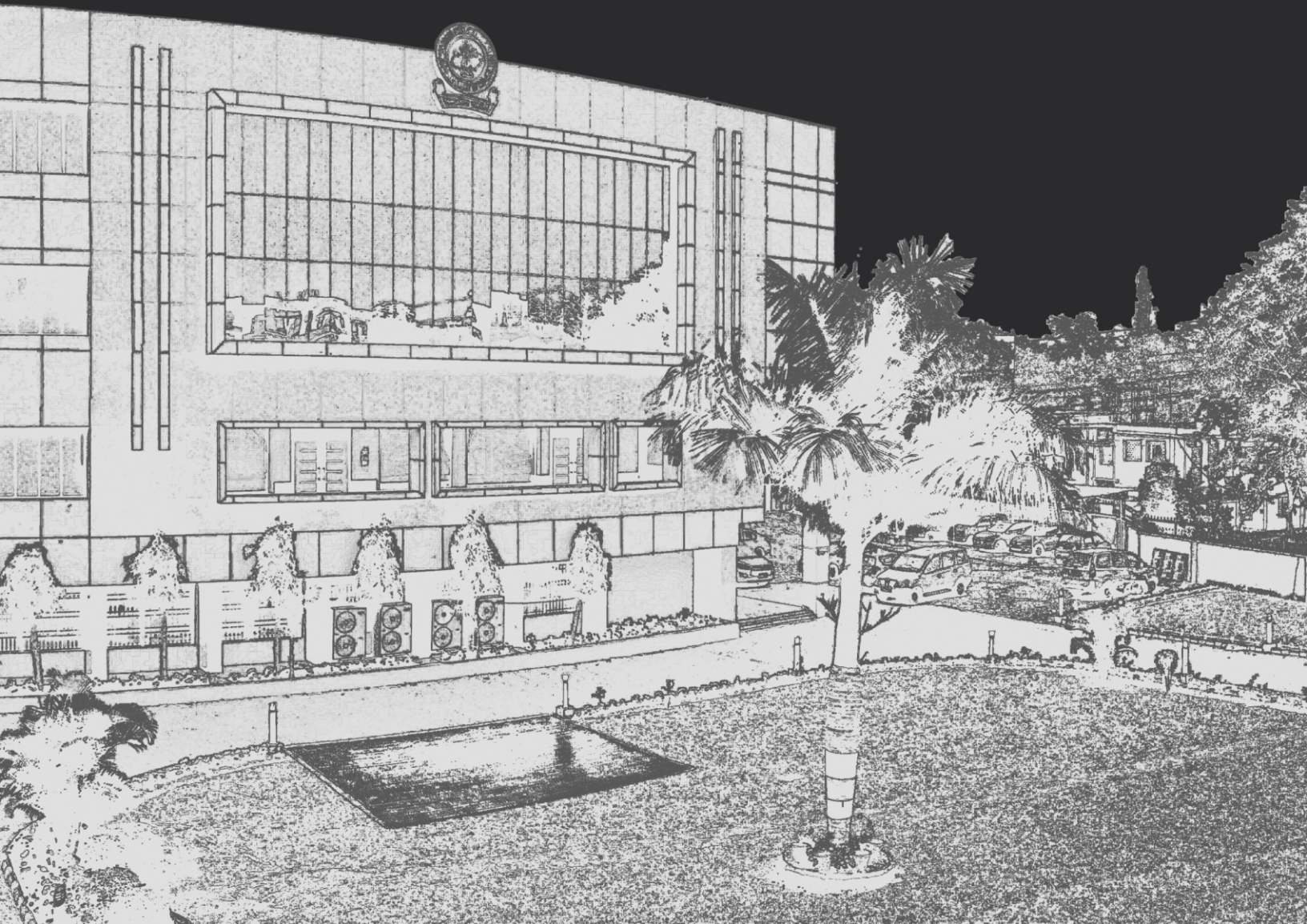




Silver Jubilee **MEMOIR**





Silver Jubilee
MEMOIR

(1994-2019)

MADHYA PRADESH STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY, JABALPUR



Silver Jubilee **MEMOIR**

Idiosyncratic Edition

Published by
Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy
Jabalpur

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Vision Statement

The Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy Jabalpur is established for imparting judicial education and training to the Judges of the District Judiciary. It aims at equipping the Judges with up-to-date knowledge of laws and also inculcating and developing in them the inherent qualities of an individual Judge to play designated role effectively and efficiently in the justice delivery system. The primary object of Academy is to impart judicial education and training to the Judges of the District Judiciary with a view to groom them into upright, impartial, erudite and diligent Judges.

The principal aim of the judicial education and training for the newly recruited Judges is to build a strong foundation for grooming them as Judges. The idea of training, besides learning of functioning of Courts is to infuse an ATTITUDE as to how to apply the law as an engine of Social Justice. The central point of focus of the Induction and Orientation Training, therefore, is to inculcate or nurture the values of Judicial Ethics, Attitude and sensitization to social issues, development of judicial skills and enhancement of knowledge on procedural and substantive laws in relation to timely and qualitative adjudication. Further, In-service or Mid-career judicial education and training programmes are also aimed to keep the judges updated with new and emerging laws as well as to face new challenges in the field of justice dispensation. Accordingly, the judicial education and training has four necessary themes i.e. (i) Qualities (Ethics), (ii) Attitude, (iii) Skills and (iv) Knowledge.

The Academy is a place of learning. The juridical independence serves as a safeguard for the rights and privileges of the people and also as a foundation for the rule of law. Of course, any institution imparting judicial education needs to reverberate this freedom as the core quality of a judge. We understand and is aware of the challenges that is before us that being an organisation for judicial education imparting of judicial education, should not in any way affect the novelty of judiciary i.e. independence.

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मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय जबलपुर

High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur

मंगुभाई पटेल
MANGUBHAI PATEL



राज भवन
भोपाल-462052
RAJ BHAVAN
BHOPAL-462052

राज्यपाल, मध्यप्रदेश
GOVERNOR OF MADHYA PRADESH



S.NO 618, Rajbhawan 2021
Bhopal, 02 September, 2021

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy Jabalpur is completing its 25 years.

The silver jubilee of any institution is a matter of prestige and pride. To mark this occasion, publishing a memoir is an admirable effort. The academy's achievements, history of its resources, and legacy of its alumni are symbolic of the progress and development of the individual, institution and the system.

The Indian judicial system is not the product of one person or one day, it is the result of the continuous efforts and experiences of many qualified administrators who worked hard for generations. The judicial heritage and its decisions on cases of great legal importance have helped in shaping the judicial institution in the state as well as in the country.

I hope that this memoir will successfully reflect the glorious past, tradition and role of the academy in building the judicial system of the state.

Best Wishes


(Mangubhai Patel)



High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Indore Bench

N.V. RAMANA
CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA



SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
TILAK MARG
NEW DELHI-110 001
Phone : 011-23794772

5th June, 2021

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to congratulate the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy, and all its members, officers and contributors, on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee and publishing of its Memoir.

The Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy has been in the forefront in imparting judicial training and education to its officers and the members of the judiciary. As the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy celebrates twenty-five years in dispensing its functions, it marks an important chapter in India's judicial administration, and on this occasion, I congratulate each office bearer, member and judicial officer, present and erstwhile, in carrying the torch and taking the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy's motto of the 'pursuit of excellence through persistent acquisition and sharing of knowledge', forward. This memoir celebrates this very motto. Covering the history of the institution from thought to ideation to its silver jubilee, is truly a victory of the excellence and persistent acquisition and sharing of knowledge.

As William Arthur Ward said, "Curiosity is the wick in the candle of learning". I encourage each and everyone, entering the hallowed halls of the institution in the future, looking for inspiration from this memoir, to keep this flame of curiosity and learning continuing and more such enlightening and insightful research, thought and publications to be curated and shared in the times to come.


(N.V. Ramana)



High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior Bench

Shivraj Singh Chouhan
Chief Minister



Government of Madhya Pradesh
BHOPAL - 462 004



February 11, 2021
SR. No. 298/21

MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is publishing a Memoir to commemorate its Silver Jubilee. The initiative to bring out a publication is a thoughtful gesture.

This memoir is documenting the history of MPSJA, its achievements in the field of Judicial Education and Training, infrastructural escalation and articles/write-ups by the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court, Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh and other eminent persons. The book will be a comprehensive compilation of the rich history of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy to the present day. This book will surely be of an abiding interest. May the book be read and liked widely by the legal fraternity in specific and by the people at large. I am sure this book will be an enduring and cherished possession.

I extend my best wishes for the success of the Memoir.

(Shivraj Singh Chouhan)



Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy, Jabalpur

Justice Ravi Malimath
CHIEF JUSTICE



191, South Civil Lines,
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21st December, 2021

MESSAGE

It is often quoted that inadequacies in the number of Judges is the main cause for the long delay in disposal of cases and also for huge pendency. However at the same time it is to be realised that what is equally important is competency, quality and character of the Judges. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer has said in his article entitled “Everything for Justice” that: *“for more disposals, early finality and inexpensive justice, the purposeful therapy is not the arithmetical illusion of judicial numbers but intelligent selection of the robed brethren, of result-oriented technology, and summary procedure. One capable Judge with sound social philosophy is a better instrument of justice than a dozen mediocre, indolent ignoramuses who will merely add to the adipose of the system”*. Well equipped and competent Judges are the need of the hour. Here Judicial education plays a pivotal role to groom an individual into a judge with all the desired qualities.

The importance of quality judicial education is not something that anyone doubts. It plays an instrumental role in all facets of society, essentially changes the very fiber of societal threads with every step. State Judicial Academies play a highly significant role in that progress. With every milestone laid, the Academy enters into uncharted territories and overcomes all slowdowns, effectively bettering and improving at every step of the journey.

With a two and half decades of experience, the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy, is relentlessly pursuing judicial excellence through training. The journey of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy has been a journey that inspires all of us to continuously improve to do better.

I appreciate this painstaking work and look forward to the Academy to effectively train the Judges.

(Ravi Malimath)
Chief Justice



Foreword



I am delighted to present this commemoration publication of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy. The idea of having a Judicial Academy was conceptualized in the year 1972 after setting up of the Institution for Training of Judicial Officers at Nagpur and Judicial Officers' Training Institute in the High Court itself at Srinagar respectively, ultimately leading to its formal opening in the year 1994. The Academy's founders were visionary group of judges who were dedicated to help newly appointed Civil Judges in grooming them as Judges.

In April, 1994, this Academy had its very humble beginning in a single room of Madhya Pradesh High Court, Jabalpur. Today, after twenty five years, the academy has undergone infrastructural metamorphosis since its inception and can be termed as one of the finest academies of the country. We can look back with justifiable pride on the galaxy of eminent persons who were

associated with this Academy and the milestones set up in its progression. Live telecast and video lectures are prominent features. It has its own Journal which contains well-researched material and is also available in software. All the activities of the Academy find place in the publication. A new campus of MPSJA admeasuring 42.5 acres of beautiful, landscaped campus in the concept of 'green building' will be coming up on Jabalpur-Nagpur highway at Village Mangeli, Jabalpur.

Initially, the Academy had no independent library of its own and was using the Central Library of the High Court. Now the Academy has an impressive huge library of classic books appropriately called 'Gyansagar.'

The quadrennial anniversary celebration was planned well in advance in a befitting manner. Prerana lecture series and yearlong celebrations were the hallmark of the event, but the pandemic precluded our celebration. Even the release of this treatise had to be halted. But I am glad that ultimately this publication saw the light of the day. It was indeed important to bring out this publication so that memories and traditions, rafting around the corridors of time in this Academy are understood and absorbed by the new generations. The thought behind such a compilation is to acquaint the coming generations with the theme how the passion, commitment, dedication, vision and strategic plans work for progression even in dearth of funds, infrastructure and human resources. It undoubtedly ignites one's thinking and, at times,

make one to realize one's place in the universe of law.

In the words of Lord Alfred Tennyson

*It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.
Though much is taken, much abides; and though
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, we are,
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.*

This volume not only serves as an almanac of the glorious past of this institution but also defines the goals and traditions that we must strive for and uphold. I am confident that this Academy will uphold its tradition and even achieve greater heights in its quest for knowledge.

Memoir also shares wealth of information and articles of significance. It evocatively portrays the thoughts of erudite authors such as Hon'ble Shri Justice R.C. Lahoti, Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipak Misra, Hon'ble Shri Justice R.V. Raveendran among others.

The primary intention of this publication has been to look back on the wonderful journey of twenty-five years in which we have come quite far down the road of excellence and progress and also to be specifically be thankful to everyone who helped to get the vehicle of our Academy over insurmountable troubles on to the path of perpetual progress.

Pictorial presentation adds extra effects to this compilation and hence it can be said with certainty that the book commands serious concentrations and simultaneously instills pleasantness. Further, true merit of the volumn lies in the simplicity of language and the clarity with which background and events have been narrated. Additionally, the journey of this Academy enumerated in this book further reminds us that to do great things, all we need to do is to take one step at a time. This, along with public interest in mind, can make a significant impact in what we have set out to do. Hence, it also inspires those who are directly or indirectly associated with this Academy and gives us the strength and sheer persistence to work continuously. It also celebrates the efforts, time and energy invested by several Chief Justices, Judges of the High Court, Directors and other Officers, staff and all those who have been associated with the Academy in this voyage through time. Even 25 years later, the Academy remains strongly committed to its origins: committed to help Judges in their crusade for judicial excellence.

It fills me with overwhelming joy and pride to present this compilation before you. It provides a time to honour the past, celebrate the present and plan for the future. I have no doubt that this volume will be informative, educative and an interesting read for legal fraternity.

Justice Sujoy Paul
CHAIRMAN

Preface



William Durant, the famous American writer, referring to the mankind's naive and unmindful of various fields that it professes, said, "Education is a progressive discovery of our ignorance." Education helps in eradicating the clouds of ignorance. Further, the importance of human resources is reflected in the oft-repeated adage that any organisation is only as good as the people who operate it. The quality and quantity of human resources significantly influence the level of effectiveness as well as efficiency of an organisation. It is conceded that training, academic or/and field both, can significantly upgrade the capability of everyone called upon to perform a duty. Our judicature organisation at the lower rung of the ladder is service-oriented in character, thus, it is all the more so in the case of judicial officers. Therefore, the need for judicial education and training to the members of the district judiciary with a view to improving performance and efficiency cannot be over-emphasised.

The Law Commission of India, in its 77th report, while dealing with the question of delay and arrears in trial courts, verbalised that "the nature and degree of knowledge, skills and ethics of the people on the one hand, and clarity in their appreciation of and commitment to the objectives on the other, are critical to the internal efficiencies and external effectiveness of organisation." The Commission had suggested that the training course for recruits to district judiciary must be provided. The 1983 Conference of the Chief Justices of High Courts adopted a resolution requesting the Government to set up regional training institutes for members of subordinate judiciary in four zones of the country. In 1986, the Law Commission of India, in its 117th report on "Training of Judicial Officers", has underlined the need for a comprehensive training programme for judicial officers. The Commission has opined that "expectation from the Judiciary by the society is very high. An honest, intelligent and upright Judge inspires so much confidence in the society that any investment in producing such Judges should not be viewed from the standpoint of cost benefit syndrome."

Nevertheless, the need for judicial training and its instrumentality has always been placed next in importance in the system. Institutional training to the judicial officers has hardly engaged the attention. The issue of judicial education has not received its due recognition until the recommendations of XIII Finance Commission in 2010.

Prior to the origination of State Academy for judicial training, in Madhya Pradesh the scheme was devised for imparting practical training by attaching the new entrants to the service to the Courts presided over by senior judges for a period of few months. Observation in the Court was to be the form of training. That scheme was emphasised only on giving practical training by observation in Courts on how to conduct cases. This system has an in-built disadvantage of sustaining the past practice without any change or without any effort to tone it to the mores of the day.

In this backdrop, in Madhya Pradesh, the "Judicial Officers' Training Institute" (abbreviated as 'JOTT') for imparting training to the Judges of the District Judiciary was established in the year 1994 which was renamed in 2003 as "Judicial Officers' Training & Research Institute" (commonly known as 'JOTRI'). The object of establishing the Institute is to imparting judicial education and training, at both pre-service (induction) and in-service (continuing) level to the Judges of the District Courts with a view to build a strong foundation for grooming them as good judges and to inculcate an attitude as to how to apply the law as an engine of Social Justice enshrined in the Constitution of India. Later, it was felt that looking to the activities undertaken by the Institute the term "Academy" conveys its object appropriately. Hence, after two decades of its establishment, in the year 2014, JOTRI was rechristened as "Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy".

The methodology that is being adopted by the State Judicial Academy is aimed at improving the performance and efficiency of the Judges of the District Judiciary and update them with recent development in laws. Now the basic aim of training is to equip the trainees not only with

tools to execute their work, but to endow them with vision as to what is expected of the system for which they serve. The Academy has devised and adopted a comprehensive training scheme which encompasses the institutional format of judicial education and training, duration, syllabus and faculty.

Indian judicial system is admittedly colonial in origin and imported in structure. Without even a semblance of change since independence, in its mode, method of work and approach, it has all the trappings of the system established by the afield rulers. However, in recent years, expectations from judiciary have increased manifold. The Indian society is in a constant state of flux. Under the impact of technological advances coupled with infrastructural and economical developments, it is facing new challenges and problems. Research in the field of law, new and revised methods of resolving disputes, legal aid, alternative dispute resolution mechanism, legal literacy and Lok Adalats have contributed to the expanding horizon of judicial duties and functions. Further, law as a social science, makes it all the more necessary to keep itself synced with the academic development of other sciences. Every field of profession requires to be synchronized and streamlined with the upheavals of other fields. Thus, judiciary must remain up-to-date both with regard to changes in the hopes and aspirations of the people, demands from the justice system and contemporary needs of the society.

Therefore, the knowledge, skills and attitude of the members of the subordinate judicature requires to be sharpened. They must be fully equipped to meet the challenges faced by the judiciary which can come from institutional training. The scope of training must comprehend

all these aspects. The Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy seeks to ensure that not only the entrants but also the adept professionals are thoroughly versed with the developments that have even the slightest reflection on the justice delivery mechanism. The Academy espouses to inculcate the most intrinsic developments that will have a bearing at the later stage of such persons' career while adjudicating.

I was fortunate to have witnessed the ascent of this Academy. My career in judiciary is as old as this Academy. I consider myself privileged to have started my journey as a member of the State Judiciary, a quarter century ago, in the same year which saw the establishment of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (formerly JOTI). I was part of the first batch that underwent the induction training at this Institute which operated from a single room (Court Room- N) in High Court building at Jabalpur. I had the privilege of serving the Academy as Officer on Special Duty (OSD) from 2009 to 2014. It was a moment of elation when I joined as Director of this Academy in its Silver Jubilee Year on the 1st of August, 2019 reminiscing the "first day" of Judicial Officers' Training Institute in 1994. This Academy has achieved a glorious stature in a quarter of a century and has carved for itself a niche amongst all the State Judicial Academies of the country.

The journey from one room to its own grounds with state-of-art technology and all modern amenities, depicts the growing importance of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy. Through this memoir, we are taking a trip down the memory lane. We have travelled a long way and the journey was mesmerizing. However, this is not about our achievement in getting better

infrastructure but the pedantic intensification that we have earned in the last twenty five years.

We celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the formation of this Academy in 2019 with the most joyful alacrity and an year long activities of celebration and its culmination was planned in April, 2020 with the release of this Memoir. However, we were struck with the pandemic in the early 2020 and had to postpone the same till the restoration of normalcy. This pandemic could not dampen our spirits. We ended the celebration with a bang and have this pictorial compilation of the journey of our Academy with the advantage of inclusion of the new decade. Penning down the preface of this memoir, actually made me feel nostalgic and inspires us to continue with the legacy left behind by our predecessors. We have a long way to go and in the process, will be adding more feathers to our caps.

Lastly, Napoleon Bonaparte said: "Military qualities are required only in a few circumstances. Civil virtues which characterise a true Judge, have an influence every moment on public felicity." The process of improving judicial education and its conductivity undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy will continue with consistent effort and cooperation of all solicitous so as to ensure better output in the field of justice delivery and, of course, to characterise the true adjudicators.

Ramkumar Choubey
DIRECTOR

Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy

Organogram



Hon'ble Shri Justice
Ravi Malimath
Chief Justice & Patron

Chairman & Members of Governing Council



Hon'ble Shri Justice
Sujoy Paul
Chairman



Hon'ble Shri Justice
Anand Pathak
Member



Hon'ble Shri Justice
Vivek Agarwal
Member



Hon'ble Smt. Justice
Nandita Dubey
Member



Hon'ble Shri Justice
Rajeev Kumar Shrivastava
Member



मध्यप्रदेश राज्य न्यायिक

Founding of the Academy : A Chronicle Note

On 3rd of September, 1972 in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra, the Institute for Training of Judicial Officers, the first of its kind in the country, was inaugurated at Nagpur. Thereafter, on 27th September, 1972 Jammu and Kashmir High Court started a Judicial Officers' Training Institute in the High Court itself at Srinagar. The above two Institutes sent letters to probably all the High Courts of the country about their establishment. Such letter was received in our High Court on 3rd October, 1972. Afterwards this idea sprouted for the first time that we should also have such a training institute in our State. A Sub-committee of the High Court comprising of two Judges namely; Hon'ble Shri Justice S.M.N. Raina and Hon'ble Shri Justice M.L. Malik, submitted a report on 18th February, 1974 that there should be a training institute in Madhya Pradesh on the same lines as that of the Training Institute of Nagpur and such training institute should be attached to the High Court at Jabalpur. There was a suggestion from the State Government that such Judicial Training Institute can be opened as a wing in Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute for Public Administration, Bhopal. The Sub-committee of the High Court was categorical in its view that the Judicial Training Institute should be independent and should not be a wing in the State Administrative Academy, Bhopal.

Thereafter, in a meeting of the then Chief Justice Hon'ble Shri Justice P.K. Tare, and the Chief

Minister on 1st August, 1974, it was decided that a Law Wing may be added to the present institute for Public Administration at Bhopal for imparting training to the newly appointed Judges of the District Judiciary. But later on the State Government and also the State Administrative Academy, Bhopal came out with the proposal that instead of adding any separate Law Wing in the Academy, training to judges can be imparted by Law Faculties of the Academy and by inviting guest lecturers. Disagreeing to such proposal, the High Court resolved that there should be an independent training institute for imparting training to the newly appointed Civil Judges and District Judges and also for conducting refresher courses for the in-service Judges.

Correspondence went on between the High Court and the Government for years together on this issue. Eventually, Hon'ble Shri Justice P.N.S. Chauhan on 30th November, 1988, (as then he was Registrar of the High Court), suggested that it is for the High Court to decide whether it wants to have an independent judicial training institute or accept Government's proposal of imparting training to Judges in the State Administrative Academy itself. The High Court in its Court Meeting on 22nd - 23rd April, 1989 resolved that a separate Institute for training of Judicial Officers under the control of High Court be established at Jabalpur and the proposal be moved to State Government to sanction necessary funds for the purpose.



Commenced in Court Room No. 'N' Presently Court Room no. 25 at High Court Premises, Jabalpur



Director Shri B.K. Shrivastava (Left) along with Additional Director Shri R.G. Agrawal addressing the First Batch



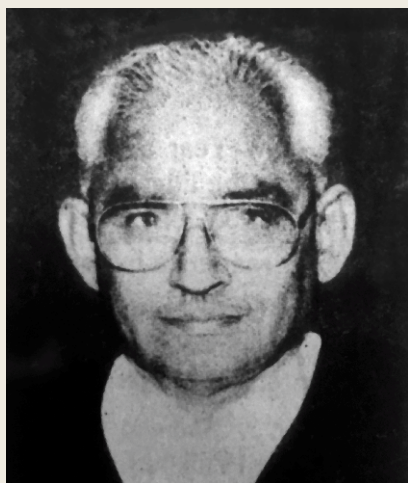
The 1994 Batch; First Group to be imparted institutional training

The State Government was immediately apprised of the resolution of the High Court and also of the financial implications involved in it. Although it accepted the proposal of establishing an independent institute at Jabalpur under the control of the High Court, but expressed its inability to implement it on financial grounds. It again came out with the proposal that, for the present, at least for another couple of years training of Civil Judges may be arranged in the Administrative Academy, Bhopal. Thereafter it may be convenient to provide facilities for establishing an independent institute at Jabalpur. Matter was again shelved for nearly five years. The establishment of an independent Judicial Officers' Training Institute in the High Court at Jabalpur appeared to be a mirage only.

On 15th of December, 1993 Hon'ble Shri Justice U.L. Bhat took over as the 15th Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh. The absence of any institute for training of Judges of the District Judiciary in this State caught his attention immediately. In December, 1993 His Lordship directed the Registry to take immediate steps in this regard. On 1st January, 1994 Hon'ble

the Chief Justice Shri U.L. Bhat ordered that there must be an independent Judicial Training Institute at Jabalpur attached to the High Court and the Government may be informed that the matter is urgent and to begin with, the Institute may have one Director, one Additional Director, one Administrative Officer, one Clerk, one Stenographer, one Driver, one Chowkidar, one Sweeper and four Peons. Owing to the firm demand and relentless efforts of Hon'ble Shri Justice U.L. Bhat, in less than two and half months Judicial Officers' Training Institute (J.O.T.I.) was established and Directorate of Training was formed in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur by the State Government vide Law and Legislative Affairs Department's Order No. F. 17 (E)-2/88/21-B (I), dated 22/23-3-1994.

A new State of Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 2000 vide the States Reorganisation Act, 2000. The new State got its High Court at Bilaspur as 19th High Court of India. Consequently, J.O.T.I. has continued for new State of Madhya Pradesh.



Hon'ble Shri Justice U.L. Bhat

Founder Patron: Justice U. L. Bhat

Hon'ble Shri Justice U.L. Bhat, son of Rao Saheb, hails from Ullal, a village near Mangalore on the west coast, State of Karnataka. His Lordship studied in Vizianagram, Kasaragode (formerly in Madras Presidency and presently in the State of Kerala) and Mangalore. His Lordship studied law in Madras Law College, secured law degree in 1954 and was enrolled as an Advocate before the Chief Justice's Bench in Madras High Court in 1955. His Lordship was appointed as District and Sessions Judge by the State Government in 1970 and served in that capacity till 1980. In 1980, His Lordship was appointed as Judge of High Court of Kerala and later in 1991, was appointed Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court. On His Lordships transfer as Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh, took oath on 15th December, 1993 and continued to guide the Academy

till His Lordship's superannuation on 10th October, 1995. Even after retirement, the Academy is fortunate enough to have guidance of His Lordship.

In the words of Justice Krishna Iyer, "Bhat is bold, brilliant and original. He is known for his integrity. His views on public issues and institutions are not conditioned by pressures from above or cravings from below. He is independent of expediencies, opportunism and authoritarianism."

Rechristening the Institute

The JOTI has since conducted intensive research in the field of Access to Justice. With the object of making this institution a research oriented one, it was reorganized in September 2002 and was renamed as 'Judicial Officers' Training & Research Institute' (JOTRI). Later, considering the facts that the methodology being adopted is aimed at improving the performance and efficiency level of the Judges of the District Judiciary and to keep them abreast of the latest developments in the field of law, the nomenclature of the Institute was again changed in the year 2014 and was rechristened as 'Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy'.

Artificers

The Founder Patron of the Academy Hon'ble Shri Justice U.L. Bhat, Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh was the architect of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (then Judicial Officers' Training Institute).

Hon'ble Shri Justice V.K. Agrawal (as then was Registrar General), Hon'ble Shri Justice P. N.S. Chauhan (as then was Registrar), Hon'ble Shri Justice S.K. Tiwari (as then was Registrar, Vigilance) and Justice Shri N.K. Jain (as then was Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Department of Law & Legislative Affairs) have also played significant role in establishing the Academy (J.O.T.I.). They all prepared the stage

Founder Director: Shri B. K. Shrivastava

Shri B.K. Shrivastava, the first Director of JOTI (as it was then called) was born in a village namely; Deharia of Varanasi on 15.12.1943. Law Graduate from Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh and he joined Judicial Services in Madhya Pradesh on 13.02.1967. After serving in various capacities in varying places, was appointed as District & Sessions Judge, Chhindwara from where he was appointed on deputation as Director of JOTI on 08.04.1994. After serving for two years as Director, he was appointed as District Judge, Indore, Durg and Rewa.

His sharp memory, deep knowledge of law, cheerful and kind attitude earned him respect from all the Judicial Officers and came to be regarded as an iconic figure amongst Judicial Officers. He was elected as the President of Madhya Pradesh Judicial Officers Association and in that capacity, visited all the 45 districts of the then State of Madhya Pradesh to grasp and resolve the problems of Judicial Officers. He opted for the State of Chhattisgarh on its formation where he was appointed as Registrar General. He was also the founder Director of Judicial Officers' Training Institute of Chhattisgarh. He left for his heavenly abode on 2nd February, 2015.



Shri B.K. Shrivastava



for smooth beginning of the J.O.T.I. by doing arduous ground work. Shri B.K. Shrivastava (as then District & Sessions Judge at Chhindwara) was the first Director of the J.O.T.I. and Shri R.G.

Agrawal (as then Additional District & Sessions Judge) was the first Additional Director.

After its establishment, the institutional training of the First Batch of 40 newly appointed Civil Judges Class-II at J.O.T.I. commenced, which was inaugurated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shri U.L. Bhat at 8 a.m. on 17th April, 1994 within the precincts of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Principal Seat, Jabalpur in Court Room

No. – 'N'. Hon'ble Shri Justice P.N.S. Chauhan speaking on the occasion very aptly said that it was a day of achievement and fulfillment, a day of "dream come true".



Hostel building of MP Rural Development Organization used for stay of trainee judges in 1994



Building of erstwhile State Administrative Tribunal (SAT), where Academy is functioning since 2003

Academic Intensification

The Academy aims at equipping the members of the District Judiciary with up-to-date knowledge of laws and also inculcating and developing in them the qualities of a Judge so that they can face the challenges of their day-to-day judicial work. It was felt that such a conditioning would optimize the inherent qualities of an individual Judge, so that he is in a position to play his designated role effectively and efficiently in the justice delivery system.

The principal aim of imparting judicial education and training for the newly recruited Civil Judges (Entry Level) and District Judges (Entry Level) is to build a strong foundation for grooming them

as Judges. The idea of training besides learning of functioning of Courts, is to infuse an attitude as to how to apply the law as an engine of Social Justice. The central point of focus of the Induction and Orientation Trainings, therefore, is to inculcate or nurture the values of judicial ethics (qualities), attitude and sensitization to social issues, development of judicial skills and enhancement of knowledge of procedural and substantive laws in relation to timely and qualitative adjudication. Further, In-service or Mid-career judicial education and training programmes are also aimed to keep the judges update with new and emerging laws as well as new challenges in the field of justice dispensation.



District Judges (Entry Level) being imparted Institutional Advance Training, February, 2020



Civil Judges, Junior Division during Second Phase Institutional Training, August, 2019

Accordingly, the Induction and Orientation Training Courses as well as In-service or Mid career Judicial Education and Training Programmes have four necessary themes i.e. (i) Qualities (Ethics), (ii) Attitude, (iii) Skills and (iv) Knowledge.

Since April, 1994, the Academy is imparting quality judicial education and training to the newly inducted Civil Judges (Entry Level) and District Judges (Entry Level) and also conducting regular refresher courses for the in-service Judges. Apart from various aspects of procedural and substantive laws, matters relating to judicial ethics, behavioral skills, alternative dispute resolution mechanism, court management, case flow management, time management, speedy disposal of cases and application of Information Technology have been included in the



Judges of 2007 Batch attending training at Bhopal Center

curriculum. In addition to that, the Academy is also organizing various short-term programmes on specific subjects having importance in the justice delivery system. Various courses, seminars, workshops, symposia, colloquia etc. are conducted by the Academy spanning across the State.

At the beginning, the training programme consisted of pre-service training for newly appointed Civil Judges Class-II and Judicial Magistrates and in-service training in the nature of refresher course for the Judges of all cadres i.e. Civil Judges Class-II/Judicial Magistrates, Civil Judges Class-I, Chief Judicial Magistrates, Additional District & Sessions Judges except

Principal District Judges. Within one and half year of coming into being, the Academy had organized detailed training Courses for 162 newly appointed Civil Judges Class-II and 21 in-service and newly inducted Civil Judges Class-II in four batches, each of them for a duration of one month. Thereafter, 870 in-service Judges of all cadre namely Civil Judges Class-II, Class-I,



Fitness through Yoga and Gym exercise



Judges at Academy enjoying leisure time ◆



A.C.J.M./C.J.M. and Additional District Judges including those who were on deputation have been called for 9 to 10 days' refresher course.

As that time Academy did not have proper infrastructural facilities like lodging and boarding, a novel scheme for imparting camp training to the Judges of the District Judiciary was evolved. Such Camps were organized in various District and Tehsil headquarters where Judges posted in neighbouring places were also called for participating in the training camp. The first camp was organized on 17th September, 1995 at Jabalpur.

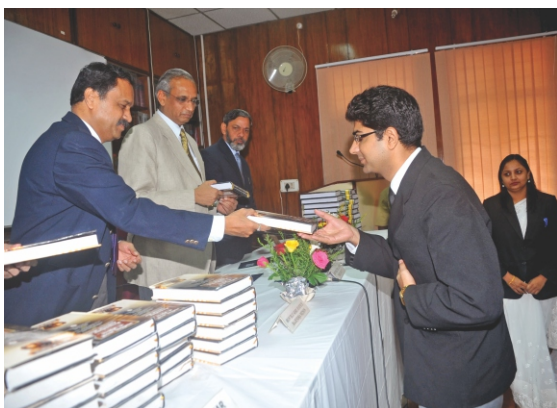
Since its inception, the Academy has always endeavoured to make the learning process a collaborative one, involving all judges of the district judiciary. Back in August 2003, the Academy green-lit a Bi-monthly Training

programme for all districts. Districts were divided into five groups and then a legal issue was sent to each of the said groups which subsequently led to an exhaustive discussion on five different legal topics. Owing to the success of this programme, a slew of Bi-monthly issues were introduced for discussion which facilitated the objective of collaborative learning for the judges. This programme ran successfully for a decade and in the period of those 10 years, an estimated 325 issues were discussed at length, which made our target of involving Judicial Officers of all cadres in the process of learning a resounding success.

Although E-court Project officially started in the State of Madhya Pradesh on 9th July, 2007, way back, the High Court had undertaken steps to



Participant Judges at Specialized Training Programme, December, 2021



Trainee Civil Judges, Junior Division receiving Books and Bands

provide computer facilities to the Courts. Hence, to make the judges techno-savvy, for the first time, training on computers and software started in different training programmes of Academy from the year 2003 itself. In the year 2006, a novel and innovative exercise was conducted by organizing a five days' workshop on 'Judicial Ethics, Norms of Behaviour and Temperamental Moderation'.

To complete the training within the stipulated time frame, without compromising with the basic principles of training has always been a working rule for the Academy. In the year 2008, 230 Civil Judges (Entry Level) have been recruited. Due to

space constraints and lack of facilities etc., it was not possible for the Academy to conclude their training within the time frame. Steps were taken and trainings were held in three groups simultaneously at three different places at Jabalpur, Gwalior and Bhopal from 18th August to 9th September, 2008. The Academy in 2009 embarked upon training programme to impart basic training on Laptops and also to cultivate skills of application of ICT in the District Judiciary and became perhaps the only Academy in the country to have conducted a week-long training course on the use of Laptops for all the Judges of District Judiciary.

Regional Training Programmes

In order to involve maximum number of Judges/participants in the Judicial education as well as to make efficient use of time, from 2004 onwards, the Academy initiated programmes at regional level. Thereafter, with the grant-in-aid provided as per the recommendations made by the XIII Finance Commission under the Regional Training Programmes for Judicial Officers, the Academy conducted 48 programmes since 2012.

Sensitization Programmes

As per the “Concept Note on Judicial Education” approved by the National Judicial Academic Council, judicial education must cover equipping Judges with a prospective based on compassion, apathy and open mind, inculcate a robust grounding in ethical values and enable Judges to meet contemporary challenges in a rapidly evolving knowledge based society. Thus, the Academy invited eminent speakers for “IUSTUM TALK” preferably on the first Saturday of every month and addressed all Judges of District Courts through web-casting on topics related to personality development, management issues, ethical values etc. as well as lectures on issues of contemporary legal importance like recent trends in forensics, narcotics, gender justice, human rights, ADR, cyber laws, Intellectual Property Rights, adoption, juvenile justice, child rights, victimology, rights of differently abled person, etc. Hon’ble Shri Justice Rama Jois, Former Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court and Former Governor of States of Jharkhand and Bihar, Dr. N. Raghuraman, a renowned management thinker and motivational speaker and Dr. Rishi Tiwari, Stress Management Expert, Chennai were the eminent speakers/orators who were invited as guest faculty. The use of ICT was put to good use

when the address of Hon’ble Shri Justice Dipak Misra, the then Chief Justice of India was webcasted for all judges of District Judiciary on 16th August, 2014 and also on 2nd December, 2017, respectively. In a Sensitization Programme on – Sexual offences and Sentencing Policy on 30th September, 2018 Hon’ble Shri Justice Sujoy Paul and Hon’ble Shri Justice C.V. Sirpurkar addressed the all judges of District Judiciary through video-conferencing.

Study Excursion

It was felt time and again that training of the Judges can never be limited to theory but rather it should be practical. To provide a better understanding of the works of different laws allied department a detailed programme was introduced in the Induction Training Programme of the Civil Judge (Entry Level). In compliance with the ‘Concept Note’ of National Judicial Academic Council (NJAC), in September, 2017 the Academy organized an excursion tour for Trainee Judges to sensitize them with the ground realities. It aimed at understanding the working of Police Station with reference to registration of FIRs, Rojnamcha entries, investigation of offences and search and seizure of the properties as also the working of Revenue Authorities with reference to entries in field records including *khasra, kistbandi, nistar patrak* and field maps.



Field Training by visiting Police Station



Field Training by observing demarcation procedure
and Forest visit



Further to extend this concept and for acquainting new generation judges with the problems faced by the weaker sections of the society which continues to live in the pathetic conditions in the villages, field training/excursion trip learning programme was made part of the Induction Training Course by February, 2017. It also focused to educate them with various aspects of wild life including the hardships faced by forest officers in investigation of wild life crimes and presentation of cases before Court.

Use of Information and Communication Technology

For ensuring optimum utilization of Information & Communication Technology in dissemination of knowledge, the Academy has also introduced live telecast of lectures. This facility can be availed by all the Judges of the District Judiciary on their laptops/ desktops as well as on mobile phones. The Academy has also established Digital Archive of different videos of lectures delivered by eminent personalities in the Academy in previous events. These video lectures can be accessed by the Judges of the district judiciary of M.P. through official web portal of the Academy.



Training of Ubuntu Linux Master Trainers, June, 2013

In the process of ensuring optimum usage of the ICT tools for continuous judicial education, another milestone is usage of video conferencing for sharing knowledge. In this line Interactive session through video conferencing with all the districts of the State was conducted on 25th March, 2017 to apprise and discuss the Claims Tribunal Agreed Procedure as laid down by the Delhi High Court in *Rajesh Tyagi v. Jaibir Singh and ors.*, FAO No. 843 of 2003 decided on 16.12.2009 and approved by the Supreme Court in the case of *Jai Prakash v. National Insurance Company and ors.*, SLP No. 11801/2005 decided on 17th December, 2009.

With an objective to address the identified legal issues raised by the Judges of the District Judiciary from time to time and to save dislocation of judicial work and also to ensure optimum use of information technology, the Academy started organizing programmes from the year 2020 on certain identified legal issues through video conferencing. Maiden programme was organized on 25th January, 2020 for the Judges posted in districts Bhind, Morena, Gwalior & Datia. Since then it became a regular feature. In this legal issue(s) raised by the Judges of the districts were called in writing by the Academy and they were discussed with the participants through video

conferencing whereby without affecting their judicial work being organized on Saturday i.e., a non-judicial working day.

Courses on Cyber Laws

With the advent of technology, there has been a phenomenal increase in cyber crimes and in most of the cases evidence in the form of electronic/digital evidence has been adduced. To have an expertise in the field of Cyber Laws and appreciation of digital evidences, the Academy came out with an idea of organising some programmes on Cyber Laws for the Judges of District Judiciary. The maiden programme on the subject: Emerging Cyber Jurisprudence was held on 9th & 10th October, 2006 in which forty Judicial Officers of the rank of ACJM participated. Since then, such programmes have become a regular feature in the Academy. There has been an efflux of trainings on the subject since 2012-13 during the Plan Period of XIII Finance Commission when the Academy started inviting renowned experts in the field from across the country like Shri Debasis Nayak, Director, Asian School of Cyber Laws, Pune, Ms. Karnika Seth, Attorney at Law and Partner, Seth Associates NOIDA, Shri Rakesh Aggrawal (IPS), IGP



Refresher Training for Ubuntu Linux Master Trainers, September, 2017



Learning court craft through Mock Trial. Civil Judges, Junior Division, 2019 Batch

Northern Range, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh and Shri Ashok Dohare, Additional Director General of Police, State Cyber Police, Bhopal for guiding the participants. In addition to these Resource persons, the Academy also invited other faculties like Shri Arvind M. Bhandarwar, Deputy Registrar and Member of Permanent Secretariat, State Court Management Systems Committee, High Court, Bombay, Shri Talwant Singh, DHJS, Shri Sanjay Gautam, Sr. Faculty, CBI Academy, Ghaziabad, Shri Samir Datt, CEO, Forensics Guru, Delhi, Shri Jiten Jain, CEO, India Infosec Consortium, Delhi, Shri Prashant Mali, Advocate, Mumbai, Dr. Deepak Raj Rao G., Associate Professor, Computer Forensics, NICFS, New Delhi, Shri Sudeep Goenka, AIG, Cyber Cell, Bhopal and Dr. Manish Shukla, Additional General Manager & Principal, BSNL, RTTC, Nagpur to discuss the subject at length and also to familiarize Judges of different cadre with different forensic tools.

Incorporating practical aspects in Training

In order to develop multi-disciplinary approach and to impart training on an interactive basis and also to provide practical training in conducting court proceedings, Mock Trial Method has started from 2018. To make the sessions livelier, role play method has also been introduced.

In addition to this, documentaries are used for sensitization and to develop better understanding of the facts visuals are used and their association with law is discussed at length.

Addressing the current need

To develop basic understanding of the Biological Diversity regime in India and the procedures to be followed by institutions, individuals and stakeholders in the area of biodiversity a workshop on - Law on Biodiversity and Forest Conservation was organised on 23rd February, 2019. Likewise, Sensitization Programme on – Sustainable Development without disorders to



Programme on Sustainable Development without Disorder to Gen X, August, 2019

Gen X was organised on 17th & 18th August, 2019 in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority and Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Board. Along with Judicial Magistrates, Prosecution Officers, Police Officers (Not below the rank of DSP), Officers from Pollution Control Board, Officers from Forest Department (not below the rank of DFO), Officers from Mining Department, Animal Husbandry, Health Department, Officers from Urban Local Body, CEOs of Smart City Project have also participated.

Training Conclusion Ceremony

In order to imbibe a sense of belongingness amongst the newly recruited Judges towards the integrated, impartial and independent judicial system of the country, Induction Training

Conclusion Ceremony is also being organised in the Academy from 2017 onwards.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Specialized Educational Programmes

Specialized Training Programmes on various legal topics were conducted as a part of the pursuit for judicial excellence and the Academy is determined to excel in this map. In the year 2012 when the surge of technological advances seemed to challenge the archaic ways of collecting and generating evidences the Academy had started focusing on development of the knowledge of Judges in this field as well.

Therefore, in compliance to the mandate of National Judicial Academic Council, Supreme Court of India, the Academy conducts specialized training programmes for Judges of District Judiciary in the cadre of Additional District & Sessions Judge on the subject of Medicolegal Science and forensic aspects.



Specialized Training Course for District Judges at State Medicolegal Institute, Bhopal, 2012

State Medicolegal Institute, Bhopal

The State Medicolegal Institute has a pivotal role in investigation of criminal matters. Hence, it was considered necessary for the Additional Sessions Judges to have an idea about various aspects of Medicolegal investigation like human anatomy, asphyxia, sexual offences, age determination, bone examination, burns, post-mortem demonstration and cause of death, DNA, time since death and post-mortem artifacts, entomology, toxicology, firearm injury, disability assessment and certification, infanticide and mechanical injury. The Academy in coordination with State Medicolegal Institute, Bhopal is organising specialised programme of three days duration for Judges of District Judiciary in the cadre of District Judge (Entry Level) from 2012 onwards. Groups of Judges

were sent to Medicolegal Instituted for training. Details of programmes conducted in collaboration with State Medicolegal Institute, Bhopal are as follows -

Year	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants Benefited
2012	5	150
2013	2	60
2014	1	30
2017	2	69
2018	4	120
2019	3	90
2020	1	30



Interactive session at Medicolegal Institute, Bhopal

State Forensic Science Laboratory, Sagar

In order to have an idea about various aspects of forensic investigation like forensic examination of criminal cases including laboratory analysis in different sections of FSL eg. ballistics, physics, toxicology, biology, chemistry and serology, State Forensic Science Laboratory has a pivotal role in investigation of criminal matters. Therefore, to acquaint the participants i.e District Judges (Entry Level) with the working pattern and technical aspects of Forensic Science particularly,



Judges attending 'Training of Trainers' Programme, May, 2018

with respect to investigation of offences, the programme was devised in collaboration with State Forensic Science Laboratory, Sagar. It commenced in the year 2012 and is still continuing. It helps the participants to understand this technical subject with ease. Programmes conducted so far are as follows –

Year	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants Benefited
2012	2	80
2013	2	40
2014	1	40
2017	2	79
2018	4	160
2019	3	120
2020	1	40

Programme on Cyber Laws at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad

The CBI Academy, Ghaziabad has expertise in the area relating to advanced technology and challenges while dealing with hi-tech cyber crimes, issues like network forensics, satellite phone forensics, dark net, advanced mobile forensics, online fraud, ATM/credit card fraud, crypto currency. Hence, specialized training programme of three days duration on Cyber Laws and Computer Forensics was organized for thirty Judicial Officers from 8th to 10th October 2012 at the CBI Academy, Ghaziabad.

Programme on Cyber Laws at SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad

To further explore expertise and to train maximum number of Judges in this advanced field, specialized training programmes each of three days duration on Cyber Laws and Computer Forensics including Investigation

regarding digital/ electronic Evidence was also organized from 11th to 15th December 2012 at SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

Court Management and Case management course at Indian Institute of Management, Indore

Although in Induction and Foundation Course Training Programmes as well as Refresher Course Programmes, subjects regarding Court Management, Case Management, Time Management and Self-Management have been included, however, in order to improve managerial skills of Judicial Officers through IIMs, as emphasized in the Chief Justices Conferences held in the years 2009 as well as 2013, in the year 2015, an Institutionalised Management Development Programme was organised from 19th to 25th February, 2015 at Indian Institute of Management, Indore for a group of 20 Judges.

Tours for study of best practices to other States

In order to find out the best practices adopted in other States of our country, to reduce the arrears of cases and to enhance the quality of work and to get information about the steps taken by the other High Courts in this regard, alongwith study of working rules and regulation of subordinate Courts so that the best and suitable practices may



Various Stakeholders during Specialized Training Programme on Juvenile Justice, May, 2018

be adopted in our State judicial functioning, 16 teams comprising of five Judges from all ranks were sent to different States namely; Mumbai, Pune, Nasik (in Maharashtra), Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Surendranagar (in Gujarat), Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore (in Tamil Nadu), Bangalore (in Karnataka), Ernakulam, Kottayam, Allapujha (in Kerala) and Delhi from the year 2013 to 2015. These Study Tours were of maximum of 7 days including journey period. After completion of tour, Tour Groups submitted detailed tour reports along with materials collected from the visiting place(s).

Regional Conferences on Juvenile Justice & Capacity Building

In addition to its regular academic activities, the Academy also shared its responsibility to ensure proper implementation of law. Taking a leap in this regard, three Regional Conferences on Juvenile Justice & Capacity Building to ensure proper implementation of law relating to child were held at Indore on 26th & 27th November, 2016, Gwalior on 10th & 11th December, 2016 and at Jabalpur on 7th & 8th January, 2017. These Conferences were held in compliance of the resolution of the meeting of the Juvenile Justice Committee of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, as a joint initiative of Academy, Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority & UNICEF, MP under the guidance of Juvenile Justice Committee, High Court of Madhya Pradesh. All the stakeholders were made participants so that the functionaries of the Juvenile Justice Board can work smoothly with the spirit of Juvenile Justice. The three Regional Conferences culminated into State Level Conference on Juvenile Justice & Capacity Building to ensure proper implementation of Law relating to Child which was held on 29th July, 2017 at the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal.

Collaboration with National Judicial Academy

Academy on many a occasion worked hand in hand with the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal (NJA) for furtherance of the Judicial Education. Zonal Conferences were designed to provide a forum for exchange of experiences, knowledge and dissemination of best practices from across the cluster of High Court Jurisdictions of the particular region; and amongst the hierarchy; to accentuate the experience of familial community between High Court and Subordinate Court judicial officers; re-visiting established and imperative norms of the constitutional vision of justice; elements of judicial behavior; social context judging and other specified topics. The conferences also provided an opportunity to discuss several crucial issues relevant to the West Zone.

First Programme under the aegis of NJA was organised way back in the year 2008 which was West Zone Regional Workshop on – Planning

Management of Timely Justice from 5th to 7th December, 2008. In the next year itself from 31st October, 2009 to 2nd November, 2009, second West Zone Regional Conference on – Enhancing Timely Justice for Strengthening Criminal Justice Administration was conducted. Third of such programme i.e. NJA West Zone Workshop on – Role of Courts in Protection of Human Rights was held from 25th to 27th November, 2011. Fourth programme was NJA West Zone Workshop on – Role of Courts in Upholding Rule of Law, which was organized from 25th to 27th April, 2014.

As a maiden venture, Academy has also conducted fifth programme of West Zone Regional Conference on – Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges and Opportunities on 13th and 14th January, 2018 at Academy's premises itself.



Glimpses of West Zone Regional Conferences

Extent to Foreign Judges

The Academy in its maiden venture, imparted training to 40 Judges of Bangladesh from 21st to 28th February, 2020 in the Academy. Training and Capacity Building Programmes were being organized for 1500 Judicial Officers of Bangladesh at the National Judicial Academy, India and State Judicial Academies in two phases of seven days duration each on the basis of MoU

entered into with the National Judicial Academy, India and the Supreme Court of Bangladesh. This was the eleventh batch of the delegation. The first phase of the training of seven days duration was organized at the National Judicial Academy whereas the second phase comprising of equal number of days has been organized by the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.



Judges of Bangladesh attending Training Programme at MPSJA



Judges of Bangladesh with Hon'ble Chief Justice & Judges of High Court of Madhya Pradesh



Special Training Programme for Judges of Bangladesh, February, 2020

Courses of Judicial Education & Training : An Introduction



Civil Judges, Junior Division 2013 Batch receiving oath of office at MPSJA, July, 2013

The Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is established for imparting judicial education and training to the Judges of the District Judiciary. It aims at equipping the Judges with up-to-date knowledge of laws and also inculcating and developing in them the inherent qualities of a Judge to play the designated role effectively and efficiently in the justice delivery system. The primary object of the MPSJA is to impart judicial education and training to the Judges of the District Judiciary with a view to groom them into upright, impartial, erudite and diligent Judges.

That, pursuant to the Resolution adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2016, the National Judicial Academic Council (NJAC) has been established to promote the cause of Judicial Education; prescribe and approve academic calendars for State Judicial Academies (SJAs); promote the growth and availability of resources required for judicial training and education; co-ordinate and monitor the functioning of SJAs and; suggest methods for improving judicial education facilities and co-operation among SJAs. In pursuance thereto, it has been resolved that SJAs will submit annual academic calendars



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shri Mohammad Rafiq
addressing Colloquium, February, 2021

of their respective academies to NJAC for finalization. It has also been resolved that the annual calendars of SJAs be prepared in a manner that to the extent practicable, the distribution of subjects be divided in the ratio of 80:20 between pan India subjects and State specific subjects.

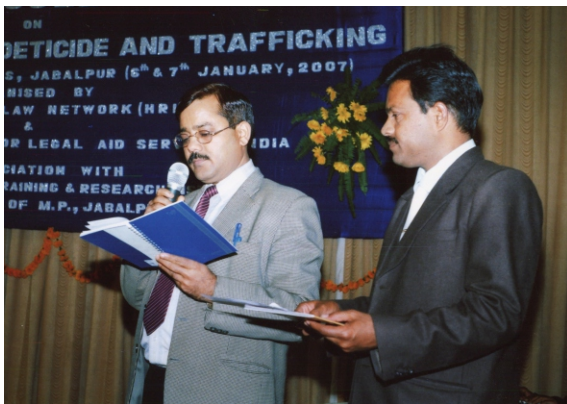
The MPSJA imparts judicial education and training to other stakeholders of the justice delivery system which includes Advocates, Police, various departments of the State Government and persons engaged in the field of law and justice. With the passage of time, new avenues have emerged in the field of judicial education and training with the advent of information technology necessitating improvisation of new methodology to impart education. Therefore, MPSJA has come up with a comprehensive scheme for Judicial Education and Training.

As per the Scheme for Judicial Education and Training, it shall be mandatory for every Civil Judge (Entry Level) to attend and complete the



Participating Principal District Judges in Colloquium

Induction Training Course for a period of one year (12 months/52 weeks) and for every District Judge (Entry Level) recruited directly from the Bar to attend and complete the Orientation Training Course for a period of six months (26 weeks) as per the said Scheme. According to the Scheme, the aforementioned training courses are being imparted in two different natures i.e Field Training and Institutional Training. After the completion of the Training Course, District & Sessions Judge concerned has to submit a report concerning field training, whereas, the Director,



Presentation and Group Discussion by participating Judges, January, 2007

MPSJA has to submit a report regarding completion of Institutional Training. However, there was no structured scheme for performance evaluation of the trainee Judge and impact assessment of the training course for considering suitability of such Trainee Judge for posting in the Court with independent charge. Therefore, a scheme for self appraisal, impact assessment and performance evaluation was required to achieve these objectives. Hence, MPSJA has prepared a scheme namely; “Scheme for Self Appraisal, Impact Assessment and Performance Evaluation”.

The Academy conducts various Training Courses or Judicial Education programmes to address different issues and also to cater the need of different groups. Brief account of these programmes is as follows -

Induction Training Course for the Civil Judges Class II (Entry Level)

The Academy conducts Induction Training Course for Civil Judge Class II (Entry Level) in two stages of three phases each i.e. (i) Field Training Course; and (ii) Institutional Training Course. During Field Training Course, the Judges are imparted field training at his/her place of posting on being appointed as Civil Judge (Entry

Level), whereas, Institutional Training Course is conducted at MPSJA or at the place as directed. Both training courses are scheduled in alternate (sandwich pattern) as per the break-up of total duration of training course. The duration of Induction Training Course for Trainee Civil Judge is one year (12 months/52 weeks) in aggregate. The Course is designed with the object to support, strengthen and to accelerate the capacity building efforts of Judicial Officers so that they become aware and conscious of the challenges faced by the Justice Delivery System. Till date, 110 Induction Training Programmes have been conducted for Civil Judge (Entry Level).

Advance Course for District Judges (Entry Level) promoted from Civil Judge Senior Division

Academy conducts Advance Course for the District Judges (Entry Level) on promotion from the Civil Judge Senior Division. The object behind this training is to provide necessary guidance to these Judges, as at this level, they are supposed to deal with not only Sessions trials but also acts as Appellate/ Revisional Court. This course is organized by the MPSJA soon after their



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shri Ajay Kumar Mittal and Hon'ble Members of Judicial Education and Training Committee adorning Colloquium for District Judges, January, 2020



appointment as District Judges (Entry Level) on promotion from Civil Judge, Senior Division. The duration of Advance Course is four weeks. This programme started in the year 2004 and 59 Programmes have been held since then.

Orientation Training Course for District Judges (Entry Level) directly recruited from the Bar

Orientation Training Course is conducted for those Judges who are recruited directly from the Bar as District Judge (Entry Level). It is mandatory for these Judges to attend and complete the Orientation Training Course as per this Scheme. This Course is conducted in two stages i.e. Field Training Course and Institutional Foundation Training Course which is again of two phases viz. Previous Phase and Final Phase.

During Field Training Course, the Trainee District Judge are imparted field training as per this Scheme at his/her place of posting, whereas, Institutional Foundation Training Course is conducted at MPSJA or at the place as directed. Both training courses are held in alternate (sandwich pattern) as per the break-up of total duration of training course. This programme was started in the year 2003 and 11 batches have been benefited by way of 21 Programmes in all.

Refresher Courses

Civil Judges (Entry Level) and District Judges (Entry Level) (either on promotion or directly appointed from the Bar) who are posted in regular Courts and have worked for atleast one year in the Court with independent charge are imparted Refresher Course of one week (5-6 days) duration for the purpose of updation of judicial acumen.



Specialized Training Programme on
Negotiable Instruments Act, August, 2010

In-service or Mid-career judicial education and training programmes

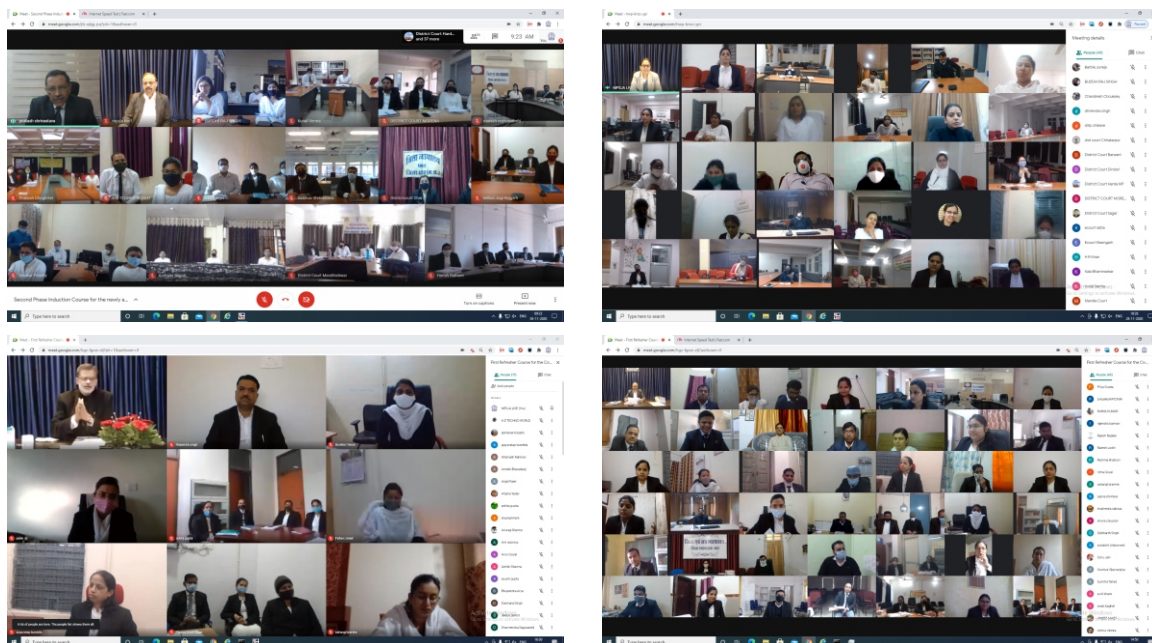
For overall grooming of Judges, their attitude, knowledge and legal acumen with distinct objective, various types of In-service or Mid-career judicial education and training programmes are being organized by the Academy in the form of Short-Term Institutional Courses such as Workshops, Colloquia, Seminars, Retreats, Seed Programmes, Awareness Programmes etc. The idea behind organizing such programmes is to sensitize the Judges and to educate them about the nuances and complexities involved in cases under specified Acts/ fields.

In this module, to prevent dislocation of judicial work, regional workshops/programmes are also conducted at district headquarters of the State wherein training is imparted on specialized subjects. Programmes in collaboration with other



Institutions are also incorporated and organized as Short term Specialized Judicial Educational Programmes. Discussion through video conferencing on Identified legal issues is also held. To develop professional skills as well as to abide by the fundamental professional standards and workplace expectations that support a positive work environment for promoting the highest possible standards of professionalism, Programmes for personality development are also conducted. For enhancing the efficiency and excellence of their capabilities and performance, mental and physical well-being and to enable them to effectively deal with pressure and stress relating to their work, Yoga Training/Art of Living sessions are also organized.

Corona Virus Pandemic & Judicial Education



Online training programme during Covid-19 pandemic 2020-21

COVID-19 Pandemic Challenge

Due to outbreak of Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID-19) and to curtail the spread of the same, complete lock-down in the country was imposed in March 2020. Most of the things have stagnated from progressing. The Academic Calendar of 2020 was also affected and most of the trainings scheduled in the months of March and April, 2020 were suspended to avoid conglomeration of participants in the venues as per the directions issued by the Government and as well as Health Authorities. Trainings of newly appointed 108 Civil Judges (Entry Level) of 2019 batch was midway and 155 Judges of 2020 batch was to be commenced. Therefore, to accomplish the objectives, despite such times of grave danger, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy tried to adopt viable alternate methods to keep the Academic activities functional. The Academic

Calendar 2020 had also been modified in respect of the mode of imparting judicial education.

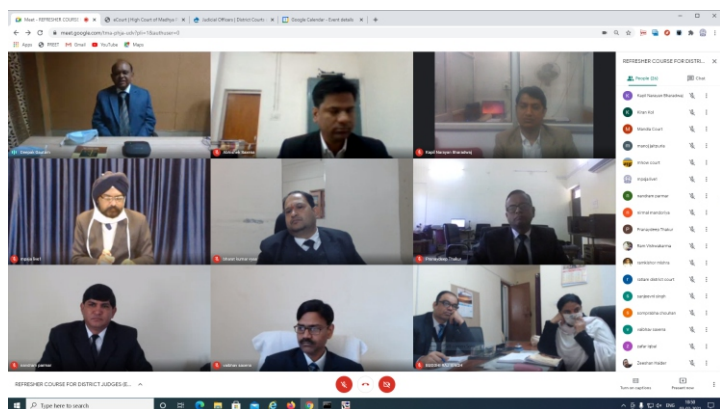
Schemes for online training programmes

The Academy prepared Pro-tem Scheme for conduction of Induction Course Training for Civil Judges (Entry Level) through online and other modes of telecommunication and on that basis, the maiden four weeks long First Phase Institutional Induction Course for the newly appointed Civil Judges Class II (Entry Level) Batch 2020 was conducted online from 11th May to 6th June, 2020. Perhaps, this was the first time in the history of the judicial academies in our country that an Induction Training Course of long term duration was conducted exclusively online which entails a lot of responsibility with it.

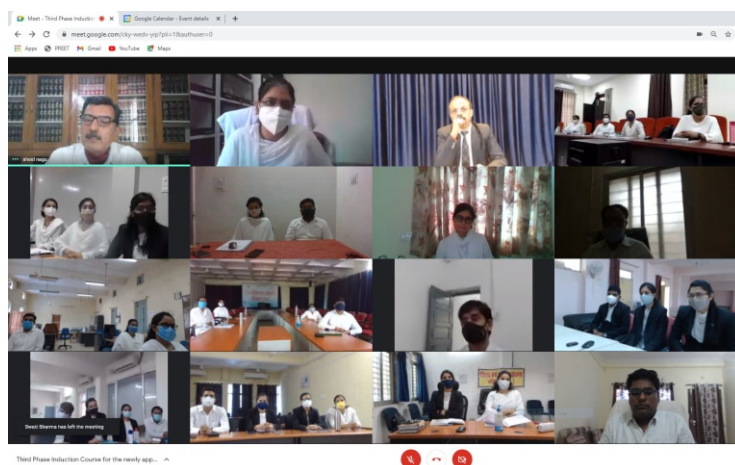
The Academy also formulated Alternative Scheme, for conduction of Induction Training Course for Civil Judges (Entry Level) through online and other modes of telecommunication.

On the basis of this Scheme, Induction Course Training of newly appointed 108 Civil Judges (Entry Level) of 2019 batch, which was in the mid-way, was completed and further training programmes were also conducted. On account of such online training programmes, regular postings could be given to these Civil Judges (Entry Level).

The Academy prepared Scheme for Specialised Educational Programmes through online and other modes of telecommunication including video-conferencing for conduction of in-service Specialised Educational Programmes included in the Academic Calendar, 2020. On the basis of said Scheme, Specialised Education Programmes on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions, Key issues relating to Cheque Dishonour cases, Key issues relating to Electronic Evidence, Civil Appeals, Land Acquisition Laws, Electricity Act, 2003, POCSO Act, Motor Accident Claim Cases, Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children Act), 2015, Forest Act, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, NDPS Act, and training for Advocates, Panel Lawyers etc. were conducted.



Judges receiving online Induction and Specialized training during Covid 19 Pandemic period 2020-21

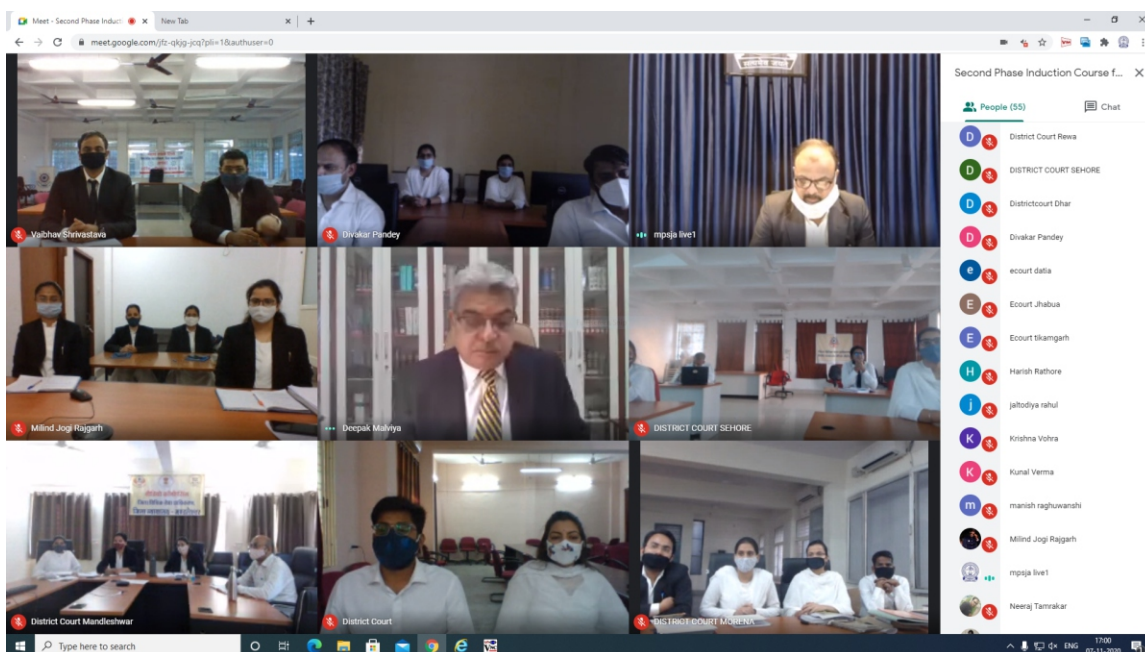


Newer methodologies

The methodology adopted for online training was online delivery of lectures, online exhibition of study material and practical exercises along with open interactive sessions. Sessions were organized through video conferencing applications to ensure active participation of trainees. Reading and study material were shared with the participants and the queries raised by the participants were also dealt likewise.

e-Learning as a permanent feature

Considering the continuous increase in COVID-19 cases, the Academies imparting judicial education have changed their methodology. There is distinctive rise of e-learning whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. With this sudden shift from the traditional classroom teaching, it is felt that adoption of online learning will continue to persist post-pandemic. Thus, integration of information technology in imparting training has become an integral part of the Academy. Hence, online training has now become a permanent feature at Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.



Online training programme during Covid-19 Pandemic 2020-21

Specialized Educational Programme on Cases pertaining to violation of Laws/Orders relating to Covid-19 Pandemic

Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy was conscious of the fact that a lot of cases pertaining to violation of laws/orders relating to Covid-19 Pandemic are being registered by the law enforcement authorities and Judges will be required to deal with such cases in the coming days. Therefore, one Specialized Educational Programme on Cases pertaining to violation of Laws/Orders relating to Covid-19 Pandemic was conducted on 12th September, 2020.

Anecdota

In the year 2020, the Academy conducted 25 online programmes for Judges and other stakeholders. In the Academic Calendar, 2021 approximately 44 out of 75 programmes have been scheduled online. The Academy conducted 11 virtual awareness programmes on the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court in *Aradesh*

Kumar v. State of Bihar and anr, (2014) 8 SCC 273 and other allied issues for Special Judges exercising powers of Judicial Magistrates, Judicial Magistrates and Police Officers on cluster basis from 25th May, 2021 to 1st June, 2021. In the year 2021, the Academy conducted 70 online programmes for Judges and other stakeholders.

Thus, from May, 2020 till the end of December, 2021, the Academy conducted 86 Educational Programmes through online and other modes of telecommunication out of which 6554 Judicial Officers and 6783 other stakeholders were benefited. Newly appointed Civil Judges Class II (Entry Level) Batch 2020 has completed the entire Institutional Induction Course Training (three phases) through online and other modes of communication. This is a great achievement and perhaps this batch is unique in the history of judicial academies to have completed entire institutional training online, which has become new normal.



Symposium on Women Human rights and Women rights to access to justice, April 2010

Imparting Judicial Education to other Stakeholders

As this Chariot of Justice is driven by multiple wheels, attempts have been made to involve all possible stakeholders in this process of Judicial Education. In the adversarial judicial system, we simply cannot afford to enrich ourselves with the legal knowledge and expect other stakeholders to catch up with us without proper training and legal education. Therefore, from the very beginning, attempts have been made to impart training to all stakeholders. Thus, in order to share knowledge with other stakeholders of the Justice dispensation System, the Academy since 2004 is regularly conducting short duration programmes for other stakeholders of justice dispensation system such as Advocates, Government Pleaders, Police Personnel, Forest Personnel, Prosecution

Officers, Administrative Officers, Medical Experts, all stakeholders working under the Juvenile Justice system, Ministerial Staff of High Court and Subordinate Courts etc. as Workshops, Colloquia, Seminars, Symposia, Retreats, Seed Programmes, Awareness Programmes, Specialized Programmes etc. Sometimes they are imparted training along with Judicial Officers and at other times, these programmes are organized at the request of other Departments, after due approval of competent authority. MPSJA also extends academic support to other stakeholders. New Programmes have been devised from the year 2012. This diversified role of the Academy to involve all possible stakeholders in this pursuit for excellence proved to be very effective.

Judicial Education and Training to Police

As Police are the first to come in contact with accused/juveniles, there is a need to sensitize them about the handling of cases relating to accused/juveniles. They collect the evidence and present the same before the court, therefore their

knowledge as to procedural requirements and also different rights to be ensured is of paramount importance. Therefore, in order to address this aspect and to avoid procedural lacunae in some training programmes they are included along with other stakeholders and some workshops have been conducted specifically for Police Officers.

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2004	Workshops-cum-Training Programme on Crime investigation	3	74 (Police Officers of the rank DSP and above)
	Workshop-cum-Training on Crime Investigation and Scientific Evidence	2	56
2005	Regional Workshops on Indian Electricity Act, 2003	6	363 (All stakeholders including Police Officers of the rank DSP and above, Special Judges & Electricity Officers)
2013	Workshop on – Role of various Stakeholders under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000	4	255 (All stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System including SJPU)
2014	Workshop on – Role of various Stakeholders under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000	2	80 (All stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System including SJPU)
2015	Workshop on – Role of various Stakeholders under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000	3	75 Juvenile Police Officers, Child Welfare Officer
2016	Regional level Conferences on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015	2	326 (All stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System including SJPU)
2017	Regional level Conferences on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015	1	160 (All stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System including SJPU)
	State level Conferences on Juvenile Justice & Capacity Building	1	300 (All stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System including SJPU)
2018	Sensitization Programme on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015	1	45 Officers of SJPU
	Workshop for Special Police Establishment	1	43 Investigators of Lokayukt, EOW and Judges of District Judiciary

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2019	Sensitization Programme on – Sustainable Development without disorders to GenX	1	160 [All stakeholders including Police Officers (not below the rank of DSP)]
	State Review Consultation Programme on Juvenile Justice	1	Officer of Special Juvenile Police Unit
2020	Specialized Programme on– Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	1	100 (Special Judges, Police Officers and Prosecution Officers)
2021	Virtual Awareness Programme on the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court in <i>Armesh Kumar v. State of Bihar and anr. (2014) 8 SCC 273</i> and other allied issues	11	1599 Police Officers of the rank of Inspector-SHOs, Deputy Superintendent of Police (at Tehsil Headquarters) and Additional Superintendent of Police (at District Headquarters) & other Police Officers dealing with crime investigation

Judicial Education and Training to Forest personnel

As forests are one of the most valuable resources and gifts of nature, they play a key role in the maintenance of climate, rain-patterns, water and

soil conservation. The increasing depletion and destruction of wildlife is a source of great concern. Therefore, to sensitize the Judges, Prosecution Officers and Forest Officers, Seminars/ Workshops are being organized in different places across the State of M.P.

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2005	Regional workshops	5	138 (Forest Officers & Police Officers of the rank DSP and above)
2007	Workshop on Forest Laws with Specific Focus on Wild Life	1	65 (Judicial Officers & Forest officers)
2017	Regional workshops	7	222 (Forest officers & Prosecution Officers)
2018	Workshop on Law on Biodiversity & Forest Conservation	1	52 (Judges of District Judiciary, Forest Officers and Prosecution Officers)
2019	Sensitization Programme on – Sustainable Development without disorders to GenX	1	160 [All Stakeholders including Forest Officers (not below the rank of DFO)]

Advocates

The idea behind organizing training programmes for Advocates is to motivate talented advocates to achieve the goal of justice enshrined in the Preamble of Constitution of India and also to develop among them professional competence through professional attitude, developing their capacities for better delivery of legal services through continuous legal education, to meet the challenges of technology and complexities of new

legislation through search and research techniques and to create awareness among them for new avenues of legal profession. In addition to that, the object is to enhance their legal skills so that their representation in the district judiciary can be increased. Although, they are part of the Judicial System, but they have to be motivated to join the judiciary as they are very nominally represented in the judiciary.

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2006	Regional Workshop on Plea Bargaining	10	289 (District Judges, Prosecution Officers & Defence Lawyers)
	Foundation training on Counselling skills	2	52
	Foundation training on Mediation Procedures	1	30 (Judges of District Judiciary and Lawyers)
2007	Foundation training in mediation procedure & skills	3	56 (Judges of District Judiciary, Advocates and others)
	State level workshop on plea bargaining	1	500 (Judges of District Judiciary, Prosecution Officers & Lawyers dealing criminal side)
2013	Orientation Course on Mediation	1	51 (Former District Judges & Advocates)
	Seed Training and Development of the Bar in Critical Areas	3	125
	Symposium on Legal issues relating to disabled persons	1	350 (Judges of District Judiciary & Lawyers)



Regional Workshop for Advocates
at Guna, February, 2020



Participant Advocates in Workshop
for Advocates, August, 2016

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2014	Specialized training programme for Advocates	3	133
2015	Workshop on role of various stakeholders under the Juvenile Justice System	3	120
	Regional workshops for Advocates	4	215
2016	Regional Training programmes	3	335
2017	Regional specialized Training programmes	4	395
2018	Regional Workshop for Advocates	3	423
2019	Motivational Workshop for Advocates	3	411
	Motivational lecture on – Advocacy: A Noble Profession – Issues & Responsibilities	1	175
	Colloquium for Advocates	1	100
2020	Workshop for Advocates	1	40
	Training for e-Courts Projects Awareness	1	600
2021	Specialized programmes for Advocates on e-Courts project	10	3753
	Training Programme for creating master trainers among Advocates	1	35

Prosecution Officers

Training programmes to Prosecution Officers are organized to inculcate necessary skills for

conduction of trials and also to make them abreast with the latest developments in the criminal law.

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2005	Workshops on prosecution methods and skills	4	200
2006	Advance Course on prosecution methods and skills	1	50
	Regional Workshop in Plea Bargaining	10	289 (District Judges, Prosecution Officers & Defence Lawyers)
2007	Advance Course on Prosecution methods and skills	1	50
	State level workshop on plea bargaining	1	500 (Judges of District Judiciary, Prosecution Offices and Lawyers dealing cases on criminal side)
2017	Specialised Training Programme for Prosecution Officers	3	132
	Regional Workshops on sensitization towards wild life and forest crimes	7	222 (Judges of District Judiciary, Prosecution Officers and Forest Officers)
2020	Specialized Training on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	1	100 (Special Judges, Prosecution Officers and Police Officers)



Workshop on working of Commercial Courts, January, 2018



Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2018	Workshops for Prosecutors	4	180
	Workshop on Emerging Trends in Cyber Crimes – New tools and techniques of collection of evidence and its legal perspective	1	20 (Judges of District Judiciary, Scientists from FSL and Prosecution Officers)
2019	Workshop on – Law of Bio-diversity and Forest Conservation	1	28
	State Level Review Consultation Programme on Juvenile Justice System	1	200 (All stakeholders working under the Juvenile Justice System including Prosecution Officers)
	Sensitization Programme on – Sustainable Development without disorders to GenX	1	160 (All stakeholders including Prosecution Officers)

Panel Lawyers

The core activity of the High Court Legal Services Committee is to provide legal aid to the poor and marginalized sections of the society. In order to ensure quality legal aid to deserving litigants, an

improvement in the quality of panel lawyers is also required. This objective can only be realized if these Panel Lawyers are imparted effective training. Therefore, a special training module was prepared.

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of beneficiaries
2017	Training Programme for the Panel Lawyers of the High Court Legal Services Committee	2	96
2018	Training Programme for the Panel Lawyers of the High Court Legal Services Committee	2	100
2020	Training Programme for the Panel Lawyers of the High Court Legal Services Committee	1	62

Legal Aid Officers

Right to ensure free legal aid services to the poor and needy has been time and again emphasized by Hon'ble the Apex Court of the country. Further, it is not only the legal aid but effective and qualitative services in its true spirit with utmost dedication which yields the desired results. In

order to sensitize the Legal Aid Officers and to make them aware about the nature of duty cast upon them, efforts have been made at this end in the form of two workshops held in the years 2011 and 2012, respectively wherein 65 Legal Aid Officers were benefitted.

Judicial Education and Training to the stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System

Children constitute almost half of the world's population. They are the future of mankind and asset of the nation. They inherit the past and they are themselves the future. They own the right to live and grow as children. However, as children themselves are not aware of their rights, they either become the victims of abuse or the perpetrator.

The law on paper may have all the features of a good and effective legislation, but that may not be the end of the matter. The role of different units of Juvenile Justice System is pivotal in ensuring effective implementation of the Act. Therefore, an affirmative action on the part of stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System, may go a long way in



Programme on Adoption Laws, March, 2012

paving the path for ensuring well-being and proper rehabilitation of children. With this object, not only the Principal Magistrates of the Board but also all stakeholders including members of the Juvenile Justice Board were imparted training.

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2006	Workshop on Juvenile Justice	3	100 (Principal Magistrates & Members of Juvenile Justice Boards)
2007	Workshop on Juvenile Justice	6	342
2011	Workshop on - Key Issues and Challenges under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005/Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1	50
2012	Workshop on Juvenile Justice	4	127 (Principal Magistrates & Members of Juvenile Justice Boards)
2013	Workshop on role of various Stakeholders under JJ Act, 2000	4	155 (All Stakeholders working under Act)
2014	Workshop on role of various Stakeholders under JJ Act, 2000	2	80 (All Stakeholders working under Act)

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2015	Workshop on role of various Stakeholders under JJ Act, 2000	3	120 (All Stakeholders working under Act)
2016	Workshop, Induction Course and Refresher Course on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015	3	98
	Regional level Conferences on JJ Act & Capacity Building to ensure proper implementation of Law relating to child	2	326 (All Stakeholders working under Act)
2017	Regional level Conferences on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015	1	160 (All Stakeholders working under the Act)
	State Level Conference on Juvenile Justice & Capacity Building	1	300 (All Stakeholders working under the Act)
	Induction and Refresher Course on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015	2	57
	Orientation/Sensitization Programme on Adoption Laws/Rules/ Regulations/ Procedures	1	40
2018	Sensitization Programmes on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015	4	180 (All Stakeholders working under the Act)
	Induction and Refresher Course on - Law Relating to Juvenile Justice & Emerging Trends	2	46
	Workshop on - Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 for Probation Officers, Members of Juvenile Justice Boards, Chairman of Child Welfare Committees and D.S.Ps posted as Special Juvenile Police Unit	4	180
2019	State Review Consultation Programme on Juvenile Justice	1	200 (All Stakeholders working under the Act)
	Induction and Refresher Course on - Law Relating to Juvenile Justice & Emerging Trends	2	49

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2019	Workshop on - Perception, Management & Capacity Building for trial and inquiry in Children's Court	1	30
	State Review Consultation Programme on Juvenile Justice & Emerging Trends	1	200
2020	Specialised Educational Programme on - Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (through online and other modes of telecommunications including video conferencing)	1	39
2021	Workshop on - Key Issues relating to Juvenile Justice	1	50

Medical Officers

In criminal cases, opinion of Medical Officers bears a significant importance when it comes to matters relating to assault, death, injury, Motor Vehicle Accident Claim cases etc. Further, in order to provide for prohibition of sex selection and for prevention of their misuse for sex

determination leading to female foeticide, the role of Medical officers in initiation of prosecution against the delinquent professionals, special programmes were organized for sharing requisite legal information and the facts which need to be incorporated in the report.

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2006	Workshop on – PC & PNDT Act	2	59 (Judges of District Judiciary, Chief Medical & Health Officers and Legal Experts)
2007	Workshop on – PC & PNDT Act	1	30 (Chief Medical Officers and Legal Experts)
	Judicial Colloquium on – Female Foeticide and Trafficking (Sponsored by – National Committee for Legal Aid Services)	1	45 (Judges of District Judiciary and other stakeholders)
2018	Workshop for Medical Officers	1	62

Officers of Co-operative Department

Co-operative Society is a form of voluntary association where individuals unit for mutual aid in the production and distribution of wealth upon principles of equity, reason and common good. Under the Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, the Registrar, Additional Registrar, Joint Registrar, Deputy Registrar and Assistant Registrars have to discharge multifarious duties. Therefore, it becomes necessary that these functionaries conduct themselves in a judicious, fair and reasonable manner while exercising their quasi-judicial powers. With the objective to sensitize various issues relating to exercise of jurisdiction, judicial procedure and adjudication, the Academy organized workshops.

Officers of Electricity Department

Under the scheme of Electricity Act, 2003, officers of Electricity Distribution Companies have a significant role to play. Therefore, to sensitize these officers, along with Judges of the District Judiciary and Police Officers, on various

intricate legal issues relating to inquiry, investigation and trial of various offences under the Electricity Act, 2003, MPSJA conducted several Regional Workshops.

Officers of District Consumer Forum

To inculcate judicial consciousness and adjudicatory accountability while performing quasi-judicial functions and also to update the knowledge regarding the latest developments in the Consumer Law, MPSJA conducted workshops for Presiding Officers of District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum.

Presiding Officers of Labour Courts

Presiding Judges of Labour Courts are important functionaries of Justice Dispensation System of the country and they have to discharge multifarious responsibilities under the Constitutional directives. In order to update their knowledge regarding latest developments in Labour Laws and also to guide them in performing their duties and functions efficiently, MPSJA conducted workshops as follows:

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of beneficiaries
2011	Workshop on Key issues and Challenges under Labour Laws	1	18
2012	Workshop on Key issues and Challenges under Labour Laws	1	25
2014	Advance Course Programme on Labour Laws	1	21
2015	Workshop on Labour Laws	1	19
2016	Workshop on Labour Laws	1	20
2017	Advance Course Programme on Labour Laws	1	18
2018	Specialised Educational Programme on Labour Laws	1	18
2019	Specialised Educational Programme on Labour Laws	1	21

Judicial Education and Training to Ministerial Staff

The object behind organizing training programmes for the ministerial staff is to upgrade and sharpen the working skills of the members of the ministerial staff so that there is qualitative and

quantitative improvement in their work output. To meet this object different Educational Programmes have been designed which are as follows:

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2003	Training programme for newly appointed Stenographers of the High Court	1	12
2004	Basic Training Programme for the newly appointed Class III employees of Administrative Branch of High Court	4	227
	Basic Training Programme for the Dealing Assistants of Judicial Branch of High Court	2	91
2005	Computer Training	9	179 All ministerial staff of High Court of Madhya Pradesh
2006	Basic Training Programme in office administration for the newly appointed Class III employees of High Court	1	55
2007	Basic Training Programme in office administration for the newly appointed Class III employees of High Court	2	100
	Training programme on language skills & effective implementation of computer skills or Personal Assistants and Personal Secretaries of High Court	1	50
2012	Training for Ministerial Staff at District Headquarters itself	10 (at 10 District Headquarters)	1743
2013	Workshop on – National Core Case Information Software (NCCIS) Version 2.0	1	50



Training Programme for Ministerial Staff of District Court, Khandwa, 29th February to 2nd March 2020

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2014	Basic Training Programme for the newly appointed Class III employees of High Court	1	24
	Training for Ministerial Staff at District Headquarters itself	37 (at 37 District Headquarters)	6381
2015	Workshop on Professionalism at work place	2	127
	Course on Art of Living	2	246
	Basic Training Programme for the newly appointed Class III employees of High Court	1	44
	Training Programmes for Protocol Officers of the High Court	1	27
	Training Programme in the Food Craft Institute for Class IV Employees of High Court	1	21
2016	Workshop for Trainers of subordinate staff of District Judiciary	1	50
	Workshop on Professionalism at work place	4	549
	Workshop for System Officers of High Court and District Courts	1	50
	Workshop for District Registrars and Protocol Staff of High Court	1	50 (25 District Registrars & 25 Protocol Officers)
2017	Workshop for Administrative Staff i.e. Office Superintendents of District Court	1	50

Year	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of Participants benefitted
2018	Specialized educational programme on- Professionalism at workplace for Administrative Staff i.e. Office Superintendents of District Courts	1	42
	Specialized Accounts Training Programme for Accountants of District Courts	1	50
	Interactive Programme on – Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS)	1	100
	Workshop on KOHA Software for the Librarians of High Court and District Courts	1	52
	Regional Specialized Educational Programmes on Ubuntu Linux Operating System-cum-CIS	50	All staff of District Court Establishment (One programme each at District Headquarters)
	Regional Specialized Educational Programmes on use of Video-Conferencing	50	All staff of District Court Establishment (One programme each at District Headquarters)
2019	Specialized Educational Programme on – Digitization of District Courts	1	29
	Specialized Educational Programme on – Professionalism at Workplace	1	50
	Specialized Accounts Training Programme for Accountants of District Courts	1	90
2020	Training for Ministerial Staff at District Headquarters itself	25 (at 19 District Headquarters)	1890
2021	Training for Ministerial Staff at District Headquarters itself	26 (at 18 District Headquarters)	2412



Participant Judges in Mediation Training Programme, November, 2017

Mediation Programmes:

Judiciary, today is facing with the challenge of docket explosion of cases and there is a crying need for enhancement of speedy and timely justice as also to make litigation affordable to the ordinary people. A case won or lost in court of law does not change the mindset of litigants who continue to be adversaries and go on fighting in appeals leading to unsatisfactory result and wastage of time and money. New devise and strategies to find out methods for quick disposal of cases is the need of the hour. Hence, an alternate resolution system to supplement or supplant the present judicial system is required which will enable the change in mental approach of the litigants.



Master Trainers in the Programme for Referral Judges, November, 2017

Thus, to encourage the Judges, Advocates and other stakeholders of the justice dispensation system to settle the disputes amicably by resorting to the methods of ADR, the Academy conducted training programmes on the subject.

The Culture of A Judge : Ten Lessons

By : Justice R.C. Lahoti



Dispensation of justice is an attribute of God. Blessed are those on whom that Godly assignment has befallen. Still blessed are those, who acquit themselves of such assignment with pride, dignity and honour. Even God, who has created the human being, does not sit in judgment over his deeds until the human's death whence only he determines whether he deserves to be sent to hell or heaven. Judges have been given the authority to sit in judgment over the deeds of a man in his lifetime.

Neither knowledge nor wisdom but a few tips on what is the culture of a Judge. It is collection of a few gems, consisting of words of wisdom which I have either read, or listened to from my elders, or pickled up as pebbles of experience on the shores of this unfathomable sea of law and justice.

VIRTUES AND POTENTIALS IN A JUDGE

The first quality of a judge is to be a gentleman. A Judge has no personal life. The thorny crown which decorates the personality of a Judge is not

taken off even while he sleeps. A Judge, whether in his seat or on his own, whether moving around in the city or traveling across the country, is known and seen by people as a Judge. The holder of a judicial office is not permitted to deviate from virtue even in his dreams. So remember, if you are a Judge you are bound by the moral code of a Judge for 24 hours of the day. Your every action must be transparent. You are watched by the society. Your personal actions, your family life and your behaviour with every living creature with whom you deal must all be judicious, upright, above board and an example to the society. Every judge is a role model to the society to which he belongs.

EXCELLENCE – YOUR PURSUIT

The distinction between a human being and other living creatures is while all living creatures can aspire and achieve perfection it is only human being who can achieve excellence. Excellence is perfection imbued with human qualities, devoid of selfishness. How beautifully the Constitution of India puts it in Article 51-A. Clause (i) says – “It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.” It is human nature to crave for excellence. If destiny has made you the Judge you will naturally strive for being a good Judge. How to achieve excellence? What will make you a good judge? Let me share these with

you. You can call them dos and don'ts of a Judge, handed down to you by an elderly friend and well-wisher of yours.

Lesson 1: MAINTAIN A GOOD PHYSIQUE AND SOUND HEALTH: As a Judge you will have to hold long sittings in the Court followed by lonely sittings in the evenings at your residential office or study room constructing your judgments, deeply concentrating on the issue arising for decision. In the morning again there are sittings in solitude when you study either the briefs of the day or the developments in the field of law. A healthy mind in a healthy body generates good, sound, clean and noble thoughts. It makes you feel good and spread happiness around you. A noble way of expressing our gratitude for good health is to serve the humankind and the ailing litigious society which is before us everyday. You must set apart a minimum of 30 minutes time in your everyday schedule for physical exercises, particularly of stretching, which will insulate you against spondylitis and pain of joints which are the common ailments found in the elderly Judges handed down to them by long sittings and wrong postures.

Lesson 2: VALUE THE TIME: The time of a Judge is public time of which he is a trustee. You cannot afford to waste a single minute out of it. Punctuality should be a part of your personality. You must sit in the Court at the appointed time and leave the Court at the appointee time. The people present in the Court should be able to mend their watches by your sittings and rising time. Late Justice Hidayatullah once said – one who does not believe in punctuality of time does not have faith in the rule of law. If your sitting time in the Court is 11 AM you must be in your seat at 59 minutes and 59 seconds past 10 AM. Remember, if you cross the limit of 11 dot then it does not matter whether you sit late by 5 minutes or by 10 minutes. Your day's schedule should be

planned on the principle – 'A time for everything; and everything at its time.' Time and tide wait for none. The time missed or the time wasted is the time lost forever.

Lesson 3 : SIMPLE LIVING : From background you may have come, having chosen to be a Judge, you and your family members, especially your spouse, must be prepared to make both the ends meet within the limited salary. You must have an yearly and a monthly budget. Therein, try to make a provision for a minimum of 1% of your income being set apart for charity and a provision for purchasing one book, every month or in two months, which should be a classic-either of law or a subject of your choice, so as to develop your own personal library.

Lesson 4: CHOOSE YOUR COMPANY CAUTIOUSLY: Though a man is called a social animal and has to live in society the delicate nature of a Judge's duties requires certain degree of aloofness to be maintained by Judges. You having been seated on a seat of power, you would suddenly find many selfish persons and sycophants clustering around you. Be cautious and choosy in selecting your company. Keep a distance from those who praise you on your face and also from those who criticize you behind your back. A sensible line of distinction has to be drawn while accepting invitations for participation in functions, and in my humble opinion, it is advisable to confine yourself to such activities as are related to law, justice and education or are strictly cultural. In social functions, honour such invitation which is either intimately personal to you or where all your colleagues are invited and collectively go. Take care to inquire in advance who are going to be seated on dais with you.

Lesson 5: READ LITERATURE: You must develop a temperament of deriving pleasure out of reading. Every case before a Judge is a

fascinating tale of human behaviour: sometimes gratifying, and at times disturbing. Learn to gain experience therefrom without being emotionally involved. Readings in law fascinate you by the feel of the heights which the human mind can think and achieve. By studying the law you can attain spiritual heights. The time which you set apart for reading law ought to be divided into three parts. There are three types of literature in law which I would strongly advise you to inculcate the habit of reading: (1) the jurisprudential literature consisting of basics, fundamentals and development of theories in the field of law. (2) Law Reports, especially the decisions delivered by the Supreme Court of India and your own High Court and (3) lives of Lord Chancellors and biographies and autobiographies of eminent Judges, Jurists and lawyers.

Lesson 6: CONTINUING EDUCATION: The days of your schooling are gone but regretfully I have to tell you that as a judicial officer you shall have to remain a student throughout your life. The just preceding and the present centuries have witnessed an explosion in the fields of science, industrialization, technology and globalization. The methodology of justice administration is also undergoing changes. Computers have already partially taken over and sharing your mental work and intellectual exercises. Settlement of disputes no more means just recording of evidence and deciding a dispute; you are called upon to mediate and conciliate, may be to arbitrate. All this would need your continuing education in sociology, psychology, human behaviour, information technology and several other sciences and scientific methods posing extra demands on your time and energy. You can plan your weekends or vacations to be invested into learning these.

Lesson 7: DEVELOP A HOBBY: Every Judge must have a hobby preferably of reading poetry and/or listening to good music and/or a sport.

Poetry titillates your nerves and inspires. Listening to good music is soothing, enables concentration and avoids monotony. A good sport is a good relaxation and also a source of rejuvenation.

Lesson 8 : BE PROMPT: Promptness is expected in pronouncing your decisions. Never delay your judgments. Every judgment need not necessarily be a piece of literature though I would not for a moment agree to compromise on quality. The judgment should be brief and to the point. Verbosity and use of high sounding words should be avoided. Judgment should be written in simple, chaste language and must be intelligible to the reader. Your judgment is meant for the litigant whose cause you are deciding and a litigant is not necessarily a learned man. Try to develop a habit of pronouncing the judgment generally by the next day of closing of hearing. Howsoever complicated a case may be and whatever be the length of judgment, it should never cross the coming weekend. For a Judge, a holiday is not an antithesis of work. Holidays and weekends are to be devoted for constructing such judgments as demand a longer sitting than available on the working days.

You should master the art of brevity and precision i.e. a capacity to express the maximum thoughts in minimum chosen words. A judgment is not an occasion for delivering sermons or placing your individual philosophical thoughts on record and certainly not for offering scathing criticism. If you are faced with a dilemma between choosing a delayed well written judgment and a prompt working judgment, I will prefer to choose the latter.

Lesson 9: RESPECT AND REGARD YOUR COURT ROOM AS A TEMPLE OF JUSTICE: Remember, those great Judges who have earlier adorned the seat which you have been destined to occupy today. While entering your court room

have a feeling as if you are entering a temple to perform worship. This will fill your mind with devotion for duty. While leaving the court room think that you are leaving the temple having offered your prayers. This will give you a sense of satisfaction, relaxation and detachment.

Lesson 10: A TRIPLE MANTRA: I tell you a formula given to me by Hon'ble Justice K.K. Verma, a Judge of M.P. High Court, who served Judiciary for 32 years; who commenced his career, first, as a teacher and then as a sub-Judge and rose to the height of a senior Judge of the High Court. To him I had gone to seek blessings on being appointed as District and Sessions Judge. I asked him to reveal the secrets of his success so that I may also succeed like him. He gave me three advices: (1) never say anything about anybody in his absence which if asked to repeat in his presence you will not do; (2) never condemn anyone by words spoken and by words written – both at the same time, and (3) discharging administrative or judicial functions, let the justice be never divorced from mercy. These three principles would earn you love and respect of all concerned and you will never be brought in ridicule.

EPILOGUE

Despite its frustrations and difficulties, judicial work is, according to Lord Hailsham, 'a privilege, a pleasure and a duty'. You are a Judge. In the performance of your judicial functions and exercise of judicial discretion you are not answerable to anyone except to your own conscience. The Constitution gives you that

protection. But at the same time you are a public servant subject to certain rules of discipline. There will be testing times in your career. Your conscience would prompt you to do something for the public good but the limitations attaching with your office may prevent you from giving full vent to your feelings and you will feel suffocated. There will be good moments in your career when you will be filled with a sense of tremendous satisfaction that the might of your pen has proved stronger and sharper than the edge of any sword. In all such moments, learn to maintain your calm and cool, the peace and tranquility of mind and emotions.

Let me tell you a small prayer which I call the prayer of a Judge. Though, you are sitting on the seat of judgment, you cannot change the world. Even God has not been able to fully redeem His own creation – the Universe, from all its evils. You have to serve the society and dispense justice by putting in the best of your ability, knowledge and wisdom. Always feel happy with what you have done and having exerted yourself to your best, have a sense of satisfaction. You have a great potential and the society has high expectations from you. Between what you think yourself capable of doing and what you can actually do, strike a balance. Begin your every day with this prayer:

*"Oh God, give me courage,
To change the things I can change;
Grant me serenity,
To accept the things I cannot change;
And the wisdom,
To know the difference'.*



Hon'ble Shri Justice R. C. Lahoti, Former Chief Justice of India and Former Judge of High Court of Madhya Pradesh.

Courtesy: Valedictory Address delivered by Hon'ble Shri Justice R.C. Lahoti, Judge, Supreme Court of India in First Foundation Training Programme (2002) for the Trainee Officers of D.J.S. conducted by Delhi Judicial Academy on 25th August, 2002.

Institutional Excellence

By : Justice Dipak Misra



It may, at a first flush, appear that the conception of institutional excellence is not a matter of basic study for a judicial officer. One may harbour the notion that individual growth, understanding of individual problems and solution of them adhering to the established parameters of law and personal ethicality is the warranted excellence. One may also have an obsession with the idea that sacrosanctity of law and justice are safely guarded and appropriately and fittingly maintained when one performs his duties, functions and responsibilities but, unless there is institutional excellence the individual achievement though not totally barren and arid but unquestionably and undeniably, paves the path of ineffectiveness and unprofitability. The rationale of this is that an institution advances by the achievement of the individuals in a collective manner and every individual is a part of the collective. Not for nothing it has been said that individual excellence is recognised by a homogenized society if the society itself has not

softened of the doors for cynicism, envy, jealousy and skepticism.

In a democratic polity like India the judiciary has a sacrosanct role. The State in its fundamental concept constitutes three wings, namely, Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. Democracy, at its very root encapsulates participation of every citizen of the country. The Apex Court in the case *R.C. Poudyal v. Union of India and ors, (1994) Supp 1 SCC 324* has expressed the view that democracy conveys the state of affairs in which each citizen is assured of the right of equal participation in the polity. Once one understands the connotative conceptuality of a democratic set-up in a country one would realise the importance of institutional philosophy and thereby of institutional excellence. Judiciary is such a wing in the constitutional framework of the Constitution of India whose importance can never be marginalised. A judicial officer exercises judicial power on the basis of existing law for the resolution of disputes between the parties. The Magistrate who carries out the judicial functions has been regarded by Cicero a speaking law, but the law is a silent Magistrate. The Judge is required to carry out the obligation of rendering justice which is not only a divine duty but also an onerous one. The concept of justice has many a connotation. Long back Ralph Waldo Emerson had said 'one man's justice is another man's injustice'. It is the perception from an individual

angle. Possibly for this reason Justice Cardozo had said:

“The web is tangled and obscure, shot through with a multitude of shades and colours, the skeins irregular and broken. Many hues that seem to be simple, are found, when analysed, to be a complex and uncertain blend. Justice itself, which we are wont to appeal to as a test as well as an ideal, may mean different things to different minds and at different times. Attempts to objectify its standards or even to describe them, have never wholly succeeded.”

[Reproduced from Delhi Administration v. Gurdip Singh Uban and ors. (2000) 7 SCC 296]

Abraham Lincoln talking about the concept of ultimate justice laid emphasis on patient confidence. The patient confidence has to be properly understood. It must be given its true meaning. There must be confidence in continuum in the justice dispensation system, and the people, in a way, are the sole judges of it. The passion for dispensing/delivering justice has to be cultivated in every Judge. A civilized society is founded on justice. Wherever there has been corrosion and the citizenry rights are jeopardised, every institution related to administration of justice stands near the lava of a volcano. Not for nothing Alexander Hamilton had long back announced ‘I think the first duty of society is justice’. From the aforesaid the significance of duty of justice dispensation has to be understood.

A Judge who is required to perform divine duty has to renounce pride. He should also not culture a feeling that he is proud of his humility. A pride which is nurtured because of humility is one of the ways to become proud for it nourishes and pampers egoism. Humility teaches one the art of understanding oneself and acceptance of one’s own limitations. The individual pride destroys the institutional ethos and creates a concavity on the walls of the institution. It should be understood in

its complete sense that the institution is not made of stone walls but of human minds and enriched souls to deal with humanity at large who knock at the doors of the Court to vindicate their natural human rights. The Constitution of India safeguards the fundamental rights of the citizens but these rights are founded on a different bedrock. The Apex Court in *M. Nagaraj v. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212 has opined thus:

“It is a fallacy to regard fundamental rights as a gift from the State to its citizens. Individuals possess basic human rights independently of any Constitution by reason of the basic fact that they are members of the human race. These fundamental rights are important as they possess intrinsic value. Part III of the Constitution does not confer fundamental rights. It confirms their existence and gives them protection. Its purpose is to withdraw certain subjects from the area of political controversy to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. Every right has a content. Every foundational value is put in Part III as a fundamental right as it has intrinsic value. The converse does not apply. A right becomes a fundamental right because it has foundational value. Apart from the principles, one has also to see the structure of the article in which the fundamental value is incorporated. A fundamental right is a limitation on the power of the State.

The aforesaid pronouncement lays emphasis on the fundamental value and limitations on the powers of the State. In the constitutional bedrock the judiciary is the protector of the rights of the citizens. It is, in a way value based. Hence, the importance of every member of the judiciary.

In this structure, one has to perceive the personal duty and the institutional excellence. The basic tenets of one’s duty and obligations to the society at large and the role in the constitutional set-up are to be properly perceived, comprehended and

discerned. The institutional values cannot be underestimated. An attempt has to be made by all concerned to make the institution untarnished, stainless and totally uncontaminated. Every judicial officer should intensively and earnestly feel that without a strong ethicality reasoned by all the members of the institution there would be onslaught on it. Therefore, to safeguard the institutional philosophy, one has to bleed for institutional excellence. Institutional excellence cannot be achieved by the thought alone. Thought must occur. The idea must take path but concretization of the said thought with sense of empathy is the need of the hour. Every Judge should abdicate lethargy, extravagance, arrogance, ostentation and take a pledge to conceive the notion to march ahead with humility of knowledge, simplicity of character, realising the fact that he has to be a keen protector of rule of law, follower of social justice and aspirer of high values and a dedicated learner. One should never forget, learning is itself an excellence that no weapon can ever destroy. Learning, especially, requisite learning for one's own field is the seed to achieve excellence. The degree of knowledge is a useful tool to meet the requirement for vocational needs. No stone should be unturned to develop the aplomb as that will rise one in his own estimation as well as in the estimation of people. In this context it is seemly to quote Justice Frank Further: "It is the quality of justice which will establish the Court in the confidence of people and it is the confidence of the people which is the ultimate reliance of the Court."

For acquisition of institutional excellence certain individual qualities are fundamentally imperative. A Judge should never mortgage his conscience for any reason. He should always bear in mind that he cannot escape from his responsibility inasmuch as every member of the society expects of him to show wisdom,

intellectual power, sobriety and impartiality. He should also remember, as Chief justice Burger would put it 'Good sense make good law'. These qualities improve his competence, conduct and productivity. A Judge has to have an institutional philosophy and certain other qualities than the understanding of law. He has to have an acute observation, study of history and literature, analysis of cause and effect and, above all cultivation of spirit of fairness. A member of the judiciary should never conceive an idea that he is immune from criticism. Felix Frankfurter had once said.

"Judges as persons, or courts as institutions, are entitled to no greater immunity from criticism than other persons or institutions. Just because the holders of judicial office are identified with the interests of justice they may forget their common human frailties and fallibilities."

As long as this is not forgotten, there would irrefragably be institutional excellence.

Excellence cannot be a matter of knowledge. One must endeavour to achieve it and to employ it in the working sphere. It is not expected to be a duty. It has to take the norm of habit. It should not be of a sporadic character but must be reared as a life long possession.

It should be borne in mind that in order to achieve excellence in the institutional sphere, one must garner courage and spread ideology of courage by one's own conduct. Courage, as has been said, is the mother of all virtues. Courage should not be confused with unnecessary and unwarranted boldness. The edifice of courage must be built on morality accepted by the society, recognised by norms of universal ethicality and pyramided in the conceptual paradigm of synthesis of law and mercy. An endeavour has to be made to bring together the systemic thoughts as the collective would perceive as an exemplary phenomena. In

the realisation of excellence there should not be airy views, opinionated attitudes, a-priori assumptions but well thought out resuscitation of conduct, understanding and acceptance of limitations, appreciation of the guidance of the past without being totally obsessed with it and posterior dissection by the analysis of facts based data with the characterised aspirations to move on the path of correction, rectification and curative measures. Excellence, be it noted is not super personal but an amalgam of personal aspiration and expectation of collective postulates. It should be a synthesis of value of judgments and evaluation of one's conduct and the behavioural pattern of the judiciary. All attempts are to be made to avoid conflicts, controversies, misapprehensions of the situation and comprehend things with genuine scientific temper and prudent reason.

Excellence should not be understood at a superficial level. It should partake as an insegregable facet of character. One should remember that one may not be the master of his destiny but can always be the master of his character. The circumstances cannot be taken recourse to plead excuses or subterfuses. Law has its own logic. Ethicality has its own attribute, charisma, grace and, above all, the acceptance of the milieu. It is imperative on the part of every judicial officer to remember that he has to meet the legitimate expectations of the society and act on the base of 'legal standards, possibilities and constraints'. The 21st century has many a challenges before the judicial officers. Apart from the emergence of new laws such as law relating to prenatal diagnostic techniques, intellectual property rights, information technology, protection of juveniles, legal mediation, banking laws, laws relating to various facets which have nexus with globalisation of economy have to be dealt with. Alternative dispute resolution

mechanisms cannot be kept at bay. They are the mandates of the statute. Personal whims, fancies, ideas of thought cannot be allowed to have the play in these spheres. It has become a part of the system and has come to stay. The law is changing its contour and one has to accept it for the purpose of institutional excellence. In this context I may refer with profit what Karl Llewellyn has said:

"What, then, is this law business about? It is about the fact that our society is honeycombed with disputes. Disputes actual and potential, disputes to be settled and disputes to be prevented; both appealing to law, both making up the business of law... This doing something about disputes, this doing of it reasonably, is the business of law."

Thus, the new concepts are to be embraced as a part of training for excellence. Excellence does not repel criticism. It cannot frown at it. It should appreciate the same on the parameters of accountability.

In *D.C. Saxena and Dr. D.S. Saxena v. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India*, AIR 1996 SC 2481, the Supreme Court of India expressed its views in the following lines:

"... administration of justice and judges are open to public criticism and public scrutiny. Judges have their accountability to the society and their accountability must be judged by the conscience and oath to their office, i.e. to defend and uphold the Constitution and the laws without fear and favour. Thus the Judges must do, in the light given to them to determine, what is right."

Further it has been observed:

"Law is not in any doubt that in a free democracy everybody is entitled to express his honest opinion about the correctness or legality of a judgment or sentence or an order of a court but he should not overstep the bounce. Though he is entitled to express that criticism objectively and with detachment in a

language dignified and respectful tone with moderation, the liberty of expression should not be a license to violently make a personal attack on a Judge. Subject to that, an honest criticism of the administration of justice is welcome since justice is not a cloistered virtue and is entitled to respectful scrutiny. Any citizen is entitled to express his honest opinion about the correctness of judgment, order and sentence with dignified and moderate language pointing out the error or defect or illegality in the judgment, order of sentence. That is after the event as postmortem.”

Personality building is a part of excellence. A Judge to be an insegregable part of the institution must have manifold qualities like independence, courtesy, patience, dignity, open mindness, impartiality, thoroughness and decisiveness. He is required to have the sagacity, far sight and a broad ideological philosophy. In fact, a Judge should have “inordinate patience” as Brennan, J. would like to put it. Holmes, J. had once said that Judge should be a “Combination of Justinian, Jesus Christ and John Marshall.” Maimonides has laid down that wisdom, humility, fear of God, disdain for money, love for truth, love of fellowmen, good reputation are the qualifications for a Judge. In *C. Ravichandra Iyer v. Justice A.M. Bhattacharjee*, (1995) 5 SCC 457 the Apex Court has expressed the opinion that Judicial office is essentially a public trust. Society, is, therefore, entitled to expect that a Judge must be a man of high integrity, honesty and required to have moral vigour, ethical firmness and impervious to corrupt or venial influences. He is required to keep most exacting standards of propriety in

judicial conduct. Any conduct which tends to undermine public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the Court would be deleterious to the efficacy of judicial process. Society, therefore, expects higher standards of conduct and rectitude from a Judge. Unwritten code of conduct is writ large for judicial officers to emulate and imbibe high moral or ethical standards expected to a higher judicial functionary, as wholesome standard of conduct which would generate public confidence, accord dignity to the judicial office and enhance public image, not only of the Judge but the Court itself. It is, therefore, a basic requirement that a Judge’s official and personal conduct be free from impropriety; the same must be in tune with the highest standard of propriety and probity. The standard of conduct is higher than that expected of a laymen and also higher than expected of an advocate. In fact, even his private life must adhere to high standards of probity and propriety, higher than those deemed acceptable for others. Therefore, the Judge can ill-afford to seek shelter from the fallen standards in the society.

In conclusion, be it remembered that one should never feel that he is taught and preached philosophy in abstraction. No one has ever suffered from abstractitis being enriched by institutional and systemic philosophy, for philosophy, as has been said, is the infrastructure of science and ripened relationship between idea and the action lead to institutional excellence. Let everyone promise to have it, for in it lies the universe of justice.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipak Misra, Former Chief Justice of India; Former Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and also Judge In-charge, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (formerly Judicial Officers' Training & Research Institute).

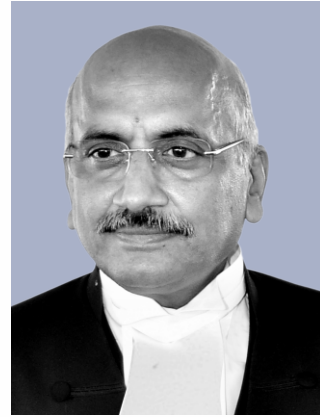
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Judicial Education in Rhyme with Societal Change

By : Justice Hemant Gupta

Over the last three decades, the growth of legal education has been exponential in India. This can be attributed to the economic liberalization since 1991 which expanded the horizons of trans-national exchange leading to the emergence of a globalized world economy. These multifarious changes expanded the scope of legal services in the Indian economy, public policy as well as the corporate sector, thereby, underlining the need for a more developed and structured legal education system to ensure the protection of the rights of every individual.

Great significance has been associated with legal education since law professionals are treated as an instrument of societal change by virtue of their employment in various international organizations, corporations, law making bodies i.e. legislature and predominantly, the judiciary. Lawyers as guardians of law play a pivotal role in the preservation of society. It is this responsibility which is deeply embedded in the professional ethics of a lawyer to protect those institutions that safeguard the rights of individuals to preserve societal values. Legal education and awareness cannot be limited to law students as there is an innate need of mobilization and empowerment of those seeking legal services. This empowerment is necessary so that law can be used as a tool for social change.



The society is complex due to the technological innovations as to why the new digitized generation requires academic legal education in a more theoretical manner. Traditionally, law experts were expected to be skilled only in avoiding conflicts, conflict resolution or interpretation of laws. However, in the increasingly digitized and dynamic world, the role of lawyers needs re-consideration. They now require relevant know-how with technical skill-set to be able to redefine their practice in contemporary society.

The traditional standards for legal profession never encompassed the concept of research data or risk calculation but now it is quintessential as the role of lawyers is not just limited to courts, but has tremendously expanded to other spheres such as business consultancy, risk management, public policy advisory, etc. Legal profession involves

balanced decision making, sound advisory and reflects public opinion precisely why it is essential for lawyers to participate in open dialogues and debates. The addition of social, political, economic and medical information in the legal realms demands general knowledge that exceeds the legal field and has compelled lawyers to be more articulate.

Bentham has rightly said- “Lawyers are the only persons in whom ignorance of the law is not punished.” However, there has been a paradigm shift in the society as people are more aware of their rights and duties which are associated with an innate sense of justice. Legal education should be aimed at making the law more amenable to the needs of the underprivileged strata of the society so that empathy and sensitivity are invoked towards the downtrodden thereby, empowering them to achieve their own goals. Furthermore, basic legal education should be included in primary and high school curriculum to empower the next generation to acknowledge and fight for their own rights. School curriculums are the only

way to make people aware of their legal rights in the most remote parts of the country. By virtue of this, legal education can go beyond lawyers and law schools to people outside of the legal fraternity.

To conclude, it is imperative for law schools to incorporate varied course in the disciplines other than law and it is imperative to include basic legal education in high school curriculums. This shall enable our future generation to evaluate multiple problems from different perspectives and feel empowered to bring social change. Our education system needs to facilitate legal education in a manner that students acquire knowledge by questioning and forming opinions. There shall be room for creativity, cultural awareness, collaboration skills, analytical approach, and problem-solving behaviour. By embracing different curriculums in legal academia, learning objectives, teaching methodology, and course material, law schools will foster multi-dynamic education based on critical thinking.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Former Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Patron of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

Juvenile Justice: Need of Collective Efforts

By : Justice J.K. Maheshwari

“
मानसिक शक्तियों के कम्पन ब्रह्माण्ड में सर्वश्रेष्ठ
और सबसे शक्तिशाली होते हैं, जब तक आप
विचार कर किसी चीज का आवाहन न करें,
तब तक कोई भी चीज आपकी जिन्दगी में नहीं आ सकती।
ब्रह्माण्ड तीव्र गति को पसंद करता है,
जब अवसर मौजूद हो, जब आवेग मौजूद हो,
तो तत्काल कर्म कर दें, यह आपका दायित्व है ॥
”



The above mentioned lines inspire us to think in a manner in which we can derive the courage to act upon our thoughts and the power and strength to execute them. It has to be understood that preventing crime by children and protecting them from becoming victims of crime, are both central for protecting children's rights. It is the recognition of this important fact that forms the bedrock of juvenile justice system. As the title of the 2015 legislation suggests, it is both categories of children that require “care and protection”. It aims to provide a protective environment for all children enabling them to lead a safe, secure and well protected life.

The greatest natural resource is the minds of our children – today they are our reflection and tomorrow they will be our shadow. It has been observed that when we form an alliance with a child, they inspire in us two sentiments – tenderness for what they are and respect for what

they may become. This very thought fills our heart with joy.

Future lies in the hands of the children as they are the best human resources of the country; hence it is pertinent that a healthy environment must be created for their growth and development so that the future of the country may be secured. The renowned Nobel Laureate Mr. Nelson Mandela had once said “our children are our greatest treasure. They are our future. Those who abuse them tear at the fabric of our society and weaken our nation”

Children are vulnerable not because they are weak but because they depend upon adults for the realization of their rights. We as adults and being responsible citizens, have a role to play in creating a better world for our children and the responsibility of the judiciary is more as compared to others as it has an obligation and a

Constitutional role to protect the rights of the children of the country. Thus, the Juvenile Justice Committee, State Judicial Academy, the State Legal Services Authority of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh on many occasions have come together to give a better life to our children. Various conferences have been organized, wherein all the stakeholders were made a part as it was felt that there is a need to guide all the stakeholders about the legal principles while dealing with cases relating to juveniles and also to sensitize them to achieve the objectives underlined in the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and in the Rules framed thereunder. The idea behind organizing these Conferences was to raise awareness about the Juvenile Justice issues and for proper implementation of juvenile justice system reforms. It also paves the way for discourse and enable the people to come up with the problems and to bring out the best possible solutions to the practical difficulties faced by the stakeholders while implementing the reforms. It will also aid in removing the bottlenecks which come in the way for effective implementation of the Act like lack of infrastructures, inadequate facilities, education and free legal aid. Measures should also be taken that these child victims after their rehabilitation, do not fall in the wrong hands thereby causing re-victimisation. The dream of juvenile justice in the country is not a distant goal if collective efforts are put in by all the stakeholders.

After visiting various children's homes, I observed that children have always been thought to mean:

चलो साथ साथ चले, कुछ न कहे, चुप रहे....
मैं हमेशा तुम्हारे साथ-साथ चलना चाहता हूँ
नदी के किनारे की तरह, एक होकर जीना चाहता हूँ

आती-जाती सांस की तरह,
मैं हमेशा तुम्हारे साथ-साथ चलना चाहता हूँ

There can be no keener revelation of the society's soul than the way it treats children. It holds relevance in the present world as the future of our nation depends upon the upbringing of our children. As we know, children have got immense potential to contribute in nation building as a human resource but adequate opportunities and proper guidance are required. If they are neglected or deprived, they will deviate from the path and will show destructive behaviour causing irreparable damage to the society. They are required to be protected from exploitation, moral hazards and anti-social activities and should be raised in a congenial atmosphere. Opportunity of education and acquiring comprehensive knowledge must be provided to them. The prime need is to develop them in a friendly atmosphere so that they turn out to be good human beings with a mission in their life. The Father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi has aptly said "If we want to reach real peace in this world, we should start educating children."

Children require care, protection, love and affection by social integration. In Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru's words "Children are like buds in a garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured, as they are the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow."

However, by ameliorating the measures, we have to find out the solution and the way forward. Though, we underline our strong commitment for implementing the law relating to juveniles, but unless we devise a strong strategy to decide pending cases and achieve the ultimate goal of rehabilitation and social integration of the

children either in conflict with or not in conflict with law, the goal cannot be realized. It is felt that there is a lack of priority in the field of child rights and the mind of the child should be occupied otherwise it will continue as a juvenile delinquent.

Our endeavour must be to sensitize and make aware all other stakeholders which include the District Heads to work in tandem. Their fullest co-operation and convergence will enable smooth

and effective functioning towards the welfare of the child. With the concerted efforts by everyone, we can ensure that no child after their rehabilitation enters the Juvenile Justice system for the second time.

Renowned Urdu poet Nida Fazli had quoted:

अपना गम ले के कहीं और न जाया जाए
घर में बिखरी हुई चीजों को सजाया जाए।
घर से मस्जिद है बहुत दूर चलो यूँ कर ले
किसी रोते हुए बच्चे को हँसाया जाए॥



Hon'ble Shri Justice J.K. Maheshwari, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Former Judge and Member of the Training Committee, High Court of Madhya Pradesh.

Based on various speeches delivered in the Regional Conferences on – Juvenile Justice & Capacity Building to Ensure Proper Implementation of Law relating to Child in the years 2016-2017.

A Judge with Open Mind: Manifestation of Justice

By : Justice A.K. Mathur



First of all, I would like to congratulate you on successful completion of 25 years of establishment of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy meant for training new Judicial Officers. It is needless to emphasize that education is a long life ensuing process. Everyday, we learn, unlearn so many things in life. Law is a vast ocean and nobody can claim to be well versed in all subjects of law, therefore, whenever a new situation arises, it has new learning in life. Young Judicial Officers, who soon after their academic career come to be inducted as judicial officers to dispense justice, they need to enrich their experience by periodical lectures delivered by Senior persons from judicial fraternity. As I said that law is a vast ocean and till a man reaches the highest court of the country, he still learns new things.

I had an opportunity to address the young judicial officers coming to the judicial fraternity and always tried to impress upon judicial code of conduct. I used to emphasize more on judicial

behavior than on the law. The concept of law is an abstract concept, but its implementation is manifested through the agency of human beings. The law remains letter of law only, it has no meaning, if the implementation is in hands of the incompetent or inefficient people. Therefore, the agency through which it is implemented has to be very well versed. Above all, it has to be above board. I used to impress upon new incumbents, the law you will know through various speakers who will enlighten you on the principles of laws and during the courts' sessions when you will be assisted by the members of the bar, but it will be incomplete if conduct of a judicial officer is not above board. I emphasize that for better upbringing of good judicial officers, his conduct is very important. You must cultivate the patience to hear the arguments and deliver the matters. But above all what is more important is your behaviour should not only appear to be just and proper but it should appear also in your day to day conduct inside and outside the court.

As students, you must have learned the cardinal principle of law i.e. justice should not only be done but it should appear to be done, the same should be reflected first in your conduct; in the court then outside the court. It should inspire confidence of the litigant public that it is above board and it is not amenable to any influence. Thus, I consider it as first and foremost virtue of the judiciary. It shall enhance the image of judiciary as a whole.

After all, you are chosen few who have been entrusted with responsibility to discharge the divine function, if you fail to do that then you are bound to be visited with wrath of God. Remember that your misdeed may escape the vigilant eyes of your senior but not from omnipotent gaze of Almighty. It is well known saying that Gods' justice is slow in coming but when it comes, it bites very hard. Therefore, before you enter in the portal of justice, you must take oath that you will act fairly and will faithfully discharge your duties. However, high one may be, law is still higher than him.

Another piece of advice which I may share is that being young judicial officers, you must sit in the courts with open mind. We are all creatures of our circumstances and our thinking is bound to be clouded by those circumstances. It is not always correct what we think but there is always another side of the picture. Therefore, the judicial officers should sit in court with an open mind and allow free flow of submissions pertaining to the issues before you. You should not sit with close mind and always keep open mind that there could be another aspect of the matter than what you think. Every human being does not have same circumstances under which he has developed, therefore, it is very difficult to coincide with your perception of the issues. Life is very complicated and each person has his own environment which makes up his personality and his thinking may not necessarily coincide with your perception, therefore, it is necessary to have patient hearing and give a full latitude to the other point of view.

You will come across a very wise and sane advice given by wise people that hear patiently, consider wisely and deliver judicially. Hearing the matters patiently will ensure that there is room for another point of view. After hearing both the aspects patiently considering them wisely and then delivering the matters judiciously. That means according to the letter of the law. It is very common advice given to the young judicial officers and it is applicable to the judges who are sitting at the apex level. The decisions given in a hurried manner are justice buried. Therefore, the decision which is being delivered should have all the attributes of wisdom which will arise from patient hearing and thereafter, applying the law properly. I can share with you my experience that number of times, after reading the briefs before going to the court, we carry some impression about a case but after hearing the counsel at the court, we change our opinion also and especially in the matters of SLP. At a number of times, I took a different view on the matter after hearing the counsel. The pressure of reading SLP used to be stressful and at times, we make up our mind but after reaching the court, when the counsel highlights one or two aspects of the matter, we change our view. It only shows that there is always two opinions on the matter and always try to give benefit of doubt in favour of other side.

At the end, I only wish to advise the young Judicial Officers to hear the matter patiently, consider wisely and then deliver judicially with dignity.



Hon'ble Shri Justice A.K. Mathur, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India and Former Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Patron of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (formerly Judicial Officers' Training Institute).

How to be a Good Judge : Advice to New Judges

By: Justice R.V. Raveendran



Judge's duty is to render justice. Rendering justice, in a larger sense, means giving every person, his or her due. All those entrusted with power – power to govern, power to legislate, power to adjudicate and power to punish or reward- in a sense, render justice. In the context of Judges, rendering justice, means speedy, effective and competent adjudication of disputes and complaints in a fair and impartial manner, in accordance with law, tempered by equity, equality and compassion wherever required and permissible, after due hearing. A Judge, by his conduct, by his fairness in hearing and by his just and equitable decisions, should earn for himself and the judiciary, the trust and respect of the public and the members of the Bar.

JUDICIAL SKILLS

You require five judicial skills to effectively discharge your functions as Judge – as an adjudicator presiding over a public judicial forum.

i. Thorough knowledge of procedures

You should have a thorough knowledge of the procedural laws, that is, Codes of Civil Procedure and Criminal Procedure, statutes dealing with evidence, limitation, court fees and forensic and police procedures. This will enable you to have control over the trial and avoid procedural irregularities. Most of the appeals and revisions against interim orders, relate to errors in procedure. When you have mastery over procedure, cases also get decided quickly and effectively.

ii. Broad acquaintance with substantive laws

You should know broadly, all frequently used substantive laws and fundamental constitutional and legal principles. I am using the words “know broadly” and not the words “know thoroughly” as it is not possible to master all laws before becoming a Judge, and in fact even after becoming a Judge. Each provision of law has its own nuances which you will be able to appreciate and understand in the context of specific cases, when issues relating to such laws are argued before you and the lawyers analyse and interpret them in the context of the particular case. If procedural laws held you to control the conduct of the trial, knowledge of substantive laws helps you to render proper and just decisions and prevent injustice.

iii. Art of giving proper hearing

You have to develop the skill of giving a due hearing. If you think about it, you will realise that the entire Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure are about giving a due hearing, giving effect to the first principle of natural justice – *audi alteram partem* (“hear both sides” or “no one should be condemned unheard”). Due hearing is due opportunity to put forth one's case. It involves hearing the parties, considering their grievances, complaints, pleas, defences, facts and legal contentions and thereafter reaching a decision, all with an open mind. This is in fact the main function of a Judge. Many Judges, unfortunately, do not cultivate the art of giving a fair and due hearing – they do not follow the case, do not absorb the evidence and do not hear the arguments with an open mind. Instead of controlling the evidence and arguments by effective interventions, or keeping the lawyers on course by steering and guiding them they either become impatient and refuse to hearing relevant submissions or become disinterested in the proceedings and allow their mind to wander and get distracted. This results in recording of irrelevant evidence and hearing of long arguments and the Judge failing to follow or understand the case. If you have heard the case properly - by reading the pleadings, following the evidence and arguments and making proper notes – reaching a correct decision and writing the judgments becomes easy and simple. In fact, if you record the evidence and hear arguments continuously on day- to-day basis, there would be no need for you to spend much time in reading the files for preparing the judgment.

Some Judges frequently complain that lawyers do not render proper assistance. Over the course of

time, such Judges tend to become impatient with lawyers generally. It is not possible for a Judge to fully study all the facts and research on all legal issues in all cases and then write judgments. If a Judge tries to do so, in no time the cases reserved for judgment will pile up. When the Judge ultimately takes up the file for dictating judgments, he is bound to miss on facts or law and will not be able to render justice. The proper course is to persuade, encourage and motivate the lawyers, even mildly scold and cajole them, to read, to research and prepare well, so that they can effectively assist you; and then hear them fully ensuring that they do not beat around the bush or mislead you. This way, you will be giving a proper hearing, you will be able to turn out a good quantity of quality work and at the same time improve the standards of the Bar.

iv. Marshalling facts and writing good judgments

You have to learn the skill of Marshalling facts and arriving at proper findings, applying the law to those factual findings to arrive at the decision, and putting the facts, reasons and conclusions in a lucid, logical, precise and coherent manner, in the form of an order/judgment. The litigants, the lawyers and the appellate/revisonal courts should be in a position to follow what you have decided. You should have clarity in about what you intend to say. Every judgment need not showcase your erudition. That takes a long time.

v. Handling interim prayers and requests for adjournments

You have to acquire the skills of considering and disposing of interim prayers, interlocutory applications and requests for adjournments, effectively and firmly. The notorious “delays” associated with Indian Judicial system is, to a large

extent, on account of ineffective and inefficient handling of these matters. You should keep under check, any unwarranted sympathy while considering requests for adjournments and prayers for interim relief. You should also keep in check the temptation to be a populist Judge. You should be adept at clearing all obstructions, diversions, deviations and camouflages adopted by some litigants and lawyers to delay the progress of cases. You should focus attention upon deciding the main case. I am not saying that you should not entertain or decide interlocutory applications. Some may be relevant and urgent. All that I am saying is that you should not allow them to bog down the main case. I am not saying that you should deny all requests for adjournments and interim prayers. I am saying that you should be strict in handling them. If you can curtail the same to the minimum, your disposals will increase, the period of pendency will be reduced and the proverbial delay could be effectively tackled.

ADMINISTRATIVE SKILLS

Side by side with the five judicial skills, you have to develop five administrative skills. Let me describe them briefly.

i. Time management

You have about 250 working days (that is about 1250 courts hours) in a year. This may, of course, vary from State to State. You should plan and allot the judicial time at your disposal, for preliminary work, for recording evidence, for hearing interlocutory applications and for hearing final arguments. You must visualise the entire day, as different units, to manage your time. This will help you to plan the number of cases you can hear and decide and then gradually increase your

output. For every five to six hours of work in court, you have to spend a couple of hours in chambers on administrative work and four to five hours at home for reading files and writing/dictating/correcting orders and judgments. Please do not forget to provide time slots for your physical and mental well-being (exercise, yoga, meditation) and time for your family.

ii. Board management

You should know how to manage your board. If you post a large number of cases every day, then most of the judicial time will be spent in non-productive preliminary hearing. You should assess the number of evidence cases and the number of argument cases that you can realistically handle (providing some margin for the fact that some cases would get adjourned) and standardise your board. You should not list too many cases for evidence and arguments. There is no point in listing, say twenty cases for evidence or twenty cases for arguments. You should apply case management and case-flow management tools effectively. The board management and time management go hand in hand and will together reduce the pendency and improve efficiency. Lesser the number of hearings in a case, speedier will be the disposal of the case and lesser the hassles and harassment for the litigant.

iii. Registry (court staff) management

You have to exercise control and supervision over you court officer, stenographers, typists, clerical and attendant staff, to ensure that they do their work properly and assist you effectively. Particular attention should be bestowed upon bailiffs/process servers (to ensure prompt service of notices, summons, effecting attachments/sales,

etc.), Record Room staff (to ensure that material objects and evidence are properly catalogued and stored safe and secure). You should also ensure that the court staff are public-friendly and show patience and courtesy to lawyers and litigants. Please remember that if the staff are not efficient, or lack in integrity or courtesy, that will reflect upon the functioning of the court.

iv. Bar management

Lawyers are officers of the court. Unless you have their cooperation, you cannot expeditiously or effectively dispose of cases. You should show uniform courtesy to the members of the Bar and litigants. You should at the same time be firm and diplomatic in dealing with them. You should earn their respect by your commitment, conduct and behaviour. You should be able to carry the Bar with you and extract work from them, without making them hostile. You should not be overly rigid. Genuine requests for adjournments should be accommodated. Frivolous and casual requests for adjournments and dilatory tactics should be firmly dealt with. If you grant adjournments merely for the asking, you cannot expect the lawyers and the litigants to be ready. You should try to be a populist by granting interim relief merely for the asking. You should build a reputation of being a “no-nonsense Judge” – a Judge who will not permit unnecessary evidence, lengthy arguments, frivolous submissions, misrepresentations, or dilatory tactics.

v. Self-management

This refers to the need for self-discipline, punctuality, commitment, positive attitude and hard work. This refers to maintaining good health and good habits. This refers to being properly and neatly attired. You should hold court on time. If

you are late to court, you cannot expect the lawyers and staff to be punctual. You should be on the seat for the entire court working hours. If you retire to chambers frequently during court hours, you cannot expect the lawyers and litigants to be in court when the cases are taken up. You should be prompt in delivering judgments and orders. You should avoid taking unnecessary leave, as for example, taking leave at the end of the years merely because there is some unutilised causal leave.

You should have good health. Unless you have good health, you cannot function effectively. Having regard to the nature of your work, you are glued to a chair for more than 12 hours each day. Such chair-bound but stressful lifestyle, is an invitation to blood-pressure, diabetes, lower back ache, spondylitis, varicose veins and other ailments. It also makes you tired and irritable in court. Physical exercise, yoga, proper diet are therefore absolutely necessary, if you want to maintain good health and work effectively and efficiently.

JUDICIAL ETHICS

To be a good Judge, you have to cultivate and maintain five ethical principles – honesty and integrity, judicial aloofness and detachment, judicial independence, judicial temperament, humility and impartiality. All of you, as Judges, are aware of these standards of judicial conduct. The difficulty is in scrupulously and constantly following them. Let us discuss the principles:

i. Integrity and honesty

When anyone compliments a Judge as a man of integrity, I feel amused and irritated. In a Judge, honesty and integrity are neither special qualities, nor achievements to be appreciated. They are the

fundamental prerequisites for a Judge. They are the non-negotiable eligibility criteria. A Judge is required to be upright and expected to be a man of integrity. If a Judge is not honest or lacks integrity, he has no business to be a Judge. There cannot be a strong and vibrant judiciary unless the Judges are known for their integrity.

Even if there are only a few aberrations among the judges, the public and media tend to tar the entire judiciary as corrupt. When a Judge does something improper, it is not only the erring Judge, but the entire judiciary that will be seen in a bad light. Every improper act and every misbehaviour of a judge is likely to be magnified and distorted, thereby reducing the faith and trust of the common man in the judiciary. Having regard to the nature and functions of their office, Judges command a very high respect when compared to servants of other wings of the Government. Correspondingly, public also expect very high standards of probity and integrity from Judges. Judges should therefore be doubly careful in their conduct and behaviour, so as to maintain the high reputation of the judiciary.

You should not only be honest, but seen to be honest. You have to be careful how you deal with others in our private life. You would be wrong to assume: "I am honest". My conscience is clear. Therefore I can freely mix with anyone. You may be honest. But, unfortunately, the litigants and the public do not assume that you are honest. A cynical world, which has seen dishonesty and corruption everywhere, would not hesitate to assume corrupt motives, if your conduct give room for it, even though you may be honest. If they see you in the company of any lawyer or a litigant in a club or a restaurant, they will always

assume that some "deal" is going on. They will never think that you are having dinner with friends. If you want to ensure that improper motives are not attributed to you, and to ensure that your good name and the good name of judiciary are not attributed to you, and to ensure that your good name and the good name of judiciary are not sullied, keep a distance.

ii. Judicial aloofness and detachment

Judicial aloofness is conditioning your mind to be aloof, maintaining detachment from the arena of contest and rendering justice unmindful of the consequences. You have to dispassionately decide who is right and who is wrong in accordance with law.

Judicial aloofness is not living in ivory towers. It does not mean that you should not be live to the problems of the society or that you can ignore the day-to-day realities of life. Judges should be able to understand the needs of the society and "connect" to the problems and difficulties of the weaker sections and provide access to justice to the poor and downtrodden. The rich the powerful, the unscrupulous and the crooked can protest loudly about violation of their fundamental rights, human rights or property rights and are capable of protecting their rights by engaging competent lawyers. But for every "capable" who can protect their rights, there are hundreds of "injustices," belonging to weaker sections who cannot protest against injustices, nor engage lawyers and protect their rights. You are the protector of all those who cannot protect themselves. You have special responsibilities when dealing with the rights of not only minors, mentally challenged, religious and charitable institutions, but also women, aged, infirm, poor

and downtrodden. When you are in the protection mode, aloofness and detachment can take the back seat for a while.

Judicial aloofness not only refers to a state of mind, but also refers to maintaining a physical “distance”. You should avoid mixing with members of the Bar, politicians or litigant public, except at public functions or at open private events like marriages and deaths. Your smile at a lawyer or a litigant inside a court, your chat with a lawyer or litigant outside the court, your sharing a joke with a politician at a public function, are all likely to be misunderstood and misinterpreted by the public or even members of the Bar. If you meet or mix with them in private, either in your house or their house or places like hotels, restaurants, clubs, you are inviting trouble. Tongues will wag. Unfortunately, we live in a world full of suspicion. More so, in the case of Judges. Therefore, the need for maintaining distance. Let us hope that when Judges and judiciary get an unshakable reputation for integrity and impartiality, the need to keep a distance will disappear.

iii. Judicial independence

Judicial independence refers to the independence of judiciary as an institution as also the independence of individual Judge in performing his judicial functions. We are concerned here with the independence of individual Judges, which refers to the freedom from any influence or pressure and freedom from any interference from the executive or legislature in the judicial process. You have the right to decide cases in the manner which you consider to be in accordance with law. You have absolute immunity against any actions or reprisals or personal criticism, in respect of

your judicial actions and decisions. You have such immunity even when you act without jurisdiction or decide wrongly (that is, when your decision is held to be wrong by a higher forum), provided you have acted in good faith.

When the Constitution of India uses the expression “subordinate judiciary” to describe the Judges other than those belonging to the Supreme Court or the High Courts, it is not with the intention of putting any fetters on their judicial independence. The word “subordinate” literally means someone in a lower position than someone else. The Constitution uses the expression merely to describe Judges who hold a lower position than the Judges of the High Court, in the judicial hierarchy. But of late, the word “subordinate” unfortunately is understood by some Judges, as referring to someone who is subservient.

Judicial independence is not freedom to do what you like or what you consider as just and equitable. Judicial independence does not mean you can exercise your discretion as per your whims and fancies. Even when you are exercising “discretion”, for which there are no statutory guidelines or precedents, you are required to act justly and fairly and not arbitrarily. You are required to render justice in accordance with law, and not justice as per your convictions or what you consider as just. Judicial independence, it is said, is not a privilege enjoyed by Judges, but it is the reflection of the privilege of the people to the Rule of Law in democracy. It is a safeguard for the protection of the people against the vagaries of the legislature and the executive. It comes with the responsibility to be sincere and conscientious in performing your duties.

iv. Judicial temperament and humility

Everyday, everyone, inside and outside the court, address Judge as “My Lord” or “Your Honour”. Everyone bows, greets and salutes them and shows them respect and deference. Day after day, they decide the fate of litigants, by granting and rejecting submissions, arguments, complaints, requests and prayers. They can send people to jail. They can declare people to be paupers. They can decide who is right and who is wrong. They have captive audiences in their courts, who give appreciative nods and approving smiles at every witticism and remark. It is but natural that after some time, some Judges start thinking that they are the personification of wisdom, knowledge and intelligence; and more importantly, their word is law and their wish a command. Humility gradually fades from their mind and demeanour.

Humility is the quality which makes a Judge realize, that he is neither infallible nor omnipotent, that he should hear the lawyers who have studied the facts and researched on the law, and that he should decide all issues by keeping an open mind. Without humility, a Judge becomes arrogant and opinionated, perverse with a closed mind, and starts believing that the lawyers do not know much, that he knows better and that his decisions are always just and right. He tends to showcase his cleverness, knowledge and erudition in his judgments and orders, relegating justice to the back seat. In short, he ceases to be a “Judge” in the true sense. You should be more concerned about rendering justice rather than trying to exhibit your erudition, intelligence or power, which inevitably leads to injustice.

v. Impartiality (freedom from prejudice and bias)

We now come to the most crucial and special among the qualities of a Judge – impartiality. In fact, to achieve impartiality, you should have all the other four qualities mentioned above – honesty and integrity, judicial aloofness, independence, humility – and something more, that is freedom from bias and prejudice. You may have honesty and integrity, but may still suffer from bias and prejudice. Bias and prejudice in a Judge may be of two kinds – external and internal.

External bias and prejudice

When a lawyer of your caste or community appears, the case should not swing in his favour by reasons of his caste. If there is a dispute between persons belonging to your caste/community and a person belonging to a rival caste, you should not lean towards the litigant belonging to your caste/community. That will be bias. When a lawyer or litigant appearing before you, belongs to a caste/community which is known to be a traditional rival of your caste/community, you should not, by reason of his caste/community, be harsh or overly strict or hostile. Judges should guard themselves against any prejudice and bias based on caste/community.

Some Judges think that they should encourage junior members of the Bar and the proper way of doing it is by granting interim orders sought by them. This is on a total misconception of what constitutes encouragement. You “encourage” juniors by giving them a patient hearing, by not being harsh with them, by allowing them to get over their inhibitions, stutters and stumbles, and by permitting them to prepare and argue on another day. In short you “encourage” them by

putting them at ease and giving them some latitude. Giving interim orders in undeserving cases, merely because juniors appeared and sought interim relief, is not encouragement of junior, but abuse of judicial power which causes prejudice to the other party. It is clearly unwarranted bias.

Your dislikes and likes for any lawyer or litigant, or your feelings towards or against any particular caste, community, religion, race or region, your kinships, friendships, loyalties to any person or persons, should not have any bearing on your decision or the decision-making process. Every one of these external factors/considerations should be kept away. A case should be decided on its merit, and not on the merit or reputation or status or attitude of the lawyer or the litigant.

Internal bias and prejudice

Let me next refer to “internal bias and prejudice”. Every Judge has his own perception about what is right and what is wrong, what is just and what is unjust, and what is fair and unfair, which will have a bearing on his decision. It is said that such perceptions of a Judge, could be based on his personal philosophies developed upon traditional customs and beliefs, acquired convictions and prejudices, deeply rooted in his psyche moulded by what he heard, what he read, what he felt and what he experienced (including childhood experiences and mental scars). Over a period of time, these perceptions lead Judges to become typecast in their decision making.

For example, the experiences of a Judge may make him view all police actions with suspicion and consequently lead him to believe that most of the accused are framed or falsely accused of offences, and that third-degree methods would have been

employed to get tailored false confessions, and that therefore there is a need to give the benefit of doubt to the accused in most cases. He therefore tends to acquit in most of the cases and is therefore identified as an “acquitting Judge”. Another Judge may feel that when the police investigate and file a charge-sheet and place evidence supporting the charge, they should not be disbelieved and that the discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses should be ignored as they are usually due to human “error” and defective memory. He therefore tends to convict and is identified as a “convicting Judge”. Every defence lawyer would avoid hearing of his case by a “Convicting Judge”. The very same defence lawyer will always be ready to conduct their cases before an “acquitting Judge”. You should be careful to be a neutral Judge deciding cases purely on merit, without being branded as either an acquitting Judge or a convicting Judge.

We cannot afford to have one Judge deciding one way and another Judge deciding another way and a third Judge a third way, on the basis of their personal philosophies. It is true that Judges are not robots or computers to give identical judgments and so long as Judges are human, their personal philosophies will, to a certain extent, mould their decisions. But a litigant, adversely affected by a Judgment, will be perplexed as to why he should be the sufferer on account of his case coming up before a particular Judge, when in another identical case which came up before another Judge relief was granted. It is to avoid the ill-effects of personal philosophies and prejudices and to ensure uniformity and consistency in decisions, the Indian courts follow the “precedent” doctrine. There should be an effort to achieve consistency and uniformity in decision

making. I am not saying that you should give up your judicial independence. Nor can I say that your personal convictions and views cannot at all play a part in the decision making. All that I say is that when there are precedents, you are bound to follow them.

You may be from any background, from any religion, from any caste or community. You may have any political conviction. You may be a friend or kin of many and you may be obliged to many – your teachers, mentors and seniors. Whatever may be your background or antecedents, whatever may be your personal philosophies, beliefs or convictions, when you become a Judge, your allegiance should only be to law and justice, and not to your friends and relatives who might have helped you, or the teachers and mentors who moulded you, or the Judges who selected you, or the leaders of the political party whose ideologies have impressed you. Friendship, loyalty, gratitude are great qualities by themselves, but they should always yield to your allegiance to integrity, impartiality and justice. You shall truly and faithfully perform the duties of your office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

CONCLUSION

You are not legislators; you are not administrators; and you are not experts in fields other than law. You do not make laws. You do not govern the country. But you are the interpreters of law. You are the seekers of truth. You are the renderers of justice. You are the guardians of the Rule of Law. You are the protectors and providers of level playing fields for the downtrodden and the weaker sections. You have to remind yourself everyday about the onerous nature of your powers and the limitations on your powers. You should remember that every case that comes up before you will decide the fate of a person relating to his right to livelihood, his right to life, his right to liberty or his right of property. You should remember that every time you fail to do justice, people will perceive it as an injustice. Pray Almighty everyday to give you the courage and conviction to do justice with humility, wisdom and compassion.

Knowing the principles of judicial ethics is not sufficient. Practice the ethical principles constantly and vigilantly. Take inspiration from the writings and simple and humble lifestyles of great Judges and leaders. Be good Judges and bring glory and credibility for your great institution.



Hon'ble Shri Justice R.V. Raveendran, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India and Former Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Patron of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (formerly Judicial Officers' Training & Research Institute).

Courtesy: Based on several lectures delivered to the newly appointed Judges at National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and State Judicial Academies of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh.

Maintaining Quality of Justice with Zero Tolerance

By : Justice Mohammad Rafiq

Being a judge, it is a matter of immense responsibility, but training a judge to be able to handle such an immense responsibility needs a lot of precision. Your training course is completed under the new scheme for Judicial Education and Training which came into effect from 1st January, 2021. Unlike the old scheme, this training does not conclude in a short period of two weeks. This new scheme adds two more weeks which helps us prepare a training itinerary that is more cohesive and comprehensive. The course was specifically designed to attain the aim of updating the knowledge regarding recent laws. In addition to that, exercise on appellate and revision sides were also made part of the course.

You have now become District and Additional Sessions Judges on promotion from Civil Judges, (Senior Division) with experience of trial court for more than a decade. This is immensely beneficial for you, as District and Additional Sessions Judges, because your responsibilities involve dealing with cases of original trial as well as appellate work. The quality of work on the trial side should increase tremendously, a big contributing factor of which will be your work.

As an Appellate and Revisional Court, you are expected to examine the judgments and orders passed by trial courts as well. Unless you have full command over the trial proceedings, your ability to correct the orders/judgments passed by the trial courts will be greatly hampered. Since you have



an edge considering your familiarity with the functioning of the trial court, the task of improving the said quality, I suppose, will not be as difficult as it is usually perceived. A lot of depth and competence is required to examine every single case with precise and meticulous approach. Nothing below perfection will be accepted. This is necessary to deal with cases particularly on the Appellate and Revisional side.

As District and Additional Sessions Judge, your responsibilities differ from that of the Civil Judges, as, you have an experience of 10-12 years under your belt. You must be aware that a casual approach, under any circumstance, would not justify the existence of the mammoth reverence the citizenry has for you; which implies that under any case, the quality of your judgment shall only improve and not diminish. Hence, you have to play the designated role effectively and efficiently with zero compromise when it comes

to maintaining the quality of justice and respecting the faith that people have in us. Since you will be the gateway for most, if not all civilians, you will also be creating an impression of how all Courts work in the eyes of the common person. So it doesn't matter whether we use any excuses to justify our shortcomings.

As judges, your responsibility towards educating yourself at every step of the way is imperative. You must be hungry for knowledge, the more the merrier. Always submerge yourself in the endless depths of knowledge, welcome new thoughts and ideas. An open mind is the easiest place for innovation and creativity to grow.

The simple difference between knowledge and wisdom is a 10 lettered word i.e. EXPERIENCE and no one can teach you experience. While we can ascertain the fundamental tenets of what makes a good judge and conduct trainings based on our inferences, nothing is a better teacher than experience. A decade of experience that you have today, my dear participant judges, when put to good use will be instrumental in keeping up with the ever changing judicial environment that we are living in today.

Knowledge of law and procedure are the primary tools for a Judge and it is imperative that you remain updated with new laws. This can only be possible by regular reading of journals and latest pronouncements of the Apex Court as well as the High Courts. A habit of reading articles from the legal field which are being published in journals and news magazines including e-journals should also be cultivated. It is also advisable to pay some

time to read good books of great thinkers and authors particularly autobiographies of legal luminaries.

Courtroom proceedings through videoconferencing methods was just a thesis, half a decade ago, but today it is a reality. It takes a lot of preparedness and foresight on our end to keep up with the changes thrown at us from all angles. Our paramount responsibility is to provide justice to the 1.3 billion people who knock the doors of the court because various elements of our society failed them. We cannot. We must not. And to achieve that perfect utopian vision, we must work hand in hand, we must work relentlessly and we must work honestly to achieve the goal of judicial excellence.

As you represent the robust and most respected democratic judicial system of the modern world, you must hold up the standards that were set by our predecessors. You have been reposed an extraordinary level of trust and confidence and I am sure, in the times to come, you will turn out worthy of it. Looking at the curiosity and eagerness to learn in all of you, assures and relieves me when I know that you will be contributing to the future of these prestigious judicial institutions and for that I wish you best of luck.

As we are still grappling with the pandemic, I hope everyone is safe and taking preventive measures to protect yourselves from this pandemic.

Wishing you all the best for your future endeavours.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Rafiq, Chief Justice, High Court of Himachal Pradesh and Former Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Patron of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

Excerpts of the address in the Valedictory Session of Institutional Advance Training Course for District Judges (Entry Level) appointed on promotion from Civil Judges, Senior Division on 4th September, 2021 at MPSJA, Jabalpur.

Creativity and Courtesy : Essentials of a Judge

By : Justice Prakash Shrivastava

I take great pleasure in being associated with the commemoration publication of silver jubilee celebration of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy. This edition shares wealth of information and articles of significance. To these words of wisdom I would like to add few threads of thoughts.

Judging is a great art, and not all are adept in it. Judges are humans, who, as a result of long years of legal practice and intellectual exercise, are able to exercise the delicate and exquisite skill of judging the conduct of others. Despite its frustrations and the difficulties it entails, judicial work, in the words of Lord Halisham, is "a privilege, a pleasure and a duty".

In order to create one's own "expression", a judge must administer justice according to constitutionally mandated systems and rules laid down by society. This cannot be achieved by the performance of a mere mechanical craft, but with the intellectual implementation of an innovative and refreshingly creative art, which requires great objectivity and the ability to look at a dispute without fear or favour.

Further, one thing which needs attention is that along with other attributes, a judge needs to be creative. Creativity is not only required for author, painter, architect or artist but equally important for judges as well. Society is always in a



state of continuous change. As each day passes, conditions arise, which lead to new legal disputes. Each such dispute gives birth to new law, or new interpretations of existing precepts. Thus, law becomes a living entity that is forever trying to satisfy the diverse and dynamic needs of society.

For interpreting the law, Pound, in an article in the Harvard Law Review [The Theory of Judicial Decision 36 Harv. L. Rev. 641] identifies three crucial elements; viz..., a set of "more or less defined" legal principles, a "body of traditional ideas" and "a traditional technique of developing or applying them" and lastly, a "body of philosophical, political and ethical ideas as to the end of law ... with reference to which legal precepts and the traditional ideas of application and decision and the traditional technique..." are shaped and applied.

The great Justice Cardozo, in his excellent and forever relevant work, "The Nature of the Judicial Process", presents an admirable insight into the creative personality of a judge when he states that, "There is in each of us a stream of tendency, whether you choose to call it philosophy or not, which gives coherence and direction to thought and action."

To be creative means to be original, to free oneself from the shackles of established norms and delve deep into the pursuit of new ideas that reshape the norm of the day and provide a new vista of law and legal understanding and interpretation to the world. For this creative legal development to find success, a judge must have this skill deeply ingrained within his personality, in order to subconsciously apply it and hone it with each passing day. A creative mindset makes the legal process purposive and solution-centric. Lord Radcliffe, in his work, "Not in Feather Beds" opines, "The law has to be interpreted before it can be applied, and interpretation is a creative activity."

It is not that interpretation or creativity is tool for the Constitutional Courts whether High Court or Supreme Court. Nevertheless, District Judiciary equally has occasion to breath spirit into the dead letters of law to render effective justice to needy. When a matter starts its journey from District Court, many a times law is applied there itself than it reaches to higher forum. It is generally the District Judiciary which has the initial occasion to implement the law.

However, it is important that this creativity be exercised with restraint, and a judge must be careful not to step into the feet of the legislator. He must limit himself to the application and

development of the fundamental principles that form the core of our legal values.

Another pertinent factor to be reminded every time is courteous demeanor which should be the synonym for a judge. As repositories of the rights of the people, courts rest on the bedrock of public confidence and faith. Judges, therefore, must make all efforts to maintain this confidence. A judge who is arrogant would soon lose his credibility. Sobriety in behavior is the hallmark of a judge. I refer to courteous demeanour as a gift because often, it is difficult for those reposed with great responsibility and power to refrain from "wielding the sword" of that power in places where it would be better to sheath it. The demeanour of a judge includes patience, decency, decorum and other like traits. The conduct of the Bench towards society in general, towards the Bar, litigants and court staff, is significant. All must be treated with courtesy and respect.

In the words of Lord Macmillan, in *Law and Other Things*, which he penned in 1937. "Courtesy and patience must be more difficult virtues to practice on the Bench than might be imagined, seeing how many otherwise admirable judges have failed to exhibit them; yet they are essential if the courts are to enjoy public confidence".

Thus, while hearing a case, a judge must be extremely patient and courteous, while at the same time showing firmness to maintain the decorum of the court. Thus, every judge must bear in mind what is before the public forms public impression. For this impression to be secured with confidence, a judge's demeanour, natural or practiced, must at all times be civilized and courteous.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Prakash Shrivastava, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court and Former Administrative Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Chairman of Governing Council of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

Judicial Education : A Process of Creating Solutions

By : Justice Rajendra Menon

The High Court of Madhya Pradesh since its beginning had no institutionalized training for grooming newly recruited as well as promoted Judicial Officers of the State. After their selection, Judicial Officers used to be posted straight away to District Headquarters where training was imparted to them under the supervision and guidance of the District Judge. Judicial Officers were posted there as per the scheme issued by the High Court for the purpose. However, the training so imparted was never considered to be satisfactory and there was a need for an institutionalized set up to train in such a manner as to equip them with requisite knowledge and skills.

Idea to have a training institute for the judges of subordinate judiciary was conceived as early as in the year 1974. In its report, a sub-committee comprising two judges of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh suggested the desirability of such an institute. The idea was taken little further when in April 1989, the Full Court in its meeting passed a resolution for establishing a training institute at Jabalpur under the direct control of the High Court. The State Government, no doubt, accepted this noble proposal, but the idea could not take a concrete shape due to financial constraints. In the year 1994, due to the relentless efforts of Hon'ble Justice U.L. Bhat, the then Chief Justice, the goal of having a training



institute for Subordinate Judges of the State was ultimately attained. The State Government vide its order dated 22nd March, 1994 gave its approval for the establishment of a training institute at Jabalpur for imparting judicial education to the newly recruited Civil Judges at the State.

The Academy formally started on 17th April, 1994 in the precincts of the High Court room attached with a chamber along with a steno room and a small office. Initially training for 40 newly recruited Class-II judges commenced. The idea to conduct refresher courses for in-service judicial officers was also conceived simultaneously and within a period of 18 months from its establishment, the Academy imparted training to almost 870 Judicial Officers of the rank of Civil Judge Class-II, Civil Judge Class-I and Additional District Judges. Previously, the Academy was known as "Judicial Officers Training Institute" (JOTI). Subsequently, in the year 2003, the

Institute was renamed as ‘Judicial Officer Training and Research Institute’ (JOTRI) which was thereafter, again renamed as “Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy” in March, 2014.

The object of imparting judicial education and training, at both pre-service (induction) and In-service (continuing) level to the members of District Judiciary is to build a strong foundation for grooming them into honest, independent, upright, erudite and diligent judges and to inculcate in them an aptitude for applying the law to a given set of facts and circumstances as a tool for delivering Social Justice and transformation, so as to attain a goal of speedy and efficacious justice for all, enshrined in the Constitution of India. The methodology that is being adopted by the Academy is aimed at improving the knowledge, performance and efficiency of the judges of District Judiciary and to keep them abreast of recent developments in different fields of law. In order to accomplish aforementioned objective, the State Judicial Academy has been conducting various strengthening programmes designed on the basis of National Curriculum developed by National Judicial Academy.

On 16th October, 2007, the High Court Training Committee has approved new Training Scheme for Induction Training. According to the Scheme, the object of the training is to impart knowledge regarding the laws both procedural as well as substantive, skills of Court craft, application of laws to resolve problems, Judgment writing, Court Management, Attitude of impartiality, Sensitivity to human problems, Confidence and credibility and Ethics concerning integrity, Conduct inside and outside this Court room, Judicial discipline etc. In the year 2011, The Training Scheme for newly appointed Civil Judges Class-II was again modified and the same

was approved by the High Court Training Committee. The object of training is not to only teach but also to inculcate an attitude as to how to apply the law as an engine of Social Justice.

In 2013, a new Concept Document for the Judicial Officers’ Training and Research Institute had been approved. In the year 2014, 38 Civil Judges Class-II have been selected and posting orders of 33 Civil Judges have been issued and the Academy has imparted first phase training to these Judges from March 2015 onwards. From the second half of the year 2004 to till date, a number of workshops on specialized topics were organized in the Academy for Judicial Officers and Officers of other Departments.

The initial scheme of the Academy included a proposal to publish a Bi-monthly/monthly Institutional Journal which may include notes of important latest judgments of the Supreme Court and own High Court along with articles on legal issues of day to day importance. The maiden issue of this Bi-monthly Journal (JOTI Journal) was published in October 1995. The Academy has started sending one copy of the Journal to each of the State Judicial Academy from the year 2004. JOTI Journal is being published in e-form and is available online from April 2013 onwards.

Education is a process of “creating solutions” and judicial education is a process of “creating solutions for strengthening the administration of justice”. Solution may involve generation and use of additional knowledge of law, increased application of technology and modern management methods. The Judicial Education brings participant judges to the centre of judicial and demands their active participation in the process of judicial education. Teaching, training and one-way transmission of information

through lecturing will not be appropriate for this approach. Judicial Education mainly delivered by National Judicial Curriculum and State Judicial Curriculum.

To successfully complete their aim, National Judicial Academy has divided their programs into 6 types as follows:-

- 1) High Court Justices
 - a) High Court Justice's conference on development of justice systems;
 - b) Orientation colloquium for recently elevated High Court Justices.
- 2) District Judiciary
 - a) National Judicial Workshops on Judging/Core Judicial skills/Judicial administration;
 - b) National Judicial Seminars on substantive Law/Justice.
- 3) State Judicial Academics
 - a) Education for Educators Programs;
 - b) Orientation program for newly selected ADJs as part of their state-level induction programs

Judicial Education includes “judicial training” or instruction in judicial process, procedure, skills and attitudes. Yet judicial education also includes teaching judges substantive law, such as new trends in international law and a well training judiciary formed specific and key elements of the rule of law and development program. Education became a central part of judicial reform programmes as “judicial education and professional training” became linked to “the effectiveness of judiciaries and of individual judges in many countries throughout the world”. Judicial Education and Training for arming judges with the technical, legal and practical skills they need to ensure a well functioning court,

became the focus to ensuring public trust and confidence in the justice system, as well as engendering the Rule of Law, Democracy and Development. And it is the duty of the courts to perform their constitutional functions free from any interference, actual or apparent. Judicial independence is an essential element in a democratic society. Under the parliamentary system, the doctrine of Separation of Powers provides a system of mutual checks and balances, between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial organs of the state, so that one branch is incapable of arrogating all powers at the expense of other two organs. It is within the context of these considerations that the jurists visualized the need for an independent judiciary to act as impartial arbiter of disputes between citizens and the state. A confidence inspiring independent judiciary is undoubtedly a source of the fact that they have got a place to go to, for the redress of their grievances.

Judges have to be creative and innovate methods of judging which are in conformity with legislative intentions and are fair to parties before the court. In doing so, judges necessarily invoke social and scientific data, find relevant provisions to support their position and use them for appreciation of evidence and ascertainment of facts in order to do justice. Such techniques may even be extended to innovate reliefs and remedies appropriate to the situation. When they do all these, they are in the domain of what we call social context judging. Judicial educators have to find the dynamics of the process and prepare lessons to be incorporated in the judicial training curriculum. The rules may vary in different types of disputes, though there are some core principles governing the entire process. The approach should aim not only to impart instruction on the

usefulness of knowledge from outside statutes and judicial decisions, but also the skills necessary to apply those knowledge judiciously knowing its limitations and to learn to address the ethical dilemmas involved in social context judging.

Our existing education systems have been indispensable in educating judges, these efforts should be supplemented by increased dialogue with courts from other states, Countries and Continents to enhance and continually enrich what and how judges learn. A globalized judicial education would supplement, not replace, existing local education efforts. Despite countries' differences, judicial education principles are generic and a globalized judicial education system based on those universal principles will improve and enhance courts systems, irrespective of the country's legal system, size, wealth or age. Courts must keep up with those they mean to govern.

Finally, globalization of judicial education offers the three distinct benefits of improving the method, results and resources of existing education systems.

It is a matter of great happiness that Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is celebrating its Silver Jubilee and I believe that the significant milestone achieved by the Academy would not have been possible without the cooperation and support of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. The Academy has also made sufficient efforts to make the Judicial system of Madhya Pradesh stronger and also achieve a great path to inculcate a complete and self-efficient Judiciary.

I extend my warm wishes and felicitation to the entire fraternity of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy and extend my heartiest congratulations to all on the occasion of their Silver Jubilee celebration.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajendra Menon, Chairman, Armed Forces Tribunal, New Delhi. Former Chief Justice of High Court of Judicature at Patna and Delhi High Court. Former Acting Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Patron of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

Tips for Good Judging

By : Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal

I would like to share my experience and give few tips which may benefit you in your career as judge.

A person owes his position or existence as on today to the

- a) parents
- b) Institution (not of mortar and cement but its faculty)
- c) friends and the society.

Firstly, the role of the parents whose efforts, sincerity and dedication have inspired you to reach at the place where you all are today is unexceptionable. One should not forget the relentless and selfless sacrifices your parents have made in an endeavour to see you at the present heights and many more mile stones which are in store for you in future.

The role of faculty of your Academy is equally important. It is an axiomatic truth that the teachers are the builders of the nation. Though every individual is a learner and remains so till the end but learning, as a matter of fact, mainly routes through teachers. Teachers are at a pedestal where no one can reach and you owe your success to them. The role of your friends and the society in your endeavour to accomplish the desired goal is also well recognized.



Certain Dos and Don'ts are very essential to be followed and kept in mind when one enters new phase in life, particularly when one who has onerous responsibility of dispensation of justice. The exhaustive list would be very long but few of them are:-

- i. One must be courteous and polite with the colleagues, friends, employees of the Institution and respectful to the mentors and seniors;
- ii. Punctuality should be maintained, as adherence to time schedule is the hallmark of success. A person who does not value time cannot succeed in life;
- iii. Integrity is another trait which is required to be imbibed. No allurements or greed should over-power impulses and deviate from path of truth;

- iv. One must not be arrogant in his or her behaviour in dealing with various people in life.

Few of the qualities and traits one is required to follow in life are:-

- i. There should not be ego in anybody. One should not feel proud as pride is a sign of immaturity;
- ii. Develop strength of mind and body;
- iii. One should have attitude of sacrifices if situation so commands;
- iv. Negativity should be kept at bay and there should be positive attitude in life and take whatever happens is for the better;
- v. Money should not become your master;
- vi. Be open to new ideas and thoughts;
- vii. Nothing is impossible. The concept of 'not possible' should be alien and not in your dictionary;
- viii. Polite words have lot of strength in them. No weakness should be there but be firm and fair at the same time;
- ix. The bliss of being contented;
- x. Do not let revengeful thoughts enter your mind;
- xi. Face the problems, do not avoid them;
- xii. Patience should be embraced;
- xiii. Set and follow standards of excellence. If one is mediocre, the same is directly proportional to compromise and leads to weakness and failures.

While discharging duties as a Judge, certain things are to be kept in mind, which may be

considered as characteristics of a good Judge. I would like to highlight some of those.

ATTRIBUTES OF A JUDGE

- *Punctuality should be adhered to.*

The business rules for courts i.e. Civil Court Rules and Rules and Orders (Criminal) provide for the timing of the Court working. Therefore, every Judge is supposed to sit on the dais on time and leave in time. Not only in the Court, but also in any other place where you are expected to be present on a particular time, you must adhere to punctuality.

- *Judicial Officer should be courteous, respectful and humble in Court but it should not be taken as a weakness and he/she should be firm in his/her decision.*

Behaviour of a Judge is one of the essentials. Judge must be well-behaved, courteous and polite and must be respectful and humble in the court room. However, sometimes humbleness and politeness may be taken as a weakness of a presiding judge by any lawyer or litigant but in such situations, Judge must be firm in taking decision.

- *Latest case law should be known and journals should be read regularly.*

Knowledge of law and procedure is the main tool for a Judge. Every Judge is supposed to be updated with new laws. This can only be possible by regular reading of journals and latest pronouncements of the Apex Court as well as High Court. Judges should also cultivate the habit of reading articles from legal field which are being published in news papers and news magazines.

JUDGMENT AND ORDER WRITING; CAUTIONS

- *Judgments/zimini orders should be read carefully before signing:*

In civil matters, Order 20 CPC and in criminal matters, Section 353 Cr.P.C. provides for judgment. Order 20 Rule 3 CPC says judgment to be signed. Similarly, Section 353 (2) Cr.P.C. provides for signing of judgments. Once judgment is signed, except for any clerical or arithmetical error, it cannot be altered. Therefore, it is necessary that the judgments and orders should be read carefully before signing the same.

- *Catch words from the judgments of the Supreme Court or the High Courts should not be quoted as they are never part of the judgment.*

While relying upon the judgments of the Supreme Court or the High Courts, you must understand the ratio and the law laid down on which you want to rely on. Since, your concern is only related to the ratio and law laid down in any such judgment, any catch words from such judgments which are not the part of the judgment should not be reproduced in your judgment/order. At the same time you should also be aware of the law of precedents.

- *Handwritten orders should be legible.*

In all cases, the Courts are supposed to maintain record of proceedings which is a compilation of various order-sheets and short orders written by a Presiding Judge. If such order-sheets or orders are handwritten, the handwriting must be neat, clean and legible.

- *The year of enactment should be mentioned wherever there is reference to a particular Act & ensure that correct provisions are incorporated in the judgment. Sometimes, instead of capital 'A', small 'a' is written.*

Writing of judgments and orders should be in accordance with the rules pertained thereto. While writing judgment and orders, whenever reference of enactments or reproduction of provisions of law occasions, the nomenclature of the enactment should be correct and its year of enactment should also be mentioned in bracket. Similarly, while reproducing any provision of law from any Act, the Article or section, its caption and text should be reproduced correctly as it is made in the statute book.

- *Abbreviation should be used only after it has been explained in the earlier part of the body of the order or judgment.*

Many a times, it is observed that Presiding Judges use abbreviation without explaining the same anywhere in the judgment or order. It would be appropriate and necessary that it must be explained at the very first instance or earlier part of the judgment/order and only after that abbreviation should be used.

- *There should not be repetition of expression like 'argued' every time. It can be contended, submitted, further argued and different form like relying upon.....the termination was assailed.*

Writing of judgment and order is an art. Not only the facts and laws mentioned in a judgment but its language also is important to make it effective and impressive. There

should not be repetition of one expression every time in the same manner. The expression can be used in a different style. Synonyms can also be used.

- *Original proceedings in some cases are held up because of entertaining of superfluous applications at the stage when the case is ripe. It should be avoided or application should be disposed of promptly.*

In civil and criminal matters; both, lawyers or litigants are filing various interlocutory applications which should be decided at the earliest. However, sometimes when case is at the last stage of hearing, even at times when trial is concluded and case is fixed for pronouncement of judgment, superfluous applications are filed for either causing delay or for some other ulterior motive. Judges must be able to control such abuse of the process of the Court and any such application should be disposed of promptly so that ripened case can be disposed of at the earliest.

Speedy Trial; Few Measures:

- *Priority should be given to old cases beyond three to five years, senior citizens, personal necessity, custody cases, heinous crimes and Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and also to execution proceedings.*

As Justice delayed is justice denied, old pending cases should be taken up for trial on priority basis and same should be disposed of without further delay. Similarly, cases in which old age persons like senior citizens are involved or cases pertaining to personal necessity and cases in which accused is in custody, should also be given priority. Cases

relating to offence of dishonor of cheque are being instituted in numerous number, as summary trial procedure is also provided for such cases, therefore, such cases should also be disposed of expeditiously. In civil matters, execution proceedings are pending for years together which makes the decree futile. The real fruit for successful party is not a decree but its execution, therefore, all execution proceedings should be concluded as early as possible.

- *How to deal with proclaimed offenders cases under sections 82 and 83 Cr.P.C. – Attachment of property etc. especially in the cases of Negotiable Instruments Act.*

Chapter VI, Part-C, Sections 82 to 90 Cr.P.C. provides for proclamation and attachment. Absence of accused in criminal matters is one of the main causes for delay. Therefore, proceedings of proclamation and attachment of property as per the said provisions should be dealt with seriously to secure presence of accused/offender. The same procedure should also be applied in cases of dishonor of cheque punishable under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

- *Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 where respondents are not served or do not appear. Details of other bank accounts should be sought and attachment of accounts of debtor where the accused is avoiding service of summons.*

As we all are aware of the fact that at the Judicial Magistrate level, cases under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is one of the main causes of docket explosion. Most of such cases are not being disposed of

for the reason that accused or respondents are not served or they do not appear even after service of summons. Therefore, it needs some extra care and attention to be taken. To secure presence of such accused, details of other bank accounts of such accused can be sought and same can be attached.

- *Maintenance applications under Section 125 Cr.P.C. be expedited.*

Normally, the claim of maintenance is a litigation of civil nature but the legislature in

its wisdom has provided the scheme for maintenance of wife, children and parents in Chapter IX Sections 125-128 Cr.P.C. itself reveals that the idea behind this scheme is to provide summary and expeditious procedure for seeking maintenance by a person who is in urgent need of the same. Therefore, it is obligatory on the Judicial Magistrate in entertaining application under Section 125 Cr.P.C. to conclude such proceedings without delay.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Former Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Patron of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

Article published in JOTI Journal Part I, February, 2020 issue.

Traits of a Good Judge

By : Justice Sanjay Yadav



In a career of a Judge, one will come across very many facets of judgeship. There will be moments of satisfaction. There will be challenges also. However, if you keep attached to certain basics, these challenges will turn into opportunities and stepping stone for betterment.

Commitment is the first and foremost factor which will keep you going. Unless there is dedication towards the work, you will be lacking in your attainment.

The next is integrity and honesty not only at personal level but also towards the institution. Avoid allurements of any kind, however big it may be.

Your conduct must be such which imbibes confidence not only of the advocate but also the litigants in our judicial system. Please ensure that you are not rude or discourteous with the litigating parties or the advocates.

Remember that the litigants come from different walks of life and are by and large laymen not understanding the procedure, so please have patience, which will help in creating a friendly environment. Time management is another factor which must be adhered to, if you are not able to meet the day's target, then it is the time when you have to cut short of your one hour's sleep. Be punctual. Punctuality should be observed strictly. If you do not sit on time, on the ground that you will be sitting late in the evening, is not justified. As by doing so, you are unnecessarily putting the advocates and the litigants to inconvenience. If you sit on time and arrange your court diary accordingly, lawyers will also be able to match with your timings. In that case, you would not be required to unnecessarily wait for the advocates.

Another aspect of the matter is whenever any witness is present, then every endeavour should be made to get his evidence recorded so that he may be discharged on the same day. As it is, even for the litigants, it is difficult to come to court, then you can well imagine the plight of witnesses who are required to come to give evidence at the behest of litigants.

While writing orders or judgments, let the same not reflect or display any judicial dishonesty. Whatever the arguments have been advanced by both the parties must be narrated in short in the

order or judgment and whenever citations have been given in support of their respective contentions, the same may also be mentioned in it. If, according to your opinion, the judgments which have been relied upon, are not applicable to the case, then the reasons may be assigned in this regard. The orders should be short, crisp and reasoned.

Please always keep in mind that judgments and orders should be pronounced on the same day when they have been fixed for the said purpose. It is desirable that too much delay in pronouncing the judgments and orders is not good for the institution as one starts to get feeling that may be other party has already approached the learned Judge, even though it may not be true at all. Why

there should be any chance given to a litigant to come to an unreasonable conclusion.

Last, but not the least, judiciary is considered as the last interpreter of the Constitution and is thus *sentinel et qui vive* to defend the constitutional essentials, promises and aspirations of we, the people. I end with what former Chief Justice of India Mr. Justice R.C. Lahoti once stated:

“The seekers of justice approach the Courts of justice with pain and anguish in their hearts on having faced legal problems and having suffered physically and psychologically. They do not take law into their own hands as they believe that they would get justice from the Courts we owe an obligation to them to deliver quick and inexpensive justice shorn of the complexities of procedure.”



Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Yadav, Former Chief Justice of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Former Acting Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Patron of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

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Madhya Pradesh High Court : A Glorious Institution

By : Justice Sujoy Paul



“
तस्माद्धर्मत्पिरं नास्ति।
अथो अबलीयान् बलीयांसमाशंसते धर्मेण।
यथा राज्ञा एवम्॥
”
-बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्।

I am glad to know that Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is celebrating its Silver Jubilee (1994-2019) this year. The Academy has earned this right to commemorate this occasion of jubilation not because of completion of 25 years since its formation but because of its valuable contribution in the field of judicial education.

The administration of justice is an intricate affair. The subject-matter of legal disputes arises out of problems faced by human beings. It involves their perceptions, their rights, sufferings and the disputes related to the complex inter-relationship among individuals, individuals and institutions and also among institutions. At times, seemingly legal issues involve multiple dimensions that can have far reaching repercussions. Be it any place, any moment and any society, people in distress always aspire for that one thing - "Justice". This one word speaks for all the desires and expectations of the entire mankind.

The realization that however small, I am a part of the justice delivery system makes me feel so grateful, responsible and also so proud that I am often short of words to express it.

It would not be out of context to mention a few episodes from the history of this High Court on this occasion. The High Court of Madhya Pradesh was established pursuant to the reorganization of States in November, 1956. The then Chief Justice, M. Hidayatullah (later Chief Justice of India) shared his experience regarding the difficulties faced by him in establishing the High Court in an article. He said:

"We could be seen with measuring tapes verifying all measurements so that every piece of furniture would be of the right size. Our day began at 9 a.m. and ended at 7 p.m. and then we had our homework for our judicial duties. This went on for the greater part of 1957. The furniture came in dribblets and never

complete for any room. For many days we had to work on deal boards supported on packing cases draped with cloth! Indeed the first day the chair broke down under me and I tumbled to the floor. I got up with remark 'I may have fallen down but justice will not fail in my Court'."

And indeed he kept his promise.

Another incident I would like to mention here also is not a part of my personal experience but a very important event related to the freedom struggle and the glorious democratic traditions related to Indian judiciary in the post-independence era of our great democracy.

A freedom struggle detainee Shri Prabhakar Keshao Tare was an activist in the freedom struggle. Shri Tare served jail terms several times in colonial India under the jurisdiction of Nagpur High Court. Shri P.K. Tare was once detained because of his participation in "Quit India Movement". In the case of *P. K. Tare v. Emperor*, AIR 1943 Nagpur 26, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur held that a detainee under the provisions of Defence of India Act had a right to apply under Section 491 of Cr.P.C. for a writ of habeas corpus. Interestingly, post-independence, the same "detainee" was elevated to the Bench of High Court on 14th December, 1957 and afterwards also became Chief Justice of M.P. High Court on 14th September, 1972.

I have mentioned this episode only to underline that there is a deep, direct and inseparable relationship between our freedom struggle, the democracy we gave to ourselves and the rights and freedom of individuals guaranteed by our Constitution.

In the famous case of *Rev Stainislaus v. State of Madhya Pradesh* wherein constitutional validity

of the M.P. Dharma Swatantrya Adhiniyam, 1968 was called in question, Justice Tare held:

"Freedom of religion is not a monopoly of a single individual, but the freedom is to be enjoyed by a person commensurate with similar freedom to all other individuals."

This view of High Court was upheld by the Constitution Bench of Supreme Court in *Stainislaus v. State of M.P.*, AIR, 1977 SC 908.

It is easy to review, retrospect and analyze upon what happened in the past and express opinions but within the duration of difficult times, one's vision gets blurred. In unprecedented situations, the task of a judge becomes extremely difficult. At such crucial times, the orders passed by a court of law, the interpretation given by the judiciary sets precedence, gives a direction to the democratic framework and redefines the rights and freedom of individuals.

A Division Bench of Justice A.P. Sen and Justice R.K. Tankha in *Shivkant Shukla v. ADM Jabalpur* (popularly known as *Habeas Corpus Case*) opined that the remedy given under Article 32 or 226 cannot be barred by any legislation. The preliminary objection of State regarding maintainability of petition in the teeth of presidential orders and provisions of MISA Act/Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) was overruled. This verdict was challenged before the Apex Court.

Thus, Justice Sen and Justice Tankha, the successors of Justice Hidayatullah also kept their promise and did not let '*justice fail in Madhya Pradesh High Court*'.

In *ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla*, (1976) 2 SCC 521, the Constitution Bench of Supreme Court by a 4:1 verdict held otherwise - that no

remedy could be availed by a citizen during emergency, even if an order of detention is illegal or *mala fide* or unauthorized. The glorious dissent of Justice H.R. Khanna and the view taken by High Court of Madhya Pradesh was restored after several decades by Supreme Court in the case of *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Privacy-9J.) v. Union of India*, (2017) 10 SCC 1.

I joined legal profession by default, and not by design. I had no legal background but still I could make my way through the profession because of the strict discipline and grooming by the seniors as well as the Judges. Being a junior advocate was no excuse for poor preparation. Everyone was supposed to master the facts, state the law and cite the relevant judgments. Seeking an adjournment was considered to be professional inefficiency and would put both, the junior as well as his senior to great embarrassment.

I remember a matter in which I appeared before Justice P.C. Pathak. Since I had a good case, covered by a Supreme Court judgment, I opened my brief in the Court citing the Supreme Court judgment. To my surprise, the Court was not at all impressed. Justice Pathak instantaneously said *"You are citing a judgment arising out of the Punjab High Court. Now-a-days, I find young lawyers directly jumping to a Supreme Court judgment! Did you even examine the rule position prevailing in State of M.P.? Go and do that."*

Although I was upset because of the chiding, I examined the relevant rule and discovered that it had been recently amended. Having updated myself with the recent amendment in the relevant statute, I approached the Court with greater confidence. To my surprise, Justice Pathak asked me to handover my copy of the rule book to him. After having a look at the book, I was again given a

fresh scolding for not having updated the book by pasting the amendment. "How do you expect to remember the amendment without pasting it in your book? Other associates of your office will continue to rely on the unamended provision. In every weekend, you should update your Acts and Rules by pasting the recent amendments."

Since then I made it a habit to update my books in the manner told by Justice Pathak. Now, after almost three decades, when I look back and remember this incident, my heart fills with gratitude for Justice Pathak. Such updating might not be required in present age of information and technology; still one should be meticulous in the same manner.

I wish to mention another incident which occurred when I had over 13 years of standing at the Bar. I had an admission matter before the Division Bench headed by Chief Justice R.V. Raveendran. The matter was almost on the top of the list. Although I had prepared the case thoroughly, while waiting for the court proceedings to begin, a certain point flashed in my mind. I found that I was not prepared on that point. At the threshold I prayed for adjournment before the Court. The Chief Justice was little surprised. He asked "why are you seeking an adjournment?" I said, "My Lord, I have a doubt and I don't think I am prepared on that". With surprise on his face, the Chief Justice remarked, "You are not prepared?". There was no scolding, no expression of displeasure from the Bench. But the very emphasis on the word "you" in the sentence left me disturbed. I realized that the Bench always expected me to be prepared. I was not expected to go and make a prayer for adjournment. In those days, in general the advocates would not seek adjournments and from

certain advocates the Bench did not expect such requests. I felt I had tarnished my image. Such was the judicial environment in which lawyers were trained and groomed.

After 21 years of practice, I was elevated to the Bench in May, 2011. I was fortunate enough to meet Justice G.P. Singh on several occasions. A day before my elevation, I visited him and sought his blessings. I still remember his words and can quote verbatim. He said, "If God gives me the choice, I would like to become a Judge again in my next life and in all lives that I might get to live. It's such a pious job". He further said, "Now-a-days the general perception is that the Judges have to face undue pressure in relation to prestigious matters. Let me tell you, there is no substance in this perception. No pressure can work on a judge. Nobody can catch hold of your pen and compel you to deliver your judgment in a particular way." Whenever I met him, I could perceive the energy flowing from him. I consider myself extremely fortunate for having with me a copy of his book of international repute "Principles of Statutory Interpretation" signed and gifted by him. He gifted me some other books as well which were authored by him. What makes them still more precious for me is that he wrote his messages of blessings for me on the books in his own hand writing. He is a constant source of inspiration for me.

I recount the day I took oath as Judge of this High Court. When we assembled in the Chamber of the Chief Justice before the ceremony, I looked upon the portraits of former chief Justices on the walls of the chamber. It was a galaxy of legal luminaries and champions of Fundamental and Human Rights. To name a few, Justice Vivian Bose, Justice Hidaytullah, Justice P.V. Dixit, Justice P.K. Tare, Justice A.P. Sen, Justice

G.P. Singh, Justice R.V. Raveendran and Justice A.K. Patnaik! I felt that :

*The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained in sudden flight
But, they while their companions slept
Were toiling upward in the night
Those grand old masters, those bards sublime
Whose distant footsteps echo through the corridors
of time.*

This galaxy of legal luminaries for me was both, a source of inspiration and a challenge to perform in accordance with the high traditions and standards set by my predecessors.

During my practice, I have seen the high traditions and best practices of this High Court. The Advocates achieved excellence through hard work, knowledge of facts and law, persuasive charm and accuracy and precision in presentation. As a matter of course, advocates carried with them all relevant books for their matters. The Advocates' book racks were always full with reference books and law journals.

In those days, the able assistance of Bar facilitated the Judges to write good judgments. The Bar also produced eminent jurists who in turn adorned the High Office of Judge. However, in later period, there is a noticeable erosion in the quality of assistance by members of Bar. To quote eminent jurist Nani Palkhiwala "The Bar is more commercial than ever before. Today the law is looked upon not as a learned profession but as a lucrative one". He emphasized that it was necessary to educate our lawyers better and not to produce "unethical illiterates in our law colleges who have no notion of what public good is". [See Nani Palkhivala - A Role Model (Pg-58)]

This might in turn affect the quality of judgments in future. Herculean efforts are required to preserve our great institution and its traditions. Traditions cannot be inherited in the blood stream, to keep them alive every generation will have to cultivate, protect, strengthen, and cherish them. Ethics and values are universal and ultimate; they admit no reduction below themselves.

I always look upon my great predecessors for inspiration. Their life and work, their ethical standards, their knowledge, devotion and

commitment for democracy and our judicial system is a constant source of inspiration for the coming generations. Speaking of them, we may echo with the poet:

*Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime, And, departing,
leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time;
Footprints that perhaps another
Sailing over life's solemn main,
A forlorn and ship wrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.*



Hon'ble Shri Justice Sujoy Paul, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Chairman of Governing Council of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

Emotional Quotient : Bringing into Interpretations

By : Justice Anand Pathak

In the field of Public Administration, training is a recent phenomenon which came into being some centuries back. Earlier, in administrative parlance, training was considered as paid holidays, where more and more monologues distracted the span of attention of participants and they used to be at receiving end. Now, Education and training is more professional and precise. Judicial Education and Training is no exception. With the concept of National Judicial Academy and State Judicial Academies, the Administration of Justice/Judicial Training is taken out from the realm of genetics and justice dispensation is now treated as the attributes which can be inculcated in a person through professional training and methodology.

Earlier, the High Court of Madhya Pradesh did not have any institutionalized facility for imparting judicial education to the members of District Judiciary. Idea to have a training institute for the Judges of Subordinate Judiciary was conceived as early as in the year 1974. In its report, a Sub-Committee comprising of two Judges of High Court of Madhya Pradesh suggested the desirability of such an institute. The idea was taken little further when in April, 1989, the Full Court in its meeting passed the resolution for establishing a training institute at Jabalpur under the direct control of the High Court. In the year, 1994 due to efforts of Justice U.L. Bhat, the



then Chief Justice, the goal of having a training institute for Subordinate Judges of the State was ultimately achieved. Consequently, Judicial Officers' Training Institute (JOTI) was established in the premises of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur. Journey meandering through JOTI (Judicial Officers Training Institute), JOTRI (Judicial Officers Training and Research Institute) to Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is a great feat. Now, it has the status of one of the most recognized and established Academies of the country in the field of Judicial Education. Stream of time touched the different contours for last 25 years and Academy evolved through it. Soon, Academy will have a full fledged state of the art premises with all attributes of a resourceful academy.

Change is the only constant factor. Therefore, to stride with time, it is imperative that our Judicial

Education and Training must evolve while addressing the issue of time with more focus on imparting training to young Judges for acquisition of skills of adjudication and preparing them for coming challenges instead of confining to contents only. Judicial Education/Training is actually a type of adult education and can only be imparted successfully if we recognize the judicial training as adult education.

More focus deserves to be given to active participation of Trainee Judges, dialogue amongst them and developing in them the soft skills of adjudication to take the thought deeper. Regular Refresher Courses by way of Continuing Legal Education Courses are the need of hour. Dialogue/Multilogue and Active Participation of participants ought to be encouraged because of the peculiar nature of problems faced by the Judges which can only be addressed if problems are discussed out amongst the group members. This way retention of thoughts in participants' minds is achieved for posterity. Participants owe the thoughts shared and expressed by them and stick to those ideas, guidelines or solutions which are being discussed by them. Feedback from the participants about the Lecture/ Group discussion/Panel discussion is another aspect for ensuring higher rates of retention by the participants.

Today, we are living in the world where information is flowing from every nook and corner and no dearth of information, rather over dose of information is available and therefore, it is the Academy, which may play an important role to translate Information into Knowledge and said knowledge into Wisdom. For that, Academy shall have to inculcate in every trainee Judge the thought that "Every File with same Alphabets

contains a Life". A French Writer 'Vauven Argues' expressed beautifully when he says "Emotions have taught Mankind to Reason" This aspect needs to be addressed in a more subtle and effective manner because it does not mean that adjudication be carried out by Emotions; ignoring the Reason but if a Judge considers every file as a life then Adjudicatory Accountability shall be higher and chance of whims and fancies to rule decision making would be reduced. Adjudication is not conveyed through judgment alone, but by the way Judge behaves in the Courtroom, outside the Courtroom, gives a patient hearing to the litigants/counsel and through his conduct instill confidence and faith. Therefore, academy needs to teach Judges to bring Emotions into Interpretations by developing their Soft Skills and their Emotional Quotient. They have to be taught some fine distinctions of the adjudicatory process; like taking care of demeanours of witnesses, developing thought process to make a distinction between accused and the witness, different types of litigations, their nuances and Board Diary and Board Management. Therefore, when I say that Information should translate into Knowledge and Wisdom, then I refer a type of training which is not only based upon contents but also on Form and Behavioural aspects.

Social Context Judging, Gender Sensitization and use of Technology are other key areas which are to be taken care of. Whether academy can enrich itself with the experience of Administrative Executives is one question, which can be explored because interaction with some Senior/ Retired Administrators (including higher Police Officers), Judges can learn proper administration and management of Justice Dispensation

Mechanism and different attributes of management like Case Management, Board Management, Staff Management, Interpersonal relations and dealing with the Bar members. On the other hand, if Administrative/Police/Revenue/Prosecution Officers and likewise who are performing quasi-judicial functions are regularly allowed to attend different workshops (with or without participation of Judicial Officers) then they may inculcate Judicial consciousness and Adjudicatory Accountability while performing their duties as quasi-judicial authorities because their inadequate knowledge of methodology of quasi-judicial functions, actually burdens the regular Civil, Criminal and Constitutional Courts with more cases. Therefore, Administration of Justice is to be seen holistically and academy can play an important role in it.

Another aspect deserves attention is in respect of interpersonal relationship between the members of Higher Judicial Services (HJS) and Civil Judges. Extending respect to the seniors is a necessity whereas District Judges are to be expected to act impartially in respect of Cases and Staff allocations. Small issues ought to be addressed then and there only. New Judges

deserve to be sensitized the ideal reflected in the Constitution to act without being guided by caste, creed, gender, religion and community etc.

Madhya Pradesh is a big State geographically as well as in respect of Administration of Justice. Different Cultures, Languages and Communities live together therefore, young Judges must be apprised with local nuances of culture, language (including dialects), sensibilities. They must be taught the thought that “Understand life, law will automatically follow”

If possible, Academy must also incorporate training of ministerial staff and they be apprised about their important role in dispensation of justice. With training, they may also get orientation and vision which Academy inculcates into minds of judges. Their difficulty at workplace can also be assessed objectively by the training.

Before parting, I must reiterate that it is a matter of great privilege to be part of Silver Jubilee Celebration of M.P. State Judicial Academy as Judge of this High Court. I extend my heartiest congratulations to the Academy and all stakeholders with earnest hope and belief that it will cover more distance, mileage and many more milestones in quest of excellence.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Anand Pathak, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Member of the Governing Council of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

Infusing the Experiences of Elder Generations

By : Justice D.P.S. Chaubhan



About the role & Architecture of Judicial Training it is apt to quote the Chinese proverb:

*"Give a man fish, and you feed him for a day.
Teach a man to fish,
and you feed him for life time"*

The judicial academy is preparing the recruitee judicial officers designated as civil judges by imparting them field training anterior to sending them to field area of administering justice, fully equipping with the complexities, about the weaponry the field aspects by making them soldiers.

In the Bible it is said:

*"Train-up a child in the way he should go and
when he is old, he will not depart from it".*

There are no national frontiers of learning and training is part of knowledge regarding judicial

skills, judicial ethics. We are in a global society in which there is room for judicial system. In the case of *"The Red light on the car of Hon'ble High Court Judges of the High Court (AIR 1993 page 211)"*, about the significance of courts of justice, it is said: There can be a State without army but public confidence in the authority of the State cannot remain if there are no courts of justice so to run the rule of law with the rule of life. In the same breath it is also said: "The courts of justice work with the self generated centrifugal force owing to the faith of the people. They not only enjoy the faith of the people but at the same time promote faith of the people in political and administrative hierarchy. The stream of administration of justice which is a sacred one like the river Ganges emanates from the Constitution which unlike other rivers flowing from the same has in itself a potentiality of cleansing mechanism not allowing pollution to overcome it, leading to stagnation of rule of law".

In the changing scenario, the judicial system needs to adapt itself to the challenges so as to meet the needs of changing society with the new weaponry of digitalization & information technology and with the object the profiled area training, the Judicial Training Institute was conceived by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh way back in 1974 which could see the light in the

year 1994. Owing to use of good officer by the then Chief Justice, Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.L. Bhat, the Judicial Institute established at the main seat of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur and beginning was done by allotting a court room with attached chamber as well as an office room and the staff, but in the course of time owing to abolition of State Administrative Tribunal (SAT) shifted to the building occupied by it. Shri B.K. Shrivastava, the District Judge, was its first Director and first Patron-in-Chief was the Chief Justice Shri U.L. Bhat, who to be remembered all times to come as their relentless efforts succeeded in giving shape to it, of course, with the active co-operation of all the sitting judges.

The large number of courts are operating in the remote areas with the basic object of providing justice at the door step. The laws are multiplying at a faster pace giving rise to multi facet litigation. The decisions of Supreme Court of India as well as of the State High Court, which are binding precedent on all subordinate courts and, as such, it is of utmost importance that the judges remain equipped with the latest weaponry and in this direction, the relevance of Judicial Institute increased for equipping the generation of the Civil Judges for making the future of the system of Judicial Administration men friendly.

The training infuses the experiences of the elder generation guiding them about judicial ethics, standards of behavior with the litigants in court, with the colleagues and elders in the system as well

as with those outside the system. It develops judicial skill qua the court management, case management and with the decision making methodology. It is appreciable in the direction that it is taking out on regular basis a journal with the basic objective of equipping the judges with the latest laws concerning the state, the basic case laws dealing with the problems of the people in the state and to inculcate complete command on the procedural laws. The civil judges come to Institute with clean slate in hand and pass out with a book of knowledge on all the practical areas as a guide.

Under the constitutional scheme, the concept is of separation of judiciary from other wings in the Constitution but, as I remember, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, the practice was that the record of the decided criminal cases was sent to the District Collector, which practice was stopped by the High Court in 1995 as it was the greatest contributor in delaying the Criminal Justice as even the bail applications of the accused persons in the High Court were heard after receipt of lower court record, which was time consuming process denying the liberty and many a time the sentence was over by the time the record from the Collector's office reached the High Court.

It was a good step that the fresher judges were given salary from the very date they join for training before they go to report their duty in the field area. I communicate all the good wishes for its journey ahead meeting all the challenges by embarking on its research work.



Hon'ble Shri Justice D.P.S. Chauhan, Former Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh. Was also Judge In-charge, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (formerly Judicial Officers' Training Institute).

Judicial Education : Necessitating the Dynamism of Law

By : Justice Shantanu S. Kemkar



At the very outset, I congratulate the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy on the occasion of celebration of Silver Jubilee year. Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is amongst the pioneer in the arena of Judicial education. Judicial education is entirely different from legal education, therefore, the role and architecture of judicial education cannot be considered in parlance with the legal education. Initially, the Judiciary very strongly believed that there is no need for any formal Judicial education. With the passage of time, the need for Judicial education was felt as a necessity. With the changing times, the thought started taking place that if we seriously need to look at Judicial reforms, we need to look at the context of knowledge creation and dissemination within the Judiciary so as to empower the Judges to engage with the contemporary issues.

Law is a dynamic discipline and not constant. If this dynamism of law has to be brought into judicial system, it is necessary for the judicial education to move beyond the traditional legal education. Some of the Judges believed that judicial education and training may amount to interference with their judicial independence, whereas others resent the very idea of educating the Judges on the ground that the same amounts to questioning their capacity and competence, however, with the expansion in diversification of complex litigation, the Judges themselves raised demand for continuing education tailored to specific problems and needs. Before the last two decades, the judicial education was considered to be local with little and no cross-fertilization of ideas, individuality may well occur but may be based on lack of knowledge rather than a perception of specific needs and an understanding of Judicial training options. Later, Judicial education and its expansion was considered important by the judges to travel beyond local geographical unit and four walls of legal education.

Despite realizing the importance of judicial education and repeated recommendations from various Commissions and Committees, the induction and in-service training of Judicial Officers had not received the desired attention. In the year 1992, Supreme Court took initiative in the matter of All India Judges Association and

directed that a Judicial Training Institute be set up in every State.

The requirements of the job of a Judge differ substantially from that of an Advocate. The Judge needs to be able to preside over a courtroom, make reasoned decisions, write a properly structured Judgment and above all listen rather than talk. The Distinguished Judge, Desmond Ackner, who subsequently became a Law Lord, on his first appointment to the Bench had written, "remember, you are paid to listen". The Judge must have an understanding of the different ways and customs of all those who appear in front of him, whatever their race or religion, their gender, their social background, state of health, etc. In our system of Judicial administration, where a Judicial Officer is bound to be transferred and posted in different places and different Jurisdictions, there is every need for exposure to subjects with which a judicial officer has not been familiar with while at the Bar or in-service.

A fresh Law graduate after selection through competitive examination joins the judicial service with limited exposure to the judicial system. The universities and colleges teach the law, educate with the legal system and give limited exposure through Moot Courts and other such activities, but the art and craft of Judging, the science of reaching to the conclusions and the psychology of decision making is an altogether different matrix, therefore, the role of the State Judicial Academies assumes significance. The Judicial Academics are expected to prepare the trainee Civil Judges for the challenges they are about to face, they need to be trained in Court management, Case management, Human Resource management and office management and on personal level, the stress management and time management. Besides these managerial aspects, they also need to

be trained on leadership qualities in dealing with their own staff, with their colleagues and especially in dealing with the stakeholders of justice which includes overzealous lawyers, reluctant witnesses, cantankerous litigants and disruptive people. These trainees are going to be the first contact point of public with judicial system, they would be the face of the Judiciary. They would create first imprint on the public opinion with regard to the judicial system on the basis of their experience in the subordinate courts, therefore, judges need to be trained on personality development, public speaking and conduct to build up their confidence and expertise to deal with challenging situations.

Merely training or imparting education on legal subjects would not suffice, the academies need to develop curriculum for overall development of trainees, which should necessarily include the values and principles that are integral part of our judicial system. The ultimate aim is to transform an individual into a Judge, a good judge to a great Judge with the vision and compassion, responsive to the social & economic needs of the society and sensitive to the injustice.

The principles of Judicial education are generic in nature. Judge Sandra E. Oxner defines the objectives of Judicial education as 'ICEE' where 'I' stands for 'Impartial', 'C' stands for 'Competency', 'E' stands for 'Efficiency' and for 'Effectiveness'. The aim behind judicial education is to assist the Judges in acquiring knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to perform their Judicial responsibilities fairly, correctly, efficiently and with effectiveness, competency and impartiality. If we wish to present to robust, confident and responsive judicial system, the

architecture of Judicial education must be carefully planned and executed.

The purpose of Judicial education or Judicial training or whatever name, be it has given, is to assist in producing a better and more effective judiciary. Professor Peter A Sallmann in his paper "Judicial Education: Some Information and Observations" published in the Australian Law Journal 1988, Volume 62 suggests that the Judicial education may be divided into a number of areas:

- i. Knowledge of law (Substantive, procedural evidence and remedies);
- ii. Exercise of discretions;
- iii. Handling of evidence - documentary as well as oral;
- iv. Conduct of proceedings in Court;
- v. Decision-making and exposition and
- vi. Knowledge of background information.

These broad parameters of judicial education require expansion with the change of times.

The architecture of judicial education must cover the following parameters:

- Understanding the barriers and bottlenecks for effective justice delivery;
- Comprehensive need analysis considering the barriers and bottlenecks;

- Strategic planning of educational programmes on the basis of need analysis;
- Developing curricula and methodology - General and programme specific;
- Giving induction training to new appointees to Judicial service;
- Providing refresher courses in various subject areas;
- Assisting Judicial Officers in increasing performance levels;
- Improving the quality of performance so as to reduce mistakes;
- Examining methods for more expeditious disposal of cases;
- Strengthening and establishing coordination between training facilities so as to enhance interdisciplinary exposures;
- Ensuring that Judicial Officers are kept abreast of contemporary developments in the law;
- Promoting best practices in the administration and operation of the Justice system.
- Providing innovative ways to deliver responsive & effective justice with tools & techniques based on modern technology and management methods.

with the above, I conclude my note.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Shantanu S. Kemkar, President, Madhya Pradesh State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Bhopal. Former Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh. Was also Judge In-charge, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

Sophisticated Judicial Education : Need of the Hour

By : Justice Ved Prakash Sharma

Judicial education aims at maintaining and improving the professional competency of Judges with the ultimate object of enhancing the performance of the judicial system as a whole. Continuous judicial education is considered to be essential to transform the dream of timely, qualitative and affordable justice into a reality. It was out of this necessity that the idea of having an institution for imparting training to Judges was conceived by our High Court sometimes in the eighties. Ultimately, it was in 1994 that under the dynamic leadership of the then Chief Justice Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.L. Bhat that State Judicial Academy, initially named as Judicial Officers' Training Institute (J.O.T.I.), was established in Madhya Pradesh which commenced its activities from the premises of the High Court at Jabalpur. Since then, the Institute has been rendering valuable services to the State Judiciary through its quality training and educational programmes. By doing so, it has magnificently assisted the State Judiciary to perform efficiently in a manner that upholds its independence and integrity. It is a matter of utmost joy that this year the Academy is celebrating Silver Jubilee of its establishment. The Institute, which started functioning in a modest way with meagre resources, has over the years become a strong pillar in the field of judicial learning and has earned a reputation which adorns it with a distinctive place in the field of judicial education.



My association with the Academy has been for a pretty long period, which somehow gives me a feeling that I am still a part of the Academy. From May, 2002 to October, 2004, I served as Additional Director of the Academy and thereafter, from November, 2004 to May, 2007, I had the privilege to work as Director of the Academy. Of course, being part of the Judicial Academy as an educator was a distinct honour for me but at the same time, it was a challenging responsibility because the assignment demanded altogether new skills, particularly with regard to communication with fellow Judicial Officers about niceties of law. This indeed was a wonderful opportunity for me to develop my understanding of law in its multifarious dimensions as well as to hone my communication skills. As summer vacations commenced soon after my joining, therefore, I had at my disposal some breathing

space to conceptualise the things before embarking upon my new mission. Hon'ble Mr Justice A.K. Saxena, who also joined the Academy in May, 2002 as its Director, was quite considerate and receptive to various suggestions which I had to offer. We felt that apart from training, the Institute should also engage in legal research by involving Judicial Officers in this process. The idea had been that the Judicial Officers be requested to suggest such legal issues to the Academy which in their opinion required in-depth analysis and research. Soon a formal decision was taken in the regard. The Academy received an overwhelming response from the Judges of the District Judiciary. This also led to rechristening the Academy from 'Judicial Officers' Training Institute' (J.O.T.I.) to 'Judicial Officers' Training and Research Institute' (J.O.T.R.I.). It was further decided that the Bi-monthly journal of the Academy 'J.O.T.I.' be brought into a new classified format having four sections, each one, respectively, devoted to Articles, Judicial Pronouncements, Rules/Notifications and New Legislations.

During 2004-2005 under the visionary leadership of the then Chief Justice Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Reveendran, the Academy started adopting a multidisciplinary approach to Judicial Education which aimed at strengthening the Judicial system by delivering programmes focused on specific issues of contemporary relevance for Judicial Officers and other duty-holders like prosecutors, police officers and officers of Forest department. Workshops and seminars focusing on special laws like Narcotics Law, P.C. Act and Family Law were organised. Apart this, special attention was bestowed upon new areas of law like alternate dispute resolution and plea bargaining so as to generate deeper understanding amongst

Judges about these concepts. Areas relating to newer concepts like Court Management and use of Information Technology in Judiciary were also covered.

Though the Academy basically aimed at enhancing the competency of Judges but at the same time it was aware that judges may not be able to render quality output in a sustained manner unless the supporting staff is equipped with requisite, knowledge, skills and attitude. Keeping this in view, specialised training module for imparting training to members of ministerial staff at district level was prepared and, accordingly, training was imparted.

Vision for Future:

Vision involves the ability to plan for future with imagination by taking a pragmatic view of the resources, constraints and challenges. Helen Keller, a great American author and educator who was blind and deaf from early childhood, said – *“The only thing worse than being blind is having sight and no vision.”* This statement outlines the importance of having a vision, be it a person or an institution. Of course, the Academy has been able to cater to the basic needs of the Judges as regards judicial knowledge, skills and court craft, however, that may not be something to feel complacent because with the fast pace of social, economic and technological developments new challenges have emerged before the judicial system. Not only that the pressure of judicial work has increased, but the litigation has also become more complex. The media too has become quite intrusive. Again, with the spread of information technology, the awareness level of the stakeholders has increased many-fold, and so their expectations from the judicial system regarding delivery of timely, qualitative and

affordable justice. We cannot remain oblivious to this changed scenario, which of-course, demands for a more cautious, systematic and sophisticated approach on our part towards judicial education.

It will be in the fitness of the things to say that now we have a platform to take the judicial education to new heights which enables the judiciary to effectively address the emerging challenges. At the same time, it is necessary to keep in mind that there is always a room for improvement because excellence knows no limits.

To address the challenges, the Judges are required to have greater mix of knowledge and skills coupled with a degree of commitment to serve the people than it was required 30-40 years back. These challenges staring at the face of the judiciary must be taken into consideration to determine our preferences and priorities to develop a holistic and realistic vision for judicial education. In this regard, the four significant aspects which come to mind are as under:

Global Exposure: With the strides made in the field of information and communication technology while the globe is shrinking, the role of the judiciary is gradually expanding. Obviously, the judiciary can no more afford to keep aloof with what is happening in other jurisdictions of the world. Therefore, to ensure that we remain abreast with the latest in the field judicial learning, it is necessary that we keep in touch with modern judicial reforms, understanding of law in a global perspective and international best practices in judicial education. This obviously requires exposure of our judicial educators and judges to the global aspects of judicial learning. Justice Clifford Wallace, former Chief Judge of the US Court of Appeals views

“globalization” of judicial education as the “widening of horizons, establishing synergistic relationships as countries explore and experiment together with education curricula and methodologies”. As a first step in this direction, we can consider having exchange programmes with the Commonwealth Judicial Education Institute, Canada which has been established to provide support and linkage among existing Commonwealth judicial education bodies and organize study tours for Judges and those involved in judicial education.

Distance and Web-Based Learning: To enhance judicial productivity, both qualitatively and quantitatively, massive computerisation has been undertaken at district and taluka courts level under the E-Court Mission Mode Project. Today, the Academy is having video connectivity with all the courts at district and taluka level. This facility can be put to use for distance and web-based learning. The distance and web-based learning will facilitate sharing of knowledge, expertise and skills by removing the barriers of location, time, and cost.

Empirical Research: It is being increasingly felt that judges’ interests and needs should be made the basis of defining the shape of judicial education programmes. However, the problem remains that there are currently few systematic, comprehensive, or evidence based mechanisms for determining these needs. Empirical research on various parameters can be one of the methods that can be adopted by the Academy in this regard. Identification of needs will facilitate not only defining the core objectives in a particular segment of law but it will also help in ascertaining the precise components of the knowledge and skills to be imparted to the participant Judges.

Attitudinal Change: It has been said that attitudinal change is the most difficult area of education when it comes to adult learners, particularly Judges. A judge well equipped with knowledge and skills, but not having the requisite attitude may prove disastrous to the system. According to Judge Sandra E. Oxner, a retired Canadian judge and former Chairperson of Commonwealth Judicial Education Institute, Canada, “inspiring attitudinal change required to provide an impartial and accountable judiciary is the most sophisticated level of judicial

education.” Discharge of judicial duties with a sense of service to the society and perception of judicial integrity, independence, competence, efficiency and effectiveness as core values may transform the persona of a Judge. More emphasis is required to be given on this aspect of judicial learning which may go a long way in strengthening the judiciary.

I am confident that the Academy will continue to strive hard in its pursuit of strengthening the judicial system and will touch new heights of excellence.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Ved Prakash Sharma, Former Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Former Chairman, Madhya Pradesh State Law Commission, Bhopal. Also Former Director of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (formerly Judicial Officers' Training & Research Institute).

Judicial Education : Application *vis-a-vis* information of law

By : Justice J.P. Gupta

“
*Tell me and I forget,
teach me and I may remember,
involve me and I learn.*

”
- Benjamin Franklin



It is gratifying to note that the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is celebrating its Silver Jubilee. It is worth noting that in the situation of changing legal context, our Judges are witnessing multiplicity of litigation and the Academy has served the Judges in the best possible way.

Judicial Education is now accepted as an integral and essential part of the judicial system in most of the countries. The mission of judicial education is to improve the quality of judicial performance by helping the judges to acquire the tools for professional competence. It comprises of three principal components : (i) new judge transition – to train and educate new appointees to assume office, to facilitate the transition from advocate to adjudicator and to bridge the gap between the inexperienced and experienced, (ii) continuous education – to facilitate ongoing professional development of Judges of district judiciary and to keep them abreast of changes; and (iii) ongoing

development – to a considerably lesser degree, to address other career or personal development needs of the Judges. In other words, it involves three distinct components :

- (a) mastery of legal knowledge;
- (b) development of professional skills; and
- (c) acquisition of judicial disposition.

In 1992, in a publication of the National Association of States Judicial Educators in the United States, the outline of objectives of the Judicial Education was identified in which it is stated that the objectives of Judicial Education to be :

To assist Judges to acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes required to perform their judicial responsibilities fairly, correctly and efficiently; to promote Judges' adherence to the highest standards of personal and official conduct; to preserve the integrity and impartiality of the judicial system through elimination of bias and

prejudice, and the appearance of bias and prejudice; to promote effective court practice and procedures; to improve the administration of justice; to enhance public confidence in the judicial system.

There are several levels of judicial education. They include:

1. The provision of basic legal information including updated knowledge of statutes and case reports that is necessary for the judge to effectively do his/her job which is not always easily provided in the developing world.
2. Ensuring Judges to understand new laws which define a shift in philosophy – as in the laws of a new regime, creating democracy or legal framework reform for supporting market economy.
3. Teaching a judge new intellectual approach relating to judicial exercise of discretion, domestic application of human rights norms or in developing schools of jurisprudential thinking pertaining to reform.
4. Inspiring behavioural change required to provide an impartial and accountable Bench rising to social expectations.

Initially the High Court of Madhya Pradesh did not have any institutionalized facility for imparting judicial education to members of District Judiciary. After selection of Civil Judges and Additional District Judges, as per the scheme issued by the High Court, they were posted directly in District Headquarters, where practical training was imparted to them under the supervision and guidance of the District Judge or by senior Judges posted there. But it was never found to be satisfactory. A need was felt to set up an institution to educate, train and groom members of District Judiciary in such a manner as

to equip them with requisite knowledge and skills in addition to ethical values from the very beginning.

Thereafter, the idea to have a Training Institute for the Judges of District Judiciary was conceptualized in the year 1974 and finally the same was realized in the year 1994 with the arduous efforts of the then Chief Justice Hon'ble Shri Justice U.L. Bhat. The Institute had a humble beginning in a small Court Room of the High Court with attached chamber and staff room with late Shri B.K. Shrivastava as its maiden Director.

I had been posted as Director, State Judicial Academy (the then JOTRI) in June 2007 and served upto 31st December, 2011.

In the years 2007 and 2008, a large number of Civil Judges entered the service and to impart Induction Training to such a huge batch of judges was a very challenging task due to lack of proper infrastructure and human resources. Therefore, as per the direction of the then Chief Justice, Hon'ble Shri Justice A.K. Patnaik, the Induction Training was imparted by the Institute simultaneously at three different places; i.e. Jabalpur, Bhopal and Gwalior. During that time, although a temporary Guest House in the old JOTRI building (erstwhile SAT) was set up, but the same became functional in the year 2007 and these trainee Civil Judges were accommodated there.

During my tenure, Induction Training Course was imparted to more than 460 newly appointed Civil Judges Class II of 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011 batches.

As Hon'ble the Supreme Court has made one year Induction training compulsory for the newly appointed Civil Judges, therefore, superseding

the earlier training scheme of Induction Training, a new Training Scheme was prepared in the year 2011.

In addition to that, a number of Refresher Courses and Workshops on various subjects were also organized, focussing more on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 for the Principal Magistrates and other stakeholders.

After coming into force of the Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008, Judicial Magistrates of the First Class were appointed as Nyayadhikaris of Gram Nyayalayas. To understand the nuances of the Act, trainings were imparted to these Nyayadhikaris.

At the initiation of Hon'ble the Supreme Court, a plan for implementation of ICT in Judiciary was prepared by the e-Committee and was released on 4th August, 2005. Under this Scheme, on 9th July, 2007, all the Judicial Officers of the District Courts were provided with Laptops and equipped with broadband internet connections. Apart from that, High Court of Madhya Pradesh provided AIR software, which included AIR Supreme Court, AIR Supreme Court Weekly, High Courts and Criminal Law Journal.

As per the scheme of the e-Committee, although Laptop operation training was also arranged but unfortunately it was imparted by the trainers who were not well acquainted with Linux Operating System. In the District Judges Meeting held on 7th December, 2008 at NJA, Bhopal, all the District Judges of Madhya Pradesh complained about the deficiencies in Laptop training to Hon'ble the then Chief Justice Shri A.K. Patnaik. On the direction of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Institute embarked upon this training programme to impart basic training on Laptops and to cultivate skills of application of ICT in the

District Judiciary. JOTRI (now MPSJA) became perhaps the only Institute in the country to have conducted week-long training course on the use of Laptops.

Workshops, seminars, Regional Training Programmes for Judges of District Judiciary as well as other members of justice dispensation system like Electricity, Police, Forest, Medical, Prosecution, Co-operatives, District Consumer Forum, Labour Judiciary etc. were also organized.

To sensitize the Legal Aid Officers about the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, Rules, various Schemes relating to implementation of the legal aid programmes and the role they have to play in achieving the object of the provisions of Legal Aid, JOTRI organized training programmes for the first time in collaboration with SALSA.

Thus, during my tenure, 90 training programmes were conducted in which more than 4200 participants participated.

Two West Zone Judicial Conferences titled *Enhancing Timely Justice: Strengthening Criminal Justice Administration (P-275)* and *Enhancing Quality Adjudication (P-407)* of National Judicial Academy, Bhopal were jointly hosted by Hon'ble the High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Judicial Officers' Training & Research Institute (now MPSJA) in the years 2009 and 2011.

As Editor of bi-monthly Institutional Journal "JOTI", published for the benefit of the Judges of the District Judiciary, special care was taken for inclusion of quality matters keeping in view the requirements of the Judges. That apart, background Study Material on different subjects were prepared by compiling important articles, pronouncements of Apex Court and High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Act, Rules of particular

subject in a book for distribution amongst the participant Judges so that the same may be used as a Bench Book/Bench Material for their day-to-day court working.

Looking to the fact that capacity building in the judiciary is a critical need of the hour, under the recommendations of XIII Finance Commission, the Central Government allocated grants to JOTRI (now MPSJA) in two heads, namely: Training to Judicial Officers (Rs. 20.49 crore) and Strengthening State Judicial Academy (Rs. 15 Crore) which is another milestone in the history of the Institute.

As such huge amount of money was received for the first time, a lot of effort went through in preparation of the Action Plans; both annual and perspective considering the needs of the Judges of District Judiciary of the State according to the guidelines issued by the Government of India for release and utilisation of the said Grant-in-aid and same were submitted to the High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) for approval on 23rd August, 2011.

The important schemes incorporated in the Action Plan were Development of Video-Conference facility with all District Headquarters, Books/Reading Material including Software to all the Judges of District Judiciary, Construction of/Development of Regional Training Centre of JOTRI at Gwalior, Construction/Development of Stress Management Centre apart from Specialised Training Programmes, Exchange Programmes for Best Practices for Judges of District Judiciary and also Training programmes for the Ministerial Staff of the District Courts.

Thus, the blue print for utilization of funds allocated under the recommendations of XIII

Finance Commission was prepared. This was another milestone in our journey towards judicial excellence.

The methodology adopted in the Institute was not like teaching in Law College because imparting skills of application of law is more important than information about law. Therefore, it was focused more on interaction, discussions including group discussion, case study etc. Barring exceptional cases, where the method of lecture was considered more effective, lectures were delivered. Stress was given more on imparting practical training like art & craft of judgment writing, framing of issues, charges, order sheet writing, examination of accused, etc. so that the Judges after their posting can conveniently handle their Courts.

Moral uprightness and positive approach towards discharge of duties having a commitment to serve the Institution is the foremost requirement of a judicial officer. Therefore, during the training period special emphasis was laid to develop and inculcate the traits of Judicial Ethics, Behavioural Skills and Court Management. It is expected that they should preserve these qualities to become an unblemished Judicial Officer. For physical and mental fitness, the Institute used to organize Yoga & Art of Living Classes.

Judicial learning is a complex process. Judges, as both adults and professionals, exhibit characteristics, styles and practices as learners which are distinctive, and which have direct and important implications for educators.

“Good judges can be made, but they make themselves through learning, rather than being taught.”

During my journey in the Academy, I was fortunate to learn many things and had an opportunity to guide the participants of various

programmes conducted in the Academy. Because of whole hearted co-operation received from Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Hon'ble the Chairman & Members of High Court Training Committee, sitting & former Judges, Registry Officers, my colleagues in the Academy as well as Judges from the District Judiciary, I was able to discharge my duties with the best of my ability.

At present, with a view to achieve the objective of Judicial Education, there is a need to address the problem of faculty development as appropriate faculties are not available to impart required judicial education.

There is also need to develop and adopt effective method to evaluate the impact of training. Curriculum of the training should also be revised from time to time according to the changing situations. Focus should be given on the

programmes which may enhance the degree of accountability and responsibility with a view to ensure justice to the masses suiting the judicial needs, system and also values of the Constitution. The main objective of the judicial education should be to encourage the judiciary to provide speedy, qualitative and corruption free justice to the common man to fulfill the dream of our Constitution.

Before concluding, I would like to quote a line of famous Physicist Albert Einstein :

"We have to do the best we can. This is our sacred human responsibility."

I extend my best wishes for the successful conclusion of the Silver Jubilee function with the hope that the Academy would achieve much greater heights in accomplishing its aims and objectives.



Hon'ble Shri Justice J.P. Gupta, Chairman, Grievance Redressal Authority, M.P. (Sardar Sarovar Project). Former Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and also former Director of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (formerly Judicial Officers' Training & Research Institute).

PHOTO GALLERY

Visit of MPSJA by Hon'ble the Chief Justices and Patron



Hon'ble Shri Justice Bhawani Singh



Hon'ble Shri Justice Kumar Rajaratnam



Hon'ble Shri Justice R.V. Raveendran



Hon'ble Shri Justice A.K. Patnaik



Hon'ble Shri Justice Sushil Harkauli (Acting Chief Justice)



PHOTO GALLERY



Hon'ble Shri Justice A.M. Khanwilkar



Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal ◆



PHOTO GALLERY



◆ Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Rafiq



◆ Hon'ble Shri Justice Ravi Malimath



Celebration of Independence Day and Republic Day

PHOTO GALLERY



August, 2020



January, 2021



August, 2021



PHOTO GALLERY

Glimpses of events



Symposium on Women Human Rights and Women's Rights to Access to Justice, April, 2010



◆ Programme on Duty of Courts in Sustaining Sanctity of the Code of Criminal Procedure, August, 2014



PHOTO GALLERY



Sensitization Programme on Adoption Laws, July, 2017



Iustum Talks on Necessity of Evolving a Swadeshi System of Administration of Justice, November, 2017



Iustum Talks on Traits of a Good Judge, December, 2017

PHOTO GALLERY



◆ Silver Jubilee Celebrations Inaugural Ceremony, April, 2019



PHOTO GALLERY



◆ Motivational Lecture on Advocacy : A Nobel Profession, April, 2019



Felicitation Programme, September, 2020

PHOTO GALLERY



Programme on Women Human rights and Women rights to access to justice, April 2010



Programme on Professionalism at Work Place, September, 2015



Inauguration of Academic Block of the New Building, January, 2017



Iustum Talks on Good is no more Good, July, 2017



Mediation Training Programme, November, 2017



Silver Jubilee Celebrations, April, 2019



Colloquium for Principal District Judges, February, 2021

PHOTO GALLERY



Constitution Day Celebration, 26th November, 2020 ◆



Inauguration of Model Court Room, December, 2021

PHOTO GALLERY

Glimpses of some educational programmes



Workshop on Consumer Protection Act, 1986, July, 2006



Workshop on – Protection of Human Rights – Role of District Judiciary, August, 2006



Regional Workshop on Plea Bargaining, December, 2006



Workshop on Protection of Human Rights – Role of District Judiciary, February, 2007



Colloquium on Female foeticide and Trafficking, January, 2007



Workshop on Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000, August, 2007

PHOTO GALLERY



Programme for District Legal Aid Officers, January, 2011



Advance Training Course for District Judges (Entry Level),
March, 2012



Induction Training Programme, July, 2012



Colloquium on NDPS Act, 1985, August, 2012



Induction Training Programme (Second Phase), January, 2014



Workshop on Labour laws, July, 2016



All India State Judicial Academies Directors' Retreat : A Maiden Venture



Hon'ble the President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind, Inaugurating
All India State Judicial Academies Directors' Retreat on 6th March, 2021

The Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy organised an event on 6th and 7th March, 2021 that was mammoth in ambition considering the untested waters that they were in. No one had ever tried something of this sort on a scale this large. The intention was to provide a platform to all the State Judicial Academies (SJAs) across the country to deliberate upon diverse themes of judicial education and training and to share the best practices prevalent amongst these Academies for achieving overall judicial excellence.

INAUGURATION

The programme was inaugurated on Saturday, 6th March, 2021 at Manas Bhawan by Hon'ble the President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind in the presence of Special Guests Smt. Anandiben

Patel, Hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India Shri Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde and Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan. Judges of the Supreme Court Hon'ble Shri Justice N.V. Ramana, Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashok Bhushan, Hon'ble Shri Justice Hemant Gupta and Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Ravindra Bhat were the Guests of Honour. Hon'ble the Chief Justices of High Courts of Karnataka, Punjab & Haryana, Bombay, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir and Patna, Chairmen/Judges In-charge/Presidents and Directors of State Judicial Academies, former Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh and other dignitaries made the list of the star-studded guests in attendance of this event.

Glimpses of All India State Judicial Academies Directors' Retreat Inaugural Ceremony



Smt. Anandiben Patel, Hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh



Hon'ble Shri Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde, Chief Justice of India



Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh



Hon'ble Shri Justice N.V. Ramana, Judge, Supreme Court of India



Hon'ble Shri Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Supreme Court of India



Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashok Bhushan, Judge, Supreme Court of India

Glimpses of All India State Judicial Academies Directors' Retreat Inaugural Ceremony



Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Judge, Supreme Court of India



Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Rafiq, Chief Justice,
High Court of Madhya Pradesh



Hon'ble Shri Justice Prakash Shrivastava, Administrative Judge,
High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Chairman, MPSJA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shri Mohammad Rafiq
presenting Memento to President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind



High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy

Inaugural Ceremony of All India State Judicial Academies Directors' Retreat

6th March, 2021 (Manas Bhawan, Jabalpur)

All India State Judicial Academies Directors' Retreat

6th March, 2021 (Manas Bhawan, Jabalpur)

Chief Guest
SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND
Hon'ble President of India

Special Guests
Smt. Anandiben Patel
Hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh

Shri Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde
Hon'ble Chief Justice of India

Shri Justice N.V. Ramana
Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India

Shri Justice Ashok Bhushan
Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India

Shri Justice Mohammad Rafiq
Hon'ble Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh

Guests of Honour

Justice S. Ravindra Bhat
Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India

In the presence of

From left Hon'ble Shri Justice Prakash Shrivastava, Administrative Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Chairman, MPSJA; Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Judge, Supreme Court of India; Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashok Bhushan, Judge, Supreme Court of India; Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh; Smt. Anandiben Patel, Hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh;

Madhya Pradesh
Judicial Academy
Directors' Retreat
Shri Justice A. M. Khanwilkar
Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India
Shri Justice Hemant Gupta
Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India
Shri Justice Prakash Shrivastava
Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India



High Court of Madhya Pradesh
&
Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy

Inaugural Ceremony
of
All India State Judicial Academies
Directors' Retreat

6th March 2021



Hon'ble President Shri Ram Nath Kovind; Hon'ble Shri Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde, Chief Justice of India; Hon'ble Shri Justice N.V. Ramana, Judge, Supreme Court of India; Hon'ble Shri Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Rafiq, Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh

Glimpses of All India State Judicial Academies Director's Retreat Inaugural Ceremony



Hon'ble President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind addressing the audience



Audience at Manas Bhawan

Glimpses of All India State Judicial Academies Director's Retreat Inaugural Ceremony



Hon'ble the President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind with President/Chairman/Judge In-charge of SJAs



Hon'ble the President of India Shri Ram Nath Kovind with Directors of SJAs



Plenary Session I - 'Continuous Judicial Education: Emerging Challenges and Opportunities', 6th March, 2021



Plenary Session II - 'Complex Demand of Judging Skills', 6th March, 2021

PLENARY SESSIONS

The second part of the programme comprised of four Plenary Sessions on respective topics. The topic of the first session was 'Continuous Judicial Education: Emerging Challenges and Opportunities'. This session was Chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Ravindra Bhat, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Co-chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Karol, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Patna. Hon'ble Shri Justice Prakash Shrivastava, Administrative Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Chairman, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy delivered the introductory address. Hon'ble Shri Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava, Judge, High Court of Chhattisgarh & Chairman, Chhattisgarh Judicial Academy and Hon'ble Shri Justice A. Lodh, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Judge In-charge, Tripura Judicial Academy were the Panel Speakers.

The topic of second session was 'Complex Demand of Judging Skills'. This session was chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Hemant Gupta, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Co-chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Biswanath Somadder, Chief Justice, High Court of Meghalaya. Hon'ble Shri Justice Sheel Nagu, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Co-chairman, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy delivered the introductory address. Hon'ble Shri Justice A. Hariprasad, Judge, High Court of Kerala & President, Kerala Judicial Academy and Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Mishra, Judge, High Court of Orissa & Judge In-Charge, Odisha Judicial Academy were the Panel Speakers.

On day two, the subject for deliberation in the third session was 'Adult Learning Andragogy in Judicial Education: Special Reference to

Induction & Orientation Courses'. This session was Chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipankar Datta, Chief Justice, High Court of Bombay and Co-chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice M. Sathyanarayanan, Judge, Madras High Court & President, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy and Hon'ble Shri Justice I.P. Mukerji, Judge, Calcutta High Court & Chairperson, West Bengal Judicial Academy. Hon'ble Shri Justice Sujoy Paul, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh & Co-chairman, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy delivered the introductory address. Hon'ble Shri Justice J.P. Gupta, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Prof. (Dr.) Balram K. Gupta, Director (Academics), Chandigarh Judicial Academy and Prof. (Dr.) V. Vijayakumar, Vice-Chancellor, National Law Institute University, Bhopal were the Panel Speakers.

The subject for deliberation in the fourth session was 'Gender Sensitization, Justness and Social Media: Nascent Challenges of Judicial Education'. This session was Chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Pankaj Mithal, Chief Justice, High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Co-chaired by Hon'ble Mrs. Justice B.V. Nagarathna, Judge, High Court of Karnataka & President, Karnataka Judicial Academy and Hon'ble Shri Justice Harish Chandra Mishra, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand & Judge In-charge, Judicial Academy Jharkhand. Hon'ble Smt. Justice Nandita Dubey, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh gave the introductory address. Hon'ble Shri Justice Sandeep Mehta, Judge, Rajasthan High Court & Chairman, Rajasthan State Judicial Academy, Ms. Ananya Bandopadhyay, Director, West Bengal Judicial Academy and Prof. (Dr.) Balraj Chauhan, Vice Chancellor, DNLU were the Panel Speakers.



Plenary Session III - 'Adult Learning Andragogy in Judicial Education: Special Reference to Induction & Orientation Courses', 7th March, 2021



Plenary Session IV - 'Gender Sensitization, Justness and Social Media: Nascent Challenges of Judicial Education', 7th March, 2021



Plenary Session V – Presentations and Sharing of Best Practices by the SJAs, 7th March, 2021

PRESENTATIONS AND SHARING OF BEST PRACTICES

The fifth session was devoted for Presentations and Sharing of Best Practices by the SJAs. The session was Chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Abhay Shreeniwas Oka, Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka and Co-chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Munishwar Nath Bhandari, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad & Judge In-Charge, Judicial Training & Research Institute, Uttar Pradesh and also by Hon'ble Shri Justice Ramesh D. Dhanuka, Judge, High Court of Bombay & Judge In-charge and Director, Maharashtra Judicial Academy. Hon'ble Shri Justice Atul Sreedharan, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh rendered introductory address. Best practices of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy was shared by Hon'ble Shri Justice Anand Pathak, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Member Governing Council and Executive Council, MPSJA. Presentations were, made on behalf of Kerala Judicial Academy, Judicial Training & Research Institute, Uttar

Pradesh, Rajasthan State Judicial Academy, Bihar Judicial Academy, Maharashtra Judicial Academy and Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy.

VALEDICTION

Valediction was the mark of a compilation of the whole exercise and for marking the key points and recollecting the object and outcome. The Valedictory Session was Chaired by Hon'ble Shri Justice Abhay Shreeniwas Oka, Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka. Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipankar Datta, Chief Justice, High Court of Bombay, Hon'ble Shri Justice Pankaj Mithal, Chief Justice, High Court of Jammu & Kashmir and Hon'ble Shri Justice Prakash Shrivastava, Chairman, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy also graced the dais in final phase of the programme. Chairmen/Judges In-charge and Directors of State Judicial Academies shared their experiences of the Retreat. A Concept Note was prepared on the Retreat and same was presented by Shri Ramkumar Choubey, Director, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy in the valedictory session.



Valedictory Session



Presentation and Release of Concept Note



CONCLUSION

Deliberations, discussions, presentations, sharing of the experiences of the two days Retreat not only inside the Auditorium but also in the dining area and during the tea were found to be of many-fold purpose. This Retreat succeeded to achieve the desired results and also brought new blooms of hope for continuous and constant sharing of experiences by all the State Judicial Academies under the patronage of the respective High Courts. Our goal was common to bring about changes in the quality of education that is being provided in the State Judicial Academies throughout this great and diverse nation so that every single person that chooses to pick up this



profession of being the flag bearer of justice in this country is not restricted by geographical constraints.

For a maiden venture, All India State Judicial Academies Directors' Retreat was conducted with utmost professionalism and it can be said with complete certainty that this Retreat was useful and benevolent for all the participating State Judicial Academies.

Expressional



In May, 1994, I was appointed as Additional Registrar, (Administration), High Court at Jabalpur. I had been given some legal topics for delivering lectures in the Academy (then JOTI). After a year, I was appointed as Additional Registrar (Vigilance and Litigation) and for the time being, I also had the charge of Additional Director, JOTI as it was known. I was looking after the work pertaining to the food (working lunch), stay and local conveyance arrangements for the participant Judges. I had prepared a comprehensive note on judgment writing and also on marshaling and appreciation of evidence which later laid foundation of my book “*Niyamanusar Nirnaya*” published in 2007. After, being appointed as Judge in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, many a time I visited Academy and delivered lectures. I have always had a pleasant experience in the Academy knowing that I was a part in shaping the judicial excellence of junior brother and sister judges and to help them to make confident in the procedure of running a court in an appropriate manner. I give my good wishes to the Institute (MPSJA) for its further success and also good wishes to the trainees who will visit the Institute (MPSJA) from time to time.

Justice N.K. Gupta

Former Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and
Lokayukt, Madhya Pradesh



I had been a part of the Academy as a participant in some of the training courses as well as In-charge of its regional centre at Bhopal which was temporarily established in 2007-2008 for imparting training to the newly appointed Civil Judges Class-II. I have delivered several lectures during my posting as Principal Registrar, (Training and Exam) at Jabalpur and as Judge of High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Bench Gwalior. In the year 1994, when I was Additional District Judge at Ratlam, I had attended first training programme organized by the Academy (formerly known as JOTI). A bi-monthly journal containing various important selected judgments of Hon'ble the Apex Court and the High Courts is being published by the Academy and is provided free of cost to each judicial officer is undoubtedly very useful for the Judges of the District Judiciary. I would like to make a few suggestions for better functioning of the Academy. (i) The Judges having considerable period of court working experience may be called as Faculty for imparting training and such faculties would be able to share their inputs with realistic approach; (ii) Good command in language and knowledge of law of the faculties can only make the training effective; (iii) Latest divergent views expressed in the judgments rendered by the Apex Court or High Courts need to be taken into open discussion amongst the participants; (iv) Apart from the judicial work, administrative functions should also be included in training courses to the District and Session Judges.

Justice M.K. Mudgal

Former Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and
President, Madhya Pradesh Arbitration Tribunal



I may share my nostalgic memories with the Academy. When this Academy was established in the year 1994, I was recently promoted as Additional District Judge. I attended one programme there specially designed for newly promoted ADJs. We, all participants, were accommodated in a hostel of Rural Development Department at Adhartal. In last 25 years, the Academy has travelled a long way and has achieved commendable growth. The Academy's achievements are remarkable. I wish a great success and growth to the Academy in future.

Justice Alok Verma

Former Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh



My tenure in the Institute has throughout been an opportunity for me to learn not only law but also tools and techniques of dispensation of effective, qualitative and responsive justice. With the best of my ability, knowledge, skills and genuine strength, I tried to contribute to the various activities of the Institute certainly with the dedicated team of my colleagues. Whatever could be achieved during this period was a result of team efforts of all concerned. The fact remains that whatever I have achieved was the result of the trust, motivation, guidance and support of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Hon'ble the Chairman and Members of the Training Committee and Hon'ble Members of the Monitoring Committee (XIIIFC). Apart, I also got immense support from the Sitting Judges, Registrar General and other Registry Officers of the High Court, who have throughout extended their fullest co-operation to the Institute.

I feel proud to say that our Institute (Academy) is engaged in developing judicial education programs to provide effective training to Judicial Officers of District Judiciary with the aim and object of enhancing the confidence, efficiency and capacity of the Judicial Officers besides, sharpening their skills and attitude. Judicial skill, knowledge of law, management of Court techniques to be applied, transparency, continuous introspection and self-restrained by the judiciary at every level can help the system to meet the aspirations of people of Madhya Pradesh. I owe a debt of gratitude to all my colleagues, personal and administrative staff of JOTRI for providing me access to all the relevant requirements in the Institute and also assisting me invariably in performing my duties. Lastly, I would like to thank sincerely Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Hon'ble Chairman, Training Committee and Director, MPSJA for giving me this prestigious opportunity to share my experiences at the Academy.

Manohar Mamtani

Former Director, MPSJA, Former Registrar General, High Court of Madhya Pradesh
and Member, Madhya Pradesh State Human Rights Commission



The most important part of any training is the knowledge which an officer gets from such training and in that sense I can proudly say that trainee officers of Madhya Pradesh get the best legal knowledge because training sessions or workshop at the MPSJA are not of a boring or intimidating nature in the sense that a speaker reads out prepared notes and at the end of session speaker formally asks whether the class has any question or frowns at asking of questions but it is an interactive session where asking of questions is highly encouraged and speakers are so wise, gentle and warm although the speakers are many times the Hon'ble Judges of High Court who

are very busy but because of their encouragement Judicial Officers don't have any fear that if he asks a question then either the officers of the training institute or the Hon'ble speaker may get annoyed or he might be a laughing stock of the class. The MPSJA is fulfilling the task with great vigour and zeal to make our Judges wise, knowledgeable and also making them humble and good citizens of our Country.

Avanindra Kumar Singh

Principal Registrar (ILR & Exam)

High Court of Madhya Pradesh



I had been posted at the Academy for a brief tenure of approximately four months during the period October, 2014 to January, 2015. During the period of my posting at the Academy, I earned great experiences with regard to the facets of imparting training and judicial education to the newly appointed as well as in-service judicial officers across the State by the experts. While being posted at the Academy, I have also undergone a remarkable change in respect of my judicial knowledge, as I was facilitated with the opportunity to interact some of the best minds of the judicial establishment. Such interaction of the talent displayed at various

levels in the Academy among the participants and the faculty coming from all walks of life, during the course of training & research, leads to the process of cross-over of the skills enriching the metamorphosis of an individual from a young, robust, crackerjack entrant in the judicial service to a well balanced, well equipped & multi-skilled judicial officer possessed of encyclopedic knowledge of the law. I wish everyone associated with the Academy in any manner, bright success & future ahead and I once again, congratulate all of them for rendering the services for betterment of the Academy.

Naveen Kumar Saxena

Principal District & Sessions Judge, Jabalpur



I consider myself to be fortunate to have served JOTRI, Jabalpur twice i.e. in 2004-2005 as Deputy Director and thereafter, from 2007 to 2009 as Additional Director. As a Judge, we are required to deal with numerous types of cases without efficient support. In Madhya Pradesh, more specifically, in far reaching places, facility of library is not available and even the Bar is not competent. Judges find it difficult to dispose matters pending before them. During my tenure as Deputy Director, JOTRI and as Additional Director JOTRI, I came across various issues shared by the participant Judges and certain issues really involved meticulous brain storming.

JOTRI undertook this responsibility as the faculties were involved in research work related to various laws and same were shared with the participant Judges. Sufficient material was also supplied to the participants so that they may refresh law at their place of postings. This resulted in uniformity of judgments involving same law and similar circumstances of facts bringing the element of consistency into the mix. It is my experience that training not only benefitted the participant Judges but facilitated my individual growth considerably as I had to prepare myself every time before delivering a lecture. This has developed my legal acumen to a great extent for which I am thankful to the Academy.

My best wishes to the State Judicial Academy for its valuable contribution in developing judges to impart justice.

Gopal Srivastava

Principal Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh,
Law & Legislative Affairs Department



The Medicolegal Institute was established in the year 1977. Since 1987 the Institute is imparting Medicolegal Training to the Judges. In the year 1987, first short term Medicolegal Training course was started which was inaugurated by then Chief Justice Hon'ble Justice Mr. N.D. Ojha and presided by Shri Motilal Vora, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Consequently, second and third short term Medicolegal Trainings for judges were organized in the year 1988, which were inaugurated respectively by the then Home Minister of Madhya Pradesh and Hon'ble Shri Justice G.G. Sohani, the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court, who was also acting Governor of Madhya Pradesh during that time. In the year 2012 again Hon'ble High Court of

Madhya Pradesh has started these courses as specialized educational programmes for Judges of the District Judiciary at Medicolegal Institute, Bhopal. During preceding years, from 2012 to 2014 consequently 10 Medicolegal Training courses were conducted in which 300 Judges of District Judiciary – Cadre of Additional District & Sessions Judge participated and got the advantage of this training. During the year 2017 to 2020, ten courses were organized, wherein 399 judges attended, the course.

We appreciate the efforts of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy to consider the Medicolegal Institute for Medicolegal Training to the Judges.

Dr. Ashok Kumar Sharma

Director, Medicolegal Institute, Bhopal



The Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is one of the Academies to which I have a special love, for the reason that, I started my career as a lecturer from Sagar University, Sagar and many of my disciples are adorning the offices of DJ, ADJ as also the present Director of the Academy, Shri Ramkumar Choubey. I consider myself very fortunate to interact with the Judicial Officers in MPSJA for the last many years. I found that rigorous training is being imparted from 10.00 am to 5 pm to the budding Judicial Officers by the Officers of the Academy and invited faculties.

In the present scenario, legal education has got a paradigm change with the start of five years B.A. LL.B. course having a specific focus on clinical education. Moreover, now only those students having special interest or those who wish to make their career in legal field opt for admission in Law after Class XII. Thus, we get the cream amongst the lot as Judicial Officers. These judicial officers should be trained in such a way that the interest of the society, respect for human rights and establishment of rule of law should be their motto.

In this backdrop, like many other developed States, in India too almost every State has established a training Institute to meet the training needs of Judges and other officials associated with Judiciary. For instances, in South Asia – Bangladesh in 1995, Pakistan in 1988 and Sri Lanka in 1985 and Nepal in 2004 had established Judicial Academies to train their Judicial Officers.

In 1993, a Conference of Chief Justices of various High Courts in India was held which emphasized the need to train law professionals. Consequently, the State Judicial Academies of the respective High Courts began to train Judges of their Subordinate Judiciaries. Later, a federal level Judicial Academy was established by the order of the Supreme Court in Bhopal (MP) under the patronage of the Chief Justice of India. This Academy began to function in early 2000's and is now the largest training Academy in the world.

Generally, it has been seen that rigorous training regarding procedural laws are being imparted in the Judicial Academy to the newly recruited Judicial Officers. It seems that they are being trained to work in the lower judiciary forever. It is also felt that these Judicial Officers, if promoted to the High Courts, prove to be the most skilled Judges of the higher Courts. It is therefore, suggested that some lectures on Constitution, Interpretation, IPR, Environmental laws and on some other important areas should be delivered in these Academies. This way of training may be helpful not only in improving their knowledge, but also to enhance their confidence.

Although, all officers recruited in judicial examinations are worthy of job, dynamic, intelligence etc. but in the course of time, their promotions are made on the basis of their seniority. This fact raises an eyebrow. Their dynamism, intelligentsia and other aspects for good services are not rewarded. It is therefore, very necessary that judgments passed by these officers may be scrutinized and be rewarded. This will act as a catalyst and an incentive to these officers which will encourage other officers also to perform well.

Prof. (Dr.) Iqbal Ali Khan

Former Dean and Chairman,
Faculty of Law, AMU, Aligarh (UP)



Grant-in-aid for Judicial Education

by FC-XIII : A Report

It is conceded that training can significantly upgrade the capability of every one called upon to perform a duty in the government or in a private sector. The necessity for imparting training, both pre-service (induction) and in-service (continuing) to the members of the judiciary at subordinate Court's level with a view to improving performance and efficiency cannot be denied. Nevertheless, a need of training and its instrumentality has always been placed next in importance of the system. In this backdrop, recommendations of 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII) for "Improving Justice Delivery" are commendable which provides for various initiatives including Training of Judicial Officers and to support the State Judicial Academies.

FC-XIII and conferment of improving Justice Delivery System

In pursuance of clause (1) of Article 280 of the Constitution of India read with the provisions contained in the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951, the President of India constituted the Thirteenth Finance Commission on 13th November, 2007 to give recommendations on specified aspects of Centre-State fiscal relations during the years 2010 to 2015. The Commission submitted its report to the President on 30th December, 2009 covering all aspects of its mandate. The Commission recommended for "Improving Justice Delivery" and elaborately discussed the support required to

improve judicial outcomes in Paragraphs 12.76 to 12.89 of Chapter 12 of the Report. The Government of India accepted the said recommendations as per Explanatory Memorandum dated 25th February, 2010 as to the action taken thereon.

The Commission, in its Report, considered a number of initiatives identified by the Department of Justice, Government of India which are part of the action plan and need support to improve justice delivery system. The Commission, agreed to support the proposals made by the Department of Justice by approving a total grant of Rs. 5000 crore to be allocated proposal-wise to the States for the period 2010 to 2015. Enhancing capacity of Judicial Officers and Public Prosecutors through training programmes and supporting creation of a judicial academy in every State to facilitate such training are also included in the said proposals.

Grant-in-aid for Training of Judicial Officers & State Judicial Academies

The 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII) was of the view that capacity building in the judiciary is a critical need. At present, Judicial Officers are trained in the State Judicial Academies for one year after their induction and thereafter, in-service training programmes are organised to further build their capacity. Such programmes need to be accelerated through provision of additional support for these initiatives. Therefore,

the Commission made a provision of Rs. 250 crore for the award period 2010 to 2015 and allocated to States in proportion to the number of Courts in their jurisdiction. The Commission also observed that the main vehicle for training of judges is the State Judicial Academy. It is necessary to support the state judicial academies to enable them to operate programmes throughout the year to promptly complete the training of judges. Hence, the Commission proposed an amount of Rs. 15 crore per High Court which works out to Rs. 300 crore for 20 High Courts that is to be utilised for creation of new academies in States where they do not exist or for providing additional facilities where they do exist.

Guidelines for release and utilisation of Grant-in-aid

The Finance Commission Division (Department of Expenditure) of Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide F.No. 32 (30) FCD/2010 issued detailed guidelines for release and utilisation of Grant-in-aid for improvement in justice delivery as recommended by the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII). These guidelines *inter alia* ruled for monitoring through the High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) at State Governments level and the Review Committee at Union Government level and also lays down various conditions for release of grants including the condition of putting in place a State Litigation Policy (SLP) by State Government to be eligible to draw down the instalment of grant.

Constitution and Role of HLMC

As per the guidelines for release and utilisation of Grant-in-aid recommended by the FC-XIII, it



was mandatory for every State to set up a High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) to approve the perspective and action plans for utilisation of the grants recommended by the FC-XIII and for regular monitoring of the progress made in implementation of these plans. The HLMC so set up, was responsible for monitoring both the physical and financial targets, ensuring adherence to specific conditions in respect of the grant.

Hence, a High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) was constituted in the State of Madhya Pradesh which was presided over by the Chief Secretary of the State. The HLMC had, amongst its members, Registrar General of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Principal Secretaries of the department of Finance, Law & Legislative Affairs, Home and Public Works Department, the Director of erstwhile JOTRI, Director of Public Prosecution and Member-Secretary of the State Legal Services Authority.

Allocation of funds to the State of Madhya Pradesh

As per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII), the State of Madhya Pradesh was provided with Grant-in-aid of rupees 407.38 crore in total for the award period of five

years viz. 2010 to 2015 which is to be utilised for diverse constituent parts of the justice dispensation system. The Grant aimed at providing support to improve judicial outcomes, and is allocated through the various initiatives. The allocation of funds at a glance is as below :

Allocation of Grants for Improving Delivery of Justice												
No.	State	Number of Sanctioned Courts	Number of Judicial Districts	Morning/ Evening Courts	Lok Adalat and Legal Aid	Training of Judicial Officers	Training of Public Prosecutors	Heritage Court Buildings	State Judicial Academy	ADR centers	Court Managers	Total
				(Rs. crore)								
14	Madhya Pradesh	1307	49	204.91	24.59	20.49	12.29	36.88	15	66.58	26.63	407.38

Release and utilisation of Grant-in-aid provided to MPSJA (the then JOTRI)

From the allocation of Grant-in-aid for improving justice delivery system in the State of Madhya Pradesh, for implementing the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII), a provision of an amount of Rs. 20.49 crore for training of Judicial Officers and Rs. 15 crore for strengthening State Judicial Academy (JOTRI) were made by the Government of India.

Submission of Action Plan

The five years Action Plan(s) for utilisation of amount for Training of Judicial Officers and for Strengthening State Judicial Academy (JOTRI), showing head-wise expenditure and financial year-wise summary of proposals, were prepared by JOTRI according to the guidelines issued by

the Government of India for release and utilisation of the said Grant-in-aid and same were submitted to the High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) for approval on 23rd August, 2011.

Approval of HLMC

Law and Legislative Affairs Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, vide memo Nos. 3654 dated 22nd September, 2011 and 3659 dated 5th October, 2011, apprised that perspective plan (five years Action Plan) and annual plan (Action Plan for the Financial Years 2010-11 & 2011-12) with regard to imparting training to Judicial Officers and strengthening of State Judicial Academy (JOTRI) were approved by the High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) with some modifications.



Constitution of monitoring committee

For working out the proposals approved by the High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) as per Action Plan(s) submitted to it and to ensure effective implementation of the schemes proposed under the said plan(s), Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh constituted a Monitoring Committee comprising of Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajendra Menon and Hon'ble Shri Justice N.K. Gupta, Judges of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh. The funds were channelised through the said Monitoring Committee to ensure maximum benefits to the Judicial Officers of Madhya Pradesh by way of judicial excellence in justice delivery system.

Financial & Physical Progress in the Plan Period (2011-2015)

Although the Plan Period started from the financial year 2010-2011, but the Schemes approved under the Plan could be implemented only from the financial year 2011-2012 onwards.

For utilizing the Grant in Aid provided by the Central Government under the recommendations of the XIII Finance Commission, Action Plan under both the heads were prepared in which various schemes relating to Justice Delivery System were incorporated and after approval of the same by the HLMC, the Academy expended the allocated amount accordingly in the award period. Now, we will discuss point wise allocation and expenditure of the grant under both the Plans:

STRENGTHENING OF STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY:

Amount allocated – Rs. 15 crore

Amount expended – Rs. 11,85,46,694

Under this Plan, four Schemes were approved and they were implemented accordingly. The details are as under:

(i) Development of Video Conferencing Facility with all District Training Centres of JOTRI (now MPSJA):

With a view to interact with all the Judicial Officers working in the far-flung places through video conferencing and to impart training to all the Judicial Officers by the Academy on the same day and at the same time, all the District Court Headquarters and the Benches of Hon'ble the High Court have been connected with MPSJA.

This scheme was interlinked with the scheme of Training by Video conferencing at all District Centres of JOTRI (now MPSJA) in the other approved Action Plan – Training of Judicial Officers. For implementing this scheme, an amount of Rs. 7,09,74,028 was expended.

(ii) Construction/Development of Regional Training Centre at Gwalior:

To ease the Judicial Officers of the State and to economize the time which is consumed for the to and fro journey while attending trainings at MPSJA, Jabalpur as also to save the public money, initially, Training Centres at Gwalior and Indore were proposed to be developed for conducting some of the training programmes/ workshops of short-term duration on regional basis. However, only training centre at Gwalior could be constructed whereas the same could not be materialized at Indore due to some technical problems.

(iii) Development of:

(a) Library (Computer Lab) at JOTRI (now MPSJA)

Computer Lab was set up in the State Judicial Academy for the benefit of judicial officers and court staff in order to train them not only in the use of computers but also in the use of CIS and for trouble-shooting.

(b) Rejuvenation/Stress Management Centre at JOTRI (MPSJA)

In the Academy, regular training programmes for Judicial Officers of all cadres are being conducted and the duration of the programmes varies from one week to one month. These Officers are discharging their duties in a charged atmosphere with heavy work load in their respective places of posting. As fitness and health problems have become a major issue, a Stress Management Centre was developed in the Academy to provide them a platform where they can learn basics about various techniques of fitness so that they may discharge their duties efficiently in a healthy manner.

(iv) Development of Infrastructure of the building of State Judicial Academy (MPSJA) – Furniture & Equipments to furnish the new building of MPSJA, Jabalpur

The new building of the Academy, consisting of the Auditorium, Conference room, class rooms, chambers of the Officers and rooms of the staff as well as 50 guest rooms for accommodating the trainee Judicial Officers, has been furnished with all ultra-modern amenities with state of the art equipments for comfortable stay of the Judges in the Academy.

Under this Plan, approximately 80% of the fund has been utilized i.e. an amount of Rs. 11,85,46,694 was expended from the allocated amount of Rs. 15,00,00,000.

TRAINING OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS:

Amount allocated – Rs. 20.49 crore

Amount expended – Rs. 15,82,63,576

Under this Plan, an amount of Rs. 15,82,63,576 has been expended from the allocated amount of Rs. 20,49,00,000 which is approximately 77% utilization of the fund. Thirteen Schemes were approved and they were implemented accordingly. The details of some of the schemes are as under:

(i) Training by Video Conferencing at all District Training Centres of JOTRI (now MPSJA)

This scheme is interlinked with Development of Video Conferencing Facility with all District Training Centres of JOTRI (now MPSJA) in the other approved Action Plan – Strengthening of State Judicial Academy.

(ii) Tours for study of best practices to other States

With the object to find out the best practices adopted in other States or Countries, to reduce the arrears of cases and to enhance the quality of work and to get information about the steps taken by other Hon'ble High Courts in this regard alongwith study of working rules and regulation of subordinate Courts, 16 teams of Judges comprising of five Judges with equal spreading of numbers from all ranks in each team were sent to different States. Tour Groups were sent to other States namely; Mumbai, Pune, Nashik (in Maharashtra), Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Surendranagar (in Gujarat), Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore (in Tamil Nadu), Bangalore (in Karnataka), Ernakulum, Kottayam, Allapuzha (in Kerala) and Delhi during the Plan Period. Thereafter, these Groups submitted compiled

reports with suggestions to Hon'ble the High Court.

The scheme for sending 20 Judges to Singapore for seven days was also proposed but due to administrative constraints, the said tour was cancelled.

(iii) Specialised trainings in other Institutes (FSL, Cyber Crime, Forest, Management, Revenue, Accounts, Language, etc.)

Apart from judicial knowledge, Judicial Officers are also required to be equipped with knowledge in other specialized subjects and as such type of programmes could not be arranged in the Academy on account of non-availability of resource persons on specialized subjects and lack of other facilities, therefore, Judicial Officers were sent to other Institutes like Medicolegal Institute, Bhopal, Forensic Science Laboratory, Sagar, Sardar Vallabhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, CBI Academy, Ghaziabad, State Forest Research Institute, Jabalpur etc. The Academy also sent a group of 20 Judicial Officers to IIM, Indore for training on managerial skills.

In addition, the Academy also conducted specialized training programmes and imparted trainings to the Advocates, Judges of the Labour Courts etc. Courses on Cyber Laws, Role of various stakeholders under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in which Principal Magistrates of Juvenile Justice Boards, Officers from the Special Juvenile Police Unit and Officers from the Women Empowerment Department participated. Programmes on Mediation were also conducted for the Judges of the District Judiciary.

The operative guidelines for utilization and release of Grant-in-aid recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) for "Training of Judicial Officers" and "Strengthening of State Judicial Academies" for the award period 2010 to 2015 issued by the Government of India includes "Seed Training and Development of the Bar in critical areas". As SJAs could play an important role in seeding development of capacity in the Bar in areas of maximum benefit to marginalized sections in close collaboration with the Legal Services Authority, the Academy conducted such programmes for the Advocates at Gwalior.

To create awareness amongst Judges and Lawyers relating to differently abled persons and also to sensitize the Magistrates regarding procedure laid down in the Mental Health Act, a daylong symposium was organized for the Judges and the Lawyers.

Being the administrative head of the district administration, District Judges of the State were called for two days Colloquium to sensitize their role in Administration of Justice. Likewise, the Chief Judicial Magistrates were also imparted training regarding their role in Criminal Justice Administration as they are the heads of Criminal Justice Administration.

(iv) Books/Reading Material including Software to all the Judicial Officers, JOTRI and all the District & Regional Centres of JOTRI (now MPSJA)

As Judicial Officers have no good library, therefore, with a view to enhance and update their legal knowledge and to acquaint them with the latest developments in the field of law, Books/Reading Material including software i.e. IndLaw were provided to them. They were also provided with M.P. Local Acts.

Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy was not having sufficient number of quality books. As the Academy has to impart training relating to Court working as well as on other aspects, good quality books are required, Therefore, books and IndLaw software were also provided to the Academy as well as to District and Regional Training Centres of MPSJA.

(v) Admirals for safe custody of Purchased Books

For safe keeping of the law books provided to the Judicial Officers, 1137 bookshelves of Godrej make were purchased and supplied to the Judicial Officers.

(vi) Books/Reading Material to the Staff of all Subordinate Courts

Being an integral part of the Judiciary, Staff of subordinate Courts are also required to have some sort of knowledge on procedural law, Rules, Regulations, Service Law, Establishment, Accounts, etc. Therefore, some relevant books/Reading Material were provided to them to enhance their efficiency and to make them aware of the recent developments in the aforesaid field.

(vii) Training Programmes for Judicial Officers

The Academy organized Regional Workshops on specific subjects having day-to-day relevance in the Justice Delivery System like Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 alongwith recent laws relating to Crime against Women & Children; Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988; Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985; Electricity Act, 2003; Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; Land Acquisition Act,



1894 alongwith the new Act namely Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Family Laws, Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 alongwith Appeals and Revisions etc.

As per the approved Scheme, these programmes were conducted in the District Headquarters where Judicial Officers of nearby districts were called for training covering all the Judicial Officers of the State. In all 48 Regional Training Programmes were conducted under the approved scheme.

(viii) Training Programmes for staff at district level

With a view to enhance the efficiency of the employees of the subordinate Courts, training programmes in all the 50 district districts were conducted in their respective district headquarters on closed Saturdays and Sundays. A reading material was published by the Academy and was distributed amongst all the employees of the District Courts.

(ix) Human Resource

For implementing the aforesaid schemes, two Faculty Members and additional staff like Accountant, Law Researchers, Data Entry Operators, Stenographers, Assistant Grade III and Peons were appointed in the Academy.

Thus, the Academy has been successful in implementing all the approved schemes with the continuous guidance and support of the High Court and the object behind allocating the fund by the Central Government under the recommendations of the XIII Finance Commission could be realized which made the Academy one of the front runners of Judicial Education in the country in terms of infrastructure, academic activities etc.

The amount allocated and expended for implementing the various schemes are shown below in tabulation sheets.

Strengthening of State Judicial Academy (2010-2015)

Amount allocated: Rs. 15 crore

S. No.	Particulars	Amount allocated in the award period (2010-2015) (in Rs.)	Expenditure upto FY 2010-2011, 2011-2012 & 2012-2013 (in Rs.)	Expenditure during last FY 2013-2014 (in Rs.)	Expenditure during current FY 2014-2015 (in Rs.)	Total expenditure 2010-2015 (in Rs.)
1.	Development of Video Conferencing Facility with all District Training Centres of JOTRI (interlinked to Scheme No. 1 of the Plan – Training of Judicial Officers)	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	NIL	NIL	2,00,00,000
2.	Construction/ Development of Regional Training Centres at Gwalior	6,00,00,000*	54,10,400	NIL	2,45,89,600	3,00,00,000
3.	Development of : (i) Library at JOTRI, Jabalpur (ii) Rejuvenation/Stress Management Centre at JOTRI (interlinked with scheme No. 4)	1,00,00,000 1,00,00,000*	44,77,936 NIL	NIL NIL	15,43,493 1,00,00,000	60,21,429 1,00,00,000
4.	Development of Infrastructure of the building of State Judicial Academy (JOTRI) – Furniture & Equipments to furnish the new building of JOTRI, Jabalpur [interlinked with scheme No. 3 (ii)]	5,00,00,000*	NIL	NIL	5,25,25,265	5,25,25,265
	TOTAL (in Rs.)	15,00,00,000	2,98,88,336	NIL	8,86,58,358	11,85,46,694

* As Regional Training Centre at Indore could not be constructed, the amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 was diverted for construction of Stress Management Centre and furnishing of the new building of MPSJA.

Training of Judicial Officers (2010-2015)
Amount allocated: Rs. 20.49 crore

S. No.	Particulars	Amount allocated in the award period (2010-2015) (in Rs.)	Expenditure upto FY 2010-2011, 2011-2012 & 2012-2013 (in Rs.)	Expenditure during last FY 2013-2014 (in Rs.)	Expenditure during current FY 2014-2015 (in Rs.)	Total expenditure 2010-2015 (in Rs.)
1.	Training by Video Conferencing at all District Training Centres of JOTRI (interlinked to Scheme No. 1 of the Plan – Strengthening of State Judicial Academy)	5,09,74,028	3,96,02,803	81,48,687	32,22,538	5,09,74,028
2.	Tours for study of best practices: (i) Tour to other States (ii) Tour to Foreign Countries	50,00,000 90,00,000	18,64,060 NIL	11,54,521 NIL	5,20,234 NIL	35,38,815 NIL
3.	Specialised trainings in other Institutes (FSL, Cyber Crime, Forest, Management, Revenue, Accounts, Language, etc.)	1,20,00,000	40,40,699	29,45,663	29,85,535	99,71,897
4.	Books/Reading Material including Software to all the Judicial Officers	5,00,00,000	3,34,16,515	7,25,880	1,58,57,605	5,00,00,000
4A.	Almirahs for safe custody of Purchased Books	1,80,00,000	NIL	NIL	1,80,00,000	1,80,00,000
5.	Books/Reading Material including Software with operational facility to JOTRI and all the District & Regional Centres of JOTRI	1,00,00,000	50,00,000	NIL	34,04,705	84,04,705
6.	Books/Reading Material to the Staff of all Subordinate Courts	46,80,000	NIL	20,12,538	41,356	20,53,894
7.	Regional Training Programmes for Judicial Officers	96,00,000	24,92,252	17,68,151	23,71,858	66,32,261
8.	Training Programmes for staff at district level	48,00,000	13,95,173	11,07,008	20,93,561	45,95,742
9.	Development of Faculties	15,00,000	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
10.	Additional Permanent Faculty for training purpose	90,00,000	2,24,158	30,78,021	21,61,064	54,63,243
11.	Additional staff (Accountant, Asst. Accountant, Stenographers, Data Entry Operator, Law Researchers, Peons) (i) For already approved staff (ii) For new proposed post of Administrative Officer	1,01,39,600 7,70,000	5,53,969 NIL	19,81,012 NIL	23,45,830 NIL	48,80,811 NIL
12.	Vehicles on hire (for two vehicles)	16,00,000	44,940	5,60,910	3,93,120	9,98,970
13.	Miscellaneous	78,36,372	2,86,855	NIL	18,00,000	20,86,855
	TOTAL (in Rs.)	20,49,00,000	8,89,21,424	2,34,82,391	5,51,97,406	16,76,01,221

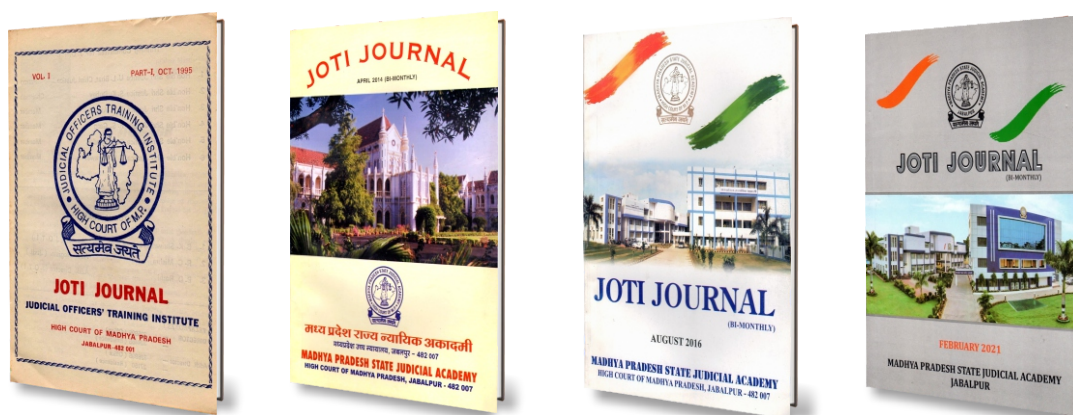


Release of the Brochure – About Us by Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shri Ajay Kumar Mittal, 15th August, 2020



Release of the JOTI JOURNAL software by Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shri Mohammad Rafiq, 21st January, 2021

JOTI Journal : A work of Pristine Literature



JOTI Journal: a bi-monthly

The initial scheme of the Academy included a proposal to publish a Bi-monthly/monthly Institutional Journal which may include notes on important latest judgments of the Supreme Court and our own High Court along with illuminating articles on legal issues of day-to-day importance. JOTI Journal started its journey in a modest way in 1995 with its maiden issue being published in the month of October which ran into 32 pages only. Since then, the Academy has been regularly publishing this law Journal, aptly named JOTI (meaning "the flame" in Hindi). It was a step in the direction of dissemination of knowledge to the members of the District Judiciary and has progressed tremendously. In the later part of the year 2002, the get-up of the Journal as well as the quality of the contents was substantially upgraded

so as to make the Journal more meaningful and helpful to the Judicial Officers. Presently, this bi-monthly Journal is running into about 150 pages per issue. It contains four parts. Part I contains articles on topics relating to procedural and substantive law; Part II consists of notes on important judgments of the Supreme Court and various High Courts; Part III contains circulars/notifications and Part IV includes important Centre/State Acts and Amendments. From time to time, numerous directions and guidelines are issued by Hon'ble the Apex Court and High Court for better conduction of cases or on different aspects and Judges are expected to work accordingly. Therefore, to bring those points at one place, a novel idea of having a separate section as Part-IIA was evolved from October, 2016.

Director of the Academy is ex-officio editor of this journal and other officers of the Academy are its co-editors. JOTI Journal has served the needs of members of District Judiciary admirably and has fulfilled the objective for which it was originally conceived. The idea of this publication was to share useful contents with the Judges, therefore, in this line, a very useful section was incorporated from the very inception regarding problems raised by the judges which were addressed in question answer form and thereafter, from February, 2006, the same was titled as '*Samasya Samadhan*'.

The Academy has devised a novel way of involving members of District Judiciary in the academic activities of the Academy from the year 2003. It conducted District Level Bi-monthly Meetings in all districts. The topics, which are of vital importance in the working of Courts, were selected by the Academy and were forwarded to District Judges in advance, who, after deliberating upon the topics in the bi-monthly meeting of Judges posted in the District, submitted a paper to the Academy. The papers containing material of requisite standard, after editing, were also published in the JOTI Journal.

Looking to the utility of the Journal and the vernacular language being Hindi, Headnotes of the Judgments/orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and High were started to be published in Hindi language as well since October, 2014. As of now, approximately 713 Articles on different topics of procedural and substantive laws as well as Judicial ethics, behaviour of Judges have been published. Almost 9266 Notes on the Judgments of Hon'ble the Supreme Court and High Courts have been published.

JOTI JOURNAL SOFTWARE

Law search has been transformed from books and volumes to digital format in the recent past. In order to make the contents of the JOTI Journal useful, the Journal has been converted into a legal search software. The software covers nearly 9,000 judgments, 700 legal articles and more than 500 Acts, amendments, circulars and notifications that are of direct use to the Judges of the district judiciary in their day-to-day work.

The software is very user friendly and can be accessed through both online and offline mode. Multiple search options have been provided which make this software at par with the most proprietary legal softwares that are in vogue.

This software was developed by the Officers and staff of the Academy absolutely free of cost without putting any burden on the public exchequer.

It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Rafiq, Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh on 21st January, 2021 at MPSJA.

DISTRIBUTION

In view of the utility of the "JOTI JOURNAL", on the request of the Directorate of Prosecution, requisite number of copies of the Journal was being made available to the Directorate of Prosecution at their cost. Presently, the same is being provided to them in soft copy as well.

It is circulated to all the sitting and retired Judges of the High Court, Judges working in the district judiciary of the State of Madhya Pradesh, all State Judicial Academies across the country as well as Judicial Officers posted on deputation.

Infrastructural Escalation and Future Planning

The Academy, formerly, Judicial Officers' Training Institute (J.O.T.I.), embarked on its journey from Court Room No. 'N' (presently Court Room No. 20) of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur. A chamber adjacent to Court Room 'N' and a small room of ministerial staff were available in addition. The Academy had no Guest House or place of stay of its own for accommodating the Judicial Officers attending the trainings. The hostel of State Rural Development Training Institute, Adhartal, Jabalpur was used for lodging the participant Judges which extended all possible co-operation to the J.O.T.I.



Director explaining design map of new block, October, 2006



Foundation stone laying ceremony of new block, October, 2006

In the year 2003, a portion (first floor) of the erstwhile State Administrative Tribunal (SAT) building, near the High Court of Madhya Pradesh was allotted exclusively for the Academy and since November, 2003, it has been functioning in this new location. Hon'ble Shri Justice A.K. Patnaik, the then Chief Justice of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in January, 2006, inaugurated an additional conference hall and thereafter, on 18th October, 2006, the foundation stone of the new building in the very premises of SAT was laid down by His Lordship. This paved the way to stepping into the new era of infrastructural development. Later, in the year 2007, a Guest



Inauguration of new block, July, 2016



Inauguration of renovated old block and Library
"Gyan Sagar", November, 2020

House consisting of 21 rooms with all amenities having a capacity to accommodate 50 participants at a time became operative on the second and third floors of the erstwhile SAT building.

After the completion of the new building in 2012, the infrastructural stature of the Academy got a paradigm shift and it became partly functional from 2016 and a year later, in its entirety. The Guest House and Academic Block became functional after its inauguration by Hon'ble Shri

Justice Rajendra Menon, the then Acting Chief Justice of High Court of Madhya Pradesh on 15th July, 2016 and 26th January, 2017, respectively.

Proposed New Complex of SJA at Jabalpur

A new building of Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is proposed at Village Mangeli, at Barela By-pass Road, Jabalpur. The proposed establishment for the Academy comprises of 42.5 acres of beautiful landscaped campus. The detailed project report (DPR) of the Academy has been approved by the competent authority and construction is expected to start shortly. The proposed campus shall be a top notch building and will be a landmark in the concept of 'green building'. In other words, it will be an environmentally sustainable building that will operate to achieve green element in buildings, thus, minimizing the total environmental impacts. The

building will be designed and constructed in such a way that it will be energy and water efficient. The proposed building comprises of guest house which can accommodate 200 persons at a time, 1000 seater auditorium and four lecture theatres, recreational area, cricket stadium, academic block, library block and residential areas for the officers and staff of the Academy. Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Rafiq, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh laid the foundation stone of the new edifice of Judicial Education on 12th October, 2021.

Regional Centres:

Being a lone training centre in Madhya Pradesh, all the training programmes are being conducted in Jabalpur. The Judicial Officers posted in far-flung areas are required to come to the Academy to attend the training programmes due to which a lot of time is consumed for the to and fro journey which can very well be utilized for judicial work. Similarly, it creates burden on the Government Exchequer. Therefore, in order to make good use of time, it was felt that some training programmes/workshops of short-term duration may be conducted on regional basis. With this idea, a proposal was made to construct and develop Training Centres at Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore.



e-Inauguration of regional training center
at Gwalior, June, 2020



Gwalior

The Regional Training Centre at Gwalior was proposed with the grant-in-aid received under XIII Finance Commission. The Training Centre has been constructed in the High Court campus, Bench Gwalior. The foundation stone of this building was laid by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Judge, Supreme Court of India in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and other companion Judges on 6th January, 2013.

The Regional Training Centre has a training hall, officer's chamber, dining area, guest house and related amenities. This building has recently been e-inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh on 5th June, 2020.

Bhopal

Bhopal being the capital of the state, a need was felt since long to establish a Regional training centre here as well. The project was conceptualized in the year 2018 and was approved by Hon'ble the Chief Justice. The project is in the stage of designing and detailed project report is expected to be submitted soon.

Indore

The Regional Training Centre at Indore is also proposed alongwith the new District and Sessions Court building. The project is still under consideration but looking to the requirements of the Indore region, it is expected that the regional training centre will be constructed in the near future.



Aerial view of proposed 42.58 acres green campus and state of arts infrastructure



Indoor Views of MPSJA



Inauguration of Model Court Room, December, 2021



Model Court Room

Existing Amenities

Infrastructural

The Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is currently functioning in the premises of erstwhile State Administrative Tribunal (SAT). The SAT building (old block) and the adjoining new building both admeasuring 2805.80 sq.mts. are situated in the campus area of 8634 sq.mts. nearly 2.10 acres.

The present setup of the Academy comprises of 2 lecture theaters, one 32 seat round table conference hall, auditorium with capacity of 200 persons, dedicated video-conferencing room, model mock court, library, reading block, chambers of the Chief Justice & Patron, Judge In-charge, Director's chamber, chamber of Officers and work station.



Officials of the Academy



Central Office

Administrative Set-up

The State Government vide its Order No. F.17(E)2/88/21-B(I), dated 22/23.3.1994 gave approval for the establishment of a Training Institute with sanctioned 12 posts which included Director, Additional Director, Administrative Officer, Assistant Accountant, Stenographer, four peons, Driver, Sweeper and Chowkidar. Consequently, in the year 2017, vide order Nos. 2362/2017/21-B (one), dated 22.06.2017 and 4391/2017/21-B (one), dated 26.10.2017, 17 posts consisting of Assistant Director, two Research Assistants, Section Officer, Care Taker, Accountant, Assistant Accountant, three Office Assistants, Librarian, System Officer and five peons and 11 posts including three Permanent Faculty (District Judge Selection Grade/Assistant Professor of Law on deputation), two Stenographers, Assistant Registrar (IT), System Assistant and four Peons were sanctioned for the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy. Thus, at present MPSJA has 40 sanctioned posts.



Hon'ble Chief Justice & Patron's Chamber

Presently MPSJA has a full time Director, who is of the cadre of Principal District Judge (Super Time Scale). It also has Faculty Member (Senior), Faculty Member (Junior), Deputy Director and two Officers on Special Duty. All these posts are being manned by Judicial Officers. In addition to this, there is support staff. Presently 01 Class II, 14 Class III and 16 Class IV support staff are serving in the Academy. Academy also has the assistance of three IT staff.



Conference Hall



Chairman's Chamber



Official Lounge



Director's Chamber



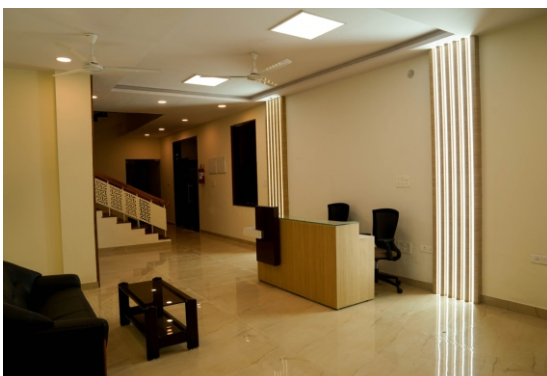
State of the art Lecture Hall

Lodging and Boarding

MPSJA has a fully air-conditioned guest house facility for the participants. It has 75 rooms, two dining halls with fully functional factory kitchen. It has wired network and at open places, wi-fi network facility is also available. In addition to the guest house, MPSJA also has dedicated well-designed rooms for resource persons and the

delegates visiting the Academy. The guest house of the Academy has spacious rooms with balcony and proper space.

Special emphasis has been given to cleanliness and hygiene. Pure vegetarian homely food is provided to the participants during their stay at the Academy.



Reception of Old Renovated Block



Guest House

Library

In order to help us in learning and expanding our knowledge, the utility of a library comes into play. It helps us in developing our reading habits and satisfy our thirst and curiosity for knowledge which in turn helps in the personal growth of a person.

The erstwhile State Administrative Tribunal (SAT) building, namely, the old block, has been fully renovated and this renovated Academic Block and Library “Gyan Sagar” were

inaugurated on 26th November, 2020 by Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Yadav, the then Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the august presence of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.

The Library contains General books, Commentary/Text Books, Law Journals, Dictionary, Digest, Manuals and Bare Acts (State & Central). All in all, the library of the Academy is enriched with more than 11,500 books.



◆ Library



IT Zone

To put in use its human resources at its optimum level and to harness the potentiality of the available Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to its fullest extent for enhancing the performance of the Judicial Officers in their day to day work, MPSJA has always been a pioneer in utilization of ICT tools for imparting training. Video-Conferencing is one of the best methods to reach remote locations.

With high end gadgets and tools, the Academy often connects with remote districts of Madhya Pradesh in pursuit of judicial excellence. It has a dedicated lease line through which contents on the site, on-line videos and other materials are shared. For special training and hands on practice, the Academy has a dedicated computer laboratory with 36 high-end computer systems and various open source digital forensic tools.



VC Room

WEBSITE

The website of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy is available on the web address <http://mpsja.mphc.gov.in>. It has two interfaces – one for the general public and; another for the Judicial Officers of Madhya Pradesh who can access the website through unique user ID and password. The general page of the website contains information about Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy, different Schemes of Judicial Education and Training followed by the Academy, the activities undertaken by the Academy, the Academic Calendar, details about the Governing Council, Executive Council, Former Judge In-charge, Officers and staff of the Academy, joining instructions etc. Legal updates and latest events are also available on the home page.

After login, the user gets the link of Knowledge Gateway wherein various reference material prepared by MPSJA are available. E-copy of the JOTI Journal can also be accessed through

Knowledge Gateway. Knowledge Gateway has a link of ILR Software of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh and a link to search the judgments/orders passed by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh.

Online version of JOTI Journal software is also available to the user after login on the website of the Academy. A blog based platform “I-share” has been created on the website of MPSJA.

For ensuring optimum utilization of Information Technology in the dissemination of knowledge, the Academy has introduced live telecast of lectures and has also established video directory of the lectures delivered in the Academy. It can be accessed by all the Judges of the District Judiciary of Madhya Pradesh through website of the Academy.

JOTI Journal is being published in e-form and is available online at www.mphc.in/jotri from April 2013 onwards.



MADHYA PRADESH STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY

[HOME](#) | [ISHARE](#) | [SCHEMES](#) | [HIGH COURT](#) | [DISTRICT COURT](#) | [FAMILY COURT](#)

JUDICIAL EDUCATION

- ▶ Academic Activities
- ▶ Academic Calendar
- ▶ Academic Calendar PDF
- ▶ Academic Calendar Course Wise

ABOUT MPSJA

- ▶ History
- ▶ Brochure - About Us
- ▶ Governing Council
- ▶ Executive Council
- ▶ Concept Document
- ▶ Former Judge Incharge & Directors
- ▶ Officers & Staff
- ▶ Annual Report
- ▶ Judicial Training
- ▶ Joining Instructions
- ▶ Tenders
- ▶ Photo Gallery
- ▶ Contact Details

E-mail or username *



ABOUT M. P. State Judicial Academy

The High Court of Madhya Pradesh did not have any institutionalized facility for imparting judicial education to members of District Judiciary. After their selection, Civil Judges and Additional District Judges used to be posted straight away to District Headquarters, where practical training was imparted to them under the supervision and guidance of the District Judge by senior Judges posted there, as per the scheme issued by the High Court. However, the training so imparted was never considered to be satisfactory and there was a crying need for a formal, institutionalized set up to educate, train and groom members of District Judiciary in such a manner as to equip them with requisite knowledge and skills. It was also felt necessary that ethical values should be inculcated in Judges of Subordinate Courts from the day one. Thus, the Institute aims at equipping the members of District Judiciary with up to date knowledge of laws and also inculcating and developing in them the qualities of a good Judge so that they can face the challenges of day-to-day judicial work. It was felt that such a conditioning would optimize the inherent qualities of a individual Judge, so that he is in a position to play his designated role effectively and efficiently in the justice delivery system.

EVENTS

Schedule of Special Institutional Training Course for Civil Judges (Entry Level) of 2019 Batch (Group 1)

Online	TOT	Awareness
Programme for creating Master Trainers amongst Advocates		
15.03.2021	to	23.01.2021
(Duration 3 hrs)		
INTERACTIVE SESSION ON – KEY ISSUES RELATING TO CASES OF DISHONOUR OF CHEQUE UNDER THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS		

[Read More >>](#)

IMP. NOTIFICATION / RULES

- ▶ New
- ▶ Civil Notifications
- ▶ Criminal Notifications
- ▶ General Notifications
- ▶ Important Rules

Home page of Academy's website

Recreation

A fitness centre with the theme “Health is Wealth” has also been set up in the Academy. A utility hall for indoor games – snooker, carrom, chess, outdoor badminton court and state-of-art gymnasium with all modern equipments is also available. It has cardio section with commercial cross-trainer, fully loaded commercial treadmills, commercial racing groups and Rower and Power section with all types of weight training barbell, E-z curl, Shoulder Press, Leg Press Combo and all types of dumbbell. In addition to this, a modern relaxing unit is also available with the facility of Massage chair, Sauna Bath Unit and Steam Bath Unit. These facilities are utilized by participants with the assistance of two professional trainers.



Snooker & Gymnasium

Statistical Statement

Number of Programmes and Benefited Participants of the District-Judiciary

Year	Details	Nature of Programme					Total number of programmes conducted in the year	Total number of participants benefitted
		Induction Courses	Foundation / Advance Courses	Refresher Courses	In-service/Mid-career Training Programmes	Programmes for other Stakeholders		
1994	Number of programmes conducted	5	-	2	-	-	7	303
	Number of participants benefitted	213	-	90	-	-		
1995	Number of programmes conducted	2	-	12	1 (Holiday camp at Jabalpur)	-	15	677
	Number of participants benefitted	80	-	597	All Judges of the District	-		
1996	Number of programmes conducted	6	-	6	4 (Holiday camp at Seoni, Ratlam, Guna & Bhopal)	-	16	389
	Number of participants benefitted	170	-	219	All Judges of the District	-		
1997	Number of programmes conducted	4	-	8	-	-	12	339
	Number of participants benefitted	117	-	222	-	-		
1998	Number of programmes conducted	6	2	-	-	-	8	173
	Number of participants benefitted	121	52	-	-	-		

Year	Details	Nature of Programme					Total number of programmes conducted in the year	Total number of participants benefitted
		Induction Courses	Foundation / Advance Courses	Refresher Courses	In-service/Mid-career Training Programmes	Programmes for other Stakeholders		
1999	Number of programmes conducted	-	-	8	-	-	8	208
	Number of participants benefitted	-	-	208	-	-		
2000	Number of programmes conducted	5	-	3	-	-	8	164
	Number of participants benefitted	93	-	71	-	-		
2001	Number of programmes conducted	7	1	4 (Coaching Classes in pilot districts Jabalpur, Indore, Bhopal & Gwalior)	-	-	12	191
	Number of participants benefitted	161	30	All Judges of the Districts	-	-		
2002	Number of programmes conducted	1	5	1	-	-	7	135
	Number of participants benefitted	20	65	50	-	-		
2003	Number of programmes conducted	3	2	3	-	1	9	497
	Number of participants benefitted	368	4	113	-	12		

Year	Details	Nature of Programme					Total number of programmes conducted in the year	Total number of participants benefitted
		Induction Courses	Foundation / Advance Courses	Refresher Courses	In-service/Mid-career Training Programmes	Programmes for other Stakeholders		
2004	Number of programmes conducted	3	2	2	-	11	18	773
	Number of participants benefitted	63	139	123	-	448		
2005	Number of programmes conducted	3	1	13	14	13	44	1542
	Number of participants benefitted	13	21	583	546	379		
2006	Number of programmes conducted	-	2	4	25	6	37	1333
	Number of participants benefitted	-	79	166	888	200		
2007	Number of programmes conducted	2	-	1	19	7	29	1620
	Number of participants benefitted	100	-	21	1212	287		
2008	Number of programmes conducted	12	1	2	3	-	18	812
	Number of participants benefitted	479	36	94	203	-		
2009	Number of programmes conducted	4	5	8	8	-	25	915
	Number of participants benefitted	151	79	330	355	-		

Year	Details	Nature of Programme					Total number of programmes conducted in the year	Total number of participants benefitted
		Induction Courses	Foundation / Advance Courses	Refresher Courses	In-service/Mid-career Training Programmes	Programmes for other Stakeholders		
2010	Number of programmes conducted	5	2	3	20	-	30	1138
	Number of participants benefitted	135	12	80	911	-		
2011	Number of programmes conducted	3	-	5	17	2	27	1099
	Number of participants benefitted	132	-	161	760	46		
2012	Number of programmes conducted	3	3	5	54	12	77	3770
	Number of participants benefitted	118	28	152	1668	1804		
2013	Number of programmes conducted	5	-	3	47	7	62	2554
	Number of participants benefitted	227	-	117	1906	304		
2014	Number of programmes conducted	2	4	4	28	33	71	5406
	Number of participants benefitted	98	76	87	1054	4091		
2015	Number of programmes conducted	3	2	2	20	14	41	1741
	Number of participants benefitted	112	31	84	717	797		

Year	Details	Nature of Programme					Total number of programmes conducted in the year	Total number of participants benefitted
		Induction Courses	Foundation / Advance Courses	Refresher Courses	In-service/Mid-career Training Programmes	Programmes for other Stakeholders		
2016	Number of programmes conducted	2	4	1	20	11	38	2296
	Number of participants benefitted	104	41	47	905	1199		
2017	Number of programmes conducted	6	4	3	39	12	64	2229
	Number of participants benefitted	295	104	125	993	712		
2018	Number of programmes conducted	6	6	2	136 (100 Computer Programmes)	19	169	3085
	Number of participants benefitted	288	196	90	1304 (All Judges & Staff of District Judiciary in computer programmes)	1207		
2019	Number of programmes conducted	5	6	2	34	8	55	3148
	Number of participants benefitted	446	117	148	1590	847		
2020	Number of programmes conducted	7	1	2	22	28	60	4952
	Number of participants benefitted	527	101	100	1632	2592		
2021	Number of programmes conducted	6	4	8	44	47	109	13928
	Number of participants benefitted	170	69	390	4125	9174		

FORMER PATRONS

S.No.	Name	Duration
1.	Hon'ble Shri Justice U.L. Bhat, Chief Justice	15.12.1993 to 10.10.1995
2.	Hon'ble Shri Justice A.K. Mathur	11.10.1995 to 02.02.1996 (Acting Chief Justice) 03.02.1996 to 21.12.1999 (Chief Justice)
3.	Hon'ble Shri Justice D.P.S. Chauhan, Acting Chief Justice	22.12.1999 to 23.02.2000
4.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Bhawani Singh, Chief Justice	24.02.2000 to 19.08.2003
5.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajeev Gupta, Acting Chief Justice	20.08.2003 to 05.09.2003 13.03.2004 to 07.07.2004
6.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Kumar Rajaratnam, Chief Justice	06.09.2003 to 12.03.2004
7.	Hon'ble Shri Justice R.V. Raveendran, Chief Justice	08.07.2004 to 08.09.2005
8.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Deepak Verma, Acting Chief Justice	09.09.2005 to 01.10.2005
9.	Hon'ble Shri Justice A.K. Patnaik, Chief Justice	02.10.2005 to 16.11.2009
10.	Hon'ble Shri Justice R.S. Garg, Acting Chief Justice	17.11.2009 to 19.12.2009
11.	Hon'ble Shri Justice S.Rafat Alam, Chief Justice	20.12.2009 to 04.08.2011
12.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Sushil Harkauli, Acting Chief Justice	05.08.2011 to 11.10.2012
13.	Hon'ble Shri Justice S.A. Bobde, Chief Justice	16.10.2012 to 11.04.2013
14.	Hon'ble Shri Justice K.K. Lahoti, Acting Chief Justice	12.04.2013 to 23.11.2013
15.	Hon'ble Shri Justice A.M. Khanwilkar, Chief Justice	24.11.2013 to 12.05.2016
16.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajendra Menon, Acting Chief Justice	13.05.2016 to 14.03.2017
17.	Hon'ble Shri Justice S.K. Seth	15.03.2017 to 17.03.2017 (Acting Chief Justice) 02.11.2018 to 13.11.2018 (Acting Chief Justice) 14.11.2018 to 09.06.2019 (Chief Justice)
18.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Hemant Gupta, Chief Justice	18.03.2017 to 01.11.2018
19.	Hon'ble Shri Justice R.S. Jha, Acting Chief Justice	10.06.2019 to 05.10.2019
20.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Yadav, Acting Chief Justice	06.10.2019 to 02.11.2019 30.09.2020 to 02.01.2021
21.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Chief Justice	03.11.2019 to 29.09.2020
22.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Mohammad Rafiq, Chief Justice	03.01.2021 to 14.10.2021

FORMER CHAIRMEN

S. No.	Name	Duration
1.	Hon'ble Shri Justice U.L. Bhat, the then Chief Justice	25.04.1994 to 24.09.1995
2.	Hon'ble Shri Justice S.K. Dubey	25.09.1995 to 14.08.1998
3.	Hon'ble Shri Justice D.P.S. Chauhan	21.08.1998 to 25.03.2000
4.	Hon'ble Shri Justice C.K. Prasad	04.04.2000 to 06.09.2001
5.	Hon'ble Shri Justice V.K. Agarwal	11.12.2001 to 09.07.2002
6.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajeev Gupta	10.07.2002 to 18.03.2015
7.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipak Misra	01.09.2004 to 16.08.2007
8.	Hon'ble Shri Justice R.S. Garg	17.09.2007 to 15.04.2010
9.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajendra Menon	10.05.2010 to 18.03.2015
10.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Shantanu S. Kemkar	19.03.2015 to 10.04.2016
11.	Hon'ble Shri Justice S.K. Seth	11.04.2016 to 17.06.2018
12.	Hon'ble Shri Justice R.S. Jha	05.07.2018 to 04.10.2019
13.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjay Yadav	05.11.2019 to 07.01.2021
14.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Prakash Shrivastava	22.01.2021 to 10.10.2021

FORMER DIRECTORS

S. No.	Name	Duration
1.	Shri B.K. Shrivastava	08.04.1994 to 04.04.1996
2.	Shri P.V. Namjoshi	13.05.1996 to 31.05.2002
3.	Shri A.K. Saxena	01.06.2002 to 06.08.2004
4.	Shri Prem Kant Dube	09.08.2004 to 31.10.2004
5.	Shri Ved Prakash Sharma	01.11.2004 to 15.06.2007
6.	Shri J.P. Gupta	18.06.2007 to 31.12.2011
7.	Shri Manohar Mamtani	07.03.2012 to 15.01.2013
8.	Shri C.V. Sirpurkar	15.01.2013 to 11.04.2014
9.	Shri Shailendra Shukla	15.12.2014 to 31.03.2015
10.	Shri Sanjeev Kalgaonkar	27.06.2016 to 07.06.2018 (Director In-charge) 07.06.2018 to 02.11.2018
11.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Vyas	01.04.2015 to 05.06.2016 (Director In-charge) 19.11.2018 to 24.07.2019

FORMER OFFICERS OF ACADEMY

S.No.	Name of Officer	Duration	Designation
1.	Shri R.G. Agrawal	04.04.1994 to 21.05.1994	Additional Director
2.	Shri Arvind Kumar Awasthy	20.05.1994 to 03.08.1994	Additional Director
3.	Shri Bhagwandas Rathi	31.08.1994 to 11.05.1996	Additional Director
4.	Shri N.K. Gupta	22.08.1996 to 06.06.1997	Additional Director
5.	Smt. Manjusha P. Namjoshi	21.05.2001 to 18.05.2002	Additional Director
6.	Shri Ved Prakash Sharma	20.05.2002 to 01.11.2004	Additional Director
7.	Shri Rajeev Kumar Shrivastava (Sr.)	06.02.2003 to 01.11.2004 01.11.2004 to 15.01.2005	Officer on Special Duty Additional Director
8.	Shri Gopal Srivastava	26.10.2004 to 01.09.2005 18.06.2007 to 14.06.2008	Administrative Officer Additional Director
9.	Shri Shailendra Shukla	17.01.2005 to 16.06.2007	Additional Director
10.	Shri Kapil Kumar Mehta	01.09.2005 to 16.04.2010 25.03.2014 to 17.04.2017	Administrative Officer/ Deputy Director Officer on Special Duty
11.	Shri Manohar Mamtani	16.06.2008 to 07.03.2012	Additional Director
12.	Shri Ramkumar Choubey	22.05.2009 to 14.03.2014	Officer on Special Duty
13.	Shri Awdhesh Kumar Gupta	22.05.2009 to 01.08.2011 01.08.2011 to 04.04.2014 24.04.2017 to 10.08.2017 10.08.2017 to 18.12.2017 18.12.2017 to 20.09.2019	Officer on Special Duty Deputy Director Officer on Special Duty Additional Director Faculty Member (Sr.)
14.	Shri Manoj Kumar Tiwari(Jr.)	13.09.2010 to 12.05.2011	Deputy Director

S.No.	Name of Officer	Duration	Designation
15.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Vyas	28.07.2011 to 08.01.2013 08.01.2013 to 07.04.2014 07.04.2014 to 01.04.2015	Officer on Special Duty Faculty Member (Sr.)II Additional Director
16.	Shri Gajendra Singh	20.12.2012 to 31.03.2015	Faculty Member (Jr.)
17.	Shri C.V. Sirpurkar	07.01.2013 to 15.01.2013	Officer on Special Duty
18.	Shri Onkar Nath	02.04.2014 to 14.10.2014	Officer on Special Duty
19.	Shri Naveen Kumar Saxena	27.10.2014 to 01.02.2015	Officer on Special Duty
20.	Shri Sanjeev Kalgaonkar	06.06.2016 to 27.06.2016	Additional Director
21.	Shri Vidhan Maheshwari	23.01.2017 to 10.08.2017 10.08.2017 to 18.10.2019	Officer on Special Duty Assistant Director
22.	Ms. Swati Bajaj	24.01.2017 to 03.08.2019	Officer on Special Duty
23.	Shri Samresh Singh	24.04.2017 to 18.12.2017 18.12.2017 to 24.02.2018	Deputy Director Faculty Member (Jr.)II
24.	Smt. Sangeeta Yadav	18.12.2017 to 01.08.2019	Faculty Member (Jr.)
25.	Shri Sudeep Kumar Shrivastava	30.12.2017 to 31.07.2019	Additional Director
26.	Shri Axay Kumar Dwivedi	18.09.2019 to 29.06.2020	Additional Director

Judicial Officers of the Academy		
1.	Shri Ramkumar Choubey	Director
2.	Shri Dharendra Singh	Faculty Member (Sr.)
3.	Shri Tajinder Singh Ajmani	Officer on Special Duty
4.	Shri Jayant Sharma	Faculty Member (Jr.)
5.	Shri Yashpal Singh	Deputy Director
6.	Smt. Anu Singh	Officer on Special Duty
Officials of the Academy		
1.	Smt. P. Padma Rao	Secretary to the Director
2.	Smt. Shirley Krishnakumar	Personal Assistant
3.	Shri Ajay Kumar Choudhary	Sr. Personal Assistant
4.	Shri Girish Chandra Kushwaha	Personal Assistant
5.	Shri Manish Saxena	Personal Assistant
6.	Shri Prajwalit Shriwas	Hindi Stenographer
7.	Shri K.L. Chourasia	Assistant Grade - I
8.	Shri P.K. Chaturvedi	Sr. Judicial Assistant
9.	Shri Deepak Verma	Judicial Assistant
10.	Shri Chandan Kumar Kushwaha	Assistant Grade - II
11.	Shri Gyan Prakash Tekam	Assistant Grade – II
12.	Shri Amit Kumar Upadhyay	Jr. Judicial Assistant
13.	Shri Pramod Kushwaha	Jr. Judicial Assistant
14.	Shri Ravindra Singh Bundela	Jr. Judicial Assistant
15.	Shri Santosh Kumar Tiwari	Care Taker

IT Staff		
1.	Shri Rahul Agrawal	Sr. Software Developer
2.	Shri Rahul Jaltodiya	System Officer
3.	Shri Anoop Kumar	System Assistant
4.	Shri Vijendra Birha	Helper
Class – IV		
1.	Shri Prakash Verma	Driver
2.	Shri Girija Prasad Mishra	Driver
3.	Shri Rajkumar Kanojiya	Driver
4.	Shri Shiv Kumar Dahayat	Driver
5.	Shri Rajkumar Rajput	Usher
6.	Shri Puran Prasad Mishra	Usher
7.	Shri Omprakash Sahu	Usher
8.	Shri Tilluram Yadav	Record supplier
9.	Shri Rambahadur Soni	Court Attendant
10.	Shri Om Prakash Balmik	Court Attendant
11.	Shri Shivraj Burman	Court Attendant
12.	Shri Narmada Prasad Kachhi	Court Attendant
13.	Shri Sheikh Salim	Court Attendant
14.	Shri Prabhat Kumar Tiwari	Court Attendant
15.	Shri Sharad Sahu	Court Attendant
16.	Shri Shyamlal	Court Attendant
17.	Smt. Priyanka Sharma	Court Attendant

Officers of the Academy



Ramkumar Choubey

Director

B.Sc., LL.B., M.A. (Philosophy)

P.G. Diploma in Yoga



Dhirendra Singh

Faculty Member (Sr.)

B.Sc., LL.B.

Diploma in English, D.B.M.



Tajinder Singh Ajmani

Officer on Special Duty

M.Sc. (Physics), LL.B.



Jayant Sharma

Faculty Member (Jr.)

B.Com., LL.B.



Yashpal Singh

Deputy Director

B.Sc., LL.B.



Smt. Anu Singh

Officer on Special Duty

B.A., LL.B. (Hons.)





MADHYA PRADESH STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY

Beoharbag, Jabalpur (M.P.) - 482007

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