as Acting Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 28-11-2006 and as 24th Chief Justice w.e.f. 04-12-2006.



JUSTICE TIRATH SINGH THAKUR

Born on 04-01-1952. Enrolled as an Advocate on 05-04-1974 and practiced in the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir. Appointed as Additional Judge of High Court of Jammu & Kashmir on 16-02-1994. Transferred to Karnataka High Court in March 1994. Appointed as Judge of High Court of Delhi in July 2004.



JUSTICE MANMOHAN SARIN

Born on 20-10-1946. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1979. Practiced in Delhi High Court, District Courts and Supreme Court. Appointed as Additional Judge on 17-05-1995 and permanent Judge of Delhi High Court on 06-12-1996.



JUSTICE MUKUL MUDGAL

Born on 04-01-1949. Enrolled as an Advocate on 11-10-1973. Practiced in Supreme Court and High Court of Delhi. Appointed as an Additional Judge on 02-03-1998 and as permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 05-07-1999.



JUSTICE MADAN B. LOKUR

Born on 31-12-1953. Enrolled as an Advocate on 28-07-1977. Practiced in Supreme Court and High Court of Delhi. Appointed as Additional Solicitor General of India on 14-07-1998. Appointed as Additional Judge on 19-02-1999 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 05-07-1999.



JUSTICE R.S. SODHI

Born on 11-11-1945. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1972. Practiced in Supreme Court. Appointed as Additional Advocate General for the State of Punjab in 1997. Appointed as Additional Judge on 07-07-1999 and permanent Judge of Delhi High Court on 10-12-1999.



JUSTICE VIKRAMAJIT SEN

Born on 31-12-1950. Enrolled as an Advocate on 10-12-1976. Practiced in all the Courts in Delhi, primarily in the High Court of Delhi. Appointed as an Additional Judge on 07-07-1999 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 30-10-2000.



JUSTICE A.K. SIKRI

Born on 07-03-1954. Enrolled as an Advocate in July 1977 with the Bar Council of Delhi and practiced in Delhi. Appointed as Additional Judge on 07-07-1999 and permanent Judge of Delhi High Court on 23-04-2001.



JUSTICE B.N. CHATURVEDI

Born on 02-10-1947. Enrolled as an Advocate in January 1969. Practiced at Allahabad. Appointed as Additional Munsif Magistrate, Bijnor (U.P.) on 14-11-1970. Joined Delhi Judicial Service on 21-09-1971. Promoted to Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 14-08-1984. Appointed as Judge of High Court of Delhi on 01-12-2000.



JUSTICE SANJAY KISHAN KAUL

Born on 26-12-1958. Enrolled as an Advocate on 15-07-1982. Practiced in the High Court of Delhi & Supreme Court. Appointed as an Additional Judge on 03-05-2001 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 02-05-2003.



JUSTICE H.R. MALHOTRA

Born on 10-04-1947. Practiced in District Courts and High Court of Delhi. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service in November 1985. Appointed as Registrar, Delhi High Court in April 1997. Appointed District & Sessions Judge, Delhi in July 2001. Appointed as Additional Judge on 26-08-2002 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 21-01-2004.



JUSTICE BADAR DURREZ AHMED

Born on 16-03-1956. Enrolled as an Advocate on 05-09-1980. Practiced in Supreme Court and Delhi High Court. Appointed as Additional Judge on 20-12-2002 and permanent Judge of Delhi High Court on 21-01-2004.



JUSTICE PRADEEP NANDRAJOG

Born on 24-02-1958. Enrolled as an Advocate in August 1981. Practiced in Delhi High Court. Appointed as an Additional Judge on 20-12-2002 and permanent Judge of Delhi High Court on 16-04-2004.



JUSTICE J.P. SINGH

Born on 10-07-1945. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1969. Practiced in District Courts, High Court of Delhi and Supreme Court. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service in November 1985. Promoted as District & Sessions Judge, Delhi in August 2002. Appointed as Additional Judge on 05-07-2004 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 20-02-2006.



JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR

Born on 12-07-1950. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1974. Practiced in the Supreme Court and High Court of Delhi. Appointed as Additional Judge on 16-07-2004 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 20-02-2006.



JUSTICE GITA MITTAL

Born on 09-12-1958. Enrolled as an Advocate on 16-07-1981. Practiced in High Court of Delhi and various Tribunals. Appointed as an Additional Judge on 16-07-2004 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 20-02-2006.



JUSTICE S. RAVINDRA BHAT

Born on 21-10-1958. Enrolled as an Advocate in August 1982. Practiced in the High Court of Delhi and Supreme Court. Appointed as Additional Judge on 16-07-2004 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 20-02-2006.



JUSTICE REKHA SHARMA

Born on 31-07-1949. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1972. Practiced mainly in High Court of Delhi. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service in January 1988. Appointed as District & Sessions Judge on 01-10-2004. Appointed as Additional Judge on 23-02-2005 and permanent Judge of High Court of Delhi on 20-02-2006.



JUSTICE SANJIV KHANNA

Born on 14-05-1960. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1983. Practiced mainly in the High Court of Delhi. Appointed as Additional Judge on 24-06-2005 and permanent Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 20-02-2006.



JUSTICE SHIV NARAYAN DHINGRA

Born on 02-03-1949. Enrolled as an Advocate in February, 1976. Practiced in District Courts and the High Court of Delhi. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 06-01-1988. Appointed as District & Sessions Judge on 24-02-2005. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 28-02-2006.



JUSTICE S.L. BHAYANA

Born on 15-04-1949. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1973. Practiced in District Courts and the High Court of Delhi. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service in August 1989. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 28-02-2006.



JUSTICE J.M. MALIK

Born on 18-07-1946. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1968. Practiced mainly at Kaithal. Joined Delhi Judicial Service in 1972. Promoted to Higher Judicial Service on 17-01-1989. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 28-02-2006.



JUSTICE REVA KHETRAPAL

Born on 23-09-1952. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1975. Practiced in High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service in the year 1991. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 28-02-2006.



JUSTICE S.N. AGGARWAL

Born on 25-08-1950. Enrolled as an Advocate on 25-10-1980. Practiced in District Courts, High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 30-11-1991. Worked as Registrar General of the High Court for more than 4 months, before appointment as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 28-02-2006,



JUSTICE P.K. BHASIN

Born on 20-07-1952. Enrolled as an advocate in 1974. Practiced in District Courts and the High Court of Delhi. Joined Delhi Higher Judicial Service in 1991. Appointed District & Sessions Judge, Delhi on 28-02-2006. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 05-04-2006.



JUSTICE KAILASH GAMBHIR

Born on 07-09-1953. Enrolled as an Advocate in August 1979. Practiced in the High Court of Delhi. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 29-05-2006.



JUSTICE G.S. SISTANI

Born on 11-03-1958. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1982. Practiced in High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 29-05-2006.



JUSTICE DR. S. MURALIDHAR

Born on 08-08-1961. Enrolled as an Advocate on 12-09-1984. Practiced in Civil Courts and High Court of Chennai, High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 29-05-2006.



JUSTICE HIMA KOHLI

Born on 02-09-1959. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1984. Practiced mainly in the High Court of Delhi. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 29-05-2006.



JUSTICE VIPIN SANGHI

Born on 27-10-1961. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1986. Practiced in High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 29-05-2006.



JUSTICE ARUNA SURESH

Born on 19-02-1950. Joined Delhi Judicial Service on 01-02-1973. Promoted to Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 30-05-1991. Appointed as District & Sessions Judge, Delhi on 05-04-2006. Appointed as Additional Judge of High Court of Delhi on 04-07-2006.



JUSTICE V.B. GUPTA

Born on 25-11-1948. Enrolled as an Advocate on 09-10-1972. Practiced at the Bar in Delhi. Joined Delhi Judicial Service on 01-02-1973. Promoted to Delhi Higher Judicial Service in 1991. Appointed as Registrar General of the High Court of Delhi on 04-11-2003. Appointed as District & Sessions Judge, Delhi on 04-07-2006. Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 09-01-2007.



JUSTICE S.K. AGARWAL

Born on 04-04-1944. Enrolled as an Advocate in 1965. Practiced in the High Court of Delhi. Appointed as Judge of High Court of Delhi on 07-07-1999. Retired on 04-04-2006.



JUSTICE O.P. DWIVEDI

Born on 01-04-1944. Joined U.P. Judicial Service on 17-04-1970 and then Delhi Judicial Service on 11-11-1971. Promoted to Delhi Higher Judicial Service on 19-12-1980. Appointed as Judge of High Court of Delhi on 01-12-2000. Retired on 01-04-2006.



JUSTICE R.C. JAIN

Born on 27-06-1944. Practiced in the District Courts. Joined U.P. Judicial Service in 1970 and Delhi Judicial Service in 1971. Promoted to Delhi Higher Judicial Service in 1980. Appointed as Judge of High Court of Delhi on 16-07-2001. Retired on 27-06-2006.



JUSTICE MANJU GOEL

Born on 03-01-1945. Joined West Bengal Civil Service (Judicial) in April, 1970. Joined Delhi Judicial Service in May, 1972. Promoted to Delhi Higher Judicial Service in January, 1986. Appointed as Judge of High Court of Delhi on 05-07-2004. Retired on 03-01-2007.

LIST OF HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI SINCE 1966

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
1	K. S. Hegde, J.	31.10.1966 to 16.07.1967	Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 17.7.1967. Resigned on 30.04.1973 as Judge of Supreme Court.
2.	I. D. Dua, J	31.10.1966 to 31.07.1969	Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 01.08.1969. Retired on 3.10.1972 as Judge of Supreme Court.
3	Hans Raj Khanna, J	31.10.1966 to 21.09.1971	Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 22.09.1971. Resigned on 11.03.1977 as Judge of Supreme Court.
4	Satinder Kumar Kapur, J	31.10.1966 to 13.10.1969	Died in Office
5	Hardyal Hardy, J	04.01.1967 to 15.05.1972	Retired
6	S.N.Andley, J	04.01.1967 to 04.06.1974	Retired
7	T.V.R.Tatachari, J	04.01.1967 to 16.10.1978	Retired
8	Jagjit Singh, J	04.01.1967 to 13.08.1975	Retired
9	M. M. Ismail, J	20.02.1967 to 12.11.1967	Transferred to Madras High Court
10	Shiv Narain Shankar, J	25.05.1967 to 31.10.1975	Appointed as Chief Justice of Orissa High Court on 1.11.1975.
11	Om Parkash, J	25.05.1967 to 16.08.1970	Died in Office
12	V.S. Deshpande, J	30.04.1968 to 27.06.1980	Retired
13	S.I Rangarajan, J	20.01.1969 to 21.06.1976 & 18.07.1977 to 09.09.1978	Transferred to Guwahati High Court as Judge Transferred back to the Court from Guwahati High Court Retired
14	Prem Nath Khanna, J	20.01.1969 to 28.01.1974	Retired

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
15	Md. Rafeuddin Ahmed Ansari , J	30.07.1969 to 22.01.1976	Appointed as Chief Justice of Jammu & Kashmir High Court on 23.01.1976.
16	Prakash Narain, J	20.01.1969 to 06.08.1985	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court. Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court on 8.01.1981. Retired
17	Vyas Dev Misra , J	30.07.1969 to 22.11.1979	Transferred to Himachal Pradesh High Court & appointed as Acting Chief Justice on 24.11.1979.
18	P.S. Safeer, J	30.07.1969 to 27.03.1978	Retired
19	Rajinder Sachar, J	12.02.1970 to 15.05.1975 & 09.07.1977 to 22.12.1985	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of Sikkim High Court. Transferred to Rajasthan High Court Transferred back to Delhi High Court on 09.07.1977. Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court. Retired
20	Prithvi Raj, J	20.03.1970 to 04.09.1980	Retired
21	B.C. Misra, J	12.02.1970 to 30.09.1977	Retired
22	Dalip Kumar Kapur, J	04.11.1970 to 20.08.1986	Appointed as Chief Justice the Court on 22.12.1985 Retired
23	T.P.S.Chawla, J	06.01.1972 to 16.08.1987 & 26.9.1986 to 15.8.1987	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court. as Chief Justice of the Court Retired on 16.08.1987 as Chief Justice.
24	Avadh Behari Rohatgi, J	07.03.1972 to 10.02.1985	Retired
25	R.N. Aggarwal, J	07.03.1972 to 21.08.1987	Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court on 16.08.1987. Retired
26	Harbans Lal Anand, J	01.09.1972 to 10.03.1986	Retired
27	Yogeshwar Dayal,j	28.02.1974 to 18.03.1988	Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court. Appointed as Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court
28	F.S. Gill, J	18.12.1974 to 20.11.1979	Retired

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
29	Mohinder Singh Joshi, J	18.12.1974 to 21.10.1980	Retired
30	Surjit Singh Chaddha, J	18.12.1974 to 02.06.1989	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court Retired
31	Mangi Lal Jain, J	24.07.1978 to 22.07.1984	Appointed on transfer from Rajasthan High Court. Retired
32	S.Ranganathan, J	14.11.1977 to 04.10.1987	Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 05.10.1987. Retired
33	Rabindra Nath Pyne, J.	20.5.1988 to 28.9.1990	Appointed as Chief Justice on transfer from Calcutta High Court. Retired
34	Leila Seth, J	25.07.1978 to 04.08.1991	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court. Appointed as Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh High Court
35	Narinder Nath Goswamy, J	25.07.1978 to 28.02.1991	Retired
36	Sultan Singh, J	17.08.1978 to 3.12.1986	Retired
37	O.N.Vohra, J	07.03.1979 to 6.6. 1981	Term of appointment not extended beyond 6.6. 1981
38	Harish Chandra Aggarwal, J	07.03.1979 to 28.05.1980	Died in office
39	S.N.Kumar, J	07.03.1979 to 6.6. 1981	Term of appointment not extended beyond 6.6. 1981
40	Shankar Balkrishna Wad, J	07.03.1979 to 10.04.1992	Retired
41	Jagmandar Dass Jain, J	19.10.1979 to 21.03.1986	Retired
42	Charanjit Talwar, J	19.10.1979 to 28.04.1990	Retired
43	Gulshan Rai Luthra,J	19.10.1979 to 23.10.1987	Retired
44	Dev Raj Khanna, J	19.10.1979 to 17.10.1985	Retired
45	Bhupinder Nath Kirpal, J	20.11.1979 to 13.12.1993	Appointed as Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court on 14.12.1993 Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 11.09.1995 and became Chief Justice of India on 06.05.2002. Retired on 07.11.2002 as Chief Justice of India.
46	Gian Chand Jain, J	06.01.1981 to 16.10.1989	Retired

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
47	Jagdish Chandra, J	12.08.1983 to 08.11.1988	Retired
48	Hukum Chand Goel, J	12.08.1983 to 15.10.1989	Retired
49	Malik Sharief-Ud-Din, J	12.08.1983 to 29.03.1992	Retired
50	Devinder Pratap Wadhwa, J	12.08.1983 to 28.09.1995	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court Appointed as Chief Justice of Patna High Court. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 21.03.1997. Retired on 04.05.2000 as Judge of Supreme Court.
51	Maharaj Krishna Chawla, J	01.06.1984 to 05.01.1991	Retired
52	Sunanda Bhandare, J	01.06.1984 to 10.11.1994	Died in office
53	Mahinder Narain, J	04.07.1985 to 07.02.1999	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court. Died in office
54	A.B.Saharya, J.	24.04.1986 to 06.11.1997	Appointed as Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court
55	Mahesh Chandra, J.	08.07.1986 to 12.10.1990	Retired
56	Chaman Lal Chaudhary, J	08.07.1986 to 01.10.1993	Retired
57	N.C.Kochhar, J	17.11.1986 to 16.06.1988	Transferred to Rajasthan High Court
58	S.N.Sapra, J	17.11.1986 to 25.10.1991	Retired
59	Y.K.Sabharwal, J	17.11.1986 to 02.02.1999	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court Appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 28.01.2000 and became Chief Justice of India on 01.11.2005 Retired on 14.01.2007 as Chief Justice of India.
60	P.K.Bahri, J	10.07.1987 to 24.04.1996	Retired
61	Santosh Duggal, J	28.05.1988 to 21.03.1993	Retired
62	Padam Nabh Nag, J.	12.10.1988 to 27.04.1994	Transferred to Allahabad High Court
63	Vidya Bhushan Bansal, J.	27.04.1989 to 23.11.1994	Died in office
64	Rameshwar Lal Gupta, J	27.04. 1989 to 15.10.1994	Retired

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
65	Arun Kumar, J	13.07.1990 to 01.12.2001	Appointed as Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 03.10.2002. Retired on 11.04.2006 as Judge of Supreme Court.
66	Mohan Lal Verma, J	13.07.1990 to 06.07.1991	Resigned
67	Anil Dev Singh	13.07.1990 to 23.12.2002	Appointed as Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court
68	Jaspal Singh, J	13.07.1990 to 17.07.1998	Retired
69	Usha Mehra J	13.07.1990 to 14.11.2003	Retired
70	Sagar Chand Jain, J	13.07.1990 to 27.04.1994	Transferred to Allahabad High Court.
71	Milap Chand Jain, J	28.11. 1990 to 21.7.1991	Appointed as Chief Justice on transfer from Rajasthan High Court. Retired
72	C.M.Nayar, J	19.03.1991 to 03.05.2001	Appointed as Chairman, MRTPC Retired on 23.09.2004 as Chairman, MRTPC
73	Jagdish Kr. Mehra, J	19.03.1991 to 06.11.1997	Retired
74	Dalveer Bhandari, J	19.03.1991 to 24.07.2004	Appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 28.10.2005.
75	Sat Pal, J	19.03.1991 to 30.08.1994	Transferred to Punjab & Haryana High Court.
76	D.K.Jain, J	19.03.1991 to 10.03.2005	Appointed as Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 10.04.2006.
77	Mohd. Shamim J	19.03.1991 to 30.12.1999	Retired
78	Vijender Jain, J	24.12.1992 to 27.11.2006	Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court. Appointed as Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court.
79	Gokal Chand Mittal, J	5.8.1991 to 11.04.1994	Appointed as Chief Justice on transfer from Punjab & Haryana High Court. Transferred to Rajasthan High Court
80	Arun Madan, J	03.03.1993 to 23.02.1994	Transferred to Rajasthan High Court.

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
81	K. Shivshankar Bhat, J	03.02.1994 to 01.02.1995	Appointed on transfer from Karnataka High Court.
82	R.C.Lahoti, J	07.02.1994 to 08.12.1998	Appointed on transfer from Madhya Pradesh High Court. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 09.12.1998 and became Chief Justice of India on 1.06.2004. Retired as Chief Justice of India on 31.10.2005.
83	M. Jagannadha Rao, J	12.04.1994 to 20.03.1997	Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court on transfer from Kerala High Court Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 21.03.1997.
84	Devinder Gupta, J	28.04.1994 to 05.03.2003	Appointed on transfer from Himachal Pradesh High Court. Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court. Appointed as Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court.
85	Cyriac Joseph, J	05.08.1994 to 20.09.2001	Appointed on transfer from Kerala High Court. Transferred to Kerala High Court
86	M.S.A.Siddiqui, J	06.10.1994 to 29.05.2001	Appointed on transfer from Madhya Pradesh High Court Retired
87	A. K. Srivastava, J	18.10.1994 to 01.07.1999	Appointed on transfer from Allahabad High Court Retired
88	Suman Dattaram Pandit, J	01.11.1994 to 19.04.1996	Appointed on transfer from Bombay High Court Transferred to Gujarat High Court
89	N.G.Nandi, J	01.11.1994 to 31.05.2001	Appointed on transfer from Gujarat High Court. Transferred to Gujarat High Court

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
90	Swatanter Kumar, J	10.11.1994 to 30.11.1994 & 4.10.2004 to 30.03.2007	Transferred to Punjab & Haryana High Court Transferred back to this Court on transfer from Punjab & Haryana High Court. Appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court.
91	P.K.Jain, J	10.11.1994 to 08.01.1995	Transferred to Punjab & Haryana High Court.
92	Ram Prakash Gupta, J	10.11.1994 to 14.12.1994	Transferred to Calcutta High Court
93	V.S.Aggarwal, J	10.11.1994 to 29.11.1994 & 4.6.2001 to 20.08.2002	Transferred to Punjab & Haryana High Court Transferred back to this Court from Punjab & Haryana High Court. Retired
94	K.Ramamoorthy, J	30.11.1994 to 13.03.2001	Appointed on transfer from Madras High Court. Retired
95	Dr. Mukundakam Sharma, J	From 12.12.1994	Appointed on transfer from Patna High Court. Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court from 28.11.2006 to 3.12.2006. Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court w.e.f. 4.12.2006.
96	S.K.Mahajan, J	17.05.1995 to 05.12.2003	Retired
97	Manmohan Sarin, J	From 17.05.1995	
98	J.B.Goel, J	17.05.1995 to 06.08.2000	Retired
99	Lokeshwar Prasad	17.05.1995 to 26.11.1998	Retired
100	S.N.Kapoor, J	09.04.1996 to 28.05.2003	Retired
101	K.S.Gupta, J	09.04.1996 to 07.01.2003	Retired
102	Ajay Prakash Misra, J	26.06.97 to 03.12.1997	Appointed as Chief Justice on transfer from Allahabad High Court Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 04.12.1997.
103	C.K.Mahajan, J	02.03.1998 to 31.05.2005	Retired
104	Mukul Mudgal, J	From 02.03.1998	
105	Madan B.Lokur, J	From 19.02.1999	

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
106	Sam Nariman Variava, J	25.05.1999 to 14.03.2000	Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court on transfer from Bombay High Court Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 15.03.2000.
107	S.K.Agarwal, J	07.07.1999 to 4.4.2006	Retired
108	Rupinder Singh Sodhi, J	From 07.07.1999	
109	Vikramajit Sen, J	From 07.07.1999	
110	Arjun Kumar Sikri, J	From 07.07.1999	
111	Bashir Ahmed Khan, J	14.01.2000 to 11.10.2005	Appointed on transfer from Madhya Pradesh High Court Functioned as Acting Chief Justice of the Court Transferred to High Court of Jammu & Kashmir Chief Justice of Jammu & Kashmir w.e.f 22.01.2007
112	Arijit Pasayat, J	10.05.2000 to 18.10.2001	Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court on transfer from Kerala High Court. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 19.10.2001.
113	M.A.Khan, J	01.12.2000 to 15.12.2003	Retired
114	O.P.Dwivedi, J	01.12.2000 to 1.4.2006	Retired
115	J.D.Kapoor, J	01.12.2000 to 10.04.2004	Retired
116	B.N.Chaturvedi, J	From 01.12.2000	
117	R.C.Chopra, J	01.12.2000 to 18.12.2005	Retired
118	Sharda Aggarwal, J	01.12.2000 to 1.12.2002	Retired
119	Sanjay Kishan Kaul, J.	From 3.5.2001	
120	R.C.Jain, J.	16.7.2001 to 27.6.2006	Retired
121	S.B.Sinha, J.	26.11.2001 to 02.10.2002	Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court on transfer from Andhra Pradesh High Court. Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 3.10.2002.
122	Shameet Mukerjee, J.	16.1.2002 to 31.3.2003	Resigned
123	H.R.Malhotra, J.	From 26.8.2002	
124	Badar Durrez Ahmed, J.	From 20.12.2002	
125	Pradeep Nandrajog, J.	From 20.12.2002	

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Tenure in Delhi High Court	Remarks
126	B.C.Patel, J.	5.3.2003 to 7.8.2005	Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court on transfer from Jammu & Kashmir High Court. Retired as Chief Justice of the Court
127	T.S.Thakur, J.	From 5.7.2004	Appointed on transfer from Karnatka High Court.
128	J.P.Singh, J.	From 5.7.2004	
129	Ms.Manju Goel, J.	5.7.2004 to 3.1.2007	Retired
130	Anil Kumar, J.	From 16.7.2004	
131	Ms.Gita Mittal, J.	From 16.7.2004	
132	S.Ravindra Bhat	From 16.7.2004	
133	Ms. Rekha Sharma, J.	From 24.2.2005	
134	Sanjiv Khanna, J.	From 24.6.2005	
135	Markandeya Katju, Chief Justice	12.10.2005 to 09.04.2006	Appointed as Chief Justice of the Court on transfer from the Madras High Court Appointed as Judge of Supreme Court on 10.4.2006
136	Shiv Narayan Dhingra, J.	From 28.2.2006	
137	S.L.Bhayana, J.	From 28.2.2006	
138	J.M.Malik, J.	From 28.2.2006	
139	Reva Khetrapal, J.	From 28.2.2006	
140	S.N.Aggarwal, J.	From 28.2.2006	
141	P.K.Bhasin, J.	From 5.4.2006	
142	Kailash Gambhir, J.	From 29.5.2006	
143	G.S.Sistani, J.	From 29.5.2006	
144	Dr. S.Muralidhar, J.	From 29.5.2006	
145	Hima Kohli, J.	From 29.5.2006	
146	Vipin Sanghi, J.	From 29.5.2006	
147	Aruna Suresh, J.	From 4.7.2006	
148	V.B.Gupta	From 9.1.2007	

LIST OF HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI SINCE 1966

Sr. No.	Name of Hon'ble Chief Justice	Appointed as Chief Justice of Delhi High Court	Chief Justice till
1.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice K.S.Hegde	31-10-66	16-07-67
2.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice I.D.Dua	17-07-67	31-07-69
3.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice H.R.Khanna	01-08-69	21-09-71
4.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Hardyal Hardy	22-09-71	14-05-72
5.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice S.N.Andley	15-05-72	03-06-74
6.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice T.V.R.Tatachary	04-06-74	15-10-78
7.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice V.S.Deshpande	16-10-78	26-06-80
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Narain	08-01-81	05-08-85
9.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Rajinder Sachhar	06-08-85	21-12-85
10.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice D.K.Kapur	22-12-85	19-08-86
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.P.S.Chawla	26-09-86	15-08-87
12.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice R.N.Aggarwal	16-08-87	20-08-87
13.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Yogeshwar Dayal	21-08-87	16-03-88
14.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice R.N.Pyne	20-05-88	27-09-90
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Milap Chand Jain	28-11-90	20-07-91
16.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice G.C.Mittal	05-08-91	11-04-94
17.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice M.J.Rao	12-04-94	20-03-97
18.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice A.P.Misra	26-06-97	03-12-97
19.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Sam Nariman Variava	25-05-99	14-03-00
20.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice Arijit Pasayat	10-05-00	18-10-01
21.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice S.B.Sinha	26-11-01	02-10-02
22.	Hon'ble Mr.Justice B.C.Patel	05-03-03	06-08-05
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markandeya Katju	12-10-05	09-04-06
24.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma	04-12-06	-----

**LIST OF HON'BLE JUDGES OF DELHI HIGH COURT
WHO WERE APPOINTED AS CHIEF JUSTICES
OF OTHER HIGH COURTS**

SR. NO.	HON'BLE JUDGES	NAME OF THE HIGH COURTS	APPOINTED AS CHIEF JUSTICE ON
1	SH. SHIV NARAIN SHANKAR, J	HIGH COURT OF ORISSA	01-11-75
2	SH. YOGESHWAR DAYAL,J	HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH	18-03-88
3	MS. LEILA SETH,J	HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH	05-08-91
4	SH. B.N. KIRPAL,J	HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT	14-12-93
5	SH. D.P. WADHWA,J	HIGH COURT OF PATNA	29-09-95
6	SH. A.B. SAHARYA,J	HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA	07-11-97
7	SH. Y.K. SABHARWAL,J	HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY	03-02-99
8	SH. ARUN KUMAR,J	HIGH COURT OF RAJASTHAN	02-12-01
9	SH. ANIL DEV SINGH,J	HIGH COURT OF RAJASTHAN	24-12-02
10	SH. DEVINDER GUPTA,J	HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH	06-03-03
11	SH. DALVEER BHANDARI,J	HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY	25-07-04
12	SH. D.K. JAIN,J	HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA	11-03-05
13	SH. B.A. KHAN,J	HIGH COURT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR	22-01-07
14	SH. VIJENDER JAIN,J	HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA	28-11-06
15	SH. SWATANTER KUMAR,J	HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY	31-03-07

1	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARKANDEYA KATJU (Chief Justice till 09-04-06 when appointed as Judge of Supreme Court)
2	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIJENDER JAIN (since appointed as Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court)
3	HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE MUKUNDAKAM SHARMA (Chief Justice w.e.f. 04-12-06)
4	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TIRATH SINGH THAKUR
5	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SWATANTER KUMAR (since appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court)
6	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANMOHAN SARIN
7	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MUKUL MUDGAL
8	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MADAN B. LOKUR
9	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.K. AGARWAL (Retired on 04-04-06)
10	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE R. S. SODHI
11	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKRAMAJIT SEN
12	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE A.K. SIKRI
13	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE O.P. DWIVEDI (Retired on 01-04-06)
14	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE B.N. CHATURVEDI
15	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJAY KISHAN KAUL
16	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE R.C. JAIN (Retired on 27-06-06)
17	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE H. R. MALHOTRA
18	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BADAR DURREZ AHMED
19	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRADEEP NANDRAJOG
20	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J. P. SINGH
21	HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE MANJU GOEL (Retired on 03-01-07)
22	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANIL KUMAR
23	HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE GITA MITTAL
24	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S. RAVINDRA BHAT
25	HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE REKHA SHARMA
26	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJIV KHANNA
27	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHIV NARAYAN DHINGRA (Appointed on 28-02-06)
28	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S. L. BHAYANA (Appointed on 28-02-06)
29	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J. M. MALIK (Appointed on 28-02-06)
30	HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE REVA KHETRAPAL (Appointed on 28-02-06)
31	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S. N. AGGARWAL (Appointed on 28-02-06)
32	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P.K. BHASIN (Appointed on 05-04-06)
33	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAILASH GAMBHIR (Appointed on 29-05-06)
34	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE G. S. SISTANI (Appointed on 29-05-06)
35	HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE S. MURALIDHAR (Appointed on 29-05-06)
36	HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE HIMA KOHLI (Appointed on 29-05-06)
37	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIPIN SANGHI (Appointed on 29-05-06)
38	HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE ARUNA SURESH (Appointed on 04-07-06)
39	HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE V.B. GUPTA (Appointed on 09-01-07)

DATE	DIVISION BENCH (CIVIL)	DIVISION BENCH (CRIMINAL)	TOTAL	SINGLE BENCH (CIVIL)	SINGLE BENCH (CRIMINAL)	TOTAL	TOTAL NO. OF JUDGES
01-01-2006 TO 27-02-2006	5	1	12	12	3	15	28
28-2-2006 TO 16-04-2006	6	1	7	14	3	17	31
17-4-2006 TO 28-05-2006	5	1	6	14	3	17	29
29-5-2006 TO 17-09-2006	7	1	8	15	3	18	34
18-9-2006 TO 27-11-2006	7	2	9	13	3	16	34
28-11-2006 TO 31-12-2006	6	2	8	14	3	17	33
01-01-2007 TO 31-03-2007	6	2	8	14	3	17	33

NOTE:

- AS PER ROSTER DATED 18-9-2006 ONE DIVISION BENCH AND ONE SINGLE BENCH WAS CONSTITUTED FOR REGULAR HEARING OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY
- AS PER ROSTER DATED 28-11-2006 ONE DIVISION BENCH AND TWO SINGLE BENCHES WERE CONSTITUTED FOR REGULAR HEARING OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANCTIONED /APPROVED STRENGTH OF HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE COURT

SL. No.	PERIOD	SANCTIONED STRENGTH		
		PERMANENT JUDGES	ADDITIONAL JUDGES	TOTAL
1	03-12-1966 TO 02-05-1967	8	1	9
2	03-05-1967 TO 26-11-1967	10	1	11
3	27-11-1967 TO 26-11-1968	10	2	12
4	27-11-1968 TO 02-01-1972	13	4	17
5	03-01-1972 TO 01-05-1974	13	6	19
6	02-05-1974 TO 22-06-1977	15	6	21
7	23-06-1977 TO 10-09-1978	18	3	21
8	11-09-1978 TO 08-09-1978	18	7	25
9	09-09-1978 TO 15-10-1978	17	8	25
10	16-10-1978 TO 11-06-1979	16	11	27
11	12-06-1979 TO 03-02-1983	15	12	27
12	04-02-1983 TO 10-08-1983	19	8	27
13	11-08-1983 TO 01-12-1983	21	6	27
14	02-12-1983 TO 02-04-1991	25	2	27
15	03-04-1991 TO 07-11-1994	25	5	30
16	08-11-1994 TO 30-05-1995	25	6	31
17	31-05-1995 TO 03-12-2006	28	8	36
18	From 04-12-2006	29	8	37

The High Court exercises several jurisdictions, i.e. writ, original civil jurisdiction; tax jurisdiction; appellate jurisdiction; company jurisdiction; civil

revisional jurisdiction, criminal appellate jurisdiction; criminal revisional jurisdiction and contempt jurisdiction, to list out the main areas where it exercises its powers.



Photograph of a Full Court Reference in the Chief Justices' Court.

Writ jurisdiction

In exercising writ jurisdiction, under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, the court reviews the legality and procedural propriety of decisions of executive and administrative bodies, the Central Government, and statutory or public corporations. This jurisdiction is invoked by a person, or a citizen, to enforce his fundamental as well as statutory rights, and seek suitable directions against the concerned public

body, or government. This may be in the area of employment, award of public contract, local bodies functioning in relation to building and planning activities, licensing, decisions of statutory tribunals, etc. The court's public interest jurisdiction also falls within the area of writ jurisdiction.

Appellate jurisdiction

The High Court is at the apex of the judicial set up in Delhi. It is the final appellate court in respect of decisions of

courts, exercised in diverse subject matters, including those in civil suits (regular first appeals and regular second appeals) land acquisition references on compensation; motor vehicle accident claims settled by the Tribunal; decisions and judgments in family and matrimonial matters, such as divorce, custody of children, guardianship, etc. The court possesses appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, in cases involving serious offences. Appellate jurisdiction is also provided in relation to intra court decisions, i.e. decisions of the single judge, in civil suits (first appeals against orders in original side and first appeals from original side); company matters, etc.

Company jurisdiction

In accordance with provisions of the Companies Act, a judge of the High Court is designated as the company judge. Jurisdiction of the Court in this regard extends to deciding petitions for winding up of companies, sanctioning compromise and arrangements, and mergers & amalgamations.

Revisional jurisdiction

The High Court possesses corrective jurisdiction over the orders of lower courts, normally in the course of pending trials and appeals. This is known as “revisional” power. The court examines the record of the concerned court, to decide whether the trial or any proceeding or order was conducted or made without exercising proper jurisdiction, or exercising jurisdiction not vested in the court, or through material irregularity. If such defect is found, the court issues necessary corrective orders, which have to

be followed by the lower court trying the case.

Contempt jurisdiction

Contempt jurisdiction of the High Court is divided into two parts: civil and criminal. Civil contempt forms the major part of this jurisdiction. As a court of record, by reason of Article 215 of the Constitution, and provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, the High Court possesses power to summon any person or authority, and ensure that its orders are implemented. This power, to secure the presence of a party to a concluded litigation, who is unwilling to implement the judgments and orders, is “civil contempt” power. Criminal contempt, on the other hand, is the power of the court to punish any person or authority who scandalizes the court, or the proceedings, or tends to do anything that would lower the dignity of the court, or tend to obstruct or impede the course of justice in a given case.

Tax matters

The High Court has appellate jurisdiction in respect of every order passed in appeal by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, if the Court is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law. Similarly, under the Central Excise and Salt Act, as also under the Customs Act, appeals lie to the High Court, from orders of the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunals, for determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of excise/customs, or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment, if the Court is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE YEAR-WISE FILING ,
DISPOSAL AND ARREARS OF APPELLATE SIDE,
COMPANY SIDE AND ORIGINAL SIDE
FOR THE PERIOD 01-01- 1966 TO 31-03-2007**

YEARS	PREVIOUS ARREARS	FILING	DISPOSAL	ARREARS
1966	9423	11749	9675	11497
1967	11497	17006	12912	15591
1968	15591	15805	13531	17865
1969	17865	15900	16567	17198
1970	17198	16975	18094	16079
1971	16079	16873	17885	15067
1972	15067	16474	14980	16561
1973	16561	19319	16150	19730
1974	19730	19635	18870	20495
1975	20495	19137	17442	22190
1976	22190	20436	19390	23236
1977	23236	21661	18310	26587
1978	26587	23424	19881	30130
1979	30130	26504	26213	30421
1980	30421	27408	26842	30987
1981	30987	29451	17335	43103
1982	43103	32719	29113	46709
1983	46709	32674	21494	57889
1984	57889	34665	23397	69157
1985	69157	37129	39177	67109
1986	67109	38431	29274	76266
1987	76266	39548	38367	77447
1988	77447	41695	30169	88973
1989	88973	57611	37089	109495
1990	109495	47496	32749	124242
1991	124242	51463	41652	134053
1992	134053	53722	38158	149617
1993	149617	55844	66979	138482
1994	138482	53981	45850	146613
1995	146613	54362	52763	148212
1996	148212	57812	52487	153537
1997	153537	54511	44618	163430
1998	163430	71477	61887	173020
1999	173020	70874	65708	178186
2000	178186	72090	72275	178001
2001	178001	74596	77557	175040
2002	175040	81602	111268	145374
2003	145374	88992	120581	113785
2004	113785	88497	101894	100388
2005	100388	119982	100480	119890
2006	119890	123663	108028	135525
31/03/2007	135525	27096	27479	135142

Note: The figures given above include Main and Miscellaneous Matters.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FILING , DISPOSAL , ARREARS AND EXISTING STRENGTH DURING THE PERIOD 01-01-2006 TO 31-03-2007

MONTHS 2006	PREVIOUS ARREARS	FILING	DISPOSAL	ARREARS	EXISTING STRENGTH	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	WORKING DAYS	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER MONTH	AVERAGE DISPOSAL PER JUDGE PER DAY
January	119890	10078	8943	121025	26	33	18	343.96	19.1
February	121025	9853	10156	120722	31	36	19	327.61	17.24
March	120722	11794	10527	121989	30	36	22	350.9	15.95
April	121989	8817	7671	123135	29	36	13	264.51	20.34
May	123135	15794	12339	126590	34	36	24	362.91	15.12
June	126590	3875	2101 (*)	128364	2	36	14 (*)	-	-
July	128364	11071	9142	130293	34	36	22	268.88	12.22
August	130293	11306	10644	130955	34	36	20	313.05	15.65
September	130955	11434	9862	132527	34	36	21	290.05	13.81
October	132527	7776	8531	131772	34	36	15	250.91	16.72
November	131772	12233	10729	133276	33	36	23	325.12	23.22
December	133276	9632	7383	135525	33	37	14	223.72	15.98
2007									
January	135525	8503	8603	135425	33	37	19	260.69	13.72
February	135425	9035	8570	135890	33	37	20	259.69	12.98
March	135890	9558	10306	135142	33	37	22	312.3	14.19

(*) IN JUNE, THERE WERE 14 WORKING DAYS. THE HIGH COURT CLOSED FOR SUMMER VACATION FROM 3RD JUNE, 2006 AND THE TWO VACATION JUDGES HELD COURTS FROM 5-6-06 TO 11-06-06 , 12-06-06 TO 18-06-06 , 19-06-06 TO 20-06-06 , 21-06-06 TO 25 -06 -06 AND 26-6-06 TO 30-6-06

Note: 2128 reportable Judgments were delivered in 2006.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FILING, DISPOSAL AND ARREARS
OF APPELLATE SIDE (01-01-06 TO 31-12-06)**

CATEGORY	ARREARS AS ON 01-01-06	FILING	DISPOSAL	ARREARS AS ON 31-12-06
MAIN CASES				
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL)	30006	19459	18122	31343
LETTERS PATENT APPEAL	1575	2419	1636	2358
CIVIL REVISION PETITION	764	359	716	407
CIVIL REVISION PETITION (RENT)	110		36	74
REVISION PET. UNDER RENT CONTROL ACT	137	86	127	96
CIVIL MISC.(MAIN)	3042	2162	3872	1332
TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	7	20	24	3
REGULAR FIRST APPEAL	3751	820	899	3672
LAND ACQUISITION APPEAL	641	897	714	824
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	2975	414	405	2984
APPEALS IN MATRIMONIAL CASES	91	37	24	104
APPEALS PERTAINING TO MACT ORDERS	1210	1099	262	2047
SECOND APPEALS UNDER RENT CONTROL ACT	80	53	76	57
COMPANY APPEAL (DIVISION BENCH)	111	66	50	127
COMPANY APPEAL(SINGLE BENCH)	24	45	21	48
REGULAR SECOND APPEAL	868	456	294	1030
CONTEMPT CASE (CIVIL)	853	1731	1572	1012
CIVIL CONTEMPT APPEAL	70	31	40	61
CIVIL CONTEMPT REFERENCE	4	2	1	5
REGULAR FIRST APPEAL (ORIGINAL SIDE)	205	118	39	284
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER(ORIGINAL SIDE)	645	770	496	919
EXECUTION FIRST APPEALS(ORIGINAL SIDE)	42	22	18	46
MATRIMONIAL REFERENCE	2		2	
CIVIL REFERENCE	5			5
EXECUTION FIRST APPEAL	27	17	7	37
EXECUTION SECOND APPEAL		2		2
ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION APPEAL	7		2	5
REVIEW APPLICATIONS	95	417	389	123

TAX MATTERS

INCOME TAX APPEAL	1903	1777	752	2928
INCOME TAX CASE	5			5
INCOME TAX REFERENCE	1771		700	1071
INCOME TAX SECOND APPEAL				
SALES TAX CASE				
SALES TAX APPEAL	13	4	9	8
SALES TAX REFERENCE	39		39	

CATEGORY	ARREARS AS ON 01-01-06	FILING	DISPOSAL	ARREARS AS ON 31-12-06
WEALTH TAX CASE	6			6
WEALTH TAX REFERENCE	121		28	93
WEALTH TAX APPEAL	69	18	6	81
GIFT TAX CASE				
GIFT TAX APPEAL	3	5	2	6
GIFT TAX REFERENCE				
SUR TAX REFERENCE	2			2
CUSTOM ACT CASE	21	26	30	17
CUSTOM ACT REFERENCE	13			13
CUSTOM ACT APPEAL	14	5	2	17
CENTRAL EXCISE ACT CASE	62	25	24	63
CENTRAL EXCISE ACT REF	42		2	40
ESTATE DUTY CASE	19			19
ESTATE DUTY REFERENCE	5			5
ESTATE DUTY APPEAL	1			1
GOLD CONTROL ACT CASE	2			2
GOLD CONTROL ACT REFERENCE	2			2
CHARTERED ACCTT. REFERENCE	13	3		16
CHARTERED ACCTT. CASE	1	1		2
CHARTERED ACCTT. APPEAL	1			1
CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS	17402	31981	27725	21658
TOTAL	68877	65347	59163	75061

CRIMINAL MATTERS

WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL)	1342	3050	2779	1613
CRIMINAL APPEALS				
DIVISION BENCH	2200	269	103	2366
SINGLE BENCH	3432	715	269	3878
LEAVE TO APPEAL U/s 378 Cr.P.C	238	216	147	307
CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION	1059	944	831	1172
CRIMINAL MISC. (MAIN)	1778		214	1564
BAIL APPLICATIONS	540	4690	4687	543
CRIMINAL MISC. FOR BAIL	41	2282	2254	69
APPLICATIONS U/s 482 Cr.P.C	3902	8618	7491	5029
TRANSFER PETITION (CRIMINAL)	2	19	11	10
MURDER REFERENCE	9	2	6	5
CRIMINAL ORIGINAL	24			24
CRIMINAL REFERENCE	109	1	4	106
CONTEMPT CASE (CRIMINAL)	9	21	16	14
CRIMINAL CONTEMPT REFERENCE	39	1	1	39
CRIMINAL MISC. APPLICATION	11496	16410	12159	15747
TOTAL	26220	37238	30972	32486
GRAND TOTAL	95097	102585	90135	107547

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FILING, DISPOSAL AND ARREARS
OF ORIGINAL SIDE (01-01-06 TO 31-12-06)**

CATEGORY	ARREARS AS ON 01-01-06	FILING	DISPOSAL	ARREARS AS ON 31-12-06
MAIN CASES				
CIVIL SUITS (ORIGINAL SIDE)	6045	2153	1779	6419
ARBITRATION SUITS	243		206	37
ARBITRATION APPLICATION	336	523	420	439
ORIGINAL MISCELLANEOUS PETITION	947	592	521	1018
TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	9	13	16	6
TESTAMENTARY CASE (PROBATE)	362	65	80	347
MATRIMONIAL PETITION	2		1	1
INDIGENT PERSON APPLICATION	107	27	19	115
EXECUTION PETITION	782	275	324	733
CIVIL ORIGINAL	101	1	16	86
ORIGINAL APPEAL	92	9	19	82
CIVIL CONTEMPT PETITION (ORIGINAL)	1237	162	150	1249
CAVEAT	5	117	54	68
REVIEW APPLICATION	164	37	22	179
CIVIL RULE				
ELECTION PETITION	4		2	2
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS				
EXECUTION APPLICATIONS	2717	644	534	2827
INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATIONS	9896	14303	11707	12492
TOTAL	23049	18921	15870	26100

COMPANY SIDE

MAIN CASES				
COMPANY PETITION	610	349	401	558
APPLICATION IN LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS APPLICATION IN PETITION	769	1476	1148	1097
CLAIM APPLICATION	186	210	312	84
MATTER TRANSFERRED U/S 446 (3) OF COMPANIES ACT				
COMPANY EXECUTION APPLICATION	47	12	54	5
CRIMINAL ORIGINAL (COMPANY)	76	53	68	61
CIVIL CONTEMPT PETITION(COMPANY)	48	8	35	21
CRIMINAL MISC. (COMPANY)	8	1	5	4
COMPANY APPEAL (SB)		48		48
STAY MATTER (MISC.)				
TOTAL	1744	2157	2023	1878

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FILING, DISPOSAL AND ARREARS
OF APPELLATE SIDE (01-01-07 TO 31-03-07)**

CATEGORY	ARREARS AS ON 01-01-07	FILING	DISPOSAL	ARREARS AS ON 31-03-07
MAIN CASES				
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL)	31343	2456	5724	28075
LETTERS PATENT APPEAL	2358	242	215	2385
CIVIL REVISION PETITION	407	64	261	210
CIVIL REVISION PETITION (RENT)	74	1	7	68
REVISION PET. UNDER RENT CONTROL ACT	96	17	5	108
CIVIL MISC.(MAIN)	1332	468	647	1153
TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	3		2	1
REGULAR FIRST APPEAL	3672	195	76	3791
LAND ACQUISITION APPEAL	824	96	23	897
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	2984	127	309	2802
APPEALS IN MATRIMONIAL CASES	104	23	6	121
APPEALS PERTAINING TO MACT ORDERS	2047	204	238	2013
SECOND APPEALS UNDER RENT CONTROL ACT	57	3	7	53
COMPANY APPEAL (DB)	127	17	24	120
COMPANY APPEAL(SB)	48	5	1	52
REGULAR SECOND APPEAL	1030	100	81	1049
CONTEMPT CASE (CIVIL)	1012	186	160	1038
CIVIL CONTEMPT APPEAL	61	3		64
CIVIL CONTEMPT REFERENCE	5			5
REGULAR FIRST APPEAL (ORIGINAL SIDE)	284	23	15	292
FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER(ORIGINAL SIDE)	919	103	132	890
EXECUTION FIRST APPEALS(ORIGINAL SIDE)	46	6	3	49
MATRIMONIAL REFERENCE				0
CIVIL REFERENCE	5			5
EXECUTION FIRST APPEAL	37	2	12	27
EXECUTION SECOND APPEAL	2	1		3
ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION APPEAL	5			5
REVIEW APPLICATION	40	187	91	136

TAX MATTERS

INCOME TAX APPEAL	2928	390	221	3097
INCOME TAX CASE	5			5
INCOME TAX REFERENCE	1071		176	895
INCOME TAX SECOND APPEAL				0
SALES TAX CASE				0
SALES TAX APPEAL	11		1	10
SALES TAX REFERENCE	80		13	67

CATEGORY	ARREARS AS ON 01-01-07	FILING	DISPOSAL	ARREARS AS ON 31-03-07
WEALTH TAX CASE	6		2	4
WEALTH TAX REFERENCE	93		22	71
WEALTH TAX APPEAL	81	1	3	79
GIFT TAX CASE				0
GIFT TAX APPEAL	6		1	5
GIFT TAX REFERENCE				0
SUR TAX REFERENCE	2			2
CUSTOM ACT CASE	17	6	4	19
CUSTOM ACT REFERENCE	13			13
CUSTOM ACT APPEAL	17			17
CENTRAL EXCISE ACT CASE	63	7	11	59
CENTRAL EXCISE ACT REF	41			41
ESTATE DUTY CASE	19			19
ESTATE DUTY REFERENCE	5			5
ESTATE DUTY APPEAL	1			1
GOLD CONTROL ACT CASE	2			2
GOLD CONTROL ACT REF.	2			2
CHARTERED ACCTT. REFERENCE	15		2	13
CHARTERED ACCTT. CASE	2			2
CHARTERED ACCTT. APPEAL	1			1
CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS	21658	9093	8020	22731
TOTAL	75061	14026	16515	72572

CRIMINAL MATTERS

WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL)	1613	441	374	1680
CRIMINAL REVISION PETITION	1172	190	170	1192
CRIMINAL APPEALS				
DIVISION BENCH	2366	65	55	2376
SINGLE BENCH	3878	123	77	3924
CRIMINAL MISC. (MAIN)	1564		5	1559
BAIL APPLICATIONS	543	879	863	559
APPLICATIONS U/s 482 Cr.P.C	5029	943	952	5020
TRANSFER PETITION (CRIMINAL)	10	1	3	8
MURDER REFERENCE	5	1	1	5
CRIMINAL ORIGINAL	24		1	23
CRIMINAL REFERENCE	106			106
CONTEMPT CASE (CRIMINAL)	14	5	7	12
CRIMINAL CONTEMPT REFERENCE	39		1	38
LEAVE TO APPEAL U/s 378 Cr.P.C	307	52	25	334
CRIMINAL MISC. FOR BAIL	69	494	463	100
CRIMINAL MISC. APPLICATIONS	15747	4099	2805	17041
TOTAL	32486	7293	5802	33977
GRAND TOTAL	107547	21319	22317	106549

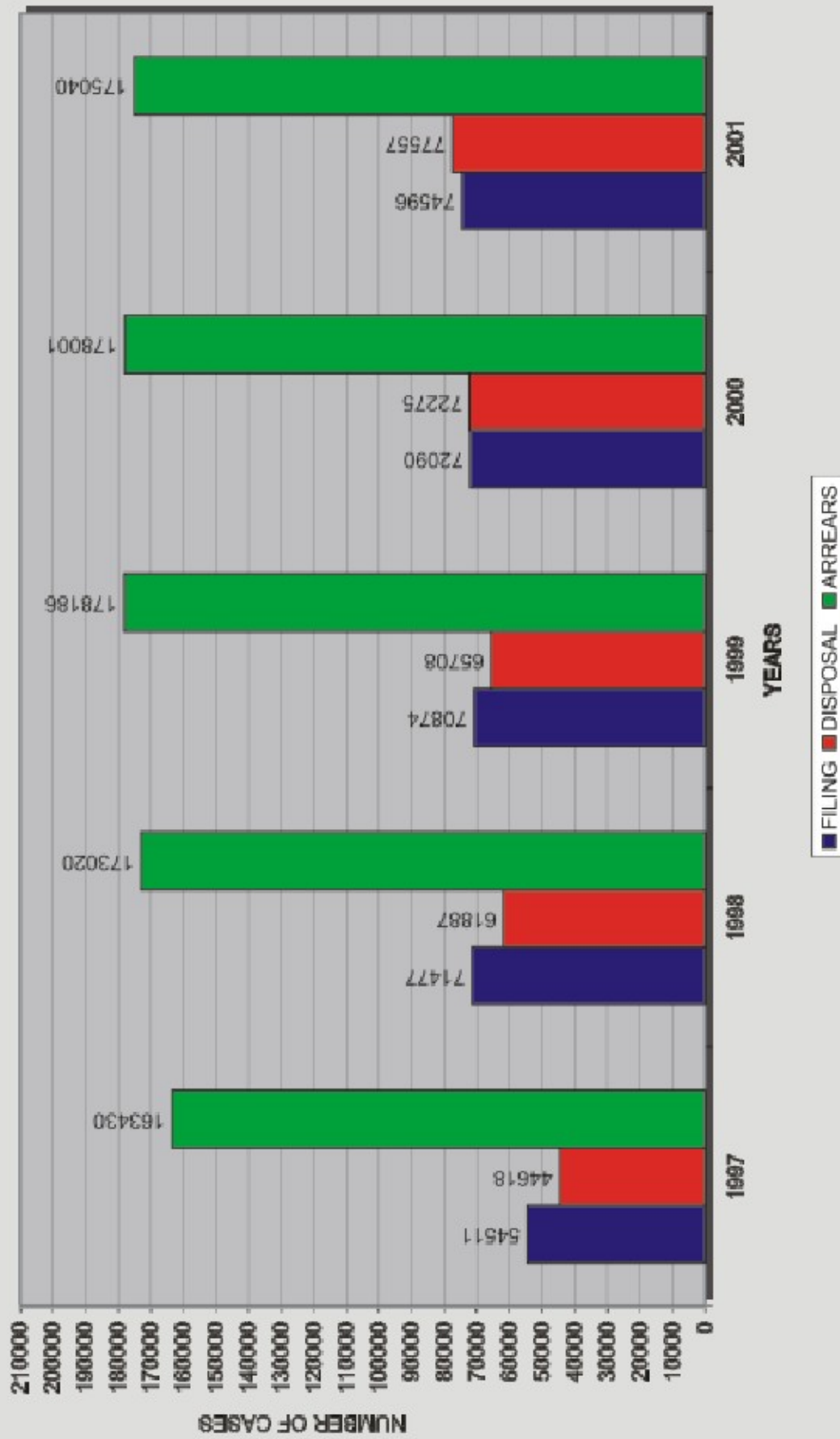
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE FILING, DISPOSAL AND ARREARS
OF ORIGINAL SIDE (01-01-07 TO 31-03-07)**

CATEGORY	ARREARS AS ON 01-01-07	FILING	DISPOSAL	ARREARS AS ON 31-03-07
MAIN CASES				
CIVIL SUITS	6419	604	450	6573
ARBITRATION SUITS	37		30	7
ARBITRATION APPLICATIONS	439	103	144	398
ORIGINAL MISC. PETITIONS	1018	165	150	1033
TRANSFER PETITION (CIVIL)	6	6	9	3
PROBATE	347	19	17	349
MATRIMONIAL	1			1
INDIGENT PERSON APPLICATION	115	9	6	118
EXECUTION	733	91	147	677
CIVIL ORIGINAL	86		1	85
ORIGINAL APPEAL	82	3	1	84
CONTEMPT CASE (CIVIL)	1249	41	47	1243
CAVEAT	68	35	22	81
REVIEW APPLICATION	179	10	7	182
CIVIL RULE	0			0
ELECTION PETITION	2			2
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS				
EXECUTION APPLICATION	2827	160	183	2804
INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATIONS	12492	3835	3579	12748
TOTAL	26100	5081	4793	26388

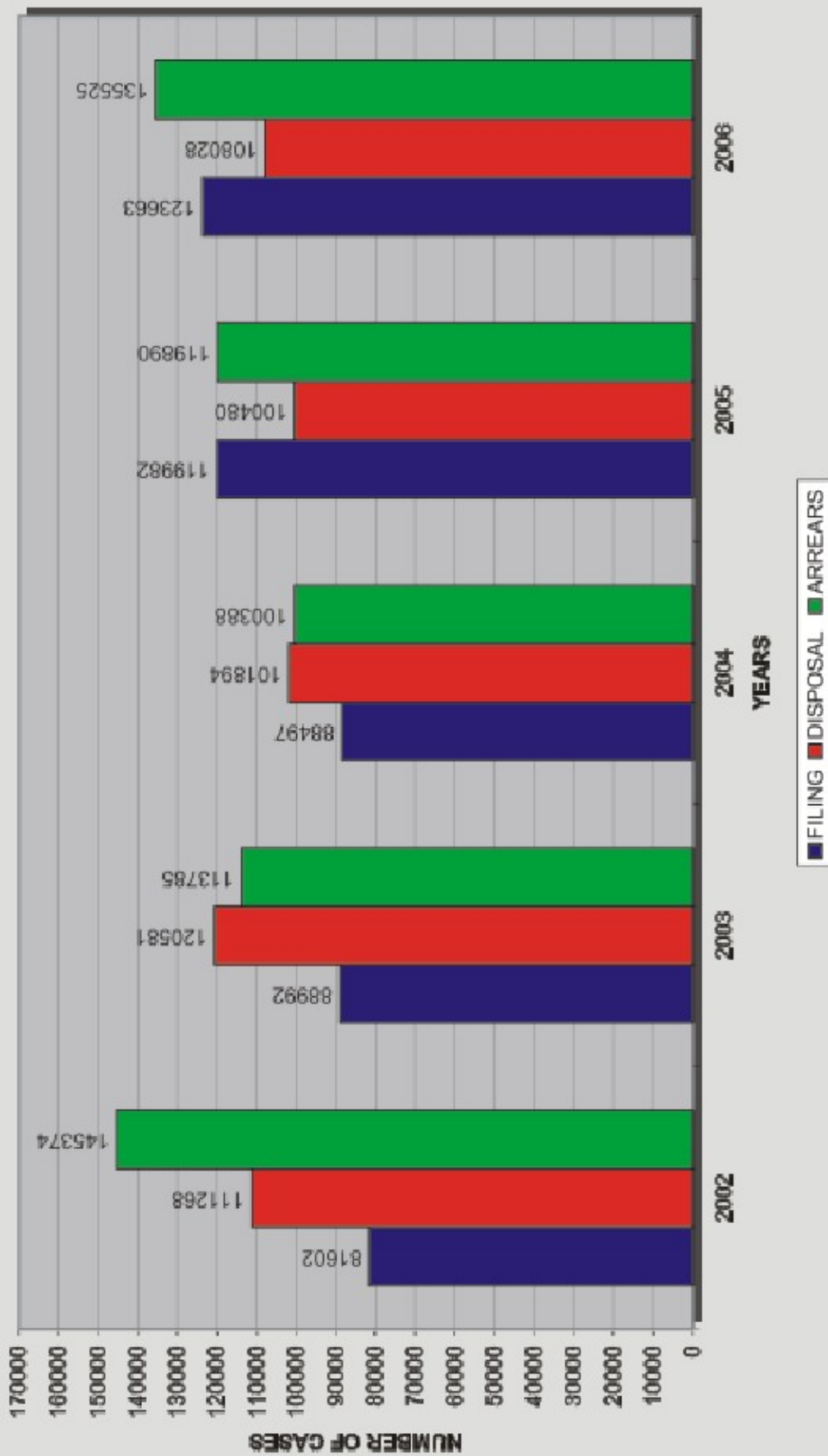
COMPANY SIDE

MAIN CASES				
COMPANY PETITION	558	128	72	614
APPLICATION IN LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS APPLICATION IN PETITION	1097	479	233	1343
CLAIM APPLICATION (M)	84	81	61	104
MATTER TRANSFERRED U/S 446 (3) OF COMPANIES ACT	-			-
COMPANY EXECUTION APPLICATION	5			5
CRIMINAL ORIGINAL (COMPANY)	61		1	60
CIVIL CONTEMPT PETITION (COMPANY)	21	3	1	23
CRIMINAL MISC. (COMPANY)	4			4
COMPANY APPEAL (SINGLE BENCH)	48	5	1	52
STAY MATTER(MISC.)				
TOTAL	1878	696	369	2205

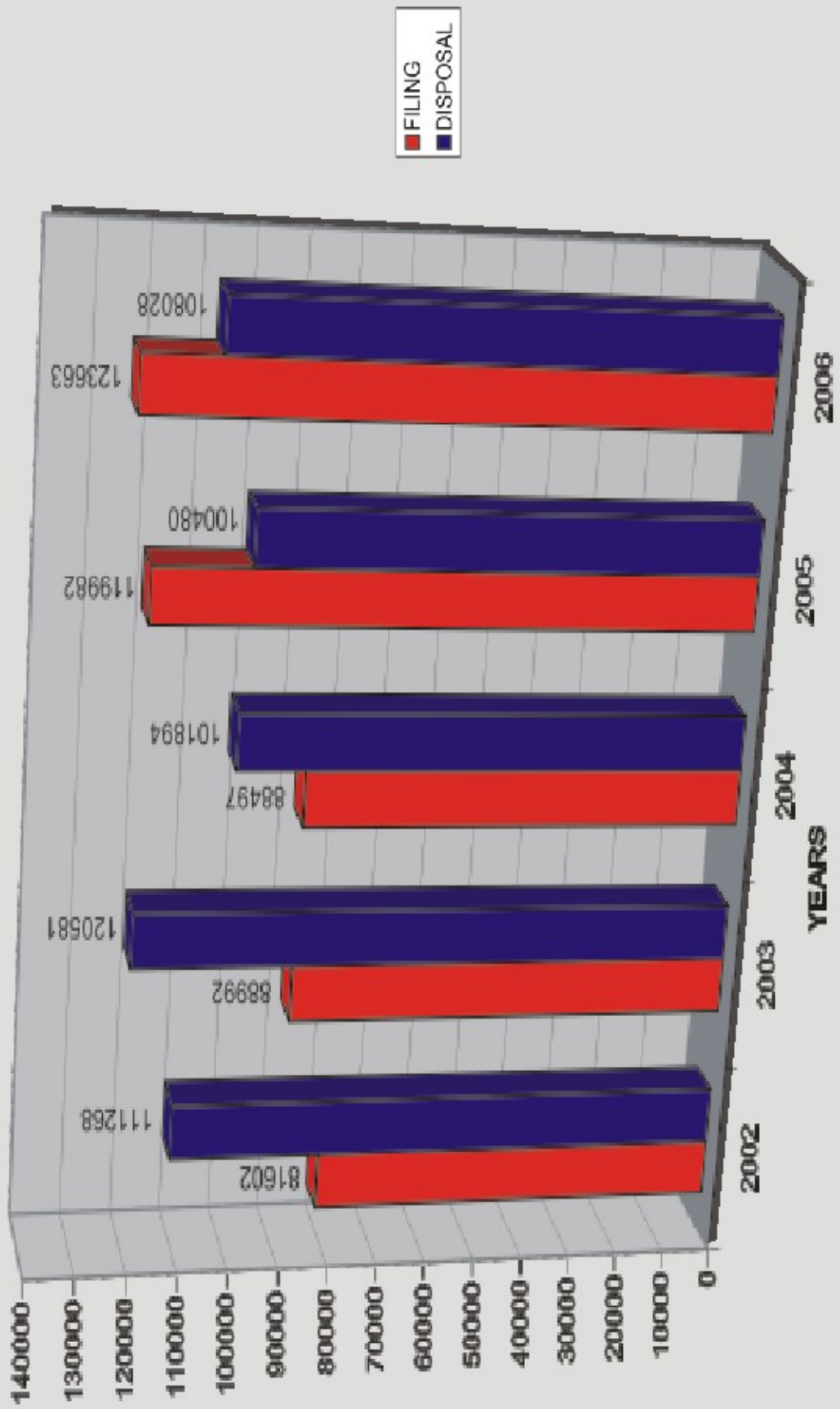
BAR CHART SHOWING STATISTICS ABOUT ARREARS OF CASES AND RELATIVE FILING & DISPOSAL FOR THE PERIOD 01-01-1997 TO 31-12-2001



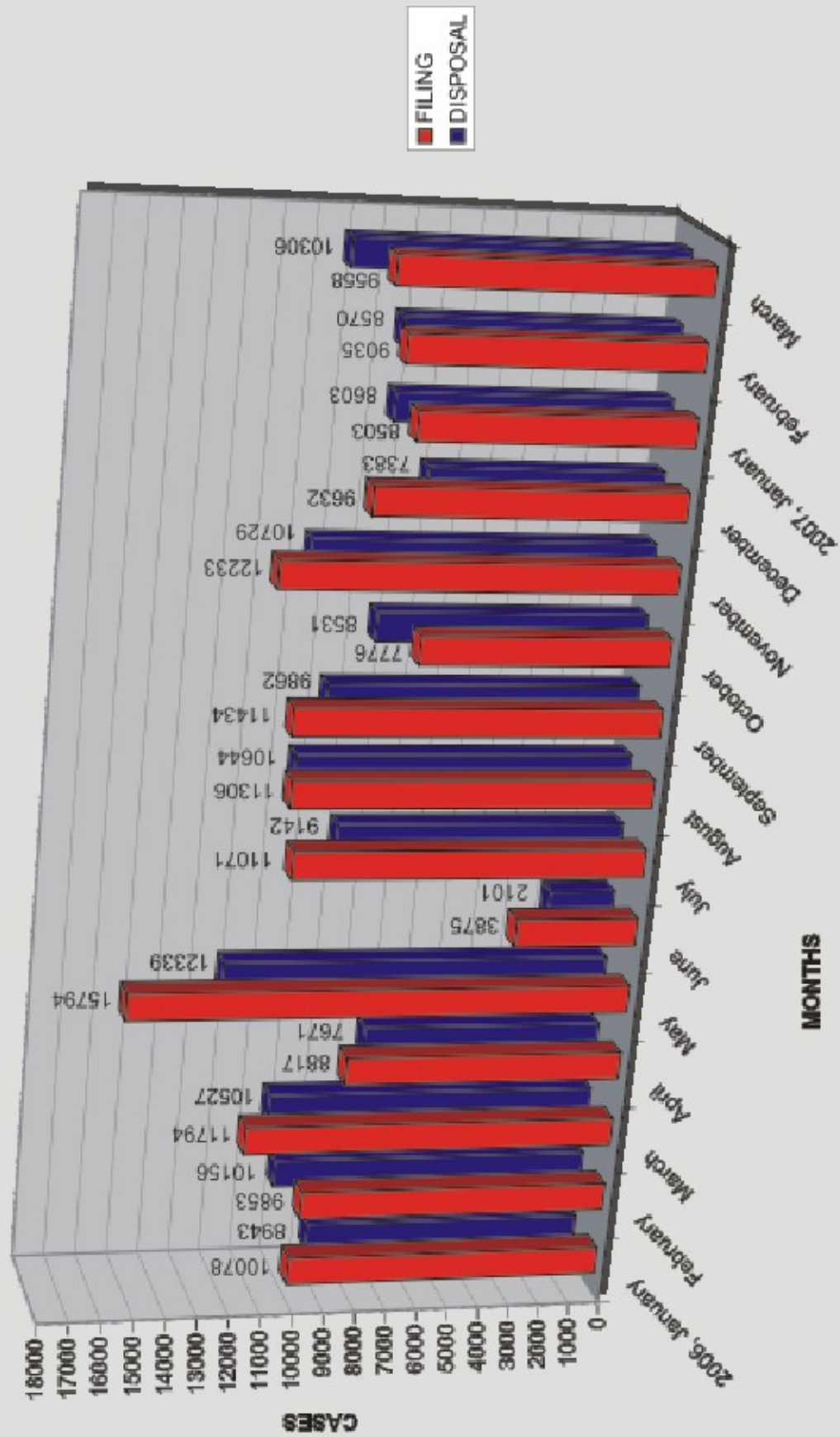
BAR CHART SHOWING STATISTICS ABOUT ARREARS OF CASES AND RELATIVE FILING & DISPOSAL FOR THE PERIOD 01-01-2002 TO 31-12-2006



**COMPARATIVE CHART OF FILING & DISPOSAL OF CASES
FROM 2002 TO 2006**

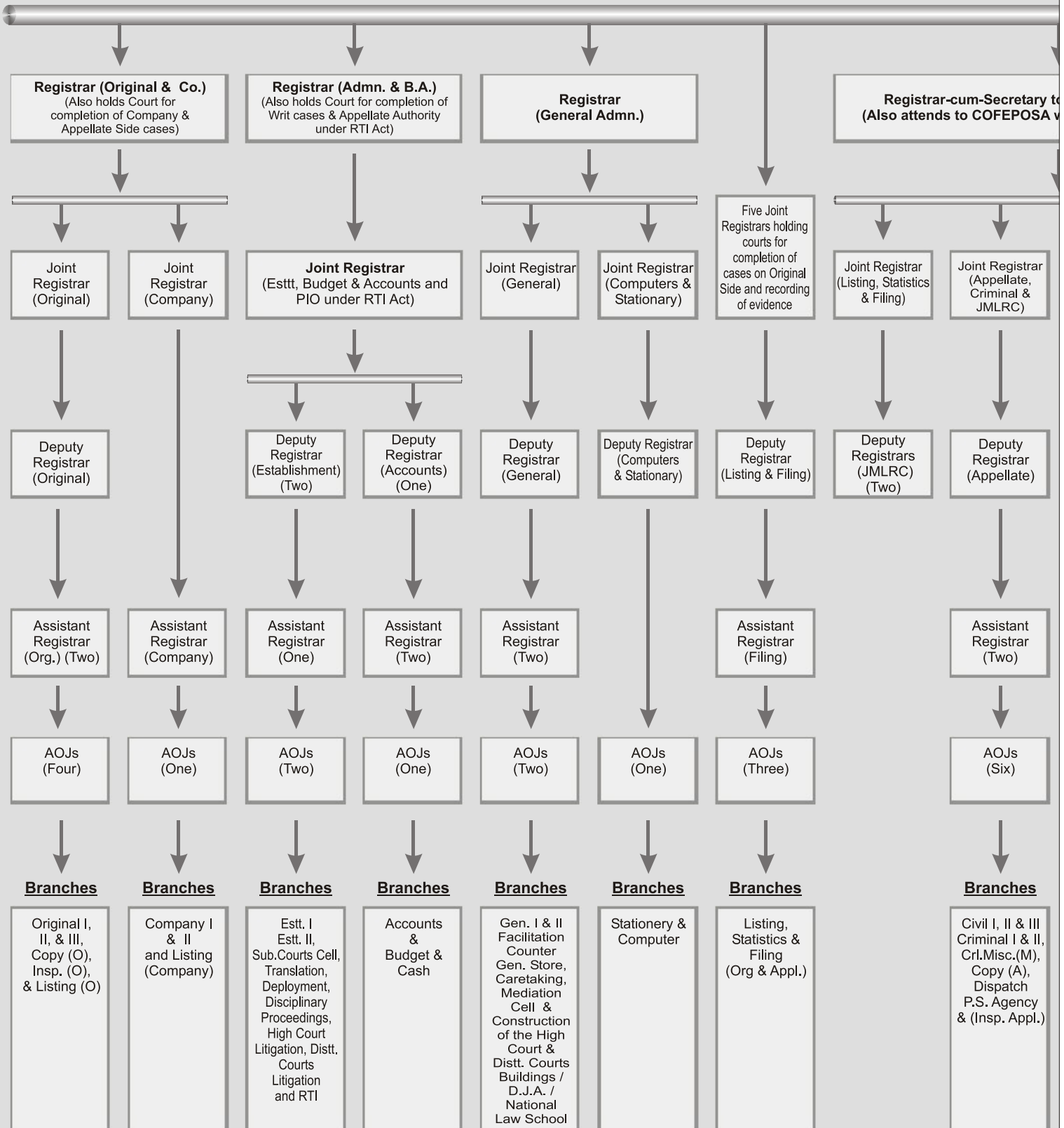


**MONTH-WISE CHART OF FILING & DISPOSAL OF CASES
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY, 2006 TO MARCH, 2007**

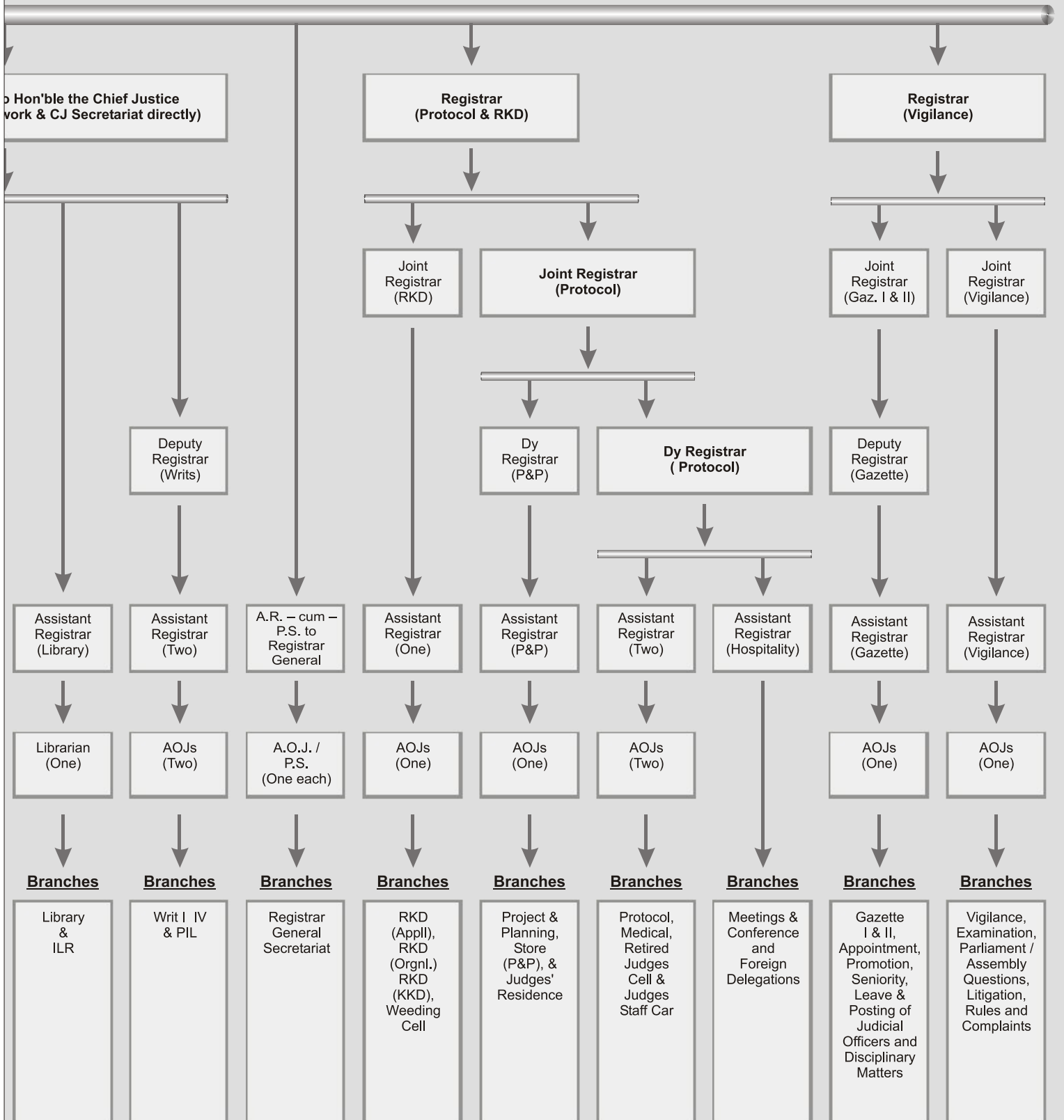


HIERARCHICAL CHART OF THE REGISTRY

REGISTRAR



GENERAL



*R*egistry is the administrative wing of the High Court. It comprises officers and subordinate support staff to assist the High Court in various functions. Presently, there are 1489 posts in the Registry of High Court of Delhi out of which 1239 permanent posts. The group-wise distribution of posts is as follows:-

Gazetted	- 197
Non-Gazetted	- 817
Class-IV	- 475
Total	- 1489

The post-wise break-up is as under:-

Sanctioned Strength of the various posts in the Registry of the High Court of Delhi as on 31.03.2007:-

Sr.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength
1.	Registrar General	1
2.	Registrar	6
3.	Joint Registrar	14
4.	Deputy Registrar	14
5.	Assistant Registrar	20
6.	Deputy Controller of Accounts	2
7.	Admn.Officer (Judl.)	38
8.	Court Master	40
9.	Private Secretary	61
10.	Librarian	1
11.	SAS Accountant	1
12.	Senior Judicial Assistant	172
13.	Senior Judicial Translator	9
14.	Reader	5
15.	Assistant Librarian	5
16.	Senior Personal Assistant	88
17.	Chief Cashier	1
18.	Court Officer	1
19.	Judicial Assistant	146
20.	Judicial Translator	11
21.	Personal Assistant	60
22.	Junior Judicial Assistant	182
23.	Restorer	40
24.	Chauffeur	67
25.	Despatch Van Driver (Rider)	1
26.	Despatch Rider	5
27.	Despatch Rider-cum- Process Server	13
28.	Gestetnor Operator Grade-I	10
29.	Gestetnor Operator Grade-II	6
30.	Usher	49
31.	Library Attendant	9
32.	Court Attendant	282
33.	Room Attendant	70
34.	Security Attendant	5
35.	Safaiwala	51
36.	Lawn Attendant	3
	TOTAL	1489

REGISTRAR GENERAL

1. Shri A.K. Pathak DHJS (28-02-06 to 06-01-07)
2. Shri Ajit Bharihoke DHJS (w.e.f. 06-01-07)

REGISTRARS

1. Shri Balram Chopra, Registrar (Original)
2. Shri V.P. Vaish, Registrar (Vigilance) DHJS (19-04-06 to 22-01-07)
3. Shri R.K. Gauba, Registrar (Vigilance) DHJS (w.e.f. 22-01-07)
4. Shri Kalam Singh, Registrar (Admn.)
5. Shri D.S.Bhandari, Registrar (General)
6. Shri D.K.Prasad, Registrar-cum-PPS to Hon'ble the Chief Justice
7. Shri D.K.Batra, Registrar (Record Room & Protocol)

JOINT REGISTRARS

1. Shri A.K.Gulati
2. Shri A.K.Mahajan
3. Shri Amar Nath, JR, DHJS
4. Shri J.P.S.Malik, JR, DHJS
5. Shri A.K.Sangar
6. Shri J.L.Kalra
7. Shri J.K.Aggarwal
8. Shri S.K.Sharma
9. Shri S.D.Sharma
10. Shri J.R.Aryan, JR, DHJS
11. Ms. Bimla Kumari, JR, DHJS
12. Ms. Renu Bhatnagar, JR, DHJS
13. Shri H.C.Suri
14. Shri Rattan Chand

DEPUTY REGISTRARS

1. Shri V.K.Gupta
2. Shri Ashok Kumar Sharma
3. Shri Girish Sharma
4. Shri P.S.Chaggar
5. Shri Ramesh Chand
6. Shri V.B.Aggarwal
7. Shri B.K.Nagpal
8. Shri M.K.Verma
9. Shri Gopal Krishan Sharma
10. Shri V.K.Kochhar
11. Shri S.R.Sharma
12. Shri V.K.Mittal
13. Ms. Sureksha Luthra
14. Shri S.P.Tara

ASSISTANT REGISTRARS/ DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Shri K.K.Nangia | 13. Shri Daya Nand |
| 2. Shri P.C.Jain | 14. Mr. R.Gopalan |
| 3. Shri V.Vishwanathan | 15. Mr. S.C.Sharma |
| 4. Shri S.K.Trikha | 16. Mr. K.K.Bhati, Assistant Registrar (Library) |
| 5. Shri Anil Koushal | 17. Mr. S.N.Ali |
| 6. Mr. R.P.Jain | 18. Mr. S.P.Singh |
| 7. Mr. P.K.Gupta | 19. Mr.G.S.Saini, Deputy Controller of Accounts |
| 8. Shri Lorren Bamniyal | 20. Mr.S.K.Dhingra, Deputy Controller of Accounts |
| 9. Shri Ram Moahan | 21. Mr. L.K.Phool, Officiating Assistant Registrar |
| 10. Shri Yash Pal | 22. Shri Sohan Singh (engaged as Consultant in the pay scale of Assistant Registrar) |
| 11. Ms. Anju Khurana | |
| 12. Mr. G.P.Vohra | |



Sitting from left, first row:

Sh. Amar Nath, J.R., Sh. A.K. Gulati, J.R., Sh. D.K. Batra, Registrar, Sh. D.S. Bhandari, Registrar, Sh. Balram Sh. D.K. Prasad, Registrar, Sh. R.K. Gauba, Registrar, Sh. A.K. Mahajan, J.R., Sh. J.P.S. Malik, J.R.

Standing from left, second row:

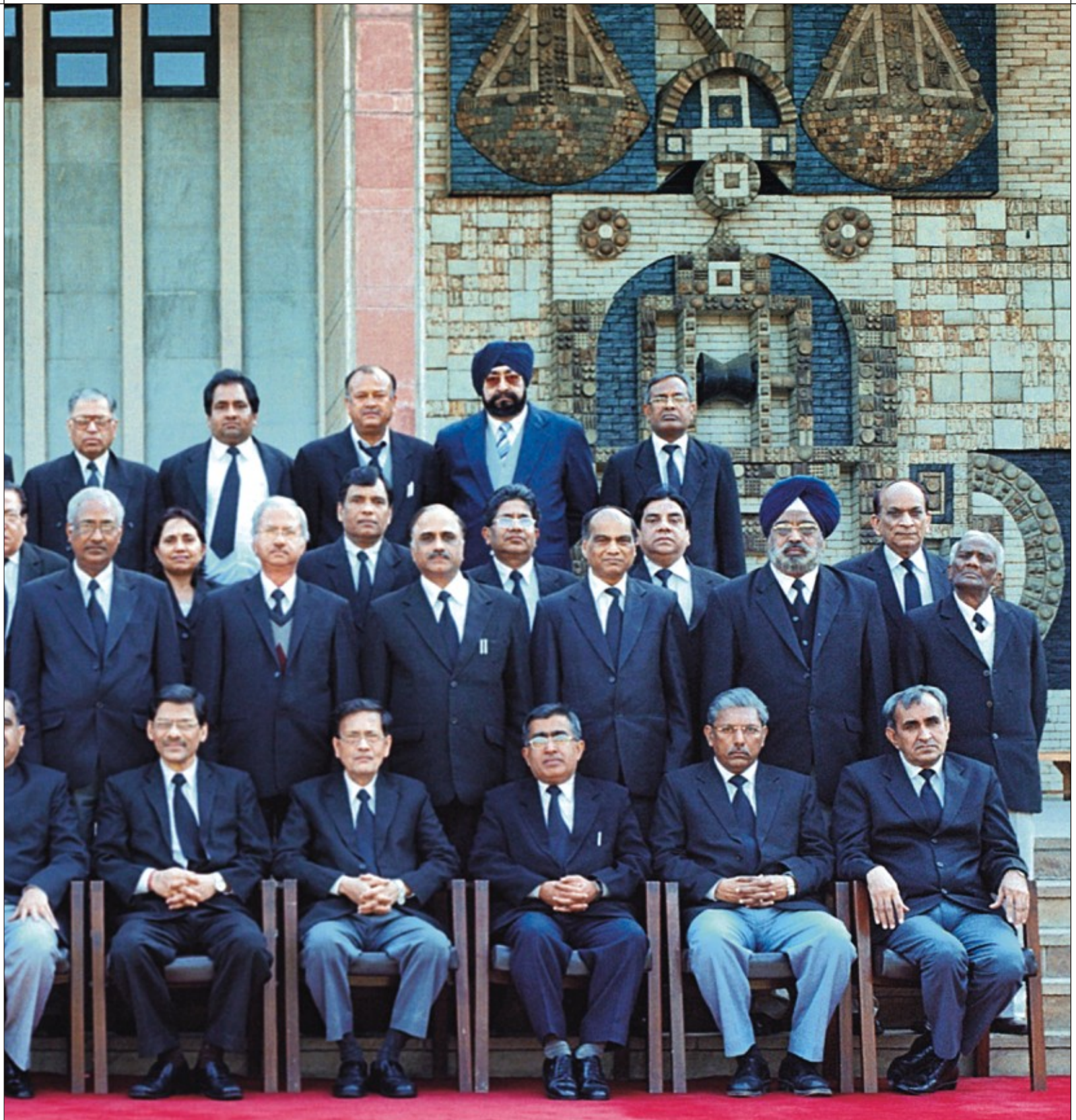
Sh. Ramesh Chand, D.R., Sh. Girish Sharma, D.R., Sh. Rattan Chand, J.R., Sh. J.R. Aryan, J.R., Sh. S.K. Sharma, J.R., Sh. H.C. Suri, J.R., Sh. V.K. Gupta, D.R., Sh. P.S. Chaggar, D.R., Sh. V.B. Aggarwal, D.R.

Standing from left, third row:

Sh. Yashpal, A.R., Sh. Anil Kaushal, A.R., Sh. P.C. Jain, A.R., Sh. V.K. Kochhar, D.R., Sh. M.K. Verma, D.R., Sh. V. Vishwanathan, A.R., Sh. P.K. Gupta, A.R., Sh. Ram Mohan, A.R., Sh. G.P. Vohra, A.R.

Standing from left, fourth row:

Sh. Lorren Bamniyal, A.R., Sh. Daya Nand, A.R., Sh. S.N. Ali, A.R., Sh. L.K. Phool, A.R., Sh. S.K. Dhingra, A.R., Sh. G.S. Saini, A.R.



Chopra, Registrar, Sh. Ajit Bharihoke, Registrar General (in center), Sh. Kalam Singh, Registrar,

ma, J.R., Sh. J.L. Kalra, J.R., Sh. A.K. Sangar, J.R., Sh. J.K. Aggarwal, J.R., Sh. S.D. Sharma,

, Sh. S.R. Sharma, D.R., Sh. B.K. Nagpal, D.R., Ms. Sureksha Luthra, D.R.,

A.R., Sh. K.K. Bhati, A.R., Sh. S.C. Sharma, A.R., Sh. Sohan Singh, Consultant,

1. The Chief Justice of the Court is the Administrative Head of the High Court, under Article 229 of the Constitution of India. To facilitate effective discharge of administrative responsibilities, the Chief Justice has formed various Committees of Hon'ble Judges, entrusting to each

Committee specific subjects for consideration, decision or advice. The Chief Justice has the prerogative to participate in the deliberations of any Committee. Administrative decisions are taken after considering the advice given by the concerned Committee.



View of Chief Justices' Larger Chamber

2. The Full Court, comprising of all sitting judges of the High Court, is entrusted with the duty to discharge certain functions, such as recruitment, terms and conditions of Delhi Judicial Service and Delhi Higher Judicial Service officers. The Full court approves the appointments, which are then recommended to the Lieutenant Governor. It also exercises

disciplinary and administrative control over the judges of the subordinate courts. Full court meetings are held from time to time. In many instances, proposals of different committees are discussed, and decisions are taken.

3. An Administrative Committee comprising seven Hon'ble Judges, including the Hon'ble Chief Justice



View of Judges' Lounge

and four senior-most Judges, deals with all major administrative decisions pertaining to superintendence & control over the subordinate courts on regular basis and also to ensure smooth functioning of the High Court and subordinate courts. The other important Committees include (i) Court complex wise Building Maintenance & Construction Committees (BMCs); (ii) Library Committee; (iii) Computer Committee; (iv) Committee to oversee training of judicial officers; (v) Committees for recruitment and service matters relating to judicial officers; (vi) Finance Committee (vii) Purchase Committees etc.

4. Administrative functions are carried out with the aid of a Registry which comprises of various branches. The

registry is headed by Registrar-General, traditionally a senior officer drawn on deputation from Delhi Higher Judicial Service. The Registrar-General, in turn, is assisted by various Registrars, presently six in number, one of whom, viz. Registrar (Vigilance) is also an officer of Delhi Higher Judicial Service while the rest are permanent encadred officers of the establishment of the registry.

5. The High Court is assisted by different cadres of officers and ministerial/secretarial or other staff appointed for the purpose. The appointments are made by the Chief Justice, in exercise of power vested in him under Article 229 of the Constitution of India, in accordance with the Delhi High Court Establishment (Appointment & Conditions of Service) Rules.



View of the Office of the Registrar General

6. The registry is divided into various branches, subject-wise, each branch headed by a Registrar who reports to the authorities through the Registrar-General. The Organizational Chart, depicting the hierarchy in the registry is given at page numbers 60-61.
7. The functions of main branches are described below:

ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH:

- To deal with all matters relating to personnel administration;
- To deal with departmental inquiries and follow up action including consequential litigation;
- To co-ordinate between the authorities of Govt. of NCT of Delhi and the subordinate courts.

ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH:

8. The Establishment Branch deals with

matters of personnel administration viz. matters regarding creation of posts, appointment, posting, transfer, promotion and routine service matters such as grant of leave, seniority, confirmation, retirement and holding of examinations for appointment of various categories of its employees within the parameters of rules framed in that regard, i.e. Delhi High Court Establishment (Appointment & Conditions of Service) Rules; Delhi High Court Staff (Seniority) Rules and Delhi High Court Officers & Servants (Salaries, Leave, Allowances & Pension) Rules. This branch also oversees litigation, departmental enquiries and follow-up action on these subjects. Arrangements for oath of Judges of the High Court and matters relating to confirmation, leave, nomination of



View of Establishment Branch

Judges to Advisory Boards and Tribunals, medical facilities to retired Judges, etc. are other subjects looked after by this branch.

9. A wing of Establishment Branch handles appointment of Gazetted Officers in the Subordinate Courts and functions in co-ordination with the authorities of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Subordinate Courts regarding creation/sanction of posts and all other works concerning Subordinate Courts.
10. During the last five years, the following activities took place:
 - ✧ Implementation of Assured Career Progression Scheme to the officials of this Court with effect i.e. from 9.8.1999;
 - ✧ Pay scale of Rs.8,000-13,500 (NF) has been granted (notionally with effect from 1.1.1996) and actually w.e.f. 3.10.2003 to the officials in

the pay scale of Rs.6500-10500, who rendered four years of service in the Grade;

- ✧ As part of action on the recommendations of Justice Shetty Commission report, Draft Rules in relation to the staff of the Subordinate Courts have been framed and are currently being processed for proposed implementation;
- ✧ In the wake of Resolution no. 9 (i) of Chief Justices' Conference 2002, Law Researchers have been engaged from amongst the eligible fresh Law Graduates (enrolled with the Bar Council of Delhi) to assist the Judges. This was done in the second term of 2006.
- ✧ Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules, 2006 were framed by the Court under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The applications received are dealt with by the officers designated as authorities under the enactment.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH:

11. This Branch deals with subjects like preparation of bills for drawal & disbursal of salary, stipend, T.A., L.T.C. Medical claims of Judges, officers and employees of the Court. This branch is responsible for calculation and recovery of income tax, maintenance of Provident Fund



View of Cash Branch

account, Service Books and payment of contributions to the Union Territory Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme; and managing advances (such as House Building, Car/Scooter, Festival advance) to employees, and allowances such as leave encashment etc. It also oversees office expenses such as those relating to maintenance of official vehicles, consumption of petrol, etc.

12. In 1990, computers were introduced in the Accounts Branch. As on date, all salary bills are prepared with the aid of software developed for the purpose. Records and accounts of all transactions are maintained and are subject to regular audit.

GENERAL BRANCH:

13. The General Branch oversees the Facilitation

counter, care-taking, stationery & stores, Mediation cell, building projects, their maintenance, computerization of courts etc.

14. The branch has been engaged in various building projects at different locations including High Court and District Court complexes

GENERAL BRANCH

- To oversee building projects, maintenance, care taking and stores of the High Court Building, Mediation Cell, etc;
- To supervise the works being carried out in the High Court vicinity i.e. Lawyers' Chamber, Parking Blocks, etc.;
- To supervise the Building Projects in the integrated complex for Delhi Judicial Academy, National Law Institute of Delhi and National Institute of Mediation and Conciliation;
- To maintain and supervise the work of Medical and Health Centre of Delhi High Court:



View of General Branch

at Rohini, Dwarka, Saket and Karkardooma and Family Courts at Janakpuri, Dheerpur, Vishwas Nagar, Saket & Rouse Avenue.

15. The facilities added in the High Court Complex during the last few years (2002-06) include a new Air-conditioned Filing Counter with Computer networking facilities, Computer Cell, Facilitation Centre, and new Lawyers' Chamber Block-II.

FILING AND LISTING BRANCH

- Receipt of writs, petitions, appeals, applications, etc. at the Filing Counter;
- To scrutinize matters before their registration.
- To prepare the Cause List;
- To supervise displaying of Cause List on the Notice Board and on the Internet;

FILING AND LISTING BRANCH:

16. The 'Filing and Listing Branches' of Delhi High Court are the hub and play a crucial role in the entire judicial activity of the Court. Every case is scrutinised thoroughly at the time of filing before its registration. The cause list is generated by the Listing Branch. The main and indispensable functions of the Listing Branch are preparation of Advance Cause List, Supplementary Lists, feeding of data on the basis of notes sent by the Court

Masters, Regular Matters List, old matters list (circulated for Thursdays).

17. Several measures have been adopted in the past five years to rationalize and streamline the process, from the stage of the Filing Counter till preparation of the Cause List. When a case is filed with an urgent application, a filing number for future reference is immediately furnished to the person presenting it.
18. To cope with explosion in the institution of new matters and to expedite the work, two counters, one for advocates and the other for the general public have been provided. In all criminal cases, requisite details like name of the trial court, case number, date of judgment, First Information Report (FIR) number etc.



External view of the Filing Counter

are fed into the computers. This facilitates segregation of connected appeals/matters arising out of the



A view of the Listing Branch

same FIR/judgment. The Listing Branch prepares and ensures printing of the cause list, which is a computerized process, except for a few categories where the marking of cases is manually done by the authorities. Even for such other categories, the branch is taking steps towards software development. The entire cause list is up linked on the internet every day. Copies of the cause lists are also displayed on notice boards in front of the Reception and the Filing Counter. To add quality, the advance cause list and the first supplementary list (which were hitherto cyclostyled) are now printed on Offset Printing Machines.

STATISTICAL CELL:

19. The Statistical Cell performs a very important role in the High Court Registry as it maintains data of day-to-day institution and disposal of cases as per the new nomenclature introduced in the wake of Report of

the Committee headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Aggarwal, Judge, Supreme Court (since retired) accepted by the Resolution adopted in Chief Justices' Conference held in October 2003.

20. Due to integration of various processes in the Court, monthly statements relating to institution, disposal and pendency of cases are prepared, and circulated to individual judges for efficient and effective monitoring,

STATISTICAL CELL

- To maintain data of day-to-day institution and disposal of cases.
- To compile data of quarterly, half yearly and yearly basis for being sent to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Ministry of Law and Justice.

and judicial case management.

21. The data is also compiled on quarterly, half yearly and yearly basis and periodically sent to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Government departments like Ministry of Law & Justice and Government of NCT of Delhi.

RECORD ROOM:

22. The High Court is a Court of Record. This means that it maintains the records and files of every case instituted, pending and decided by it. Docket explosion (i.e. large volume of

case load) poses a continuous challenge for the archiving and periodic retrieving cases. The record room houses files of all decided cases. Systems have been developed over the period of time to enable Courts and litigants to access such files as efficiently as possible.



View of Record Room

23. Decided cases, after completion of appropriate record keeping processes by dealing Assistants in the concerned branches, are sent to the Record Room for storage. On receipt of the decided case from the judicial branch, a Certificate to the effect that 'the case is fit for consignment to the Record Room', issued by the Branch Incharge is verified and the case file is cross checked, and then entered in a Register. It is then archived.
24. The main Record Room of cases decided finally by the Court is housed in the premises of the High Court. The records of old cases up to 1985 are preserved in Record Room at the Karkardooma Court Complex. The records for the years 1986 to 1990 are being shifted to that location. On 31.12.2006 the record room, contained 13,20,000 files. These included 7,20,000 files (approx.) in the Record room of the High Court, and 600,000 files (approx.) in the Karkardooma court complex. About 100 requests for inspections, and court requisitions received in both the

record rooms are processed every day.

25. Whenever requisitioned by various Courts including the Supreme Court of India, or for purposes of issuing certified copies or inspection, the file is retrieved, and after use returned to its assigned place.
26. The records at Karkardooma Record Room (i.e. Upto 1985) are being scanned/digitised to facilitate electronic preservation. This eliminates the need to routinely access original records. Civil Writ records from 1952 to 1987, Civil Suit records from 1966 to 1980 and Civil Revision records for the years 1966 and 1967 have been scanned and digitized.

GAZETTE BRANCH:

27. The High Court, as per Article 235 of the Constitution, has control over the subordinate courts in Delhi. For effective discharge of this responsibility, the High Court registry

GAZETTE BRANCH

- To deal with service matters of all the Judicial Officers;
- To deal with matters relating to Delhi Judicial Academy which imparts training to newly appointed or in service, judicial officers and members of ministerial staff of subordinate courts and High Court;
- To make arrangements for convening Full Court Meetings and Administrative Committee Meetings in connection with Administrative Matters;

includes two very important branches viz. Gazette Branch and Vigilance Branch.

28. The Gazette Branch deals with the service matters of all the Judicial Officers, as also the Special Metropolitan/Municipal Magistrates who are appointed pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court given in the case of *Kadra Pahadia v. State of Bihar* [1997(M) SCC 287 decided on 19.03.1997] and *Almitra H. Patel v. Union of India* [2000(2) SCC 679 decided on 15.02.2000] to deal with challans sent by traffic police, State Transport Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council.
29. The matters dealt by this branch include appointments, postings, promotions, superannuation, sending on deputation, cases under the conduct rules etc. and making of nomination of the judicial officers for

training courses organized by different institutions including National Judicial Academy & Delhi Judicial Academy for the in-service judicial officers.

30. At present, the total sanctioned strength of the Judicial Officers is 175 posts in Delhi Higher Judicial Service with 20 ex-cadre posts for manning the Fast Track Courts and 220 posts in Delhi Judicial Service. Officers of



View of Gazette Branch

Delhi Higher Judicial Service are generally posted as Additional District & Sessions Judges or presiding officers of different tribunals e.g. Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Rent Control Tribunal, Industrial Tribunal, Labour Court etc. The Officers of Delhi Judicial Service are posted as Civil Judges, Metropolitan Magistrates, Rent Controller etc. The working strength as on 31.03.2007 is 157 Additional District and Sessions Judge level officers and 158 Civil Judge/

Magistrate level officers.

31. Special Metropolitan Magistrates are appointed to deal with traffic offences, offences under municipal laws and offences such as littering in public, etc. The service conditions of these magistrates are governed by the Delhi Petty Offences (Trial by Special Metropolitan Magistrates) Rules. In accordance with its stipulations, retired & qualified government servants are engaged on year to year basis till the maximum age of 65 years.
32. The Gazette Branch compiles materials and documents for consideration by the Full Court Meetings and Administrative Committee Meetings in which administrative matters pertaining to the judicial officers, subordinate Courts and administrative branches of the Court are considered.
33. During past about four years the Branch has computerized data pertaining to all judicial officers, i.e. their dates of appointment, promotion, posting, attaining the age of superannuation, grant of selection grade/super time scale; the Annual Confidential Remarks, educational qualifications acquired, etc.
34. The process of subject-wise classification of Minutes of Full Court Meeting and Administrative Committee Meetings (right from the beginning) has recently been undertaken, which will make available quick references to such past decisions through use of key-words.

VIGILANCE BRANCH

- To process the complaints against Officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service, Delhi Judicial Service, Special Metropolitan Magistrates, etc.;
- To facilitate the conduct of examination of Delhi High Judicial Service and Delhi Judicial Service, etc.;
- To oversee progress of cases (filed in Supreme Court or High Court) where the High Court policies or administrative decisions are in issue.
- To process amendments in High Court Rules and orders and Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules 1967, and other statutory provisions;

VIGILANCE BRANCH:

35. The primary function of this Branch is to deal with complaints against Officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service, Delhi Judicial Service and Special Metropolitan Magistrates. Such complaints are examined and placed before the respective Inspecting Judges for consideration and directions. The Branch implements the orders of the Inspecting Judges, the Chief Justice or the Full Court. The Branch processes complaints received against Officers/officials of Delhi High Court and its Subordinate Courts in vigilance matters.
36. The branch facilitates holding of examination for recruitment of officers to the Delhi Higher Judicial Service, Delhi Judicial Service and departmental tests for probationary officers of Delhi Judicial Service. In the last five years, four Delhi Judicial Service Examinations and one Delhi Higher Judicial Service Examination

were conducted.

37. The Vigilance Branch also works as the Litigation Branch to oversee progress of cases (filed in Supreme Court or High Court) where the High Court policies or administrative decisions are in issue.

38. The branch processes the amendments in the High Court Rules & Orders and Delhi High Court (Original Side) Rules, 1967 as also assists in the framing of Rules under such other statutory provisions which empower the High Court to frame rules.

39. In addition to notifying amendments in Rules made from time to time by this Court, the Delhi High Court (Right to Information) Rules, 2006, and Mediation & Conciliation Rules, 2004, have also been handled by the Branch. Some important matters presently being handled by the branch include framing of:-

(a) Amendment to the High Court

Rules & Orders and Delhi High Court (Original side) Rules, 1967 pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002;

(b) Rules under section 34 of Advocates Act, 1961;

(c) Rules under Section 9, 11, 82 & 84 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996;

(d) Rules under Section 122 of Code of Civil Procedure for ensuring expeditious trial and disposal of cases; and

(e) Rules as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 2.8.2005 reported in (2005) 6 SCC 344 Salem Advocate Bar Association, Tamil Nadu Vs. Union of India.

40. For consideration of amendment in Rules/framing of Rules, meetings of Rules Committee constituted by the Court under Section 123 Civil Procedure Code, and of the Judicial Reforms Committee are convened by



OLDEST EMPLOYEES OF HIGH COURT, SERVING FROM 1965-1966 ONWARDS

Sitting from left: Sh. Bal Krishan Nagpal, DR, Sh. R.P. Sharma, AOJ, Sh. S.K. Sood, AOJ, Sh. V.B. Aggarwal, DR, Sh. J.N. Rai, Court Master,

Standing from left: Sh. Sh. V.K. Rao, Court Master, Sh. Gopal Krishan Sharma, DR, Sh. Rattan Chand, JR, Sh. S.K. Trikha, AR, Sh. Kamlesh Cand, AOJ

The era of Computerization in Delhi High Court started in November, 1988 with one HCL AT 386 machine, having 6 dumb terminals and one 132 Column Dot Matrix Printer. The system was used for entering data pertaining to the decided cases of Delhi High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under the guidance and supervision

of Mr.Justice B.N.Kirpal and Mr.Justice Mahinder Narain.

Thereafter from time to time necessary infrastructure including hardware were augmented and at present this Court has and utilizes the following hardware in Local Area Networks (both Wired and Wi Fi) on uninterrupted power supply basis.

Description	Number
Desktops PCs	200
Server System for the Computer Cell	7
Desktops for the Computer Cell	10
HP 1160 Laserjet Printers	215
WePHQ 1070 + DX Dot Matrix Printers	10
Desktops for Judges	36
Colour Laserjet Printer	1
Colour Photo Laserjet Printer	1

Besides the above hardware, which is in use in the Registry of this Court, the Judges have been provided the following items to facilitate for expeditious disposal of cases.

1. Desktops at residential offices;
2. Sony Digital Voice Recorder IC SX25 with Dragon Naturally Speaking Software (Professional) Voice Recognition Software.

Highlights of 2006

The Judges were provided Tablet PCs while working on the dais (with WI FI facility) for making note of arguments, citations and other legal research work with the aid of Internet.

The Court was connected by Video Linkage Facility with the District Court Complexes at Patiala House, Tis Hazari, Karkardooma and Rohini and also with



View of Computer Branch

COMPUTER BRANCH

- Purchase/procurement of hardware and software for being used in High Court;
- To supervise the digitization project undertaken for digitization of the old records;
- Conceptualization and implementation of computerization programmes in the High Court.
- Overseeing integration of all processes with computerization in the Court.

the Central Jail. This facilitates connectivity of the High Court, at any one point of time, with any of the three places out of the above mentioned complexes including the Central Jail.

For the facility of advocates / general litigants at large, Intelli Digital Display Boards were installed, displaying the hearing status of the cases in various Courts of Delhi High Court. This assures the user information about the status of the

case being heard, in any court room of the High Court, through the medium of internet. The user or litigant has to access the homepage of the Court, and then access the Digital display board, whenever the court is in session.

Digitization

The High Court, in 2006, started digitizing its decided cases. The work is in progress and 46,146 decided writ petitions of the period 1952 to 1987 containing total 46,70,862 pages were scanned by the end of February, 2007. Certified copies are being prepared and issued subject to availability of the digitized data.

Once complete, digitization is expected to revolutionize access to records, and minimize delays in securing documents, orders and judgments from decided and pending cases. The process

will assure protection of documents, and at the same time optimize retrieval time.

Internet access

The court website www.delhihighcourt.nic.in, hosts a variety of information. These include:

1. Display Board Information
2. Daily Cause Lists
3. Advance Cause List
4. Case Categorization Information
5. Case Status



View of digital display board showing status of cases listed in various Courts.



View of home page of Delhi High Court web site

- a) Status of cases
- b) Orders, Judgments search by text
6. Judgewise Orders & Judgments retrieval
7. Certified Copies status
8. Court Rules
9. Forms
10. Advocate's Code
11. Nominated Counsel List
12. Tender Information
13. Recruitment
14. Sitting Hon'ble Judges Information

15. Former Hon'ble Judges Information

16 History of Delhi High Court

Case status information is also available on telephone through Interactive Voice Response System.

To facilitate the litigants, the Court issues certified copies of day to day orders and judgments by using Digital Signatures and effort is made to deliver certified copies filed on urgent basis, the day after submission of applications, subject to availability of data on the server.

The High Court Medical and Health Centre and Delhi High Court Mediation and Consultation Centre have been fully computerized.

The Reception Office has been computerized and is generating Entry Passes for the visitors. A regular and proper database relating to visitors is being maintained.

Use of computers in the Registry of the Court

Insofar as the usage of computers by the Registry is concerned, it is being utilized for the following:

1. Filing of cases at filing counter.
2. Registration of cases at filing counter.
3. Allocation of cases to the Courts depending upon categorization of cases.
4. Cause List generation (daily and advance)
5. Listing of all appeals/applications filed by any co-accused.
6. Statistical Reports
7. Case status on Internet
8. Cause list on Internet
9. Orders and Judgments on Internet

10. Generation of routine letters, bail orders, anticipatory bail orders etc.

11. Payroll Accounting Systems.

12. Issuance of Certified Copy by using Digital Signature

13. Issuance of uncertified copy.

14. Internet facility to Hon'ble Judges and Officers in Chambers and at their residences.

15. Availability of Digital Display Board's information on Delhi High Court website.

FUTURE PLANNING

1. Switching over of the existing Fox Pro to Oracle Database.
2. Scrutiny of cases with the assistance of Computers
3. Automatic allocation of cases to various courts electronically.
4. Making available digitally signed certified copies through internet for the purpose of filing appeals, revisions etc.
5. (i) Installation of 'E-Kiosk' for providing this Court's web based information to the general public visiting Delhi High Court premises is in advance stages.
(ii) Installation of 'E-Attendance Recording System', which is at an advanced stage of implementation.
(iii) Installation of Physical Access Control System, which too is in an advanced stage of implementation.
6. Switching over from the existing Linux Operating System to Windows Operating System.
7. E-Filing of cases.
8. Digitization of pending cases at the Filing Counter.

In 1952, a Circuit Bench of Punjab High Court started functioning from Delhi. The small Bar Association of the Circuit Bench at Delhi, having less than eighty members, was part of the Bar Association of Punjab High Court.

Except for a couple of lawyers practicing before the Circuit Bench, lawyers of Delhi District Court Bar used to appear before the Circuit Bench, which was for convenience of lawyers, located in a bungalow on Rajpur Road, near the Tis Hazari District Courts.

A Joint Secretary used to be elected by the Punjab High Court Bar at Chandigarh, from amongst lawyer

members practicing before the Delhi Circuit Bench, to look after the affairs of the small Bar of the Circuit Bench.

It was a closely-knit Bar where members felt that they were members of an extended family. The Bar was in its formative stage as far as legal expertise of the members was concerned.

Senior members of the Bar used to encourage the juniors. It was not patronage, but encouragement which the junior members got from the seniors. Members were well known to one another. In case of need, the seniors would extend help spontaneously. Perhaps, small membership was the reason for a highly close relationship.



View of the Office of Delhi High Court Bar Association



Delhi High Court Bar Association Executive Committee 2005-2006

Sitting (Left to right):

Ms. Meera Bhatia (Lady Member Executive), Sh. J.P. Sengh (Vice President), Sh. A.S. Chandhok (President),
Ms. Sujata Kashyap (Treasurer), Sh. J.K. Seth (Senior Member Executive)

Standing 1st Row (Left to right):

Sh. Saundarya Singh (Member Executive), Sh. Anil Gautam (Joint Secretary), Sh. Ajay Goswami (Member
Executive), Sh. Kirti Uppal (Hony. Secretary), Sh. Ravi Kant Chadha (Senior Member Executive), Ms.
Manisha Tyagi (Member Executive)

Standing 2nd Row (Left to right):

Sh. K.K. Manan (Member Executive above 25 years), Sh. Shyam Moorjani (Member Executive), Sh. Mohit
Gupta (Member Executive), Sh. Vinay Bhasin (Senior Member Executive, Co-opted)



View of the Bar Room

As time rolled on, the experience and membership of the Bar grew. Today it is one of the best Bar Associations in the country.

Judges seek assistance from the Bar Association on all issues concerning lawyers. The annual calendar of the Court, issues concerning operation of the new High Court building and other infrastructural facilities, norms for allotment of chambers etc., are some concerns in which active cooperation of the Bar is elicited. The Bar has been assertive, yet co-operative. The Bench has always appreciated its efforts. Many of its office bearers have been appointed to the Bench of Court, from where further elevations resulted in appointments as Chief Justices. Many of them were appointed to the Supreme Court, and two rose to occupy the highest position of Chief Justice of India. The recently retired (in January 2007) Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal, was at one point of time the Secretary and later President of

Delhi High Court Bar Association. Justice Hardyal Hardy, President of the Association, Justice S.N. Shankar, President of the Association, Justice M.K. Chawla, Secretary of the Association, Justice Yogeshwar Dayal and Justice Dalip K. Kapur were office bearers of Delhi High Court Bar Association, as was Justice R.S. Narula, who became the Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court and Acting Governor of

Punjab thereafter. Justice Arun Kumar was the Secretary and then President of the Delhi High Court Bar Association. Other members include Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, who are (now Judges of the Supreme Court), Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijender Jain, the Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar, recently appointed the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, and an overwhelming number of the sitting Judges of the Court. Three of



View of Bar Canteen



View of Ladies Bar Room

its lady members are currently adorning the Bench.

Other stalwarts who were office bearers of the Bar Association include late Gurbachan Singh and late R.K. Makhija. Shri P.N. Lekhi and Shri Dinesh Mathur, who were and are well-known and well respected seniors counsel.

The Bar Association periodically organizes seminars and discussions to instill and stimulate the academic interest of its members. Its members have held blood donation camps and donated blood for the needy. Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre is another feather in the cap of the Association.

In cases of unexpected crises and emergencies, the Association extends financial and other help to its deserving members and their dependents.

The Association has played a vital role in the development programmes of the High Court. It has played a vital role in allotment of land by the Government for

expansion of the High Court complex and construction of lawyers' chambers. Another example is the recent allotment of about three acres of land by the Government.

The High Court Bar now has an additional Bar Room for lady members; Executive Centre with cubicles for lawyers; and a library in the Chamber Block. It has proposed more common consultation rooms for members. It has played a constructive role in planning and implementing all welfare measures meant for the court and the public alike, whether it is the cafeteria, parking space, public utilities, health centre etc., etc.

The Delhi High Court Bar is arguably the only Bar Association which plays an independent role, and critiques the High Court and its functioning, even while assimilating critical comment from the Bench. It fosters the ideals of courage and nobility, and underlines the dignity of the Bar and the Court.



View of the Bar Library

A. *Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre*

Mediation today is widely accepted mode of dispute resolution, very effective in certain types of cases. In the beginning of 2006, the idea to commence Mediation in the High Court of Delhi with the active involvement of the Members of Bar Association took shape. Previously Mediation was conducted by serving Judicial Officers, in the Delhi Mediation Centre, at the District Court. An instant start with active involvement of the Bar was the result. A Supervising Committee, comprising Judges of the High Court, President and Vice President of the Bar Association, and the Additional Solicitor General was formed. The Committee immediately took up the following tasks:

- (1) Formation of a curriculum and development of Mediators through training.
- (2) Development of physical infrastructure and formal establishment of the Centre.

This innovative venture met with the active involvement and participation of the Bar. It began to show results in a very short span of time.

Apart from dispute resolution, the primary objective of the Centre was also to train lawyers in Mediation in the most competent and efficient manner. The

Supervisory Committee, under Chairmanship of Justice Manmohan Sarin, initiated the process from the inception, in fact even before the infrastructure came to be set up. The First Introductory Training Workshop was held during March 17 to 19, 2006 in which Judges on the Committee and 35 lawyers participated. This was followed by the Second Introductory Training Workshop held during May 26 - 28, 2006, in which another set of 30 lawyers were trained with a follow-up training session for those who had attended the First Introductory Training Workshop. During these Workshops, professionally trained Mediators from Gujarat and Chennai imparted quality training. Workshops were graced by Justice K.G. Balakrishnan (the present Chief Justice of India), Justice S.B. Sinha and Justice Markandey Katju, Judges of the Supreme Court of India. The Workshops were attended by Senior Advocates, Advocates at the middle level as well as young advocates with experience of over five years at the Bar.

The Mediation Centre was formally inaugurated on 26th May, 2006, before which successful training sessions were concluded and Mediators had been made ready to do the job.

The Third Introductory Training Workshop as well as First Advance Training Workshop was held between September 22 and 24, 2006, at the ASSOCHAM premises, New Delhi.



Photograph of inauguration of Delhi High Court Mediation Center by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markandeya Katju, Judge Supreme Court of India



Photograph of Inauguration of the Introductory and First Advance Mediation Training Workshop on 22nd September 2006 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Presently Chief Justice of India.



Mediation training workshop held in 2007

The Fourth Mediation Training Workshop was conducted by the Centre between February 15 and 17, 2007. The main object of this workshop was to involve Advocates, Legal Advisors, Executives of statutory bodies and Public Sector Undertakings, to bring disputes involving such public bodies within the Mediation fold.

A large proportion-21% of cases pending in the High Court are from this segment. A major deterrent experienced, and apprehension voiced by the participants, was fear of possible departmental action or vigilance inquiry in cases resolved through Mediation. The Chief Vigilance Commissioner who was a participant, assured that this aspect had been examined, and that instructions or circulars would be issued clarifying that Mediation as a method of Alternative Dispute

Resolution deserved encouragement and recommending that it may be followed by Government departments, public sector undertakings, etc.

The High Court Mediation Centre today has 108 lawyers, who have received Introductory Training in Mediation; nearly 32 of them have undergone Advance Mediation Training.

The Mediators comprise about ten senior advocates and about fifty others with 15 to 20 years' practice. Several Senior Advocates participating in the Mediation, do so *pro bono*.

The Bar and the Bench have responded positively to the Mediation effort. Within a short span of less than a year, about 730 matters were referred to the Centre for mediation, out of which 135 cases have been successfully concluded



View of mediation in progress in Delhi High Court



View of Delhi Legal Services Authority Office at Shahid Bhagat Singh Place

and settled. Each of the referred cases, on an average, results in settlement in about three to five other connected cases. The cases include commercial disputes, partnership disputes, property disputes, Criminal cases under Section 498-A, Indian Penal Code, matrimonial disputes, industrial and labour disputes, and disputes involving Municipal and local bodies such as Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Transport Corporation.

B. Legal Services and Lok Adalats: Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee

The Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee was set up under Section 8A of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred as the 'Act') by the Delhi Legal Services Authority.

Legal services authorities are constituted under the Act, for providing free and competent legal services to the disadvantaged sections of society, aimed

at equalizing opportunities to secure justice. The committee operated from three chambers in the Delhi High Court Lawyers' Chambers, till inauguration of separate offices; it shifted to the new office at No. 59 to 66B, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Place, Gole Market, New Delhi. The committee works in association with National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) as well as Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA).

The founder Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, (formerly Judge High Court of Delhi, and now judge of the Supreme Court of India). Mr. Justice Vijender Jain, (presently Chief Justice of Punjab & Haryana High Court) chaired the committee till 9th April 2006. Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma was the Chairman of the Committee till he took over as Chief Justice. Presently Mr. Justice Manmohan Sarin has been nominated as the Chairman of the Committee after the appointment of Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar, as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court.

Entitlement to legal services

The categories of persons entitled to legal services under Section 12 of the Act include members of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe; a victim of trafficking in human beings or begar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution; a woman or a child; a person with disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights

and Full Participation) Act, 1995, which include persons suffering from blindness, low vision, hearing impairment, locomotor disability, mental retardation or mental illness; a person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or an industrial workman; or those in custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, or in a juvenile home within the meaning of clause (j) of section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, or in psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987; or one whose annual income 'from all Sources' does not exceed Rs.50,000/-.

Functions of the Committee Legal services.

The term "Legal Services" under Section 2(c) includes advice or service on any legal issue in the conduct of any case or other legal proceeding before any Court or other authority or tribunal. The Committee has on its panel 658 experienced Advocates for providing legal services. In 2003, legal aid was provided to 108 persons. Such figures were 96 in 2004 and 123 in 2005.

In 2006, the committee received 519 applications seeking legal aid; after screening, 215 were found eligible, and granted legal aid. This figure 215 included members of Scheduled castes/ tribes, women and handicapped persons. The committee disbursed Rs. 2,17,205 in 2006 as fees payable to lawyers.

Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats are organized periodically, by the Committee under Sections 19 & 20 of the Act to resolve disputes in pending appeals in motor accident claim cases, pending as well as pre-litigative bank recovery matters, electricity bill disputes, matrimonial cases, DDA and MCD matters etc. In 2005, Lok Adalats were organized on 9.04.2005, 17.04.2005 and 12.11.2005. Out of 758 cases referred 335 were settled. Resultantly, in this process disputes pertaining to amounts claimed by banks to the tune of Rs. 39,89,13,616/- (Rupees Thirty Nine Crores Eighty Nine Lacs Thirteen Thousand Six Hundred Sixteen) were settled. Likewise, disputes worth Rs. 2,88,47,154/- (Rupees Two Crores Eighty Eight Lacs Forty Seven Thousand One Hundred Fifty Four) relating to utilities such as electricity companies, were settled. In motor accident claim cases, compensation of Rs. 42,56,000/- (Rupees Forty Two Lacs Fifty Six Thousand) was distributed among the claimants in motor accident claims and the total settlement amount was to the tune of Rs.43,76,57,661/-.

2006

During 2006, Lok Adalat was held on 20.08.2006. The table below shows data of cases resolved. Disputes relating to Rs. 13,73,64,727.83 (Rupees Thirteen Crores Seventy Three Lacs Sixty Four Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty Seven and Eighty Three Paise) concerning bank claims were settled. In motor accident claim cases, insurance companies distributed compensation to the tune of Rs. 12,66,450 (Rupees Twelve Lacs Sixty

Six Thousand Four Hundred Fifty). In electricity disputes, the settlement pertained to an amount of Rs.

55,77,957.48 (Rupees Fifty Five Lacs Seventy Seven Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Seven and Forty Eight Paisa).

TABLE

STATEMENT OF CASES SETTLED IN THE LOK ADALAT HELD ON 20.08.2006

SETTLED			
TOTAL CASES REFERRED	PRE-LITIGATIVE CASES	DISPUTES IN COURTS	TOTAL
599	173	72	245

Settlement through Mediation

The Committee, of late has been engaging itself in mediation/ conciliation at pre-litigative stage as well as in pending cases. 21 cases were settled in 2003. 956 cases were settled in 2004; 169 cases were settled in 2005.

2369 cases were referred to the committee for settlement through mediation in 2006 (these included 1925 pre- litigation matters, and 444 matters pending in courts). 232 pre-litigation cases and 63 pending in courts were settled amicably. Here, the settlement is achieved through the offices of the Secretary, of the Committee, an encadred Delhi Higher Judicial Service officer.



View of mediation in progress in Delhi High Court Legal Services Committee

Future plans

The following are planned in the coming years:

- (1) An Extensive legal awareness programme by organizing visits to remote rural areas, schools and colleges, educating people on the

i s s u e s o f f e m a l e foeticide/infanticide, child labour, protection of women from domestic violence, environmental laws, right to information, etc.

- (2) Taking up pending and pre-litigative cases in matters of disability pension, motor accident cases involving defense vehicles, petty contractual matters etc, for amicable and mutually acceptable resolution of disputes, amongst army personnel; it is discussing suitable methodology with the JAG (Judge Advocate General Branch) for this purpose.
- (3) Design and inauguration of its website which shall be a related link to the website of High Court of Delhi;
- (4) Organizing Lok Adalats for resolving pending and pre-litigative cases in every quarter of the year 2007;
- (5) Revamping and restructuring its panel of advocates, as well as fee structure.

C. Mediation in the Delhi District Courts

Mediation in the Delhi District Courts was sanctioned by a Committee set up by the then Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice R.C. Lahoti, in 2005.

A training programme was conducted by an expert trainer from California, USA sent by the Institute for the Study and Development of Legal Systems (ISDLS). Training was conducted in Tis Hazari Courts and it incorporated mediation concepts keeping in mind the Indian context.

Mediation by judicial officers, called judicial mediation, was well received in the Tis Hazari Courts and eventually a full-fledged Delhi Mediation Centre was inaugurated by Mr. Justice Y.K.Sabharwal, (before his appointment as Chief Justice of India) on 24th October, 2005.

Encouraging response led to opening another Centre in Karkardooma Court Complex which was inaugurated on 24th February, 2006 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B. Sinha, of the Supreme Court of India. Eventually, Lawyers were trained as mediators from the Delhi Mediation Centre in Tis Hazari and karkardooma in December, 2006 and they have started functioning as mediators since 1st January, 2007.

The Delhi Mediation Centre now has 33 active judicial mediators and 14 advocate mediators . There are two full time coordinators working in the Delhi Mediation Centre.

The Delhi Mediation Centre has done its utmost to spread awareness of mediation and has published informative pamphlets and brochures for distribution to the general public. It has also produced a documentary film on the subject which has been screened widely in Delhi and other parts of the country.

The achievements of the Delhi Mediation Centre may be seen by the fact that from its establishment in 2005 to 31st March, 2007, 4,502 cases were referred for mediation out of which 3,005 (including connected cases) were settled. For the period August, 2005 to March, 2007, about 1200 mediation days went into the effort, and the judicial mediators, on average, spent about 110 minutes for each case referred. The settlement rate is 67%.

The conventional role of a judge is assuming new dimensions, with the expansion and diversification of judicial assignments and changes in the expectations of society. Hence, a need for judicial education and judicial training for building the capacity of judicial officers for their better performance in the justice delivery system.

Delhi Judicial Academy came into existence on 22nd February, 2002, as a result of vision of Mr. Justice S.B. Sinha, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Delhi and the other members of the committee to impart training to newly recruited judicial officers as well as for in-service judges.

The Academy is presently functioning under the overall supervision of the Court through a committee of Judges.

Aims and Objectives

1. To impart training to newly recruited officers of Judicial Service and Higher Judicial Service.
2. To devise and conduct refresher courses to in-service judicial officers, to update their knowledge in the field of law and Judicial Administration, to improve their judicial skills and efficiency.
3. To undertake, organize and facilitate study courses, conferences, seminars, lectures, and research in matters relating to Court Management and Administration of Justice.
4. To provide and disseminate information and literature relating to Judicial Administration.
5. To conduct or sponsor training programs for Court Administrators.
6. To undertake publication of papers, books, monographs, journals on important topics of law and related subjects.

Composition

The Academy is usually headed by a full time Chairman, a retired High Court Judge. For the day-to-day functioning of the Academy, Chairman is assisted by a Director and an Additional Director, who is a Member of Delhi Higher Judicial Service.

Campus/Facilities in Delhi Judicial Academy

The Academy, presently located in the Karkardooma Courts Complex, is situated in the trans Yamuna area of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Its campus comprises one Lecture Room, one Conference Hall and offices of Chairman, Director and Additional Director. The Lecture Room has seating capacity of 30 trainee officers and is equipped with

modern facilities such as Public Address System, multimedia projector with screen etc. The Conference Hall has capacity for 32 persons and is also equipped with similar facilities. The Academy has a Computer Room equipped with 20 computers of latest configuration. The Academy has a Library with latest editions of text books on different topics in Criminal Law, Civil Law, Intellectual Property Rights, Information Technology, Environmental Law etc. Besides journals like AIR, SCC, SCALE, Academy subscribes various law reports like All England Law Reports, US Supreme Court Reports and Halsbury's Laws of India.

The arrangement is a temporary one. The Academy will eventually shift to Dwarka where the Government of NCT has allotted 12 acres of land for an integrated complex, which would house Delhi Judicial Academy, together with a National Law School and a National Mediation Training Centre. The foundation stone of the integrated complex was laid by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India in July, 2006.

Training Programmes/Activities of the Academy-2006

The Academy since its establishment has conducted various training programmes. The Academy has been organizing Refresher Courses/Workshops for in-service Judicial Officers, as per its Annual Training Calendars. Training

Programmes have also been organised for the personnel working in the Registry of the High Court and Office of the District & Sessions Judge, Delhi.

Pursuant to directions of the Supreme Court in *All India Judges Association & Ors. V. Union of India & Ors.*, (2002) 4 SCC 247, the Academy prepared the curriculum for an Induction Course of one year's duration, for new recruits to the Delhi Judicial Service. The first such Induction Training for a batch of 11 Judicial Officers, who joined Delhi Judicial Service on 17th January, 2006, was successfully concluded on 16th January, 2007. A batch of 17 Judicial Officers of Delhi Judicial Service had undergone training.

The academy, in addition conducted several refresher courses for members of Delhi Judicial Service, and Higher Judicial Service, in areas such as intellectual property rights, criminal justice system and plea bargaining; revenue laws; employment and labour laws, etc. Each batch was attended by 25 officers.

The Delhi High Court Judges Library was established in 1952 then known as Circuit Bench Library. The Library contains significant legal literature to support the need of the Courts and Judges. It has a collection of about 1,09,727 legal documents, which include books, monographs, commission reports,

government publications, Central and state legislations etc. The library subscribes to about 112 Indian and foreign journals, both academic and those reporting judgments of various courts. It has a staff strength of fifty-five including four Library professionals. The users of the Library are Judges, Officers of the Registry, and Law researchers attached to the Judges.



View of Judges' Library

The Library is a grid of libraries. In addition to a Central Library, it also maintains working collection in 36 Bench libraries and 18 residential libraries of Judges. It caters to the research and reference needs of Judges and Court functionaries. As and when required, the Library provides desired information including during court proceedings.

The Library is computerized, automated and all activities, including issue/return of books are carried out with the aid of computers. The Library uses a specific software namely Trodoon for this purpose. All bibliographical information are stored in electronic format.



View of Judges' Library

Explosion of legal literature has necessitated bibliographic control and management, for rapid retrieval of information. The Library, therefore, has subscribed to many electronic data bases on law specific matters, such as SCC Online, Lawpack (DHC), ITR Online, STC online, PTC online, JT online, DLT online AIR(SC), Criminal Law Journal, RAJ online, AD online (DHC & SC), *manupatra.com* and *Lexis.com*.

The Library has also developed indigenous Legal databases of Articles,

Books and Legislative Materials to provide comprehensive and rapid information services. Foreign Case laws and other legal information is readily provided through use of “Internet”.

For current awareness purposes, The Library provides “Press Clippings” from leading National Dailies. Selective Dissemination of Information on legal subjects is also a service for the Judges. The Library brings out a half yearly publication namely “Current Accession List” consisting of a list of books and Legislative materials acquired by it.

(i) A New Extension Block containing 12 Court Rooms with Chambers was inaugurated on 15th December, 2005 by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and made functional from January, 2006. Four Court Rooms, Chambers and independent rooms for Private Secretaries/ Stenographers on each floor at ground, first and second floor have been provided. Criminal Courts (Single and Division Benches) and Appellate Side Courts are functioning from this Block. Space has been provided at the ground, first and second floors for the Criminal and Civil Branches.



Photograph: Inauguration of Extension Block of Delhi High Court by Hon. Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal, Chief Justice of India on 15th December, 2005



View of Waiting Hall outside Court Rooms in Extension Block Building

(ii) One Conference hall with seating capacity of 40 seats with Video Conferencing Facility and another Round table Conference Room with 20 sitting capacity have been constructed on the third floor of the Extension Block.



View of Conference Hall



View of Round Table Conference Hall



View of video display in Conference Hall



Photograph: Foundation stone of Lawyers' Chambers Block-III laid by Hon. The Acting Chief Justice, Sh. Vijender Jain on 1st May 2006

(iii) The Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markandeya Katju, now Judge, Supreme Court of India and made functional from two rooms at the ground level. Two more rooms were added to the centre on the ground floor. This centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Judge, Supreme Court of India.

(iv) Lawyers Chamber Block-III is under construction. The “Bhumi Poojan” for this block was made by Mr. Justice Vijender Jain, the then Acting Chief Justice of the Court. This complex will contain 84 Lawyers' Chambers and the utilities and facilities.



View of New Lawyers' Chamber Block-III under construction

**TOTAL COVERED AREA OF THE HIGH COURT BUILDING,
EXTENSION BLOCK AND LAWYERS CHAMBERS**

<i>SL.NO.</i>	<i>NAME OF BUILDINGS</i>	<i>YEAR OF CONST.</i>	<i>PLINTH AREA (Sqm)</i>	<i>NO. OF STOREYES</i>
1	MAIN HIGH COURT BUILDING BLOCK A, B & C	1976	20804	B + 3 STOREYED
2	OLD LAWYERS CHAMBERS	1980	9159	FIVE STOREYED
3	STAFF QUARTERS, GARRAGE ETC.	1980	1457	
4	NEW LAWYERS CHAMBERS (54 NOS.)	2000	1900	FIVE STOREYED
5	NEW LAWYERS CHAMBERS (96 NOS.)	2003	5316	B + 5 STOREYED
6	EXTENSION BLOCK	2005	10059.96	B + 4 STOREYED

NOTE: 'B' means basement.



View of a Court Room in Extension Block Building

DETAILS OF VARIOUS PROJECTS BUILT AND SUPERVISED BY THE HIGH COURT

DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, ROHINI

Court Building: Rohini Court Complex consisting of 60 court rooms with all infrastructure facilities was completed and became functional in January, 2006.

Lawyers Chambers: 498 Lawyers Chambers are proposed to be constructed in the Rohini Court. The Foundation Stone was laid on 18th May, 2006 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Judge Supreme Court of India (presently Chief Justice of India).

Residential Houses For Judicial Officers: 48 flats (16 Type VI and 32 Type-V) will be constructed on a plot of land measuring 1.73 acre at Sector 26, Rohini.

DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, DWARKA

Court Building : A plot of land measuring 9.24 acres has been allotted at Sector X, Dwarka for construction of Dwarka Court Complex. 79 Courts with all infrastructural facilities are to be constructed at Dwarka Court Complex. Construction work of Dwarka Court Building is likely to be completed by December, 2007.

Lawyers Chambers: Construction of 345 Lawyers Chambers is proposed at the District Court Complex, Dwarka. Foundation Stone was laid on 25th July, 2007 and the construction is likely to commence.

Residential Houses For Judicial Officers: 70 flats are proposed to be constructed on a plot of land measuring 4 acres at Sector 19, Dwarka.

DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, SAKET

Court Building: A plot of land measuring 16.592 acres was allotted at Press Enclave, Saket for construction of Saket Court Complex. 80 Courts with all infrastructural facilities will be constructed on the plot of land. The Foundation Stone of Saket Court Complex was laid on 7th July, 2006. Construction work is likely to be completed by March, 2009.

Lawyers Chambers: 700 chambers for the lawyers are proposed to be constructed at District Court Complex, Saket.

Residential Houses For Judicial Officers: On the plot of 4 acres of land, 128 flats are to be constructed at Saket Court Complex.

504 Lawyers Chambers And Parking Block At Karkardooma Court Complex: E, F & G Blocks would consist of 504 chambers (eight floors). Each block with 168 Lawyers Chambers are to be constructed at Karkardooma Court Complex. The Construction work of these chambers and Parking Block is in progress.

FAMILY COURTS

15 Family Courts are proposed to be constructed at different places in Delhi.

INTEGRATED COMPLEX FOR DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY, NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF DELHI AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION AT SECTOR 14, DWARKA

A plot of land measuring 12 acres has been allotted at Sector 14, Dwarka for construction of the Integrated Complex for Delhi Judicial Academy, National Law School of Delhi and National Institute of

Mediation and Conciliation at Sector 14, Dwarka. The foundation stone was laid on 18th July, 2007 by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India.



Layout Plan of Integrated complex for Delhi Judicial Academy, Dwarka



Model of Integrated complex for Delhi Judicial Academy, Dwarka

For the benefit of large number of members of public, Lawyers and members of Court establishment, on recommendation of the Delhi High Court,

Doctors was increased to three in 1997. In 1999, the facility of pathological/clinical tests ancillary staff. Dental, Eye Care, ENT and Physiotherapy Units were also added.



View of Medical Unit

the Delhi Government established a dispensary/first aid post, initially with a doctor, a pharmacist and a nurse.

Over the years, the dispensary has grown into a full fledged medical unit, incorporating diagnostic tests, dental treatment facilities and provision for visits by consulting specialists.

Increased litigation and increase in the number of the litigant public frequenting the Court, led to addition of another Doctor, who joined in 1994. The number of

2006

In 2006, additional facilities like Automatic Cell Counter in the Pathology Lab, Ultrasound facility and Lung Function Test C Sparometer were introduced. Besides visits twice a week by the Gynecologist, Paediatrician, Skin Specialist and an additional eye surgeon and Physiotherapist were added.



Inside view of Medical Unit



Photograph: Foundation stone of Delhi High Court Medical & Health Centre laid by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal, Chief Justice of India on 10th January, 2007

A full fledged Medical and Health Centre building is proposed to be constructed; drawings have been approved by local/statutory authorities. The Public Works Department has assured that it will complete the construction within 15 months. Upon operationalization of its new building, the Centre will be a mini state-of-the-art Medical Centre catering to health care needs of the judges, officers and staff of the High Court, Lawyers and litigant public.

The Medical & Health Centre has the following facilities:

1. General and Out Patient Facilities. The general OPD is held daily, six days a week. It is attended by three physicians, including one Senior doctor.
2. Dental OPD. The dental unit has diagnostic facilities.
3. A Physiotherapy unit;
4. Pathology laboratory;
5. ECG facility;
6. Ultra-sound facility;
7. Consulting specialist visiting the unit. These include, an ENT specialist; a gynecologist; a paediatrician, a dermatologist, an orthopedician and eye specialist.
8. Services of a dietitian have been provided w.e.f. March 2007

The learning curve is an unending one; it includes what we learn from others, through exchange of knowledge and exchange of ideas. This process involved, in 2006, visits of several foreign delegations, from different parts of the world. The visitors included delegations of judges, and in some cases, lawyers and academicians.

The Delhi High Court was host to nine international delegations during the year 2006. On 3rd of January, 2006, 26 participants from several countries attending the twenty first International Training Programme on Legislative Drafting organized by Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, Lok Sabha Secretariat, visited the Delhi High Court; and on 4th January, 2006, a delegation of All China Lawyers Association from the Peoples Republic of China, visited the Court. Both delegations were received by the Chief Justice and his companion Judges of the High Court.

On 2nd August, 2006, a judicial delegation from Sudan, by Hon'ble Dr. Wahbi Mohamed Mukhta Salih, Dy. Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Sudan with Hon'ble Mr. Ali Ahmed Mahgoub, Director General of Court Administration, Hon'ble Ms. Rabab Mohd. Mustafa, Hon'ble Mr. Benjamin Pak Deng, and Mr. Chan Reech Bulpinj, Supreme Court Judges, visited the Delhi High Court. They were received in the Chamber of the Acting Chief Justice Mr. Justice Vijender Jain alongwith Dr. Justice Mukundakam

Sharma and Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur. After a brief reception and interaction they observed the proceedings in different courts and also visited the Registry.

On 18th and 19th August, 2006, a dinner was hosted in honour of foreign delegates attending the ICDM Conference at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi and on 24th August, 2006, a Judges delegation from U.S.A. visited the Delhi High Court and interacted with the Judges.

On 31st August, 2006, a Maldivian Judicial delegation led by the Chief Justice of Maldives Mr. Justice Mohamed Rasheed Ibrahim and consisting of Mr. Justice Ali Hameed Mohamed, Mr. Justice Abdul Ghani Mohamed and Ibrahim Sabir, Assistant Executive Director of High Court of Maldives, as members visited the Delhi High Court and was received in the Chambers of the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Vijender Jain alongwith Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma and Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur. After interaction with the Judges, they observed the proceedings in different courts. The Court hosted a lunch honour of the dignitaries.

On 26th September, 2006, a Kenyan delegation, led by Mr. Justice J.E. Gicheru, Chief Justice, Republic of Kenya, with Mr. Justice RSC Omolo, J.A., Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeal (Chairman), Justice Philip Waki, J.A. Judge, Court of Appeal, Ms. Justice K. Rawal, J. Judge of the High Court, Justice Joseph Nyamu, J. Judge of the High Court,



Photograph of Visit of Hon'ble The Chief Justice of Panama on 13th December 2006

Ms. Muthoni Kimani, Deputy Solicitor-General, Mr. James K'Owade, Advocate, Representative of the Law Society of Kenya, Mrs. Pame Tutui, Advocate, Representative of the Law Society of Kenya, Mrs. Grace Nzioke, Principal Magistrate and Secretary to the Rules Committee, Mrs. Edward M. Murlithi, Ag. Principal Deputy Registrar and Secretary to the Expeditious Disposal of Cases Committee, as members, visited the High Court. They were received in the chamber of the Acting Chief Justice. After a brief reception, they observed proceedings in different court rooms. They evinced keen interest in the Mediation and Conciliation Centre functioning from the High Court. The delegation interacted with members of the Mediation and Conciliation Committee. They were supplied literature and rules

framed for Mediation and Conciliation.

On 28th September, 2006 Mr. Justice Royji Nakagawa of Supreme Court of Japan and Mr. Masaaki Kondo of Saitama District Court, Japan visited the Delhi High Court and interacted with the Judges. A lunch was hosted in honour of the dignitaries.

On 24th November, 2006 a delegation from Canada, led by Rt. Hon'ble Mrs. Beverly McLachlin, P.C. Chief Justice of Canada and other members of the Supreme Court of Canada visited the Delhi High Court.

The Chief Justice of Panama visited Delhi High Court on 13th December, 2006.

Exponential growth of case load put considerable stress upon judges in their task of researching precedents. To assist in the judges, a scheme was prepared by the Court for recruitment of Law Researchers. The job of a Law Researcher is essentially to carry out research work, and prepare summaries for consideration by the Judge with whom he or she is attached.

Appointment of law researchers, is made from amongst fresh law graduates or enrolled lawyers with a few years practice, or freshly recruited Judicial Officer, for a maximum tenure of two years, on a consolidated remuneration of Rs. 12,000/- per month. The scheme became operational in June-July 2006.

62 candidates were short-listed and interviewed by a Committee, pursuant to a selection process which called for applications from those eligible, and desiring to work as Law

Researchers, in 2006, from amongst whom, the candidates were finally selected.

A Law Researcher cannot appear before the Judge with whom he or she had been attached, for a minimum period of one year after the conclusion of the term. A Law Researcher is also not allowed to appear in a case considered by the Judge with whom he or she had been attached, regardless of whether he or she worked on that case or not.



Group photograph of Law Researchers

The print and electronic media play an important role in a democratic society. Yet, improper or inappropriate reporting of judgments of courts, or court proceedings, can at times hamper or undermine the judicial process, and lead to avoidable misgivings. With a view to obviate such a possibility and to maintain harmony, following the judgment of a Division Bench of the court, the High Court has framed certain rules for grant of accreditation to journalists for reporting its proceedings, judgments and orders.

A journalist seeking accreditation

must have at least 5 years' experience of regular High Court / Trial Court reporting and should be working with a news agency, newspaper or a TV news channel and while recommending the names of such journalists for accreditation, editors of the print and electronic media are expected to accord preference to those possessing law degrees. Upon accreditation journalists are issued identity cards, which have to be renewed annually. Authorized media personnel are allowed to observe the proceedings of court and report in their newspapers or media channels.



*“When my time as a judge is up,
 if I can secure from you,
 for my judicial career,
 the epitaph “He did his best”,
 I shall rest well content.”*

- Justice T.P.S. Chawla

*J*ustice T.P.S. Chawla, (16-08-1925-17-10-2006) who breathed his last on 17th October, 2006 was a source of inspiration to generations of lawyers and Judges alike. Appointed to the Court on 6th January, 1972, Justice Chawla went on to lead it as the Chief Justice, from 26th September, 1986 and eventually demitted office on 16th August, 1987. He displayed all the qualities of a Judge unfailing courtesy, compassion, unbending resolve and unflinching independence.

The Court was recipient of his generosity. In order to fulfill his wish to establish a Law Library for the benefit of law students, his wife, while assuring a corpus of Rupees one crore, presented a cheque of Rupees ten lakhs to be used for the purpose by the proposed National Law School. His qualities are best epitomized in the hope expressed by him at the time of his appointment.

“He had great convictions and had faith in his own ideas. He was a man who never bended, he preferred to break. After retirement, he never sought any protocol duties from the institution which he presided as Chief Justice and served as a Judge. In his last days also, he never informed anyone for any help as that would disturb the working of brother Judges or friends.”

– Mr. Justice Vijender Jain, Acting Chief Justice.



Photograph of the function organized in the honour of Late Justice T.P.S. Chawla



Photograph: Acting Chief Justice Vijender Jain receiving a cheque of Rupees ten lakhs from Mrs. Chawla as donation for establishing a Law Library in the memory of late Justice T.P.S. Chawla, for the benefit of students of National Law School.

The institution is poorer by the departure of former judges, and senior members of the Bar; and in one instance, the untimely death of two of its members. As a mark of remembrance, their names, chronological to the dates of death are given below:

FROM JANUARY, 2006 TO MARCH, 2007

1. Mr. G.L. Sanghi, Senior Advocate , expired on 06-01-06
2. Ms. Swarna Mahajan & Ms. Anuratha Mahajan, Advocates ,expired on 11-03-06
3. Mr. Bawa Shiv Charan Singh, Senior Advocate , expired on 12-04-06
4. Mr. K.L. Arora , Senior Advocate , expired on 21-09-06
5. Justice T.P.S. Chawla , (former Chief Justice , Delhi High Court) expired on 17-10-06
6. Justice P.C. Jain , (former Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court) expired on 29-10-06
7. Mr. R.K.Jain , Senior Advocate , expired on 21-12-06
8. Mr. D.D. Thakur , Senior Advocate , (former Deputy Chief Minister , Jammu & Kashmir and Governor , Assam) expired on 03-02-07
9. Justice P.K. Jain (former Judge Delhi High Court) expired on 07-03-07
10. Mr. Manmohan Kaul, expired on 26-03-07

“I found him (Justice P.K. Jain) to be an amiable person sensitive to the social & legal issues. As a Judge, he was patient and polite in his disposition, but firm in his Judgment. He not only was a perfect Judge but an impeccable human being bestowed with all the qualities of mind and heart. He served the cause of Justice with full zeal and commitment.”

– Dr. Mukundakam Sharma, Chief Justice

“And with definite optimism, I would say that Justice D.D. Thakur will be remembered for long. Benjamin Franklin wrote: “if you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading or do things worth writing.” Thakur Saheb did both. In his capacity as a jurist, judge, lawyer, minister, governor, writer, he made his contribution, which would be remembered by generations to come.”

– Mr. Amarjit Singh Chandhiok, President DHCBA

“He (Mr. R.K. Jain) was unassuming, sober, gentle, well-mannered and an Advocate in the true sense. He was always polite and respectful to the Bench but had the art and ability to convey his view-point by remaining polite but firm and without showing any anger.”

– Mr. P.P. Malhotra, Addl. Solicitor General of India

“The brilliance of lawyers always comes with the caveat of craftiness. The suggestion is that it is always used to less than noble ends. Mr. Sanghi was amongst the handful who had consistently been spared from this back handed compliment. His performance possessed the highest mark of excellence combined with level of unsurpassed knowledge and erudition. He was a jurist in the complete sense of the terms and lived the life of Law and Justice.”

– Mr. Amarjit Singh Chandhiok, President DHCBA

The idea of an Annual Report, mooted by Mr. A.S.Chandhiok, was readily accepted by the Chief Justice, who constituted the Committee for this purpose, with alacrity. Special thanks are owed to him, for the full support and guidance given by him.

The report would not have been possible without the ungrudging cooperation and support of the team members. The Editorial Committee is a visible face of the team. Justice Kailash Gambhir and Mr. A.S. Chandhiok, President of Delhi High Court Bar Association, untiringly spent several hours in the conceptualization and planning of the report apart from also making vital contributions. They also went through all the sections. Various Judges of the High Court gave important suggestions and contributed to sections of the report.

The team which deserves most credit for the report and without whose active contribution the document would not have been possible, was headed by the Nodal Officer Mr. H.C. Suri, Joint Registrar (Listing, Filing and Statistics); it included Mr. Satish Gusain, Senior Judicial Assistant and Mr. Sunil Barthwal,

Junior Judicial Assistant of the Registry. They gave tremendous support working more often than not outside of Court hours and many times late into night, and also during vacations. Mr. Jagdish Lal, Senior Judicial Assistant (Court's photographer) worked with great zeal and enthusiasm, with the digital camera, and editing the images. He made numerous visits to several locales to get the right images. This work has been as much a labour of love for that team as for Members of the Committee.

Special mention has to be made of Mr. Jaybroto Dass, Art Director, who gave several suggestions and ultimately designed the front cover of the report. He did this on an honorary basis. Equally Mr. R.K. Gauba, Registrar (Vigilance) made significant suggestions and also spent many hours in reading and correcting the report at its draft stages besides proof reading it.

Having reserved the credit of all the team members, I would exclusively claim the responsibility for the faults and deficiencies, which may be noticed.

Justice S. Ravindra Bhat
Chairman of the Committee
(Annual Report 2006-07)

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