



High Court of Jharkhand NEWSLETTER

Volume : 2

Issue II*

Oath Ceremony of Hon'ble The Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand

Judicial News and Events

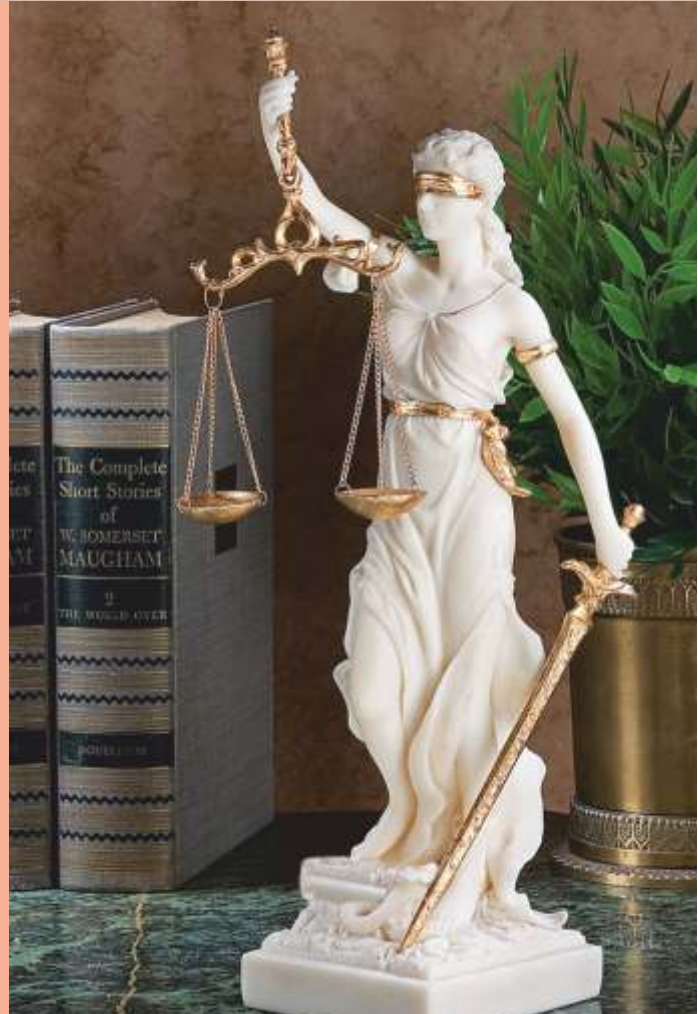
Development of Law

E-Court Project Status

- **Progress in modernization and computerization of Justice Delivery System**
- **UBUNTU Master Trainer Certification**
- **Human Resources in District and Subordinate Judiciary**

Judicial Work and Statistics of High Court and District and Sub-Ordinate Court of Jharkhand

- **20 Old Cases**
- **Mission Mode Program**
- **Status Report of Stay Matter Cases in the High Court and District & Subordinate Judiciary**



Also available at www.jharkhandhighcourt.nic.in

* This issue comprises two quarters (Jul.-Sep., 2013 & Oct.-Dec., 2013)

"The Law...is perfection of reason."

SIR EDWARD COKE, Institutes: Commentary upon Littleton

AFFIRMATION

*The precepts of the law are these :
to live honestly, to injure no one,
and to give everyone else his due.*

Cicero

Members of Judicial Fraternity



HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA AND HON'BLE JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA



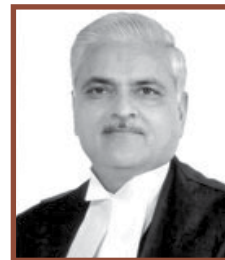
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha
Chief Justice of India



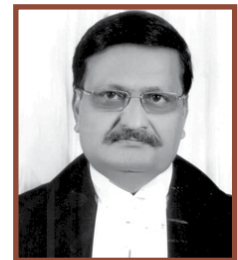
**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
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Judge, Supreme Court of India
& Executive Chairman, NALSA



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Justice T.S. Thakur**
Judge, Supreme Court of India
& Chairman, SCLSC



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Judge, Supreme Court of India



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Sudhansu Jyoti Mukhopadhaya**
Judge, Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mrs. Justice
Ranjana Prakash Desai**
Judge, Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Jagdish Singh Khehar**
Judge, Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Dipak Misra**
Judge, Supreme Court of India



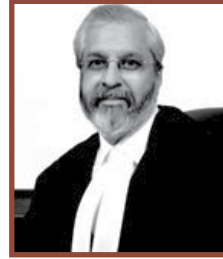
**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
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Judge, Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Fakkir Mohamed Ibrahim Kalifulla**
Judge, Supreme Court of India



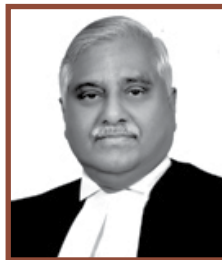
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Judge, Supreme Court of India



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Judge, Supreme Court of India



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**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
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Judge, Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Pinaki Chandra Ghose**
Judge, Supreme Court of India



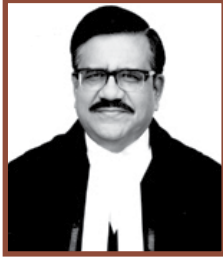
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Judge, Supreme Court of India



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Judge, Supreme Court of India



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Sharad Arvind Bobde**
Judge, Supreme Court of India



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Shiva Kirti Singh**
Judge, Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
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Judge, Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
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Judge,
Supreme Court of India



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Judge,
Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Arun Mishra**
Judge,
Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Adarsh Kumar Goel**
Judge,
Supreme Court of India



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
R.F. Nariman**
Judge,
Supreme Court of India



HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND HON'BLE JUDGES OF HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi
Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand-cum-Patron-in-Chief, JHALSA



Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Executive Chairman, JHALSA



Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.R. Prasad
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Chairman, HCLSC



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand



Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.P. Bhatt
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand



Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.C. Mishra
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
D.N. Upadhyay**
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Aparesh Kumar Singh**
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
S. Chandrashekhar**
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Amitav Kumar Gupta**
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand



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Judge, High Court of Jharkhand

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Rules & Statistical, *Section, High Court of Jharkhand*



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Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi
Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand

From the Pen of Chief Justice

It is a matter of great pleasure that we are having the fourth issue of the News Letter of the High Court of Jharkhand (covering the period from July 2013 to December 2013). The inaugural issue of the News Letter was published in 2011.

The newsletter being published contains an overview of the news and events that took place during the period covered by it. Besides acquainting the readers among the judicial fraternity of the State about the happenings and new developments in the Judiciary; latest and important judicial pronouncements/decisions; and other matters of interest, the newsletter also captures in it the statistical data of the judicial works, glimpses of seminars, workshops, colloquiums etc. organized and held during the period covered under the newsletter

This medium has proved to be fruitful in presenting the entire matters of concern related to Judiciary at one place. At times, it also works as an index/reference book while searching or looking for a specific topic or issue or a specific judicial pronouncement/decision or an administrative order that was passed during a particular period.

While conveying my best wishes for this issue of the newsletter, I congratulate the team members for successfully achieving the goal.

R. Banumathi

(R. Banumathi)

Date: 24th July '14





Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. N. Patel
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand

Foreword...

“यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समम् ।
तथा सर्वाणि भूतानि बिभ्रतः पार्थिवं व्रतम् ॥”

*YATHA SARVANI BHUTANI DHARA DHARAYATE SAMAM
TATHA SARVANI BHUTANI BIBHRATAHA PARTHIVAM VRATAM*

*Just as the **mother earth** gives equal support to all
similarly all to be protected without any discrimination by the **administration of justice**.*

Smritis on Justice (IX-31)

In tune with aforesaid version like the Mother Earth, Our High Court under the Charismatic ability of Her Lordship Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R.BANUMATHI, Chief Justice has nurtured all the core neglected areas of Jharkhand Judiciary swiftly and efficiently in a short span of period to ensure Effective Courts Administration . To name a few of them as under:

- Publication of COMPENDIUM OF GENERAL LETTERS, ORDERS & CIRCULARS.
- Publication of “EFFECTIVE DISTRICT COURTS ADMINISTRATION”- A comprehensive guidelines for Principles District Judges to discharge their duties efficiently in the district administration and for every and each Judicial Officers.
- Distribution of New Laptop to all Judicial Officers.
- Functioning of Full Fledged District Courts at Khunti.



- Regular training for the staffs of the High Court on their practice-Procedure-Duties and Responsibilities-Publication of Hand book for High Court staff.
- Similar training programmes for the staffs of District and Sub-ordinate Judiciary-and publication of Court Staff Registers legal procedures. A guide for District Judiciary.
- Preparation and Training of Master Trainers for imparting training to the Staffs of High Court of Jharkhand and District and Sub-ordinate Judiciary.
- Completion of Examination process for the Recruitments of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.).
- Filling up the Vacancies of staffs in High Courts and District Courts at all levels.
- Destruction of records, proper maintenance of Malkhana, maintenance & purchase of adequate furnitures, binding of old library books, purchase and maintenance of Xerox machines etc.
- Provisions of Diesel Generator sets of sufficient KVA to run the whole court in all the Districts.
- Expansion of Judges court rooms by extending the construction of Ground +3 storied building in the present High Court Premises.
- Completion of Renovation, repair, maintenance, white washing etc. of all the District and Sub-ordinate Courts premises.
- Construction works for drinking water and sanitation complex in each District and Sub-ordinate Courts of Jharkhand.
- Inauguration of 12 courts building in Tenughat at Bokaro
- Construction work of adequate Court buildings in all the Districts.
- Successful organization of National Lok Adalat,with disposal of 1,06,041 cases.
- Functioning of ADR Center at Jamshedpur.
- Full Fledged Video Conference e-trial Courts and

During this period our High Court has passed through another phase of golden era. Her Lordship's Herculean efforts made possible several long pending matters of nascent High Court of Jharkhand materialized.

As a matter of fact Society is progressing, the values are changing and expectations of people are very high from courts of law. The Indian Judiciary is on the cross road being the custodian of our Constitution. The Indian Courts of world's largest Democratic Republic with onerous responsibilities have stood the test of time to preserve and maintain the Rule Of Law with an excellent co-operation and co-ordination with other Pillars of democracy: Legislative & Executive. Despite several odds Judiciary is gearing up to face new challenges to intact and upkeep the trust and confidence of the people in a more scientific, viable and human manner.

The Jharkhand Judiciary have had a rare opportunity to witness an absolute commitment and devotion to take-up the challenges as an opportunity with a clear-cut message to each one of the members of Judicial fraternity to follow. Her Lordship's Court Planning from day one of assuming charge as a Chief Justice is exemplary and it will go a long way and prove a milestone in the coming days as Her Lordship's style of working reminds us to take the crisis as an opportunity with the famous quote :

"When the caterpillar calls the end of the day, the master calls it butterfly."

The news letter in hand gives me a sense of contentment and fulfillment with better delivery of results in the mission of National Court Management System of Supreme Court of India. This issue shall be a guiding force and a reminder of Her lordship's formidable determination under whose blessings, it is on the way to be published. I acknowledge with a feeling of gratitude and thankfulness for the collective efforts of the team of editorial Board, compilers and supporting staffs and extend my thanks to all of them who are directly or indirectly connected in publication of this issue of News letter of High Court of Jharkhand.



(Justice D. N. Patel)

Judge, High Court Of Jharkhand
&

Executive Chairman

Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority.

With Best Wishes,
24th July'14





High Court of Jharkhand
NEWSLETTER

**OATH CEREMONY OF
HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
R.BANUMATHI**

OATH CEREMONY OF HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE R.BANUMATHI

On 16th November, 2013 (Saturday)

The State of Jharkhand, on 16th November 2013 added a new Chapter in its history with the welcome of Hon'ble the Chief Justice R.Banumathi. Hon'ble (Mrs)Justice R.Banumathi has set up many golden milestones in her career as the Hon'ble Judge of Madras High Court and has delivered many landmark judgments in both judicial and administrative side.







High Court of Jharkhand
NEWSLETTER

JUDICIAL NEWS & EVENTS

TREE PLANTATION CEREMONY

On 15th August, 2013 (Thursday)



Tree Plantation was ceremonised in the premises of new High Court Building on the auspicious day of Independence Day ,15th Aug'2013 by the Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice of High Court of Jharkhand and the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Jharkhand.



OATH TAKING CEREMONY OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMITAV GUPTA

On 18th September, 2013 (Wednesday)

The Acting Chief Justice, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel administered the Oath of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitav Gupta as the additional Judge of High Court of Jharkhand on 18th September 2013.





NATIONAL LOK ADALAT

On 23rd November, 2013 (Saturday)

A benovolent step at National level was done for the litigants through the National Lok Adalat. All the districts of Jharkhand had huge response which is reflected through the data. On that day through Video interaction took place between the Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court and the High Courts of India.





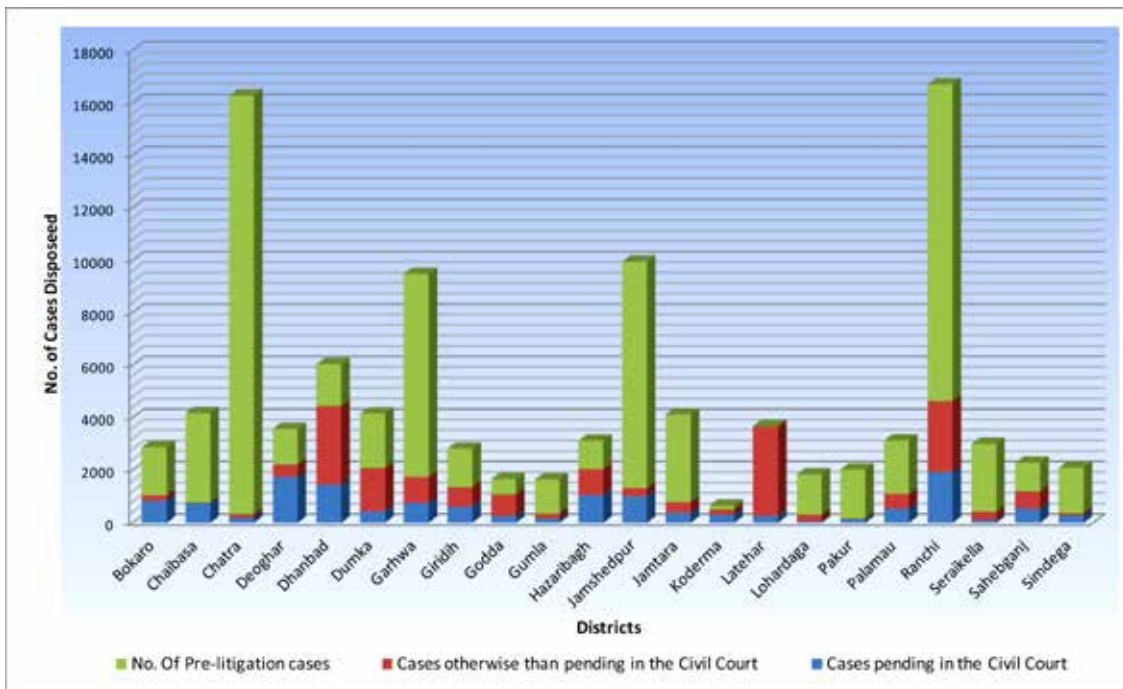
Zonal Judges of the High Court of Jharkhand inaugurated National Lok Adalat organised at their respective Judgeship



Details of Cases disposed during National Lok Adalat

Summary of Cases Disposed during National Lok Adalat

	Bokaro	Chaibasa	Chatra	Deoghar	Dhanbad	Dumka	Garhwa	Giridih	Godda	Gumla	Hazaribagh	Jamshedpur	Jamtara	Koderma	Latehar	Lohardagga	Pakur	Palamau	Ranchi	Seraikella	Sahebganj	Simdega	Total
I Cases pending in the Civil Court	846	757	200	1749	1454	439	766	630	267	164	1070	1024	396	324	287	64	146	539	1945	110	545	283	13985
II Cases otherwise than pending in the Civil Court	200	19	133	475	2996	1650	980	733	817	189	972	297	393	178	3414	248	21	561	2702	312	653	89	18032
III No. of Pre-litigation cases	1834	3399	15941	1355	1597	2066	7738	1484	576	1298	1080	8630	3336	155	8	1532	1861	2036	12063	2581	1080	1724	73354
Grand Total	2880	4175	16274	3579	6047	4155	9484	2827	1660	1651	3122	9951	4125	657	3689	1844	2028	3136	16710	3003	2278	2096	105371
	Cases disposed at Jharkhand High Court																						632
	DRT cases																						38
	TOTAL																						106041





Cases pending in the Civil Court (Nature Wise)

I	Cases pending at the Civil Court (Nature Wise)	Bokaro	Chaibasa	Chatra	Deoghar	Dhanbad	Dumka	Garhwa	Giridih	Godda	Gumla	Hazaribagh	Jamshedpur	Jamtara	Koderma	Latehar	Lohardagga	Pakur	Palamau	Ranchi	Seraikella	Sahabganj	Simdega	Total
1	Title Suit	8			12	2			6	4	3	7	3	4	1	3	0		9	5		0		67
2	Money Suit	5	1										4	1					1					12
3	Any other suit	1		2		1	4			1		12	1	2					4	1				29
4	Misc. Case					3	2	1		1							1		1					9
5	Title Appeal			1															1					2
6	Misc. Appeal			1		2	1	1		1	2													8
7	Execution Case	5				2	5			1		5	7						2					27
8	Matrimonial Suit	4	1	2	35	1	19	2	2	2		2	13	6				1	4	8				102
9	Maintenance	2	6	1		3	6		8	11	1	2	6	2	8		1	3	4	7		6		77
10	Criminal Revision			1			1	1				1				2				1		1		8
11	MACT claim	12	11	11	13	56	12	5	13	26	5	10	39	5	2	1	9	16	12	29	7	2	5	301
12	GR Compoundable Case	223	25	44	100	417	45	112	257	66	119	182	76	39	49	33	27	8	197	103	46	64		2232
13	Complaint Cases like				2		1			5			11	12		6		5		9		19		70
a	NI Act	6	1		1	6	3				5	2	214	1	4		4			93		4		344
b	Sec. 498A	7					9					4	5	23				1	1	4		7		61
c	Other Case	59	2				85	13	5			24	431	60	2					258		20		959
14	Forest Cases		9	57	35		11	148	58	2	4	54	16	8	39	65	1	2	77	30	2	4	3	625
15	Excise Cases	12	4		1	10	29	14	27	4		15	26	6	60				5	19	25	5		262
16	MV Act	60				159		44	41			272	2	91	32	73		15		209	1	3	261	1263
17	Railway Act		660		1209	506													204	134		211		2924
18	Shop Act	6									8									16			1	31
19	WM Act	2			1	4	1				13	4	59	80	2					26		7		199
20	Electricity		9	32	29	250	40	23	213	1		82	52	2	38	22	2	6	17	127	26	20		991
21	Any other Cases	434	28	48	311	32	165	402		142	4	392	59	54	87	62	19	89		866	3	172	13	3382
	Total	846	757	200	1749	1454	439	766	630	267	164	1070	1024	396	324	267	64	146	539	1945	110	545	283	13985



Cases otherwise than pending in the Civil Court

II	Cases otherwise than pending in the Civil Court	Bokaro	Chaibasa	Chatra	Deoghar	Dhanbad	Dumka	Garhwa	Giridih	Godda	Gumla	Hazaribagh	Jamshedpur	Jamtara	Koderma	Latehar	Lohardagga	Pakur	Palamau	Ranchi	Seraikella	Saheganj	Simdega	Total
1	Cases of Executive Courts	199	19	128	70	2312	509	411	305	352	165	439	160	339	174	380	128	11	494	856		70	75	7596
2	Labour				5	19	113	10	10		19					8			14	8	31	6		243
3	Certificate Case			5	400	47	287		386	465	5	507	119	54	4		2	10	53	1033	228	577	13	4195
4	Any other Case	1				618	741	559	32			26	18			3026	118			805	53		1	5998
	Total	200	19	133	475	2996	1650	980	733	817	189	972	297	393	178	3414	248	21	561	2702	312	653	89	18032

No. of Pre-litigation Cases

III		Bokaro	Chaibasa	Chatra	Deoghar	Dhanbad	Dumka	Garhwa	Giridih	Godda	Gumla	Hazaribagh	Jamshedpur	Jamtara	Koderma	Latehar	Lohardagga	Pakur	Palamau	Ranchi	Seraikella	Saheganj	Simdega	Total
	No. of Pre-litigation Cases	1834	3399	15941	1355	1597	2066	7738	1464	576	1298	1080	8630	3336	155	8	1532	1861	2036	12063	2581	1080	1724	73354



Details of Amount Settlement during National Lok Adalat

Districts	Total Amount Settled	Total Amount Realized
Bokaro	60676609	29640010
Chaibasa	22925784	9996014
Chatra	15013341	7600341
Deoghar	34108807	25452943
Dhanbad	81470173	33659848
Dumka	47597584	26327850
Garhwa	75979002	37586182
Giridih	30746038	17310290
Godda	18846361	13120239
Gumla	10772176	4475910
Hazaribagh	45291310	13563807
Jamshedpur	65064519	65064519
Jamtara	7939382	5518740
Koderma	7533097	3494617
Latehar	29412761	8240005
Lohardaga	11222534	5920750
Pakur	17449233	9932314
Palamau	67014034	22754284
Ranchi	338619656	338619656
Seraikella	23473083	16779286
Sahebganj	17378745	9422153
Simdega	12044334	10573928
High Court	185073361	
DRT	165000000	
Grand Total	1390651924	715053686



INAUGURATION OF TENUGHAT COURT BUILDING

Tenughat Dam is an earthfill dam with composite masonry cum concrete spillway across the Damodar River at Tenughat in Bokaro district in the Indian state of Jharkhand. A new court building was Inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Mukhopadhyaya, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble the Chief Justice R. Banumathi, High Court Of Jharkhand, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N Patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand and Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.N. Tiwari, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Mukhopadhyaya, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble the Chief Justice R. Banumathi, High Court Of Jharkhand, Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand and Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.N. Tiwari, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand inaugurating the programme



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Mukhopadhyaya, Judge, Supreme Court of India lighting the lamp.



The New Court Building of Tenughat



*Hon'ble Mr.Justice S.J.Mukhopadhaya, Judge, Supreme Court of India,
Hon'ble the Chief Justice R.Banumathi, High Court Of Jharkhand,
Hon'ble Mr.Justice D.N Patel ,Judge, High Court of Jharkhand and
Hon'ble Mr.Justice N.N.Tiwari, Judge,
High Court of Jharkhand inaugurating the New Court Building*



*Audience at the inaugural function of the
New Court Building, Tenughat*



High Court of Jharkhand
NEWSLETTER

DEVELOPMENT OF LAW



DEVELOPMENT OF LAW

Good manufactured within State and sold outside the State – Whether entitled for concession or not?

In the writ petitions (W.P. (T) No.1578/2011&W.P. (T) No.1561 of 2011, *M/s Tata Steel Vs. The State of Jharkhand & Ors.*, D/o-20-12-2013) reported in 2014 (1) JLJR 254, the issue before the Division Bench of this court (**R. Banumathi, C.J and Aparesh Kumar Singh, J**) was that if a registered dealer purchases goods at concessional rate of tax for use in the manufacture or processing of goods for sale, whether he will have to do so on condition of making sales of the manufactured goods within the State of Jharkhand or inter-state sale originating from the State of Jharkhand and whether the new proviso inserted in Section 13(1)(b) [by notification dated 02.01.2002] has no geographical limitations of sale.

The Division bench of this court held as under -

- Second proviso to Section 13(1)(b) of Bihar Finance Act (adopted by the State of Jharkhand), inserted by amendment, 2002 stipulates that the goods manufactured using the goods purchased at the concessional rate of tax under Section 13(1)(b) has to be sold within the State of Jharkhand or in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. This interpretation gives a harmonious construction of the Second proviso which subserves the object and purpose, which the Second proviso intended to serve.
- The conditions stipulated as per the Second proviso inserted by the amendment that the goods purchased under Section 13(1)(b) at concessional rate of tax shall be used for the purposes of manufacturing the goods only in the State of Jharkhand and the goods so produced has to be sold within the State of Jharkhand and in the course of inter-state trade and commerce originating within the State of Jharkhand form integral part of Section 13(1)(b) and the goods purchased at a concessional rate of tax are to be utilized only for the purposes stipulated in the Second proviso.
- Goods manufactured in the State of Jharkhand using the materials purchased on concessional rate of tax cannot be stock transferred to other States and such stock transfer amounts to utilization of goods for other purposes other than those specified in Section 13(1)(b) read with the Second proviso, warranting levy of differential rate of tax under Section 13(3).

Prescribing minimum qualifying marks of the aggregate - De-hors Rule 5(iv) of the Jharkhand Superior Judicial Service (Recruitment, Appointment and Conditions of Service) Rule, 2001

In the Case of W.P.S No. 7098 of 2013, *Chandrika Ram & Ors. Vs. The State of Jharkhand & Ors.* D/o-06-02-2014, the petitioners challenged the vires of Rules 4(b) and 5 of the Jharkhand Superior Judicial Service (Recruitment, Appointment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2001 and also seek for quashing the Notification Nos. 9853 to 9875 dt.08-10-2013 promoting respondent Nos.4 to 26 to the post of District and Additional Sessions Judge.

A Division Bench of this court (**R. Banumathi, C.J & R.R. Prasad, J**) held that prescribing minimum qualifying marks of the aggregate is de-hors Rule 5(iv) of the Jharkhand Superior Judicial Service (Recruitment,



Appointment and Conditions of Service) Rule and further directed the respondent no.3 to take decision on the administrative side whether prescribing minimum qualifying marks of the aggregate is required for promotion of Civil Judge Senior Division to the District and Additional Session Judge (as against 65% quota) and if so, to suitably amend the Rules.

It is further held that allocation of 50% marks for interview for promotion of Civil Judges (Senior Division) as District and Additional Sessions Judge (65% quota) is not in consonance with the consistent view taken by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the decisions rendered in the cases of Director General, Indian Council for Agricultural Research & Ors. Vs. D. SundaraRaju, (2011) 6 SCC 605, Ramesh Kumar Vs. High Court of Delhi and Anr. (2010) 3 SCC 104, Ashok Kumar Yadav and Ors. Vs. State of Haryana and ors., (1985) 4 SCC 417, Ajay Hasia Vs. Khalid MujibSehrawardi&Ors. (1981) 1 SCC 722 and Malik Mazhar Sultan and Anr. Vs. Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission and Ors., (2009) 17 SCC 530 and further directed the respondent no.3 to take decision on the administrative side to amend Rule 5(iv) of the Rules, 2001 in consonance with the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Victims of terrorist, communal and naxal violence – entitled for compensation under Central Scheme

In the case of **W.P. (PIL) No. 2584 of 2011, GopiNathGhosh Vs. The State of Jharkhand &Anr., D/o-10-01-2014 reported in 2014 (1) JLJR 345**, the petitioner sought for implementation of the revised guidelines of the Central Scheme for assistance of civilian victims/family of victims of terrorist, communal and naxal violence dt.25-01-2010 which provides that an amount of Rs.300000/- would be given for each death or permanent incapacitation to the affected family under the scheme.

A Division Bench of this court (**R. Banumathi, C.J &Apresh Kumar Singh, J**) disposed of the PIL With the following directions:-

1. The respondents are directed to ensure strict observance of payment of compensation as per the Central Scheme and also as per the State Scheme and also directed to settle the compensation claim in respect of the pending applications within six months and not later than one year.
2. The first respondent is directed that in future as and when application is received for compensation and the same shall be disposed of with six months from the date of its receipt.
3. The first respondent is directed to circulate the copy of the order along with the guidelines on Central Scheme to the Home Secretary, Director General of Police and to all the Deputy Commissioner/ Superintendents of police, who in turn shall ensure its circulation to all the Sub-Division/Blocks/Police Stations for strict observance of the guidelines.
4. The Registrar General of the High Court is directed to forward copy of this order alongwith the copy of the Scheme to JHALSA and JHALSA is directed to circulate the copy of this order alongwith the copy of the Central Scheme to all DLSA and also to Sub-Divisional Leal Services Committees with direction to create awareness by holding intensive legal awareness camps at all the levels including District/Sub-Divisions/Blocks/Panchayats/Villages/Tola/Mohalla/Basties about the Central Scheme available to the victims of terrorist and communal violence.



There is a need of stringent measures and strict laws for speedy disposal of reported cases of Girls Teasing in different institutions

In the case of **W.P. (PIL) No. 5497 of 2011, Court on its own Motion Vs. The State of Jharkhand & Ors. D/o-06-01-2014 reported in 2014 (1) JLJR 355**, A Division Bench of this court (**R. Banumathi, C.J & Aparesh Kumar Singh, J**) taken suo-motocognizance on several news items in the Newspapers indicating that in the city of Ranchi there is a steep rise in the girls teasing in the Schools, Colleges and Universities.

The following instructions are issued for its implementation by all concerned in its letter and spirit:

- (a) The Chief Secretary of State of Jharkhand is directed to circulate the directions as contained in the orders passed by this Court and in particular order dated 22.09.2011 and 17.07.2013 to all concerned including the Home Secretary of the State and all the Deputy Commissioners of the District in order to effectively control the incident of eve-teasing in maintaining Law and Order.
- (b) In the light of ever increasing incidents of Eve-teasing and other offences against women, there is a need of stringent measures and strict laws for speedy disposal of reported cases. It would be in order if the State of Jharkhand enacts legislation in tune with the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-teasing Act, 1998 and Delhi Prohibition of Eve-teasing Act, 1998.
- (c) The Director General of police of the State of Jharkhand shall take effective measures to alert all the Superintendents of Police of the District to address the menace of Eve-teasing by taking suitable measures such as by deploying women constable particularly near educational institutions, girls hostel, working women hostel, market or places, bus stand, railway station, cinema theatre, public service vehicles, trains, places of worship etc.
- (d) The Registrar General of High court of Jharkhand is directed to issue instructions to the Member Secretary of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA) to communicate order of this Court in hand to all the Chairman, Vice Chairmen, Secretaries, Members of the District Legal Services Authority/ Sub Divisional Legal Services Committee to take effective ways and means to decimate the menace of Eve-teasing by adopting appropriate and befitting measures, inter alia, such as:
 - (i) To create legal awareness among all the stake holders including Police officials, Para Legal Volunteers, women, general public etc. with the latest amended provisions of the Indian Penal Code related to offences of voyeurism, stalking etc. by introducing new Sections 354A to 354D of the Indian Penal Code vide Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 w.e.f. 03.02.2013.
 - (ii) To sensitize Para Legal Volunteers to help the victims by facilitating the victims to take legal actions against the culprit.
 - (iii) To coordinate with the State Women Commission, State Human Right Commission and Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development of the State of Jharkhand to open effective Women's Help Center involving Para Legal Volunteers for taking immediate legal action against the wrong doers/ culprits of Eve-teasing.
 - (iv) To publish pamphlets, brochures, booklets, hoardings and other desired activities at all vulnerable places informing about the steps to be taken by the victim girls/women to save themselves from the torture of Eve-teasing such as contact number of the police by mobile/telephone, number of women's help center, telephone/ contact number of Para Legal Volunteers of the area etc.



- (v) To use Electronic and Print Media and means for spreading awareness and accessibility among the general masses.
- (e) The Registrar General of the High Court of Jharkhand is further directed to send the copy of this order Commission, State Human Right Commission and Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development of the State of Jharkhand to open effective Women's Help Center involving Para Legal Volunteers for taking immediate legal action against the wrong doers/ culprits of Eve-teasing and other offences against women effectively.
- (f) The Department of Social Welfare, Women and Children of State of Jharkhand is also directed to take all effective measures in order to implement the directives of this court to check the menace of Eve-teasing and other offences against women and to coordinate with the Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority for taking strong steps in this regard.

Element of mensrea need not be established for applicability of Rule 173Q of the Central Excise Rules, 1944

In this case **Tax Appeal No.04 of 2005, M/s Dayal Alloy & Steel Castings Vs. The Commissioner of Central Excise, Ranchi, D/o-08-01-2014**, a question of law which rise for consideration before a Division Bench of this Court (**R. Banumathi, C.J & Aparesh Kumar Singh, J**) is “Whether the provisions of Rule 173Q of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 is attracted in the absence of any intention to waive the payment of central excise duty and/or in absence of removal of any excisable goods or any entry of any excisable goods in RG-1 Register?”

It is held that unless there is anything in the language of the statute indicating the need to establish the element of mensrea, it is generally sufficient to show that a default to comply with the Rules has occurred attracting confiscation and penal provisions. There is nothing in Rule 173Q or Rule 209, which required that mensrea/intention need to be established. The court cannot read anything into the statutory provisions or stipulated conditions, which are plain and unambiguous. It is finally held that the appellant had not accounted for the manufactured goods and had not made entries in RG-1 Register. Non-accounting of manufactured goods in the statutory record falls within the ambit of Rules 173Q(1)(b).

Long gap in taking examination – cut off date should be extended to render justice

In the case of present case **W.P (S) No. 7526 Of 2013 With I.A NO. 173 OF 2014, BholaNathRajak Versus The State of Jharkhand & Ors., D/O-16-01-2014** the point falling for consideration before a division bench of this court (**R. Banumathi, C.J & Shree S. Chandrashekhar, J**) is as to whether the writ petitioners are entitled to have the cut off date as 31.1.2009 for the purpose of calculating the maximum age of 35 years due to non-holding of the examination in terms of the Jharkhand Judicial Service (Recruitment) Rules, 2004.

It is held that normally decision fixing cut-off date is not interfered with by the Courts. However, huge backlog of undecided cases, large number of vacancies which have accumulated since 2008, which has also affected the ratio of Judges compared to the population of the State, are also the considerations which has to be kept in mind. It is also held that there is a gap of about more than 5 years between the earlier advertisements issued in the year 2008 and in the year 2013. As a consequence, the eligible candidates aspiring to appear for the Civil Judge (Junior Division) (Munsif) examination might have crossed their age between the period 2008 and 2013 and therefore, they did not have the opportunity of appearing in the examination. Hence to render justice



to the deprived eligible candidates due to over-age the cut off date for fixing maximum age of 35 years in the impugned notification is ordered to be 31.1.2009 instead of 31.1.2013.

Entry 62 of State List vis-a-vis Entry 92C of the Union List

In the case of **W.P.T No. 408 of 2013, Ms. Bharti Telemedia Ltd. Vs. The State of Jharkhand & Ors.** (with batch cases), the petitioner came to this court for a declaration of Section 3 of the Jharkhand Entertainment Tax Act, 2012 as ultra vires and also for quashing the notification S.O. No.3 dt.14-05-2012, whereby the Jharkhand Entertainment Tax Act, 2012 has been implemented with retrospective effect from 27-04-2012.

A Division Bench of this court (**R. Banumathi, C.J & Aparesh Kumar Singh, J**) held as under:-

Jharkhand Entertainment Tax Act, 2012 levying tax on “entertainment” through Direct-to-Home (DTH) in pith and substance, is on entertainment which falls under Entry 62 of List II of the Seventh Schedule. The levy of “entertainment tax” is different from the levy of tax on “broadcasting service” which falls under Entry 92C of List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

- Entry 62 of State List and Entry 92C of the Union List operate in two different spheres. There is no transgression or encroachment upon the field of Union Legislation and the levy of tax on “entertainment” through Direct-to-Home (DTH) by the State Legislature is not ultravires the power of the State Legislature provided under Entry 62 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- “Entertainment” as defined in Section 2(m) of the Jharkhand Entertainment Tax Act, 2012 read with Section 2(k) “Direct to Home (DTH) Service” and 2(l) “Direct to Home (DTH) Service provider”, is not broadcasting service but only entertainment and State Legislature is competent to levy tax on the entertainment.
- In the charging Section – Section 3 – of the Jharkhand Entertainment Tax Act, 2012, there is clear intendment of levy of “entertainment tax” on the “entertainment” provided by Direct-to-Home (DTH).
- In view of the saving clause and the second proviso to Section 28 and Section 29(2) of the Jharkhand Entertainment Tax Act, 2012 and the mechanism to assess, collect and impose penalty provided under Section 16, framing of Rules on 13th July, 2013 would not affect the liability of the petitioners to pay the “entertainment tax”
- In view of the fine distinction between Direct-to-Home service and cable TV, levy of “entertainment tax” at the rate of 10% 81 on Direct-to-Home (DTH) service vis-à-vis 7.5% on the “entertainment” through cable TV, is not discriminatory.
- Applying the R.M.D. Chamarbaugwalla v. Union of India [AIR 1957 SC 628] – the principle of severability, Section 2(s)(v) read with Section 2(aj)(ii) of Jharkhand Entertainment Tax Act shall not include the cost of Set Top Box or any other instrument or equipment of like nature to levy entertainment tax.
- The impugned demand notices issued to the writ petitioners are in consonance with the provisions of the Jharkhand Entertainment Tax Act, 2012, the prayer sought for by the petitioners to quash the impugned notices is liable to be rejected.



Duty of trial court and Power of Appellate court to take additional evidence U/S 391 of the Cr.P.C

In the case of **State of Jharkhand versus Sanjay Mondal & Ors**, reported in **2013 (4) JLJR 157**, a Division Bench of this court (**D.N. Patel & Shree Chandrashekhar, JJ**) while dealing with the sections 311 and 391 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 r/w section 165 of Indian Evidence Act, held as follows :

- (a) It is a duty of the trial court to inform the Investigating Officer, before it starts taking evidence;
- (b) It is a duty of Investigating Officer to remain present before the trial court;
- (c) It is a duty of the Investigating Officer to bring prosecution witnesses, to the court;
- (d) It is a duty of Sessions Judge to secure presence of witnesses and by summons if they are not remaining present, bailable and then non-bailable warrant can be issued;
- (e) Disposal of appeal does not mean, disposal for statistical purposes, but, effective and real disposal to achieve the object of any trial;
- (f) Even the trial court can pass an order to stop the payment of salary or pension of Investigating Officer or Doctor or other Government Officers, who are avoiding to give evidence in court, after summons are issued for their presence.

It was further held that no order of acquittal shall be passed by the trial court for want of evidence of Investigating Officer or Doctor or other Government Officer, if these witnesses are alive and getting salary or pension. The Court has all the power to stop the payment of salary or pension to them, if they are avoiding the court. The criminal court is an effective instrument for dispensing the justice and the presiding Judge must cease to be a silent spectator or a mere evidence recording machine in the trial. It was the duty of the trial court to find out the truth and administer justice and it was a duty of the Investigating Officer to remain present in the trial court and it is the duty of the Investigating Officer to keep the witnesses present before the trial court. (**Special Leave to Appeal (Cr.) Nos. 5590-5591 of 2013 filed before the Supreme Court against the aforesaid order was dismissed by Order dated 26.7.2013**)

Further, it was held that the additional evidence can be taken by the High Court, at appellate stage, whenever, the High Court comes to the conclusion that there would be failure of justice without additional evidence.

Once participated in the selection process, the selection cannot be challenged by the candidate.

In the case of **Gautam Kumar & Anr versus The State of Jharkhand & Ors**, reported in 2013 (4) JLJR, a Division Bench of this Court (**D.N. Patel, A.C.J & Shree Chandrashekhar, J**) while considering the case of the appellants who have applied for the post of Driver Constable but not having a driving licence at least two years prior to the date of the advertisement which is the essential criteria for selection in the advertisement held that the appellants never challenged the condition imposed in the advertisement and once they participated in the selection process, the selection cannot be challenged by the candidate.

Conviction can be made on the deposition of Prosecutrix without corroboration of any evidence

In the case of **Ganesh Mahto versus The State of Jharkhand**, reported in **2013 (4) JLJR 1**, a Division Bench of this court (**D.N. Patel & Shree Chandrashekhar, JJ**) while dealing with the Criminal Appeal held



that if there is any error in the investigation, the benefit cannot go to the accused. If the Investigating Officer is committing any error, then if there are other clinching evidences on record, the accused must be punished. It was further held that even in absence of corroborative evidence given by the prosecutrix is trustworthy and reliable and in case of no inimical term with the appellants, the conviction can be made on the basis of deposition given by the prosecutrix.

Preventive Detention, Jharkhand Crime Control Act, 2002

In the case of **Sonu Khan @ Shakeel Ahmad @ Sonu Ansari v. The State of Jharkhand and Others**, W.P.(DB-HB) 353 of 2012, D/o-29-08-2013, a Division Bench of this Court (**Narendra Nath Tiwari, J and P.P. Bhatt, J**), while hearing writ of Habeas Corpus filed by the petitioner under Jharkhand Crime Control Act, 2002 against his detention order, held that impugned order is not violative of article 22(5) of the Constitution of India, as the ground of detention was communicated to the petitioner. This court further decided the issue, whether use of provision of special legislation is arbitrary, when matter can be dealt under the provision of general law. In this regard, this court held that provision of section 195-A and 506 IPC deal with the offences against an individual. Those provisions are not attracted in the case of the mischief of creating terror in the public and hampering public peace and order.

Civil Procedure Code-Sec 100, Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950- Section 6

In the case of **State of Jharkhand v. Dewashis Goswami**, reported in (2013) 4 JLR 223, a single Bench of this court, (**Narendra Nath Tiwari, J.**) while deciding the second appeal, in the matter of section 6 particularly, Sub Section (1) (b), of the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950, held that the suit lands used for agriculture purpose by the plaintiff's predecessor – in – interest and held in the direct possession on the date of vesting is deemed to be settled by the state in their favour and their status becomes that of a raiyat with occupancy right. This court further held that an occupancy raiyat is protected from ejection from his holding except in execution of a decree passed in terms of section 22 of the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act. The State has no right to settle the said land for holding Hat or Mela.

Second Appeal, Landlord -tenant relationship

In the case of **Ashok PadaSen v. Nabi Rasool** [S. A. 107 of 2013, D/o-06-12-2013] a single Bench of this Court, [**Narendra Nath Tiwari, J.**] while deciding second appeal filed by the appellants in matter of Title (Eviction) Suit, held that while deciding the issue of relationship of landlord and tenant, the courts can incidentally enter into and examine the evidences in order to arrive at the finding as to who is the land lord of the suit premises. The finding recorded in that process on discussion and consideration of evidences and material on record for that purpose cannot be equated with the finding and declaration of title of the suit premises to be recorded after full-fledged trial and adjudication of an issue of title by a competent court of civil jurisdiction.

Claim of juvenile during pendency of Criminal Appeal

In **Chandan Kumar V. State of Jharkhand**, (Cr. Appeal (DB) No. – 777 of 2009, D/o-20-08-2013), a Division Bench of this court, (**Narendra Nath Tiwari, J. and P. P. Bhatt, J.**) considered the Criminal Appeal of the sole appellant, who was convicted U/s 302 of IPC and U/s 27 of Arms Act. During the pendency of this Criminal appeal, the appellant claimed himself to be juvenile, after serving seven years of sentence. This Court, held that as appellant is held to be juvenile and now appellant is aged about 27 years, it would not be conducive to send the appellant to special home, particularly, when he has already undergone than 8 years period of sentence as against the maximum period of penalty of three years confinement in a special home as provided



under section 15 (1) (g) of the act. This court confirmed conviction of appellant under Sec 302 of IPC and Sec 27 Arms Act, but set aside the sentence awarded to him.

Appropriate Authority under the Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 is to be appointed by the State Government by notification to be published in the Official Gazette

In the case of **Sanjeev Kumar –vs- The State of Jharkhand [Cr. M. P. No. 2081 of 2012, (D/o-08.08.2013)]**, a single Bench of this Court (**R. R. Prasad, J.**) while dealing with a case punishable under Sections 28 of the Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, observed that if an Appropriate Authority under the Act is appointed by the State Government for whole of the State, it would be a three members committee consisting of (i) an officer of or above the rank of the Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare-Chairperson; (ii) an eminent woman representing women's organization; and (iii) an officer of Law Department of the State or the Union territory concerned and that apart, if an Appropriate Authority is appointed for part of the State, he may be officer of the other rank, but he is to be appointed by the State Government and that too, by notification to be published in the Official Gazette and held that the cognizance taken by the court of the offence under this Act on a complaint not lodged by the Appropriate Authority validly appointed would be bad and the entire prosecution would be vitiated.

Taking cognizance against persons residing beyond territorial jurisdiction of Court.

In the case of **Mayank P. Trivedi and others –vs- State of Jharkhand and anr. [Cr. M. P. No.701 of 2013, (D/o 12.9.13.)]**, a single Bench of this Court (**R. R. Prasad, J.**) while dealing with a case for the offences punishable under Section 498(A) IPC and under Section 3/ 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act on the ground of lack of territorial jurisdiction of court for taking cognizance against the accused persons who reside in an area beyond territorial jurisdiction of the Magistrate, observed that in terms of the amendment made in Section 202 Cr.P.C. in the year 2005 by the Amendment Act, 2005, it would be obligatory on the part of the Magistrate to postpone the issue so that he may inquire into the case himself or to direct investigation to be made by a police officer only for the purpose of finding out whether or not there has been sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused before issuing summons in such cases and held that acts of maltreatment or humiliation can be treated to be cruelty inflicted to the complainant at the hands of the accused persons.

Acceptance of bribe money voluntarily or otherwise in a Trap case to be decided during trial.

In the case of **Rajeshwar Prasad –vs- State of Jharkhand through Vigilance as reported in 2014 (1) JLJR 26 (Jhr), (D/o 1.10.13)**, a single Bench of this Court (**R. R. Prasad, J.**) while dealing with a Trap Case punishable under Section 7/13(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, held that mere recovery of currency note itself does not constitute an offence under the Act unless it is proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused voluntarily accepted the money knowing it to be bribe and it could be known as to whether the money recovered from the possession of the petitioner had been accepted by the petitioner voluntarily knowing it to be bribe money or it is otherwise could be proved by the parties only when evidences would be laid during the trial.

Maintainability of an application U/s. 482 Cr.P.C. when alternative remedy of revision application U/s. 397 Cr.P.C. is available.

In the case of **Pramila Devi and others –vs- State of Jharkhand and anr.as reported in 2014 (1) JCR 36 (Jhr), (D/o 18.11.13)**, a single Bench of this Court (**R. R. Prasad, J.**), while deciding an objection over the maintainability of a quashing application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. against rejection of the prayer for discharge



under Section 245 Cr.P.C. that whether an application under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can be dismissed only on the premise that alternative remedy of filing of revision application under Section 397 of the Code is available, held that in a case which brings about the situation which is an abuse of the process of the Court or for the purpose of securing ends of justice, interference by the High Court is absolutely necessary and in that event, nothing contained in the Code would limit or affect the exercise of inherent power by the High Court.

Revisional Order without giving opportunity of hearing to the aggrieved is illegal.

In the case of **Baleshwar Rabidas –vs- State of Jharkhand and anr. [Cr.M.P. No. 1349 of 2011, (D/o 08.01.14)]**, a single Bench of this Court (**R. R. Prasad, J.**) while dealing with a case in which final form was submitted in favour of the petitioner and which was accepted by the trial court and a revisional application was filed, held that an order passed by the revisional court without giving an opportunity of hearing to the petitioner suffers from illegality.

Jurisdiction of court in continuing offence

In the case of **Kamal Devi Giri&Ors (in 201) JitendraGiri(in 205) Vs The state of Jharkhand & Ors Reported in 2013(3) JLJR** a Single Bench of this Court (**Prashant Kumar J**) while dealing with territorial jurisdiction of a court in an offence u/s 498A of the I.P.C held that offence U/S 498A is continuing offence and if said offence committed in more local areas than one then the inquiry or trial by a court having jurisdiction over any such local areas is permissible. It is further held that in case of continuing offence, if on some occasion all the accused persons had taken part in committing the offence and on other occasion only one accused took part in commission of offence then clause (C) of section 178 of Cr. P.C. will be attracted.

For a writ of Mandamus - there must be some existing legal rights.

In the case of **M/S Salasar Mineral processing works Vs. Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. reported in 2014(1)JCR243**, a single Bench of this Court (**Prashant Kumar J**) while dealing with a writ of mandamus in a case where the supply of coal was suspended held that the petitioner had no statutory legal right to claim supply of coal and it is well settled that it is pre requisite for issuance of writ of Mandamus that there must be an existing legal right to parties who is asking the writ to compel the statutory duty.

Entitlement of a unit for grant of Capital Investment Subsidy

In the case of **ACC Ltd. Vs. The State of Jharkhand & Ors., W.P.C NO.5513 of 2011 with W.P.C No.4633 of 2010, D/o-31-08-2013**, petitioner filed a writ application claiming payment of incentive and subsidy. A Single Bench of this court (**Prashant Kumar, J**) held that the petitioner is entitled to the capital investment subsidy treating it as loss making, existing and functional mega industrial unit. It is also held that petitioner is also entitled to capital investment subsidy on the amount paid as additional incremental sales tax on the sale of cement and clinker made by Chaibasa unit but the petitioner is not entitled to grant of capital investment subsidy on the amount paid as additional incremental sales tax on sale of cement by its Sindri unit. It is further held that on the ground of legitimate expectation a person can claim judicial review of the action of administrative authority, whoresile from its promise. A person cannot claim relief straight way from the administrative authority on the basis of doctrine of legitimate expectation. He can only claim that the authority who took decision for negating a promise should give him a fair hearing.



Storage tank – “whether instrument for measurement or not?”

In the case of **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. & Ors. VS. State of Jharkhand & Ors. reported in 2013 (4) JCR 621**, the point for determination before a learned Single Bench of this court (**Prashant Kumar, J**) was “whether storage tank of the petitioner is an instrument of measurement or not?”. In this case it is held that storage tank is not weighing and measuring instrument as defined in section 2(Zc) of the Act of 1976. Therefore the petitioner has not violated the provision of section 22 and Section 24(1) of the Act of 1985 and accordingly he is not liable to be punished under section 45 and 47 of the Act of 1985.

Injunction U/O 39 of CPC When to be granted:

In the case of **Deba Prasad Chakraborty & Ors. V. The State of Jharkhand & Ors. reported in 2013 (4) JCR 768**, a Single Bench of this Court (**P. P. Bhatt, J.**) while dealing with a civil writ application filed against dismissal of application U/O 39, R. and 2 r/w section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure held that when the court below found that the petitioner are having Prima facie case and balance of convenience in their favour, the mandatory injunction, as prayed for by the petitioners ought to have been granted by the court below U/s 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Vital documents should be accepted without going into technicalities:

In the case of **Md. Ghulam Ali & Ors. V. Md. Suleman and Ors. reported in 2013 (4) JCR 607**, the court below has refused to mark exhibits of certain documents which according to petitioners, were necessary for the determination of the issue in Involved in the case. A Single Bench of this Court (**P. P. Bhatt, J**) while dealing with a writ application held that instead of entering into the procedural technicalities the court should make endeavour to do substantial justice and thereby give an opportunity for production of vital documents, which are necessary for the determination of real issues and controversies between the parties.

Scope of sec. 47 of the Civil Procedure Code

In the case of **Krishna Kumar Agrawal v. Smt. Droupadi Devi Modi reported in 2013 (4) JCR 357**, a Single Bench of this Court (**P. P. Bhatt, J.**) while dealing with a case wherein the petition of the Judgment Debtor filed U/s 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure has been rejected at the time of admission held that there is no mandatory provision U/s 47 that the application filed U/s 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure is required to be registered as a miscellaneous case and only thereafter, it can be disposed of.

Condition precedent is the important factor in review application

In the case of **Rev. Basant Kumar Barla, Secretary, Managing Committee, GEL Middle School, Umbulbaha, Khunti v. SiyaSharan Prasad reported in 2013 (4) JCR 724**, a Single Bench of this Court (**P. P. Bhatt, J.**), considered the question filed under order 47, Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the review of order passed on the ground that certain material fact could not be brought on record before the Court which resulted in miscarriage of justice.

This court held that the important ingredients/condition precedent for review application is the due diligence which appears to be lacking in the light of the alone facts, as no satisfactory explanation has been put forward by the applicant. Moreover, the other requirement/ingredients as contained in the provision relating to review, the present application is required to make out a case for review, but, unfortunately the applicant has failed to make out such case of review.



Power u/s 32 of The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

In the case of **Arunkumarvs The State of Jharkhand [Cr.Rev.No.595 of 2013, D/o – 6.1.2014]** a single Bench of this court (**H.C.Mishra, J**) held that there is no bar U/S 32 of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, against launching the prosecution on the basis of the FIR lodge before the police, or on the basis of the investigation made and charge-sheet submitted by the police and in many cases the said recourse may always be taken to.

Scope of Section 145 of Cr.P.C

In the case of **Lakshmi Upadhayay Vs. The State of Jharkhand &Anr reported in 2013(3)JCR 185**, a single bench of this court (**H.C.Mishra, J**) while hearing a criminal revision held that in a proceeding under section 145 of the Cr.P.C, the title or claim of the party is not to be decided, rather it has to be seen as to which party was in possession over the property accordingly application allowed.

No fraudulent intention since the inception of the deal – Criminal trial shall be misuse of process of the court

In the case of **Md.Rahim Ansari &Anr Vs. The state of Jharkhand reported in 2013(3) JCR 164**, a single bench of this court (**H.C.Mishra, J**) while hearing a criminal revision held that the allegation in the FIR that the petitioners were having fraudulent intention at the time of inception to the deal, is to be judged on the basis of the materials collected against the petitioner during investigation and where there is no material to show that petitioners were having fraudulent intention since inception of the deal, the dispute is primarily civil in nature and compelling the petitioners to face criminal trial shall be misuse of process of the court.

Scope of Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973

In the case of **Ajit Kumar Kesri Vs. State of Jharkhand, reported in 2014 (1) JLJR 199** a Single Bench of this court (**H.C. Mishra, J**) while dealing with a Section 133 of Cr.P.C held that Sec. 133 comes into play only when there is unlawful obstruction or nuisance on the way. Hence if the obstruction is lawful, proceeding u/s 133 cannot be maintained. It is also held that though it is not necessary that the title of the place should be in the public, but at the same time the right of the persons of the locality to access the public road, by admission or usage or otherwise had to be established before holding that the obstruction of the road was unlawful one.

The Liberty of innocent citizen cannot be curtailed and be harassed

In the case of **Ramesh Sachdeva vs. State of Jharkhand (W.P.Cr. No.243 of 2012, D/o-10-05-2013)** a Single Bench of this court (**D.N. Upadhayay, J**) while dealing with a quashing application held that no person shall be permitted to take recourse to criminal prosecution to earn fruits against a time barred civil dispute. According to complainant filing of a petition by Dr. Sabita Gulati claiming her share in the property has created a reason for them to believe that the accused persons had deceptive intention since the very beginning and they have cheated him do not attracts ingredients of any of the offence for which this case has been lodged. The liability of innocent citizen cannot be curtailed and they shall not be harassed in a malicious prosecution.

Condition required for declaring an accused as proclaimed offender

In the case of **Mahendra Kumar Ruiya Vs. State of Jharkhand (A.B.A No.4674 of 2012), D/o-27-06-2013**, a Single Bench of this court (**D.N. Upadhayay, J**) while dealing with an Anticipatory bail application held that strict compliance of sub – section (3) of section 82 Cr. P.C. is very much required for declaring accused as absconder. Further explained that section 82 Cr. P.C has mainly three parts. First part of the section is that



issuance of warrant is condition precedent for issuance of process of proclamation. Second part of the suggest as how proclamation has to be given effect or published to make the accused acquainted that his appearance is required in connection with particular case before a particular court. The third part u/s (4) of section 82 of the Cr. P.C gives more discretion to make inquiry against an accused who has committed offence. After recording reasons, the Court can declare an accused of such offence as proclaimed offender.

Bar of anticipatory bail in SC/ST Atrocities Act, 1989

In the Case of **Umesh Prasad Gupta Vs. State of Jharkhand (A.B.A No.1051 of 2013 D/o-08-08-2013)** a Single Bench of this court (**D.N. Upadhyay, J**) while dealing with an anticipatory application held that in a case in which cognizance order attracting offences punishable under the provision of SC/ST act has been passed, section 18 of the Act creates an absolute bar against application of section 438 Cr.P.C.

Whether Carbon Copy of Post-mortem is a secondary evidence?

In the case of **Nepal Mandal Vs. The State of Jharkhand (Criminal Appeal (SJ) No.614 of 2002, D/o-05-07-2013)**, a Single Bench of this court (**D.N. Upadhyay, J**) while dealing with a criminal appeal held that if the post mortem report prepared in one uniform carbon process in duplicate or triplicate, each carbon copy duly signed by the doctor who prepared it, is a primary evidence and it becomes more strengthened when the maker himself proves it before the court.

For punishing the students reformatory action may be taken

In the case of **Umang Mehta and GhoshitKhare(Petitioners) V. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (reported in 2013(4) JCR167)** two students of B. Tech, Mining Engineering and B. Tech Mineral Engineering were imposed with punishment of suspension from all academic activities for the current monsoon session. A single judge bench of this court (**Aparesh Kumar Singh J.**) however was not inclined to interfere in the finding of the inquiry committee but in exercise of extra ordinary powers in order to give opportunity to the petitioners to reform themselves and realize their mistakes ordered that they should devote at least two and half months' time in service of needy and deprived people under the Non-Governmental Organization of repute. It is also held that the gist of the order be placed in the notice board and the Web site of the institute so that these reformatory act on the part of the petitioners also act as a lesson upon rest of the students.

Mere making of an offer does not form part of cause of action

In the case of **Triveni Construction Company V. State of Jharkhand and Others (reported in 2013(4) JCR 19)** a single bench (**Aparesh Kumar Singh J.**) of this court while dealing with a tender matter held that, mere making of an offer does not form part of cause of action for breach of contract. It is further held that the authority has the right not to accept highest bid and even to prefer a tenderer other than highest bidder if there exist good and sufficient reasons but the authority's action in accepting or refusing the bid must be free from arbitrariness or favouritism.

There is no distinction between civil death and natural death for the purpose of compassionate appointment

In the case of **Bijay Kumar Pradhan V. State of Jharkhand (reported in 2014(1)JCR150)**, a single judge bench (**Aparesh Kumar Singh J.**) of this court while dealing with a writ application for appointment on compassionate ground with a fact that the father of the petitioner went missing and could not be found with all possible efforts, held that there is no distinction between civil death and natural death for the purpose of



compassionate appointment , as in both the cases the bread earner of the family is not there on the scene and the dependants of the deceased has been reduced to the state of penury .

Import fees on rectified spirit unfit for human consumption does not come within the legislative competence of the state legislature

In the case of **M/SAjanta Bottlers and Blenders Pvt. Ltd. V. State of Jharkhand**(reported in 2013(3) JLJR 636), the validity of Rule 106 (tha) of the Rules framed by the Board of Revenue in exercise of the power conferred under section 90 of the Jharkhand Excise Act, 1915 was challenged. A Division Bench of this Court (**Prakash Tatia C J. and Aparesh Kumar Singh J.**) has declared that under Entry 51 of List II (State List), State has been empowered to levy excise duty on alcoholic liquor fit for human consumption. But the rectified spirit is not potable liquor fit for human consumption on which state can levy excise duty under Entry 51 of list II .The levy on import fees on rectified spirit therefore by the State Legislature before bottling is not justified as in Pith and Substance,the notification levying import fees on rectified spirit unfit for human consumption does not come within the legislative competence of the state legislature and consequently also beyond the rule making power of the Board of Revenue.

Meaning of cause of action as envisaged u/s 20(c) of C.P.C is also applicable in writ jurisdiction

In “**Shyam Kishore and Ors. Vs. The State of Jharkhand & Ors.**” reported in [2013 (2) JLJR 588], a Single Judge of this Court (**Shree Chandrashekhar, J.**) held that Cause of action gives occasion for and forms the foundation of the suit. For the purpose of Article 226(2) of constitution of India, for all intent and purpose ‘Cause of action’ must be assigned the same meaning as envisaged under section 20(c) of C.P.C. and would apply to writ proceeding also. Therefore, it requires necessary averment in writ petition regarding territorial jurisdiction to entertain if and that ‘Cause of action’ or part of ‘Cause of action’ has arisen within the High Court’s jurisdiction. The Court also gave direction for necessary amendments in the Jharkhand High Court Rules for making it mandatory that it is clearly averred in the writ petition.

A beneficial provision should be given wider meaning

In “**KalimanBibi Vs. The State of Jharkhand & Ors.**” reported in [2013 (2) JLJR 356], a Single Judge of this Court (**Shree Chandrashekhar, J.**) while dealing with the question “whether the benefit of the Resolution dated 21.03.2001 can be extended to the petitioner whose husband died in extremist/maoist attack”, held that Resolution dated 21.3.2001 is a beneficial policy and it needs to be construed and applied liberally. A beneficial provision should be given wider meaning and a purposive interpretation to further and not to frustrate the desirable social purpose. On the date when said Resolution came into force the case for grant of compensation to the petitioner was not closed and matter was finally approved when policy already came into force therefore, petitioner is entitled for the grant of benefits as per said Resolution. Denial of benefits to the petitioner under said Resolution is in contravention of protection under article 14 and 21 of Constitution of India.

Effect of nomination in retiral benefit

In “**Viswas Kumar Barnwal Vs.The State of Jharkhand & Ors.**” [W.P.(S) No. 3839 of 2013 D/o-21.11.2013], a Single Judge of this Court (**Shree Chandrashekhar, J.**) while dealing with the question “what is the effect of nomination of the petitioner to receive the retiral benefits”, held that a nominee holds the property only for executing or distributing the property amongst the legal heirs and the entitlement of the property has to be decided according to the law of succession. The Court further held that merely because the Will executed



by deceased has been probated, the petitioner cannot claim ownership over the retiral dues of the deceased employee.

Right of a dependent of casual labour working in BCCL for compassionate appointment

In “**Susmit Kumar Mahato Vs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited & Ors.**” [W.P.(S) No. 1031 of 2013 D/o- 09.01.2014], a Single Judge of this Court (**Shree Chandrashekhar, J.**) while dealing with the a case of appointment on compassionate ground to the dependents of casual worker in BCCL held that the provisions under the N.C.W.A. and the Certified Standing Order of the BCCL indicates that, employment would be provided to one dependent of the worker who was disabled permanently or who has died while in service. The expression “worker’ is not qualified in clause 9.3.1. or anywhere in N.C.W.A. The Certified Standing Order of the BCCL indicates that the ‘casual worker’ also would come under the category of workmen. The N.C.W. Agreement is an agreement between the Labour Union, Management and Officials of the Ministry of Labour-Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), cannot be modified by Management unilaterally by office order dated 02.07.1985 and the certified Standing Order of BCCL has statutory force and therefore, by a mere executive order, the provision contained in cannot be modified or amended unless, it is in the nature of clarification. Therefore, the ground taken by the respondent-authority for rejecting the claim raised by the mother of the petitioner that, the petitioner cannot be offered appointment on compassionate ground as his father was working as casual worker is not sustainable. The court further held that the application seeking appointment on compassionate ground must be decided at the earliest and the delay on the part of the respondent-authority would be in violation of the very object of offering appointment on compassionate ground.

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High Court of Jharkhand
NEWSLETTER

E-COURTS PROJECT STATUS



E-COURT PROJECT STATUS AS ON 31.12.13 IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND

Progress made in Modernization & Computerization of Justice Delivery System, establishment of E-Courts and Video Conferencing facilities". as on 31st Dec'13.

ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND

INAUGURATION OF NEW VIDEO CONFERENCING TRIAL ROOM IN CIVIL COURT,RANCHI

The Videoconferencing Trial Court Room in Civil Courts, Ranchi has been inaugurated on 21st September, 2013 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B Lokur, In-charge, E-Committee of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India utilizing the said facility trial of Fodder scam cases has been conducted and judgment were also delivered



The video conferencing for trial court in Ranchi was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Lokur, Chairman, e-committee, Supreme Court of India with Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Y. Iqbal, Judge, Supreme Court Of India which was under the valuable guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel, the then Acting Chief Justice of High Court Of Jharkhand. This is a model video trial court initiated first time in India where full trial of the case can be conducted in the presence of the accused through video conferencing.

Also having recorded evidence of these dispositions which took place in the e-court .A register is maintained with the summary of the depositions. A sample of register herewith:-



VIDEO CONFERENCING TRIAL COURT CIVIL COURTS, RANCHI							
SL. NO.	DATE	NAME OF COURT	TIME	NAME OF JAIL	CASE NO.	NAME OF ACCUSED	PROCEEDINGS
1	07.03.14	Sri S. K. Mishra ATC I, Ranchi	12:30 PM	Ranchi	ST 20/14	Sri R. K. Choudhary	Case dismissed
2	07	Sri S. K. Mishra ATC I, Ranchi	12:30 PM	Ranchi	ST 20/14	Sri R. K. Choudhary	Case dismissed
3	07/03/14	Sri S. K. Mishra ATC I, Ranchi	12:30 PM	Ranchi	ST 20/14	Sri R. K. Choudhary	Case dismissed
4	28/03/2014	Sri R. K. Choudhary ATC I, Ranchi	11:30 AM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
5	28/03/2014	Sri B. K. Ghoshal ATC II, Ranchi	3:30 PM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
6	28/03/2014	Sri B. K. Ghoshal ATC II, Ranchi	2:30 PM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
7	28/03/2014	Sri A. K. Rai ATC I, Ranchi	4:15 PM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
8	28/03/2014	Sri S. K. Mishra ATC I, Ranchi	3:30 PM	Ranchi	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
VIDEO CONFERENCING TRIAL COURT CIVIL COURTS, RANCHI							
SL. NO.	DATE	NAME OF COURT	TIME	NAME OF JAIL	CASE NO.	NAME OF ACCUSED	PROCEEDINGS
9	3/4/14	Sri R. K. Choudhary ATC I, Ranchi	2:30 PM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
10	4/4/14	Sri R. K. Choudhary ATC I, Ranchi	12:30 PM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
11	4/4/14	Sri A. K. Rai ATC I, Ranchi	3:30 PM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
12	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
13	7/4/2014	Sri R. K. Choudhary ATC I, Ranchi	9:00 AM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
14	3/4/2014	Sri R. K. Choudhary ATC I, Ranchi	10:00 AM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
15	10/4/2014	Sri R. K. Choudhary ATC I, Ranchi	9:00 AM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge
16	10/4/2014	Sri A. K. Rai ATC I, Ranchi	9:00 AM	B.M.C. Jail	ST 20/14	Rajendra Mondal	Change of charge

THE STATUS REPORT OF E-COURTS PROJECT

1. Computerization of City Civil Court, Ranchi

Presently, migration of data from existing database from Oracle platform to php base is under the progress so that latest CIS software will be implemented in the Civil Courts, Ranchi. The warranty of Computer Hardware supplied in the year 2005 under the Computerization project of City Civil Courts, Ranchi has expired in 2010. All the Computer Hardware is functional and is being maintained through AMC.

- Generation of Cause list in new CIS Software under the e-Courts Project

Sl No.	Name of District Courts	Backlog entry in the new CIS Software	Centralized Filing in new CIS Software	Generation of Cause list through CIS
1.	Deoghar	12036 nos of backlog cases have entered in CIS Software	Fresh filling started in CIS Software	Cause list is being generated daily.
2.	Latehar	Backlog entry completed	Fresh filling is being done in CIS Software	Cause list is being generated daily.
3.	Hazaribagh	Backlog entry in CIS Completed	Fresh filling is being done in CIS Software	Cause list is being generated daily.

- Creation of new website of various Civil Courts.
- Testing of PUNE CIS Software in the various judgeships.
- Creation of new Videoconferencing Trial Room at Civil Courts, Ranchi
- Modification of website of High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi

2. Preparation of site of Judicial Service Center (JSC) and Computer Server Room (CSR) under the e-Courts Project.

The preparation of sites in sub divisional courts of Ranchi, East Singhbhum Jamshedpur, Sahibganj and Bokaro is under the consideration of National Informatics Center, New Delhi. We are waiting for additional fund of Twenty Nine Lakhs for preparation of aforesaid sites under the e-Courts Project. As per the recommendation of Hon'ble Steering Committee of E-Committee, Jharkhand High Court a request has also been forwarded to the State Government for providing fund of Rupees Twenty Nine Lakhs for preparation of site at Tenughat, Khunti, Ghatshila and Rajmahal under the e-Courts Project. The matter is under the active consideration of State Government and NIC, New Delhi.



3. Computerization of all the Civil Courts of the State of Jharkhand under e-Courts Project.

The details of Computer Hardware supplied in the Civil Courts of the State of Jharkhand under the e-Courts Project are mentioned in tabular form.

Hardware supplied in the Civil Courts of Jharkhand Hardware supplied in the Civil Courts of Jharkhand

Sl No	Name of the Districts	Project Module					No. of UPS	No. of Laser Printer	No. of DMP	No. of Projector	No. of Scanner
		No. of Complex	No. of court rooms	HW supplied & installed	No of Slim Client	No of Thin Client					
1	Bokaro	4	29	Yes	29	88	29	29	29	1	1
2	Chaibasa	5	23	Yes	23	70	23	23	23	1	1
3	Chatra	1	12	Yes	12	37	12	12	12	1	1
4	Deoghar	6	25	Yes	25	76	25	25	25	1	1
5	Dhanbad	5	56	Yes	53	160	53	53	53	1	1
6	Dumka	3	20	Yes	20	61	20	20	20	1	1
7	Garhwa	4	16	Yes	16	49	16	16	16	1	1
8	Giridih	6	39	Yes	33	100	33	33	33	1	1
9	Godda	5	16	Yes	11	34	11	11	11	1	1
10	Gumla	3	19	Yes	19	58	19	19	19	1	1
11	Hazaribagh	4	30	Yes	30	91	30	30	30	1	1
12	Jamshedpur	1	40	Yes	40	121	40	40	40	1	1
13	Jamtara	1	13	Yes	13	40	13	13	13	1	1
14	Koderma	3	13	Yes	13	40	13	13	13	1	1
15	Latehar	3	7	Yes	7	22	7	7	7	1	1
16	Lohardaga	2	11	Yes	11	34	11	11	11	1	1
17	Palamau	2	21	Yes	21	64	21	21	21	1	1
18	Sahibganj	3	18	Yes	17	52	17	17	17	1	1
19	Seraikella	3	10	Yes	11	34	11	11	11	1	1
20	Simdega	2	7	Yes	8	25	8	8	8	1	1
		73	495		412	1256	412	412	412	20	20



4. DG Sets

All the District of the state of Jharkhand is having adequate DG sets of sufficient KVA to run the courts during all the working Hour.

The detail of the supplied DG Sets to all the Judgeships is mentioned in below table.

Table of DG Set supplied

Name of Judgeship	Description of item	Capacity
Chatra, Garhwa, Dumka, Godda, Gumla, Jamtara, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Sahibganj, Seraikella and Simdega	KIRLOSKAR DG SET	5 KVA
Bokaro, West Singhbhum Chaibasa, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Pakur, Palmau	KIRLOSKAR DG SET	10 KVA
Dhanbad, Giridih, Jamshedpur & Ranchi.	KIRLOSKAR DG SET	15 KVA

5. Backlog Entry of Pending Cases in the Case Information system Software

In the Civil Courts Ranchi the backlog cases have been undergoing the process of data migration from ORACLE to php base. The detail status of data entry of pending cases is mentioned below table.

Status of data entry of backlog cases as on 24.01.13.

Sl. No	Name of Judgeships	Total pendency	Cases entered in CIS	Cases Disposed	Remarks
1.	Bokaro	11298	11298	6880	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
2.	West Singhbhum Chaibasa	5382	5382	269	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
3.	Deoghar	16583	6849	427	Backlog entry is under progress.
4.	Dhanbad	40886	40886	12470	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
5.	Dumka	8171	8171	57	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
6.	Godda	9716	7119	165	Backlog entry is under progress
7.	Giridih	22024	18637	209	Backlog entry is under progress
8.	Gumla	5720	5720	191	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
9.	Hazaribagh	25631	25631	4794	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
10.	Jamtara	4955	4955	2430	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
11.	Koderma	8600	8600	126	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
12.	Latehar	4382	4382	800	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
13.	Lohardaga	3974	3974	602	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
14.	Palmau	16600	8197	-	Backlog entry is under progress
15.	Sahibganj	3533	3533	636	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
16.	Seraikella	4867	4867	-	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
17.	Simdega	1499	1499	45	Backlog entry complete. Centralized filling started.
18.	Jamshedpur	27322	11480	50	Backlog entry is under progress
19.	Chatra	8373	1784	6	Backlog entry is under progress
20.	Garhwa	12903	3926	-	Backlog entry is under progress.
21.	Pakur	-	-	-	Awaiting hardware delivery & site preparation.
22.	Ranchi	-	-	-	Awaiting hardware delivery



6. Training for all the Judicial Officers on UBUNTU Software

As per the direction of Hon'ble E-Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India two days of training on Ubuntu software has been imparted to 44 computer savvy Judicial Officers of 22 judgeships of the State of Jharkhand as per the schedule provided by the Hon'ble E-Committee. The first batch consisted of 22 Judicial Officers (two Judicial Officers from each judgeship) of Bokaro, West Singhbhum Chaibasa, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla and Hazaribagh (Training was imparted to them on 24th and 25th of February 2013 and another batch consisting of 22 Judicial Officers of East Singhbhum Jamshepur, Jamtara, Koderma, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamau, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Seraikella-Kharsawan and Simdega whose training imparted on 2nd & 3rd March 2013 in the Judicial Academy, Ranchi through the master trainers of Madhya Pradesh High Court.

Thereafter, a training on "Advance Intensive Training on Ubuntu Software for the Master Trainers" have been imparted to seven nos of nominated Judicial Officers in Judicial Academy of Bilaspur, Chhatisgarh on 21st to 24th March, 2013. The names of the selected Judicial Officers who have been nominated for the "Intensive Training Courses of Ubuntu Software" are mentioned below:

UBUNTU-LINUX MASTER TRAINERS –Jharkhand High Court

No.	Name(Mr/Mrs)	Designation & Place of posting
1.	Mr.Rajeev Kumar Sinha	Civil Judge, Sr.Div, Hazaribagh
2.	Mr.Amitesh Lal	Civil Judge, Sr.Div, Hazaribagh
3.	Mr.Biresh Kumar	Civil Judge, Sr.Div, Jamtara
4.	Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Das	Deputy Registrar(Protocol) cum CPC –I/C, Jharkhand High Court
5.	Mr.Manish	Civil Judge, Jr.Div, Bokaro, Bermo at Tenughat
6.	Mr.Shwayambhu	Civil Judge, Jr.Div, Giridih
7.	Mr.Debashish Mohapatra	Civil Judge, Jr.Div, Deoghar
8.	Mr.Laxmikant	Civil Judge, Jr.Div, Ranchi
9.	Ms.Rajshree Aparna Kujur	Civil Judge, Jr.Div, Bokaro
10.	Mr.Vimal Johnson Kerketta	Civil Judge, Jr.Div, Dhanbad

Recognition of the Master Trainer of Ubuntu.

As per the direction of Hon'ble E-Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India one day training has been organized on 14th December, 2013 in Judicial Academy, Ranchi in which the Master Trainers of Ubuntu were also invited to impart training to the Senior Secretaries, Senior Personal Assistant and Personal Assistants of the High Court. The certificates were distributed to the successful Master Trainers of Ubuntu for their achievements by His Lordships Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh.



7. Training on PUNE CIS Software for the District System Administrators (DSAs) and System Administrators (SAs).

As per the direction of Hon'ble E-Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India eight numbers of the computer knowing district court's staff have been nominated for State level Master Trainer cum District System Administrator (DSA) in PUNE CIS Software held on 5th to 9th August, 2013 and 12th to 17th August, 2013 in Maharashtra Judicial Academy. The details of trained District System Administrator (DSA) are mentioned in below table.

Sl No.	Name of nominated staff	Designation and place of posting	Date of training
1.	Sri. Mahesh Kumar Sinha	Assistant, Civil Courts, Lohardaga	5th to 9th August, 2013
2.	Smt. Kusum Rani	Assistant, Civil Courts, Hazaribagh	
3.	Sri. Bhaskar Kumar	Assistant, Civil Courts, Chatra	
4.	Sri. Kailash Thakur	Assistant, Civil Courts, Jamshedpur	
5.	Sri. Atul Verma	Assistant, Civil Courts, Dhanbad	12th to 17th August, 2013
6.	Sri. Sajid Akhtar	Assistant, Civil Courts, Ranchi.	
7.	Sri. Pawan Kumar Sinha	Assistant, Civil Courts, Seraikella-Kharsawan	
8.	Sri. Ajay Kumar	Assistant, Civil Courts, Palamau	

Further, as per the direction of Hon'ble E-Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India 152 nos. of Computer knowing staffs of various civil courts of the State of Jharkhand were imparted training on PUNE CIS software in Judicial Academy, Ranchi through the District System Administrators (DSA) in presence of CPC in the month of August, 2013 and September, 2013. After training these staffs



are designated as System Administrator. All the Principal District and Sessions Judges of the State of Jharkhand have been directed to utilize the services of these trained System Administrators for imparting training to all class III staff of the concerned district courts on PUNE CIS software every working day after office hour for one to two hour.

The details of PUNE CIS training imparted amongst the court staff in the various judgeships are mentioned in below table.

Sl. No.	Name of Judgeship	No of District System Administrator trained	No of System Administrator trained	No of Court class III Staff trained in concerned judgeships
1.	Bokaro	-	10	118
2.	Chaibasa	-	6	85
3.	Chatra	1	5	73
4.	Deoghar	-	5	89
5.	Dhanbad	1	16	191
6.	Dumka	-	4	70
7.	Garhwa	-	5	49
8.	Giridih	-	15	179
9.	Godda	-	5	46
10.	Gumla	-	5	60
11.	Hazaribagh	1	4	139
12.	Jamshedpur	1	16	124
13.	Jamtara	-	4	-(59)
14.	Koderma	-	2	56
15.	Latehar	-	5	36
16.	Lohardaga	1	3	38
17.	Pakur	-	5	28
18.	Palamau	1	9	93
19.	Ranchi	1	11	-(159)
20.	Sahibganj	-	7	70
21.	Seraikella-Kharsawan	1	5	49
22.	Simdega	-	5	51

9. Preparation of Judicial Service Counter and Computer Server Room of the sub divisional courts of Tenughat, Ghatshila, Khunti and Rajmahal.

The work of site preparation has been entrusted to M/s. Zeal Enterprises, Ranchi to construct the Computer Server Room (CSR) and Judicial Service Counters as per the norms of site preparation provided by the Hon'ble E-Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The site of Khunti has been completed and the sites are handed over to the concerned Civil Courts. The site preparation work is under progress in the sub divisional courts of Tenughat, Ghatshila and Rajmahal.



10. Signing of MoU with the Jharkhand High Court, State of Jharkhand and Government of India for sustaining the e-Courts Mission Mode Project.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been forwarded by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Law & Justice Mr. Ashwani Kumar vide letter no. D.O. No. K-11019/18/2012-US-I dated. 30th January, 2013 in which, it has been directed to sign the MoU between the Government of India, the State of Jharkhand and High Court of Jharkhand in which spelling out the role and responsibilities of each of the partners involved in the implementation of the e-Courts Project. It covers both the implementation phase of the Project as well as the completion phase.

As directed, in the letter of Hon'ble Union Minister Mr. Ashwani Kumar the ownership of the project should be transferred to the State Government and the High Court so that they are in a position to plan and undertake maintenance well in time.

The role and responsibilities of all the partners are being mentioned in details.

- **Responsibility of first party (Government of India)**
 - I. Implementing the e-Courts MMP through its implementing Agency National Informatics Center (NIC).
 - II. Providing funds for implementation of e-Courts MMP through its implementing agency as approved by the competent authority.
 - III. Monitoring and reviewing the status of implementation of the e-Courts MMP.
- **Responsibility of Second Party (State Government)**
 - I. Supporting the Third Party (High Court) for sustainability of the e-Courts MMP at the district and subordinate courts of under its jurisdictions.
- **Responsibility of Third Party (High Court of Jharkhand)**
 - I. High Court will be responsible for implementation and sustainability of the e-Courts MMP at the district and subordinate courts of under its jurisdictions.

Presently, matter of signing of MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) is under the active consideration of the State of Jharkhand and High Court.





High Court of Jharkhand
NEWSLETTER

**HUMAN RESOURCES
IN
DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE
JUDICIARY**



HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

Statement showing Sanctioned Strength , Working Strength and Vacancies in the Jharkhand Judiciary as on 31.12.13

		Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Vacancy	Remarks
Superior Judicial Service	PDJ	63	62	1	
	DJ	141	75	66	
Total		204	137	67	
Civil Judge(Sr.Div)		109	98	11	
Civil Judge(Jr.Div)		259	172	87	
Grand Total		572	407	165	

Human Resources in the High Court of Jharkhand(Non-Judicial)

Name of the Post	No. of Posts as on 31st Dec'12	No. of Posts created by 31st Dec'13	Total
Deputy Registrar	3	2	5
Assistant Registrar	14	28	42
Section Officer	36	70	106
Court Master	20	0	20
Secretary	20	0	20
Librarian	0	0	0
Assistant Librarian	1	0	1
Peon	122	0	122
Jamadar	43	0	43
Staff Car Driver	38	0	38
Total Posts	297	100	397



Appointments, Promotions and recruitment in the High Court (Non-Judicial) as on 31.12.13

Name of the post appointed as	No. of Posts	Promoted as
PA	39	Joint Registrar-2, Senior Secretary-01, Court Master-01, Secretary-17, Sr.PA-06
Typist	9	Asst.Registrar-06, Section Officer-2, Assistant-05
Deputy Registrar	4	Joint Registrar-03
Court Master	10	Deputy Registrar-2
Section Officer	2	Assist.Registrar-38
Secretary	17	Joint Registrar-2, Senior Secretary-02, Deputy Registrar-01
Senior P.A.	6	Joint Registrar-2, Senior Secretary-02, Secretary-17
Peon	120	Section Officer-01, Assistant-10, Jamadar-43, Treasury Sarkar-01
Class IV	299	Section Officer-01, Assistant-17, Staff Car Driver Gr.I-05, Staff Car Driver Gr.II-07, Jamadar-43, Treasury Sarkar-1





High Court of Jharkhand
NEWSLETTER

**JUDICIAL WORK & STATISTICS
OF
HIGH COURT
&
DISTRICT & SUB-ORDINATE COURT
OF
JHARKHAND**



SUMMARY (OLD CASES)

Cases disposed of between Aug'11-Jun'13 (1 Year 11 Months)														17050												
Cases disposed of between Jul'13-Dec'13 (6 Months)														3062												
Progress Report of Disposal in 20 Old Case Campaign (Month wise) of the Judgeships In The State of Jharkhand (Year-2013)																										
Name of the State	Jan		Feb		Mar		April		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan-Dec (Gross)	
	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship	Each Court	Judge-ship
JHR	920	33	1161	67	915	56	723	40	906	43	847	57	841	54	711	50	583	31	224	36	300	38	403	46	8534	551

SUMMARY (CRIME AGAINST WOMEN)-JUDGESHIP

Cases disposed of between Jan'13-Dec'13 (12 Months)														3329												
Progress Report of Disposal in 20 Old Case Campaign (Month wise) of the Judgeships In The State of Jharkhand (Year-2013)																										
Name of the State	Jan		Feb		Mar		April		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		Jan-Dec (Gross)	
	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS	INS	DIS
JHR	0	12	1577	0	464	139	388	180	819	346	948	534	952	545	750	485	1214	399	448	120	551	275	582	294	8693	3329



YEARWISE PENDENCY (Opening Balance) AND INSTITUTION OF CASES (CIVIL & CRIMINAL)

(HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND)						
COMPARATIVE						
Year	Pendency (As on 1st January)			Institution		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2009	28,959	24,405	53,364	9,716	17,020	26,736
2010	30,470	24,736	55,206	9,917	19,368	29,285
2011	32,453	28,012	60,465	10,576	18,269	28,845
2012*	31,082	28,465	59,547	11,684	20,756	32,440
2013	31,694	30,263	61,957	12,679	24,292	36,971

Note :- *Variation in the figures occurred due to physical verification of records done during February & March, 2012.

YEARWISE DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY (Closing Balance) OF CASES (CIVIL & CRIMINAL)

(HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND)							
COMPARATIVE							
Year	Pendency (As on 1st January)			Institution			%age of Performance Disp/Pend (OB)*100
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2009	8,205	16,689	24,894	30,470	24,736	55,206	47%
2010	7,943	16,092	24,035	32,453	28,012	60,465	44%
2011	7,967	17,522	25,489	35,062	28,759	63,821	42%
2012*	11,072	18,958	30,030	31,694	30,263	61,957	50%
2013	6,372	19,598	25,970	38,001	34,957	72,958	42%

Note :- The percentage of performance is one the basis of pendency vis-a-vis disposal.

: *Variation in the figures occurred due to physical verification of records done during February & March, 2012.

: **The performance calculated in the "H" column is on the basis of disposal of 2nd quarter only.



YEARWISE PENDENCY (Opening Balance) AND INSTITUTION OF CASES (CIVIL & CRIMINAL)

(DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURT)						
COMPARATIVE						
Year	Pendency (As on 1st January)			Institution		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2009	45,408	224,960	270,368	17,423	99,396	116,819
2010	47,884	225,412	273,296	18,421	98,103	116,524
2011	52,066	234,743	286,809	17,826	102,323	120,149
2012*	58,810	239,716	298,526	20,539	103,977	124,516
2013**	64,216	234,049	299,265	17,961	108,703	126,703

YEARWISE DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY (Closing Balance) OF CASES (CIVIL & CRIMINAL)

(DISTRICT & SUBORDINATE COURT)							
COMPARATIVE							
Year	Pendency (As on 1st January)			Institution			%age of Performance Disp/Pend (OB)*100
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2009	14,947	98,944	113,891	47,884	225,412	273,296	42%
2010	14,329	82,899	97,228	51,976	240,616	292,592	36%
2011	15,078	99,665	114,743	54,814	237,401	292,215	40%
2012*	15,133	108,644	123,777	64,216	235,049	299,265	41%
2013**	15,602	101,146	66,748	66,485	241,368	307,853	39%

Note :- The percentage of performance is one the basis of pendency vis-a-vis disposal.

: *Variation in the figures occurred due to physical verification of records done during February & March, 2012.

: **Variation in the figures has occurred due to change in the opening balance of 3rd quarter.



**PROGRESS REPORT OF CASES RELATED TO OFFENCE AGAINST
WOMEN IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND (AS ON DEC' 13)**

Nature of Cases	At a Glance Report on Crime Against Women of other than Special Courts in the Judgeships of the State			
	OB	INS	DIS	CB
Rape Cases (Case filed u/s 376 of IPC along with other Section)	2,803	123	105	2,818
Molestation Cases (Case filed u/s 354 of IPC along with other Section)	2,238	78	30	2,284
Cases filed under Section 498A of IPC with or without Dowry (Prevention) Act, 1961	8,698	266	117	8,846
Domestic Violence Act, 2005	305	12	4	294
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	42	-	-	42
Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986	-	-	-	-
Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994	3	-	1	2
Child Marriage Restrain Act, 1929	2	-	-	2
Juvenile Justice Act (involving accused female juvenile)	19	-	-	19
Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (involving violation of Human Rights of Women)	3	-	-	3
Cases filed under prevention of Witch (Daain) Practices Act, 1999	500	18	5	513
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	342	31	1	372
Others	2,649	58	31	2,675
Total	17,604	586	294	17,870
Judgeship Note -				
Note :- Duplication of figure should not be done				
Cases filed u/s 376 with other Sections of IPC should be taken as Rape Cases				
Cases filed u/s 354 with other Sections of IPC should be taken as Molestation Cases				
Cases filed u/s 498 A with other Sections of IPC and with or without Dowry Prevention Act should be taken together				
Dowry Prevention Act should be taken together				
Statement of Fast Track Courts designated for speedy trial of Rape Cases should be sent separately				
Terms used for- 1. OB- Opening Balance (Pendency) 2. INS-Institution 3. DIS-Disposal 4. CB-Closing Balance (Pendency)				



**PROGRESS REPORT OF CASES RELATED TO OFFENCE AGAINST
WOMEN IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND SPECIAL COURT FUNCTION-
ING VIDE 12 COURTS IN 10 JUDGESHIPS (AS ON DEC' 13)**

Nature of Cases	At a Glance Report on Crime Against Women of other than Special Courts in the Judgeships of the State			
	OB	INS	DIS	CB
Rape Cases (Case filed u/s 376 of IPC along with other Section)	1,740	62	52	1,754
Molestation Cases (Case filed u/s 354 of IPC along with other Section)	27	2	-	29
Cases filed under Section 498A of IPC with or without Dowry (Prevention) Act, 1961	249	4	4	249
Domestic Violence Act, 2005	2	-	-	2
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	1	-	-	1
Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986	-	-	-	-
Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994	-	-	-	-
Child Marriage Restrain Act, 1929	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Justice Act (involving accused female juvenile)	-	-	-	-
Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (involving violation of Human Rights of Women)	4	1	-	5
Cases filed under prevention of Witch (Daain) Practices Act, 1999	22	-	-	22
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	-	3	-	3
Others	880	20	13	888
Total	2,925	92	69	2,953
Judgeship Note -				
Note :- Duplication of figure should not be done				
Cases filed u/s 376 with other Sections of IPC should be taken as Rape Cases				
Cases filed u/s 354 with other Sections of IPC should be taken as Molestation Cases				
Cases filed u/s 498 A with other Sections of IPC and with or without Dowry Prevention Act should be taken together				
Dowry Prevention Act should be taken together				
Statement of Fast Track Courts designated for speedy trial of Rape Cases should be sent separately				
Terms used for- 1. OB- Opening Balance (Pendency) 2. INS-Institution 3. DIS-Disposal 4. CB-Closing Balance (Pendency)				



**PROGRESS REPORT ON MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIM CASES
IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND
AS ON DEC'13**

Name of Judgeship	No. of cases pending u/s 140	No. of cases referred u/s 158(6) of the M.V. Act, 1988	No. of cases pending u/s 163A of the M.V. Act, 1988	No. of cases pending u/s 166 of the M.V. Act, 1988	Total
Bokaro	47	1	2	423	473
Chatra	44	-	2	206	252
Chaibasa	66	-	5	81	152
Deoghar	79	-	-	217	296
Dhanbad	391	-	42	880	1,313
Daltonganj	7	-	4	212	223
Dumka	120	-	4	127	251
Garhwa	26	-	3	94	123
Giridih	5	-	-	355	360
Godda	21	-	1	208	230
Gumla	11	41	-	247	299
Hazaribagh	-	-	3	888	891
Jamshedpur	170	50	19	422	661
Jamtara	4	-	2	25	31
Koderma	1	-	9	160	170
Lohardaga	54	-	9	96	159
Latehar	29	1	-	69	99
Pakur	14	-	1	163	178
Ranchi	720	87	4	1,648	2,459
Sahibganj	3	1	-	15	19
Seraikella-Kharsawa	18	-	-	24	42
Simdega	48	1	-	78	127
Total	1,878	182	110	6,638	8,808



FACTUAL POSITION WITH RESPECT TO CASE PER OFFICER OF THE JUDGESHIP IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND AS ON DEC'13

Name of the STATE	Cadre	20 Old Case Scheme	INST.	CONT.	UNCONT.	TOTAL	Pend-Gross	INST.	CONT.	UNCONT.	TOTAL	Pend-Gross	Gross pendency	No. of Courts	No. of Vacant Courts	Case Load/Officer (Gross Pend./ No. of Courts)
		CRIMINAL						CIVIL								
JHARKHAND	Sup. Jud.	99	1,316	908	248	1,056	46,289	796	255	370	625	25,011	71,300	115	7	620
	Sr.Div.	71	2,070	265	528	793	48,163	469	107	236	343	27,970	76,133	79	7	964
	Jr. Div.	233	4,725	1,120	2,395	3,505	1,47,123	166	43	105	148	11,960	1,59,083	190	8	837
	Total	403	8,111	2,293	3,171	5,354	2,41,575	1,431	405	711	1,116	64,941	3,06,516	378	21	811
Factual Position with respect to Case per Officer of the Judgeships In The State of Jharkhand As on Dec'13																
BOKARO	Sup. Jud.	1	75	65	23	88	2,402	54	22	17	39	1,150	3,552	8		444
	Sr.Div.	6	45	7	22	29	2,431	28	6	10	16	1,489	3,920	9		436
	Jr. Div.	13	110	72	65	137	10,315	23	5	9	14	757	11,072	14		791
	Total	20	230	144	110	254	15,148	105	33	36	69	3,396	18,544	25		742
CHAIBASA	Sup. Jud.	5	40	94	6	100	960	14	12	5	17	401	1,361	4	1	340
	Sr.Div.	-	116	8	31	39	840	7	3	6	9	261	1,101	2		551
	Jr. Div.	11	320	37	239	276	4,145	2	-	1	1	142	4,287	9		476
	Total	16	476	139	276	415	5,945	23	15	12	27	804	6,749	15	1	450
CHATRA	Sup. Jud.	7	57	36	16	52	1,659	25	8	14	22	574	2,233	5		447
	Sr.Div.	1	22	10	16	26	1,303	6	-	2	2	849	2,152	2		1,076
	Jr. Div.	4	141	30	38	68	3,139	2	3	2	5	108	3,247	8	1	406
	Total	12	220	76	70	146	6,101	33	11	18	29	1,531	7,632	15	1	509
DALTONGANJ	Sup. Jud.	11	51	48	12	60	2,699	16	11	8	19	848	3,547	6	1	591
	Sr.Div.	2	51	18	28	46	2,963	29	8	19	27	963	3,926	3		1,309
	Jr. Div.	22	393	68	145	213	7,579	23	5	7	12	1,000	8,579	9		953
	Total	35	495	134	185	319	13,241	68	24	34	58	2,811	16,052	18	1	892



Name of the STATE	Cadre	20 Old Case Scheme	INST.	CONT.	UNCONT.	TOTAL	Pend-Gross	INST.	CONT.	UNCONT.	TOTAL	Pend-Gross	Gross pendency	No. of Courts	No. of Vacant Courts	Case Load/Officer (Gross Pend./ No. of Courts)
		CRIMINAL						CIVIL								
DEOGHAR	Sup. Jud.	7	52	41	8	49	2,457	53	7	39	46	1,956	4,413	6		736
	Sr.Div.	4	39	8	12	20	1,563	13	3	10	13	2,328	3,891	3		1,297
	Jr. Div.	25	252	108	147	255	9,057	-	-	-	-	-	9,057	13		697
	Total	36	343	157	167	324	13,077	66	10	49	59	4,284	17,361	22	-	789
Dhanbad	Sup. Jud.	2	62	132	65	97	6,502	155	24	150	174	4,797	11,299	10	1	1,130
	Sr.Div.	4	173	11	41	52	1,885	82	10	34	44	3,629	5,514	5	4	1,103
	Jr. Div.	13	444	137	429	566	22,144	39	9	21	30	2,652	24,796	21	6	1,181
	Total	19	679	280	535	715	30,531	276	43	205	248	11,078	41,609	36	11	1,156
DUMKA	Sup. Jud.	9	38	16	9	25	1,434	31	6	8	14	706	2,140	5		428
	Sr.Div.	2	89	6	9	15	2,378	10	7	15	22	943	3,321	3		1,107
	Jr. Div.	3	185	13	28	41	3,922	-	-	-	-	-	3,922	4		981
	Total	14	312	35	46	81	7,734	41	13	23	36	1,649	9,383	12		782
Garhwa	Sup. Jud.	2	59	35	2	37	2,281	36	2	3	5	452	2,733	4		683
	Sr.Div.	3	157	21	25	46	3,486	10	4	8	12	851	4,337	2		2,169
	Jr. Div.	3	38	27	74	101	5,695	7	2	8	10	372	6,067	6		1,011
	Total	8	254	83	101	184	11,462	53	8	19	27	1,675	13,137	12	-	1,095
Giridih	Sup. Jud.	2	122	20	4	24	2,654	32	4	8	12	1,312	3,966	5		793
	Sr.Div.	4	272	10	6	16	4,344	30	13	20	33	1,660	6,004	6		1,001
	Jr. Div.	8	143	53	75	128	7,428	4	2	8	10	1,312	8,740	8		1,093
	Total	14	537	83	85	168	14,426	66	19	36	55	4,284	18,710	19	-	985
GODDA	Sup. Jud.	4	60	32	8	40	2,227	18	5	8	13	567	2,794	4		699
	Sr.Div.	1	58	13	10	23	2,650	2	2	6	8	601	3,251	2		1,626
	Jr. Div.	5	84	34	24	58	5,658	-	-	-	-	-	5,658	5		1,132
	Total	10	202	79	42	121	10,535	20	7	14	21	1,168	11,703	11	-	1,064



Name of the STATE	Cadre	20 Old Case Scheme	INST.	CONT.	UNCONT.	TOTAL	Pend-Gross	INST.	CONT.	UNCONT.	TOTAL	Pend-Gross	Gross pendency	No. of Courts	No. of Vacant Courts	Case Load/Officer (Gross Pend./ No. of Courts)
		CRIMINAL						CIVIL								
Gumla	Sup. Jud.	-	45	6	10	16	1,532	16	6	12	18	617	2,149	3	-	716
	Sr.Div.	8	146	16	18	34	1,319	9	4	4	8	362	1,681	4	-	420
	Jr. Div.	7	100	23	49	72	2,041	-	-	-	-	43	2,084	6	-	347
	Total	15	291	45	77	122	4,892	25	10	16	26	1,022	5,914	13	-	455
Hazaribagh	Sup. Jud.	9	100	88	12	100	4,892	124	18	12	30	2,611	7,503	9	-	834
	Sr.Div.	3	80	10	17	27	3,655	48	8	25	33	4,277	7,932	4	1	1,983
	Jr. Div.	14	704	115	179	284	12,714	17	2	10	12	747	13,461	11	1	1,224
	Total	26	884	213	208	411	21,261	189	28	47	75	7,635	28,896	24	2	1,204
Jamshedpur	Sup. Jud.	6	80	85	15	100	2,616	30	25	15	40	1,447	4,063	8	-	508
	Sr.Div.	3	128	16	44	60	5,583	31	6	17	23	2,116	7,699	5	1	1,540
	Jr. Div.	22	515	96	247	343	17,619	21	4	16	20	1,379	18,998	16	-	1,187
	Total	31	723	197	306	503	25,818	82	35	48	83	4,942	30,760	29	1	1,061
JAMTARA	Sup. Jud.	2	17	15	1	16	215	10	2	1	3	152	367	2	-	184
	Sr.Div.	5	69	9	20	29	955	10	9	5	14	669	1,624	4	-	406
	Jr. Div.	8	52	31	25	56	2,295	-	-	-	-	-	2,295	4	-	574
	Total	15	138	55	46	101	3,465	20	11	6	17	821	4,286	10	-	429
KODERMA	Sup. Jud.	1	35	12	3	15	872	12	3	8	11	553	1,425	2	1	713
	Sr.Div.	-	63	8	30	38	1,602	14	2	8	10	986	2,588	2	-	1,294
	Jr. Div.	-	222	21	47	68	4,415	2	2	-	2	157	4,572	5	-	914
	Total	1	320	41	80	121	6,889	28	7	16	23	1,696	8,585	9	-	954
LATEHAR	Sup. Jud.	-	28	17	10	27	1,062	14	12	6	18	184	1,246	3	-	415
	Sr.Div.	1	50	9	22	31	1,231	7	-	2	2	199	1,430	4	-	358
	Jr. Div.	7	39	12	73	85	1,730	2	-	1	1	197	1,927	3	-	642
	Total	8	117	38	105	143	4,023	23	12	9	21	580	4,603	10	-	460



Name of the STATE	Cadre	20 Old Case Scheme	INST.	CONT.	UNCONT.	TOTAL	Pend-Gross	INST.	CONT.	UNCONT.	TOTAL	Pend-Gross	Gross pendency	No. of Courts	No. of Vacant Courts	Case Load/Officer (Gross Pend./ No. of Courts)	
																	Disp.
		CRIMINAL						CIVIL									
Lohardaga	Sup. Jud.	7	28	13	6	19	765	5	11	4	15	422	1,187	3		396	
	Sr.Div.	2	30	14	11	25	683	6	2	1	3	243	926	2		463	
	Jr. Div.	7	47	23	29	52	1,025	1	-	1	1	220	1,245	6		208	
	Total	16	105	50	46	96	2,473	12	13	6	19	885	3,358	11		305	
PAKUR	Sup. Jud.	5	30	10	2	12	528	5	11	3	14	259	787	2		394	
	Sr.Div.	5	67	17	11	28	1,264	6	2	5	7	491	1,755	2		878	
	Jr. Div.	7	63	18	25	43	1,832	-	-	2	2	98	1,930	4		483	
	Total	17	160	45	38	83	3,624	11	13	10	23	848	4,472	8		559	
RANCHI	Sup. Jud.	15	208	79	15	94	5,500	115	57	37	94	5,031	10,531	15	3	702	
	Sr.Div.	5	149	16	31	47	3,567	86	13	34	47	3,855	7,422	7	1	1,060	
	Jr. Div.	33	585	128	277	405	18,648	21	8	17	25	2,695	21,343	24		889	
	Total	53	942	223	323	546	27,715	222	78	88	166	11,581	39,296	46	4	854	
SAHIBGANJ	Sup. Jud.	2	76	36	13	49	1,263	12	3	10	13	333	1,596	5		319	
	Sr.Div.	11	142	21	99	120	2,805	12	4	3	7	617	3,422	4		856	
	Jr. Div.	13	197	46	111	157	3,873	-	-	-	-	-	3,873	7		553	
	Total	26	415	103	223	326	7,941	24	7	13	20	950	8,891	16	-	556	
SARAIKELLA	Sup. Jud.	1	32	11	8	19	1,164	12	1	2	3	410	1,574	4		394	
	Sr.Div.	-	47	14	17	31	1,111	18	-	1	1	534	1,645	2		823	
	Jr. Div.	7	76	28	41	69	1,359	1	-	2	2	52	1,411	4		353	
	Total	8	155	53	66	119	3,634	31	1	5	6	996	4,630	10	-	463	
SIMDEGA	Sup. Jud.	1	21	17	-	17	605	7	5	-	5	229	834	2		417	
	Sr.Div.	1	77	3	8	11	545	5	1	1	2	47	592	2		296	
	Jr. Div.	1	15	-	28	28	490	1	1	-	1	29	519	3		173	
	Total	3	113	20	36	56	1,640	13	7	1	8	305	1,945	7		278	



**PENDENCY & DISPOSAL OF CIVIL CASES JUDGESHIPWISE IN
SUPERIOR JUDICIAL CADRE AS WELL AS IN SENIOR DIV CADRE FOR
THE 4RTH QTR'13**

Sl. No.	Judgeships	Compensation	Disposal	TS + PS Cases	Disposal	Probate cases	Disposal	Succession	Disposal	Title Appeal	Disposal	Misc. Appeal	Disposal	Money Appeal	Disposal	Execution	Disposal	Any other civil Cases	Disposal	Total Pendency	Total Disposal
1	Bokaro	487	16	1	-	14	-	35	6	149	1	9	3	6	-	13	-	79	10	793	36
2	Chaibasa	152	17	6	6	6	1	33	2	47	1	3	-	5	-	19	-	26	2	297	29
3	Chatra	242	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	213	7	27	5	1	-	23	3	6	4	524	31
4	Dhanbad	1,311	119	4	-	70	3	-	-	890	56	741	32	12	1	78	6	139	14	3,245	231
5	Deoghar	272	13	3	1	18	2	35	-	328	-	28	2	6	-	7	-	43	6	740	24
6	Dumka	253	18	10	-	10	-	23	4	124	1	9	-	-	-	36	3	42	4	507	30
7	Garhwa	123	2	8	-	14	-	14	2	161	3	95	3	1	-	6	-	30	1	452	11
8	Giridih	354	9	155	4	72	4	42	4	317	8	31	3	2	-	14	1	72	7	1,059	40
9	Godda	235	21	-	-	-	-	20	-	57	-	3	-	-	-	18	-	15	-	348	21
10	Gumla	291	17	-	-	12	2	42	4	163	2	-	-	1	-	8	-	78	10	595	35
11	Hazaribagh	891	34	5	-	71	-	2	-	342	6	70	1	10	-	60	1	121	9	1,572	51
12	Jamshedpur	661	61	43	-	81	10	89	4	316	5	50	-	16	-	23	1	127	12	1,406	93
13	Jamtara	31	5	-	-	2	1	15	-	34	2	5	2	-	-	3	-	2	-	92	10
14	Koderma	171	-	1	-	10	-	24	-	160	6	20	-	5	-	10	-	21	-	422	6
15	Latehar	99	7	-	-	3	-	8	-	39	1	-	-	7	2	12	-	16	29	184	39
16	Lohardaga	159	13	-	-	5	-	22	1	89	-	1	-	4	-	16	-	10	4	306	18
17	Pakur	178	26	-	-	8	-	9	-	40	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	244	30
18	Palamau	223	11	12	-	31	-	15	2	392	6	30	-	10	-	16	1	4	1	733	21
19	Ranchi	1,690	55	-	-	121	3	155	10	532	11	47	1	10	2	4	-	320	15	2,879	97
20	Sahibganj	19	2	-	-	2	1	11	1	97	3	6	-	1	-	1	-	17	1	154	8
21	Seraikella	42	-	-	-	10	1	12	2	221	1	4	1	4	-	8	-	17	-	318	5
22	Simdega	128	6	-	-	3	-	7	-	27	1	-	-	-	-	21	-	17	-	203	7
Gross in the State		8,012	464	248	11	575	28	613	42	4,738	124	1,181	53	102	5	396	16	1,208	130	17,073	873



3RD PHASE MISSION MODE PROGRAMME
(A Pendency Reduction Campaign by the
Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India)

High Court of Jharkhand							
Name of High Court	Category	No. of cases at the beginning of the campaign Period i.e on 1.7.2013 (a)	No. of cases added during the campaign Period	No. of cases at the end of the campaign Period (b)	No. of cases reduced (c = a-b)	Reduction in Percentage	Remarks
High Court of Jharkhand	Pending Cases 0 to 1 years	17,112	17,130	24,055	10,189	60%	
	Pending Cases 1 to 5 year	28,367	341	26,587	1,780	6%	
	Pending Cases more than 5 years	23,016	1,588	22,319	697	3%	
Total		68,495	19,059	72,959	12,666	18%	

3RD PHASE MISSION MODE PROGRAMME - STATE
(A Pendency Reduction Campaign by the
Ministry of Law and Justice, Govt. of India)

High Court of Jharkhand							
Name of High Court	Category	No. of cases at the beginning of the campaign Period i.e on 1.7.2013 (a)	No. of cases added during the campaign Period	No. of cases at the end of the campaign Period (b)	No. of cases reduced (c = a-b)	Reduction in Percentage	Remarks
High Court of Jharkhand	Pending Cases 0 to 1 years	65,073	66,039	110,599	20,513	32%	
	Pending Cases 1 to 5 year	170,976	12,970	146,405	24,571	14%	
	Pending Cases more than 5 years	59,721	5,900	48,698	11,023	18%	
Total		295,770	84,909	305,702	56,107	19%	



PENDENCY & DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL CASES JUDGESHIPWISE IN SUPERIOR JUDICIAL CADRE AS WELL AS SENIOR DIV CADRE FOR THE 4RTH QTR'13

Sl.No.	Judgeships	Compensation	Disposal	TS + PS Cases	Disposal	Probate cases	Disposal	Succession	Disposal	Title Appeal	Disposal	Misc. Appeal	Disposal	Money Appeal	Disposal	Execution	Disposal	Any other civil Cases	Disposal	Total Pendency	Total Disposal
1	Bokaro	487	16	1	-	14	-	35	6	149	1	9	3	6	-	13	-	79	10	793	36
2	Chaibasa	152	17	6	6	6	1	33	2	47	1	3	-	5	-	19	-	26	2	297	29
3	Chatra	242	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	213	7	27	5	1	-	23	3	6	4	524	31
4	Dhanbad	1,311	119	4	-	70	3	-	-	890	56	741	32	12	1	78	6	139	14	3,245	231
5	Deoghar	272	13	3	1	18	2	35	-	328	-	28	2	6	-	7	-	43	6	740	24
6	Dumka	253	18	10	-	10	-	23	4	124	1	9	-	-	-	36	3	42	4	507	30
7	Garhwa	123	2	8	-	14	-	14	2	161	3	95	3	1	-	6	-	30	1	452	11
8	Giridih	354	9	155	4	72	4	42	4	317	8	31	3	2	-	14	1	72	7	1,059	40
9	Godda	235	21	-	-	-	-	20	-	57	-	3	-	-	-	18	-	15	-	348	21
10	Gumla	291	17	-	-	12	2	42	4	163	2	-	-	1	-	8	-	78	10	595	35
11	Hazaribagh	891	34	5	-	71	-	2	-	342	6	70	1	10	-	60	1	121	9	1,572	51
12	Jamshedpur	661	61	43	-	81	10	89	4	316	5	50	-	16	-	23	1	127	12	1,406	93
13	Jamtara	31	5	-	-	2	1	15	-	34	2	5	2	-	-	3	-	2	-	92	10
14	Koderma	171	-	1	-	10	-	24	-	160	6	20	-	5	-	10	-	21	-	422	6
15	Latehar	99	7	-	-	3	-	8	-	39	1	-	-	7	2	12	-	16	29	184	39
16	Lohardaga	159	13	-	-	5	-	22	1	89	-	1	-	4	-	16	-	10	4	306	18
17	Pakur	178	26	-	-	8	-	9	-	40	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	244	30
18	Palamau	223	11	12	-	31	-	15	2	392	6	30	-	10	-	16	1	4	1	733	21
19	Ranchi	1,690	55	-	-	121	3	155	10	532	11	47	1	10	2	4	-	320	15	2,879	97
20	Sahibganj	19	2	-	-	2	1	11	1	97	3	6	-	1	-	1	-	17	1	154	8
21	Seraikella	42	-	-	-	10	1	12	2	221	1	4	1	4	-	8	-	17	-	318	5
22	Simdega	128	6	-	-	3	-	7	-	27	1	-	-	-	-	21	-	17	-	203	7
Gross in the State		8,012	464	248	11	575	28	613	42	4,738	24	1,181	53	102	5	396	16	1,208	130	17,073	873



**PENDENCY & DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL CASES
JUDGESHIPWISE IN MAGISTRIAL COURTS FOR THE 4TH'13**

Sl. No.	Judgeships	GR	Disposal	Complaint cases	Disposal	C-II, C-III and other category of complaint cases	Disposal	Excise cases	Disposal	MV cases	Disposal	Pending for acceptance of FF	Disposal	Forest cases	Disposal	Complaint U/s 138 N I Act cases	Disposal	Misc. & other cases	Disposal	Total Pendency	Total Disposal
1	Bokaro	8,479	485	3,043	101	179	19	176	13	6	2	880	298	260	5	435	18	233	40	13,691	981
2	Chaibasa	2,139	203	219	13	158	20	33	9	12	-	141	158	171	10	106	6	1,452	1,108	4,431	1527
3	Chatra	2,232	324	562	112	95	-	1	-	-	-	138	37	461	108	6	4	8	-	3,503	585
4	Dhanbad	13,575	1,321	5,999	406	817	297	209	18	48	-	85	13	152	1	1,763	16	1,637	39	24,285	2111
5	Deoghar	6,840	369	2,425	124	157	3	52	6	12	24	116	-	418	47	297	4	129	645	10,446	1222
6	Dumka	4,520	156	1,103	48	2	-	33	28	98	2	82	119	102	13	58	-	91	11	6,089	377
7	Garhwa	6,279	341	1,849	76	84	69	10	7	-	-	499	333	377	80	9	-	-	-	9,107	906
8	Giridih	7,889	407	2,624	226	-	2	116	3	-	-	574	15	673	-	195	-	53	-	12,124	653
9	Godda	5,429	190	1,083	34	90	2	16	1	1	-	733	146	30	-	19	-	-	-	7,401	373
10	Gumla	2,110	225	408	34	41	8	1	-	15	-	177	50	25	2	18	1	-	-	2,795	320
11	Hazaribagh	12,136	516	2,556	463	308	74	70	14	14	-	952	199	1,042	35	1,066	9	204	12	18,348	1322
12	Jamshedpur	9,825	505	3,649	161	1,066	117	213	16	16	13	240	360	156	15	7,166	337	94	6	22,425	1530
13	Jamtara	1,777	178	717	51	51	136	31	11	37	80	216	79	98	11	11	1	55	2	2,993	549
14	Koderma	3,260	144	1,356	42	11	-	195	59	17	20	162	37	466	34	347	15	305	76	6,119	427
15	Latehar	1,538	155	495	30	26	42	1	1	-	-	212	52	452	51	78	-	106	30	2,908	361
16	Lohardaga	1,163	134	177	20	42	3	-	-	-	-	68	35	19	4	151	19	10	2	1,630	217
17	Pakur	2,038	108	606	41	233	27	15	-	5	1	406	56	21	-	30	2	-	-	3,348	235
18	Palamau	5,881	328	2,745	151	115	20	28	3	6	-	1,014	90	360	23	87	4	306	312	10,542	931
19	Ranchi	12,163	546	3,134	148	713	416	109	31	163	62	768	937	255	29	4,223	12	59	2	21,587	2183
20	Sahibganj	3,329	263	1,953	202	171	316	10	6	17	40	357	173	40	4	61	-	25	4	5,963	1008
21	Seraikella	1,626	-	269	-	30	-	45	-	-	-	69	-	75	-	8	-	233	-	2,355	0
22	Simdega	620	158	49	11	1	-	2	-	219	215	44	60	9	4	19	1	46	7	1,009	456
Gross in the State		1,14,848	7,056	37,021	2,494	4,390	1,571	1,366	226	686	459	7,933	3,247	5,662	476	16,153	449	5,046	2,296	1,93,105	18274



**PENDENCY & DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL CASES
JUDGESHIPWISE IN MAGISTRIAL COURTS FOR THE 4TH QTR'13**

Sl. No.	Judgeships	Title suit	Disposal	Partition suit	Disposal	Money suit	Disposal	Eviction suit	Disposal	LA cases	Disposal	Other if any	Disposal	Total Pendency	Total Disposal
1	Bokaro	1013	25	317	2	242	21	137	5	104	1	415	30	2228	84
2	Chaibasa	88	2	44	5	18	1	42	1	0	0	201	7	393	16
3	Chatra	255	3	126	4	2	1	3	1	503	13	65	5	954	27
4	Dhanbad	3469	90	501	8	285	8	356	9	185	4	1497	37	6293	156
5	Deoghar	1706	23	253	0	50	0	64	1	0	0	284	4	2357	28
6	Dumka	472	15	248	7	19	0	31	1	49	5	101	14	920	42
7	Garhwa	934	32	135	7	14	1	4	0	0	0	136	4	1223	44
8	Giridih	1952	64	420	10	45	2	93	1	86	0	348	14	2944	91
9	Godda	478	9	0	7	14	0	17	0	0	0	84	3	593	19
10	Gumla	454	21	118	0	9	0	30	0	0	0	99	0	710	21
11	Hazaribagh	2148	55	149	6	88	3	127	7	1482	1	941	46	4935	118
12	Jamshedpur	1367	28	336	9	258	11	199	8	13	4	1260	39	3433	99
13	Jamtara	321	14	163	12	7	3	17	1	9	7	139	0	656	37
14	Koderma	383	26	57	7	24	1	19	4	601	5	43	5	1127	48
15	Latehar	283	5	65	1	5	0	3	0	3	0	37	2	396	8
16	Lohardaga	245	3	120	3	22	1	2	0	7	0	65	3	461	10
17	Pakur	339	5	56	0	19	0	8	0	4	0	65	0	491	5
18	Palamau	1156	36	507	33	29	8	36	2	80	7	127	13	1935	99
19	Ranchi	3318	62	949	24	425	7	272	4	130	1	0	0	5094	98
20	Sahibganj	425	13	73	1	12	0	27	0	1	0	72	1	610	15
21	Seraikella	197	0	129	0	34	0	3	0	44	0	116	0	524	0
22	Simdega	37	2	15	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	16	1	73	4
Gross in the State		21040	533	4781	147	1621	68	1492	45	3304	48	6111	228	38350	1069



**PROGRESS REPORT ON LOWER CASE RECORD
IN THE STATE OF JHARKHAND, AS ON DEC'13**

S.No.	Subject	Total number of Cases	REMARKS
1	TOTAL NO. OF CASES ENQUIRED FROM SUB ORDINATE COURTS ABOUT THEIR STATUS IN HIGH COURT TILL DEC 2013	1338	
2	TOTAL NO. OF CASES WHOSE STATUS COMMUNICATED TO SUB ORDINATE COURTS.	1132	
	(a) CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE HIGH COURT	599	
	(b) CASES STILL PENDING IN THE HIGH COURT	533	
3	TOTAL NO. OF CASES PENDING FOR COMPLIANCE	205	
	(a) STATUS/ORDER AWAITED FROM PATNA HIGH COURT	41	
	(b) RECORD UNDER SEARCH IN THE HIGH COURT	29	
	(c) FOR COMPLIANCE	61	
	(d) NOT TALLY CASES	74	

**REPORT RECEIVED FROM THE SUB-ORDINATE COURTS ABOUT 599
DISPOSED OFF CAUSES OF THE HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND**

S.NO.		No. of Cases	Remarks
1	Cases Disposed Off in the Sub-ordinate Courts.	271	
2	Proceedings came into motion in Sub-ordinate Courts.	138	
3	Status / Orders / LCRs not received	105	
4	Record Under Search	74	
5	Not Tally	11	



599 DISPOSAL CASES OF HIGH COURT WHICH WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE SUB-ORDINATE COURTS AND PRESENT STATUS WAS CALLED FOR FROM THE SUB-ORDINATE COURTS

S.No	Judgeship	No. of Cases
1	Bokaro + Tenughat	59
2	Chaibasa	9
3	Chatra	4
4	Daltonganj	17
5	Deoghar	44
6	Dhanbad	191
7	Dumka	18
8	Garhwa	5
9	Giridih	36
10	Godda	38
11	Gumla	6
12	Hazaribagh	21
13	Jamshedpur	47
14	Jamtara	10
15	Koderma	4
16	Latehar	0
17	Lohardaga	5
18	Pakur	15
19	Ranchi	30
20	Sahebganj + Rajmahal	19
21	Seraikela	21
22	Simdega	0
	Total No. of Cases	599

LIST OF PENDING CASES IN LOWER COURT IN WHICH IT IS REPORTED THAT EITHER LCR OR ORDER HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED

S.No	Judgeship	No. of Cases
1	Bokaro + Tenughat	28
2	Chaibasa	4
3	Chatra	0
4	Daltonganj	0
5	Deoghar	4
6	Dhanbad	24
7	Dumka	2
8	Garhwa	0
9	Giridih	11
10	Godda	4
11	Gumla	0
12	Hazaribagh	1
13	Jamshedpur	13
14	Jamtara	1
15	Koderma	0
16	Latehar	0
17	Lohardaga	0
18	Pakur	3
19	Ranchi	7
20	Sahebganj + Rajmahal	2
21	Seraikela	1
22	Simdega	0
	Total No. of Cases	105



LIST OF CASES IN WHICH IT IS REPORTED THAT CASE RECORD NOT FOUND IN THE SUB-ORDINATE COURTS OR CASE RECORDS ARE UNDER SEARCH

S.No	Judgeship	No. of Cases
1	Bokaro + Tenughat	1
2	Chaibasa	0
3	Chatra	0
4	Daltonganj	0
5	Deoghar	5
6	Dhanbad	50
7	Dumka	0
8	Garhwa	0
9	Giridih	7
10	Godda	1
11	Gumla	0
12	Hazaribagh	0
13	Jamshedpur	5
14	Jamtara	0
15	Koderma	0
16	Latehar	0
17	Lohardaga	0
18	Pakur	3
19	Ranchi	0
20	Sahebganj + Rajmahal	0
21	Seraikela	2
22	Simdega	0
	Total No. of Cases	74

LIST OF CASES DISPOSED OF IN SUB-ORDINATE COURTS TILL DECEMBER, 2013

S.No	Judgeship	No. of Cases
1	Bokaro + Tenughat	12
2	Chaibasa	3
3	Chatra	4
4	Daltonganj	8
5	Deoghar	22
6	Dhanbad	90
7	Dumka	15
8	Garhwa	5
9	Giridih	7
10	Godda	26
11	Gumla	4
12	Hazaribagh	11
13	Jamshedpur	20
14	Jamtara	8
15	Koderma	2
16	Latehar	0
17	Lohardaga	2
18	Pakur	6
19	Ranchi	9
20	Sahebganj + Rajmahal	11
21	Seraikela	6
22	Simdega	0
	Total No. of Cases	271

Not Tally :- 11





**Proposed New High Court of Jharkhand Building
at Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand**