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Newsletter

2024-2025



HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

NEWSLETTER
2024 – 2025

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD



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Justice Saurabh Srivastava
Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal

READER ENGAGEMENT INITIATIVE

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Arun Bhansali
Chief Justice
High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

April 29, 2026

MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that the Committee for Publications is bringing out the Allahabad High Court Newsletter covering the years 2024 and 2025.

The publication captures the significant activities, initiatives, and achievements of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the District Judiciary of Uttar Pradesh. It reflects the continuing commitment of the justice delivery system to strengthen the rule of law while adapting to evolving needs.

During this period, sustained efforts have been made to enhance judicial efficiency through improved case management, expansion of digital services, and strengthened institutional monitoring. Initiatives such as e-filing, digitization of records, hybrid hearings, and streamlining cause-list management have improved transparency, accessibility, and overall court functioning to a great extent.

This Newsletter presents a comprehensive account of key initiatives, administrative measures, district court performance, infrastructure development, training programmes, and legal services activities.

I commend the Committee for Publications and the Editorial Panel under the Chairmanship of Brother Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, along with Justice Abdul Moin, Justice Saurabh Srivastava, and Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal, for their efforts in bringing out this publication.

I also appreciate the contributions of the District Judiciary, the Registry, and all those involved in this endeavour. I am confident that this Newsletter will serve as a valuable record of institutional progress and a guide for future initiatives.

(Arun Bhansali)

1, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Prayagraj - 211 001. Telephone : 0532 2421730, E-mail: cj@allahabadhighcourt.in



JUDGE HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD

05th May, 2026

Excellence in judicial functioning remains a perennial endeavour, anchored in integrity, responsibility, and fidelity to enduring principles, while exhibiting responsiveness to evolving societal exigencies. Meaningful institutional advancement is invariably the product of sustained endeavour and calibrated reform. In this continuum, the preceding year has signified a phase of substantive transformation at the Allahabad High Court, evincing a resolute commitment towards modernization and enhanced institutional efficacy.

The year 2024–2025 distinctly emerges as a period of dynamic progression, characterised by a deliberate pivot towards efficiency, accessibility, and systemic refinement in the justice delivery mechanism. A principal area of emphasis has been the augmentation of judicial infrastructure. The financial sanction of ₹1700 crore for the establishment of integrated court complexes across seven districts of Uttar Pradesh constitutes a seminal investment in the future architecture of judicial administration, aimed at optimising functionality and litigant convenience. This initiative has been further complemented by the inauguration of a new advocate chamber and parking facility in May 2025, thereby fortifying the institutional ecosystem for the Bar.

Equally significant has been the Court's expansive digitization initiative. The establishment of a dedicated Centre for Information Technology has facilitated the digitization of over 37 lakh files, encompassing more than 23 crore pages, marking a decisive transition towards a streamlined, paper-light adjudicatory framework.

Technological assimilation has been a defining hallmark of the year. The installation of Wi-Fi networks, CCTV surveillance, and digital display systems has modernized court premises. The implementation of "Digital Courts 2.1" has enabled AI-driven translation and transcription, while a restructured e-filing system now accommodates all categories of cases. The integration of e-stamping and e-payment mechanisms has rationalized procedural formalities, and the expansion of virtual hearings has substantially enhanced access to justice, reinforcing transparency and user-centric innovation.

On the judicial plane, the Court has rendered notable pronouncements reinforcing constitutional morality and procedural clarity. The decriminalization of consensual live-in relationships between adults, affirmation of investigative authority in digital offences, and the facilitation of a seamless transition to new criminal laws underscore a judicious equilibrium. Safeguards of privacy in sensitive trials, curbs on the misuse of matrimonial litigation, and progressive interpretations in family and service law, particularly with respect to maintenance rights and juvenility further exemplify a jurisprudence grounded in equity and fairness.

Collectively, these developments epitomize a balanced and purposive evolution wherein infrastructure, technology, and jurisprudence coalesce, reaffirming the Court's steadfast commitment to excellence, innovation, and its enduring institutional legacy.

(Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi)

Justice Rajan Roy
Senior Judge

JUDGE HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD

High Court
Lucknow



MESSAGE

It is with great pride that I reflect upon the past year's journey of the Allahabad High Court. Endowed with a rich legacy, the Court remains one of the oldest functional constitutional Courts in the country. Its significance continues to be defined by its perseverance and readiness to address contemporary challenges.

This publication is not merely a record of the year's work, but a reaffirmation of our unwavering duty to deliver accessible, timely, fair, and transparent justice. This volume serves as an insight for readers to better understand the functioning and the vital work performed by the Court.

The journal details the significant strides made in furthering our digital transformation through the expansion of e-filing systems, virtual court facilities, and the strengthening of e-Sewa Kendras at the grassroots level. There has also been a growing focus on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, encouraging amicable settlements and reducing the adversarial burden on the system.

The Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI) has remained actively engaged in organising interdisciplinary training programs, capacity-building initiatives, and platforms for meaningful academic and institutional exchange. The developments of the year reflect a sustained commitment toward upholding constitutional values and fostering progressive legal thought, ensuring that the administration of justice remains steadfast in its independence and integrity.

I convey my sincere regards to the Bar, the Bench, and all stakeholders for their continued dedication and participation. I also extend my gratitude to the Members of the Editorial Panel for their diligent efforts in bringing out the 2024-25 edition of the Allahabad High Court Newsletter.

Rajan Roy.

(Rajan Roy)

Ajay Kumar Misra
Advocate General, U.P.
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No. 21/PSAGUP(A)/2026
Dated: 01/05/2026

MESSAGE

It is a profound privilege, to witness the release of the newsletter of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad for the years 2024-2025, chronicling the significant strides made. This publication encapsulates a transformative era of institutional evolution, characterized by a deliberate refinement of the Court systems, to better address the dynamic challenges of contemporary jurisprudence.

The High Court's operational trajectory, during this period, reflects an unwavering resolve to enhance coherence, bolster administrative efficiency, and widen the horizons of accessible justice. This progress, is an enduring tribute to the untiring spirit, of the Hon'ble Judges and the devoted Court establishment, whose collective efforts ensure, that the hallowed traditions of this historic institution remain ever vibrant.

Furthermore, the robust relation fostered between the Bench and the Bar has proven indispensable, enriching the professional ecosystem and facilitating the seamless dispensation of justice.

The entire office of the Advocate General, forever remains dedicated to collaborating with all stakeholders, to fortify this institutional framework, with integrity and heightened professional diligence. I extend my heartiest commendations on this publication, which aptly the shared journey, towards progressive institutional excellence.

(Ajay Kumar Misra)
Advocate General, U.P.

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Ref. No. H.C.B.A. 127/2026

Dated : 02.05.2026

It is a pleasure to learn that the Newsletter covering activities for the year 2024-25 is to be published soon. The members of the HCBA would be enriched by the said Newsletter covering macro and micro activities, initiatives and achievements of the High Court at Allahabad.

We hope that the Newsletter will be a successful periodic publication to keep all stakeholders aware of activities, initiatives and achievements.

(Rakesh Pande)
Senior Advocate
President

Rakesh Pande
Senior Advocate
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High Court Bar Association
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THE JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The justice delivery system is the backbone of the rule of law in India. Its effectiveness determines to the extent, which laws are respected, rights are protected, and justice must seems. Strengthening this system through reforms, transparency, and inclusively is essential to buildup a fair and orderly society. Where the rule of law prevails. The Allahabad High Court has played a transformative role in strengthening the rule of law in India. Through landmark judgments ranging from electoral accountability to protection of fundamental rights and prevention of abuse of process. It has upheld constitutional values and ensured that justice is not merely theoretical but practical and enforceable. The functioning of the Allahabad High Court demonstrates that the Indian judiciary is not merely an adjudicatory body but a **dynamic institution shaping governance and society**. Through landmark judgments, progressive initiatives, and continuous reforms, the justice delivery system plays a pivotal role in ensuring the **rule of law prevails over arbitrariness.** Thereby sustaining democracy and protecting constitutional rights of the citizens. Its evolving jurisprudence reflects a judiciary that is responsive to societal needs. While firmly rooted in constitutional principles.

Saghir Ahmad

(Saghir Ahmad)
Senior Advocate
President

Oudh Bar Association

High Court, Lucknow

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Dated : 15-05-2026

President	General Secretary
Pt. S. Chandra	**Lalit Kishore Tiwari**
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MESSAGE

It is a matter of great privilege for me as a President of Oudh Bar Association to quote a message for publication of News Letter under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr.Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, which aims at giving an overview upon some details of the progress made in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad during the past year.

This edition of news letter reflects our confirm view regarding judicial administration, case management and latest digitalization of the system. We praise the dedication of judicial officers and advocates for upgrading the system.

The various events to increase the transparency in judicial system have been organized by High Court. The digitalization of judicial system is an important step and the learned advocates should take the benefit of same.

The Advocates are the back bone of judicial system. This news letter has been prepared and being published to strength the dialogues between Bar and Bench.

I am confident that the "News Letter" will keep adding new pages to the glorious history of the High Court and fulfill the commitments of the legal fraternity in the present scenario.

I congratulate and extend my best wishes for the publication and success of the "News Letter"

15/5/2026

(Pt.S. Chandra)
President
Oudh Bar Association
High Court, Luckow.



FROM THE EDITORS' PEN

With a sense of satisfaction, we present the Newsletter for the year 2024–2025, capturing the significant judicial and administrative progress of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the District Judiciary of Uttar Pradesh.

The strength of a judicial institution lies not only in its constitutional role but also in its ability to adapt to the changing times, while preserving the core values of justice, fairness and accessibility. During the year 2024–2025, the High Court and the District Courts of Uttar Pradesh continued to enhance judicial efficiency through reforms in case management, digital services, and institutional monitoring.

The increasing integration of technology is improving transparency and ease of access to litigants. Initiatives such as e-filing, digitization of records, hybrid hearing facilities, and improved cause-list management, have supported smoother functioning and better public interface, while promoting increased transparency.

Further, the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) has strengthened evidence-based monitoring by enabling real-time evaluation of case pendency, disposal rates, and category-wise distribution. The NJDG indicators for the year show progressive improvements in disposal performance, and a focused approach towards reducing old pendency.

This Newsletter contains a broad compilation of activities and achievements including:

- Notable initiatives and important administrative actions
- District Court performance highlights
- NJDG-based data and trends
- Infrastructure and court facility improvements
- Training, JTRI programmes and capacity building
- Legal Services Authority activities and citizen outreach

We extend sincere thanks to all contributors, the District Judiciary, Registry officials and the editorial team for their invaluable support in bringing out this publication.

May this Newsletter serve as a true reflection of institutional progress and a source of reference for future initiatives.



THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD: A LEGACY OF JUSTICE, CONSTITUTIONALISM AND MODERN TRANSFORMATION

From colonial appellate forums to a constitutional guardian, the Court's evolution mirrors India's democratic journey

India i.e. Bharat has an ancient judicial heritage. It is among the oldest in the world — deeply rooted in its civilizational value of 'Dharma'—a spiritual, moral and legal order that placed Dharma at the centre of social order, governance and individual behaviour centuries before the emergence of codified modern constitutional statutes, ancient Indian jurists such as Manu, Yājñavalkya, Kātyāyana, and Brihaspati, and later commentators like Vācaspati Miśra had elaborated the principles governing adjudication, procedure, evidence, and the responsibilities of judges. Justice was not viewed merely as an administrative function but as a sacred duty, essential to preserving social harmony, equity, and legitimacy.

However, the judiciary- as an institution, distinct from the executive, as recognized today, with structured courts, professional judges, codified laws, and a systematic hierarchy of appeals—took institutional shape during the colonial period.

COLONIAL FOUNDATIONS: THE EMERGENCE OF STRUCTURED COURTS

A decisive turning point occurred after the Battle of Buxar (1764), followed by the Treaty of Allahabad (1765) between Emperor Shah Alam II and the East India Company, through which the Company acquired Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. Revenue administration required enforceable legal processes, and courts became indispensable to governance.

In the Presidency towns, Mayor's Courts were established under the Charter of 1726, applying English law to British subjects. In Bengal, Warren Hastings' Judicial Plan (1772) created the Sadar Diwani Adalat (civil) and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat (criminal), introducing a structured appellate system. Similar institutions evolved across northern India as the East India Company expanded its authority.

In the Western Provinces, then including Banaras and Allahabad, the development of judicial institutions gradually intensified. By the early nineteenth century, the region witnessed the consolidation of higher appellate courts, and in 1831, the Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were headquartered at Allahabad, placing the city at the centre of appellate justice system, in Northern India.

ALLAHABAD AS JUDICIAL CAPITAL: THE HIGH COURT ERA BEGINS

Allahabad's administrative and judicial importance rose further after 1858, when Lord Canning shifted the capital of the North-Western Provinces from Agra to Allahabad. This decision firmly established the city at a centre of governance and law.

The defining transformation in India's judicial architecture came with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, which abolished the older Sadar Courts and Supreme Courts and empowered the Crown

to establish High Courts across British India. Upon enforcement of this Act, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces was established at Agra, in 1866 by Letters Patent, with Sir Walter Morgan as the first Chief Justice. Within three years, in 1869, the High Court was shifted to Allahabad—an event that permanently anchored the city as the principal seat of justice for northern India. In 1919, through Supplementary Letters Patent, the Court's official name was changed to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, reflecting its matured institutional identity.

THE OUDH SYSTEM AND POST-INDEPENDENCE INTEGRATION

Parallel to the Allahabad system, Awadh retained a distinct judicial framework after its annexation in 1856. The Chief Court of Oudh was established in 1925, initially comprising five judges. This dual system continued until independence.

After 1947, a unified judicial structure became essential for democratic governance. Consequently, the U.P. High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948 merged the Chief Court of Oudh with the Allahabad High Court. Since then, the High Court has functioned with two permanent seats:

- The Principal Seat at Allahabad (now Prayagraj)
- The Lucknow Bench, serving the erstwhile Awadh region

This unique arrangement remains a defining feature of Uttar Pradesh's judicial administration.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH AND REORGANISATION

In the post-independence period, the Court's jurisdiction expanded further. The States Merger Orders (1949) brought several erstwhile princely states into Uttar Pradesh, including Rampur, Banaras, and Tehri-Garhwal, thereby extending the Allahabad High Court's territorial jurisdiction.

A significant jurisdictional change occurred in 2000, when the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act created the new State of Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) and established a separate High Court at Nainital. While this reduced Allahabad's territorial reach, the Court continues to exercise authority over seventy-five districts of Uttar Pradesh, supervising one of the largest network of courts in the world.

With a sanctioned strength of 160 judges, the Allahabad High Court is widely recognised as the largest High Court in India and among the largest in Asia, both on jurisdictional scale and institutional workload.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND PUBLIC ROLE

The Allahabad High Court like all other High Courts, derives its authority from the Constitution of India, functioning as both an appellate and constitutional court. Its writ jurisdiction under Article 226 has allowed the Court to remain a powerful protector of civil liberties, administrative accountability, and rule of law.

Over decades, the Court has played a pivotal role in shaping the jurisprudence of:

- personal liberty and preventive detention
- constitutional governance and electoral integrity
- public employment and administrative fairness
- minority rights and social justice
- education, environment, and public interest litigation

LANDMARK JUDGMENTS AND NATIONAL IMPACT

The Court has been a cradle of historic constitutional decisions. Among the most consequential was the 1975 judgment of Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha in Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain (AIR 1975 All 273), which set aside the election of the then Prime Minister to the Lok Sabha on grounds of electoral malpractice. The political and constitutional developments that followed—including the proclamation of the Emergency—made this judgment a watershed moment in India's democratic history.

Beyond this celebrated case, the Court has consistently delivered influential rulings that have shaped national jurisprudence in areas such as habeas corpus, administrative discretion, constitutional remedies, and judicial review.

The Court has thus remained a major institution for developing legal leadership and constitutional interpretation in India.

MODERNISATION, DIGITISATION AND THE FUTURE OF JUSTICE

In recent decades, the Allahabad High Court has embraced technological and institutional reforms aimed at improving access to justice and judicial

efficiency. Under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, digitisation of records, case information systems, and electronic cause lists have strengthened transparency and management.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Court adopted virtual hearings, which continue today, in hybrid form. The institution is also moving towards:

- paperless courts and e-filing
- digitisation of record rooms and archives
- developing & adopting AI-assisted tools for case categorisation and legal research
- strengthened mediation and ADR infrastructure

The Lucknow Bench has witnessed huge modern infrastructure development, including a state of the art, new Court house building with courtrooms and support facilities aligned with contemporary judicial needs.

CONTINUITY OF LEADERSHIP

Since its establishment in 1866, the Allahabad High Court has been led by fifty-one Chief Justices, each contributing to the Court's institutional evolution. As of 2025, the Court is headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, continuing a tradition of rich judicial leadership, rooted in constitutional values, administrative reform, and the pursuit of justice.

From the ancient ideals of Dharma to the constitutional mandate of a modern republic, the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad represents a remarkable journey of continuity and transformation. Established as a colonial institution in the nineteenth century, it has matured into one of India's most significant constitutional courts—an institution that balances tradition with innovation, authority with accountability, and law with justice.

With its immense jurisdiction, historic role on the juristic landscape, and ongoing reforms in technology and access, the Allahabad High Court continues to stand as a symbol of Uttar Pradesh's ancient legal culture and as a vital pillar of India's strong constitutional framework.

KEY MILESTONES IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

1726	Mayor's Courts established in Presidency towns under Royal Charter.
1765	Treaty of Allahabad; East India Company obtains Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
1772	Warren Hastings' Judicial Plan creates Sadar Diwani Adalat (civil) and Sadar Nizamat Adalat (criminal).
1831	Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats headquartered at Allahabad.
1858	Capital of North-Western Provinces shifted from Agra to Allahabad
1861	Indian High Courts Act enacted; foundation for High Courts in India.
1866	High Court for North-Western Provinces established at Agra by Letters Patent.
1869	High Court shifted from Agra to Allahabad.
1919	Official name changed to High Court of Judicature at Allahabad by Supplementary Letters Patent.
1925	Chief Court of Oudh established.
1948	U.P. High Court (Amalgamation) Order merges Chief Court of Oudh with Allahabad High Court.
1949	States Merger Orders extend jurisdiction to princely states including Rampur, Banaras, Tehri-Garhwal.
2000	Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act creates Uttarakhand; separate High Court established at Nainital.
2020 onwards	Virtual and hybrid hearings introduced; digitisation accelerated.
2025	Court continues as India's largest High Court with sanctioned strength of **160 Judges**.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT AT A GLANCE

OFFICIAL NAME:
High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

ESTABLISHED:
1866 (at Agra) | Shifted to Allahabad in 1869

PRINCIPAL SEAT:
Prayagraj (Allahabad)

PERMANENT BENCH:
Lucknow Bench

JURISDICTION:
State of Uttar Pradesh (75 Districts)

SANCTIONED STRENGTH:
160 Judges (Largest among Indian High Courts)

NATURE OF JURISDICTION:

- **Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction**
- **Constitutional Jurisdiction under Article 226**
- **Supervisory Jurisdiction under Article 227**
- **Administrative Control over Subordinate Courts**

INSTITUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE:

- **One of the oldest High Courts in India**
- **Among the largest judicial institutions in Asia**
- **Major contributor to Supreme Court jurisprudence through eminent judges**

NOTABLE LANDMARK JUDGMENT:
***Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain* (AIR 1975 All 273)**
(Decision invalidating election of the then Prime Minister, shaping India's constitutional history)

MODERNISATION HIGHLIGHTS:

- **e-Courts Mission Mode Project**
- **e-Filing and digital cause lists**
- **Virtual/Hybrid hearings**
- **Digitisation of record rooms and archives**
- **Translation initiatives through SUVAS / e-reporting**



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Oath of Hon'ble The Chief Justice



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, The Chief Justice

Oath of Hon'ble Judges



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Praveen Kumar Giri



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Sinha



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar-X



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Jain



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avnish Saxena



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Pal Singh



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harvir Singh



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramod Kumar Srivastava



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Shahid



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santosh Rai



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tej Pratap Tiwari



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Zafeer Ahmad



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitabh Kumar Rai



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Lochan Shukla



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Saran



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Garima Prashad



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Chauhan



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdhesh Kumar Chaudhary



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Swarupama Chaturvedi



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Nandan



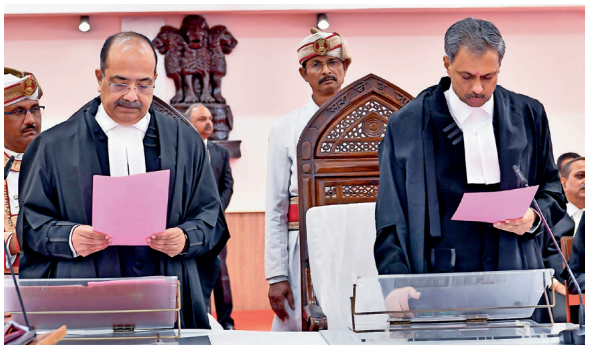
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kunal Ravi Singh



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indrajeet Shukla



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satya Veer Singh



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar-II



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chawan Prakash



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divesh Chandra Samant



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Mishra-I



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Saxena



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Bharti



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Padam Narain Mishra



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Kant Shukla



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jai Prakash Tiwari



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Singh-I



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Kumar



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Vani Ranjan Agrawal



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achal Sachdev



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Babita Rani



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinai Kumar Dwivedi

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2024

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali (Chief Justice)*	05/02/2024

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta	12/04/2013
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	12/04/2013
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi	27/09/2013
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	03/02/2014
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	03/02/2014
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	03/02/2014
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	03/02/2014
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma	15/11/2016
9.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra	15/11/2016
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary	20/02/2017
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh	20/02/2017
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf**	17/11/2023
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai	22/09/2017
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji	22/09/2017
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan	22/09/2017
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali	22/09/2017
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava	22/09/2017
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.J. Munir	22/09/2017
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta	22/09/2017
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth	22/09/2017

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar	22/09/2017
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar	22/09/2017
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin	22/09/2017
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra	22/09/2017
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot	22/09/2017
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari	22/09/2017
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj***	24/07/2023
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia	22/11/2018
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur	22/11/2018
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia	22/11/2018
31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania	22/11/2018
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma	22/11/2018
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh	22/11/2018
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal	22/11/2018
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery	22/11/2018
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh	22/11/2018
37.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh	22/11/2018
38.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan	22/11/2018
39.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar	22/11/2018
40.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava	22/11/2018
41.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur	22/11/2018
42.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal	22/11/2018
43.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd Faiz Alam Khan	22/11/2018
44.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh	22/11/2018
45.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit	12/12/2019
46.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav	12/12/2019
47.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma	12/12/2019
48.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary	12/12/2019
49.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak	12/12/2019
50.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar	12/12/2019
51.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samit Gopal	12/12/2019
52.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh****	24/07/2023

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
53.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori	16/09/2020
54.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma	16/09/2020
55.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I	25/03/2021
56.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai	13/10/2021
57.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal	13/10/2021
58.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain	13/10/2021
59.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava	13/10/2021
60.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi	13/10/2021
61.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh	13/10/2021
62.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh	13/10/2021
63.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar	13/10/2021
64.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan	27/10/2021
65.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava	03/08/2022
66.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla	03/08/2022
67.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi	15/08/2022
68.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra	15/08/2022
69.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I	15/08/2022
70.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava	15/08/2022
71.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi	07/02/2023
72.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam	07/02/2023
73.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta	07/02/2023
74.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla	07/02/2023
75.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra	07/02/2023
76.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar	07/02/2023
77.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar	27/02/2023
78.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla	27/02/2023
79.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal	27/02/2023

* Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali took oath as Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court on 05.02.2024

** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf took oath as Additional Judge in Calcutta High Court on 21/09/2017. Transferred to Allahabad High Court on 17/11/2023.

*** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj took oath as Additional Judge in Punjab and Haryana High Court on 29/10/2018. Transferred to Allahabad High Court on 24/07/2023.

**** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh took oath as Permanent Judge in Andhra Pradesh High Court on 13/01/2020. Transferred to Allahabad High Court on 24/07/2023 and transferred back to High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 17/10/2025.

Appointment of 51st Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Parent High Court	Date of Appointment as Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali	Rajasthan	05/02/2024

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who were elevated to Other High Court as Chief Justice during the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024

During the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 none of the Hon'ble Judge of Allahabad High Court was appointed as Chief Justice of other High Court.

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who received their fresh appointment at Allahabad High Court during the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024

During the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 there was no fresh appointment of Hon'ble Judge at Allahabad High Court.

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who were transferred to other High Courts as Puisne Judges during the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Name of the High Court Transferred to	Date of Taking Oath in Other High Court (Seniority Wise)
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shamim Ahmed	Madras High Court	30/09/2024

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who demitted Office (due to Retirement) during the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Retirement (Seniority Wise)
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan	22/12/2024
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi	29/06/2024
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari	19/10/2024
4.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)	15/05/2024
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi	13/04/2024
6.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Renu Agarwal	21/06/2024
7.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Jyotsna Sharma	16/05/2024
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain	03/11/2024
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Shanker Prasad	14/07/2024
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendra Kumar	05/05/2024

List of Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court as on 31.12.2025

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali (Chief Justice) *	05/02/2024

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta	12/04/2013
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi	27/09/2013
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha**	07/04/2025
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	03/02/2014
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma	13/10/2014
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan***	11/11/2025
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma	15/11/2016
8.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra	15/11/2016
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh	20/02/2017
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf#	17/11/2023
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai	22/09/2017
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan	22/09/2017
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali	22/09/2017
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava	22/09/2017
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Munir	22/09/2017
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta	22/09/2017
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth	22/09/2017
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar	22/09/2017
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar	22/09/2017
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin	22/09/2017
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra	22/09/2017
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh	22/09/2017
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot	22/09/2017
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari	22/09/2017

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj##	24/07/2023
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia	22/11/2018
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur	22/11/2018
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia	22/11/2018
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania	22/11/2018
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma	22/11/2018
31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal	22/11/2018
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery	22/11/2018
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh	22/11/2018
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh	22/11/2018
35.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan	22/11/2018
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar	22/11/2018
37.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava	22/11/2018
38.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur	22/11/2018
39.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal	22/11/2018
40.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh	22/11/2018
41.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav	12/12/2019
42.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma	12/12/2019
43.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary	12/12/2019
44.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak	12/12/2019
45.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar	12/12/2019
46.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samit Gopal	12/12/2019
47.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori	16/09/2020
48.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma	16/09/2020
49.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai	13/10/2021
50.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal	13/10/2021
51.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain	13/10/2021
52.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava	13/10/2021
53.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi	13/10/2021
54.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh	13/10/2021
55.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh	13/10/2021
56.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar	13/10/2021

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
57.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan	27/10/2021
58.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava	03/08/2022
59.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra	15/08/2022
60.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava	15/08/2022
61.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi	07/02/2023
62.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam	07/02/2023
63.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta	07/02/2023
64.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla	07/02/2023
65.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra	07/02/2023
66.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar	07/02/2023
67.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar	27/02/2023
68.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla	27/02/2023
69.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal	27/02/2023
70.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Praveen Kumar Giri	27/01/2025
71.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Sinha	18/04/2025
72.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar-X	18/04/2025
73.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Jain	18/04/2025
74.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avnish Saxena	18/04/2025
75.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Pal Singh	18/04/2025
76.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harvir Singh	18/04/2025
77.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramod Kumar Srivastava	07/08/2025
78.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Shahid	07/08/2025
79.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santosh Rai	07/08/2025
80.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tej Pratap Tiwari	07/08/2025
81.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Zafeer Ahmad	07/08/2025
82.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar	03/09/2025
83.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitabh Kumar Rai	08/09/2025
84.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Lochan Shukla	08/09/2025
85.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Saran	27/09/2025
86.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh	27/09/2025
87.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Garima Prashad	27/09/2025
88.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Chauhan	27/09/2025

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court
89.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdhesh Kumar Chaudhary	27/09/2025
90.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Swarupama Chaturvedi	27/09/2025
91.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Nandan	27/09/2025
92.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kunal Ravi Singh	27/09/2025
93.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indrajeet Shukla	27/09/2025
94.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satya Veer Singh	27/09/2025
95.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ajay Kumar-II	27/09/2025
96.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chawan Prakash	27/09/2025
97.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divesh Chandra Samant	27/09/2025
98.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Mishra-I	27/09/2025
99.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Saxena	27/09/2025
100.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Bharti	27/09/2025
101.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Padam Narain Mishra	27/09/2025
102.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Kant Shukla	27/09/2025
103.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jai Prakash Tiwari	27/09/2025
104.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Singh-I	27/09/2025
105.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Kumar	27/09/2025
106.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Vani Ranjan Agrawal	27/09/2025
107.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achal Sachdev	27/09/2025
108.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Babita Rani	27/09/2025
109.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinai Kumar Dwivedi	17/10/2025

* Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali took oath as Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court on 05.02.2024

** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha took oath as Additional Judge in Calcutta High Court on 30/10/2013. Transferred to Allahabad High Court on 07/04/2025.

*** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan took oath as Additional Judge in Madhya Pradesh High Court on 07/04/2016. Transferred to Allahabad High Court on 11/11/2025.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf took oath as Additional Judge in Calcutta High Court on 21/09/2017. Transferred to Allahabad High Court on 17/11/2023.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj took oath as Additional Judge in Punjab and Haryana High Court on 29/10/2018. Transferred to Allahabad High Court on 24/07/2023.

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who joined at Allahabad High Court from other High Courts during the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Parent High Court/Transferred from	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court (Seniority Wise)
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha	Calcutta	07/04/2025
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma*	Allahabad	05/04/2025
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan	Madhya Pradesh	11/11/2025
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh**	Allahabad	07/04/2025

* Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma initially joined Allahabad High Court as Additional Judge on 13/10/2014. Upon transfer to Delhi High Court, he functioned as Judge, Delhi High Court from 11/10/2021 to 04/04/2025. Later, upon further transfer, His Lordship was sworn in as Judge, Allahabad High Court on 05/04/2025.

** Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh initially joined Allahabad High Court as Additional Judge on 22/09/2017. Upon transfer to Delhi High Court he functioned as Judge, Delhi High Court from 11/10/2021 to 06/04/2025. Later, upon further transfer, His Lordship was sworn in as Judge, Allahabad High Court on 07/04/2025.

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who were elevated to Other High Court as Chief Justice during the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2025

During the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2025, none of the Hon'ble Judge of Allahabad High Court was appointed as Chief Justice of other High Court.

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who received their fresh appointment at Allahabad High Court during the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2025

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court (Seniority wise)
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Praveen Kumar Giri	27/01/2025
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Sinha	18/04/2025
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar-X	18/04/2025
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Jain	18/04/2025
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avnish Saxena	18/04/2025
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Pal Singh	18/04/2025
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harvir Singh	18/04/2025
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramod Kumar Srivastava	07/08/2025
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Shahid	07/08/2025

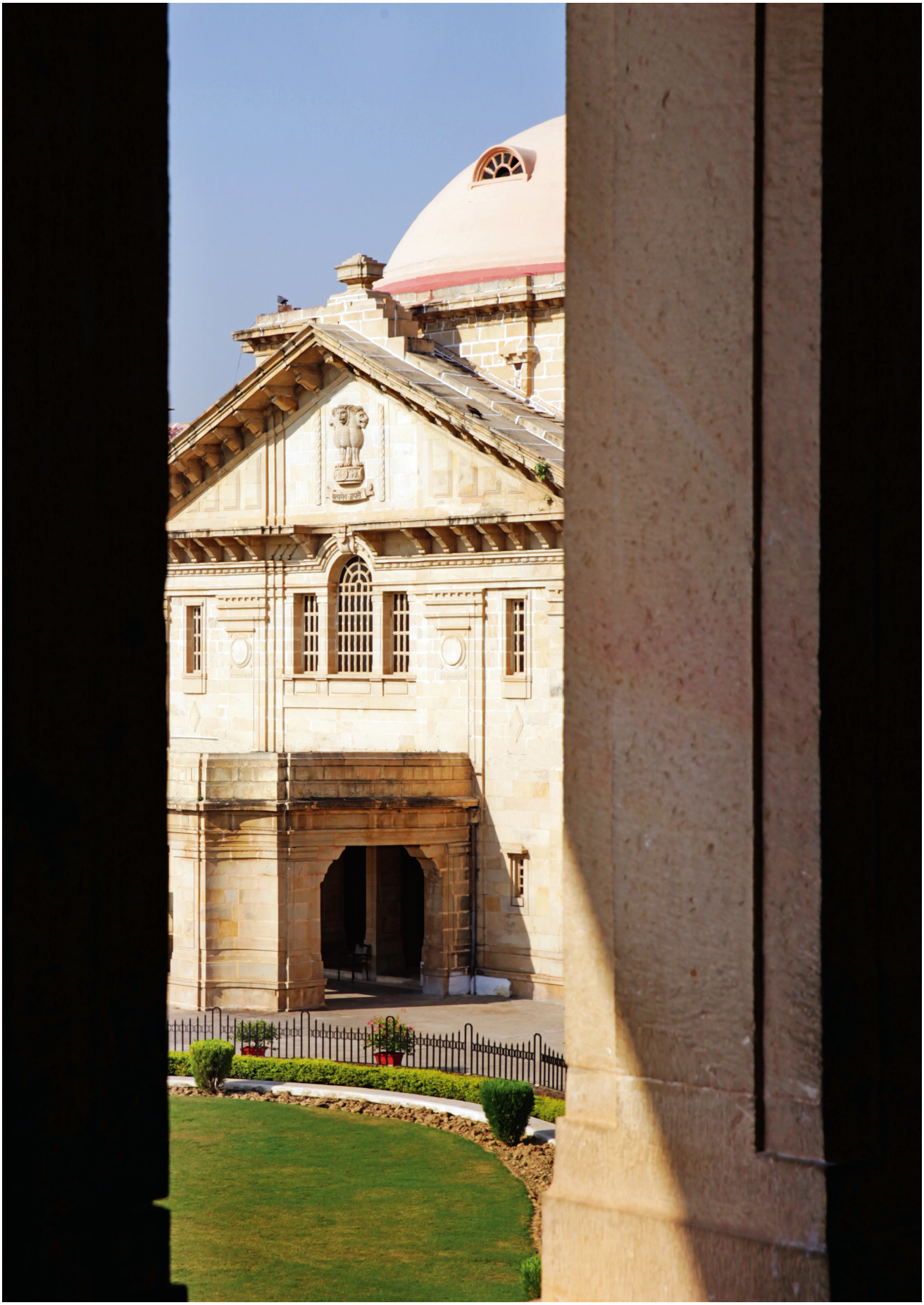
S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Appointment in Allahabad High Court (Seniority wise)
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santosh Rai	07/08/2025
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tej Pratap Tiwari	07/08/2025
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Zafeer Ahmad	07/08/2025
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar	03/09/2025
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitabh Kumar Rai	08/09/2025
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Lochan Shukla	08/09/2025
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Saran	27/09/2025
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh	27/09/2025
18.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Garima Prashad	27/09/2025
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Chauhan	27/09/2025
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdhesh Kumar Chaudhary	27/09/2025
21.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Swarupama Chaturvedi	27/09/2025
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Nandan	27/09/2025
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kunal Ravi Singh	27/09/2025
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indrajeet Shukla	27/09/2025
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satya Veer Singh	27/09/2025
26.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ajay Kumar-II	27/09/2025
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chawan Prakash	27/09/2025
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divesh Chandra Samant	27/09/2025
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Mishra-I	27/09/2025
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Saxena	27/09/2025
31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Bharti	27/09/2025
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Padam Narain Mishra	27/09/2025
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Kant Shukla	27/09/2025
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jai Prakash Tiwari	27/09/2025
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Singh-I	27/09/2025
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Kumar	27/09/2025
37.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Vani Ranjan Agrawal	27/09/2025
38.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achal Sachdev	27/09/2025
39.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Babita Rani	27/09/2025
40.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinai Kumar Dwivedi	17/10/2025

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who were transferred to other High Courts as Puisne Judges during the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Name of the High Court Transferred to	Date of Taking Oath in Other High Court (Seniority Wise)
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	Punjab & Haryana High Court	21/07/2025
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary	Delhi High Court	21/07/2025
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji	Karnataka High Court	19/07/2025
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh	Patna High Court	30/10/2025
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh	Andhra Pradesh High Court	17/10/2025
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla	Delhi High Court	21/07/2025

List of Hon'ble Judges at Allahabad High Court who demitted Office (due to Retirement) during the period from 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Judge	Date of Retirement (Seniority Wise)
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	16/05/2025
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	17/09/2025
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	02/08/2025
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan	25/01/2025
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit	30/06/2025
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I	31/05/2025
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi	29/06/2025
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I	06/01/2025



DISPOSAL DATA OF ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

DISPOSAL OF ALL CIVIL CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD, AT PRAYAGRAJ OF 2024

S.No.	Case Type	Description	Type	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Grand Total
1	A227	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	Civil	13299	165	13464
2	ARBT	CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	Civil	11		11
3	ARCO	ARBITRATION and CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	Civil	52		52
4	ARPL	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996	Civil	90	8	98
5	ARPLD	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 DEFECTIVE	Civil	112	1	113
6	CAPL	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	Civil	4833	219	5052
7	CERE	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	Civil		1	1
8	CEXA	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	Civil	7	59	66
9	CEXAD	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	4	8	12
10	CLRE	CIVIL REVISION	Civil	65	27	92
11	CLRED	CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	17	2	19
12	CMRA	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	Civil	352		352
13	COMA	COMPANY APPEAL	Civil	1	1	2
14	CONA	CONTEMPT APPEAL	Civil	7	2	9
15	CONAD	CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1		1
16	COPP	COMPANY PETITION	Civil		15	15
17	CUSA	CUSTOMS APPEAL	Civil	14	2	16
18	ELEP	ELECTION PETITION	Civil	8		8
19	FAFO	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	Civil	296	1301	1597
20	FAFOD	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	Civil	73	116	189
21	FAPL	FIRST APPEAL	Civil	328	718	1046
22	FAPLD	FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	129	26	155
23	IAPL	INCOME TAX APPEAL	Civil	42	58	100
24	IAPLD	INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	5		5
25	RERA	RERA APPEAL	Civil	3		3
26	RERAD	RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	2	1	3
27	SAMC	SECOND APPEAL MISC CASES	Civil	1		1
28	SAPL	SECOND APPEAL	Civil	159	240	399
29	SAPLD	SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	23	16	39
30	SCCR	S.C.C. REVISION	Civil	117	22	139
31	SCCRD	S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	11	6	17

S.No.	Case Type	Description	Type	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Grand Total
32	SPLA	SPECIAL APPEAL	Civil	730	34	764
33	SPLAD	SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	250	4	254
34	STRE	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	Civil	46	38	84
35	STRED	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	2		2
36	TACL	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	Civil	199		199
37	TEST	TESTAMENTARY CASE	Civil	39	1	40
38	WPIL	WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	Civil	2695	34	2729
39	WRIA	WRIT - A	Civil	11377	1328	12705
40	WRIB	WRIT - B	Civil	2450	508	2958
41	WRIC	WRIT - C	Civil	31344	1466	32810
42	WTAX	WRIT TAX	Civil	1615	43	1658
		Total Civil		**70809**	**6470**	**77279**



DISPOSAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD, AT PRAYAGRAJ OF 2024

S.No.	Case Type	Description	Type	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Grand Total
1	A340	Crl. Misc. APPLICATION U/s 340 Cr.P.C.	Criminal	4		4
2	A372	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	Criminal		3	3
3	A378	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	Criminal	30	3	33
4	A378D	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	Criminal	8	1	9
5	A389	Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	Criminal	2		2
6	A482	APPLICATION U/s 482	Criminal	24493	2623	27116
7	A483	APPLICATION U/s 483	Criminal	2358		2358
8	ABAIL	CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 Cr.P.C.	Criminal	11862	92	11954
9	ABAILC	ABAILC	Criminal	54		54
10	BAIL	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	Criminal	48996	115	49111
11	BAILC	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	Criminal	481	78	559
12	C372	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	Criminal	99	8	107
13	C372D	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	Criminal	3		3
14	C378	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	Criminal	2	1	3
15	CAPT	CAPITAL CASES	Criminal	13		13
16	CRCL	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	Criminal	11		11
17	CRLA	CRIMINAL APPEAL	Criminal	3349	874	4223
18	CRLAD	CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	13		13
19	CRLP	CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	Criminal	16321	47	16368
20	CRLR	CRIMINAL REVISION	Criminal	2254	144	2398
21	CRLRD	CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	Criminal	310	12	322
22	CRPIL	CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	Criminal	5		5
23	CRRA	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	Criminal	12		12
24	GOVA	GOVERNMENT APPEAL	Criminal	205	130	335
25	GOVAD	GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	3	35	38
26	HABC	HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	Criminal	912	6	918
27	JAPL	JAIL APPEAL	Criminal	9	10	19
28	JAPLD	JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	11		11
29	NA528	Application u/s 528 BNSS	Criminal	142		142
30	NA529	Application u/s 529 BNSS	Criminal	48		48
31	NABAIL	Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	Criminal	625		625
32	TACR	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	Criminal	460	1	461
		Total Criminal		**113095**	**4183**	**17278**
		Grand Total (Civil + Criminal)		**183904**	**10653**	**194557**

DISPOSAL OF ALL CIVIL CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD, AT PRAYAGRAJ OF 2025

S.No.	Case Type	Description	Type	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Grand Total
1	A227	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	Civil	12469	213	12682
2	ARBT	CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	Civil	10		10
3	ARCO	ARBITRATION and CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	Civil	200	1	201
4	ARPL	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996	Civil	50	4	54
5	ARPLD	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 DEFECTIVE	Civil	53		53
6	CAPL	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	Civil	4262	117	4379
7	CEXA	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	Civil	8	6	14
8	CEXAD	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1	4	5
9	CLRE	CIVIL REVISION	Civil	40	13	53
10	CLRED	CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	18	1	19
11	CMRA	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	Civil	268	1	269
12	CMRAD	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	Civil	63		63
13	COMA	COMPANY APPEAL	Civil	1		1
14	COMAD	COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1		1
15	COMP	COMPANY APPLICATION	Civil		1	1
16	CONA	CONTEMPT APPEAL	Civil	1	5	6
17	CONAD	CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	2		2
18	COPL	Commercial Appeal	Civil	19		19
19	COPLD	Commercial Appeal DEFECTIVE	Civil	4		4
20	COPP	COMPANY PETITION	Civil		1	1
21	CROB	CROSS OBJECTION	Civil	4		4
22	CUSA	CUSTOMS APPEAL	Civil	1	3	4
23	ELEP	ELECTION PETITION	Civil	5		5
24	FAFO	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	Civil	416	1441	1857
25	FAFOD	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	Civil	117	153	270
26	FAPL	FIRST APPEAL	Civil	166	740	906
27	FAPLD	FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	112	29	141
28	IAPL	INCOME TAX APPEAL	Civil	21	24	45
29	IAPLD	INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	16		16
30	RERA	RERA APPEAL	Civil	2		2
31	SAPL	SECOND APPEAL	Civil	87	2322	2409
32	SAPLD	SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	5	2	7
33	SCCR	S.C.C. REVISION	Civil	80	30	110
34	SCCRD	S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	11	8	19
35	SPLA	SPECIAL APPEAL	Civil	884	525	1409

S.No.	Case Type	Description	Type	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Grand Total
36	SPLAD	SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	190	160	350
37	STRE	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	Civil	194	175	369
38	STRED	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION				
DEFECTIVE		Civil	10	2	12	
39	TACL	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	Civil	417	1	418
40	TEST	TESTAMENTARY CASE	Civil	39	1	40
41	TESU	TESTAMENTARY SUIT	Civil		2	2
42	WPIL	WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	Civil	1388	336	1724
43	WQPL	WAQF APPEAL	Civil	3		3
44	WQPLD	WAQF APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1		1
45	WRIA	WRIT - A	Civil	14927	2579	17506
46	WRIB	WRIT - B	Civil	2094	1295	3389
47	WRIC	WRIT - C	Civil	39587	5249	44836
48	WTAX	WRIT TAX	Civil	5978	29	6007
		Total Civil		**84225**	**15473**	**99698**

DISPOSAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD, AT PRAYAGRAJ OF 2025

S.No.	Case Type	Description	Type	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Grand Total
1	A340	Crl. Misc. APPLICATION U/s 340 Cr.P.C.	Criminal	1		1
2	A372	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	Criminal		2	2
3	A378	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	Criminal	14		14
4	A378D	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	Criminal	7		7
5	A389	Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	Criminal	1		1
6	A482	APPLICATION U/s 482	Criminal	11915	3621	15536
7	A483	APPLICATION U/s 483	Criminal	386		386
8	ABAIL	CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 Cr.P.C.	Criminal	3034	8	3042
9	ABAILC	ABAILC	Criminal	145		145
10	BAIL	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	Criminal	46065	46	46111
11	BAILC	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	Criminal	388	19	407
12	C14A1	Appeal against acquittal in SC/ST Act	Criminal	6		6
13	C14A1D	Appeal against acquittal in SC/ST Act DEFECTIVE	Criminal	1		1
14	C372	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	Criminal	34	6	40
15	C372D	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	Criminal	3		3

S.No.	Case Type	Description	Type	Upto 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Grand Total
16	C378	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	Criminal	1	1	2
17	CAPT	CAPITAL CASES	Criminal	5	2	7
18	CRCL	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	Criminal	8	1	9
19	CRLA	CRIMINAL APPEAL	Criminal	3052	1747	4799
20	CRLAD	CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	21		21
21	CRLP	CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	Criminal	18362	36	18398
22	CRLR	CRIMINAL REVISION	Criminal	5606	250	5856
23	CRLRD	CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	Criminal	439	10	449
24	CRPIL	CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	Criminal	5	1	6
25	CRRA	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	Criminal	9		9
26	CRRAD	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	Criminal	5		5
27	GOVA	GOVERNMENT APPEAL	Criminal	112	72	184
28	GOVAD	GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	9	32	41
29	HABC	HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	Criminal	1226	3	1229
30	JAPL	JAIL APPEAL	Criminal	25	10	35
31	JAPLD	JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	19		19
32	NA379	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 379 BNSS	Criminal	6		6
33	NA419	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS	Criminal	28		28
34	NA419D	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS DEFECTIVE	Criminal	5		5
35	NA430	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 430(2) BNSS	Criminal	5		5
36	NA528	Application u/s 528 BNSS	Criminal	18220		18220
37	NA529	Application u/s 529 BNSS	Criminal	4315		4315
38	NABAIL	Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	Criminal	9134		9134
39	NC413	Criminal Appeal U/s 413 BNSS	Criminal	71		71
40	NC413D	Criminal Appeal U/s 413 BNSS DEFECTIVE	Criminal	5		5
41	TACR	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	Criminal	961	5	966
		Total Criminal		**123654**	**5872**	**129526**
		Grand Total (Civil + Criminal)		**207879**	**21345**	**229224**

AT LUCKNOW BENCH

DISPOSAL OF ALL CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW OF 2024

Type	Upto 5 Years Old	More than 5 Years Old	Total Disposal
A227-MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	6172	161	6333
A378-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	14	66	80
A378D-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	11	3	14
A482-APPLICATION U/s 482	9190	1966	11156
A483-APPLICATION U/s 483	897		897
ABAIL-ANTICIPATORY BAIL	2854		2854
ABAILC-CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL CANCELLATION APPLICATION	2		2
ARBT-CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	63		63
ARCO-ARBITRATION&CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	3		3
ARPL-APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION ACT	25		25
ARPLD-APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION ACT DEFECTIVE	4		4
BAIL-CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	15850	1	15851
BAILC-CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	130	2	132
C372-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	19		19
C372D-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	5		5
C378-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.		1	1
CAPL-CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	4654	1735	6389
CAPT-CAPITAL CASES	1		1
CEXA-CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	3	3	6
CEXAD-CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	12	6	18
CLRE-CIVIL REVISION	54	38	92
CLRED-CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	3	3	6
CMRA-CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	129		129
CMRAD-CIVIL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	158		158
COMAD-COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE		1	1
COMP-COMPANY APPLICATION		1	1
CONA-CONTEMPT APPEAL	7	1	8
CONAD-CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1		1
COPP-COMPANY PETITION		1	1
CRCL-CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	3	22	25
CRLA-CRIMINAL APPEAL	1689	1536	3225
CRLAD-CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	21	3	24
CRLP-CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	11080	1018	12098
CRLR-CRIMINAL REVISION	677	89	766

Type	Upto 5 Years Old	More than 5 Years Old	Total Disposal
CRLRD-CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	130	10	140
CROB-CROSS OBJECTION	2	7	9
CRPIL-CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	4	6	10
CRRA-CRIMINAL REVIEW APPLICATION	10		10
CRRAD-CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	6		6
ELEP-ELECTION PETITION	6		6
FAFO-FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	118	456	574
FAFOD-FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	30	101	131
FAPL-FIRST APPEAL	93	139	232
FAPLD-FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	27	69	96
GOVA-GOVERNMENT APPEAL	6	71	77
GOVAD-GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	5	1	6
HABC-HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	442	13	455
IAPL-INCOME TAX APPEAL		3	3
JAPL-JAIL APPEAL 4	3	7	
JAPLD-JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	4		4
NA528-Application u/s 528 BNSS	99		99
NA529-Application u/s 529 BNSS	8		8
NABAIL-Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	145		145
RERA-RERA APPEAL	23	7	30
RERAD-RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	20	4	24
SAPL-SECOND APPEAL	67	442	509
SAPLD-SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	22	29	51
SCCR-S.C.C. REVISION	19	17	36
SCCRD-S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	5	3	8
SPLA-SPECIAL APPEAL	258	95	353
SPLAD-SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	363	33	396
STRE-SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	32	67	99
STRED-SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	14	6	20
TACL-TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	508		508
TACR-TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	83		83
TEST-TESTAMENTARY CASE	1		1
WPIL-WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	961	116	1077
WRIA-WRIT - A 8120	2037	10157	
WRIB-WRIT - B 566	718	1284	
WRIC-WRIT - C 8224	2118	10342	
WTAX-WRIT TAX 211	1	212	
Total	**74367**	**13229**	**87596**

DISPOSAL OF ALL CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW OF 2025

Type	Upto 5 Years Old	More than 5 Years Old	Total Disposal
A227-MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	7309	318	7627
A378-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	11	13	24
A378D-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	20	4	24
A482-APPLICATION U/s 482	8100	2409	10509
A483-APPLICATION U/s 483	1176		1176
ABAIL-ANTICIPATORY BAIL	1607		1607
ABAILC-CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL CANCELLATION APPLICATION	18		18
ARBT-CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	131	2	133
ARCO-ARBITRATION&CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	10		10
ARPL-APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION ACT	34	5	39
ARPLD-APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION ACT DEFECTIVE	5		5
BAIL-CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	13569	2	13571
BAILC-CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	200	7	207
C372-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	19		19
C372D-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	5		5
CAPL-CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	3219	168	3387
CAPT-CAPITAL CASES	1		1
CLRE-CIVIL REVISION	86	67	153
CLRED-CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	7	6	13
CMRA-CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	124		124
CMRAD-CIVIL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	154		154
COMA-COMPANY APPEAL		5	5
CONA-CONTEMPT APPEAL	4	1	5
CONAD-CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1		1
COPP-COMPANY PETITION		4	4
CRCL-CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	7	5	12
CREF-CRIMINAL REFERENCE	1		1
CRLA-CRIMINAL APPEAL	1104	445	1549
CRLAD-CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	12	5	17
CRLP-CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	10293	116	10409
CRLR-CRIMINAL REVISION	715	88	803
CRLRD-CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	160	4	164
CROB-CROSS OBJECTION		6	6
CRPIL-CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	3	3	6
CRRA-CRIMINAL REVIEW APPLICATION	10		10

Type	Upto 5 Years Old	More than 5 Years Old	Total Disposal
CRRAD-CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	4		4
CUSA-CUSTOMS APPEAL	4		4
ELEP-ELECTION PETITION	1		1
FAFO-FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	123	715	838
FAFOD-FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	31	240	271
FAPL-FIRST APPEAL	102	33	135
FAPLD-FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	87	17	104
GOVA-GOVERNMENT APPEAL	4	19	23
GOVAD-GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2		2
HABC-HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	429	16	445
IAPL-INCOME TAX APPEAL	1	3	4
JAPL-JAIL APPEAL 1		1	
JAPLD-JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1		1
NA528-Application u/s 528 BNSS	1387		1387
NA529-Application u/s 529 BNSS	96		96
NABAIL-Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	1732		1732
PRCS-PROBATE CASE	1		1
RERA-RERA APPEAL	297	1	298
RERAD-RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	25		25
SAPL-SECOND APPEAL	64	555	619
SAPLD-SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	10	101	111
SCCR-S.C.C. REVISION	48	27	75
SCCRD-S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	30	2	32
SPLA-SPECIAL APPEAL	403	99	502
SPLAD-SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	358	68	426
STRE-SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	4	29	33
STRED-SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	2	2	4
TACL-TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	312	2	314
TACR-TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	151	10	161
WPIL-WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	992	95	1087
WRIA-WRIT - A	12926	3296	16222
WRIB-WRIT - B	612	418	1030
WRIC-WRIT - C	9783	1057	10840
WTAX-WRIT TAX	1301		1301
Total	**79439**	**10488**	**89927**

DISPOSAL OF CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD, AT PRAYAGRAJ

SUMMARY REPORT OF ALL CIVIL CASES OF 2024

S.No.	Case type	Description	Type	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Closing
1	A227	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	Civil	18274	16358	13464	21168
2	A228	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 228	Civil	1	0	0	1
3	ARBT	CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	Civil	26	13	11	28
4	ARCO	ARBITRATION and CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	Civil	239	193	52	380
5	ARPL	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996	Civil	1540	486	98	1928
6	ARPLD	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 DEFECTIVE	Civil	390	241	113	518
7	CAPL	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	Civil	18001	8014	5052	20963
8	CERE	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	Civil	3	0	1	2
9	CEXA	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	Civil	352	20	66	306
10	CEXAD	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	111	3	12	102
11	CLRE	CIVIL REVISION	Civil	1386	219	92	1513
12	CLRED	CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	240	77	19	298
13	CMRA	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	Civil	710	573	352	931
14	COMA	COMPANY APPEAL	Civil	8	2	2	8
15	COMAD	COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	2	1	0	3
16	COMP	COMPANY APPLICATION	Civil	15	0	0	15
17	CONA	CONTEMPT APPEAL	Civil	10	8	9	9
18	CONAD	CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1	1	1	1
19	COPP	COMPANY PETITION	Civil	76	0	15	61
20	COSU	COMPANY ORIGINAL SUIT	Civil	3	0	0	3
21	CROB	CROSS OBJECTION	Civil	623	83	0	706
22	CUSA	CUSTOMS APPEAL	Civil	80	9	16	73
23	CUSAD	CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	2	0	0	2
24	ELEP	ELECTION PETITION	Civil	21	12	8	25
25	FAFO	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	Civil	48490	2804	1597	49697
26	FAFOD	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	Civil	10932	786	189	11529

S.No.	Case type	Description	Type	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Closing
27	FAPL	FIRST APPEAL	Civil	7290	1297	1046	7541
28	FAPLD	FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1315	412	155	1572
29	FEXA	FOREIGN EXCHANGE APPEAL	Civil	1	0	0	1
30	IAPL	INCOME TAX APPEAL	Civil	629	95	100	624
31	IAPLD	INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	68	20	5	83
32	ITRE	INCOME TAX REFERENCE	Civil	2	0	0	2
33	MCOA	MISC. COMPANY APPLICATION	Civil	7	0	0	7
34	OSUT	ORIGINAL SUIT	Civil	18	0	0	18
35	REFC	REFERENCE AGAINST MISC. ACTS.	Civil	2	1	0	3
36	RERA	RERA APPEAL	Civil	112	46	3	155
37	RERAD	RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	15	16	3	28
38	SAFO	SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER	Civil	3	0	0	3
39	SAMC	SECOND APPEAL MISC CASES	Civil	5	0	1	4
40	SAPL	SECOND APPEAL	Civil	41478	1132	399	42211
41	SAPLD	SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	2817	234	39	3012
42	SCCR	S.C.C. REVISION	Civil	802	192	139	855
43	SCCRD	S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	407	49	17	439
44	SPLA	SPECIAL APPEAL	Civil	2908	1127	764	3271
45	SPLAD	SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1645	351	254	1742
46	STRE	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	Civil	2186	161	84	2263
47	STRED	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	62	16	2	76
48	TACL	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	Civil	1755	1038	199	2594
49	TEST	TESTAMENTARY CASE	Civil	280	74	40	314
50	TESU	TESTAMENTARY SUIT	Civil	53	2	0	55
51	WPIL	WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	Civil	4118	2405	2729	3794
52	WRIA	WRIT - A	Civil	97766	20842	12705	105903
53	WRIB	WRIT - B	Civil	54024	4982	2958	56048
54	WRIC	WRIT - C	Civil	117377	43663	32810	128230
55	WTAX	WRIT TAX	Civil	3020	2511	1658	3873
		Total Civil		**441701**	**110569**	**77279**	**474991**

SUMMARY REPORT OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES OF 2024

S.No.	Case type	Description	Type	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Closing
1	A340	Crl. Misc. APPLICATION U/s 340 Cr.P.C.	Criminal	16	10	4	22
2	A372	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	Criminal	417	1	3	415
3	A372D	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	Criminal	70	0	0	70
4	A378	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	Criminal	686	272	33	925
5	A378D	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	Criminal	243	36	9	270
6	A389	Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	Criminal	4	6	2	8
7	A482	APPLICATION U/s 482	Criminal	161484	43894	27116	178262
8	A483	APPLICATION U/s 483	Criminal	253	2427	2358	322
9	ABAIL	CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 Cr.P.C.	Criminal	3332	11297	11954	2675
10	ABAILC	ABAILC	Criminal	0	196	54	142
11	BAIL	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	Criminal	13668	47612	49111	12169
12	BAILC	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	Criminal	1158	593	559	1192
13	C14A1	Appeal against acquittal in SC/ST Act	Criminal	0	37	0	37
14	C372	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	Criminal	4174	702	107	4769
15	C372D	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	Criminal	335	89	3	421
16	C378	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	Criminal	324	47	3	368
17	C378D	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	Criminal	6	0	0	6
18	CAPT	CAPITAL CASES	Criminal	64	22	13	73
19	CRCL	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	Criminal	32	20	11	41
20	CRLA	CRIMINAL APPEAL	Criminal	149552	12917	4223	158246
21	CRLAD	CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	549	107	13	643
22	CRLP	CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	Criminal	21319	23986	16368	28937
23	CRLR	CRIMINAL REVISION	Criminal	35194	7524	2398	40320
24	CRLRD	CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	Criminal	5766	727	322	6171
25	CRPIL	CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	Criminal	102	9	5	106
26	CRRA	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	Criminal	18	21	12	27
27	GOVA	GOVERNMENT APPEAL	Criminal	13252	743	335	13660
28	GOVAD	GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	470	58	38	490



S.No.	Case type	Description	Type	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Closing
29	HABC	HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	Criminal	1014	1043	918	1139
30	JAPL	JAIL APPEAL	Criminal	2006	612	19	2599
31	JAPLD	JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	26	36	11	51
32	NA379	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 379 BNSS	Criminal	0	1	0	1
33	NA413	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 413 BNSS	Criminal	0	1	0	1
34	NA419	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS	Criminal	0	5	0	5
35	NA419D	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS DEFECTIVE	Criminal	0	1	0	1
36	NA528	Application u/s 528 BNSS	Criminal	0	1003	142	861
37	NA529	Application u/s 529 BNSS	Criminal	0	69	48	21
38	NABAIL	Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	Criminal	0	1107	625	482
39	NC413	Criminal Appeal U/s 413 BNSS	Criminal	0	17	0	17
40	NC419	Criminal Appeal U/s 419 BNSS	Criminal	0	11	0	11
41	TACR	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	Criminal	1015	792	461	1346
		Total Criminal		**416549**	**158051**	**117278**	**457322**
		Grand Total (Civil + Criminal)		**858250**	**268620**	**194557**	**932313**

SUMMARY REPORT OF ALL CIVIL CASES OF 2025

S.No.	Case type	Description	Type	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Closing
1	A227	MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	Civil	21168	16431	12682	24917
2	ARBT	CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	Civil	28	13	10	31
3	ARCO	ARBITRATION and CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	Civil	380	254	201	433
4	ARPL	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996	Civil	1928	344	54	2218
5	ARPLD	APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 DEFECTIVE	Civil	518	157	53	622
6	CAPL	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	Civil	20963	7682	4379	24266
7	CERE	CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	Civil	2	0	0	2
8	CEXA	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	Civil	306	61	14	353
9	CEXAD	CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	102	8	5	105
10	CLRE	CIVIL REVISION	Civil	1513	205	53	1665
11	CLRED	CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	298	109	19	388
12	CMRA	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	Civil	931	334	269	996
13	CMRAD	CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	Civil	0	224	63	161
14	COMA	COMPANY APPEAL	Civil	8	0	1	7
15	COMAD	COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	3	0	1	2
16	COMP	COMPANY APPLICATION	Civil	15	0	1	14
17	CONA	CONTEMPT APPEAL	Civil	9	1	6	4
18	CONAD	CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1	4	2	3
19	COPL	Commercial Appeal	Civil	0	34	19	15
20	COPLD	Commercial Appeal DEFECTIVE	Civil	0	8	4	4
21	COPP	COMPANY PETITION	Civil	61	0	1	60
22	COSU	COMPANY ORIGINAL SUIT	Civil	3	0	0	3
23	CROB	CROSS OBJECTION	Civil	706	80	4	782
24	CUSA	CUSTOMS APPEAL	Civil	73	10	4	79
25	CUSAD	CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	2	5	0	7
26	ELEP	ELECTION PETITION	Civil	25	2	5	22
27	FAFO	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	Civil	49697	2854	1857	50694
28	FAFOD	FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	Civil	11529	1282	270	12541

S.No.	Case type	Description	Type	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Closing
29	FAPL	FIRST APPEAL	Civil	7541	984	906	7619
30	FAPLD	FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1572	1060	141	2491
31	FEXA	FOREIGN EXCHANGE APPEAL	Civil	1	0	0	1
32	IAPL	INCOME TAX APPEAL	Civil	624	172	45	751
33	IAPLD	INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	83	61	16	128
34	ITRE	INCOME TAX REFERENCE	Civil	2	0	0	2
35	MCOA	MISC. COMPANY APPLICATION	Civil	7	0	0	7
36	OSUT	ORIGINAL SUIT	Civil	18	1	0	19
37	REFC	REFERENCE AGAINST MISC. ACTS.	Civil	3	0	0	3
38	RERA	RERA APPEAL	Civil	155	9	2	162
39	RERAD	RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	28	10	0	38
40	SAFO	SECOND APPEAL FROM ORDER	Civil	3	0	0	3
41	SAMC	SECOND APPEAL MISC CASES	Civil	4	0	0	4
42	SAPL	SECOND APPEAL	Civil	42211	986	2409	40788
43	SAPLD	SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	3012	268	7	3273
44	SCCR	S.C.C. REVISION	Civil	855	149	110	894
45	SCCRD	S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	439	71	19	491
46	SPLA	SPECIAL APPEAL	Civil	3271	1154	1409	3016
47	SPLAD	SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	1742	711	350	2103
48	STRE	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	Civil	2263	263	369	2157
49	STRED	SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	Civil	76	36	12	100
50	TACL	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	Civil	2594	1064	418	3240
51	TEAP	TESTAMENTARY APPLICATION	Civil	0	1	0	1
52	TEST	TESTAMENTARY CASE	Civil	314	60	40	334
53	TESU	TESTAMENTARY SUIT	Civil	55	0	2	53
54	WPIL	WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	Civil	3794	4050	1724	6120
55	WQPL	WAQF APPEAL	Civil	0	9	3	6
56	WQPLD	WAQF APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Civil	0	2	1	1
57	WRIA	WRIT - A	Civil	105903	19756	17506	108153
58	WRIB	WRIT - B	Civil	56048	5430	3389	58089
59	WRIC	WRIT - C	Civil	128230	46106	44836	129500
60	WTAX	WRIT TAX	Civil	3873	8802	6007	6668
		Total Civil		**474990**	**121317**	**99698**	**496609**

SUMMARY REPORT OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES OF 2025

S.No.	Case type	Description	Type	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Closing
1	A340	Crl. Misc. APPLICATION U/s 340 Cr.P.C.	Criminal	22	2	1	23
2	A372	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	Criminal	415	0	2	413
3	A372D	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372 DEFECTIVE	Criminal	70	0	0	70
4	A378	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	Criminal	925	24	14	935
5	A378D	CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	Criminal	270	8	7	271
6	A389	Crl. Misc. Application U/s 389(2)	Criminal	8	1	1	8
7	A482	APPLICATION U/s 482	Criminal	178262	3580	15536	166306
8	A483	APPLICATION U/s 483	Criminal	322	197	386	133
9	ABAIL	CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 Cr.P.C.	Criminal	2675	657	3042	290
10	ABAILC	ABAILC	Criminal	142	157	145	154
11	BAIL	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	Criminal	12169	46177	46111	12235
12	BAILC	CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	Criminal	1192	554	407	1339
13	C14A1	Appeal against acquittal in SC/ST Act	Criminal	37	125	6	156
14	C14A1D	Appeal against acquittal in SC/ST Act DEFECTIVE	Criminal	0	3	1	2
15	C372	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	Criminal	4769	73	40	4802
16	C372D	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	Criminal	421	20	3	438
17	C378	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	Criminal	368	0	2	366
18	C378D	CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	Criminal	6	0	0	6
19	CAPT	CAPITAL CASES	Criminal	73	21	7	87
20	CRCL	CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	Criminal	41	16	9	48
21	CRLA	CRIMINAL APPEAL	Criminal	158246	12112	4799	165559
22	CRLAD	CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	643	280	21	902
23	CRLP	CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	Criminal	28937	30291	18398	40830
24	CRLR	CRIMINAL REVISION	Criminal	40320	8318	5856	42782
25	CRLRD	CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	Criminal	6171	990	449	6712
26	CRPIL	CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	Criminal	106	16	6	116
27	CRRA	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	Criminal	27	8	9	26|

S.No.	Case type	Description	Type	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Closing
28	CRRAD	CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	Criminal	0	6	5	1
29	GOVA	GOVERNMENT APPEAL	Criminal	13660	276	184	13752
30	GOVAD	GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	490	368	41	817
31	HABC	HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	Criminal	1139	1182	1229	1092
32	JAPL	JAIL APPEAL	Criminal	2599	360	35	2924
33	JAPLD	JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	Criminal	51	126	19	158
34	NA379	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 379 BNSS	Criminal	1	28	6	23
35	NA413	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 413 BNSS	Criminal	1	0	0	1
36	NA419	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS	Criminal	5	209	28	186
37	NA419D	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS DEFECTIVE	Criminal	1	94	5	90
38	NA430	Criminal Misc. Application U/s 430(2) BNSS	Criminal	0	10	5	5
39	NA528	Application u/s 528 BNSS	Criminal	861	48604	18220	31245
40	NA529	Application u/s 529 BNSS	Criminal	21	4921	4315	627
41	NABAIL	Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	Criminal	482	10425	9134	1773
42	NC413	Criminal Appeal U/s 413 BNSS	Criminal	17	654	71	600
43	NC413D	Criminal Appeal U/s 413 BNSS DEFECTIVE	Criminal	0	145	5	140
44	NC419	Criminal Appeal U/s 419 BNSS	Criminal	11	26	0	37
45	TACR	TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	Criminal	1346	689	966	1069
		Total Criminal		**457322**	**171753**	**129526**	**499549**
		Grand Total (Civil + Criminal)		**932312**	**293070**	**229224**	**996158**

AT LUCKNOW BENCH

DISPOSAL OF ALL CASES OF HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW

SUMMARY REPORT OF ALL CASES OF 2024

Type	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
A227-MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	3322	6537	6333	3526
A340-APPLICATION U/S 340	87	0	0	87
A372-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	4	0	0	4
A378-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	789	196	80	905
A378D-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	256	145	14	387
A389-CRL MISC APPLICATION U/S 389(2)	0	1	0	1
A482-APPLICATION U/s 482	15536	12053	11156	16433
A483-APPLICATION U/s 483	68	955	897	126
ABAIL-ANTICIPATORY BAIL	559	2843	2854	548
ABAILC-CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL CANCELLATION APPLICATION	0	10	2	8
ARBT-CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	75	114	63	126
ARCO-ARBITRATION&CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	9	6	3	12
ARPL-APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION ACT	173	71	25	219
ARPLD-APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION ACT DEFECTIVE	76	114	4	186
BAIL-CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	5220	13368	15851	2737
BAILC-CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	333	175	132	376
C372-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	336	183	19	500
C372D-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	34	20	5	49
C378-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	40	3	1	42
C378D-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	2	0	0	2
CAPL-CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	7447	4891	6389	5949
CAPT-CAPITAL CASES	18	3	1	20
CERE-CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	4	0	0	4
CEXA-CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	26	7	6	27
CEXAD-CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	39	0	18	21
CLRE-CIVIL REVISION	229	71	92	208
CLRED-CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	34	13	6	41
CMRA-CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	214	137	129	222
CMRAD-CIVIL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	317	224	158	383
COMA-COMPANY APPEAL	5	0	0	5

Type	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
COMAD-COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	2	0	1	1
COMP-COMPANY APPLICATION	1	0	1	0
CONA-CONTEMPT APPEAL	6	7	8	5
CONAD-CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	1	1	0
COPLD-Commercial Appeal Defective	0	0	0	0
COPP-COMPANY PETITION	6	0	1	5
CRCL-CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	58	4	25	37
CREF-CRIMINAL REFERENCE	0	1	0	1
CRLA-CRIMINAL APPEAL	42923	4097	3225	43795
CRLAD-CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	292	64	24	332
CRLP-CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	5312	10064	12098	3278
CRLR-CRIMINAL REVISION	5993	1556	766	6783
CRLRD-CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	1431	479	140	1770
CROB-CROSS OBJECTION	251	5	9	247
CRPIL-CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	14	2	10	6
CRRA-CRIMINAL REVIEW APPLICATION	10	9	10	9
CRRAD-CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	9	10	6	13
CUSA-CUSTOMS APPEAL	9	3	0	12
CUSAD-CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0
ECASE-EXECUTION CASE	1	0	0	1
ELEP-ELECTION PETITION	10	3	6	7
FAFO-FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	7464	394	574	7284
FAFOD-FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	2392	153	131	2414
FAPL-FIRST APPEAL	1013	228	232	1009
FAPLD-FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	261	162	96	327
GOVA-GOVERNMENT APPEAL	3784	39	77	3746
GOVAD-GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	103	9	6	106
HABC-HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	358	400	455	303
IAPL-INCOME TAX APPEAL	126	0	3	123
IAPLD-INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	103	4	0	107
ITAPD-INCOME TAX APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	0	1	0	1
ITRE-INCOME TAX REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
JAPL-JAIL APPEAL	568	86	7	647
JAPLD-JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	21	45	4	62
MTAL-MATRIMONIAL	1	0	0	1
NA419D-Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS Defective	0	1	0	1

Type	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
NA528-Application u/s 528 BNSS	0	141	99	42
NA529-Application u/s 529 BNSS	0	10	8	2
NABAIL-Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	0	275	145	130
OSUT-ORIGINAL SUIT	1	0	0	1
PRCS-PROBATE CASE	0	0	0	0
RERA-RERA APPEAL	340	73	30	383
RERAD-RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	89	39	24	104
SAPL-SECOND APPEAL	7455	217	509	7163
SAPLD-SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1086	95	51	1130
SCCR-S.C.C. REVISION	81	24	36	69
SCCRD-S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	21	7	8	20
SPLA-SPECIAL APPEAL	1921	275	353	1843
SPLAD-SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1478	554	396	1636
STRE-SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	406	23	99	330
STRED-SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	116	20	20	116
TACL-TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	370	301	508	163
TACR-TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	203	131	83	251
TEST-TESTAMENTARY CASE	13	2	1	14
WPIL-WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	1218	1145	1077	1286
WQPL-WAQF APPEAL	0	0	0	0
WRIA-WRIT - A	43531	12921	10157	46295
WRIB-WRIT - B	15331	1337	1284	15384
WRIC-WRIT - C	29078	11415	10342	30151
WTAP-WEALTH TAX APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
WTAX-WRIT TAX	238	381	212	407
Total	**210750**	**89353**	**87596**	**212507**

SUMMARY REPORT OF ALL CASES OF 2025

Type	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
A227-MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227	3526	7546	7627	3445
A340-APPLICATION U/S 340	87	0	0	87
A372-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 372	4	0	0	4
A378-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/S 378	905	62	24	943
A378D-CRL. MISC. APPLICATION U/s 378 DEFECTIVE	387	162	24	525
A389-CRL MISC APPLICATION U/S 389(2)	1	0	0	1
A482-APPLICATION U/s 482	16433	11082	10509	17006
A483-APPLICATION U/s 483	126	1122	1176	72
ABAIL-ANTICIPATORY BAIL	548	1433	1607	374
ABAILC-CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL CANCELLATION APPLICATION	8	35	18	25
ARBT-CIVIL MISC. ARBITRATION APPLICATION	126	126	133	119
ARCO-ARBITRATION&CONCILI. APPL.U/s11(4)	12	3	10	5
ARPL-APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION ACT	219	48	39	228
ARPLD-APPEAL U/s 37 OF ARBT AND CONCILIATION ACT DEFECTIVE	186	25	5	206
BAIL-CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION	2737	13195	13571	2361
BAILC-CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL CANCELLATION APPL.	376	128	207	297
C372-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC.	500	163	19	644
C372D-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 372 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	49	23	5	67
C378-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 CR.PC.	42	3	0	45
C378D-CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 378 Cr.PC DEFECTIVE	2	1	0	3
CAPL-CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CIVIL)	5949	4355	3387	6917
CAPT-CAPITAL CASES	20	4	1	23
CERE-CENTRAL EXCISE REFERENCE	4	0	0	4
CEXA-CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL	27	4	0	31
CEXAD-CENTRAL EXCISE APPEAL DEFECTIVE	21	6	0	27
CLRE-CIVIL REVISION	208	59	153	114
CLRED-CIVIL REVISION DEFECTIVE	41	12	13	40
CMRA-CIVIL MISC REVIEW APPLICATION	222	147	124	245
CMRAD-CIVIL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	383	201	154	430
COMA-COMPANY APPEAL	5	1	5	1
COMAD-COMPANY APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	1
COMP-COMPANY APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
CONA-CONTEMPT APPEAL	5	6	5	6
CONAD-CONTEMPT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	2	1	1

Type	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
COPLD-Commercial Appeal Defective	0	1	0	1
COPP-COMPANY PETITION	5	0	4	1
CRCL-CONTEMPT APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	37	4	12	29
CREF-CRIMINAL REFERENCE	1	0	1	0
CRLA-CRIMINAL APPEAL	43795	4173	1549	46419
CRLAD-CRIMINAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	332	97	17	412
CRLP-CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION	3278	12362	10409	5231
CRLR-CRIMINAL REVISION	6783	1490	803	7470
CRLRD-CRIMINAL REVISION DEFECTIVE	1770	596	164	2202
CROB-CROSS OBJECTION	247	8	6	249
CRPIL-CRIMINAL WRIT-PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	6	4	6	4
CRRA-CRIMINAL REVIEW APPLICATION	9	10	10	9
CRRAD-CRIMINAL MISC REVIEW APP-DEFECTIVE	13	8	4	17
CUSA-CUSTOMS APPEAL	12	21	4	29
CUSAD-CUSTOM APPEAL DEFECTIVE	0	1	0	1
ECASE-EXECUTION CASE	1	1	0	2
ELEP-ELECTION PETITION	7	0	1	6
FAFO-FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER	7284	513	838	6959
FAFOD-FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER DEFECTIVE	2414	277	271	2420
FAPL-FIRST APPEAL	1009	206	135	1080
FAPLD-FIRST APPEAL DEFECTIVE	327	223	104	446
GOVA-GOVERNMENT APPEAL	3746	28	23	3751
GOVAD-GOVERNMENT APPEAL DEFECTIVE	106	9	2	113
HABC-HABEAS CORPUS WRIT PETITION	303	476	445	334
IAPL-INCOME TAX APPEAL	123	19	4	138
IAPLD-INCOME TAX APPEAL DEFECTIVE	107	9	0	116
ITAPD-INCOME TAX APPLICATION DEFECTIVE	1	0	0	1
ITRE-INCOME TAX REFERENCE	0	0	0	0
JAPL-JAIL APPEAL	647	79	1	725
JAPLD-JAIL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	62	34	1	95
MTAL-MATRIMONIAL	1	0	0	1
NA419D-Criminal Misc. Application U/s 419 BNSS Defective	1	0	0	1
NA528-Application u/s 528 BNSS	42	2326	1387	981
NA529-Application u/s 529 BNSS	2	106	96	12
NABAIL-Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/s 482 BNSS	130	2124	1732	522
OSUT-ORIGINAL SUIT	1	0	0	1

Type	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
PRCS-PROBATE CASE	0	1	1	0
RERA-RERA APPEAL	383	246	298	331
RERAD-RERA APPEAL DEFECTIVE	104	113	25	192
SAPL-SECOND APPEAL	7163	229	619	6773
SAPLD-SECOND APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1130	100	111	1119
SCCR-S.C.C. REVISION	69	22	75	16
SCCRD-S.C.C. REVISION DEFECTIVE	20	20	32	8
SPLA-SPECIAL APPEAL	1843	375	502	1716
SPLAD-SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE	1636	443	426	1653
STRE-SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION	330	53	33	350
STRED-SALES/TRADE TAX REVISION DEFECTIVE	116	67	4	179
TACL-TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL)	163	325	314	174
TACR-TRANSFER APPLICATION (CRIMINAL)	251	126	161	216
TEST-TESTAMENTARY CASE	14	1	0	15
WPIL-WRIT - PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	1286	1303	1087	1502
WQPL-WAQF APPEAL	0	4	0	4
WRIA-WRIT - A	46295	15267	16222	45340
WRIB-WRIT - B	15384	1274	1030	15628
WRIC-WRIT - C	30151	12777	10840	32088
WTAP-WEALTH TAX APPLICATION	0	0	0	0
WTAX-WRIT TAX	407	1761	1301	867
Total	**212507**	**99666**	**89927**	**222246**




HIGH COURT

COMMITTEES IN 2024

1. Administrative Committee

(Hon'ble) the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan

2. Committee for Designation of Senior Advocates

(Hon'ble) the Chief Justice, Senior Judge (J-1), Second Senior Judge (J-2), Advocate General, Shri V P Srivastava, Senior Advocate

Note: Committee constituted under Rule 3 (2) of Chapter XXIV of the Allahabad High Court Rules.

3. Rules Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Siddharth, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

Sub Committee

For vetting of the proposed amendment in the Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952, the General Rules (Criminal), 1977 and the General Rules (Civil), 1957 in light of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Himanshu Dayal Srivastava, HJS, Mr. Aushim Luthra, Advocate

4. Legal Services

A. Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra

B. Legal Services Sub Committee, Lucknow

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi

Note: The "Legal Services" Committee comprising the "High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad" and "Legal Services Sub Committee, Lucknow", shall hereby also look into the matters of Appointment and Payment of fees to the Amicus Curiae.

5. Committee to supervise all the administrative matters of the Judicial Training and Research Institute relating to curriculum, course content and other matters relating to management of training

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

6. Information Technology / Computerization Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur, Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

The committee shall look after the following matters:

i. Computerization

ii. Guidelines for training to different stakeholders with reference to E-Courts Projects/Supervision of E-Courts Projects

iii. Purchase and Installation of CCTV Cameras in the High Court and providing Wi-Fi facilities in the High Court premises and the other Courts in the State of U.P.

iv. To examine the viability of court proceedings by adopting electronic mode including Video Conferencing

v. For taking steps in pursuance of the letter issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated July 27, 2020 regarding direction of Artificial Intelligence Committee of the Supreme Court

of India to consider constituting Artificial Intelligence Committee for introducing, conceptualizing, implementing and monitoring use of Artificial Intelligence in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

vi. The Committee shall also deal with the matters of fresh cases up to the stage of listing.

vii. The Committee shall also frame rules for Handling the sundry deposits through e-payments.

viii. The matter relating to purchase / installation of CCTV Cameras in the District Courts shall also be dealt with by the Committee.

ix. Matter pertaining to scanning of records of the office of Special Officer (Vigilance) shall be dealt by the Committee.

7. Committee for Digitization & Weeding of records (for Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, & Courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

8. Rules Committee under Section 123 of CPC

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori, Shri Ashok Mehta, Senior Advocate, Shri Manish Goyal, Senior Advocate, District & Sessions Judge, Prayagraj

9. Committee to Monitor the preparation / addition / modification / updation of Roll of Advocates of High Court

A. For Allahabad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla

B. For Lucknow

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

10. Committee for Taxing Judge under Section 5 of the Court Fees Act, 1870

A. For Allahabad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai

B. For Lucknow Bench

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia

11. Committee to consider the matters with regard to intra-district transfer of jurisdictions within the State of Uttar Pradesh, is constituted as under:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice J. J. Munir, Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain, Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar

Note: The committee shall also look into the matters of Court creation in the districts of Uttar Pradesh.

12. Committee constituted to monitor the progress of matters of the High Court and the courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad pending with the State Government:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi

13. Committee for implementation of "Action Plan for Arrears Reduction in District Judiciary (APAaR-DJ)" (evolved by the Committee for Model Case Flow Management Rules for Trial Courts, District Appellate Courts, High Courts and to suggest a plan for reduction of arrears in the High Courts and District Courts of the Hon'ble Supreme Court):

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

Sub Committees

A. To monitor and suggest steps for expeditious disposal of cases relating to Motor Accident Claims pending before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Motor Accident Claims Tribunals [including assignment of cases to Motor Accident Claims Tribunals] throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit, Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra

B. For monitoring implementation of the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the cases pertaining to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act)

(Hon’ble) Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur

Note: The instant committee shall also consider and deliberate over collected information for devising methods to implement the provisions of the HIV Act.

C. To suggest solutions for ensuring expeditious disposal of cases under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Cheque Bouncing cases)

(Hon’ble) Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

D. To monitor expeditious disposal of Execution Petitions/Applications U/s 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

E. To monitor the proceedings under Section 156(3) of CrPC and Magistrate Trials

(Hon’ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh

F. Ensuring the Implementation of the Directions of the Apex Court

(Constituted vide order of Hon’ble the Chief Justice dated 05.09.2024 pursuant to order dated) 06.08.2024 passed by Hon’ble the Supreme Court of India in Misc. Application No. 2034/2022 in MA 1849/2021 in SLP (Crl) No. 5191/2021 titled Satender Kumar Antil Vs. Central Bureau of Investigation & Another)

(Re-Constituted vide order of Hon’ble the Chief Justice dated 20.09.2024)

(Hon’ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra, Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain

14. Committee for compliance of direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 349 of 2006-Voluntary Health Association of Punjab Vs. Union of India & others, for periodically oversee the progress of cases pertaining to 'The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994

(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Vivek Varma, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla

15. Drugs Disposal Committee to monitor the disposal/destruction of seized drugs in the light of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Criminal Appeal No.652 of 2012 title Union of India Vs. Mohan Lal & Another

(Hon’ble) Mr. Justice Irshad Ali, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav

16. (A) AI assisted legal translation advisory and e-Law Report Committee for High Court

(Hon’ble) Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

Note: Aforesaid committee, apart from AI assisted legal translation work, shall also look after the work of publication of Digital Law Report consisting of High Court judgments (other than AFR judgments w.e.f. 01.04.2024), including the translated versions, leading Supreme Court judgments arising from the State of Uttar Pradesh and their translation, with a search option facility.

17. Grievance Redressal Committee

(Constituted vide order of Hon’ble the Chief Justice dated 03.05.2023 pursuant to order dated 20.04.2023 of Hon’ble the Supreme Court passed in M.A. 859 of 2020 in SLP (C) No. 5440 of 2020)

Hon’ble the Chief Justice, (Hon’ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan, Advocate General, State of Uttar Pradesh, Chairman, Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh, President, High Court Bar Association

18. Accessibility Committee for High Court

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice dated 04.01.2024 pursuant to letter dated 06.11.2023 of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

19. Committee for Service Conditions of the District Judiciary

(Constituted vide order dated 12.01.2024 of Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, pursuant to order dated 04.01.2024 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court on Writ Petition (Civil) No. 643 of 2015)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Chairperson, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava, Principal Secretary (Law) & LR, Registrar General, Ex-Officio Secretary, Sri Anoop Kumar Goel, Retd. District Judge

20. Committee for works relating to G.P.F. and pension papers of Hon'ble sitting Judges

Hon'ble Senior Judge (J-1)

21. Committee for medical reimbursement of former Judges

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot

22. Committee for works related to medical reimbursement of Hon'ble sitting Judges

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

23. Library Committee

A. For Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

B. For Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur, Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi

Note: The above Committees shall also look into extension of existing Library in the additional space that has been made available, in order to utilize space and also to recommend necessary proposals for renovation.

24. Committee for engagement of Research Associates

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice J.J. Munir, Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan

25. Committee to shortlist candidates for nominating as Nyay Bandhu and to look into the matters of establishment and supervision of Gram Nyayalayas

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary

26. Protocol Committee

A. For Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

B. For Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar, Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

Note: The Committee shall also monitor and supervise the seminars, functions and other events, organized by the High Court.

27. A. Internal Complaints Committee to inquire into sexual harassment at work place constituted under 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013'

B. Committee to deal with matters relating to 'Sensitization of Family Court Matters' in the light of letter dated 09.06.2016 of Supreme Court of India

(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla, Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar

Note:

1. The Committee at (A.) shall also deal with matters relating to crimes against women.
2. The Committee at (B.) shall also monitor the working of Family Courts and augmenting their number.
3. The Committee at (B.) shall also monitor matters relating to adoption.

Sub Committee
Regarding quarterly statement of sexual harassment of women (District Courts)

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra

**Prof. Sumitra Parmar (Retd.), Former Director, Centre for Women's Studies, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, shall be a member of the Committee at (A.), only for dealing with Internal Complaints matters.*

28. Security Committee

A. For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak

B. For Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar

29. A. PIL Cell at Allahabad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh

B. PIL Cell at Lucknow Bench

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan

30. Museum and Archives Committee

A. Supervisory Committee for Law Museum and Archives, Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

B. Supervisory Committee for High Court Museum and Archives, Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

31. Litigation Committee (Judicial & Administrative)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar

32. Committee for Mediation & Conciliation Centre

A. For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla

B. For Lucknow Bench
(Hon'ble) Mr Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

Note: The above Committees shall also look into the matters of mediation of the subordinate courts falling under their jurisdiction, respectively.

33. Committee for Management of Arbitration Centre at Allahabad & Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam

34. Committee constituted for the supervision and management of High Court Dispensary

A. For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav

B. For Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania, Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I

35. A. Committee for publications including Allahabad High Court News Letter

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

B. Committee for publication, distribution and sale of Indian Law Reporter including its online

version and translation of AFR judgments w.e.f. 01.04.2024

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

36. Committee to explore the possibility of developing a robust and fail safe software for automatic listing of cases:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary

37. Staff Car Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi

38. Committee dealing with Translation other than that of Committee Nos. 16 and 35

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

39. Committee for Selection & Appointment of Chairpersons in Permanent Lok Adalat

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma, Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla

40. Committee for selection of Presiding Officers in Industrial Tribunals / Labour Courts, U.P. in terms of Section 4-E(1)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

41. Committee for Appointment of Special Judicial Magistrates / Special Metropolitan Magistrates

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mr. Justice Vivek Varma, Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra

42. Committee to examine the status and progress of infrastructure in District Judiciary to ensure compliance of the directions of Hon'ble Apex Court and this Hon'ble Court

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

Co-opted Members:
Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Registrar General, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Principal Secretary (Law) & L.R., Government of Uttar Pradesh, Principal Secretary (Finance), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Principal Secretary (P.W.D.), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Engineer-In-Chief (P.W.D.)

43. Committee for Allotment of Lawyers' Chambers

A. For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

B. For Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar, Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh

44. Committee to monitor the construction of Hon'ble Judges' Bungalow at 19, Clive Road, Prayagraj and residential accommodation for Class-I & Class-II officers of the High Court at Devghat, Jhalwa, Prayagraj

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

45. Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh, Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I

46. A. Committee for managing and maintaining Guest Houses of High Court at Allahabad or any other place within the State, except Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

B. Committee for managing and maintaining Guest Houses of High Court at Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar, Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

47. Committee to monitor the projects relating to construction of residential accommodation for Class-III & Class-IV employees of Hon'ble High Court at Leader Road, Prayagraj

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Siddharth, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma

48. Building Committee

A. For Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

B. For Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur

Note:

1. Maintenance and beautification of the campus and gardens of the High Court shall also be undertaken by this Committee at Allahabad & Lucknow, respectively.
2. Committee to look into the viability to use the vacant space in the High Court for reallocation to judicial and administrative sections.
3. Committee shall also monitor the projects relating to construction of residential accommodation for employees of the High Court at Allahabad & Lucknow, respectively.

49. Committee for the maintenance of Convention Centre, Museum and Arbitration Centre at Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit

50. Committee for the formulation and implementation of Action Plan on National Disaster Management for this Hon'ble Court & its Bench at Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice J.J. Munir, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia, Mr. Justice Shamim Ahmed, Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar

51. Committee to plan and monitor the construction of Multi-Level Parking, Advocates' Chambers and Record Rooms, in place of various High Court Bungalows as per plan approved

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar, Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal

Note:

1. The Committee shall also formulate and implement the scheme for allotment of space including Advocates' Chambers in the new building and regulate its management.
2. The Committee shall also monitor matters related to construction of New Power Sub-Station at Nazul Plot 58, Civil Station, Prayagraj.

52. High Level Monitoring Committee

(constituted for continuous monitoring of quality and progress of construction work of the new High

Court Building at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow) {in view of Office Memorandum No. 2272 / Saat-Nyay-}

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Principal Secretary (Law) & L.R., Registrar, High Court Lucknow Bench, Lucknow, Principal Secretary (Finance), Principal Secretary (PWD), Chief Engineer (PWD), Chief Architect (PWD), Special Secretary (Law)

53. Expenditure Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

Note: In addition, following matters shall also be dealt by the Committee:

1. Purchase of photocopier machines, fax machines, generators, coolers and government vehicles for use of Subordinate Courts in District Judiciary.
2. Disposal of unusable cars, articles, furnishing items etc.

54. Finance & Budget Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla

Note: The Committee shall also look after the Budget Allocation of High Court and District Courts.

55. Committee for Monitoring & Expeditious disposal of Criminal cases pending in the High Court

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

56. A. 'Arrears Committee' for expeditious disposal of Civil cases pending in the High Court

B. "Disposal Review Committee" to monitor the institution & disposal of old cases on priority basis and to make suggestions for future course of action in view of letter dated 11 June, 2018 of Hon'ble Chief Justice of India

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery, Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I, Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh

57. State Court Management System Committees

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

58. Committee to consider the transfer of staff from Allahabad to Lucknow and vice versa

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary, Mr. Justice Siddharth

Note: The Committee shall also consider Inter-district transfer of employees of the District Judiciary which shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Justice.

59. Committee for Appointment (including direct recruitment, promotion and confirmation) of all Gazetted Officers of the High Court, except officers of Higher Judicial Service on deputation.

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

Note: This Committee shall also deal with the matter of Grant of ACP for Gazetted Officers of the High Court and fixation of seniority.

60. Committee for Direct recruitment and departmental promotion of Class-III and Class-IV employees up to the grade of Review Officers in the High Court's including appointment under Dying in Harness Rules, 1974.

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh

61. A. Judge In-charge PS / APS Section at Allahabad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

B. Judge In-charge BS Section at Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla

C. Judge In-charge PS / APS & BS Section at Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

62. Allotment Committee

A. Allotment of residences to Employees of the High Court, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice J.J. Munir, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal

B. House allotment for Employees at Lucknow Bench

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari

63. Leave encashment, G.P.F. advance, House Building Advance, Motor Car Advance, G.P.F., etc. of officers and officials of the establishment of High Court

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

64. Committee constituted for regularization of daily wage / contract labour and co-terminus sewaks on Group 'D' posts:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

65. Committee for dealing with following matters:

1. **Application related to pension/gratuity matters of all retiring/retired Judicial Officers.**
2. **Application related to family pension/death gratuity cases of all deceased Judicial Officers.**
3. **Matters related to Grant of Financial Aid from U.P. Benevolent Fund.**
4. **Resignation of Judicial Officers from U.P. Nyayik Sewa/UPHJS.**
5. **Matters related to Service of summons upon Judicial Officers from UPHJS.**
6. **Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to write/get publish books, Articles etc.**
7. **Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to visit abroad.**
8. **Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to pursue academic courses.**

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra

66. Committee to deal with following matters:

A. HJS selections and appointments

B. Committee of Judges constituted under Section 27 of the U.P. Judicial Officers' Rules, 2001

C. Examine the matter of interse seniority of the HJS Officers

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh

67. Committee to review Annual Confidential Remarks of Judicial Officers posted on deputation to other organizations or State Government

(Hon'ble) Mr Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma

68. Committee to deal with the representations of Judicial Officers against adverse remarks

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

Note: Matter pertaining to upgradation of remarks recorded in the ACR of judicial officers of District Courts will also be dealt by the above-mentioned Committee.

69. Committee to deal with following matters:

A. Grant of Super Times Scales to the Officers in HJS Cadre

B. Grant of Selection Grade to the Officers in

HJS Cadre

C. Grant of financial benefits to Judicial Officers, including advance increments to officers with an LLM degree, grant of ACP scales and grant of first increment

D. Vigilance

E. To Designate Additional District Judges as District Judges

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain

Note: Matter pertaining to counting of previous service, fixation of pay & equalization of pay of Judicial Officers will also be dealt by the above-mentioned Committee.

70. Judge In-Charge for recording of Annual Confidential Remarks of the Judicial Officers, where neither the Reporting Authority/District Judge nor the Reviewing Authority/Accepting Authority, i.e. Administrative Judge, who has seen the work of the Judicial Officer for three months or more, is available.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan

71. Committee for direct recruitment of Class-III and Class-IV employees of District Courts

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan, Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I

Note:

1. The Committee shall also deal with matters of the High Court pending with the Government, consider the matters of welfare of the employees & officers of the Court and look into their grievance.
2. The Committee shall also consider the representations regarding up-gradation of the remarks recorded in the Annual Confidential Reports of Officers / Officials of the High Court.
3. The Committee shall also consider requests for appointment under the Dying in Harness Rules of Judicial Officers and employees of the courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.
4. The Committee shall also consider the matters regarding examination of requirement of additional posts in the District Courts.

72. Committee for monitoring the departmental proceedings/enquiries pending against the employees of the District Courts in the respective Districts

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

73. Committee for implementation of New Criminal Laws

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 02.07.2024)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

74. Committee for appointment of CPIO, CAPIO and First Appellate Authority in MACTs, LARRAs & Commercial Courts

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 02.09.2024)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

75. Committee for monitoring implementation of the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 08.11.2024)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur



COMMITTEES IN 2025

1. Administrative Committee

(Re-constituted Vide Order dated: 03.08.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice)

Hon'ble the Chief Justice, (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

*(Re-constituted Vide Order dated: 13.11.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice)

Hon'ble the Chief Justice, (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

2. Committee for Designation of Senior Advocates

Hon'ble the Chief Justice, (Hon'ble) Senior Judge (J-1), Second Senior Judge (J-2), Advocate General, Shri V P Srivastava, Senior Advocate

Note: Committee constituted under Rule 3 (2) of Chapter XXIV of the Allahabad High Court Rules.

3. Rules Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

Sub Committee

For vetting of the proposed amendment in the Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952, the General Rules (Criminal), 1977 and the General Rules (Civil), 1957 in light of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal, Mr. Himanshu Dayal Srivastava, HJS, Mr. Aushim Luthra, Advocate

4. Legal Services

A. Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

B. Legal Services Sub Committee, Lucknow

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

Note: The "Legal Services" Committee comprising the "High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad" and "Legal Services Sub Committee, Lucknow", shall hereby also look into the matters of Appointment and Payment of fees to the Amicus Curiae.

5. Committee to supervise all the administrative matters of the Judicial Training and Research Institute relating to curriculum, course content and other matters relating to management of training

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

6. (A) Information Technology / Computerization Committee

(B) Committee for Digitization & Weeding of records (for Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, & Courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

The committee 6(A) shall look after the following matters:

i. Computerization

ii. Guidelines for training to different stakeholders with reference to E-Courts Projects/Supervision of E-Courts Projects

iii. Purchase and Installation of CCTV Cameras in the High Court and providing Wi-Fi facilities in the High Court premises and the other Courts in the State of U.P.

iv. To examine the viability of court proceedings by adopting electronic mode including Video Conferencing

v. For taking steps in pursuance of the letter issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated July 27, 2020 regarding direction of Artificial Intelligence Committee of the Supreme Court of India to consider constituting Artificial Intelligence Committee for introducing, conceptualizing, implementing and monitoring use of Artificial Intelligence in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

vi. The Committee shall also deal with the matters of fresh cases up to the stage of listing.

vii. The Committee shall also frame rules for Handling the sundry deposits through e-payments.

viii. The matter relating to purchase / installation of CCTV Cameras in the District Courts shall also be dealt with by the Committee.

ix. Matter pertaining to scanning of records of the office of Special Officer (Vigilance) shall be dealt by the Committee.

7. Rules Committee under Section 123 of CPC

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice J.J. Munir, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori, Shri Ashok Mehta, Senior Advocate, Shri Manish Goyal, Senior Advocate, District & Sessions Judge, Prayagraj

*(Re-constituted vide order dated 17.09.2025 of Hon'ble the Chief Justice)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice J.J. Munir, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori, Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra, Shri Ashok Mehta, Senior Advocate, Shri Manish Goyal, Senior Advocate, District & Sessions Judge, Prayagraj

8. Committee to Monitor the preparation / addition / modification / updation of Roll of Advocates of High Court

A. For Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

B. For Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

9. Committee for Taxing Judge under Section 5 of the Court Fees Act, 1870

A. For Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai

B. For Lucknow Bench
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia

10. Committee to consider the matters with regard to intra-district transfer of jurisdictions within the State of Uttar Pradesh, is constituted as under:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice J. J. Munir, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

Note: The committee shall also look into the matters of Court creation in the districts of Uttar Pradesh.

11. Committee constituted to monitor the progress of matters of the High Court and the courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad pending with the State Government:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

12. Committee for implementation of "Action Plan for Arrears Reduction in District Judiciary (APAaR-DJ)" (evolved by the Committee for Model Case Flow Management Rules for Trial Courts, District Appellate Courts, High Courts and to suggest a plan for reduction of arrears in the High Courts and District Courts of the Hon'ble Supreme Court):

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

Sub Committees

A. To monitor and suggest steps for expeditious disposal of cases relating to Motor Accident Claims pending before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Motor Accident

Claims Tribunals [including assignment of cases to Motor Accident Claims Tribunals] throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra

B. For monitoring the cases pertaining to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act)
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur

Note: The instant committee shall also consider and deliberate over collected information for devising methods to implement the provisions of the HIV Act.

C. To suggest solutions for ensuring expeditious disposal of cases under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Cheque Bouncing cases)
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal

D. To monitor expeditious disposal of Execution Petitions/Applications U/s 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf, Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

E. To monitor the proceedings under Section 156(3) of CrPC and Magistrate Trials
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar

F. Ensuring the Implementation of the Directions of the Apex Court
(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 05.09.2024 pursuant to order dated 06.08.2024 passed by Hon'ble the Supreme Court of India in Misc. Application No. 2034/2022 in MA 1849/2021 in SLP (Crl) No. 5191/2021 titled Satender Kumar Antil Vs. Central Bureau of Investigation & Another)

(Re-Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 20.09.2024)

(Re-Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 21.02.2025)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra, Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla

G. To monitor the cases related to Petty Offences (Inclusive Challan under Motor Vehicle Act
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Praveen Kumar Giri

13. Committee for compliance of direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 349 of 2006-Voluntary Health Association of Punjab Vs. Union of India & others, for periodically oversee the progress of cases pertaining to 'The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994

(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Vivek Varma, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla

14. Drugs Disposal Committee to monitor the disposal/destruction of seized drugs in the light of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in Criminal Appeal No.652 of 2012 title Union of India Vs. Mohan Lal & Another

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Irshad Ali, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav

15. (A) AI assisted legal translation advisory and e-Law Report Committee for High Court.

(B) Committee for publication, distribution and sale of Indian Law Reporter including its online version.
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan, Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Sinha

Note: Aforesaid committee, apart from AI assisted legal translation work, shall also look after the work of publication of Digital Law Report consisting of High Court judgments, including the translated versions, leading Supreme Court judgments arising from the State of Uttar Pradesh and their translation, with a search option facility.

16. Grievance Redressal Committee

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 03.05.2023 pursuant to order dated 20.04.2023 of Hon'ble the Supreme Court passed in M.A. 859 of 2020 in SLP (C) No. 5440 of 2020)

Hon'ble the Chief Justice, (Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Advocate General, State of Uttar Pradesh, Chairman, Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh, President, High Court Bar Association

17. Accessibility Committee for High Court

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice dated 04.01.2024 pursuant to letter dated 06.11.2023 of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

18. Committee for Service Conditions of the District Judiciary

(Constituted vide order dated 12.01.2024 of Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, pursuant to order dated 04.01.2024 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court on Writ Petition (Civil) No. 643 of 2015)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Chairperson, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava, Principal Secretary (Law) & LR, Registrar General, Ex-Officio Secretary, Sri Anoop Kumar Goel, Retd. District Judge

19. Committee for works relating to G.P.F. and pension papers of Hon'ble sitting Judges

Hon'ble Senior Judge (J-1)

20. Committee for medical reimbursement of former Judges

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak

21. Committee for works related to medical reimbursement of Hon'ble sitting Judges

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

22. Library Committee for Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar, Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar

Library Committee for Lucknow Bench

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur, Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi, Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla

Note: The above Committees shall also look into extension of existing Library in the additional space that has been made available, in order to utilize space and also to recommend necessary proposals for renovation.

23. Committee for engagement of Research Associates

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice J.J. Munir, Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan

24. Committee to shortlist candidates for nominating as Nyay Bandhu and to look into the matters of establishment and supervision of Gram Nyayalayas

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary

25. Protocol Committee

A. For Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

B. For Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar, Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh, Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla

Note: The Committee shall also monitor and supervise the seminars, functions and other events, organized by the High Court.

26. A. Internal Complaints Committee to inquire into sexual harassment at work place constituted under 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013'

B. Committee to deal with matters relating to 'Sensitization of Family Court Matters' in the light of letter dated 09.06.2016 of Supreme Court of India

(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla, Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar

Note:

1. The Committee at (A.) shall also deal with matters relating to crimes against women.
2. The Committee at (B.) shall also monitor the working of Family Courts and augmenting their number.
3. The Committee at (B.) shall also monitor matters relating to adoption.

Sub Committee
Regarding quarterly statement of sexual harassment of women (District Courts)

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra

**Prof. Sumitra Parmar (Retd.), Former Director, Centre for Women's Studies, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, shall be a member of the Committee at (A.), only for dealing with Internal Complaints matters.*

27. Security Committee

A. For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak

B. For Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar

28. A. PIL Cell at Allahabad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh

B. PIL Cell at Lucknow Bench
Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra

29. Museum and Archives Committee

A. Supervisory Committee for Law Museum and Archives, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar, Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra

B. Supervisory Committee for High Court Museum and Archives, Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar, Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi

30. Litigation Committee (Judicial & Administrative)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar

31. Committee for Mediation & Conciliation Centre

A. For Allahabad
(Re-constituted vide order dated 22.07.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla

B. For Lucknow Bench
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur

Note: The above Committees shall also look into the matters of mediation of the subordinate courts falling under their jurisdiction, respectively.

32. Committee for Management of Arbitration Centre at Allahabad & Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam

33. Committee constituted for the supervision and management of High Court Dispensary

A. For Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav

B. For Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania, Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh

34. Committee for publications including Allahabad High Court News Letter

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal

35. Committee to explore the possibility of developing a robust and fail safe software for automatic listing of cases:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

36. Staff Car Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

37. Committee dealing with Translation other than that of Committee No. 15.

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

*(Re-constituted vide order dated 13.11.2025 of Hon'ble the Chief Justice)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Varma, Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Sinha, Mr. Justice Arun Kumar

38. Committee for Selection & Appointment of Chairpersons in Permanent Lok Adalat

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma, Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla

39. Committee for selection of Presiding Officers in Industrial Tribunals / Labour Courts, U.P. in terms of Section 4-E(1)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

40. Committee for Appointment of Special Judicial Magistrates / Special Metropolitan Magistrates

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mr. Justice Vivek Varma

41. Committee to examine the status and progress of infrastructure in District Judiciary to ensure compliance of the directions of Hon'ble Apex Court and this Hon'ble Court

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta

Co-opted Members:
Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Registrar General, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Principal Secretary (Law) & L.R., Government of Uttar Pradesh, Principal Secretary (Finance), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Principal Secretary (P.W.D.), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Engineer-In-Chief (P.W.D.)

42. Committee for Allotment of Lawyers' Chambers

A. For Allahabad (Old Bar Building)
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

B. For Lucknow
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar, Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh

43. Committee to monitor the construction of Hon'ble Judges' Bungalow at 19, Clive Road, Prayagraj and residential accommodation for Class-I & Class-II officers of the High Court at Devghat, Jhalwa, Prayagraj

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam

Shamshery, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

44. Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur, Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh, Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

45. A. Committee for managing and maintaining Guest Houses of High Court at Allahabad or any other place within the State, except Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

B. Committee for managing and maintaining Guest Houses of High Court at Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania, Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar

46. Committee to monitor the projects relating to construction of residential accommodation for Class-III & Class-IV employees of Hon'ble High Court at Leader Road, Prayagraj

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Siddharth, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma

*(Re-constituted vide order dated 18.08.2025 of Hon'ble the Chief Justice)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Siddharth, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Deepak Verma

47. Building Committee

A. For Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

B. For Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur

Note:

1. Maintenance and beautification of the campus and gardens of the High Court shall also be undertaken by this Committee at Allahabad & Lucknow, respectively.
2. Committee to look into the viability to use the vacant space in the High Court for reallocation to judicial and administrative sections.
3. Committee shall also monitor the projects relating to construction of residential accommodation for employees of the High Court at Allahabad & Lucknow, respectively.
4. Vide order dated 27.08.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice, the Committee shall also monitor the Maintenance/renovation of official Bungalows earmarked for the Hon'ble Judges.

48. Committee for the maintenance of Convention Centre, Museum and Arbitration Centre at Allahabad

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal

49. Committee for the formulation and implementation of Action Plan on National Disaster Management for this Hon'ble Court & its Bench at Lucknow

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice J.J. Munir, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia, Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh, Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar

50. Committee to plan and monitor the construction of Multi-Level Parking, Advocates' Chambers and Record Rooms, in place of various High Court Bungalows as per plan approved

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar, Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal

Note:

1. The Committee shall also formulate and implement the scheme for allotment of space including Advocates' Chambers in the new building and regulate its management.
2. The Committee shall formulate guidelines for use and allotment of the Hall at the 12th Floor.
3. The Committee shall also monitor matters related to construction/ maintenance of New Power Sub-Station at Nazul Plot 58, Civil Station, Prayagraj.

51. High Level Monitoring Committee

(constituted for continuous monitoring of quality and progress of construction work of the new High Court Building at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow) {in view of Office Memorandum No. 2272 / Saat-Nyay-}

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Principal Secretary (Law) & L.R., Registrar, High Court Lucknow Bench, Lucknow, Principal Secretary (Finance), Principal Secretary (PWD), Chief Engineer (PWD), Chief Architect (PWD), Special Secretary (Law)

52. Expenditure Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

Note: In addition, following matters shall also be dealt by the Committee:

1. Purchase of photocopier machines, fax machines, generators, coolers and government vehicles for use of Subordinate Courts in District Judiciary
2. Disposal of unusable cars, articles, furnishing items etc.

53. Finance & Budget Committee

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla

Note: The Committee shall also look after the Budget Allocation of High Court and District Courts.

54. Committee for Monitoring & Expeditious disposal of Criminal cases pending in the High Court

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal, Mr. Justice Avnish Saxena

55. A. 'Arrears Committee' for expeditious disposal of Civil cases pending in the High Court

B. "Disposal Review Committee" to monitor the institution & disposal of old cases on priority basis and to make suggestions for future course of action in view of letter dated 11 June, 2018 of Hon'ble Chief Justice of India

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma, Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery, Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh

56. State Court Management System Committees

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

57. Committee to consider the transfer of staff from Allahabad to Lucknow and vice versa

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan, Mr. Justice Siddharth

Note: The Committee shall also consider Inter-district transfer of employees of the District Judiciary which shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Justice.

58. Committee for Appointment (including direct recruitment, promotion and confirmation) of all Gazetted Officers of the High Court, except officers of Higher Judicial Service on deputation.

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Abdul Moin, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal, Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi, Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

Note: This Committee shall also deal with the matter of Grant of ACP for Gazetted Officers of the

High Court and fixation of seniority.

59. Committee for Direct recruitment and departmental promotion of Class-III and Class-IV employees up to the grade of Review Officers in the High Court's including appointment under Dying in Harness Rules, 1974.

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Alok Mathur

60. A. Judge In-charge PS / APS Section at Allahabad

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

B. Judge In-charge BS Section at Allahabad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla

*(Re-constituted vide order dt: 26.09.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

C. Judge In-charge PS / APS & BS Section at Lucknow
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

61. Allotment Committee

A. Allotment of residences to Employees of the High Court, Allahabad
(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice J.J. Munir, Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal

B. House allotment for Employees at Lucknow Bench
(Hon'ble) Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

62. Leave encashment, G.P.F. advance, House Building Advance, Motor Car Advance, G.P.F., etc. of officers and officials of the establishment of High Court

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

63. Committee constituted for regularization of daily wage / contract labour and co-terminus sewaks on Group 'D' posts:

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

64. Committee for dealing with following matters:

1. **Application related to pension/gratuity matters of all retiring/retired Judicial Officers.**
2. **Application related to family pension/death gratuity cases of all deceased Judicial Officers.**
3. **Matters related to Grant of Financial Aid from U.P. Benevolent Fund.**
4. **Resignation of Judicial Officers from U.P. Nyayik Sewa/UPHJS.**
5. **Matters related to Service of summons upon Judicial Officers from UPHJS.**
6. **Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to write/get publish books, Articles etc.**
7. **Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to visit abroad.**
8. **Grant of permission to Judicial Officers to pursue academic courses.**

(Re- constituted vide order dated : 20.05.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

65. Committee to deal with following matters:

A. HJS selections and appointments

B. Committee of Judges constituted under Section 27 of the U.P. Judicial Officers' Rules, 2001

C. Examine the matter of interse seniority of the HJS Officers

(Re-constituted vide order dt: 15.07.2025)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

66. Committee to review Annual Confidential Remarks of Judicial Officers posted on deputation to other organizations or State Government

(Hon'ble) Mr Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Salil

Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma

67. Committee to deal with the representations of Judicial Officers against adverse remarks

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava, Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

Note: Matter pertaining to upgradation of remarks recorded in the ACR of judicial officers of District Courts will also be dealt by the above-mentioned Committee.

68. Committee to deal with following matters:

A. Grant of Super Times Scales to the Officers in HJS Cadre

B. Grant of Selection Grade to the Officers in HJS Cadre

C. Grant of financial benefits to Judicial Officers, including advance increments to officers with an LLM degree, grant of ACP scales and grant of first increment

D. Vigilance

E. To Designate Additional District Judges as District Judges

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

Note: Matter pertaining to counting of previous service, fixation of pay & equalization of pay of Judicial Officers will also be dealt by the above-mentioned Committee.

69. Judge In-Charge for recording of Annual Confidential Remarks of the Judicial Officers, where neither the Reporting Authority/District Judge nor the Reviewing Authority/Accepting Authority, i.e. Administrative Judge, who has seen the work of the Judicial Officer for three months or more, is available.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

70. Committee for direct recruitment of Class-III and Class-IV employees of District Courts

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mr. Justice Anil Kumar- X, Mr. Justice Madan Pal Singh

Note:

1. The Committee shall also deal with matters of the High Court pending with the Government, consider the matters of welfare of the employees & officers of the Court and look into their grievance.
2. The Committee shall also consider the representations regarding up-gradation of the remarks recorded in the Annual Confidential Reports of Officers / Officials of the High Court.
3. The Committee shall also consider requests for appointment under the Dying in Harness Rules of Judicial Officers and employees of the courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.
4. The Committee shall also consider the matters regarding examination of requirement of additional posts in the District Courts.

71. Committee for monitoring the departmental proceedings/enquiries pending against the employees of the District Courts in the respective Districts

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava, Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma, Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

72. Committee for Implementation of New Criminal Laws

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 02.07.2024)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

73. Committee for appointment of CPIO, CAPIO and First Appellate Authority in MACTs, LARRAs & Commercial Courts

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice

dated 02.09.2024)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari, Mr. Justice Prakash Padia

74. Committee for monitoring implementation of the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

(Constituted vide order of Hon'ble the Chief Justice dated 08.11.2024)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan, Mr. Justice Manish Mathur, Mr. Justice Harvir Singh

75. Committee for monitoring the situation of strike/ abstinence from judicial work by learned advocates of all the District Bar Associations in the State of Uttar Pradesh

(Constituted vide order dated 06.01.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice (In light of Para 09 of the order dated 20.12.2024, passed in Special Leave Petition (Civil) Nos. 19804-19805 of 2024 – Faizabad Bar Association Vs. Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh)).

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

76. Committee for ensuring the construction and availability of separate toilet facilities for males, females, PwD and transgender persons in Court premises and Tribunals.

(Constituted Vide order dated 06.02.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice, in compliance with the order dated 15.01.2025 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 538 of 2023, titled 'Rajeeb Kalita Vs. Union of India & Others'.

Hon'ble Senior Judge, High Court, Allahabad (Principal Seat), Principal Secretary (Law) & L.R. (Vide Hon'ble The Chief Justice Order dt: 27.02.2025), Chief Secretary, Government of U.P., Finance Secretary, Government of U.P., P.W.D. Secretary, Government of U.P., Registrar (J) (Infrastructure- High Court), Registrar (J) (Infrastructure- District Courts), Secretary, High Court Bar Association, Allahabad

77. Committee to provide opinion on pre-mature release of the convicts, with regard to remission/ suspension of sentence of a convict under Section 432(2) Cr.P.C (Section 473(2) B.N.S.S.)

(Constituted vide order dated 17.04.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice).

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai, Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

78. Committee for considering the matter of confirmation of Judicial Officers in U.P. Nyayik Sewa.

(constituted vide order dated 23.07.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice on the Office Note of Registrar(J) (Confidential)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar, Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori

79. Committee for dealing with issues pertaining to permission to Law Students to undergo internship under Hon'ble Judges.

(Vide order dated 18.08.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh

80. Committee to Monitor the functioning of Debts Recovery Tribunals and Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal of the State. (Revived/ Constituted vide order dated 01.12.2025 of Hon'ble The Chief Justice in light of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court given in Civil Appeal Nos. 617-618 of 2013 (arising out of S.L.P.(C): Nos. 22808-22809 of 2010)- Union of India & Others Vs. Debts Recovery Tribunal Bar Association & Another.)

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mrs. Justice Garima Prashad

81. Committee for 'Considering the circulation of judgements to the District Judiciary.'

(Hon'ble) Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh, Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta


सत्यमेव जयते

Significant Judgements of the High Court







Hon'ble the Chief Justice Arun Bhansali

(i) Union Of India And 4 Others v. Namo Narain Prasad

Case Number: WRIT - A No. - 19109 of 2023
Date of decision: 09.09.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:145955-DB

The writ petition filed by the Postal Department challenged the order dated 01.08.2023 passed by the Central Administrative Tribunal, Lucknow Bench in O.A. No.541 of 2022 whereby the Tribunal set aside the revisional order dated 30.09.2022 imposing compulsory retirement upon the original applicant and upheld the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority vide order dated 31.10.2017 of reversion from the post of Sub Post Master to Dak Assistant for five years with pay fixation at the minimum of the scale of Dak Assistant for five years with cumulative effect on future increments, recovery of Rs.3,88,060/- and the period to be counted only for retiral benefits. The original applicant while working as Sub Post Master, Sikanderpur, Bus Stand from 07.08.2012 to 26.06.2014 was placed under suspension on 26.06.2014. A major penalty charge memorandum dated 15.09.2014 containing two articles of charge was issued alleging financial irregularities involving Rs.3,88,060/-. Inquiry was conducted; charges were held proved. After show-cause notice and reply, the Disciplinary Authority imposed the aforesaid punishment. Appeal was rejected on 13.04.2018. Revision was preferred. The Revisional Authority issued notice dated 30.06.2022 under Rule 29(1)(vi) CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 intending to enhance the punishment and after reply passed the order dated 30.09.2022 of compulsory retirement. The Tribunal quashed the revisional order, confirmed the original punishment and directed reinstatement without back wages (period to be counted for retiral benefits). The Postal Department contended that the charges were grave, the Revisional Authority was competent to enhance the punishment, forged vouchers were part of the inquiry and there was no procedural infirmity. The original applicant contended that the enhancement after five years was impermissible, forged vouchers were not part of the charge memo and the procedure was contrary to the Rules. The Court examined the statutory provisions, notifications and the entire disciplinary record.

(ii) M/S Regenvo Mobile Private Limited Lucknow Thru Its Director Rahul Singh And Anr. v. M/S Siyogi Enterprises Thru Managing Director And Others

Case Number: APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 No. - 75 of 2024
Date of decision: 12.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:83328-DB

The appeal under Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 challenged the judgment and order dated 06.11.2024 passed by the Commercial Court No.1, Lucknow in Arbitration Case No.35 of 2019 whereby the petition under Section 34 filed by the appellants was dismissed and the arbitral award dated 31.12.2018 passed by the Sole Arbitrator was upheld. The appellants (exclusive dealer of VIVO mobile handsets and accessories for the State of U.P.) entered into an agreement dated 01.08.2016 with the respondents (advertising agency) for providing advertising and marketing services. The agreement contained an arbitration clause and was confined to advertising in the city of Lucknow. Work orders were issued and executed; some related to districts beyond Lucknow but within U.P. Disputes arose on unpaid invoices. The respondents invoked arbitration. The Sole Arbitrator allowed the claim of Rs.4,22,82,216/- towards pending bills (including work beyond Lucknow), interest of Rs.1,11,36,586/-, TDS of Rs.3,14,915/- and costs of Rs.18,06,275/- (total Rs.5,55,39,992/-). The appellants contended that claims relating to work beyond Lucknow were beyond the scope of the arbitration clause and the agreement. The Commercial Court rejected the objection holding that the parties by their conduct

had extended the scope of the agreement. The appellants argued that the award suffered from patent illegality as the Arbitrator and the Commercial Court exceeded jurisdiction by entertaining disputes not covered by the arbitration agreement. The respondents contended that the appellants had issued work orders beyond Lucknow, accepted the work, made part payments and by their conduct extended the scope; the agreement envisaged variation and the Arbitrator rightly considered the conduct of the parties. The Court examined the limited scope of interference under Sections 34 and 37, the arbitration clause, the agreement and the conduct of the parties.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta

(i) Pankaj Kumar and 11 Others Vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Special Appeal Defective No. 570 of 2025
Date of decision: 21.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:143147-DB

Background and Facts

The appellants were appointed as Assistant Teachers in 2016. Their services were terminated in September 2023 on the ground that they did not possess BTC certificates on the date of filing online applications. They challenged the termination in Writ-A Nos. 15776 & 16010 of 2023, which were allowed on 29.01.2024. The Single Judge set aside the termination orders and directed reinstatement within three weeks, treating the period as notional for continuity of service but denying salary on the principle of 'no work no pay'.

The respondents challenged the judgment in intra-court appeals (dismissed on 24.04.2024) and then before the Supreme Court (SLP dismissed on 23.08.2024). Despite no stay order, the respondents did not permit the appellants to join. Only after dismissal of the SLP were the appellants allowed to join on 14.10.2024. They received salary only from 01.01.2025.

Contempt proceedings were filed; the contempt court found no willful disobedience (as respondents were pursuing remedies) and disposed of the petition, leaving the salary claim open for separate proceedings. The appellants then filed Writ-A No. 4160 of 2025 claiming salary from 20.02.2024 (expiry of three weeks from 29.01.2024) to 31.12.2024. The Single Judge allowed salary only from the date of actual joining (15.10.2024) but denied it for the preceding period (20.02.2024 to 15.10.2024) on 'no work no pay'. The present intra-court appeal challenges this denial.

Division Bench's Reasoning

The Bench held that the respondents were bound to comply with the judgment dated 29.01.2024 within three weeks, as there was no stay in the appeals or SLP. Availing of legal remedies does not absolve the State from complying with a binding order. The principle of 'no work no pay' is not absolute and cannot be applied when the employer itself prevents the employee from working.

The appellants were ready and willing to join, but were restrained by the respondents. The contempt court's finding of no willful disobedience was only for the purpose of contempt proceedings and did not adjudicate the salary claim. Denying salary after the writ court had already directed reinstatement would be harsh and inequitable.

Reliance was placed on Sobha Ram Raturi v. Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. (2016) 16 SCC 663, where the Supreme Court held that when the employer is at fault in not utilising the employee's services, the employee cannot be denied wages on the ground of 'no work no pay'.

Conclusion and Final Order The special appeal was allowed. The judgment of the learned Single Judge dated 11.04.2025 in Writ-A No. 4160 of 2025 was set aside to the extent it denied salary for the period 20.02.2024 to 15.10.2024.

The respondents were directed to pay salary to the appellants from 20.02.2024 (the date on which the period of three weeks expired from the judgment dated 29.01.2024).

(Appeal allowed; salary directed to be paid for the disputed period.)

Note: Delay of 85 days in filing the appeal was condoned.

(ii) Mohammad Shahid and 2 Others Vs. Union of India and 4 Others

Case Number: Writ-C No. 16025 of 2024
Date of decision: 04.07.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:108580-DB

Background and Facts

The petitioners' land (Gata No.156, area 0.6053 hectare, Village Sarniya, Tehsil & District Bareilly) was acquired for construction of a National Highway under the National Highways Act, 1956. Notification under Section 3-A was issued on 28.01.2022 and declaration under Section 3-D on 13.09.2022, vesting the land absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances. The Competent Authority, Bareilly, passed an award on 06.07.2023 determining compensation of Rs.3,02,65,000/- for land and Rs.2,95,64,257/- for superstructure, plus solatium and other statutory benefits, totaling Rs.12,48,72,386/-.

The Competent Authority requested the Project Director, NHAI, on 17.07.2023 to release the amount. The Project Director sought financial approval from higher authorities. NHAI refused to release funds citing the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways Office Memorandum dated 23.11.2023 imposing a ban on creation of new liabilities under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I until revised CCEA approval. The petitioners approached the High Court seeking a direction for payment of the awarded compensation along with interest.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench held that once the declaration under Section 3-D(1) is published, the land vests absolutely in the Central Government. The Government acquires the right to enter upon the land and carry out works for the highway under Section 3-F. The provision in Section 3-H(1) requiring deposit of compensation before taking physical possession is a safeguard for landowners and cannot be used by the acquiring body to delay or withhold payment.

Rule 3 of the National Highways (Manner of Depositing the Amount...) Rules, 2019 mandates that the executing agency (NHAI) must make the requisite funds available to the Competent Authority within 15 days of demand for disbursement to the landowners. The Office Memorandum dated 23.11.2023 applies only to new works, contracts and fresh liabilities; it has no application to compensation payable under an existing award for land already acquired and vested in the Government. NHAI's refusal to release the amount was held to be contrary to the statutory scheme and unsustainable in law.

Conclusion and Final Order

The writ petition was allowed. A mandamus was issued directing NHAI to make available the entire compensation amount (as determined in the award dated 06.07.2023) to the Competent Authority within four weeks from the date of communication of the order, for payment to the petitioners and other affected persons in accordance with law. No order as to costs.
(Writ petition allowed; direction issued to NHAI to release compensation within four weeks.)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra

(i) Committee Of Management Grih Laxmi Sakhari Awas Samiti Ltd And 2 Others Vs. State Of Up And 3 Others

Case Number: Writ - C No. 24279 of 2024
Date of decision: 22.08.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:134604-DB

Background and Facts

The petitioners, Committee of Management of Grih Laxmi Sahkari Awas Samiti Ltd., Gautam Buddh Nagar, its Chairman (petitioner no.2) and Secretary (petitioner no.3), challenged two orders passed by the Additional Registrar/Additional Housing Commissioner: (i) order dated 30.05.2024 under Section 38(1) of the U.P. Cooperative Societies Act, 1965 directing removal of the Chairman and Secretary within one month, and (ii) order dated 04.07.2024 under Section 38(2)

directing them to appear for hearing before removal or disqualification. The dispute arose over Flat No.H-207 allotted to Smt. Kunta Devi (respondent no.4). A complaint was made that the flat was registered in her name by the former Secretary without payment being deposited in the Society's account. After the February 2023 elections, the new Committee issued notices to Smt. Kunta Devi seeking proof of payment. Smt. Kunta Devi approached the Registrar for arbitration under Section 70 of the Act, 1965 and an Arbitrator was appointed on 27.05.2024. Proceedings before the Arbitrator are pending.

Petitioners' Contentions

The petitioners contended that the proceedings under Section 38 were wholly without jurisdiction, arbitrary and illegal. The dispute regarding the flat was already pending before the Arbitrator. No material existed to justify the drastic action of removal of elected office bearers. The inquiry conducted behind their back was one-sided and based on complaints from interested parties. The orders ignored the pending arbitration and the fact that charge of records had not been handed over by the former Secretary.

Respondents' Stand and Original Records

The Additional Registrar produced original records. Multiple complaints were received from Smt. Kunta Devi and other members. Two-member inquiry committees were constituted under Section 66. Inquiry reports highlighted non-cooperation by the present Committee, suspicious conduct and alleged irregularities. The impugned orders were passed on the basis of these reports recommending action under Section 38.

Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench, after perusing the entire original record, found that the core dispute regarding ownership and payment for Flat H-207 was already referred to arbitration under Section 70 and proceedings were pending. The inquiry reports were one-sided, did not properly consider the petitioners' explanations and were heavily influenced by complaints from interested parties. The drastic power under Section 38(1) & (2) could not be invoked when the same issue was sub-judice before the Arbitrator. The orders suffered from jurisdictional error, were passed in haste and without proper application of mind. The writ court had earlier stayed further proceedings.

Conclusion and Final Order

The impugned orders dated 30.05.2024 and 04.07.2024 were quashed being without jurisdiction and arbitrary. The respondents were restrained from interfering with the peaceful functioning of the petitioners as Committee of Management, Chairman and Secretary. The writ petition was allowed with costs.

(ii) Vikash Kumar And Another Vs. State Of Up And 3 Others

Case Number: Writ - C No. 33495 of 2024
Date of decision: 10.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:5205-DB

Background and Facts

The petitioners, elected members of Kshetra Panchayat Dudhahi, District Kushinagar, challenged the rejection of a no-confidence motion moved against respondent no.4, the Block Pramukh. On 12.08.2024, 101 out of 139 elected members delivered a written notice in the prescribed form along with notarised affidavits to the Collector under Section 15(2) of the U.P. Kshettra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Adhiniyam, 1961. When no action was taken, a writ petition was filed. The District Panchayat Raj Officer rejected the notice vide order dated 21.08.2024 on the basis of an inquiry report dated 17.08.2024 by a three-member committee which found 48 signatures forged. During pendency of the writ, the Collector passed order dated 12.11.2024 affirming the rejection. The petitioners amended the petition to challenge both orders.

Petitioners' Contentions

Learned Senior Advocate Shri Shashi Nandan submitted that the District Panchayat Raj Officer had no jurisdiction to reject the notice. Only the Collector is empowered under Section 15. The Collector cannot delegate the function of prima facie satisfaction regarding genuineness of signatures to any committee. Once the notice is signed by more than half the members, the Collector is mandatorily

required to convene a meeting within 30 days after giving 15 days' notice. The inquiry into alleged forgery was impermissible and beyond the scope of Section 15. Reliance was placed on Smt. Sheela Devi v. State of U.P. (2015) and Niyazuddin v. State of U.P. (2020).

Respondents' Stand

Learned Standing Counsel and counsel for the Block Pramukh defended the orders on the ground that 48 members filed affidavits denying their signatures. The Collector was entitled to constitute a committee to satisfy himself prima facie about the validity of the notice as held in Narendra Kumar Gupta v. State of U.P. (2024). The Block Pramukh was not impleaded by name, rendering the petition defective.

Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench held that the District Panchayat Raj Officer had no jurisdiction whatsoever under Section 15. Only the Collector (or Additional Collector by delegation) can act. The Collector abdicated his statutory duty by constituting a three-member committee and allowing the District Panchayat Raj Officer to pass the rejection order. Under the law laid down in Utma Devi (2014) and affirmed by the Full Bench in Smt. Sheela Devi, the Collector is required only to satisfy himself prima facie from the records of the Kshetra Panchayat whether the notice bears signatures of at least half the members. He cannot launch a detailed evidentiary inquiry into forgery or fraud. Such an inquiry is outside the purview of Section 15. The order dated 12.11.2024 was a hurried afterthought passed after oral observations of the Court and without independent application of mind. The non-impleadment of the Block Pramukh by name was a curable defect since she was represented and heard.

Conclusion and Final Order

Both impugned orders dated 21.08.2024 and 12.11.2024 were quashed. The inquiry report dated 17.08.2024 was also set aside. The writ petition was partly allowed with cost of Rs.50,000/- payable by the State (recoverable from the concerned Collector). The District Magistrate/Collector was directed to personally examine the notice, satisfy himself prima facie from the records, and if satisfied, convene the meeting for consideration of the no-confidence motion within 30 days from the date of the order after giving 15 days' notice to all elected members.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi

(i) Rishi Kumar Jain & Anr. Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.

Case Number: Writ-C No. 21150 of 2014
Date of decision: 18.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:166896-DB

The petitioners, sons of late Raj Narain Jain, challenged the State Government order dated 6 February 2012 rejecting their request for adjustment or de-notification of land and cancelling the earlier Government Order dated 11 March 2003. They sought quashing of the entire acquisition proceedings initiated under Sections 28 and 32 of the U.P. Awas Evam Vikas Parishad Adhiniyam 1965 for the Sikandra Grah Sthan and Sarak Yojana at Agra. The land comprised Khasra Plots 898, 899, 901, 902, 905, 906 and 909 at Kakretha, Agra, falling in Sector 10 of the scheme. Notifications were issued in 1970 and 1980, with urgency clause invoked in 1981. The petitioners' father had challenged the notifications before the Supreme Court, which dismissed the petitions on 7 April 1993 and upheld the acquisition.

Despite the Supreme Court verdict, the petitioners and their father filed successive civil suits and writ petitions seeking injunctions against the acquisition. Temporary injunctions were granted initially but later vacated in each case. Possession of the land was taken by the State on 27 December 1999 and transferred to the Parishad on 28 December 1999. The area including the petitioners' plots was allotted to Dr. Virendra Swarup Memorial Trust for a school. Lease deed was executed on 30 December 2000, possession handed over, building plan sanctioned, and the school constructed with its name recorded in the village khasra. Compensation amount was deposited by the Parishad with the Special Land Acquisition

Officer in 1999. The petitioners' repeated litigation delayed the process.

The Division Bench held that Section 24(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act 2013 has no application to acquisitions under the 1965 Adhiniyam. The 2013 Act was meant to reform only the Land Acquisition Act 1894, while the 1965 Adhiniyam continues as an independent statute without any amendment incorporating the deemed-lapse provision. This position is settled by earlier Division Bench judgments of the Court. Even if Section 24(2) were applicable, no lapse occurred because possession had been taken in 1999 and compensation deposited. Following the Constitution Bench decision in Indore Development Authority, the word "or" in Section 24(2) is read as "nor" or "and". The petitioners were fully aware of the proceedings and had themselves caused delay through multiple frivolous suits and interim orders that were ultimately vacated.

The writ petition was also barred by delay and laches. The acquisition for a public purpose had become final long ago, with a functional school already operating on the land. The Court dismissed the writ petition in its entirety. The acquisition proceedings were held valid and not lapsed. No relief for possession or fresh compensation was granted.

(ii) Ved Prakash Saini And 45 Others Vs. State Of U.P. And 2 Others

Case Number: Writ-C No. 35876 of 2022 (leading case) and connected writ petitions filed by Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti
Date of decision: 23.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:169573-DB

The petitioners in the leading writ petition are landowners who sought a direction to the Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti Moradabad to comply with the order dated 17 February 2022 passed by the Special Land Acquisition Officer under Section 28-A of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 re-determining compensation for land acquired under notification dated 30 April 1977 for construction of a market yard. The connected writ petitions were filed by the Mandi Samiti challenging the same order of the Special Land Acquisition Officer.

The land measuring 47.98 acres at village Majhola Tehsil and District Moradabad was acquired in 1977. Award was made in 1982 at Rs 15.75 per square yard. Some landowners filed references under Section 18. After a series of proceedings including reviews remands and appeals the Reference Court in 2016 awarded enhanced compensation at Rs 108 per square metre which was upheld by the High Court and the Supreme Court.

The landowners who had not filed references under Section 18 applied under Section 28-A relying on the 2016 award. The Special Land Acquisition Officer allowed the applications on 17 February 2022 and re-determined compensation at Rs 108 per square metre with statutory benefits. The Mandi Samiti challenged this order on grounds of limitation while the landowners sought its implementation.

The Division Bench held that Section 28-A is a beneficent provision intended to remove disparity in compensation for similarly situated landowners under the same notification. Following the Supreme Court judgment in Banwari and others v. Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation the Court ruled that the limitation of three months runs from the date of the specific award relied upon for redetermination not from any earlier award that was set aside. The applications filed in 2016 were within time from the 2016 award. The earlier 1990 award having been challenged and set aside could not be the basis for limitation. The landowners had never filed references under Section 18 satisfying the condition for invoking Section 28-A.

The Court observed that the Special Land Acquisition Officer had correctly applied the law after hearing objections. The Mandi Samiti's objections on limitation and maintainability were rejected as contrary to the beneficent interpretation mandated by the Supreme Court. The plea of stale claims was also rejected as the delay was due to prolonged litigation initiated by the Mandi Samiti itself.

The writ petition filed by the landowners was allowed and the connected writ petitions filed by the Mandi Samiti were dismissed. The order dated 17 February 2022 passed by the Special Land Acquisition Officer was upheld. The Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti was directed to comply with the order and deposit the enhanced compensation along with statutory benefits to the landowners.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha

(i) Rajdhari And Another Vs. Sadhna Devi

Case Number: First Appeal No. 493 of 2025
Date of decision: 28.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:213837-DB

The appellants, parents of a deceased army officer who died in the line of duty on 14 January 2008, challenged the Family Court judgment dated 28 April 2025 declaring respondent Sadhna Devi as the legally wedded widow of their son. The marriage was solemnized on 12 May 2007 at Azamgarh. The appellants contended that only an engagement took place on that date and the actual marriage was scheduled for 24 April 2008, and that the marriage was never consummated.

The Division Bench noted that the mother of the deceased had earlier filed proceedings before the Gujarat High Court in which she had expressly admitted the marriage of her son with Sadhna Devi on 12 May 2007. The Gujarat High Court had rejected her claim for death benefits and posthumous honours. In the investiture ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 19 April 2009, Sadhna Devi had received the posthumous award as widow of the deceased. Subsequent proceedings before the Gujarat High Court also proceeded on the basis that she was the widow.

The Family Court conducted a full trial. The appellants' own marriage invitation card bore the handwriting of the father. Oral evidence of witnesses who attended the marriage on 12 May 2007 remained unshaken. Documentary evidence showed that the deceased had applied for leave to get married and that a motorcycle had been gifted from the bride's side. The contention of non-consummation and absence of "Vidai" was found to be without substance. The Family Court held that the marriage had been solemnized and correctly disbelieved the appellants' claim of a future marriage date.

The Division Bench found the evidence overwhelming in favour of a valid marriage. The Family Court had jurisdiction under the Family Courts Act to decide the question of marital status. The appeal was dismissed and the impugned judgment was confirmed. Sadhna Devi was held to be the legally wedded widow of the deceased army officer.

(ii) Rajeev Kumar Maheshwari Vs. Smt. Kalpana Maheshwari

Case Number: First Appeal No. 152 of 2025
Date of decision: 25.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:173454-DB

The husband filed a suit before the Family Court seeking declaration that the property purchased by him in the name of his wife was not a benami transaction hit by the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 as amended with effect from 1 November 2016. The spouses had fallen out. The wife filed an application under Order VII Rule 11 CPC questioning maintainability. The Family Court rejected the plaint holding that the suit fell within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Family Court under Section 7(1)(c) of the Family Courts Act, 1984 and was barred by the Benami Act.

The Division Bench held that the dispute between husband and wife regarding title to the property purchased in the wife's name squarely fell within the expression "a suit or proceeding between the parties to a marriage with respect to the property of the parties or of either of them" under Section 7(1)(c) of the Family Courts Act, 1984. The Family Court therefore had jurisdiction. However, the learned Judge committed error in deciding the matter on merits without framing the issue of maintainability and without proper appreciation of evidence. The sale deeds produced by the husband showed consideration paid by him. The admission of the vendor relied upon by the Family Court was not supported by examination of the vendor. The suit could not be dismissed on that basis in an ex parte proceeding.

The Division Bench set aside the impugned

judgment and remanded the suit for fresh trial. The wife, having appeared, will be entitled to contest. The Family Court was directed to decide the matter expeditiously without granting unnecessary adjournments. A connected suit for permanent injunction filed by the husband as tenant was also directed to be considered by the Family Court while deciding the title suit. The appeal was allowed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla

(i) Sarvanarain Tewari And Another Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 328 of 1986
Date of decision: 30.05.2025
Neutral Citation No. - Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:93335-DB

Both criminal appeals challenged the judgment and order dated 10.12.1985 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Ballia in Sessions Trial No. 249 of 1984 convicting the appellants under Sections 302/34 and 201/34 IPC and sentencing them to life imprisonment and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The appeal of Subh Narayan Tewari and Sita Ram Tewari stood abated. The surviving appellants are Sarvanarain Tewari (husband of the deceased) in the leading appeal and Smt. Saraswati Devi alias Sursatiya (married nanad of the deceased) in the connected appeal.

The prosecution case was that on 06.09.1984 the deceased Sunaina Devi was severely beaten by all the accused persons outside their house at noon. She was then dragged inside the house where she was strangulated after being inflicted an incised wound on her face with a sharp-edged weapon. Her body was thereafter set on fire to destroy evidence. Neighbouring witnesses (PW-1 Shri Ram Tewari, PW-2 Vyas Tewari and PW-3 Shyam Lal Tewari) saw the beating, heard her cries, saw smoke emanating from the house and later found her burnt dead body inside the room. The FIR was promptly lodged the same day. Post-mortem revealed an ante-mortem incised wound on the face and death due to strangulation with fourth-degree burns over the body. Burnt soil and hair were recovered from the spot.

The appellants contended that it was a case of circumstantial evidence with broken links in the chain, material improvements in the statements of the three eye-witnesses, no allegation against the surviving appellants in the FIR, no recovery of the weapon used for the incised wound, and that the motive (illicit relationship of the deceased with one Phulan Dev Tewari) was not proved. Reliance was placed on Jose alias Pappachan v. Sub Inspector of Police (2016) 10 SCC 519 to argue that the prosecution must prove the case beyond reasonable doubt and benefit of doubt must go to the accused.

The State submitted that it was a case of direct evidence of beating followed by murder inside the house and burning of the body. The incident occurred in the privacy of the accused's house; therefore, Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act placed the burden on the inmates to explain the circumstances. The witnesses were consistent, the FIR was prompt, and medical evidence fully corroborated the prosecution case.

The Division Bench, after meticulous scrutiny of the evidence, case diary and statements recorded under Section 161 Cr.P.C., held that there was no material improvement or contradiction in the testimony of the three independent neighbour witnesses. Their statements were consistent from the very beginning. The site plan and recovery of burnt soil and hair from the middle of the room corroborated the ocular account. Even if treated as circumstantial evidence, the chain was complete. The burden under Section 106 Evidence Act squarely lay on the accused who failed to give any plausible explanation. The defence witness was disbelieved as unreliable. Recovery of the weapon was not sine qua non when direct evidence of the sequence of events was available.

Both appeals were dismissed. The conviction and sentence awarded by the trial court were confirmed. Bail bonds of the surviving appellants were cancelled and they were directed to be taken into custody forthwith to serve the sentence. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ballia was directed to ensure compliance and send a report within one month. Lower court record was ordered to be sent back immediately.

(ii) Rakshpal And Another Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 2806 of 1983
Date of decision: 13.02.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:20258-DB

This criminal appeal challenged the judgment and order dated 15.11.1983 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Etah in Sessions Trial No. 242 of 1983 convicting the appellants under Sections 394 read with 397 IPC for seven years' rigorous imprisonment and under Section 460 IPC for life imprisonment with sentences to run concurrently. The appeal of appellant no. 2 Jagdish stood abated on his death. The connected appeal of co-accused Rameshwar was partly allowed by a Coordinate Bench on 28.03.2024 wherein his sentence was reduced to the period already undergone while upholding the conviction. The surviving appeal is only on behalf of appellant Rakshpal.

The prosecution case was that in the intervening night of 25/26.07.1982 at about midnight armed miscreants including Rameshwar (armed with SBBL gun), Mehndi (armed with lathi), Jagdish and Rakshpal (both armed with pistols) trespassed into the house of complainant Shiv Raj Singh at village Nagla Himmat by scaling the roof. They surrounded the inmates, looted household articles, fired at Johari (brother of the complainant) who died of gunshot injuries on his legs, and assaulted Ram Chandra (father of the complainant) with lathi. The occurrence was witnessed by the complainant, his nephews and other family members in the light of a burning lantern and torches of arriving witnesses. The FIR was promptly lodged at 5:30 a.m. the same night.

PW-1 Shiv Raj Singh (complainant), PW-2 Ram Nath and PW-3 Ram Chandra (injured) gave eye-witness accounts. Medical evidence including post-mortem and injury reports fully corroborated the ocular testimony. Several recoveries including the lantern, torches, blood-stained earth, empty cartridge and site plan were proved. The trial court convicted all the accused.

The learned Amicus Curiae contended that the witnesses were interested and related, the investigation was defective, the site plan was inconsistent with the manner of firing, no specific role was assigned to Rakshpal in causing death, and no charge was framed under Section 460 IPC. He prayed for acquittal.

The learned AGA submitted that the FIR was prompt, the witnesses were natural and present at the spot, minor defects in investigation do not vitiate the trial, the appellant was armed with a pistol and was part of the joint criminal act of lurking house-trespass by night, and Section 460 IPC was rightly invoked with the aid of Section 222 Cr.P.C. He pointed out that the Coordinate Bench had already upheld the conviction of co-accused Rameshwar on identical evidence.

The Division Bench, after hearing both sides and perusing the entire record, extensively referred to authoritative judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court including Krishna Mochi, Masalti, Darya Singh, Appabhai, Pulicherla Nagaraju, Satbir Singh, Jayabalan, Dharnidhar, Baban Shankar Daphal and Shahaja. The Court held that evidence of related or injured witnesses cannot be discarded merely on the ground of relationship. Such witnesses are natural witnesses whose presence is established by the very fact of the occurrence inside the house. Their testimony inspires confidence when it is consistent, corroborated by medical evidence and other circumstances, and no enmity or false implication is proved. Minor discrepancies or trivial variations do not affect credibility. The site plan and recoveries fully supported the prosecution version. The offence of lurking house-trespass by night with deadly weapons was clearly proved against all the accused jointly, and conviction under Section 460 IPC was sustainable even if no separate charge was framed.

Finding no merit in the appeal, the Division Bench dismissed the same. The conviction and sentence awarded to the surviving appellant Rakshpal were confirmed. His bail bonds were cancelled and he was directed to be taken into custody forthwith to serve the sentence. The lower court record was ordered to be sent back immediately.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi

(i) U.P. Jal Nigam Rural Thru. Its Managing Director Lko. And Another Vs. Tarun Kumar Sharma And Another

Case Number: Special Appeal Defective No. 280 of 2025
Date of decision: 16.07.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:40537-DB

Background and Facts

This intra-court appeal under Chapter VIII Rule 5 of the Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952 challenged the order dated 18.04.2025 passed in Writ-A No.4204 of 2025 whereby the learned Single Judge directed processing of the respondents-petitioners' medical reimbursement claim of Rs.7,09,032/- in light of the judgment dated 13.02.2023 in Writ-A No.2000284 of 2014 (Mohammad Aslam & Ors. v. State of U.P. & Ors.).

The respondents-petitioners are sons of late Shiv Kumar Sharma, who retired in 1993 as Divisional Engineer from U.P. Jal Nigam. In June-July 2015 their mother fell seriously ill. She was admitted in St. Joseph Hospital, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow from 18.06.2015 to 19.06.2015 and thereafter shifted to Midland Healthcare & Research Centre, Mahanagar, Lucknow where she remained admitted from 19.06.2015 to 06.07.2015. She was discharged on 07.07.2015 and expired the same day. Their father submitted a medical reimbursement claim on 09.09.2015. The claim was rejected on 21.11.2015 relying upon Office Memorandum dated 06.06.2013 issued by U.P. Jal Nigam. The father represented on 20.12.2015 but received no decision. He died on 09.01.2025. An earlier writ petition (No.3641 of 2025) was dismissed as not pressed on 10.04.2025 with liberty to challenge the rejection order. The second writ petition was filed and allowed by the Single Judge directing expeditious processing in accordance with the Mohammad Aslam judgment.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench examined the statutory framework. Under Section 37 of the U.P. Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1975, service conditions of employees transferred from the Local Self Government Engineering Department were protected. Regulation 31 of the U.P. Jal Nigam Service of Engineers (Public Health Branch) Regulations, 1978 provides that where no specific regulation exists, the rules applicable to Government servants shall govern. Medical reimbursement is thus governed by the U.P. Government Servants (Medical Attendance) Rules, 2011 (as amended in 2014). Rule 11 permits reimbursement for emergency treatment in private hospitals at Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute / AIIMS rates (or CGHS rates for authorised hospitals).

The Office Memorandum dated 06.06.2013 (Board resolution in its 160th meeting) restricted reimbursement and limited it to 50% in Government hospitals for cancer/brain tumour only. However, under Section 97(1) of the 1975 Act, any regulation made by U.P. Jal Nigam requires previous approval of the State Government. No such approval was obtained for the 2013 Office Memorandum. Therefore, it does not have the force of law and cannot override the statutory protections under Sections 37 and 97 or Regulation 31.

The rejection order dated 21.11.2015 was passed solely on the basis of the invalid Office Memorandum and was therefore non est. The delay in approaching the Court was bona fide and did not disentitle the respondents to a valid claim. The Single Judge rightly directed processing of the claim in accordance with the Mohammad Aslam judgment and the applicable rules.

Conclusion and Final Order

The Special Appeal was dismissed. The order dated 18.04.2025 passed by the learned Single Judge was affirmed. The order dated 21.11.2015 rejecting the medical claim was set aside. The appellants were directed to process the medical reimbursement claim submitted on 09.09.2015 in accordance with the applicable rules and release the admissible amount to the respondents-petitioners within three months from the date of production of a certified copy of the order. No order as to costs.

(ii) Munna Lal Vs. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Home Deptt. Lko. And 2 Others

Case Number: Writ-A No. 2359 of 2025
Date of decision: 26.03.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:17249-DB

Background and Facts

The petitioner, a Sub-Inspector in U.P. Police, faced disciplinary proceedings and was dismissed from service vide order dated 28.11.2013 under Rule 14(1) of the U.P. Police Officers of Subordinate Rank (Punishment and Appeal) Rules, 1991. He claimed the dismissal order was never served upon him. In 2016, after obtaining information from the Nodal Officer, Firozabad, he filed a representation dated 25.04.2016 before the State Government under Rule 25 of the Rules, 1991. Earlier Claim Petition No.1511 of 2016 was disposed of on 10.08.2016 with a direction to decide the representation within two months. The representation was rejected on merits on 05.06.2017. Aggrieved, he filed Claim Petition No.355 of 2018 before the U.P. State Public Services Tribunal, which was dismissed on 12.07.2022 solely on the ground of heavy latches, computing limitation from the original dismissal order dated 28.11.2013.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench held that the Tribunal committed a manifest error of law. Rule 25 of the Rules, 1991 is a statutory residuary remedy available to an aggrieved employee (and also to the State suo motu) notwithstanding other provisions. Once the petitioner's representation under Rule 25 was decided on merits by a detailed reasoned order dated 05.06.2017, the doctrine of merger applied. The original dismissal order merged into the order rejecting the representation, and limitation for approaching the Tribunal had to be reckoned from 05.06.2017 and not from 28.11.2013.

The petitioner had categorically pleaded non-service of the dismissal order. He obtained information only on 09.02.2016 after moving an application on 23.01.2016. He immediately pursued remedies. The delay was bona fide and not attributable to any fault on his part. The Tribunal overlooked the scheme of the Rules, particularly the wide import of Rule 25, and failed to appreciate that non-supply of the order prevented the petitioner from availing statutory remedies of appeal/revision within time.

Relying on S.S. Rathore v. State of M.P. (1989) 4 SCC 582, Kunhayammed v. State of Kerala (2000) 6 SCC 359 and Union of India v. K.V. Jankiraman (1991) 4 SCC 109, the Court held that when a superior authority re-examines and decides a matter on merits, limitation runs from the date of such decision. Rejection of the claim petition purely on limitation, ignoring merger and procedural irregularities, violated principles of natural justice.

Conclusion and Final Order

The writ petition was allowed. The judgment and order dated 12.07.2022 passed by the U.P. State Public Services Tribunal in Claim Petition No.355 of 2018 was quashed. The matter was remitted to the Tribunal for fresh decision on merits within six months from the date of receipt of a certified copy of this order. Parties were directed to cooperate in the proceedings. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra

(i) Sher Singh And 2 Others Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 4508 of 2024
Date of decision: 11.11.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:176654-DB

Background and Prosecution Case

This appeal challenged the judgment and order dated 30.03.2024 passed by the Sessions Judge, Firozabad in Sessions Trial No.300669 of 2013 arising out of Case Crime No.297 of 2012, P.S. Tundla, District Firozabad. Appellants Sher Singh, Arjun Singh and Sanju were convicted under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC and sentenced to life

imprisonment with fine of Rs.10,000/- each (default six months additional imprisonment) and under Section 364 IPC to ten years rigorous imprisonment with fine of Rs.10,000/- each (default six months additional imprisonment). All sentences were to run concurrently. The deceased Amar Pal @ Rinku (25 years), son of informant Charan Singh, ran a toy shop near Vaishnav Dham Shrine and used to sleep there. On 29.04.2012 at about 7:00 p.m. he went to the shop after dinner but did not return. His mutilated body with multiple stab wounds was found the next morning near Kishan Dhabba on NH-2 in Village Kushayni. FIR was lodged on 30.04.2012 against unknown persons. On 17.05.2012 the informant filed an application naming the appellants on the basis of alleged prior enmity that about four months earlier Sher Singh had accused the informant's younger son Deepchand of having an affair with his daughter and the appellants had assaulted Deepchand and the deceased and extended threats.

Investigation and Trial Proceedings

Inquest and post-mortem were conducted on 30.04.2012. Post-mortem revealed four injuries including lacerated wounds on forehead and cheek and multiple abrasions on neck, chest, abdomen and back. Charge-sheet was filed on 16.08.2012 after the informant's application dated 17.05.2012. Charges under Sections 364 and 302/34 IPC were framed. Prosecution examined ten witnesses including PW-1 (informant Charan Singh), PW-3 & PW-5 (last seen witnesses Kuldeep Singh and Shyamveer Singh), PW-6 (doctor) and formal police witnesses. No defence evidence was led. The trial court convicted the appellants primarily on the evidence of last seen and motive of prior enmity.

High Court's Analysis of Evidence

The Division Bench found the prosecution case based entirely on circumstantial evidence with no eye-witness to the murder. PW-1 was neither an eye-witness nor last seen witness. The FIR named no one. The role of the appellants surfaced only on 17.05.2012 through the informant's application. PW-3 and PW-5 (related and interested witnesses) claimed they saw the appellants taking the deceased on a motorcycle at 8:00 p.m. on 29.04.2012 near the temple. However, they stated they informed PW-1 the very next day (30.04.2012) while PW-1 stated he was informed only on 16.05.2012. This material contradiction rendered their testimony unreliable. The alleged motive (affair of Deepchand with Sher Singh's daughter and prior assault) was introduced for the first time on 17.05.2012 and was neither mentioned in the FIR nor in statements under Section 161 Cr.P.C. No complaint or police report of the alleged incident four months earlier existed. The incident of prior assault was never confronted to the appellants under Section 313 Cr.P.C. and therefore could not be used against them. Last seen evidence alone, without corroboration and in the face of contradictions and delay, was insufficient to complete the chain of circumstances.

Legal Principles Applied

The Court relied upon Nizam v. State of Rajasthan (2016) 1 SCC 550 and Shahid Khan v. State of Rajasthan (2016) 4 SCC 96 holding that last seen theory must be applied cautiously and cannot form the sole basis of conviction without complete unbroken chain. Circumstances not put to the accused under Section 313 Cr.P.C. cannot be relied upon (Premchand v. State of Maharashtra (2023) 5 SCC 522 and Maheshwar Tigga v. State of Jharkhand (2020) 10 SCC 108). Related and interested witnesses require careful scrutiny. Delay in disclosure without explanation raises serious doubt on credibility.

Conclusion and Final Order

The impugned judgment dated 30.03.2024 was found unsustainable as the chain of circumstantial evidence was incomplete, last seen witnesses unreliable due to contradictions and motive not proved. The appeal was allowed. Conviction and sentences of all three appellants were set aside. They were acquitted and directed to be released forthwith unless wanted in any other case, subject to compliance of Section 437-A Cr.P.C./481 BNSS-2023. Trial court record was ordered to be sent back.

(ii) Bank Of India And 3 Others Vs. Sahajanand Rai And Another

Case Number: Special Appeal No. 1 of 2024
Date of decision: 05.02.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:19692-DB

Background and Facts

This intra-court appeal challenged the order dated 22.03.2023 passed by the learned Single Judge in Writ-A No.53237 of 2014 allowing the writ petition and holding the respondent-petitioner entitled to retiral benefits under Clause 6(b) of the Bipartite Memorandum of Settlement dated 10.04.2002 (Settlement, 2002), despite a contrary circular issued by the Bank. The Single Judge relied upon Bank of Baroda v. S.K. Kool (2014) 2 SCC 715.

The respondent-petitioner was employed as Cashier-cum-Clerk in Bank of India. He faced departmental proceedings and was removed from service on 19.09.2002 under Clause 6(b) of the Settlement, 2002. His challenge to the removal order reached the Supreme Court and was dismissed on 15.11.2010 in SLP (C) No.30627 of 2010.

Pensionary benefits were governed by Bank of India (Employees') Pension Regulations, 1995. Regulation 22 provided that removal from service entails forfeiture of entire past service and disqualification from pension. However, Clause 6(b) of the Settlement, 2002 expressly allowed removal with superannuation benefits i.e. Pension and/or Provident Fund and Gratuity as would be due otherwise under the Rules/ Regulations prevailing at the relevant time, without disqualification from future employment.

At the time of removal, the respondent was covered under the Contributory Provident Fund scheme. A later Settlement dated 27.04.2010 (Settlement, 2010) gave another option to join the existing Pension Scheme to employees who were in service prior to 29.09.1995/26.03.1996 and continued in service or retired/died thereafter, subject to conditions including refund of bank's contribution to Provident Fund with interest and share towards funding gap.

The respondent exercised option for pension on 01.10.2010 and also claimed leave encashment. The Bank rejected the claim vide order dated 13.10.2010 (affirmed on 11.08.2014) relying upon Clause 3 of its Circular dated 24.08.2010, which excluded employees removed/terminated on account of penalty from opting for the Pension Scheme. The writ petition was allowed by the Single Judge. Aggrieved, the Bank preferred this intra-court appeal.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench held that Clause 6(b) of the Settlement, 2002 is unique and overrides the general disqualification under Regulation 22 of the Pension Regulations, 1995. The Supreme Court in Bank of Baroda (supra) had already interpreted Clause 6(b) to mean that employees removed under this clause who are otherwise eligible for superannuation benefits are entitled to the same. Any contrary interpretation would render Clause 6(b) a "fraud settlement".

The respondent having been removed under Clause 6(b) was admitted to be entitled to superannuation benefits. He had actually received Contributory Provident Fund. The Settlement, 2010 is a beneficent provision and must be liberally construed. Clause 2(ii) extends the option to opt for pension to employees who were in service on the cut-off date and retired thereafter. Since the respondent was held entitled to superannuation benefits under the 2002 Settlement, he could not be excluded from the 2010 option merely because the punishment was removal rather than voluntary retirement.

The Bank's Circular dated 24.08.2010 could not override the statutory settlement. Denial of the option would virtually eliminate the respondent from the category of persons entitled to superannuation benefits, which would be arbitrary and contrary to the spirit of the 2002 Settlement as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

The Bench also held the respondent entitled to leave encashment as the same is admissible to employees entitled to superannuation benefits and pension. No provision was shown to disentitle him.

The judgment of the Supreme Court in UCO Bank v. Sanwar Mal (2004) 4 SCC 412 was distinguished as it interpreted Regulation 22 without considering the subsequent 2002 Settlement.

Conclusion and Final Order

The appeal was found devoid of merit and was dismissed. The order of the learned Single Judge dated 22.03.2023 was affirmed. The Bank was directed to extend the benefit of the 2010 Settlement to the respondent-petitioner for opting pension and also release leave encashment. Costs made easy.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy

(i) Shri Colonizers and Developers Pvt. Ltd. Thru. Director and another Vs. Abha Gupta

Case Number: Special Appeal No. - 394 of 2025
Date of decision: 16.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:LKO: 84193-DB

The appellants challenged the judgment and order dated 09.10.2025 passed by the learned Single Judge in Execution Case No.1 of 2025 whereby the execution application filed by the decree holder under Section 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 was held maintainable before the Commercial Division of the High Court. The appellants contended that the award, though rendered in an international commercial arbitration, being a domestic award (seat at Delhi), ought to be executed before the District Commercial Court and not the High Court. It was argued that Section 36 of the Act, 1996 read with the Code of Civil Procedure requires execution as a decree before the District Court and that the amendment to Section 47 (Explanation) by Act No.3 of 2016 shows legislative intent to confine High Court jurisdiction only to foreign awards. Reliance was placed on Sundaram Finance Limited v. Abdul Samad (AIR 2018 SC 965) and Section 10 of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015. The respondents contended that Section 2(1)(e)(ii) of the Act, 1996 expressly defines "Court" in the case of international commercial arbitration as the High Court, irrespective of whether it has original civil jurisdiction or not. The Division Bench held the special appeal maintainable under Chapter VIII Rule 5 of the Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952 as the order was passed in original jurisdiction under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 read with the Arbitration Act, 1996 and did not fall within the exclusionary clauses. On merits, the Bench held that once the arbitration is an international commercial arbitration within the meaning of Section 2(1)(f) of the Act, 1996, the "Court" for enforcement under Section 36 is the High Court as per Section 2(1)(e)(ii), even though the award is a domestic award. The distinction drawn by the appellants between place-centric and party-centric international commercial arbitration was rejected. The impugned order of the learned Single Judge was upheld. The special appeal was dismissed.

(ii) Sanjay Sharma Vs. Union of India Thru Secretary of Ministry personnel and Ors.

Case Number: PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (PIL) No. - 10701 of 2017
Date of decision: 16.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:LKO: 8419-DB

The petitioner filed this public interest litigation in 2017 seeking declaration that the appointments of opposite parties no.5 and 6 as Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on 19.03.2017 were null and void, issuance of writ of quo warranto, declaration of their Lok Sabha seats as vacant, and a declaration that Section 3(a) of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 is ultra vires the Constitution. It was contended that the opposite parties no.5 and 6, being sitting Members of Parliament, could not simultaneously hold the constitutional offices of Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister as it violated the doctrine of separation of powers, implied constitutional restrictions, and the constitutional scheme prohibiting one person from holding two constitutional posts. Reference was made to Articles 63, 64, 69, 70, 158 and 101 of the Constitution, the Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Rules, 1950 and the concept of constitutional morality. It was further argued that the Governor acted arbitrarily under Article 164 by not requiring them to resign from Parliament before administering the oath. Reliefs (ii) and (iii) were stated to have become infructuous as the opposite parties completed their term in 2020 and fresh elections were held. The State contended that there is no constitutional bar against a Member of Parliament being appointed as Chief Minister or Deputy Chief Minister and that Section 3(a) of

the 1959 Act is valid. The Court held that there is no provision in the Constitution prohibiting such appointment. Article 191(1)(a) disqualifies a person holding an "office of profit" under the Government, but membership of Parliament is not an office of profit under the Government; it is an elected office. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1971 was also referred to in this context. The challenge to Section 3(a) of the 1959 Act was rejected as no specific constitutional provision was shown to have been violated. The writ petition was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan

(i) Seeta Patel Vs. State Of U.P. And 10 Others

Case Number: Writ-C No. 19828 of 2025
Date of decision: 03.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:218906-DB

The petitioner, a contractor, filed the writ petition through her husband as pairokar seeking a direction to the Block Development Officer to release payment of Rs. 58,36,423 for construction material supplied to various Gram Panchayats under the MGNREGA scheme. Her husband is a Gram Rojgar Sewak. The bills were submitted AND forwarded but payment was withheld on the ground that the Government Orders dated 21.03.2022, 25.04.2025 and 30.04.2025 prohibit close relatives of Gram Rojgar Sewak from registering as vendors on the MGNREGA portal due to conflict of interest. The Division Bench held that the Government Order dated 21.03.2022 expressly bars the wife of a Gram Rojgar Sewak from registering as a vendor. The petitioner was presumed to know the embargo as she is a contractor engaged in trade and the supplies were made between October 2023 and March 2025, long after the order. The contention that the prohibition was never communicated to her was rejected. The Court further observed that the entire petition was filed and affidavits sworn by the husband who is the Gram Rojgar Sewak, raising grave suspicion that the petitioner was merely a front and the actual beneficiary was her husband himself. This constituted a gross conflict of interest and abuse of process.

The writ petition was dismissed.

(ii) Shankar Shahi (Since Deceased) And 2 Others Vs. State Of U.P. And 3 Others

Case Number: Writ-C No. 25891 of 2025
Date of decision: 21.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:209241-DB

The petitioners, legal heirs of the original allottee, sought enforcement of the RERA order dated 11.06.2021 directing the developer to hand over possession of Flat No. 401 in Tulsiani Square Phase-II, Prayagraj, along with interest for delayed delivery. The allottee had paid substantial consideration under an agreement dated 20.06.2013. Despite the RERA order and subsequent directions in execution proceedings, compliance was not made. The execution application was dismissed ex parte on 13.10.2022. The recall application was rejected on 28.12.2024 on the ground that RERA has no power of review.

The Division Bench held that the petitioners have an equally efficacious alternative remedy of appeal under Section 44 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 before the Appellate Tribunal, which can examine the legality of the orders passed by RERA. The petitioners failed to demonstrate any exceptional circumstance warranting interference under Article 226. The contention that RERA has no power of review does not bar the Appellate Tribunal from examining the correctness of the order.

The writ petition was not entertained. However, if the petitioners file an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal within forty days from the date of the order, the Tribunal was requested to consider the appeal on merits and condone the delay for the period the petitioners were pursuing the writ petition under bonafide belief. The petition was disposed of accordingly.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma

(i) Ravindra And Others Vs. State of U.P.

Criminal Appeal No. 319 of 1984
Date of decision: 12.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:162439-DB

The appellants Ravindra, Rishipal, Satendra and Brij Bhushan challenged their conviction in Sessions Trial No. 257 of 1981 by the Special Additional District Judge Muzaffarnagar. They were convicted for the murder of Harendra Kumar on 26 February 1981. During pendency of the appeal Rishipal Satendra and Brij Bhushan died and their appeal stood abated. Only the appeal of Ravindra survived.

The prosecution case was that on the evening of 26 February 1981 the deceased had gone to the market on his cycle and did not return. His dead body was found the next morning near Kutcherry Post Office. The FIR was lodged against unknown persons. During investigation the police claimed that eye-witnesses Satendra Pal and Anil Kumar had seen the four appellants and two others taking the deceased to a rented room where they assaulted him with knives and clubs with the intention to commit sodomy. The eye-witnesses claimed they tried to intervene but were threatened and locked in the adjacent room. Later the accused allegedly carried the body wrapped in a quilt. Recoveries of knives and the deceased's cycle were made from the appellants.

The Division Bench found the testimony of the two eye-witnesses wholly unreliable. Their statements recorded under Section 164 Cr.P.C. and their deposition in court were full of material contradictions regarding the number of accused the manner of entry into the room the weapons used and the sequence of events. The conduct of the witnesses was unnatural. They claimed to have seen the crime yet did not raise any alarm or report the matter immediately. They left for their village the next day without informing anyone and returned only after being called by the police. No blood was found in the alleged room of occurrence. The postmortem showed no injury suggestive of sodomy. The recoveries were also found doubtful as they were not supported by independent witnesses and the statements of the accused under Section 27 of the Evidence Act were not properly recorded.

The Court held that the prosecution failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. The appeal of Ravindra was allowed. He was acquitted of all charges and directed to be released forthwith unless required in any other case.

(ii) Navneet Sachan Vs. State of U.P. And 4 Others

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 16946 of 2024
Date of decision: 26.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:174622-DB

The petitioner Navneet Sachan and three others challenged the FIR dated 31 August 2024 registered under Sections 2/3 of the U.P. Gangster and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act 1986 at Police Station Karvi Kotwali Nagar District Chitrakoot. The FIR was based on the base case of Case Crime No. 88 of 2023 in which the petitioner was implicated on the statement of one Prahlad Sahani.

The petitioners contended that the FIR was illegal because the mandatory procedure under Rule 5 of the U.P. Gangster and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Rules 2021 was not followed. They argued that before lodging the FIR a proper gang chart had to be prepared and approved only after a "due discussion" in a joint meeting of the Commissioner of Police District Magistrate Senior Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Police. The petitioners submitted that the joint meeting held on 29 August 2024 was a mere formality. The report of the Sub-Inspector dated 25 August 2024 was reproduced verbatim without any independent application of mind or prima facie finding that the petitioner and the alleged gang leader Abbas Ansari were disturbing public order or gaining any undue temporal pecuniary material or other advantage.

The Division Bench examined Rule 5(3)(a) of

the Gangster Rules 2021 and held that the "due discussion" must reflect conscious application of mind on the twin requirements of disturbance of public order and undue advantage. The Court found that the joint meeting dated 29 August 2024 did not contain any such prima facie finding. It was a routine approval without any meaningful discussion. The Court further noted that after the earlier FIR under the Gangster Act was quashed by the High Court on 15 May 2024 no fresh material showing continued illegal activities by the petitioner between 15 May 2024 and 31 August 2024 was placed before the authorities.

The writ petitions were allowed. The FIR dated 31 August 2024 was quashed. The Court clarified that the State was free to initiate fresh proceedings after strictly complying with the provisions of the Gangster Act and Rules 2021.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra

(i) Rakesh Kumar Shukla Vs. Lucknow Development Authority Thru. its Chairman, Lko. and others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 4177 of 2024
Date of decision: 09.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:LKO:81966-DB

The petitioner Rakesh Kumar Shukla challenged the order dated 30.04.2024 passed by the Vice-Chairman, Lucknow Development Authority directing handover of plot no.1/205, Vineet Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow to the private respondent Vimal Chand Keshari, son of late V.D. Keshari, who had been allotted the plot in 1999 after full payment. The petitioner claimed that his father Kaushal Kishore Shukla, an ex-Army Havaldar, had been granted two pattas by the Gram Sabha Khargapur Husariya on 21.12.1973 and 02.09.1981 for 8 Biswas of land in Khasra No.88 over which a house was constructed in 1980 and later assessed as House No.1/205 by Nagar Nigam with house tax being paid since 2002. He asserted continuous possession for 51 years, adjustment of similarly situated patta holders by LDA under its 1998 Board Resolution, and illegality of the private respondent's allotment in violation of LDA rules. The Court examined the rival pleadings, statutory provisions under Section 122-C of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (requiring mandatory prior approval of the Assistant Collector since 22.08.1971), Rules 115-L to 115-O and the Gram Sabha Manual, and found that no valid patta was ever granted as no prior approval of the Assistant Collector was obtained, no allotment certificate in Form 49-F was produced, and the petitioner relied only on an oral assertion and unauthenticated receipts lacking statutory authority. The claim was held imaginary and an attempt to grab public land; the petitioner was merely an encroacher having no lawful title. The petition suffered from suppression and misrepresentation of earlier proceedings and documents. In view of the above, the writ petition was dismissed. The LDA's action was upheld as fully justified and in accordance with law.

(ii) Surya Lal @ Shiv Lal and Chankau Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRLA No. - 1201 of 2014 with CRLA No. - 1359 of 2017
Date of delivery: 11.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:54711-DB

The appellants Surya Lal @ Shiv Lal and Chankau challenged their conviction and sentence recorded by the Additional Sessions Judge, Bahraich on 07.08.2014 in Session Trial No.49 of 2002 arising out of Case Crime No.69 of 2001 under Sections 302/34, 353 and 201 IPC for the murder of Forest Guard Jitendra Singh Srivastava and Watcher Kallu on the night of 05/06.08.2001 in Katarnia Ghat Range, Bahraich. The prosecution alleged that the appellants along with juvenile Harichanda, owing to

previous scolding by the deceased on 04.08.2001, waylaid the victims and the informant Nanmoon, tied them, disrobed and stabbed Jitendra Lala and Kallu to death with knives and let Nanmoon go. The FIR was lodged on 06.08.2001 but the accused were named only after their arrest on 13/14.09.2001 in an illegal felling raid. After detailed scrutiny of the ocular, medical and documentary evidence, the Division Bench found the prosecution case full of material contradictions, inordinate delay in naming the accused, doubtful identification in darkness without any source of light, inconsistent testimonies of official witnesses, non-matching of injuries with the allegedly recovered knives, belated recovery of cycles and clothes after one month with disintegrated blood stains, defective investigation, absence of independent corroboration and failure to prove motive or last-seen circumstance beyond reasonable doubt. The Trial Court had filled gaps by conjectures and surmises which cannot substitute legal proof. Suspicion, however strong, cannot take the place of proof. The appeals were allowed. The judgment and order dated 07.08.2014 was set aside. The appellants, who were in jail, were directed to be released forthwith on furnishing personal bonds and two sureties of Rs.25,000/- each before the Trial Court within 30 days as per Section 437-A Cr.P.C. (now Section 481 BNSS).



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary

(i) Raju Sahu And Others Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Deptt. Urban Employment And Poverty Alleviation Program Lko And Ors

Case Number: Writ - C No. 1372 of 2024
Date of decision: 19.03.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:24227-DB

This is a clarification application (C.M. Application No. IA/4/2024) filed by the Lucknow Development Authority seeking correction and clarification of the judgment and order dated 06.03.2024 passed by the Division Bench in the leading writ petition.

The Court first corrected a typographical error in paragraph 19 of the earlier order, changing the cost from "Rs.4.18 lacs" to "4.79 lacs".

The Authority brought to the notice of the Court that certain properties belonging to the persons mentioned at Serial Nos. 13, 15, 16, 23, 27, 31 and 40 in the earlier proceedings are actually commercial in nature and not residential. These properties were wrongly included in the bunch of writ petitions dealing with residential accommodations. The photographs filed along with the application clearly show the commercial character of the structures.

The Court clarified that the judgment dated 06.03.2024 pertains exclusively to residential accommodations in Akbar Nagar area. Commercial properties are governed by the separate judgment dated 27.02.2024 passed in Writ-C No. 11383 of 2023 (leading case), which was affirmed by the Supreme Court on 29.02.2024. Both judgments, however, permit similarly situated persons to apply for rehabilitation under the respective schemes.

The Court further directed that the aforesaid persons whose properties are commercial shall be treated as covered by the commercial properties judgment dated 27.02.2024 and not by the residential judgment dated 06.03.2024. They are still permitted to apply for rehabilitation under the scheme by 20.03.2024. Upon applying and being allotted, they shall forthwith vacate and surrender their commercial premises in Akbar Nagar area. In case they do not apply, they must vacate the premises by midnight of 20.03.2024 and hand over possession to the authorities. The respondent authorities shall then be at liberty to proceed for demolition of such structures.

The Court expressed expectation that all other persons covered by the residential judgment shall also apply for rehabilitation within the stipulated time and simultaneously vacate their premises so that the Akbar Nagar area can be cleared expeditiously. The clarification application was disposed of accordingly.

(ii) Syed Hamidul Bari Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Addl. Chief/Prin. Secy. Housing And Urban Planning Deptt. Lko. And 4 Others

Case Number: Writ - C No. 11383 of 2023
Date of decision: 27.02.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:16888-DB

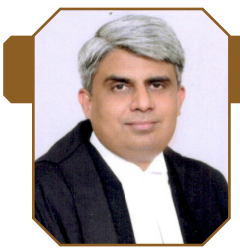
This bunch of 24 writ petitions (involving 25 petitioners) was segregated from the main batch concerning actual slum dwellers of Akbar Nagar (I) and (II), Lucknow. The petitioners claimed protection as slum dwellers and sought to restrain the authorities from demolishing their constructions. The Court found that their establishments are large commercial furniture showrooms/workshops illegally constructed on government land along the main Lucknow-Faizabad Road or immediately behind the first row.

A detailed chart of GST returns, income tax filings, area occupied (multi-storey constructions ranging from 400 sq.ft. to 8400 sq.ft.), and other properties owned by the petitioners was placed on record. Most petitioners are financially well-off, pay substantial taxes, reside in posh or well-developed colonies of Lucknow, and own additional properties. Some are husband-wife or brother pairs who filed separate petitions while occupying adjacent or merged commercial spaces.

The Court held that the term "slum" and "slum dweller" in ordinary parlance and dictionary meanings refers to an area inhabited by poor people living in squalid, unhealthy, and unfit conditions. These petitioners do not fit the description. Their address being shown as Akbar Nagar does not make their commercial establishments part of the slum. The actual slum lies behind these showrooms. The petitioners are at the edge of the slum area and do not suffer the hardships faced by genuine slum dwellers.

Relying on dictionary definitions and Supreme Court observations, the Court ruled that granting protection to such illegal multi-storey commercial constructions on government land would amount to rewarding land-grabbers. Proceedings under the U.P. Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973, were found to be in accordance with law. No violation of natural justice was made out as the facts were admitted and the petitioners had concealed material details while obtaining interim orders.

All the writ petitions were dismissed. Writ-C No. 642 of 2024 was dismissed only qua petitioner nos. 1 and 5, and Writ-C No. 527 of 2024 was dismissed only qua petitioner no. 6. These petitioners were directed to be heard along with the main bunch of genuine slum dwellers (leading case Writ-C No. 1372 of 2024). Interim orders, if any, stood discharged. The authorities were left free to proceed in accordance with law.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh

(i) Smt. Bachani Devi And Another v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 299 of 2018
Date of decision: 24.07.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:122201-DB

The appeal arose from the judgment and order dated 08.12.2017 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No. 1, Agra in Sessions Trial No. 139 of 2015 convicting the appellants Smt. Bachani Devi and Deepu under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC and sentencing them to life imprisonment with fine of Rs. 10,000/- each and default sentence of three months each. The prosecution case was that on 08.12.2014 at about 3:00 p.m. the appellants along with co-accused Mahesh poured kerosene oil over the deceased Gunjan (daughter of the first informant and wife of Deepu) and set her ablaze due to non-fulfilment of dowry demand of a four-wheeler vehicle. The dying declaration of the deceased recorded by the then A.C.J.M. Agra on 09.12.2014 at 4:15 a.m. narrated the demand of dowry, cruelty and the role of all three accused in pouring kerosene and setting her ablaze. The trial court convicted the appellants under Section 302/34 IPC. At the appellate stage all prosecution

witnesses of fact were declared hostile and denied dowry demand or the role of the accused. The Court observed that except the dying declaration there was no other evidence against the appellants. The dying declaration was duly proved and the deceased was certified to be in fit state of mind. It clearly proved demand of dowry by Deepu supported by his mother Bachani Devi and the act of pouring kerosene and setting the deceased ablaze. However, no premeditation or circumstance warranting conviction under Section 302 IPC was established. The occurrence was held to fulfil the ingredients of Section 304-B IPC. The conviction was modified to Section 304-B IPC. Considering the period of custody (Smt. Bachani Devi – 8 years 1 month and Deepu – 10 years 4 months) and the fact that the deceased was taken to hospital by the appellants and no other aggravating circumstance existed, the sentence was reduced to the period already undergone with fine of Rs. 10,000/- each and default sentence of three months. The appeal was partly allowed. Smt. Bachani Devi was on bail and was not required to surrender. Deepu was directed to be released forthwith if not wanted in any other case. Both appellants were directed to furnish bail bonds under Section 437-A Cr.P.C.

(ii) Ramandeep Kaur v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CAPITAL CASES No. – 18 of 2023
Date of decision: 26.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:175186-DB

The appeals and criminal reference arose from the judgment and order dated 05.10.2023 (conviction) and 07.10.2023 (sentence) passed by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Court No. 10, Shahjahanpur in Sessions Trial No. 48 of 2017 convicting Ramandeep Kaur under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC and awarding her death sentence with fine of Rs. 5,00,000/- and default sentence of five years and convicting Gurupreet Singh @ Mithu under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC and sentencing him to life imprisonment with fine of Rs. 3,00,000/- and default sentence of five years besides convicting him under Section 4/25 Arms Act, 1959 and sentencing him to five years with fine of Rs. 10,000/-. The prosecution case was that in the intervening night of 01/02.09.2016 at the house of Vansh Kaur (P.W.-1) at Basantapur, Shahjahanpur the appellants caused the murder of Sukhjeet Singh (British national, husband of Ramandeep Kaur and son of Vansh Kaur) by inflicting injuries on his head and neck with hammer and knife while he was sleeping with his family on the terrace. The FIR was lodged by Vansh Kaur (P.W.-1) initially against unknown assailants but later she suspected her daughter-in-law Ramandeep Kaur. The child witness 'A' (P.W.-5), son of the deceased, aged about 10 years at the time of occurrence, proved that he saw his mother Ramandeep Kaur and Gurupreet Singh @ Mithu assaulting his father with heavy and sharp weapons. His evidence was found wholly reliable. The dying declaration was not recorded but the ocular evidence of the child witness was corroborated by the medical evidence of three ante-mortem injuries, recovery of blood-stained hammer and knife at the pointing out of Gurupreet Singh, CDR details of mobile phones, presence of Gurupreet Singh at the spot proved by neighbour Gurumej Singh (P.W.-7) and taxi driver Iqrar (P.W.-3), and other circumstantial evidence. The defence of false implication due to property dispute was not substantiated. The Court held that the prosecution proved the guilt of both appellants beyond reasonable doubt for offence under Section 302/34 IPC. However, the case was not found to be one of the rarest of rare cases warranting death sentence. The brutality existed but other factors considered by the trial court for capital punishment were held imaginary and not legally sustainable. The death sentence awarded to Ramandeep Kaur was commuted to life imprisonment. The conviction of Gurupreet Singh @ Mithu under Section 302/34 IPC was upheld but his conviction and sentence under Section 4/25 Arms Act was set aside on benefit of doubt. The criminal reference was answered accordingly declining confirmation of death sentence. Both appeals were partly allowed. Both appellants were directed to serve the remaining sentences.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan

(i) Saleem Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 4593 of 2019
Date of decision: 17.01.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:9700-DB

Background and Prosecution Case

This appeal challenged the judgment and order dated 04.06.2019 passed by the Additional District & Sessions Judge/Fast Track Court No.1, Hapur in Sessions Trial No.145 of 2017 arising out of Case Crime No.498 of 2016, P.S. Garh Mukhteshwar, District Hapur. The appellant Saleem was convicted under Sections 302 and 201 IPC and sentenced to life imprisonment with fine of Rs.5,000/- (default one year SI) under Section 302 IPC and three years SI with fine of Rs.2,000/- (default six months SI) under Section 201 IPC. Co-accused Smt. Sanjoo (wife of deceased) was acquitted. The prosecution case was that the deceased Kuldeep (son of informant Seoraj Singh) was married to Sanjoo in 2002 and had four children. Appellant Saleem developed illicit relations with Sanjoo. On 26.11.2016 at about 2:00 PM, the informant and PW-2 Tilakram saw the deceased going with Saleem. The deceased did not return. His body was found near the railway line behind Rahi Hotel on the intervening night of 26/27.11.2016. FIR was lodged on 02.12.2016 alleging murder by Saleem and Sanjoo in conspiracy. The case rested on last-seen evidence, motive of illicit relationship and recovery of bamboo stick and slipper at the instance of the appellant.

Investigation and Trial Proceedings

Inquest and post-mortem were conducted on 27.11.2016. Post-mortem revealed multiple lacerated wounds on the left side of skull and forearm causing death due to coma. Investigating Officer recovered blood-stained stones and earth from the spot. On 10.12.2016, on pointing out of the appellant, a bamboo stick and green slipper with blood-stained earth were recovered. Both accused were arrested. Charge-sheet was filed. Prosecution examined eight witnesses including informant (PW-1), last-seen witness Tilakram (PW-2), Panchayatnama witness, doctor (PW-4), constable, two Sub-Inspectors and the Investigating Officer (PW-8). Accused denied the allegations under Section 313 Cr.P.C. Defence examined three witnesses including the 14-year-old son of the deceased (DW-3) who denied any illicit relationship between his mother and the appellant. The trial court convicted the appellant but acquitted Sanjoo holding that conspiracy was not proved.

High Court's Analysis of Evidence

The Division Bench found the prosecution case full of contradictions and improbabilities. Motive of illicit relationship was not proved; no complaint was ever lodged in 14 years of marriage despite four children. PW-2's last-seen testimony was unreliable as he admitted knowing the landlord but never heard of any discord. The story that the deceased went with the appellant the very next day after a quarrel was unbelievable. Recovery after 15 days was doubtful. Inquest report recorded the incident as a possible train accident. Injuries on the left side of the body and the curved railway track suggested accident or suicide. DW-3 (son of deceased) categorically denied any relationship between his mother and the appellant; his testimony remained unshaken. The same evidence led to acquittal of Sanjoo on the charge of conspiracy. No independent corroboration of last-seen or recovery existed. The chain of circumstantial evidence was incomplete and did not exclude every other hypothesis.

Legal Principles Applied

The Court relied upon Laxman Prasad v. State of M.P. (2023) 6 SCC 399, Pritinder Singh v. State of Punjab (2023) 7 SCC 727 and Pradeep Kumar v. State of Haryana (2024) SCC OnLine SC 21 reiterating the five golden principles of circumstantial evidence from Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra (1984) 4 SCC 116. Motive, last-seen and recovery must form an unbroken chain pointing only to the guilt of the accused. Suspicion, however strong, cannot substitute proof. When co-accused is acquitted on the same evidence, conviction of the remaining accused is unsustainable.

Conclusion and Final Order

The impugned judgment dated 04.06.2019 was perverse and unsustainable. The appeal was allowed. The conviction and sentences of the appellant were set aside. He was acquitted of all charges and directed to be released forthwith if not required in any other case. Bail and surety bonds were discharged. Trial court record was ordered to be sent back.

(ii) Pradeep Kumar Pandey And 2 Others Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 8560 of 2022
Date of decision: 04.01.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:3943-DB

Background and Prosecution Case

The three appellants — Pradeep Kumar Pandey (registered owner of the vehicle), Kartikey Pandey and Amrendra Kumar Pandey — were convicted by the Special Judge (SC/ST)/Additional Sessions Judge, Court No.2, Bhadohi in Sessions Trial No.108 of 2016 arising out of Case Crime No.282 of 2015, P.S. Aurai, District Bhadohi. They were sentenced to life imprisonment with fine of Rs.5,000/- each (default one year additional imprisonment) under Section 272 IPC (as amended by U.P. Act 47 of 1975) and one year RI with fine of Rs.500/- each (default one month) under Section 60 of the U.P. Excise Act, with sentences to run concurrently.

On 11.07.2015 at about 9:00 p.m., a car bearing No.UP-70-AL-0312 met with an accident near Bhola Singh's tractor workshop. Two young boys (aged 19-20 years) fled from the vehicle. Village Pradhan Anand Kumar Singh (PW-4) and other villagers chased them but they escaped taking advantage of rain. Police party led by Sub-Inspector Suresh Singh (PW-1/informant) reached the spot. From the dicky of the damaged car, two black Jerricans were recovered — one broken/empty and the other containing approximately 40 litres of adulterated liquor emitting strong smell. One litre was drawn as sample and sealed; the remaining 39 litres and the Jerrican were also sealed. The vehicle was seized under Section 207 MV Act. FIR was lodged the same night against two unknown persons under Sections 272 IPC and 60/63 Excise Act. During investigation, the vehicle was found registered in the name of appellant Pradeep Kumar Pandey. All three appellants were arrested and charge-sheeted. The case was committed to Sessions. Charges were framed under Sections 272, 120-B IPC and 60/63 Excise Act.

Prosecution Evidence

Four witnesses were examined: PW-1 (informant SI Suresh Singh), PW-2 (retired SI Anil Kumar Gupta), PW-3 (Head Constable Hemant Kumar Jaiswal) and PW-4 (Village Pradhan Anand Kumar Singh — claimed eye-witness). Documentary evidence included recovery memo (Ex.Ka-1), charge-sheets (Ex.Ka-2 & 3), site plan (Ex.Ka-4), letter to RTO (Ex.Ka-5), GD entry (Ex. Ka-6) and FIR (Ex.Ka-7). FSL report dated 22.12.2015 showed 87.2% alcohol by volume and presence of ammonium chloride (positive); denaturants methyl alcohol and chloral hydrate were negative. The damaged vehicle and remaining 39 litres liquor were never produced before the trial court.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench found the prosecution case full of material contradictions and legal infirmities. The U.P. amendment to Section 272 IPC makes the offence punishable with life imprisonment, but the prosecution failed to prove that the recovered liquor was noxious as food or drink intended or likely to be sold as such, and failed to prove mens rea. The FSL report mentioned presence of ammonium chloride without specifying percentage and did not declare the sample unfit for human consumption. Relying on Ashok v. State of U.P. (2021) 2 ALJ 259, mere presence without quantified percentage does not prove the article is noxious.

There was glaring inconsistency in vehicle description: FIR, GD and recovery memo described it as "Alto"; RTO report and later documents described it as "Indica". No explanation was given. The vehicle itself was never produced before the trial court. Identity of the appellants was not proved. PW-4 (sole claimed eye-witness) admitted he never identified any accused at the police station or in court. No Test Identification Parade was conducted. Neither the remaining 39 litres liquor nor the damaged vehicle was produced. No sample slip or proper chain of custody was proved. PW-4 stated in cross-examination that his signatures were obtained on a blank paper.

Charge under Sections 60/63 Excise Act was also not made out as neither possession nor transportation by the appellants was proved. FSL report was never supplied to the accused in compliance with Section 207 Cr.P.C. It was put to the appellants for the first time under Section 313 Cr.P.C., denying them the right to cross-examine the I.O. on this vital evidence.

The Court concluded that the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt. The chain of circumstantial evidence was broken at every link. The trial court had not scrutinised the evidence carefully and had overlooked material contradictions.

Conclusion and Final Order

The appeal was allowed. The judgment and order dated 16.09.2022 passed by the Special Judge (SC/ST)/Additional Sessions Judge, Court No.2, Bhadohi in Sessions Trial No.108 of 2016 was set aside. All three appellants were acquitted of the charges. They were directed to be released forthwith if not required in any other case, after compliance with Section 437-A Cr.P.C. A copy of the judgment was ordered to be sent to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhadohi for necessary compliance.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Saraf

(i) U.P. Rajya Nirman Sahakari Sangh Limited Vs. Union Of India Min. Of Finance Dept. Of Revenue Thru. Secy. And ors

Case Number Writ - C No. - 16125 of 2018

Date of decision: 08.10.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:61984-DB

The petitioner, a Cooperative Society exempt under Section 80P of the Income Tax Act, 1961, challenged the notice dated 05.12.2017 issued under Section 226(3) of the Income Tax Act directing its banker to pay Rs.3.50 crore from its account and sought mandamus for credit of TDS deducted for Assessment Years 2009-10 to 2012-13 and 2015-16 as reflected in the demand notice dated 23.10.2017 and for refund of Rs.1.50 crore already recovered. It was submitted that despite filing multiple applications along with Form 16A TDS certificates, the Department refused refund on the ground that the TDS amount was not reflected in Form 26AS. The Court, after hearing learned Senior Counsel Sri D.D. Chopra for the petitioner and learned counsel for the Revenue, relied upon the judgment of the Delhi High Court in Court on Its Motion vs. Commissioner of Income Tax (W.P.(C) No.2659 of 2012 decided on 14.03.2013) and of this Court in Rakesh Kumar Gupta vs. Union of India (Civil Misc. Writ Petition (Tax) No.657 of 2013 decided on 06.05.2014) which categorically held that when an assessee furnishes valid Form 16A certificates, the Assessing Officer is duty bound to verify the payment of TDS and grant credit/refund even if the amount is not reflected in Form 26AS. The Court also referred to CBDT Instruction No.05/2013 dated 08.07.2013 which mandates due verification by the Assessing Officer and directed the petitioner to appear before respondent No.3 on 28.10.2025 at 11:00 AM with all relevant documents. The Assessing Officer was directed to consider the Form 16A certificates, pass a reasoned order in accordance with law within four weeks and grant appropriate credit/refund. The writ petition was disposed of with liberty to the petitioner to rely upon the cited judgments and circular before the Assessing Officer.

(ii) M/S Soraza Recycling Private Limited Vs. Union Of India And 4 Others

Case Number: Writ Tax No. - 4630 of 2025

Date of decision: 22.09.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:170051-DB

The petitioner challenged the provisional attachment orders dated 23.07.2025 in Form DRC-22 attaching its two bank accounts (Canara Bank A/c No.120033996329 and Indian Overseas Bank A/c No.25430200000000263) and the order dated 28.07.2025 blocking its electronic credit ledger to

the tune of Rs.1,95,57,339/- under Section 83 of the CGST Act, 2017. It was contended that no show cause notice under Section 74 had been issued and the attachment order contained no reasons except a bald statement that proceedings under Section 74 had been launched. The Revenue submitted that a search had been conducted and investigation was ongoing. The Division Bench, after quoting Section 83 and extensively relying upon the Supreme Court judgment in Radha Krishan Industries v. State of H.P. (2021) 6 SCC 771 and this Court's earlier decision in R.D. Enterprises v. Union of India (2024:AHC:149247-DB), held that provisional attachment is a draconian power that can be exercised only upon formation of a reasoned opinion based on tangible material showing necessity to protect government revenue. The impugned attachment orders merely stated that proceedings under Section 74 had been launched without any specific reason or material demonstrating likelihood of the petitioner defeating the demand. No proceedings under Section 74 had even been initiated. Such an order was held to be perverse, arbitrary and violative of the statutory safeguards. Both provisional attachment orders were quashed and set aside with a direction to release the bank accounts within 48 hours. With regard to blocking of the electronic credit ledger, the authorities were directed to consider the petitioner's reply, grant personal hearing and pass a reasoned order within two weeks. The writ petition was disposed of with the aforesaid directions.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi

(i) Dr. Ifraq @ Mohammad Ifraq Husain Vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Application U/S 482 No. 9294 of 2023
Date of decision: 24.05.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:103227

The applicant Dr. Ifraq @ Mohammad Ifraq Husain, a medical practitioner, married Smt. Shazia Parveen as per Muslim rites on 12.11.2013. Two daughters, Km. Aleena and Km. Adeeba, were born during the subsistence of the marriage. The wife alleged constant dowry demands and physical and mental cruelty by the husband and in-laws, leading her to leave the matrimonial home in 2017 along with the minor daughters. On 09.07.2019, she filed proceedings under Section 125 Cr.P.C. claiming maintenance for herself and the two daughters. An ex-parte order was initially passed on 04.12.2019 but was later recalled on an application under Section 126(2) Cr.P.C. upon payment of costs. The husband contested the claim, alleging that the wife had left due to his inability to fulfil her demands and that she was involved in an extra-marital relationship. He further claimed that he was not the biological father of one daughter and filed a DNA report dated 15.10.2018 obtained from DNA Labs India, Hyderabad, by surreptitiously collecting samples without the knowledge or consent of the wife or daughters. The report excluded him as the biological father of Km. Aleena with zero probability of paternity.

The learned Gram Nyayalaya, Patiali, Kasganj, after considering the pleadings and evidence including the said DNA report taken on record vide order dated 02.03.2022, awarded maintenance vide order dated 07.04.2022: Rs.4,000/- per month to the wife from the date of application and Rs.10,000/- from the date of order; Rs.3,000/- per month to each daughter from the date of application and Rs.5,000/- from the date of order. The husband preferred Criminal Appeal No.19 of 2022 along with an application under Section 391 Cr.P.C. seeking further DNA profiling. The learned IIIrd Additional Sessions Judge, Kasganj, dismissed the appeal by a reasoned order dated 30.01.2023 and rejected the application for additional evidence.

Aggrieved, the husband filed Application U/S 482 No.9294 of 2023 praying to quash the appellate order dated 20.01.2023 and to direct a fresh DNA test of himself and the daughters, and Criminal Revision No.1090 of 2023 assailing both the trial court order dated 07.04.2022 and the appellate order dated 30.01.2023. Both proceedings were clubbed and heard together.

After detailed consideration, the Court held that the DNA report obtained clandestinely by the husband without judicial order or consent carried no evidentiary value. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act provides a conclusive presumption of legitimacy

for a child born during the continuance of a valid marriage or within 280 days after its dissolution unless non-access between the spouses is strictly proved. The husband failed to plead or prove any non-access during the relevant period from 2013 to 2017. Mere bald allegations of the wife's adultery were insufficient to rebut the presumption. The Court relied upon the principles laid down in Nand Lal Wasudeo Badwaik v. Lata Nandlal Badwaik (2014) 2 SCC 576, Gautam Kundu v. State of West Bengal (1993) 1 SCC 229, Aparna Ajinkya Firodia v. Ajinkya Arun Firodia (2023) SCC Online SC 161 and Ashok Kumar v. Raj Gupta (2022) 1 SCC 20, emphasising that DNA tests cannot be ordered as a matter of course, especially when they would stigmatise minor children as illegitimate and cause severe psychological trauma. Ordering such a test would violate the right to privacy and dignity of the mother and children and cannot be permitted merely to assist the husband in avoiding maintenance liability.

Both the Application U/S 482 and the Criminal Revision were dismissed. The maintenance orders passed by the learned Magistrate and affirmed by the learned Appellate Court were upheld. The applicant was directed to clear all outstanding maintenance dues within one month and to continue regular payment from the first fortnight of every month commencing 01.07.2024.

(Petitions dismissed; maintenance orders upheld; fresh DNA test refused.)

(ii) Hariom v. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal Nos. 9185 of 2022,
Date of decision: 09.01.2024

The three connected appeals arise out of a common judgment and order dated 31.10.2022/03.11.2022 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No.2, Bareilly in Sessions Trial Nos.599 to 603 of 2016 whereby the appellants were convicted for the murder of Rajiv @ Raju on the night of 22.04.2016 at Shehnai Baratghar, Bareilly. The prosecution case is that due to enmity over the deceased's appointment as Safai Karamchari in Nagar Nigam, Bareilly, appellants Sanjeev and Hariom first fired upon the deceased outside the marriage hall causing injury to his leg. When the deceased ran inside, he was overpowered and caught hold of by appellants Manoj, Kapil, Anshu Arya and Ranjit, after which appellant Sanjeev fired the fatal shot. The informant Raj Karan and his father Kishan Lal also sustained injuries while trying to rescue the deceased. Four separate charge sheets were filed under Sections 147, 148, 149, 307, 302 IPC and under Section 3/25 Arms Act against the respective appellants. One accused Kapil died during trial. During pendency of appeals, appellant Manoj also died on 13.01.2023. The trial court convicted all the appellants for the offences charged and sentenced them to life imprisonment along with fine.

During pendency of the appeals, the appellants moved applications under Section 389(1) Cr.P.C. seeking suspension of sentence and release on bail. After hearing learned Senior Counsel Sri Dileep Kumar, Sri Rajiv Lochan Shukla and Sri Manish Tewari for the respective appellants and Sri Sagir Ahmad, learned Senior Counsel for the informant as well as learned AGA for the State, the Court first examined the settled parameters for exercise of power under Section 389(1) Cr.P.C. as laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Om Prakash Sahni v. Jai Shankar Chaudhary (2023) 6 SCC 123, Aas Mohammad v. Shiv Raj Singh (2012) 9 SCC 446, Siddharth Vashisht alias Manu Sharma v. State (NCT of Delhi) (2008) 5 SCC 230 and other precedents. The Court reiterated that once conviction is recorded, the presumption of innocence stands erased and suspension of sentence is not a matter of right. The appellate court is not required to undertake a microscopic re-appreciation of evidence or decide the appeal at the suspension stage. Only palpable or gross infirmities which prima facie render the conviction unsustainable are to be seen. The Court declined to re-examine fine discrepancies in ocular testimony, number and nature of injuries, ballistic reports or alleged delay in recording statements at this stage, leaving the same open for final hearing.

After considering the individual roles attributed in the FIR and evidence, the Court found that appellants Anshu Arya and Ranjit were attributed only the role of catching hold of the deceased to facilitate the fatal shot. Their active participation in firing was not established. The Court accordingly

suspended the sentence of these two appellants and directed their release on bail on furnishing personal bonds and two sureties each to the satisfaction of the trial court with usual conditions. So far as appellants Hariom and Sanjeev (the main assailants who fired) are concerned, the Court found no ground to suspend their sentence at this stage. The Court also directed the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bareilly to verify the fact of death of appellant Manoj and submit a detailed report within six weeks. The applications for suspension of sentence filed by the remaining appellants were not granted.

The sentence suspension applications of appellants Anshu Arya and Ranjit were allowed; those of the other appellants were rejected. The appeals shall be listed for final hearing in due course.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai

(i) Bhola v. State

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1529 of 1989
Date of decision: 05.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:218407-DB

The appellant Bhola challenged his conviction and sentence of life imprisonment under Section 302 IPC recorded by the Additional District and Sessions Judge Gyanpur Varanasi on 10 July 1989 in Sessions Trial No. 37 of 1982 arising out of Case Crime No. 52 of 1981 Police Station Gyanpur District Varanasi. The trial court had acquitted the co-accused Brahm Shankar Vijay Shankar Nirahoo and Awadh Narain. No appeal was filed by the State against their acquittal.

The prosecution alleged that on the night of 26/27 May 1981 at ABOUT 12:15 a.m. the named accused Brahm Shankar and Vijay Shankar along with three unknown persons attacked the house of informant Lalmani Dubey and fired a country-made pistol shot at his nephew Rakesh Kumar who was sleeping on a cot. Rakesh Kumar died on the way to hospital. The FIR named only Brahm Shankar and Vijay Shankar and spoke of old enmity with them. The appellant Bhola was not named in the FIR. He was arrested on 3 July 1981 on the basis of suspicion and information from co-accused Awadh Narain. His test identification parade was conducted on 7 September 1981 after more than two months. The informant and another witness identified him. The trial court convicted Bhola under Section 302 IPC relying on the identification evidence.

The Division Bench held that no motive enmity or reason was alleged or proved against Bhola either in the FIR or in the evidence. The named accused with whom enmity was alleged were acquitted. Bhola was implicated only on suspicion. The test identification parade was held after an inordinate delay of about two months without any explanation. The witnesses were already acquainted with Bhola because their villages were in close vicinity and the informant's agricultural land was in village Bhagwas where Bhola resided. The prosecution witnesses were therefore familiar with Bhola before the incident making the test identification parade a farce.

The Court relied upon the judgment of the Supreme Court in Harinath and another v. State of U.P. (1988) 1 SCC 14 which dealt with identical facts and circumstances. The appeal was allowed. The conviction and sentence of life imprisonment awarded to Bhola under Section 302 IPC were set aside. He was acquitted of all charges and directed to be released forthwith unless required in any other case

(ii) Smt. Rohini and another Vs. State of U.P. and 4 others

Case Number: Habeas Corpus Writ Petition No. 572 of 2025
Date of decision: 05.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC: 218626-DB

The petitioners Smt Rohini and her husband filed the writ petition for a writ of habeas corpus seeking release of Rohini from Rajkiya Balgrih Balika Swaroop Nagar Kanpur Nagar where she was

detained pursuant to the order dated 30 July 2025 passed by the Child Welfare Committee.

The petitioners claimed that Rohini was born on 1 January 2005 as per mark-sheet family register and Aadhaar card and had voluntarily married her husband in 2023 according to Hindu rites. Rohini's mother lodged an FIR on 25 January 2024 alleging kidnapping and claiming her date of birth as 11 May 2008 as per school records. Rohini was recovered multiple times. Her medical examination and statement under Section 164 Cr.P.C. recorded on 13 March 2024 showed her age as 18 years or above and she stated she had married voluntarily. The Investigating Officer filed an application before the Special Judge POCSO complaining that Rohini had eloped four times. The Special Judge directed the matter to be placed before the Child Welfare Committee. The Committee initially placed her in foster care and thereafter by order dated 30 July 2025 directed her detention in the Government Children Home Girls Swaroop Nagar Kanpur Nagar on the ground that her school record showed her date of birth as 11 May 2008 and she was therefore a child.

The Division Bench held that the Child Welfare Committee functions as a Court but its order is amenable to scrutiny in habeas corpus proceedings if it suffers from lack of jurisdiction is passed in a mechanical manner or is wholly illegal. Under Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015 the Committee must first obtain the date of birth certificate from the school. A mere transfer certificate or entry in the school admission register is not a date of birth certificate and cannot be relied upon as conclusive proof of age. The Committee passed the detention order mechanically by relying solely on the school transfer certificate without verifying the documents as required under Section 94 without recording any finding on the medical report or the statement of Rohini under Section 164 Cr.P.C. and without application of mind to the fact that she was above 18 years of age as per medical evidence and her own statement. The order of the Child Welfare Committee dated 30 July 2025 was therefore without jurisdiction and wholly illegal.

The writ petition was allowed. The order dated 30 July 2025 passed by the Child Welfare Committee was quashed. A writ of habeas corpus was issued directing the immediate release of Rohini from the Government Children Home Girls Swaroop Nagar Kanpur Nagar. She was set at liberty to go with her husband. The State was directed to ensure her safety.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji

(i) Vikash Kumar and Another Vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Writ-C No. 33495 of 2024
Date of decision: 10.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:5205-DB

Background and Facts

The petitioners, elected members of Kshetra Panchayat (Block Development Council), Block Dudhahi, District Kushinagar, along with 99 other members, submitted a no-confidence motion against the Block Pramukh (Respondent No.4) on 12.08.2024. The notice, supported by notarised affidavits, bore signatures of 101 out of 139 elected members. When the Collector failed to act, the petitioners approached the High Court in Writ-C No.29128 of 2024. On 04.09.2024, the Court was informed that the notice had been rejected on 21.08.2024 by the District Panchayat Raj Officer on the basis of an inquiry report of a three-member Committee constituted by the Collector. That writ petition was dismissed as infructuous.

Thereafter, the present petition was filed challenging the order dated 21.08.2024. During pendency, the Collector passed a fresh order dated 12.11.2024 on identical grounds, which was also challenged by way of amendment. The inquiry report found that 48 members had filed affidavits claiming their signatures on the no-confidence notice were forged. The Committee held that only 53 genuine signatures remained, which was less than half of the total strength, and the notice was also not in the prescribed format. Both orders rejected the no-confidence motion.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench held that under Section 15 of

the U.P. Kshettra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Adhiniyam, 1961, the power to receive and act upon a no-confidence notice vests exclusively in the Collector (or Additional Collector by written delegation). The District Panchayat Raj Officer had no jurisdiction whatsoever to reject the notice.

Relying upon the Full Bench decision in Smt. Sheela Devi v. State of U.P. (2015) and the Division Bench in Utma Devi v. State of U.P. (2014), as approved by the Supreme Court in Kavita v. State of U.P. (2018), the Court held that the Collector is required only to satisfy himself prima facie from the records of the Kshetra Panchayat whether the notice bears signatures of at least half the elected members. He is not required to act as a Civil Court and launch a detailed evidentiary inquiry into allegations of forgery or fraud. Such an inquiry is beyond the scope of Section 15 and defeats the statutory timeline of convening the meeting within 30 days.

The constitution of the three-member inquiry Committee and the reliance upon its report by both the District Panchayat Raj Officer and the Collector was wholly illegal and amounted to abdication of statutory duty. The order dated 12.11.2024 passed by the Collector was a knee-jerk reaction after oral observations of the Court and suffered from the same vice. Time being of the essence in no-confidence motions, the Collector failed to act with the promptitude required by the statute. The issue of format of the notice was held to be non-fatal if the intention to move the motion is clear.

Conclusion and Final Order

The writ petition was allowed. The orders dated 21.08.2024 (District Panchayat Raj Officer) and 12.11.2024 (Collector) along with the inquiry report dated 17.08.2024 were quashed. The matter was remitted to the District Magistrate/Collector, Kushinagar, who was directed to personally verify, prima facie, the genuineness of signatures from the records of the Kshetra Panchayat and, if satisfied, convene the meeting for consideration of the no-confidence motion within 30 days from the date of the order, after giving at least 15 days' notice to the elected members.

The State was directed to pay costs of Rs.50,000/- to the petitioners within one month, recoverable from the concerned Collector. No other order as to costs.

(Writ petition allowed; both rejection orders and inquiry report quashed with directions and costs.)

(ii) M/S Suddhtam Enterprises Vs. State of U.P. and 5 Others

Case Number: Writ-C No. 39170 of 2023

Date of decision: 26.02.2024

Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:33786-DB

Background and Facts

The petitioner participated in e-tender-cum-e-auction Notice No.344/Khanij-30 dated 11.09.2023 issued by the District Magistrate, Banda for grant of short-term mining permit in respect of Gata Nos.62 and 63/1 (total area 42 acres), Village Khapatiha Kala, Tehsil Pailani, District Banda. Four bidders participated. Respondent No.6 – M/s G.D.S. Infrastructure quoted the highest rate of Rs.231 per unit while the petitioner's bid of Rs.205 per unit was the second highest.

The petitioner objected that the Aadhaar Card, PAN Card and Character Certificate submitted by Respondent No.6 were not self-attested, in violation of Condition No.6 of the tender notice. The Chief Treasury Officer, Banda vide letter dated 21.10.2023 informed the ADM (Finance & Revenue) that this deficiency had gone unnoticed at the technical bid stage, financial bids were wrongly opened, and recommended cancellation of the entire e-auction. Pursuant thereto, the District Magistrate issued a fresh e-auction notice dated 28.10.2023 (Advertisement No.784/Khanij-30), which was challenged along with the letter of the Chief Treasury Officer.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench held that a Committee had been constituted by the District Magistrate to process the bids, but the Committee failed to properly scrutinise the documents and erroneously opened the financial bid of Respondent No.6 despite clear non-compliance with the self-attestation requirement.

The Chief Treasury Officer, Banda had no role or authority in the bidding process and was not a member of the Committee. His recommendation to cancel the entire tender was wholly without jurisdiction.

The petitioner's bid was valid, complete in all respects, above the reserve price and the highest among all valid bids. Cancelling the tender and issuing a fresh notice penalised the petitioner for the laxity and dereliction of duty on the part of the Committee and the authorities. Such action was arbitrary and suffered from patent illegality.

Conclusion and Final Order

The writ petition was allowed. The letter/order dated 21.10.2023 passed by the Chief Treasury Officer, Banda and the fresh Advertisement No.784/Khanij-30 dated 28.10.2023 issued by the District Magistrate, Banda were quashed.

The respondents were directed to accept the petitioner's bid as it was the highest valid and complete bid and above the reserve price. No order as to costs.

(Writ petition allowed; impugned cancellation letter and fresh tender notice quashed with direction to accept petitioner's bid.)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan

(i) Rajesh Singh Vs. State of U.P. Thru. Addl. Chief Secy. Home Lko. and others

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 4791 of 2025

Date of decision: 18.12.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:85430-DB

The petitioner, who is the uncle of late Ajeet Singh, filed these two writ petitions seeking a writ of mandamus to transfer the investigation of two FIRs to the CBI. The first FIR dated 07.01.2021 being Case Crime No. 15 of 2021 under Sections 120-B, 302, 307 and 34 IPC registered at P.S. Vibhuti Khand, District Lucknow pertains to the murder of Ajeet Singh on 06.01.2021. The second FIR being Case Crime No. 445 of 2020 under Section 5(2) of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 relates to alleged leakage of confidential STF documents. The petitioner is neither the informant nor the victim nor an accused in either case. The informant of the murder FIR is one Mohar Singh, a friend of the deceased. The widow of late Ajeet Singh, Smt. Ranoo Singh, had earlier filed multiple writ petitions including Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 25544 of 2021 seeking transfer of the murder case to CBI on the ground of alleged influence by an Ex-Member of Parliament. Those petitions were dismissed as withdrawn by this Court on 23.04.2025 after the Supreme Court had remanded the matter for fresh consideration. The petitioner had filed impleadment applications in some of those writ petitions which were rejected. He then approached the Supreme Court under Article 32 but was granted liberty to file a fresh writ petition before this Court. The Division Bench examined the maintainability on the ground of locus standi. Referring to the definition of "victim" under Section 2(wa) Cr.P.C., the Court applied the "closest legal heir test" and held that the widow being the immediate and closest legal heir had already withdrawn her petitions seeking CBI investigation. The uncle, being a distant relative, could not claim a superior right to seek the same relief in the absence of any authorization or no-objection from the widow. The petitions were accordingly dismissed as not maintainable for want of locus standi.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali

(i) Ram Yggya Vs. Addl. Commissioner J Faizabad and others 3

Case Number: WRIT - C No. 3000129 of 2002
Date of decision: 17.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:84836

The petitioner challenged the orders dated 30.03.2002 passed by the Prescribed Authority and 28.10.2002 passed by the Additional Commissioner Faizabad in ceiling proceedings concerning Gata No. 613 (19 biswa 5 biswansi) situated in village Rampur Puwari, Pargana Amsin, Tehsil and District Faizabad (now Ayodhya). The land was originally recorded in the name of late Shankar Singh after abolition of zamindari. The petitioner's father Sita Ram was in cultivatory possession since 1953 and his name was entered in Khasra and Khatauni Part-II under Class-9 on the basis of continuous possession. A suit filed by Smt. Dukharaji under Section 209 U.P.Z.A. & L.R. Act was dismissed. Sita Ram obtained a declaratory decree dated 03.01.1978 under Section 229-B declaring him bhumidhar. In ceiling proceedings, Gata No. 613 was initially included as surplus land. Sita Ram filed a correction application which was allowed on 17.04.1979 substituting Gata No. 615 as surplus. The petitioner filed objection under Section 11(2) of the U.P. Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act on 23.07.1997 contending that Gata No. 613 was wrongly treated as surplus in view of the 1978 decree, continuous possession since 1953 and double entry in revenue records. Both the Prescribed Authority and the Additional Commissioner rejected the objection holding that the 1978 decree was passed after the cut-off date 24.01.1971 and the correction order was obtained by suppression of facts. The petitioner relied upon judgments in Dirvijay Singh v. State of U.P. (1984 LCD 324), Shafir v. District Judge Gonda (1985 LCD 290), Abdul Hafiz Khan v. District Judge Bahraich (1986 LCD 477), Hari Ram v. Special Additional District Judge Faizabad (1989 LCD 85) and Ravindra Kaur Grewal v. Manjeet Kaur (2019) 8 SCC 729 on the maintainability of third-party objections, adverse possession and right of a person in possession to challenge surplus declaration. The Court after considering the pleadings and cited judgments held that the orders passed by the ceiling authorities are unsustainable. The writ petition was allowed and the impugned orders dated 30.03.2002 and 28.10.2002 were quashed. The matter was remanded to the Prescribed Authority to decide the objection under Section 11(2) afresh on merits after affording opportunity of hearing to the parties.

(ii) Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Ors. Vs. Sri Rishi Dev Mishra and Other

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 1005010 of 2006 along with connected writ petitions
Date of decision: 03.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:79913

The petitioners, Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow (a constituent unit of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi) and other CSIR institutes challenged the common award dated 15.09.2005 passed by the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur in a bunch of industrial disputes holding that the institutes are "industry" within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The disputes arose out of alleged disengagement of workmen. The petitioners contended that the institutes are purely research organisations engaged in scientific research for national interest and public welfare, not engaged in any trade, business or commercial activity and are funded entirely by grants from the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India. They are under administrative control of the Central Government and have been notified under Section 14(2) of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. The petitioners relied upon Physical Research

Laboratory v. K.G. Sharma (1997) 4 SCC 257 and Prem Chandra v. Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Lucknow (decided on 20.01.2020) to contend that such research institutions do not satisfy the test of "industry". The respondents supported the award. The Court after examining the nature and functions of the institutes and the law laid down in Physical Research Laboratory (supra) held that the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow and other CSIR institutes are not "industry" within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The writ petitions filed by the institutes were allowed and the impugned award was quashed to the extent it relates to the petitioners. The writ petitions filed by the individual workmen (Writ-C No. 1004654 of 2005, Writ-C No. 1000938 of 2006, Writ-C No. 1000940 of 2006 and Writ-A No. 8817 of 2992) were dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava

(i) Suresh Kumar Sharma and Others Vs. M/s Khanna Automobiles and Others

Case Number: Civil Revision No. 205 of 2009
Date of decision: 08.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:3355

The revision was filed by the plaintiffs challenging the judgment dated 08.04.2009 passed by the District Judge, Small Causes Court, Ghaziabad, whereby their S.C.C. Suit No. 63 of 2008 for eviction and recovery of damages was dismissed. The dispute pertained to Shop No. 3 situated at Ambedkar Road, Ghaziabad, which was admittedly under tenancy of the defendants under the plaintiffs' predecessor-in-interest, Late Bimla Devi.

The plaintiffs contended that after the death of their mother on 24.05.2008, they became owners of the property and were entitled to evict the defendants. It was asserted that a compromise in earlier S.C.C. Suit No. 33 of 2003 fixed rent at Rs. 4200/- per month and since the rent exceeded Rs. 2000/-, the provisions of U.P. Act No. 13 of 1972 were inapplicable. Consequently, tenancy was terminable at will and a notice under Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act was served terminating tenancy.

The defendants contested the suit asserting that the earlier compromise decree dated 25.09.2007 (verified on 20.01.2008) governed the tenancy, under which rent was fixed at Rs. 4000/- with periodic enhancement and a security deposit of Rs. 3,50,000/- was acknowledged. It was specifically pleaded that under the compromise, tenancy could continue at the will of the tenant subject to payment of rent and the plaintiffs, being legal heirs, were bound by the said terms and had no right to evict the defendants unilaterally.

The Trial Court framed three issues relating to (i) requirement of registration of compromise decree, (ii) nature of lease, and (iii) waiver of notice. It held that the compromise decree did not require registration as it merely recognized pre-existing landlord-tenant relationship and did not create new rights. On the nature of tenancy, the Court held that the lease was neither a tenancy at will nor a permanent lease but a lease for lifetime governed by the terms of compromise, thus not terminable at the will of the landlord. It further held that acceptance of rent did not amount to waiver of notice.

Before the High Court, the plaintiffs argued that the compromise created a lease exceeding one year and thus required compulsory registration under Section 17(1)(d) of the Registration Act, 1908, and also attracted Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act. They further contended that the Trial Court erred in treating the lease as a lifetime lease.

The High Court examined the nature and effect of the compromise decree and upheld the findings of the Trial Court. It held that the compromise did not create any new right but only regulated existing tenancy terms, and therefore, it was not compulsorily registrable. The Court further held that the terms of compromise clearly indicated that tenancy was not terminable at the will of the landlord but was subject to conditions agreed between the parties, particularly continuation at the will of the tenant

upon payment of rent.

The Court rejected the argument that the lease was hit by Section 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, observing that the nature of tenancy emerging from compromise could not be equated with a fixed-term lease requiring registration. It also affirmed that mere acceptance of rent after notice does not constitute waiver of notice under law.

Accordingly, the High Court found no illegality or perversity in the judgment of the Trial Court. The civil revision was dismissed, and the dismissal of the eviction suit was upheld.

(ii) Shri Manjeet Chawla Vs. State of U.P. and Others

Case Number: Writ - C No. 20970 of 2018
Date of decision: 19.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:229198-DB

The petitioner challenged the demand of contribution towards District Mineral Foundation (DMF) raised through Letter of Intent dated 04.05.2018 and subsequent order dated 01.06.2018 directing deposit of 10% of royalty. The dispute arose out of an e-tender process for disposal of limestone excavated during expansion of Obra 'C' Power Project in District Sonbhadra.

The petitioner, being the highest bidder for certain blocks, contended that the amount mentioned as "royalty" in the tender was in fact the sale price of mineral and not royalty under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act). It was argued that the petitioner was neither a mining leaseholder nor engaged in mining operations, but merely permitted to lift already extracted mineral, and therefore, provisions of Section 9-B of the MMDR Act relating to DMF contribution were inapplicable.

The State, on the other hand, contended that the petitioner participated in the tender with full knowledge of Clause-16, which mandated payment towards DMF. It was further argued that the activity undertaken by the petitioner fell within the definition of "mining operations" as it involved securing or extracting mineral, and therefore, liability under Section 9-B was attracted. The State also emphasized that DMF is a welfare mechanism intended to benefit areas affected by mining activities.

The Court considered the statutory scheme of the MMDR Act, particularly Sections 3(d), 4, and 9-B, along with the relevant Rules. It examined whether the petitioner's activity constituted "mining operations" and whether the demand of DMF contribution was legally sustainable.

The Court held that the term "mining operations" must be interpreted broadly in light of the object of the MMDR Act. It observed that the expression "winning of minerals" includes any activity by which mineral is obtained or secured, and is not confined to traditional mining through leasehold operations. The petitioner, having obtained rights to extract and remove limestone through the tender process, was engaged in an activity falling within the ambit of mining operations.

The Court further held that the terminology used in the tender document could not override statutory provisions. Even if the petitioner described the payment as "sale price," the substance of the transaction and statutory framework determined its nature. Since the mineral was being extracted and appropriated under authority granted by the State, the levy of DMF contribution was valid.

Additionally, the Court noted that the petitioner had participated in the tender process with full awareness of the conditions, including liability to pay DMF contribution, and could not subsequently challenge the same after being declared successful bidder. The principle of approbation and reprobation was held applicable.

The Court also emphasized that DMF is a beneficial provision intended for welfare of mining-affected areas, and statutory provisions must be interpreted in a manner advancing such object.

Accordingly, the Court upheld the demand of DMF contribution and dismissed the writ petition, holding that there was no illegality or lack of jurisdiction in the impugned demand.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.J. Munir

(i) Anand Kumar Vs. State of U.P. and Others

Case Number: Writ - A No. 4769 of 2022
Date of decision: 24.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:12214

The writ petition arose out of the death of the petitioner's mother, Smt. Asha, a sweeper employed with Nagar Panchayat, Khaga, District Fatehpur, who died on 27.04.2021 during the Covid-19 pandemic. The petitioner claimed that she contracted Covid-19 while performing her duties as a "Corona Warrior" and sought two reliefs: compassionate appointment and payment of ex gratia compensation of Rs.50 lakhs under the State Government policy.

The claim for compassionate appointment was rejected on the ground that the petitioner's father was already employed as a Naib Moharrir in the same Nagar Panchayat, thereby attracting disqualification under Rule 5(1) of the U.P. Recruitment of Dependents of Government Servants Dying in Harness Rules, 1974. The High Court upheld this rejection, holding that where the spouse of the deceased is already in government employment, the dependent is not eligible for compassionate appointment, and therefore, the petitioner had no enforceable right in this regard.

The principal issue before the Court was the petitioner's entitlement to ex gratia compensation of Rs.50 lakhs under the Government policy formulated during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Court noted that grant of ex gratia is essentially a matter of State policy and financial discretion, and ordinarily, no mandamus can be issued directing the State to formulate or extend such benefits. However, once a policy is framed, its implementation must be fair, non-arbitrary, and consistent with Article 14 of the Constitution.

The Court examined the Government Orders dated 11.04.2020 and subsequent amendments, which provided ex gratia compensation to dependents of employees engaged in Covid-19 related duties who died due to infection. It was emphasized that eligibility depended on certification that the deceased was deployed for Covid-19 duties and that death occurred due to Covid-19 infection.

On facts, the Court found that the petitioner's mother was a sanitation worker actively discharging duties during the pandemic and her death certificate indicated Covid-19 pneumonitis. The authorities had rejected the claim in a mechanical manner without properly appreciating the policy framework and relevant evidence.

The Court held that while it cannot expand the scope of the policy, it can ensure that the policy is applied correctly and without arbitrariness. If the petitioner's case falls within the parameters of the policy, denial of benefit would be unjustified.

Accordingly, the Court interfered with the rejection order to the extent of ex gratia claim and directed reconsideration of the petitioner's claim strictly in accordance with the Government policy, ensuring a fair and reasoned decision.

(ii) Gopal Singh Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Writ - A No. 9166 of 2024
Date of decision: 10.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:5791

The petitioner, a senior officer in the Irrigation and Water Resources Department holding the post of Chief Engineer, challenged the order dated 24.05.2024 whereby he was inflicted with the minor penalty of censure under the U.P. Government Servant (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1999.

The disciplinary action stemmed from two allegations: first, that the petitioner passed an order dated 16.03.2023 directing handing over of charge of Executive Engineer, Irrigation Construction

Division-II, Lalitpur to one Chhatrapati Singh; and second, that he failed to properly respond to certain pleadings in a departmental narrative filed before the Court in earlier litigation involving the said officer.

The petitioner contended that his order dated 16.03.2023 was merely in compliance with the direction issued by the Engineer-in-Chief dated 15.03.2023 and was passed in discharge of official duty. It was further argued that there was no misconduct attributable to him, nor any material evidence establishing wrongdoing. Regarding the alleged non-response in pleadings, it was submitted that the narrative was prepared and signed at multiple levels, and no specific responsibility could be fastened solely upon the petitioner.

The Court examined the scope of disciplinary jurisdiction and emphasized that imposition of even a minor penalty requires existence of a definite charge of misconduct supported by evidence. Mere administrative action taken in compliance with superior orders cannot be treated as misconduct. The Court found that the petitioner had acted strictly in accordance with the direction of the Engineer-in-Chief and there was no independent or wrongful exercise of discretion on his part.

On the second allegation, the Court observed that failure to traverse a particular pleading in a narrative prepared collectively by multiple does not ipso facto amount to misconduct unless specific intent or negligence is established. No such material was shown by the State.

The Court held that the impugned order of censure was based on vague and unsustainable grounds, lacking any substantive evidence of misconduct. The disciplinary authority had acted arbitrarily and without proper application of mind.

Accordingly, the writ petition was allowed, and the impugned order dated 24.05.2024 imposing the penalty of censure was quashed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta

(i) State of U.P. Vs. Kallan and 3 Others

Case Number: Government Appeal No. 1178 of 2024
Date of decision: 27.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:12161-DB

The State preferred the Government Appeal against the acquittal of Kallan, Haneef, Shahid and Waheed recorded by the Additional Sessions Judge, Moradabad on 13.03.2024 in Sessions Trial No. 952 of 2018 (Case Crime No. 39 of 2018) under Sections 302/34 and 506 IPC.

As per the prosecution, on the night of 12.06.2018 at about 1:30 a.m., the accused reached the rooftop where Gulfam (brother of the first informant Iqbal) was sleeping with his family and slit his throat. The motive alleged was that Gulfam's brother Salman had forcibly taken away Kallan's daughter Sanno and married her four years earlier against Kallan's wishes.

The trial court acquitted all four accused. The High Court observed that the motive was highly improbable — the marriage had taken place four years ago, the couple was living peacefully in Delhi, and no untoward incident had occurred in the intervening period. PW-3 Shabnam (widow of the deceased), the most natural witness, turned hostile in cross-examination. She categorically stated that the incident occurred in complete darkness with no source of light, that she did not see any of the accused, that unknown persons with covered faces had committed the murder, and that she had been threatened and pressurised by the informant side to name the accused. PW-1 (Iqbal) and PW-2 (Asma) also suffered material contradictions.

Placing reliance on the principles governing appeals against acquittal laid down by the Supreme Court in Mallappa v. State of Karnataka (2024) and Rajesh Prasad v. State of Bihar, the Division Bench held that the trial court had taken a legally plausible view, there existed double presumption of innocence in favour of the accused, and the prosecution had failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. The Government Appeal was accordingly dismissed. (The informant's earlier appeal under Section 372 Cr.P.C. had already been dismissed and had attained finality.)

(ii) State of U.P. Vs. Manish Kumar and Another

Case Number: Government Appeal No. 1062 of 2024 with Criminal Appeal (u/s 372 Cr.P.C.) No. 254 of 2023
Date of decision: 21.02.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:25475-DB

The State and the informant (father of the deceased) challenged the acquittal of Manish Kumar (husband) and Rajeshwari (mother-in-law) recorded by the Sessions Judge, Auraiya on 02.03.2023 in Sessions Trial No. 174 of 2018 (Case Crime No. 75 of 2018) under Sections 498A, 304B, 302 IPC and Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act.

The prosecution case was that after marriage on 29.01.2016, the accused persistently demanded dowry (a four-wheeler and ₹1,00,000/-), harassed Neeta, and ultimately caused her death by poisoning on 19.03.2018. PW-1 (father), PW-2 (uncle) and PW-3 (maternal sister-in-law) supported the allegations of dowry demand and prior FIR/settlement.

However, DW-1 (Sudheer Kumar) deposed that the victim had accidentally consumed pesticide pills mistaking them for fever medicine; the accused immediately rushed her to hospital and promptly informed the in-laws. The father-in-law had died during trial.

The Division Bench extensively reiterated the law on appeals against acquittal — double presumption of innocence, requirement of perversity or manifest error for interference, and the caution that the appellate court must not lightly disturb a plausible view taken by the trial court (Rajesh Prasad v. State of Bihar, Sheo Swarup, Chandrappa, etc.). Finding that the trial court's view was legally sustainable and that the defence version of accidental consumption of poison could not be discarded, the Court held that no substantial or compelling reason existed to reverse the acquittal. Both the Government Appeal and the informant's appeal under Section 372 Cr.P.C. were dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth

(i) Shobit Nehra and Another Vs. State of U.P. and Others

Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. - 7464 of 2024
Date of decision: 10.07.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:111984-DB

In the above case, the petitioners sought quashing of the FIR dated 23.04.2024 registered as Case Crime No. 0274 of 2024 under Sections 436, 450, 392 and 120-B IPC at Police Station Modi Nagar, District Commissionerate Ghaziabad (Rural), along with protection from arrest.

The Division Bench observed that now a days FIR is lodged mostly by getting it drafted by a legal expert or the (diwan) of the police station. The ingredients for constituting the alleged offence/ offences are incorporated so meticulously that the court may lay its hand off by a bare reading of FIR itself. According to the Court, FIRs are often written with precision and perfection so that it fits into the convenient parameters of the court settled by the court itself. This creates a situation where courts may mechanically refuse to grant relief simply because the FIR formally discloses cognizable offences.

However, the court cautioned that where it appears to the courts that there is possibility of false implication and allegations in the FIR do not appear to be absolutely correct and may have been concocted to falsely implicate the accused/petitioner then, irrespective of the severity of allegations, interference is called by court to protect the right to liberty of the accused/petitioner. It emphasizes that courts must consider the totality of facts and circumstances, like previous litigation between the parties or earlier enmity between them. Even if the FIR shows commission of a cognizable offence, protection may still be necessary to safeguard right to liberty of the accused/petitioner.

The Court further remarked that very long FIR containing the precise allegations making out the ingredients for constituting the alleged offences are mostly drafted by experts and that courts are required to be cautious of such FIRs which appear to be almost perfect. Court further added that the human acts are imperfect and the genuine FIR does

not contains the perfect recital supported by all the ingredients. Therefore, protecting the liberty of the petitioner/accused during the pendency of investigation is in accordance of requirement of Article 21 of Constitution of India. Court strongly states that no rule of convenience, niceties of law of procedure can override the constitutional mandate.

The Court also discussed practical difficulties in the state Uttar Pradesh. Referring to Ankit Bharti v. State of U.P., (2020 SCC OnLine All 1949) it notes that anticipatory bail cannot be directly entertained by the High Court and that the accused must first approach the Sessions Court. The Division Bench highlighted the delays, frequent rejections, and large pendency of cases as the reasons for granting relief to the to the petitioner in the nature of anticipatory bail in petition U/A 226 of the constitution of India. It held that the period pf availing remedy before any court after rejection of the petition by the court the police gets sufficient opportunity to arrest an accused and denial of prompt protection becomes a big source of corruption. The Court noted the stark realities which a litigant faces. It reasoned that forcing the accused to pursue remedies under Section 438 Cr.P.C. after filing a writ under Article 226 amounts to harassment of a litigant. Therefore, granting limited protection from arrest under Article 226, without quashing the FIR, may reduce unnecessary litigation and protect liberty.

Finally, the Court acknowledges the mandate of the Supreme Court in Neeharika Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. v. State of Maharashtra, (2021) 19 SCC 401, which requires balancing the rights of genuine complainants and the statutory duty of investigation. It reiterated that if the facts are hazy and the investigation has just begun, the High Court would be circumspect and must allow investigation to proceed. Speedy investigation remains essential in criminal administration of justice.

(ii) Firoj Malik Vs. State of U.P. and Others

Case Number: Criminal Misc. WP No. 4818 of 2022
Date of decision: 21.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. 2025:AHC:9549-DB

In the above case, the division bench aforesaid considered the legality of opening and continuing the history sheet against the petitioner under the U.P. Police Regulations, particularly Regulations 228-234 and 240. The petitioner challenged the police action of opening/continuing his history sheet, contending that it was arbitrary, stigmatic, violative of his fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India and unsupported by sufficient material.

The petitioner argued that mere registration of criminal cases or suspicion could not justify branding a person as a "history-sheeter." It was submitted that such action adversely affects reputation, privacy, and personal liberty of the petitioner. The petitioner relied on constitutional principles governing surveillance and the right to privacy, asserting that police discretion must be exercised strictly in accordance with statutory regulations and cannot be mechanical or punitive in nature.

The State, on the other hand, justified the opening of the history sheet under Regulation 240, which permits opening of a history sheet either (i) on suspicion, or (ii) on conviction or acquittal, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Police. It was contended that the petitioner had been involved in multiple criminal cases and that the competent authority had applied its mind before authorising surveillance in accordance with Regulations 228-231. The State emphasized that the purpose of maintaining history sheets is preventive, not punitive, and forms part of crime-control administration.

The Division Bench examined the scheme of the U.P. Police Regulations in detail. The Court discussed the classification of history sheets into Class A and Class B under Regulation 228, the concept of "starring" under Regulation 230, and the minimum surveillance periods under Regulation 231. It reiterated that the object of a history sheet is to maintain a confidential record of habitual or potential offenders for effective policing and public safety. The Court relied upon earlier judicial precedents, including Aftab Alam v. State of U.P., (2024) 1 High Court Cases (All) 420 which clarified that surveillance must not be excessive, intrusive, or violative of constitutional safeguards.

The Court observed that opening a history sheet does not amount to punishment but is a regulatory and preventive mechanism. However, it stressed that

such action must be based on objective satisfaction of the competent authority and cannot be arbitrary. The Court also reaffirmed that surveillance must remain within permissible limits and must not result in harassment, domiciliary intrusion, or public humiliation. The right to privacy under Article 21, as recognised by the Supreme Court, applies, but it is not absolute and can be reasonably restricted in the interest of crime prevention.

Consequently, The Court quashed the history sheets opened against the petitioners by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Greater Noida, and ordered that their surveillance be stopped immediately. It further directed the State Government to reform the procedure for opening history sheets by issuing guidelines that ensure an opportunity of objection is given to the concerned person before such action is taken. Additionally, the State must establish a system for annual review of history sheets so that individuals who are later acquitted or exonerated can have their history sheets closed, thereby removing unwarranted police surveillance and protecting their life and liberty.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar

(i) Rajat Maurya and 41 Others Vs. State of U.P. and 6 Others

Case Number: Writ - A No. 8788 of 2025
Date of decision: 25.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:174511

Three connected writ petitions raised a common challenge to the preliminary examination result published by the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission on 26.05.2025 for recruitment to 609 posts (Assistant Engineer Civil/Mechanical, District Horticulture Officer/Food Processing Officer, and Senior Technical Assistants in various branches). The petitioners contended that the Commission had qualified only 7,358 candidates instead of 15 times the vacancies (9,135) as mandatorily required by Clause 11(8) of the advertisement dated 17.12.2024.

The Court examined Clause 11(8) (15 times for main examination), Clause 11(13) (minimum qualifying marks: 40% General/OBC, 35% SC/ST), Clause 11(14) (migration of reserved candidates to unreserved only if no concession availed), the U.P. Direct Recruitment through Public Service Commission Preliminary Examination Rules, 1986 (Rules 2(viii), 3(1)-(6)), and the U.P. Public Services (Reservation) Act, 1994 (Section 3).

The Commission placed before the Court a detailed category-wise chart demonstrating that the 15-times ratio was strictly applied separately for each category (Unreserved, SC, ST, OBC, EWS, etc.) and for each Group (Civil, Mechanical, Agriculture, etc.). In categories where fewer candidates had secured the minimum qualifying marks, the actual number available was taken. The Court held that the preliminary examination is only a screening test; the Rules, 1986 and the advertisement permit category-wise shortlisting. There is no requirement to first prepare an overall unreserved list or to allow migration at the preliminary stage. Candidates applying in multiple groups/posts are counted only once for the purpose of the ratio. The Commission's action was found fully in consonance with the advertisement and statutory rules.

All three writ petitions were dismissed.

(ii). Smt. Meena Rani Vs. State of U.P. and 2 Others

Case Number: Writ - A No. 12483 of 2025
Date of decision: 24.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:173428

The petitioner, a Village Development Officer, challenged the order dated 12.06.2025 rejecting her request for correction of her seniority. The 2018 seniority list wrongly recorded her date of birth as 01.01.1967 (instead of 01.01.1987) and date of joining as 02.04.2008 (instead of 04.02.2008). The errors came to light only in 2023 when two juniors were promoted as Assistant Development Officers.

The original service book produced before the Court confirmed the correct entries. The petitioner had no knowledge of the erroneous seniority list as no objection was invited and the list was never communicated to her. She immediately applied for correction upon discovery.

The Court held that the department's negligence in preparing the seniority list could not be allowed to perpetuate. Relying on Ajay Kumar Shukla v. Arvind Rai (2022) 12 SCC 579, the Court ruled that delay is not fatal when the affected employee had no knowledge of the list and the error is manifest from official records. The judgments cited by the respondents (K.R. Mudgal and H.S. Vankani) were held inapplicable in the facts of the case.

The writ petition was allowed. The impugned order dated 12.06.2025 was quashed. The authorities were directed to rectify the seniority list, place the petitioner in her correct position, and grant her promotion as Assistant Development Officer from the date her juniors were promoted, along with all consequential benefits and arrears of salary within one month.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar

(i) Phool Chandra and 2 Ors. Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 1701 of 2004
Date of decision: 12.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:83329-DB

The appellants challenged the judgment and order dated 03.08.2004 passed by the learned Sessions Judge, Ambedkar Nagar in Sessions Trial No. 21 of 2000 convicting them under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC and sentencing each to life imprisonment with fine of ten thousand rupees and in default six months additional rigorous imprisonment while acquitting them of the charge under Section 504 IPC. The incident occurred on 09.12.1999 when the appellants were working in their adjacent field and Phool Chandra started cutting the northern mound of the complainant's field where wheat was being sown. When the deceased Ajay Kumar forbade him, Ram Badan exhorted and all three accused assaulted the deceased with a spade causing fatal head injury leading to his death on the spot. The FIR was lodged promptly at 14:30 hours on the same day by the brother of the deceased. The prosecution examined eight witnesses including the eye witnesses P.W.1 and P.W.2 whose evidence was corroborated by P.W.4 and the medical evidence proved the ante mortem injuries caused by blunt weapon consistent with the spade recovered from the spot. The site plan, blood stained soil and the weapon of assault were also proved. The trial court after considering the evidence convicted the appellants holding that the prosecution had proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. During pendency of the appeal appellant No.3 Ram Badan died and the appeal abated against him. The Division Bench after hearing learned counsel for the appellants and the learned A.G.A. and perusing the entire evidence and material on record found no illegality or perversity in the findings of the trial court. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

(ii) Raju Batham Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 1434 of 2016
Date of decision: 24.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:76710-DB

The appellant challenged the judgment and order dated 30.07.2016 passed by the learned Additional Sessions Judge, Court No.9, Unnao in Sessions Trial No. 330 of 2015 convicting him under Section 302 IPC and sentencing him to life imprisonment with fine of ten thousand rupees and in default six months additional imprisonment. The incident occurred in the intervening night of 07/08.07.2015 when the appellant strangulated his seventeen year old daughter Shivani with a cloth string in their house at Champa Purva, Ganga Ghat, Unnao because she insisted on going with a boy of the locality. The wife of the appellant

Smt. Santosh Kumari Kashyap witnessed the incident and lodged the FIR on 08.07.2015 at 06:05 hours. The prosecution examined ten witnesses including the complainant, scriber of the FIR, scriber of the written report, the Investigating Officer and the doctor who conducted the post mortem. The post mortem report proved the cause of death as asphyxia due to ante mortem strangulation with a ligature mark on the neck. The Investigating Officer proved the recovery of the cloth string on the pointing out of the appellant. Though the family witnesses turned hostile yet the circumstantial evidence, the prompt FIR, the medical evidence and the recovery of the weapon of assault proved the guilt of the appellant beyond reasonable doubt. The learned trial court after appreciating the entire evidence convicted the appellant. The Division Bench after hearing learned counsel for the appellant and the learned A.G.A. and perusing the record found that all circumstances pointed unerringly towards the guilt of the appellant who failed to explain the death of his daughter inside the house where he was sleeping. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin

(i) Saurabha Srivastava And 2 Others v. State Of U.P. Thru. Secy. Revenue Deptt. L.ko. And 4 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 12 of 2024
Date of decision: 09.01.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:1995

The petitioners prayed to quash the order dated 20.07.2022 passed by the Collector Gonda and the order dated 06.07.2023 passed by the Additional Commissioner (Administrative-II) Devipatan Mandal Gonda under Section 47-A of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 and for stay of their execution. They had purchased land Gata No.1842 area 0.7280 hectares in village Durgaganj Pargana Nawabganj Tehsil Tarabganj District Gonda on 04.02.2021 through registered sale deed. Although the land was recorded as agricultural they paid sale consideration of Rs.90 lakhs against the circle rate value of Rs.18.20 lakhs. An inspection by the Sub-Registrar Tarabganj on 15.03.2021 revealed that plots were being carved out a 25 feet wide road had been constructed and electricity poles had been installed. Proceedings were initiated under Section 47-A. Despite notice the petitioners did not appear and the Collector passed an ex-parte order assessing the market value at Rs.3900 per square metre under the U.P. Stamp (Valuation of Property) Rules 1997 and demanded additional stamp duty penalty and registration fee. The appeal under Section 56(1-A) was rejected. The petitioners contended that excess consideration had already been paid the valuation was based on prospective use which is impermissible the residential rate was Rs.2500 per square metre and the inspection was conducted later. The Court relied on the Full Bench decision in Smt. Pushpa Sareen vs. State of U.P. 2015 (3) ADJ 136 holding that the Collector is not permitted to speculate on uncertain future use but can consider the potential of the land at the time of execution of the instrument or in a reasonably proximate period. The inspection was conducted within one and a half months of the sale deed and clearly showed that the land was already being put to residential use by carving plots and constructing a road. The market value determined under the Rules 1997 was therefore valid and not bound by circle rates as held in Gyan Prakash vs. State of U.P. The judgment in Smt. Omwati vs. Commissioner Meerut 2008(3) ADJ 182 was held not applicable in view of the Full Bench decision. No case for interference was made out. The writ petition was **dismissed**.

(ii) Avinash Sharma v. Sobhran Lal And Anr

CCase Number: FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER No. - 12 of 2011
Date of decision: 26.03.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:18094

The three connected appeals arose from judgments and orders passed by the Motor Accident Claim Tribunal Lakhimpur Kheri in MACP Nos.74 of 2007 75 of 2007 and 73 of 2007. The accident occurred

on 28.12.2006. The claimants filed petitions for compensation for injuries suffered. The sole issue was whether the driver of the vehicle owned by the appellant Avinash Sharma had a valid and effective driving licence at the time of the accident. The Tribunal framed the issue whether all papers of the vehicle including the driving licence were valid and effective. The owner filed photocopy of the driving licence of one Siraju along with the list of documents but did not disclose the name of the driver in the written statement nor did he or any witness appear to prove that Siraju was driving the vehicle on the fateful day. The charge sheet filed in the criminal case showed that one Gurupesh Singh @ Gurpej Singh was the driver and he had no valid driving licence. The Tribunal held the owner liable. The appellant contended that the Tribunal erred in relying on the charge sheet as it is not substantive evidence and relied on National Insurance Company vs. Jai Deo Singh 2010 (28) LCD 499. The respondents submitted that the owner suppressed the name of the driver in the written statement and led no evidence to prove that Siraju was the driver. The Court held that the knowledge of who was driving the vehicle was exclusively within the knowledge of the owner. Under Sections 102 105 and 106 of the Evidence Act 1872 the burden lay on the owner to prove that the driver had a valid licence. No evidence was led to prove the driving licence of Siraju or to establish that he was driving the vehicle. Section 114 illustration (g) of the Evidence Act raises a presumption against the party who abstains from entering the witness box. Reliance was placed on United India Insurance Co. Ltd vs. Gian Chand (1997) 7 SCC 558 that once the owner does not step into the witness box an adverse inference is drawn that the vehicle was driven by an unlicensed driver. The judgment in Jai Deo Singh was distinguished because in that case the owner had specifically pleaded the name of the driver in an application before the Tribunal. In the present case the name of the driver was suppressed in the written statement and no evidence was led. No case for interference was made out. All the appeals were **dismissed**.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra

(i) Bhoopram Vs. State of U.P. and 4 Others

Case Number: Criminal Appeal u/s 413 BNSS No. 638 of 2025
Date of decision: 11.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-230719-DB

The informant-appellant (father of deceased Moolchand, aged 17 years) challenged the acquittal of Rahul, Lal Singh, Veerpal @ Kallu and Panchamlal recorded by the Additional Sessions Judge, Pilibhit on 26.09.2025 in Sessions Case No. 46 of 2021 (Case Crime No. 257 of 2020) under Sections 364, 302, 201 and 120-B IPC.

The prosecution case was that the deceased was kidnapped and murdered pursuant to a conspiracy arising out of a love affair between the deceased and Gudiya (daughter of Lal Singh). The last-seen theory was sought to be proved through PW-5 (Maya Sagar) and PW-8 (Naresh) who claimed they saw the deceased going with Panchamlal on 15.07.2020. Recovery of the deceased's mobile phone at the pointing of Veerpal and CDR of calls between Panchamlal and the deceased were also relied upon.

The trial court acquitted all accused holding that the last-seen evidence was fabricated, the witnesses were unreliable, no conspiracy was proved (no inter-se calls or location evidence among the accused), and the mobile recovery was suspicious. The Division Bench, after examining the evidence and applying the principles governing appeals against acquittal (Chandrappa v. State of Karnataka, Babu Sahebagouda Rudragoudar v. State of Karnataka and Sharad Birdhichand Sarda), held that the trial court's view was legally plausible. The chain of circumstantial evidence was incomplete, the last-seen theory was not established beyond reasonable doubt, and the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

(ii) Mewati Devi Vs. State of U.P. and 8 Others

Case Number: Criminal Appeal u/s 413 BNSS No. 560 of 2025
Date of decision: 03.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:216540-DB

The informant-appellant (widow) challenged the acquittal of nine accused (including under Section 3/25 Arms Act against Vijai Yadav) recorded by the Sessions Judge, Azamgarh on 30.08.2025 in connected Sessions Trials arising out of Case Crime No. 376 of 2011 under Sections 302/149, 147 IPC and Case Crime No. 515 of 2011 under Section 3/25 Arms Act.

The prosecution alleged that on 02.08.2011 at about 12 noon the accused persons (owing to land dispute) chased, over-ran and killed the deceased by running a Bolero car over him. PW-1 (widow) and PW-2 (son) claimed to be eye-witnesses.

The trial court acquitted all accused holding that the FIR registration was suspicious and belated, PW-1 and PW-2 were chance witnesses whose presence was doubtful, their testimonies were highly contradictory and not corroborated by medical evidence (no crush injuries despite the vehicle allegedly running over the body multiple times), and the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt.

The Division Bench, after re-appreciating the evidence and applying the principles of appeal against acquittal (Bharwad Jakshibhai Nagjibhai v. State of Gujarat, Babu Sahebagouda Rudragoudar and Gamini Bala Koteshwara Rao), held that the trial court's findings were neither perverse nor based on misreading of evidence. Two views were possible and the view taken by the trial court was a plausible one. The appeal was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh

(i) Parul Budhraja and 3 Others Vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Criminal Writ Petition No. 3996 of 2025
Date of decision: 30.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:190339-DB

The petitioners sought quashing of FIR No. 0230 of 2024 (P.S. Link Road, Ghaziabad) under Sections 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC lodged by Rishabh Agnihotri. The gravamen was that the petitioners (along with others) had induced the complainant's brother Shubham Agnihotri to invest ₹7,50,000 in a QNet business scheme in 2019 and, after FIR No. 38/2021 was registered by Shubham, forged a 'Declaration' and 'Distributor Application Form' bearing fake signatures and a counterfeit notarial seal of Virendra Singh, Advocate & Notary, to mislead the investigating agency in the earlier case.

The petitioners contended that the impugned FIR was a second FIR on identical facts, barred under the principle laid down in T.T. Antony v. State of Kerala and Arnab Ranjan Goswami v. Union of India. They argued that both FIRs arose from the same transaction, same parties, same documents and same cause of action, violating Articles 14, 20 and 21 of the Constitution.

The Division Bench, after analysing the "test of sameness" and relying upon Anju Chaudhary v. State of U.P. and State of Rajasthan v. Surendra Singh Rathore, held that the present FIR discloses **distinct subsequent acts** of forgery and fabrication committed **after** registration of FIR No. 38/2021. While the earlier FIR concerned inducement and cheating in the 2019 investment, the impugned FIR pertains to fresh offences under Sections 467, 468 and 471 IPC relating to use of forged documents in judicial/investigative proceedings. The two FIRs are not in respect of the **same transaction**; the bar against a second FIR does not apply. The FIR was registered pursuant to a judicial order under Section 156(3) CrPC after due application of mind.

The writ petition was **dismissed**. The investigation shall continue uninfluenced by any observation made in the judgment.

(ii) Satinder Singh Bhasin Vs. State of U.P. and another (with connected petition – Queency Bhasin)

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 9232 of 2025
Date of decision: 18.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:228033-DB

The petitioner (a director of M/s Bhasin Infotech & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.) and his wife challenged the ECIR/LKZO/14/2021 registered by the Directorate of Enforcement under Sections 3/4 PMLA, predicated on FIR No. 353/2015 (P.S. Kasna, Gautam Buddh Nagar – "Grand Venice Mall" project) and all consequential actions including search/seizure operations conducted on 10-12.04.2025 and open-ended Non-Bailable Warrants issued on 11.04.2025 by the Special Judge, Anti-Corruption, CBI, Ghaziabad.

The core submission was that in the predicate FIR No. 353/2015, Section 420 IPC was dropped in the supplementary charge-sheet dated 17.02.2019, leaving only Section 406 IPC (a non-scheduled offence). Proceedings in the predicate case stand stayed by this Court vide order dated 27.04.2023. Consequently, no scheduled offence survives, rendering the ECIR and all PMLA proceedings without jurisdiction. Reliance was placed on Vijay Madanlal Choudhary v. Union of India, Parvathi Kollur v. State, Pavana Dibbur v. Enforcement Directorate and Sagar Maruti Suryawanshi v. Enforcement Directorate.

The petitioners further contended that NBWs were issued mechanically without issuing Section 41A CrPC notice or fresh summons under Section 50 PMLA, in violation of Inder Mohan Goswami v. State of Uttarakhand. They asserted full cooperation with the ED (multiple appearances and document production) and that the search/seizure was conducted without recording "reason to believe" as mandated by Section 17 PMLA. The Division Bench is seized of the matter. (Note: The judgment excerpt provided ends at submissions; the final operative order is contained in the remaining pages of the original document.)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot

(i) Anees Ahmad v. State of U.P. and 2 Others

Case Number: Writ - A No. 21349 of 2019
Date of decision: 03.04.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:46581

The petitioner challenged the order dated 17.03.2017 directing recovery of Rs.1,12,281.28/- and the appellate order dated 06.03.2019. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated on the charge of storage loss in a go-down. The Enquiry Officer found the petitioner guilty solely because he failed to submit a reply to the show-cause notice and treated such non-submission as admission of guilt. The disciplinary authority and appellate authority relied on this report.

The Court held that an Enquiry Officer, being a quasi-judicial authority, is duty-bound to independently examine the departmental evidence and record specific findings even if the charged employee does not submit a defence. Non-submission of reply does not absolve the Enquiry Officer of this obligation. The Enquiry Report was cryptic, lacked independent appraisal of evidence and specific findings, and was therefore vitiated. Both the disciplinary and appellate orders were set aside.

The writ petition was allowed. The matter was remitted to the respondents to hold fresh proceedings in accordance with law, to be concluded within six months from receipt of a certified copy of the order.

(ii) Chanchal Sonkar Vs. Chairman, State Bank of India and 5 Others

Case Number: Writ - A No. 1680 of 2025
Date of decision: 02.04.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:50709

The petitioner, widow of a deceased SBI employee who died on 17.11.2022 with last drawn gross salary of Rs.1,18,800.14/-, sought compassionate appointment. The claim was rejected vide order dated 24.07.2023

on the ground that the family's monthly income from all sources exceeded 75% of the deceased's last drawn gross salary as per Clause 5 of the Bank's Scheme for Compassionate Appointments/Ex-gratia Relief, 2022.

The Court explained that compassionate appointments are an exception to the constitutional scheme of open, transparent and merit-based recruitment under Articles 14, 15 and 16. They are granted solely to relieve immediate financial destitution and are not a vested right. The Bank correctly applied Clause 5.1 of the 2022 Scheme. The family's total monthly income (notional interest on corpus plus family pension) was computed at Rs.99,555.71/-, which is more than 75% of the last drawn salary. The family does not face financial destitution warranting compassionate appointment.

The writ petition was dismissed. The impugned order dated 24.07.2023 was upheld.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari

(i) Raj Kumar Chauturvedi Vs. U.P. Awas Evam Vikas Parishad and 11 Others

Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 8117 of 2024
Date of decision: 05.03.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:32996 A.F.R.

The petitioner challenged the order dated 17.05.2024 passed by Additional District Judge, Court No. 10, Mathura in Civil Appeal No. 40 of 2010 rejecting amendment application 114 Ka and sought in the alternative setting aside of earlier orders dated 20.07.2018, 02.02.2019 and 27.01.2019. The dispute related to acquisition proceedings of land which were dropped vide notification dated 07.07.2005 but later recalled by notification dated 25.04.2008. The petitioner had filed suit No. 16 of 1988 and writ petition C.M.W.P. No. 529 of 2009 which was allowed on 31.08.2010. Earlier amendment applications 65 Ka and 67 Kha based on the said judgment were rejected on 20.07.2018 with the observation that the High Court judgment would be considered at the time of final disposal of the appeal. Subsequent recall and review proceedings before this Court and the Supreme Court were also dismissed. The Court held that the present amendment application sought to bring the very same facts which were earlier sought to be incorporated and rejected. The principle of res judicata applied and the petitioner could not be permitted to re-agitate the same issue by filing successive amendment applications. The appellate Court has ample power under Section 107 CPC to take additional evidence and re-appreciate all facts while deciding the appeal on merits. No illegality was found in the impugned order. The petition was dismissed.

(ii) Raj Kishore Singh Vs. State of U.P. and 2 Others

Case Number: Writ A No. 6716 of 2024
Date of decision: 28.03.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:17496 A.F.R.

The petitioner, a retired Jail Superintendent, challenged the order dated 21.06.2023 reducing his pension by 10% for three years on the charge of laxity in supervision leading to escape of two prisoners from District Jail, Etawah. He had earlier been punished with 15% deduction which was withdrawn and the matter referred back for fresh decision in light of the judgment in Surendra Pandey (2007) 2 ADJ 531.

The Court found that the petitioner had repeatedly informed the higher authorities about the poor condition of the jail, shortage of security staff and non-functional CCTV cameras but no action was taken. Along with the petitioner, one Jailer and two Deputy Jailers were also charge-sheeted for the same incident but were given only minor punishments of warning or censure entry. The role of Jail Superintendent under the U.P. Jail Manual is supervisory in nature while the subordinate officers are directly responsible for security. The charge of loose control over subordinates does not amount to "grave misconduct" within the meaning of Regulation 351-A of the Civil Service Regulations. Following the ratio in Surendra Pandey, lack of efficiency, foresight

or indecisiveness cannot be treated as misconduct warranting pension deduction. The order was also discriminatory. The writ petition was allowed. The impugned order dated 21.06.2023 was set aside. The entire deducted amount of pension shall be paid to the petitioner along with interest at 9% per annum from the due date till actual payment. Liberty was granted to the petitioner to file representation for grant of time pay scale, promotional pay scales and arrears, which shall be decided by the respondents within eight weeks.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Bajaj

(i) Dr. Rajesh Kumar Singh and another Vs. State of U.P. and another (with connected petition – Sachchidanand Rai and another v. State of U.P. and another)

Case Number: Application u/s 482 No. 724 of 2012 (and Application u/s 482 No. 2966 of 2017)
Date of decision: 08.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:1325

Two cross FIRs arose out of a purely commercial dispute between M/s Sawen Consultancy Services (Party No. I) and M/s Eco Water Solutions Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Party No. II) regarding two work orders dated 23.06.2008 and 04.07.2008 for setting up Sewerage Treatment Plants and Effluent Treatment Plants. The total value was Rs.67,00,000/-. When payment disputes arose, both sides lodged FIRs at P.S. Ghazipur, Lucknow. Case Crime No. 241/2010 (under Sections 406, 504, 506 IPC) was registered on the complaint of Guna Kesh Rai (Party No. II), while Case Crime No. 241A/2010 (under Sections 147, 148, 323, 504, 506 IPC) was registered on the complaint of Dr. Rajesh Kumar Singh (Party No. I). Charge sheets were filed and cognizance taken.

The Court held that the dispute was entirely civil in nature. Both parties had already approached civil courts with suits for rendition of accounts and recovery of money, which were pending. The allegations in both FIRs were vague and did not disclose ingredients of any cognizable offence. No entrustment or dishonest misappropriation was made out to attract Section 406 IPC. The alleged threats and misbehaviour were also not specific enough to constitute offences under Sections 504/506 IPC. The criminal proceedings were nothing but an abuse of the process of law to pressurise the opposite side in a pending civil dispute.

Both applications under Section 482 CrPC were allowed. Charge sheets dated 11.05.2010 and 14.07.2014 along with cognizance orders dated 24.06.2010 and 04.09.2014 and all consequential proceedings were quashed.

(ii) Sanjay Gaur Advocate and others Vs. State of U.P. and another

Case Number: Application u/s 482 No. 885 of 2013
Date of decision: 07.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:1021

The FIR under Sections 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC was lodged by Rakesh Kumar Gupta, Advocate, alleging that after a sale deed dated 11.03.1996 executed by Savitri Devi in favour of four purchasers (including the complainant), the names of three co-purchasers were fraudulently added and a subsequent sale deed dated 20.07.2007 was executed in favour of Sanjay Gaur (applicant no.1) by forging signatures. The applicants (Sanjay Gaur and witnesses to the second sale deed) were charge-sheeted and cognizance was taken.

The Court observed that the entire dispute revolved around title and validity of two registered sale deeds. The complainant had already filed Civil Suit No. 132 of 2004 seeking declaration and correction of the first sale deed. An ex-parte decree was passed but later set aside. The civil suit was still pending. The allegations in the FIR were nothing but an attempt to convert a pure civil dispute into a criminal case. No prima facie case of forgery or cheating was made out against the applicants. The complaint was lodged with inordinate delay and appeared to be malafide.

The application under Section 482 CrPC was allowed. Charge sheet dated 24.03.2012, cognizance order dated 30.07.2012 and all proceedings in Criminal Case No. 2618 of 2011 were quashed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Padia

(i) Karmesh Kumar Srivastava Prop. Venus Trading Corpn. Vs. City Development Secretary and 5 Others

Case Number: Writ - C No. 15336 of 2018
Date of decision: 17.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:186447-DB

The petitioner sought a writ of mandamus directing the respondents to release the balance payment for work executed under work order dated 23.12.2011 for construction of overhead tank, C.C. roads and sewer lines. He claimed that while payment for some items was released, the balance amount remained unpaid despite completion of work.

The respondents contested the claim and stated that all admissible payments had already been made vide Cash Voucher No. 1412 dated 04.02.2012 and Cheque No. 754959 dated 04.02.2012 amounting to Rs.3,53,750/-. They submitted that no admitted amount was due and the petitioner had failed to produce any document showing an enforceable liability.

The Division Bench held that the claim was purely contractual and disputed. No document was placed on record to establish that any specific amount stood admitted by the respondents. In contractual matters involving disputed questions of fact, the writ court is not the appropriate forum. Reliance was placed on Kerala SEB v. Kurien E. Kalathil (2000) 6 SCC 293, Orissa Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd. v. Bharati Industries (2005) 12 SCC 725 and Union of India v. Puna Hinda (2021) 10 SCC 690, which hold that disputes arising out of contracts having no statutory flavour are to be adjudicated before the civil court or arbitral forum as agreed by the parties.

The writ petition was **dismissed**. No order as to costs.

(ii) Ganesh Tripathi and another Vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Writ - A No. 7655 of 2019
Date of decision: 28.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:188516-DB

(The petition of petitioner no.1 was dismissed by order dated 29.05.2025. The matter was heard only in respect of petitioner no.2 – Dr. Rani Dwivedi.)

The petitioners challenged the minutes of meeting dated 27.10.2017 issued under the Chairmanship of the Chancellor, Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, whereby the ongoing selection process pursuant to Advertisement No.2 of 2016 for the post of Assistant Professor (Linguistic Science) was halted. Petitioner no.2 had applied, appeared in the interview on 25.10.2017 and was selected, but the result was not declared due to the impugned order. Consequential order dated 03.11.2017 passed by the Vice-Chancellor was also challenged.

The Division Bench held that the decision of the Chancellor was arbitrary and based on incorrect facts. The Government Order dated 08.04.2017 issued under Section 50(6) of the U.P. State Universities Act, 1973 had expressly protected all pending advertisements and directed that ongoing selections should not be influenced by the amendments made in the UGC Regulations, 2010. The amendments did not alter the qualifications prescribed for the post of Assistant Professor (Linguistic Science). The minutes of meeting recorded factually incorrect information regarding pendency of a writ petition and the duration of the advertisement. The selection process had been pending for only about 13 months, not two years as wrongly noted.

The Court relied upon the Constitution Bench judgment in Shankarsan Dash v. Union of India (1991) 3 SCC 47, which holds that while the employer has the right to withdraw an advertisement, such decision must be bona fide and supported by cogent reasons. A prospective candidate can assail the decision on the ground of arbitrariness. The judgment dated 15.03.2019 passed in Writ-A No.3889 of 2019 was held to be distinguishable on facts and did not lay down any binding precedent on the maintainability

of the petition.

The writ petition was allowed in respect of petitioner no.2. The impugned minutes of meeting dated 27.10.2017 and consequential order dated 03.11.2017 were quashed. The Vice-Chancellor was directed to grant appointment to petitioner no.2 on the post of Assistant Professor (Linguistic Science) after completing procedural formalities within 30 days. Subsequent advertisements were directed to be modified accordingly. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Mathur

(i) Mohammad Juned Khan Vs. Addl. Commissioner, Administration Lind, Devi Patan Mandal, Gonda And Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. 10403 of 2025

Date of decision: 12.11.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:72051

The petitioner who claims himself to be a Mutwalli of Alal Khair Qabristan Committee Saray Jargar Pargana Tehsil and District Gonda challenged the order dated 23.04.2025 passed by the Additional Commissioner Administration-II Devi Patan Mandal Gonda in revision against the order of the Sub Divisional Magistrate Sadar Gonda wherein the suit of the petitioner for declaration was rejected. It was submitted that the petitioner is a Mutwalli of Alal Khair Qabristan being the President of the Committee at Gata No. 316 total area 0.41 decimal (current Gata No. 151) situated at Village Saray Jargar Pargana Tehsil and District Gonda which was recorded as a Graveyard in the revenue records from 1356 to 1359 Fasli and that subsequently due to certain error 0.39 decimal came to be recorded as Talab. An application for correction under Section 33/39 of the U.P. Revenue Code was filed before the Sub Divisional Magistrate in 2010 but the petitioner could not succeed in the proceedings instituted under Section 33 of the Land Revenue Act. The petitioner had filed the suit for a declaratory decree to be issued with regard to the disputed land which according to the petitioner should be declared as a Qabristan and necessary directions should be issued for deleting it as a Talab and recording it as a Qabristan. The Sub Divisional Magistrate by means of order dated 25.02.2010 rejected the suit after recording the fact that during the consolidation proceedings 0.39 decimal of the said land has been recorded as a Talab. The petitioner had filed a revision against the said order and the revisional authority also upheld the order of the trial court dated 25.02.2010 by means of order dated 23.04.2025.

The petition has been vehemently opposed by the learned Standing Counsels. They submitted that the suit proceedings were defective inasmuch as they were instituted by the petitioner in his personal capacity describing himself as a Mutwalli of Alal Khair Qabristan Committee and that from the cause title of the suit proceedings it would be abundantly clear that the rights are sought by the petitioner personally and the suit proceedings were not instituted at the behest of the Alal Khair Qabristan Committee. It was further submitted that the suit proceedings were hit by provision of Section 49 of U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act. The Court after hearing learned counsel for the petitioner as well as learned Standing Counsel for respondents found serious defects in the cause title and even in the prayer made by the petitioner for a declaration of the rights to be vested in the plaintiff could not have been granted in favour of the individual petitioner. The Court relied upon the judgment of this Court in the case of Saraswati Vidya Mandir Rewatipur Ghazipur through its Manager Smt. Ram Rakhi Devi versus State of U.P. and others (2002) 3 UPLBEC 2777. With regard to the second ground the Court held that the suit proceedings are hit by the bar of Section 49 of the Consolidation of Holdings Act 1953 after considering in detail the judgment of this Court in the case of Amar Singh versus State of U.P. and others 2008 (26) LCD 1051 and the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Sita Ram versus Chhota Bhondey and others 1990 RD 439. The Court observed that the petitioner had already taken recourse to proceedings under Section 33/39 of Land Revenue Act for correction of the revenue records where he could not succeed and there is no cogent material stating that the entries have been fraudulently made. Accordingly the Court held that firstly the suit proceedings were not maintainable at the behest of the petitioner in an individual capacity and apart from which the bar of Section 49 of Consolidation of Holdings

Act clearly applies to the facts and dispute raised in the plaint preferred by the petitioner. The petition was accordingly dismissed. However the Court observed that in case any order has been passed in proceedings under Section 33/39 of Land Revenue Act which were adverse the petitioner then he has a liberty to assail the said order in an appropriate proceedings in accordance with law. The application for impleadment filed by the petitioner praying that the Committee of Waqf Qabristan Pathanwala Waqf No.173 Gonda through its Mutwalli Mohammad Juned Khan be impleaded as opposite party No.2 was also rejected.

(ii) Anupam Kumar Mishra Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Addl. Chief Secy. Deptt. Of Revenue Lko. And Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. 10995 of 2025
Date of decision: 15.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:73776

The petitioner challenged the notice dated 29.10.2025 issued by Area Lekhpal Tehsil Colonelganj District Gonda wherein he has directed all the persons who have illegally occupied the land situated at Gata No. 360/0.0200 hectares (Nayee Parti) as well as Gata No. 361/0.0770 hectares which is recorded as Naveen Parti and Banjar Bhumi which is also being used by the villagers for their animals required for public purposes and all the illegal occupants have been directed to remove their encroachment within 05 days failing which they would be evicted by use of force in accordance with law. It has been submitted by learned counsel for the petitioner that he admits his occupation on Gata No. 360 for more than 50 years. No Revenue Record or any document has been filed indicating on what basis the petitioner is occupying the said land. It has been submitted by learned counsel for the petitioner that in light of the provision of Section 67-A of U.P. Revenue Code the said occupation can be settled in favour of the petitioner but it seems that no application has been submitted by the petitioner to claim his rights under Section 67-A of the U.P. Revenue Code and no satisfactory explanation has forth come as to why the petitioner has not moved the application before the appropriate Authority claiming his rights under Section 67-A of the U.P. Revenue Code.

On the other hand on perusal of the notice it indicates that the Area Lekhpal has directed all the illegal occupants to vacate the said premises themselves failing which action shall be taken in accordance with law. Once it is clear that the petitioner is not a recorded tenure holder of the said land while on the other hand the land is recorded as Gaon Sabha then certainly the Revenue Authorities who are under the mandate to protect the Gaon Sabha land have to take such an action to remove the illegal encroachers. Notice itself indicates that the authority would proceed in consonance of law and consequently in light of the aforesaid notice the Court did not find anything illegal and arbitrary which may require interference. Considering the fact that the petitioner could not justify his occupation on the said land which is recorded as Gaon Sabha land and secondly action if any is to be taken in accordance with law the Court held that for the aforesaid reasons it does not find any ground for interference. The petition is devoid of merits and is accordingly dismissed. It is further made clear that the Revenue Authority shall act against all the persons howsoever in case the encroachment is found on the disputed land.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhatia

(i) Abha Gupta Vs. Shri Colonizers And Developers Pvt. Ltd., Lucknow and Another

Case Number: Execution Case No. - 1 of 2025
Date of decision: 09.10.2025

The decree holder (a US resident) sought execution of the arbitral award dated 06.04.2018 passed by Justice A.P. Shah (Retd.) at Delhi in an international commercial arbitration. The judgment debtor filed I.A. No.1 of 2025

seeking dismissal of the execution application on the ground that the award is a "foreign award" governed by Part II of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and therefore not executable before this Court. The decree holder filed I.A. No.2 of 2025 opposing the said application. The Court held that the award is not a "foreign award" as defined under Section 44 of the Act. Since the place of arbitration is Delhi (India), the award is a "domestic award" under Part I of the Act, even though the arbitration is an "international commercial arbitration" within the meaning of Section 2(1)(f) of the Act (one party being a foreign national). The Court relied upon Bharat Aluminium Company v. Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc. (2012) 9 SCC 552 and Pasl Wind Solutions Private Limited v. GE Power Conversion India Private Limited (2021) 7 SCC 1 to hold that Part I and Part II of the Act operate in mutually exclusive fields and an award rendered in India, even in an international commercial arbitration, remains a domestic award. The objections under Section 47 read with Section 151 CPC were rejected. I.A. No.1 of 2025 was dismissed and I.A. No.2 of 2025 was allowed. The earlier directions dated 11.07.2025 for disclosure of assets and filing of audited balance sheets were reiterated. The execution application was held maintainable and directed to proceed.

(ii) Ratan Buildtech Private Limited Vs. Anil Kumar and connected RERA Appeals

Case Number: RERA Appeal No. - 72 of 2025 and 19 connected appeals
Date of decision: 04.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:53050

These bunch of RERA appeals (along with defective appeals in which delay was condoned) arose out of the common judgment dated 14.05.2025 passed by the U.P. Real Estate Appellate Tribunal in appeals filed by the promoter against orders passed by the Adjudicating Officer granting compensation/interest to various allottees. The promoter had challenged the jurisdiction of the Adjudicating Officer to grant interest/compensation (relying upon Newtech Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd. v. State of U.P. (2021) 18 SCC 1) and had also raised grounds of force majeure (COVID-19), waiver of interest and that time was not the essence of the contract. The allottees had also filed one appeal challenging denial of compensation. The Tribunal, in exercise of powers under Sections 44(6) and 53(1) of the RERA Act, 2016, had set aside the compensation but had granted delay interest @ MCLR + 1% from 01.01.2020 to 13.10.2022 (excluding six months force majeure period on account of COVID-19) and had directed release of the pre-deposit amount. The promoter assailed the grant of interest on the ground that the Tribunal had not framed issues, had not conducted full-fledged inquiry and had wrongly recorded admission of delay. The allottee in RERA Appeal No.70 of 2025 challenged denial of compensation. After hearing the parties at length and perusing the builder-buyer agreements, completion certificate dated 16.09.2022 and offer of possession dated 13.10.2022, the Court upheld the Tribunal's findings on delay and force majeure period. The appeals filed by the promoter were partly allowed to the limited extent of modifying the rate of interest and the period (as per the agreement and statutory provisions). The appeal filed by the allottee was dismissed. The direction for release of pre-deposit was upheld subject to verification that no execution proceedings are pending. All connected appeals were disposed of accordingly.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Lavania

(i) Deepak Singh Vs. State of U.P. & Ors

Case Number: Application U/s 482 No. 491 of 2025
Date of decision: 13.06.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:35433

In the instant case, the order passed by the learned Trial Judge in exercise of power under Section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was challenged. The challenge was based on the ground to the effect

that a second application under Section 319 Cr.P.C. is not maintainable if earlier application under the same provision has withdrawn or not pressed without seeking liberty to file a fresh application. In support of this ground, reliance was placed upon the decision rendered in Criminal Appeal No. 6502 of 2018, Baccha Lal @ Vijay Singh v. State of U.P.

Upon consideration of the pleadings, the submissions advanced by the parties, and the material available on record, the Court framed the following questions for determination:

(i) Whether in the facts of the case, including that the impugned order dated 09.02.2023 is based upon the testimony of injured witnesses namely Rajaram (PW-1) and Mahendra Pratap Singh/complainant (PW-2), interference is to be caused in the impugned order by this Court in exercise of inherent power on the ground that second application under Section 319 Cr. P.C. was preferred without seeking leave/liberty/ permission from the Court to file the fresh application and therefore the same was not maintainable.

(ii) Whether the judgment passed by the coordinate Bench of this Court in the case of Baccha Lal @ Vijay Singh (supra) is a per incuriam judgment and being so is liable to be ignored.

For arriving at its conclusion, the Court considered various pronouncements explaining the scope, object and purpose of Section 319 Cr.P.C., which empowers the Court to summon a person appearing to have committed an offence on the basis of evidence adduced during trial. The Court also considered the expression 'Public Policy' as elucidated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and also considered the following legal maxims:

- **Crimen omnia ex se nata vitiate** - Crime vitiates everything that springs from it.
- **Commodum ex injuria sua nemo habere debet** - No person ought to derive advantage from his own wrong.
- **Interest reipublicae ne maleficia remaneant impunita** - It concerns the State that crimes do not remain unpunished.
- **Maleficia non debent remanere impunita, et impunitas continuum affectum tribuit delinquenti** - Evil deeds ought not to remain unpunished, as impunity encourages continued wrongdoing.
- **Poena ad paucos, metus ad omnes perveniat** - Punishment inflicted on a few instills fear in many.
- **Spes impunitatis continuum affectum tribuit delinquendi** - The hope of impunity provides continual temptation to commit offences.
- **Ubi culpa est ibi poena subesse debet** - Where there is guilt, there ought to be punishment.
- **Ubi quis delinquit ibi punietur** - A person must be punished where he commits the offence.

After considering the aforesaid and also the statements of the injured witnesses, the Court held that the Trial Court has not committed any error of law in exercise of power under Section 319 Cr.P.C. Thus, withdrawal or non-pressing of an earlier application under Section 319 Cr.P.C., without seeking liberty to file afresh, does not operate as an absolute bar to a subsequent application when sufficient evidence surfaces during trial justifying such exercise of power. Accordingly, the Court declined to interfere with the impugned order.

Further the court also observed that the judgment of the Coordinate Bench in the case of Baccha Lal @ Vijay Singh is liable to be treated as per incuriam.

(ii) Tarawati and Ors VS. State Of U.P. and Ors.

Case Number: Writ B No.- 42 of 2015
Date of decision: 10.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:70594

According to the case setup by the petitioners, who approached this Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, one Seth Gulab Chand, being a "Sirdar," had donated the entire land to the Bhoodan Yagya Sub Committee, which, following the prescribed statutory procedure, granted land to the petitioners by executing Bhoodan Gift Deed on 26.03.1958. In this regard reliance was placed on relevant provisions of UP. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 and the rules framed thereunder, and also the revenue entry of 1359 Fasli (C.E. 1952) related to Seth Gulab Chand.

The State has opposed the writ petition contending that the entry recorded in the Khatauni for the year 1359 Fasli (C.E. 1952) in favour of Seth Gulab Chand was made without any order passed by a competent revenue authority and, therefore, lacks legal foundation and also contending that the petitioners have failed to demonstrate the existence of a valid gift or donation under the provisions of the Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 and the rules framed thereunder and therefore the revenue entries favourable to the petitioners are unsustainable in the eyes of law.

Upon consideration the court finds that the Act and Rules restrict the grant of Bhoodan land to landless agricultural labourers. Therefore, court observed that

i. a minor cannot be considered a "landless agricultural labourer;"
ii. acceptance of such a gift on behalf of a minor by a guardian is not sanctioned under the statute,
iii. even assuming the entry in the Khatauni were genuine, it cannot confer any legal right in the absence of compliance with statutory procedure, and
iv. fraudulent, mala fide, or fictitious entries in revenue records are non-est in law and confer no enforceable right.

This court also finds that there is no evidence that the donor ever lawfully transferred the land to the Samiti or filed any declaration in conformity with statutory requirements.

For declining to interfere in the order passed by the consolidation authorities, following two maxims were also referred :—

(i) 'Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet', which means 'no one can give what they do not have' and in other words, 'no man convey a better title than what he has'.
(ii) 'Sublato Fundamento Cadit Opus', which means 'the foundation being removed, the structure falls.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Varma

(i) Pawan Kumar Sharma Vs. State Of U.P. And Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 CR.P.C. No. - 5147 of 2024
Date of decision: 12.05.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:79495

The applicant sought anticipatory bail in Complaint Case No.5685 of 2021 under Sections 147, 323, 392, 504, 506, 120-B IPC, P.S. Kavinagar, District Ghaziabad. The dispute arose after the complainant's distributorship agreement with Bisleri International Pvt. Ltd. was cancelled and the applicant was appointed as the new distributor. The complaint was lodged more than one year after the alleged incident. The police submitted a report dated 17.11.2022 stating that the parties were engaged in a business transaction and the address mentioned in the complaint was incorrect. Despite this, the learned Magistrate issued process. The applicant contended that the case was a purely commercial dispute given the colour of a criminal case, there was no credible evidence of robbery or assault, and material inconsistencies existed between the statements recorded under Sections 200 and 202 Cr.P.C. He had no criminal history. Interim anticipatory bail was granted by a co-ordinate Bench on 22.05.2024 and the applicant furnished bonds, regularly appeared before the court and committed no violation of conditions. Learned A.G.A. and counsel for the informant opposed the prayer but could not dispute the submissions from the record. The Court held that the accusations were civil in nature, no substantive evidence linked the applicant to the offences at this stage, he had been complying with the interim order, and there was no material to show misuse of liberty. Without commenting on the merits, the application was allowed. In the event of arrest, the applicant was directed to be released on anticipatory bail during pendency of trial on furnishing a fresh personal bond of ₹50,000/- with two sureties of the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned with the usual conditions of appearance, non-tampering and non-intimidation. The application stood disposed of.

(ii) Rajendra Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 CR.P.C. No. - 4932 of 2024
Date of decision: 02.05.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:70272

The applicant sought anticipatory bail in Complaint Case No.80315 of 2023 under Sections 323, 504, 452, 467, 468, 392 IPC, P.S. Sarnath, District Varanasi. The dispute was essentially civil in nature concerning title and possession of property. A civil suit (Case No.4 of 2018) was already pending before the Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division), Varanasi between the parties for permanent injunction. The complainant alleged forgery of documents to obtain financial assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, but the applicant stated that he had no concern with the disputed property and had submitted genuine documents. No injury was caused to the complainant in the alleged incident of 01.02.2023 and no medical report was annexed with the complaint. Material inconsistencies existed in the complaint and the statement recorded under Section 200 Cr.P.C. regarding the exact role of the applicant. He had no criminal antecedents. Interim anticipatory bail was granted by a co-ordinate Bench on 16.05.2024. The applicant furnished bonds, regularly appeared before the court and committed no violation of any condition. Counter affidavit was filed by the complainant. Learned A.G.A. and counsel for the opposite party no.2 opposed the prayer but could not satisfactorily dispute the submissions from the record. The Court observed that the dispute was purely civil, no substantive evidence of cheating or forgery existed against the applicant at this stage, he had been complying with the interim order and there was no material to show misuse of liberty. Without commenting on the merits, the application was allowed. In the event of arrest, the applicant was directed to be released on anticipatory bail during pendency of trial on furnishing a personal bond of ₹50,000/- with two sureties of the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned with the usual conditions of appearance, non-tampering and non-intimidation. The application stood disposed of.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh

(i) M/S Asm Traxim Pvt Ltd And 2 Others Vs. Union Of India And 3 Others

Case Number: Application U/S 528 BNSS No. 3242 of 2025
Date of decision: 07.07.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:105517

The applicants – M/s ASM Traxim Pvt Ltd (a company incorporated under the Companies Act) and its erstwhile directors Himanshu Garg and Vipul Agarwal – approached the Court under Section 528 BNSS seeking quashing of supplementary charge-sheet no.3 dated 31.01.2024, cognizance/summoning order dated 19.11.2024 and all consequential proceedings in Misc. Criminal Case No.5 of 2024 pending before the Additional Special Judge, CBI, Court No.1, Ghaziabad. The case arose from FIR No.RC0072020A007 dated 18.11.2020 registered by CBI, ACB, Dehradun under Sections 120-B r/w 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The core allegation was that the applicants, in criminal conspiracy with the borrower M/s Govinda International (proprietorship of Keshav Joshi, controlled by Pawan Kumar Sharma), facilitated bogus sale/purchase transactions worth approximately ₹43.22 crores to artificially inflate the borrower's turnover and justify drawing power under the ₹15 crore CC limit (plus ₹3.75 crore ad-hoc limit) sanctioned by Union Bank of India, Mid Corporate Branch, Ghaziabad. The account turned NPA in 2018 with outstanding dues exceeding ₹19 crore.

During investigation, CBI found the applicants had entered accommodative entries in their books to create fictitious turnover. However, the original borrower M/s Govinda International and related entities entered into a One Time Settlement with the bank for ₹43 crores (plus legal expenses and interest). The entire settlement amount was paid in instalments and accepted by the bank; the loan account was closed and recovery proceedings before the Debt Recovery Tribunal were disposed of as settled. The

bank also issued a "No Dues" communication and sought release of mortgaged properties seized by CBI.

Learned Senior Counsel for the applicants contended that the transactions were genuine, GST/VAT of ₹1.99 crore had been paid, the matter was essentially a civil dispute between borrower and lender which stood fully settled, and continuation of proceedings would be an abuse of process. They relied on K. Bharthi Devi v. State of Telangana (2024) 10 SCC 384, Tarina Sen v. Union of India (2024 SCC OnLine SC 2696) and N.S. Gnaneshwaran v. Inspector of Police (2025 SCC OnLine SC 1257), where the Supreme Court quashed criminal proceedings post-OTS on the ground that the dispute was predominantly civil, conviction possibility remote and continuation would cause oppression.

CBI and the complainant opposed quashing, submitting that even after OTS the applicants remained liable for the conspiracy in creating fictitious turnover. They relied on Anil Bhavarlal Jain v. State of Maharashtra (2024 SCC OnLine SC 3823), where the Supreme Court refused to quash proceedings in an economic offence involving public exchequer loss under the PC Act.

After analysing the conflicting Supreme Court precedents and the Full Bench decision of the Kerala High Court in Raman Gopi v. Kunju Raman Uthaman (2011 SCC OnLine Ker 4028) on resolving such conflicts (later judgment prevails on ratio decidendi), the Court held that the facts squarely fell within the ratio of K. Bharthi Devi, Tarina Sen and the later N.S. Gnaneshwaran judgments. The applicants were neither borrowers nor guarantors; the bank had no grievance after full settlement; the dispute was civil in nature with no continuing public interest; possibility of conviction was remote and bleak; and continuation would cause great oppression and prejudice. Anil Bhavarlal Jain was distinguished as the PC Act was not primarily invoked against these applicants and the facts were materially different.

The Court exercised inherent powers under Section 528 BNSS to secure the ends of justice. The application was **allowed**. The supplementary charge-sheet dated 31.01.2024, cognizance/summoning order dated 19.11.2024 and all criminal proceedings in Misc. Criminal Case No.5 of 2024 against M/s ASM Traxim Pvt Ltd, Himanshu Garg and Vipul Agarwal stand **quashed**. (The proceedings against other accused continue.)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal

(i) M/s Kingswood Hotel Pvt. Ltd. And Another v. State Of U.P. And 2 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. 28403 of 2024
Date of decision: 09.12.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:192062

In the architecture of legal instruments, not every document builds anew—some merely restore what was imperfectly constructed. The law, in its wisdom, recognizes this subtle yet vital distinction between creation and correction, between substance and shadow. It is within this nuanced space that this Court, in M/s Kingswood Hotel Pvt. Ltd. v. State of U.P., delivers a judgment that is as principled as it is precise—reaffirming that the power to tax cannot be divorced from the true character of a transaction.

The dispute arose from a lease deed executed pursuant to an allotment of land by NOIDA in favour of the petitioner. Upon discovery of certain inadvertent errors in the original instrument, a correction deed was executed with the limited objective of rectifying such discrepancies and aligning the document with the original intent of the parties. However, the stamp authorities, adopting a rigid and formalistic approach, treated the correction deed as an independent conveyance and consequently sought to levy additional stamp duty.

At the heart of the matter lay a fundamental legal question: whether a document that merely corrects an existing instrument can be elevated to the status of a fresh transaction. The Court answered this in the negative, drawing a clear line between substantive instruments that create or transfer rights and ancillary instruments that merely clarify or correct them. It held that a correction deed, by its very nature, is curative and explanatory—it does not bring into existence any new rights, nor does it extinguish existing ones. Instead, it operates within the confines of the original

transaction, serving only to perfect its expression.

In doing so, the Court reaffirmed the settled doctrine that the levy of stamp duty must be guided by the substance of the instrument rather than its nomenclature. A document cannot be taxed for what it appears to be; it must be assessed for what it truly does. To treat a correction deed as a conveyance, in the absence of any transfer of rights, would be to impose a fiscal burden where none is warranted—an outcome both legally unsustainable and inherently unjust.

The judgment is equally noteworthy for its emphasis on administrative coherence. The allotting authority itself had acknowledged the presence of errors in the original lease deed and had participated in the execution of the correction deed. In such circumstances, the Court found it impermissible for another limb of the State—the stamp authorities—to adopt a contradictory stance. The State, it observed, cannot "speak in two voices." Such inconsistency not only erodes institutional credibility but also offends the fundamental principles of fairness and good governance. Beyond the immediate dispute, the ruling carries broader implications for fiscal jurisprudence. It reiterates that taxation statutes, by their very nature, demand strict construction. The State's power to levy duty must remain confined to the clear contours of law and cannot be expanded through interpretative excess. Where no substantive transaction exists, no tax can be justified.

In essence, Kingswood Hotel Pvt. Ltd. (supra) is not merely a decision on stamp duty; it is a reaffirmation of a deeper legal truth—that form must yield to substance, and that correction, in law as in life, cannot be mistaken for creation.

(ii) Somansh Prakash And 8 Others Vs. State of U.P. And 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 5229 of 2021
Date of decision: 20.09.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:153200

In the quiet architecture of property law, where familial arrangements often rest on trust rather than text, the present judgment emerges as a refined judicial reminder that law must respect lived realities over mere formalities. The decision rendered by this Court in Somansh Prakash and 8 Others v. State of U.P. and 3 Others is not merely an adjudication on stamp duty—it is a nuanced affirmation that substance must prevail over form, and that the law cannot be blind to the practical manifestations of human conduct within families.

The controversy before the Court arose from the imposition of stamp duty and penalty on a document which the revenue authorities had construed as a "partition deed" under the Indian Stamp Act. The petitioners, members of the same family, contended that the partition of their joint property had already been effected orally in the year 2011, followed by separate possession and enjoyment of their respective shares. Subsequently, in 2012, a written document was executed—not to effectuate the partition—but merely to record the arrangement that had already been concluded and acted upon.

However, the authorities treated this document as an instrument of partition, thereby attracting stamp duty and imposing a consequential penalty. Aggrieved by this determination, the petitioners approached the High Court invoking its writ jurisdiction, challenging the legality and correctness of the impugned orders.

The court, while adjudicating the matter, undertook a careful examination of the nature and character of the document in question. The Court drew a clear and crucial distinction between an instrument that creates or effectuates a partition and one that merely records a past and completed transaction. This distinction, though subtle, is foundational in stamp law jurisprudence.

The Court observed that a partition in a Hindu joint family can validly take place orally, and once such partition is acted upon—evidenced by separate possession and enjoyment—the legal severance stands completed. A subsequent document that merely memorialises this already concluded arrangement does not operate as the instrument of partition; rather, it serves as a record of a past event. Therefore, such a document cannot be subjected to stamp duty as a partition deed.

In arriving at this conclusion, the Court emphasized that the true test lies in discerning the intention of the parties and the operative effect of the document. If the document itself is the source of rights and brings about the division, it would attract

stamp duty. Conversely, if it only recites an already completed partition, it remains outside the ambit of a chargeable instrument.

Applying this principle to the facts at hand, the Court found that the authorities had erred in law by overlooking the prior oral partition and by mechanically treating the document as an instrument creating rights. The material on record clearly indicated that the partition had been acted upon well before the execution of the written memorandum. Thus, the impugned orders suffered from a fundamental misapprehension of both fact and law.

Consequently, the Court quashed the orders imposing stamp duty and penalty, allowing the writ petitions. The ruling stands as a reaffirmation of the principle that fiscal statutes, though to be construed strictly, must not be applied in a manner that disregards the true nature of transactions.

In its essence, this judgment delicately balances legal rigor with practical wisdom, ensuring that the law does not impose burdens where no taxable event, in its true sense, has occurred.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Shyam Shamshery

(i) Mohammad Sajid Khan and another Vs. State of U.P. and 5 others

Case Number: Writ - A No. 7665 of 2022
Date of decision: 30.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:190332

The petitioners were appointed as teachers in Madarsa Quraniya, Gopalpur Shahri, Jaunpur and financial approval was granted by the U.P. Madarsa Shiksha Board. A dispute regarding the rival Committee of Management of the Madarsa had been pending before this Court. Between 20.01.2017 and 24.02.2018 there was no validly elected Committee of Management. During this period the then Manager Afzal Ahmad had no authority to make appointments or forward papers for financial approval. After detailed inquiry the impugned order dated 20.04.2022 revoked the financial approval granted to the petitioners on the ground that the appointments were made without any valid Committee of Management.

The petitioners contended that they were not heard before passing the impugned order and that an earlier inquiry by the Madarsa Board had found the appointments legal. They also relied upon the principle that once the Committee of Management was later recognised, its acts during the intervening period would be deemed valid.

The Court held that the dispute regarding validity of the Committee of Management was between the rival committees and the Madarsa Board. The petitioners, being appointees, had no locus to challenge the revocation. There was no requirement to hear them because the issue was not about their qualifications but about the jurisdiction of the Manager to appoint during the period when no valid Committee existed. The orders passed by this Court in earlier rounds clearly established that between 20.01.2017 and 24.02.2018 there was no valid Committee of Management. The subsequent recognition of the Committee in 2018 did not have retrospective effect to validate acts done during the period of invalidity. The writ petitions were dismissed. No order as to costs.

(ii) Amit Kumar Pandey Vs. Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank and others

Case Number: Writ - A No. 12309 of 2025
Date of decision: 07.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:176716

The petitioner, working as Office Assistant in the Fakirabad Chauraha branch of Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank (now Baroda U.P. Bank), was charged with misappropriation of approximately Rs.40 lakhs. A detailed disciplinary inquiry was conducted under the Baroda U.P. Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2020. The charges included embezzlement of bank funds, grave violation of banking rules and procedures, and acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank. The petitioner had

given a video-recorded confession admitting that he had handed over Rs.20-20 lakhs to one Ajay Kumar. He was afforded full opportunity of hearing, inspection of documents, cross-examination and personal hearing. The Inquiry Officer found all charges proved. The Disciplinary Authority, after considering the inquiry report and the petitioner's representation, passed the order dated 17.12.2024 dismissing the petitioner from service. The Appellate Authority rejected the appeal by a reasoned order dated 29.07.2025.

The petitioner contended that the confession was obtained under duress, no CCTV footage was provided, no person named Ajay Kumar was traced, the remaining amount was not recovered, and he was a whistle-blower who was falsely implicated.

The Court found that the disciplinary proceedings were conducted in complete compliance with the principles of natural justice. The petitioner was given all relevant documents, opportunity to appoint a defence representative, cross-examine witnesses and file detailed reply. The confession video was voluntary and corroborated by other evidence. The petitioner, being in-charge of cash, failed to explain how such a huge amount went missing. Other charges of issuing fake receipts without depositing cash and maintaining single custody of cash contrary to rules were also proved by documentary evidence. The punishment of dismissal was held proportionate to the gravity of misconduct. The writ petition was dismissed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh

(i) National Highways Authority Of India, Through Its Project Director Vs. Om Prakash Singh And 2 Others

Case Number: APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 No. - 42 of 2025

Date of decision: 25.11.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:77429

The appellant challenged the judgment and order dated 08.08.2025 passed by the Additional District Judge-I, Ambedkar Nagar in Arbitration Case No. 4 of 2022 whereby the petition filed by the respondent no.1 under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 was allowed and the arbitral award was set aside with a direction to remit the matter for fresh consideration. The appellant contended that the Court under Section 34 had overstepped its jurisdiction by re-appraising evidence and entering into the merits of the dispute, which is impermissible, and had also ignored the provisions of Section 34(4) of the Act. Reliance was placed on Kinnari Mullick and Another v. Ghansyam Das Damani (2018) 11 SCC 328 and Hema Agarwal and 2 others v. National Highway Authority of India and another (2025) AHC:148001. The respondent no.1 contended that the Court had only noticed disparity in compensation awarded to contiguous land-holders and had not undertaken any independent re-appraisal of evidence. The Court after considering the scope of Section 34 of the Act of 1996, the statutory scheme under the NHAI Act and the judgments in Chandra Kishori v. Union of India (2023 SCC Online All 3950), Nitin Maheshwari v. Union of India (MANU/UP/4080/2023) and Harish Tripathi v. National Highway Authority of India (MANU/UP/4213/2023) held that merely noticing awards passed in respect of contiguous land-holders does not amount to re-appraisal of evidence. The Court further held that the ingredients for invoking Section 34(4) were not satisfied inasmuch as no application was filed by any party and no curable technical defect was pointed out which could be eliminated by the Arbitral Tribunal. The reliance on Kinnari Mullick (supra) and Hema Agarwal (supra) was held to be of no assistance to the appellant. The appeal was accordingly dismissed. It was left open for the appellant to participate in the fresh arbitral proceedings in accordance with law. Costs were made easy.

(ii) M/S Regenvo Mobile Private Limited Lucknow Thru Its Director Rahul Singh And Anr. Vs. M/S Siyogi Enterprises Thru Managing Director And Others

Case Number: APPEAL UNDER SECTION 37 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 No. - 75 of 2024
Date of decision: 12.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:83328-DB

The appellants challenged the judgment and order dated 06.11.2024 passed by the Commercial Court No.1, Lucknow in Arbitration Case No. 35 of 2019 whereby the petition under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 was dismissed and the arbitral award dated 31.12.2018 passed by the Sole Arbitrator was upheld. The dispute arose out of an agreement dated 01.08.2016 whereby the respondents agreed to act as advertising agents for the appellants (exclusive dealers of VIVO Mobile handsets and accessories in Uttar Pradesh). The agreement contained an arbitration clause. The respondents raised claims for unpaid invoices (total Rs.4,22,82,216/-) for work done not only in Lucknow but also in other districts of Uttar Pradesh. The appellants contended that the arbitration clause and the agreement were confined only to the city of Lucknow and the claims relating to work done outside Lucknow were beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement. The Sole Arbitrator and the Commercial Court had allowed the entire claim. The appellants relied upon the limited territorial scope of the agreement and urged that both the Arbitrator and the Court had committed patent illegality by expanding the scope of arbitration beyond the agreement. The respondents contended that the parties by their conduct (issuing work orders for districts outside Lucknow, making part payments and approving the work) had varied/modified the agreement and had expanded its scope to the entire State of Uttar Pradesh. The Court after examining the agreement dated 01.08.2016, the conduct of the parties and the provisions of Section 28(3) of the Act of 1996 (party autonomy) held that the parties had themselves expanded the scope of the agreement by their conduct and the Arbitrator was justified in adjudicating the entire claim. No patent illegality or perversity was found in the award. The judgment of the Commercial Court affirming the award did not warrant interference under the limited scope of Section 37 of the Act of 1996. The appeal was accordingly **dismissed**.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Singh

(i) Prateek Agarwal Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Addl. Chief Secy. Deptt. Home Lko. And Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. - 10390 of 2024
Date of decision: 26.11.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:78272

The applicant challenged the order dated 08.11.2024 passed by the Sessions Judge, Sitapur in Criminal Revision No. Nil/2024 (C.I.S.S. No. 187/2024) as well as the order dated 15.10.2024 passed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sitapur. The CJM had treated the protest petition filed by the complainant as a complaint case under Section 210 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) and issued notice to the accused/applicant under the proviso to Section 223 BNSS without first examining the complainant and witnesses on oath. Relying upon the judgment of the Karnataka High Court in Criminal Petition No. 7526 of 2024 (Sri Basanagouda R. Patil v. Sri Shivananda S. Patil), the applicant contended that the Magistrate is required to first record the statements of the complainant and witnesses on oath, reduce them into writing, and only thereafter issue notice to the accused appending the complaint and the statements so that the accused gets a proper opportunity of being heard before cognizance is taken. Learned A.G.A. did not dispute the statutory mandate of Section 223 BNSS. The Court held that the procedure adopted by the CJM was

erroneous as cognizance could not be taken without first examining the complainant and witnesses on oath and without providing the accused an opportunity of being heard after supplying the complaint and statements. The impugned order dated 15.10.2024 was set aside. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sitapur was directed to pass a fresh order after recording the statements of the complainant and witnesses in accordance with Section 223 BNSS. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was allowed.

(ii) Krishna Chandra Singh @ Munna Singh Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Revenue Lko. And Others

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 483 No. - 453 of 2024
Date of decision24.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:4893

The applicant, aged about 51 years, sought a direction to the I Additional Sessions Judge, Bahraich to decide Criminal Revision No. 132 of 2010 (Ramendra Singh & Ors. v. Jai Raj Singh & Ors.) — arising out of proceedings under Section 145 Cr.P.C. — within a stipulated time. It was informed that the revision had already been decided on 23.07.2024. The application was accordingly dismissed as infructuous. However, noticing that the revision had remained pending for 14 years, the Court on 08.07.2024 and 25.07.2024 passed detailed orders highlighting the huge backlog of cases and the constitutional obligation to ensure timely justice. The Court directed the Chief Secretary, Government of U.P. and the Principal Secretary, Law/Legal Remembrance, Government of U.P. to file personal affidavits explaining the steps taken to comply with the directions of the Supreme Court in All India Judges' Association v. Union of India (2002) 4 SCC 247 and Imtiyaz Ahmad v. State of U.P. (Misc. Application Nos. 2362-2370 of 2019 in Criminal Appeal Nos. 254-262 of 2012) regarding scientific assessment of required judge strength and creation of additional courts. In compliance, personal affidavits were filed by the Principal Secretary (Law), the Chief Secretary and the Additional Chief Secretary (Finance). The affidavits disclosed that pursuant to the Supreme Court directions, the High Court had proposed creation of 9,149 additional courts. A meeting was held on 22.04.2024 under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary wherein it was decided to create 2,693 courts/posts in the first phase (doubling the HJS cadre posts from 1,690 to 3,380 and creating 50% additional posts in Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Civil Judge (Junior Division) cadres). Further deliberations were held on 15.10.2024. The State Government is proceeding in a phased manner to make the additional courts operational. The Court placed the affidavits on record and observed that the State is taking steps to comply with the constitutional mandate for strengthening the district judiciary.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Manju Rani Chauhan

(i) Urmila Singh Vs. State of U.P and 4 others

Case Number: Writ A No.- 5545 of 2021
Date of decision: 24.07.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:121667

This case was filed by Urmila Singh challenging an order dated 21.09.2020, by which her claim for family pension was rejected by the Finance and Accounts Officer, Basic Education, Mirzapur. Petitioner's husband was an Assistant Teacher in a Basic School under the Basic Shiksha Parishad. He retired on 31.03.2016 and was receiving pension after retirement. He died on 29.11.2019. After his death, petitioner applied for family pension as his wife. However, her claim was rejected. The authorities stated that in the pension papers submitted by her husband at the time of retirement, her name was not mentioned in the "details of family" column. Instead, the name of her son was mentioned. Her photograph was also not attached in the pension documents. On this basis, the authorities denied her family pension.

Petitioner argued that she is the legally wedded wife of the deceased. She submitted proof in the form of a certificate issued by the Gram Pradhan and a judgment of the Family Court, Mirzapur, passed in maintenance proceedings under Section 125 Cr.P.C., where she had been granted monthly maintenance of Rs. 8,000 by her husband. She stated that the authorities ignored these important documents and rejected her claim without properly examining the facts.

The respondents argued that since her husband did not mention her name in the pension papers and had nominated his son, she was not entitled to family pension.

The Court examined the relevant provisions of the U.P. Retirement Benefit Rules, 1961. The Rules clearly state that the wife of a deceased male employee is included in the definition of "family." They also provide that after the death of a pensioner; family pension should first be paid to the widow. The Court observed that a nomination made by an employee cannot override the statutory rights given under the Rules.

It was not disputed that Petitioner was the legally wedded wife of the deceased employee. The Court also noted that the son named in the pension papers was about 34 years old at the time of his father's death and was therefore not eligible for family pension. Under the Rules, the widow has priority over adult sons.

The Court held that family pension is a statutory right of the legally wedded spouse. It is not a charity or a personal benefit that the employee can freely give or deny through nomination. Therefore, merely because the husband did not mention her name in the pension form, her legal right could not be taken away.

Considering that petitioner was about 62 years old and had no independent source of income after her husband's death, the Court found the rejection order to be unjustified.

The Court quashed the order dated 21.09.2020 and directed the concerned authority to release family pension to her immediately. The writ petition was allowed, and no costs were imposed.

(ii) Smt. Sangeeta Mishra Vs. State Of U.P. And 6 Others

Case Number: Application U/s 482 No. 24871 of 2024
Date of decision: 30.08.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:139828

In the instant case the judicial proposition, that a second FIR can be lodged for the same incident but with a different version of evidence, has been upheld by the Court.

The factual matrix of the present case are as follows, a FIR was registered by police under Sections 302 and 201 of I.P.C. against unknown persons after discovering a burnt dead body. The corpse was later identified by the Applicant. A dispute regarding division of family property already existed among the deceased and his family members. To resolve the dispute amicably, he left for his native place with his brother. When he did not return, the applicant began to search him but he could not be traced.

When she approached the police authorities to register a missing report, her request met refusal. However, the police proceeded to investigate the case registered earlier. A chargesheet against the applicant was submitted and she was put behind bars.

Once she was released from jail, she filed an Application under section 156(3) CrPC before the concerned Magistrate, requesting to lodge FIR to find out the real culprits involved in the murder of her husband.

The Application was rejected in a mechanical manner on ground that a FIR for the incident has already been registered. The Revision of the said order was also rejected. Aggrieved by the rejection, she approached the High Court to challenge the said orders.

The counsel for the Applicant addressed the Court on the application of test of sameness in cases of second or subsequent FIR, citing the judgment of the Apex Court in case of Babu Bhai v. State of Gujarat and others (2010) 12 SCC 254.

The Court held that a second FIR is maintainable for the same incident but having different version of evidence and also new discovery is made on factual foundation. When there are rival versions of the same episode, they would normally take the shape of two different FIRs and investigation can be carried on under both of them by the same investigating agency.

An array of cases were referred to ascertain the

clear position of law. In the case of Anju Chaudhary v. State of Uttar Pradesh and another (2013) 6 SCC 384 the Apex Court discussed the question as to when registration of more than one FIR was permissible and it was further held that the said question would be a mixed question of law and facts and the test of sameness would have to be applied.

The Court observed that the Application moved by the applicant before the Magistrate should have been entertained in view of the established principle of law in this regard. Thus, the impugned orders were set aside and the matter was remanded back to the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate to decide the application afresh.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Karunesh Singh Pawar

(i) Pragyesh Mishra Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh

Case Number: Writ A No. 12025 of 2024
Date of decision: 16.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025: AHC-LKO:56343

Two writ petitions filed by the petitioner, a Government Pilot in the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, were decided by a common judgment. In the first petition, the petitioner challenged the charge-sheet dated 14.06.2024 and the inquiry report dated 15.10.2024 arising out of disciplinary proceedings initiated against him. In the second petition, he sought a direction permitting him to perform flying duties and undergo mandatory training to maintain the validity of his pilot licences.

The background of the dispute is that disciplinary proceedings had earlier culminated in a punishment order dated 07.02.2024, which was set aside by the Court in an earlier round of litigation on 02.04.2024 on the ground that the charge-sheet had not been approved by the competent authority as required under the U.P. Government Servant (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1999. Liberty, however, was granted to the authorities to proceed afresh in accordance with law. Pursuant to the liberty granted, the disciplinary authority revived the proceedings and issued a fresh charge-sheet dated 14.06.2024.

The petitioner contended that the second charge-sheet also lacked proper approval of the disciplinary authority and was therefore void. It was further argued that the inquiry report had been prepared in violation of the principles of natural justice, as the petitioner was denied relevant documents, witnesses proposed by him were not summoned, and no personal or oral hearing was conducted. The State opposed the petition contending that the charge-sheet had been duly approved and that the petitioner had not cooperated with the inquiry proceedings.

Upon examining the record, the Court found that the note-sheet placed before the competent authority merely contained his signatures without any indication of independent approval of the charge-sheet. Relying upon the law laid down by the Supreme Court in Sunny Abraham v. Union of India and Union of India v. B.V. Gopinath, the Court held that approval of a charge-sheet requires independent application of mind and that a charge-sheet issued without such approval is non est in the eye of law. Consequently, the charge-sheet dated 14.06.2024 was held to be invalid.

The Court further observed that the inquiry proceedings were conducted in violation of Rule 7 of the 1999 Rules and the principles of natural justice, as no oral evidence was recorded, relevant documents sought by the petitioner were not supplied, and witnesses were not examined. Accordingly, the inquiry report dated 15.10.2024 was also held unsustainable. The entire disciplinary proceedings were therefore set aside, with liberty to the respondents to initiate fresh proceedings in accordance with law.

With regard to the second writ petition, the Court noted that the petitioner had been restrained from performing flying duties since June 2023 without any formal order. The Court held that pilots are required to undergo periodic training and flying assignments to maintain licence validity under the statutory regime governing civil aviation. Observing that the Civil Aviation Requirements issued by the Directorate

General of Civil Aviation are mandatory, the Court directed the authorities to ensure compliance with these requirements so that the petitioner may maintain the necessary training and qualifications.

(ii) Rajeev Kumar Bansal @ Raju Bansal Arto Lko. Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Home Govt. Sectt. Lko. And Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 482 BNSS No. - 1956 of 2025

Date of decision: 19.12.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:86445

The Court considered an application for anticipatory bail filed by the applicant, an Assistant Regional Transport Officer (ARTO), in connection with Crime No. 660 of 2025. The case concerns an alleged organized racket facilitating the illegal movement of overloaded trucks transporting sand and gravel without valid permits, resulting in loss to the State exchequer.

According to the prosecution, the Special Task Force (STF) uncovered a network involving transport officials and intermediaries who allegedly collected illegal gratification from truck owners and drivers in return for allowing overloaded vehicles to pass without proper checks. During the investigation, certain persons were apprehended and materials such as mobile phones and notebooks containing details of vehicles, drivers, and related entries were recovered.

One of the arrested accused, Abhinav Pandey, allegedly disclosed that he was coordinating the illegal passage of overloaded trucks in connivance with certain officials of the Transport Department and their subordinate staff. Acting on his disclosure, an overloaded truck was intercepted. The driver reportedly stated that payments had already been made through intermediaries to transport officials to facilitate the vehicle's passage.

Learned counsel for the applicant contended that the First Information Report (FIR) had been lodged in a mechanical manner and that no specific role had been attributed to the applicant. It was argued that the allegations were based primarily on the confessional statement of a co-accused and that no independent material connected the applicant with the alleged offence. The applicant further submitted that the entries in the notebook recovered from the co-accused did not establish any nexus with him. It was also emphasized that the applicant had been posted at the relevant place only four months prior to the FIR and had an unblemished service record with no criminal antecedents.

The applicant also challenged the invocation of Section 316(5) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), which is punishable with life imprisonment, contending that in other similar cases only offences punishable up to seven years had been invoked.

Opposing the application, the State submitted that the investigation revealed an organized syndicate facilitating the illegal movement of overloaded vehicles. The prosecution relied on the statement of an alleged independent witness and electronic evidence recovered from a co-accused's mobile phone, including chat screenshots relating to the plying of overloaded trucks, which had been sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory for examination. The investigation also disclosed frequent telephonic communication between the applicant and several co-accused persons. It was further alleged that the applicant had not cooperated with the investigation and had furnished an incorrect residential address.

After considering the material on record, the Court observed that the allegations involved serious misconduct by a public servant and that the invocation of Section 316(5) BNS could not be said to be unjustified at this stage. Relying on the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Devinder Kumar Bansal v. State of Punjab, the Court reiterated that anticipatory bail in corruption cases should be granted only in exceptional circumstances. Considering the seriousness of the allegations and the material collected during investigation, the Court held that no case for anticipatory bail was made out and dismissed the application.

Note: The SLP against this order has been dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 8.1.2026 passed in Special Leave to Appeal (Crl.) No(s). 235 of 2026.



Hon'ble Dr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava

(i) Mrs. Manju Rakesh Vs. State of U.P. and 2 Others

Case Number: Writ - C No. 38488 of 2024
Date of decision: 09.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:5041-DB

The petitioners, home buyers, were allotted residential flats in the project "Knights Court" - Jaypee Greens Wish Town, Sector-128, Noida, developed by M/s Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. Aggrieved by delay in completion and possession, they filed complaints before the U.P. Real Estate Regulatory Authority. The Authority, by orders dated 06.05.2019 and 27.07.2021, directed the builder to hand over possession within 45 days or refund the deposited amount with interest. Recovery certificates were issued when the builder failed to comply. An agreement dated 22.01.2021 was executed between the builder and the Association of Home Buyers for project completion. A rehabilitation order under Section 8 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 was passed. Recovery proceedings were kept in abeyance on the home buyers' consent.

Thereafter, insolvency proceedings were initiated against the builder. A Resolution Professional was appointed by the NCLT. The petitioners submitted their claims under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and sought conversion from refund to possession. The Authorized Representative of home buyers placed their claims before the Committee of Creditors. The petitioners sought quashing of the UPRERA orders to the extent they directed refund (which they claimed was never sought) and directions to the Resolution Professional to offer immediate possession.

The Division Bench held that the writ petitions could not be entertained. The UPRERA orders were passed on the petitioners' own complaints and were in their favour. The challenge to the refund direction was an afterthought and barred by delay and alternative remedy of appeal under the RERA Act. Once the petitioners had consented to the agreement and rehabilitation order, they could not resile at this stage. The decisions of the Committee of Creditors dated 30.08.2024, 27.09.2024 and 25.10.2024 were still at the deliberative stage and the resolution plan was yet to be finalised and approved by the Adjudicating Authority. The petitioners, as financial creditors, had already filed their claims before the Resolution Professional and were represented by the Authorized Representative in the Committee of Creditors. Interference by the High Court in ongoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process proceedings under Article 226 would breach the discipline of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, which is a complete Code in itself. Reliance was placed on Mohammed Enterprised (Tanzania) Ltd. v. Farooq Ali Khan (2025 SCC Online SC 23) and Committee of Creditors of KSK Mahanadi Power Co. Ltd. v. U.P. Power Corpn. Ltd. (2024 SCC Online SC 4013). The writ petitions were disposed of. It was left open to the petitioners to seek appropriate remedies under the law. No order as to costs.

(ii) Anil Pathak and another Vs. State of U.P. and 4 Others

Case Number: Writ - C No. 2228 of 2025
Date of decision: 21.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:9933-DB

The petitioners were the successful highest bidders in the e-auction dated 23.10.2024 conducted by the respondent-bank under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 for sale of House No.24, Awas Vikas Colony, Betiahata, Gorakhpur. They deposited 25% of the bid amount (Rs.55,93,750/-) within time. They applied for a loan from the same bank for the balance 75%. The loan was rejected. They sought extension of time to deposit the balance amount. The bank had already granted extensions till 23.01.2025 as the final opportunity. The petitioners filed the writ petition seeking further three months' time or

refund of the 25% deposited amount.

The Division Bench examined Rule 9(4) of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 (as amended). The balance 75% must be deposited within 15 days of confirmation of sale or such extended period as agreed in writing between the purchaser and the secured creditor, "in any case not exceeding three months". The bank had already granted the maximum permissible extension. The auction sale is a time-bound statutory process. In default, the deposit is forfeited and the property is to be re-sold. The petitioners' request for further extension beyond the statutory limit could not be granted. The writ petition was dismissed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Mathur

(i) Mohar Singh Kushwaha Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Food Safety And Drug Administration Lko. And Another

Case Number: WRIT - A No. 15202 of 2025
Date of decision: 19.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:86266

The petitioner, a Food Safety Officer, challenged the order dated 17.12.2025 whereby he was attached to the Headquarters at Lucknow. Earlier while posted at Mathura he had been suspended on 16.10.2025. The suspension order was challenged in Writ A No. 13092 of 2025 and its operation was stayed on 19.11.2025. Instead of reinstating him at his original place of posting the authorities passed the impugned attachment order. It was urged that once the suspension stood stayed the petitioner was entitled to continue at Mathura particularly since the inquiry proceedings were continuing in the Agra Division and no proceedings were pending at Lucknow. Learned State counsel produced written instructions stating that the attachment caused no prejudice and serious charges existed against the petitioner. The Court observed that the fact of suspension and the stay order were admitted. Once the suspension order dated 16.10.2025 was stayed in its entirety it was incumbent upon the authorities to post the petitioner at his pre-suspension place of posting at Mathura. Instead the authorities in the garb of reinstatement attached him to Lucknow. Such procedure was held to be totally alien to service jurisprudence. The Court further held that the principle of restitution as recognised under Section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure and explained by the Supreme Court in Citibank N.A. v. Hitten P. Dalal (2016) 1 SCC 411 was attracted even in writ jurisdiction as a rule of justice equity and fair play. The impugned order dated 17.12.2025 was quashed by issuance of a writ of certiorari. Opposite party no.2 Commissioner Food Safety and Drug Administration was directed to post the petitioner at the place where he was posted prior to the suspension order. The petition was allowed at the admission stage itself with parties bearing their own costs.

(ii) Kuldeep (Constable, Pno-11249338) Vs. State Of U.P. Thru. Addl. Chief Secy. Deptt. Of Home Lko. And 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT - A No. - 11401 of 2025
Date of decision: 10.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:62607

The petitioner a Constable challenged the order dated 10.09.2025 transferring him from U.P. 112 Bulandshahr to Jhansi Region. Earlier he had filed Writ A No. 2729 of 2025 seeking repatriation to his parent department Civil Police from Dial 112. The said petition was disposed of on 10.03.2025 directing the competent authority to consider his grievance. Pursuant thereto the Senior Superintendent of Police

Bulandshahr passed an order dated 06.08.2025 posting him in Civil Police. Thereafter the impugned transfer order was passed. It was contended that once repatriation had already been effected and the petitioner was required to remain posted in Bulandshahr under the Regulations of Dial 112 there was no occasion for the fresh transfer order. Learned State counsel produced written instructions stating that the order dated 06.08.2025 was passed without jurisdiction since only the Establishment Board was competent and the error had been corrected by the impugned order. The Court observed that the petitioner's grievance for repatriation to the parent department had already been fulfilled. In case the petitioner was aggrieved by his posting in Jhansi Region and wished to remain in Bulandshahr Region liberty was granted to him to file a fresh representation before the Deputy Inspector General Police Karmik U.P. or any other competent authority. In case such representation was preferred within two weeks from the date of the order the same was directed to be considered and decided by a reasoned and speaking order within four weeks from receipt of the representation along with a certified copy of the order. With the aforesaid direction the petition stood finally disposed of.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Ranjan Agarwal

(i) Ashok Raghav Vs. Shri Krishna Janam Sewa Sansthan

Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 11338 of 2025
Date of decision: 17.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. – 2025:AHC:204010

Three connected writ petitions under Article 227 challenged orders passed in eviction proceedings filed by Shri Krishna Janam Sewa Sansthan against its tenants. The core issue was whether the respondent-society is a public charitable institution exempt from the U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972. The society was formed in 1958 by trustees of Shri Krishna Janmbhumi Trust created in 1951 by Jugal Kishore Birla to fulfil the dream of Mahamana Madan Mohan Malviya for construction of a monument at Shri Krishna Janmbhumi. The trust deed and society memorandum clearly show that its objects are for the benefit of the entire Hindu community and mankind at large without any distinction of caste, creed or religion. The court held that the society is a public charitable institution within the meaning of Section 2(bb) of the 1972 Act and therefore exempt from its provisions. The authority of the Secretary, Kapil Sharma, to file the suits on behalf of the society was also upheld. The trial court and revisional court had rightly decreed the eviction suits. All the writ petitions were dismissed. No order as to costs.

(ii) Canara Bank Branch Office and 1 other Vs. Sri Ashok Kumar @ Heera Singh

Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 626 of 2024
Date of decision: 16.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. – 2025:AHC:225540

Six connected matters, five under Article 227 and one S.C.C. Revision, raised the common question whether the Rent Authority constituted under the Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Urban Premises Tenancy Act, 2021 has jurisdiction to entertain applications filed by landlords where no tenancy agreement has been executed and its particulars have not been filed with the Rent Authority. The court traced the legislative history of rent control laws from the 1947 Act to the 1972 Act and the 2021 Act. It noted that the 2021 Act was enacted on the lines of the Model Tenancy Act, 2021 prepared by the Central Government pursuant to directions of the Supreme Court. Section 4 of the 2021 Act mandates that after commencement of the Act no person shall let or take on rent any premises except by an

agreement in writing which shall be informed to the Rent Authority jointly by landlord and tenant within two months. In the absence of such agreement and filing of particulars, the Rent Authority has no jurisdiction to entertain any application. The jurisdiction of the Rent Court is limited only to tenancy agreements submitted in the prescribed form. The writ petitions and revision were allowed. The orders passed by the Rent Authority were set aside. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Faiz Alam Khan

(i) Pundrik Kumar Pandey Alias Pundrik Pandey v. State Of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Home Lko And 3 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 8151 of 2024
Date of decision: 25.10.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:72485-DB

Both writ petitions arise out of the same FIR lodged by the sitting MLA of Mahasi Constituency Bahraich under Sections 191(2) 191(3) 3(5) 109(1) 324(2) 351(3) 352 & 125 of the B.N.S. 2023 at Police Station Kotwali Nagar District Bahraich. The petitioners in the first petition including Pundrik Kumar Pandey claimed false implication due to enmity with the informant MLA who is alleged to have engineered the FIR to settle personal grudge. The petitioner Pundrik Kumar Pandey is a government teacher who accompanied the dead body of his cousin brother-in-law Ram Gopal Mishra to the dharna site near Medical College where more than 5000 people had gathered in protest. The petitioners in the connected petition claimed that the impugned FIR is the second FIR for the same incident as an earlier FIR No.0346 of 2024 was lodged by the police on 15.10.2024 under similar sections for the same occurrence on 13.10.2024. The court examined the law on second FIR as laid down by the Supreme Court in Babubhai v. State of Gujarat (2010) 12 SCC 254 T.T. Antony v. State of Kerala (2001) 6 SCC 181 and other precedents. The court observed that registration of a second FIR for the same cognizable offence or same occurrence is impermissible and violates Article 21 of the Constitution. However after considering the rival versions and the fact that the petitioners had not been able to demonstrate that the two FIRs are identical in all respects or that the second FIR is a counter blast without any new material the court held that no case for quashing is made out at this stage. The petitions were disposed of in accordance with law without interfering with the investigation or trial proceedings.

(ii) Annu Khatik And 2 Ors. v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 351 of 2005
Date of decision: 22.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:4074

These connected criminal appeals have been preferred by the convict appellants Annu Khatik Munna Khatik Chunnilal Raj Kumar Yadav and Sanjay Yadav against the judgment and order dated 18.02.2005 passed by the Special Judge (S.C./S.T. Act) Faizabad in S.T. No. 400/1996 arising out of Case Crime No. 1747/1991 under Sections 147 452 504 506 302/149 IPC and Section 3(1)(X) SC/ST Act Police Station Kotwali Nagar District Faizabad. The trial court had convicted all the appellants under Sections 147 452 and 302 read with Section 149 IPC and Section 3(1)(X) SC/ST Act while acquitting them under Sections 504 and 506 IPC. The appellants were sentenced to life imprisonment under Section 302/149 IPC three years rigorous imprisonment under Section 452 IPC one year rigorous imprisonment under Section 147 IPC and two years rigorous imprisonment under Section 3(1)(X) SC/ST Act with fine. The prosecution case is that on 25.11.1991 at about 6.00 p.m. the accused persons came to the

house of the informant Nirmala and dragged her son Raju outside and assaulted him with lathi hockey and bottles causing multiple head injuries leading to his death during treatment. The FIR was lodged after some delay. The prosecution examined six witnesses including the informant P.W.-1 Nirmala and eye witness P.W.-2 Putti Lal the investigating officers and the doctors who examined the injured and conducted the postmortem. The defence took the plea of false implication on account of enmity over a piece of land and that the deceased was a person of bad character and police informer who was killed by unknown persons. The court after appreciating the entire evidence on record including the ocular testimony the medical evidence the motive the site plan and the inquest and postmortem reports found that the prosecution has been able to prove the guilt of the appellants beyond reasonable doubt. The appeals were dismissed. The convictions and sentences awarded by the trial court were upheld.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari

(i) Devendra Pratap Yadav Thru. His Father And Pairokar Arjun Prasad Vs. State of U.P. and Others

Case Number: Habeas Corpus Writ Petition No. 131 of 2023
Date of decision: 05.01.2024
Neutral Citation No.- 2024:AHC-LKO:1120-DB

Background and Facts

The petitioner Devendra Pratap Yadav, along with associates, on 29.01.2023 at about 9.00 a.m. near Awas Vikas Office Sector-9, Lucknow, tore copies of the sacred text Ramcharitmanas, trampled them underfoot and set them ablaze in a public place while raising slogans in support of Swami Prasad Maurya and making derogatory remarks against the text and its followers. The incident was video-recorded and widely circulated on social media, causing widespread anger, tension and communal unrest in the area. FIR No. 75 of 2023 under Sections 120-B, 142, 143, 153-A, 295, 295-A, 298, 504, 505(2) and 506 IPC was registered at P.S. P.G.I. Lucknow. The petitioner and co-accused were arrested. Police reports highlighted the potential for large-scale disturbance to public order, deployment of extra forces, and the petitioner's attempt to obtain bail. The District Magistrate, Lucknow, after perusing the police reports, recovery memos, case diary and other material, passed the detention order dated 08.02.2023 under Section 3(2) of the National Security Act, 1980, directing detention of the petitioner in District Jail, Lucknow, to prevent him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. The order was approved by the State Government on 14.02.2023, the petitioner's representation was rejected, the Advisory Board gave its opinion, and the detention was extended up to nine months.

Petitioner's Contentions

The detention order was challenged on the grounds that it violated Article 21 of the Constitution, lacked subjective satisfaction of the detaining authority, pertained only to a law-and-order situation and not public order, and that procedural safeguards under the National Security Act were not followed.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench examined the provisions of Section 3 of the National Security Act and the distinction between "law and order" and "public order" as laid down by the Supreme Court in Arun Ghosh v. State of West Bengal (1970) 1 SCC 98 and other judgments. The Court held that the act of burning the sacred text in public, coupled with its video going viral, had the potential to disturb the even tempo of life of the community and create communal tension affecting public order, not merely law and order. The detaining authority had sufficient material — police reports, recoveries, case diary and the likelihood of the petitioner repeating such acts if released on bail — to arrive at the requisite subjective satisfaction. All procedural requirements of the Act (approval within time, representation considered and rejected promptly, Advisory Board opinion within the statutory period, and extensions) were strictly complied with. The Court reiterated that preventive detention is a precautionary measure and the subjective

satisfaction of the detaining authority cannot be substituted by the Court.

Conclusion and Final Order

The habeas corpus writ petition was dismissed. The detention order dated 08.02.2023 and all consequential orders were upheld as legal, valid and in accordance with the National Security Act, 1980. No order as to costs.

(Petition dismissed; detention under NSA upheld.)

(ii) Sandeep Yadav Thru. Brother Pradeep Yadav Vs. Union of India and Others

Case Number: Habeas Corpus Writ Petition No. 211 of 2023

Date of decision: 05.04.2024

Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:28176-DB

Background and Prosecution Case

The petitioner Sandeep Yadav was detained under Section 3(2) of the National Security Act, 1980 by the District Magistrate, Gonda vide order dated 17.05.2023. The genesis of the case is FIR No. 008/2023 dated 29.01.2023 registered at P.S. Kotwali Nagar, Gonda under Sections 452, 302, 379 IPC. The informant Ram Kewal Yadav alleged that on 28.01.2023 at about 7:35 p.m. his son Krishna Kumar Yadav (a teacher) was resting in his rented room when the petitioner along with an accomplice entered, demanded money, and on refusal brutally smashed the deceased's head against the wall repeatedly, causing instantaneous death. The accused snatched the money and fled. The FIR was lodged after the informant reached from his village. During investigation the petitioner and co-accused Jagga @ Jawahar Mishra were arrested on 30.01.2023. Sections 449, 380, 411, 201 IPC and Section 3/25 Arms Act were added and charge sheet was filed on 27.04.2023.

Police Reports and Grounds of Detention

On 12.05.2023 the S.H.O. submitted a detailed report to the Superintendent of Police highlighting that the brutal murder in a densely populated locality instilled widespread panic and terror. Residents locked themselves indoors, businessmen shut shops, an eerie silence prevailed, the Teachers' Association staged protest, and newspapers widely reported the incident. A tenant witness Km. Lucky Singh had seen the petitioner strangulating the deceased with a muffler while the accomplice held his legs. The report emphasised that the petitioner had moved a bail application before the Sessions Judge with hearing fixed on 18.05.2023 and there was strong likelihood of bail being granted. If released, he was likely to repeat such heinous acts, influencing witnesses and further disturbing public order. Similar recommendations were sent by the Circle Officer (15.05.2023) and Additional Superintendent of Police (16.05.2023). The Superintendent of Police forwarded the same to the District Magistrate on 17.05.2023.

Detention Order and Procedural Compliance

After perusing the police reports, recovery memos, case diary, photographs and other material, the District Magistrate recorded his subjective satisfaction that the petitioner's act was prejudicial to the maintenance of public order and passed the detention order dated 17.05.2023 directing detention in District Jail, Gonda. The order along with grounds and documents was served on the same day. The State Government approved it on 25.05.2023. The petitioner's representation dated 27.05.2023 was rejected by the District Magistrate (30.05.2023), the State Government (07.06.2023) and the Union of India (14.06.2023). The Advisory Board rejected it after hearing the petitioner on 28.06.2023. The detention was extended for three months and further periods as per statutory provisions. All communications were prompt and in compliance with the Act.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench examined the distinction between "law and order" and "public order" as explained by the Supreme Court in Arun Ghosh v. State of West Bengal (1970) 1 SCC 98, T. Devaki v. Government of Tamil Nadu (1990) 2 SCC 456, Gulab Mehra v. State of U.P. (1987) 4 SCC 302, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia v. State of Bihar (1966) 1 SCR 709 and other authorities. The Court held that though the incident occurred inside a room, the brutal

murder of a teacher in a densely populated area, its video-like eyewitness account through a tenant, wide media coverage, closure of shops, panic among residents, protest by Teachers' Association and the resultant fear that prevented normal life clearly affected the even tempo of community life and disturbed public order. The detaining authority had sufficient material including the likelihood of bail and risk of repetition to form the requisite subjective satisfaction. The Court found no delay or staleness; procedures under the National Security Act were strictly followed at every stage.

Conclusion and Final Order

The habeas corpus writ petition was dismissed. The detention order dated 17.05.2023 and all consequential orders were upheld as legal, valid and in accordance with the National Security Act, 1980. No order as to costs.

(Petition dismissed; detention under NSA upheld.)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Beer Singh

(i) Lakhan Alias Lakhan Verma Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. 30454 of 2024

Date of decision: 25.10.2024

Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:171511

The applicant sought quashing of the entire proceedings of Criminal Case No. 1072 of 2023 (Afsana Begum vs. Lakhan @ Lakhan Verma) under Sections 354, 323, 504, 427 IPC, pending in the court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ghazipur, including the summoning order dated 16.02.2024. After arguing at some length, learned counsel for the applicant submitted that he was not pressing the prayer for quashing of proceedings. Instead, he prayed that the applicant may be permitted to move an application for discharge through counsel before the trial court concerned and that interim protection may be granted till the disposal of the discharge application.

The Court directed that in case the applicant moves an application for discharge through counsel before the trial court concerned within a period of four weeks from the date of the order, the same shall be considered and decided expeditiously in accordance with law. It was further directed that for a period of four weeks from today and in case such an application for discharge is filed within the aforesaid period, till the disposal of the discharge application, no coercive action shall be taken against the applicant, provided the applicant cooperates in early disposal of the discharge application.

The application u/s 482 Cr.P.C. was disposed of with the aforesaid observations. No order as to costs.

(ii) Beby Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION No. 9895 of 2024

Date of decision: 20.03.2024

Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:50794

The applicant-accused, Beby, sought bail in Case Crime No. 405 of 2023 under Sections 302, 201, 120-B IPC, P.S. Bichhanwa, District Mainpuri. As per the prosecution version, the informant's daughter went missing on 30.10.2023 while going to deliver food to her grandfather. Her dead body was recovered the next day near village Gadiya Seelam. The FIR was lodged against one Dinesh and Vishesh. During investigation, it transpired that the deceased was having an affair with a boy and that the father of the victim girl, Kishanpal Singh @ K.P., along with his wife Sudha @ Guddi Devi and sister Beby (the applicant), were suspected to be involved in the honour killing of the deceased. The co-accused Kishanpal Singh @ K.P. confessed that he committed the murder and that the applicant and co-accused Sudha remained standing at the door to prevent outsiders from knowing about the incident. The dead body was later

thrown in another district.

Learned counsel for the applicant submitted that the applicant is innocent and has been falsely implicated. She is not named in the FIR. There is no eye-witness. The applicant is the sister of the main accused and has no motive to commit the murder of her niece. She was not seen in the Eeco car used for disposal of the dead body. The alleged recovery of "angocha" was made at the instance of the co-accused. The cause of death was strangulation. The applicant is a lady, has no criminal history and is in jail since 28.01.2024.

Learned A.G.A. opposed the bail application, submitting that it is a case of honour killing and the applicant was involved in the incident.

Considering the submissions, nature of accusations, period of custody and all attending facts and circumstances of the case, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, the Court found that a case for bail is made out. The bail application was allowed. The applicant was directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned, subject to the usual conditions. In case of breach of any condition, the court concerned shall be at liberty to cancel the bail. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit

(i) Prabhu Narayan Singh And 11 Others Vs. State Of U.P. And 6 Others

Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 4852 of 2022

Date of decision: 13.12.2024

Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:195700

This petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India was filed seeking quashing of the judgment and order dated 04.05.2022 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge / Special Judge (Anti Corruption Act), Varanasi in Criminal Revision No. 257 of 2018 and the order dated 29.09.2018 passed by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Pindra, Varanasi in proceedings under Section 145 Cr.P.C. by which the disputed land measuring 1.77 acres of Arazi No. 726, Mauja Jathi, Police Station Phoolpur, District Varanasi was released in favour of the private respondents.

The mother of respondent nos. 2 to 5, Smt. Lilawati Devi, had purchased the land through a registered sale deed dated 24.04.2000 from Sabhajeet Singh. Her name was mutated in the revenue records on 08.09.2005 and the appeal filed by the petitioners against the mutation order was dismissed on 10.06.2008. After her death, the names of her legal heirs were also recorded. The petitioners, who are nephews of the previous owner, claimed possession on the basis of an alleged agreement dated 07.01.2000 and certain police and Advocate Commissioner reports. However, the civil suit filed by the petitioners for cancellation of the sale deed was dismissed on 17.02.2001 and the appeal was also dismissed. Their suit under Section 229-B of the U.P.Z.A. & L.R. Act was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Both the Sub Divisional Magistrate and the revisional court, after considering the evidence on record, recorded a clear finding that Smt. Lilawati was a bona fide purchaser, that possession was delivered to her at the time of execution of the registered sale deed, and that the petitioners had no right or title over the land. The orders of the civil court and revenue authorities were also in favour of the private respondents. The courts below held that even if the petitioners were in possession as per some reports, such possession was unlawful and could not override the title of the bona fide purchaser.

The High Court observed that the petitioners failed to prove any registered title or ownership in their favour. Relying upon earlier decisions of this Court, including Criminal Revision No.140 of 1990 (Mohammad Hasen v. Nazir Hasan) and Criminal Revision (Defective) No.342 of 2010 (Smt. Shakuntala Devi v. State of U.P.), it was held that a person claiming under a mere agreement to sell cannot assert possession against a bona fide purchaser whose title has been upheld by competent civil and revenue courts. The right of a bona fide purchaser cannot be disturbed by any stranger.

No illegality or perversity was found in the orders passed by the courts below. The petition under Article 227 was accordingly dismissed. Interim order, if any, stands discharged.

(ii) Krishna Mohan Singh And 3 Others Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 3420 of 2022
Date of decision: 13.12.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:195756

This criminal revision under Section 397/401 Cr.P.C. was filed against the summoning order dated 7.6.2022 passed by the Judicial Magistrate-IIIrd, Gorakhpur in Complaint Case No.147428 of 2021 whereby the revisionists were summoned to face trial under Sections 307 and 392 IPC.

The background of the case is a long-standing family dispute over ancestral property between the complainant (opposite party no.2) and his brother Kripa Shanker Singh. The father of the complainant had executed a will dated 9.12.2014 in favour of the complainant. Kripa Shanker Singh filed a civil suit for cancellation of the will and obtained an order of status quo from the lower appellate court. In the meantime, Kripa Shanker Singh lodged an FIR against the complainant and his son which was registered as Case Crime No.342 of 2015 under Sections 380, 427, 504, 506 and 120-B IPC. The revisionists are prosecution witnesses in that case. The complainant then filed the present private complaint alleging that the revisionists had attempted to murder him and robbed him.

The complainant and two witnesses were examined under Sections 200 and 202 Cr.P.C. The Magistrate passed a summoning order under Sections 307 and 392 IPC. The revisionists challenged the order on the ground that it is a proforma order passed without application of judicial mind, without recording any prima facie satisfaction, without discussing the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses, and without considering the injury report which showed only complaints of pain with no external injury or gunshot wound. It was also pointed out that the doctor was not examined and there were material contradictions in the statements of the two witnesses.

The High Court held that before issuing process in a complaint case the Magistrate is required to apply his mind and record his satisfaction that there is sufficient ground for proceeding. The formation of such opinion must be reflected in the order itself. Relying upon the judgments of the Supreme Court in Lalankumar Singh v. State of Maharashtra (2022 SCC OnLine SC 1383) and Sachin Garg v. State of U.P. (2024 SCC OnLine SC 82), the Court observed that the impugned summoning order is cryptic, contains no reasons, and appears to be a mechanical proforma order. The allegations appeared to be an attempt to give a criminal colour to a civil property dispute and to exert pressure on the revisionists who are witnesses in the earlier case.

The criminal revision was allowed. The summoning order dated 7.6.2022 was set aside. The matter was remanded to the concerned Magistrate to pass a fresh reasoned order after considering the evidence of the complainant, his witnesses, the injury report and all other relevant documents on record.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav

(i) Abdul Raseed Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 4122 of 2025
Date of decision: 13.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:137999

The appellant filed the appeal under Section 14-A(2) of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against the orders dated 13.01.2025 and 05.02.2025 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge/Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Kushinagar, rejecting his bail applications in Case Crime No.393 of 2024 under Sections 147, 323, 376, 452, 504, 506, 376D IPC and Sections 3(1)(Da), 3(1)(ha), 3(2)(V) of the SC/ST Act, P.S. Ahirauli Bazar, District Kushinagar.

As per the prosecution case, on 10.05.2024 at about 6:30 p.m., when the victim (informant) was alone at home, the appellant Abdul Raseed and co-

accused Abdul Aziz entered the house, abused her, pushed her inside, closed the door, tore her clothes, threw her on the ground, and the appellant allegedly pressed and inserted his finger into her private part. When she tried to shout, co-accused pressed her mouth. Both accused fled after threatening her.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the appellant is innocent, falsely implicated, there are material contradictions in the victim's statements under Sections 180 and 183 BNSS, the victim is 29 years old, no medical report supports the allegation, ingredients of SC/ST Act are missing, trial has not commenced, and the appellant is in jail since 26.11.2024 with no criminal history. The impugned orders suffer from infirmity.

Learned AGA opposed bail, stating the appellant committed the offence knowing the victim belonged to SC/ST community.

After considering the submissions, evidence, nature of offence, role of the appellant, and all attending facts and circumstances, the Court held that the appellant has made out a case for bail. The Court below erred in rejecting bail. The impugned orders suffer from infirmity and illegality and are liable to be set aside.

The appeal was allowed. The impugned orders were set aside. The appellant was directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned, subject to the conditions that he shall not tamper with evidence, not pressurise/intimidate witnesses, appear before the trial court on every date (unless exempted), not commit similar offence, and not make any inducement/threat/promise to any person acquainted with the case. In case of breach, the prosecution may move for cancellation of bail. Sureties to be verified before release. No order as to costs.

(ii) Vinod Kumar Jalaun Vs. Kailash Jaiswal

Case Number: FIRST APPEAL No. 237 of 2006
Date of decision: 07.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:134227

This first appeal under Section 96 CPC was filed by the defendant-appellant against the judgment and decree dated 07.03.2006 passed by the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Gorakhpur in Original Suit No.570 of 2004, whereby the trial court declared the sale deed dated 16.06.2003 executed by the plaintiff-respondent in favour of the appellant as ineffective and granted permanent prohibitory injunction restraining the appellant from interfering with the plaintiff's possession over Plot No.125, Mauja Araji Chhavani, Gorakhpur.

The plaintiff's case was that the property was agreed to be sold for ₹46,00,000/-. ₹1,00,000/- was paid in cash and a post-dated cheque for ₹45,00,000/- was given. The sale deed contained an explicit condition that if the cheque was dishonoured for any reason, the sale deed would automatically stand cancelled. The cheque was dishonoured thrice due to insufficient funds. The plaintiff continued in possession.

The defendant admitted execution of the sale deed but claimed physical possession was not delivered and he was ready to pay the balance. However, it was admitted that neither full consideration was paid nor possession delivered.

The trial court held that due to the specific clause and repeated dishonour of the cheque, the sale deed became ineffective. The plaintiff remained owner in possession. Injunction was granted (relief of formal cancellation not granted due to court fee).

The High Court, after detailed analysis of the sale deed, evidence of PW-1 and DW-1, and rival submissions, held that the parties' clear intention was that the sale was conditional upon honouring of the cheque. The clause was unambiguous and enforceable. Citing Kaliaperumal v. Rajagopal (2009) 4 SCC 193 and other precedents, the Court held that title does not pass where payment of full consideration is a condition precedent. Only 2% consideration was paid. The appellant's conduct showed lack of bona fide. The sale deed was rightly declared ineffective. The trial court's findings were upheld. The appeal was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma

(i) Jeewan @ Ramjeevan And Another Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY
BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 CR.P.C. No. 11837 of 2023
Date of decision: 05.04.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:59376

The applicants sought anticipatory bail in Complaint Case No.19 of 2021 under Sections 323, 504, 506, 452, 392 IPC, P.S. Todi Fatenpur, District Jhansi. Learned counsel for the applicants submitted that they are innocent and have been falsely implicated due to ulterior motive. Initially an NCR was registered; thereafter, after recording the victim's statements under Sections 200 and 202 Cr.P.C., the applicants were summoned. There is no direct evidence against them. The applicants are apprehensive of imminent arrest and, if released on bail, they will not misuse liberty and will cooperate in the investigation.

Learned A.G.A. opposed the application, submitting that the allegations are supported by the medical examination report and the victim's statements under Sections 200 and 202 Cr.P.C. clearly implicate the applicants in assaulting the injured.

The Court observed that the discretionary power under Section 438 Cr.P.C. has to be exercised with circumspection after evaluating the nature and gravity of accusation, role of the accused, and other relevant factors while balancing individual liberty and societal interest. Without expressing any opinion on the merits and considering the submissions and the nature and gravity of the accusation, the Court found no good ground for grant of anticipatory bail.

The anticipatory bail application was rejected. However, if the applicants surrender before the concerned court within three weeks from the date of the order and apply for regular bail, the same shall be decided expeditiously in accordance with law, keeping in view the guidelines laid down by the Apex Court in Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation and another (2021 SCC OnLine SC 922). No order as to costs.

(ii) Sanjeev Kataria Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC ANTICIPATORY
BAIL APPLICATION U/S 438 CR.P.C. No. 11870 of 2023
Date of delivery: 14.05.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:86226

The applicant sought anticipatory bail in Case Crime No.0040 of 2022 under Sections 323, 324, 308, 354-A, 504, 506 IPC, P.S. Pallavpuram, District Meerut. Learned counsel for the applicant submitted that the applicant is innocent and has been falsely implicated. The applicant is the husband of opposite party No.2 while co-accused Gaurav Kataria is her devar. The applicant's earlier anticipatory bail application was rejected by the Sessions Court on 03.10.2023. The matter of co-accused Gaurav Kataria was referred to mediation but no settlement could be arrived at. The applicant is cooperating in investigation and no prima facie offence is made out. He is apprehensive of arrest and will not misuse liberty.

Learned A.G.A. and learned counsel for the informant opposed the application, submitting that sufficient evidence has been collected during investigation, charge-sheet has already been filed, cognizance has been taken, and bailable and non-bailable warrants have been issued against the applicant. The applicant had earlier approached this Court by filing Criminal Misc. Application No.28342 of 2023 which was dismissed on merits on 16.10.2023.

The Court, after considering the submissions, the fact that charge-sheet has been submitted and evidence has been collected against the applicant, and without expressing any opinion on the merits, found no good ground for grant of anticipatory bail

in view of the nature and gravity of the accusation.

The anticipatory bail application was rejected. However, if the applicant appears and surrenders before the court below within three weeks and applies for bail, the same shall be considered and disposed of in accordance with law, keeping in view the guidelines laid down by the Apex Court in Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation and another (2021 SCC OnLine SC 922). For a period of three weeks from today, no coercive measure shall be taken against the applicant. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Dr. Justice Gautam Chowdhary

(i) Mayank Parasari Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. 8466 of 2022
Date of decision: 06.02.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:23769-DB

The appellant was convicted by the Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Rampur in S.T. No.84/2011 under Sections 302 & 452 IPC (life imprisonment + fine) and in S.T. No.85/2011 under Section 25(1) Arms Act (3 years RI + fine).

Prosecution case: On 21.08.2010 at 6:00 p.m., the appellant (relative of the deceased's wife) entered the house armed with a country-made pistol, referred to two prior quarrels, and shot the deceased Navdurgesh Mishra at point-blank range above the right ear. The mother (PW-1) and wife (PW-2) of the deceased supported the FIR version. Recovery of the pistol and empty cartridge was made from the appellant.

The sole independent witness named in the FIR and charge-sheet, Bhurey Singh Diwakar (bataidar sitting outside the house), was discharged by the prosecution and examined as DW-1. He deposed that the deceased was drunkard, committed suicide, and the appellant was never seen at the spot. His earlier statement under Section 161 Cr.P.C. supporting the prosecution was never confronted to him under Section 145 Evidence Act.

The Court held that the prosecution failed to explain why a listed eye-witness was converted into a defence witness and why his previous statement was not used to impeach him. Material contradictions in the ocular testimony of PW-1 & PW-2 regarding the exact position of the deceased and distance of firing, coupled with non-recovery of the bullet from the spot, created reasonable doubt. Motive was also held extremely weak.

The appeal was allowed. The conviction and sentences were set aside. The appellant was acquitted. (Word count so far: 248)

(ii) Smt. Shahjahan & Others Vs. State of U.P. (along with connected appeals including Jail Appeal of Kasim)

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL Nos. 5017 of 2009
Date of decision: 21.11.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:181692-DB

The appellants were convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Bijnor in S.C. No.622/2005 for offences under Sections 363, 366, 368 & 376(g) IPC. Preetam, Kasim and others were sentenced to life imprisonment under Section 376(g) IPC plus various terms for kidnapping and gang rape of a 16-year-old girl.

Prosecution case: The minor victim was enticed on 17.06.2004 by Kasim and Preetam, taken to multiple places (Amroha, Delhi, Panipat), repeatedly raped by Preetam and Kasim, and a minor child was also kidnapped and sold in Delhi. The victim was recovered on 08.08.2004.

The High Court held that the only evidence of minority was the informant's oral statement. The medical report (PW-4) and radiological findings clearly proved the victim was above 18 years (possibly above 20). No external or internal injuries were found;

hymen was old torn and healed; no spermatozoa detected. The victim travelled in public transport for weeks without raising any alarm or complaint. She was also implicated in a separate kidnapping case at Delhi. Delay of more than one month in lodging FIR remained unexplained.

The Court held that the prosecution failed to prove the victim was minor on the date of incident. Consent of a major victim assumes significance. The entire prosecution story was held improbable and not inspiring confidence.

All appeals were allowed. The conviction and sentences of all appellants were set aside. They were acquitted.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shamim Ahmed

(i) Ms. Sapna @ Sapna Choudhary Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Application U/S 482 Cr.P.C. No. 2713 of 2024
Date of decision: 08.04.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:28406

Background

The present application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was filed before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench challenging the order dated 21.12.2023 passed by the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Court No. 29, Lucknow, whereby the applicant's request for issuance of a No Objection Certificate (NOC) for renewal of her passport was rejected on the ground that the trial court had no jurisdiction to grant such permission.

The applicant, Ms. Sapna @ Sapna Choudhary, is facing criminal proceedings in Case Crime No. 621 of 2018 under Sections 406 and 420 IPC at Police Station Ashiyana, District Lucknow. Her passport had expired during the pendency of the criminal case, and she sought permission from the trial court for renewal of the passport for a period of ten years. The trial court, however, rejected the application without considering the relevant legal provisions.

Submissions

The applicant submitted that she is an artist/actress who frequently travels abroad for professional engagements. Due to expiry of her passport and the refusal of the trial court to grant permission, she was unable to undertake international travel, which adversely affected her professional commitments.

It was argued that the trial court failed to consider the Government of India Notification dated 25.08.1993 issued under the Passports Act, 1967. The said notification permits issuance or renewal of passport to a person facing criminal proceedings if the concerned court grants permission for travel abroad.

The Union of India also referred to the Office Memorandum dated 10.10.2019 issued by the Ministry of External Affairs which prescribes the procedure for issuance of passport in cases where criminal proceedings are pending before courts.

Legal Principles and Analysis

The High Court referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) 1 SCC 248, wherein it was held that the right to travel abroad forms part of personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution.

The Court observed that although criminal proceedings were pending against the applicant, there is no absolute bar on granting permission for renewal or issuance of passport. Courts are empowered to grant such permission subject to appropriate conditions to ensure that the accused participates in the trial.

It was held that the trial court erred in rejecting the application merely on the ground of lack of jurisdiction without examining the statutory notification and guidelines issued by the Government of India.

Decision

The High Court held that the impugned order dated 21.12.2023 was legally unsustainable and set it aside. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was allowed.

The applicant was directed to submit a fresh application along with a certified copy of the High Court order before the Regional Passport Officer within twenty days. The Passport Authority was directed to decide the application for renewal or re-issuance of passport expeditiously, preferably

within one month, in accordance with law.

The Court further clarified that the applicant must obtain permission from the trial court before travelling abroad and must appear before the trial court on all dates fixed during the pendency of the criminal proceedings.

(ii) Shyamji Tripathi Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 6409 of 2024

Date of decision: 02.09.2024

Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:60164

Background

The present Criminal Miscellaneous Writ Petition was filed before the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench seeking quashing of the order dated 08.09.2011 passed by the District and Sessions Judge, Ambedkar Nagar in Case No. 174 of 2011. By the said order, the Sessions Judge had granted police protection to opposite party no.2 while he was present in District Ambedkar Nagar.

The petitioner also sought a direction restraining the authorities from harassing him and from lodging any frivolous criminal cases against him. The principal grievance of the petitioner was that the police protection granted to opposite party no.2 was arbitrary and passed without proper application of judicial mind.

Submissions

Learned counsel for the petitioner contended that opposite party no.2 was a criminal person against whom several criminal cases were pending and, therefore, the order granting police protection was unjustified. It was argued that the Sessions Judge passed the impugned order mechanically and without considering relevant facts.

On the other hand, the learned A.G.A. submitted that the present writ petition had been filed after an inordinate delay of about thirteen years. The petitioner had not provided any explanation or sufficient cause for challenging the order dated 08.09.2011 at such a belated stage. It was further pointed out that several criminal cases were pending against the petitioner himself, including cases under Sections 147, 447, 504, 506, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 341, 306, 323 and 452 IPC.

The State also argued that the petitioner failed to place the complete order-sheet and the present status of the case in which the impugned order had been passed, thereby rendering the writ petition defective and lacking necessary material for adjudication.

Legal Principles

The Court discussed the settled principles relating to delay and laches in approaching the court. It observed that a legal remedy must be invoked within a reasonable time and that unexplained delay may disentitle a litigant from obtaining relief.

Reference was made to judicial precedents including Collector, Land Acquisition v. Katiji and P.K. Ramachandran v. State of Kerala, wherein the Supreme Court explained the scope of "sufficient cause" under Section 5 of the Limitation Act. The Court reiterated that although a liberal approach may be adopted to advance substantial justice, the law of limitation must be applied with its full rigour where the statute so prescribes.

The Court also emphasised that limitation statutes are founded on public policy. They ensure finality in litigation and prevent parties from sleeping over their rights for long periods before seeking judicial remedy.

Court's Analysis

Upon examining the record, the Court found that the impugned order had been passed on 08.09.2011, whereas the present writ petition was filed in the year 2024, after a delay of about thirteen years. The petitioner had not offered any explanation for such extraordinary delay.

The Court observed that a litigant is expected to act with reasonable diligence and approach the court within a reasonable period. In the absence of any explanation for the delay, the Court held that the petition suffered from gross delay and laches.

The Court further noted that the petitioner himself was involved in multiple criminal cases and had not produced any material to demonstrate that the police protection granted to opposite party no.2 was still continuing or that any legal injury was presently caused to him.

In these circumstances, the Court concluded that the writ petition was misconceived and lacked merit.

Decision

The High Court held that the petitioner had approached the Court at a highly belated stage without providing any sufficient explanation for the delay of thirteen years. Such inordinate delay disentitled the petitioner from seeking the discretionary relief under Article 226 of the Constitution.

Accordingly, the Court dismissed the writ petition on the ground of delay and laches. No order as to costs was passed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Pathak

(i) Kamlesh Meena And 2 Others Vs. State of U.P. and 2 Others

Case Number: APPLICATION under Section 528 B.N.S.S. No. 25348 of 2025

Date of decision: 25.07.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:123424

The applicants, prospective accused, invoked Section 528 BNSS to quash the order dated 05.07.2025 passed by the Special Judge (SC/ST Act)/Additional Sessions Judge, Agra in Criminal Misc. Case No.3140 of 2025, whereby the SHO, Etmauddaula, Agra was directed to register an FIR and investigate the complaint of respondent No.2 (a retired Bank Manager belonging to Scheduled Caste) under Section 173(4) BNSS alleging criminal conspiracy, forgery, cheating, defamation and offences under the SC/ST Act by the applicants (bank officers) who allegedly filed a false complaint in the name of one Ramesh Chand and coerced verification of fake travel bills to falsely implicate him.

Learned counsel for the applicants submitted that the Magistrate failed to follow the procedure under Sections 173 and 175 BNSS, the application was filed to stall departmental proceedings against respondent No.2, and no cognizable offence was made out. Reliance was placed on Om Prakash Ambadkar (Supreme Court, 16.01.2025), Imran Pratapgadhi (Supreme Court, 28.03.2025) and other decisions.

Learned Senior Counsel for respondent No.2 raised a preliminary objection on maintainability, contending that a prospective accused has no locus to challenge a mere direction for registration of FIR and investigation before cognizance or issuance of process. He relied on the Full Bench decision in Father Thomas v. State of U.P. (2011 (1) ADJ 333).

The Court held that the application under Section 528 BNSS is not maintainable at the instance of a prospective accused against an order directing registration of FIR and investigation. The Magistrate had conducted inquiry, called for police report and considered the reply of the bank officer before passing the order. No final adjudication has been made against the applicants. The Full Bench ratio in Father Thomas (supra) squarely applies; the cited Supreme Court judgments do not deal with the locus of the prospective accused at this stage.

The application was dismissed. The applicants shall have full opportunity to cooperate in the investigation and raise all defences. No order as to costs.

(ii) Daya Shankar Mishra @ Dayalu Mishra Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/s 482 No. 19617 of 2013

Date of decision: 28.11.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:214255

The applicant sought quashing of proceedings in Case No.2715 of 2012 arising out of Case Crime No.14 of 2012 under Section 171-C IPC and Section 3(2)(a) of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984.

As per the FIR, while on patrol duty for enforcement of Model Code of Conduct during the 2012 Assembly elections, the police noticed a large election hoarding of the applicant (Congress candidate from Varanasi City South) tied with iron wires to an electricity pole. The hoarding was seized and videographed. Charge-sheet was filed.

The applicant contended that no complaint was received from the Election Commission, Nagar

Nigam or Electricity Department; no independent public witness was examined; no seizure memo was prepared; no material showed damage to the pole or undue influence; and mere temporary placement of a hoarding does not constitute the offences.

The Court held that the ingredients of Section 171-C IPC (undue influence at elections) and Section 3(2)(a) of the 1984 Act (mischief causing damage to public property) are not attracted. No evidence of voluntary interference with any electoral right or actual damage was brought on record. Installation of an election hoarding, without more, does not amount to undue influence or mischief. The FIR and charge-sheet disclose no cognizable offence.

The proceedings were quashed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar

(i) Mrs. Anupama Dwivedi and Others Vs. Bharti Axa Life Insurance Co. Ltd. through Managing Director and CEO and Others

Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No.- 4420 of 2020

The litigation was initiated following the repudiation of a life insurance claim by Bharti Axa Life Insurance Co. Ltd. after the demise of the insured individual, who was the husband of Petitioner No. 1 and the father of Petitioners No. 2 and 3. In pursuit of a remedy, the petitioners filed a formal complaint before the DCDRC in early 2022. Notices regarding this complaint were formally issued on April 1, 2022, and were successfully served upon Respondent No. 4 on April 2, 2022, and upon Respondents No. 1, 2, and 3 on April 5, 2022. The first date of hearing was scheduled for May 13, 2022, during which counsel for the respondents put in an appearance and filed a Vakalatnama, but notably did not file a written statement or raise any objections regarding the completeness of the served notices. On the subsequent hearing date of June 23, 2022, the respondents failed to appear and still had not filed their written statement, prompting the DCDRC to pass an order officially closing their opportunity to file the response and scheduling the next hearing for October 15, 2022. However, on October 15, 2022, the counsel for the respondents presented a recall application alongside a written statement. The DCDRC allowed this application on the very same day, recalling its June 23 order and accepting the written statement on the record. This decision was executed without providing the petitioners any opportunity to formally object, despite the petitioners' counsel actively apprising the court that the 45-day statutory time limit under Section 38(2)(a) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, had already lapsed.

Aggrieved by the DCDRC's decision to accept the delayed written statement, the petitioners sought relief by filing a revision petition under Section 47(1)(b) before the UPSCDRC. In their revision, the petitioners argued that the DCDRC lacked jurisdiction to accept the submission after the 45-day period, heavily relying on Section 13(1)(a) of the 1986 Act and corresponding Supreme Court precedent. The State Commission dismissed this revision via a judgment and order dated October 20, 2022. The UPSCDRC failed to record any findings regarding the core legal plea surrounding the DCDRC's jurisdiction, choosing instead to dismiss the revision solely on the grounds that the DCDRC had allowed the recall application after imposing a cost, thereby concluding no interference was necessary. Following this dismissal, the petitioners invoked the supervisory jurisdiction of the High Court by filing a writ petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India, seeking to quash both the DCDRC order dated October 15, 2022, and the UPSCDRC order dated October 21, 2022.

Addressing the preliminary objections raised by the respondents, the defense argued that the writ petition was not maintainable because the petitioners had alternative remedies available, specifically the option to file a review under Section 40 or pursue an appeal under Section 51(2) and Section 58 before the National Commission. The High Court dismantled this argument by invoking the established exceptions to the alternative remedy rule. Relying on the Supreme Court's jurisprudence in Godrej Sara Lee Limited v. Excise and Taxation Officer, the Court noted that an alternative remedy does not serve as an absolute

bar when an order is wholly without jurisdiction or when there is a blatant violation of the principles of natural justice. Because the DCDRC denied the petitioners the opportunity to file objections against the recall application, natural justice was violated. Furthermore, regarding the appellate remedy under Section 51(2), the Court emphasized that such an appeal only lies to the National Commission if the case involves a "substantial question of law". Citing the Supreme Court's decision in Appaiya v. Andimuthu, the High Court clarified that a question of law ceases to be "substantial" if it has already been finally settled by the highest court. Because the 45-day rule had already been definitively adjudicated by the Supreme Court, there was no novel or substantial question of law to be appealed, rendering Section 51(2) inapplicable.

The substantive legal framework governing the dispute rests on Section 38(2)(a) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, which mirrors the language of Section 13(1)(a) of the 1986 Act. The statute explicitly directs the opposite party to provide their version of the case within a period of thirty days, or such extended period not exceeding fifteen days as granted by the Commission. The High Court heavily relied upon the landmark Supreme Court decision in New India Assurance Company Limited v. Hilli Multipurpose Cold Storage Pvt Limited, which definitively established that Consumer Commissions do not possess the jurisdiction or power to accept a written statement or extend the time for its filing beyond the rigid 45-day window following the service of notice. Applying this precedent to the factual matrix, the High Court observed that the written statement was permitted to be filed more than 155 days after the notices were served upon Respondents No. 1, 2, and 3, and more than 168 days after service upon Respondent No. 4. The Court completely rejected the respondents' defense that the initial notice was legally defective or incomplete, reiterating the rule from New India Assurance that any objection regarding an incomplete notice must be raised on the very first date of hearing. Because the respondents appeared on May 13, 2022, and failed to raise any such objections, they were precluded from utilizing that defense at a later stage. Furthermore, the Court noted that even if the limitation period were to be generously calculated from June 23, 2022—the date the respondents admitted to receiving complete notice in their recall application—the 45-day period would have expired on August 8, 2022, long before the October 15 filing date. The Court concluded that the DCDRC's acceptance of the written statement after the expiration of the 30-day period, in the complete absence of any formal application for a 15-day extension, and ultimately well beyond the absolute 45-day statutory limit, constituted an unwarranted assumption of jurisdiction and a gross abuse of its vested powers. The Court found that the State Commission completely failed to appreciate this established legal position when it dismissed the petitioners' revision. Consequently, the High Court allowed the writ petition and quashed both the DCDRC order dated October 15, 2022, and the UPSCDRC order dated October 21, 2022. It directed the District Consumer Forum to proceed with hearing the matter while strictly ignoring the written statement filed by the respondents, though preserving the respondents' right to participate in further proceedings without the benefit of their written defense.

(ii) Devang Pandey and Others Vs. State of U.P. and Others and connected matters

Case Number: Writ A No.- 12066 of 2015

The dispute before the Court arose in the context of contractual appointments made under the National Rural Health Mission hereby referred as NRHM, and required adjudication on the interplay between contractual obligations of the State, administrative discretion, and the consequences of withdrawal of financial support under a centrally sponsored scheme.

The petitioners were engaged as Multipurpose Health Workers (Male) under the NRHM pursuant to directions issued by the Mission Director on 5 September 2012. The recruitment process was undertaken at the district level, and the petitioners came to be appointed between October 2012 and March 2013. Their appointments were governed by the “Guidelines for Multipurpose Health Worker

(Male), 2010," which explicitly provided that such engagements would be contractual for a fixed tenure of three years. The stipulation of a three-year tenure formed a material term of the engagement and constituted the basis upon which the petitioners accepted appointment.

Subsequently, a communication dated 22 November 2013 was issued by the competent authority under the NRHM, indicating that approval for such contractual engagements was limited only up to 31 March 2014. It was further clarified that the Government of India would bear 75% of the financial burden only up to the end of the financial year 2013–14, and no further financial support would be forthcoming thereafter. Consequential communications reinforced this position, effectively curtailing the tenure of the petitioners to 31 March 2014, notwithstanding the contractual stipulation of three years.

Aggrieved by these decisions, the petitioners approached the High Court seeking quashing of the impugned orders and a direction for continuation in service along with payment of salary and arrears. The petitioners contended that as per Clause 3.1 of the 2010 Guidelines, they were entitled to serve for a fixed tenure of three years from the date of appointment. Any curtailment of this period was arbitrary and contrary to the governing framework. It was further argued that the scheme itself envisaged continuity of service through regularization or absorption by the State Government after the initial contractual period, as provided under Clause 3.3 of the Guidelines. The petitioners also asserted that many of them continued to work beyond the cut-off date of 30 September 2014, in some cases up to March 2018, and were therefore entitled to remuneration for the period during which services were actually rendered. Additionally, reliance was placed on the interim order of the High Court dated 25 March 2014, which had permitted continuation of services beyond 31 March 2014.

The Union of India contended that the NRHM scheme was subject to financial approvals and policy decisions, and that its obligation was limited to the extent of sanctioned funds. It maintained that the extension beyond 30 September 2014 was not supported financially by the Centre.

The State Government argued that in the absence of Central funding, it lacked the financial capacity and budgetary provisions to continue payment. It further contended that the scheme itself had been discontinued and therefore no legal right survived in favour of the petitioners.

The Court, upon consideration of the rival submissions, undertook a detailed analysis of the contractual framework and the applicable legal principles. It noted that the appointments of the petitioners were for a fixed tenure of three years, and that such tenure constituted an essential condition of the contract. The Court observed that while the appointments were indeed contractual, the State could not arbitrarily alter or curtail the terms of engagement without a legally sustainable justification.

Addressing the plea of financial constraint, the Court acknowledged that the withdrawal or limitation of central funding posed practical difficulties for the State. However, it held that financial considerations alone cannot justify the unilateral curtailment of a contractual tenure. The State, having voluntarily entered into a contract, was bound to act in a manner consistent with the terms thereof and could not evade its obligations on grounds of administrative convenience.

The Court allowed the petition, reasoning that guidelines issued by the Central Government for a national mission carry mandatory weight and must be strictly adhered to by the implementing State agencies. The Court held that since Clause 3.1 of the 2010 Guidelines explicitly stipulated an initial three-year term, the respondents were legally bound to honour that period. It categorically held that the three-year tenure was a substantive right, not merely directory in nature. In addressing the role of the State Government, the Court observed that the failure to create regular posts, as mandated under Clause 3.3, constituted a serious administrative lapse. The State could not rely on its own inaction to deny continuity or remuneration to the petitioners. Regarding the financial liability, the Court reasoned that for the initial three years, the Union and State must share the burden according to the 85:15 or 75:25 ratios defined in the policy. The Court also dealt with the issue of financial constraints, holding that budgetary limitations cannot override legal entitlements, particularly when the State has derived benefit from the services rendered. Denial of remuneration for such work was

held to be impermissible. The Court also invoked constitutional principles, particularly Article 23 (prohibition of forced labour) read with Article 21 (right to life and dignity), to hold that extracting work without payment amounts to "begar" and is unconstitutional. The State was directed to verify the actual working of the 394 MPHWs and release all pending honorariums within two months.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Samit Gopal

(i) Gauru @ Gaurav Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 682 of 2020
Date of decision: 27.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:213522

The appellant was convicted by the Special Judge (POCSO Act), Agra in Special Case No.190 of 2018 (Case Crime No.318 of 2017, P.S. Lohamandi, Agra) under Section 376(2)(i) IPC (14 years RI + ₹50,000 fine, default 1 year) and Sections 3/4 POCSO Act, 2012 (7 years RI + ₹25,000 fine, default 3 months), with sentences to run concurrently and set-off under Section 428 CrPC. Half the fine was directed to be paid to the victim.

Prosecution case: On 17.10.2017 at about 1:30 p.m., the 7-year-old victim "X" was sent to a nearby shop. The appellant lured her to his house (opposite the victim's house), removed her pajama, made her sit on him and committed rape. The mother (PW-1) and father (PW-3) heard cries, entered the house, apprehended the appellant (wearing only a towel), and rescued the child. The FIR (Ex.Ka-1) was lodged at 4:20 p.m. the same day.

Evidence: PW-1 (mother) supported the FIR in examination-in-chief but in cross-examination admitted she was not present at the spot, neighbours had called her on phone, she did not witness the incident, and people of the locality (not she and her husband) had apprehended the appellant. PW-2 (victim) was declared capable of testifying but categorically denied any untoward incident or that the appellant took her or removed her pajama. PW-3 (father) was declared hostile and did not support the prosecution. Medical evidence (PW-4): hymen torn with redness but no active bleeding, no definite opinion of sexual assault, no penetration, no spermatozoa. FSL report (Ex.Ka-10): no spermatozoa on any of the seven articles (underwear, pajama, towel, slides, swabs etc.). No independent public witness was examined. Site plan and recovery of towel/pajama were proved but carried no corroborative value.

The Court held that the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt. The star witnesses (mother and victim) contradicted the FIR version in material particulars. Medical and FSL reports were wholly negative. No independent corroboration was available. The appellant was entitled to benefit of doubt.

The appeal was allowed. The judgment and order of conviction and sentence dated 10.01.2020 were set aside. The appellant was acquitted of all charges. He was directed to be released forthwith if not required in any other case. No order as to costs.

(ii) Raj Kumar Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: JAIL APPEAL No. - 60 of 2020
Date of decision: 10.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:222079-DB

The appellant was convicted by the Sessions Judge, Ghaziabad in S.T. No.273 of 2017 (Case Crime No.90 of 2017, P.S. Tronica City, Ghaziabad) under Section 302 IPC and sentenced to life imprisonment + ₹10,000 fine, default 1 year additional imprisonment, with set-off under Section 428 CrPC.

Prosecution case: The appellant had married the deceased Puja on 25.04.2016 by concealing his first marriage (from which he had two children). He frequently assaulted Puja. On 18.01.2017 at about

7:00 p.m., he assaulted her with a 5 kg gas cylinder on the head in their rented room at Tronica City, causing her death. The mother (PW-1) lodged the FIR (Ex.Ka-1) the same night.

Evidence: PW-1 (mother) proved the FIR and motive (second marriage + frequent assaults). PW-2 (landlord) proved the place of occurrence. PW-3 (first wife) proved the bigamous marriage and previous assaults. Medical evidence (PW-5): ante-mortem head injuries, fractured skull bones, coma as cause of death. Recovery: blood-stained lower of the appellant (Ex.Ka-13) and blood-stained gas cylinder (Ex.Ka-14) on his pointing out; blood-stained and plain earth (Ex. Ka-11). FSL report confirmed human blood on several articles. Inquest and site plan were duly proved. The appellant was arrested from the spot.

The Court held that the prosecution proved the case beyond reasonable doubt. The appellant had motive (bigamy and frequent quarrels). The deceased was killed inside the rented room where only the appellant and deceased were present. The weapon (gas cylinder) was recovered on his pointing out and carried human blood. The appellant's defence of alibi and false implication was found false and afterthought. Ocular, medical and circumstantial evidence were consistent.

The appeal was dismissed. The conviction and sentence were upheld. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh

(i) Col. Manoj Kumar Gupta Vs. Sangeeta

Case Number: First Appeal No. 819 of 2019
Date of decision: 29.02.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:37116-DB

Background and Facts

The appellant, a retired Colonel and doctor who served 30 years in the Indian Army, filed a petition under Section 13(1)(ia) and (ib) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 before the Principal Judge, Family Court, Moradabad (Case No.492 of 2015) seeking divorce on grounds of cruelty and desertion. His first marriage in 1989 was dissolved by decree dated 31.05.2007. The second marriage with the respondent, a senior doctor and widow with two children from her first marriage, was solemnised on 21.11.2007. The appellant's adopted daughter Astha (adopted by his first wife) lived with him.

The appellant alleged mental cruelty and desertion by the respondent. She lived separately in Moradabad for more than six years before the petition was filed on 19.05.2015. There were no physical relations for a long time. She constantly indulged in character assassination, made false allegations of illegal activities, insulted him in front of friends and relatives, and behaved cruelly towards Astha by calling her an "orphan" or "illegitimate child" and suggesting she be thrown out.

The respondent denied all allegations. She claimed cordial relations, regular visits, and that Astha attended family functions such as the niece's wedding in February 2015. The Family Court framed issues on cruelty, desertion for two years preceding the petition, and relief. It dismissed the petition on 18.10.2019 holding that cruelty was not proved as Astha was not examined and desertion was not established since the respondent attended family events. Aggrieved, the appellant filed this first appeal. The respondent was served by ordinary post and publication but did not appear before the High Court.

High Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench held that the Family Court failed to appreciate the pleadings and evidence in the correct perspective. The respondent's written statement contained specific allegations amounting to character assassination which were not adequately addressed. Long and continuous separation with no cohabitation, dead emotions, and the respondent's separate residence while running her nursing home in Moradabad constituted mental cruelty and desertion.

The Court relied upon several Supreme Court decisions including Naveen Kohli v. Neelu Kohli (2006), Samar Ghosh v. Jaya Ghosh (2007), Sukhendu Das v. Rita Mukherjee (2017), Dr. Nirmal

Singh Panesar v. Paramjit Kaur Panesar (2023), Rakesh Raman v. Kavita (2023), Rajib Kumar Roy v. Sushmita Saha (2023), Prakashchandra Joshi v. Kuntal Prakashchandra Joshi (2024) and Shilpa Shailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan (2023). These judgments recognise prolonged separation (above 6–12 years) with no possibility of reconciliation as amounting to irretrievable breakdown warranting dissolution. Both parties being senior doctors leading high-profile lives, the marriage had become a mere legal fiction. Continued bitterness and the respondent's non-appearance confirmed that the matrimonial bond was beyond repair. The Family Court erred in not considering the cumulative effect and the doctrine of irretrievable breakdown.

Conclusion and Final Order

The appeal was allowed. The judgment and order dated 18.10.2019 passed by the Principal Judge, Family Court, Moradabad in Case No.492 of 2015 was set aside. A decree of divorce was granted in favour of the appellant (Col. Manoj Kumar Gupta) against the respondent (Sangeeta) on the grounds of mental cruelty and desertion under Section 13(1)(ia) and (ib) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The marriage stood dissolved.

The Court observed that "irretrievable breakdown of marriage" deserves to be incorporated as an independent ground for divorce by the Legislature under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to effectively deal with such cases. No order as to costs.

(ii) Rabindra Kumar Vs. Disciplinary Authority/ Assistant General Manager (O.A.D) And 3 Others

Case Number: Writ-A No. 4080 of 2022
Date of decision: 01.02.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:17756

Background and Facts

The petitioner, a graduate, applied for the clerical post in State Bank of India pursuant to the 2009 recruitment notification. He appeared in the written examination on 15.11.2009 at Jwala Devi Vidya Mandir Post Graduate College, Kanpur. Invigilators verified his identity through photograph, signature and thumb impression before permitting him to sit. He cleared the exam, appeared for interview on 27.04.2010, and was selected. He joined as Assistant on 16.12.2010 at Industrial Area Branch, Khalilabad, Sant Kabir Nagar, and his services were confirmed on 24.03.2012 after satisfactory performance.

In 2015, the Bank issued a charge sheet alleging that he had impersonated someone else (a "solver") in the written examination, as signatures and thumb impressions on the attendance sheet/call letter differed from those at interview and joining. An earlier inquiry led to his dismissal in 2016. In Writ-A No. 48511 of 2016, the Court set aside the dismissal on 24.04.2018 for violation of natural justice, as the handwriting expert R. Krishna was never produced for cross-examination, and granted liberty for fresh inquiry after giving the petitioner opportunity to examine/cross-examine the expert and lead evidence. The petitioner was reinstated in 2018 but placed under suspension again on 01.10.2018. A fresh inquiry was held in 2020-2021. The petitioner refused to cross-examine R. Krishna, questioning his qualifications as he was neither a registered nor government handwriting expert. The Inquiry Officer submitted a report on 27.01.2021 holding charges proved. The Disciplinary Authority dismissed him on 29.11.2021. His appeal was rejected on 27.01.2022.

High Court's Reasoning

The Court held that the respondents failed to comply with the earlier directions in letter and spirit. The re-inquiry report relied solely on the opinion of R. Krishna without any independent verification or corroboration from examination centre records, invigilators' statements, interview board documents or other material. No steps were taken to send original documents to a forensic laboratory or examine concerned witnesses. R. Krishna was not a qualified government or registered handwriting expert. The Disciplinary and Appellate Authorities did not apply their mind to the petitioner's specific objections or consider other relevant aspects. The orders were passed mechanically on an inconclusive expert opinion without confronting the petitioner with full evidence, resulting in gross violation of principles of natural justice. Reliance was placed on Ran Vijay Singh v. Union of India (2018) and the Division Bench judgment

in Vijay Pal v. Union of India (2018), where it was held that handwriting expert opinion is weak evidence and cannot alone sustain a finding of impersonation without corroboration from other material.

Conclusion and Final Order

The writ petition was disposed of. The impugned orders dated 29.11.2021 and 27.01.2022 were set aside. The matter was remanded to the respondents for fresh inquiry by sending all relevant documents to the forensic laboratory, conducting a detailed inquiry by calling all relevant records and examining concerned persons, and taking appropriate action thereafter. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Pachori

(i) Aaram Khan Vs. State of U.P.

CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 2384 of 1986
Date of decision: 31.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:195336

The appellant was convicted by the Ist Additional Sessions Judge Rampur under Section 412 IPC and sentenced to three years and six months rigorous imprisonment while being acquitted under Sections 395 read with 397 IPC and Section 25 Arms Act. The FIR alleged that the appellant along with seven or eight unknown dacoits committed dacoity at the house of the informant Shyam Lal snatched his licensed gun and indulged in firing. Co-accused Shahadat Khan was arrested on the spot. The appellant was arrested nine days later and certain articles including a gun cartridge belt blanket and watch were recovered from his possession. On his pointing out a shawl dhoti and saree were also recovered from his house. The trial court acquitted the appellant of dacoity but convicted him under Section 412 IPC on the basis of the recovery.

The High Court held that the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt. No independent public witness of the locality was associated with the recovery. No identification parade was held. The re was no evidence that the appellant knew the recovered articles were proceeds of dacoity. Since dacoity itself was not proved against the appellant or any identified person the conviction under Section 412 IPC could not stand. The appeal was allowed. The judgment and order dated 30.08.1986 were set aside. The appellant was acquitted under Section 412 IPC. He is on bail and his bonds and sureties are discharged. The trial court record was directed to be returned.

(ii) Nizamuddin @ Bhindi Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 2105 of 1986
Date of decision: 28.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:217436

The appellant was convicted by the Special Judge Mathura under Section 307 IPC and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment. The FIR alleged that on 26.11.1985 when the injured Mohd. Shariq and the informant were returning from the Executive Engineer PWD house their scooter tyre got punctured. The appellant who was driving the government jeep stopped abused the injured and after an altercation later fired at the injured from behind hitting him in the back. The injured was taken to hospital.

The High Court found that the evidence of the injured PW-2 was wholly unreliable due to major contradictions. His statement in chief examination and cross-examination differed on whether he had reached the Executive Engineer's house the exact place and sequence of the incident and whether the whole scooter or only the wheel was taken for repair. The FIR version and the injured's testimony were inconsistent on the genesis and place of occurrence. The blood-stained clothes and earth

were seized but not sent for chemical examination. No independent witnesses were examined. The solitary evidence of the injured did not inspire confidence and the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt. The appeal was allowed. The judgment and order dated 05.08.1986 were set aside. The appellant was acquitted under Section 307 IPC.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Sharma

(i) Shahid Vs. State of U.P. & Others

Case Number: CAPITAL CASES No. - 1 of 2024
Date of decision: 30.05.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:93618-DB

The appellant Shahid was convicted by the Special Judge (POCSO Act), Farrukhabad in Special Session Trial No.921 of 2023 under Sections 302, 201, 376DB IPC and Section 5/6 POCSO Act for the rape and murder of a four-year-old girl on 12.09.2023. He was sentenced to death with fine under Section 302 IPC and Section 5/6 POCSO Act and to three years rigorous imprisonment with fine under Section 201 IPC. The trial court also made a reference for confirmation of the death sentence.

The prosecution case was that the victim went missing while playing outside her house at about 9 a.m. on 12.09.2023. At about 6 p.m. a witness informed the family that he had seen the victim following the appellant and co-accused Daren towards the appellant's poultry farm. The dead body was found nearby in a deformed condition. The FIR was lodged at 1.01 a.m. on 13.09.2023. Post-mortem revealed ante-mortem injuries including animal bites on face and neck, contusions, abrasions on private parts and other parts of the body. The cause of death was opined as asphyxia due to ante-mortem injuries.

During the appeal and reference the Division Bench examined two preliminary issues which went to the root of fair trial. First, the underwear of the deceased was not mentioned in the inquest report or post-mortem report and was not taken into possession at those stages, yet it appeared in the FSL report as one of the articles examined. The fard of recovery of the underwear was never proved by the concerned officer. Second, the FSL/ DNA report dated 16.12.2023 reached the court after the appellant had already been held guilty on 13.12.2023. The trial court relied upon this report while awarding death sentence on 20.12.2023 but never put its contents to the appellant under Section 313 Cr.P.C. for explanation. None of the forensic experts were examined to prove the report and its genuineness was not admitted by the defence. The entire trial was completed in undue haste within less than two months without examining necessary witnesses or proving material links.

The court held that these lapses violated the fundamental right of fair trial guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. The trial court failed to exercise its powers under Section 311 Cr.P.C. to summon the concerned officer and forensic experts. The FSL report being an incriminating piece of evidence ought to have been put to the appellant before reliance. Placing reliance on the judgment in Anokhilal v. State of M.P. (AIR 2020 SC 232) the court found that the trial stood vitiated on account of procedural illegality and haste. The conviction and sentence were set aside. The matter was remanded to the trial court for de novo trial from the stage of framing of charge after affording full opportunity to both sides to lead evidence and prove all material documents including the FSL report in accordance with law. The appellant was directed to remain in custody during the de novo trial. The reference for confirmation of death sentence was disposed of accordingly.

(ii) Smt. Mili Nath Vs. State of U.P. & Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. - 6331 of 2024
Date of decision: 28.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:188137

The revisionist (informant) challenged the order dated 17.05.2024 passed by the Sessions Judge, Gautam Buddha Nagar in Sessions Case No.57 of 2024 whereby the opposite party no.2 Dr. Rahul was discharged under Sections 452, 354, 354-A(i), 354-A(ii) and 354(D) IPC while being directed to face trial only under Sections 302 and 201 IPC in the case of murder of seven-year-old Anika Kumar.

The FIR was lodged on 01.11.2022 under Sections 285/338 IPC stating that the child was burnt on 24.10.2022 while playing in the house of the opposite party no.2 and his brother. The case was later converted under Sections 302/201 IPC after the child died during treatment in California. During investigation the mother of the deceased Smt. Garima Rani gave five statements under Section 161 Cr.P.C. In the first four statements she made no allegation of molestation. Only in the fifth statement recorded on 22.03.2023 she alleged that the opposite party no.2 had molested her in her house which was seen by her daughter, and that the child was burnt because she threatened to disclose the incident. Her statement under Section 164 Cr.P.C. was also recorded on the same lines. On the basis of the fifth statement additional sections relating to molestation were added and charge sheet was filed.

The trial court after considering the material on record discharged the opposite party no.2 from the sexual offence charges holding that the belated disclosure in the fifth statement after four earlier consistent statements and absence of the allegation in the FIR did not create even a prima facie case or grave suspicion for framing charge under those sections.

The High Court first examined the preliminary objection regarding maintainability of the revision. It was contended that the revision was filed by the mother of the deceased in the name of the informant who was living abroad and the affidavit was sworn by the mother. Later a power of attorney was executed by the informant ratifying the filing. The court held that the revision was maintainable under Sections 397/401 Cr.P.C. Procedural irregularity in filing did not defeat the substantive right of the victim. The High Court can exercise revisional power suo motu in the interest of justice.

On merits the court held that at the stage of framing of charge the trial court is required to sift the material to find out whether a prima facie case or grave suspicion exists. It cannot act as a mere post office or conduct a mini trial. In the present case the mother of the deceased did not disclose the molestation allegation in the first four statements under Section 161 Cr.P.C. despite reducing one statement in writing. The allegation surfaced only after a long gap in the fifth statement. The FIR was silent on this aspect. The WhatsApp chats relied upon did not disclose any obscene material or criminal intent. The trial court had therefore correctly come to the conclusion that no sufficient ground existed to frame charge under the sexual offence sections. The order of discharge was upheld. The revision was dismissed with the observation that if during trial any fresh evidence emerges the charge can be altered under Section 216 Cr.P.C. before judgment.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)

(i) Ashok Singh And 3 Others v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 1016 of 2024
Date of decision: 05.03.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:41579

The applicants prayed to quash the non-bailable warrant dated 22.07.2023 along with its consequential orders (process under Section 82 Cr.P.C. and notice to sureties) issued by the Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Ballia in S.S.T. No. 209 of 2010 (State v. Ashok Singh and others) arising out of Case

Crime No. 171 of 2009 under Sections 147, 341, 323, 504, 506 IPC and Section 3(1)(X) SC/ST Act, Police Station Reoti, District Ballia. Learned counsel for the applicants submitted that the trial court had straightway issued non-bailable warrants without following the due procedure of first issuing summons, then bailable warrants after recording satisfaction of service, and only thereafter non-bailable warrants if the accused still failed to appear. Reliance was placed on coordinate bench orders passed at the initial stage of summoning. Learned A.G.A. opposed the prayer. The Court observed that the present case is not of first appearance after summons but of **jumping of bail**. The applicants were admittedly on bail. After framing of charge the case was fixed for evidence. From 08.07.2011 to 22.10.2013 only statements of P.W.1 and P.W.2 could be recorded. Thereafter no witness appeared till 03.01.2019. The accused themselves absented themselves from 03.01.2019. Non-bailable warrants were first issued on 19.01.2019 and since 04.04.2023 non-bailable warrants, process under Section 82 Cr.P.C. and notice to sureties have been repeatedly issued. The order dated 22.07.2023 was not the first such order. Even if the said order is quashed, the earlier orders from 04.04.2023 to 12.07.2023 would continue to operate. The matter involves cognizable and non-bailable offences including Section 3(1)(X) SC/ST Act. The trial court was therefore justified in issuing non-bailable warrants directly in a case of jumping of bail. The coordinate bench orders relied upon were passed at the initial summoning stage and are not applicable here. The application being devoid of merit was **rejected**.

(ii) Aditya Mishra v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 185 of 2024
Date of decision: 13.03.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:44734

The applicant prayed to quash the entire criminal proceedings in Criminal Case No. 50 of 2014 arising out of Case Crime No. 1189 of 2014 under Sections 353, 352, 504, 506 IPC and Section 3(1)(10) SC/ST Act, Police Station Khalilabad, District Sant Kabir Nagar. As per the FIR the first informant (driver of an ambulance) along with EMI Suman Tiwari was proceeding towards District Hospital Khalilabad when two persons on a red motorcycle stopped them, abused them alleging that their vehicle was hit, pelted bricks and stones and followed the ambulance up to the police line. The FIR was lodged on the same day against unknown persons. In the statement under Section 161 Cr.P.C. dated 05.06.2014 also the name of the applicant was not disclosed. Only on 25.08.2014 i.e. after more than two and a half months the first informant moved an application before the Circle Officer naming the applicant and co-accused. Learned counsel for the applicant submitted that there is no explanation as to how the first informant came to know the name of the applicant after such a long delay and no person who helped him in identifying the culprits has been named. Learned A.G.A. opposed the prayer. The Court observed that the FIR was lodged against unknown persons because the incident occurred suddenly and the first informant could not recognise the assailants at that time. In the application dated 25.08.2014 and in his additional statement the first informant categorically stated that after great difficulty and his own efforts he could unearth the names of the culprits. He nowhere stated that anyone else helped him in disclosing the names. The burden to identify the culprits after the police registered the case against unknown persons rests on the victim. The first informant made his own efforts and came to know the names. Whether the name of the applicant was rightly disclosed or not is a matter to be decided by the trial court after evidence. No ground for quashing the proceedings at this stage was made out. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was **dismissed**.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi

(i) Fazlur Rahman And 3 Others Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. 26271 of 2021
Date of decision: 28.03.2022
Neutral Citation No. - 2022:AHC:42685

Two connected applications under Section 482 Cr.P.C. were filed by the accused persons seeking to quash the order dated 18.01.2020 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No.6, Gorakhpur in Sessions Trial Nos.385 of 2019 and 386 of 2019 (arising out of Case Crime No.609 of 2001, Police Station Kotwali, District Gorakhpur) whereby their applications for discharge were rejected. The FIR dated 21.09.2001 was registered under Sections 153-A, 153-B, 124-A, 298, 505 and 120-B IPC on the allegation of inflammatory speeches delivered on 15.09.2001. Two charge-sheets were filed in 2002 (one against the present applicants and another against Humam Ahmad Siddiqui who was shown as absconder). Cognizance was taken without obtaining mandatory prosecution sanction under Section 196 Cr.P.C.

In Criminal Misc. Application No.2524 of 2003 this Court vide order dated 08.05.2003 directed the Magistrate to first examine whether previous sanction of the appropriate Government had been obtained, being a condition precedent for taking cognizance, and to decide the point within one month. The Magistrate failed to comply with the direction and committed the case to the Court of Sessions on 27.07.2006. On the discharge application moved under Section 227 Cr.P.C., the Sessions Court remitted the matter back to the Magistrate on 29.09.2007 for compliance of the High Court order. The Magistrate kept the matter pending for nearly 17 years. Prosecution sanction orders were finally obtained on 19.11.2018 and 16.11.2019. The Magistrate thereafter committed the case to the Court of Sessions on 02.09.2019 without ensuring compliance of the earlier High Court direction. The accused persons again moved discharge applications before the Sessions Court which were rejected on 18.01.2020.

The Court held that the entire proceedings suffered from a fundamental defect inasmuch as cognizance was taken and the case was committed without requisite sanction under Section 196 Cr.P.C. Post-cognizance sanction obtained after 17 years could not cure the illegality. The inordinate delay in obtaining sanction was attributable solely to the prosecuting agency and the Magistrate, for which the accused could not be made to suffer. The constitutional guarantee of speedy trial under Article 21 stood violated. The order dated 18.01.2020 was quashed. The applicants were granted liberty to move fresh applications before the Sessions Court within 15 days raising all legal objections including the validity of sanction, delay violating Article 21, and identity of one accused. The Sessions Court was directed to provide opportunity of hearing to both sides and pass a reasoned order in accordance with law within one month. The applications under Section 482 Cr.P.C. were partly allowed to the aforesaid extent.

(ii) Lal Mani Vs. The State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Special Appeal No. 681 of 2023
Date of decision: 15.12.2023
Neutral Citation No. - 2023:AHC:237906-DB

The intra-court appeal was filed against the judgment dated 25.08.2023 passed by the learned Single Judge in Writ-A No.10696 of 2023 allowing the writ petition filed by Jeet Lal Saroj and setting aside the order dated 14.05.2023 passed by the District Inspector of Schools, Prayagraj.

Lal Mani was appointed as Assistant Teacher in Physical Education (L.T. Grade) on 05.10.2006 and transferred to Saraswati Shiksha Sadan Intermediate College, Marron, Handia, Prayagraj where he

joined on 01.02.2016. Jeet Lal Saroj was appointed as Lecturer on substantive basis on 08.12.2010 pursuant to the Selection Board Advertisement No.1 of 2009 and joined the same institution on 04.07.2019 after transfer.

When the post of Principal fell vacant, Lal Mani claimed the benefit of Government Orders dated 28.02.1990 and 25.10.2000 asserting that on completion of ten years in L.T. Grade he was entitled to the post and pay-scale of Lecturer with effect from 05.10.2016. The claim was initially rejected but later allowed on 14.05.2023 after intervention by the State Scheduled Castes Commission. On that basis he was treated senior to Jeet Lal Saroj and permitted to officiate as Principal.

The Division Bench upheld the judgment of the learned Single Judge and dismissed the appeal. The Court held that the two Government Orders merely grant a personal benefit of higher pay-scale and designation of Lecturer to a teacher who has taught higher classes for ten years. They do not amount to substantive appointment or promotion in the cadre of Lecturer. Such benefit does not confer seniority under Regulation 3 of Chapter-II of the U.P. Intermediate Education Act, 1921.

Appointment and promotion to the post of Lecturer are strictly governed by the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board Act, 1982. Any appointment or promotion made otherwise is void under Section 16(2) of the 1982 Act. The procedure prescribed under Section 12 of the 1982 Act read with Rule 14 of the 1998 Rules was never followed in the case of Lal Mani. Therefore, he cannot claim seniority over Jeet Lal Saroj who holds a substantive appointment as Lecturer.

Relying upon the judgment of the Supreme Court in Dr. Rashmi Srivastava v. Vikram University (1995) 3 SCC 653, the Court held that ex-cadre personal promotions cannot be merged with the regular cadre for the purpose of inter-se seniority. Treating unequals as equals would violate Articles 14 and 16(1) of the Constitution.

The order dated 14.05.2023 granting Lal Mani the benefit of Lecturer post and seniority was contrary to the statutory scheme and was rightly quashed. The special appeal was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I

(i) Maiku Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 18 of 1992
Date of decision: 10.04.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:29115-DB

Background and Prosecution Case

The State convicted Maiku and Manzoor alias Mansoor vide judgment dated 27.11.1991 passed by the VIth Additional Sessions Judge, Unnao in Sessions Trial No.171 of 1990 arising out of Case Crime No.151 of 1990, P.S. Safipur, District Unnao under Sections 377, 302, 201 and 404 IPC. Maiku was sentenced to life imprisonment under Section 302/34 IPC and five years RI under Section 377 IPC. Manzoor was similarly sentenced under Section 302/34 and 377/34 IPC besides one year RI under Section 403 IPC. The appeal was filed by both, but Manzoor died during pendency and his appeal abated on 20.01.2020. The surviving appeal is only of Maiku.

The prosecution alleged that on 15.03.1990 the dead body of Satya Narayan was found floating in a well in the agricultural field of Mahadev Singh. First informant Afsar Ali (village chowkidar) gave oral information at P.S. Safipur leading to GD entry. FIR was registered next day under the aforesaid sections. Motive was that Manzoor had committed unnatural sexual acts with the deceased and both accused had taken him away five days earlier. The case was based entirely on circumstantial evidence with no eye-witness to the murder.

Investigation and Trial

Inquest was held on 15.03.1990. Post-mortem by PW-6 Dr. P.N. Verma showed cause of death as asphyxia due to drowning with multiple abrasions and burns. Investigating Officer PW-7 Shiv Harsh Tiwari prepared site plans, recovered the deceased's wristwatch from Manzoor and submitted

charge-sheet. Prosecution examined eight witnesses including PW-1 Afsar Ali, PW-2 Hari Narayan (elder brother of deceased), PW-3 Jurakhan, PW-4 Jugnu (last seen witnesses) and formal witnesses. Accused denied the allegations under Section 313 Cr.P.C. and claimed false implication. No defence evidence was led. Trial court convicted both accused relying on last seen theory, extra-judicial confession by Manzoor and recovery of wristwatch.

High Court's Analysis of Evidence

The Division Bench found the prosecution case full of serious infirmities. PW-2 Hari Narayan (elder brother) admitted he knew the deceased had gone with Manzoor five days before recovery but neither lodged any missing report nor mentioned the names of the accused at the time of inquest when both were present. PW-4 Jugnu claimed last seen but PW-2 denied being informed by him. PW-3 Jurakhan's statement about Manzoor's extra-judicial confession regarding unnatural sex was made for the first time in court and appeared as an afterthought. The wristwatch recovery related only to the deceased co-accused Manzoor whose appeal had abated. No motive was proved against Maiku. The oral information and FIR did not initially name Maiku. The entire evidence suffered from material contradictions and improvements.

Legal Principles and Scope of Interference

The Court relied on the five golden principles of circumstantial evidence laid down in Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra (1984) 4 SCC 116 (recently approved in Raja Naykar v. State of Chhattisgarh, 2024 SCC OnLine SC 67) and Navaneethakrishnan v. State (2018) 16 SCC 161. It held that last seen evidence alone, without corroboration, cannot sustain conviction. Extra-judicial confession by a co-accused is a weak piece of evidence and requires strong corroboration (Moorthy v. State of Tamil Nadu, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 1027). Suspicion, however strong, cannot take the place of proof. The trial court failed to establish a complete unbroken chain of circumstances pointing only to the guilt of Maiku and excluding every other hypothesis. The findings were based on conjectures and surmises.

Conclusion and Final Order

The impugned judgment of conviction dated 27.11.1991 was held unsustainable and perverse. The appeal was allowed. The conviction and sentences of Maiku were set aside. He was acquitted of all charges and directed to be released forthwith if not required in any other case. He was also directed to furnish personal bond and two sureties under Section 437-A Cr.P.C. within four weeks. Trial court record was ordered to be sent back.

(ii) Rajvir Singh Vs. U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd. Thru. Managing Director And 4 Others

Case Number: Special Appeal No. 161 of 2025

Date of decision: 02.05.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:25403-DB

Background and Facts

The appellant, Rajvir Singh, filed this intra-court Special Appeal under Chapter VIII Rule 5 of the Allahabad High Court Rules challenging the judgment dated 10.04.2025 passed by the writ court in Writ-A No. 3907 of 2025. The writ petition had challenged the charge-sheet and order of suspension issued against the appellant by U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd. The writ court dismissed the challenge but directed the disciplinary proceedings to be concluded within two months from receipt of the appellant's reply, subject to his cooperation.

Appellant's Submissions

Learned counsel for the appellant contended that though the charges were framed under Rule-18(1) and (2) of the Model Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1998, the allegations did not constitute any misconduct. He placed reliance on A.I. Kalra v. Project and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, (1984) 3 SCC 316, and argued that initiation of disciplinary proceedings and the order of suspension were illegal and without jurisdiction.

Court's Reasoning

The Division Bench examined Rule-5(3) of the 1998 Rules which defines misconduct to include possession of property or resources disproportionate to the employee's known sources of income for which he cannot satisfactorily account. The charge-

sheet specifically alleged acquisition of immovable properties by the appellant without prior intimation or permission of the competent authority, which squarely fell within the definition of misconduct under Rule-5(3) read with Rule-18(1) and (2). The allegations were not denied by the appellant with any tangible proof showing absence of title or acquisition. The Bench held that once allegations of acquiring immovable property disproportionate to known sources of income are levelled, the disciplinary proceedings deserve to continue and reach their logical conclusion at the earliest. The judgment of the writ court did not suffer from any illegality or perversity warranting interference in intra-court appeal.

Final Order

The Special Appeal was found bereft of merit and was accordingly rejected.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Kumar Rai

(i) J.B. Motors Vs. Smt. Hemlata Kapoor and 2 Others

Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 7409 of 2025

Date of decision: 04.09.2025

Neutral Citation No:-2025:AHC:156575

The petitioner J.B. Motors is the defendant in Small Cause Suit No. 3 of 2016 filed by the respondents-plaintiffs claiming themselves to be the landlords of the property at 189, Civil Lines, Bareilly. The petitioner claims ownership on the basis of a registered sale deed dated 02.09.2011 executed by Darab Shah and others. In the suit the plaintiffs filed an application under Order 15 Rule 5 CPC for striking off the defence of the petitioner on the ground of non-deposit of admitted rent. The petitioner filed objection and also moved an application under Section 23 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 praying that the suit be converted into a regular suit as title is in dispute. The Judge, Small Cause Court by order dated 19.04.2023 rejected the application under Order 15 Rule 5 CPC holding that the petitioner is the owner of the property and therefore not liable to pay rent. The plaintiffs challenged the said order in S.C.C. Revision No. 28 of 2023. The revisional court by impugned order dated 01.05.2025 set aside the order of the Judge, Small Cause Court and remanded the matter for fresh consideration of the application under Order 15 Rule 5 CPC.

The petitioner filed the present petition under Article 227 of the Constitution praying to set aside the revisional order dated 01.05.2025 and to direct the Judge, Small Cause Court to first decide the application under Section 23 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act before proceeding further with the suit. The petitioner contended that the power to strike off defence under Order 15 Rule 5 CPC (U.P. amendment) is discretionary and directory in nature and the trial court had rightly exercised its jurisdiction. It was further submitted that since the petitioner claims ownership on the basis of a registered sale deed the plaintiffs cannot be treated as landlords and the suit is liable to be converted into a regular suit.

The respondents contended that the order of the Judge, Small Cause Court was not a reasoned order and the revisional court had rightly remanded the matter for fresh decision after giving opportunity to the parties.

The Court considered the provisions of Order 15 Rule 5 CPC as applicable in Uttar Pradesh and the law laid down by the Supreme Court in Asha Rani Gupta vs. Sri Vineet Kumar (2022 Live Law (SC) 607) wherein it has been held that the power to strike off defence is discretionary and must be exercised with circumspection. The Court found that the revisional court had committed no illegality in setting aside the unreasoned order of the trial court and remanding the matter for fresh consideration. The petition under Article 227 was accordingly dismissed. The Judge, Small Cause Court was directed to decide the application under Order 15 Rule 5 CPC afresh in accordance with law after affording opportunity to both sides. The application under Section 23 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act shall also be decided by the trial court in accordance with law before proceeding further if so required.

(ii) Vivek Singhal Vs. Smt. Vijaya Rani Singhal

Case Number: FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER No. 279 of 2011
Date of decision: 22.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:169551

The appellant filed Probate Case No. 50 of 2007 before the District Judge, Ghaziabad seeking probate of the Will dated 11.12.1974 executed by Kulveer Singh in his favour in respect of immovable property situated at Village Balkund, Tehsil Ladpur, District Kota, Rajasthan. Specific and general citations were issued and published. The appellant filed his affidavit in examination-in-chief. The respondent (widow of the testator) filed her no-objection and affidavit stating that she has no objection to the grant of probate. One Rajkumar Samsun, Notary Advocate, filed his affidavit proving due execution and attestation of the Will. The sister of the appellant filed an application for impleadment which was rejected by order dated 26.11.2007. The Additional District Judge, Court No. 5, Ghaziabad by impugned order dated 26.11.2010 rejected the probate case holding that the Will is covered under clause (c) of Section 57 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 and therefore probate cannot be granted.

The appellant contended that the trial court committed manifest error in misinterpreting Section 57 of the Indian Succession Act. It was submitted that even if the Will falls under clause (c) of Section 57, probate can still be granted. The respondent has filed no-objection and the Will has been duly proved by the attesting witness. Reliance was placed on several judgments including Surya Prakash Agarwal, Bimla Gaindhar, Tiloki Nath, Kanta Yadav and Clarence Pais.

The respondent supported the prayer of the appellant and stated that she has no objection to the grant of probate.

The Court examined Sections 57 and 213 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 and the law laid down by the Supreme Court in Clarence Pais vs. Union of India and Kanta Yadav vs. Om Prakash Yadav as well as the judgments of this Court and other High Courts. It was held that for wills executed by Hindus after 01.01.1927 which are not covered by clauses (a) and (b) of Section 57 (i.e., falling under clause (c)), the requirement of obtaining probate under Section 213(1) is not mandatory for establishing the right as legatee. However, nothing prevents the court from granting probate when the Will is duly proved and the parties have no objection. The trial court erred in refusing probate merely on the ground that the Will falls under clause (c) of Section 57. The impugned order dated 26.11.2010 was set aside. The probate case was remanded to the trial court to decide the same afresh on merits after considering the evidence on record and the no-objection of the respondent. The appeal was allowed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishan Pahal

(i) Puttan @ Sunder Singh Vs. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION No. - 26188 of 2024
Date of decision: 31.07.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:122862

The applicant seeks bail in Case Crime No. 513 of 2023 under Sections 363, 366, 376 IPC and Sections 3/4 POCSO Act, Police Station Narkhi, District Firozabad. The prosecution case is that the applicant and one Deepak enticed away the minor daughter of the informant on 05.11.2023 at about 01:00 PM.

The applicant contended that he has been falsely implicated due to ulterior motive and has nothing to do with the offence. The victim categorically denied knowing the applicant. The applicant has no previous criminal history except one case instituted by the same informant as FIR No.196 of 2024 subsequent to the present case. The applicant is in jail since 05.06.2024.

Learned AGA could not dispute the submissions and the fact that the applicant has no previous criminal history.

The Court held that the well-known principle of

presumption of innocence unless proven guilty gives rise to the concept of bail as a rule and imprisonment as an exception. Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty which cannot be taken away merely because a person is accused of an offence until guilt is established beyond reasonable doubt. The principle has been reiterated by the Supreme Court in Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation and Ors., (2022) 10 SCC 51. No exceptional circumstances were brought forth by the learned AGA which would warrant denial of bail.

It is a settled principle that the object of bail is to secure the attendance of the accused at the trial. No material particulars or circumstances suggestive of the applicant fleeing from justice or thwarting the course of justice or creating other troubles were shown by the learned AGA.

Considering the facts and circumstances of the case, submissions made by learned counsel for the parties, the evidence on record, pending trial and considering the complicity of the accused and severity of punishment, at this stage, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, the Court is of the view that the applicant has made out a case for bail. The bail application is allowed.

The applicant Puttan @ Sunder Singh is directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned subject to the following conditions. Before issuing the release order, the sureties shall be verified.

(i) The applicant shall not tamper with evidence. (ii) The applicant shall remain present, in person, before the Trial Court on the dates fixed for (1) opening of the case, (2) framing of charge and (3) recording of statement under Section 313 Cr.P.C. If in the opinion of the Trial Court absence of the applicant is deliberate or without sufficient cause, then it shall be open for the Trial Court to treat such default as abuse of liberty of bail and proceed against him in accordance with law.

In case of breach of any of the above conditions, it shall be a ground for cancellation of bail.

It is made clear that the observations made in granting bail to the applicant shall not in any way affect the learned trial Judge in forming his independent opinion based on the testimony of the witnesses.

(ii) Sarvjeet Pandey @ Paplu Pandey Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION No. - 20827 of 2024
Date of decision: 06.08.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:126882

The applicant seeks bail in Case Crime No. 02 of 2024 under Sections 376, 452, 504, 506 IPC, Police Station Pakri, District Ballia. The prosecution case is that on 12.12.2023 at about 11:00 AM the applicant barged into the house of the informant in the absence of her husband, outraged her modesty and after hurling abuses at her, threatened to put her to death.

The applicant contended that he has been falsely implicated due to ulterior motive and has nothing to do with the offence. The FIR is delayed by about 24 days with no explanation. Initially the FIR was lodged under Sections 354, 452, 504, 506 IPC only but subsequently during the statement of the victim recorded under Section 164 Cr.P.C. the allegations of rape were added after legal consultation. The prosecution story stands falsified because the victim stated that the applicant assaulted her husband and caused injuries to his abdomen by knife but there is no medical report of the husband. It is also alleged that the applicant had cut his hand at the time of offence but the same is not corroborated by the arrest memo. The applicant is the real brother-in-law (Dewar) of the victim and has been falsely implicated out of family feud. The applicant has criminal history of four cases which has been explained in the supplementary affidavit. He is in jail since 20.02.2024.

Learned AGA could not dispute the submissions.

The Court held that in the case of Prabhakar Tewari v. State of U.P. and another, (2020) 11 SCC 648, the Supreme Court has observed that pendency of several criminal cases against an accused by itself cannot be a basis for refusal of bail. So far as criminal antecedents of the applicant are concerned, it is not the case of the State that

the applicant might tamper with or otherwise adversely influence the investigation, or that he might intimidate witnesses before or during the trial. The State has also not placed any material that the applicant in the past attempted to evade the process of law. If the accused is otherwise found to be entitled to bail, he cannot be denied bail only on the ground of criminal history. No exceptional circumstances on the basis of criminal antecedents have been shown to deny bail to the accused.

The well-known principle of presumption of innocence unless proven guilty gives rise to the concept of bail as a rule and imprisonment as an exception. A person's right to life and liberty guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution cannot be taken away simply because the person is accused of committing an offence until the guilt is established beyond reasonable doubt. Article 21 states that no one's life or personal liberty may be taken away unless the procedure established by law is followed and the procedure must be just and reasonable. The said principle has been reiterated by the Supreme Court in Satender Kumar Antil v. Central Bureau of Investigation and Ors., (2022) 10 SCC 51. Learned AGA could not bring forth any exceptional circumstances which would warrant denial of bail to the applicant.

It is a settled principle of law that the object of bail is to secure the attendance of the accused at the trial. No material particulars or circumstances suggestive of the applicant fleeing from justice or thwarting the course of justice or creating other troubles in the shape of repeating offences or intimidating witnesses and the like have been shown by the learned AGA.

Considering the facts and circumstances of the case, submissions made by learned counsel for the parties, the evidence on record, pending trial and considering the complicity of the accused and severity of punishment, at this stage, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, the Court is of the view that the applicant has made out a case for bail. The bail application is allowed.

The applicant Sarvjeet Pandey @ Paplu Pandey is directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned subject to the following conditions. Before issuing the release order, the sureties shall be verified.

(i) The applicant shall not tamper with evidence. (ii) The applicant shall remain present, in person, before the Trial Court on the dates fixed for (1) opening of the case, (2) framing of charge and (3) recording of statement under Section 313 Cr.P.C. If in the opinion of the Trial Court absence of the applicant is deliberate or without sufficient cause, then it shall be open for the Trial Court to treat such default as abuse of liberty of bail and proceed against him in accordance with law.

In case of breach of any of the above conditions, it shall be a ground for cancellation of bail.

It is made clear that the observations made in granting bail to the applicant shall not in any way affect the learned trial Judge in forming his independent opinion based on the testimony of the witnesses.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sameer Jain

(i) Ramnarayan Ram Daroga and 2 Others Vs. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. - 6391 of 2023

Date of decision: 16.09.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:165520

The revisionists challenged the order dated 30.10.2023 passed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Chandauli in Criminal Case No.1697 of 2011 whereby they were summoned under Section 319 Cr.P.C. to face trial under Sections 147, 148, 149, 323, 504, 506, 427 IPC. The FIR was lodged on 12.02.2011 through an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. alleging that the revisionists and six others assaulted the wife and two sons of the opposite party no.2 on 12.11.2010. Investigation found no involvement of the revisionists and no charge-sheet was filed against them. During trial,

on the statements of P.W.1 (opposite party no.2), P.W.2 and P.W.3, the trial court summoned them under Section 319 Cr.P.C.

The revisionists contended that the trial court did not record any finding that more than a prima facie case was made out against them, which was mandatory before exercising power under Section 319 Cr.P.C. There was inordinate delay in lodging the FIR. The statements of the witnesses were casual and of poor quality. The power under Section 319 Cr.P.C. is extraordinary and must be exercised sparingly only when strong evidence exists.

The State and opposite party no.2 opposed the revision contending that the statements of P.W.1, P.W.2 and P.W.3 specifically named the revisionists and disclosed more than a prima facie case. P.W.2 and P.W.3 were injured witnesses whose statements could not be disbelieved. The trial court was required to consider only the evidence recorded before it and not the material collected during investigation.

The court held that the power under Section 319 Cr.P.C. is discretionary and extraordinary and must be exercised sparingly with circumspection. The Constitution Bench judgment in Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab (2014) 3 SCC 92 requires the court to record a finding that more than a prima facie case is made out. The trial court failed to record any such finding. There was inordinate delay in lodging the FIR which was not considered. The statements of P.W.1, P.W.2 and P.W.3 were casual and not of such quality that revisionists should be summoned. The impugned order was passed mechanically without proper analysis. The order dated 30.10.2023 was set aside. The revision was allowed.

(ii) Vijay Kumar Verma Vs. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 1334 of 2025
Date of decision: 16.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:187324

The appellant was convicted by the Special Judge, Prevention of Corruption Act, Bareilly in Special Case No.432 of 2023 under Section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment with fine of Rs.10,000/- and one month additional imprisonment in default. The FIR was lodged on 15.12.2022 alleging that the appellant, a Designated Officer in the Food Safety Department, demanded Rs.12,000/- as bribe from complainant Kayum (P.W.5) for issuing a meat licence. A trap was laid and the appellant was allegedly caught red-handed while accepting the bribe.

The appellant contended that the prosecution failed to prove demand and acceptance of bribe beyond reasonable doubt. The complainant (P.W.5) did not even file any application for meat licence. The allegation of demand was vague and no date was disclosed. There were material contradictions in the statements of prosecution witnesses regarding the place where post-trap proceedings were conducted. Independent witness Vinod Kumar (P.W.3) stated that all formalities were completed on the way and at the Vigilance Police Station, not at the spot. No photography or videography was done. The defence witness Rakesh Chandra (D.W.1) supported the defence version. The trial court wrongly disbelieved the defence evidence and failed to appreciate the prosecution evidence in the light of the statement of P.W.3.

The State contended that the demand and acceptance of bribe were duly proved. Minor contradictions did not affect the credibility of the prosecution case.

The court held that for an offence under Section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, proof of demand and acceptance of illegal gratification by a public servant is sine qua non. The Constitution Bench judgment in Neeraj Dutta v. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) (2023) 4 SCC 731 was relied upon. The complainant (P.W.5) in his cross-examination admitted that he did not file any application for meat licence, which contradicted the prosecution story. The allegation of demand was vague and no specific date was given. There were serious contradictions in the evidence regarding the place of post-trap proceedings. The statement of independent witness P.W.3 cast serious doubt on the trap. No photography or videography was

conducted. The defence witness D.W.1 supported the defence version. The prosecution failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the appellant made any demand of bribe or accepted the same as bribe. The conviction and sentence were set aside. The appellant was acquitted. The appeal was allowed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Srivastava

(i) The U.P. State Electricity Board Vs. The Special Officer (Electricity) & Anr.

Case Number: WRIT – C No. 11731 of 1982
Date of decision: 11.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:134946-DB

The U.P. State Electricity Board challenged the Award dated 12.07.1982 passed by the Special Officer (Electricity) under Section 7-A of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 determining the net purchase price payable to the Ex-Licensee M/s Agra Electricity Supply Company Ltd. upon takeover of its undertaking by the Board. After examining the provisions of Section 7-A(2)(i), the Sixth and Seventh Schedules to the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the principles governing depreciation, the Division Bench held that the Special Officer had correctly applied the statutory scheme. Depreciation is to be computed only on the book value of self-financed assets. Works constructed at the cost of local bodies or paid for by consumers are excluded from the book value itself and no depreciation can be claimed on them. The other items challenged by the Board were also found to have been rightly decided. The Award dated 12.07.1982 was upheld in its entirety. The writ petition was dismissed.

(ii) Hari Chand & Anr. Vs. The Board of Revenue & Ors.

Case Number: WRIT – B No. 39710 of 2003
Date of decision: 21.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:10421

The petitioners, residents of Village Gulawati, challenged the orders dated 03.11.2000 and 08.05.2003 passed by the Board of Revenue allowing the second Revision filed by the allottees and rejecting the recall/review applications. The Land Management Committee had allotted Gaon Sabha land to 164 persons in 1989 which was approved by the Sub-Divisional Officer. On a complaint filed by the villagers the Additional Collector cancelled the allotments finding them illegal and in violation of Rules 173(Kha), 174 and 175 of the U.P.Z.A. & L.R. Rules, 1952. The allottees' first Revision was dismissed by the Additional Commissioner. The Board of Revenue however allowed the second Revision. The Court held that the second Revision was barred under Section 333(2) of the U.P.Z.A. & L.R. Act, the Additional Collector was competent to cancel the allotment, the allotments were patently illegal and the petitioners as villagers had locus standi to challenge the irregular allotment of Gaon Sabha land. The orders of the Board of Revenue were set aside. The writ petition was allowed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi

(i) Centre for Management Technology, Gautam Buddha Nagar Thru. Director Krishna Mohan Pandey Vs. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Deptt. of Social Welfare, Lko. and 4 others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. 1647 of 2025
Date of decision: 16.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:86565

The petitioners, two educational institutions, sought mandamus for payment of post-matric scholarship and fee reimbursement under the Uttar Pradesh Anushuchit/Anusuchit Janjati/Samanya Varg/ Alpsankhyak/Pichhdi Jati Dashmottar Chhatravritti Yojna, 2012 for students admitted in academic sessions 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2016-17. The institutions admitted eligible students without charging fee in anticipation of direct bank transfer of scholarship to students who would remit the same to the institutions within 15 days. Scholarship for 2015-16 was paid but for the other three sessions it was withheld on account of certain complaints of financial irregularities in 2012-13. Inquiries conducted by a committee headed by the Additional District Magistrate (report dated 07.05.2015) and by the District Statistical Officer (report for 2016-17) found no irregularity or illegality committed by the petitioners. The Director, Social Welfare recommended release but the State Government rejected the request vide letter dated 14.06.2022 on the ground that the scheme provides for direct transfer to student accounts and the matter being old, bank accounts may not be operational. Earlier writ petitions were disposed on 29.05.2024 setting aside the unreasoned order and remanding the matter for fresh decision after hearing. Pursuant to the remand, the State passed the impugned order dated 15.01.2025 reiterating that no student had claimed scholarship and there was possibility of misutilisation. The Court held that the institutions had imparted education for three full academic sessions without charging fee and the students, having completed their courses and obtained certificates, have no subsisting grievance. The petitioners alone suffered loss due to non-payment of scholarship. The scheme contemplates that the amount would ultimately reach the institutions. The only reason for withholding payment was pendency of inquiry which stood concluded with no adverse finding against the petitioners. Budgetary allocation having lapsed cannot be a ground to deny payment when the default in timely payment was of the State itself. The claim is not barred by limitation as the District Social Welfare Officer had acknowledged liability vide letter dated 24.07.2015 and the writ petitions filed in 2018 were within time. Placing reliance on Dr. Purnima Advani v. Govt. of NCT (2025) 7 SCC 269 the Court directed payment of the due scholarship/fee reimbursement amount as per details uploaded on the portal along with compound interest @ 18% per annum from the date the amount became due till actual payment. All the writ petitions were allowed.

(ii) Prabhu Nath Yadav Vs. Union Of India Through Secretary Ministry Of Home Affairs

Case Number: WRIT - A No. 1020 of 2006
Date of decision: 05.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:81211

The petitioner, a constable in Central Industrial Security Force appointed on 25.06.1987, challenged the Efficiency Bar Board proceedings of 1991, 1992 and 1993 wherein he was declared "NYF" (not yet fit) to cross the efficiency bar and the consequential rejection of his representations dated 18.01.2005 and 31.02.2005. As a result he was denied the annual increment of Rs.20/- payable on crossing the efficiency bar for three consecutive years. He was awarded two minor punishments earlier: withholding

of two annual increments without cumulative effect on 13.12.1988 for having witnessed but later denying a quarrel between two persons outside duty hours, and seven days' pay fine on 23.09.1991 for entering into a quarrel outside the workplace. The Court held that both punishments had already been served and their effect stood washed away by the time the efficiency bar was considered. The incidents did not reflect upon the petitioner's efficiency in performance of official duties. The Efficiency Bar Board orders merely recorded "NYF" without assigning any reason and were based solely on the two minor punishments already undergone. No person can be punished twice for the same misconduct. Denial of crossing the efficiency bar resulted in cumulative reduction in pay and pension which amounted to a major punishment for misconducts for which minor punishments had already been imposed. The use of the expression "NYF" itself indicated that the unfitness was continuing from prior years and not based on the service record of the subject year. The writ petition was allowed. The Efficiency Bar Board proceedings published on 24.06.1993 insofar as they relate to the petitioner were quashed. A writ of mandamus was issued directing the respondents to treat the petitioner as having crossed the efficiency bar in the years 1991, 1992 and 1993, re-calculate his salary/pension accordingly and pay the arrears within four months.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Raj Singh

(i) Shri Kamal Agrawal (M.D.) v. State of Uttar Pradesh Through Principal Secretary Home Department Lucknow And Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/s 482 No. - 9706 of 2025

Date of decision: 27.11.2025

Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:78122

The applicants Kamal Agrawal and Satya Prakash Tiwari challenged the order dated 06.09.2025 passed by the Civil Judge Junior Division F.T.C. Judicial Magistrate Lucknow in Complaint Case No. 9669 of 2024 whereby the application seeking discharge was rejected as well as the bailable warrant order dated 18.10.2025 the summoning order dated 17.02.2025 and the entire proceedings arising out of the said complaint case. A preliminary objection was raised by the counsel for the opposite party no.2 that the applications under Section 482 Cr.P.C. are not maintainable as the applicants had earlier approached this Court by filing APPLICATION U/s 482 No. 4525 of 2025 which was disposed of on 28.05.2025 with liberty to move an application for discharge before the trial court and the same was rejected by the trial court on the ground that the application seeking discharge in a complaint case is not maintainable. The opposite party no.2 contended that the second application challenging the summoning order and the entire proceedings is not maintainable in view of the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in M.C. Ravikumar v. D.S. Velmurugan 2025 SCC OnLine SC 1498 and Bhisham Lal Verma v. State of U.P. 2024 15 SCC 282. The applicants contended that the first application was withdrawn with liberty to move the discharge application and since the discharge application was rejected as not maintainable the second application is maintainable as there is change in circumstances. The applicants relied upon Muskan Enterprises and Another v. State of Punjab and Another 2024 SCC OnLine SC 4107 Bhisham Lal Verma v. State of U.P. and Subramanium Sethuraman v. State of Maharashtra 2004 13 SCC 324. The learned A.G.A. submitted that the present application should be treated as second application and is not maintainable. The Court after hearing learned counsel for the applicants the learned A.G.A. and the learned counsel for the opposite party no.2 on the issue of maintainability and after considering the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Muskan Enterprises and Another v. State of Punjab and Another Anil Khadkiwala v. State NCT of Delhi S.M.S. Pharmaceuticals Ltd. v. Neeta Bhalla and Bhisham Lal Verma v. State of U.P. held that the principle of res judicata does not apply to criminal proceedings and there is no provision in the Cr.P.C. akin to Order XXIII Rule 1(3) CPC. The Court further held that the first petition was withdrawn with

liberty to move the discharge application and since the discharge application was rejected as not maintainable there is change in circumstances and the second application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. is maintainable. The Court accordingly held that the applications are maintainable.

(ii) Neha Singh Rathore @ Neha Kumari v. State Of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Home Deptt. Lko And Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. ANTICIPATORY BAIL APPLICATION U/S 482 BNSS No. - 687 of 2025
Date of decision: 05.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:80838

The applicant sought anticipatory bail in Case Crime No. 0111 of 2025 under Sections 196(1)(a) 196(1)(b) 197(1)(a) 197(1)(b) 197(1)(c) 197(1)(d) 353(1)(c) 353(2) 302 152 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 and Section 69(a) of the Information Technology Act 2008 Police Station Hazratganj District Lucknow. The learned Government Advocate raised a preliminary objection that the anticipatory bail application is not maintainable as the applicant has filed the same directly before the High Court without approaching the Court of Sessions first. The Court after considering the Full Bench judgment of this Court in Ankit Bharti v. State of U.P. 2020 held that the anticipatory bail application is maintainable before this Court as the applicant is resident of Jandaha Mashraki Kaimur Bhabua Bihar and not residing within the jurisdiction of the concerned Sessions Court. On merits the prosecution case is that the applicant through her Twitter handle Neha Singh Rathore @nehafolksinger continuously made objectionable posts to adversely affect national integrity incite people to commit crimes on the basis of religion and caste and made anti-national statements regarding the Pahalgam attack which are being used by Pakistan. The applicant contended that the FIR is based on one video clip and the offences under Sections 152 and 159 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 are not made out and the tweets are protected under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. The applicant relied upon S.G. Vombatkere v. Union of India Tejender Pal Singh @ Timma v. State of Rajasthan Anand Chintamani Dighe v. State of Maharashtra and Imran Pratapgadhi v. State of Gujarat. The learned Government Advocate submitted that the applicant had earlier challenged the FIR in Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 3852 of 2025 which was dismissed on 19.09.2025 with direction to cooperate in investigation and the Special Leave Petition filed by the applicant was disposed of on 13.10.2025 with liberty to raise issues at the stage of framing of charge. The applicant is not cooperating in investigation despite notice and the tweets were made at a crucial time when the Pahalgam incident took place on 22.04.2025 in which 26 tourists were killed. The Court after hearing learned counsel for the applicant and the learned Government Advocate held that no case for anticipatory bail is made out. The application is accordingly rejected. However it is open for the applicant to seek legal remedy as per law.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Prakash Singh

(i) C/M, Ram Bharose Maiku Lal Inter College Lko. Thru. Its Manager Srikant Sahu And Another v. State Of U.P. Thru. Addl. Chief Secy. Secondary Edu. Deptt. Lko And 5 Others

Case Number: WRIT - A No. - 13771 of 2025
Date of decision: 12.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:83457

The petitioners, Committee of Management of Ram Bharose Maiku Lal Inter College, challenged the order dated 06.10.2025 passed by the District Inspector of Schools disapproving the resolution

suspending the services of respondent No.6, the acting Principal. Earlier, on two occasions the DIOS had disapproved similar suspension orders and in Writ A No.10304 of 2025 this Court on 15.09.2025 had set aside the order dated 01.07.2025 holding that the DIOS, while exercising power under sub-section (7) of Section 16-G of the U.P. Intermediate Education Act, 1921, acts only in a supervisory capacity and is required to examine whether the charges have prima facie substance but cannot go into the veracity or merits of the charges. The DIOS was directed to pass a fresh order within two weeks. In compliance, the impugned order dated 06.10.2025 was passed. The petitioners contended that the DIOS again travelled beyond jurisdiction by holding that no sub-committee was constituted under Regulation 35, no approved charge-sheet was served, the charge-sheet dated 10.01.2025 was not approved by the Management, and no evidence was produced to prove the charges, thereby failing to examine the prima facie substance of the charges as mandated by Section 16-G(5). The Court held that Regulation 35 relates only to the inquiry stage and not to suspension, service of charge-sheet is not a pre-condition for suspension, and the DIOS is required only to record brief reasons on prima facie substance of the charges without delving into merits. The impugned order suffered from non-application of mind and was contrary to the earlier direction of this Court as well as the law laid down in Committee of Management, D.P.S.N. Inter College, Kanpur (2018 (2) ADJ 840). The order dated 06.10.2025 was quashed. The matter was remanded to the DIOS to pass a fresh order on the papers already transmitted on 04.01.2025 and the objection of respondent No.6 within five weeks, strictly in accordance with law. Parties were directed to cooperate and avoid unnecessary adjournments. The writ petition was allowed.

(ii) Amrendra Kumar Singh v. U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd. Thru. Managing Director

Case Number: WRIT - A No. - 14162 of 2025
Date of decision: 15.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:83997

The petitioner, who retired on 31.08.2021 as Assistant Accounts Officer after due issuance of No Dues Certificate, challenged the charge-sheet dated 08.08.2022 issued by the respondent Corporation. An Inquiry Officer was appointed on 12.04.2021 but no charge-sheet was served before retirement. The petitioner relied upon Rule 709(gha) and Rule 709(cha) of the Working Manual of the Corporation which permit continuation of pending departmental inquiry after retirement only for recovery of financial loss and allow post-retirement inquiry only if the incident is within four years. It was contended that disciplinary proceedings commence only upon issuance of charge-sheet as held by the Supreme Court in Union of India v. K.V. Janakiraman (1991) 4 SCC 109, Coal India Ltd. v. Saroj Kumar Mishra (2007) 9 SCC 625 and Coal India Ltd. v. Ananta Saha (2011) 5 SCC 142. Since the charge-sheet was issued after retirement and more than eight years after the alleged incident (2013), the proceedings were barred. The respondent contended that proceedings commenced on 12.04.2021 with appointment of Inquiry Officer. The Court held that the date of commencement of disciplinary proceedings is the date of issuance of charge-sheet and not the date of appointment of Inquiry Officer. Rule 709(gha) applies only when inquiry is already pending on the date of retirement; Rule 709(cha) is inapplicable as the incident was more than four years old. The charge-sheet issued after superannuation was contrary to the Working Manual and settled law. The charge-sheet dated 08.08.2022 was quashed. The writ petition was allowed. Consequences to follow.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikas Budhwar

(i) Sourabh Bhati v. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT – A No. – 14111 of 2023
Date of decision: 03.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:193325

The petitioner applied for the post of Sub-Inspector, Civil Police (P.A.C.) for the year 2020-21 and cleared all stages of the selection process. During document verification he disclosed the pendency of a criminal case (Case Crime No.630 of 2019) in his affidavit. His candidature was rejected by the Inspector General of Police, Meerut Zone, Meerut vide order dated 03.04.2023 solely on the ground of the said pending criminal case. Subsequently, the petitioner was acquitted in the said case on 21.04.2025 by the Additional Sessions Judge, Baghpat. The Court held that the petitioner had made full disclosure of the criminal case and that the Government Order dated 28.04.1958, which governs verification of character for first appointment, provides that mere conviction or pendency of a case is not an absolute bar. The appointing authority is required to consider the facts and circumstances of each case including the nature of the offence and the fact of acquittal. Relying on Avtar Singh v. Union of India (2016) 8 SCC 471 and the judgment of the Special Appellate Bench in Umesh Chand v. State of U.P. (Special Appeal No.67 of 2023), the Court held that the matter required fresh consideration in light of the acquittal. The order dated 03.04.2023 was set aside and the matter was remitted back to the appointing authority to pass a fresh order within three months after taking into account the acquittal and all relevant factors. The writ petition was allowed.

(ii) Kamal Kant Dubey v. Union of India and 6 Others

Case Number: WRIT – A No. – 16686 of 2025
Date of decision: 11.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:199428

The petitioner appeared in the recruitment examination for Sub-Inspector in Delhi Police and Central Armed Police Forces pursuant to the advertisement dated 04.03.2024. He qualified Paper-I and Paper-II and was called for Detailed Medical Examination (DME) and Review Medical Examination (RME). In both examinations he was declared unfit on the ground of Gynecomastia. The petitioner produced medical reports from Sir Sunder Lal Chikitsalaya, BHU and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Government Hospital claiming that he did not suffer from the said condition. The Court held that the findings of the duly constituted Medical Board in DME and RME are based on expert medical assessment and cannot be interfered with in writ jurisdiction merely on the basis of reports obtained by the candidate from other hospitals. Relying on the Division Bench judgment in Shivansh Singh v. Union of India (Special Appeal No.1076 of 2024) and the judgment of the Delhi High Court in Naomi Neijoujam Haokip v. Staff Selection Commission, the Court reiterated that judicial review in medical fitness matters for disciplined forces is extremely limited and the Court cannot substitute its own opinion for that of the Medical Board. No procedural irregularity or violation of prescribed guidelines was pointed out. The writ petition was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan

(i) Laxmi Kant Pandey v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 3900 of 2018
Date of decision: 17.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:186439

The applicant, a dealer of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation operating Pandey Filling Station at Badausa, District Banda, faced a raid on 14.06.2017 by a team comprising officials of Indian Oil Corporation, Weights and Measures Inspector, Nayab Tehsildar and Police. The inspection revealed that the wire seal of the pulser assembly of nozzle no.2 of the dispensing unit was broken. A first information report dated 19.07.2017 was lodged under Sections 265, 266, 419 and 420 IPC and Section 3/7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Charge-sheet dated 06.09.2017 was submitted and the applicant was summoned vide order dated 25.10.2017 by the Ist Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Banda. The Court held that Sections 265 and 266 IPC are not attracted in view of Section 51 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and the law laid down by the Supreme Court in State of Uttar Pradesh v. Aman Mittal (2019) 19 SCC 740. However, prosecution under Sections 419 and 420 IPC and Section 3/7 of the Essential Commodities Act was held to be maintainable as the same are not barred under the Legal Metrology Act. The summoning order dated 25.10.2017 was partly set aside to the extent it summoned the applicant under Sections 265 and 266 IPC. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was partly allowed.

(ii) Smt. Heerawati and Another v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 17331 of 2023
Date of decision: 17.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:186498

The applicants, who are the mother-in-law and father-in-law of the opposite party no.2, faced a complaint under Sections 504 and 506 IPC. The opposite party no.2 alleged that on 05.05.2021 the applicants along with four other persons came to his house, abused him and his family members in filthy language and threatened to kill them if he came to take back his wife. The Special Chief Judicial Magistrate, Allahabad summoned the applicants vide order dated 07.01.2022. The Court held that the allegations are vague and general in nature. No specific words of intentional insult were attributed to the applicants so as to attract Section 504 IPC. Similarly, no specific threat was attributed to any particular person so as to attract Section 506 IPC. The background of the case is a matrimonial dispute between the husband and wife. The complaint lacks material particulars and does not disclose the commission of any cognizable offence against the applicants. The summoning order dated 07.01.2022 and the entire proceedings of Complaint Case No.745 of 2021 were quashed. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was allowed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saurabh Srivastava

(i) Jaypee Hospital v. State Of Up And 3 Others

Case Number: MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227 No. - 13987 of 2024
Date of decision: 21.02.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:25614

The petitioner Jaypee Hospital assailed the direction contained in paragraph 14 of the anticipatory bail order dated 17.05.2024 passed by the Additional District & Sessions Judge-II/Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Gautam Buddha Nagar in Anticipatory Bail Application No. 1696/2024 arising out of Case Crime No. 148 of 2023 under Sections 304-A, 420, 468 and 201 IPC whereby the Investigating Officer was directed to re-investigate the role of the hospital. The hospital had been exonerated in the charge sheet and was not a party to the bail proceedings. Learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the direction for re-investigation was without jurisdiction inasmuch as re-investigation can be ordered only by constitutional courts i.e. the High Court or the Supreme Court and even further investigation can be directed by a Magistrate only when a protest petition is filed. Reliance was placed on Vinay Tyagi vs. Irshad Ali alias Deepak and others (2013) 5 SCC 762 wherein the Apex Court has drawn a clear distinction between further investigation and re-investigation/de novo investigation and has held that re-investigation can be ordered only in rarest of rare cases by higher judiciary with specific reasons and after recording that the previous investigation is incapable of being acted upon. The respondents contended that the Sessions Judge while granting anticipatory bail can direct further investigation under Section 173(8) Cr.P.C. and the direction was justified due to alleged medical negligence, manipulation of records and destruction of evidence. The court after analysing the judgments relied upon by both sides held that the direction for re-investigation passed by the Sessions Judge in an anticipatory bail application was wholly without jurisdiction. The Sessions Judge could not have usurped the power of the Magistrate exercisable only on a protest petition nor could it have directed re-investigation which power vests only with constitutional courts. The petition was **allowed** and the impugned direction contained in paragraph 14 of the order dated 17.05.2024 was set aside. No coercive action pursuant to the said direction shall be taken against the petitioner.

(ii) Jawahar Lal Vats v. State of U.P. and Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. - 3981 of 2011
Date of decision: 25.10.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:172248

The revisionist challenged the order dated 06.09.2011 passed by the ACJM IVth, Meerut in Case No. 3901 of 2010 under Section 307 IPC whereby the learned Magistrate allowed the withdrawal application dated 07.05.2010 moved by the Assistant Prosecuting Officer under Section 321 Cr.P.C. and granted consent for withdrawal of prosecution against accused-opposite party nos. 2 and 3. The incident occurred on 30.03.2006 when the revisionist no. 2 was assaulted by firing and sustained grievous injuries. FIR was lodged against unknown persons. The injured later named Sanjay and Ajay Bansal as assailants. After investigation final report was submitted exonerating the accused. Protest petition was filed. The matter travelled up to the Supreme Court which remanded the case for fresh consideration by the Magistrate. The accused obtained permission from the State Government for withdrawal of prosecution. The APO moved the withdrawal application. The revisionist filed objections. The Magistrate after considering the material allowed withdrawal. The revisionist contended that the APO did not apply independent mind and acted on the dictate of the State Government. No public interest was shown

for withdrawal. The Magistrate failed to exercise supervisory judicial function and did not examine whether the withdrawal would advance the cause of public justice. The court after examining the entire record and the judgments on Section 321 Cr.P.C. held that the Magistrate had not applied his mind independently. The APO had merely followed the government order without assigning any valid ground serving public justice. The order was passed mechanically without considering the gravity of the offence under Section 307 IPC and the evidence available against the accused. The impugned order dated 06.09.2011 was set aside. The learned Magistrate was directed to proceed with the trial expeditiously and conclude the same within a reasonable time. The revision was **allowed**.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla

(i) Amardeep Kashyap v. State of U.P. and Others

Case Number: Special Appeal Defective No. 436 of 2024
Date of decision: 24.10.2024
Neutral Citation No.-2024:AHC-LKO:71607-DB

The appellant's father, Ghanshyam Kashyap, a peon/ Anuchar at Jila Udyog Kendra, Gonda, went missing on 25.06.2012. A formal missing report was lodged on 27.06.2012. His date of birth was 08.11.1953, so he would have superannuated on 30.11.2013. No retirement benefits were released due to uncertainty about his status. After seven years, the family filed a civil suit on 16.10.2019 seeking declaration of civil death. The suit was decreed on 22.04.2022 by the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Gonda. The appellant's mother died on 07.05.2021 during pendency of the suit. The appellant claims he received an appointment letter dated 28.05.2022 for the post of Chowkidar on compassionate grounds but was not permitted to join; the letter was allegedly taken back and he was asked to produce a death certificate. A death certificate issued by the Registrar of Births & Deaths recorded the date of death as 16.10.2019, the date the suit was filed. His representation was rejected on 03.02.2023 by the Deputy Commissioner, Industries, Gonda.

The appellant filed Writ-A No. 2731 of 2024 challenging the rejection order. The learned Single Judge dismissed the writ on 05.04.2024 holding that the father could not be said to have "died in harness" as the presumption of civil death arose only in 2019 after superannuation on 30.11.2013. A subsequent writ was withdrawn with liberty to file review. The Review Application (Defective No. 117 of 2024) was dismissed on 12.07.2024. Both orders were assailed in this Special Appeal.

The Division Bench framed the core issue whether a person unheard of for seven years is presumed dead on the date he went missing or only at the end of seven years or on the date the presumption is invoked. After exhaustive examination of Sections 107 and 108 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and binding precedents including LIC of India v. Anuradha ((2004) 10 SCC 131), Ram Singh v. Board of Revenue (AIR 1964 All 310), Narbada v. Ram Dayal (AIR 1968 Raj 48) and Subhash Ramchandra Wadekar v. Union of India (AIR 1993 Bom 64), the Bench held that Section 108 raises a limited presumption of death only after seven years have elapsed with no presumption as to the exact date or time of death. The date of presumed death is the date when the question is raised before a court (here 16.10.2019 when the civil suit was filed), which was after the father's notional superannuation on 30.11.2013. The civil court's decree dated 22.04.2022 merely declared civil death on the statutory presumption and did not fix any earlier date of death, nor was any evidence led to prove death prior to 30.11.2013. Without proof that the employee died "in harness" during service, compassionate appointment under the Dying-in-Harness Rules, 1974 is not admissible. The alleged appointment letter of 28.05.2022 and its oral cancellation were never formally challenged and could not override the statutory position.

The Division Bench found no illegality in the orders dated 05.04.2024 and 12.07.2024 passed by the learned Single Judge. The Special Appeal was dismissed. There shall be no order as to costs.

(Appeal dismissed; rejection of compassionate appointment upheld.)

(ii) M/S Southern Petrochemical Industries Ltd. v. The Commissioner of Commercial Tax, U.P.

Case Number: Sales/Trade Tax Revision Nos. 38 of 2023
Date of decision: 02.02.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:10067

M/S Southern Petrochemical Industries Ltd., a public limited company engaged in manufacturing and trading of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and execution of high-voltage transmission line projects, entered into two distinct contracts with Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. pursuant to tenders floated in 2003. The first contract was for supply of equipment and material for a 400kV transmission line, while the second was for transportation, erection, stringing, testing and commissioning of the same line. The assessee procured goods from out-of-state vendors, obtained Material Inspection and Clearance Certificates, transferred title during transit by endorsement on bills of lading, and claimed exemption under Section 6(2) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 read with Form-C and Form-E1 declarations. The Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Tax, Lucknow issued show-cause notices and passed assessment orders dated 31.01.2011 denying the inter-State sale exemption and confirming tax demands for assessment years 2004-05 to 2010-11. Penalty proceedings were also initiated. First appeals were dismissed by the Additional Commissioner on 23.11.2013. Second appeals before the Commercial Tax Tribunal, Lucknow were dismissed on 08.12.2016 in the absence of the assessee or its counsel. Applications for recall/rectification of the Tribunal's order were rejected on 22.10.2019 and 04.11.2022.

The assessee filed 22 connected revisions before this Court. The principal grievance was that the Tribunal had passed a non-speaking order without determining the points raised in appeal, without recording any independent reasons, and in violation of Clause (5) of Rule 63 of the Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax Rules, 2008 which mandates that the judgment shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for such decision. It was further contended that the assessee's counsel fell ill after noting the date and the absence was not intentional, yet the Tribunal treated it as deliberate non-cooperation without affording any opportunity.

After hearing learned counsel for the assessee and the learned Standing Counsel for the revenue, this Court found that the Tribunal's order dated 08.12.2016 was cryptic, non-reasoned and failed to comply with the statutory requirement of Rule 63(5). The subsequent orders rejecting recall/ rectification applications suffered from the same infirmity. Emphasising that recording of reasons is an essential attribute of natural justice and that every judicial order must disclose application of mind, the Court held that absence of reasons renders the order unsustainable. The Tribunal's reliance on the first appellate order without independent consideration and without dealing with the grounds raised in second appeal was impermissible.

Consequently, the impugned orders dated 08.12.2016 and 04.11.2022 were set aside in all the connected revisions. The matters were remanded to the Commercial Tax Tribunal, Lucknow for fresh adjudication on merits in accordance with law, after affording full opportunity of hearing to both parties. The Tribunal was directed to decide the appeals expeditiously within three months from the date of production of a certified copy of this order. It was clarified that no unnecessary adjournment shall be sought by the parties.

All the revisions stand allowed in the aforesaid terms. There shall be no order as to costs.
(Revisions allowed; Tribunal's orders set aside; matters remanded for fresh hearing.)



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Renu Agarwal

(i) Ram Lal Verma v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 1142 of 2019
Date of decision: 04.01.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:1036

The revision was filed against the order dated 27.05.2019 passed by the Civil Judge (Senior Division)/ Fast Track/Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Ambedkar Nagar rejecting the revisionist's discharge application in Complaint Case No. 1130 of 2018 (old No. 15040 of 2008) under Sections 419, 420 and 504 IPC.

The revisionist had served as Branch Manager of U.P. Co-operative Village Development Bank Limited, Tanda Branch, Ambedkar Nagar from 29.08.1998 to 18.08.2003. He was thereafter transferred to Jalalpur Branch and superannuated on 31.07.2004 from there. The alleged loan transaction forming the basis of the complaint occurred on 25.05.1998. The revisionist contended that he was never posted at the Tanda Branch on the date of the alleged incident and had no role in the transaction. After the summoning order dated 15.06.2009, he approached the High Court in Criminal Misc. Case No. 1940 of 2019. By order dated 25.03.2019 the High Court upheld the summoning order but granted liberty to the revisionist to move a discharge application through counsel within 30 days, with direction to the trial court to decide it expeditiously.

The revisionist filed an application under Section 245 Cr.P.C. disclosing the above facts. The trial court rejected the same solely on the ground that evidence under Section 244 Cr.P.C. had not been recorded and the revisionist had not appeared or taken bail. The revisionist challenged this rejection in the present revision.

The High Court observed that Section 245(2) Cr.P.C. empowers the Magistrate to discharge the accused at any previous stage of the case if the charge appears groundless, even before recording of evidence under Section 244 Cr.P.C. This stage includes the period from Section 200 to Section 204 Cr.P.C. The Court distinguished the procedure in private complaint cases from police report cases and relied upon Supreme Court judgments in Vijayan v. State of Kerala (2010) SCC 398, Union of India v. Prafulla Kumar Samal AIR 1979 SC 366, Ajay Kumar Gosh v. State of Jharkhand (2009) 14 SCC 115 and Satish Mehra v. Delhi Administration (1996) 9 SCC 766.

The High Court held that the trial court committed material illegality by refusing to consider the preliminary objection that the revisionist was not posted at the Tanda Branch at the relevant time. The plea went to the root of the case and, if found true, would render the charge groundless. The trial court was required to apply its judicial mind and examine whether the revisionist had any complicity before forcing him to face trial.

The impugned order dated 27.05.2019 was quashed. The matter was remitted to the trial court with direction to consider afresh whether the revisionist was posted at the Tanda Branch on the date of the alleged incident. If it is found that he was not posted there and had no role, the discharge application shall be allowed after affording opportunity of hearing to both parties. The revision was accordingly allowed.

(ii) Alfiya Azmil And Another v. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Writ - C No. 4717 of 2024
Date of decision: 20.02.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:29412

The writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution was filed by two major petitioners seeking a direction to the State authorities to protect their life and property from petitioner No.1's father (respondent No.4). Petitioner No.1 (Muslim girl, born 20.01.2006) and petitioner No.2 (born 13.06.2001) claimed to be living in a live-in relationship for the last five to six months and intended to marry after lawful conversion

of religion. They alleged that respondent No.4, an influential person, was harassing them in collusion with the police of P.S. Dhoomanganj, Prayagraj, including illegal detention of petitioner No.2, forcing them to flee from place to place. Several complaints were made to the police but no action was taken.

The State opposed the petition submitting that no application for conversion had been moved under Sections 8 and 9 of the Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2021, no protection application was filed before the police, and no proof of illegal detention was furnished. A missing report was lodged by respondent No.4 on 03.02.2024. It was also pointed out that petitioner No.1 was minor when the relationship began.

The Court observed that both petitioners are now major as per their High School marksheets, but at the commencement of the live-in relationship petitioner No.1 was below 18 years of age. No application for conversion under the 2021 Act had been filed. No documentary proof of illegal detention or joint living as husband and wife (joint bank account, property, expenses etc.) was placed on record. The petitioners relied upon Lata Singh v. State of U.P. (2006) 5 SCC 475, Shafin Jahan v. Asokan K.M. (2018) 16 SCC 368 and a coordinate Bench decision in Razia v. State of U.P. (Writ-C No. 27338 of 2023). The State relied upon the Division Bench judgment in Kiran Rawat v. State of U.P. (Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 3310 of 2023).

After considering the Supreme Court judgments in D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal (2010) 10 SCC 469 and the Division Bench decision in Asha Devi v. State of U.P. (Writ-C No. 18743 of 2020), the Court held that live-in relationships are not entitled to protection when they violate statutory provisions. The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2021 mandates prior conversion for inter-faith relationships in the nature of marriage. The Explanation to Section 3(1) of the Act expressly includes conversion by solemnization of marriage or relationship in the nature of marriage within its prohibition. Since no conversion application was moved, the relationship could not be protected. The Court further noted that the right to personal liberty is not absolute and cannot override statutory restrictions or the rights of others. The petition was accordingly dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi

(i) Ram Bharosey and Others v. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 186 of 1993
Date of decision: 06.03.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:34396-DB

Background

The present criminal appeal arose out of the judgment dated 28.01.1993 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge/Special Judge, E.C. Act, Budaun in Sessions Trial No. 176/87, whereby the appellants were convicted under Sections 302/149 IPC and Sections 147/148 IPC and sentenced to life imprisonment along with other terms of imprisonment. During pendency of the appeal, it stood abated with respect to two appellants and survived for the remaining accused.

As per the prosecution case, Babu Singh, husband of the informant Durwasa, allegedly left his house on 15.04.1984 to attend a ceremony. It was alleged that the accused persons followed him while armed. On the next day, blood-stained earth, an empty cartridge, and a burning pyre were allegedly discovered. Near the pyre, a broken spectacle frame was found. It was alleged that Babu Singh had been murdered and his body burnt to destroy evidence. FIR was lodged on 16.04.1984 under Sections 147, 148, 302/149 and 201 IPC.

Prosecution Case

The prosecution examined nine witnesses and produced documentary and material exhibits including site plans, recovery memos, blood-stained soil, broken spectacles, ashes, bones, and an empty cartridge. The case was entirely based on circumstantial evidence, including alleged last-seen evidence and motive relating to inheritance of property by the informant.

Several material witnesses, including those allegedly witnessing the burning of the body, turned hostile. No direct eye-witness account of the murder was available.

Defence Submissions

The defence argued that the case was one of no evidence and that the chain of circumstances was completely broken. It was submitted that the trial court itself acquitted the accused under Section 201 IPC, meaning destruction of evidence was not proved. There was no conclusive proof that the bones and ashes recovered from the pyre belonged to Babu Singh. No forensic report established that the blood-stained soil or stick contained human blood. No weapon was recovered, and the empty cartridge was not connected to any firearm.

It was further argued that motive was not established, as the alleged property dispute had already been settled by partition and no litigation was pending. The alleged scuffle one day prior to the incident was not mentioned in the FIR and appeared to be a subsequent improvement.

Legal Position

The Court reiterated the settled principles governing cases based on circumstantial evidence as laid down in Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra and subsequent decisions. It emphasized that the circumstances must be fully established, must be consistent only with guilt, must exclude every hypothesis of innocence, and must form a complete and unbroken chain.

The Court observed that even failure to prove a single essential link may snap the entire chain and entitle the accused to benefit of doubt.

Court's Analysis

The Court found that the foundational fact of homicidal death was not proved beyond reasonable doubt. The acquittal under Section 201 IPC, which was not challenged, weakened the prosecution case regarding destruction of evidence. There was no scientific evidence linking the recovered bones or ashes to Babu Singh.

The recovery of the broken spectacle frame was rendered doubtful by the informant's admission that she had taken it from the spot and had not handed it to the Investigating Officer. The blood-stained stick was not chemically examined. No weapon was recovered, and the empty cartridge was not connected to the alleged offence.

On motive, the Court noted clear contradictions in the testimony of the informant and her son regarding property dispute. Evidence suggested that partition had already taken place and no active dispute subsisted.

In light of hostile witnesses, absence of forensic corroboration, doubtful recoveries, and lack of proof of motive, the Court held that the chain of circumstantial evidence was incomplete.

Decision

The High Court held that the prosecution failed to establish the case beyond reasonable doubt. The chain of circumstances was not complete and did not exclude every hypothesis consistent with innocence.

Accordingly, the appeal was allowed. The judgment and order dated 28.01.1993 were set aside and the surviving appellants were acquitted of all charges. Their bail bonds were discharged and they were not required to surrender. A copy of the judgment was directed to be sent to the concerned court for compliance.

(ii) State of U.P. v. Kallan And 3 Others

Case Number: Government Appeal No. 1178 of 2024
Date of decision: 27.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:12161-DB

Background and Prosecution Case

The State of U.P. preferred this Government Appeal along with an application for grant of leave to appeal against the judgment and order dated 13.03.2024 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No. 9, Moradabad in Sessions Trial No. 952 of 2018. The four accused — Kallan, Haneef, Shahid and Waheed — were acquitted of charges under Sections 302 read with 34 IPC and Section 506 IPC. The prosecution alleged that on 12.06.2018

at about 1:30 a.m., the accused reached the rooftop of Gulfam's house in village Sonakpur, P.S. Hazratnagar Garhi, District Moradabad, and slit his throat causing his death, while shouting that the act was in revenge for Salman (Gulfam's brother) having forcibly taken away and married Kallan's daughter Sanno four years earlier. FIR was lodged by Iqbal (Gulfam's elder brother) at 4:14 a.m. the same day.

Investigation and Trial

Investigation followed standard procedure: site plan prepared, torch recovered, blood-stained and plain earth collected, inquest conducted, dead body sent for post-mortem which confirmed death due to shock and haemorrhage from ante-mortem incised wound on the neck. Charge-sheet was filed, case committed to Sessions Court, charges framed on 13.03.2019. Prosecution examined 13 witnesses including PW-1 Iqbal (complainant), PW-2 Smt. Asma (wife of Iqbal), PW-3 Smt. Shabnam (wife of deceased), PW-9 Salman, PW-11 Smt. Sanno, medical officer, Investigating Officer and others. Accused denied the allegations under Section 313 Cr.P.C., pleaded false implication due to village enmity and examined defence witnesses. The trial court acquitted all accused vide order dated 13.03.2024.

High Court's Analysis of Evidence

The Division Bench found the prosecution case replete with serious doubts. The motive was deemed far-fetched: four years had passed since Salman and Sanno's marriage, during which they resided peacefully in Delhi with no contact, threat or incident from Kallan. There was no logical reason to suddenly kill Gulfam (Salman's brother) instead of Salman after such a prolonged peaceful period. PW-3 Smt. Shabnam (widow of deceased and most natural witness) turned hostile in cross-examination. She deposed that the incident occurred in complete darkness with no torch or light source, she was not on the rooftop at the time, she did not see any of the accused, the assailants had covered their faces and were unknown persons whose physical build did not match the accused, and her initial statement implicating them was made under fear and death threats from Iqbal and Salman. She was declared hostile by the prosecution. Testimonies of PW-1 Iqbal and PW-2 Asma suffered from material contradictions as noted by the trial court.

Legal Principles and Scope of Interference

The Court applied principles from Supreme Court judgments including Mallappa v. State of Karnataka (2024 SCC OnLine SC 130), Chandrappa v. State of Karnataka (2007) 4 SCC 415, Rajesh Prasad v. State of Bihar and H.D. Sundara v. State of Karnataka. These emphasise double presumption of innocence (initial + reinforced after acquittal), appellate court's restraint in appeals against acquittal, and interference only if trial court's view is perverse, suffers from patent illegality, misreading/omission of material evidence, or where no two reasonable views are possible. The trial court's acquittal was held to be a legally plausible, cogent and justifiable view based on proper appreciation of evidence, free from perversity or infirmity.

Additional Fact

The first informant Iqbal's appeal under Section 372 Cr.P.C. No. 169 of 2024 was dismissed by a coordinate bench of the same Court on 05.04.2024 with detailed reasoning; no further appeal was filed and the order attained finality.

Conclusion and Final Order

The impugned judgment of acquittal was found just, proper and legal. No ground existed for interference under Section 378(3) Cr.P.C. Leave to appeal was refused and the Government Appeal was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Manohar Narayan Mishra

(i) Nitin And 3 Others v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227 No. - 1718 of 2023
Date of decision: 16.11.2023
Neutral Citation No. - 2023:AHC:218000

The petitioners (parents-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law of the complainant) challenged the summoning order dated 15.09.2018 passed by the learned A.C.J.M., Bijnor in Complaint Case No. 839 of 2018 under Section 406 IPC and Section 6 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, as well as the revisional order dated 05.09.2018 (affirmed on 04.02.2023) by the learned Additional Sessions Judge/F.T.C., Bijnor. The complaint alleged dowry harassment, demand of additional dowry, physical and mental cruelty and retention of stridhan after the complainant was turned out of her matrimonial home on 26.06.2016. The petitioners contended that the complaint was a counter-blast to an earlier FIR lodged by petitioner No.1 on 15.03.2017 (Crime No.52/2017 under Sections 452, 323, 506 IPC) in which he was the informant and injured, and to a subsequent FIR lodged by the complainant herself on 19.03.2017 (Crime No.142/2017 under Sections 147, 354-B, 427, 498-A IPC and 3/4 DP Act) containing substantially identical allegations. The earlier FIR of the complainant had been challenged by the petitioners in an application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. No.33834 of 2018 wherein an interim order staying coercive action was passed and the matter was referred to mediation, which failed. A parallel complaint under Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act filed by the complainant had already been dismissed by the Delhi court for want of prosecution. The Court held that the present complaint was filed with a view to misuse the process of law on the same set of facts already covered by the earlier FIR. No specific averment was made to attract Section 6 of the DP Act independently of Section 406 IPC. Filing of a fresh complaint on substantially the same allegations already taken in the prior FIR amounted to abuse of process. The summoning order and the revisional order affirming the same were set aside. However, it was clarified that the observations would not affect the proceedings in FIR Crime No.142 of 2017. The petition under Article 227 was allowed.

(ii) Kali Shanker and others v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 853 of 1983
Date of decision: 10.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:198069-DB

The eleven appellants challenged their conviction and sentence recorded by the VIIIth Additional Sessions Judge, Kanpur on 31.03.1983 in Sessions Trial Nos.53 of 1980 and 480 of 1980 arising out of Case Crime No.321-A of 1979 (P.S. Sheoli, District Kanpur). The appellants were convicted under Sections 147 and 302/149 IPC and sentenced to life imprisonment under Section 302/149 IPC and one year R.I. under Section 147 IPC, both sentences to run concurrently. The incident occurred on 09.12.1979 at about 4:00 p.m. in Village Mavaiyya. The prosecution case was that owing to previous enmity, the appellants and other co-accused, armed with lathis, ballams, kantas, knives, bankas and country-made pistols, surrounded the deceased Kripa Shanker (Gram Pradhan) and his son Vasudev near the chabutara of Devi Ji, abused and assaulted them with the intention to kill, lifted them and took them inside the house of Shiv Kumar Shukla where further assault took place. Both Kripa Shanker and Vasudev died on the spot. The FIR was lodged promptly by Shiv Kumar Tiwari (brother of Kripa Shanker) on the basis of the eyewitness account of Girdhar. The prosecution examined eight witnesses

including the informant, two eyewitnesses, two doctors who conducted the post-mortems, and the Investigating Officer. The post-mortem reports proved multiple ante-mortem incised, lacerated and blunt injuries on both deceased consistent with the weapons used. Blood-stained earth and simple earth were recovered from the spot. The defence version was that the deaths were caused in a cross-firing when the complainant side opened fire first and that the appellants had acted in self-defence. The defence examined four witnesses including two doctors and a fact witness. After appreciation of the entire ocular, medical and documentary evidence, the trial court convicted eleven accused and acquitted nine others. During pendency of the appeal, four appellants (Kali Shanker, Shiv Kumar Shukla, Deo Narayan and Shiv Narain) died and the appeal abated against them. The Division Bench, after hearing learned counsel for the surviving appellants and the learned A.G.A. and perusing the entire record, found that the prosecution had proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. The appeal was dismissed. The conviction and sentence recorded by the trial court were upheld.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Jyotsna Sharma

(i) Rajeshwar Singh v. State of U.P. and Others

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 5637 of 2006
Date of decision: 13.05.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:85195

Background

The present writ petition challenged the orders dated 03.01.2006 passed by the S.D.M. and 06.03.2006 passed by the Revisional Court, whereby proceedings under Section 145 Cr.P.C. were dropped and the disputed property was released entirely in favour of respondent no.4, Tejbali.

The litigation commenced in 1972 when late Parmanand, grandfather of the petitioner, initiated proceedings under Section 145 Cr.P.C. against his son Tejbali regarding agricultural land. A preliminary attachment order was passed and the matter was referred to the civil court under Section 146 Cr.P.C. The civil court, by order dated 03.05.1974, found that Parmanand was in possession prior to the dispute. Tejbali challenged that order before the High Court, but during pendency Parmanand died in 1978. The writ petition was ultimately dismissed as infructuous in 1996, with liberty to raise the question of continuation before the Magistrate.

Subsequent Proceedings

After dismissal of the earlier writ, Tejbali moved an application before the S.D.M. seeking release of the property in his favour. The present petitioner, Rajeshwar Singh, son of Dayaram (another son of Parmanand), objected claiming that upon Parmanand's death, the property devolved upon both sons, and that he, being son of Dayaram, was entitled to his father's share.

The S.D.M. eventually released the property solely in favour of Tejbali and dropped the proceedings. The petitioner's revision was dismissed, leading to the present petition under Article 226 of the Constitution.

Issues for Determination

The Court considered whether the Magistrate erred in releasing the entire property to Tejbali without substituting all legal representatives under Section 145(7) Cr.P.C., and whether pendency of civil or revenue proceedings regarding inheritance justified dropping preventive proceedings.

Arguments

The petitioner contended that Section 145(7) Cr.P.C. mandates substitution of legal representatives upon death of a party and requires impleadment of all persons claiming such status. It was argued that the Magistrate wrongly refused to proceed merely because inheritance was disputed before civil/revenue courts. The petitioner further asserted that mutation entries stood in his favour and civil death of Dayaram had been declared.

The respondents argued that the petitioner was not a party to the original proceedings, lacked locus standi,

and that in view of pending civil disputes, proceedings under Section 145 Cr.P.C. were not maintainable.

Court's Analysis

The High Court reiterated that proceedings under Sections 145 and 146 Cr.P.C. are preventive in nature and intended to avert breach of peace, not to adjudicate title or succession. The Magistrate is not empowered to determine heirship but must ensure compliance with Section 145(7) Cr.P.C.

The Court clarified the distinction between "legal heir" and "legal representative," holding that even where heirship is contested, the Magistrate cannot abdicate jurisdiction. All persons claiming to represent the deceased must be impleaded so that preventive proceedings may continue if circumstances so require.

The Court found that releasing the entire property in favour of Tejbali solely because Parmanand had died was legally unsustainable. The Magistrate failed to consider that both sons of Parmanand had potential rights, and that substitution ought to have preceded any decision regarding release. The Court also noted procedural irregularity in not appointing a fresh Supurdgar after the death of the earlier one.

Decision

The High Court set aside the impugned orders dated 03.01.2006 and 06.03.2006. The matter was remanded to the Magistrate with directions to reopen proceedings under Section 145 Cr.P.C., substitute legal representatives in accordance with Section 145(7), and reconsider the desirability of continuation in light of the objective of preventing breach of peace. If no apprehension of breach of peace exists, possession shall be delivered strictly in accordance with law.

The writ petition was disposed of accordingly.

(ii) Anupam Singh v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 794 of 2018
Date of decision: 17.01.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC-LKO:4717

Background

The present criminal revision was filed challenging the order dated 03.08.2018 passed by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, F.T.C.-II, Ambedkar Nagar in Session Trial No. 102 of 2012 (State v. Anupam Singh), arising out of Case Crime No. 475 of 2011 under Section 302 IPC. By the impugned order, the trial court refused permission to the accused to examine five persons as defence witnesses.

The revisionist is facing trial for an offence under Section 302 IPC. During trial, an application dated 02.06.2018 was moved under Section 311 Cr.P.C. seeking summoning of one of the five inquest witnesses as a court witness, since though named as prosecution witnesses, they were not examined by the prosecution. That application was rejected on 27.06.2018. After recording statements under Section 313 Cr.P.C., the accused moved another application, this time under Section 233 Cr.P.C., seeking summoning of the same five persons as defence witnesses. The prosecution objected on the ground that these witnesses were earlier prosecution witnesses and had allegedly switched sides. The trial court rejected this second application by order dated 03.08.2018, leading to the present revision.

Core Issue

The principal question before the High Court was whether the trial court erred in refusing to summon defence witnesses under Section 233(3) Cr.P.C., particularly after earlier rejection of an application under Section 311 Cr.P.C.

Arguments

The defence contended that the earlier application was under Section 311 Cr.P.C., which concerns the court's discretionary power to summon witnesses, whereas the subsequent application was under Section 233 Cr.P.C., which confers a statutory right upon the accused to produce defence evidence. It was argued that the accused has an indefeasible right to lead evidence in defence and that denial of such opportunity would seriously prejudice the right to a fair trial. Reliance was placed on State of M.P. v. Badri Yadav and Another (2006) 9 SCC 549.

The prosecution argued that since the earlier

application for summoning the same witnesses had been rejected, the second application was not maintainable and that the witnesses had colluded with the defence.

Court's Analysis

The Court undertook a detailed comparison of Sections 311 and 233 Cr.P.C. It held that Section 311 confers plenary power upon the court to summon or recall any witness at any stage if essential for a just decision. This power belongs exclusively to the court and is exercised in its discretion.

In contrast, Section 233 Cr.P.C., which applies in sessions trials after the prosecution evidence is concluded, grants a substantive right to the accused to enter upon defence and adduce evidence. Under Section 233(3), the court is bound to issue process for compelling attendance of defence witnesses unless it records reasons that the request is made for vexation, delay, or defeating the ends of justice. Thus, while Section 311 concerns judicial discretion, Section 233 embodies the accused's statutory right

The Court observed that the trial court misconceived the scope of Section 233 by equating it with Section 311 and treating the second application as an impermissible review. The impugned order failed to consider that the witnesses sought to be summoned were never examined as prosecution witnesses. There is no legal bar preventing persons cited by the prosecution but not examined from being produced as defence witnesses.

Relying upon judicial precedents including Kalyani Baskar v. M.S. Sampoornam (2007) 2 SCC 258, the Court reiterated that adducing defence evidence is a valuable component of fair trial. Denial of this right amounts to denial of fair trial unless the case squarely falls within the limited grounds specified in Section 233(3) Cr.P.C.

The Court found that the trial court did not record any finding that the application was filed for vexation, delay, or to defeat the ends of justice. Therefore, refusal to summon the witnesses was legally unsustainable.

Decision

The High Court set aside the order dated 03.08.2018. The revisionist was granted liberty to specify, within one week of producing a certified copy of the order, the names of any two witnesses (out of the five named) whom he intends to examine as defence witnesses. The trial court was directed to issue summons accordingly.

Further, considering that the incident pertains to the year 2012, the trial court was directed to expedite the trial and ensure that neither party deliberately delays proceedings.

The revision was disposed of with these directions.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain

(i) Shishir Gupta v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Application U/S 482 Cr.P.C. No. 45380 of 2023
Date of decision: 05.01.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:2802

Background and Facts

The applicant, a contractor running S.K. Enterprises at Orai, was accused by opposite party no.2 (complainant) of gang rape under Section 376D IPC and Section 5G/6 POCSO Act. The complaint alleged that in 2015 the complainant joined the applicant's office as a Clerk on ₹5,000/- per month. After 15-20 days, she was called at 9:00 PM, offered coffee laced with intoxicants, lost consciousness, and was raped by the applicant and co-accused Sardar Ajit Singh. They allegedly recorded an obscene video and used it to threaten and repeatedly rape her from 2015 to 2020. In September 2023, the applicant again called her, showed indecent photos/videos, took her to an unknown house where Ajit Singh was present, and both raped her. She was later dropped on the road. Two passers-by (Ghanshyam and Divesh Diwaker) were informed by her. The complaint was filed on 30.09.2023. After recording statements under Sections 200 and 202 Cr.P.C., the Additional District & Sessions Judge/Special Judge (POCSO), Jalaun summoned the applicant and co-accused on 10.11.2023. The applicant moved the present 482 application to quash the proceedings.

High Court's Reasoning

The Court held that the summoning order suffered from patent illegality. No specific date, time or place of any incident was mentioned despite allegations spanning eight years. The complainant refused internal/external medical examination when directed by the Court on 04.10.2023; the medical report dated 12.09.2023 (filed later) issued from Jhansi did not corroborate rape. The two prosecution witnesses were chance/hearsay witnesses who merely repeated what the complainant told them and gave no independent corroboration.

The applicant resides in Ghaziabad (beyond the Magistrate's jurisdiction), yet no mandatory enquiry under Section 202(1) Cr.P.C. was conducted to ascertain jurisdiction or veracity of allegations. The long delay in lodging the FIR (2015-2023) without plausible explanation and the complainant's silence for years rendered the story highly improbable. The entire proceedings appeared to be a malicious attempt to harass the applicant. Relying on Pepsi Foods Ltd. v. Special Judicial Magistrate (1998), National Bank of Oman v. Barakara Abdul Aziz (2013), Pramod Suryabhan Pawar v. State of Maharashtra (2019) and Birla Corporation Ltd. v. Adventz Investments (2019), the Court held that continuation of proceedings would be an abuse of process of law.

Conclusion and Final Order

The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was partly allowed. The summoning order dated 10.11.2023 under Section 376D IPC and Section 5G/6 POCSO Act, 2012 passed in Complaint Case No.0009 of 2023 was set aside to the extent it summoned the applicant Shishir Gupta. The summoning of co-accused Sardar Ajit Singh was not disturbed. No order as to costs.

(Application partly allowed; summoning order quashed qua applicant.)

(ii) Bhagwan Shrikrishna Virajman At Katra Keshav Dev Khewat No. 255 and 7 Others v. U.P. Sunni Central Waqf Board and 3 Others

Case Number: OSUT No. 1 of 2023

Date of decision: 01.08.2024

Background and Facts

The suits filed by the plaintiffs, including the deity Bhagwan Shrikrishna Virajman, the Shree Krishna Janmabhoomi Trust, and various devotees and trusts, concern the entire 13.37 acres of land at Katra Keshav Dev, Mathura, claimed to be the birthplace of Lord Krishna. The plaintiffs assert that the property has been vested in the deity since time immemorial, that a grand temple stood there for centuries, and that it was partially demolished by Aurangzeb in 1669-70 to construct the Idgah mosque. Title was later affirmed through multiple decrees, including the 1935 judgment of the Allahabad High Court in Second Appeal No. 691 of 1932, and the entire land was dedicated to the Shree Krishna Janmabhoomi Trust created by Jugal Kishore Birla in 1951. The plaintiffs challenge the 1968 compromise entered into in Suit No. 43 of 1967 between Shree Krishna Janamsthan Sewa Sangh and the Masjid Committee as fraudulent, void ab initio, and not binding on the deity, since Sewa Sansthan had no title or authority to enter into any compromise on behalf of the Trust or the deity. They seek declaration of title in favour of the deity, possession of the entire area after removal of the structures raised by the defendants, and permanent injunction.

Defendants' Stand and Applications

The defendants, comprising the U.P. Sunni Central Waqf Board and the Shahi Masjid Eidgah Management Committee / Intjamiyan Committee, filed applications under Order VII Rule 11(d) of the CPC (some under Rule 11 generally) praying for rejection of the plaints on the grounds that the suits are barred by limitation, by the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991, by the Waqf Act, 1995, by the Specific Relief Act, 1963, and by the principles of res judicata under Order XXIII Rule 3A of the CPC on account of the 1973 decree based on the 1968 compromise.

High Court's Reasoning

After hearing elaborate arguments from senior counsel for both sides and examining the pleadings, the historical documents filed, and the statutory

provisions, the Court held that the plaints disclose a clear cause of action and that none of the statutory bars pleaded by the defendants apply at the stage of Order VII Rule 11. The suits are not barred by limitation because the property of the deity is imprescriptible and the cause of action is continuing. The 1968 compromise and the 1973 decree are not binding on the plaintiffs because the Janmabhoomi Trust and the deity were not parties to the suit or the compromise, Sewa Sansthan had no authority to bind the Trust, and the compromise was beyond the scope of the suit and the earlier decrees. The Places of Worship Act, 1991 does not bar the suits because the plaintiffs' case is that the religious character of the entire land has always been that of a temple and that the mosque was constructed on demolished temple land, raising triable issues of fact and law. No part of the property has ever been notified or registered as waqf under any Waqf Act, so the Waqf Act, 1995 also does not apply. The suits for declaration, possession and injunction are maintainable under the Specific Relief Act.

Conclusion and Final Order

The applications filed by the defendants under Order VII Rule 11 of the CPC in all the consolidated suits were rejected. The suits are held maintainable and shall proceed to trial on merits. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Shanker Prasad

(i) Hari Shankar Rai v. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 128 of 1983
Date of decision: 17.05.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:89140-DB

Background

The present matter arose out of a criminal appeal filed by the accused Hari Shankar Rai challenging the judgment and order dated 19 January 1983 passed by the Sessions Judge, Deoria. The case was connected with a Government Appeal filed by the State of Uttar Pradesh against the acquittal of the co-accused Mahendra Rai. Both appeals arose from the same judgment and were heard together by the High Court.

The prosecution case originated from a written report lodged on 13 December 1979 by the informant Shivji at Police Station Taraya Sujan, District Deoria. It was alleged that the deceased Krishna Kumar, brother of the informant, was a student at Lok Manya Inter College where accused Hari Shankar Rai also studied. A dispute had earlier arisen between them. On the date of the incident, the accused allegedly attacked Krishna Kumar with a knife, causing fatal injuries. The injured was taken to the hospital but succumbed to the injuries.

Following registration of the FIR under Section 302 IPC, the investigation was conducted and the inquest report and other relevant documents were prepared. The dead body was sent for post-mortem examination, which confirmed that the death occurred due to injuries sustained in the assault. After completion of investigation, the police submitted a charge-sheet and the case was committed to the Court of Sessions.

Trial Court Findings

The Sessions Court framed charges under Section 302 IPC against both accused persons. During the trial, the prosecution examined several witnesses including the informant, eyewitnesses, the investigating officer, and the doctor who conducted the post-mortem examination.

Upon appreciation of the evidence, the trial court concluded that the prosecution had failed to prove the involvement of Mahendra Rai beyond reasonable doubt and therefore acquitted him of the charge of murder.

However, with respect to accused Hari Shankar Rai, the trial court held that he had caused the fatal injury to the deceased. At the same time, the trial court was of the view that the offence did not amount to murder and convicted him under the first part of Section 304 IPC for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Aggrieved by the conviction, Hari Shankar Rai filed the present criminal appeal before the High Court. The State of Uttar Pradesh also filed a Government

Appeal challenging the acquittal of Mahendra Rai and seeking enhancement of liability of Hari Shankar Rai.

Issues Before the High Court

The High Court examined whether the trial court had correctly appreciated the evidence while acquitting Mahendra Rai and whether the conviction of Hari Shankar Rai under Section 304 Part I IPC was justified or whether the offence amounted to murder punishable under Section 302 IPC.

Court's Analysis

The High Court carefully re-evaluated the entire evidence on record including the testimony of eyewitnesses, medical evidence, and surrounding circumstances. The Court noted that the medical evidence clearly established that the death of Krishna Kumar was homicidal and was caused by a knife injury.

With respect to Mahendra Rai, the Court found that the prosecution evidence did not satisfactorily establish his participation in the assault. Since the Government Appeal against him had already abated due to his death during pendency of the proceedings, the Court did not examine his liability further.

Regarding Hari Shankar Rai, the Court observed that the evidence of eyewitnesses consistently established that he inflicted the fatal knife blow on the deceased. The nature of the injury, the weapon used, and the circumstances of the incident clearly indicated intention to cause death or such bodily injury which was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

The High Court held that the trial court had erred in converting the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. According to the High Court, the evidence fully satisfied the ingredients of murder under Section 300 IPC.

Decision

The High Court dismissed the criminal appeal filed by accused Hari Shankar Rai. The Government Appeal filed by the State was allowed to the extent that the finding of the trial court was modified.

The conviction of Hari Shankar Rai under Section 304 Part I IPC was set aside and he was convicted under Section 302 IPC for the offence of murder. The Court awarded the sentence of life imprisonment along with a fine of ₹50,000, with a default stipulation in case of non-payment of fine.

The judgment of the trial court was thus modified accordingly and necessary directions were issued to the concerned court for compliance.

(ii) Smt. Shakuntala Devi v. State of U.P. and Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. 30866 of 2011
Date of decision: 06.12.2023
Neutral Citation No. - 2023:AHC:231163-DB

The writ petition was filed by Smt. Shakuntala Devi seeking Rs.6 crore compensation for the accidental death of her husband Dr. Ravindra Mohan Prasad, who was posted as Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Mirzapur Division. On 17.07.2010 at about 5:40 a.m., while asleep in his official government residence, a blast occurred at the adjoining storage facility of the Rural Engineering Services, Mirzapur. Molten Maxphalt/Bitumen seeped into the house causing 70% burn injuries. He was shifted to SIPS Super Speciality Hospital, Lucknow and succumbed to the injuries on 27.07.2010.

An FIR (Case Crime No.786 of 2010) was registered under Sections 337/338 IPC against the Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineer of the store. The Chief Veterinary Officer lodged the complaint. Criminal proceedings did not result in any conviction. The State also initiated departmental proceedings and suspended the concerned engineers.

The Court observed that the occurrence was undisputed and squarely attracted the principle of res ipsa loquitur. The storage of hazardous molten bitumen in an open pit/tank dangerously close to official residential accommodation constituted clear negligence on the part of State functionaries. The tortious liability of the State under Section 1A of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 was held fully established. The Court relied on Shyam Sunder v. State of Rajasthan (1974) 1 SCC 690 and Gujarat State Road Transport Corp. v. Ramanbhai Prabhatbhai (1987) 3 SCC 234 to affirm that the State cannot claim sovereign immunity for such tortious acts. The

earlier view in Kasturilal was noted as having been departed from.

A high-level twelve-member Committee headed by the Chief Secretary (including four Additional Chief Secretaries) examined the claim but rejected ex-gratia payment on the ground that no policy existed and the deceased was not on duty at the time of the incident. The Court found this reasoning wholly erroneous and unacceptable. The occurrence was accidental but still amounted to a wrongful act of neglect. The victim was residing in official accommodation allotted on account of his posting; the fact that he was resting after office hours did not absolve the State. Compassionate appointment to the son and payment of terminal dues were held to be separate service benefits and could not substitute tortious compensation.

The Court applied the multiplier method by analogy to the structured formula under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Employees Compensation Act, 1923. Taking the deceased's age (52 years), salary (₹46,100/- p.m.) and four dependents (wife + three children), compensation was quantified at Rs.50 lakh. The State was directed to pay this amount to the petitioner within three months along with interest @ 6% per annum from the date of occurrence (17.07.2010) till actual payment.

The writ petition was allowed. The State's tortious liability was upheld and the claim for compensation was granted. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendra Kumar

(i) Smt. Kirti & Dr. Kalind Parashar v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Application U/S 482 Cr.P.C. No. 20183 of 2013
Date of decision: 28.10.2023
Neutral Citation No. - 2023:AHC:240717

Background and Facts

These two connected applications under Section 482 Cr.P.C. were filed by Smt. Kirti (sister-in-law) and Dr. Kalind Parashar (husband) to quash the criminal proceedings in Case No.1643 of 2012 pending before A.C.J.M.-VIII, Ghaziabad arising out of Case Crime No.02 of 2012 under Sections 498-A, 323, 504, 506, 406 IPC and Sections 3/4 Dowry Prohibition Act registered at Mahila Thana, Ghaziabad.

The marriage between Dr. Kalind Parashar and the opposite party no.2 (wife) took place on 14.02.2009 at Destination Resort, Solan, Himachal Pradesh according to Hindu rites. The couple proceeded to USA on 24.02.2009 where the husband was working as a Post-Doctorate Fellow in Nuclear Medicine at Memorial Sloan Kettering Hospital, New York. A son was born on 02.02.2010 in USA. Due to matrimonial differences, the husband filed a divorce petition on 09.02.2012 before the Oakland County Circuit Court, Family Division, Michigan. An ex-parte interim order was passed on 10.02.2012 restraining both parties from changing the domicile or residence of the minor child without court permission.

On 23.03.2012, the wife filed an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. leading to registration of the FIR. Prior to this, she had made a complaint to SSP Ghaziabad on which a preliminary inquiry was conducted and the SHO reported the allegations to be false. The wife had also filed a petition under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 before the Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, which was pending. On 26.04.2012, the American Court issued a warrant of arrest against the wife for violating the interim order by taking the minor child (US citizen) to India without permission. Charge sheet was submitted on 26.05.2012. The American Court passed the divorce decree on 29.05.2012.

High Court's Reasoning

The Court found that the wife remained with her in-laws in India only for about ten days before leaving for USA. The allegations in the FIR were omnibus, vague and general without any specific instances of cruelty or demand of dowry. There was inordinate delay in lodging the FIR without any plausible explanation. The FIR was filed only after the husband initiated divorce proceedings in USA and obtained interim custody orders, and after the wife violated those orders by bringing the child to India. A prior police inquiry had already found the complaint false. The proceedings

were initiated with ulterior motive to harass the husband and his family members and to exert pressure in the matrimonial dispute pending in USA.

The Court relied upon Supreme Court judgments in Varala Bharath Kumar v. State of Telangana (2017) 9 SCC 413, Kahkashan Kausar @ Sonam v. State of Bihar (2022) LiveLaw (SC) 141, K. Subba Rao v. State of Telangana (2018) 14 SCC 452, Preeti Gupta v. State of Jharkhand (2010) 7 SCC 667, Neelu Chopra v. Bharti (2009) 10 SCC 184, Mahmood Ali v. State of U.P. (2023) and State of Haryana v. Bhajan Lal (1992) Supp (1) SCC 335. It held that the case squarely falls under categories (1) and (5) of Bhajan Lal and that continuation of such proceedings would be an abuse of process of law.

Conclusion and Final Order

Both applications under Section 482 Cr.P.C. were allowed. The entire criminal proceedings against the applicants Smt. Kirti and Dr. Kalind Parashar in Case No.1643 of 2012 arising out of Case Crime No.02 of 2012 under Sections 498-A, 323, 504, 506, 406 IPC and Sections 3/4 D.P. Act pending before A.C.J.M.-VIII, Ghaziabad were quashed. A copy of the order was directed to be sent to the court concerned forthwith. No order as to costs.

(ii) Rajeev Agarwal & Ranjan Mittal v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Application U/S 482 Cr.P.C. No. 38502 of 2018
Date of decision: 28.08.2023
Neutral Citation No.-2023:AHC:173055

Background and Facts

These two connected applications under Section 482 Cr.P.C. were filed by Rajeev Agarwal and Ranjan Mittal to quash the entire proceedings of Special Case No.113 of 2018 pending before the Special Judge (Gangster Act)/5th Additional District & Sessions Judge, Muzaffarnagar, arising out of Case Crime No.125 of 2018 under Sections 2/3 of the U.P. Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 1986, Police Station Kotwali Nagar, Muzaffarnagar, along with the charge-sheet dated 03.09.2018 and cognizance order dated 26.09.2018.

The Gangster Act FIR dated 30.01.2018 was lodged solely on the basis of one earlier case — Case Crime No.1063 of 2015 under Sections 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B IPC — which related to alleged forgery and cheating in execution of two sale deeds dated 26.02.2003 and 01.05.2003 concerning evacuee/non-evacuee properties. The applicants were arrayed as accused in the 2015 case along with five others, but they were neither vendors nor vendees in the said deeds. The 2015 case itself stemmed from a civil property dispute. The gang-chart prepared by the police showed only this single base case against the applicants. The District Magistrate and SSP approved the gang-chart mechanically without independent application of mind or proper material.

High Court's Reasoning

The Court held that the definition of "gang" under Section 2(b) of the Gangsters Act, 1986 requires a group of persons acting singly or collectively by violence, threat, intimidation, coercion or otherwise with the object of disturbing public order or gaining undue temporal, pecuniary or material advantage, and indulging in any of the specified anti-social activities. Mere commission of a cheating/forgery offence in a civil property dispute does not satisfy the ingredients, as there was no allegation of violence, threat, public order disturbance or terror. The base case was essentially a civil dispute dressed up as criminal.

The applicants had no criminal history apart from this single case. The gang-chart and its approval suffered from serious procedural violations of Rules 5, 6, 13, 15, 16 and 17 of the U.P. Gangsters and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Rules, 2021, as well as earlier Government Orders and DGP Circulars. The forwarding, recommending and approving authorities acted mechanically without independent application of mind. Even the Investigating Officer had noted in the parcha that no cogent evidence existed against the applicants.

The Court relied upon Ashok Kumar Dixit v. State of U.P. (1987), Vimal Shukla v. State of U.P. (2019), Shubhankar Gupta v. State of U.P. (2019), Parvez v. State of U.P. (2021) and other precedents

holding that the Gangsters Act cannot be invoked on the basis of a solitary ordinary criminal case lacking the essential ingredients of organised anti-social activity with violence or public order disturbance.

Conclusion and Final Order

Both applications under Section 482 Cr.P.C. were allowed. The entire proceedings of Special Case No.113 of 2018, the charge-sheet dated 03.09.2018 and the cognizance order dated 26.09.2018 were quashed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I

(i) Umar @ Mohd Umair v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 4874 of 2024

Date of decision: 08.04.2024

Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:61788-DB

The petitioner approached the Court under Article 226 of the Constitution to quash the show cause notice dated 06.03.2024 issued by the Additional District Magistrate (Administration), Moradabad under Section 3 of the U.P. Control of Goondas Act, 1970. The notice was founded solely on the petitioner's implication in Case Crime No.282 of 2023 under Section 376 IPC registered at P.S. Mainather, Moradabad and three beat reports.

In the rape case, the High Court had already granted bail to the petitioner on 08.11.2023 after noting that the victim in her statement under Section 164 Cr.P.C. had admitted a long physical relationship with the petitioner and described the incident as consensual. The victim had also married the petitioner. The petitioner had no other criminal case of similar nature.

The Division Bench examined the definition of "Goonda" under Section 2(b) of the Act and held that a person cannot be branded as a goonda on the basis of a solitary case or beat reports. Habitual commission or abetment of offences mentioned in the definition is the sine qua non. The Court relied on its earlier decisions in Shankar Ji Shukla (2005) 52 ACC 638, Lalani Pandey (2011) 1 ACrJ 207 and the Full Bench judgment in Ramji Pandey (1981 Cri LJ 1083) as well as Idu Ali (Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No.2895 of 2023). It reiterated that a notice under Section 3(1) must contain the "general nature of material allegations" and not merely enumerate crime numbers or beat reports. The impugned notice failed this mandatory requirement and was issued in a mechanical manner on a printed proforma without application of mind.

The Court further noted with concern that despite its earlier directions in Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No.12619 of 2023 requiring the State Government to frame uniform guidelines for invocation of the Goondas Act by 31.10.2023, no such guidelines had been issued. The powers under the Act were being routinely misused by executive authorities across the State, leading to avoidable litigation.

The Bench held that the presumption of regularity of official acts under Section 114 of the Evidence Act stood rebutted by the admitted facts and the defective notice. The show cause notice dated 06.03.2024 was accordingly quashed. The writ petition was allowed with costs of Rs.1,00,000/- payable by the State to the petitioner within two months.

The Court directed the Secretary, Department of Home, Government of U.P. to ensure that public servants exercise powers under the Act within the bounds of law and that any violation may entail disciplinary proceedings. Registrar (Compliance) was directed to communicate the order to the State and the concerned ADM, and the State was required to report compliance within ten weeks.

(ii) Sanno v. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 20 of 2023
Date of decision: 08.01.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:5347

The revisionist, Sanno (a minor girl who had passed Class VIII in 2022), filed an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. before the Special Judge (POCSO Act), Azamgarh, seeking registration of an FIR against her neighbours Shahnawaz, Ansar and Takdirun. She alleged that on 01.07.2022 at about 8 p.m., while she was going towards Siwan from her house in village Sakin Saraiya Ratnawa, Police Station Atrauliya, District Azamgarh, Shahnawaz caught hold of her, threw her on the ground, removed her clothes and made obscene gestures. On her cries, her mother Avtaran reached the spot and Shahnawaz fled. When her mother and grandfather Wazir went to complain to Shahnawaz's parents, Ansar and Takdirun threatened to kill them if they complained again.

The Special Judge dismissed the application by order dated 21.09.2022 on the ground that it was a counterblast to Case Crime No.125 of 2022 lodged by Ansar on 01.04.2022 under Sections 34, 323, 504, 506, 354 IPC and 7/8 POCSO Act against the revisionist's father Noorul Huda Kayim and five others, in which a charge-sheet had already been filed and trial was pending. The Judge noted that both families are relatives living in the same village and found no likelihood of the alleged offence having been committed.

In the revision, counsel for the revisionist argued that a cognizable offence was clearly disclosed and the application could not be rejected merely on the presumption of counterblast. Reliance was placed on Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of U.P. (2014) 2 SCC 1. Opposing the revision, counsel for the opposite parties submitted that the application was filed after 16 days without prior approach to the Station Officer, the marksheet produced for proof of age lacked proper stamping, and the trial court had rightly exercised discretion after applying its mind.

The High Court examined the law laid down in Ramdev Food Products Pvt. Ltd. v. State of Gujarat (2015) 6 SCC 439 and the Full Bench decision in Rambabu Gupta v. State of U.P. (2001 Cr.L.J. 3363) and held that a Magistrate is not bound to direct registration of FIR in every application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. He must apply his mind to the facts and may refuse if the application appears to be a counterblast or lacks credibility. The guidelines in Lalita Kumari pertain to the duty of the police under Section 154 Cr.P.C. and do not mandate the Magistrate to order investigation in every case.

The Court found that the impugned order was reasoned, took note of the prior POCSO case filed by Ansar against the revisionist's father, the relationship between the parties, the delay in filing the application and the improbability of the alleged incident occurring near the house of relatives. No illegality, irregularity or impropriety was found in the order. The criminal revision was accordingly dismissed. A copy of the order was directed to be sent to the trial court for necessary action.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalin Kumar Srivastava

(i) Pramit v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Matters Under Article 227 No. 6929 of 2024
Date of decision: 05.07.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:117329

Background and Facts

On 25.10.2023 at about 6:30 p.m., the petitioner Pramit and one Surendra were intercepted by police near Shamli while transporting 12 bottles of illicit liquor (bearing "Royal Stag Whisky for sale in Haryana and Delhi" wrapper) in a Ford Ecosport car bearing registration No. HR-06AH-2718. Both were arrested, the liquor was seized on the spot,

samples were drawn, a recovery memo and arrest memo were prepared, and FIR No. 591 of 2023 was registered at P.S. Kotwali Nagar, Shamli under Sections 60, 63 and 72 of the U.P. Excise Act, 1910. The petitioner, claiming to be the registered owner of the vehicle, moved an application for its interim release before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shamli.

Proceedings before Subordinate Courts

The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shamli, rejected the release application vide order dated 19.12.2023 solely on the ground that confiscation proceedings under Section 72 of the Excise Act were pending before the District Magistrate and, therefore, the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to entertain the prayer for release of the seized vehicle. Aggrieved, the petitioner filed Criminal Revision No. 1 of 2024. The District & Sessions Judge, Shamli, dismissed the revision vide judgment dated 06.04.2024, affirming the view of the Magistrate that during pendency of confiscation proceedings before the Collector, the Magistrate is denuded of power under Section 457 Cr.P.C. to release the vehicle.

Petitioner's Contentions

The petitioner contended that the impugned orders are illegal and contrary to settled law. Even if confiscation proceedings are pending before the District Magistrate under Section 72 of the Excise Act, the Magistrate retains jurisdiction under Section 457 Cr.P.C. to release the vehicle. The petitioner is the registered owner, and the release application ought to have been decided on merits. Reliance was placed on Chandra Pal v. State of U.P. (Appl. u/s 482 No. 1325/2021) and Vikas Kumar v. State of U.P. (Appl. u/s 482 No. 33012/2019).

State's Stand and Precedents Relied Upon

Learned A.G.A. opposed the petition and submitted that once confiscation proceedings under Section 72 of the Excise Act are pending before the Collector, the Magistrate has no power under Sections 451 or 457 Cr.P.C. to release the seized vehicle. Reliance was placed on the Division Bench judgment in Virendra Gupta v. State of U.P., 2019 (6) ADJ 432 (DB), and coordinate Bench decisions in Jaikawar v. State of U.P. (Appl. u/s 482 No. 9961/2021) and Akhilesh Kumar v. State of U.P. (Appl. u/s 482 No. 20096/2021).

High Court's Reasoning

The Court examined the scheme of Section 72 of the U.P. Excise Act, 1910, which empowers the Collector to confiscate articles seized in connection with any offence under the Act and lays down the complete procedure for dealing with such property, including sale in cases of speedy wear and tear. The provision does not confer any power on the Magistrate to release the seized property during pendency of confiscation proceedings. The Court relied upon the authoritative Division Bench judgment in Virendra Gupta (supra) which, after considering conflicting Single Bench views and Supreme Court precedents including Sunderbhai Ambalal Desai v. State of Gujarat, (2002) 10 SCC 283, held that the Magistrate is denuded of jurisdiction under Section 457 Cr.P.C. once confiscation proceedings under Section 72 are pending before the Collector. The Supreme Court in Mustafa v. State of U.P., Civil Appeal No. 6438 of 2019 (decided on 20.08.2019) reaffirmed that the Collector has exclusive jurisdiction in such matters. The Single Bench decisions relied upon by the petitioner were distinguished as they did not settle the issue of jurisdiction during pendency of confiscation proceedings.

Conclusion and Final Order

The High Court held that both the impugned orders dated 19.12.2023 (CJM, Shamli) and 06.04.2024 (District Judge, Shamli) are legally correct and suffer from no perversity or jurisdictional error. The petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India was dismissed. No order as to costs.

(Petition dismissed; orders of CJM and District Judge upheld; Magistrate has no jurisdiction to release vehicle during confiscation proceedings under Section 72 Excise Act.)

(ii) Lalit Kumar v. State of U.P. and 5 Others

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 5718 of 2025
Date of decision: 07.07.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:113049

Background and Facts

The appellant Lalit Kumar (a member of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community and an advocate practising in District Court, Ballia) filed an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. before the Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Ballia, seeking registration of an FIR against five other advocates (opposite parties nos.2 to 6). The allegations were that on 01.03.2024 at about 12:00 noon in the court premises, the opposite parties assaulted the librarian Shivji Singh of the Criminal & Revenue Bar Association and, when the appellant protested, they hurled caste-based abuses and assaulted him with kicks and fists. On the exhortation of opposite party no.2, opposite party no.3 kicked the appellant on the chest, causing serious injuries. The incident was captured on CCTV. The matter was reported to police but no FIR was registered. The appellant was medically examined; he also moved applications to higher police authorities and the S.P., Ballia on 06.03.2024, yet the SHO pressurised him for compromise and refused to register the FIR. The application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. was accompanied by medical reports, caste certificate and other documents.

Impugned Order

The Special Judge (SC/ST Act)/Additional Sessions Judge, Ballia, vide order dated 23.09.2024 in Criminal Misc. Case No.130 of 2024, declined to direct registration of FIR and instead ordered the application to be treated and proceeded as a complaint case under Chapter XV Cr.P.C.

Appellant's Contentions

The appellant contended that the impugned order is illegal and arbitrary. The allegations disclosed commission of cognizable offences including atrocities under the SC/ST Act. The Special Judge had no power to treat the 156(3) application as a complaint when the complainant belonged to SC/ST community, was not in a position to collect CCTV footage or other evidence, and police had refused to act. The order ignored settled principles for disposal of 156(3) applications and was liable to be set aside.

High Court's Reasoning

The Court first examined the core issue whether a Special Judge (SC/ST Act) can treat an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. as a complaint. Relying upon the Supreme Court in Suresh Chand Jain v. State of M.P. (AIR 2001 SC 571), Full Bench of this Court in Ram Babu Gupta v. State of U.P. (2001) 43 ACC 50 (FB), Division Bench in Sukhwasi v. State of U.P. (2007) 59 ACC 739, and further clarifications in Rameshbbhai Pandurao Hedau v. State of Gujarat (2010) 4 SCC 185 and Priyanka Srivastava v. State of U.P. (2015) 6 SCC 287, the Court held that the power to treat a 156(3) application as a complaint is well recognised in law and the Magistrate/Special Judge is fully empowered to do so.

The Court then applied the authoritative guidelines laid down in Gulab Chand Upadhyaya v. State of U.P. (2002 All LJ 1225) for deciding when a 156(3) application should be treated as a complaint. In the instant case: (i) all accused persons were known to the appellant by name and address; (ii) witnesses were also known and named; (iii) no recovery of property or incriminating article was required; (iv) medical reports and caste certificate were already filed; and (v) CCTV footage could be obtained by the Court itself during inquiry under Section 202(1) Cr.P.C. Thus, no investigation of the nature that only police could conduct was required. The Special Judge rightly exercised discretion to treat the application as a complaint and proceed under Chapter XV Cr.P.C. No perversity or illegality was found in the impugned order.

Conclusion and Final Order

The criminal appeal under Section 14-A(1) of the SC/ST Act was dismissed. The order dated 23.09.2024 passed by the Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Ballia, treating the application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. as a complaint case was upheld as legal and proper. No order as to costs.

(Appeal dismissed; order treating 156(3) application as complaint upheld.)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Qamar Hasan Rizvi

(i) Smt Raziya Kahtoon v. State of U.P. Thru Prin Secy Stamp and Registration Lko and Ors

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 19818 of 2017
Date of decision: 03.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:79825

The petitioner purchased half share in Gata No.2311 (0.1745 hectare) as agricultural land on 24.06.2013 and paid stamp duty of ₹92,650/- as per circle rate (₹46,00,000/- per hectare) plus 150% excess for proximity to residential area and 4%/5% concessional rate for a lady. The Sub-Registrar, Fatehpur, on an ex-parte spot inspection dated 20.08.2013, reported commercial potentiality (presence of Aara machine, shops, Primary Health Centre) and recommended valuation at ₹1,06,30,000/-. The Collector, Barabanki, in proceedings under Section 47A/33 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, passed an ex-parte order dated 28.07.2014 holding deficiency of ₹4,28,850/- plus ₹1,00,000/- penalty and 1.5% monthly interest. The order was recalled on 17.10.2014 on deposit of 25%. Fresh reports were called; the Naib-Tehsildar and SDM confirmed no conversion under Section 143 of U.P. Zamindari Abolition & Land Reforms Act and no construction on the petitioner's half share. Yet the Collector vide order dated 04.02.2016 upheld the deficiency treating the land as commercial on the basis of potentiality. The revision under Section 56(1) was dismissed by the Deputy Commissioner, Faizabad Division on 24.05.2017.

The petitioner contended that the reports were ex-parte, valuations of Aara machine (₹2,00,000/-) and trees (₹1,20,000/-) were hypothetical, no spot inspection after notice was conducted, the land remained agricultural in revenue records, and future potentiality alone cannot determine market value under the Stamp Act. The State defended the orders on the basis of spot inspection showing commercial activity on the adjoining portion and commercial potentiality.

The Court held that Rule 7(3)(c) of the U.P. Stamp (Valuation of Property) Rules, 1997 mandates inspection of the property **after due notice to the parties to the instrument.** Ex-parte inspection reports cannot form the basis of an order under Section 47A. Reliance was placed on Ram Gopal v. State of U.P. (2009 (7) ADJ 185 (LB)) and Ram Khelawan @ Bachcha v. State of U.P. (2005 (98) RD 511). Mere proximity to a hospital, shops or an Aara machine on the adjoining half of the same gata does not convert the petitioner's share into commercial land when revenue records show it as agricultural and no conversion under Section 143 has taken place. Valuation cannot be based on conjectural future potentiality without cogent evidence of actual commercial use on the date of execution. The impugned orders dated 04.02.2016 and 24.05.2017 were quashed. The authorities were directed to refund the deposited amount of ₹1,82,750/- (₹1,32,250/- + ₹50,750/-) along with interest @ 9% per annum from the date of deposit till actual payment within eight weeks. The writ petition was allowed.

(ii) Nagendra Sharma And Another v. The State Of U.P. Through Principal Secretary Home Civil Secretariat Lucknow And Another

Case Number: TRANSFER APPLICATION (CIVIL) No. - 225 of 2025
Date of decision: 10.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:82682

The applicant-husband obtained an ex-parte divorce decree on 16.01.2019 in Regular Suit No.1006/2017 under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act before the Principal Judge, Family Court, Gonda. The wife filed a recall application under Order IX Rule 13 read with Section 151 CPC on 29.05.2019 (Misc.

Case No.52/2019) which was entertained and the operation of the decree was stayed. The husband later sought transfer of the recall proceedings to Lucknow citing (i) alleged bias of the Gonda court, (ii) threat to his life from the wife, and (iii) convenience as both parties now reside/ work in Lucknow. He also relied upon past criminal cases between the parties. The Family Court rejected the transfer application vide detailed order dated 24.07.2025.

The wife opposed the transfer, highlighting that the husband himself chose Gonda for the divorce suit, the recall application is pending since 2019 and is at the final stage, earlier writ petition (Writ-C No.6354/2022) challenging the stay order was dismissed on 18.10.2024, and the transfer petition suffers from concealment of material facts.

The Court held that bald allegations of bias without cogent evidence do not warrant transfer. Reliance was placed on Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd. v. Girja Shankar Pant (2001) 1 SCC 182. The apprehension of threat was unsubstantiated. Convenience of the parties does not mean convenience of the applicant alone; the proceedings were initiated by the husband at Gonda and the wife (a lady) has never expressed inconvenience in pursuing the case there. Transfer at this belated stage would cause unnecessary delay. The conduct of the husband indicated an attempt to stall the proceedings. The transfer application was dismissed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Kumar Nigam

(i) Deepak Prasad (Deceased) and 2 others v. Ajay Prasad

Case Number: CIVIL REVISION No. - 77 of 2025
Date of decision: 20.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:207834

The revision was filed against the order dated 12.12.2024 passed by Civil Judge (Senior Division), F.T.C., Bareilly in O.S. No. 348 of 2019 allowing the plaintiff's application for substitution of heirs of the deceased sole defendant and for amendment in the plaint. The defendant died on 12.10.2022. The plaintiff filed the substitution application on 16.03.2023 along with an application under Order VI Rule 17 CPC for amendment. A separate application for condonation of delay was filed on 16.10.2023. The heirs of the deceased defendant filed objections contending that the delay condonation application was filed subsequently and that the suit had abated after 90 days without any application for setting aside abatement. The trial court condoned the delay and allowed both applications. The revisionist contended that the delay condonation application must accompany the substitution application and that the suit could not be revived without setting aside abatement. The Court held that a formal separate application for condonation of delay under Section 5 of the Limitation Act is not mandatory if sufficient cause is shown in the main application itself supported by affidavit. The substitution application can be treated as an application for setting aside abatement. Citing Surendra Mani v. State of U.P. (2025 (1) ADJ 780), State of M.P. v. Pradeep Kumar (2000) 7 SCC 372, Mithailal Dalsangar Singh v. Annabai Devram Kini (2003) 10 SCC 691 and Shakuntala Devi v. Banwari Lal (AIR 1977 All 551), the Court held that the trial court rightly condoned the delay as the power of attorney holder was out of station and no deliberate delay was found. The objections were considered and the order did not suffer from any illegality or failure of justice. The revision was dismissed. No order as to costs.

(ii) Chirag Aashiana Pvt. Ltd. v. Smt. Santosh and another

Case Number: MATTERS UNDER ARTICLE 227 No. - 9397 of 2025
Date of decision: 20.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:207262

The petitioner challenged the ex-parte injunction order dated 16.12.2024 passed by Civil Judge (Senior Division), Gautam Buddh Nagar in O.S. No. 2105 of 2024 whereby the plaintiff-respondents were granted status quo on the ground that the sale deed dated 09.05.2008 was not binding upon them and the defendant was restrained from interfering with their possession. The plaintiff had filed an application under Order XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 CPC. The trial court granted ex-parte injunction without issuing notice. The petitioner contended that no appeal lies against an ex-parte order of injunction under Order XLIII Rule 1(r) CPC before expiry of six months as held in Gurmej Singh v. Ranjit Kaur (2020 SCC OnLine All 1531) and that the petition under Article 227 was maintainable. The Court examined the provisions of Section 37 of the Specific Relief Act, Section 94(c) CPC and Order XXXIX Rules 1, 2, 3 and 3A CPC and held that temporary injunction whether ex-parte or after hearing is granted under Rules 1 and 2 of Order XXXIX. Order XLIII Rule 1(r) provides for appeal against orders passed under Rule 1, Rule 2, Rule 2A, Rule 4 or Rule 10 of Order XXXIX. An ex-parte order passed under Rule 3 read with Rules 1 and 2 is also appealable. The judgment in Gurmej Singh was considered but the Court held that the right of appeal being statutory cannot be curtailed. The petition under Article 227 was not maintainable as the petitioner had an efficacious alternative remedy of filing an appeal. The petition was dismissed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta

(i) Rishi Kumar Jain & Anr. v. State of U.P. & Ors.

Case Number: WRIT – C No. – 21150 of 2014
Date of decision: 18.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:166896-DB

The petitioners (legal heirs of late Raj Narain Jain) challenged the order dated 06.02.2012 of the State Government rejecting their application for adjustment/de-notification of land and cancellation of G.O. dated 11.03.2003. The land comprised in Khasra Plot Nos.898, 899, 901, 902, 905, 906 & 909 at Kakretha, Tehsil & District Agra (Sector-10 of "Sikandra Grah Sthan and Sarak Yojana") was notified under Section 28 of the U.P. Avas Evam Vikas Parishad Adhiniyam, 1965 on 04.04.1970 and declared under Section 32 on 28.06.1980. Urgency clause under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was invoked on 23.01.1981. The petitioners' father challenged the acquisition before the Supreme Court (Writ Petition Nos.2136-2137 of 1982) which was dismissed on 07.04.1993 upholding the notifications. Multiple civil suits and writ petitions were filed by the petitioners/father seeking injunction; all were ultimately dismissed. Possession was taken by the State on 27.12.1999 and handed over to the Parishad on 28.12.1999. An area including the petitioners' land was allotted to Dr. Virendra Swarup Memorial Trust for a school; lease deed executed on 30.12.2000; school constructed and name recorded in revenue records. Compensation was deposited by the Parishad with the SLAO on 21.07.1999. The Court held that the petitioners and their father were responsible for delay through successive frivolous litigations. The acquisition did not lapse; urgency clause was validly invoked; physical possession was taken in 1999 and vested in the Parishad; land was lawfully allotted to the Trust. Section 24 of the Right to Fair Compensation Act, 2013 was not applicable. The order dated 06.02.2012 rejecting adjustment and cancelling G.O. dated 11.03.2003 was upheld. The writ petition was dismissed. No order as to costs.

(ii) Virendra Kumar Goel v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 502 of 1984
Date of decision: 28.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:213714

The appellant, proprietor of Arogya Medical Store, Meerut, was convicted by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Meerut vide judgment dated 09.02.1984 under Sections 27(a)(ii) and 27(b) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (as amended by U.P. Act No.47 of 1975) for stocking and exhibiting for sale substandard/spurious chloroquine phosphate 250 mg tablets (Batch No.T500192 of Nectarine Pharmacy). He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs.6,000/- (default three years' further R.I.). On 03.01.1976, Drug Inspectors P.K. Rastogi (PW-1) and D.K. Jaju (PW-3) visited the shop, took samples of four medicines including 40 chloroquine tablets. One sample was sent to the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta which reported on 14.06.1976 that the tablets did not contain chloroquine phosphate, average weight 0.3794 gms., and were spurious/misbranded/adulterated. The appellant disclosed purchase of 200 tablets from licensed dealer M/s Bhuvan Pharma (Dineshwar Prasad Sharma) on 31.10.1975. Bhuvan Pharma confirmed purchase from manufacturer Nectarine Pharmacy. The manufacturer confirmed supply of the batch and that it was tested as standard quality. The Drug Inspector also seized 118 tablets of the same batch from the manufacturer on 17.11.1976 but never sent them for analysis. No independent witness was present at sampling. The appellant proved the complete chain of purchase from licensed sources and produced the bill. The trial court convicted him relying on Section 19A (U.P. amendment). The Court held that the appellant fully discharged the burden under Section 19(3) by proving purchase from a licensed dealer who purchased from the manufacturer. The manufacturer was not impleaded. The control sample from the manufacturer was never analysed. No independent witness corroborated sampling. The difference in weight was explained by moisture/chemical reaction. No mens rea was established. The prosecution failed to prove that the tablets seized from the appellant were not the same as manufactured by Nectarine Pharmacy. The conviction was set aside. The appellant was acquitted. The appeal was allowed. Bail bonds discharged. Fine, if paid, to be refunded.



Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nand Prabha Shukla

(i) Sanjay Agarwal v. State of U.P. And 3 Others

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 528 BNSS No. – 35164 of 2025
Date of decision: 19.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:229258

The applicant filed the present application to quash the orders dated 26.06.2024 and 30.05.2025 passed by the learned Special Judge (Dacoity Affected Area), Jhansi in Complaint Case No. 103 of 2023 (Rajeev Agarwal and others Vs. Sanjay Agarwal) under Sections 452, 323, 504, 506, 392, 406, 420, 120B IPC. The applicant had earlier lodged Complaint Case No. 103 of 2023 against the opposite parties under Sections 392, 452, 120B, 504, 506 IPC and they were summoned. The trial court fixed the matter for framing of charges and later for evidence under Section 244 Cr.P.C. The opposite parties moved an application under Section 39B Cr.P.C. which was allowed permitting them to cross-examine P.W.-2 on the basis of evidence recorded under Section 244 Cr.P.C. The applicant contended that since Section 392 IPC is a Scheduled offence under the U.P. Dacoity Affected Areas Act, 1983 and Jhansi has been declared a Dacoity Affected Area, the Special Court was required to follow the procedure prescribed under Chapter XVIII Cr.P.C. for trial of sessions cases as provided under Section 7 of the said Act and not the magistrate procedure under Sections 244/245 Cr.P.C. The Court after examining the provisions of the U.P. Dacoity Affected Areas Act, 1983, Section 193 Cr.P.C., Section 4(2) Cr.P.C. and the law laid

down by the Supreme Court in Gangula Ashok Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh (2000) 2 SCC 504 held that the Special Court being a Court of Session could not have adopted the complaint-case procedure meant for Magistrates. The impugned orders were passed without jurisdiction and amounted to abuse of the process of law. The orders dated 26.06.2024 and 30.05.2025 were set aside and the matter was remitted back to the trial court to proceed afresh in accordance with the procedure prescribed under Chapter XVIII Cr.P.C. after affording opportunity of hearing to both sides and without granting unnecessary adjournments. The application under Section 528 BNSS was allowed.

(ii) Asha Rathor v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 25387 of 2024
Date of decision: 31.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:191641

The applicant, a 64-year-old widow, approached the Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. seeking quashing of the summoning order dated 08.05.2015 and the non-bailable warrants dated 14.05.2024, 22.05.2024 and 24.06.2024 passed by the learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Court No. 6, Meerut in Complaint Case No. 3833 of 2014 (Dharmpal Vs. Chander) under Sections 323, 504, 506, 427 IPC. The dispute arose out of a registered agreement to sell dated 01.12.2005 allegedly executed fraudulently by the applicant's late husband. An FIR was lodged by the opposite party no. 2 which ended in a final report. The opposite party filed a protest petition which was converted into a complaint case. After recording statements under Sections 200 and 202 Cr.P.C. the applicant and others were summoned. The applicant contended that the summoning order was passed mechanically without application of mind, that her husband had died, that one co-accused had compromised the matter, and that parallel civil suits were pending between the parties. The Court found that the entire dispute was essentially civil in nature and had been given a criminal colour to harass the applicant. Relying upon the judgment of the Supreme Court in Usha Chakraborty & Another Vs. State of West Bengal & Another (2023 LiveLaw (SC) 67) the Court held that continuation of the criminal proceedings amounted to abuse of the process of law. The summoning order dated 08.05.2015 as well as the non-bailable warrants were quashed and the matter was remitted back to the trial court to pass a fresh order in the light of the observations made by the Apex Court, preferably within six weeks. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was allowed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kshitij Shailendra

(i) ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Smt. Arti Devi and others

Case Number: First Appeal From Order No.1780 of 2024
Date of decision: 31.01.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:14110

Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, contained a proviso attached to Sub-Section (4) of Section 149, providing that in a case where a certificate of insurance has been issued under Section 147(3), covering insurance in respect of third party risks, any sum paid by the insurer in or towards discharge of any liability of any person covered by the policy, is recoverable by the insurer from that person. The said proviso was interpreted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in National Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Swaran Singh and others : (2004) 3 SCC 297 and concept of "Pay and Recover" was upheld. Difficulty arose in view of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 whereby the aforesaid proviso was deleted. This gave rise to occasion for insurer to blatantly deny its liability to pay compensation in case of breach of insurance policy. After dealing

with various provisions of pre-amendment and post-amendment era, it was held that deletion of proviso would not absolve liability of the insurer to indemnify the owner's risk even in relation to the accidents taking place after 01.04.2022, i.e. the cut off date indicated in the Amendment Act, 2019 and principle of "Pay and Recover" will still continue to govern the field advancing social object of the Statute.

(ii) The Catholic Diocese of Gorakhpur v. Bhola Deceased and others

Case Number: Second Appeal No.461 of 2014
Date of decision: 10.09.2024
Neutral Citation No. - 2024:AHC:146911

State Authorities, under the garb of operation under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, grabbed land of a rustic villager in 1991 taking a plea that the villager had, by affidavit, transferred the land to the Government over which structures of Catholic Diocese were subsequently raised. Suit filed by the tenure holder was decreed by District Court in first appeal. While upholding the judgment in Second Appeal, writ large high-handedness of the State Authorities was elaborated and it was held that Transfer of Property Act, 1882 contemplates only five modes of transfer, viz sale, gift, lease, mortgage and exchange. Mere affidavit allegedly given by the tenure holder indicating that he has transferred his land to State, would not confer title upon the State. Damages to the tune of Rs.10,00,000/- were imposed upon the State for depriving the villager of his property for more than 32 years and decree of possession was directed to be executed within six months.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Diwakar

(i) Praveen Chetri v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 31545 of 2024
Date of decision: 16.9.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:165563

The applicant Praveen Chetri filed the application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to quash the entire criminal proceedings arising out of Case Crime No.108 of 2023 under Sections 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC read with Section 60/63 Excise Act registered at P.S. Jaswant Nagar, District Etawah, along with the summoning order dated 19.8.2023 and charge-sheet dated 21.7.2023. The case arose when on 29.04.2023 police intercepted two vehicles at Jaunai Farm police post and recovered 306 bottles of whisky meant for sale only in Haryana. The applicant claimed he was falsely implicated as he had only taken a lift in the Scorpio vehicle after attending a family gathering and had no knowledge or involvement in the liquor. During arguments the Court noticed that the Investigating Officer had mentioned the caste of the accused persons in the FIR and recovery memo. The Court directed the Director General of Police to file a personal affidavit explaining the necessity of recording caste. The DGP filed the affidavit stating it was done for identification and to comply with CCTNS formats. The Court after examining all police formats held that there is no mandatory requirement to mention caste of the accused in most forms and the practice is a legal fallacy in the 21st century when modern identification tools are available. The Court referred to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Constituent Assembly speech and Supreme Court judgments in Indra Sawhney, Ashok Kumar Thakur, State of Rajasthan v. Gautam and Shama Sharma v. Kishan Kumar and observed that caste is anti-national and the Constitution mandates a casteless society. The practice perpetuates social divisions and must be discontinued to align with constitutional morality. The application was allowed.

(ii) Ashok Kumar And Another v. State Of Up And 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT – C No. – 20190 of 2024
Date of decision: 12.9.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:158482-DB

The petitioners in the three clubbed writ petitions sought mandamus directing the respondents to return and re-convey their lands acquired for the Ganga Nagar Awasiya Vyasayik Yojana of Meerut Development Authority and to declare the acquisition proceedings lapsed under Section 24(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or in the alternative to consider their representations for reversion of land after hearing. The acquisition was initiated vide notifications dated 01.02.1990 under Section 4(1)/17(4) and 07.03.1990 under Section 6/17(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for 246.931 acres in Village Abdullapur, Meerut. The Court noted the award dated 17.03.1992, phased taking of possession between 1998 and 2010, acceptance of compensation by more than 80% of the 223 tenure holders, previous MDA resolutions to withdraw and later rescind the withdrawal, earlier writ petitions and the Supreme Court judgment dated 08.04.2013 dismissing the challenge. The petitioners contended that compensation was never paid to them, physical possession was never taken and the acquisition had lapsed under Section 24(2) of the 2013 Act. They also claimed parity with other tenure holders whose lands were de-notified by Government notifications dated 29.12.2016 and 10.03.2017. The Meerut Development Authority opposed the petitions on grounds of res judicata as the earlier challenge was dismissed, possession having been taken, compensation deposited, mutation done in its favour and substantial development work already carried out with huge investment. The Court after examining the entire factual matrix, previous judgments and submissions of the parties held that the acquisition proceedings had not lapsed under Section 24(2) of the 2013 Act and the petitioners were not entitled to return of the land. The writ petitions were dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar

(i) U.P. Rajya Nirman Sahakari Sangh Limited v. Union Of India Min.Of Finance Dept.Of Revenue Thru.Secy.Andors

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 16125 of 2018
Date of decision: 08.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:61984-DB

The petitioner, a Cooperative Society exempt under Section 80P of the Income Tax Act, 1961, sought refund of TDS amounts for assessment years 2009-10 to 2012-13 and 2015-16. It was contended that despite filing Form 16A certificates and making repeated applications, the Department refused refund on the ground that the TDS did not reflect in Form 26AS. The petitioner also challenged the notice dated 05.12.2017 issued under Section 226(3) of the Act directing recovery of Rs.3.50 crore from its bank account and sought return of Rs.1.50 crore already recovered, along with directions to process the rectification application under Section 154 dated 12.12.2017. The Court, after hearing the parties, held that the law is well settled by the Delhi High Court in Court on Its Motion v. Commissioner of Income Tax (Writ Petition (Civil) No. 2659 of 2012 decided on 14.03.2013) and by this Court in Rakesh Kumar Gupta v. Union of India (Civil Misc. Writ Petition (Tax) No. 657 of 2013 decided on 06.05.2014) that refund cannot be denied merely because the TDS is not reflected in Form 26AS if the assessee furnishes valid Form 16A certificates. The Assessing Officer is duty-bound to verify the payment of TDS through the deductor and grant credit. Reliance was also placed on CBDT Instruction No.05/2013 dated 08.07.2013. The writ petition was disposed of with directions to the petitioner to appear before respondent no.3 (Assessing Officer) on 28.10.2025 at 11:00 AM. The Assessing Officer was directed to

verify the documents and pass necessary orders in accordance with law within four weeks, granting the petitioner liberty to rely upon the cited judgments and the CBDT circular.

(ii) M/S A.S. Traders Thru. Executive Partner Sri Rahul Singh v. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Deptt. of Public Works Lko. and 6 others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 4673 of 2025
Date of decision: 04.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:68984-DB

The petitioner challenged the rejection of its technical bid as "non-responsive" and the award of Letter of Acceptance dated 05.05.2025 to respondent no.7 (M/s Arunima Constructions) for the work of widening and strengthening of Badhani-Balipur-Babuganj Road in District Pratapgarh pursuant to E-Tender dated 06.02.2025. It was contended that the disqualification was illegal and based on mala fide, and that the complaint filed by the petitioner on 02.05.2025 against respondent no.7 under Clause 4.7 of the ITB (Addendum) was not considered. The petitioner sought quashing of the disqualification order dated 03.05.2025, the LOA dated 05.05.2025, and directions to declare respondent no.7 non-responsive and to award the contract to the petitioner. The respondents contended that the petitioner's bid was found non-responsive after due scrutiny as it had concealed ongoing works under the head "Existing Commitment and ongoing works". The complaint filed by respondent no.7 against the petitioner was upheld after inquiry. It was further stated that the petitioner had failed to raise timely objections within the stipulated 72 hours on the Prahari portal as per Government Order dated 25.08.2020. The work had already been awarded and substantial progress (approximately 90%) had been made by respondent no.7. The Court, after examining the tender conditions, the complaints, the inquiry report and the entire tender process, held that there was no arbitrariness or mala fide in the decision-making process. The principles of judicial review in tender matters as laid down by the Supreme Court in B.S.N. Joshi & Sons Ltd. v. Nair Coal Services Ltd. (2006) 11 SCC 548, Raunaq International Ltd. v. I.V.R. Construction Ltd. (1999) 1 SCC 492, Air India Ltd. v. Cochin International Airport Ltd. (2000) 2 SCC 617 and N.G. Projects Limited v. Vinod Kumar Jain (2022) 6 SCC 127 were applied. The Court reiterated that interference in infrastructure projects is not warranted unless there is manifest arbitrariness or mala fide. The writ petition was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manjive Shukla

(i) Anand Kumar Verma v. Prin. Commissioner Of Income Tax Allahabad And 2 Others

Case Number: WRIT TAX No. - 1270 of 2025
Date of decision: 27.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:84422-DB

The petitioner challenged the notice issued under Section 148 of the Income Tax Act as well as the order passed under Section 148A(d) by the Jurisdictional Assessing Officer for the assessment year two thousand seventeen dash eighteen on twenty eighth March two thousand twenty four and the consequential order passed under Section 147 read with Section 144 read with Section 144B of the Act on tenth December two thousand twenty four. Upon perusal of the writ petition it appeared that against the order passed under Section 147 of the Income Tax Act the petitioner had filed a rectification application which had not been disclosed in the writ petition. The said non disclosure amounted

to suppression of material facts. The Court relying upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in M/S S.J.S. Business Enterprises Private Ltd. Versus State of Bihar reported in two thousand four seven Supreme Court Cases one hundred sixty six categorically held that suppression of a material fact by a litigant disqualifies such litigant from obtaining any relief. The Court further held that the present writ petition was hit by the doctrine of election inasmuch as the petitioner after filing an application for rectification as provided in the statute of an order had subsequently chosen to approach the writ court for quashing the same order. Having chosen to proceed under the remedy provided in the statute he could not be now allowed to seek a fresh remedy under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. The writ petition was accordingly dismissed.

(ii) Ashok Pandey v. Sri Rahul Gandhi And 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 11593 of 2025
Date of decision: 04.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:80596-DB

The petitioner appearing in person sought a writ of quo warranto against Sri Rahul Gandhi who is a Member of Parliament from Raebareli. It was contended that Sri Rahul Gandhi stood convicted by the trial court for an offence punishable under Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code for which there is simple imprisonment of two years or fine or both. The Gujarat High Court dismissed the revision petition and rejected the prayer for stay of conviction. In the Special Leave Petition filed before the Supreme Court the order of conviction was stayed during the pendency of the appeal. The petitioner submitted that the stay of order of conviction does not allow Sri Rahul Gandhi to contest elections or to remain as a Member of Parliament because Article 102 of the Constitution read with Section 8(3) of the Representation of the People Act creates a disqualification for being chosen as or for being a Member of Parliament. Reliance was placed on the judgment in the case of Afzal Ansari wherein the Supreme Court had specifically permitted the said person to contest elections. It was argued that in the absence of any such specific permission in the case of Sri Rahul Gandhi he continued to remain disqualified. The respondents contended that once an order of conviction is stayed by a higher court the bar under Section 8(3) of the Representation of the People Act would not apply. Reliance was placed on the judgment of the Supreme Court in Lily Thomas Versus Union of India reported in two thousand thirteen seven Supreme Court Cases Law Supplement eight hundred eleven wherein it has been held that the disqualification under sub section (1) (2) or (3) of Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act will not operate from the date of order of stay of conviction passed by the Appellate Court under Section 389 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or the High Court under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Court after analysing the provisions of Article 102 of the Constitution and Section 8(3) of the Representation of the People Act and the judgments relied upon by the parties held that once an order of conviction is stayed the indelible mark of a convict cannot be assigned to such a person till the appeal is decided. The present writ petition was accordingly dismissed. The prayer for grant of certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court under Article 134A of the Constitution was also rejected as no substantial question of law arises in the present matter.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar Singh Deshwal

(i) Asheesh Kumar v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Anticipatory Bail Application U/S 482 BNSS No. 4464 of 2025
Date of decision: 01.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:128977

This judgment authoritatively addresses the maintainability of anticipatory bail under Section 482 BNSS in complaint cases where only summons has been issued.

The preliminary objection raised by the State was that anticipatory bail is not maintainable merely upon issuance of summons in a complaint case, even if the allegation concerns a non-bailable offence. The applicant argued that upon appearance pursuant to summons, he apprehended being taken into custody, which should fall within the ambit of "reason to believe" under Section 482 BNSS.

The Court examined the language of Section 482 BNSS (corresponding to Section 438 Cr.P.C.) and identified its core ingredients: (i) reason to believe; (ii) apprehension of arrest; (iii) on accusation of non-bailable offence; (iv) arrest without warrant. Relying on Constitution Bench decisions in **Shri Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab and Sushila Aggarwal v. State (NCT of Delhi)**, the Court reiterated that anticipatory bail is a preventive measure against arbitrary or unwanted police arrest, and that "reason to believe" must rest on objective grounds, not mere fear.

The Court distinguished "arrest" from "custody," holding that judicial custody upon appearance in response to summons cannot be equated with arrest contemplated under Section 482 BNSS. The legislative intent, as reflected in the Law Commission's 41st Report and subsequent jurisprudence, was to protect individuals from arbitrary police action, not from lawful judicial process.

After analysing precedents including **Srikant Upadhyay v. State of Bihar** and other Supreme Court rulings, the Court concluded that:

(i) anticipatory bail is not maintainable upon issuance of summons in a complaint case;
(ii) even upon issuance of a bailable warrant, anticipatory bail is not maintainable;
(iii) upon issuance of a non-bailable warrant or proclamation, anticipatory bail is ordinarily not maintainable, save in exceptional circumstances.

As no warrant had been issued in the present case, the Court held that there was no reasonable apprehension of arrest by police. The application was rejected, with liberty to seek regular bail.

The ratio is that anticipatory bail under Section 482 BNSS is maintainable only where there exists objective apprehension of arrest by police without warrant; judicial custody upon summons does not satisfy this requirement.

(ii) Rihan v. State of U.P.

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Bail Application No. 43604 of 2025
Date of decision: 17.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:227380

This judgment concerns a regular bail application arising out of a case alleging large-scale unlawful assembly, violence against police personnel, damage to public and private property, and the raising of objectionable slogans during a prohibited gathering.

The prosecution case was that, despite promulgation of prohibitory orders under Section 163 BNSS, a crowd of more than 500 persons assembled in Bareilly at the alleged instigation of certain leaders. The crowd raised the slogan "gustakh-e-nabi ki ek saja, sar tan se juda" and, upon being restrained by police, allegedly resorted

to stone pelting, petrol bombing, firing, and destruction of vehicles. The applicant was stated to have been arrested from the spot and implicated as a participant in the unlawful assembly.

The applicant contended that he had been falsely implicated, arrested from his residence, had no criminal history, and that there was no incriminating material connecting him with the alleged offences.

The State opposed bail, contending that the slogan raised by the crowd advocated a punishment not sanctioned by Indian law and amounted to a challenge to the sovereignty and integrity of India. It was submitted that the acts of the assembly attracted offences under various provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), including those relating to promoting enmity, disturbing public tranquillity, and offences against the State.

The Court undertook a detailed analysis of statutory provisions relating to offences concerning religion (Sections 298, 299, 302 BNS) and promoting enmity (Section 196 BNS). It observed that the BNS provides specific punishments for acts insulting religion or religious beliefs. Any slogan prescribing beheading as punishment for alleged blasphemy has no sanction under Indian criminal law. The Court held that when such a slogan is raised in the context of a violent unlawful assembly, it amounts to a challenge to the authority of law and the sovereignty and integrity of India, and is punishable under Section 152 BNS and allied provisions.

The Court further held that fundamental rights under Article 19 are subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2), and that a crowd prescribing a death sentence contrary to statutory law cannot claim constitutional protection.

On facts, the Court found sufficient material in the case diary indicating that the applicant was part of the unlawful assembly which not only raised objectionable slogans but also caused injuries to police personnel and damaged property. Considering the gravity of the allegations and prima facie material, bail was rejected.

The ratio of the decision is that participation in an unlawful assembly raising slogans like "Gustakh-e-nabi ki ek saja; sar tan se juda" that advocate punishment contrary to Indian law and accompanied by violence against police and public property constitutes a serious offence affecting sovereignty and public order; in such circumstances, bail is liable to be refused where prima facie material exists.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Praveen Kumar Giri

(i) Suresh Chandra Singh Negi and Another v. Bank of Baroda and Others

Case Number: WRIT – C No. – 24192 of 2022
Date of decision: 17.07.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:115460-DB

The petitioners, father and son running transformer fabrication businesses, maintained two cash credit accounts with Bank of Baroda having net banking facility. On 19.06.2022 petitioner no.1 transferred Rs.37,85,000/- to petitioner no.2's account which was then allegedly transferred to unknown accounts. Petitioner no.2 lodged an FIR on 21.06.2022 with Cyber Crime Police Station and both filed a complaint with the bank. They approached the Court under Article 226 seeking restoration of Rs.38,78,000/- with 24% penal interest claiming cyber fraud. They relied on RBI Circular dated 06.07.2017 on customer protection limiting liability in unauthorised electronic transactions and cited Supreme Court and Bombay High Court judgments. The bank contended that the transfers were made by the petitioners themselves through internet banking using their own devices, OTPs and passwords. Beneficiaries were added by petitioner no.2 on 18.06.2022. The same device and IP address were used and petitioner no.2 himself changed the password after the transactions. SMS alerts were received on 19.06.2022 but the petitioners delayed reporting. The Court examined debit/credit details, IP addresses and bank records and held that the transactions were deliberate and done by the petitioners themselves. There was no third-party hacking or unauthorised access. The petitioners' defence was an afterthought. The RBI Circular protects customers from genuine fraud but does not shield personal transactions presented

as fraud. The cited judgments were distinguished as they involved clear third-party fraud without customer negligence. The writ petition was dismissed. No order as to costs.

(ii) Kesar Singh v. State of U.P. and 4 Others

Case Number: SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE No. – 456 of 2025
Date of decision: 01.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:129274-DB

The appellant filed the special appeal against the order dated 26.05.2025 passed by the learned Single Judge in PIL No.1375 of 2025. The PIL petitioner sought to withdraw the petition citing pressure from the appellant (respondent no.5 in the PIL), described as a land mafia with 16 criminal cases. The Single Judge refused withdrawal noting that once a public cause is brought before the Court, the petitioner cannot abandon it at will. The Court impleaded the Secretary (Home) and DGP, directed the Collector and SDM, Khaga to submit a report on whether Gata Nos. 276, 294, 308, 292, 298, 299, 295 and 296 in Village Rakshapalpur, Tehsil Khaga, District Fatehpur (recorded as Khalihan, Manure Pit, Banjar and Gaon Sabha land) were encroached by the appellant, and directed the appellant to file a counter affidavit explaining his criminal history and the allegation of threatening the PIL petitioner. The appellant challenged the order contending that the Single Judge exceeded jurisdiction by not permitting withdrawal and by passing directions affecting his rights. The Division Bench examined Chapter VIII Rule 5 of the Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952 and the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Shah Babulal Khimji v. Jayaben D. Kania and the Full Bench in Ashutosh Shrotriya v. Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University. It held that the impugned order was purely procedural and interlocutory in nature seeking reports and affidavits to ascertain facts in a PIL. It did not decide any substantive issue, did not finally determine any rights or obligations of the parties and did not cause any direct or immediate prejudice. Such routine orders facilitating progress of the case are not judgments appealable under the Rules. The special appeal was dismissed as not maintainable. Time to file counter affidavit in the PIL was extended by three weeks.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Sinha

(i) Bala Shankar and Others v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 2695 of 1986
Date of decision: 13.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:137967-DB

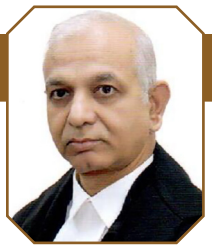
The appeal of appellants Nand Lal and Bhagirathi stood abated. The surviving appellants Bala Shankar, Rajmani and Mangaru challenged their conviction and life sentence under Section 302/149 IPC, one year RI under Sections 147/148 IPC and six months RI under Sections 323/149 and 324/149 IPC. On 21.06.1982 at about 2:00 p.m. the five accused armed with ballam and lathis came to the house of informant Ram Pyare @ Babau Mishra, abused him, and on exhortation by Bhagirathi attacked his brother Vidya Shankar, mother Sohagin and neighbour Adya Prasad Mishra. Bala Shankar assaulted Vidya Shankar with ballam. Vidya Shankar died on 29.06.1982 during treatment and the case was converted under Section 304 IPC. After investigation charge sheet was filed. The trial court convicted the appellants. The surviving appellants contended that the charge sheet was under Section 304 IPC, death occurred eight days after the incident, PW-4 Dr. R.K. Singh who conducted post-mortem could not confirm that death was due to the injuries sustained on 21.06.1982, and septicaemia may have been caused due to medical negligence. Only two out of six fact witnesses were examined. There was a cross-case and the accused had acted in self-defence. The incident occurred 43 years ago and the surviving appellants are aged 78 and 89 years. The Court after appreciating the evidence of injured witnesses PW-1 and PW-2, medical evidence and the

entire facts held that the prosecution proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. The conviction and sentence recorded by the trial court were upheld. The appeal was dismissed.

(ii) Har Swaroop and Others v. State

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 2477 of 1986
Date of decision: 08.09.2025
Neutral Citation No.- 2025:AHC:157223-DB

The appeal of appellants Harswarup, Jawahar, Tulsi and Bhagat Singh stood abated. The surviving appellant Suresh challenged his conviction and life sentence under Section 302/149 IPC and two years RI under Section 148 IPC. On 17.09.1984 at about 1:30 p.m. while the deceased Charan Singh was ploughing the field of Mahendra with a tractor, the five accused including Suresh (armed with gun), Harswarup, Bhagat Singh and Tulsi (armed with country-made pistols) and one unknown person (armed with ballam) came there and opened indiscriminate firing and assaulted with ballam. Charan Singh died on the spot. The informant Kunwar Pal (brother of the deceased), Mahendra and Kishan Dutt (another brother) were eyewitnesses. FIR was lodged the same day. After investigation charge sheet was filed. The trial court convicted the accused. The surviving appellant Suresh contended that the post-mortem report and medical evidence were inconsistent with the prosecution story regarding time and cause of death, the direction of injuries did not match the prosecution version, the eyewitnesses were interested and related, their conduct was unnatural, place of occurrence was doubtful and there was no recovery of any weapon. The deceased had enmity with others in a previous murder case of his father. The Court after examining the ocular evidence of injured and eyewitnesses, medical evidence, site plan and other circumstances held that the prosecution proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. The conviction and sentence were upheld. The appeal was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar-X

(i) Islam @ Paltoo v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 6400 of 2007
Date of decision: 19.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:168183

The appellant challenged his conviction and sentences (5 years RI + ₹1,000 fine under Section 363 IPC; 7 years RI + ₹1,000 fine under Section 366 IPC; 7 years RI + ₹2,000 fine under Section 376 IPC) passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Kanpur Dehat on 11.09.2007 in Sessions Trial No.51 of 2006 arising out of Case Crime No.307 of 2005.

On 25.08.2005 the victim (then aged about 16 years) went out to answer the call of nature and was allegedly enticed away by the appellant and two others. FIR was lodged the same day. The victim was recovered on 25.09.2005. She was medically examined and her statement under Section 164 Cr.P.C. was recorded. Charge-sheet was filed under Sections 363, 366 and 376 IPC.

The victim (PW-1) stated that she accompanied the appellant willingly; they went to Kalpi, performed Nikah, stayed there one day and then proceeded to Bhopal where they lived together as husband and wife in a rented room for about a month. When money ran out, the appellant left her at Bhognipur where she was rescued by the police. Her parents (PW-2 and PW-3) deposed that she was enticed away and later told them she had been raped. Medical evidence (PW-4 Dr. Achla) showed no injuries. The appellant produced Nikahnama (Ex.27-Kha), registered compromise (Ex.29-Kha) and birth certificates in defence and examined DW-1. He claimed consensual Nikah on 29.08.2005.

The trial court convicted the appellant holding the victim to be a minor and consent immaterial.

The High Court held: (i) No evidence of "taking" or

"enticing" within the meaning of Section 361 IPC. The victim left of her own free will, performed Nikah and lived happily as a married couple. Citing Thakorlal D. Vadgdama v. State of Gujarat (AIR 1973 SC 2313) and S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras (1965 AIR 942), the Court ruled that mere accompanying or facilitation does not amount to kidnapping when the minor leaves voluntarily with full knowledge. (ii) Victim was above 16 years (ossification test and Dr. Achla's evidence). Under Muslim Personal Law (Article 195 of Mulla's Principles), a girl who has attained puberty (presumed at 15) can validly contract marriage. The marriage was therefore valid. (iii) Physical relations were established only after solemnisation of Nikah with her consent. No offence under Section 376 IPC was made out. (iv) Offences under Sections 363 and 366 IPC were not proved.

The appeal was allowed. The judgment of conviction and sentences passed by the trial court were set aside. The appellant was acquitted of all charges. He was directed to be released forthwith if not required in any other case.

(ii) Ravindra and Others v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 319 of 1984
Date of decision: 12.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:162439-DB

The appeal was filed by Ravindra, Rishipal, Satendra and Brij Bhushan against conviction and life sentence under Section 302/149 IPC and other sentences under Sections 147/148 and 201 IPC passed on 30.01.1984 in Sessions Trial No.257 of 1981 by the Special Additional District & Sessions Judge, Muzaffarnagar. Appeals of Rishipal, Satendra and Brij Bhushan stood abated on their death. The appeal survived only for appellant Ravindra.

On 26.02.1981 at about 7:45 p.m. the deceased Harendra Kumar (18 years, student) was allegedly taken to the rented room of Madho by the six accused (Ravindra, Satendra, Rishipal, Brij Bhushan, Naresh and Santerpal). Eye-witnesses Satendra Pal (PW-2) and Anil Kumar (PW-3), who were also tenants in the same house, claimed they saw through the door that Brij Bhushan and Satendra were holding knives and Ravindra and Rishipal were holding clubs; the accused were threatening the deceased to open his "nara" for sodomy. When PW-2 and companions tried to intervene, they were threatened and locked in their room. Later the accused carried the deceased away wrapped in a quilt. The dead body was found next morning near Kutcherry Post Office. FIR was lodged by the father (PW-1) against unknown persons.

The trial court convicted the four appellants on the basis of the eye-witness account of PW-2 and PW-3 and recoveries.

The High Court, after detailed scrutiny, found the eye-witnesses wholly unreliable: (i) Their statements under Section 164 Cr.P.C. and deposition in court were full of material contradictions regarding number of accused, manner of entry into the room, whether doors were bolted or ajar, and the role of later-added accused Santerpal and Naresh. (ii) Unnatural conduct – they claimed to have seen the crime but did not raise alarm, went to their village next day without informing anyone except Madho, and returned only after being called by the police. (iii) No blood found in the alleged room of occurrence despite multiple lacerated wounds and bleeding from the nose. (iv) Recovery of blood-stained knives under Section 27 Evidence Act was not proved in accordance with law; no corresponding sharp-edged injuries on the deceased. (v) No evidence of sodomy on the body of the deceased. (vi) Dead body was found at a distant place with no trail of blood or explanation of transportation.

The Court held that the prosecution failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. The testimony of PW-2 and PW-3 was not worthy of reliance.

The appeal was allowed. The conviction and sentences of the surviving appellant Ravindra were set aside. He was acquitted of all charges. He was directed to be released forthwith if not required in any other case.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Jain

(i) Suneeta Singh and 2 Others v. Poonam Gupta and 4 Others

Case Number: FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER No. – 1915 of 2019
Date of decision: 31.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:192193

The claimants widow and children appealed under Section 173 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 seeking enhancement of compensation awarded by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Gorakhpur on 30.05.2018 in Motor Accident Claim Petition No.51 of 2013 for the death of Rajesh Singh who died on 26.03.2012 following a road accident on 23.03.2012. The Tribunal had awarded Rs.4,83,000 with 6 percent interest per annum. There was no cross appeal by the owner driver or insurer so the factum of accident and negligence remained undisputed. The claimants contended that the deceased was working as Manager in a brick kiln drawing Rs.7,000 per month which was proved by the proprietor PW-3 through salary certificate and attendance record. The Tribunal however treated him as a labourer and assessed notional income at Rs.4,500 per month which was erroneous. The deceased was a graduate who owned a Tata truck and had been repaying loan instalments of Rs.13,000 per month. Even the minimum wages for skilled labour on the date of accident were Rs.6,284 per month. The Court accepted the salary of Rs.7,000 per month as proved. It computed annual income at Rs.84,000 deducted one third towards personal expenses to arrive at net annual dependency of Rs.56,000 added 30 percent future prospects as per Rule 220-A of the U.P. Motor Vehicles Rules 1998 amounting to Rs.16,800 resulting in total annual dependency of Rs.72,800 applied multiplier of 13 since the deceased was aged between 46-50 years to compute loss of dependency at Rs.9,46,400 and added loss of consortium at Rs.1,45,200 loss of estate at Rs.18,150 and funeral expenses at Rs.18,150 after 10 percent escalation every three years as per the principles laid down in National Insurance Co. Ltd. versus Pranay Sethi and Magma General Insurance Company Ltd. versus Nanu Ram. The total compensation was re-determined at Rs.11,27,900 along with interest at 7 percent per annum from the date of filing of the claim petition in terms of Rule 220-A of the U.P. Motor Vehicles Rules 1998. The appeal was allowed. The Tribunal's award was modified to the above extent. The insurer was directed to deposit the enhanced amount within two months. The Tribunal was directed to distribute the amount proportionately keeping in view the age and dependency of the claimants. Any amount already paid was to be adjusted. The original record was sent back forthwith.

(ii) Smt. Anju Verma and 2 Others v. Sameer Sharma and 2 Others

Case Number: FIRST APPEAL FROM ORDER No. – 3197 of 2016
Date of decision: 31.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:192232

The claimants widow and children appealed under Section 173 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 seeking enhancement of compensation awarded by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Saharanpur on 29.07.2016 in Motor Accident Claim Petition No.159 of 2014 for the death of Himanshu Verma who died on 26.06.2014 following a road accident on 16.06.2014. The Tribunal had awarded Rs.21,93,216 with 7 percent interest per annum. There was no cross appeal by the driver owner or insurer so the factum of accident and negligence remained undisputed. The claimants contended that the deceased was working as Recovery Executive in MF Process & Solution Private Limited Dehradun drawing annual salary of Rs.2,62,404 which was proved by the letter of appointment bank statements and evidence

of PW-3. The Tribunal however assessed monthly salary at only Rs.16,845 which was erroneous. The salary credited from January to June 2014 averaged approximately Rs.22,000 per month. After deducting 10 percent income tax on the amount above Rs.2.50 lakh the net annual income was Rs.2,62,558. The Court accepted this income deducted one third towards personal expenses to arrive at net annual dependency of Rs.1,75,039 added 50 percent future prospects as per Rule 220-A of the U.P. Motor Vehicles Rules 1998 amounting to Rs.87,519 resulting in total annual dependency of Rs.2,62,558 applied multiplier of 15 since the deceased was aged about 38 years to compute loss of dependency at Rs.39,38,370 and added loss of consortium at Rs.1,45,200 loss of estate at Rs.18,150 and funeral expenses at Rs.18,150 after 10 percent escalation every three years as per the principles laid down in National Insurance Co. Ltd. versus Pranay Sethi and Magma General Insurance Company Ltd. versus Nanu Ram. The Tribunal had already awarded Rs.14,056 towards treatment expenses and Rs.3,000 towards transport expenses which were retained. The total compensation was re-determined at Rs.41,36,926 along with interest at 7 percent per annum from the date of filing of the claim petition. The Tribunal had erroneously awarded Rs.1 lakh to the mother who was not a party to the petition so no additional amount was awarded to her from the enhanced compensation. The appeal was allowed. The Tribunal's award was modified to the above extent. The insurer was directed to deposit the enhanced amount within one month. The Tribunal was directed to distribute the amount proportionately keeping in view the age and dependency of the claimants. Any amount already paid was to be adjusted. The original record was sent back forthwith.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avnish Saxena

(i) Rajeev Kumar Maheshwari v. Smt. Kalpana Maheshwari

Case Number: FIRST APPEAL No. – 152 of 2025
Date of decision: 25.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:173454-DB

The husband appellant filed a suit seeking declaration that property purchased by him in the name of his wife respondent is not hit by the subsequent amendment w.e.f. 1st November 2016 to the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act 1988 after the spouses fell out. The wife moved an application under Order VII Rule 11 CPC questioning maintainability. The Family Court rejected the plaint by invoking Section 7 of the Family Courts Act 1984 and Sections 3 and 4 of the Benami Act holding the suit barred. The High Court held that the dispute squarely falls within Section 7(1)(c) of the Family Courts Act 1984 being a proceeding between parties to a marriage with respect to property of either of them since the husband claims ownership and the wife claims the purchase was for her benefit. The Family Court also acknowledged the applicability of the Family Courts Act. On merits the impugned judgment was found erroneous because it proceeded ex parte against the wife relied on an unexamined vendor's admission in the sale deed to hold against the husband who had produced the documents from his custody and framed an issue on merits instead of maintainability. The suit was therefore remanded for fresh trial where the wife having appeared will be entitled to contest. The Family Court was also directed to consider the connected suit no.150 of 2021 filed by the husband for permanent injunction in his capacity as tenant to resist eviction by the wife and decide the consequences in law since the two suits involve different reliefs and Section 10 CPC will not apply. The appeal was allowed the impugned judgment reversed and the matter remanded for expeditious adjudication without unnecessary adjournments.

(ii) Arpit Garg v. Ekta Gupta

Case Number: FIRST APPEAL No. – 706 of 2025
Date of decision: 24.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:172152-DB

The husband appellant challenged the judgment dated 13.08.2025 passed by the Family Court dismissing the joint application filed by the parties under Section 14(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 for leave to present a petition for divorce by mutual consent before expiry of one year from the date of marriage which took place on 3rd March 2025. The respondent wife supported the appeal. The High Court held that the proviso to Section 14(1) is an exception meant for cases of exceptional hardship to the petitioner or exceptional depravity on the part of the respondent. In the present case both parties had agreed to jointly petition for divorce by mutual consent and had been living separately since 21st March 2025 i.e. within less than twenty days of marriage. Neither party had alleged exceptional depravity and their very conduct of agreeing to mutual consent divorce militated against any claim of exceptional hardship. The intention of the legislature is to give the marriage a chance and all provisions for separation are subject to Section 14. The coordinate bench decision in Angad Soni versus Arpita Yadav was distinguished on facts and circumstances. The Court found no reason to interfere with the impugned judgment which was confirmed. The appeal was dismissed with the hope that during the remaining waiting period the parties may reconcile and get back together.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Pal Singh

(i) Pramod Kumar & Others v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 2936 of 1987
Date of decision: 26.09.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:177901

The appellants Pramod Kumar, Ram Patti and Smt. Vidyawati challenged their conviction and sentences passed by the Special Judge (E.C. Act) Budaun on 08.12.1987 in Sessions Trial No.376 of 1984 under Sections 307 and 307/34 IPC arising out of Case Crime No.307 of 1983 Police Station Zarifnagar District Budaun. The prosecution case was that on the night of 05.06.1983 the appellants being dissatisfied with the dowry given in the marriage of complainant Kiran with Pramod Kumar poured kerosene on her and set her on fire after merciless beating for additional demand of a motorcycle and Rs.5,000/-. The complainant was rescued by villagers and later medically examined. The trial court convicted Pramod Kumar and Smt. Vidyawati under Section 307 IPC and Ram Patti under Section 307/34 IPC and sentenced them to five years RI plus fine of Rs.5,000/- three years RI plus fine of Rs.2,000/- and two years RI plus fine of Rs.1,000/- respectively. During pendency of the appeal the appellants Ram Patti and Smt. Vidyawati died and their appeal stood abated on 03.09.2013. The surviving appellant Pramod Kumar and the complainant Kiran who are husband and wife filed a joint affidavit stating that they had amicably settled their disputes immediately after filing of the appeal in 1987 and had been living happily together since 1988 as husband and wife along with their four children Anshul aged about 30 years Ankit aged about 28 years Himanshu aged about 26 years and Monika aged about 25 years and that the complainant had no grudge or complaint against the appellant. The Court after examining the medical evidence of PW-4 Dr. T.A. Rafat who found only simple injuries including a superficial burn on the left ring finger and traumatic swellings held that the injuries were neither on vital parts nor sufficient to cause death and therefore the conviction under Section 307 IPC was not made out and the same was altered to Section 324 IPC. Considering the long pendency of the appeal since 1987 the fact that the parties had entered into a genuine compromise and were living together as a family for over 37 years the Court invoking its appellate jurisdiction and the

principles laid down by the Apex Court in Gian Singh versus State of Punjab and Ramgopal versus State of Madhya Pradesh quashed the conviction and sentence of the appellant Pramod Kumar holding that continuation of the criminal proceeding would be an abuse of the process of law and would defeat the ends of justice. The appeal was allowed and the appellant was acquitted of all charges.

(ii) Gaurav Gupta v. State of U.P. and 2 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. – 5898 of 2024
Date of decision: 08.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:177900

The revisionist husband challenged the judgment and order dated 08.10.2024 passed by the Additional Principal Judge Family Court Kanpur Nagar in Case No.203 of 2022 under Section 125 Cr.P.C. whereby the trial court directed him to pay Rs.20,000/- per month to his wife Ritika Gupta and Rs.20,000/- per month to his daughter as maintenance allowance from the date of filing of the application. The marriage was solemnized on 10.12.2018 and one daughter was born on 14.08.2020. The wife alleged that after marriage she was subjected to cruelty and harassment for additional dowry and for not giving birth to a male child and was forced to leave the matrimonial home. She filed the application under Section 125 Cr.P.C. claiming that the husband was earning Rs.6 lakhs per annum as Director of Rakshit Engineering Works Private Limited. The husband contended that the wife was well qualified B.Com and Interior Designing diploma holder who was previously earning Rs.30,000/- per month and had left the job of her own and that his salary in 2022-2023 was only Rs.2,40,000/- per annum due to loss suffered by the company. The trial court after considering the evidence on record including the ITRs bank statements salary slips and affidavits of assets and liabilities recorded that the wife was living separately with sufficient reasons and was not capable of supporting herself and that the husband had deliberately concealed his real income by not filing relevant ITRs and bank statements of the relevant period and had shown reduced salary only after the application was filed. The trial court therefore awarded Rs.40,000/- per month total maintenance. The High Court after examining the entire material on record including the cross-examination of the husband and the documents filed by the wife found that the husband had failed to prove that the wife was presently earning and that the company being a separate legal entity and the husband being one of the directors had sufficient sources of income including interest on deposits and shares. The Court held that the maintenance awarded was just and reasonable and commensurate with the income and status of the parties and did not call for any interference in revisional jurisdiction. The revision was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harvir Singh

(i) Ajay Mohan Pathak v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. – 264 of 2025
Date of decision: 19.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:207227

The revisionist husband challenged the order dated 25.10.2024 passed by the Additional District & Sessions Judge Court No.7 Agra in Criminal Appeal No.218 of 2023 affirming the order dated 01.09.2023 passed by the Civil Judge (J.D.)/F.T.C. Court No.1 Agra in Complaint Case No.1056 of 2017 under Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 whereby interim maintenance was awarded to the wife. The revisionist contended that since the marriage had already been declared void by a competent court in HMA No.542 of 2019 there existed no domestic relationship and therefore no interim maintenance could be granted under the Act. The High Court after considering the rival

submissions and the law laid down by the Supreme Court in Rohtash Singh versus Ramendri and Ramesh Chander Kaushal versus Veena Kaushal held that a divorced wife continues to enjoy the status of wife for the limited purpose of claiming maintenance under Section 125 Cr.P.C. and the same principle applies under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. The Court clarified that the judgment in Rajeev Sachdev versus State of U.P. relied upon by the revisionist was not applicable as there was no formal decree of nullity under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act and a marriage must be treated as valid until officially declared void by a competent court. The orders impugned were found to be purely interim in nature with liberty to the parties to lead evidence and the revision was held to be pre-mature. No interference was called for and the revision was dismissed.

(ii) Sanjeev Sahu Alias Munna v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. – 4289 of 2024
Date of decision: 15.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:184756

The revisionist challenged the judgment and order dated 29.06.2024 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge Jhansi in Criminal Appeal No.32 of 2023 affirming the judgment of conviction and order of sentence dated 01.03.2023 passed by the Additional Court Jhansi in Complaint Case No.921 of 2019 under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act whereby the revisionist was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and fine of Rs.55,00,000/- with default sentence and direction to pay Rs.50,56,500/- to the complainant. The complaint was filed by the proprietor of Shri Amrapur General Store alleging that the revisionist had taken cash loan of Rs.35,91,000/- and goods worth Rs.2,09,500/- between February 2015 and October 2016 and in discharge of the total liability of Rs.38,00,500/- had issued a cheque dated 05.02.2019 which was dishonoured for insufficient funds. The revisionist contended that the cheque was not in the name of the complainant's firm one of the two firms was closed and the liability was not legally enforceable. The High Court after examining the entire evidence on record including the testimony of the complainant the bank memo the notice issued and the defence evidence held that the debt and liability stood proved the cheque was issued to discharge the same the statutory procedure of notice and filing of complaint was duly followed and the revisionist had failed to rebut the presumption under Section 139 of the Act. The technical pleas raised by the revisionist were found to be without substance. The orders passed by the courts below were found to be free from any infirmity or illegality and the revision was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramod Kumar Srivastava

(i) Ram Sajeewan and Ors Versus State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 1459 of 2004
Date of decision: 14.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:72752

Appellants Ram Sajeewan (70) and Smt. Kevala (65) challenged a 2004 judgment convicting them under Sections 363 and 366 of the IPC for enticing a minor girl to marry their brother-in-law. The prosecution alleged that the appellants induced the 15-year-old victim with promises of wealth and happiness in Delhi to facilitate her marriage to the co-accused. While the trial court acquitted the appellants of rape charges under Section 376 IPC, it sentenced them to five years of rigorous imprisonment for kidnapping and abduction. Medical evidence confirmed the victim was approximately 16-17 years old at the time of the offence.

In the judgment the Court maintained the

conviction, finding the witness testimonies and medical evidence cogent and reliable. However, the Court observed that the appellants had no prior criminal record and had endured legal proceedings for three decades.

Taking a compassionate view of their advanced age, the High Court modified the sentence by granting them the benefit of Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. Instead of immediate imprisonment, the couple was ordered to be released on a bond of good behavior for a period of two years.

(ii) Nitin Kumar Singh @ Nitin Kumar Versus State of UP and 4 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 19091 of 2025
Date of decision: 15.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:224911-DB

The accused filed a writ petition seeking certiorari to quash the judicial remand order passed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate in connection with offences under the BNSS arising from a large-scale fake degree and mark sheet racket at Monad University.

The petitioner argued that:-

(i) co-accused had been granted bail by the High Court, and

(ii) his rights under Article 22(1) of the Constitution and Section 50 Cr.P.C./Section 47 BNSS were violated because the arrest memo did not expressly mention the grounds of arrest.

Relying on State of Karnataka v. Sri Darshan 2025 SCC OnLine SC 1702 the Court held that procedural law prioritizes substance over form. A technical defect does not invalidate proceedings if the accused has been made aware of the factual basis of arrest. In this case, the recovery memo signed by the petitioner formed the foundation of the prosecution, detailed the seized items and applicable penal provisions, and recorded compliance with the relevant BNSS sections. The Court held this to be substantial compliance with Article 22(1) and Section 50 Cr.P.C./ Section 47 BNSS.

While acknowledging the strict requirement of written communication emphasized in Pankaj Bansal v. Union of India (2024) 7 SCC 576 and Prabir Purkayastha v. State (NCT of Delhi) (2024) 8 SCC 254, the Court distinguished those rulings, noting that the present case involved a prolonged on-site operation pursuant to a search warrant. The plea of parity was rejected, as relief to co-accused was limited to interim bail. The Court held that non-disclosure of grounds does not ipso facto cause prejudice where the accused has acknowledged a document detailing the factual basis of the charges.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Shahid

(i) Padmakar Upadhyay v. State of U.P. and 5 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. – 1956 of 2025
Date of decision: 25.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:210522

The revisionist complainant challenged the order dated 11.04.2025 passed by the Sessions Judge Jaunpur in Sessions Trial No.04 of 2025 whereby the opposite party nos.2 to 6 were discharged from the offence under Section 307 IPC arising out of Case Crime No.18 of 2024 under Sections 147 148 323 325 307 504 506 IPC Police Station Khutahan District Jaunpur. The FIR lodged on 20.01.2024 alleged that on the night of 19.01.2024 the accused persons chased the revisionist and his brothers in three vehicles opened fire upon them and thereafter forcibly entered the police station and assaulted them with lathis and sticks with the intention to commit murder. The revisionist and his brothers sustained injuries including a fracture on the left hand of the revisionist. After investigation the police submitted charge sheet under the aforesaid sections. The trial court discharged the opposite

parties from Section 307 IPC on the ground that the injuries were not life threatening and no incised weapon or firearm was used to cause fatal injury. The revisionist contended that the trial court conducted a roving inquiry and mini trial at the stage of discharge which is impermissible in law ignored the specific allegations of firing and exhortation to commit murder inside the police station and failed to consider the prima facie case the vital nature of injuries on the forehead and the criminal history of opposite party no.2 Subedar Singh who is a convict under Sections 302 307 IPC with 21 cases. The Court after examining the statements of the injured witnesses the police constable and the medical and radiological evidence as well as the law laid down by the Supreme Court in Tarun Jit Tejpal versus State of Goa Sheoraj Singh Ahlawat versus State of U.P. and Union of India versus Prafulla Kumar Samal held that at the stage of framing of charge the court is required only to see whether a prima facie case exists on the basis of the materials on record and cannot sift and weigh the evidence as if conducting a trial or delve into the probative value of the material. The Court found that the materials on record disclosed grave suspicion against the opposite parties for the offence under Section 307 IPC and the trial court had exceeded its jurisdiction by conducting a mini trial. The impugned order discharging the opposite parties from Section 307 IPC was set aside. The opposite parties nos.2 to 6 were directed to be charged also under Section 307 IPC to face trial. The criminal revision was allowed.

(ii) Sanjay Singh and 2 Others v. State of U.P. and 2 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. – 6594 of 2025
Date of decision: 11.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:222177

The revisionists challenged the order dated 17.09.2025 passed by the Sub Divisional Magistrate Tehsil Chhibramau District Kannauj in Computerized Case No.T-2025034000207389 under Section 164 BNSS whereby the Sub Divisional Magistrate directed attachment of agricultural properties belonging to Sri Thakur Ji Maharaj Virajman Mandir Village Hathin and appointment of a receiver on an application filed by opposite party no.3. The revisionists contended that the properties belonged to the registered trust constituted by them the standing paddy crops were cultivated by bataidars and the impugned order was passed without proper inquiry. During hearing it transpired that the revisionists had already filed Criminal Revision No.132 of 2025 before the District and Sessions Judge Kannauj on 24.09.2025 against the same order obtained an interim order from the High Court on 02.10.2025 by filing an urgency application and seeking exemption from filing the certified copy on the ground that it was misplaced while concealing the pendency of the earlier revision and thereafter filed an application for withdrawal of the Sessions revision on 29.09.2025 which was ultimately dismissed as not pressed on 07.11.2025. The Court found that the revisionists had deliberately concealed material facts and misused the process of law by approaching the High Court during vacation while the Sessions revision was pending and had obtained the interim order by suppression of facts. The criminal revision was dismissed with cost of Rs.20,000/- to be deposited with the High Court Legal Services Committee within fifteen days. The order dated 07.11.2025 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge Court No.1 Kannauj in Criminal Revision No.132 of 2025 dismissing the revision as not pressed was set aside being unsustainable in law since the revision had already been admitted and registered and could not be dismissed in default or as not pressed without deciding it on merits. Criminal Revision No.132 of 2025 was restored to its original number. The revisionists were directed to appear before the Additional Sessions Judge Court No.1 Kannauj on 17.12.2025. A copy of the order was directed to be sent by e-mail to the District and Sessions Judge Kannauj for compliance.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santosh Rai

(i) Mohammad Wajir v. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. – 14839 of 2025
Date of decision: 28.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:150696-DB

The petitioner Mohammad Wajir challenged the order dated 23.06.2025 passed by the Superintendent of Police Siddharthnagar rejecting his representation for closure of History-sheet No.18A category. The petitioner stated that he is a reputed person doing private work and has no criminal history except one case registered in 2016 being Case Crime No.282 of 2016 under Sections 3/5/7 of the Cow Slaughter Act in which investigation has concluded charge sheet has been filed and he has already obtained bail. Earlier the petitioner had approached this Court in Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No.8156 of 2024 which was disposed of on 17.03.2025 with a direction to file a representation before the Superintendent of Police Siddharthnagar. In compliance the petitioner filed the representation which was rejected by the impugned order. The petitioner contended that he is not a habitual offender the history-sheet was opened illegally without any cogent or reliable material and in violation of paras 228 229 231 233 and other relevant provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Police Regulations. The Court after examining the record and the submissions of the parties found it admitted that only one case from the year 2016 is pending against the petitioner and no other FIR NCR or complaint has ever been registered against him. The Court observed that the provisions of the Police Regulations do not confer unbridled power on the police to open history-sheets and surveillance can be maintained only against persons who are or are likely to become habitual criminals or abettors of such crimes as mentioned in Regulation 228. The rejection of the representation was found to be casual and without proper application of mind as there was no material to show that the petitioner is a habitual offender or involved in the categories of offences requiring opening of a Class-A history-sheet. The Court held that the order dated 23.06.2025 cannot be sustained. The writ petition was allowed. The order dated 23.06.2025 passed by the Superintendent of Police Siddharthnagar was quashed. The respondents were directed to close the History-sheet No.18A of the petitioner and not to keep any surveillance on him pursuant to the said history-sheet.

(ii) Nawab Alias Nawabuddin v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION No. - 26651 of 2025
Date of decision: 22.08.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:145872

The applicant Nawab Alias Nawabuddin sought regular bail in Case Crime No.292 of 2025 under Sections 2/3 of the U.P. Gangster and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention) Act, 1986, registered at Police Station Sardhana, District Meerut. Learned counsel for the applicant submitted that as per the gang chart the applicant is shown involved in only one case in which he has already been enlarged on bail by the court concerned; apart from that the applicant has criminal history of six other cases which have been duly explained in the bail application. He claimed false implication due to police rivalry and asserted that he is not a member of any gang. The applicant is languishing in jail since 05.07.2025 and undertook that in case he is enlarged on bail he will not misuse the liberty. The learned A.G.A. opposed the bail prayer contending that the applicant is a member of a gang and habitual offender who would indulge in similar anti-social activities and threaten prosecution witnesses if released. The Court considered the stringent provisions of Section 19(4) of the U.P. Gangster and Anti-Social Activities (Prevention)

Act, 1986 which require the Public Prosecutor to be heard and the Court to be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is not guilty and is not likely to commit any offence while on bail. The Court also kept in mind the larger mandate of Article 21 of the Constitution of India guaranteeing liberty and speedy trial as explained in Union of India v. K.A. Najeeb (2021) 3 SCC 713, Dataram Singh v. State of U.P. (2018) 3 SCC 22 and Satendra Kumar Antil v. C.B.I. Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, the Court found the applicant entitled to bail. The applicant was directed to be released on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned with the conditions that he shall not tamper with evidence or threaten witnesses, shall file an undertaking not to seek adjournment on evidence dates, shall remain present on every date fixed either personally or as directed by the Court, shall appear in person on the dates for opening of the case, framing of charge and recording of statement under Section 313 Cr.P.C., and in case of misuse of liberty or non-appearance after proclamation under Section 82 Cr.P.C. the trial court shall initiate proceedings under Sections 229-A and 174-A IPC. Breach of any condition shall be a ground for cancellation of bail. Identity and residence proof of the applicant and sureties shall be verified by the court concerned before accepting the bonds. The application was allowed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tej Pratap Tiwari

(i) Parvez Khan v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 18737 of 2023
Date of decision: 01.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:217862

The applicant Parvez Khan filed the present application for recall of the order dated 30.05.2024 whereby Criminal Misc. Case No.18737 of 2023 filed under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was dismissed for want of prosecution. The applicant contended that on 30.05.2024 due to technical problem his counsel could not get the cause list and could not attend the court or mention for adjournment. Learned counsel for the opposite party no.2 opposed the application submitting that there is no provision for restoration of a criminal case like Order IX CPC and Section 362 Cr.P.C. prohibits alteration or review of the judgment. The Court examined the provisions of Sections 362 and 353 Cr.P.C. along with the inherent powers under Section 482 Cr.P.C. and held that the prohibition contained in Section 362 Cr.P.C. is not absolute and does not bar recall of an order dismissing a petition under Section 482 Cr.P.C. for non-prosecution when the applicant was prevented from appearing due to bona fide reasons. The Court relied upon the judgments of the Supreme Court in Vishnu Agarwal versus State of U.P., Asit Kumar Kar versus State of West Bengal, Ram Naresh Yadav versus State of Bihar and Rafiq versus Munshi Lal and also the decision of this Court in Raghuvera versus State of U.P. The Court observed that a party should not suffer for the fault or latches of the counsel and the order dismissing the petition for non-prosecution was not a judgment on merits. The application for recall was allowed. The order dated 30.05.2024 was recalled. Criminal Misc. Case No.18737 of 2023 was restored to its original number and status to be listed before the appropriate Bench for hearing on merits.

(ii) Ram Singh Alias Ram Singha Alias Ram Singhwa and Another v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 1054 of 2016
Date of decision: 16.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:185055-DB

The appellants Ram Singh alias Ram Singha alias Ram Singhwa and Surendra Yadav challenged the judgment and order dated 02.02.2016 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge Court No.2 Ghazipur in Sessions Trial No.09 of 2012 convicting them under Sections 328 and 302 read with Section 34

IPC and sentencing them to life imprisonment with fine of Rs.20,000/- each. The prosecution case was that on 21.06.2010 inside District Jail Ghazipur the appellants mixed poisonous substance in Pepsi and bread and administered the same to under-trial prisoners Ram Bachan Yadav, Wasim Ahmad, Guddu alias Raj Kumar and Surendra Yadav due to which Ram Bachan Yadav, Wasim Ahmad and Guddu alias Raj Kumar died while Surendra Yadav survived after treatment. The FIR was lodged on 23.06.2010 on the written report of the Jail Superintendent Brijesh Chandra Yadav. The prosecution examined twelve witnesses including eye-witnesses Ritesh Singh alias Bantu Singh, Ajay Chaubey and Manoj Kumar, medical officers who conducted post-mortems and the Investigating Officer. Some eye-witnesses turned hostile. The appellants contended that the FIR was delayed by two days, no poisonous substance was recovered from the jail, the story of mixing poison in bread and Pepsi was doubtful, the eye-witnesses were unreliable and the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt. The Court after detailed appreciation of the oral and documentary evidence including the post-mortem reports, recovery memo of Pepsi bottle and the statements of the witnesses found that the prosecution failed to establish the complicity of the appellants with the alleged offence. The evidence of the eye-witnesses was found inconsistent and unreliable. No incriminating material was recovered from the jail and the chain of circumstances was not established. The conviction and sentence recorded by the trial court was set aside. The appellants were acquitted of the charges. They were directed to be released forthwith if not required in any other case. The criminal appeal was allowed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Zafeer Ahmad

(i) Sardar Khan and another v. State of UP

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 1905 of 1984
Date of decision: 28.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:216235-DB

Legal Issue - Whether a single blow inflicted by the accused with a knife, resulting in the death of the victim, is sufficient to attract culpability under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

Brief Facts - The deceased, accompanied by his father and other acquaintances, was returning from District Bulandshahr to his native village. During this journey, the accused, along with his associates, attacked the deceased. The accused with the help of the knife inflicted an injury on his abdomen resulting into his death. The assault was motivated by prior enmity between the parties.

Held - The Court held that there exists no settled principle of law that a single blow cannot attract liability under Section 302 IPC. The mere fact that only one injury was inflicted cannot, by itself, be a ground for altering the charge from Section 302 IPC to Section 304 Part I or Part II IPC. The Court further emphasized that in view of the statutory mandate under Section 302 IPC, the imposition of a fine, in addition to the sentence of imprisonment for life, is obligatory.

(ii) Sanehi Singh and another v. State of UP

Case Number: Criminal Appeal No. 6384 of 2003
Date of decision: 28.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:216252-DB

Issues Involved - Whether the accused can be held liable for the death of a person whom he did not intend to kill, as per the application of Doctrine of Transfer of Malice under Section 301 IPC?

Brief Facts - The accused-appellants, while in a drunken state, assaulted the complainant and members of his family. As a consequence of the assault, an elderly man and an infant (four days old)

sustained injuries, which ultimately resulted in their deaths. The alleged motive behind the incident was twofold: firstly, resentment of the complainant's family to not work in the agricultural field of the accused-appellant, a day before the occurrence; and secondly, caste bias.

Held - The Court applied the Doctrine of Transfer of Malice to the facts of the case and held that although the accused intended to assault the woman, the act resulted in injury to the infant, which caused his death. By virtue of Section 301 IPC, the malice was transferred, and the accused was held liable for the death of the child. Accordingly, the Court concluded that the accused was liable to be convicted under Section 301 IPC for causing the death of the infant, notwithstanding the absence of a direct intention to kill him.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar

(i) Smt. Shahin Begum and 9 Others v. State of U.P. and 5 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. – 37032 of 2019
Date of decision: 21.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:208347

The petitioner (Smt. Shahin Begum - other petitioners having withdrawn) challenged the order dated 10.01.2019 passed by respondent no.6 cancelling her fair price shop dealership and the appellate order dated 02.09.2019 dismissing her appeal. The cancellation was founded on the NIC report for July 2018 showing that only three Aadhaar numbers (631611332364, 337984158743 and 351348884560) were used to withdraw essential commodities for 697 cardholders, leading to suspension on 31.08.2018 and registration of FIR under Section 66 IT Act read with Sections 3/7 Essential Commodities Act. The petitioner contended that the E-PoS machine was sent for repair for two days due to thumb-impression error, no spot inspection or stock verification was conducted, the NIC report was never supplied to her, the distribution list reflected a technical glitch, and she filed affidavits of 162 cardholders confirming regular receipt of ration. She relied upon the Full Bench in Bajrangi Tiwari v. Commissioner Devi Patan Mandal Gonda (2025) 7 ADJ 585 (LB) and Coordinate Bench decisions in Amit Kumar (Writ-C No.2029 of 2022) and M/s Sajid (Writ-C No.38609 of 2019) to argue that mere FIR/NIC report without preliminary enquiry under Government Order dated 05.08.2019 cannot justify cancellation, and no technical analysis report of the E-PoS machine was produced.

The State defended the orders under the U.P. Essential Commodities (Regulation of Sale and Distribution Control) Order 2016, placing reliance on the Division Bench in Shankar Prasad (Misc. Single No.32679 of 2019) and the detailed findings in Awadhesh Kumar v. State of U.P. (2022) 3 ADJ 53. The Court was informed that during the transitional "feeding" phase (dynamic mode) in July 2018, dealers had opportunity to edit/alter Aadhaar data multiple times before final locking/seeding in the evening. The petitioner's reply and appeal contained contradictory statements regarding handing over the E-PoS machine for repair. The affidavits of 162 cardholders did not cover the 697 affected cardholders.

The Court held that the petitioner failed to furnish any plausible explanation for the use of only three Aadhaar numbers for 697 cardholders. The Government Order dated 05.08.2019 was prospective and inapplicable. The ratio of Bajrangi Tiwari and the cited Coordinate Bench judgments did not apply because the cancellation was not based solely on the FIR but on the NIC report and the petitioner's inability to explain the interpolation during the dynamic feeding phase. The observations recorded in Awadhesh Kumar (judicial record of the Power-Point presentation) remained undisputed and conclusive. No specific allegation of mala fides against named officers was made. The writ petition was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitabh Kumar Rai

(i) Mohd.Arif v. U.P.State Road Transport Corp.Through Its M.D.And 4 Ors

Case Number: WRIT - A No. - 6734 of 2002
Date of decision:19.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:85768

The petitioner a Conductor posted at Mirzapur Depot Allahabad Region challenged the order dated 31.05.2002 passed by the Regional Manager U.P. State Road Transport Corporation Lucknow Region whereby he was removed from service as well as the appellate order dated 10.09.2002 by which his appeal was rejected by the Mandaliya Pradhan Prabandhak Central Zone U.P.S.R.T.C. Terhi Kothi Lucknow. The brief facts are that on 09.03.1990 while the petitioner was conducting the bus bearing registration no. U.R.S. 9938 from Renukot to Lucknow the inspection team headed by Sri Heera Lal Upadhyay stopped the bus at Gurmura and found that out of 83 passengers 30 passengers were travelling without tickets though fare had been realised by the petitioner. A common ticket was issued and an inspection report dated 15.09.1990 was sent. A charge-sheet dated 25.09.1990 was issued alleging that the petitioner realised Rs. 285 from 30 passengers but did not issue tickets to them thereby committing misconduct of taking passengers without tickets attempt to embezzle corporation income corruption and violation of rules. The petitioner submitted reply dated 30.11.1990 denying the charges and requested examination of two passengers. During inquiry the inspection report was proved by Heera Lal Upadhyay and the petitioner cross-examined him. One passenger Sri Vinod Kumar was examined by the petitioner who stated that 20 to 30 passengers were travelling. On 15.01.1998 the petitioner himself stated that his reply be treated as defence and he did not want to examine any further witness. The Inquiry Officer found the charges proved. Show-cause notice was issued and the Regional Manager passed the removal order dated 31.05.2002. The appeal was rejected on 10.09.2002.

The petitioner assailed the orders on grounds that no date and time was fixed for inquiry or before passing the punishment order the driver was not charged which amounted to discrimination independent witnesses Vinod and Mohd. Abbas were not examined the third member of inspection team Sri K.P. Tiwari was not examined the disciplinary authority called Heera Lal Upadhyay for clarification but he did not appear the charges were stale after four years and the Regional Manager was not competent authority as per Board resolution dated 29.02.1996. The Court after hearing learned counsel for the petitioner and learned counsel for the respondents examined the records and held that the charge-sheet contained definite charges the petitioner was granted full opportunity of examination and cross-examination of witnesses and the independent witness produced by him was examined. The petitioner himself insisted on 15.01.1998 to close the inquiry on the basis of his reply and witnesses already produced and therefore his plea that certain witnesses were not examined was unsustainable. Relying upon State of Haryana and Another v. Rattan Singh 1977 SCC OnLine SC 145 and U.P. State Road Transport Corporation v. Suresh Chand Sharma 2010 SCC OnLine SC 648 the Court held that in departmental inquiry strict rules of evidence are not applicable and non-examination of passengers does not vitiate the inquiry. The Court further held that the Regional Manager being higher in rank than the Assistant Regional Manager was competent to pass the order of removal. The letter dated 10.03.1998 seeking clarification from Heera Lal Upadhyay was issued by the Regional Manager Faizabad Region and the punishing authority Regional Manager Lucknow did not find any necessity for the same and passed the order on the basis of material on record which was justified. Allegation of bias against the inspection team was also not found tenable as no specific allegation was made. The appellate order was a well-considered and reasoned order. The scope of judicial review in disciplinary matters is limited to the decision-making process and the Court is not an appellate authority. The writ petition was accordingly dismissed.

(ii) M/S Maha Shakti Traders and Another v. State Of U.P. And 5 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. - 10032 of 2022
Date of decision: 17.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:204005-DB

The petitioners M/S Maha Shakti Traders challenged the order dated 20.01.2016 passed by the District Magistrate Kasganj cancelling the tender invitation notice dated 04.08.2015 and sought a direction to release payment of Rs. 59,62,135/- for sewer construction work from Soron Gate Police Chowki to Allahnoor Saifi's Shop and Rs. 2,22,000/- for supply of clamps with nut bolts. Tenders were invited by Nagar Palika Parishad Kasganj for 41 categories of works on 04.08.2015. The petitioners' firm submitted bids for sewer construction with bid amount Rs. 59,62,135/- and for supply of clamps with nut bolts. Both bids were lowest and accepted. Work order was issued. The sewer work was to be completed within two months and supply of clamps within fifteen days. The petitioners supplied clamps between 03.11.2015 and 24.11.2015 which was duly acknowledged and also completed 85 to 90 per cent of the sewer construction work. A complaint was received and the Additional District Magistrate Kasganj submitted inquiry report dated 29.12.2015 on the basis of which the District Magistrate passed order dated 20.01.2016 cancelling the tender notice dated 04.08.2015. Fresh tenders were invited for the same works. The petitioners submitted representations including on 22.02.2017 and complaints under Integrated Grievance Redressal System but no payment was made. The Executive Officer Nagar Palika Parishad Kasganj submitted reports stating that file was not available or funds were not available. Payment was however made in 2018 to another contractor for interlocking work which was also part of the cancelled tender notice dated 04.08.2015.

Learned counsel for the petitioners submitted that the petitioners completed substantial work and supplied the entire quantity of clamps within the stipulated time and there was no allegation of fraud or negligence against them. Subsequent cancellation of tender could not be a ground to deny payment for the work already executed. The action was arbitrary and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution as payment was made to another similarly placed contractor. The learned Additional Chief Standing Counsel submitted that due to infirmity in the tender notice the tender was cancelled and therefore the petitioners were not entitled to any payment. The Court after hearing both sides observed that it was an admitted fact that the petitioners completed 85 to 90 per cent of the sewer construction work and supplied the entire quantity of clamps with nut bolts before the tender was cancelled on 20.01.2016. The inquiry reports and spot inspection dated 22.06.2016 also confirmed that the work was partially completed. The District Magistrate had directed preparation of fresh estimate only for the remaining incomplete work. The cancellation of tender at a belated stage after more than five months could not prejudice the petitioners who had already performed substantial part of the work within the time stipulated in the tender notice. The respondents were bound by the principle of promissory estoppel by their own conduct in allowing the petitioners to continue with the work and supply. The action of the respondents in not making payment was arbitrary and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution inasmuch as payment was made to another contractor in identical circumstances. The writ petition was allowed. A writ of mandamus was issued to the District Magistrate Kasganj to make payment for the sewer construction work to the extent completed by the petitioners' firm and for the supply of clamps with nut bolts within a period of two months from the date of presentation of certified copy of the order. There was no order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Lochan Shukla

(i) Riyaj v. State of U.P. and 2 Others

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 27200 of 2017
Date of decision: 04.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:194504

The applicant sought quashing of the charge-sheet dated 18.10.2016 in Case Crime No.917/2015 under Sections 363, 366, 376(2)(n) IPC and Section 6 POCSO Act, P.S. Baradari, District Bareilly. The FIR was lodged by the victim's father under a mistaken impression. The medical examination conducted on 09.06.2016 by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, District Hospital, Bareilly recorded the victim's age as about 19 years. In her statements under Sections 161 and 164 Cr.P.C. the victim categorically stated that she was major, had gone with the applicant of her own free will, performed nikah at Aala Hazrat Dargah, and both had been living as husband and wife. They have two children and are living a happy married life. The opposite party no.2 (father of the victim) supported the compromise and had no objection to quashing. Learned AGA opposed on the ground that the medical report put her age at 19 years but the FIR did not mention a specific date of birth. The Court considered the law crystallised in Application U/s 528 BNSS No.34844/2025 and relied upon Supreme Court judgments in K. Dhandapani, Mafat Lal, Shriram Urav, Dasari Srikant, Mahesh Mukund Patel and Madhukar, wherein proceedings in similar cases of elopement followed by marriage and birth of children were quashed to preserve family life. Continuation of the criminal prosecution would be an abuse of the process of law and would destroy the family life of the applicant and the victim. The charge-sheet dated 18.10.2016 and the entire proceedings of Case Crime No.917/2015 pending before the Special Judge, POCSO Act, Court No.2, Bareilly were quashed. The application was allowed.

(ii) Sukh Lal Bunkar and Another v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 6805 of 2019
Date of decision: 30.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. 2025 : AHC : 190335 - DB

The appellants Sukh Lal Bunkar and Pappu Bunkar challenged the judgment and order dated 06.06.2019 passed by Additional Sessions Judge/ Special Judge (Dacoity Affected Areas Act), Lalitpur in Sessions Trial No. 6 of 2018 convicting them under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC and sentencing them to life imprisonment in Case Crime No. 754 of 2017. The incident occurred in the intervening night of 15/16.09.2017. The first informant Sangeeta alleged that due to prior altercation and death threats by the appellants, they slit the neck of her husband Hari Kishan while he was sleeping at the doorstep. The FIR was registered under Section 302 IPC. Investigation included inquest, post-mortem by Dr. L.V. Gupta revealing ante-mortem incised wounds on the neck and face severing windpipe and food pipe causing death by shock and haemorrhage, recovery of blood-stained axe on the pointing out of Pappu from bushes under a Neem tree, and charge-sheet. The prosecution examined seven witnesses including eye-witnesses Sangeeta (P.W.-1) and Tudwa (P.W.-2), recovery witness Roopan Singh (P.W.-3), the doctor, and investigating officers. The Court examined the motive from prior quarrel, the statements of the eye-witnesses who claimed to have seen the appellants committing the crime in torch light, the medical evidence, and the recovery. The recovery of the axe was found doubtful because the site plan was prepared five days later. The incident took place in the dark hours of the night and the prosecution story was cooked up as an afterthought. The prosecution failed to prove its case beyond all reasonable

doubt. In view of the foregoing discussions the instant appeal is liable to be allowed and is accordingly allowed. The impugned judgment and order dated 06.06.2019 passed by the trial court is set aside. Appellant no.1 Sukh Lal Bunkar is already on bail and need not surrender. Appellant no.2 Pappu Sonkar is detained in jail and is liable to be released forthwith if not wanted in any other case subject to compliance of Section 437-A Cr.P.C. to the satisfaction of the trial court.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Saran

(i) Ganesh Tripathi And Another v. State Of U.P. And 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT - A No. – 7655 of 2019
Date of decision: 28.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:188516-DB

The writ petition challenged the minutes of meeting dated 27.10.2017 of the Chancellor, Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (respondent no.4) and the consequential order of the Vice-Chancellor dated 03.11.2017 halting the selection process under Advertisement No.2 of 2016 for the post of Assistant Professor (Linguistic Science). Petitioner no.2, Dr. Rani Dwivedi, had applied and appeared in the interview on 25.10.2017. The Chancellor directed incorporation of UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers) Regulations amendments and restrained policy decisions after 01.11.2017. Fresh advertisements were issued thereafter. Petitioner no.1's case was dismissed by order dated 29.05.2025; the petition was heard only qua petitioner no.2.

Learned counsel for petitioner no.2 argued that the Chancellor's order was contrary to the Government Order dated 08.04.2017 (issued under Section 50(6) of the U.P. State Universities Act, 1973), which protected all pending advertisements and applied UGC amendments prospectively only. The amendments did not alter the existing qualifications for Assistant Professor (Linguistic Science). The minutes of meeting dated 27.10.2017 contained factual inaccuracies (wrongly recording pendency of CMWP No.49263 of 2017 for over two years when it was dismissed on 25.10.2017, and overstating the time elapsed since advertisement).

The Court distinguished the earlier judgment dated 15.03.2019 in CMWP No.3889 of 2019 (Dr. Amit Kumar Shukla) as it related to Advertisement No.1 of 2016 for Professors/Associate Professors where qualifications were altered. Relying on the Constitution Bench in Shankarsan Dash v. Union of India (1991) 3 SCC 47, the Court held that while an employer may withdraw an advertisement, such decision is amenable to judicial review on grounds of arbitrariness or lack of bona fides. The impugned orders were arbitrary, based on incorrect facts, and in breach of the Government Order dated 08.04.2017. The result of the interview was placed before the Court in a sealed cover; petitioner no.2 was found successful. One post of Assistant Professor (Linguistic Science) was kept reserved by interim order dated 20.02.2020.

Order: The writ petition is allowed only in respect of petitioner no.2. The minutes of meeting dated 27.10.2017, the Chancellor's order dated 27.10.2017 and the Vice-Chancellor's order dated 03.11.2017 are quashed. Subsequent advertisements stand modified accordingly. The Vice-Chancellor is directed to grant appointment to petitioner no.2 on the post of Assistant Professor (Linguistic Science) after completing all procedural formalities within 30 days. Registrar (Compliance) to communicate the order to the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar, Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi through C.J.M. Varanasi within 48 hours. No order as to costs.

(ii) Karmesh Kumar Srivastava Prop. Venus Trading Corpn. v. City Development Secretary And 5 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. – 15336 of 2018
Date of decision: 17.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:186447-DB

The petitioner sought a writ of mandamus directing respondent no.4 to release the balance payment for work executed pursuant to work order dated 23.12.2011 for construction of overhead tank in Malin Basti of Madarpur and Zanna, CC road (700×3 metres), sewer pipeline (1500 metres), 60 sewer chambers at Rooma, and top dome of 320 KL overhead tank at Madarpur and 250 KL at Zanna. The petitioner claimed that payments for CC road and sewer chambers were made, but balance amount remained unpaid.

Learned counsel for respondents submitted that all payments were made vide Cash Voucher No.1412 dated 04.02.2012 and Cheque No.754959 dated 04.02.2012 for ₹3,53,750/-. No admitted amount was due. The claim was disputed on facts; no document showed any assurance of further payment. Various communications demanded copies of work orders, which the petitioner failed to produce.

The Court held that the claim involved disputed questions of fact regarding the quantum of work executed and payments made. Relying on Kerala SEB v. Kurien E. Kalathil (2000) 6 SCC 293, Orissa Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd. v. Bharati Industries (2005) 12 SCC 725, Union of India v. Puna Hinda (2021) 10 SCC 690 and the coordinate Bench in M/S Bio Tech System v. State Of U.P. (2020) 11 ADJ 488 (DB), the Court observed that writ jurisdiction under Article 226 is not the appropriate forum for resolution of pure contractual disputes involving disputed facts, in the absence of any statutory flavour or admitted liability. The remedy lies before the civil court or arbitral forum (if provided).

Order: The writ petition is dismissed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh

(i) WASIULLAH V. STATE OF U.P.

Case Number: Application U/S 528 BNSS No.- 34844 of 2025
Date of decision: 20.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:207712

Background of the case:
Application was filed under section 528 B.N.S.S. for quashing the entire proceedings of the Sessions Court. The question before this court was whether the proceedings of a criminal case under sections 363, 366, 504, 506 IPC and section 7/8 POCSO Act be quashed by the High Court under section 482 Cr. P. C. or 528 B.N.S.S., if the parties have settled their dispute amicably and are living as husband and wife for a long period.

Court's Observation/ Findings:
In the present matter parties have solemnised their marriage and are living together as husband and wife and a baby boy was born out of such wedlock.
The court referred to the judgments of the Hon'ble Apex Court, K Dhandapani v. The State by the Inspector of Police, (2022 SCC OnLine SC 1056), Mafat Lal v. The State of Rajasthan (2022 SCC OnLine SC 433) as the ratio laid down is squarely applicable to the present case, wherein, it was held that the court cannot shut its eyes to the ground reality and disturb the happy life of the parties.

The court held that if the proceedings are not quashed it would have disastrous consequences that would turn the matrimonial relationship in danger. The court on this particular issue referred to the judgment of Hon'ble Apex Court, Mahesh Mukund Patel v. State of U.P. and Ors, (2025 SCC OnLine SC 614), Madhukart and Ors v. State of Maharashtra (SLP (Criminal) 7212 of 2025) and Prabhakar v. The State of Maharashtra (SLP (Criminal) 7495 of 2025), wherein,

the proceedings were quashed, as the parties were married and were happily settled in their married life and continuation of criminal proceedings would only disturb their peace and stability.

On account of the facts as noted the chances of conviction of the applicants are not only remote but also bleak as the parties have entered into settlement agreement before the mediation centre.

Judgment:

The present application stands allowed and the proceedings before the Session Court are hereby quashed. The court observed that in case the criminal prosecution is allowed to continue, a happy family shall stand broken. In view of the present matter, where the parties are living a happy married life for the last several years and a child was born out of the said wedlock, the criminality, if any, committed by the applicants now stands washed off as no useful purpose would be served in prolonging the criminal prosecution.

(ii) AKANKSHA V. STATE OF U.P.

Case Number: Writ C No :- 35171 of 2025
Date of decision:17.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:226669

Background of the case:

A bunch of writ petitions were filed by live-in couples seeking a writ of mandamus directing for non-interference by the State and police authorities and protection against life threats from their family members and others.

Issues/ Question of Law:

Whether live-in relationships are unlawful or immoral?

Whether the consenting adults in a live-in relationship are entitled for protection under Article 21 of the Constitution of India?

Can the State be directed to provide protection to couples in live-in relationships?

Court's Observation/ Findings:

The court acknowledged that live-in relationships, i.e. life free from responsibilities and commitment, are not socially accepted and face stigma regarding traditional values, children, differing religious and cultural perspectives. However, these relationships are not illegal and living together without the sanctity of marriage would not constitute an offence.

That once a major individual chooses their partner, no person, including family members, can interfere or cause hindrance to their peaceful living. It is the constitutional right of an individual and bounden duty of the State to protect the life and liberty of every citizen, irrespective of their marital status. "Protection of life and personal liberty" guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India is sacrosanct and stands on much higher pedestal. Failure to protect this right, which encompasses livelihood, health, dignity, privacy etc, constitutes a direct violation of human rights.

A person, who has attained the age of majority cannot be restricted from going wherever they wish; they are free to live with anybody and could not be restrained from doing so. The petitioners are major and are willingly living together, if any disturbance is caused in the peaceful living, immediate protection is to be provided.

Judgment:

The writ petitions were allowed, holding that the right to human life is to be treated on a much higher pedestal, regardless of citizens being minor or major, married or unmarried. The court remarked that morality or social approval cannot override Constitutional protections, and it cannot remain silent spectator when the rights of individuals are violated, by the denial of the protection.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Garima Prashad

(i) Reeta Devi - Versus - State of U.P. and others

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. -2016 of 2024
Date of decision: 28.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:21916

The case arose from a complaint by a Scheduled Caste woman alleging forcible dispossession, assault, caste-based abuse, and arson with alleged police collusion, and failure of authorities to register an FIR. The Special Judge dismissed the complaint under Section 203 Cr.P.C. based on a police enquiry under Section 202 Cr.P.C. and absence of sanction under Section 197 Cr.P.C.

The Court held that where a complaint discloses cognizable offences under the SC/ST Act, registration of FIR is mandatory, and no preliminary enquiry is permissible in view of Section 18A(1)(a) of the Act read with Section 154 Cr.P.C. Any direction for preliminary enquiry before FIR registration is contrary to the statutory mandate and vitiates the proceedings.

It was further held that at the pre-cognizance stage, reliance on a police enquiry report to assess the truthfulness of allegations is impermissible, and dismissal of the complaint on that basis is unsustainable in law. It was also clarified that sanction under Section 197 Cr.P.C. is not required for registration of FIR or investigation, even against police officials, and arises only at the stage of cognizance.

Accordingly, the Court set aside the impugned order and directed registration of an FIR treating the complaint as one under Section 154 Cr.P.C., including offences under the SC/ST Act (particularly Section 4 for dereliction of duty in registering the FIR) and relevant IPC provisions, with investigation by a competent officer in accordance with the SC/ST Rules.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Chauhan

(i) Mohammad Aqib v. Union Of India And 7 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. – 7293 of 2025
Date of decision: 14.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:203304-DB

The writ petition was filed by the petitioner running a retail outlet/petrol pump in the name of M/s National Filling Station at Hathagram, District Fatehpur, challenging the allotment of a new petrol pump to respondent no.8 by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and seeking cancellation of the no-objection certificate dated 07.10.2023 granted to him. The petitioner had earlier filed a representation before the District Magistrate, Fatehpur, who issued a show-cause notice dated 13.09.2024 to the oil company and the allottee. A preliminary objection was raised regarding maintainability on the ground that the petitioner, being a rival trader, had no locus standi to challenge the grant of a new retail outlet.

The Court held that the petitioner is merely a competitor in trade and the establishment of a competing business, even if it adversely affects his sales and profitability, does not constitute a legal injury. Such harm falls within the principle of damnum sine injuria, which is not actionable in law. Relying on the judgments of the Supreme Court in Jashbai Motibhai Desai v. Roshan Kumar (1976) 1 SCC 671 and Mithilesh Garg v. Union of India AIR 1992 SC 443, as well as coordinate Bench decisions of this Court in Rinki Gupta v. State of U.P. (Writ-C No.14091 of 2020 decided on 05.11.2020) and Amir Kumar Mishra v. Union of India (Writ-C No.17754 of 2020), the Court observed that a person running a petrol pump has no fundamental or statutory right to prevent another operator from setting up a competing outlet nearby. Healthy

competition is in public interest and cannot be stifled to protect monopoly. The writ petition was accordingly dismissed as not maintainable, leaving it open to the petitioner to seek remedy before the appropriate civil forum if so advised. No order as to costs.

(ii) Ashok Kumar v. State Of U.P. And 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT - A No. – 17540 of 2025
Date of decision: 05.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:230563-DB

The writ petition challenged the order dated 03.07.2025 passed by the U.P. State Public Service Tribunal, Lucknow rejecting the petitioner's claim petition as time-barred. The petitioner, an Inspector in U.P. Police Service, was awarded a censure entry by order dated 30.11.2023. His appeal was dismissed on 24.01.2024 and the revision filed on 15.06.2024 was rejected as time-barred on 23.04.2025. The Tribunal held that the claim petition filed on 02.07.2025 was barred by more than one year from the appellate order.

The Court examined Rule 20(6) and Rule 23(2) of the U.P. Police Officers of Subordinate Rank (Punishment and Appeal) Rules, 1991 which permit filing of revision within three months from the date of the appellate order, extendable up to six months for good cause shown. The petitioner had specifically pleaded in the revision that the appellate order was served upon him only on 08.06.2024. The revisional authority overlooked this fact, wrongly recorded the date of service and failed to consider the power to condone delay. The Court further held that under Section 5(1)(b) of the U.P. State Public Service Tribunal Act, 1976 read with the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in S.S. Rathore v. State of M.P. (1989) 4 SCC 582, the cause of action for approaching the Tribunal arises only after the final order in the departmental remedy and the claim petition was filed well within the prescribed period of one year from the revisional order dated 23.04.2025.

The impugned order of the Tribunal was set aside. The matter was remanded back to the Tribunal to decide the claim petition afresh on merits in accordance with law after taking into account the observations made by this Court. No observations were made on the merits of the censure entry. The writ petition was allowed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdhesh Kumar Chaudhary

(i) Smt. Kamini Verma v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 855 of 2016
Date of decision: 15.11.2025

The appellant Smt. Kamini Verma was convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge/Fast Track Court No. 1, Balrampur in Sessions Trial No. 34 of 2012 arising out of Case Crime No. 553 of 2011 under Sections 302/34 and 120-B IPC and sentenced to life imprisonment with fine of ₹15,000/- on each count (benefit of Section 428 Cr.P.C. granted). The appeal of co-accused Rajesh Kumar Mishra abated after his death vide order dated 21.04.2025. The present appeal was heard on merits.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Prem Kumar Shukla's sister Nandini was married to Rajesh Kumar Mishra. They had three children. Rajesh was running a ready-made garment shop at Gaura Chauraha in a tenanted premises belonging to Govind Prasad Pandey. It was alleged that Rajesh had an illicit relationship with the appellant for the last two-three years. On 08.12.2011 Rajesh took his son Sundaram for "Tudan Ceremony". On 10.12.2011 at about 5:00 a.m. the complainant received a telephonic call from Shri Ram Pandey informing him that Rajesh and the appellant had burnt alive

Nandini and Sundaram in the shop and fled. The FIR was lodged at 8:30 a.m. under Sections 498-A, 304-B, 201 IPC and Sections 3/4 Dowry Prohibition Act. Inquest reports, site plan, post-mortem reports (death due to shock of ante-mortem burns), forensic report and charge-sheet were prepared. Nine prosecution witnesses were examined including the complainant (PW-1), Shri Ram Pandey (PW-2), landlord (PW-3), doctors and Investigating Officers. The appellant in her Section 313 Cr.P.C. statement denied the allegations and claimed false implication.

The trial court convicted Rajesh Kumar Mishra and the appellant under Sections 302/34 and 120-B IPC holding that the prosecution had proved the chain of circumstantial evidence beyond reasonable doubt. The in-laws were acquitted. The trial court found that the appellant and Rajesh had illicit relations, called Nandini and Sundaram to the shop on the pretext of Tudan ceremony, and burnt them alive.

In appeal it was argued that there was no ocular witness, the case rested on circumstantial evidence, presence of the appellant was not proved, the illicit relationship was not established, the last-seen theory was not applicable, the fire was accidental due to a kerosene lamp, and the chain of circumstances was incomplete. The State contended that the evidence proved the guilt.

After hearing both sides at length and perusing the record the Court examined whether the conviction is sustainable on the parameters of circumstantial evidence as laid down in Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra (1984) 4 SCC 116. The appeal is pending final adjudication.

(ii) Ram Jivan v. State of U.P. Thru. Secy. Home Deptt. Lko. And 3 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 9457 of 2025
Date of decision: 07.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:61495-DB

The petitioner sought quashing of the FIR dated 30.07.2025 lodged by opposite party no. 4 at Police Station Fatehpur Chaurasi, District Unnao, registered as Case Crime No. 295 of 2025 under Section 303(2) BNS, and a direction not to arrest him in connection with the said FIR.

Learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that the offence alleged carries a maximum punishment of less than seven years' imprisonment and the police were trying to arrest the petitioner in violation of the provisions of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita.

Learned A.G.A. appearing for the State on behalf of the investigating agency stated that since the offence allegedly committed by the petitioner entails sentence of less than seven years, the provisions of Section 35(3) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 shall be strictly followed in terms of the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar (2014) 8 SCC 273 and Satender Kumar Antil v. CBI (2022) 10 SCC 51.

Considering the stand taken by the investigating agency, learned counsel for the petitioner stated that the petition may be disposed of in view of the above facts.

The Court disposed of the petition in view of the provisions of Section 35(3) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 and the law laid down by the Apex Court in Arnesh Kumar (supra) and Satender Kumar Antil (supra). It was directed that the petitioner shall appear before the Investigating Officer of the concerned police station on 13.10.2025 at 11:00 a.m. sharp for the purpose of cooperating in the investigation and shall continue to cooperate till its completion, failing which the protection of the order may be withdrawn on the application being moved by the prosecution or the complainant.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Swarupama Chaturvedi

(i) Civil Court Bar Association And Another v. High Court Of Judicature At Allahabad And 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. – 37 of 2026
Date of decision: 24.03.2026
Neutral Citation No. - 2026:AHC:60135-DB

The writ petitions filed by the Civil Court Bar Association, Maharajganj and the Bar Association, Civil Court, Gorakhpur challenged the administrative orders dated 08.12.2025 passed by the Principal Judge, Family Court, Maharajganj and the District Judge, Maharajganj as well as the administrative orders dated 23.09.2025 and 07.10.2025 passed by the District Judge, Gorakhpur and the Principal Judge, Family Court, Gorakhpur respectively, whereby maintenance proceedings pending before the Family Courts were transferred to Gram Nyayalayas at Nautanva, Nichlaul and other village courts. The petitioners contended that the Family Courts Act, 1984 being a special statute creating an exclusive forum for family disputes, the jurisdiction vested in the Family Court could not be divested by administrative directions. They further argued that the transfer deprived the litigants of the statutory right of appeal directly to the High Court under Section 19 of the Family Courts Act and relegated them to a different appellate forum under Section 33 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008.

The Court after examining the statutory provisions held that both the Family Courts Act, 1984 and the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 are special legislations operating in distinct spheres. Section 12(1)(b) read with Part II of the First Schedule to the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 expressly confers jurisdiction on Gram Nyayalayas to entertain maintenance claims under Chapter IX Cr.P.C./Chapter X Bharatiya Nyaya Suraksha Sanhita. Section 16 of the said Act empowers the District Judge to transfer pending proceedings. Section 18 gives overriding effect to the Gram Nyayalayas Act in criminal matters. The Gram Nyayalayas Act being the later enactment, in case of any irreconcilable inconsistency, it would prevail over the earlier statute. The petitioners having not challenged the vires of Sections 12, 16 and 18 of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 could not assail the consequential administrative orders passed in exercise of statutory powers. The difference in appellate forum was held not to invalidate the transfer. The impugned orders were purely administrative and in accordance with law. Both writ petitions were dismissed. No order as to costs.

(ii) Rakesh Kumar And Another v. Union Of India And 3 Others

Case Number : WRIT - C No. – 5496 of 2026
Date of decision: 24.03.2026
Neutral Citation No. - 2026:AHC:60240-DB

The writ petition challenged the demand notice dated 13.11.2025 and the subsequent recovery proceedings initiated by respondent no.4, Save Financial Services Private Limited under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 for recovery of outstanding dues of Rs.22,33,573.73/- arising out of two term loans sanctioned in December 2018. The petitioners contended that respondent no.4 was not a notified financial institution under Section 2(1)(m)(iv) of the SARFAESI Act and that the security interest created by deposit of title deeds had not been registered with CERSAI. They further pleaded that the loan documents were insufficiently stamped and that there were allegations of forgery in the co-borrower status of petitioner no.2 as well as discrepancies in the description of the secured property.

The Court held that respondent no.4 is a non-banking financial company duly notified as a

financial institution by the Central Government vide notification dated 24.02.2020 (which superseded the earlier notification dated 05.08.2016) as amended by notification dated 12.02.2021. The existence of the loan transaction and default was not disputed. Non-registration with CERSAI is a procedural requirement and does not invalidate the creation of security interest or the right of enforcement as between the borrower and the secured creditor. The plea of insufficient stamping is curable and does not render the underlying transaction void or deprive the Debts Recovery Tribunal of jurisdiction. Allegations of fraud and forgery were found vague and unsubstantiated. The petitioners have an efficacious alternative statutory remedy under Section 17 of the SARFAESI Act before the Debts Recovery Tribunal where all factual and legal contentions can be raised and adjudicated. Relying upon the judgment of the Supreme Court in S. Shobha v. State Bank of India, the Court held that in the absence of exceptional circumstances such as patent lack of jurisdiction, the writ petition under Article 226 was not maintainable. The writ petition was dismissed leaving it open to the petitioners to avail the remedy under Section 17 of the SARFAESI Act. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Nandan

(i) Hawaldar Yadav Vs. State of U.P. & 8 others

Case Number: WRIT -C No. - 13413 of 2024
Date of decision: 20.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:208314

In a petition seeking direction upon the S.D.M., to restore the possession in exercise of powers under Section 65 of the Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006 (herein after referred to as Code, 2006'), the Court examined the provisions of the Code, 2006 by applying the principles of harmonious constructions with respect to Sections 63, 64, 65, 129 and 134 of the Code, 2006.

Crystallising the objectivity of Section 63 of the Code, 2006 which deals with the allotment of Abadi sites and the order of preference given under Section 64 of the Code, 2006, the judgement concludes that the usage of the words "**any person other than an allottee**" in Section 65 and Section 129 of the Code, 2006 and usage of words "**Delivery of possession to allottee**" and "**Restoration of possession to allottee**" in the aforementioned respective sections, has to be understood in a manner that their usages, are not rendered superfluous; and in the background of the object and reasons of the Code, 2006, the existence of power of S.D.M. under Section 65 of the Code, 2006 does not become redundant.

The Court held that if the powers of S.D.M. is confined only to cases when the possession is delivered immediately after allotment, the meaning to Sub Clause (2) to (8) of Section 65 of the Code, 2006 will be rendered superfluous. It was also held that on dispossession the remedy is not efficacious, as under Section 134 of the Code, 2006.

Accordingly, the S.D.M. was directed to exercise his powers under Section 65 of the Code, 2006 and look into the issue of dispossession of the allottee, till such time Gaon Sabha retains it's title and the Revenue Courts have jurisdiction.

(ii) Ashok Kumar Vs. Union of India and 4 others

Case Number: Special Appeal No.1147 of 2025
Date of decision: 24.11.2025

The special appeal was against the judgement of a learned Single Judge, dismissing the petition filed against order of dismissal of an employee of a bank. The twin question that was required for adjudication by the Court was, firstly when the documents which was not before the learned Single Judge can be perused in special appeal; secondly in the backdrop of high standard of honesty and integrity which

the bank officer is required to hold, whether in the facts of case, 'misconduct' was proved warranting a punishment of dismissal.

The Court held that since the documents relied upon by the Department was part of the disciplinary proceedings and which otherwise was also admitted, no prejudice shall be caused to the appellant, if the same is considered. Secondly, the contention of the Appellant that he did not make good the shortfall, therefore, the same was not admitted; was also repelled in the fact that during the oral enquiry, the Appellant had admitted that he had utilized the funds, for the treatment of his mother and the same also stood corroborated by the statement of the bank manager.

While dealing with the second question, the Court held that the Bank officer is required to exercise high standard of honesty and integrity since he deals with the money of depositors and the customers; and if he does not discharge his duties, in a manner conducive, the misappropriated amount even if utilized for pressing needs like medical treatment of mother, then also the very discipline of the banking organization, requires that such a breach of discipline, will warrant a major punishment. Since, also even "temporary misappropriation" of customers money by a bank employee is a serious misconduct warranting removal from service and tantamount to breach of trust.

This Court in special appeal, be confined to the determination as to whether the inquiry was conducted by the authority competent to do so and whether the prescribed procedure and principles of natural justice is followed.

Accordingly the appeal stood dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kunal Ravi Singh

(i) State of U.P. through Secretary, Department of Basic Education, Government of U.P. Lucknow & others v. Sakshi & Others

Case Number: SPECIAL APPEAL No. – 191 of 2026

Date of decision: 20.02.2026

Neutral Citation No. - 2026:AHC:38432-DB

The special appeals filed by the State of U.P. challenged the judgments and orders passed by the learned Single Judge in various writ petitions whereby directions were issued to grant one additional chance to the respondent-students of Diploma in Elementary Education course of different batches who had failed in one subject three times. The respondents claimed discrimination inasmuch as the Secretary, Examination Regulatory Authority, Prayagraj had granted one additional chance to similarly placed students by orders dated 11.09.2021 and 19.04.2022 while their representations remained undecided. The learned Single Judge held violation of Article 14 of the Constitution and directed the State to permit the respondents to appear in the failed subject.

The Division Bench examined the statutory scheme under the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, the Recognition Norms and Procedure Regulations, 2014 and the U.P. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011. It was held that the D.El.Ed. course is of two years duration with a maximum permissible period of three years for completion. Clause 2.1 of Appendix-2 of the Regulations, 2014 fixes the outer limit and no further relaxation can be granted by executive orders. The Secretary's orders were issued only to those students who had represented before the date of the orders and whose names figured in the enclosed lists. The benefit could not be extended on the ground of negative parity as there cannot be any right to claim extension of an illegality. The executive orders could not override the statutory norms framed by the NCTE. The appeals were allowed. The judgments and orders passed by the learned Single Judge were set aside. However, the benefit already extended to those students who had appeared in the examination pursuant to the interim orders of the learned Single Judge was protected and was not disturbed. No order as to costs.

(ii) Sarvesh Kumar And Another v. State Of U.P. And 3 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. – 3630 of 2026
Date of decision: 09.02.2026
Neutral Citation No. - 2026:AHC:27730-DB

The writ petition challenged the order dated 29.12.2025 passed by the District Magistrate, Kanpur Nagar rejecting the petitioners' representation for payment of compensation at the current circle rate and for rehabilitation and resettlement under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The petitioners' father was the recorded tenure holder of Arazi No.82 (area 0.1180 hectare) and Gata No.503 (area 0.1540 hectare) situated at Village Bairi Akbarpur Kachhar, District Kanpur Nagar. The land was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for planned development of New Kanpur City pursuant to notifications issued under Sections 4 and 6 in the year 1996-1997. The award was made in the year 2010. Neither the petitioners' father nor the petitioners ever challenged the acquisition proceedings or the award during the last more than fifteen years.

The Court held that the acquisition proceedings attained finality long back. The benefit of the judgment in Mahavir Sahkari Avas Samiti Ltd. (decided on 26.09.2006) was available only to those petitioners who had challenged the acquisition at the relevant time and could not be extended to others who had acquiesced in the proceedings. The petitioners approached the Court for the first time in the year 2025 seeking compensation under the 2013 Act after inordinate delay. The writ petition was barred by gross delay and laches. The order impugned passed by the District Magistrate did not suffer from any illegality. However, in the interest of justice it was directed that in case the petitioners had not yet lifted the compensation deposited pursuant to the 2010 award they may move an appropriate application before the Special Land Acquisition Officer for disbursement of the said amount. The writ petition was disposed of accordingly. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indrajeet Shukla

(i) Ashish Yadav v. State Of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Deptt. Of Panchayati Raj Lko. And 4 Others

Case Number: SPECIAL APPEAL No. – 431 of 2025
Date of decision: 10.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:82404-DB

The special appeal was filed under Chapter VIII Rule 5 of the Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952 challenging the purely interlocutory/procedural order dated 26.11.2025 passed by the learned Single Judge in Writ-A No.13339 of 2025. By the said order, two weeks' time was granted to the petitioner (appellant herein) to file response to the short affidavit filed by the State and the matter was directed to be listed in the second week of January, 2026 as fresh. The Court held that the impugned order does not decide any issue whatsoever and is merely a routine order facilitating progress of the case. Relying upon the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Midnapore Peoples' Coop. Bank Ltd. Vs. Chunilal Nanda and Ors. (2006) 5 SCC 399 and the Full Bench decision of this Court in Ashutosh Shrotriya and Ors. Vs. Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University and Ors. (2015) 4 UPLBEC 2673, it was held that a special appeal lies only against a judgment, final order or an order having the trappings of finality. The impugned order falls in category (iv) of para 15 of Midnapore case (routine orders) and does not qualify as a "judgment". The special appeal was accordingly **dismissed as not maintainable**. However, liberty was granted to the appellant to press all grounds for interim relief before the learned Single Judge on the next date fixed in the second week of January, 2026. No order as to costs.

(ii) M/S Bambino Agro Industries Ltd v. State of Uttar Pradesh and another
Case Number: WRIT TAX No. – 2707 of 2025
Date of decision: 19.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:229995-DB

The batch of writ tax petitions challenged individual adjudication orders passed under Sections 73/74 of the U.P.G.S.T. Act, 2017 and the C.G.S.T. Act, 2017 on the ground that neither the Show Cause Notices nor the adjudication orders were served upon the petitioners at the relevant time. The revenue authorities contended that the notices/orders were duly uploaded on the Common Portal (GSTN) and SMS alerts were sent, thereby constituting valid service under Section 169 of the respective GST Acts read with Sections 4, 12 and 13 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. The petitioners pleaded that they acquired knowledge of the orders only when recovery proceedings were initiated, by which time the statutory period of limitation of 120 days (including 30 days for condonation) under Section 107(1) & (4) of the GST Acts had expired. In view of the law laid down by the Supreme Court in Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise Vs. Hongo India Pvt. Ltd. (2009) 5 SCC 791 and Assistant Commissioner (CT) LTU, Kakinada Vs. Glaxo Smith Kline Consumer Health Care Limited (2020) 19 SCC 681, no appeal remedy was available.

The Court examined the pure question of law whether uploading of notice/order on the GST Common Portal and/or sending of SMS alert amounts to valid "communication" within the meaning of Section 107 of the GST Acts so as to trigger the running of limitation. After detailed consideration of the statutory scheme of service under Section 169 of the GST Acts, the provisions of the IT Act and the transformative change brought about by the GST regime in supersession of the earlier U.P. Trade Tax Act, 1948 and U.P. Value Added Tax Act, 2008, the petitions were entertained for adjudication on the maintainability issue. The matter is pending final adjudication on the aforesaid legal question after hearing learned counsel for the parties and the amicus curiae. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satya Veer Singh

(i) Rajdhari And Another v. Sadhna Devi
Case Number: FIRST APPEAL No. – 493 of 2025
Date of decision: 28.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:213837-DB

The appellants, parents of the deceased Army Sepoy Arve Shanker Yadav, challenged the judgment dated 28th April 2025 passed by the Family Court declaring the respondent to be the legally wedded widow of their son. The marriage was solemnized on 12th May 2007 at Azamgarh. The son died in the line of duty on 14th January 2008 in an encounter with terrorists. The appellants contended that only an engagement had taken place on 12th May 2007 and the actual marriage was scheduled for 24th April 2008, which never materialized, and that the marriage was never consummated. The Family Court after exhaustive trial framed seven issues, recorded oral and documentary evidence including the marriage invitation card bearing the handwriting of appellant no.1, oral testimony of witnesses who witnessed the marriage, evidence of a motorcycle gifted by the respondent's side and registered in the name of the appellants' son-in-law, and the fact that the deceased had applied for leave to get married. The Family Court held that the marriage was duly solemnized on 12th May 2007 and answered the main issues in favour of the respondent. The Division Bench noted the admission made by appellant no.2 in her earlier Special Civil Application before the Gujarat High Court that the marriage had taken place on 12th May 2007, the investiture ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 19th April 2009 where the respondent received the posthumous award as widow, and the absence of any

positive evidence to show that only an engagement ceremony was held. The Court found the contention of non-consummation and the alleged future date of marriage to be an afterthought. The dispute being squarely a family dispute regarding marital status, the Family Court had jurisdiction under the Family Courts Act, 1984. The contention regarding the respondent being under-age at the time of marriage was never pleaded and no issue was framed; even otherwise the same was not maintainable at the instance of the parents of the deceased husband. The appeal was dismissed and the judgment of the Family Court was confirmed. No order as to costs.

(ii) Dhanraj Singh v. State Of U.P. And 8 Others

Case Number: WRIT - C No. – 41697 of 2025
Date of decision: 17.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:227141-DB

The petitioner, Chairman of a cooperative society, challenged the order/notice dated 13th November 2025 issued by the District Magistrate reviving a motion of no confidence against him. The notice of no confidence had been received earlier but the meeting could not be convened within the mandatory 35 days stipulated under the first proviso to Rule 458 of the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Societies Rules, 1968. The District Magistrate sought to fix a fresh date for the meeting. The Court held that Rule 458 mandates that the meeting for consideration of the no confidence motion shall be held within 35 days of receipt of the notice. There is no provision in the Rules permitting revival or extension of time beyond the statutory period. Rule 464, which bars a subsequent meeting within six months, applies only when the earlier meeting has been held and the motion fails for want of quorum or majority. Since no meeting was held at all, Rule 464 had no application. The Division Bench distinguished the earlier judgment in Hariraj Singh Choudhary (Writ-C No.20356 of 2022) on facts, holding that administrative negligence or lapse on the part of the authority cannot be permitted to defeat a duly moved notice of no confidence and render the democratic process infructuous. The impugned order dated 13th November 2025 was set aside and quashed. It was clarified that the order would not invite application of Rule 468 and a fresh motion of no confidence could be brought immediately. The writ petition was allowed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Dr. Justice Ajay Kumar-II

(i) Bhoopram v. State of U.P. and 4 others

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 413 BNSS No. – 638 of 2025
Date of decision: 11.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:230719-DB

The criminal appeal filed by the informant-father of the deceased Moolchand challenged the judgment dated 26.09.2025 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Pilibhit acquitting the accused-opposite parties-2 to 5 (Rahul, Lal Singh, Veerpal alias Kallu and Panchamlal) of the charges under Sections 364, 302, 201 and 120-B IPC arising out of Case Crime No.257 of 2020, Police Station Barkheda, District Pilibhit. The prosecution case was that the deceased was kidnapped and murdered; the informant had lodged a missing report on 17.07.2020 which was converted into FIR under Section 363 IPC on 20.07.2020; on 22.07.2020 the dead body was recovered from a well and Sections 302 and 201 IPC were added. Charge-sheet was submitted against the four accused. The trial court after appreciating the evidence of PW-1 (informant), PW-2 (mother), PW-5 & PW-8 (last seen witnesses) and other witnesses including the investigating officers and documentary evidence including CDR, recovery of mobile and post-

mortem report, recorded categorical findings that the prosecution failed to prove that the deceased was lastly seen with accused Panchamlal, that there was any criminal conspiracy between the accused, and that the recovery of the mobile at the pointing of Veerpal was suspicious and not proved beyond reasonable doubt. The chain of circumstantial evidence was found incomplete and not inconsistent with the innocence of the accused. The High Court after re-appreciating the entire evidence, the law on circumstantial evidence as laid down in Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra (1984) 4 SCC 116 and the limited scope of interference in appeal against acquittal as reiterated in Babu Sahebagouda Rudragoudar v. State of Karnataka (2024 SCC OnLine SC 561) and Chandrappa v. State of Karnataka (2007) 4 SCC 415, held that the findings recorded by the trial court were neither perverse nor based on misreading of evidence. No two reasonable views were possible and the view taken by the trial court was a possible view. The appeal was accordingly **dismissed**. No order as to costs.

(ii) Mewati Devi v. State Of U.P. And 8 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL U/S 413 BNSS No. – 560 of 2025
Date of decision: 03.12.2025

The criminal appeal filed by the informant-widow of the deceased challenged the judgment dated 30.08.2025 passed by the Sessions Judge, Azamgarh acquitting the accused-opposite parties-2 to 9 of the charges under Sections 302/149 and 147 IPC (and accused Vijai Yadav under Section 3/25 Arms Act) arising out of Case Crime No.376 of 2011, Police Station Raunapar, District Azamgarh. The prosecution case was that on 02.08.2011 at about 12:00 noon the deceased was done to death by being run over by a Bolero vehicle driven by the accused persons on a public road near Vishen Ka Pura Chowk due to previous land dispute enmity. The informant and her son Jaikesh claimed to be eye-witnesses. The trial court after threadbare appreciation of the evidence of PW-1 (informant), PW-2 (son), medical evidence and other witnesses recorded findings that the FIR was registered with delay and suspicious circumstances, that PW-1 and PW-2 were chance witnesses whose presence at the spot was doubtful, that their testimonies were highly contradictory on material particulars and not corroborated by medical evidence, and that the ocular version did not match the ante-mortem injuries. The High Court re-appraised the entire evidence, the law on appeal against acquittal and the limited scope of interference, and held that the findings recorded by the trial court were neither perverse nor based on misreading or omission of material evidence. The view taken by the trial court was a possible and plausible view. The appeal was accordingly dismissed. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chawan Prakash

(i) Ramraj Patel v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. – 3271 of 2021
Date of decision: 21.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:208952

The revisionist challenged the orders dated 18.01.2021 passed by the Special Chief Judicial Magistrate, Varanasi and the appellate order dated 07.10.2021 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No.1, Varanasi rejecting his application for DNA testing of Priyambada (daughter of opposite party no.2) in proceedings under Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (Criminal Case No.120 of 2015). The parties were married on 15.04.2008 according to Hindu rites. The wife (opposite party no.2) left the matrimonial home after one week and thereafter lived mostly at

her parental house, visiting the revisionist's house for short periods. She is a qualified B.A., B.P.Ed. teacher while the revisionist is only a High School pass. A female child was born on 17.12.2012. The revisionist contended that the child was not born out of cohabitation and sought DNA testing. Both the trial court and the appellate court rejected the application relying upon Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act which provides conclusive proof of legitimacy of a child born during the continuance of a valid marriage unless non-access is proved. The High Court held that the presumption under Section 112 operates as conclusive proof of legitimacy where the parties had access to each other. DNA testing cannot be directed in a routine manner and can be ordered only in specific circumstances where non-access is prima facie established. The Court referred to the recent authoritative pronouncement of the Supreme Court in Ivan Rathinam v. Milan Joseph, 2025 SCC OnLine SC 175 emphasizing the right to privacy and dignity and the collateral infringement caused by a forced DNA test. The revisionist had merely alleged that the wife lived at her parental house without proving non-access at the relevant time. No illegality was found in the impugned orders. The revision was accordingly **dismissed**. No order as to costs.

(ii) Nahni And 5 Others v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. – 6131 of 2023
Date of decision: 09.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:220921

The revisionists (proposed accused) challenged the order dated 03.11.2023 passed by the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hathras in Case No.416/12 of 2023 (Manju v. Nahni and others) whereby the learned Magistrate, exercising powers under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C., directed the police to register an FIR and investigate the matter. The opposite party no.2 had moved an application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. seeking registration of FIR against the revisionists. The application was allowed and FIR was directed to be registered. The revisionists filed the present criminal revision. Learned A.G.A. raised a preliminary objection regarding maintainability relying upon the Full Bench judgment of this Court in Father Thomas v. State of U.P. and Another (Crl. Revision No.1640 of 2001, decided on 22.12.2010). The Full Bench had answered the referred questions as under: (A) An order under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. directing registration and investigation is not open to revision at the instance of a person against whom neither cognizance has been taken nor any process issued; (B) Such an order is interlocutory and revision is barred under Section 397(2) Cr.P.C.; (C) The contrary view expressed by a Division Bench in Ajay Malviya v. State of U.P. (2000 (41) ACC 435) is incorrect. The High Court held that the impugned order is purely interlocutory in nature. No cognizance has been taken and no process has been issued against the revisionists. In view of the authoritative pronouncement of the Full Bench in Father Thomas (supra), the revision is not maintainable. The criminal revision was accordingly **dismissed** as not maintainable. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divesh Chandra Samant

(i) Tehseem & Another v. State of U.P. & Others.

Case Number: Habeas Corpus Writ Petition No. 957 of 2025

Facts of the Case:

Rashmi (daughter of respondent no.6) and petitioner no.2 (Shane Ali) appeared in court together.

The Judicial Magistrate had already verified Rashmi's age (above 18) and recorded her voluntary statement that she wished to reside with Petitioner No. 2. Despite this, authorities held Rashmi and Shane Ali, citing "social tension" caused by their

interreligious marriage.

Court's Findings:

The Court, in its findings, underscored the primacy of individual liberty guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. It categorically held that Rashmi, being a major, cannot be compelled to remain in custody either by her parents or the police against her will. The Court observed that her detention from 15.10.2025 to 18.10.2025 was not only unauthorised but also amounted to a direct infringement of her fundamental right to life and personal liberty. Stressing that liberty cannot be curtailed on account of societal or community pressure, the Court clarified that such extraneous considerations cannot override constitutional guarantees. It emphasised that the role of the police is to safeguard personal freedom and dignity, not to restrict it under the guise of social expectations. The Court further directed that the officers responsible for this unlawful detention are liable to face departmental proceedings, thereby reinforcing the principle of accountability of state actors in cases of violation of fundamental rights.

Directions Issued:

The Court directed that Rashmi and Shane Ali be released immediately and allowed to live together freely, affirming their right to liberty and choice.

It further ordered the police to provide them with safe escort and protection against any form of extra-legal interference, ensuring that their freedom is not curtailed by external pressures.

To secure accountability, the Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), Aligarh, was instructed to conduct a detailed inquiry into the matter and submit a report.

The SSP Aligarh was also directed to remain personally present before the Court on the next date of hearing, thereby reinforcing the seriousness of compliance.

Additionally, copies of the order were mandated to be sent to the SSPs of both Aligarh and Bareilly for strict adherence, ensuring coordinated enforcement across jurisdictions.

Essence:

The Court reaffirmed the settled principle that an adult woman has the absolute right to determine her choice of partner and place of residence. It held that Rashmi, being a major, was entitled to exercise her autonomy without interference from her parents, police, or society at large. The Court found that the police acted illegally in detaining her under the influence of social pressure, which cannot be a lawful ground to restrict personal liberty. It emphasized that Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, and such liberty cannot be curtailed except by procedure established by law. Any detention or restraint without lawful authority amounts to a direct violation of constitutional rights. By reiterating these principles, the Court reinforced that individual autonomy and dignity are central to constitutional governance, and state authorities are duty-bound to protect, rather than infringe, these rights.

(ii) Inder Singh Rajpoot & Others v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: Criminal Revision No. 5396 of 2024

Date of decision: 10.11.2025

FACTS

The incident in question took place on **02 July 2023**, following which an FIR was lodged the next day, **03 July 2023**, at Police Station Babina, District Jhansi, under Sections 147, 148, 149, 307, 323, 504, 506, and 325 of the IPC. After investigation, the police submitted a charge sheet on **03 August 2023**, and the case was committed to the Sessions Court for trial. Subsequently, the revisionists filed a discharge application under Section 227 Cr.P.C. on **28 May 2024**, which was rejected by the Sessions Judge, Jhansi, on **26 July 2024**. On the same day, charges were framed against the accused, leading to the present criminal revision before the High Court.

ISSUES BEFORE THE COURT

Whether an amendment is necessary to challenge the framing of charges after rejection of a discharge application?

Whether section 307 (Attempt to murder) is

attracted when the injuries sustained are simple in nature?

COURT'S ANALYSIS

On procedural aspect (rejection of discharge and framing of charges)

The Court held that rejection of discharge and framing of charge are sequential and consequential acts. These orders are not purely interlocutory. Relying upon Madhu Limaye v. State of Maharashtra, the court observed that such orders are "intermediate" or "quasi final" in nature. Therefore, reivion is not barred under 397(2) Cr. P. C. The court clarified that it can examine the entire record to test legality, irrespective of technical drafting or labeling of the petition.

On applicability of section 307

For section 307 IPC, intention or knowledge is determining factor. The nature of injury is not decisive. Even simple injury can sustain a charge under section 307 IPC if intention to kill is prima facie established. The court relied upon State of Madhya Pradesh v. Kashiram.

DECISION

The Court held that the rejection of the discharge application was proper, and the framing of charges was a natural consequence of that rejection. It found no illegality or jurisdictional error in the Sessions Judge's order, and accordingly, the criminal revision was dismissed.

RATIO DECINDI

Section 307 IPC does not require the presence of grievous injury; what matters is the intent and the overt act of the accused. Moreover, rejection of discharge and framing of charges are sequential steps, meaning that a challenge to one inherently covers the other.

SIGNIFICANCE

This judgment reinforces that attempt to murder charges are determined by intent rather than the severity of injuries. It also clarifies that amendment of a revision petition after charges are framed is not strictly necessary. Finally, it strengthens the judicial approach that discharge applications must be assessed in light of both the evidence and the accused's intent.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Mishra-I

(i) Munesh Kumar @ Munnu v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 10123 of 2025
Date of decision: 03.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:216956-DB

This bail application has been moved on behalf of appellant-applicant Munesh Kumar @ Munnu in Sessions Trial No. 1272 of 2014 (State v. Munesh Kumar @ Munnu and another) arising out of Case Crime No. 135 of 2014 under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC and Sessions Trial No. 1261 of 2014 arising out of Case Crime No. 201 of 2014 under Section 25 Arms Act, Police Station Sarurpur, District Meerut, during pendency of the appeal. Learned counsel submitted that this is the first implication of the appellant. He has already undergone actual custody of 11 years, 04 months and 14 days with remission. It is a case of single murder. The appellant is in jail since 01.07.2014 and has no criminal history. The appeal is of the year 2025 and is not likely to be heard in the near future. Learned A.G.A. opposed the prayer but could not dispute the aforesaid facts. After hearing rival submissions and considering that more than two hundred criminal appeals are listed before the Court every day and it is not humanly possible to decide all on merits, there is remote possibility of hearing of this appeal in the near future. Prayer for grant of bail was allowed keeping in view the judgments of the Apex Court in Saudan Singh v. State of U.P. (Criminal Appeal No. 308 of 2022) and Suleman v. State of U.P. (Criminal Appeal No. 491 of 2022). The applicant-appellant was directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each of the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned. The sentence awarded was suspended during pendency of the appeal. The appellant shall not transfer, sell, alienate or create

any charge on his immovable property while on bail save with leave of the Court. Photocopies of the bonds shall be transmitted to this Court forthwith. The appellant was directed to deposit 50% of the fine within one month of release; the remaining 50% shall remain stayed during pendency of the appeal. In case of default, the fine shall be recovered in accordance with law. Lower court record has been received. Office was directed to prepare the paper book within six weeks. The appeal was directed to be listed for hearing in due course.

(ii) Niroj And Another v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 10127 of 2025
Date of decision: 03.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:217936-DB

This bail application has been moved on behalf of appellants Niroj and Jasmal in Sessions Trial No. 259 of 2021 (State v. Raj Kumar and others), Sessions Trial No. 983 of 2021 (State v. Niroj), Sessions Trial No. 1336 of 2021 (State v. Jasmal) and Sessions Trial No. 260 of 2021 (State v. Nishant alias Nishu) arising out of Case Crime Nos. 167 of 2020 and 168 of 2020 under Sections 147, 148, 302/149, 307/149, 326/149, 324/149, 323/34 IPC, Police Station Greater Noida (Kasna), District Gautam Budh Nagar, during pendency of the appeal. Learned Senior Counsel pressed the application only on the ground of age. Appellant no. 2 Jasmal is about 90 years old and appellant no. 1 Niroj is a lady aged about 60 years. Both are in jail since 07.10.2025 and have no criminal history. The appeal is of the year 2025 and is not likely to be heard in the near future. Learned A.G.A. opposed the prayer but could not dispute the contentions. After hearing rival submissions and considering that more than two hundred criminal appeals are listed before the Court every day and it is not humanly possible to decide all on merits, there is remote possibility of hearing of this appeal in the near future. Prayer for grant of bail to appellant no. 2 was allowed keeping in view the judgment of the Apex Court in Anil Ari v. State of West Bengal (2009). Appellant no. 2 was directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each of the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned. The sentence awarded to appellant no. 2 was suspended during pendency of the appeal. Appellant no. 2 shall not transfer, sell, alienate or create any charge on his immovable property while on bail save with leave of the Court. He shall inform any change of address within ten days, failing which the State shall be at liberty to request for cancellation of bail. Photocopies of the bonds shall be transmitted to this Court forthwith. Appellant no. 2 was directed to deposit 50% of the fine within one month of release; the remaining 50% shall remain stayed during pendency of the appeal. In case of default, the fine shall be recovered in accordance with law. Office was directed to prepare the paper book within six weeks, if not already prepared. The appeal was directed to be listed for hearing in due course.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Saxena

(i) Sakir v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 4075 of 2025
Date of decision: 01.12.2025

This application under Section 430(1) BNSS has been filed on behalf of the appellant for suspension of sentence and grant of bail during pendency of the appeal. The appellant has been convicted by the trial court in S.T. No. 105 of 2008 (State v. Sakir) arising out of Case Crime No. 436 of 2008 under Sections 392 and 411 IPC and sentenced to maximum ten years rigorous imprisonment. Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the trial court has not appreciated the evidence in correct

perspective and there is no credible evidence against the appellant. It is further submitted that in the charge-sheet only the sole appellant has been arrayed as an accused whereas the remaining co-accused persons have been exonerated during investigation. There is no plausible explanation for the delay in lodging the FIR and the alleged recovery of Rs.1,100/- from the possession of the appellant is wholly false and fabricated. Only general and omnibus role has been assigned to the appellant and co-accused persons. It is further submitted that during trial the appellant was on bail and he is in jail since 20.03.2025. Due to huge pendency of cases there is no possibility of early hearing of this appeal. Learned A.G.A. and learned counsel for the informant opposed the prayer and submitted that the conviction is based on evidence and in view of the nature of allegations and gravity of offence the appellant is not entitled for bail. Considering the submissions of learned counsel for the parties, nature of evidence, period of detention and all attending facts and circumstances of the case, without expressing any opinion on the merits, a case for suspension of sentence/grant of bail is made out. The application for suspension of sentence/bail is allowed. The appellant Sakir is directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond with two sureties (one should be of his family member) each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned. On acceptance of bail bonds and personal bond the court concerned shall transmit photostat copies thereof to this Court for being kept on record. Realization of 50% of the amount of fine imposed by the trial court shall remain stayed during the pendency of this appeal and the rest amount be deposited before the court concerned within 15 days after release of the appellant on bail. The appeal is directed to be listed on 13.01.2026 before the appropriate Bench.

(ii) Ram Charitra And 2 Others v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 4065 of 2025

Date of decision: 01.12.2025

This application under Section 430(1) BNSS has been filed on behalf of the appellants for suspension of sentence and grant of bail during pendency of the appeal. The appellants have been convicted by the trial court in S.T. No. 155 of 2009 (State v. Ram Charitar & Others) arising out of Case Crime No. 109 of 2008 under Sections 308/34, 323/34, 325/34, 504 and 506 IPC and sentenced to maximum three years rigorous imprisonment. Learned counsel for the appellants submitted that the trial court has not appreciated the evidence in correct perspective and there is no credible evidence against the appellants. Learned counsel further contended that there is no plausible explanation for the delay in lodging the FIR. Only general and omnibus role has been assigned to the appellants. It is further submitted that during trial the appellants were on interim bail. Due to huge pendency of cases there is no possibility of early hearing of this appeal. Learned A.G.A. and learned counsel for the informant opposed the prayer and submitted that the conviction is based on evidence and in view of the nature of allegations and gravity of offence the appellants are not entitled for bail. Considering the submissions of learned counsel for the parties, nature of evidence, period of detention and all attending facts and circumstances of the case, without expressing any opinion on the merits, a case for suspension of sentence/grant of bail is made out. The application for suspension of sentence/bail is allowed. The appellants Ram Charitra, Vashroop alias Manroop and Bhagwan Das are directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond with two sureties (one should be of their family member) each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned. On acceptance of bail bonds and personal bond the court concerned shall transmit photostat copies thereof to this Court for being kept on record. Realization of the amount of fine imposed by the trial court should be deposited within one month before the court concerned after releasing the appellants on bail. The appeal is admitted. The appeal is directed to be listed on 13.01.2026 before the appropriate Bench.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Bharti

(i) Vinay Mohan v. Nidhi Singh

Case Number: SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE No. - 430 of 2025
Date of decision: 12.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:72539-DB

The appellant challenged the judgment and order dated 18.07.2025 passed by the learned Single Judge in a petition filed under Article 227 of the Constitution bearing No. 4232 of 2025 which itself was filed challenging an order dated 29.03.2025 passed by the Family Court in Matrimonial Case No. 2162 of 2022 filed under Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 wherein the application of the appellant seeking medical examination had been rejected. The Court after hearing the appellant in person held that the special appeal is not maintainable under Chapter VIII Rule 5 of the Allahabad High Court Rules, 1952 as the impugned judgment had been passed in exercise of jurisdiction under Article 227 of the Constitution in respect of an order of the Family Court. Reliance was placed upon the Full Bench decision of this Court in Sheet Gupta v. State of U.P. (2010) 28 LCD 1045. Various judgments relied upon by the appellant were distinguished on the ground that the Rules applicable in other High Courts are different. The special appeal was accordingly dismissed as not maintainable. The appellant was granted liberty to pursue other remedies.

(ii) State Of U.P. Thru. Secy. Secondary Education U.P. Lko. And Another v. Ram Nayan Yadav And 2 Others

Case Number: SPECIAL APPEAL DEFECTIVE No. - 345 of 2025
Date of decision: 14.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:63829-DB

These two special appeals one by the State and the other by the Committee of Management of the Institution challenged the judgment and order dated 21.07.2023 passed in Writ-A No. 3696 of 2005. Both the appeals were filed with substantial delay of five hundred thirty three days and three hundred forty eight days respectively. The Court after hearing the parties and perusing the affidavits filed in support of the applications for condonation of delay held that the delay was inordinate and the explanation offered was neither satisfactory nor sufficient. The Court relied upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in Shivamma (Dead) By LRS v. Karnataka Housing Board (Civil Appeal No.11794 of 2025 decided on 12.09.2025) and observed that governmental litigants cannot be accorded preferential treatment and habitual reliance on bureaucratic red tape cannot be accepted as sufficient cause. The applications for condonation of delay were rejected. Consequently both the appeals were dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Padam Narain Mishra

(i) G.S. Gondi v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 37329 of 2018
Date of decision: 30.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:190941

The applicant, a Director of M/s Parishudh Machines Private Limited, sought quashing of the entire proceedings of Complaint Case No. 7599 of 2017 (Sunil Kumar v. G.S. Gond) under Section 138 of the

Negotiable Instruments Act pending in the court of Judicial Magistrate, Ghaziabad. The complainant alleged that the applicant, as authorized signatory, issued three post-dated cheques of Rs.20,000/- each towards full and final settlement of dues after his resignation. Two cheques were dishonoured. Notice under Section 138 was sent only to the applicant. The applicant contended that he was merely a Director and there was no averment in the complaint that he was in-charge of and responsible for the conduct of the business of the company. The company itself was not arrayed as an accused. Learned counsel submitted that without impleading the company, prosecution against the Director under Section 141 of the NI Act is not maintainable. The Court observed that notice of demand was served only on the applicant and the company was not made a party. For maintaining prosecution under Section 141 NI Act, arraigning of the company as an accused is a condition precedent. The other categories of offenders can only be held vicariously liable when the company is arrayed. Relying upon Aneeta Hada v. M/s Godfather Travels & Tours Pvt. Ltd. (2012) 5 SCC 661, the Court held that the complaint does not disclose any specific averment making the applicant vicariously liable. On the face of it, the complaint is not maintainable against the applicant. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was allowed. The entire proceedings of Complaint Case No. 7599 of 2017 were quashed.

(ii) Smt. Purniya Devi And 2 Others v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 32900 of 2018
Date of decision: 27.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:188026

The applicants sought quashing of the entire proceedings of Criminal Case No. 1731 of 2018 (State v. Anubhav Sharma alias Rohit and Others) arising out of Case Crime No. 137 of 2017 under Sections 498-A, 323, 504, 506 IPC and Sections 3/4 of the D.P. Act pending in the court of the Magistrate, Gorakhpur. Learned counsel for both sides submitted that the parties had settled their dispute by way of compromise dated 04.03.2025 which was duly verified by the trial court in pursuance of the order dated 04.07.2025 passed by the coordinate Bench. The verified compromise and verification proceedings are on record. The opposite party no. 2 stated that he is no longer interested in pursuing the case. The Court referred to the three-Judge Bench decision in Gian Singh v. State of Punjab (2012) 10 SCC 303 and Parbatbhai Aahir v. State of Gujarat (2017) 9 SCC 641 laying down the principles for exercise of inherent power under Section 482 Cr.P.C. to quash non-compoundable offences in matrimonial disputes where the parties have amicably settled the matter. The present case arises out of a matrimonial dispute having an overwhelming civil flavour. Continuation of proceedings would be an exercise in futility. Keeping in mind the facts, circumstances and the position of law, the Court held that the compromise is genuine and in the interest of justice. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was allowed. The entire proceedings of Criminal Case No. 1731 of 2018 were quashed. Liberty was granted to opposite party no. 2 to file a recall application if he feels duped. The parties were directed to file the certified copy of the order before the court concerned within six weeks.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Kant Shukla

(i) Parul Budhraja And 3 Others v. State of U.P. And 3 Others

Case Number: Criminal Writ Petition No. - 3996 of 2025
Date of decision: 30.10.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:190339-DB

The petitioners sought quashing of FIR No. 0230/2024 dated 14.07.2024 registered at P.S. Link Road, Ghaziabad under Sections 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC along with stay on arrest. The FIR was lodged by Rishabh Agnihotri alleging that the petitioners (along with others) formed a syndicate that cheated his brother Shubham Agnihotri of ₹7,50,000/- in 2019 in a QNet-style business venture and, after registration of the earlier FIR No. 38/2021, forged documents (Declaration and Distributor Application Form) bearing fake signatures of the Agnihotri family members and a counterfeit notary seal of Virendra Singh, Advocate & Notary Public. These forged documents were allegedly used during investigation of the first FIR to mislead the agency.

The petitioners contended that the second FIR was on identical facts, amounted to a second FIR barred by T.T. Antony v. State of Kerala (2001) 6 SCC 181 and Arnab Ranjan Goswami v. Union of India (2020) 14 SCC 12, was lodged with mala fide intent after five years, and was an abuse of process. Per contra, the respondents argued that the second FIR disclosed a distinct subsequent offence of forgery and fabrication of documents committed after the first FIR to obstruct justice, hence a fresh cause of action. The FIR was registered pursuant to a judicial order under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C.

The Court, after examining the law on second FIR, applied the "test of sameness" as explained in Anju Chaudhary v. State of U.P. (2013) 6 SCC 384 and State of Rajasthan v. Surendra Singh Rathore (2025 INSC 248). It held that while the background transaction was common, the second FIR related to independent, subsequent acts of forgery and use of fabricated documents in judicial/investigative proceedings, constituting a separate cognizable offence. The test of sameness was not satisfied. No ground existed to quash the FIR at the investigation stage. The writ petition was **dismissed**. Investigation shall proceed uninfluenced by any observation made in the order.

(ii) Satinder Singh Bhasin v. State of U.P. and another

Case Number: Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. - 9232 of 2025
Date of decision: 18.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:228033-DB

The petitioners (Satinder Singh Bhasin, a director of M/s Bhasin Infotech & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., and his wife Queency Bhasin) challenged ECIR/LKZO/14/2021 dated 12.03.2021 registered by the Enforcement Directorate (Lucknow Zonal Office) under Sections 3/4 PMLA predicated on FIR No. 353/2015 (P.S. Kasna, Gautam Buddh Nagar) and all consequential actions including raids conducted on 10-12.04.2025, open-ended non-bailable warrants issued on 11.04.2025 by the Special Judge, Anti-Corruption, CBI, Ghaziabad, and coercive steps.

The factual matrix concerned the "Grand Venice Mall" project at Greater Noida. Multiple FIRs (ultimately 46 clubbed by the Supreme Court vide order dated 12.05.2022 in W.P. (Crl.) No. 242/2019 into the principal FIR No. 353/2015) alleged cheating and criminal breach of trust. In the supplementary charge-sheet dated 17.02.2019, Section 420 IPC was dropped and only Section 406 IPC remained against the petitioner. The predicate trial was stayed by this Court on 27.04.2023. The ED registered the ECIR on the original FIR. The petitioners contended that Section 406 IPC is not a scheduled offence under PMLA; once Section 420 IPC was dropped and the predicate proceedings stayed, the ECIR and all proceedings thereunder

collapsed for want of a live scheduled offence. They also challenged the NBWs as illegal (no prosecution complaint filed, no cognizance taken, no non-compliance with Section 50 PMLA summons, petitioner having cooperated fully), and the search/seizure under Section 17 PMLA as violative of statutory safeguards.

After examining the entire record, the Supreme Court's consolidation order dated 12.05.2022, the judgments in Vijay Madanlal Choudhary v. Union of India (2022 SCC OnLine SC 929), Parvathi Kollur v. State (2022 SCC OnLine SC 1975), Pavana Dibbur v. Enforcement Directorate (2023 SCC OnLine SC 1486) and other authorities on the jurisdictional requirement of a scheduled offence under PMLA, the Court held that the ECIR and all proceedings thereunder were without jurisdiction and liable to be quashed. The NBWs and search/seizure proceedings were also set aside as illegal. The writ petitions were **allowed**. No coercive action shall be taken against the petitioners pursuant to the impugned ECIR.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jai Prakash Tiwari

(i) X v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. – 6244 of 2025
Date of decision: 26.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:212129

The revisionist, a juvenile, challenged the order dated 25.08.2025 passed by the Special Judge (POCSO)/Additional Sessions Judge, Saharanpur in Criminal Appeal No. 28 of 2025 and the order dated 19.03.2025 passed by the Juvenile Justice Board, Saharanpur in Misc. Case No. 04 of 2025 arising out of Case Crime No. 475 of 2025 under Sections 103(1), 3(5) B.N.S. and Sections 3/25/27 Arms Act, P.S. Rampur Maniharan, District Saharanpur. The FIR alleged that on 14.12.2024 the revisionist, armed with a country-made pistol, assaulted the informant's 17-year-old son at Chaudhary Medical Stores causing fatal injuries. The revisionist's mother filed an application claiming juvenility asserting that her son was born on 12.12.2008 as per his High School marksheet. The Juvenile Justice Board directed medical examination. The Chief Medical Officer, Gautam Buddh Nagar submitted radiological reports dated 27.02.2025 and 10.03.2025 opining the age as 17 years 9 months and 4 days. The Board determined the age on the basis of the medical report and rejected the school certificate. The appellate court affirmed the order.

Learned counsel for the revisionist submitted that the High School marksheet showing date of birth as 12.12.2008 was a valid document under Section 94(2)(i) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and ought to have been given preference. The Board and the appellate court committed patent error by relying upon the ossification test when school documents were available. Learned A.G.A. opposed the revision.

The Court examined Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and the authoritative pronouncements of the Supreme Court in Jyoti Prakash Rai v. State of Bihar, Vishnu v. State of Maharashtra, Birad Mal Singhvi v. Anand Purohit, Bhola Bhagat v. State of Bihar, Ravinder Singh Gorkhi v. State of U.P., P. Yuvaprakash v. State, Rishipal Singh Solanki v. State of Uttar Pradesh and Rajni v. State of Uttar Pradesh. It held that the statute mandates preference to school or matriculation certificate and medical test is permissible only in the absence of such documents. The Board and the appellate court failed to consider the school certificate and illegally relied upon the medical report. The impugned orders were set aside. The revision was **allowed**. The matter was remanded to the Juvenile Justice Board to decide the juvenility afresh in accordance with law after giving due weight to the school certificate. Office was directed to communicate the order to the concerned court. No order as to costs.

(ii) Mubarak And 6 Ors v. State of U.P. And Anr

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 482 No. – 39247 of 2018
Date of decision: 17.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:204623

The applicants sought quashing of the summoning order dated 19.02.2013 passed by the Judicial Magistrate, Sardhana, Meerut in Complaint Case No. 236 of 2012 (Rashid v. Saleem and others) under Sections 420, 467, 468, 471, 504, 506 IPC and the order dated 30.08.2017 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Court No. 14, Meerut in Revision No. 66 of 2014 dismissing the revision against the summoning order. The complaint alleged that the applicants cheated the complainant by executing a sale deed of agricultural land on 26.09.2006 without delivering possession. The land originally belonged to late Rafik (father of applicants 2 to 4 and husband of applicant 5) who was allotted an agricultural patta in 1975 and declared bhumidhar with transferable rights by the Settlement Officer Consolidation on 21.07.2005. Rafik executed the sale deed. Applicants 1 to 5 were not executors or beneficiaries; applicants 6 and 7 were only marginal witnesses. No mutation was sought by the complainant for six years. The dispute was essentially civil but given criminal colour.

The Magistrate treated the application under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. as a complaint, recorded statements under Sections 200 and 202 Cr.P.C. and summoned the applicants without recording any prima facie satisfaction or discussing the evidence. The revision was dismissed in default. Learned counsel for the applicants contended that the complaint disclosed no criminal offence, the applicants had no role in the sale deed executed by their deceased father, and the summoning order was mechanical without application of mind. Learned counsel for opposite party no. 2 and learned A.G.A. opposed the application.

The Court relied upon M/s Pepsi Food Ltd. v. Special Judicial Magistrate, Paul George v. State, Mahboob and others v. State of U.P., Smt. Shiv Kumar and others v. State of U.P. and Hariram Verma and 4 Others v. State of U.P. and held that summoning an accused is a serious matter. The Magistrate must apply judicial mind, examine the complaint and evidence, and record prima facie satisfaction that the allegations constitute an offence. The impugned summoning order was cryptic, contained no discussion of evidence or overt acts attributed to each applicant and did not reflect application of mind. The order dated 30.08.2017 in revision also suffered from the same infirmity. The proceedings were an abuse of the process of law. The application under Section 482 Cr.P.C. was **allowed**. The summoning order dated 19.02.2013 and the revisional order dated 30.08.2017 were set aside. The matter was remanded to the learned Magistrate to pass a fresh reasoned and speaking order in accordance with law after proper application of mind. No order as to costs.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Singh-I

(i) Hardaul @ Hardayal v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 4498 of 2025
Date of decision: 07.11.2025

The appellant, convicted in Sessions Trial No. 202 of 2021 arising out of Case Crime No. 154 of 2020 under Section 302 read with Section 34 IPC (P.S. Pisava, District Aligarh), sought suspension of sentence and bail during pendency of the appeal. The prosecution case was that the informant's brother Chetram was murdered on the night of 20/21.09.2020 by the appellant and co-accused Anita (wife of the deceased) due to their alleged illicit relationship. The FIR was lodged after cremation, naming unknown accused with suspicion on the appellant and Anita.

Learned counsel for the appellant submitted false implication; no independent witness proved motive; deceased's four children were not examined; PW-1 and PW-2 (real brothers of deceased) were interested witnesses; DW-1 (eldest daughter of deceased)

deposed that there was no dispute between her parents, her mother had no illicit relationship with the appellant, and the murder was possibly a loot attempt after the deceased sold a plot for ₹6 lakhs; the appellant was in jail since 24.09.2020 with no criminal history; and the 2025 appeal was unlikely to be heard soon.

Learned A.G.A. opposed but could not dispute the factual contentions.

The Court noted the heavy pendency of criminal appeals (more than 100 listed daily) and the remote possibility of early hearing. Considering the period of incarceration, absence of criminal history, and the fact that the appeal was not likely to be heard in the near future, the prayer for suspension of sentence was allowed.

The appellant was directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each of like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned. The sentence was suspended during pendency of the appeal. Additional conditions were imposed: the appellant shall not transfer, sell, alienate or create any charge on his immovable property without leave of the Court; he shall inform any change of address within ten days, failing which the State may seek cancellation of bail; and he shall deposit 50% of the fine within one month of release (remaining 50% stayed during pendency of appeal). In default of fine deposit, recovery shall proceed in accordance with law. Photocopies of bonds shall be transmitted to this Court. The appeal was directed to be listed for hearing in due course after preparation of paper book within six weeks.

(ii) Satyaprakash Rai Alias Dablu Rai And Another v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: CRIMINAL REVISION No. - 2607 of 2025
Date of decision: 18.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:230548

The revisionists challenged the order dated 21.04.2025 passed by the Additional Sessions Judge/ Special Judge (E.C. Act), Azamgarh in S.T. No. 196 of 2016 (State v. Vedprakash Rai @ Mahanth Rai) under Section 302 IPC (P.S. Gambhirpur, District Azamgarh), whereby they were summoned under Section 319 Cr.P.C.

Learned counsel for the revisionists contended false implication; they were not charge-sheeted as the Investigating Officer found no material against them; and the power under Section 319 Cr.P.C. is extraordinary and cannot be exercised routinely.

Learned counsel for opposite party no. 2 and learned A.G.A. submitted that the revisionists were named in the FIR with specific roles assigned; and the testimony of PW-1, PW-3 and PW-4 during trial clearly pointed to their complicity.

The Court examined the scope of Section 319 Cr.P.C. in light of the Constitution Bench judgment in Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab (2014) 3 SCC and subsequent decisions including S. Mohammed Ispahani v. Yogendra Chandak (2017) 16 SCC, Rajesh v. State of Haryana (2019) 6 SCC 368 and Saeeda Khatoon Arshi v. State of U.P. (2020) 2 SCC 323. It reiterated that the object of Section 319 is to ensure the real culprit is not allowed to go unpunished. The Court can summon a person not named in the charge-sheet or even named in the FIR but not charge-sheeted, provided the evidence on record shows he can be tried together with the accused already facing trial. The degree of satisfaction required is higher than prima facie case at the stage of charge but short of satisfaction that unrebutted evidence would lead to conviction. The word "evidence" in Section 319(1) includes evidence recorded during trial and any material received after cognizance but before trial commences (for corroboration). Testimony before the trial judge is to be given primacy over the Investigating Officer's report.

In the present case the revisionists were named in the FIR with specific roles; PW-1, PW-3 and PW-4 deposed during trial implicating them. The trial court, after considering the settled principles, rightly exercised power under Section 319 Cr.P.C. to summon them. No material error was found in the impugned order warranting interference.

The criminal revision was, accordingly, dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Kumar

(i) Rahishe @ Rahise and others v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 618 of 1990
Date of decision: 09.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:222129

The appellants, Rahishe @ Rahise, Chhikani, Bakuni (all sons of Munesara) and Nazir son of Mahadev, residents of Village Kesaria, P.S. Saini, District Allahabad, were convicted by the 5th Additional Sessions Judge, Allahabad in Session Trial No. 308 of 1986 under Section 302/34 IPC and sentenced to life imprisonment. During pendency of the appeal, appellants Rahishe @ Rahise, Chhikani and Nazir died and the appeal against them stood abated vide order dated 04.11.2025. The appeal was heard only in respect of the surviving appellant Bakuni.

The prosecution case was that on the night of 22/23.05.1985, the informant Babani's real brother Kallu was lured by the appellants from the market and taken towards Jamlamau. When they reached in front of village Sanjhagarh at about 9-10 p.m., the appellants quarrelled with Kallu over old enmity regarding the murder of Munesara (father of Chhikani, Rahise and Bakuni), assaulted him with lathis and dandas, chased away the informant and Heera when they tried to intervene, and left Kallu dead at the spot. The FIR was lodged the next morning at 10:25 a.m. after the informant found the dead body.

The prosecution examined five witnesses including the informant PW-1 Batuni (sole eye-witness and real brother of the deceased). PW-1 stated that the appellants had taken Kallu along, assaulted him with sticks, chased him and Heera away, and that he found the dead body the next morning. Medical evidence showed seven ante-mortem injuries including contusions, lacerated wounds and fractures; death was due to shock and coma. The Investigating Officer proved the site-plan, recovery of blood-stained and plain earth, inquest and charge-sheet.

The defence argued false implication due to old enmity, unnatural conduct of the sole eye-witness (who fled the spot, did not raise alarm or inform the nearby police outpost, stayed overnight four miles away at Gulamipur and returned only the next morning), non-examination of the other alleged eye-witness Heera, and weak motive (old enmity had subsided and relations had become cordial after Kallu's daughter married Nazir's son).

The Court held that the testimony of PW-1 was unreliable and not worthy of credence. His conduct was highly unnatural: he did not raise alarm, did not go to the nearby police outpost, did not attempt to save his brother, and stayed overnight without inquiring about Kallu. The prosecution failed to explain non-examination of Heera. Motive was weak and not proved. No independent witness was examined. The ocular testimony was not corroborated by any other evidence. The appeal was allowed. The conviction and sentence of the surviving appellant Bakuni was set aside. He was acquitted of the charge under Section 302/34 IPC. The appeal stood disposed of accordingly.

(ii) Arbind Singh and another v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. - 1992 of 1984
Date of decision: 19.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:230553-DB

The appellants Arbind Singh son of Bishwanath Singh and Bhola Nath Dubey son of Deo Narain Dubey, both residents of Village Bhaiswar, P.S. Ghorawal, District Mirzapur, were convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge, Mirzapur in Session Trial No. 101 of 1983. Bhola Nath Dubey was convicted under Section 302 read with 34 IPC and Arbind Singh under Section 302 IPC; both were sentenced to life imprisonment.

During pendency of the appeal, the appeal of Bhola Nath Dubey stood abated vide order dated 22.08.2025. The appeal was heard only in respect of surviving appellant Arbind Singh.

The prosecution case was that on the night of 14/15.09.1982 at about 12 midnight the informant Ram Murat's father Bihari Singh was sleeping on a cot in the Baithka of his house. The informant, his cousin Shiv Murat and Gauri Shankar were also sleeping on separate cots. On hearing footsteps, the informant woke up, flashed his torch and saw four miscreants at the door. Arbind Singh (armed with a revolver) and Bhola Pandit (armed with a ballam) along with two unknown persons (armed with lathis) entered. Arbind Singh fired a shot hitting Bihari on the back of the head which exited through the right eye. On alarm raised by the informant, Ram Surat arrived with a torch. The miscreants fled towards south and were chased for some distance. The informant found his father dead on the cot with blood spilled on the bed and earth. The FIR was lodged the next morning at 8:30 a.m. naming Arbind Singh and Bhola Pandit and two unknown persons. Motive was old enmity regarding irrigation of land and a factional dispute over Gram Pradhan election.

The prosecution examined five witnesses including two eye-witnesses PW-1 Ram Murat (informant) and PW-2 Gauri Shankar. Medical evidence showed firearm wound of entry on the back of head exiting through the right eye with corresponding fractures; death was due to shock and haemorrhage. The Investigating Officer proved site-plan, recoveries of blood-stained earth, bullet, blood-stained clothes, lungi left by the accused, and chemical examination report confirming human blood.

The defence contended false implication due to enmity, unnatural conduct of the eye-witnesses, and discrepancies in the prosecution story.

The Court, after detailed scrutiny of the evidence, held that the prosecution had proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. The eye-witnesses were consistent, their presence at the spot was natural, and identification of the appellants was reliable. The medical evidence fully corroborated the ocular testimony. Motive was clearly established. The recovery of the lungi and other material objects further strengthened the prosecution case. No material contradiction or infirmity was found. The appeal of the surviving appellant Arbind Singh was dismissed. His conviction and sentence under Section 302 IPC was confirmed. The appeal stood disposed of accordingly.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Vani Ranjan Agrawal

(i) Apurva Kumar v. State of U.P. and Another

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 378 No. – 129 of 2024
Date of decision: 11.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:229816

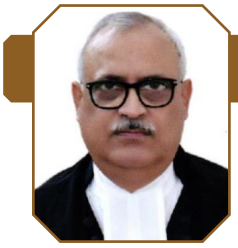
The appellant filed the present criminal appeal under Section 378 Cr.P.C. challenging the order dated 12.10.2023 passed by the learned A.C.J.M./ Civil Judge (Senior Division)/F.T.C., Kanpur Dehat in Complaint Case No. 4341 of 2023 (Apurva Kumar v. Mahaboob Khan) under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act whereby the complaint was dismissed under Section 256 Cr.P.C. for non-appearance of the complainant. The complaint was filed for dishonour of cheque involving Rs.4,75,000/-. The statement of the appellant under Section 200 Cr.P.C. was recorded and the accused was summoned. The accused appeared and was granted bail. Several dates were fixed but the appellant did not appear. On 05.10.2023 last opportunity was granted but still the appellant did not appear, leading to dismissal of the complaint in his absence. Learned counsel for the appellant submitted that the absence on the date of dismissal was for bona fide reasons and neither deliberate nor intentional. Dismissal under Section 256 Cr.P.C. results in acquittal and the Magistrate ought to have taken a lenient view and afforded opportunity to prosecute the matter on merits instead of adopting the harshest step. Learned counsel for the opposite party opposed the appeal contending that the

complainant showed a consistent pattern of non-appearance causing repeated delays and harassment to the accused. Learned A.G.A. left the matter to the discretion of the Court. The Court observed that Section 256 Cr.P.C. empowers the Magistrate to acquit the accused on non-appearance of the complainant but this discretion has to be exercised judicially and not mechanically. The Hon'ble Apex Court has repeatedly emphasised that where the complainant has shown diligence and the absence is neither wilful nor indicative of abandonment of prosecution, the complaint should not be thrown out on technical grounds, particularly in offences under Section 138 N.I. Act. The impugned order was passed in absence of the complainant. In the interest of justice and to ensure that the matter is decided on merits, the impugned order dated 12.10.2023 is set aside. The matter is remanded to the trial court to pass a fresh order after granting reasonable opportunities to both parties for hearing. The appeal is disposed of.

(ii) Pallavi Gupta v. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: APPLICATION U/S 378 No. – 150 of 2024
Date of decision: 01.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:214756

The applicant filed the present application seeking leave to appeal against the judgment and order dated 03.03.2023 passed in Complaint Case No. 353 of 2022 (Pallavi Gupta v. Abhinav Gupta and others) under Section 406 IPC, P.S. Mahila Thana, District Bulandshahar whereby the accused-respondents have been acquitted from the charges levelled against them. Learned counsel for the applicant submitted that the prosecution evidence has not been appreciated by the trial court in its correct perspective. The finding of acquittal recorded by the learned trial court is against the evidence on record. The learned trial court has committed a patent error of law and ignored the material evidence on record while holding that the prosecution had failed to prove the charge against the accused-respondents beyond reasonable doubt. From perusal of the impugned judgment it appears that only one witness was produced and examined before the court. The learned trial court found that the witness examined by the prosecution could not prove the guilt beyond shadow of any doubt against the accused-respondents. It was also found that no reason was given to prove the offence under Section 406 I.P.C. The accused and the complainant are husband and wife. Since the whole case was found unbelievable and not proved by the prosecution, the impugned judgment was passed. The Court observed that it is consistent legal position with regard to the scope and interference by the High Court in the judgment and order of acquittal. The Apex Court in Murlidhar @ Gidda & Anr. v. State of Karnataka (Criminal Appeal No. 791 of 2011 decided on 09.04.2014) and other judgments has laid down that the presumption of innocence is further reinforced by acquittal by the trial court and the findings of the trial court which had the advantage of seeing the witnesses can be reversed only for very substantial and compelling reasons. In view of the above, it cannot be said that the view taken by the court below is not possible and plausible. Thus the judgment of the court below cannot be interfered with by this Court only on account of the fact that another view is possible. Learned counsel for the complainant as well as learned A.G.A. have not been able to point out any illegality or perversity with the findings recorded by the court below and thus it cannot be said that the view taken by the trial court is a perverse view. No interference with the impugned judgment and order of acquittal is warranted. The application seeking leave to appeal is rejected. Consequently, the appeal is also dismissed. Let a copy of this order be certified to the court concerned for necessary compliance.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achal Sachdev

(i) Birendra Lal Verma & 4 Ors. v. State of U.P. & 3 Ors.

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 27966 of 2025
Date of decision: 19.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:229743-DB

Various writ petitions filed by Birendra Lal Verma and others, Abhishek Sharma, Vinod Agarwal, Pratik Mishra and 4 others, Vishal Kumar Jaiswal and 4 others, Bhola Prasad, Niraj Seth and another, Shubham Jaiswal, Pappan Yadav, Mohd. Salman Ansari, Anupriya Singh, Ankit Kumar Srivastava, M/s Milan Drug Centre and 6 others, Dileep Kumar Umar, Manju Sharma and another, Aasif Mohammad, Arun Sonkar (correct name Arjun Sonkar), Dharmendra Kumar Agarwal, Akshat Yadav, Ajeet Yadav, Khushboo Goel & Ors. and others challenged multiple FIRs registered in the districts of Sonbhadra, Ghaziabad, Kanpur Nagar, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi) and Basti under various provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985 and Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. The FIRs stemmed from seizure of huge quantities of ESKUF Cough Syrup containing codeine, which was being smuggled and traded illegally by concealing it among namkeen and chips packets in trucks and tankers. In Sonbhadra, two containers were intercepted on 18.10.2025 leading to recovery of 1,19,675 bottles; in Ghaziabad on 04.11.2025 a raid at Machhali Godam of Bareilly Gorakhpur Transport revealed cartons, seals of fake firms, laptops, pen drives, mobile phones with fabricated SIMs, ₹20 lakhs cash and a UAE identity card of Saurabh Tyagi who named Pappan Yadav of Mederon Health Care and Shubham Jaiswal of Varanasi as key players in the network. Similar recoveries and FIRs followed in Varanasi (28 accused, 15.11.2025), Jaunpur (two FIRs dated 21.11.2025 and 30.11.2025 against 14 and 4 persons respectively), Kanpur Nagar, Sant Ravidas Nagar and Basti. The petitioners contended that the FIRs could not have been lodged under NDPS Act in view of judgments of this Court and the Supreme Court and that the allegations did not disclose commission of any cognizable offence.

The Court noted that the FIRs alleged violation of Section 8 of the NDPS Act which prohibits production, manufacture, possession, sale, purchase, transport, import or export of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances except for medical or scientific purposes and in accordance with licence, permit or authorisation. The allegations showed a well-organised syndicate using fake firms, fabricated bills, e-way bills and concealment methods to divert codeine-based cough syrup for illicit use as an intoxicant. The Court examined the scope of Section 8 NDPS Act, the definitions of "narcotic drug" and "psychotropic substance", the mandatory requirement of licence and the penal provisions invoked. After analysing the facts of each FIR and the connected writ petitions the Court found that the allegations prima facie disclosed commission of cognizable offences under the NDPS Act and BNS and that no case for quashing the FIRs was made out. The writ petitions were accordingly dismissed.

(ii) Manoj Kumar Niranjan v. State of U.P. and 3 Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 20055 of 2025
Date of decision: 03.12.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC:216708-DB

The petitioner, an Executive Engineer in Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, challenged the investigation in Case Crime No. 0001 of 2023 under Section 13(1)(b) read with 13(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 registered by the U.P. Vigilance Establishment, Bareilly Sector. He prayed for a direction to the Investigating Officer to consider the documents and evidence produced by him regarding his known sources of income during the check period 01.01.2012 to 30.06.2017 and to conclude the investigation within a stipulated time. The FIR was lodged on the basis of an open vigilance inquiry which found

excess assets of ₹14,37,427/- disproportionate to the petitioner's known sources of income. The petitioner claimed that he had cooperated in the inquiry and supplied all relevant documents including salary slips, agricultural income, rental income and other sources but the same were not considered. He submitted representations before the Director, Vigilance and the Tehsildar, Jalaun submitted a detailed report on his agricultural income. He alleged violation of para-107 of the U.P. Police Regulations and Explanation-I to Section 13(1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

The Court observed that the petitioner had been given notice and had submitted his statement along with documents before the Investigating Officer on 20.11.2023. He had also approached the Director, Vigilance who passed an order dated 27.05.2024 directing consideration of the evidence. The Court held that in exercise of jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution or Section 482 Cr.P.C./528 BNSS the High Court cannot micromanage the investigation or direct the Investigating Officer to accept or collect specific evidence. Relying upon Nitya Dharmananda v. Gopal Sheelum Reddy (2018) 2 SCC 93 the Court ruled that disproportionate assets cases are evidence-intensive and the accused can explain the source of income at the trial stage by producing documents as defence evidence. The petitioner had already been given opportunity during investigation and any further documents could be produced at trial. No extraordinary circumstance warranting interference was found. Both the reliefs sought were declined. The writ petition was dismissed.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Babita Rani

(i) Abhishek v. State of U.P. Thru. Prin. Secy. Home Lko. And Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 10601 of 2025
Date of decision: 12.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:71943-DB

The petitioner challenged the FIR dated 29.10.2025 registered as Case Crime No. 0768 of 2025 at Police Station Para District Lucknow under Sections 191(2), 115(2), 109(1), 309(4), 351(3), 352, 76 & 324(4) BNS and sought a direction not to arrest him. It was contended that the petitioner was not present at the spot the matter was essentially a civil dispute over property the petitioner belongs to Scheduled Caste while the informant belongs to OBC and the informant was the aggressor. The Court observed that the grounds urged by the petitioner essentially require a mini trial and appreciation of evidence which is impermissible at the stage of quashing of an FIR. Relying upon Muskan versus Ishaan Khan Sataniya 2025 INSC 1287 State of Odisha versus Pratima Mohanty 2022 16 SCC 703 Central Bureau of Investigation versus Aryan Singh 2023 18 SCC 399 and Niharka Infrastructure Pvt Ltd versus State of Maharashtra 2021 19 SCC 401 the Court held that at the stage of considering a prayer for quashing an FIR the High Court cannot embark upon an enquiry into the reliability genuineness or credibility of the allegations made in the FIR. A bare perusal of the FIR disclosed a cognizable offence against the petitioner. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

(ii) Subhash Chandra v. State of U.P. Thru. Addl. Chief Secy. Deptt. Of Vigilance Lko. And Others

Case Number: CRIMINAL MISC. WRIT PETITION No. - 9586 of 2025
Date of decision: 17.11.2025
Neutral Citation No. - 2025:AHC-LKO:73862-DB

The petitioner a Deputy General Manager in Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Gram Vikas Bank Ltd challenged the FIR dated 19.09.2025 registered as Case Crime No. 0023 of 2025 under Sections 13(1)(b) & 13(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 the enquiry report dated 04.07.2025 and the order

dated 28.08.2025 passed by opposite party no. 1 as well as orders dated 24.08.2022 and 25.08.2022. The allegation was that during the check period the petitioner had spent Rs. 3,77,85,372.64/- in excess of his known legal sources of income Rs. 2,52,45,522.88/-. The main grounds urged were that the petitioner had already been exonerated in departmental proceedings initiated on the same charges of disproportionate assets vide charge-sheet dated 06.09.2018 enquiry report dated 15.10.2018 and final order dated 14.12.2018 that he is not a public servant within the meaning of Section 2 of the PC Act 1988 and that the FIR was lodged with malice to deprive him of promotion to the post of General Manager. The Court after hearing learned Senior Advocate Sri Sharad Pathak for the petitioner and Sri Akbar Ahmad for respondent no. 4 relied upon Govt of Andhra Pradesh versus P Venku Reddy 2022 7 SCC 631 and held that an employee of a cooperative bank controlled or aided by the Government squarely falls within the definition of public servant under Section 2(c)(iii) of the PC Act 1988. The Court further observed that Sections 31-A and 124 of the U.P. Co-operative Societies Act 1965 also treat officers of cooperative societies as public servants. The plea of departmental exoneration was rejected as the charges were segregated and the exoneration did not bar criminal proceedings. The ground of malice was also not accepted. The petition was accordingly dismissed.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinai Kumar Dwivedi

(i) Rajveer Singh v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 1340 of 2025

Date of decision: 02.12.2025

This bail application has been moved on behalf of appellant-applicant Rajveer Singh praying to enlarge him on bail in Sessions Trial No. 111-C of 1998 (State v. Sarvesh Kumar and others) arising out of Case Crime No. 86 of 1998 under Section 364-A IPC, Police Station Barmahal, District Mainpuri during pendency of the appeal. Learned counsel for the appellant pressed the application only on the ground of age of the appellant which at present is about 85 years. He has no previous criminal history to his credit. Learned A.G.A. opposed the prayer but could not dispute the aforesaid facts. After hearing rival submissions and considering that more than hundred criminal appeals are listed before this Court per day and it is not humanly possible to decide all on merits there is remote possibility of hearing of this appeal in near future. Prayer for grant of bail to the applicant is allowed keeping in view the judgment of the Apex Court in Anil Ari v. State of West Bengal (2009). The applicant-appellant Rajveer Singh convicted and sentenced in the aforesaid crime is directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each of the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned. The sentence awarded to the applicant-appellant shall also remain suspended during pendency of this appeal. The applicant-appellant shall not transfer sell alienate or create any charge on the immovable property in his name while on bail save with leave of this Court. The appellant shall inform the change of address if any within ten days failing which the State shall be at liberty to request for cancellation of his bail. As soon as personal and surety bonds are furnished photocopies of the same are directed to be transmitted to this Court forthwith by the concerned court to be kept on record. The appellant-applicant is directed to deposit 50% of fine within a period of one month from the date of his release from jail. Remaining 50% of fine shall remain stayed till the pendency of criminal appeal. It is made clear that in case the fine is not deposited within the time as specified above the same shall be recovered in accordance with law. Lower court record has been received. Office is directed to get the paper book prepared within six weeks. List this appeal for hearing in due course.

(ii) Deenanath Maurya And 3 Others v. State of U.P.

Case Number: CRIMINAL APPEAL No. – 1080 of 2025

Date of decision: 02.12.2025

This bail application has been moved on behalf of appellants-applicants Deenanath Maurya Ram Ashish Maurya Rajman Maurya and Sudama praying to enlarge them on bail in Sessions Case No. 196 of 2017 (State v. Sudama and others) arising out of Case Crime No. 1594 of 2017 under Sections 148 323/149 302/149 IPC Police Station Dhanghata District Sant Kabir Nagar during pendency of the appeal. There are general allegations against five accused persons of causing indiscriminate beating of the deceased by lathi and danda. Learned Senior Counsel for the appellants submitted that out of five injuries suffered by the deceased only one injury caused on occipital region of his head proved fatal for his life. It is not clear who is author of the injuries suffered by the injured out of five accused persons. One of the accused had died during trial while the appellants were convicted. They are in jail since 29.01.2025. They were on bail during trial. Applicant nos. 1 2 and 4 have criminal history of one case under Section 506 IPC. This appeal is of the year 2024. It is not likely to be heard in near future. Learned A.G.A. opposed the prayer but could not dispute the contentions of the learned counsel for the appellants. After hearing rival submissions and considering that more than hundred criminal appeals are listed before this Court per day and it is not humanly possible to decide all on merits there is remote possibility of hearing of this appeal in near future. Prayer for grant of bail to the applicants is allowed. The applicants-appellants convicted and sentenced in the aforesaid crime are directed to be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each of the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned. The sentence awarded to the applicants-appellants shall also remain suspended during pendency of this appeal. The applicants-appellants shall not transfer sell alienate or create any charge on the immovable property in their name while on bail save with leave of this Court. The appellants shall inform the change of address if any within ten days failing which the State shall be at liberty to request for cancellation of their bail. As soon as personal and surety bonds are furnished photocopies of the same are directed to be transmitted to this Court forthwith by the concerned court to be kept on record. The appellants-applicants are directed to deposit 50% of fine within a period of one month from the date of their release from jail. Remaining 50% of fine shall remain stayed till the pendency of criminal appeal. It is made clear that in case the fine is not deposited within the time as specified above the same shall be recovered in accordance with law. Office is directed to get the paper book prepared within six weeks if not prepared. List this appeal for hearing in due course.





Farewell of Hon'ble Judges



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra



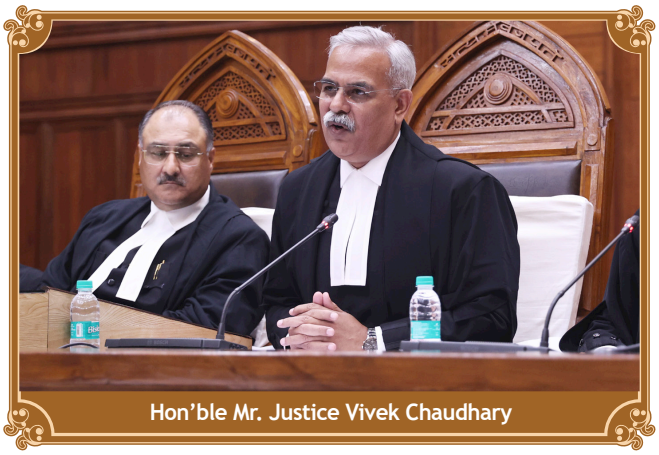
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Singh



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Faiz Alam Khan



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendra Kumar Johari



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Chandra Dixit



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Donadi Ramesh



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sadhna Rani (Thakur)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Kumar Srivastava-I



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Renu Agarwal



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohd. Azhar Husain Idrisi



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Jyotsna Sharma



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mayank Kumar Jain



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Shankar Prasad



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendra Kumar



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Singh-I

REGISTRY OF ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

INCUMBENCY OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE REGISTRY DURING 2024-2025

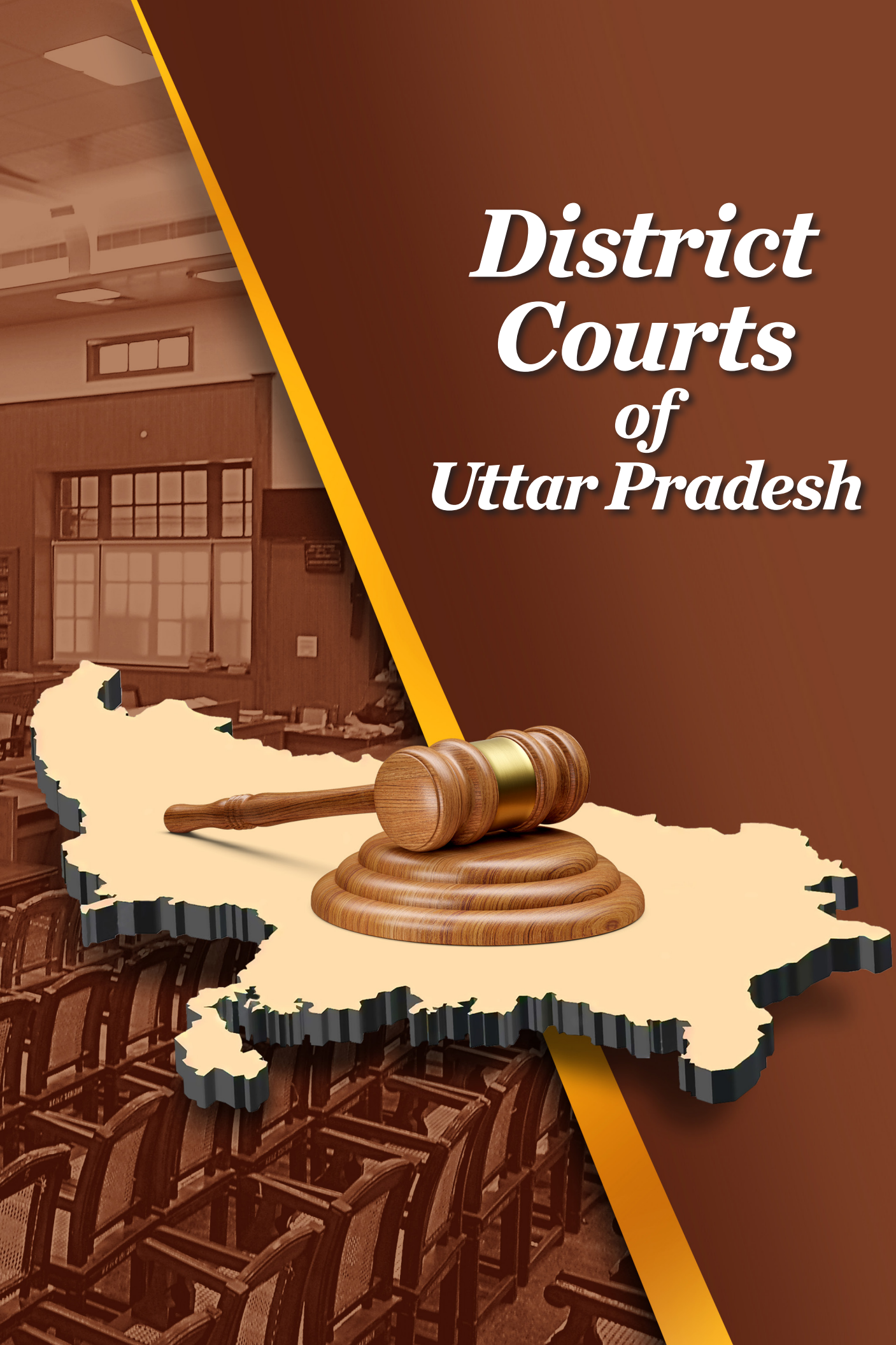
S.No.	Name	Designation	From	To
		AT PRAYAGRAJ		
1	Divesh Chandra Samant	Spl. Officer-Vigilance	08/09/22	29/04/24
2	Saket Bihari 'Deepak'	Spl. Officer-Vigilance	30/04/24	till date
3	Rajeev Bharti	Registrar General	04/04/23	27/09/25
4	Manjeet Singh Sheoran	Registrar General	27/09/25	till date
5	Krishna Swaroop Dhar Dwivedi	Senior Registrar (J)(Confidential)	31/05/21	03/12/24
6	Brijesh Kumar Sharma	Registrar (J)(Inspection)	21/11/20	29/04/24
7	Mridul Kumar Mishra	Registrar (J)(Enquiry)	30/05/23	15/11/25
8	Rohit Raghuwanshi	Registrar (J)(Infrastructure-DC)	13/04/23	till date
9	Nirmal Chandra Semwal	Registrar (J) (Confidential)	03/12/24	till date
10	Pawan Kumar Sharma-I	Registrar (J) (Computer)	27/05/25	till date
11	Surender Kumar	Registrar (J)(Services)	23/11/23	11/07/25
12	Divaker Dwivedi	Jt. Registrar (J)(SCMS)	21/11/20	27/05/25
13	Abhishek Srivastava	Registrar (J)(Infrastructure-HC)	01/06/21	14/07/25
14	Pankaj Jaiswal	Registrar (J)(Budget)	23/11/23	till date
15	Prashant Bilgaiyan	Registrar (J)(Criminal)	17/05/23	till date
16	Maan Vardhan	Registrar (J)(S&A/Seniority)	30/05/23	till date
17	Alok Dubey	Registrar (J)(Litigation)	30/04/24	till date
18	Neel Kant Mani Tripathi	Registrar (J)(Litigation)	05/07/22	29/04/24
19	Saurabh Dwivedi	Registrar (J)(CPC)	23/11/23	29/04/24
20	Mayur Jain	Registrar (J)(Listing)	15/04/24	till date
21	Kamesh Shukla	Registrar (J)(CPC)	30/04/24	27/05/25
		Jt. Registrar (J)(CPC)	27/05/25	till date
22	Ashok Kumar Singh-VIII	Jt. Registrar (J)(Computer)	08/07/22	27/05/25
		Jt. Registrar (J)(S&A)	27/05/25	11/07/25
23	Ashok Kumar Srivastava	Jt. Registrar (J)(S&A)	21/11/20	29/04/24
24	Yogesh Dubey	Jt. Registrar (J)(Judicial)	07/07/22	26/10/24
		Jt. Registrar (J)(S&A)	26/10/24	27/05/25
		Jt. Registrar (J)(Enquiry)	27/05/25	till date
25	Sandeep Chaudhary	Jt. Registrar (J)(Insp.)	25/11/23	till date
26	Arvind Verma	Jt. Registrar (J)(Enquiry)	11/09/24	27/05/25
		Jt. Registrar (J)(SCMS)	27/05/25	till date



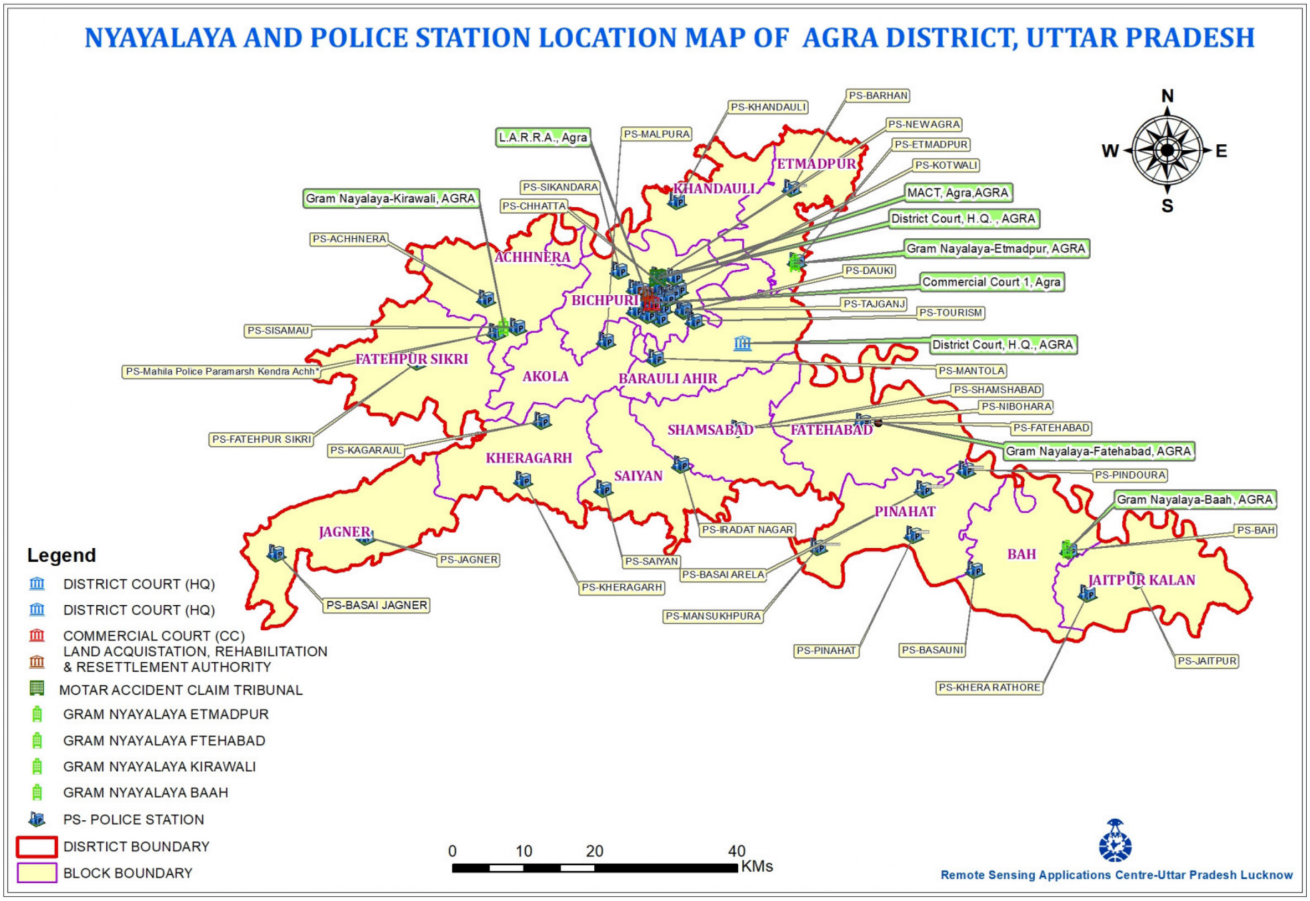
S.No.	Name	Designation	From	To
		AT LUCKNOW		
1	Pradeep Kumar Singh-II	Senior Registrar	06/05/25	06/10/25
2	Vivek	Senior Registrar	31/05/22	05/05/25
3	Rakesh Kumar Tripathi	Senior Registrar	08/10/25	till date
4	Hitendra Hari	Registrar (J)(Listing)	28/01/22	till date
5	Dr. Satyawan Singh	Registrar (J)(Establishment)	28/01/22	16/04/24
6	Sanjay Kumar Singh-I	Registrar (J)(Admin.)	20/05/23	29/04/24
7	Mayank Tripathi-I	Registrar (J)(Digitization)	31/05/23	till date
8	Nitendra Kumar	Registrar (J)(Accounts)	09/01/23	till date
9	Brijesh Kumar Singh	Registrar (J)(Estb.)	16/04/24	till date
10	Avanish Kumar Pandey	Registrar (J)(Nazarat)	31/05/23	till date
11	Manoj Pandey	Jt. Registrar (J)(Stationery) Registrar (J)(Stationery) Registrar (J)(Admin.)	31/05/23 30/04/24 19/05/25	30/04/24 19/05/25 till date



District Courts of Uttar Pradesh



DISTRICT COURT AGRA



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Court of Agra is situated in the centre of Agra city, Uttar Pradesh. It is a court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil and criminal matters within its territorial limits. Cases are generally heard by a single judge, and appeals or revisions from the District Judiciary lie before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The court functions with the assistance of judicial officers and ministerial staff to ensure fair and impartial justice.

Historically, before British administration, justice in the region was dispensed at village and pargana levels by Qazis and local headmen. In 1831, the District Judge was empowered to conduct Sessions Trials following judicial reforms introduced under Lord William Bentinck. Separate civil and criminal courts—Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat—were established, with appellate jurisdiction vested in Allahabad. The judicial framework was further strengthened by the introduction of a general Code of Justice under Act VIII of 1859.

Between 1834 and 1861, justice in India was administered through both King's Courts and Company's Courts. Following the recommendations by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Campbell in 1864, the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 104), led to the establishment of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, under whose appellate jurisdiction the District Court of Agra continues to function.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Judge Heritage Block is an architecturally and historically significant structure forming an integral part of the district judiciary infrastructure. The building presently accommodates the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, the Civil Record Room, the English Office, the Bill Section, the Nazarat Section, and the CCTV System Control Room, thereby serving both judicial and administrative functions. Constructed prior to the year 1866, the building stands as a testament to colonial-era judicial architecture

and has been in continuous use for the administration of justice for over a century and a half. Owing to its age and historical relevance, the structure has been recognized as a heritage building. To preserve its structural integrity and historical character while ensuring functional suitability for modern judicial requirements, renovation and conservation work was undertaken in the year 2013. The renovation was completed on 25 March 2013, with due care taken to retain the heritage features of the building. At present, the building is approximately 156 years old and continues to function as an important judicial landmark, reflecting the rich legal history and institutional legacy of the district judiciary.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

24 Court Rooms Building (Nyaya Bhawan): The 24 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as Nyaya Bhawan, is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1986 and formally completed on 12.12.1986. The building presently houses 24 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground and first floors, while the second floor accommodates the Library, Copying Section, and various court offices. Installation of a 100 KW solar power panel on the terrace reflects the move towards sustainable energy usage. The building is approximately 36 years old and is equipped with a single lift to facilitate the movement of judicial officers, staff, advocates, and litigants. Courts functioning in this building include Courts of ADJs, Civil Judge (Senior Division), and Civil Judge (Junior Division). The building was renovated in the year 2018.

Family Court Building: The Family Court Building is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1972 and completed on 01.02.1972. The building houses three court rooms along with allied units such as Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, court offices, and the Record Room of the Family Courts. The Court of the Principal Judge, Family Court, along with two Courts of Additional Family Judges, are functional in this building, which continues to cater specifically to family-related disputes.

Six Court Room Building: This newly constructed building was completed in the year 2023. The Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate and Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates are functional in it. The building is well equipped with a lift, along with allied units like stenographers' rooms, offices, toilet blocks, etc. A 50 KW solar power panel is also installed for energy savings.

JSCC Building: The JSCC Building is a heritage structure of significant historical importance. Renovation work was undertaken in the year 2016 and successfully completed on 31.03.2016. The building presently accommodates the Courts of JSCC and Additional JSCC, along with a Conference Hall and Record Room. The age of the building is over 100 years, and it continues to function as an integral part of the judicial system while preserving its heritage value. A proposal for its renovation again has been sent to the Hon'ble Court for approval.

New ADJ Block (Six Court Room Heritage Block): The New ADJ Block is also a heritage building, with a milestone embedded near the structure indicating that it was likely constructed in the year 1904. The building is approximately 118 years old and stands as a historical landmark within the court campus. Courts functioning in this block include ADJ Court No. 1, Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Special Judge (DAA), Special Judge (Essential Commodities Act), ADJ (EC Act), and Special Court (MP/MLA). Stenographers' rooms and court offices are also housed in this building. It was renovated in the year 2015. Considering the necessity, a proposal for its renovation again has been sent to the Hon'ble Court for approval.

20 Court Rooms Building: The 20 Court Rooms Building is a G+2 structure constructed in 2012 and completed on 19.11.2012. It houses the Courts of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrates, Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division), Court of MACT, courts having jurisdiction under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, Special Judicial Magistrate, along with Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices. The building is approximately 9 years old and is equipped with two lifts to facilitate efficient movement of officers, staff, advocates, and litigants.

Fast track court building: The Fast Track Court Building is a G+1 structure constructed in the year 2003 and completed on 09.08.2003. The building has provision for five court rooms, out of which two Courts of Additional Family Judges are presently functional. Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices are also located within this building. A proposal for its renovation has been sent to the Hon'ble High Court for approval.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Commercial Court (functional in the building of Tehsil Sadar, provided by District Administration, Agra), LARRA (functional in the building situated at Jaipur House, Agra and provided by District administration, Agra.), Juvenile Court, Computer Cell, ADR Centre, Video Conferencing Building, Consumer Forum, Canteen Building, Lock-up and Police Chawki, Criminal Record Room, Post Office, Agra Bar Association Bhawan, Advocate Welfare Association Building, and Advocates' Chambers. Additionally, Jhun-Jhun Katora, an archaeological monument of historical significance, is situated near Gate No. 04 of the court campus. Toilet blocks for males and females, including pink toilets equipped with dispensing machines and sanitary pads, etc., are also available.

Outlying Courts: At present, the Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) are functioning in buildings provided by the Bar Association at Fatehabad, District Agra. Apart from this, 2.2370 hectares of judiciary land is also available in Badshahi Bagh, Fatehabad. Permanent infrastructure of court buildings is proposed to be constructed on it in the near future. The land is covered with a boundary wall.

Gram Nyayalayas: Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsils Bah, Kiraoli, Etmadpur, and Kheragarh. These courts have been functional since 01.09.2020, 01.10.2020, 13.09.2020, and 07.10.2025, respectively, in the buildings provided by the respective Bar Associations of the concerned Tehsils, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



Court Rooms Building Agra Judgeship



Courtroom Building Agra Judgeship



District Court of Agra



Computer Cell Agra Judgeship



Old CJM Building Agra Judgeship



VC Room Agra Judgeship



Jhun Jhun Katora



DJ Block

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	33	31
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	29	21
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	5	5
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	2	2
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	24504	213472	237976	14606	195105	209711	15680	161055	176735	23430	247522	270952
2025	23430	247522	270952	15637	203437	219074	16132	208350	224482	22935	242609	265544

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	5380	5605	10985	6581	5775	12356	6830	5784	12614	5131	5596	10727
2025	5131	5596	10727	6714	6019	12733	6385	5475	11860	5460	6140	11600

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	418	141	383	176
2025	176	245	178	243

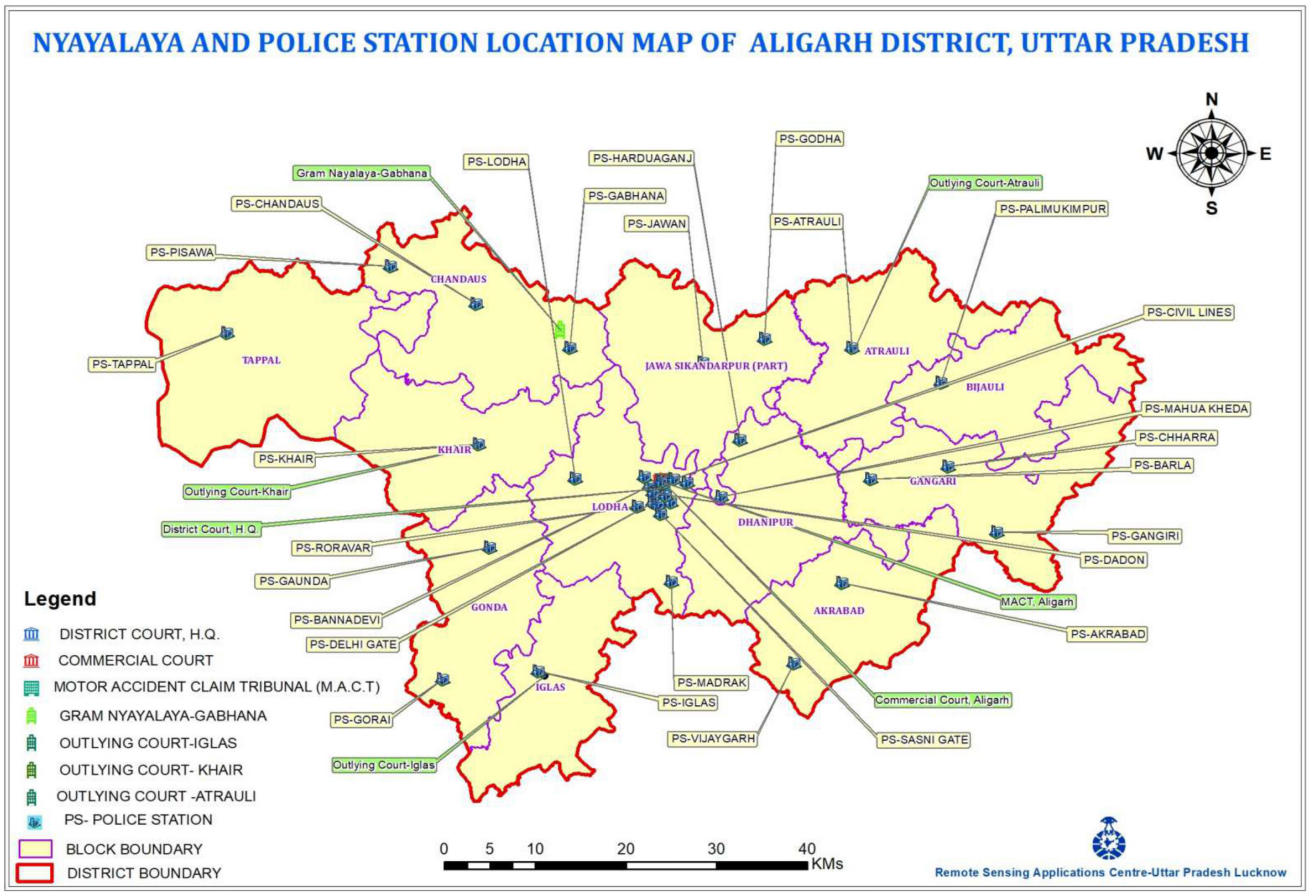
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3661	860	679	3842
2025	3842	985	580	4247

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1028	101	223	906
2025	906	221	171	956

DISTRICT COURT ALIGARH



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The history of the Aligarh District Court traces its origin to the period following the British takeover of Aligarh Fort in the year 1803. The district was officially constituted in 1804, and with its formation, the foundation of the district judiciary was laid. During this period, the British administration established a Diwani Adalat (Civil Court), presided over by a Judge, marking the formal commencement of judicial administration in the district. In 1831, Mr. J. Neave, Esq. was appointed as the first District and Sessions Judge, thereby giving a structured and organized form to the district judicial system. Over the ensuing decades, the court continued to evolve in response to changing laws and administrative requirements. A significant development occurred with the enactment of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act (Act No. XII of 1887), pursuant to which the post of Additional Judge was created to manage the increasing judicial workload. Subsequently, in 1930, with a view to ensuring expeditious disposal of petty and summary cases, the Small Causes Court was established at Aligarh, further strengthening and refining the judicial framework of the district.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION: A STRUCTURED APPROACH TO JUSTICE

The Aligarh District Court is presently under the administrative control of the District and Sessions Judge, who is responsible for the overall supervision and administration of the justice delivery system within the district. The judgeship has a sanctioned strength of 70 courts, reflecting the scale and breadth of its judicial operations. These courts are duly specialized to deal with diverse categories of cases, including family matters, civil disputes, and criminal cases, thereby ensuring efficient and effective dispensation of justice.

THE ALIGARH BAR ASSOCIATION: A PILLAR OF THE LEGAL COMMUNITY

The Aligarh Bar Association, established in the year 1903 with Sri Sheikh Abdullah as its first elected President, constitutes a vital component of the district's legal fraternity. With a membership exceeding 1,000 advocates, the Association actively represents the interests of legal professionals and also contributes to the effective functioning of the justice delivery system.

The Bar Association provides its members with essential facilities, including a Library, Meeting Hall, and Canteen, thereby supporting professional engagement and day-to-day legal practice.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW:

Old Main Building: This historic building was constructed in the year 1905 and represents an important part of the judicial heritage of the District Court. Owing to its architectural significance and its long-standing association with the justice delivery system, the building holds a special place in the history of the district judiciary. The building is having 10 Court Rooms, including several key judicial offices. These comprise the court of the District & Sessions Judge, the court of the Additional District & Sessions Judge, Court No. 01, Aligarh, the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Aligarh, the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Koil, the Civil Judge (Junior Division), Hawali, as well as the court of the Special Judicial Magistrate. In addition to courts, the building also accommodates important administrative and support offices such as the Administrative Office, Nazarat Section, Computer Section, Accounts Section, Record Room and office of the DGC Criminal ensuring the smooth functioning of judicial and administrative work. Even today, this historic structure continues to serve as an essential center for judicial and administrative activities, reflecting the enduring legacy, dignity, and efficiency of the district's justice delivery system.

Nyay Niketan Building: The Nyay Niketan Building, was constructed in the year 1982, consists of 12 Court Rooms, in which courts are functioning. These include the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM), Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Court No. 01 to Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Court No. 09, and Judicial Magistrate, Court No. 01 and Judicial Magistrate, Court No. 02. In addition, thereto, the building also houses Stenographers' Rooms and Offices, which support the smooth and efficient functioning of judicial and administrative work.

Three Court Rooms Building: The 03 Court Rooms Building, constructed in the year 1988, comprises three Court Rooms. At present, the Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division), Court No. 03, and the Civil

Judge (Senior Division) / Fast Track Court (FTC) are functioning therein, while one Court Room is presently vacant.

Nyay Nikunj Building: The Nyay Nikunj Building, constructed in the year 2005, comprises a total of 15 Court Rooms. At present, courts functioning in the said building include the Additional District & Sessions Judge (POCSO), Additional District & Sessions Judge/ Fast Track Court (FTC), along with other courts of the Additional District & Sessions Judge. In addition, thereto, the building also houses Stenographers' Rooms and Court Offices, providing essential support infrastructure for the smooth and efficient functioning of judicial and administrative work.

Fast Track Building: The Fast Track Building, constructed in the year 2000, comprises a total of 06 Court Rooms. At present, the courts functioning in the said building include the Additional Principal Judge, Family Court No. 01, Additional Principal Judge, Family Court No. 02, and Additional Principal Judge, Family Court No. 04. The remaining Court Rooms are presently vacant. In addition, thereto, the building also Stenographers' Rooms and Court Offices, which support the smooth and efficient functioning of judicial and administrative work.

Nine Court's Room Building: The Nine Court Rooms Building, constructed in the year 2017, comprises a total of 09 Court Rooms. At present, the courts functioning in the said building include the Principal Judge, Family Court, Special Judge (SC/ ST Act), Special Judge (POCSO), Special Judge (E.C. Act), Additional District & Sessions Judge, Court No. 02, Additional District & Sessions Judge, Court No. 07, Additional District & Sessions Judge, Court No. 05, Additional District & Sessions Judge, Court No. 04, Additional District & Sessions Judge, Court No. 03, and Additional District & Sessions Judge, Court No. 12. In addition, thereto, the building also houses Stenographers' Rooms and Court Offices, providing necessary support infrastructure for judicial and administrative functioning.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and allied buildings and facilities, such as the ADR Building, Video Conferencing Building, Library Building, Canteen Building, Lock-up and SSF/Police Chawki, Post Office, Aligarh Bar Association Bhawan, Civil Bar Association Building, and Advocates' Chambers Buildings, which collectively support the effective functioning of judicial, administrative, and allied services within the court premises.

Commercial Court: The Court is situated opposite the National Informatics Centre (NIC) within the premises of the Collectorate, Aligarh. The court building has been provided by the District Magistrate, Aligarh. The Court was established in the year 2019 under the provisions of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015. The Court exercises territorial jurisdiction over the districts of Aligarh, Etah, Hathras, and Kasganj. Its pecuniary jurisdiction extends to commercial disputes having a specified value of ₹3,00,000/- and above. The Court is adequately equipped with essential infrastructure, including a chamber for the Presiding Officer, a courtroom, a stenographers' room, and one office room. The courtroom is furnished with appropriate tables and seating arrangements for advocates, ensuring smooth conduct of court proceedings.

MACT Court: Since its establishment on 06.08.2020, the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) has been functioning from a rented accommodation in the building of the Zila Panchayat, Aligarh. The present setup comprises a courtroom, chamber, stenographers' room, and allied office space, which support the day-to-day judicial and administrative functioning of the Tribunal.

Family Court: Since their inception on 07.08.2020, the Family Courts of the Aligarh Judgeship have been functioning from within the Judgeship campus at Aligarh. The Court of the Principal Judge, Family Court is functioning from the Nine Court Rooms Building, while the remaining four Additional Family Courts are functioning from the Fast Track Court (FTC) Building of the Judgeship.

Outlying Courts: The Aligarh Judgeship has three outlying courts, which are presently functioning at Tehsil (01) Atrauli, (02) Iglas, and (03) Khair.

Outlying Court at Tehsil Atrauli: At present, the Courts of the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Atrauli, and the Civil Judge (Junior Division)/Judicial Magistrate,

Atrauli, are functioning from their own building at Atrauli, District Aligarh. The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division)/Judicial Magistrate, Atrauli, has been functional since 23.11.1999, whereas the Court of the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Atrauli, became functional on 03.08.2023.

Outlying Court at Tehsil Iglas: At present, the Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division)/Judicial Magistrate, Iglas, is functioning from its own building at Iglas, District Aligarh, and has been functioning since 02.07.2007.

Outlying Court at Tehsil Khair: At present, the court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division)/Judicial Magistrate, Khair, is functioning in buildings provided by the Bar Association at Khair, District Aligarh, and has been functioning since 22.05.2010.

Gram Nyayalay at Tehsil Gabhana: At present, the Gram Nyayalay, Gabhana, is functioning in a building provided by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and has been functioning since 14.03.2023.

ADR Building: The Permanent Lok Adalat, Mediation Centre, and the Office of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) are functioning in the ADR Building. The ADR Building was originally constructed for the Permanent Lok Adalat. The first floor of the building houses the Mediation Centre, as well as the offices and chamber of the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, thereby providing dedicated infrastructure for alternative dispute resolution and legal services activities.



Old Main Building



Nyay Niketan Building



Fast Track Building



Gram Nyayalay, Gabhana



Nyay Nikunj Building



Outlying Court at Tehsil Iglas



Outlying Court at Tehsil Atrauli



Outlying Court at Tehsil Khair

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	27	17
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	19	19
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	5	4
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	17887	153511	171298	8939	146694	155633	8732	137229	145961	17994	162976	180970
2025	17994	162976	180970	7172	152516	159688	6973	149249	156222	18193	166243	184436

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	4504	5006	9510	4529	4808	9337	5384	5322	10706	3649	4492	8141
2025	3649	4492	8141	5167	4454	9621	5017	4392	9409	3799	4554	8353

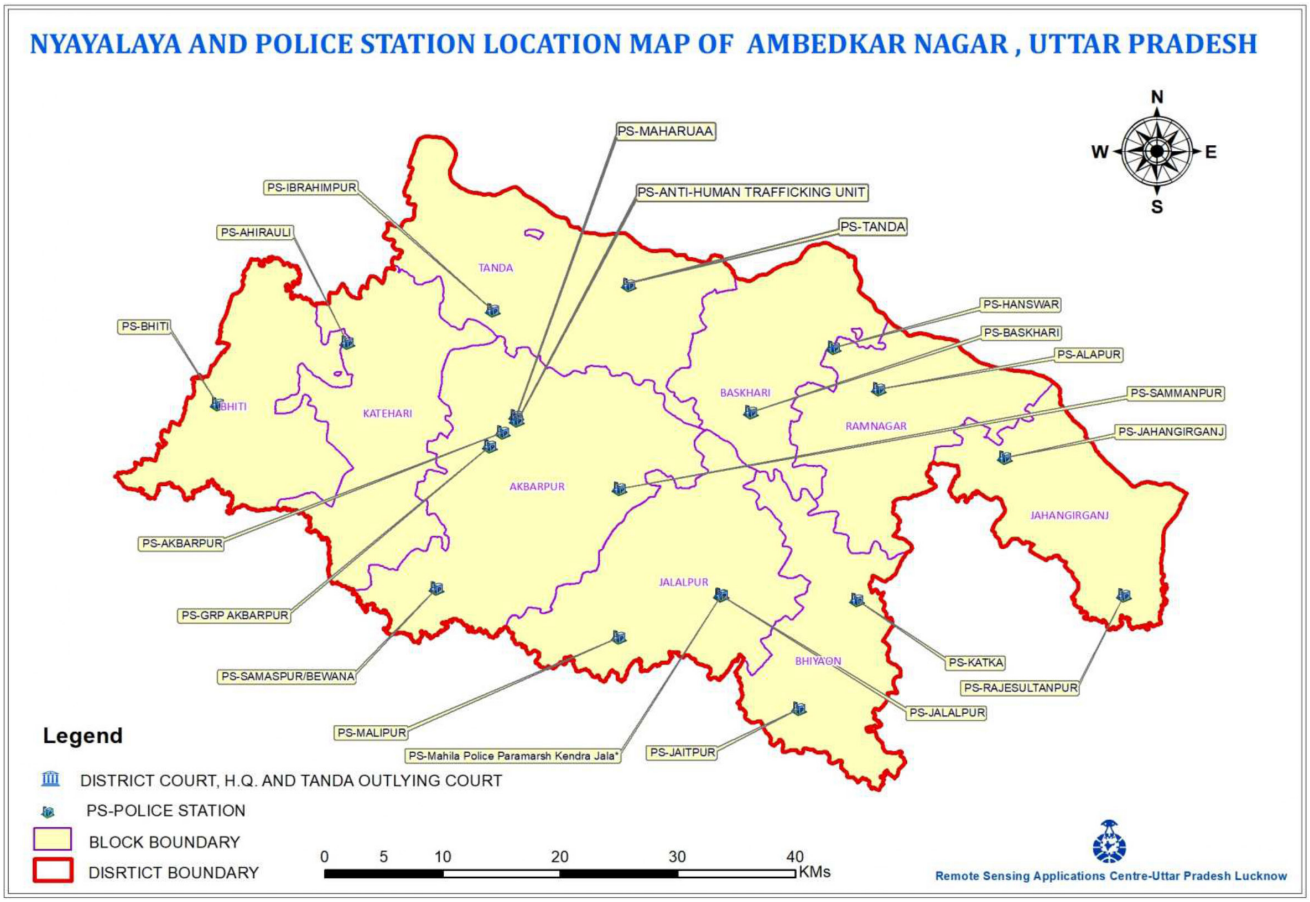
Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	608	59	521	146
2025	146	19	106	59

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	7108	3319	2210	8217
2025	8217	4383	3030	9570

DISTRICT COURT AMBEDKAR NAGAR AT AKBARPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Ambedkar Nagar district is a district in the Ayodhya (Faizabad) Division of Uttar Pradesh in India. This district was created on September 29, 1995 and was named in memory of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar. It is located in the north-eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The city is located on the bank of The River Tons (Tamsa), which divides the city into two parts - Akbarpur and Shahzadpur. Lots of small & big industries are there at the outskirts of Ambedkar Nagar such as NTPC, Ayodhya Grinding Operations (JAAGO) at Tanda, Kshetriya Sri Gandhi Ashram at Akbarpur and a sugar factory at Mijhaura. Akbarpur (Ambedkar Nagar) is also the birthplace of Shri Ram Manohar Lohiya and Dr. Ganesh Krishna Jaitely, a renowned freedom fighter and a socialist political leader. The district has many historical places such as Shrawan Kshetra, Dargah Sharif at Kichaucha, Govind Sahab and Shiv Baba. The Sessions Division and Judgeship at Ambedkar Nagar were created on 4 November 1999. Prior to that, the outlying court of Faizabad Judgeship was located at Akbarpur and Tanda. The foundation stone of the new building was laid by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen, on 22 July 2000 and after completion of the structure, the building was inaugurated on 07 December 2002 by the then Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Yog and since then the Court has remained a firm anchor in the administration of justice.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

Since its inception and prior to its constitution as a district, Akbarpur had three Additional Munsif courts along with Munsif Tanda as an outlying court under the administrative control of the District and Sessions Court, Faizabad. In 1995, after the constitution of Ambedkar Nagar district, Sri Hari Prasad Tripathi was sent as Officer on Special Duty (OSD) on 29.09.1995. The District and Sessions Court, Ambedkar nagar was made fully functional

only on 05.11.1999 and Sri Hari Prasad Tripathi was deputed as the first District and Sessions Judge. At the time of creation of Sessions Division, apart from the Court of District Judge, the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Civil Judge (Junior Division), Judicial Magistrate and three Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) Courts at headquarter and an outlying court at Tehsil Tanda were also made functional to administer justice. At present there are 35 courts sanctioned including three Gram Nyayalayas and a separate building is exclusively devoted to the District Legal Aid Service Authority for spreading legal awareness.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

District Court Ambedkar Nagar is comprising in Two Court Complexes: -

1) Old Complex situated near to railway station Akbarpur.

2) Present Court Complex/16 Court Room Building.

OLD COURT COMPLEX/HERITAGE BUILDING

The district Ambedker Nagar was created on September 29, 1995. prior to the creation of the Sessions Division, there was an outlying court at Akbarpur under the Sessions Division, Faizabad. it was one of the oldest outlying courts of the state. It had been functioning since 1957 in an old building near the railway station in Akbarpur and comprised the court of Munsif, Akbarpur and three Additional Munsif courts.

The old court building of the Ambedkar Nagar judgeship is approximately 164 years old and has also been declared a "Heritage Building". Currently, the Family Court is running in this building.

PRESENT COURT COMPLEX/16 COURT ROOM BUILDING

The foundation stone of the new building, as it stands today, was laid by the Chief Justice of Uttar Pradesh, Hon'ble Justice Shyamal Kumar Sen on 22 July 2000 and after completion of the work, it was inaugurated on 07 December 2002.

The 16 fully functional courtrooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographer's rooms, and supportive administrative sections like Administrative Officer, Nazarat section, Bill section, Computer Section etc. The courtrooms are operational on the ground and first floors. The first floor accommodates 14 courtrooms, Record Room, Computer Section, Nazarat Section and the second floor accommodates 02 courtrooms, a Meeting Hall, Library, Administrative Officer's, and Video Conferencing Room.

The present court building comprises 16 courtrooms, including 16 offices, 16 stenographers' rooms, and 16 retiring room, Video Conferencing Hall, Library, Record Room (Civil & Criminal), Meeting Hall, Administrative office, Nazarat Section, ICT/Computer room, Copying Section (Civil & Criminal), Litigant Shed & Chhayadar shed, ADR Centre, CCTV & Other Security Equipment, Canteen, Hospital, Lock-up, and other allied offices. The main court building is equipped with 33 KW solar power plant, fire-fighting system, and independent power feeder.

OUTLYING COURTS

At present, the Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division), Tanda, is functional at the district headquarters.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

At present, three Gram Nyayalays- Aalapur, Bhiti and Jalalpur- are operational in Ambedkar Nagar District.

GRAM NYAYALAYA AALAPUR

Gram Nyayalaya, Aalapur, is functioning in the Panchayat Bhawan at Jahangirganj Bowli Chowk, a place provided by the District Administration through a makeshift arrangemant to ensure access to justice at the grassroots level.

GRAM NYAYALAYA BHITI

Gram Nyayalaya, Bhiti, is functioning in Treasury Office on the campus of Tehsil Bhiti, a place provided by district administration through a makeshift arrangemant to ensure access to justice at the grassroots level.

GRAM NYAYALAYA JALALPUR

Gram Nyayalaya, Jalalpur, is functioning in Krishi Bhawan on the campus of Jalalpur Tehsil, a place provided by district administration through a makeshift arrangemant to ensure access to justice at the grassroots level.

FAMILY COURT BUILDING

The under-construction Family Court building is G+2 structure. The building accommodates stilt parking on ground floor, two courtrooms along with allied units such as Officers' chambers, Stenographers' Rooms court offices, public utilities and other allied offices on both the first (G+1) and second (G+2) floors. The Family court building is equipped with 75 kW solar power plant, two 13-passenger lifts for litigants and lawyers, two 8-passenger lifts for Officers and employees installed in the building. The building is also equipped with the ramp and railing facilities for the differently-abled persons and senior citizens and fire alarm system. Most of the construction work on the building has been completed, and the building is expected to become operationl very soon.



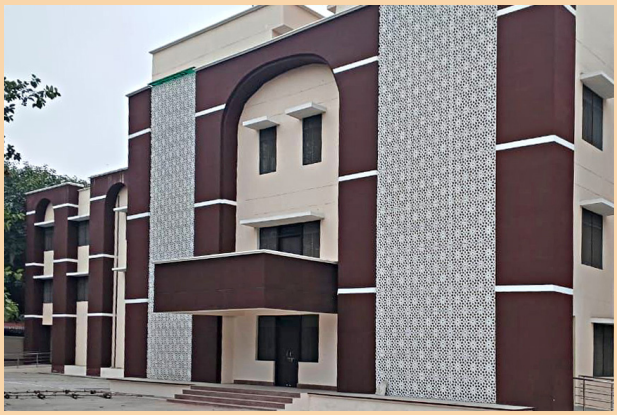
Old Court Complex Heritage Building



Present Court Complex16 Court Room Building



Present Court Building Gram Nyayalaya Jalalpur (Krishi Bhawan)



Under construction Family Court Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	5
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	5	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	0	0
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

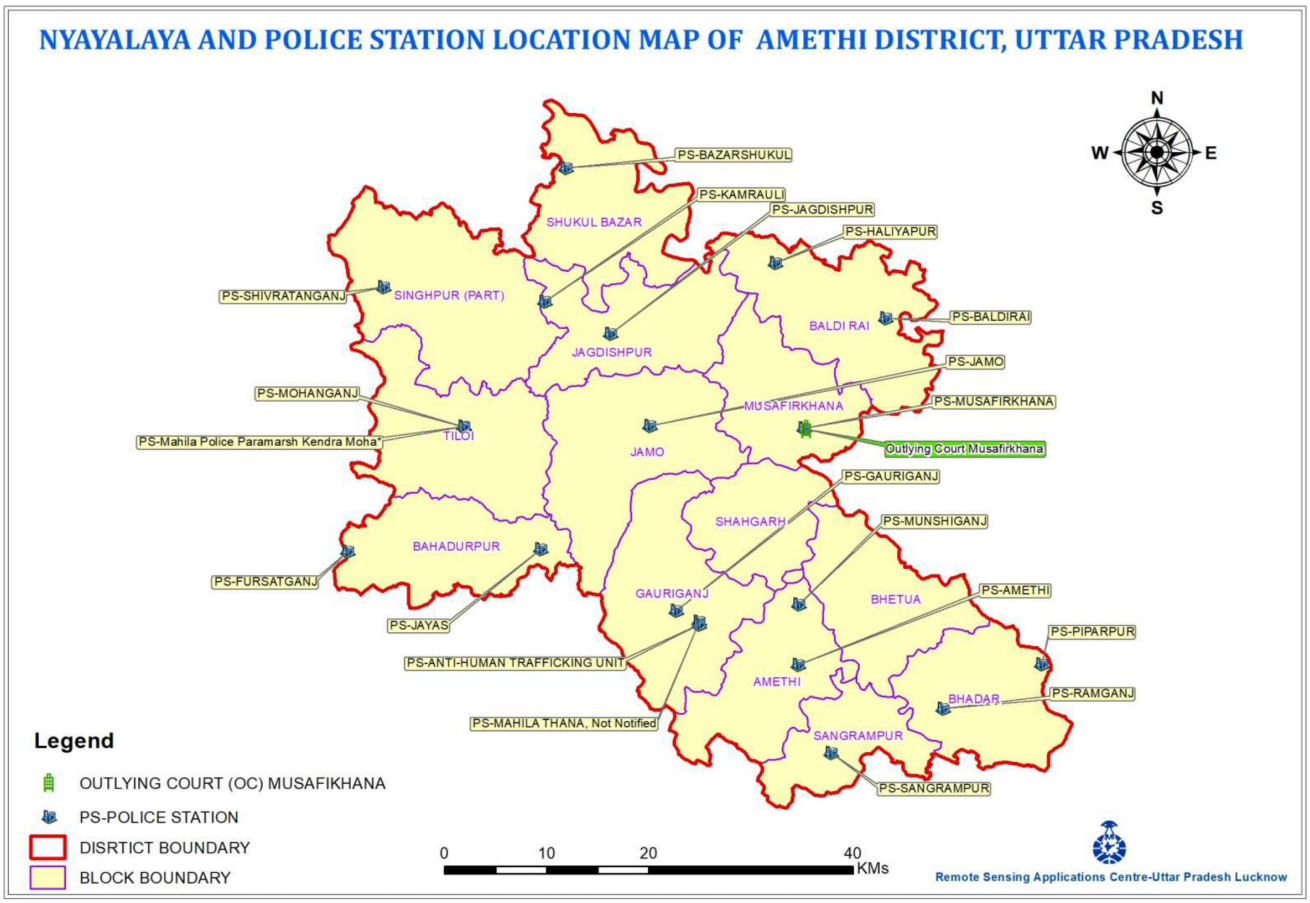
District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	21404	67084	88488	11631	77213	88844	9782	73061	82843	23253	71236	94489
2025	23253	71236	94489	7132	83704	90836	5467	79111	84578	24918	75829	100747

Family Court

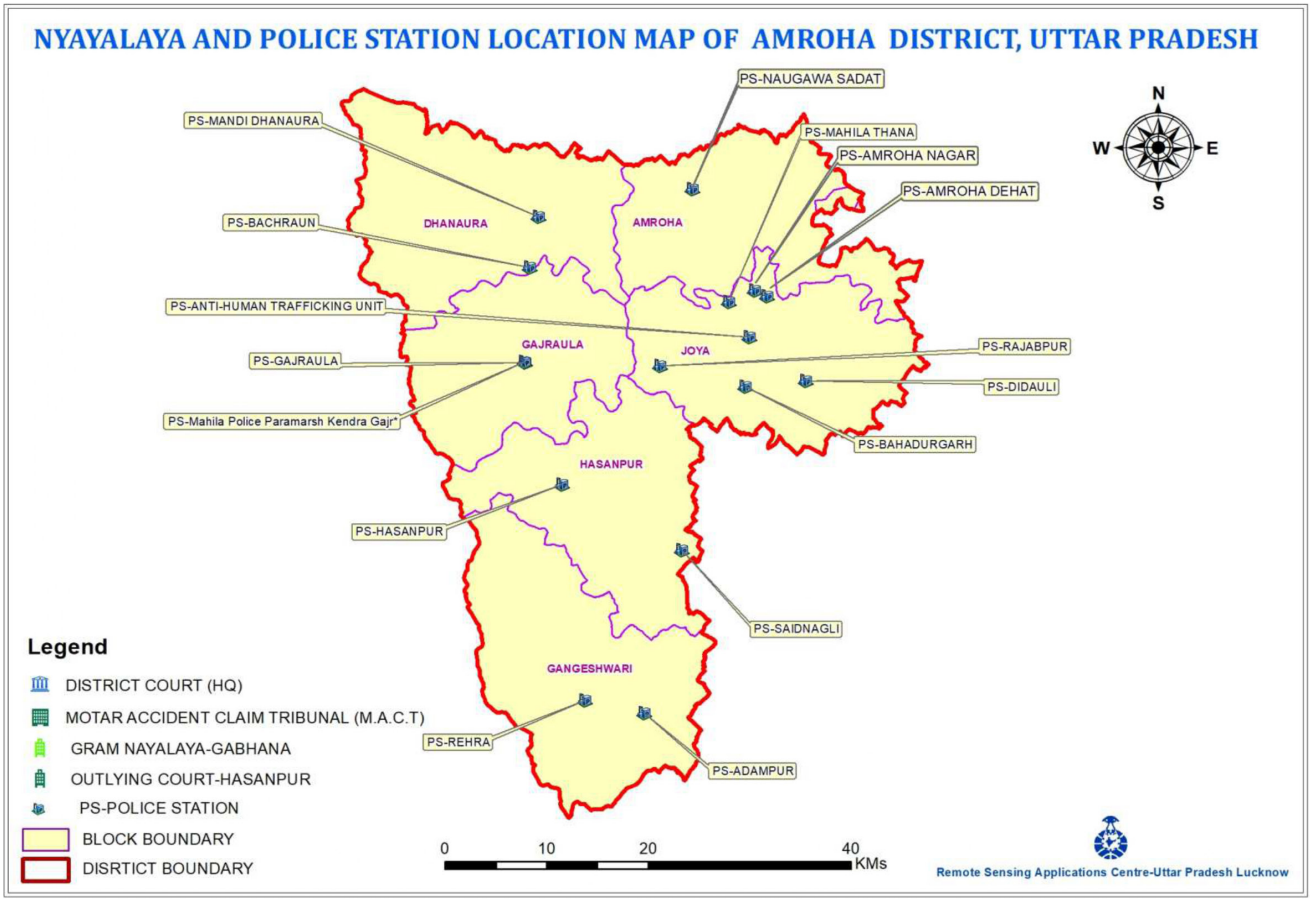
Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1277	1774	3051	835	967	1802	803	962	1765	1309	1779	3088
2025	1309	1779	3088	831	997	1828	1108	1200	2308	1032	1576	2608

DISTRICT COURT AMETHI



Currently, the court is not functional in Amethi district nor is any judicial work being done. In this judgeship, only OSD is working as the presiding officer, no other judicial officer is working. Only the boundary wall has been constructed on 11.309 hectares of land acquired for the court complex and no construction work has yet started on the 11.3830 hectares of land acquired for housing and the information sought in the said case is nil.

DISTRICT COURT AMROHA



BRIEF HISTORY

District Amroha (previously called Jyotiba Phule Nagar) has been created by the State Government on 15th April 1997 with its headquarters at Amroha. Amroha District, presently comprises of 04 tehsils, namely, Amroha, Dhanaura, Hasanpur and Naugawan Saadat. Tehsil Naugawan Sadat was created in December, 2016. District 'Amroha' came into being in the year,1997 in the sweet memory of famous social reformer, Saint Mahatama Jyotiba Phule by combining Amroha, Dhanora & Hasanpur Tehsils of Moradabad district, vide UP Gazette no. 1071/1-5-97/224/sa-5 dated 15th April 1997.

There are different stories about the name and origin of the town Amroha. One is that the name of Amroha emerged from the Sanskrit word 'Amr' which means 'mango' and 'Vanam' which means 'Forest'. Thus, literally Amroha stands for the forest of mango. The other story is that Amroha is famous for fruit “mango” (in Hindi “Aam”) and fish “Rohu” thus the name of the district came into being as Amroha.

District Court is functioning in Amroha since 23.08.1999. The district has one Parliamentary constituency named Amroha and four Legislative Assembly constituencies namely Amroha. Hasanpur, Dhanaura and Naugawan Sadat.

Amroha district consists of 1133 villages, 4 Tehsils, 8 Blocks & 15 Police Stations. Its geographical area is 2470 Sq. km. extending from Latitude 28° 54’ North to 39° 6’ North and Longitude 78° 28’ East to 78° 39’ East. The maximum & minimum height from sea level are 240ft. & 177ft., respectively. The district is surrounded by the precinct districts, like, Bijnore in North, Sambhal in South, Moradabad in East, Hapur and Bulandshahar in West. The river Ganga separates it from District Hapur & Bulandshahar.

District Court Jyotiba Phule Nagar (now Amroha) was officially inaugurated on 23.08.1999 by Hon'ble Justice Shri Narendra Kumar Mitra, the then Chief Justice of Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

BUILDING AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

District Court Amroha: New Court building complex at Joya Road Amroha is 03 Kilometers away from Joya on one side and 03 Kilometers away from Amroha city on the other. New Court Complex is functioning for Judicial work since 08-03-2010. The Complex was constructed by U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.

Infrastructure of Court Complex:

1 Court Rooms – 19
2 Computer Room – 01
3 Video conference Room – 01
4 CCTV Room – 01
5 A.D.R. Building – 01
6 Litigant Shed - 01
7 Witness Shed - 01
8 Independent feeder Electric - 01
9 Solar System - 01
10 Sulabh Shauchalaya- 01
11 Police outpost- 01
12 Guard Room-01
13 Advocate's Bar Hall-01
14 Post Office-01
15 Separate Lock-up (Male & Female)
16 Separate Overhead water tank (For water supply)
17 Separate entry gates for Judicial Officers, Advocates, Court Staff and Litigants.
18 Drinking Water Machine- 05
19 Hand Pump- 06
20 Toilets (Male & Female)- 11

COURTROOM BUILDING

Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura: The Gram Nyayalaya Court building is situated at tehsil Dhanaura, which is about 27 kilometers away from headquarter and is functioning since 30th October 2019.

The total pendency of all types of cases In Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura is 656 (27 Civil and 629 Criminal cases). The Staff of the court comprises a Reader, a Suit Clerk and a Class IVth employee. Presently an officer of the rank of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is posted in the Court.

Outlying Court at Hasanpur: Outlying Court of the rank of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is running now at New Court Complex from dated 22.03.2022 after e-Inauguration by Hon'ble The Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court. There are 02 Court Rooms and 02 Residential Buildings in New Court Complex. The New outlying court complex is 27 km away from the headquarter.

THE COURT, OFFICES AND THE STAFF

There are total 30 sanctioned courts for the District. Out of these 30 Courts 06 courts are laying vacant. 02 outlying Court Hasanpur and 01 at Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura.

At present the court of Principal Judge, Family Court Amroha and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Amroha are functional.

District Consumer Forum and permanent Lok-Adalat are also functioning in Amroha.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION

There are four **Bar Associations** in District Amroha. Out of these four Bar Associations, two bar Associations, namely **'Janpad Amroha Bar Association'** and **'Bar Association Janpad Amroha'** are at Head Quarters. **One** namely, **'Civil Court Bar Association,** is at outlying Court, Hasanpur **and** one namely **Bar Association Dhanaura Janpad Amroha** at Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura.

THE LANDMARK JUDGMENTS

Shri S.A.A. Hussaini, the then District & Sessions Judge,
in the year 2010, has delivered a landmark judgment in Sessions Trial No. 293/2008 Crime No. 880/2008 **State v/s Shabnam and another,** Police Station Hasanpur, District Amroha and awarded capital sentence to the convicts, namely, Shabnam and Salim. Crux of the gruesome incident, as projected by the prosecution, was that the alleged gory crime occurred in village Bavankhedi, under P.S. Hasanpur. On the fateful night of 14th April 2008, around 2 A.M., convict Shabnam with the assistance of her lover Salim had allegedly murdered and eliminated her entire family and one relative including 07 members, viz, her father, mother, two brothers, one brother's wife, a cousin and her brother's 10 months old son . Death sentence was confirmed by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court and also by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

COMPUTERIZATION

A computerized Server Room has been set up

at District Court Amroha. All the Courts have been computerized and connected to the server room, where all the data is stored securely. The computerized server room of the District Court is linked to the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad. Information related to pendency and disposal of cases is uploaded to the server through the computer installed in the courts. The common man can get information related to his case from the District Court website i.e. **https://districts.ecourts.gov.in/jpnagar.** One D.S.A., one S.A. and two Technical Man power have been appointed to operate the server. Separate Server Room is functional in Outlying Court at Hasanpur, District Amroha.

FACILITIES FOR THE LITIGANT/PUBLIC

In the District Court complex, Amroha, five drinking water machines, six hand pumps, 11 toilets (for male and female), are functional. Litigant shed and witness shed are also available for litigants and witnesses. In each court, benches are available for litigants. Shady trees are planted in and around the court premises.

THE RECORD ROOM

Record room is functioning in the basement of District Court building. Separate Civil and Criminal record rooms have been set up to preserve the records of all the courts. Firefighting system is functional in both record rooms.

LIBRARY OF THE COURT

The library is functional at the second floor in the District Court Building. Various types of books (old and new collection of civil and criminal Journals, law books and bare acts, etc), are kept in the library. Presently 5,671 books of various types are kept in the library.



Main Court Building



Main Campus



Family Court Main Building



Computer Server Room



Gram Nyayalaya Dhanaura Building



Outlying Court Hasanpur Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	10
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	06	06
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	06
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	8790	65640	74430	3084	40281	43365	3206	39275	42481	8668	66646	75314
2025	8668	66646	75314	3330	45280	48610	3425	44152	47577	8573	67774	76347

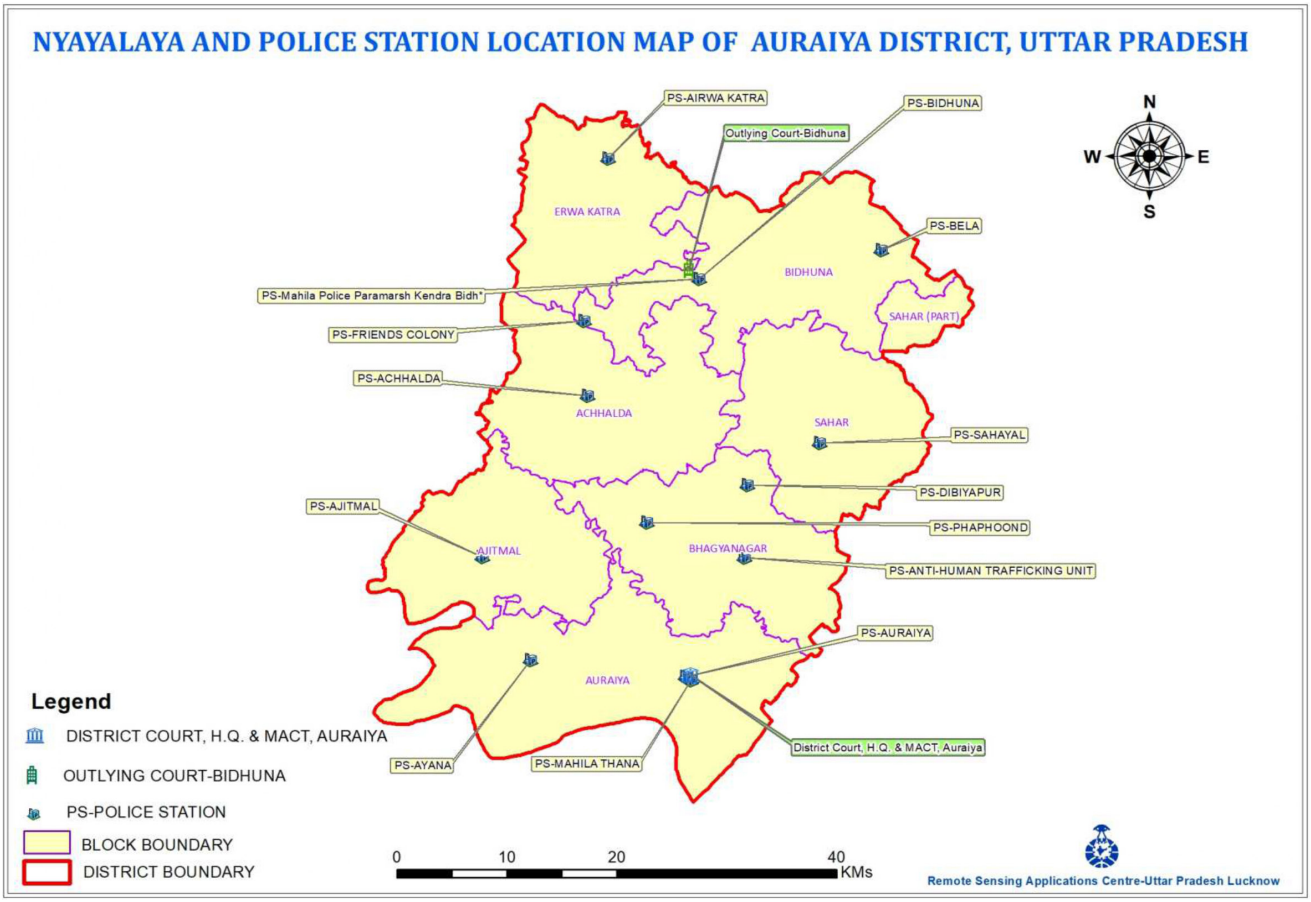
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	968	1419	2387	931	939	1870	562	609	1171	1337	1749	3086
2025	1337	1749	3086	938	965	1903	1017	908	1925	1258	1806	3064

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	816	984	1132	668
2025	668	1146	1100	714

DISTRICT COURT AURAIYA



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Court of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Auraiya was established on 26th June 1989 as an Outlying Court of District Etawah. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Mukharji (Administrative Judge of Hon'ble High Court Allahabad).

District Court Auraiya was initially established on 25 June 1998. Shri Muhi-ul Islam was appointed as O.S.D. through Hon'ble High Court's Notification No.- 1202/D.R(S.)/98 Dated 03.08.1998 & G.O.no. 2166/7-Nayay-2-98/3G/98, who worked as O.S.D. from 18.08.1998 to 29.01.2000.

District & Sessions Court Auraiya was established on 29 January 2000 through Notification No. 3522/7-Nyay 2-99-2000 G/97T.C.1Lucknow dated 17.12.1999 and Hon'ble High Court's No. 8/DR(S)/2000 dated 12.01.2000. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. K. Mitra, Chief Justice Allahabad High Court on Sunday, January 30, 2000, in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Agarwal (Inspecting Judge Auraiya), and Shri Muhi-ul Islam was appointed as the First District Judge of Auraiya.

Name of the Courts:

1. District & Sessions Court
2. Addl. District & Sessions Court, Court No. 1
3. Special Judge (SC/ST, Pev.of Atroci Act)
4. Special Judge, POCSO Act
5. Addl. District & Sessions Court, Court No. 2
6. Addl. District & Sessions Court, Court No. 3
7. Addl. District & Sessions Court, Court No. 4 (Vacant)
8. Addl. District & Sessions Court (POCSO/RAPE) (Vacant)
9. A.D.J. (FTC), Court No. 1
10. A.D.J. (FTC) (MP/MLA), Court No. 2
11. Chief Judicial Magistrate
12. Civil Judge (Senior Div.)
13. Addl. Civil Judge (Senior Div.)
14. Civil Judge(SD)(FTC)
15. Civil Judge (Junior Div.)

16. Judicial Magistrate
17. Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Div.), Court No. 1
18. Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Div.), Court No. 2
19. Civil Judge(JD)(FTC)(Crime against women)
20. Civil Judge (Junior Div.)(FTC) (14th F.C.)

FAMILY COURT

Court/Post of Principal Judge, Family Court has been upgraded to the rank of District & Sessions Judge Vide Government Notification No. 9/2020/776/Saat-Nyaya-2/2020-732/86 dated-04.05.2020 by making necessary amendments in Rule 58 of Uttar Pradesh Family Courts (Court) Rule 2006. At present, 01 Family Court is functioning within the premises of the District Court, Auraiya.

M.A.C.T., AURAIYA

The Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) was established in district Auraiya under the Uttar Pradesh Government Trasnport Department-3, Notification No. 77/tees-3-2019, Lucknow, dated: 09.01.2019. At present, 01 MACT is functioning within the premises of the District Court, Auraiya.

OUTLYING COURT, BIDHUNA, AURAIYA

The District Court, Auraiya has an outlying court located at Tehsil Bidhuna, approximately 45 kilometers from the headquarters. This court was established by Uttar Pradesh G. O. No. 114/VII-Nyaya-2-2002-202(7)/76, dated: 31.01.2002 and10/2016/870/ Saat-Nyaya-2-2016-85G/2012, dated: 06.07.2016 of the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the posts of Civil Judge (Junior Division), Bidhuna, and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division), Bidhuna, Auraiya, respectively.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

At present no Gram Nyayalaya has been established in district Auraiya. In the building of Tehsil Ajeetmal of District Auraiya the basic infrastructure is available on an alternative basis (Make Shift Arrangement) for the purpose of constituting a Gram Nyayalaya. A letter of district court Auraiya dated-13.08.2025 has been sent to the Hon'ble High Court Allahabad for creation of Gram Nyayalaya.

NEW INTEGRATED COURT COMPLEX, DISTRICT COURT, AURAIYA.

To facilitate the construction of residential and non-residential buildings in District Auraiya, land located in Village Kakore Buzurg was earmarked for acquisition from local farmers. . In this regard, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, through Government Order No. 72/2018/U.O.-78/Seven-Nyay-9 (Budget)-2018-28 G/2000 T.C.-Nyay-2, Nyay Section-9 (Budget) dated 14 June 2018, sanctioned an amount of ₹6,762.72 lakhs. Out of the sanctioned funds, sale deeds were duly executed with the concerned farmers.

Subsequently, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Auraiya, vide Letter No. 448/ST-SDM-Inquiry/2013 dated 08.09.2023, informed that a total of 17.998 hectares (44.47 acres) of land had been made available for the establishment of the residential and non-residential campus of the District and Sessions Court, Auraiya.

Subsequently, vide Letter No. 3904/21B/24 dated 03.01.2024 issued by the Executive Engineer, Construction Division (Buildings), Public Works Department, Kanpur Nagar, M/s D.D.F. Consultants Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, was selected under the EPC system for preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the construction of 37 courtrooms as part of the Integrated Court Complex in District Auraiya (D.J. Court, A.D.J. Court, Family Court, VWD Court, Commercial Court, MACT and LARRA)

By Government Order No. 57/2025/877582/Saat-Nyay-9 (Budget)-2025-07-9099/10/2024, issued by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Nyay Section-9 (Budget), dated 11.02.2025, administrative and financial approval was accorded for the construction of the Integrated Court Complex (37 courtrooms) in District Auraiya. The total estimated project cost was sanctioned at ₹27,866.89 lakhs (inclusive of GST).

Thereafter, vide communication dated 30.08.2025, the Superintending Engineer, PMGSY Circle, Public Works Department, Agra, informed that upon completion of the tender process, the Letter of Acceptance had been issued in favour of the lowest bidder, Ram Kripal Singh Construction Pvt. Ltd. (Lead) in Joint Venture with M/s Global Zone Sanitary Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.

Subsequently, the Superintending Engineer, PMGSY, issued the Letter of Commencement of Work dated 02.01.2026. As per the said letter, the Date of Start of the project is 02.01.2026 and the stipulated Date of Completion is 01.07.2027.

The foundation stone of the Integrated Court Complex, District Auraiya, was ceremonially laid through virtual mode on Saturday, 17.01.2026, by

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Chief Justice of India.

The solemn occasion was graced by the esteemed presence of Hon'ble Shri Yogi Adityanath, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Mithal; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Misra; and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The event was further dignified by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Chairman, Infrastructure Committee and Senior Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Sinha, Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Administrative Judge for District Auraiya.

By Government Order No. 16/2026/1206615/Saat-Nyaya-9 (Budget)-2026-07-9099/10/2024, Lucknow, dated 14.01.2026, the Government of Uttar Pradesh released the first installment of ₹5,000 lakhs (₹50 crore only) against the previously accorded administrative and financial approval of ₹27,866.89 lakhs for the construction of the Integrated Court Complex in District Auraiya.

Pursuant thereto, M/s Global Zone Sanitary Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. has commenced the construction work in District Auraiya under the supervision of the Executing Agency, Construction Division (Buildings), Public Works Department, Kanpur.



Outlying Court Building, Bidhuna, Auraiya



Outlying Court Entrance, Bidhuna, Auraiya.



Family Court, Auraiya



M.A.C.T., Auraiya



Computer Section, District Court, Auraiya



Lok Adalat Vehicle Rally in District Court, Auraiya



Proposed New Integrated District Court Building at Kakor Bujurg, Auraiya

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	8	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	10907	49403	60310	6340	52692	59032	6372	48695	55067	10875	53400	64275
2025	10875	53400	64275	6670	57986	64656	6198	54498	60696	11347	56888	68235

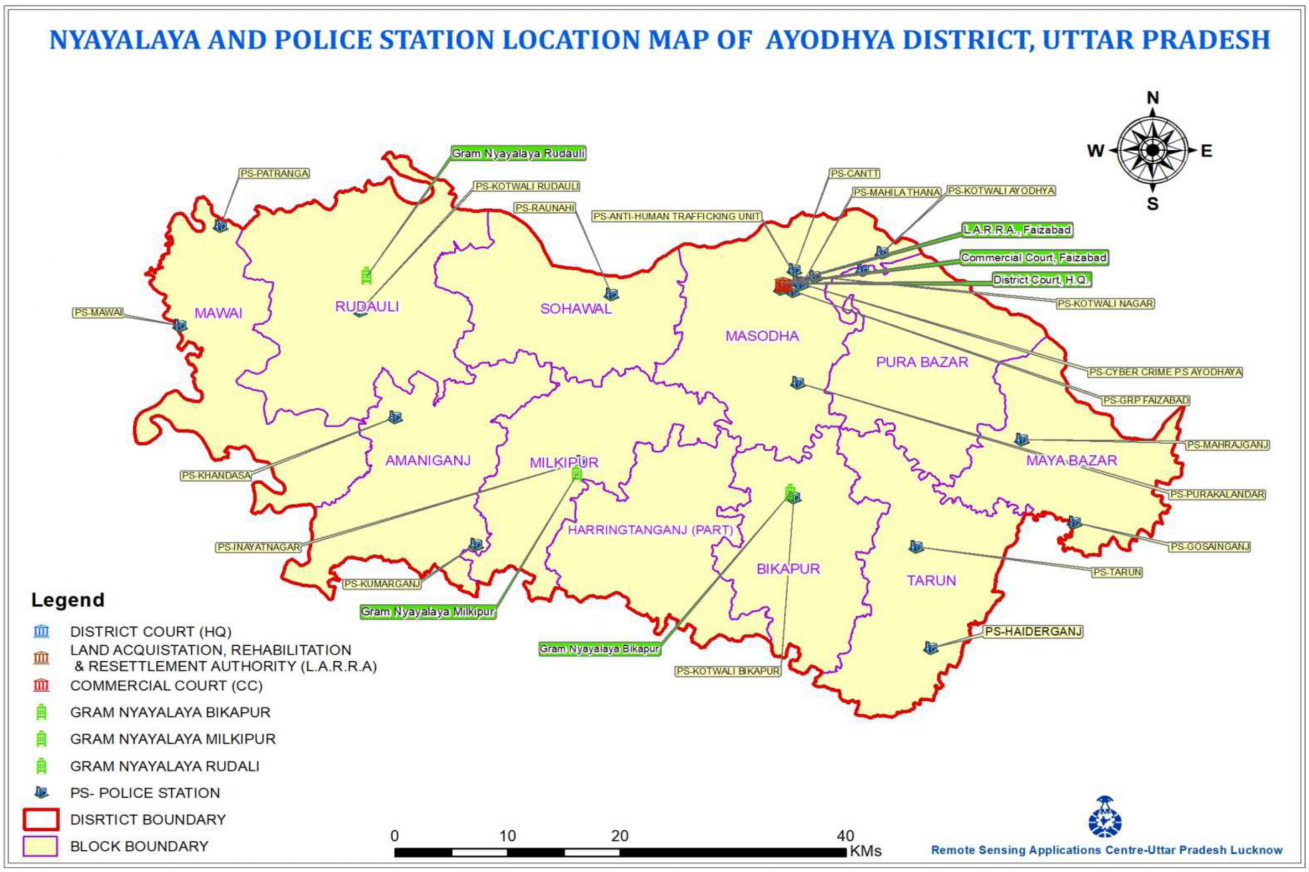
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1508	2563	4071	797	988	1785	612	794	1406	1693	2757	4450
2025	1693	2757	4450	840	964	1804	1062	1046	2108	1471	2675	4146

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1535	172	267	1440
2025	1440	323	431	1332

DISTRICT COURT AYODHYA



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT JUDICIARY

The history of judiciary in Faizabad is almost the same as that in the other districts of Oudh. From time to the institution of the administrative reforms of Asaf-ud-Daula the judicial history of Faizabad district centered on the nazims of Sultanpur, whose jurisdiction embraced the whole of the present district apart from the royal jagirs of Faizabad and Tanda. The second agency, that of the chakledars, collected revenue, and each pargana was in the charge of Faujdar who was assisted by a Diwan, a Qanoongo and other subordinate officials. After the death of Sahadat Ali Khan most of Oudh was in a state of chronic warfare and Faizabad appeared to have been in almost as bad condition as any other district. In these circumstances no satisfactory arrangement for justice was possible.

In February, 1856, Oudh was annexed and Faizabad was made the headquarter of districts and division. After the reoccupation in 1858, the British set about the task of establishing their own system of administration on the lines which were already in force in the districts, of the provinces of Agra. What they considered desirable was a system under which an executive authority was concentrated in the hands of specific individuals, the commissioner of the division and the deputy commissioner of the district, in all fields (revenue, police, magistracy and judicial administration). The former was the chief revenue, police and judicial authority and the latter exercised same powers in respect of the district and was the head of the Magistracy. In 1871 the Oudh Civil Courts Act was passed and the courts were reorganized. Though it was not till 1879 that the civil courts were separated from the revenue and criminal courts and regular courts of munsifs, subordinate judges and the district judge were designated.

ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP

The regular civil courts in the district of Faizabad were those of the district judge (who is the head of the judiciary) and the courts of two additional civil and session judges, one assistant civil and

session judge, one civil judge, and three munsifs. There were two permanent courts of munsifs, one in Faizabad town, and the other in Akbarpur. The presiding officers being designated (after their territorial jurisdictions) as munsif Sadar, munsif Haveli and munsif Akbarpur. The Jurisdiction of the munsif Sadar was extended to pargana Haveli Avadh and pargana Khandasa in tahsil Bikapur, that of the munsif Haveli extended to paragana Amsin and Mangalsi (in tahsil Faizabad), pargana Pachhimrath in tahsil Bikapur and pargana Mijhaura (thannas Atrauali), in Akbarpur tahsil, and that of the Munsif Akbarpur extends to praganas Akbarpur, Surhurpur, Mijhaura (Thannas Akbarpur and Haiderganj only) in Akbarpur Tahsil and Parganas Tanda and Birhar in tahsil Tanda. There was also an additional munsif who tried cases transferred to him by the district Judge from the courts of other munsifs.

In short at that time the Commissioner of the Division was the Chief of Revenue, Police and Judicial Authority. The Deputy Commissioner of the district exercised the same powers in respect of district and was the head of the magistracy. At the initial time only two courts were there, the court of Sub Judge and the court of Deputy Commissioner. The court of Sub Judge was established in the court building in which the court of S.D.M. is running in present but the court of Deputy Commissioner was situated in the court building in which the court of D.D.C. is running now.

P. Carnegy was the Deputy commissioner of Fyzabad from January 1863 to February 1864. Before him W.A. Forbs; Captain J.P. Eid; E. O. Bradford; Major H. L. Evans; Lt. C.R. Shaw and Captain J. Reid were the deputy commissioners of Faizabad but their date and duration of office is not available.

In 1871 the Oudh Civil Courts Act was passed and the courts were reorganised through it was not till 1879 that the civil courts were separated from the revenue and criminal courts and regular courts of munsifs, subordinate judges and the district judge were established.

As a first step towards this reform, the State Government formulated a scheme in 1949 for separating executive and judicial functions. There is a judicial officer (exercising first class magisterial and revenue powers) for each tahsil of the district and recently an additional district magistrate (judicial) has also been posted at headquarters.

BUILDING AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

S.No.	Building Name	Year of construction
1	Main Building	1903
2	JSCC & Family Court	1913
3	Civil Judge (J.D.) Sadar and Haveli building	1962
4	10 Improvise Court Building	1977
5	12 Court Room Building	1982
6	Criminal Record Room	1988
7	Lockup Building	1989
8	Litigation and Canteen Building	1985
9	Cycle Stand and others	1989
10	F.T.C. Court Building	2002
11	F.T.C. Library Building	2009
12	F.T.C. Relaxation room Building	2009
13	Ladies Litigant Shed	2016
14	Video Conferencing Room (Situated at 12 Court Room Building)	2016
15	Additional Lock-up Room	2016
16	Installation of CCTV and other security equipments	2020

THE BAR ASSOCIATION

Without stating about the history of Bar Association of Faizabad, the judicial history of Faizabad would be incomplete. The history of Bar Association of Faizabad starts from 1902. Shri Mohd. Imtiyaj Ali was the first president of Bar Association of Faizabad, elected on 02.08.1902. After the registration of Faizabad Bar Association, Babu Baldev Prasad was elected as its first president in 1907.

The Bar Association of Faizabad has given many prominent jurists, political leaders, judges and educationists. Some of them are-

1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Faiyaj Ali- He was prominent lawyer of Faizabad district who left for Pakistan due to partition of the country. In Pakistan he became Solicitor General of Pakistan and later on became the justice of Lahore High Court.
2. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chaudhari Niyamat Ullah- Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chaudhari Niyamat Ullah was born in December 1877. He was top lawyer of Faizabad. But he shifted to chief court of Lucknow. From 1926 to 1928 he became the member of U.P Legislative Council. He became the Justice of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in 1932. He remained in the bench till December 1937. His lordship passed away on 23rd March, 1960.

3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sri Zahir Hassan- The prominent lawyer of district of Faizabad who became Justice of Allahabad High Court.

COMPUTERIZATION

The e-Court Mission Mode Project (MMP) was conceptualized with a vision to transform the Indian judiciary by making use of information technology. The e-Court Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims to develop, deliver, install, and implement automated decision-making and decision-support systems across the Nation. Initiatives under the e-Court Mission Mode Project (MMP) are:

1. **Automation of Case Management Processes:** Case Filing, Registration, Case Allocation, Court Proceedings, Details entry of a Case, Case Disposal & restoration, Transfer of Cases, Order/judgment Uploading etc
2. **Provision of online services** Digitally signed orders and judgments, Case status, Cause lists, Institution Registers, and Court Diaries
3. **Monitoring of pendency in the courts** The objective of eCourt project was to provide services by ICT (Information & Communication Technology) enablement of district court through provision of computer hardware, Local Area Network (LAN), internet connectivity and installation of standard application software, upgradation of existing ICT Infrastructure. It also included provision of laptops, laser printers to Judicial Officers and imparting ICT training to them. Power back up was also provided for the ICT infrastructure through Diesel Generator Sets (DG Sets) and UPS. System Officer/Technical manpower was also deployed in district court for providing Information Technology (IT) support.

BENEFITS OF COMPUTERIZATION (eCourts)

1. The e-courts project is about providing ICT to enable courts to make justice delivery system affordable and cost-effective. This would be beneficial for both improving the court processes and rendering citizen-centric services.
2. E-courts are aimed to make legal processes easier and more user friendly.
3. In an e-court, the entire work is executed digitally, wherein, the information that is shared and generated is stored as a database and synched to a particular software. This software can be accessed by litigants, judges, and advocates.
4. The primary intention of e-courts is to make the justice delivery system affordable, transparent, speedy, and accountable by limiting the paper filings.
5. The key advantages of establishment of Electronic Courts are bringing in a justice serving mechanism that is transparent, efficient, affordable, time saving, protects the interests of witnesses, reduces the backlog of pending cases, and most importantly reduces the number of unscrupulous activities.
6. SMS facility is more beneficial for Advocates & litigants to know the status of their cases.

FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC & LITIGANTS

1. **Toilet Facility:** Adequate and separate toilet facilities are available for both ladies and gents in the District Court, Faizabad
2. **Drinking Water Facility:** 03 water coolers are installed/available in the District Court, Faizabad. One purifier is also installed with one water cooler.
3. **Litigant shed:** One litigant shed for ladies is available in the District Court, Faizabad.
4. **Seating facility:** Adequate chairs are available in the courts for seating of litigants & advocates.

RECORD ROOM

Separate Civil & Criminal record room are available in District Court, Faizabad.

Civil Record Room: There are 7 Fire Fighting Equipment are installed for protection. There is adequate electrical system for lighting. Decided/ disposed files are consigned in the record room from time to time. All files are categorized in bags of different colours and put on the racks, the details of which are as under:

Criminal Record Room: There is a separate Room for Criminal Record which is known as Criminal Record Room. In Criminal Record Room the lighting system is well maintained. All decided/disposed files have been kept as per concerned police station. Fire Fighting Equipment and water in the bucket is kept in record room. No historical records are in the cognizance of the record keeper.

GRAM NYAYALAYA, RUDAULI

The Gram Nyayalaya was established in Tehsil Rudauli

in the year 2022, with Mr. Pankaj Kumar as its first Nyayadhikari. Mr. Pankaj Kumar assumed charge as the Nyayadhikari of the said Gram Nyayalaya on 02.08.2022. The Location of the said Gram Nyayalaya is Sujaganj Road, Bhelsar - Rudauli Road, Chauraha, Dalsarai, Ayodhya in a rented building having infrastructural facilities like court room, chamber of Nyayadhikari, office, Toilets etc. Presently Shri Himanshu Verma is the Nyayadhikari of the said Gram Nyayalaya.

GRAM NYAYALAYA, BIKAPUR

The Gram Nyayalaya was established in Tehsil Bikapur in the year 2022, with Mr. Rajdeep Singh as its first Nyayadhikari. Mr. Rajdeep Singh assumed charge as the Nyayadhikari of the said Gram Nyayalaya on 01.08.2022 in a rented building having infrastructural facilities like court room, chamber of Nyayadhikari, office, Toilets etc. The said Gram Nyayalaya is situated about 500 meters away from the Tehsil, Bikapur. Presently the said Gram Nyayalaya is vacant.

GRAM NYAYALAYA, MILKIPUR

The Gram Nyayalaya was established in Tehsil Milkipur in the year 2023, with Mr. Atul Pal as its first Nyayadhikari. Mr. Atul Pal assumed charge as the Nyayadhikari of the said Gram Nyayalaya on 15.05.2023. The Gram Nyayalaya in Milkipur, Ayodhya, is currently operating from a rented building located at Paanch Number Chauraha, Inayat Nagar, Milkipur having infrastructural facilities like court room, chamber of Nyayadhikari, office, Toilets etc. Presently Shri Ajay Kumar is the Nyayadhikari of the said Gram Nyayalaya.



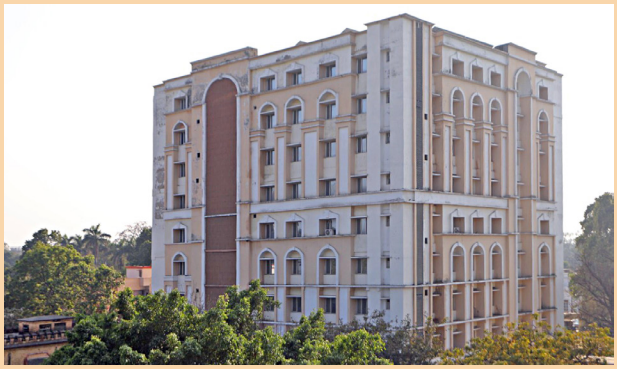
Heritage Building in District Court Ayodhya



Main Honble DJ Building in District court Ayodhya



12 Court Room Building 1 District Court Ayodhya



24 Court building District court Ayodhya



Back Side of 24 Court Room Building District court ayodhya



Gram Nyayalay Bikapur District court Ayodhya

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	19	14
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	12	12
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	20	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	41416	101973	143389	11878	71788	83666	11640	65381	77021	41654	108380	41654
2025	41654	108380	150034	5154	72191	77345	3954	63584	67538	42854	116987	42854

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2918	2711	5629	2132	1549	3681	2023	1720	3743	3027	2540	5567
2025	3027	2540	5567	2131	1312	3443	1794	1087	2881	3364	2765	6129

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1371	290	1070	591
2025	591	71	316	346

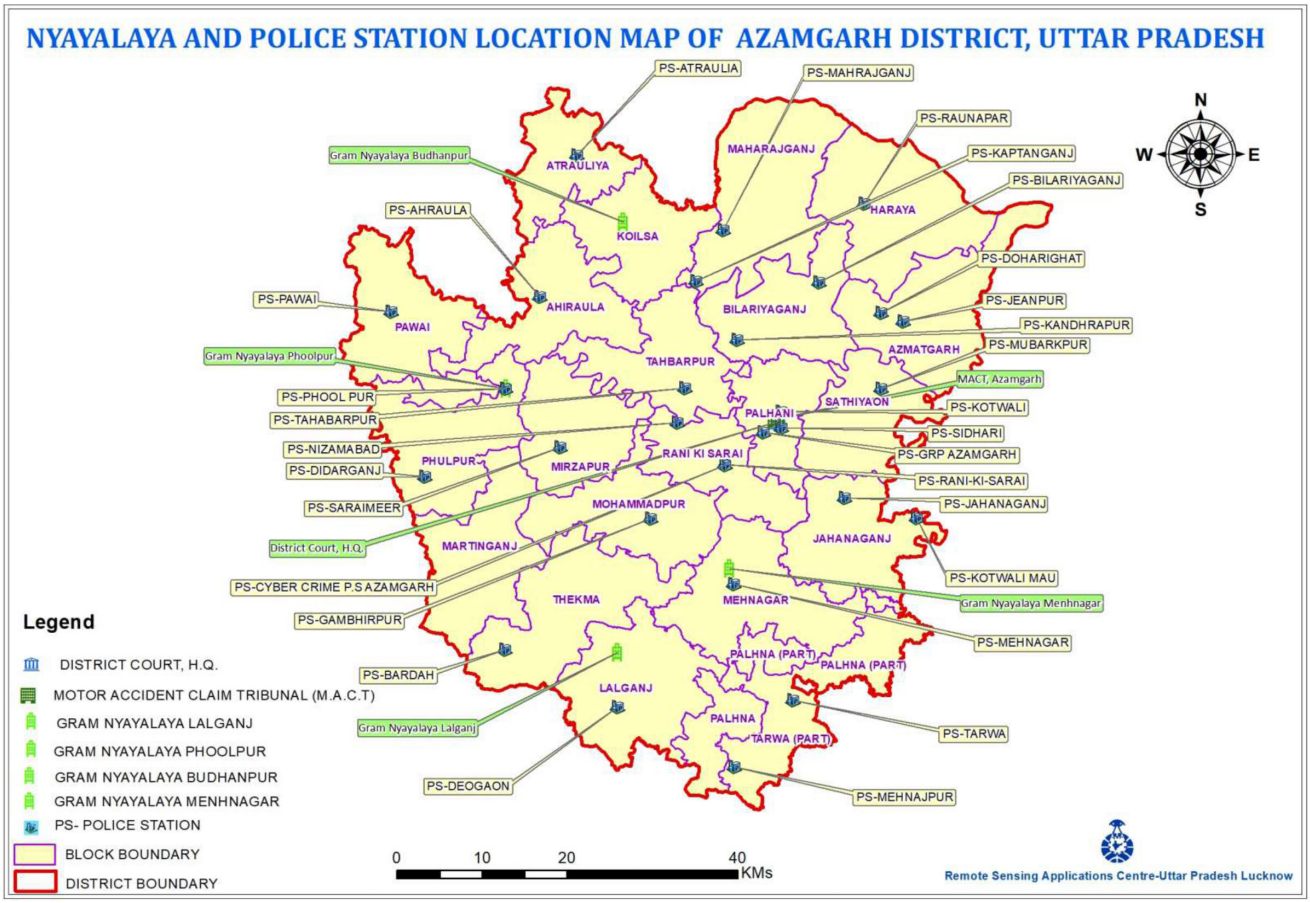
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3546	1117	841	3822
2025	3822	1221	847	4196

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	231	58	117	172
2025	172	41	69	144

DISTRICT COURT AZAMGARH



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHED

The District Court, Azamgarh has a long and rich judicial history, reflecting the evolution of the justice delivery system in the region. Established during the colonial period, the court has continuously served as the principal judicial institution of the district, ensuring rule of law and access to justice for the people of Azamgarh. Over the decades, the District Court has expanded in both infrastructure and jurisdiction to meet increasing judicial demands. The District Court, Azamgarh has a distinguished historical background closely linked with the administrative development of the district. Azamgarh was formally constituted as a district on 18 December 1832, and soon thereafter, in the same year, the District Court was established in 1832, marking the beginning of organized judicial administration in the region. At the time of the district's formation, Sir Thomson was appointed as the first Collector. In the early years of British administration, legal and judicial activities were conducted from temporary arrangements. The British authorities primarily used two base locations for judicial work: the Diwani Court and the premises of the Wesley School. During this initial phase, the civil courts of Azamgarh did not function independently and were placed under the control and supervision of the District Judge of Varanasi. With the growing administrative and judicial workload, Azamgarh gradually developed its own judicial identity. A major milestone was achieved in 1856-57, when a separate District Judge for Azamgarh was appointed, strengthening the district's autonomous judicial structure. The legal fraternity also evolved over time. The Advocate Bar Association, Azamgarh, was formed in 1915 and later registered on 19 September 1953 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Another significant development occurred on 21 October 1989, when the Mau Judgeship was bifurcated from the Azamgarh Judgeship, further refining judicial administration in the region.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX.

The District Court campus is spread over an area of approximately 16 acres and is strategically divided into three distinct campuses, namely the Old Campus, the New Campus, and the Triangular Campus. This planned division helps in systematic functioning, efficient case management, and better utilization of space for courts, offices, and allied facilities. The sanctioned strength of judicial officers is 67, while the present working strength is 45. This includes four Family Courts, which deal with matrimonial and family-related disputes. Additionally, four Gram Nyayalayas are functioning in makeshift arrangements at the tehsils of Lalganj, Mehnagar, Phoolpur, and Budhanpur, extending access to justice at the grassroots level. Overall, the District Court, Azamgarh plays a vital role in the administration of justice by balancing its historical legacy with modern judicial needs and public service.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

10 court room building

The ten-courtroom building of the District Court, Azamgarh is an important component of the judicial infrastructure of the district. The building was constructed in the year 1981 with the objective of accommodating the growing judicial requirements and ensuring efficient delivery of justice. It houses a total of ten courtrooms, which include nine courts of Additional District Judges (ADJ) and one District Judge Court, making it a central hub for civil and criminal adjudication at the district level. In addition to the courtrooms, the building also contains several essential administrative and support offices that contribute to the smooth functioning of the court. The Administrative Office is located within the premises and oversees judicial administration and coordination. The Sadar Munsarim Office, which plays a crucial role in court record management and procedural matters, is also situated in the same building. Furthermore, the Copying Section is housed here, providing certified copies of judicial records and orders to litigants, advocates, and other stakeholders. The strategic placement of courtrooms and offices within a single structure ensures operational efficiency and convenience for judicial officers, staff, lawyers, and the general public. Since its construction, the building has continued to serve as a vital institution in upholding the rule of law in Azamgarh district.

1906 court room building

The 1906 Heritage Building of the District Court, Azamgarh stands as a significant symbol of the district's judicial history and architectural legacy. Constructed in the year 1906, this historic structure is located within the old campus of the District Court, Azamgarh, and continues to serve important judicial functions even today. The building reflects colonial-era architectural design, characterized by arched corridors and robust construction, which has allowed it to endure for more than a century. The heritage building accommodates a total of five courtrooms, which are actively used for judicial proceedings. In addition to the courts, a record room for the Family Court is also situated within this building, ensuring the secure preservation and management of sensitive judicial records. The presence of both courtrooms and record facilities under one roof enhances administrative efficiency and accessibility. Despite its age, the building remains an integral part of the district judiciary, serving litigants, advocates, and court staff on a daily basis. Its continued use highlights the durability of its construction and the importance of conserving heritage judicial infrastructure. The 1906 heritage building not only fulfills functional judicial requirements but also represents the historical continuity of the justice delivery system in Azamgarh, making it a valuable asset of the district court campus.

1932 court room building

The 1932 Building of the District Court, Azamgarh is an important judicial structure located within the old campus of the District Court, Azamgarh. Constructed in the year 1932, this building was developed as an extension of the existing court infrastructure to meet the increasing judicial workload of the district. It is situated immediately beside the 1906 heritage building and follows the same architectural layout, reflecting continuity in design and planning. The building accommodates a total of five courtrooms, including the Parent Court (City) and Hawali Court, which handle significant judicial and administrative functions. The remaining courts support the efficient disposal of cases and serve the needs of litigants and legal professionals. The close proximity of this building to the heritage structure allows for smooth

coordination between different judicial sections within the old court campus. Architecturally, the 1932 building retains traditional elements such as wide verandahs, high ceilings, and solid masonry, ensuring durability and natural ventilation. Over the decades, it has remained a functional and integral part of the district judiciary. The building continues to play a vital role in the administration of justice while preserving the historical character of the court parishar. Together with the adjacent heritage building, the 1932 building represents the evolution of judicial infrastructure in Azamgarh and stands as a testament to its long-standing legal tradition.

Record room building

The Civil and Criminal Record Room Building of the District Court, Azamgarh is a vital facility dedicated to the safe preservation and systematic management of judicial records. The building was constructed in the year 2007 and is located within the old campus of the District Court, Azamgarh. It was developed to address the growing need for organized storage of court records arising from civil and criminal proceedings. This is a three-storey building designed specifically for record management. The interior is equipped with modern steel racks, which ensure durability, fire safety, and efficient use of space. The racks are systematically divided into "sega" sections, allowing for proper categorization, easy identification, and quick retrieval of records. Such an arrangement greatly assists court staff in handling records in an orderly and time-efficient manner. At present, more than four lakh judicial records are being safely stored in this record room. These records are of immense legal and historical importance, as they support ongoing cases, appeals, and reference requirements. The building plays a crucial role in maintaining transparency, accountability, and continuity in the judicial process. The Civil and Criminal Record Room Building stands as an essential support structure of the district judiciary, contributing significantly to the smooth functioning of courts and the long-term preservation of judicial documents in Azamgarh.

Fast Track Court Building

The Fast Track Court (FTC) building of the District Court, Azamgarh is an important component of the judicial infrastructure aimed at speedy justice delivery. The building was constructed in the year 2002 and is located within the old campus of the District Court, Azamgarh. Its establishment reflects the nationwide judicial reforms undertaken to reduce case pendency and improve efficiency in the justice system. The FTC building is a single-floor structure, planned for functional convenience and smooth court operations. It accommodates a total of five Fast Track Courts, each designated to hear and dispose of cases in an expeditious manner. The single-storey design allows easy access for litigants, advocates, court staff, and judicial officers, ensuring better mobility and coordination. Fast Track Courts in India were primarily introduced as a national initiative based on the recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission. The objective of this initiative was to ensure the swift disposal of long-pending cases, especially serious criminal matters, thereby reducing the burden on regular courts. Since its establishment, the Fast Track Court building at Azamgarh has contributed significantly to enhancing judicial efficiency. By facilitating faster adjudication, the FTCs have strengthened public confidence in the justice delivery system and played a vital role in ensuring timely justice at the district level.

Six Court room Block-1

The Court Room Building Block-1 of the District Court, Azamgarh is a significant judicial infrastructure facility designed to meet the growing administrative and judicial needs of the district. The building was constructed in the year 2012 and is situated within the old campus of the District Court, Azamgarh, ensuring close coordination with existing court buildings and administrative offices. Block-1 is a G+2 floor structure, thoughtfully planned to accommodate multiple courts and related facilities in a compact and efficient manner. The building houses a total of six courtrooms, catering to different branches of the judicial system. Among these are the Family Court, which deals with sensitive matrimonial and family-related disputes, and the Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division), which handles important civil litigation involving higher pecuniary jurisdiction. The building also includes supporting spaces such as chambers for judicial officers, record rooms, staff rooms, waiting areas for litigants, and seating space for advocates. Vertical circulation through staircases ensures smooth movement across floors. Since its commissioning, Court Room Building Block-1 has played an important role in strengthening

the functioning of the District Court, Azamgarh. By providing adequate courtrooms and facilities, the building has helped improve case management, reduce congestion, and enhance the overall efficiency of judicial proceedings in the district.

Six Court room Block-2

The Six Court Room Building Block-2 of the District Court, Azamgarh is a modern judicial infrastructure facility developed to address the increasing workload of the district judiciary. The building was constructed in the year 2021 and is located in the Triangular Court Campus of the District Court, Azamgarh, which forms an important extension of the court complex. Block-2 is a G+2 floor building, designed on the same architectural pattern and layout as the Six Court Room Building Block-1. The identical layout ensures uniformity in design, ease of navigation, and efficient utilization of space for judicial and administrative purposes. The building accommodates a total of six courtrooms, which include the Additional District Judge (Fast Track Court) along with other courts functioning under the district judiciary. The structure also provides essential ancillary facilities such as chambers for judicial officers, staff rooms, record storage areas, waiting halls for litigants, and adequate space for advocates. Proper staircases and circulation areas ensure smooth movement between floors. Since its completion, Court Room Building Block-2 has significantly strengthened the judicial infrastructure of the District Court, Azamgarh. By offering additional courtrooms and modern facilities, the building has contributed to reducing congestion, improving efficiency, and supporting the timely disposal of cases in the district.

Single court room building

The Single Court Building of the District Court, Azamgarh is an important judicial facility located within the old campus of the District Court, Azamgarh. The building was constructed in the year 2014 to support the functioning of the district judiciary and to provide dedicated space for court proceedings and allied administrative work.

The building consists of one courtroom along with allied offices, including space for court staff, record maintenance, and basic support facilities. The compact and functional design of the building ensures efficient utilization of space while maintaining ease of access for judicial officers, litigants, advocates, and court personnel. In view of evolving judicial requirements and the need for sensitive handling of vulnerable witnesses, this building has been identified for conversion into a Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre (VWDC). The process of conversion is currently underway to adapt the existing infrastructure in accordance with prescribed guidelines. Once converted, the building will be equipped to provide a safe, secure, and comfortable environment for vulnerable witnesses, including women, children, and other at-risk individuals, during the recording of their depositions. The proposed conversion reflects the commitment of the District Court, Azamgarh to ensuring witness protection, dignity, and access to justice. Upon completion, the building will play a crucial role in strengthening the justice delivery system by facilitating fair and trauma-sensitive judicial proceedings.

Old six court room building

The Old Six Court Room Building of the District Court, Azamgarh is a key judicial infrastructure facility located within the old campus of the District Court, Azamgarh. The building was constructed in the year 2004 to meet the increasing requirement for additional magistrate courts and to strengthen the functioning of the district judiciary. This building is a triple-floor structure, designed to accommodate multiple courts in an organized and efficient manner. It houses a total of six Magistrate Courts, which deal with a wide range of criminal and civil matters at the subordinate judiciary level. Among the prominent courts functioning in this building are the Court of ACJM-10 and the Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division), Court No. 19, along with other magistrate courts handling routine judicial work. In addition to courtrooms, the building includes allied facilities such as chambers for judicial officers, record rooms, staff offices, and waiting areas for litigants and advocates. The vertical arrangement of courts helps in optimal use of space within the old campus while maintaining connectivity with other court buildings and administrative sections. Since its establishment, the Old Six Court Room Building has played a significant role in ensuring smooth judicial administration at the District Court, Azamgarh by facilitating timely hearings, reducing congestion, and supporting efficient case disposal.

CJM Court Building

The Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) Building of the District Court, Azamgarh is one of the oldest and most significant judicial structures within the court complex. The building is more than 60 years old and is situated in the old campus of the District Court, Azamgarh, reflecting the long-standing history of judicial administration in the district.The CJM Building is a single-floor structure and contains one courtroom, which is currently used for the functioning of the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM). Historically, this building holds special importance as it was initially used as the Court of the District Judge, making it a central venue for judicial proceedings in earlier years. With the expansion of the court complex over time, the building was later repurposed, and the CJM Court is now operating from this premises.In addition to the CJM courtroom, the building houses three offices that support judicial and administrative activities. The District Government Counsel (DGC) Civil also sits in this building, facilitating coordination between the prosecution and the judiciary in civil matters. Despite its age, the CJM Building continues to play an essential role in the functioning of the District Court, Azamgarh, serving as a link between the court's rich judicial heritage and its present-day operations.

Other Buildingand Facilities

The District Court complex at Azamgarh has been strengthened with the development of several essential buildings and facilities to improve judicial efficiency, security, and access to justice. A modern Computer Room has been established to support digitization of records, e-courts services, and seamless case management. An Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre has been developed to promote amicable settlement of disputes through mediation and conciliation, reducing litigation burden and ensuring timely justice.A dedicated Video Conferencing Building has been constructed to facilitate virtual hearings, enabling smooth coordination between courts, jails, and other institutions while saving time and resources. For security and law enforcement support, a secure Lock-up and Police Chauki have been provided within the court premises to ensure safe custody and effective coordination with police authorities. The Bar Association Bhawan has been developed to provide advocates with adequate space for professional activities, meetings, and welfare initiatives, fostering a conducive working environment. Additionally, a centralized C.C.T.V. Control Room has been established to monitor court □□□□□, enhance security, and maintain transparency. Collectively, these infrastructural developments reflect the District Administration's commitment to creating a modern, secure, and efficient judicial ecosystem in Azamgarh.

Gram Nyayalayas

Four Gram Nyayalayas are functioning in Budhanpur, Mehnagar, Lalganj, and Phoolpur tehsils. These courts are being made fully functional in buildings provided by the District Administration, ensuring accessible, speedy, and affordable justice at the grassroots level for rural citizens through strengthened local judicial infrastructure across the concerned tehsils of district.



Ten Court Room Building



Six Court Room Block-2



Single Court Room Building



Record Room Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	19	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	7
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	36	26
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	4	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	63830	116345	180175	33316	184389	217705	31256	156109	187365	65890	144625	210515
2025	65890	144625	210515	18346	117971	136317	17429	121370	138799	66807	141226	208033

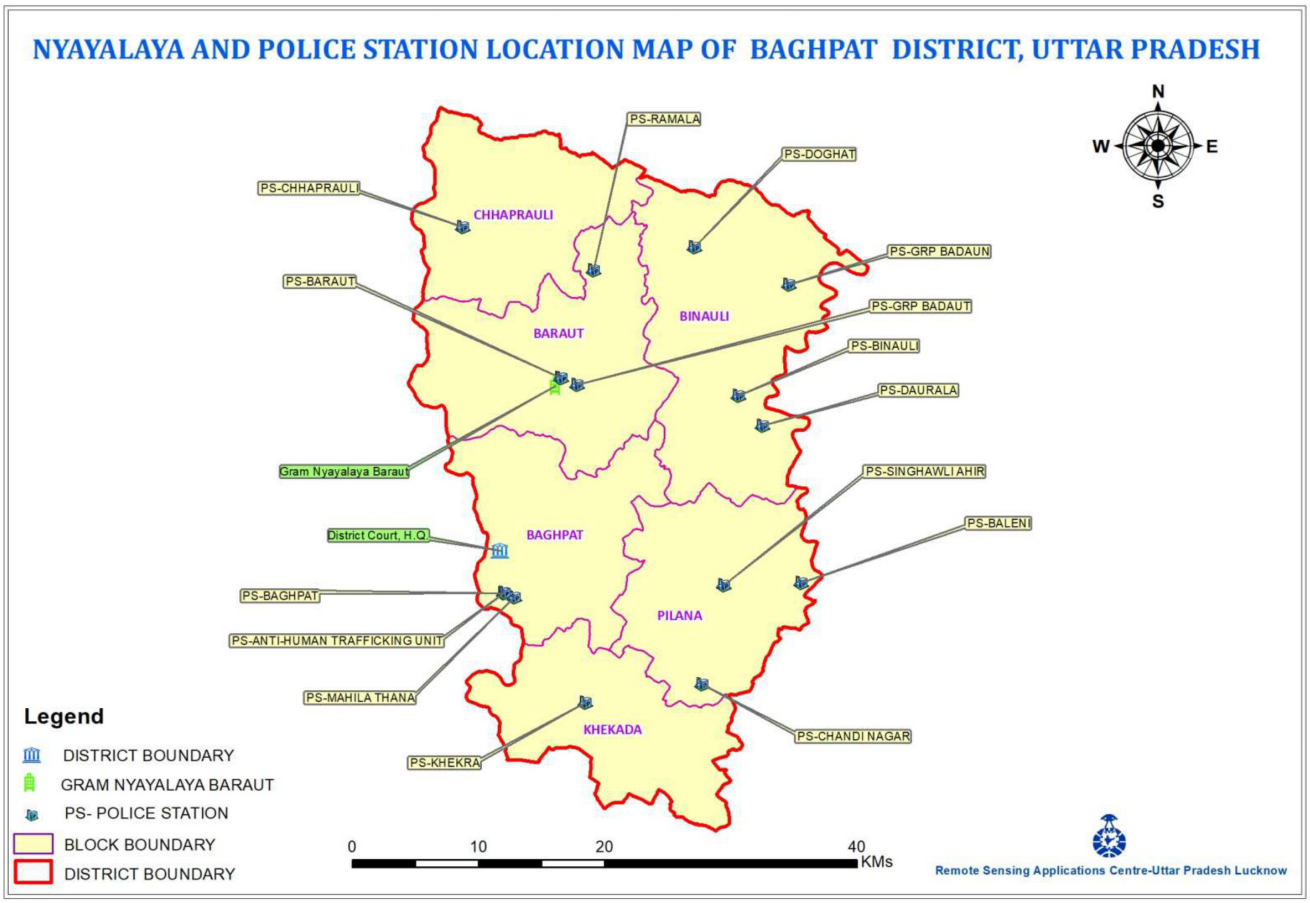
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	5203	9590	3317	3719	7036	3856	3883	7739	3848	5039	8887	5203
2025	5039	8887	2568	4263	6831	3659	4584	8243	2757	4718	7475	5039

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	4208	804	505	4507
2025	4507	956	533	4930

DISTRICT COURT BAGHPAT



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHED

The District Court of Baghpat is situated in the centre of Baghpat city, Uttar Pradesh. It is a court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil and criminal matters within its territorial limits. Cases are generally heard by a single judge, and appeals or revisions from the District Judiciary lie before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The court functions with the assistance of judicial officers, learned advocates and ministerial staff to ensure fair and impartial justice.

The city was originally known as 'Vyagprastha' - Land of Tigers, because of the population of tigers found many centuries ago. There are many versions of the story as to how the city derived its name. One version states that the city was named Baghpat (or Bagpat) during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. The government of India gave it the name of Baghpat in the memory of the Princess of Tigers. The city was founded by the Pandava brothers of Mahabharata during their exile and the name Vyagprastha was named Baghpat by kings. Inspired by such words and versions, the city was finally named 'BAGHPAT' or 'BAGPAT' during the Mughal Era. District Bagpat is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, located at 28.57 North Latitude and between 77.13 to 77.30 East Longitude. It is bounded by River Yamuna in the west, River Hindon in the east, District Muzaffarnagar in the North and District Ghaziabad in the south. To the south west lies the urban area of Delhi. The shape of the district is rectangular which lies between the river Yamuna and the river Hindon. The total area of the district is 1341 Sq. Km.

The District Judgeship of Baghpat came into existence on 17 September 1997, when Baghpat district was carved out from Meerut district. Prior to this, judicial matters were handled under the Meerut District Court. Since its establishment, the court has expanded to include specialized courts such as P.O.C.S.O., S.C./S.T,. N.D.P.S., M.A.C.T. and Family Court. It serves a population of over 1.3 million, with tehsils Baghpat, Baraut, and Khekra. The district has a rich historical tradition, with

excavations revealing articles from the Harappan civilization at sites like Baghpat, Baraut, Barnawa, and Pilana. The court plays a crucial role in delivering justice in this agrarian region famous for sugarcane cultivation, contributing to the decentralization of judicial administration in western Uttar Pradesh.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Judge Building is a modern structure forming an integral part of the district judiciary infrastructure. Constructed after the district's formation in 1997, it accommodates the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, administrative offices, record rooms, and supporting facilities. The building serves both judicial and administrative functions, equipped with contemporary amenities to facilitate efficient justice delivery. It reflects the development of judicial infrastructure in newly established districts, ensuring accessibility for judicial officers, staff, advocates, and litigants.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Main Court Building: The Main Court Building is a multi-story structure built in the year 2014. It houses multiple court rooms for Additional District Judges, Chief Judicial Magistrate, specialized courts like P.O.C.S.O., S.C./S.T, Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Civil Judge (Junior Division) along with Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and administrative units. The building includes facilities such as a library and C.C.T.V. systems. Approximately 12 years old, it supports the core operations of the district judiciary.

Family Court: The Family Court operates within a dedicated section of the court complex, handling family-related disputes. It includes courts for the Principal Judge, Family Court along with record rooms and offices.

Other Courts and Facilities: The court campus includes ancillary facilities such as the A.D.R. Centre, Video Conferencing Room, Computer Cell, Bar Association Building, Advocates' Chambers, Lock-up, and Police Chowki.

Gram Nyayalaya: Gram Nyayalaya is operational at Tehsil Baraut. This court function from buildings provided by the respective Bar Associations, ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



Main Court Building, Exterior Facade



Court Complex, Approach Area



Main Court Building, Entrance Gate View



Court Complex, Video Conferencing Room



Court Complex, ADR Center



Court Complex, Bar Association Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	09	07
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	05
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	06	04
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	4445	59432	63877	1808	72125	73933	1813	35530	37343	4440	96027	100467
2025	4440	96027	100467	1845	31218	33063	1664	63149	64813	4621	64096	68717

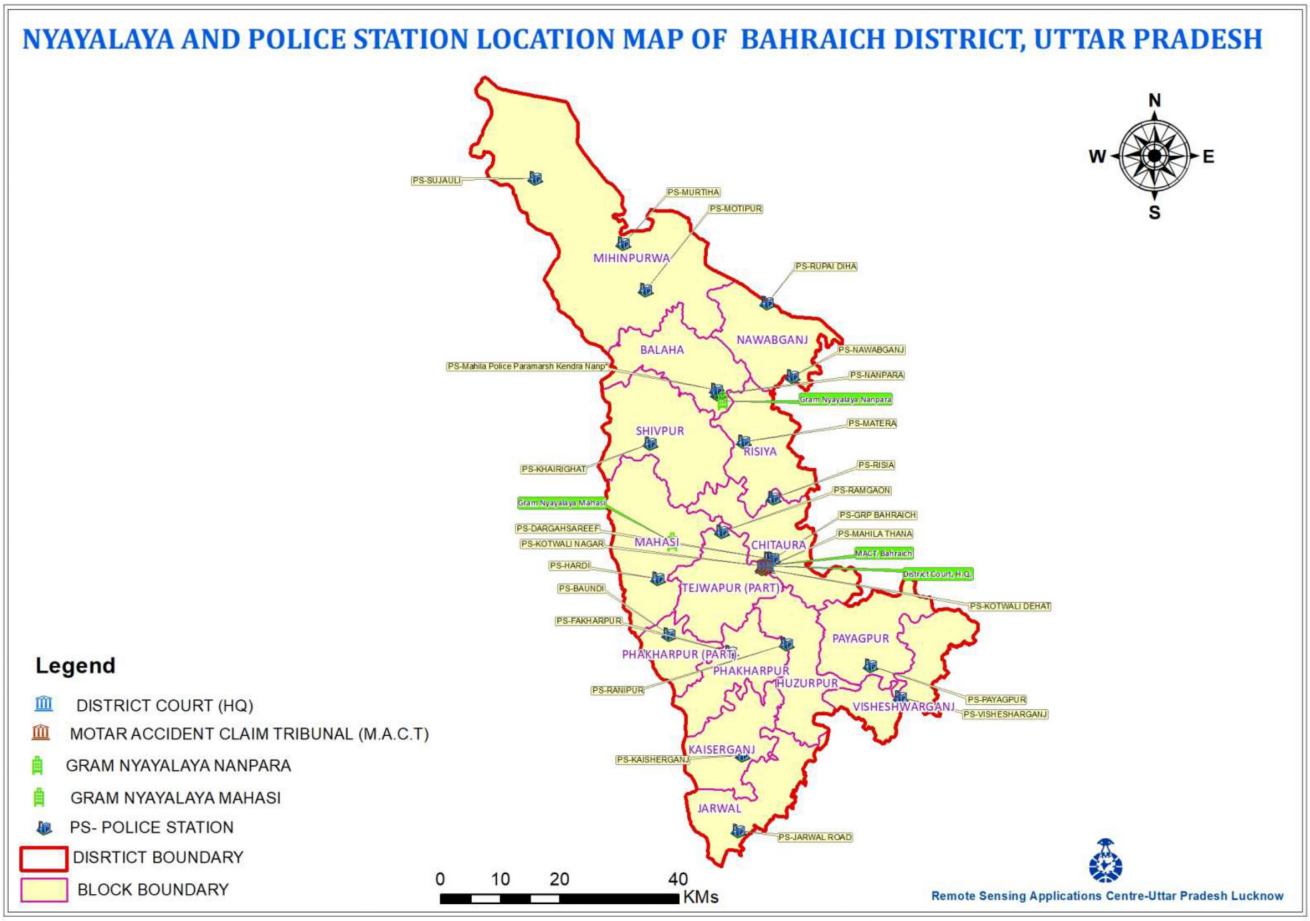
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1419	1798	3217	736	678	1414	813	748	1561	1342	1728	3070
2025	1342	1728	3070	811	705	1516	529	554	1083	1624	1878	3503

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	588	281	274	595
2025	595	264	275	584

DISTRICT COURT BAHRAICH



The District Court of Bahraich is located in the centre of Bahraich District. It serves as a court of original jurisdiction for both civil and criminal matters. Any appeals or revisions from the District Judiciary are submitted to the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The court operates with the support of judicial officers and court staff to ensure fair and impartial justice.

BRIEF HISTORY OF BAHRAICH COURT AND BUILDING

On February 7, 1856, the kingdom of Awadh was annexed and placed under the exclusive control of the East India Company. In the following 14 months, the Company focused on various crucial areas, including the formation and organization of police and tahseel establishments, the institution and supervision of different courts and jails, the investigation of claims for revenue-free grants and excise, and, most importantly, the settlement of land revenue. The Bahraich Judgeship is one of the oldest in the region and is situated within the building of the Nanpara Estates.

LEGAL BACKGROUND AND PERSPECTIVE

During the pre-independence period, the legal system in Bahraich included a Court of Civil and Sessions Judge, a Court of Civil Judge, and two courts of munsifs, all operating under the Gonda Judgeship. A subordinate judge was stationed in Bahraich, alongside two munsifs based in Bahraich and Kaisarganj.

Additionally, there were six honorary magistrates with third-class magisterial powers, typically operating within their estates, such as the Raja of Payagpur, the taluqdars of Bhinga, and the managers of the Kapoorthala and Jamdan estates. Criminal sessions were held at regular intervals in Bahraich by the Sessions Judge of Gonda.

In 1953, the Bahraich Judgeship was separated from the Gonda Judgeship. Following this, several Courts of

Civil and Sessions Judges were established to address the backlog of session cases in the district. In response to the increasing number of civil and criminal cases, two additional courts of munsifs were created in 1975.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

Before the year 1967 the Judicial Magistrate & the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) were working under the administrative control of the divisional commissioner. In the year 1967, the judiciary was separated from the executive and the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) and the Judicial Magistrates were put under the administrative control of the high court through the District Judges. From the year 1967 onwards, Munsifs have also been conferred with Magistarial Powers and they are also dealing with criminal cases. The new Code & Criminal Procedure and its enforcement on April 1, 1974 brought about a complete separation of the judiciary from the executive.

BAR ASSOCIATION

There are 3 Bar Associations in the district, namely, Bahraich Bar Association, Nanpara Bar Association and Kaisarganj Bar Association. The latter two associations function at their respective tahseel headquarters and are independent bodies, having no connection with the Bahraich Bar Association, and are not yet formally registered like the former. The Bahraich Bar Association was formally registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, in 1935. The total number of members of the association in June, 1978 was 204. The primary aim of these Bar Associations is to help and safeguard the interests of the litigants, particularly the poor. They also look after the welfare of their members, help them in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities, and provide library facilities for study during court hours.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

District Judge Court and offices Building: This building, popularly known as DJ Court Building, is a single-story structure constructed in the year 1953. The building presently houses 1 fully functional District Judge court room along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, Nazarat, Meeting Hall and supporting administrative office units. Court room is operational on the ground floor, as this is a single-story building.

Court Building: The 9 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as Nau Kaksheey Bhawan, is a G+2 structureconstructed in the year 2003. The building presently houses 9 fully functional courtrooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Courts are operational on the ground and first floors, while the second floor accommodates the Library and Civil Copying Section. Courts functioning in this building include Courts of 1st ADJ, 3rd ADJ, ADJ (FTC-II), and ADJ POCSO Act on the Ground Floor, along with the Computer Server Room and JSC. On the Second Floor, 5 Courts are working, named as ADJ/ Spl Judge SC ST Act Court, ADJ (FTC-I), 4th ADJ Court, 5th ADJ Court and Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Division)-III. These courts are working with the Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms.

12 Court Building: The 12 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as Barah Kaksheey Bhawan, is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1989. The building presently houses 12 fully functional courtrooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms on its Ground floor and 1st floor, while the second floor accommodates the offices of these 12 Courts functioning in this building. These Courts are the cadre CJM, Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) and Civil Judge (Jr. Div.). Principal Judge Family Court and 1st Addl Principal Judge Family Court are also working in the 12 Court Building, along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Outlying Court- At present, the Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) Kaisarganj is working from the ground floor of the 12 Courts building.

FTC Court and offices Building: This building, popularly known as FTC Building, is a single-story structure constructed in the year 2008. The building presently houses 2 fully functional Fast Track Court Rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting office units. Court room is operational on the ground floor, as this is a single-story building.

Old Court Building: This building, popularly

known as Old Building, is a single-story structure constructed in the year 1862. . The building is 163 years old and stands as a historical landmark within the court campus. Record Room, CJM Office and other Misc. Offices are working from this building. The Bar Association Building is also connected to this building.

Other Court and Offices Building: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Video Conferencing Building, Canteen Building, Lock-up and Police Chawki, CCTV Control Room, Bahraich Bar Association Bhawan, Advocate Welfare Association Building, and Advocates' Chambers. ADR Building is situated near the Bahraich Court Complex.

Gram Nyayalayas Building:- Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsils Mahsi and Nanpara of Bahraich District. These courts function from buildings provided by the respective Bar Associations of the concerned Tehsils, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



Main Gate District Court Bahraich


9 Court Building


Old Court


Court Room District Judge Bahraich

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	9
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	6	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	18	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	3	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	23852	160752	184604	18777	118546	137323	17957	136528	154485	24672	142770	167442
2025	24672	142770	167442	9947	96853	106800	10467	97986	108453	24152	141637	165789

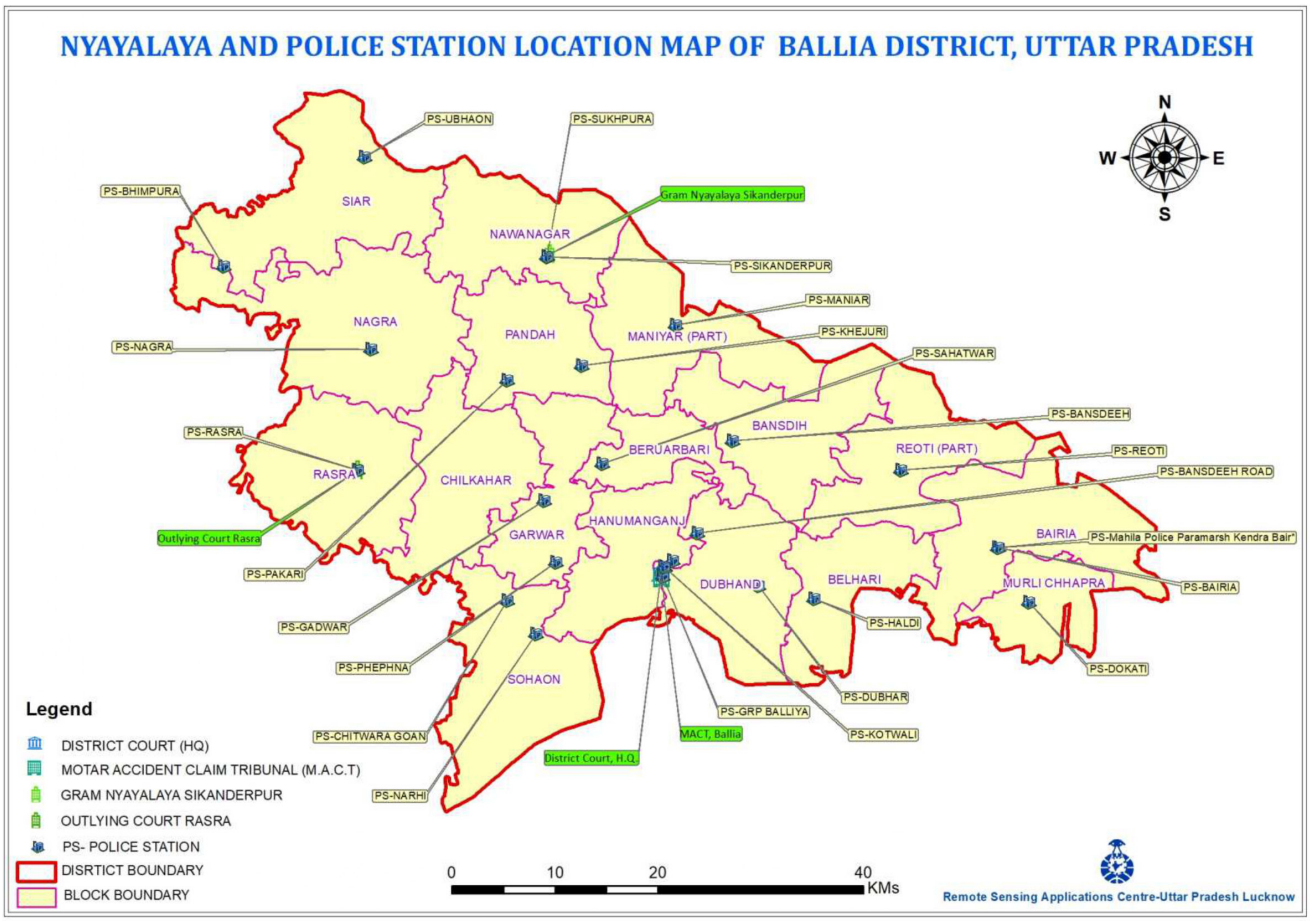
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2679	2848	5527	1598	1560	3158	1402	1409	2811	2875	2999	5874
2025	2875	2999	5874	1722	1401	3123	1343	1110	2453	3254	3290	6544

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1914	822	937	1799
2025	1799	819	621	1997

DISTRICT COURT BALLIA



Ballia is the Easternmost district of Uttar Pradesh, India. It has a long past that extends up to two thousand millennium B.C. Archaeological sites like Khairadih and Pakkakot are witness to the long historical evolution of this place. Ganga, the most sacred river of the country, starts to widen in Ballia and guards it from both its Northern & Southern sides which ends up making arrow head that enters in Bihar. The back strewn mounds and fragmentary remains of structural characters, which evoke memories not only by mythology but also of history are found at a number of places in the district. Popular legends also bear witness to the antiquity of these sites. Ballia itself is supposed to have derived its name by the eruption of the name Valmiki, a great sage who is said to had his hermitage here. In ancient times Ballia region was under the kingdom of Koshala, one of the sixteen Mahajanpadas. Fa-Hien, the Chinese pilgrim too mentioned Ballia in his accounts. This region remained part of Maurya dynasty. During medieval period, it was under the rule of Delhi Sultanate and Mughals. The record of Akbar's reign in Ain-e-Akbari furnishes certain amount of information regarding the conditions of Ballia. During modern India, Ballia was ruled by Britishers and a permanent military was stationed in Ballia. During freedom movement, Ballia remained an important centre. In October 1925, Mahatma Gandhi also visited Ballia and addressed a large gathering along with leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad. During the Quit India Movement, Nationalist leaders like Chittu Pandey, Mahanand Mishra, Vishvanath Chaubey, and others bravely faced the backlash of the British army in return. On 22 august 1942, a popular government was formed by freedom fighters under the leadership of Chittu Pandey and declared independence for Ballia. The sacrifices of the people earned for Ballia, the reputation of revolutionary Ballia, during the Quit India Movement.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT, BALLIA INTRODUCTION

The Judicial system of Ballia has a very remarkable background. Before 1957, Ballia was under the Jurisdiction of District & Sessions Court Ghazipur. Ballia Judgeship was created vide G.O. No. 3016/7-267/52 dated 09.07.1955 and Muhammad Ahmed was appointed as the first District and Sessions Judge on 09.07.1956. By another G.O. No. A5652/VII dated 23.03.1957, two additional courts including the court of District Judge and Civil Judge were too created and thus, Ballia Judgeship came into existence. Since then, the district of Ballia has been adorned by 58 District and Sessions Judges. Presently, the total sanctioned strength of Judges in the Judgeship are 44 out of which 23 Courts have been smoothly functioning under the supervision of present learned District & Sessions Judge Shri Anil Kumar Jha.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The building of the first Sessions House, presently known as CJM Block was constructed in the year 1905, In fact, it is oldest building of the Ballia Judgeship constructed on colonial architect ure. The building slowly and gradually took new shape comprising of one record room which was constructed in 1958 with subsequent addition of six court rooms, out of them four were built in 1962, while two others in 1975. With the increase in the strength of the Judges, it was desired to add further court rooms and consequently, a newly constructed 10 Court Rooms' building came in existence in the year 1981 followed by buildings for Library, Fast Track Courts, Mediation Center and 14 Court Rooms' building in the years 1982, 2004, 2016 and 2020 respectively.

Ballia has very vibrant history of administration and revenue courts. In 1302 AD, King Bakhteyar Khilji, made a unit and named it Ballia Mahal for recovery of revenue. Later, in 1798, Ballia was made tehsil of Ghazipur. In the last decade of the eighteenth century, Ballia and its adjoining areas were brought under the Permanent Settlement, which was started in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis. Total revenue assessed under the Settlement for the area of Ballia district was Rs. 5,74,212. In the 1880s a revision of the Revenue Settlement in Ballia district was undertaken by D.T. Roberts. Before giving final shape to the revision of the settlement a cadastral survey was also performed during 1882-83. The detailed survey exercise for the Settlement began in 1882 and was completed three years later. Though the parganas of Bhadaon and Sikandarpur were excluded from this survey, as these had been already surveyed while being part of Azamgarh district. The revision work of these parganas was performed by J. Vaughan, who was ably supervised by J.R. Reid, the then Settlement Officer of Azamgarh. After the revolt of 1857, in the British regime, some parts of

Ghazipur and Azamgarh were separated and a new district namely, Ballia was created on 1, November, 1879 with its present boundaries. In the year 1881 Robert Warlo, an ICS officer was appointed as first Collector cum Magistrate of Ballia. The district was further divided into three sub-divisions viz; Ballia, Rasra and Bansdih for the sake of facilitation in revenue collection and in the year 1901. Presently, it consists of six tehsils namely Ballia, Bansdih, Rasra, Bairia, Sikanderpur and Belthara. The total area of the district is 2981 K.M. The administrative expenses were sourced basically from the land revenue and income received through collection of license tax, stamp tax, excise tax etc.

In the Indian justice delivery system, advocates have got an important role to play. In fact, the Bar and the Bench both constitute two wheels of the chariot of justice. The success of the judicial process often depends on the dynamic relationship and cooperation between the two. Lord Danning has rightly observed about the advocates in the following words: "It is a mistake to suppose that he is the mouth piece of his client so say what he wants, or his tool to do what he directs. He is none of these things. He owes allegiance to a higher cause. It is the cause of truth and justice."

The District Bar Association of Ballia was established in the year 1951 and Sri Saraju Prasad got elected its first President. Currently, the District Bar Association has two wings viz: Civil Bar Association and Criminal & Revenue Bar Association. Each wing has its own office bearers elected by the members of the respective Bar. Both the Bars, have their own separate buildings. The galaxy of district Bar has certainly had some shining stars in the form of advocates. Some of them are Sri Ajay Singh, Sri Shiv Dahin Lal, Sri Raj Narayan Mishra, Sri Har Narayan Rai, Sri Bhuwaneshwar Singh, Sri Shambhu Nath Singh, Sri Shiv Shambhu Pandey etc.

Ballia has created many renowned personalities. Shri Maharshi Bhrigu was one of the seven great Saptarishis of ancient India. According to Hindu mythology, he is considered as one of the Prajapatis (the facilitators of creation) created by God Brahma in the district of Ballia. Maharshi Bhrigu had, in fact been known for his great work in the name of Bhrigu Samhita, the astrological classic. A temple known as Bhrigu temple was built in the loving memory of Bhrigu Baba which contains the idols of Bhrigu and his disciple Dadar Muni. Moreover, the first true Patriot, freedom fighter and martyr Sri Mangal Pandey was also born in village Nagawa in district Ballia. Acharya Sri Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, a famous critic, novelist, essayist and a scholar of Hindi language too was born in Ballia. In 1957, he was awarded Padma Bhushan for his contribution to the field of Hindi literature. Sri Jay Prakash Narain popularly known as Lok Nayak and Sri Chandra Shekhar was the 8th Prime Minister of India were also born in Ballia.

Apart from the above, there are Hon'ble High Court Judges who were elevated to Bench from district Ballia who included Justices Sri BK Sharma, Sri. G D Dubey, Sri M P Singh, Sri R P Nigam, Sri Khem Karan, Sri B N Singh, Sri S C Nigam, Sri Virendra Singh, Sri B K Srivastava, Sri V K Mishra, Sri Gajendra Kumar and Sri Syed Aftab Husain Rizvi. To add to the list further, there were six native residents namely, Justice Mohd Wahajuddin, Justice S N Sahay, Justice Kamalakar Chaubey, Justice Sambhu Nath Srivastava, Justice Mukhteshwar Prasad, and Justice Ashok Kumar Srivastava elevated to Hon'ble Allahabad High Court.

BEFORE THE JUDGESHIP (PRE-1957)

The Ballia district was established in 1879 after being carved out of the larger Ghazipur district. The district had its own administrative identity from late 19th century, but Judicial administration remained tied to the Ghazipur District & Sessions Court. Until the mid-20th century, all civil and criminal cases of Ballia were heard under the jurisdiction of the District & Sessions Court at Ghazipur because Ballia had no independent judgeship of its own. On 9 July 1955, the Government of Uttar Pradesh issued Government Order No. 3016/7-267/52, which sanctioned the establishment of a separate judgeship for Ballia. This was a formal administrative move recognizing the growing judicial needs of the district.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COURT BUILDING

The Court Building of District Court, Ballia is the principal Judicial establishment for the administration of justice within the district, functioning under the supervisory control of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court. It provides the necessary infrastructure for the conduct of judicial and administrative functions in accordance with constitutional and statutory provisions. The court complex accommodates Courtrooms, Judges' chambers, administrative

offices, record rooms with allied Judicial services.

The layout ensures functional efficiency, regulated public access, and maintenance of judicial decorum. Essential facilities for advocates, litigants, and staff, including accessibility provisions and security arrangements, are duly provided.

The building is equipped with digital infrastructure under the e-Courts initiative, supporting efficient case management and timely delivery of justice.

DEVELOPMENT OF COURT INFRASTRUCTURE

The earliest court building — now known as the Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) Block was constructed in 1905 during the colonial era, predating the formal Judgeship. As the judgeship expanded, additional courtrooms and facilities were added over the decades: Courtrooms and extensions in 1962 and 1975. A new block with 10 courtrooms in 1981. Further additions including a Library, Fast Track Courts, Mediation Centre, and another complex in 2004, 2016, and 2020 to handle growing case volumes and Fourteen Courtroom Building which was constructed in the year 2020, the MACT court is functioning in the said building.

In Ballia Court Complex the essential support buildings for smooth functioning for Courts, which includes Administrative Office, Computer Cell, ADR Centre, Lock-up, Conference Hall, Record Room.

OUTLYING COURT (RASRA, BALLIA)

Currently the Court of Civil Judge (Jr. Div) is functioning vide G.O No.- 8/2021/838/VII-Nyaya-2/2021-131G/2019 Lucknow Dated 27 April,2022 in the Munsif Court Building which is owned by Ballia Judgeship.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

There are 04 Gram Nyayalayas are functional namely Bairiya,Belthara Road, Sikandarpur and Rasra.The Gram Nyayalayas i.e Bairiya,Belthara Road and Sikandarpur are functioning in their respective tehsil building while the Rasra Gram Nyaylay is functioning in the renovated building in teshil premise,Rasra. This ensures the effective decentralization of Judicial functions and disposal.

CONCLUSION

The Court Building of District Court, Ballia provides a stable and efficient institutional framework for the administration of justice. Through adequate infrastructure, secure and accessible facilities, and integration of digital systems, it supports judicial independence, procedural efficiency, and public confidence in the justice delivery system. The establishment continues to play a vital role in ensuring timely and effective dispensation of Justice within the district.



4 Court Room



10 Court Room



Gram Nyayalaya Rasra



14 Court Room



CJM Block



ADR Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	6	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	22	11
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	NA	NA
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	NA	NA

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	34972	88310	123282	4646	42213	46859	4526	39486	44012	35092	91037	126129
2025	35092	91037	126129	4004	27986	31990	4308	24212	28520	34788	94811	129599

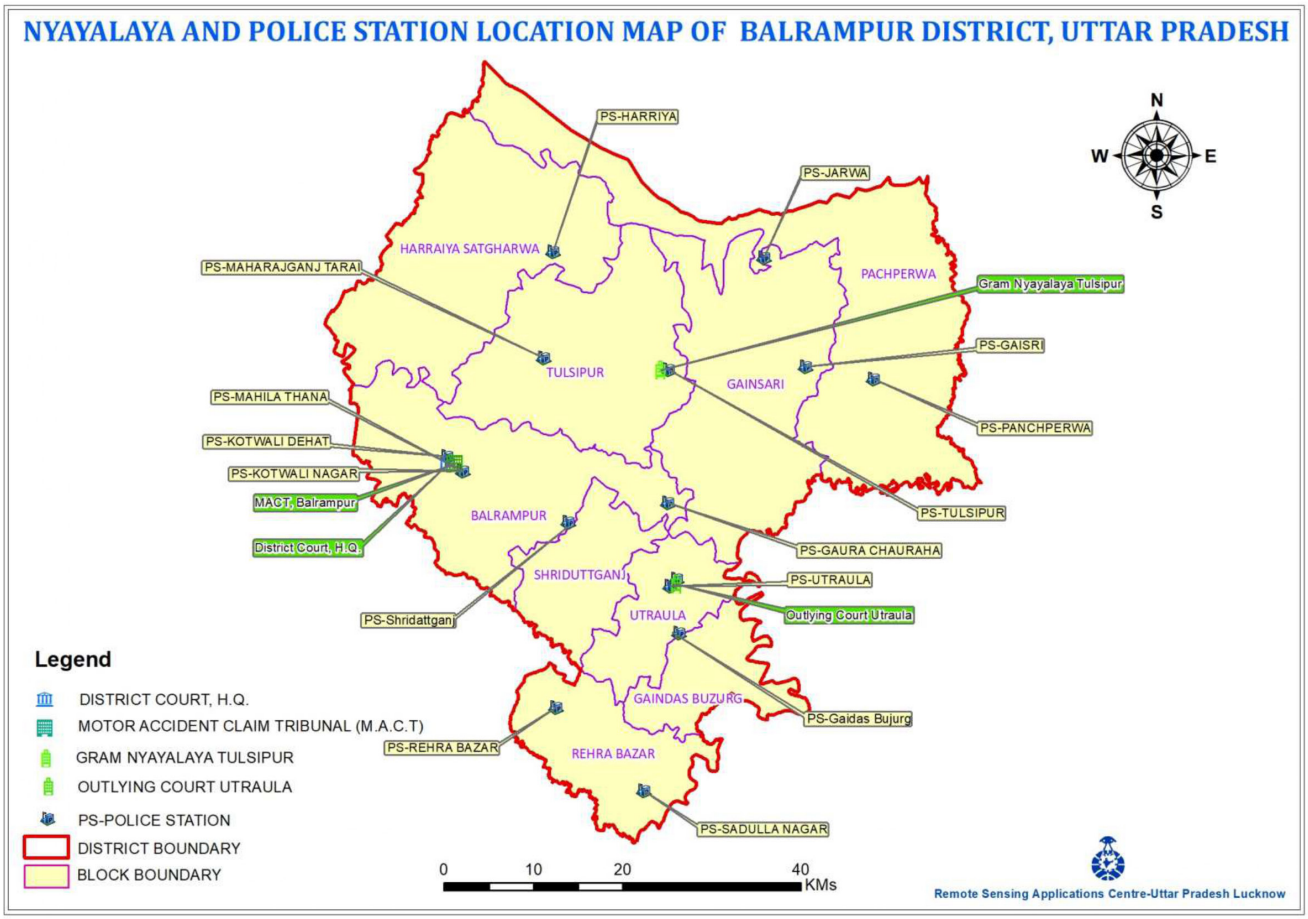
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2140	3309	5449	1821	1557	3378	1151	1517	2668	1594	2133	6670
2025	2810	3860	6670	1965	2154	4119	2328	2676	5004	2444	3338	5782

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1342	644	556	1357
2025	1357	582	642	1303

DISTRICT COURT BALRAMPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The Balrampur district, as it stands today, has a remarkable history which goes back to the very early period of civilization. The district is said to have belonged to the northern Kaushala (Kosala) Kingdom which was amongst sixteen Maha Janapad during Lord Buddha period. Shravasti was it's capital which was also known as Sahet Mahet in the ancient period. A famous Hindu Temple known as "Devipatan" is situated in Tehsil Tulsipur of Balrampur District at about 27 Kilometers from the district headquarters. This temple belongs to the series of famous "51 Shaktipeethas" of Goddess Sati (Durga).

The present set-up of revenue administration was basically initiated by Allauddin Khilji during the Delhi Sultanate period which was later on consolidated by Sher Shah Suri (1540-45) but greatly fortified by the great Mughal Emperor Akbar (1556-1605) who for the first time established a systematic and centralized structure and adopted the multiple administration system. The entire empire was divided into Subas or provinces for providing the systematic and separate central and provincial administration [2]. Each Suba or province was divided into Sarkar or districts having two separate officers Faujdars (Commandents) having responsibility of peace and security and Karoris (revenue collectors) having responsibility of revenue collection. Each Sirkar or district was sub-divided into Parganas or small sub-districts. Under the Sarkars two or more Dastur-Circles (revenue circles) were made for revenue collection and Mahals were made for revenue collection under Dastur-Circles which were broadly considered as equivalent to Parganas. Each Pargana had three separate officers (often semi-hereditary in nature) i.e. Qanungo (keeper of revenue records), Chaudhuri (in charge of revenue collection) and Qazi (judge - to settle the disputes) [3]. Thus, it can be safely argued that for the first time Qazi or Judge was appointed on salary basis for settlement of

disputes at the lowest administrative unit level.

The biggest Taluqdari in the then Awadh (Oudh) Suba, Balrampur Estate was founded by Kunwar Balaram Das in about 1600, after whom the state was named, a younger son of Raja Madho Singh, the Raja Saheb of Ikauna. The family claims descent from the Great Pandavas (Arjuna) of the Mahabharata. The area covered by the present district 'Balrampur' was part of Bahraich Sirkar (District) of Awadh Suba (Province) during the Mughal rule. With the British East India Company entering Bengal and decisively defeating Oudh at the Battle of Buxar in 1764, Oudh fell into the British orbit with greater interference of East India Company through three Treaties of Benares (1765, 1773 and 1775) and Treaty of Chunar (1781). The original capital of suba Oudh (Awadh) was Ayodhya. In 1740, the then Nawab of suba Oudh (Awadh), Safdar Jang, moved the capital of the suba from Ayodhya to Faizabad. The Britishers continued capital in Faizabad, but the Company's Political Agents, officially known as "Residents", had their seat in Lucknow. Finally, on 07 February, 1856 the territory of Oudh (Awadh) was annexed by the Britishers through Doctrine of Lapse and the then Nawab of Oudh, Wajid Ali Shah was deposed from power. Thereafter, the Oudh's territory was merged by Britishers with the North Western Provinces and a larger province of North Western Provinces and Oudh was formed. The British government separated Balrampur from Bahraich and it became part of Gonda district. During the British rule, a commissionary was made for the administration of this area with its headquarters at Gonda and military command at Sakraura Colonelganj.

During this period, Balrampur was an Estate (Taluqdari) in Utraula tehsil of Gonda district, which consisted three tehsils- Gonda Sadar, Tarabgani and Utraula. After independence, Balrampur estate was merged with Utraula tehsil of Gonda district. On 1 July 1953, the tehsil of Utraula was bifurcated into two tehsils- Balrampur and Utraula. In 1987, three new tehsils were created from Gonda Sadar tehsil, namely - Tulsipur, Mankapur and Colonelganj. Later, in 1997 Gonda district was bifurcated into two parts [vide G.D.No. 1428/15-97/172/85-R-5 Lucknow dated 25 May 1997] by the division of District Gonda and a new district with the name of "Balrampur" was born consisting of three tehsils of the northern part of the erstwhile Gonda district - Balrampur, Utraula, and Tulsipur.

THE DISTRICT JUDICIARY OF BALRAMPUR

The district judiciary at Balrampur came into existence as Session Division on 15.07.1999. Prior to that, there was an outline court of Gonda Judgeship. Sri O.P. Verma was at first appointed as Officer-on-Special Duty on 09.02.1998 who later on became it's first District and Sessions Judge. The District Court of Balrampur initially consisted one outlying Court at Tehsil Utraula having one Court of Civil Judge (J.D.). Later on, one Gram Nyayalaya was also established at Tehsil Tulsipur.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

16 Court Rooms Building: The 16 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as Nyaya Bhawan, is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 2013 and formally completed on 12.10.2020. The building presently houses 16 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground and first floors, while the second floor accommodates the Library, Copying Section, and various court offices. A 100 KW solar power panel installed on the terrace reflects the move towards sustainable energy usage.

Family Court Building: The Family Court Building is functioning in old court Premises. The building house one court rooms along with allied units such as Officers' chamber, Stenographer' room court office of the Family Courts.

Other Buildings and Facilities: Balrampur District Court is newly Constructed Building having the modern facilities like E-Sewa Kendra, V.C. Room, e-filling facility, Civil & Criminal Record Room and as the building is new and modern, the basic Facilities for Physically disabled person is also present.

Outlying Courts: Presently, 02 Courts of Civil Judge (Jr. Div) Cadre are functioning in Outlying Court Utraula. Out of them the court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is functioning in Own court building while court of Addl. Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Utraula is funcitoning in building provided by the Bar Association Utraula, District Balrampur.

Gram Nyayalayas: Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsil Tulsipur, Balrampur. These courts function from buildings provided by the Adminstraion of the concerned Tehsil, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



Main Gate of District Court Campus



Front Porch of District Court Campus


ADR Centre of District Court


Entrance of Judicial officers

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	9	4
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	14	9
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	15508	79392	94900	2270	21514	23784	1365	26100	27465	16413	74806	91219
2025	16413	74806	91219	2004	25143	27147	2649	38623	41272	15768	61326	77094

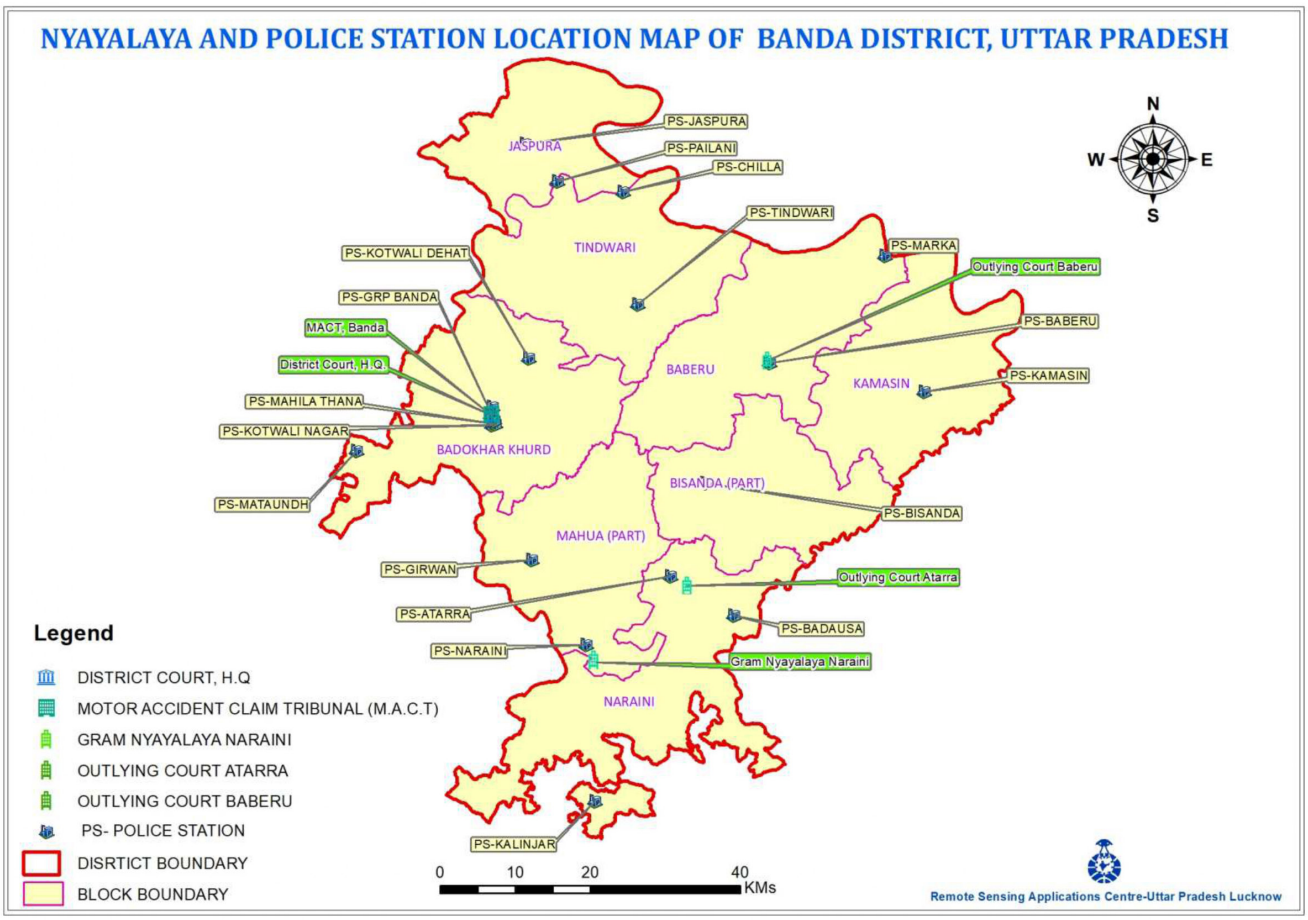
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1307	1325	2632	678	656	1334	949	804	1753	1036	1177	2213
2025	1036	1177	2213	731	670	1401	750	658	1408	1017	1189	2206

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	842	375	256	961
2025	961	463	253	1171

DISTRICT COURT BANDA



Banda is one of the easternmost districts of Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh State in northern India. There are 761 Revenue villages in the District and the language is Hindi and Bundeli. The Baghein River traverses the district from south-west to north-east. Other important rivers are the Ken River in the east and the Yamuna to the north. The Area of Banda is 4,408 Sq. Kms. And Population is 1,799,410 (Census 2011)

INCEPTION OF BANDA AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

During the reign of Akbar the district fell into two sirkars, Kalinjar and Bhatghora, in the subah of Allahabad, but early in the 18th century it came under the dominion of the Bundelas, and by the middle of that century was split into smaller states, for the most part under the suzerainty of the

Maraths, whence it was ceded to the British by the treaty of Basscin in 1803 and a single district called Bundelkhand was formed, the headquarters of which was located at Banda. In 1819 it was divided into northern and southern districts, district Banda comprising the latter portion. With the exception of a few territorial changes, it has remained substantially the same since then.

REVENUE SYSTEM

After zamindari abolition the system of direct collection by government from bhumidhars, sirdars and asaamis was introduced, through the agency of collection amins posted in tahsils, whose work is supervised by Naib-Tahsildars, Tahsildars and Subdivisional Officers. The ultimate responsibility for collection of dues in full and in time continues to be that of the Collector. In 1998, A new District , Chitrakoot was constituted with two tehsils viz. Karwi and Mau. District Banda remained with Five tehsils namely Baberu, Banda, Atarra,Pailani and Naraini. A new Commissonary (Division) Chitrakootdham with headquarter at Banda comprising four districts Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba and Chitrakoot was also constituted.

EVENTS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

During struggle for freedom, Dayanand Vedic Anathalaya inaugurated by Lala lajpat rai in the year 1908 at Banda, A nationalist school was set up in 1920 and Satyagrahi started being published which stirred masses towards revolution. In November 1929, Mahatma Gandhi visited Banda. Chandra Shekhar Azad also visited Banda during same time that was assisted by people for his activities through finance, arms and ammunition.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM SINCE EARLY TIMES

Many years before the British introduced their own laws, the Mohammadan law of crimes was enforced in this region as in other parts. The Qazi (judge) was the administrator of the Islamic law, both civil and criminal, based on Quranic principles. By the close of the 19th century, The Court of District Judge was created with sessions powers in two districts of Banda and Hamirpur. One Munsif was also posted under him. With effect from April 1, 1913, the court of the District Judge was abolished and a court of Sessions and Subordinate Judge was established under the administrative control of the District Judge, Kanpur. The set-up was further changed in the year 1945 and the court of the Sessions and

Subordinate Judge was converted into the court of Civil and Sessions Judge and was brought under the administrative control of the District Judge, Jhansi. The existing structure of the judiciary at Banda continued even after Independence and after a long interval, by G.O. No. A 3952/dated 7-11-1958. A temporary court of District and Sessions Judge was created and two districts of Banda and Hamirpur were placed under the Banda sessions division. The temporary judgeship was converted into permanent one with effect from April 1, 1967, when there were two permanent courts at Banda one of the District Judge and another of a Munsif.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In the beginning of the present century there were three honorary magistrates with third class criminal powers, holding office for life and were subordinate to the District Magistrate. The scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive was enforced with effect from October 2, 1967 and all judicial officers brought under direct subordination of the District Judge. At the time of separation there were one temporary court of Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), two permanent courts of judicial officers at Banda and one at Karwi. These officers, before the separation, were trying both criminal and revenue cases. After separation, the nomenclature of these officers was changed to become Judicial Magistrates instead of Judicial Officers. After enforcement of the new C.r.P.C., the name of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) was changed to Chief Judicial Magistrate and the court of Special Railway Magistrate, Banda, was also placed under the control of the District Judge, after renaming it the court of Judicial Magistrate (Railways) Banda. With effect from May 8, 1974 the cadre of Civil and Sessions judges was abolished and the officers working as Civil and Sessions judges were designated as Additional District and Sessions Judge.

At present the judiciary consists of Three Courts of District Judge Cadre (One District Judge, One Principal Judge-family Court and One Presiding Officer MACT, Other cadre strength of judicial officers consists of Sixteen courts of additional district and sessions judges including two fast track courts. The sanctioned strength of Civil Judge (S.D) cadre including one FTC

Court is Seven (including ACJM (Rly). There are Eleven courts in the cadre of Civil Judge (J.D) including Two FTC and Two Outlying Courts at Attarra and Baberu, One Gram Nyalaya at Nairaini . Two Courts of Special Judicial magistrates are also functional. Owned building Outlying Court at Baberu, Banda was inaugurated on 17.04.2024 by Hon'ble Administrative Judge, Banda. Allied Buidling is situated in Court Campus where various offices, Record Room Crl and Digitization and Scanning office sare functional.

Banda Judgeship has been selected from all district of Uttar Pradesh by National Legal Services Authority for its pilot project named Legal Aid Defence Counsel System which is meant to provide free legal aid to needy persons who are accused and can't afford defence lawyers.

DISTRICT BAR ASSOCIATION AND EMINENT ADVOCATES

Though the District Bar Association Banda traces its inception before 1916 but the same was registered as society in 1916. Shri K.N. Laghate, Shri Moti Singh were prominent advocates at that time. Khan Bahadur Shekhmasooduzzma and Rafiuddin were barristers and Shekh Abur Rahman, Raheem Baksh were Mukhtyars. The bar building was constructed in 1955. The rich legacy of District bar Association was further enriched by some prominent personalities. Advocate Shri Thakur Prasad Nigam joined the office of the Advocate General. Justice Raja Ramakant Trivedi was elevated to Hon'ble High Court Allahabad. Shri Jagdish Rajan was appointed member of UPSC. Famous poet Shri Kedarnath Agarwal who was honored with several prestigious awards including the 1986 Sahitya Akademi Award for poetry collection 'Apoorva' was also a member of the Bar.

OTHER FACILITIES IN DISTRICT COURT, BANDA

1. **e-Sewa Kendra -** In District Court Banda, e Sewa kendra facilities is availbale for Advocates and Litigants. Such as, facility of cases status, judgement order search, listing dates search, P.O. on leave, Judges on leave etc.
2. **e-Filing** is also initiated for litigants and Adviocates
3. **Video Conferencing Room** is also functional at District Court Headquarter.



Outlying Court at Baberu



ADR Building



Heritage Building



Heritage Building and Three Courts and offices of District Judge Cadre



Outlying Court at Baberu

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	6
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	7	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	11	8
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	9287	66174	75461	1936	34603	36539	1917	45320	47237	9306	55457	64763
2025	9306	55457	64763	1933	29261	31194	1569	28960	30529	9670	55758	65428

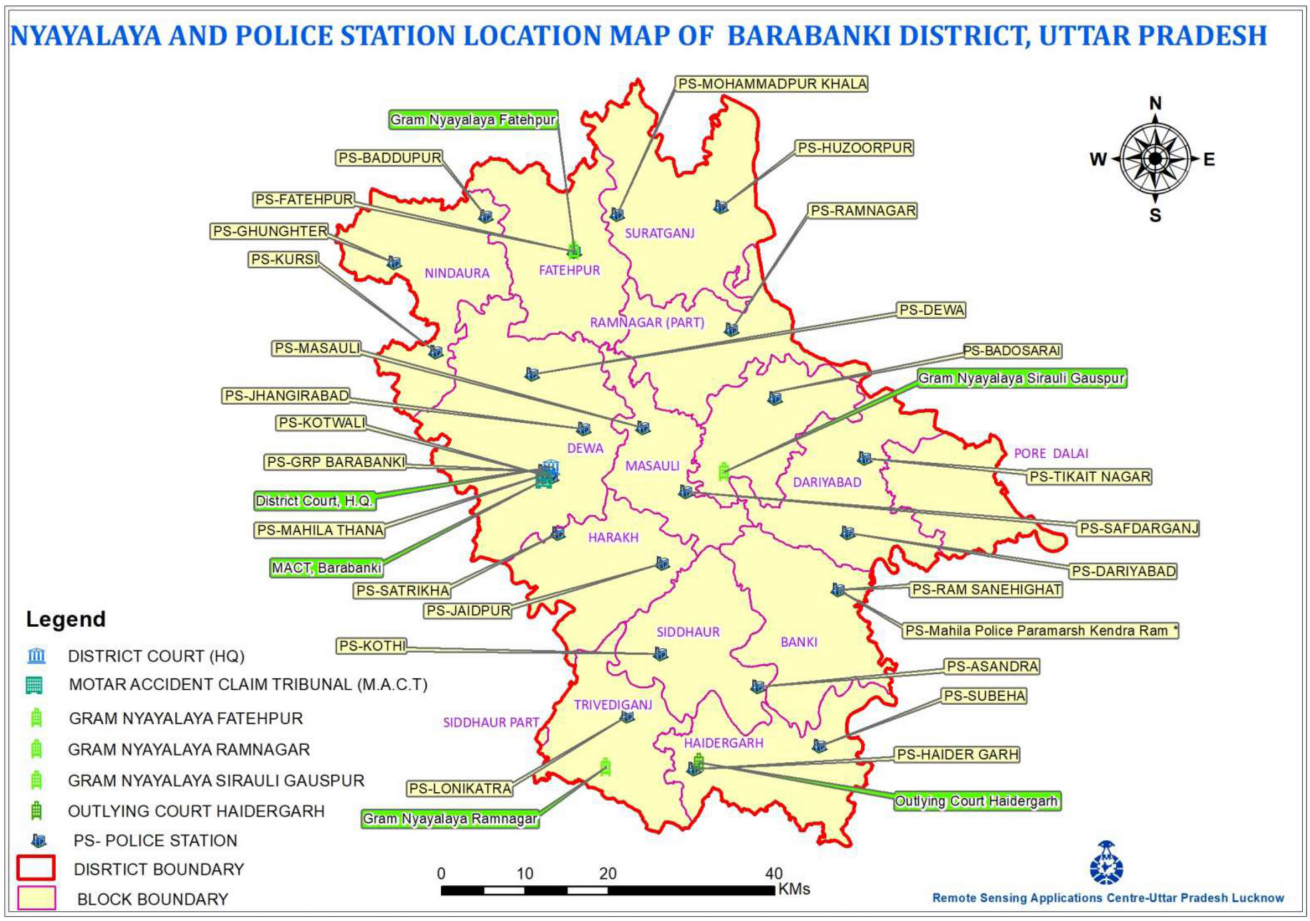
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1311	1944	3255	570	550	1120	152	165	317	1729	2329	4058
2025	1729	2329	4058	644	590	1234	669	651	1320	1704	2268	3972

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1907	761	517	2151
2025	2151	1051	931	2271

DISTRICT COURT BARABANKI



The district of Barabanki, lying in the heart of the Avadh region, was created as a separate unit of revenue administration in 1856. Originally known as Daryabad, the headquarter was shifted to Nawabganj (Barabanki) in 1859. Post creation, the areal expanse of Barabanki increased with the transfer of Parganas of Bhitauli, Dewa, Kursi, Haidergarh, and Subeha from the adjoining districts of Bahraich, Lucknow, Raebareli and Sultanpur.

The present areal stretch of the district extending over an area of 3891.5 square kilometers, comprises 1845 villages, one Nagar Palika Parishad, 06 tehsils, and 24 police stations. Representation in the highest democratic institutions is ensured through One Lok Sabha and Six Legislative Assembly constituencies. In the natural realm, the district can be divided into five physical regions, the Ghagra - Chauka (Sarda) doab, the Ghagra flood plain (terai), the central uplands, the trans-Gomati tract, and the Gomati flood plain.

BRIEF LEGAL HISTORY

The pre-British period judicial system under the Nawabs which was based on Muslim Law was replaced after 1858 by the adversarial System of administration of justice made operational through the organized structure of civil and criminal courts. At the inception stage, for the administration of civil justice, Barabanki was under the jurisdiction of District Judge, Lucknow. In 1930, a separate District Judge, who also functioned as District Registrar was appointed for Barabanki. A.C. Bose was the first District Judge of Barabanki. Originally, the District Judge, in addition to exercising administrative control, heard civil and criminal appeals and tried sessions cases Besides a civil judge for deciding ordinary civil suits of higher valuation, temporary Civil and Sessions Judges and two Munsifs with jurisdiction over Barabanki and Ramsanehighat were also designated. In the domain of criminal justice, there were thirteen stipendiary

Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, judicial officers, Tahsildars, and two honorary Special Magistrates with first-class powers. The functional jurisdiction and nomenclature with separation of powers between the judiciary and executive, particularly post the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has undergone perceptible changes, in that distinct functional, command, and control structure has been created for the judicial and executive domain of criminal justice administration.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

District & Session court: The District and session court stands as a distinguished heritage edifice, erected in the year 1900 and preserved in its original grandeur. This architectural landmark houses the court of the Hon'ble District Judge, complete with an adjoining chamber. The structure further accommodates essential allied units, including the Administrative Office, the Hindi Office, and the Stenographer's Room, all harmoniously integrated within its historic framework.

12 Court Rooms Building (Nyaya Bhawan): The 12 court Rooms building, popularly known as Nyaya Bhawan, is G+2 structure constructed in the year 1985, the building presently houses 12 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilites such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographer' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground floor and first floor, while the second floor accommodates the Library, Copying Section, and various court offices.

13 Court Rooms Building (Nyaya Nilyam): The edifice known as Nyaya Nilyam-a distinguished G+3 structure-was conceived in 2021 and brought to completion in 2025. This modern marvel of judicial architecture was formally inaugurated on 19 November 2025 by the Hon'ble Chief Justice Shre Arun Bhansali. Within its walls, thirteen courtrooms stand fully functional, each designed to uphold the solemnity of justice.

The building is thoughtfully equipped with allied facilities, including the chambers of Presiding Officers, rooms for Stenographers, and supporting administrative units. To ensure accessibility and efficiency, the structure is fitted with four lifts-two reserved for officers and two designated for advocates and litigants. Nyaya Nilyam thus embodies both architectural excellence and functional precision, serving as a contemporary pillar of judicial infrastructure.

The Family Court Building: The Family court building, a venerabel single-storey heritage structure dating back to 1901, continues to stand with quiet dignity. Within its historic walls are housed three courtrooms, complemented by allied units such as Officers' Chambers, Stenographers' Rooms, Court Offices, and the Record Room of the Family Courts. The Court of the Principal Judge, Family Court, together with two Courts of the Additional Family Judges, functions seamlessly in this edifice, which remains devoted to the adjudication of family-related disputes.

MACT (Motor Accident Claims Tribunal): This court is smoothly functioning nearly the court complex in a rented building provided by the District Administration. Presiding officer with his supporting staff is working and enhance the justice delivering system.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Computer Section, ADR Center, Video Conferencing Building, 50 Advocates Chambers, Lock-up and Police Chowki.

Outlying Courts: At present, the Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is functioning in its own building at Haidergarh.

Gram Nyayalayas: The Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsils Ramnagar, Fatehpur and Sirauli Gauspur, Barabanki. These courts are functioning in the buildings provided by District Administration in concerned Tehshil, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroot level.



13 Courtroom Building



Family Court



Haidargarh



DJ Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	15
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	12	11
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	14	08
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	3	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	25788	107528	133316	5163	81758	86921	3554	79262	82816	27397	110024	137421
2025	27397	110024	137421	5455	124216	129671	5940	121492	127432	26912	112748	139660

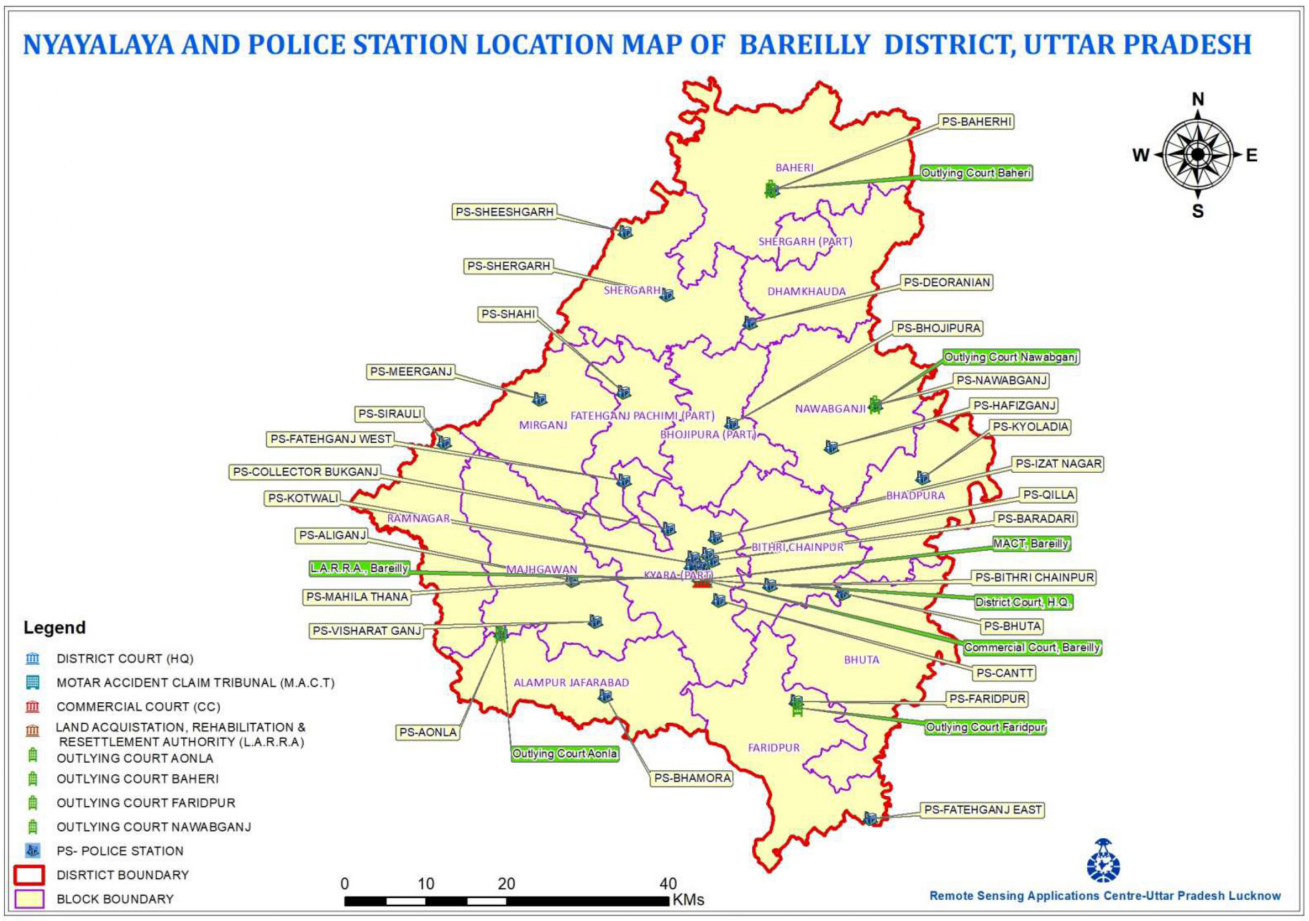
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1714	3232	4946	1608	2305	3913	1472	1921	3393	1850	3616	5466
2025	1850	3616	5466	1633	2301	3934	1583	2016	3599	1900	3901	5801

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1952	488	228	2212
2025	2212	665	382	2495

DISTRICT COURT BAREILLY



DISTRICT COURT OF BAREILLY

Before the Christian era District Bareilly was included in the kingdom of northern panchala. Extensive remains of Ahichhattra, the Capital town of Northern Panchala have been discovered near Ramnagar village of Aonla Tehsil in the district. Thousands of coins have been yielded from Ahichhattra and the names of a number of kings are known from these coins who reigned in the 2nd century B.C. The kingdom of Ahichhattra was visited by Hiuen Tsiang in the 7th Century A.D. and was described as flanked by mountain crags. In the early Muhammadan period the tract now known as Rohilkhand was called katehr. The city of Bareilly itself was founded in 1537 by Bas Deo and Barel Deo, from whom it takes its name. In 1657, Raja Makrand Rai founded the new city of Bareilly. As the Mughal Empire decayed in the eighteenth century the city came under the control of Rohillas followed by taking over by Nawab of Oudh in 1774 and eventually it was ceded to the British in 1801 when it became the headquarters of a District and of a provincial Court.

During the archaeological survey carried out between the year 1862-63 at Ramnagar area situated at Tehsil Aonla, many sculptures, a stupa, three dunes and coins were unearthed as a result of excavation undertaken by famous historian, archaeologist and British Engineer Alexander Cunnigham. During the excavation of this area inscriptions carved in sanskrit and brahmi script were found. The mythological musical instrument "Rajveena" was also believed to be invented in this area.

During the mutiny of 1857 Bareilly was an important centre of revolt. The sepoys rebelled on May 31 and most of the Europeans escaped to Nainital. and Khan Bahadur Khan, was proclaimed as the Nawab Nazim of Rohilkhand. On the 11th of June 1857, the mutinous soldiers went off to Delhi and Khan Bahadur Khan formed his government in July 1857. During revolt of 1857.

The Collectorate and Revenue Court are housed

in a separate building built during the British era and continue to operate from the same place. The Collectorate building is built in the Colonial Bungalow style Architecture and is a magnificent structure.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The Bareilly Judgeship came into existence in year 1866 as per available documents in the Hon'ble District Judge Chamber; Mr. Henry V. Star had the honour of being the first District Judge from year 1866 to 1871. The District Courts are established by the State Governments in India. They administer Justice in India at the district level. The decisions of District Court are subject to the appellate Jurisdiction of the Hon'ble High Court.

The highest Court in each district is that of the District and Sessions Judge. This is the principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction besides High Court of the State and which derives its Jurisdiction in Civil matters primarily from the Code of Civil Procedure. The district Court is also a Court of Sessions when it exercises its Jurisdiction on Criminal matters under the Code of Criminal Procedure. The district court is presided over by the District Judge. In addition to the District Judge there may be number of Additional District Judges having equivalent jurisdiction.

However, the District Judge has Administrative supervisory control over Additional District Judges as well as on other Courts and has powers of allocation of work. The District and Sessions Judge is often referred to as "District Judge" when he presides over Civil matters and "Sessions Judge" when he presides over Criminal matters being the highest Judge a district level, the District Judge also enjoy the power to manage the state funds allocated for the development of Judiciary in the district.

By virtue of his office a District Judge often occupies privileged position in the district alongside administrative head of the district. There are five outlying Courts at Aonla-2, Baheri-1, Nawabganj-1 and Faridpur-1 and one Gram Nyayalaya at Meerganj functioning as sanctioned by Hon'ble Allahabad High Court.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

There is a total of 53 Courtrooms are available at the District Court, Bareilly Headquarters.

(i) **51 Courtrooms Building:** The Bareilly District Court earlier functioned from a building built during the British era and the only remnant of that structure is a Pillar in the outer lawns with the inscription G.T.S. Standard Bench Mark 1904. The present building of Bareilly District Court has been constructed in multiple phases at the same place where the British era building existed. The foundation stone for construction of the first 28 courtrooms was laid on December 16, 1980 by Justice Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh. The foundation stone for construction of another 23 Courtrooms was laid on August 30, 1997. Thus the District Court building is a 51 Courtrooms integrated (G+2) building.

(ii) **02 Courtrooms Fast Track Court Building:** Fast Track Court Building (FTC) was constructed in the year 2003. This FTC building was inaugurated on 03.05.2003 by Justice I.M. Quddasi. Administrative Judge, Session Division, Bareilly. The building has provision for two Courtrooms; chambers of Presiding officers Stenographers' room and office also located within this building.

(iii) **Other Building and Facilities:** The Court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Computer Cell, Video Conferencing Building, Canteen Building, Lockup, Record Room and Library Building, Dispensary and ADR Building.

(iv) **Outlying Courts:** There are five outlying courts functioning at Aonla, Baheri, Nawabganj and Faridpur. In Aonla there are two courts Civil Judge (JD) and Addl. Civil Judge (JD). The Court of Civil Judge (JD) was established on June 16, 1988. The courts are functioning from the Court Campus at Aonla, having two buildings. The first building was inaugurated on July 29, 1988 by Justice Brijnath Mishra, and the second building was inaugurated on April 29, 1993 by Justice Palok Basu. The outlying court at Baheri was established on September 11, 1995" and the court building was inaugurated on January 19, 1996 by Justice N.L. Ganguly. The outlying court at Faridpur was established on February 14, 2011[a] and the court building was inaugurated on

April 16, 2013 by Justice S.U. Khan. The outlying court at Nawabganj was established on January 28, 2008 and the court building was inaugurated on January 15, 2011 by the then Chief Justice Ferdino Inacio Rebello.

(v) **Gram Nyayalaya at Meerganj:** Gram Nyayalaya at Meerganj tehsil, Bareilly was created in the year 2016 while this Gram Nyayalaya functioning from the building of Tehsil provided by the District Administration and Courtroom inaugurated on 28 October, 2025 by the Justice Ajya Bhanot, Administrative Judge, Session Division, Bareilly.

(vi) **The Revenue Courts:** The Collectorate and Revenue Court are housed in a separate building built during the British era and continue to operate from the same place. The Collectorate building is built in the Colonial Bungalow style Architecture and is a magnificent structure.

(vii) **Court of LAARA, Commercial:** Land Acquisition Rehabilition & Resellment Authority and Commercial Court are running in the Government own building which are located in the premises of the Collectrate. The boundary-wall of the district Court complex and the boundary-wall of collectrate complex are inter-wind.



Front JM-II, Aonla Court



Courtroom JM-I



Outlying Court Baheri



Gram Nyayalaya Mirganj



Campus Bareilly District Court



Outlying Court Faridpur

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	28	23
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	22	12
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	21	16
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	4	4
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	17295	180259	197554	12195	100512	112707	13140	104432	117572	16350	176339	192689
2025	16350	176339	192689	11905	121586	133491	12630	103023	115646	15625	194902	210527

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	3775	5035	8810	4471	5394	9865	4231	4822	9053	4015	5607	9622
2025	3995	5607	9602	5058	5211	10269	5114	5394	10508	3939	5424	9363

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	305	68	185	188
2025	188	58	128	118

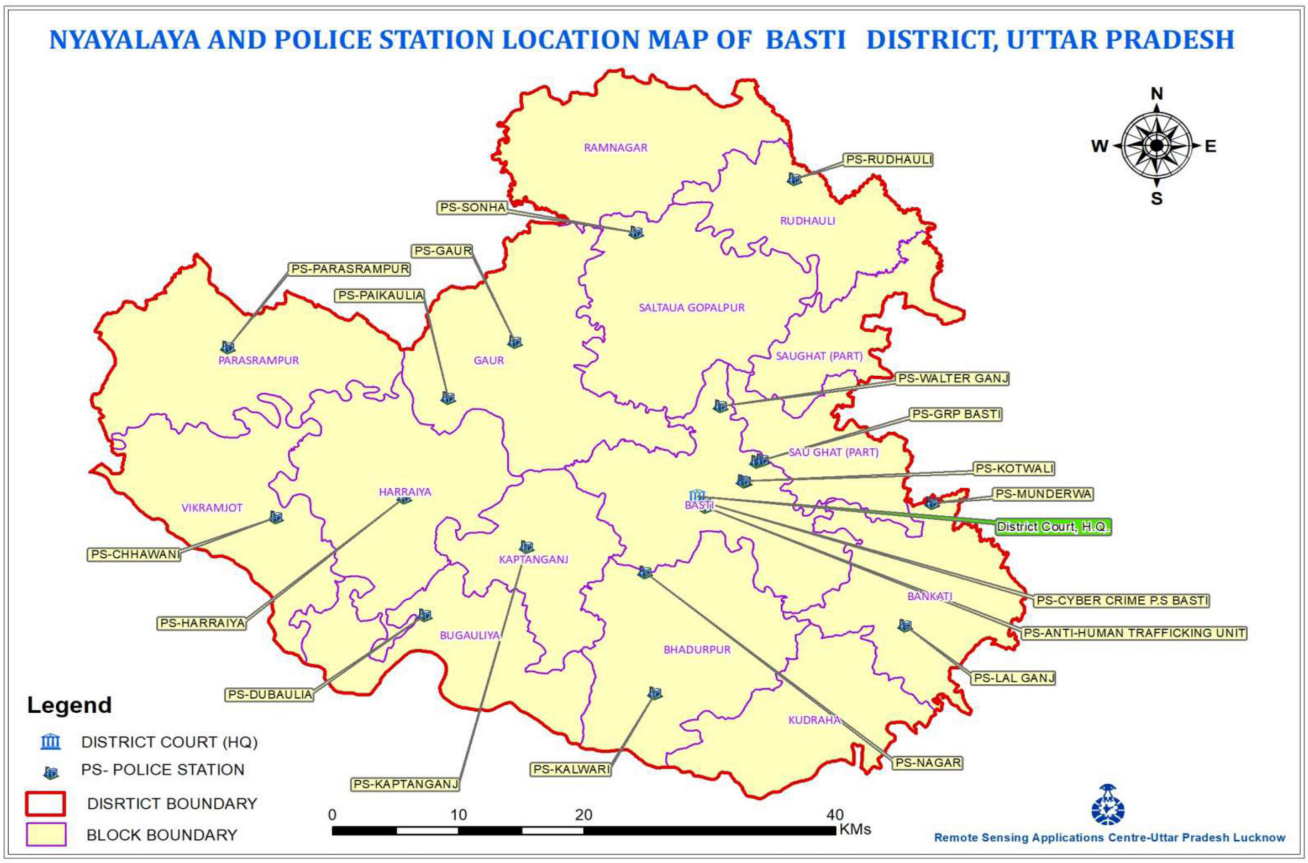
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	6952	3180	3654	6478
2025	6478	3231	2645	7064

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	391	41	110	322
2025	322	104	95	331

DISTRICT COURT BASTI



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The glorified history of Basti District, started taking shape from the year 1801, when Basti town became a tehsil headquarter of Gorakhpur District. At that time, for the Criminal Trial, Honorary Magistrate was being appointed, one of which a bench six magistrate used to sit at Basti headquarter. The cases of police circle Basti, Kalwari, Rudauli, Sonha, Boodha Bandh, and Barakoni were heard by this bench. These magistrates were having the power of class II in the presence of the King of Basti and in his absence they were having the power of class III. In two other Jamindari Circles there was a class III magistrate. The appellate court against the decision of these magistrates was Gorakhpur District but the cases committed to sessions were tried by the Sessions Judge of Jaunpur (under the Jurisdiction of Judge of Gorakhpur). The said Judge used to visit Basti as Sessions Judge Six-time during the year. For the Civil Cases, the Court Munsif Bansi was established in the year 1887 and the court was Munsif Basti was established in the year 1886 which was under the Gorakhpur Judgeship. During this period, territorial Jurisdiction of Munsif Bansi was tehsil Bansi, Dumariyaganj, Tappa Ghosiyari, Tappa Rudauli which in view of convenience, six south-east tapas of pergana Mahuli Purab were under the Jurisdiction of Munsif Bansgavon at Gorakhpur and other Parts of Basti District were under the Jurisdiction of Munsif Basti. In the year 1902, 56 village Munsif was appointed for the disposal of petty cases. Later on, besides these 18 honorary Magistrates were appointed out of which a bench of six magistrates used to sit at Basti headquarter. By this bench, the criminal cases of Police Circle Basti, Kalwari Sonha, Rudhauli, Boodha-Bandh, and Kaptanganj were being heard. Out of these, 4 Magistrate was of class II and two were of class III category. During this period the session cases were decided by the Additional sub-Judges and Assistant sub-judges of Basti an Addition Session Judge Gorakhpur. The Criminal Appeal was heard by the Addition Session Judge, Gorakhpur. During this period, the Civil Cases were heard by the Munsif Basti, Munsif Bansi, and sub Judge at Basti headquarter. The appeal against judgment and decree of Munsif was heard by the sub-

judge. The appeal against judgment and decree of sub-judge Basti was heard by the additional District Judge Gorakhpur at Gorakhpur. In the year 1945, by carving out of Gorakhpur Judgeship, an independent Basti Judgeship was established and an independent District & Session Judge was appointed in Basti Judgeship after the establishment of Basti Judgeship. In the year 1946 the court of Munsif Khalilabad and the year 1976, the court of Munsif Naugarh was established. In the year 1989, a new district Siddharth Nagar was created and on 30.03.1990 Siddharth Nagar Judgeship was established in which the area of Bansi and Naugarh and Dumariyaganj was merged. After this, these remained Munsif Basti and Munsif Khalilabad in Basti Judgeship.

COURT BUILDING & INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

The position of the infrastructure at this judgeship is satisfactory. In all, there are eight small and large court room buildings which find their constructions date back from 1896 till date. There are 05 self-own & 03 Government Own Judicial complexes. All are in vincinity to each other & to the District Court complex including District Judge residence. Existing Building of Court campus are descrbed as below-

Munsif Building: The Munsif Building of the Judgeship is the oldest building of the Basti judgeship, which construction year is 1896, In which 06 court room are situated. The Engineer name of constructed building is reflecting at the top of the building is an architecturally and historically significant structure forming an integral part of the district Judiciary.

16 Court Building: The 16 Court Building, popularly known as Nyaya Bhawan, is a G+2 structure constructed in 2018 in accordance with the new standards prescribed for courtrooms in terms of size and layout.The building has the capacity to accommodate 16 functional courtrooms, along with allied facilities such as separate Presiding Officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and office rooms for each court. A lift facility is also available to ensure accessibility.

10 Court Building: The 10 Court Building, which is the second-largest building of the Judgeship, is a G+2 structure constructed in 1986. It has the capacity to accommodate 10 functional courtrooms, along with allied facilities such as separate Presiding Officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and office rooms for each court. A lift facility is also available.

Main Court Building: The Main Court Building, which is the second-oldest building of the Judgeship, is a single-storey structure constructed in 1947. It has the capacity to accommodate 07 functional courtrooms, along with allied facilities such as separate Presiding Officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and office rooms for each court. The Record Room and the Office of the Court Manager are also located in this building.

Other Court Building & Infrastructure: The Court Campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings, such as the F.T.C. Building, A.D.R. Building, Administrative Building, and a modern, well-furnished Video Conferencing Building. The campus is equipped with a sufficient number of litigant sheds and a separate Civil Bar campus.The entire premises are covered with C.C.T.V. cameras, along with other security equipment, and are provided with a Fire Hydrant and Fire Alarm System. As part of recent developments, the installation of an On-Grid Rooftop Solar Power Plant is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly. Adequate toilet facilities for ladies, gents, and persons with disabilities are available throughout the court.

Outlying Courts & Gram Nyayalaya: At present, there is no outlying court sanctioned in District Basti. Gram Nyayalayas have been sanctioned in the Tehsils of Harraiya, Rudhauli, and Bhanpur and are housed in Government-owned buildings within the respective Tehsil campuses.

Family Court: The Court of the Principal Judge, Family Court, along with one court of the Additional Family Judge, is functional in the District Judgeship and has been provided with two courtrooms, chambers, and offices within the Civil Court premises.

Motor Accident Tribunal: The Motor Accident Claims Tribunal is also operational within the Civil Court campus.

LandAcquistition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation, Resettlement Authority: The Land Acquisition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Authority is operational in a privately owned building located near the Civil Court Campus.



Main Court Building



Munsif Court Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	9
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	8	7
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	25645	90909	116554	5199	74464	79663	6745	80403	87148	24099	84970	109069
2025	24099	84970	109069	11967	41776	53743	11603	39131	50734	24463	87615	112078

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1832	2249	4081	1055	965	2020	1387	1262	2649	1500	1952	3452
2025	1500	1952	3452	1054	913	1967	1257	1145	2402	1297	1720	3017

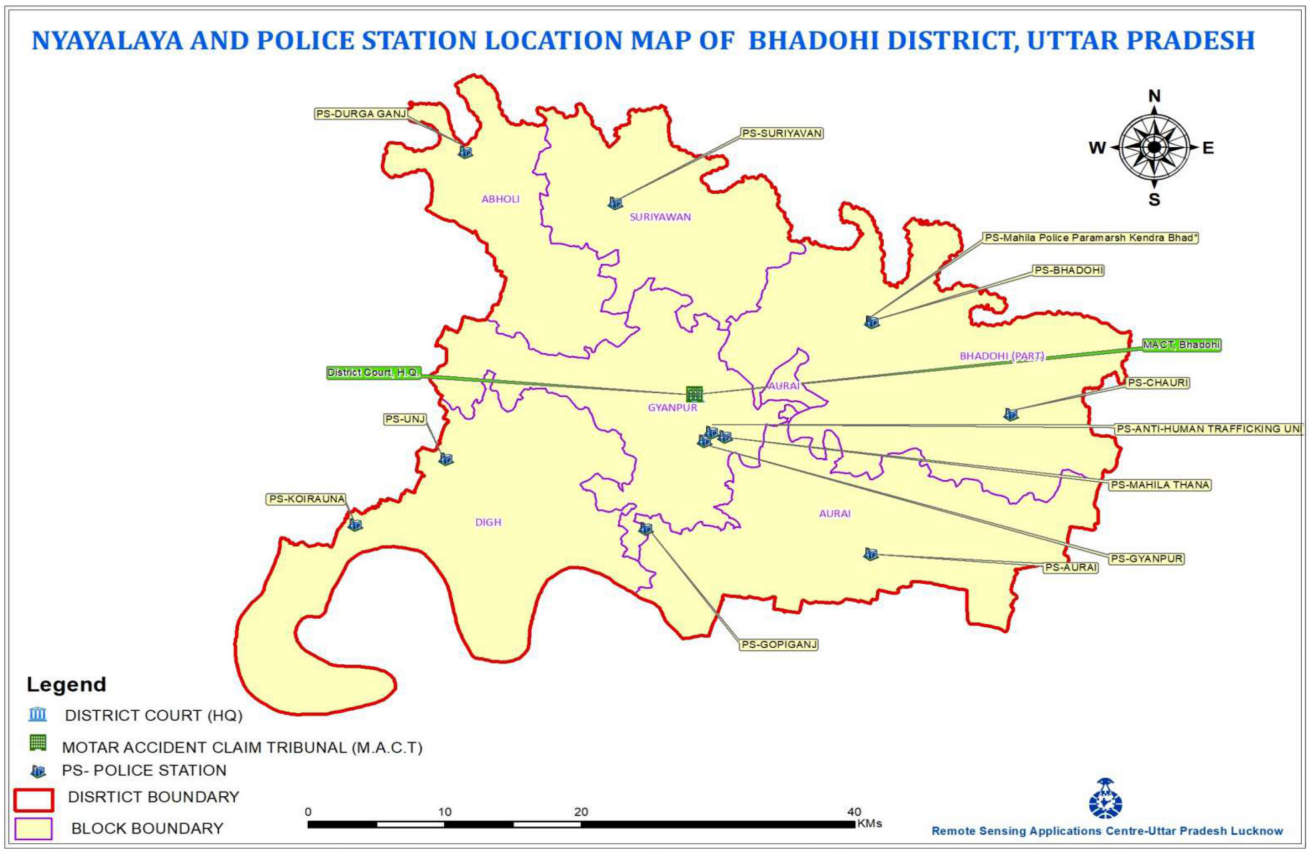
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	924	300	365	859
2025	859	326	275	910

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3	70	13	60
2025	60	29	27	62

DISTRICT COURT BHADOHI



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Gyanpur Judiciary was established on 27.10.1794 after discussion on the legal subject between the then Governor General and the ruler of Banaras Sri Maheep Narayan Singh, On the basis of mutual agreement three paraganas were created namely Bhadohi, Chakia and Gyanpur. The Power to decide civil suit of all the paraganas were given to the Maharaja of Banaras and First Court was established at Gyanpur & power to decide criminal cases was given to Mirzapur Court. After Independence Banaras state was merged with State of U.P. and Sri Hariprasad Ji Gupta was the first civil and session Judge while Sri Radhelal Agrawal was the first munsif at Gyanpur under Varanasi District.

Bhadohi Judgeship was created vide G.O. No. 2010/VII-Nayaya-2-104G/94 dated Sept. 19, 1995. Sessions Division, Bhadohi came in existence on 17.02.1996, the day on which District & Sessions Judge, Bhadohi at Gyanpur, took over charge. Five Courts were sanctioned by the aforesaid G.O. & two more Courts of Additional District & Sessions Judge were sanctioned vide G.O. No. 1328/VII Nyaya-2-98-217/79 dated 03.09.1998 and G.O. No. U. O.-03/VII- Nyaya (Budget)-99-217/79 dated May 05, 1999 respectively. Before the dawn of Bhadohi Judgeship, Gyanpur was the outlying Court of Varanasi Judgeship where 09 Courts were running. Bhadohi at Gyanpur Judgeship is having Jurisdiction of the entire area of Bhadohi District.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

19 Court Rooms Building: The new 19 Court Building is situated at Sarpatha, Gyanpur Bhadohi and is fully disabled friendly building having 200 KW On Grid Solar Power Plant. The new Court Building has been constructed by UPRNN, Mirzapur & has been taken over on 15/12/2020. The building presently accommodates the Court of District & Sessions Judge, Family Court and MACT along with 16 other Courts. Administrative Office, Nazarat, Record Room (Civil & Criminal), Server Room and the CCTV Control Room are also situated in the same building. Pink Toilet has

also been established for the females in the Court Premises. The building presently houses 19 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground and first floors, while the first floor accommodates the Library, Record Room (Civil and Criminal) Section and various court offices. Courts functioning in this building include Courts of ADJ(FTC), Addl.ADJ(FTC), ADJ(POCSO), ADJ(NDPS), otherADJCourts, Civil Judge (SeniorDivision), Addl. CivilJudge(SeniorDivision), CivilJudge(Senior Division - FTC), and Civil Judge (Junior Division).

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as Computer Centre, ADR building, Video Conferencing Room & Permanent Lok Adalat.



Front of Bhadohi Judgeship


Lawn of CJM Campus

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	4
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	7
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	11	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	15498	36772	52270	14463	107145	121608	14175	101537	115712	15786	42380	58166
2025	15786	42380	58166	10341	49874	60215	10927	38412	49339	15200	53842	69042

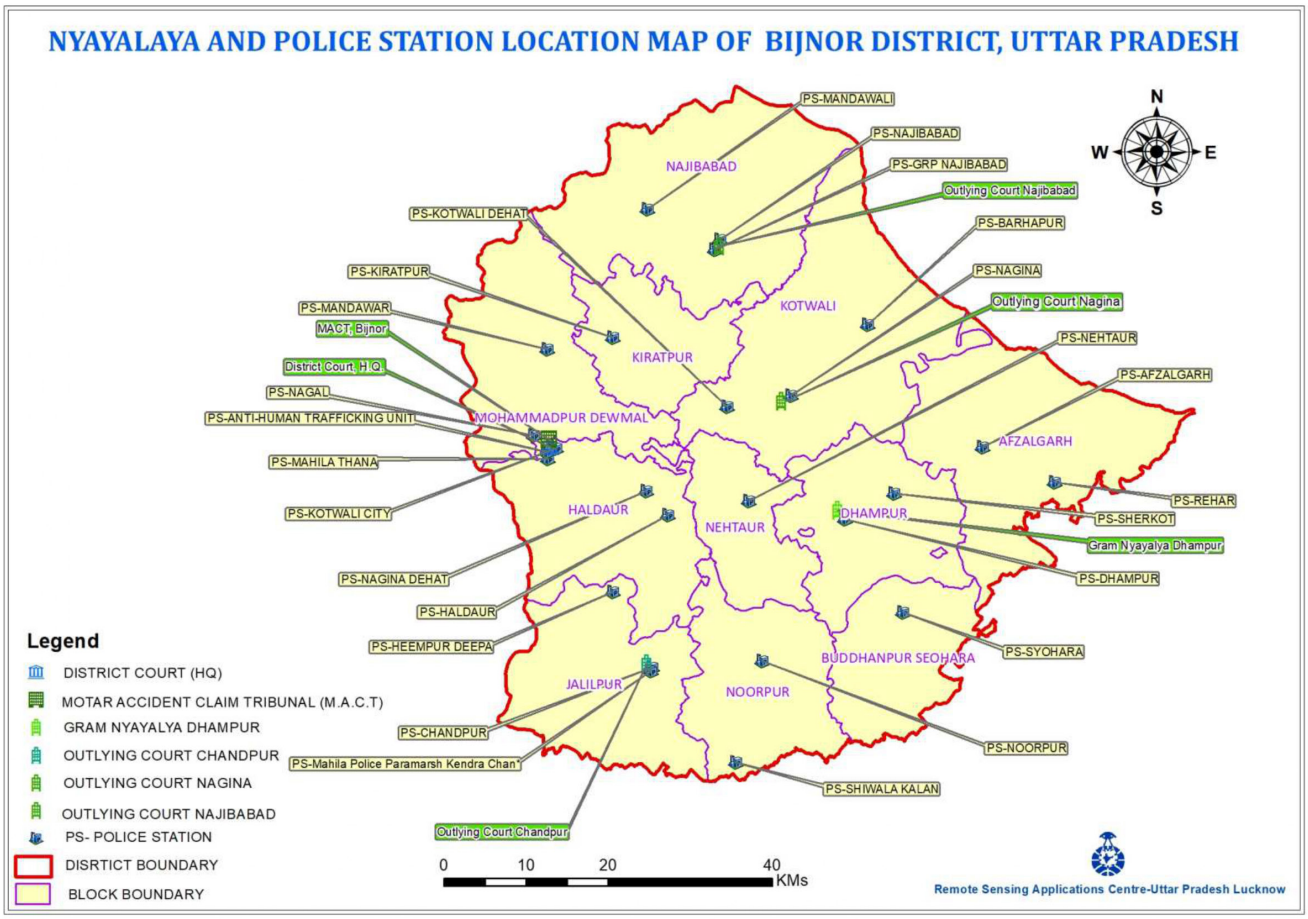
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1034	1362	2396	639	599	1238	476	463	939	1197	1498	2695
2025	1197	1498	2695	720	676	1396	653	598	1251	1264	1576	2840

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	478	357	357	478
2025	478	409	356	531

DISTRICT COURT BIJNOR



BIJNOR DISTRICT AND JUDICIARY

Bijnor is one of the most pure water city of the India. It has a vast green belt and its pure ambience creates a serene atmosphere. Its history has memories not only VIDUR of Mahabharata but also stories of freedom fighters as, Praveen singh and Rikhi singh. They gave supreme sacrifice for nation and its freedom.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

Epitomisation of District: The history of Bijnor properly begins with its constitution as a separate charge, but as the present area was from the first inception of British rules treated more or less as a district subdivision. Since the mutiny and annals of Bijnor have been uneventful, save for the occurrence from time to time of famines, revisions of the land revenues.

When this portion was handed over to the East India Company by the Nawab Vazir of Avadh in 1801, the district formed part of the territorial division known as Rohilkhand and was under the charge of Collector. The district first included in the vast area known as the Collectorate of Moradabad. A new district was formed in 1817 under the name of the northern division of Moradabad, with headquarters at Nagina. The first Collector was Bosanquet. He was succeeded by Halhed who shifted the headquarters to Bijnor in 1824. This was ostensibly done on the ground of the unhealthiness of Nagina but the real reason was the great distance

from the Military station of Merrut.

Why only Bijnor: The District Headquarter of Bijnor shifted from Nagina to Bijnor and vice versa. In 1898 Mr. Z. M. Hemlet the then English Collector visited whole Bijnor. He wrote a letter to Viceroy of India and recommended that district head quarter should be shifted from Nagina to Bijnor. Reasons mentioned in letter were that the land in Bijnor and Jhalu region is less fertile than Nagina and this region is not thickly populated. Bijnor is close to Ganga river and there is no lack of water resources. But these were ostensible reasons. The real cause of shifting District Head Quarter from Nagina to Bijnor was that it was close to Meerut and in case of emergency armed forces could be called from Meerut.

It was not, however, till 1837 that the old appellation was dropped altogether and the district became as Bijnor. The principal alterations in the area were affected by the transfer of Taluka Chandi from Garhwal to the district in 1842 and the relinquishment 1866 of villages lying between the foot hills and submon-tane road, while minor rectifications took place from time to time on the western border by the action of river Ganga.

In 1905, District Head Quarter was shifted again from Nagina to Bijnor and Thakur Rai Bahadur Hukum Singh son of Thakur Suraj Prasad Singh (Hardoi Riyasat) was collector of Bijnor in 1933. Late Shri Hukum Singh laid the foundation Bar Hall in Collectorate Bijnor. This Bar Hall was named after the then Munsif of Bijnor Shri Nar Singh and this Bar Hall is used by advocates of collectorate for their functions todays also.

District Bijnor and its wonders- The district Bijnor forms the eastern part of the Moradabad division.The district has 05 Tehsils viz. Najibabad, Bijnor, Nagina and Dhampur & Chandpur. There are 14 Development Blocks in the district namely Najibabad, Kiratpur, Mohammedpur Deomal, Haldaur (Khari Jhalu), Kotwali, Afzalgarh (Kasimpur Garhi), Nehtaur, Allahpur, Budhanpur Seohara, Jalilpur and Noorpur spread over 5 tahsils.

Followings are the Five wonders of Bijnor:

- King having no territory (Raja Jwala Prasad was honoured with the title of Raja by British Government.)
- Kothi without way.
- Clock tower without clock.
- Train comes and goes (there was only one train that used to run once in a day between Najibabad and Bijnor)
- Banglow made of grass.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF JUDICIAL STRUCTURE

Emergence of judicial system in district: Before 1956, Bijnor and Nagina used to be outline courts of Moradabad Judgeship. Bijnor Judgeship was constituted by Govt. Order no. 8122/vii-678/52 on 18.06.1956 and two courts were temporarily constituted by this Government Order, one of District & Session Court and other of Civil Judge. On constitution of judgeship the then temporary Munsif Court stopped working and merged with court of Civil Judge. Temporary Courts constituted by G.O. no. 8122/vii-678/52 were converted into permanent Courts vide Govt. Order no. 1578/vii-678/52 dated 14.07.1958 w.e.f 01.04.1958. The first District Judge of Bijnor was Mr. R. C. Dubey.

The outline Court at Nagina of Bijnor Judgeship has been working since 1882 and before 1956 it was working as outline court of Moradabad Judgeship.

The outline Court at Najibabad was constituted in 1983. Initially there used to be only one court of Munsif.

The outline Court at Chandpur was constituted in 2010 and working since 10.03.2010. Initially only one court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is working there.

The first District Judge of Bijnor was Mr. R. C. Dubey.

Present judiciary: There are following six Court Establishments in Bijnor-

- Court of District and Session Judge.
- Court of small causes.
- Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate.
- Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division).
- Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division).
- Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division)/FTC.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

At present, there are Thirty Six (36) Judicial Officers posted and working in Bijnor Judgeship and one Special Court under Negotiable Instrument Act.

The Jurisdiction of Bijnor Judgeship extends to whole of Bijnor in Civil and Criminal matters as Bijnor is full-fledged district of Moradabad division and it has separate Revenue Court's system for dealing with revenue cases.

ARCHITECT & STRUCTURE OF COURT BUILDING

As metioned above that Before 1956, Bijnor and Nagina used to be outline Courtsof Moradabad Judgeship. The Head quarter of Bijnor Judgeship is in Bijnor city. The campus of judgeship was purchased from Kashipur Riyasat and a sale deed was executed by Raja of Kashipur in favour Hon'ble High Court of Judicature Allahabad in the year of 1953-54. The old building which is being used as court of District Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, their offices and record room civil originally belonged to Raja of Kashipur Riyasat and was used to be a camp Kothi. This camp Kothi was surrounded by dense Jungle and generally used by Raja and his family for holidays and hunting. Besides these buildings servant quarter and other space of keeping horses and elephants were also there in same campus.

Besides this old building there are several other buildings in judgeship's campus. These are-

Three storey Ten Court's building, the construction of which was completed on 28.07.1981. It is called Addl. District Judge's Building. In this building there is central hall on ground floor, ten Court rooms on ground and first floor and offices of Courts on second floor.

Three storey four Courts building the construction of which was completed on 19.04.2004. This building is known as Civil Courts Building.

Fast Track Court's building containing two court room and the construction of which was completed on 19.04.2004.

A Video Conferencing building the construction of which was completed on 12.12.2015.

Single storey Four Court rooms Building popularly known as Magistrate Court Building.

The style of architecture of old building of Bijnor Head-quarter is colonial bungalow and all other buildings in judgeship including outline courts are of modern style.

The history of Nagina Court complex is more interesting than Bijnor head-quarter complex. As mentioned above the outline court at Nagina of Bijnor Judgeship has been working since 1882 and before 1956 it was working as outline court of Moradabad Judgeship. In the years of 1817-1824 Nagina had been head-quarter of District North Moradabad. In Nagina judicial system prevailed since Mughal era and old Munsfi (Dar-ul-Kaza) was situated in Kazi Sarai colony of old Nagina. This old building of Munsfi was in continuous use till 1952 when court was shifted to new building. For new court complex land was donated by Kunwer Bhudev Singh, Raja.

The Outline Court at Najibabad was constituted in 1983. Initially there used to be only one court of Munsif.

The Outline Court at Chandpur was constituted in 2010 and working since 10.03.2010. Initially only one Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is working there.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTER & OUTLINE COURTS OF BIJNOR JUDGESHIP AND LAW COLLEGES

Before 1956, there used to be only one Bar in Bijnor that was Zila Bar Association but when Bijnor became a full-fledged judgeship, Civil Bar Association also came into existance. In outlines there are separate bar associations they are : Nagina Bar Association, Nagina, Najibabad Bar Association, Najibabad and in Chandpur Bar Association Chandpur.

There are no government law university or college in Bijnor but there are two private law colleges in Bijnor, Krishana College and Vivek College.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS & CASES

During the last decade NO social events worth mentioning has been reported in the district. Similarly significant cultural activities also did not take place. The usual social and cultural activities are still continuing as in the past. Some diversion in the way of life is visible because of growing rate of literacy and general awareness amongst inhabitants of the district. In the natural development, during the year 2002 floods occurred which was normalized in due course. The administrative development did not undergo any internal changes during the last ten years.

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES OF DISTRICT BIJNOR

Some prominent personalities born in Bijnor District are:

1. Raja Jwala Prashad: Honoured with title of Raja by British Government. He was an ICS officer and he remained President of IAS officer's Association up to his death. Raja Jwala Ji was an architact of old building of Banaras Hindu University and he was a close aide of Mahamana Madam Mohan Malviya JI.

2. Hafij Md. Ibrahim: He belonged to Nagina Bijnor. He was a freedom fighter and politician. He remained Power and Irrigation Minister in central government and later on Hon'ble Governor of Punjab.

3. Shri. Tej Bahadur Sapru: He was born in a Zamidar family of Chndpur, Bijnor. He was a freedom fighter, great politician and Judge in High Court of Judicature Allahabad. After his name there is a Sapru House in Delhi.

4. Mr. Shanti Bhushan: A prominent lawyer, politician and social worker. His father Mr. Vishwamitra was also an advocate. His son Mr. Prashant Bhushan is also a prominant lawyer.

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINES OF BIJNOR

The boundary being conventional and undetermined by natural features. The extreme parallels of north latitude are 29° 2' and 29° 58' and of east longitude 78° 0' and 78° 57' from Lalitpur, the most northerly point, to koti Rao in the furthest eastern corner the distance in 56 miles (90 km); and from koti Rao to Kamharia in the south- westerly angle 57 miles (92 km); and from Kamharia to Lalitpur 62 miles (100 km). The total area of the district is liable to change slightly from time to time by reason of the erratic action of the Ganges and Ramganga: in 1906 it amounted to 1,145,272 acres (1789.5 square miles, 4634.75 km^2) the average for the last five years being 1,147,967 acres (4,645.66 km^2).



Court of District Judge



Four Court Building



Outlying Court Najibabad



Gram Nayayalaya Dhampur

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	13
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	11	11
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT		
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	17289	154800	172089	5600	94773	100373	5008	60514	65522	17881	189059	206940
2025	17881	189059	206940	5545	55956	61501	6394	70379	76773	17032	174636	191668

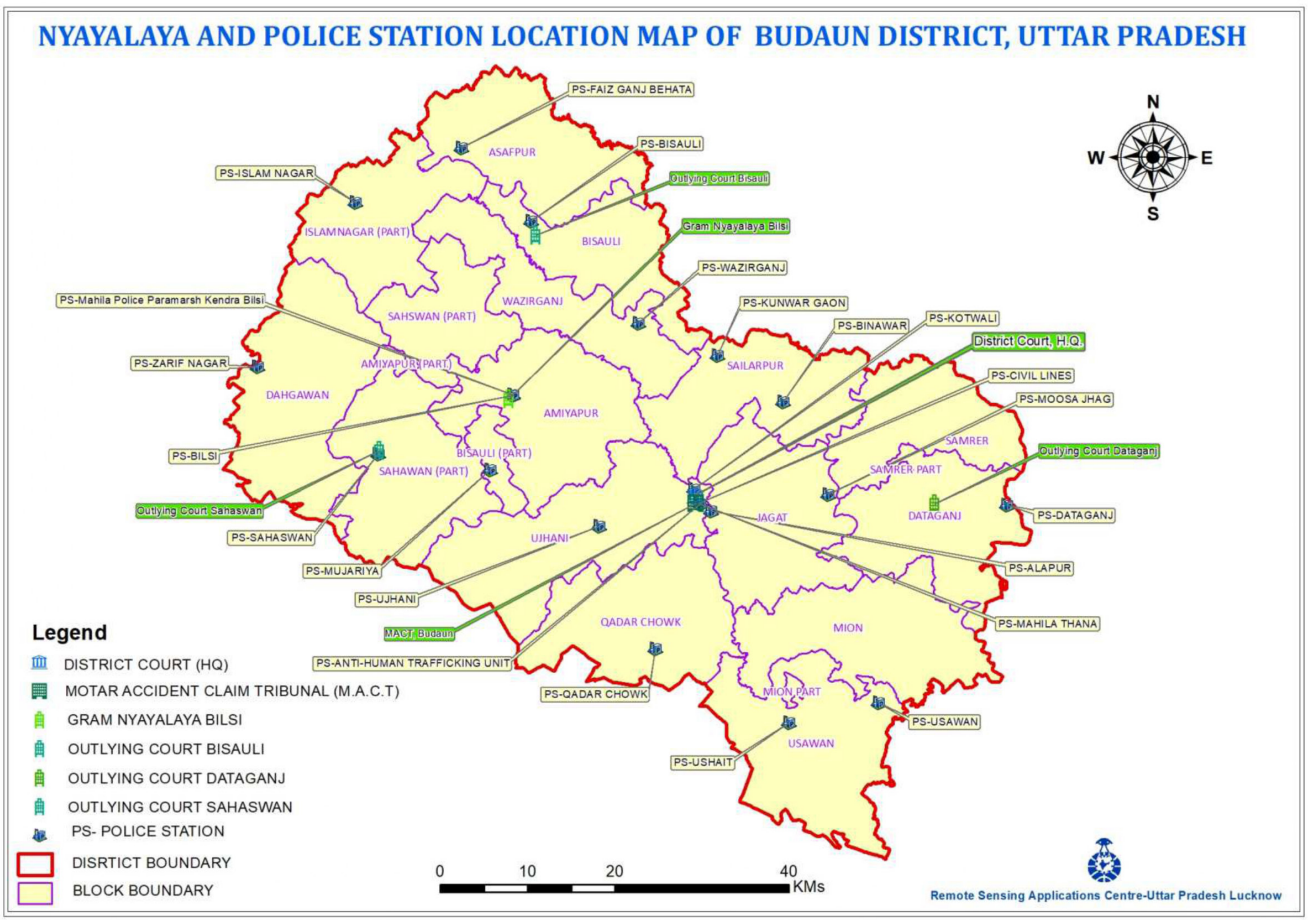
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	4348	2633	6981	3518	1246	4764	3250	1904	5154	4616	1975	6591
2025	4616	1975	6591	2734	1037	3771	4113	1152	5265	3237	1860	5097

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1043	220	235	1028
2025	1028	234	289	973

DISTRICT COURT BUDAUN



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

As per the information mentioned in the District Gazetteer of Uttar Pradesh: Budaun (1986), the set-up of the judicial system in Budaun district developed gradually through historical, colonial, and administrative changes. The gazetteer records that nothing definite is known about the administration of justice in the ancient and medieval periods. Prior to the introduction of a uniform criminal code under British rule, criminal justice in the region was administered in accordance with Muhammadan law of crimes, with the Qazi exercising judicial functions in criminal matters, while personal law governed civil cases. The passing of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Civil Procedure Code, and the Indian Evidence Act marked a significant transition, as these enactments codified the law and enabled courts to administer justice on a uniform and structured pattern. After the British acquisition of the area in 1801, the judicial set-up of the district underwent numerous changes. Between 1801 and 1805, the present district was under the Moradabad judiciary on the civil side. In 1837, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Bareilly judiciary, an arrangement that continued until 1858. Subsequently, Budaun and Dataganj tahsils were transferred to Shahjahanpur, while the rest of the district was placed under Shahjahanpur's charge in 1879 for civil cases only; criminal jurisdiction, however, continued to vest in the Moradabad judge, assisted by an additional sessions judge, with periodic visits to Budaun for holding jail deliveries. The gazetteer further notes the establishment and reorganisation of munsif courts at Ujhani, Sahaswan, Budaun, Islamnagar, Bilsi, and Dataganj, with several amalgamations, abolitions, and jurisdictional adjustments made to address administrative needs and arrears. A major milestone occurred in 1913, when a separate judgeship for the entire revenue district of Budaun was established, severing its judicial links with Moradabad and Shahjahanpur. Thereafter, the district had a permanent court of the district judge, a subordinate judge (civil judge), and multiple munsifs at headquarters and tahsil levels. By the mid-twentieth century, the judicial set-up consisted of a district judge, a civil and sessions judge, a civil judge, and several munsifs, with additional courts created from time to time to manage workload. In criminal justice, the sessions judge functioned as the highest criminal court of the district, empowered to award capital punishment subject to confirmation by the High Court, and was assisted by Additional Sessions Judges, an Assistant Sessions Judge, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial and Special Judicial Magistrates, and Munsifs.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Judge Heritage Block is an architecturally and historically significant structure that constitutes a vital component of the district judiciary's institutional framework. Owing to its heritage character and longstanding use, the building holds considerable importance in the judicial landscape of the district. At present, it accommodates the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, the Civil and Criminal Record Rooms, the English Office, and the Bill Section, thereby supporting both core judicial proceedings and essential administrative operations. The building, which is approximately 113 years old, has continuously served the cause of justice over generations and remains fully functional. It stands as a prominent judicial landmark, embodying the district judiciary's rich legal history, continuity of judicial administration, and enduring institutional legacy.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

CJM Block (Heritage Building): The CJM Block is also a heritage structure of historical significance. A milestone embedded near the building indicates that it was likely constructed in the year 1913. At present, the building is approximately 113 years old and occupies an important place as a historical landmark within the court campus. Although renovation work is currently underway, the heritage character of the building is being preserved and no alteration is being made to its original structural framework. Necessary provisions have, however, been made to create appropriate seating arrangements for witnesses, in keeping with functional requirements while maintaining the building's heritage integrity.

DJ Court Building (Heritage Building): The DJ Court Building is also a heritage structure of historical significance. A milestone embedded near the building indicates that it was likely constructed in the year 1913. The building is approximately 113 years old and

stands as an important historical landmark within the court campus. It presently houses the Court of the District Judge along with other administrative offices.

Civil Judge Block Building (Heritage Building): Civil Judge Block building is also a heritage building, with a milestone embedded near the structure indicating that it was likely constructed in the year 1913. The building is approximately 113 years old and stands as a historical landmark within the court campus. 6 courts running in this block.

9 Courtrooms Building: This is a newly constructed G+2 building, completed in the year 2024. It presently houses nine fully functional courtrooms, designed with large and well-planned spaces, along with spacious chambers for Presiding Officers. The building is equipped with modern facilities and includes allied infrastructure such as stenographers' rooms and offices. An attached G+4 record room building forms part of this complex, catering to the record-keeping requirements of the courts.

10 Court Room Building: This building, constructed in the year 1986, comprises ten courtrooms. It presently houses ten fully functional courtrooms along with allied facilities such as chambers for Presiding Officers and stenographers' rooms. Courtrooms are operational on the ground and first floors, while the second floor accommodates the Library, the Copying Section, and various court offices. The building has been developed to augment judicial infrastructure and is equipped with an elevator facility for the convenience of litigants.

06 Court Room Building: Building comprises 06 court rooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices. The building has been developed to augment judicial infrastructure.

The Fast Track Court Building: The Fast Track Court Building is a G+1 structure constructed in the year 2003 and completed on 09.08.2003. The building has provision for five courtrooms and is equipped with a shed facility for litigants and witnesses.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The district court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings, such as the Computer Cell, ADR Centre, Video Conferencing Room, Canteen Building, Lock-up and Conference Hall, Old Meeting Hall, Old Record Room, CCTV Control Room, and toilets for litigants, all of which are situated within the court complex.

OUTLYING COURTS

Civil Judge (J.D.) Bisauli: At present, the Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is functioning in own buildings.

Civil Judge (J.D.) Sahaswan & Adll. Civil Judge (J.D.) Sahaswan: At present, the Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) are functioning in own buildings

Civil Judge (J.D.) Dataganj, Budaun: At present, the Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is functioning in Old SDM buildings.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

Gram Nyayalaya are operational at Tehsils Bilsi, Budaun. These courts function from buildings provided by the Bar Associations of the concerned Tehsils, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



Budaun District Court Main Building



Budaun District Court CJM Block Building



Budaun District Court Civil Judge SD Block Building



Budaun District Court Fast Track Court Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	21	16
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	19	16
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	12087	134882	146969	2412	66637	69049	2450	65088	67538	12049	136431	148480
2025	12049	136431	148480	2919	66842	69761	2791	73025	75816	12177	130248	142425

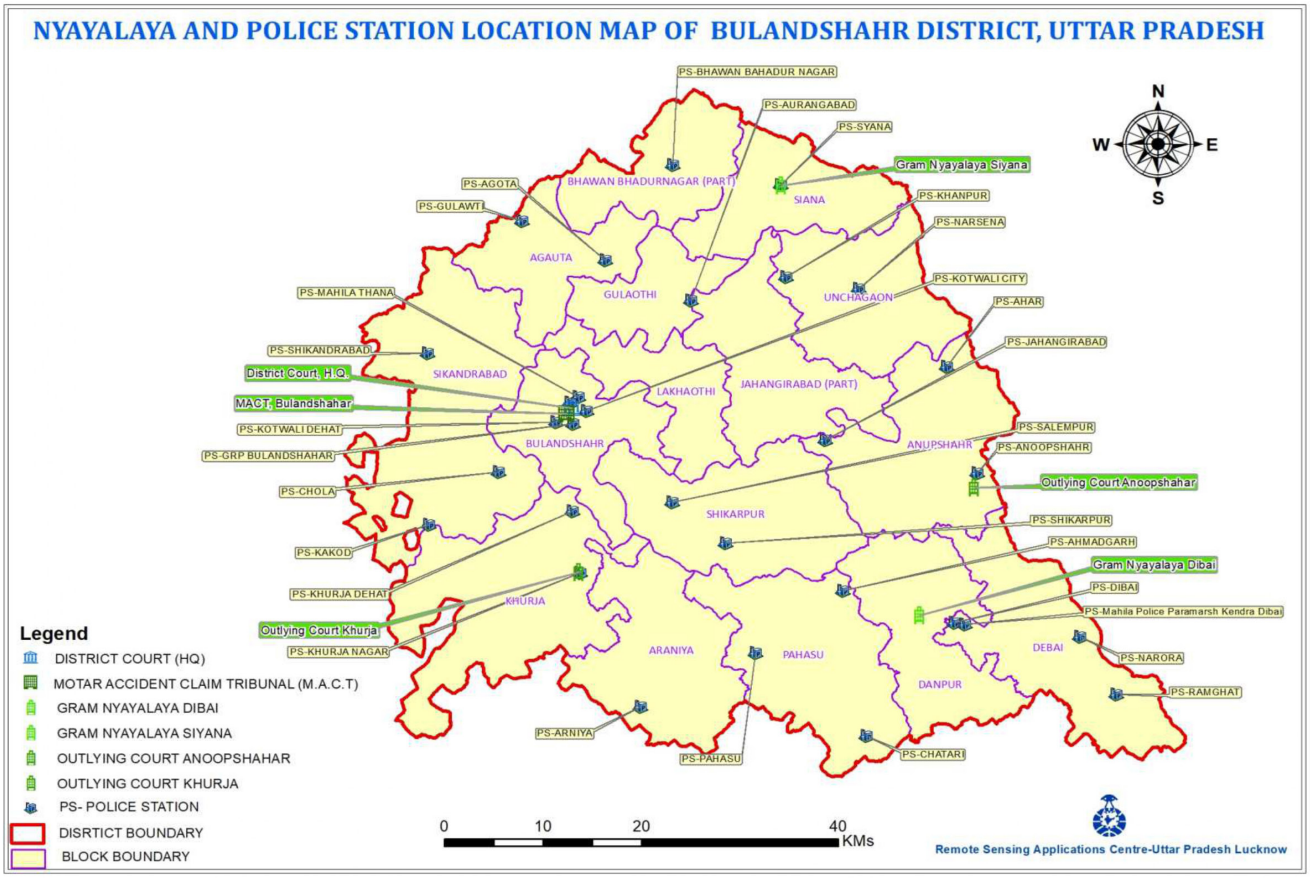
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1431	3582	5013	1129	2748	3877	1187	2529	3716	1373	3801	5174
2025	1373	3801	5174	1029	2533	3562	1198	2767	3965	1204	3567	4771

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2193	1079	1054	2218
2025	2218	1211	1071	2358

DISTRICT COURT BULANDSHAHAR



BRIEF HISTORY ABOUT DEVELOPMENT OF JUSTICE DISPENSATION MECHANISM IN BULANDSHAHR

In 1805, a Native Commissioner was appointed for trying suits of a value not exceeding Rs.100/- They were styled as Munsifs and the head commissioner as Sadar Amin. There was a Qazi and a head Qazi stationed at Bulandshahr and a Qazi each at the towns of Siyana, Dibai, Khurja and Shikarpur.

In 1829, the Court of Appeal and circuit was abolished and revenue commissioners were made and had worked under the supervision of the Sadar Nizamat Adalat. In revenue matters they were guided by the Board of Revenue.

In 1831 under Regulation V of 1831, the status of the Munsifs and the Sadar Amin was further improved and the post of a Principal Sadar Amin was also created for the District.

In 1832, the systems of having Munsifs as it exists now was introduced. The Civil Judges, known as Sadar Amins and Sadar-us-Sadars were appointed at the same time as the Munsifs.In 1835 all the criminal powers of the commissioners were transferred to the judge, who became for the first time both the Civil and Sessions Judge. The magisterial powers of the Judge were transferred to the collector, who then became Collector/Magistrate.

In 1866 Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were abolished and a High Court for the North-Western Province was set up at Agra under the Indian High Courts Act 1861. In 1868 it was shifted to Allahabad and came to be known as High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, and the Courts of Bulandshahr have continued to be under the jurisdiction of the same.

In 1869, the office of the Sadar Amin was abolished and the designation of Principal Sadar Amin was changed to that of Subordinate Judge. Around 1900, for the purpose of the administration of social justice, the District of Bulandshahr was divided between the jurisdiction of two Districts vis-a-vis, Aligarh and Meerut.

Munsif at Bulandshahr had original civil

jurisdiction over the paragnas of Agauta, Siyana and Baran of the Bulandshahr Tehsil and Ahar & Anoopshahr of Tehsil Anoopshahr. Remaining paragnas of these two Tehsils/Towns of Shikarpur and Dibai and Tehsil of Khurja came within the jurisdiction of Munsif at Khurja. The appellate jurisdiction over this area was exercised by Civil Judge of Aligarh. The Sikandrabad Tehsil formed part of the Munsif of Ghaziabad and Meerut district and the civil appellate work of this Tehsil was dealt with by the Civil Judge of Meerut.

In 1901 The criminal appellate and sessions work of the whole District was formerly in the hands of the Judge of Meerut, but in 1894 it was transferred to Aligarh and an Addl. Sessions Judge exercised jurisdiction over Bulandshahr District till 1922, when a District & Sessions Judge was appointed in the district itself. In 1908, a committee presided over by Richard Greener, was set up to recognize the judicial staff of the District. It recommended the appointment of a District & Sessions Judge and also subordinate Judge at Bulandshahr

In 1922 the Courts of District & Sessions Judge and of Subordinate Judge was appointed. The Court of the District & Sessions Judge was the Chief Criminal Court of the District and he used to be assisted by two Civil & Sessions Judge, a Civil & Assistant Sessions Judge and an Addl. Civil & Assistant Sessions Judge. The post of Addl. District Magistrate (Judicial), an officer at Khurja was created who was placed directly under the administrative control of District & Sessions Judge, Bulandshahr.

JUDICIAL STRUCTURE AT DISTRICT

There are 8 Structural blocks wherein the oldest Block of the building in the campus is District Judge Block which was established in 1923. Original style of architecture is Indo -Saracenic which was inaugurated in the year 1923

Ten Courtroom Building: The Ten Court Building is G+2 structure constructed in the year of 1977. The building has 10 no. of courts with allied units such as Officers' chambers,Stenographers room and court offices. The Building is approximately 48 years old.

Eight Court Room Building: The Eight Court room building was constructed in the year of 2001 .The building has 08 no. of courts with allied units such as Officers' chambers,Stenographers room and court offices. The Building is approximately 25 years old.

Five Court Room (FTC) Building: The Five Court room building was constructed in the year of 2002. The building has 05 no. of courts with allied units such as Officers' chambers,Stenographers room and court offices.

ADR Building: Permanent Lok Adalat Building on 08.05.2010 and ADR Building built in 2016.

19-Court room Building: The 19 Court room building was constructed in the year of 2025. The newly constructed G+5 building comprises 19 modern court rooms along with asociated facilities including Officers' chambers,Stenographers room and court offices along with cafeteria. Courts functioning in the block include ADJ- I,Special Judge (SC/ST Act),Special Court (MP/MLA),Special Judge (EC Act) and other ADJ courts.The Building has been developes to arguement judicial infrastructure and ease the burden on older court complexes.

Family Courtroom Building: The Family Courtroom building was constructed in the year of 2024. The newly constructed G+4 building comprises four modern courtrooms along with associated facilities, including officers' chambers, a stenographers' room, court offices, and a counseling room on each floor. The building also includes record rooms, one meeting hall, and a crèche room facility. The building has been developed to augment judicial infrastructure and to ease the burden on existing court complexes. The Court of the Principal Judge Family Court along with three courts of additional family judges are functional in this building, which continues to cater specifically to family related disputes.

OUTLYING COURTS

The outlying Courts at Khurja possess criminal and civil jurisdiction having the court of Addl. District & Sessions Judge; Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Addl. Civil Judge(Junior Division).

The outlying Courts at Anoopshahr also possess criminal and civil jurisdiction having the court of Addl.District & Sessions Judge; Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate and Civil Judge(Junior Division).

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsil Syana and Dibai,Bulandshahr. These courts functions from building provided by the Bar Association of the concerned Tehsils, Thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.

SOME NOTABLE CASES DECIDED IN BULANDSHAHR JUDGESHIP

Land mark judgments were delivered at District Judgeship, Bulandshahr, for instance Abdul Saleem & others' Judgment in (S.T. No.7/1948) wherein death penalties were awarded to 7 accused persons and Maya Tyagi case (S.T. No.358/1982 State Vs. Shiv Kumar) wherein death sentence was awarded and was confirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

NOTABLE LEGAL LUMINARIES AND HERITAGE COURT BUILDINGS

Bulandshahr Judgeship witnessed many legal luminaries . The present outlying Court at Khurja was adoned by Shri Syed Akbar Hussain Rizvi, popularly known as Akbar Allahabadi (1846-1921). He completed his basic education at Madarsa and later went to study law and continued practice till 1880. Apart from his working as 'Mukhtar' and 'Mislkhwani, he also continued his studies. He also worked as Naib Tehsildar. He was later appointed as Munsif and became the First munsif of Khurja and was later on, promoted as Judge in 1888 and Judge small cause court in 1892. To commemorate his work in judicial services, he was titled as “Khan Bahadur” by the British Government. He was a bright witty and affable man with a high sense of humour which is reflected in his poetry. Mr. Akbar Allahabadi used to adorn the residence presently occupied by Additional District & Sessions Judge, Khurja. The said residence as well as the Court building is a place which speaks aloud about the marvellous art of construction in pre-independence era.

EVOLUTION OF CLAY POTTERY IN KHURJA

The history of Khurja Pottery goes back to about 600 years ago, when some of the potters' families moved from Delhi to Khurja during reign of Emperor Mohammad-binTughlak. Starting with red clay pottery they moved on t o blue glaze and on r ed clay articles with engobe of white clay, painting floral designs with cupric oxide and applying a soft glaze containing glass and borax etc. During World War II, ban was imposed on various metals for making household utensils and import of ceramic goods was drastically curtailed. To meet the demand of ceramic wares mainly for war hospitals, the Government of Uttar Pradesh established a ceramic unit. After the war, the factory was closed down in 1946 due to lack of demand of its products. The factory was equipped with three small kilns, two chimneys and three ball mills. The Government of Uttar Pradesh made a thoughtful consideration for the utilization of the available machinery, other capital items and instead of closing it down, converted into a Pottery Development Centre. It was the first pottery related to common facilities center in the country where entrepreneurs were provided the facilities for firing their green wares in the Govt. kilns on payments of a nominal charge.



19 Courtroom Building



Family Courtroom Building



Oldest Block of the building in the campus is District Judge Block



Outlying Courts at Anoopshahr

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	25	23
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	14	14
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	22	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	04	04
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	17786	149272	167058	4615	77613	82228	4249	75450	79699	18152	151435	169587
2025	18152	151435	169587	5728	77904	83632	6097	74338	80435	17783	155001	172784

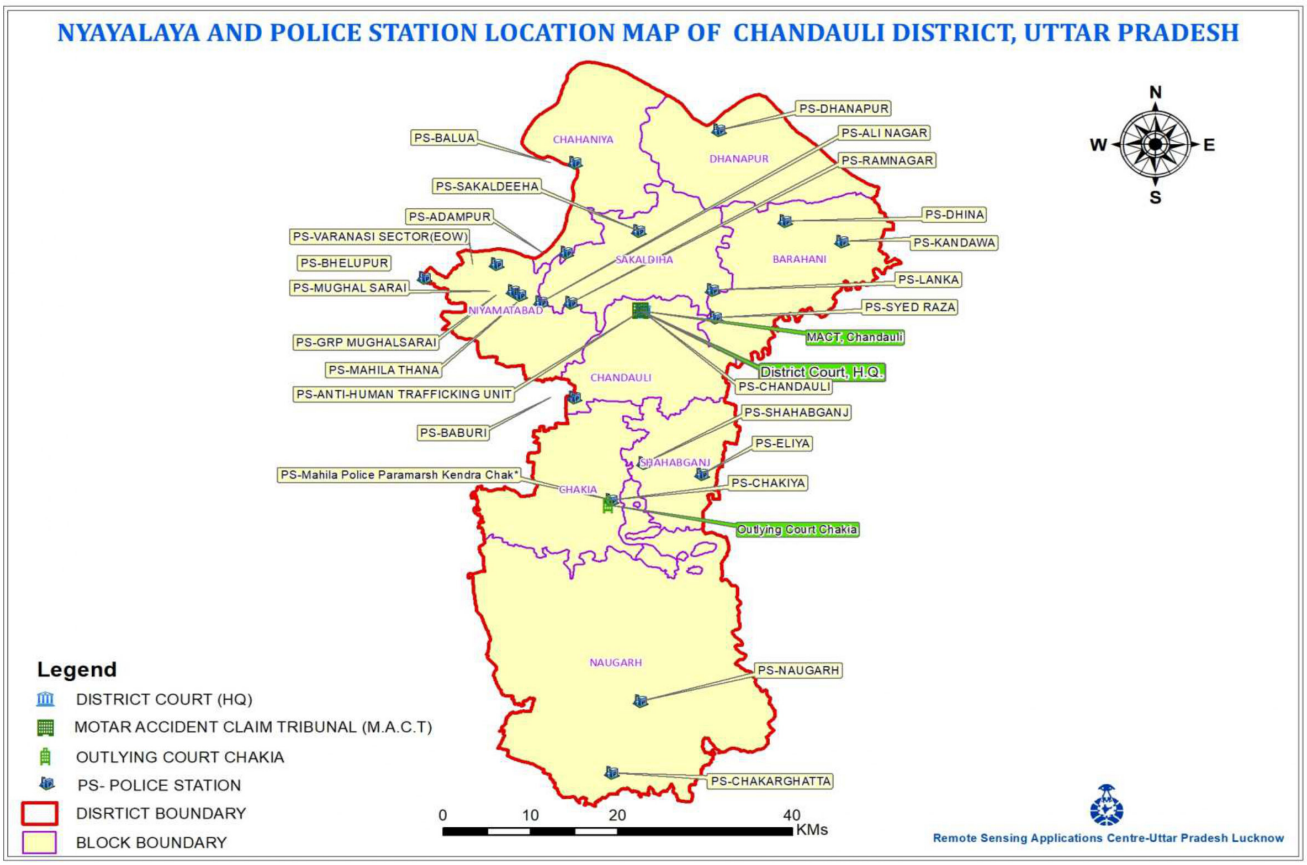
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2950	3045	5995	2423	1787	4210	2408	2318	4726	2965	2514	5479
2025	2965	2514	5479	2434	1707	4141	2695	1738	4433	2704	2483	5187

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	4324	1986	1763	4547
2025	4547	2183	1919	4811

DISTRICT COURT CHANDAULI



BRIEF HISTORY OF CHANDAULI JUDGESHIP

The judicial system of District Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh, has developed along with the judicial administration of the region. During the British period, the area forming the present-day Chandauli District was under the judicial control of the British East India Company. Courts were established to decide civil and criminal cases, and the area was placed under the jurisdiction of nearby districts, mainly Varanasi.

After India became independent in 1947, the judicial system was reorganized in accordance with the Constitution of India. During this period, judicial work relating to the Chandauli area was carried out by the Munsif Court functioning under the District Judgeship of Varanasi. This system ensured continuity of judicial work and proper administration of justice.

With the creation of Chandauli as a separate district and the increase in population and judicial workload, the need for an independent judgeship was felt. Accordingly, the District and Sessions Court, Chandauli, was established on 10 July 1999. The establishment of the Chandauli Judgeship was an important step towards strengthening the justice delivery system in the district.

Since its establishment, the District and Sessions Court, Chandauli, has functioned as the principal court of the district. It deals with civil, criminal, and sessions cases in accordance with law. The judgeship plays an important role in maintaining the rule of law and providing timely justice to the people of the district.

At present, the District Judiciary, Chandauli, does not have its own court building. The courts are functioning temporarily at the Tehsil Campus and the BSA Office Campus at Chandauli Headquarters. Despite these limitations, judicial work is being carried out smoothly and efficiently.

To provide better services to litigants and advocates, certain basic facilities have been made available on a temporary basis. These include an e-Sewa Kendra, e-filing facilities, and a record room.

A significant milestone in the development of judicial infrastructure in Chandauli was achieved on 17 January 2026, when the foundation stone laying ceremony (Shila Nyas and Bhumi Pujan) of

the Integrated Court Complex at Chandauli was performed. The ceremony was graced by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Justice Surya Kant, along with the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court, and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Yogi Adityanath. This event marked an important step towards strengthening judicial infrastructure in the district.

The Chandauli Judgeship continues to function with dedication to provide accessible, efficient, and fair justice in accordance with law.



District and sessions court chandauli



Outlying Court Chakia Chandauli

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	09	06
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	03
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	10	06
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	-	-
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	-	-

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	12191	80815	93006	3362	46195	49557	3385	55137	58522	12168	71873	84041
2025	12168	71873	84041	2296	46115	48411	2362	60816	63178	12102	57172	69274

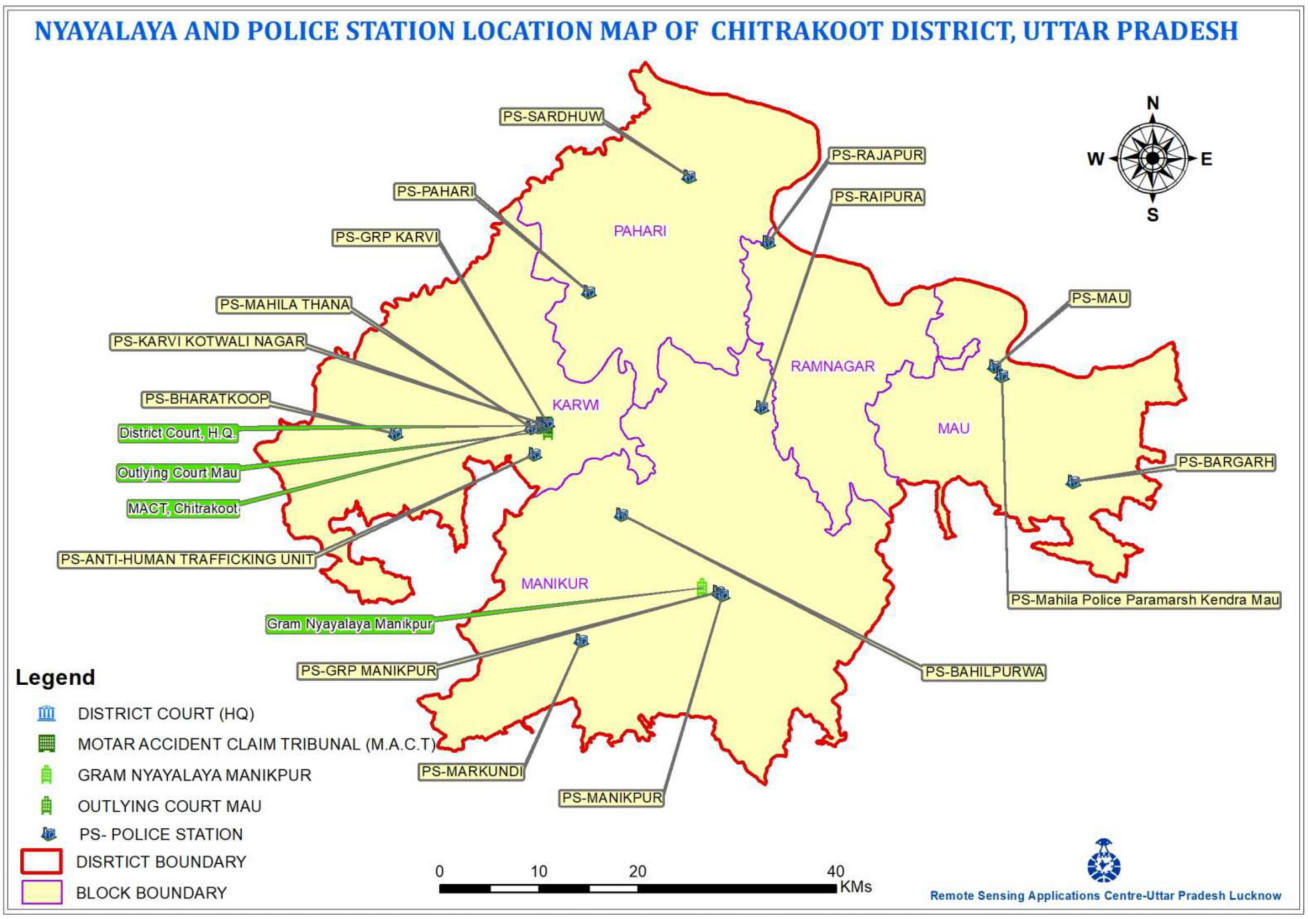
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	864	1759	2623	648	836	1484	649	811	1460	863	1784	2647
2025	863	1784	2647	684	865	1549	496	620	1116	1051	2029	3080

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	928	627	501	1054
2025	1054	612	594	1072

DISTRICT COURT CHITRAKOOT



BRIEF HISTORY

A new district Chitrakoot was created on 6th May 1997, named Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar, which comprises of Karwi & Mau Tehsils and has been carved out from Banda district having its headquarter at Karwi City. Later on the district was renamed as Chitrakoot on 4th September 1998. Brief History of Chitrakoot District in its Legal Background and Perspective: At the very beginning, prior to the creation of Chitrakoot District, the Chitrakoot Sessions Division happened to be a part of Banda Sessions Division, hence its legal background is closely related to district Banda. Under Hindu monarchs besides dharma, there were other base of law: contract, custom and royal ordinance. Many years before the British introduced their own laws, Mohammadan law of crimes was enforced in this region as in other parts. By close of the 19th century sufficient uniformity in the substantive and procedural laws of the country was achieved by the passing of the Indian Penal Code and Code of the Criminal Procedure etc. The Court of District Judge was created with Session's power in two districts of Banda and Hamirpur. One munsif was also posted under him. With effect from April 1, 1913, the Court of the District Judge was abolished and a Court of Sessions and Subordinate Judge was established under the administrative control of the District Judge, Kanpur. The set-up was further changed in the year 1945 and the Court of the Sessions and Subordinate Judge was converted into the Court of Civil and Sessions Judge and was brought under the administrative control of the District Judge, Jhansi. The existing structure of the judiciary at Banda continued even after Independence and after a long interval, a temporary Court of District and Sessions Judge was created here in December 1958 and two districts of Banda and Hamirpur were placed under the Banda Sessions Division. The District Judge was the principal head of the office of Banda and

Hamirpur. The temporary judgeship was converted into permanent one with effect from April 1, 1967, when there were two permanent courts at Banda, one of the District Judge and another of a Munsif. The scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive was enforced with effect from October 2, 1967 and all judicial officers brought under direct subordination of the District Judge. After enforcement of the new Criminal Procedure Code from April 1, 1974 the name of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) was changed to Chief Judicial Magistrate and the court of Special Railway Magistrate, Banda, which was till then under the control of the District Magistrate, was also placed under the control of the District Judge, after renaming it the court of Judicial Magistrate (Railways) Banda. The cadre of Civil and Sessions Judges was abolished from May 8, 1974 and the officers working as Civil and Sessions Judges were designated as Additional District and Sessions Judges. In year 1977 the Banda Judiciary consisted a court of District Judge, three courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges, one court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, one court of Judicial Magistrate at Karwi, one court of Munsif Magistrate and one court of Additional Munsif Magistrate besides the court of Judicial Magistrate (Railways). Prior to the creation of new Sessions Division Chitrakoot an outlying Court of Banda was functional at Tehsil Head Quarter, Karwi, consisting 01 Court of Additional District & Sessions Judge, 01 Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, 01 Court of Judicial Magistrate and 01 Court of Munsif Magistrate, i.e. total 04 Courts in all. In the meantime, a new district, Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar was carved out by the Government and thereafter, on 19th December, 1997, Sessions Division Chitrakoot was created merging the then outlying Court Karwi of District Banda and thereafter, 01 Court of District and Sessions Judge, 01 Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, 01 Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division), 01 Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and 01 Court of Judicial Magistrate, i.e. total 05 more Courts were created. In due course of time, on different intervals, 04 courts of Additional District and Sessions Judge, 01 Court of Special Judge SC./ ST (P.A.) Act, 02 Fast Track Courts (01 Court each in Additional District & Sessions Judge and Civil Judge Senior Division level), 02 Fast Track Courts for trying cases of Women (01 Court each in Additional District & Sessions Judge and Civil Judge Junior Division level), 01 Special Court for trying cases under POCSO Act exclusively and 01 Special Court for trying cases under Rape and POCSO Act, 01 Family Court and 01 Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Manikpur were created and in this way, total 24 Courts including 01 Family Court headed by a District Judge Rank Officer became functional at District Head Quarter Karwi and 01 Court at outlying Court Tehsil Mau and 01 Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Manikpur of the District also became functional making 23 courts functional in the District at present in all.

OUTLYING COURT, MAU

The outlying court at Mau is a local Judicial court that operates under the District Court of Chitrakoot in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. the distance of outlying court is 49 kilometers from headquarters. In the court system of Uttar Pradesh, a district may have additional outlying court located in towns or tehsils to help with the administration of justice closed to people living there-instead of everyone going to the main district headquarters to file cases or attend hearings. Civil Judge, Mau has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Police Bargarh and Mau comes under the jurisdiction of Civil Judge (J. D./ Judicial Magistrate), Mau.

GRAM NYAYALAYA, MANIKPUR

Gram Nyayalaya, Manikpur is stablished on a local court stablished under the Gram Nyayalaya Act 2008 is an indian law made to bring justice closer to villages. The distance of Gram Nyayalaya, Manikpur is 29 kilometers from the Headquarter. This court is meant to handle minor civil and criminal disputers locally without the need for villagers to travel far to district courts. Gram Nyayalaya, Manikpur is working since September 07, 2020. Creation of Gram Nyayalaya, Manikpur is fulfilling the vision of Justice of doorstep for litigants. Gram Nyayalaya, Manikpur has fulfilled the roots of local population and now they do not have to rush to The District Court for resolving petty matters both civil as well as criminal.



District and Session Court



Family Court, Chitrakoot



One court fuctioning



Gram Nyayalaya, Manikpur

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	5
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	5	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	7	5
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	5413	27035	32448	1046	16247	17293	798	13517	14315	5661	29765	35426
2025	5661	29765	35426	1044	15998	17042	1115	17450	18565	5590	28313	33903

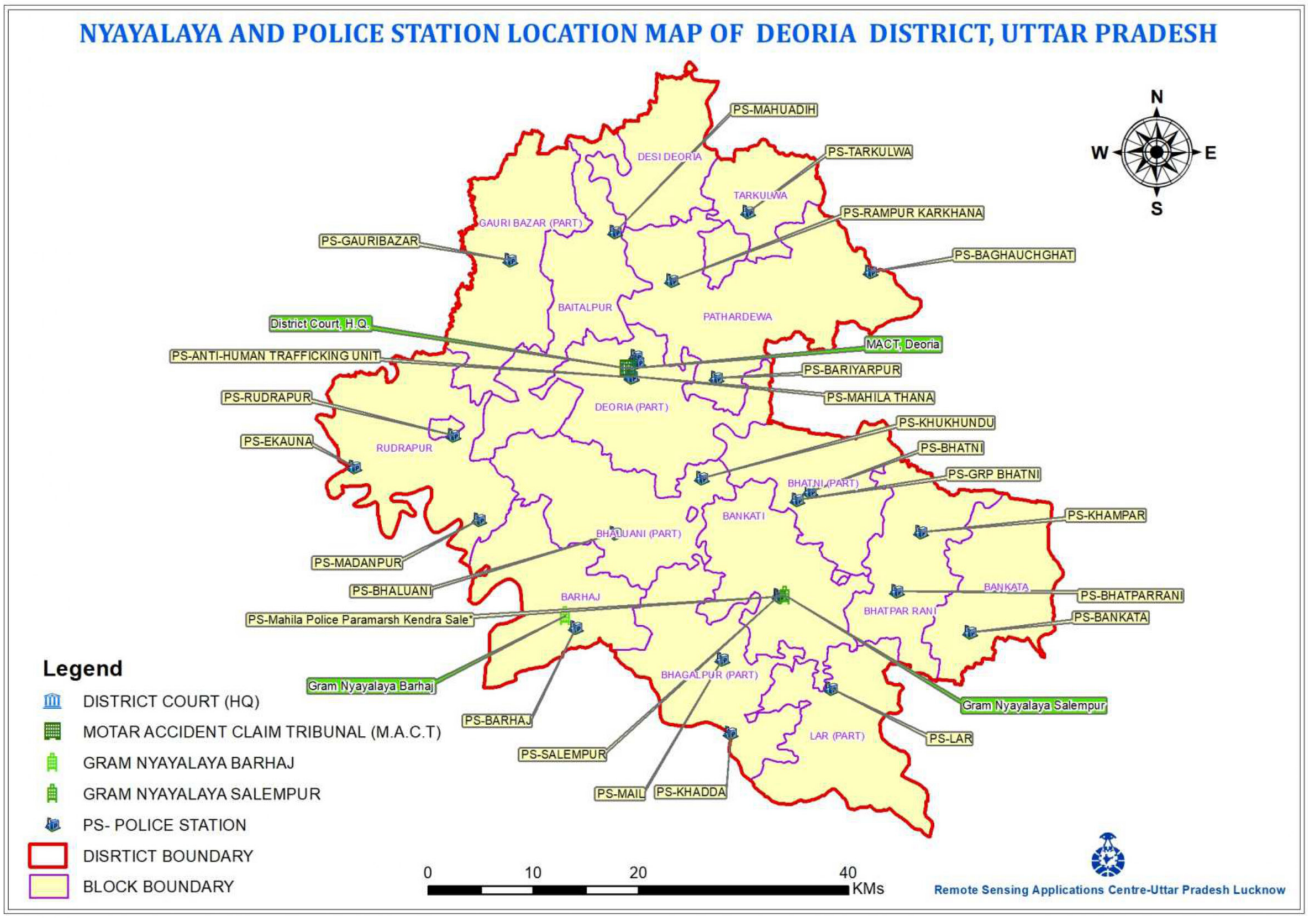
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	428	798	1226	309	318	627	339	320	659	398	796	1194
2025	398	796	1194	340	401	741	367	403	770	371	794	1165

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	619	203	281	541
2025	541	277	258	560

DISTRICT COURT DEORIA



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

Deoria which in ancient times was known as Devaranya or Devpuria, signified a place of temples, specifically of Lord Shiva temple by the side of Kurna river of the district. Current area of this district was a part of 'Koshal Rajya'- a prime center of ancient 'arya culture' surrounded by Himalaya in north, Shyandika river in south, 'Panchal Rajya' in west & Maghadha Rajya in (Bihar) east. Besides many fictions related with this are, astr-historical fossils ('murtee', coins, bricks, temples, Budha math etc.) are found at many places of this district, showing that there was a developed & organised society long long ago. Ancient history of the district is related with the Ramayan times when 'Koshal Naresh' lord Ram appointed his elder son 'Kush', the king of Kushawati-which is todays Kushinagar.

Before Mahabharat times, this area was related with Chakravorty Samrat 'Mahasudtsan' & his kingdom 'Kushinagar' was well developed & prosperous. Nearby to his rajya border was the thick area woods 'Maha-van'. This area was under control of Maurya rulers, Gupta rulers & Bhar Rulers, and then under control of Gharwal ruler 'Govind Chandra' from year -1114 to year -1154. This area was under control of Awadh rulers or of Bihar Muslim rulers during Medieval times, is not very clear.

There was little control of oldest Delhi rulers - Sultan, Nizam or Khilji's on this region. There is no description

of this area in eat war/attack/invasion scripts by muslim historians meaning muslim invaders would have seldom visited thick wood area of this region. Many places of this district played an important role in the modern history of this district. Important ones are- Paina, Baikuntpur, Berhaj, Lar Rudrapur, Hata, Kasia, Gauribazar, Kaptanganj, Udhopur, Tamkuhi, Basantpur Dhoosi etc.Gandhiji addressed Deoria & Padrauna public meetings in 1920. Baba Raghav Das had started movement in April ' 1930 regarding 'Namak Movement'. In 1931, there were wide movement against government & landlords in this district. Many more people joined Congress as volunteers & marched several places of the district. Sh.Purushottam Das Tondon in 1931 & Rafi Ahmad kidwai in 1935 visited different places of this district. During Quit India Movement, as much as 580 people were sent behind the bar for different duration. Deoria District came into existence at March 16' 1946 from Gorakhpur district. Kushinagar (Padrauna) district came into existence in May 1994 by separating north-east portion of Deoria district.

JUDICIAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

For administrative purposes district Deoria came into existence in the year 1946. Before that, since 1909 the justice delivery system in Deoria was encircled under Gorakhpur heaquarter, which included Bansgoan as well, as Munsiff subdivisions. The district and Sessions Judge Court was located at the Gorakhpur headquarter and certain civil and Sessions Judge's court were also functional over there. There were three sub-divisional magistrates with third class ministerial powers, one each at Padurua, Kasia and Salempur. There were one permanent Munsiff and one Additional Munsiff having territorial jurisdiction in the entire are covered by the present district Deoria. Both enjoyed concurrent powers with pecuniary jurisdiction extending up to Rs. 5000. All civil cases up to the valuation of Rs. 5000 were instituted in the permanent Court of the Munsiff, Deoria. The Additional Munsiff exercised jurisdiction only over those cases that were transferred to him under section 24 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Appeal against their judgments lead to the court of the District Judge Gorakhpur. There were then no Sessions Court at Deoria, it being located at Gorakhpur and exercising jurisdiction over all criminal cases relating to the entire area of the district Deoria till 1964, when a temporary post of District and Sessions Judge was created for the District Deoria. It was made permanent in March 1974.

THE DEORIA DISTRICT COURT AT PRESENT

Deoria as a marked district judicial entity was recognized only on September 12, 1964, Sri Chandra Prakash Sharma was the first District Judge of the District. The District and Sessions Judge continues to head of the chief criminal Court of the district. His court is a court of appeal, reference and revision under chapter 29 and 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, against the judgments of all the Magistrate. He also acted as a Special Judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1949. There are also a Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate and the Judicial Magistrates. The Judicial Magistrates posted in the district can award a sentence of imprisonment up to 3 years. Besides this Court of additional District Judges, Courts of Civil Judge Senior Division and Civil Judge Junior Division along with Additional Courts are for civil cases. At present Sri. Dhanendra Pratap Singh, HJS is the District & Sessions Judge and there are 23 other Judicial officers in the district.

FAMILY COURT

Family court is functional in the 5 criminal court building of District Court campus. This building is is (G+2) structure. On the Ground floor of this building 2 Court Rooms, on the first floor two Court Rooms and on the second floor One Court Room is situated. In Deoria Judgeship Family Court has not its own building. Four Court Rooms (Two Court Rooms on ground floor and two court rooms on first floor) of this building was earmarked in the year 2020 for one court of Principal Judge Family Court and three Courts of Additional Principal Judge Family Court. One of the offices of this building on first floor was also earmarked for the office of Principal Judge Family Court. At present on the second floor of this building Court of Special Judicial Magistrate-2 is functional. At present Sri Badri Vishal Pandey H.J.S is the Principal Judge Family Court.

MACT

In District Deoria Motor Accident Claim Tribunal is functional from 12.04.2021 in the building owned by Nagar Palika Parishad Deoria and is provided by District Administration Deoria. At Present Sri Iftekhar

Ahmad is P.O. MACT, Deoria.

COURT BUILDING

Deoria district court is situated in the heart of the city. The glory of grand entrance gate of the court building is well known. At present, there are four separate court buildings in the court campus.

HISTORY OF THE BUILDINGS OF COURT

SL. No.	NAME OF BUILDING	YEAR OF INCEPTION	AGE OF BUILDING
1	OLD CIVIL COURT BUILDING	1958	68
2	TEN COURT BUILDING	1981	45
3	FAST TRACK COURT BUILDING	2001	25
4	FIVE CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING	2008	18

SIGNIFICANT PERSONALITIES

Sons and daughters of the soil have taken the district Deoria to a great height of fame and proud in the legal field. Hon'ble Justice late Sri Ram Briksha Mishra who belonged to Bagaha Village, PS Mayil of the District has honored the district by getting elevated to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Several other persons of the district got elevated to the prestigious officer of judgeship of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, namely late Justice Sri Ram Prakash Mishra, Justice Sree Rang Mishra, Justice Arvind Tripathi, Justice Ardhendu Shekhar Tripathi, Justice Sri G.S.N. Tripath, Justice Sri Arvind kumar Mishra, Justice Rajeev Mishra and justice Sri Ashwani Mishra.

COURT BUILDING

Ten Court Rooms Building: This building is (G+2) structure. In this building courts of District & Sessions judge and Additional District and Sessions judge are functional at Ground floor and first floor. At Ground floor there is Meeting Hall, Officer of Nazarat, DGC Criminal, and other offices of courts are functional. At First floor offices are also functional and at second floor administrative office, Library, Account, Office of District and Sessions judge and other offices of Additional District and Sessions Judge are functional.

Old Court Building: Building is single floor structure and it is oldest building of this judgeship. Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge Senior (SD), Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Addl. Civil Judge (SD), Civil Judge (JD), Civil Judge (J.D.) FTC-2, Record Room Civil, Record Room Criminal, Office of DGC (Civil) and other offices of Magistrate courts are functional in this Building.

Family Court (5 Criminal Court Building): 5 Criminal Court Building is (G+2) structure. On Ground floor 2 Court Rooms, on first floor two Court Rooms and on second floor One Court Room is situated. In Deoria Judgeship Family Court has not its own building. Four Court Rooms (Two Court Rooms on ground floor and two court rooms on first floor) of this building was earmarked in the year 2020 for one court of Principal Judge Family Court and three Courts of Additional Principal Judge Family Court. One of the offices of this building on first floor was also earmarked for the office of Principal Judge Family Court. At present on the second floor of this building Court of Special Judicial Magistrate-2 is functional.

Five FTC Court Building: This building is single floor structure. In this building court of Additional Civil judge (JD), Civil Judge (JD) FTC-I are functional. Officer of enquiry is also functional in this building.

Apart from above in the Court Complex ADR Building, VC Room Building and CCTV Control Room are also functional.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

In this Judgeship three Gram Nyayayalas are functional.

Barhaj: This Gram Nyayalaya is functional in the building situated in tehsil premise under makeshift arrangement. Gram nyayalaya is functional from 05.03.2024 Sri Vikas Verma-II is Nyayadhikari.

Bhatpar Rani: This Gram Nyayalaya is functional in the building situated in tehsil premise under makeshift arrangement. Gram nyayalaya is functional from 14.05.2024 Sri Siddi Jay Prakash is Nyayadhikari.

Salempur: This Gram Nyayalaya is functional in the building situated in tehsil premise under makeshift arrangement. Gram nyayalaya is functional from 13.02.2024 Sri Saksham Shekhar is Nyayadhikari.

MACT Building: In District Deoria Motor Accident Claim Tribunal is functional from 12.04.2021 in the building owned by Nagar Palika Parishad Deoria and is provided by District Administration Deoria. At Present Sri Iftekhar Ahmad is P.O. MACT, Deoria.



Ten Court Rooms Building



Five FTC Court Building



Gram Nyayalaya Barhaj



Gram Nyayalaya Salempur

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	9
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	5	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	24	11
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	4	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	42046	114993	157039	4231	26455	30686	13321	32066	45387	32956	109382	142338
2025	32956	109382	142338	4729	31291	36020	3227	26622	29849	34458	114051	148509

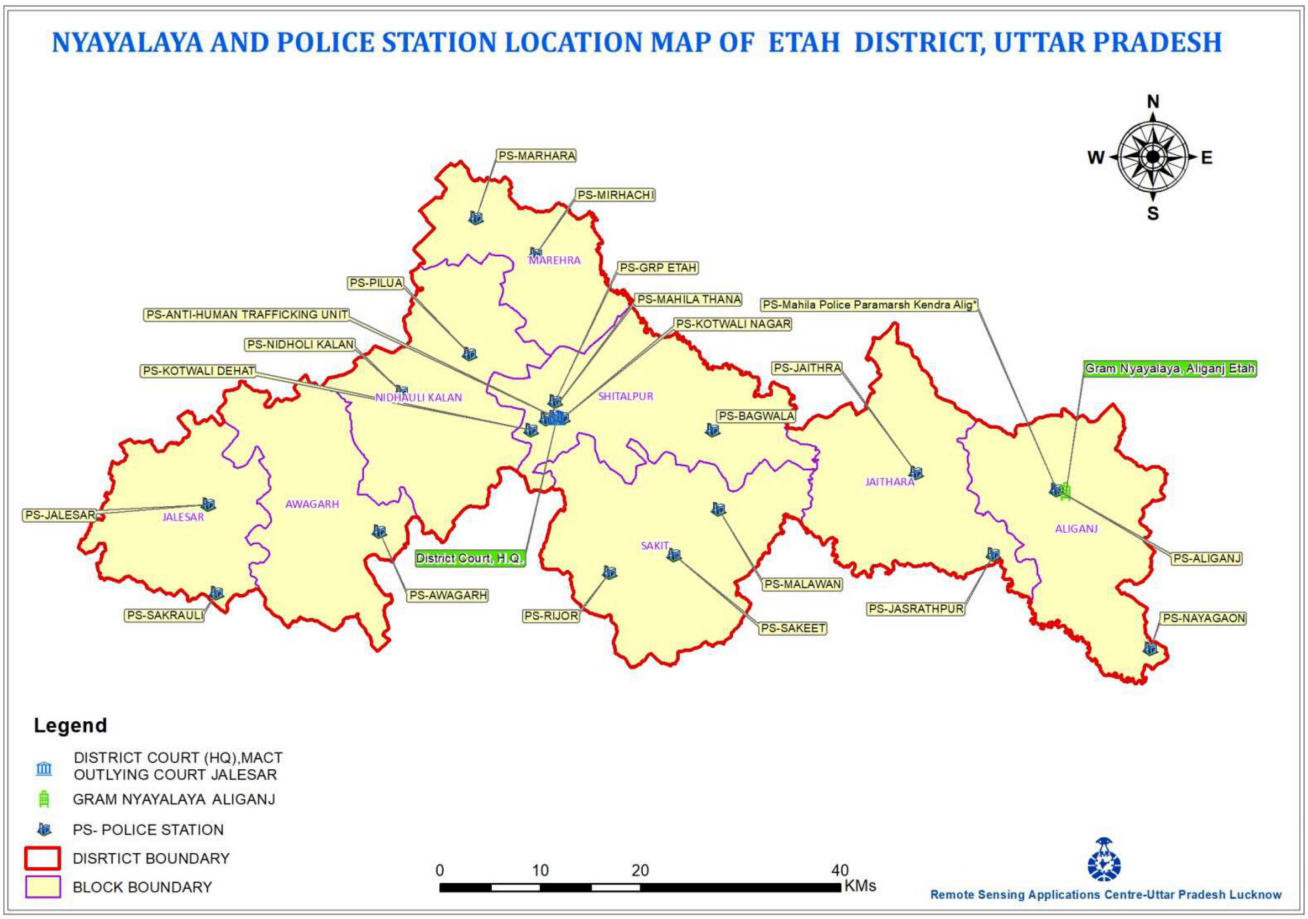
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	3023	4825	7848	2121	3942	6063	2819	4165	6984	2325	4602	6927
2025	2325	4602	6927	2450	4686	7136	2546	4524	7070	2229	4764	6993

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	4323	808	630	4501
2025	4501	957	631	4827

DISTRICT COURT ETAH



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Etah District is situated in the western part of Uttar Pradesh within the Aligarh Region. It is bounded to the north by Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj) and Badaun districts, to the east by Mainpuri and Farrukhabad districts, and to the south by Firozabad District. Prior to Independence, the courts at Etah functioned under the Sessions Division, Aligarh.

The Court of the Civil Judge, Etah, was established on 18 December 1950, with Sri S. D. Sharma appointed as the first Civil Judge. In the year

1951, Etah was constituted as a Sessions Division, and Shri K. L. Arora was appointed as the first District Judge of Etah. Initially, the jurisdiction of Etah comprised five tehsils, namely Etah (Sadar), Aliganj, Jalesar, Kasganj, and Patiyali. Subsequently, in 2007, Kasganj was separated from Etah and constituted as an independent district.

At present, the District Court, Etah, exercises jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters relating to the tehsils of Etah (Sadar), Aliganj, and Jalesar. The appellate and revisional jurisdiction pertaining to the Etah Judgeship is exercised by the Principal Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. There is one outlying court of the Etah Judgeship for Tehsil Jalesar, which is currently functioning from the premises of the Headquarter, Etah.

A Gram Nyayalaya was established in the Etah Judgeship in the year 2021 at Tehsil Aliganj, which has played a significant role in facilitating access to justice for the rural population.

In compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, the District Court, Etah Judgeship, has actively participated in initiatives aimed at the expeditious disposal of cases through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, including Lok Adalat and mediation. The computerisation of the Etah Judgeship commenced in the year 2009 under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, with the installation of computer systems and Local Area Network (LAN) infrastructure. Centralised filing was introduced in the month of January 2015. An official website of the District Court, Etah (http://districts.ecourts.gov.in/etah), has been launched to facilitate advocates and litigants in accessing case status information and downloading judgments and orders.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX:

At present, the Civil and Criminal Judicial Courts are functioning from two complexes, namely the District Judge Court Complex and the Munsif Court Complex.

The District Judge Court Complex accommodates the Court of District & Sessions Judge, Family Court, A.D.J. Courts, C.J.M. Court, Civil Record Room, the English Office, the Bill Section, the Nazarat Section, CCTV Control Room, Computer Section, A.D.R. Center and Video Conferencing Room.

The Munsif Court Complex accommodates the Munsif Court Building, New Ten Courtroom Building, F.T.C. Court Building and Old Civil Bar Building.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Buildings situated in District Judge Court Complex

District Judge Court Building: The building of the Court and Office of District Judge Etah was constructed in year 2000. It comprises Courtroom and Chamber of District Judge, Etah, Chief Administrative Office, Court Manager Office, Stenographer rooms.

Family Court Building: The Court of Presiding Officer, Family Court, Etah is functioning in an old building situated near District Judge Court building.

Old Ten Courtroom Building (A.D.J. Courtroom Building): The Old Ten Courtroom Building is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1980 in the District Judge Court Complex. This is an architecturally significant structure forming an integral part of district judiciary infrastructure. The building houses ten Courtrooms including MACT Court along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers Chambers, Stenographer rooms, English Office, Bill Section, P.C.D., library, C.C.D. and old meeting hall.

C.J.M. Court Building: The C.J.M. Court Building is one of the oldest buildings of this Judgeship as it was constructed in the year 1960. This building is situated in the District Judge Court Complex. It accommodates Courtrooms of C.J.M., A.C.J.M. and Spl. J.M., their supporting offices and CCTV control room.

Multipurpose Hall cum Guest-house Building: This building is a G+1 structure constructed in the year 2024. It is a multi-utility facility comprising a large meeting hall with modern amenities, a guest house for Judicial Officers, a gymnasium, and other associated facilities.

New Ten Courtroom Building (G+5): The under construction building is a G+5 multi-storeyed structure with modern facilities, located within the District Judge Court Complex. The building is designed to accommodate a total of ten courtrooms, with two courtrooms provided on each floor except the fifth floor, which is earmarked for

office accommodation.

Buildings situated in Munsif Court Complex:

Munsif Court Building: Munsif Court Building is the oldest building of Etah Judgship, which was construted here prior to independence. Presently this building is presided by Civil Judge (Junior Div.), Etah. Renovation work is carried out from time to time to preserve the structural integrity and historical character of the building, while ensuring compliance with contemporary judicial functional requirements.

New Ten Court Building in Munsif Court Complex: New Ten Court room building situated in Munsif Court campus was constructed in year 2000. The building is a G+2 structure which houses ten Courtrooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers Chambers, Stenographer rooms, Offices and Record room.

Other Buildings and facilities: The Court campus also comprises several ancillary and support buildings, including the F.T.C. Guest House-cum-Library building, wherein the A.D.R. Centre is functional, as well as the Lock-up and Malkhana, Civil and Criminal Record Rooms, and the e-Seva Kendra. In addition, a Computer Room was constructed in the year 2011, and a Video Conferencing Building was operationalized in the year 2016.

GRAM NYAYALAYA:

The Gram Nyayalaya has been operational at Tehsil Aliganj in a rented building since the year 2021, with the objective of ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level. The District Administration has provided Government land for the construction of a new Gram Nyayalaya Campus.



Old Ten Courtroom Building



New Ten Courtroom Building (G+5)



New Ten Court Building in Munsif Court Complex



C.J.M. Court Building



Munsif Court Building



Multipurpose Hall cum Guest-house Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	10
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	8	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	13	12
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	11152	68033	79185	2513	47482	49995	2273	49396	51669	11392	66119	77511
2025	11392	66119	77511	2841	52006	54847	3839	53888	57727	10394	64237	74631

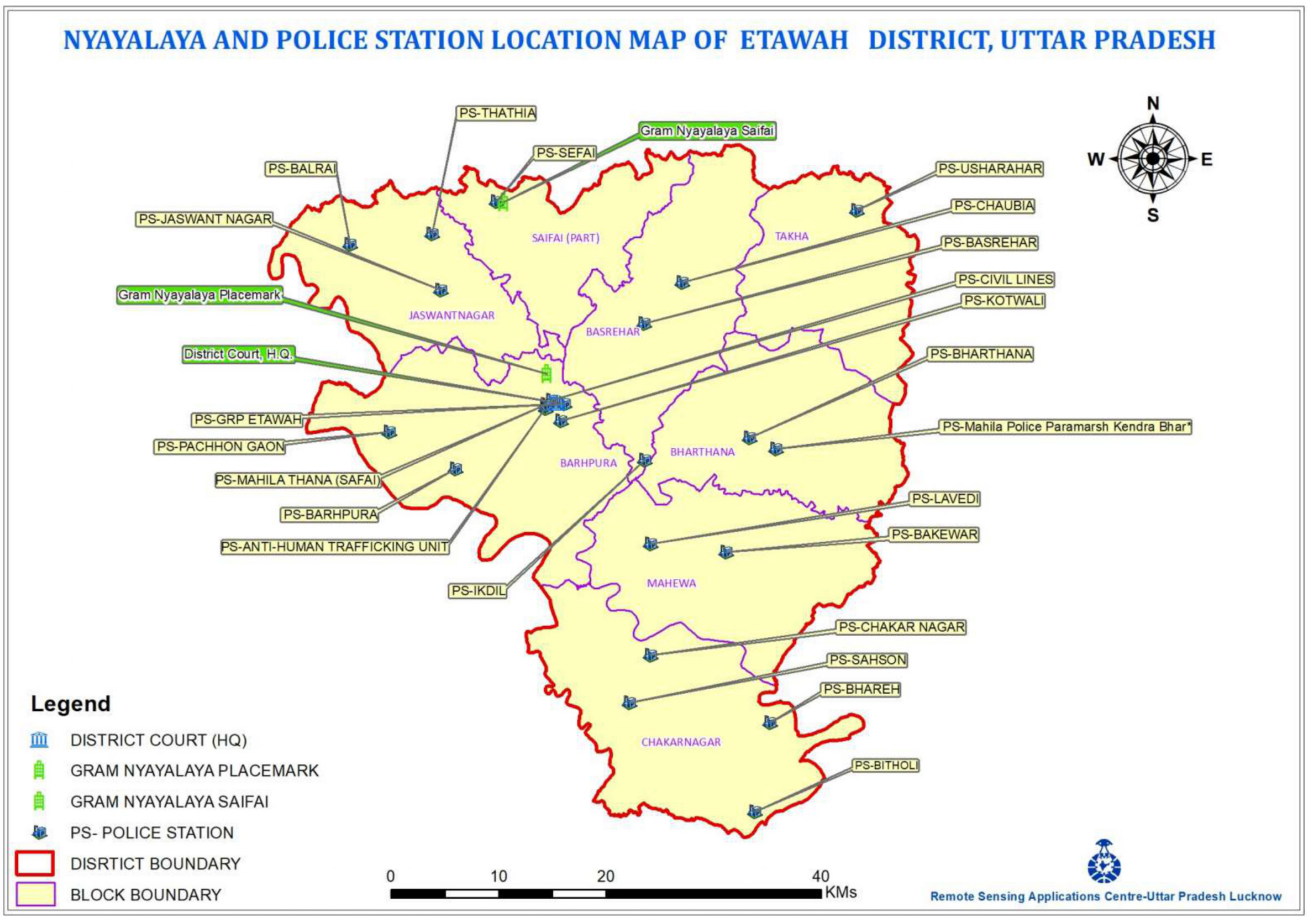
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1695	3684	5379	715	764	1479	1246	1829	3075	1164	2619	3783
2025	1164	2619	3783	695	805	1500	624	761	1385	1235	2663	3898

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2910	1012	949	2973
2025	2973	1226	1214	2985

DISTRICT COURT ETAWAH



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Court of Etawah is situated near railway station and collectorate Office of the Etawah City Uttar Pradesh. In the pre-independence period the District and Sessions Judge, Mainpuri, used to exercise jurisdiction over Etawah. The Munsifs of Etawah and Phaphund were separately designated. Later on munsifi comprised of Tehsils of Bidhuna and Auraiya started working as such, while the other two tahsils fell within the Munsifi of Etawah. The Court of Civil Judge (J.D.) came in to being in the year 1902. The court of Civil Judge (SD) was created in the year 1926. The district of Etawah was taken out of the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Mainpuri and started functioning as a separate Judgeship from August 1, 1958. It is a court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil and criminal matters within its territorial limits.

Court of Civil Judge (J.D.) Auraiya was established on 26th June 1989 as an Outlying Court of District Court Etawah. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Mukharjee Judge Hon'ble High Court Allahabad / the then Administrative Judge of Etawah Judgeship, on 17th September, 1997 two Tehsils namely Auraiya and Bidhuna were separated from district Etawah to form a new district named as Auraiya. Thereafter, District Court Auraiya was separately formed on 25 June 1998.

Under the District Court Etawah two Gram Nyayalayas established one of the in Tehsil Saifai and second one in tehsil Chakarnagar. The Gram Nyayalaya Saifai was inaugurated on 27 October 2021 and Gram Nyayalaya Chakarnagar was also inaugurated on 24 November 2021.

Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT), Etawah was established temporarily in the District Bar Association building and it is functioning from 05.10.2019 for settlement of motor accident claims within periphery of district Etawah.

Family Court, Etawah was established in ten

courts building in District Court complex Etawah. It is functioning from 22.05.2013 to till date for settlement of family related cases. Under establishment of Family Court, one Addl. Family Court (ADJ cadre) has also been established and functioning in FTC building at District Court complex Etawah.

COURT BUILDINGS

Six buildings are situated in the District Court campus, which are as follows:

Old Ten Court building: This building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice Sri Satish Chandra Judge Hon'ble High Court Allahabad / the then Administrative Judge of Etawah Judgeship on 22.03.1977. The building accommodates the Court of District and Session Judge, Principal Judge, Family Court, the English office, the bill section, Copying Section and offices of courts.

New Ten Court Building: This building was inaugurated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice Sri Devpriya Mahapatra on 28.03.1998. In this building ADJs, CJM, Civil Judge (SD) & Civil Judge (JD) courts are functioning.

Fast Track Court building: This building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice Sri Laxmi Bihari, Judge Hon'ble High Court Allahabad / the then Administrative Judge of Etawah Judgeship on 16.02.2003. In this building Addl. Family Judge, ADJ/FTC and Sr. & Jr. Div. Courts are functioning.

Temporary Court Room: Two temporary court rooms (portable cabin) were inaugurated on 30.08.2025 by Hon'ble Administrative Justice Sri Brij Raj Singh to meet-out requirement of court room under the makeshift arrangement.

Some other buildings: The court campus also includes several ancillary buildings such as Computer Section, ADR Centre, Video Conferencing Room, Record Room, Library, Nazarat & e-Sewa Kendra.

NEW PROJECTS AND INAUGURATION IN DIST. COURT, ETAWAH

In the year 2024-25 Hona'ble High Court has allotted two projects one is installation of lift for differently abled person, old age litigants & advocates and second project is dedicated for women and girls as a pink toilet. Two Temporary courtrooms (Portable Cabin) were also inaugurated in Dist. Court Etawah.



FTC Building



New Ten Court Building



Central Nazarat



Video Confrening Room



Computer Centre


Library

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	12
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	9	9
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	13	10
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	11887	62030	73917	2587	53257	55844	3207	60336	63543	11267	54951	66218
2025	11267	54951	66218	2687	50043	52730	2561	48563	51124	11393	56431	67824

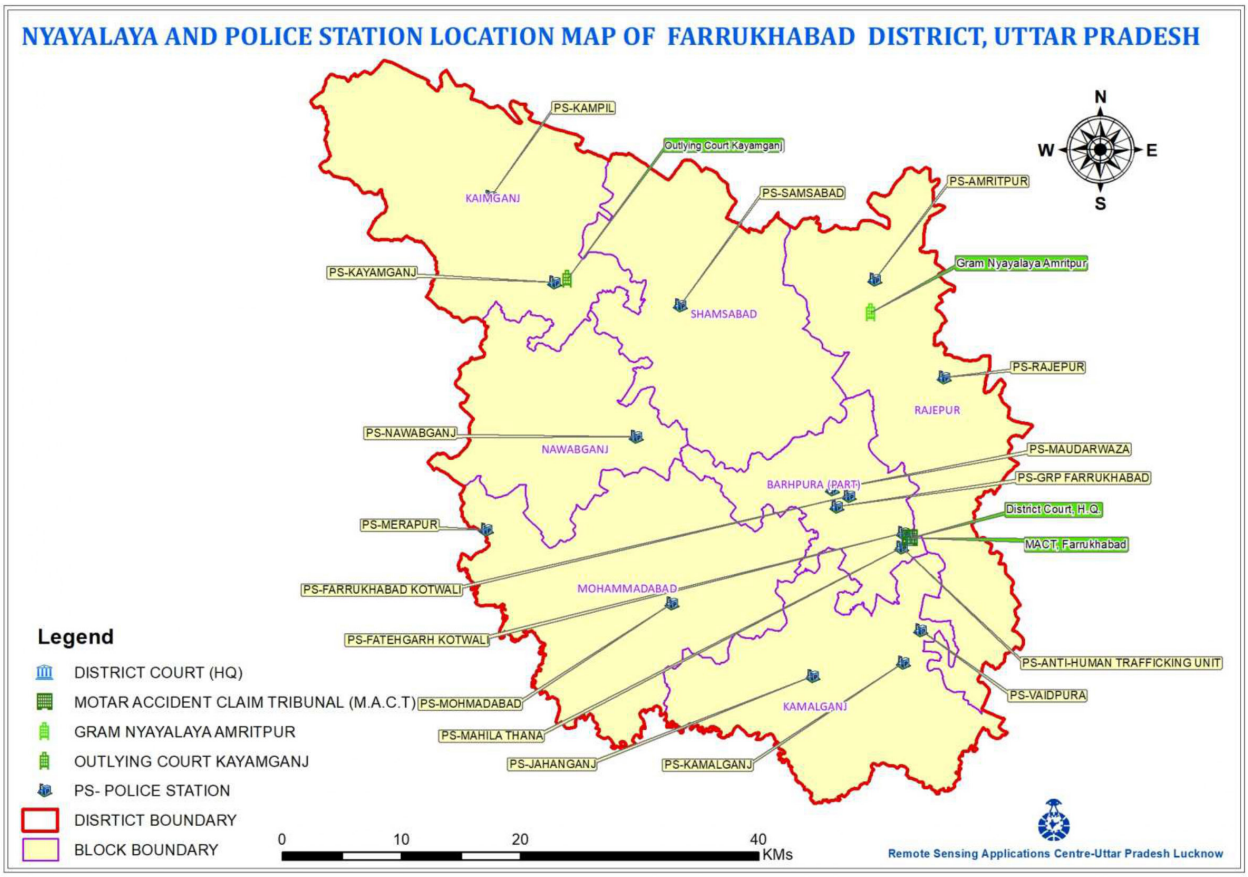
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1373	2322	3695	1094	1505	2599	1225	1795	3020	1242	2032	3274
2025	1242	2032	3274	1251	1502	2753	1206	1261	2467	1287	2273	3560

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	4021	826	292	4555
2025	4555	880	891	4544

DISTRICT COURT FARRUKHABAD



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Farrukhabad is a historical city with a rich culture defined by the tradition of Ganga Jamuni Tehzeeb. The Place was founded by Nawab Mohammad Khan Bangash (c-1665-1743) in 1714 who named it after the reigning Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar.

The whole area of Farrukhabad came under the control of the Nawab Vizier of Oudh in 1773. It was agreed in the treaty of Faizabad between Nawab of Oudh, Asifudaulla and East India company that the troops of Company should be stationed in the areas of State of Oudh which resulted in the establishment of Fatehgarh Cantonment in the year 1777 which is about 5 km away from Farrukhabad City. When the Central Duab was ceded in 1802 by the Nawab Vizier of Oudh to the Company, the parganas which had formed the domains of the Nawab of Farrukhabad were formed into single district to which the name of Farrukhabad was given from its chief town.

The fiscal history of the district begins with cession to the East India Company on the 24th June 1802. Fatehgarh then became the headquarters of the Board of Commissioners for the ceded provinces, a body established on the cession of Rohilkhand in the preceding year, and presided over by the Hon'ble Henery Wellesly. The management of the district under the orders of the board, was entrusted to the Governor General's agent at Fatehgarh. Mr. Graham Mercor was the first agent of the Governor General's for the district Farrukhabad.

The first District Magistrate was appointed in the year 1802 who was Mr James Thomas Grant.

The district is called Farrukhabad and its headquarters is located at Fatehgarh. Fatehgarh derives its name from an old fort on the bank of the river Ganga. The fort presently falls in the Fatehgarh Cantonment area and serves as the head quarter of the Rajput Regiment stationed at Fatehgarh Cantonment. The district court, collectorate etc. are

situated in Fatehgarh, the twin city of Farrukhabad.

Allahabad High Court (1866): When the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad was established in 1866, the Farrukhabad District Court eventually came under its direct supervision, where it remains today.

Today, the Farrukhabad Judgeship acts as a distinct administrative unit under the Allahabad High Court. It is headed by a District and Sessions Judge, who serves as the highest judicial authority in the district, overseeing additional sessions judges, civil judges, and magistrates.

Jurisdiction: It handles civil, criminal, and family matters for the entire Farrukhabad district.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

Two blocks (DJ & CJM) in the building of Farrukhabad Judgeship have been declared as Heritage building vide Hon'ble High Court's Letter No. 1704/Admin, G-II Section dated 25.10.2010 (photographs are annexed).

In 1807, the government purchased the house of Charles Bathurst, in Rupees 12000/- for the Court of Judge Magistrate and this is the Court building of District Judge even today. Charles Bathurst, and James Bathurst, were sons of Superintendent of Salt Robert Bathurst, Robert Bathurst, was Senior Partner in Bathurst, Bush & Co. which commenced its business in Fatehgarh in 1791. The location of the court building in 1835 is depicted by a map attached herewith." The Court of Subordinate Judge was behind the Court building of the Judge Magistrate. This building is being used for the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Farrukhabad even now.

The building accommodates the Court of the District & Sessions Judge, the Record Room, the English Office, the Nazarat Section thereby serving both judicial and administrative functions.

The building accommodates the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, the office of CJM, the Courts of Subordinate Judges were behind the Court of CJM, Farrukhabad, Presiding Officers' Chambers, stenographers' room. The age of the building is over 100 years and it continues to function as an integral part of the judicial system while preserving its heritage value.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

12 Court Rooms Building (Nyaya Bhawan): The 12 Court Rooms Building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Justice Sri Hridaynath Seth of Allahabad High Court on 10.05.1986. The building presently has 12 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' room and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground and first floors while the second floor accommodates the Library and various court offices. The building is approximately 39 years old. Courts functioning in this building include courts of ADJ-I, Special Judge (SC/ST Act), Special Judge (DAA), Special Judge (E.C. Act), Special Judge (POCSO), ADJ (Gangster Court), ADJ (FTC), Additional Principal Judge (Family Court) and other ADJ Courts.

Family Court Building: The Principal Judge, Family Court building located in the District Court Premises is functioning in the previously established Fast Track Court building which was inaugurated by the then District Judge, Mr. Sachchidanand Shukla on 18.06.2004. In this building the court room along with allied units such as Officer's Chamber, Stenographer's room. The Fast Track Court building is functioning as the Principal Judge Family Court since 2014.

Four Temporarily Court Room Building: Due to the extremely limited area of the District Court premises and considering the number of Judicial Officers working there, the construction of four temporary court rooms and chambers was completed within the premises. The inauguration ceremony was held on 18.03.2023 by the then District Judge, Mr. Ashwani Tripathi. Judicial Officers of the Junior Division are currently working in these alternative court rooms.

ADR Building: A separate and new ADR building has been established in the Center part of the District Court premises, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Administrative Judge of the Farrukhabad Division, Shri Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, Hon'ble High Court Allahabad on 05.08.2023. Currently, the Secretary of District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) is conducting all related activities.

Establishment of Male & Female Lockup: The male and female lockup has been established in the year of 2023 which was inaugurated by the then District Judge, Mr. Ashwani Tripathi on 18.03.2023.

The Lockups are separate for men and women, and all basic facilities are available in the men's and women's lockup including adequate lighting, drinking water and bathroom facilities.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The Court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Computer Cell, Video Conferencing Building, CCTV Control Room, Scanning Center, Accounts, E-Sewa Kendra, Canteen, Advocates' Chambers, Farrukhabad Bar Association Bhawan.

MOTOR ACCIDENT CLAIMS TRIBUNAL COURT

The Motor Accident Claims Tribunal has been functioning in the Collectorate premises of Farrukhabad District since 02.06.2020. The court room, Presiding Officer's chamber, and office are functioning in the said building.

OUTLYING COURTS

The Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is located in a very limited area. Currently, the Court room operates in a very old building. In addition, Office, Najarat, Presiding Officer's Chamber, Computer room are operated in other small buildings.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

Gram Nyayalaya is currently operational on the second floor of the Tehsil Amritpur building, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, Hon'ble High Court Allahabad, Administrative Judge of the Farrukhabad Division, on 05.08.2023. No separate land is currently available for the Court.



12 Court Rooms Building



Family Court building



Heritage building



New ADR building



Male and female lockup



Motor Accident Claims Tribunal



Gram Nyayalaya Tehsil Amritpur



Four temporary court rooms and chambers

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	12
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	8	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	17	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	15637	77111	92748	2671	35078	37749	3346	32417	35763	14962	79772	94734
2025	14962	79772	94734	3104	35455	38559	4761	35355	40116	13305	79872	93177

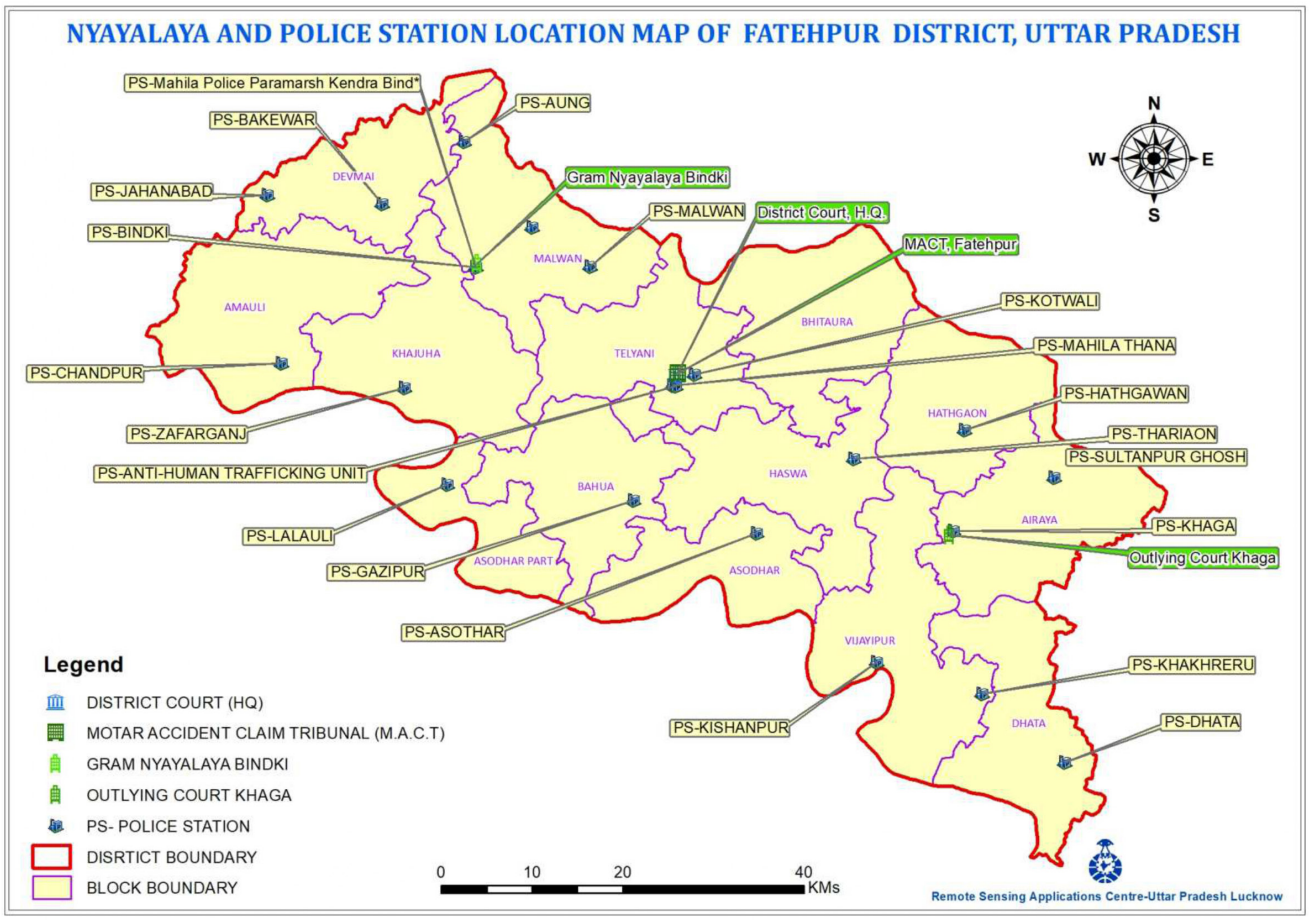
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1653	2277	3930	1039	1258	2297	974	991	1965	1718	2544	4262
2025	1718	2544	4262	1179	1054	2233	1230	1300	2530	1667	2298	3965

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1283	800	1057	1026
2025	1026	1176	1455	747

DISTRICT COURT FATEHPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Court of Fatehpur is an integral part of the district Judiciary of Uttar Pradesh, exercising original Jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters within its territorial limits. Appeals and revisions from the District Judiciary lie before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The court functions through a well-defined hierarchy of Judicial Officers supported by ministerial and technical staff, ensuring fair, impartial, and effective Administration of Justice.

Prior to the advent of British administration, Justice in the region was dispensed at the village and pargana levels through indigenous mechanisms headed by local chiefs and Qazis. Around the year 1801, the territory lying between Bhitora and erstwhile Varanasi, earlier under the administration of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, came under British control through Residents George and Alsnin. Owing to the predominance of river transport, Bhitora, situated on the banks of the River Ganga, became the initial administrative centre where a Joint Magistrate was posted.

Between 1805 and 1814, the Joint Magistrate functioned as the primary Judicial and Administrative Authority. In 1814, his Jurisdiction extended over several police stations of the present-day Kanpur and Allahabad districts. In 1825, the Magistracy was shifted from Bhitora to Fatehpur, and in 1826, Fatehpur was carved out as a separate district.

Judicial records available in the Record Room of the Fatehpur Judgeship establish that a Munsif Court was functioning in Fatehpur as early as 1858, immediately following the First War of Independence of 1857. These records demonstrate the continuity of judicial administration through colonial rule and into independent India, with preserved proceedings also dating to 1947 and 1948.

A separate Sessions Division for Fatehpur was created vide Government Notification dated

18.10.1967. Pursuant thereto, vide notification dated 08.12.1967, Sri Mirza Mohammad Murtaza Hussain was appointed as the first District & Sessions Judge, Fatehpur. Prior to this, judicial functions were being discharged by an officer designated as Civil & Sessions Judge. Since then, the District Court of Fatehpur has evolved steadily to meet the expanding demands of justice delivery.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Court Complex at Fatehpur consists of a Main Court Building, a 12 Court Room Building, and a 06 Court Room Building, along with allied facilities essential for Judicial functioning. The complex also includes a Residential Block for Judicial Officers, ensuring availability of official accommodation in close proximity to the court premises. Collectively, these structures cater to Judicial, Administrative, and logistical requirements of the Fatehpur Judgeship.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Main District Court Building: The Main District Court Building, Fatehpur, is not a heritage structure. It was inaugurated in the year of 1968 and functions as the central administrative and judicial hub of the judgeship. The building houses the Court of the District & Sessions Judge along with essential allied offices and sections.

The building accommodates the Court Manager's Office, Nazarat, Bill Section, Civil Record Room, Criminal Record Room, Stationery Section, Library, and Copying Section. These facilities collectively support the Administrative and Judicial operations of the District Judiciary.

Twelve Court Room Building: The 12 Court Room Building was constructed in two phases to meet the growing Judicial requirements of the district. In the first phase, six court rooms were constructed in the year 1985. In the second phase, the building was expanded in the year 2020, by addition of six more court rooms, bringing the total to twelve court rooms.

The building houses courts of Additional District Judges, Civil Judge (Senior Division), and other notified courts. It also includes Presiding Officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, court offices, and allied facilities, contributing to effective judicial functioning.

Six Court Room Building: The Six Court Room Building is a modern addition to the District Court complex and was completed in the year 2020. The building comprises six fully functional court rooms, along with Presiding Officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and essential court offices.

The building has been developed to strengthen judicial infrastructure and facilitate expeditious disposal of cases, including matters assigned to Family Courts and other designated courts.

E-Courts, Video Conferencing and Digital Facilities: An E-Seva Kendra has been functioning in the District Court, Fatehpur since 01.10.2021 providing services such as case status inquiry, e-filing assistance, facilitation of the e-Courts mobile application, guidance regarding legal services authorities, and online disposal of traffic challans and petty offences.

Further, a Video Conferencing (VC) Room, and Help Desk have been earmarked as per Hon'ble High Court directions, facilitating virtual and hybrid court proceedings.

Other Buildings and Allied Facilities: The court campus also houses various allied and support facilities including Computer Cell, Record Rooms, Bar Association Building, Advocates' Chambers, Lock-up, Police Chauki, and other infrastructure necessary for smooth court functioning.

OUTLYING COURTS

An Outlying Court is functional at Khaga, Fatehpur. Outlying Court, Khaga is having a self-owned building, which was constructed in the year 2022. The establishment of this outlying court has significantly enhanced access to Justice for litigants from the surrounding areas.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

A Gram Nyayalaya is functional at Bindki, Fatehpur. It operates from a building provided by the local Bar Association, ensuring grassroots-level access to justice and promoting the objective of speedy and inexpensive justice delivery in rural areas.



Main Court Building



12 Courtroom Building



Six Courtroom Building



Outlying Court, Khaga

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	9
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	7	7
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	14	9
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	17079	91132	108211	2541	67605	70146	2133	61944	64077	17487	96793	114280
2025	17487	96793	114280	2791	51841	54632	3610	37058	40668	16668	111576	128244

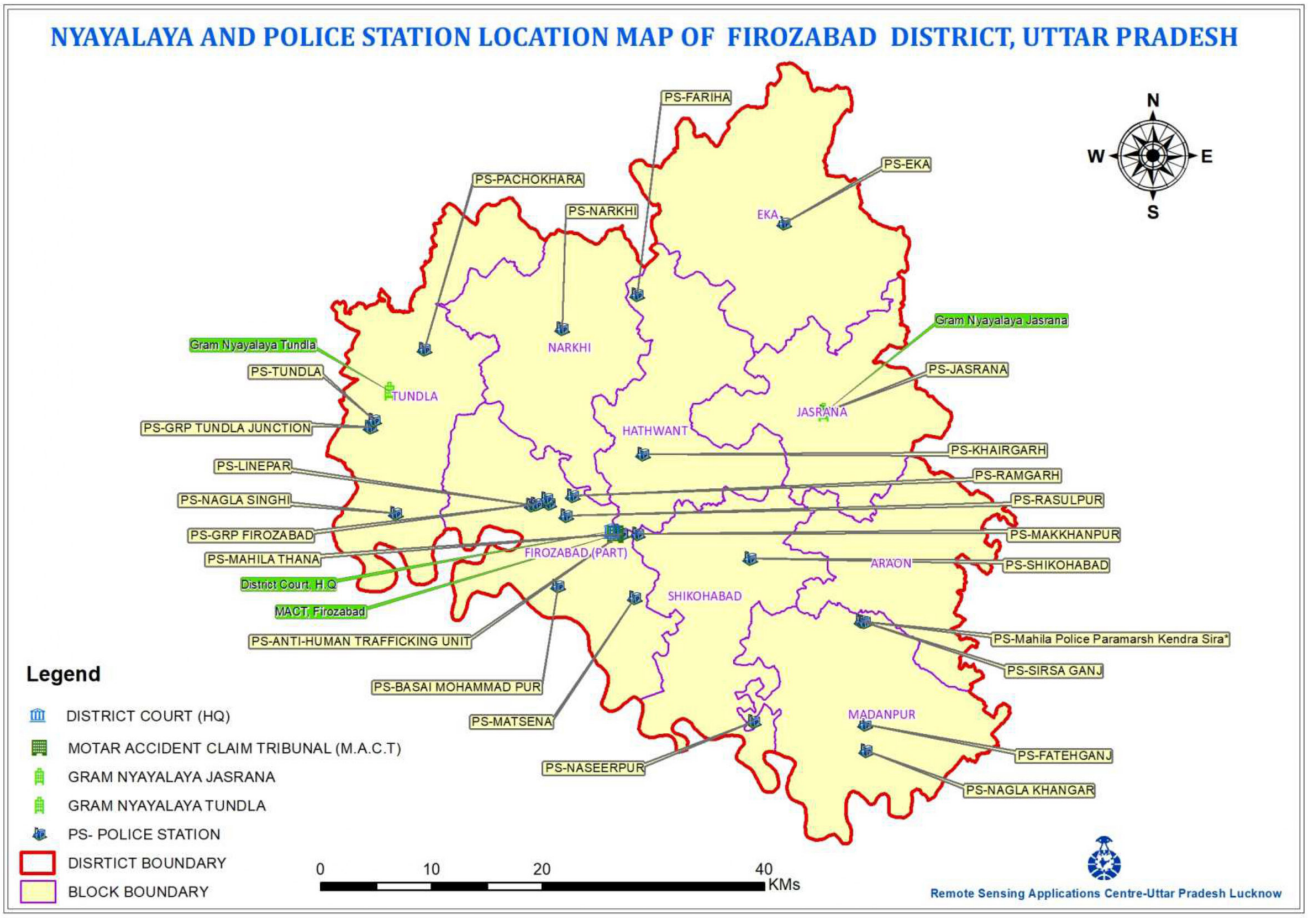
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1294	1754	3048	1277	1641	2918	1069	1186	2255	1502	2209	3711
2025	1502	2209	3711	1444	1862	3306	1168	1634	2802	1778	2437	4215

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3490	1155	994	3651
2025	3651	1104	764	3991

DISTRICT COURT FIROZABAD



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Firoazabad is A Small City, in the state of U.P. also known as "City of Glass and Sunhag Nagari". The city is famous for bangles and glass work-related small-scale industry through the world. Before the establishment of District and Sessions Court, Judicial unit of Firozabad was attached with district court Agra.

On 5 February 1989, the revenue district Firozabad came into existence and the district court was established by the G.O.-U.O-No-110/7 Nyay-Vibhag in - 204/89 dated 21 October 1989. It began

to function in march 1990 in a rented building at company Bagh, Arya Nagar, near Gandhi Park. After the establishment of the district civil court in 1990, following courts became operational:

1. District & Sessions Judge
2. Chief Judicial Magistrate
3. Civil Judge (Senior Division)
4. Judicial Magistrate
5. Addl. Chief (Judicial Division), Firozabad
6. Civil Judge (Junior Division), Firozabad
7. Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Division), Firozabad

Sri V.K. Jain was 1st District & Sessions Judge and Sri Subash Chandra Rastogi was District Magistrate. Addl. District & Sessions Judge Court No. 1 was sanctioned on 21st October 1994, Addl. District & Sessions Court No.3 & 4 were sanctioned on 3rd September 1998 & Addl. District & Sessions Court No. 5 was sanctioned on 5th May 1999. The present court building was constructed by U.P Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Agra which was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Deo Priya Mahapatra. After inauguration of the building civil court were shifted to this new building. It is situated in civil lines at District Head Quarter Firozabad. For the period of 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025 total 42 courts were sanctioned in the District Court out of which 31 courts were working and 11 courts were lying vacant. Among working courts, one court is of District & Sessions judge, 19 courts of addl. District & Sessions Judge and 6 courts of Civil Judge (S.D.) / A.C.J.M and 07 courts of Civil Judge (Jr.D.)/ J.M. are functioning.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX.

Architecture of the new court building is principally the modern architecture. Building has been designed on a frame structure which can bear the desired load. Outer walls of the building have been done with red stone chips giving it a modern and institutional appearance. This outer finish is also helpful is sustaining the hazards of extreme bad weather. As far as arrangement of court rooms is concerned, it is evident that court rooms are located serially in rows, making them convenient to approach. All court rooms open in a common corridor meant for the movement of lawyers and litigants. On the opposite side of the corridor there are chambers of judicial officers in a common gallery. Separate entry gates have been provided in the court rooms for presiding officers and litigants. A spacious court room of District and Sessions Judge which is situated on first floor, forms the part of this building, making it easily accessible. The record room civil and criminal, CAO office, Court manager office, Bill section, Nazarat section and CCTV control room, thereby serving judicial administrative functioning.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Fast Track Court Building: There are 05 Fast Track Court building constructed at court primises in year 2004. F.T.C. court building associated facility includes officers chambers and office/ stenographers rooms. It houses the Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)/ F.T.C-2, Firozabad and Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Pocso Court No -1 and Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Court No. 11, Fzd and Addl. District & Sessions Judge/F.T.C. 01 and Addl. District & Sessions Judge/F.T.C. 02. All courts are functioning smoothly.

Other buildings and facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Computer Cell, ADR Centre, Video Conferencing Building, Ladies and Gents Lock-up and Gaurd Room and Police Chawki.

E-Sewa Kendra: e-Sewa Kendra has been established in room no. 22 on the ground floor of the main building in District Court Campus.

e-filing facility: The facility of e-Filing of cases is implemented in CIS. A manual of e-Filing 3.0 and a video link about how to use e-Filing facility have been sent to the Bar Association so that the same may be circulated amongst the advocates.

V.C. Cabin: V.C. cabin has installed but it would be functional very soon.

Virtual Court: Virtual Courts is a concept, aimed at eliminating the presence of litigant or lawyer in the court and for adjudication of cases on a virtual platform.

BAR ASSOCIATION BUILDING

In court primises there are three plots 40m x 40m alloted by Nyaya Vibhag, U.P. Govt. out of which first plot 50 Advocate chambers and library and on second plot a big size advocate meeting hall and on third plot 100 Advocate chambers Building has been constructed. Chambers are alloted to the concerned advocates.

FAMILY COURT COMPLEX

Family court building is a G+4 RCC structure

Constructed in year 2025 and taken over possession from construction agency. Court Building is equipped with four passengers lifts for officers, employee, advocates and litigants. In the family court building plan there has been provision for four court rooms out of which one court room, presiding officers chamber, stenographers room and court office and mediation room and separate toilets for ladies and gents at each floor. Presently Principle Judge Family Court and one Additional Family Judge court are functional and one court remain vacant.

Family Court Building virtually inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Chairman, Infrasture Committee (District Courts) and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabd, Administrative Judge, Fiozabad on Sunday, 03 August, 2025.

OUTLYING COURT SHIKOHABAD

Munsif court of the District Firozabad was established by British Government about 125 Years ago in Shikohabad which was then the part of district Mainpuri. The old court building is still in Shikohabad but in dilapidated condition of the said building, since 19.11.2024, 4 outlying courts has been functional at district headquarter under makeshift arrangment. At present the court of ACJM and Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Division) Court No. 1 and Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Division) Court No. 2 are functioning in District Court building.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS JASRANA

Gram Nyayalaya Jasrana is functioning/ Operational at Tehsil Jasrana. Court building provided by the District Administration as it was the old SDM Court building of Tehsil Jasrana. It houses one Court room, one Presiding Officer chamber and Stenographer room and Court Office also located within this building. One Judicial Officer is posted. For permanent establishment a proposal for land of 5 acres has recommended for purchase by infa-sub-committee, District Court, Firozabad to District Magistrate, Firozabad.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS TUNDLA

Gram Nyayalaya Tundla is situted at Tehsil primises Tundla. Court building provided by the District Administration under makeshift arrangement. It houses improvised one Court room, one Presiding Officer chamber and Stenographer room and Court Office also located within this building.



District Headquarter Firozabad



Family court building Firozabad


ADR building


100 Advocate chambers



Gram Nyayalaya, Tundla, Firozabad



Gram Nyayalaya, Jasrana, Firozabad

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	19	14
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	6	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	14	7
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	3	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	12716	138993	151709	3629	121831	125460	3489	118013	121502	12856	142811	155667
2025	12856	142811	155667	3458	71718	75176	3905	74062	77967	12409	140467	152876

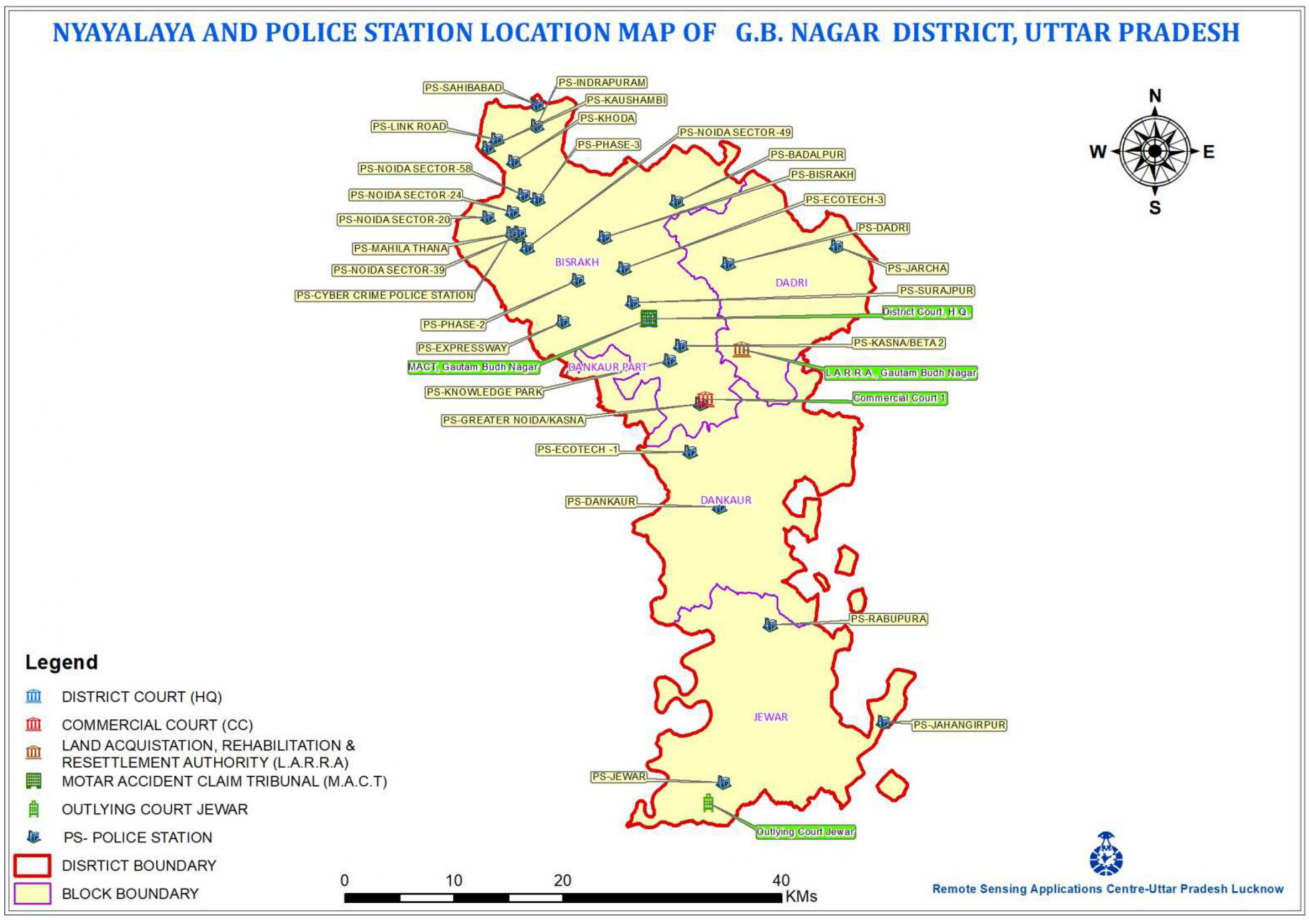
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2519	4226	6745	1660	2278	3938	1958	2615	4573	2221	3889	6110
2025	2221	3889	6110	1720	2305	4025	1678	2039	3717	2263	4155	6418

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1642	581	392	1831
2025	1831	543	541	1833

DISTRICT COURT GAUTAMBUDH NAGAR



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT IN ITS LEGAL BACKGROUND AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVE OF GUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR

Gautam Buddha Nagar is a largely suburban district of Uttar Pradesh. named after Lord Gautama Buddha. It is a part of the Delhi NCR and is divided into 3 sub-divisions i.e. Noida, Dadri and Jewar. Greater Noida is the administrative headquarters of Gautam Buddha Nagar district. Noida, Greater Noida, Dadri, Jewar and Dankaur falls under this district.

Gautam Buddha Nagar (GBN) district was formed on 6 September 1997 by carving out the portions of Ghaziabad district and Bulandshar district. Dadri and Bisrakh blocks carved out of Ghaziabad, while Dankaur and Jewar blocks have been carved out of Bulandshahar. People from this land were actively associated with the Indian Independence Movement. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev and Chandra Shekhar Azad used Nalgadha village (Sector-145. Noida) presently situated on the Noida-Greater Noida Expressway to hide during the freedom struggle. They planned 1929 bomb attack on the Central Legislative Assembly from Nalgadha village.

The area occupied by this district has a roots in Ramayana, as Bisrakh village in Greater Noida which is believed to be the birthplace of Ravana's father, Vishrava Rishi who lies in this land. In Mahabharata, Dankaur was the Dronacharya's ashram, where Kauravas and Pandavas took their training.

According to the 2011 census of India, Gautam Buddha Nagar has a population of 1,648,115. It is ranked 294th out of a total of 640 Indian districts in terms of population. Gautam Buddha Nagar has a population density of 1.161 inhabitants per square kilometre (3,010/sq.mt). The female literacy stands at 72.78% much higher than national average of 65.46%. At the time of the 2011 Census of India, 94.68% of the population in the district spoke Hindi, 1.29% Bengali, 1.10% Urdu. 0.97% Punjabi and 0.49% Maithili as their first language.

The District Gautam Buddha Nagar was formed on 06-09-1997 with effect from Govt. order No-1249/97/82/97 by carving out the portions of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar. District Gautam Buddha Nagar includes Dadri and Bisrakh blocks carved out of Ghaziabad, while Dankaur and Jewar blocks have been carved out of Bulandshahar District. 18 other villages from Bulandshahar have also been carved out and have been included in Dankaur and Jewar.

However, the area occupied by this district has a very glorious past. which has a root in (Ramayan Kaal) as Bisrakh the birthplace of Rawan's father, Viseswa Rishi, lies. In this land. In Dwapar Yug (Mahabharat Kaal)- Dankore was the Dronacharya's Ashram, where Kaurav n Pandav took their training in Astra and Shastra. Eklavaya-the disciple of Dronacharya also hails from this place.

People from this land were actively associated with the National Freedom Struggle. Shri Gopi Chand, Shri Ram Nath, Shri Harsharan Singh etc. are a few names. Even Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Rajguru used village Nalgara (on Noida-Greater Noida Express way) to hide during the freedom struggle. They planned bomb attack on assembly from Nalgara.

The first administrative Judge of Gautam Budh Nagar judgeship was then Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sh. S. N. Aggarwal and the first appointed District Judge was Sh. Allha Rahman. Presently, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sh. Ajit Kumar is the Administrative Judge and Sh. Atul Srivastava is the District Judge of Gautam Budh Nagar.

Importent events, cases, eminent personalities, landmark judgments and their impact on society and contribution to socio-judicial systems: UP Cabinet approved the Commissionerate System policing Budh Nagar with the state capital Lucknow on 15 January 2020.

Prime Minister Modi foundation stone 26 November It planned to be the country's largest Airport.

The state government given its approval to Film City project Nagar paving way the global bidding process presentations made senior officials Yamuna Expressway Industrial Authority (YEIDA) on August 2021.

MAJOR PLACES

The Okhla Bird Sanctuary roughly 4 square Kilometres and is situated at the entrance Noida in Gautam Budhha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated at a point where river Yamuna enters in the state of uttar Pradesh leaving the territory of Delhi.

Notified this as Sanctuary in year 1990.It is now one of the 466 IBAS (Importent Bird Areas) in India. Inaugurated on 14 October 2011, Rashtriya Dalit Prena Sthal and Green Garden (National Dalit Inspiration Place and Green Garden) is a commenmorative garden in Noida.

Buddha International Circuit is the country's first and only international moter racing circuit. The course is located on Yamuna Expressway and easily accessible from the city. Check if there are any events scheduled at the time of your visit and buy a pass to witness a thrilling race at this 5.14 km long circuit.

Noida has also developed as Educational Hub. Many leading Law Institute and Educational Institutions functional.

Former Chief Minister Uttar Pradesh Sushree Mayavati also hails from village Badalpur of this District.

STRUCTURE OF JUDICIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM OF GAUTAM BUDH NAGAR

On 19.12.1997, District Court Gautam Budhha Nagar was created vide Notification No.4661/7/nyay-2-114G/37 dated 19.12.1997 and Sh. B. B. Aggarwal was appointed as OSD/District Judge on 07-02-1998. in September 1998, Sh. Allahraham Succeeded Sh. B.B. Agrawal and District Court, Gautam Budhha Nagar with a total sanctioned strenght of 06 Courts, i.e. District & Sessions Judge, ADI-1, CJM, Civil Judge (S.D.). Civil Judge (JD), Judicial Magistrate became functional on 27-06-1999 in a rented Building in the Shopping complex of Noida, authority at Phase II, Gautam Budh Nagar as temprery arrangement.

In October 1998, meeting was held at the direction of Hon'ble the then Chief Justice Allahabad High Court and thereof government of UP provided 30 Acres of land at Surajpur in 2003 for construction of court building. In February 2006, Samaj Kalyan Nigam constructed a FTC Court building consisting of 9 Court rooms and 3 big waiting rooms. litigant rooms and library and handed over to the judgeship on 18-08-2006.

Construction of the main court building at the Surajpur was started in 2007 by Uttar Pradesh Goverment Nirman Nigam Part constructions of the main building comprising 17 courts, along with various offices like admin block, nazarat, record room, library, copying was completed in 2011. On 2nd January 2012 district court shifted from phase 2 to newly constructed building at Surajpur.

The architecture of the newly built court room buildings is of Famed art déco type. Presently the district court headquarters has various facilities like MACT court, family court, DLSA, videoconferencing, lock-up. police chowki, dispensary, Bank, government employer canteen, e-information centre, 24x7 CCTV camera in entire court rooms and In addition, 02 commercial court is functional in New Greater Noida Authority building. LARRA court in Beta-II, 1 Labour court and 22 revenue courts are active in tehsils Dadri and Jewar.

In Gaman Buch Nagar court has passed many important judgements. In 1983 Noida Bar Association was established to provide a common platform to all the advocates and practicators.

MAJOR EVENT BY DISTRICT COURT, GAUTAM BUDHHA NAGAR

President of the district legal services authority, Gautam Budhha Nagar has made the general public aware of the procedures to get justice and also provide free legal assistance to those who can't afford it, especially those who have become victims of cyber fraud or have cases related to the reality sector.



Aerial View of the District Court Building, Gautam Buddha Nagar



Front View of the District Court Building, Gautam Buddha Nagar

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	12
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	9	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	8	6
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	2	2
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	43362	846431	889793	11857	454271	57328	12987	447475	460462	42232	853227	895459
2025	43479	821710	865189	14997	814911	829908	12786	853845	466631	45690	782776	828466

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	3602	2349	5951	2158	1118	3276	1641	713	2354	4119	2754	6873
2025	4119	2754	6873	2316	1209	3525	2075	919	2994	4360	3044	7404

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	4219	965	2114	3070
2025	3070	1023	879	3214

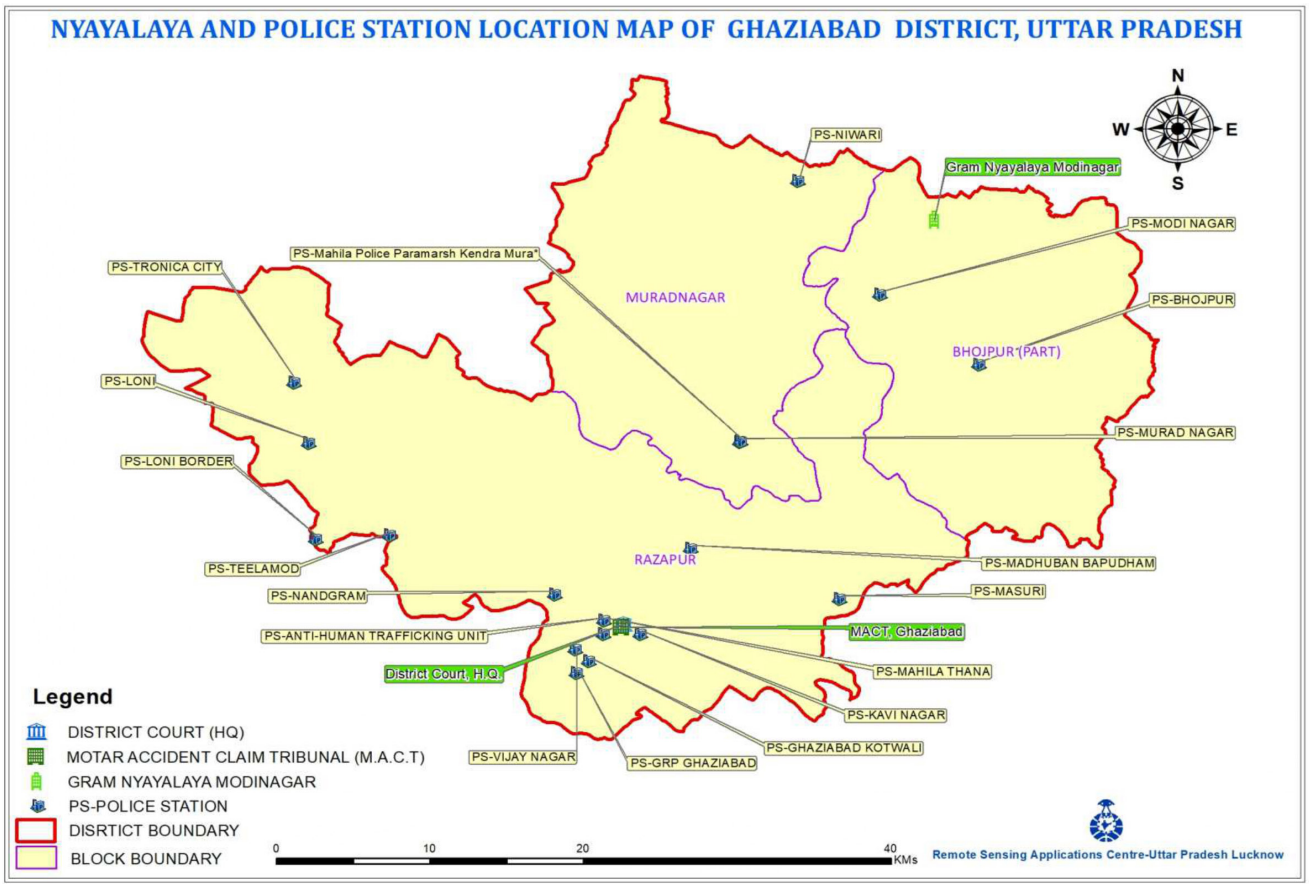
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1460	861	729	1592
2025	1592	734	464	1862

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3428	1476	468	4436
2025	4436	667	939	4164

DISTRICT COURT GHAZIABAD



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Court of Ghaziabad is situated in Ghaziabad city, Uttar Pradesh. It is believed that this place was founded in 1740 by the Wazir, Ghazi-ud-din. As it's boundary is adjacent to Delhi, it works as the main entrance of Uttar Pradesh and that is why it is also called the GATEWAY OF U.P.

For revenue administration, Ghaziabad was carved out from Meerut as a Tehsil in the year 1853. Finally, in the year 1861, the office of the Tehsildar was shifted from Meerut to Ghaziabad. The first Police station in Ghaziabad came into existence in 1868. It is also pertinent to note that two Munsif Courts were established in 1887 near the Ghantaghar vide the Bengal Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act. The above courts were shifted to the Model town area of Ghaziabad in the year 1934 and remained there till 1995. Another development was the establishment of the court of Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) in the year 1968. The next pivotal moment was the emergence of Ghaziabad as full-fledged and independent district on 14th November 1976 when it was dichotomized and separated from district Meerut. The court initially started functioning from Model Town area of Ghaziabad. The erstwhile court complex at Model Town has ceased to exist and residence for judicial officers has been built in it's place. Now the court complex is located in Raj Nagar.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

Ghaziabad Court Complex is situated in Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad. The foundation stone of the present building of Ghaziabad Judgeship, situated at Rajnagar was laid on 08.12.1985. The court complex situated at the Rajnagar area of Ghaziabad was inaugurated on 28/05/1995. The court complex presently has five buildings, that is the Main Court building, Fast Track Courts Building, CBI Court Building, 15 Court rooms Building and ADR building. Way finding signage boards have been installed in court complex to facilitate the litigants and visitors to find their destination. Digital displays KIOSKS showing the cause list of cases to be heard are located in the lobby. Display boards, showing the case to be taken up is placed on the main entrance of each courtrooms. All court rooms and chambers have been designed in such a manner that there is sufficient natural light and ventilation which reduces the overall cost of electricity. All courtrooms are fully accessible to the differently abled persons.

In Ghaziabad Judgeship litigants, Advocates, Judges and court staff use separate paths to meet together in the courtroom. For the proper monitoring of the court security CCTV cameras have been installed in outer areas including corridors of the buildings as well as inside the court rooms. 03 baggage scanners and 10 door framed metal detectors have been installed at the different entry gates of the court campus. Hand metal detectors have also been provided to the security personal to check the people at the entrance of the court premises as well as for random checking and frisking inside the court building.

MAIN COURT BUILDING

Main court building is a four-storey building comprising of 36 courts. Each courtroom in main Court Building is situated between two lobbies, outer side of the courtroom is a wide lobby for the litigants and the other lobby is situated between the Judicial Officer's Chamber and the courtrooms which is usually used by the officers and the court staff. Video conferencing facility is available in each Courtroom. Ghaziabad Judgeship is functioning since several decades and continuously adopting the technological changes relating to hard ware and software such as hardware and cabling standards.

FAST TRACK COURT BUILDING

Fast Track Courts building started functioning in 2003. It is a two-storey building which has five court rooms at ground floor and three big and three small rooms at first floor.

CBI COURT BUILDING

CBI court was first established at Ghaziabad in the Year 2001. Later on, a new Seven Storey CBI Building was inaugurated on 08/11/2015. These CBI Courts are functioning under the administrative control of District Judge Ghaziabad and have jurisdiction over 18 districts, namely,Ghaziabad, Gautambudh Nagar, Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar, Moradabad, J.P Nagar, Rampur, Mainpuri, Saharanpur, Baghpat, Bulandshar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Hathras, Firozabad, Etah and Bijnore for cases related to CBI and ED. Motor Accident Claim Tribunal is also functioning at seventh floor of CBI Court Building.

15 COURTROOMS BUILDING

15 Court rooms building was inaugurated on 06/03/2022. Courtrooms of same building provide a polite and respectable environment conducive for proper administration of justice. Courtrooms have sufficient space, proper light and ventilation. Court rooms and court building is well equipped with technology necessary for operation of e-court system. Each court room has proper dias, witness box, balustrade and sufficient furniture.

ADR BUILDING

Permanent Lok Adalat, Mediation Centre and Office of the District Legal Service Authority is functioning in ADR building. Ground floor of the ADR building is constructed for Permanent Lok Adalat. First floor of the ADR building is constructed for Mediation Centre. Provision of cubicles and a children room in mediation hall is a unique feature of first floor, which provides comfort and soothing environment for mediation. Second floor of the building is constructed for the offices and chamber of the Secretary, District Legal Service Authority.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

The Gram Nyayalaya is functioning at Tehsil Modinagar, Ghaziabad. The District Administration has provided the court building on a rental basis, ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



15 Courtrooms Building



CBI Court Building



Main Court Building



Gram Nyayalaya is functioning at Tehsil Modinagar



Gram Nyayalaya is functioning at Tehsil Modinagar

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	31	23
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	23	22
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	11	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	6	4
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	20100	397927	418027	5110	143154	148264	7363	171567	178930	17847	369514	387361
2025	17847	369514	387361	6360	241809	248169	7219	287481	294700	16988	323842	340830

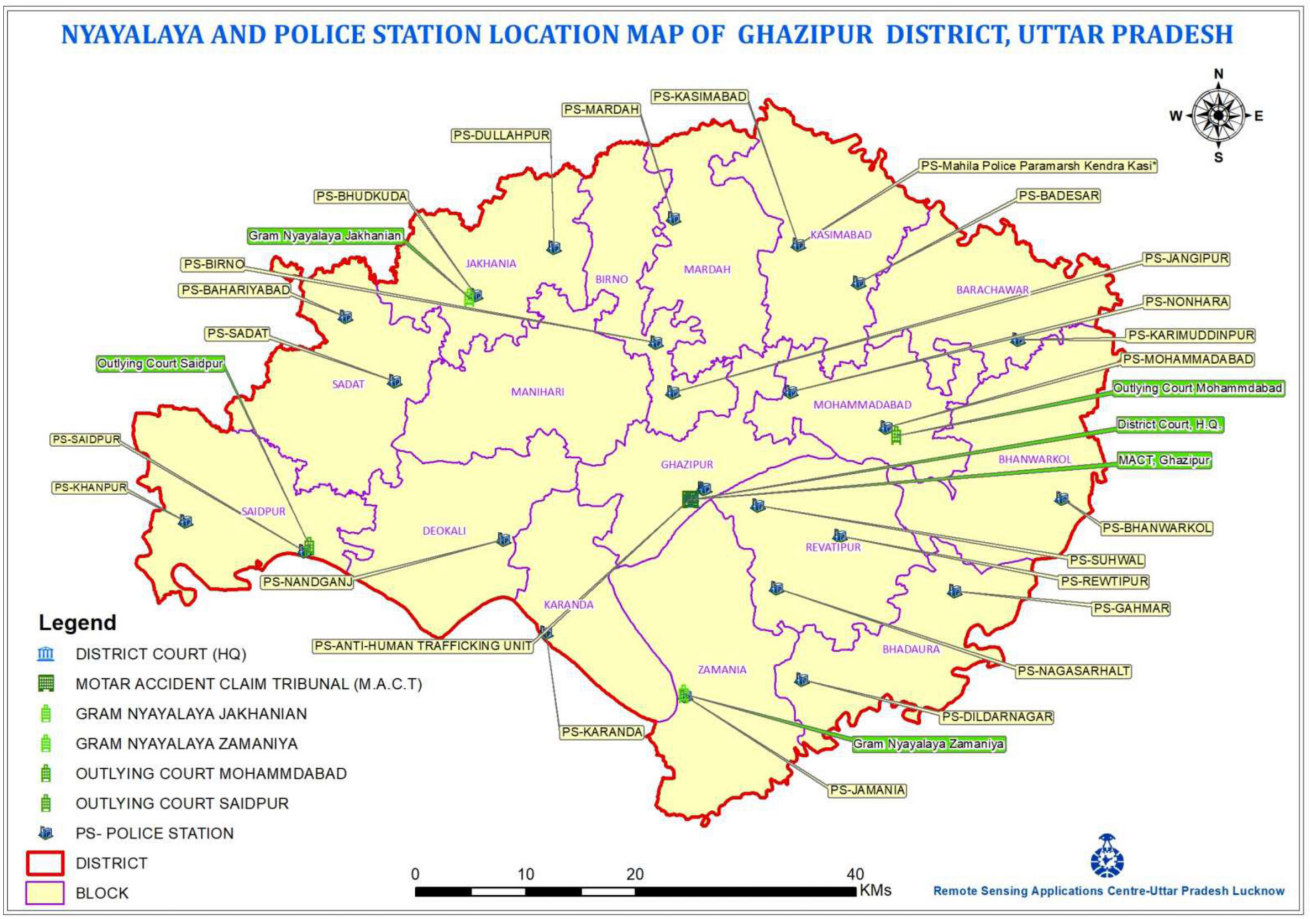
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	6200	4670	10870	3844	2233	6077	3643	1916	5559	6401	4987	11388
2025	6401	4987	11388	3948	2311	6259	3662	1701	1701	6687	5597	12284

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1603	810	635	1778
2025	1778	1000	1212	1566

DISTRICT COURT GHAZIPUR



INTRODUCTION

The District & Sessions Court, Ghazipur stands as the cornerstone of the district's judicial administration. Over the decades, it has evolved into a comprehensive judicial institution entrusted with the responsibility of upholding the rule of law, safeguarding constitutional values, and ensuring timely and impartial justice to the citizens of Ghazipur district. Functioning under the administrative and appellate control of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, the court plays a pivotal role in the dispensation of Justice.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The District & Sessions Court, Ghazipur was formally instituted in the year 1936 during the British colonial period. Its establishment marked a significant milestone in strengthening district-level judicial administration, as it created a dedicated forum for adjudicating serious criminal cases and complex civil disputes. Prior to its establishment, judicial work was largely dispersed and limited in scope.

Shri S. Ali Mohammad was appointed as the first District & Sessions Judge of Ghazipur, laying the foundation of a structured and independent judicial system in the district. During this period, Ballia functioned as a tehsil within the judicial jurisdiction of Ghazipur. In 1955, Ballia was declared a separate Sessions Division, thereby separating it administratively and judicially from Ghazipur.

The outlying courts attached to Ghazipur also reflect a deep-rooted judicial legacy. The Mohammadabad Outlying Court, originally established in 1899 under the Varanasi Sessions Division, was brought under Ghazipur's jurisdiction in 1936. Similarly, the Saidpur Outlying Court, functioning for over a century, has consistently contributed to the administration of justice at the grassroots level.

Since its inception, the District & Sessions Court, Ghazipur has remained the principal court of original jurisdiction for serious criminal trials and higher-

value civil disputes, ensuring effective access to justice for litigants across the district.

COURT COMPLEX OVERVIEW

The Ghazipur District Court Complex is an integrated judicial campus housing a wide range of courts and judicial officers, including the District & Sessions Judge, Additional District Judges, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrates, Civil Judges (Senior and Junior Division), and the Family Court.

This consolidated arrangement facilitates coordinated functioning among different courts and promotes the expeditious disposal of cases. The complex also includes essential support infrastructure such as record rooms, copying sections, advocates' chambers, litigant facilitation counters, and administrative offices, ensuring smooth day-to-day judicial operations.

WELFARE FACILITIES AND RECENT ENHANCEMENTS

In furtherance of a welfare-oriented approach, Allopathic and Homeopathic medical clinics have been established within the court premises. These facilities provide basic medical care to advocates, court staff, litigants, and visitors during court hours. Such initiatives underline the judiciary's commitment not only to justice delivery but also to the well-being of all stakeholders associated with the court ecosystem.

COURT BUILDINGS AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Ten Court Room Building: The Ten Court Room Building is a G+2 structure, constructed in 1983, and serves as one of the primary judicial buildings within the campus. It presently accommodates ten fully functional courtrooms, along with chambers for Presiding Officers, rooms for stenographic staff, and other supporting administrative offices.

The ground and first floors house the courtrooms, while the second floor accommodates the Court Library, Copying Section, and additional court-related offices. To promote sustainability and energy efficiency, a 50 KW Solar Photovoltaic Power System has been installed on the terrace of the building.

Courts functioning in this building include the Court of the District Judge; ADJ (Court No.-1); ADJ (Court No.-3); ADJ (SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act); ADJ (Essential Commodities Act); ADJ (POCSO); ADJ (Fast Track Court); Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate; Civil Judge (Senior Division); and Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division – Fast Track Court).

Fast Track Court Building: Constructed in 2002, the Fast Track Court Building is a G+1 structure designed to facilitate speedy adjudication of cases. The building has provision for five courtrooms, of which the Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) Court Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7 are presently functional.

In addition to courtrooms, the building houses Presiding Officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and essential court offices, thereby ensuring efficient case management and judicial functioning.

Four Court Room Building: The Four Court Room Building is a newly constructed G+4 structure, completed in 2023, reflecting modern judicial infrastructure standards. It comprises four well-equipped courtrooms, along with officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and administrative offices. The building is equipped with a lift, enhancing accessibility for judicial officers, staff, and litigants.

Courts currently functioning in this building include the Principal Judge, Family Court, Chief Judicial Magistrate, and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) Court No.-1.

Sixteen Court Room & Library Building: The Sixteen Court Room and Library Building is presently under construction. Upon completion, it is expected to substantially augment the judicial capacity of the district by providing additional courtrooms and an enhanced library facility, thereby strengthening both adjudicatory efficiency and legal research resources.

Additional Campus Facilities: The court campus is further supported by several ancillary facilities, including the Computer Cell, Video Conferencing Building, Lock-up, Criminal Record Room, and the Civil Bar Association Building. These facilities play a crucial role in enabling digital court processes, secure custody arrangements, record maintenance, and advocate-related activities.

OUTLYING COURTS

Outlying Court, Saidpur: At the Outlying Court,

Saidpur, two courtrooms were constructed in the year 2011. The Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) are functional in this building, ensuring localized access to justice for the surrounding rural and semi-urban population.

Outlying Court, Mohammadabad: The Mohammadabad Outlying Court Campus consists of two G+1 buildings, constructed in 2007 and 2025 respectively. The Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) operate from these buildings, significantly reducing the burden on the main district court and improving convenience for litigants in the region.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

To further strengthen access to justice at the grassroots level, Gram Nyayalayas are operational at the following locations:

Tehsil Jakhniyan, functioning in a government-provided building

Tehsil Zamania, functioning in a building provided by the local Bar Association

These Gram Nyayalayas play a vital role in resolving minor civil and criminal disputes promptly and cost-effectively at the local level.

CONCLUSION

Over a period spanning more than eight decades, the District & Sessions Court, Ghazipur has transformed into the principal hub for civil, criminal, and family justice in the district. Through continuous infrastructural expansion, modernization of facilities, establishment of welfare services, and the development of outlying courts and Gram Nyayalayas, the Ghazipur judiciary remains steadfast in its mission to deliver accessible, efficient, transparent, and equitable justice to all sections of society.



10 Court Room Building


Fast Track Court Building


Video Conferencing Building


Computer Room



Outlying Court, Mohammadabad (New Building)



Gram Nyayalaya Zamaniyan

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	5	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	30	19
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	40139	113755	153894	12066	120734	132800	10181	124570	134751	42024	109919	151943
2025	42024	109919	151943	8327	95173	103500	6713	92891	99604	43638	112201	155839

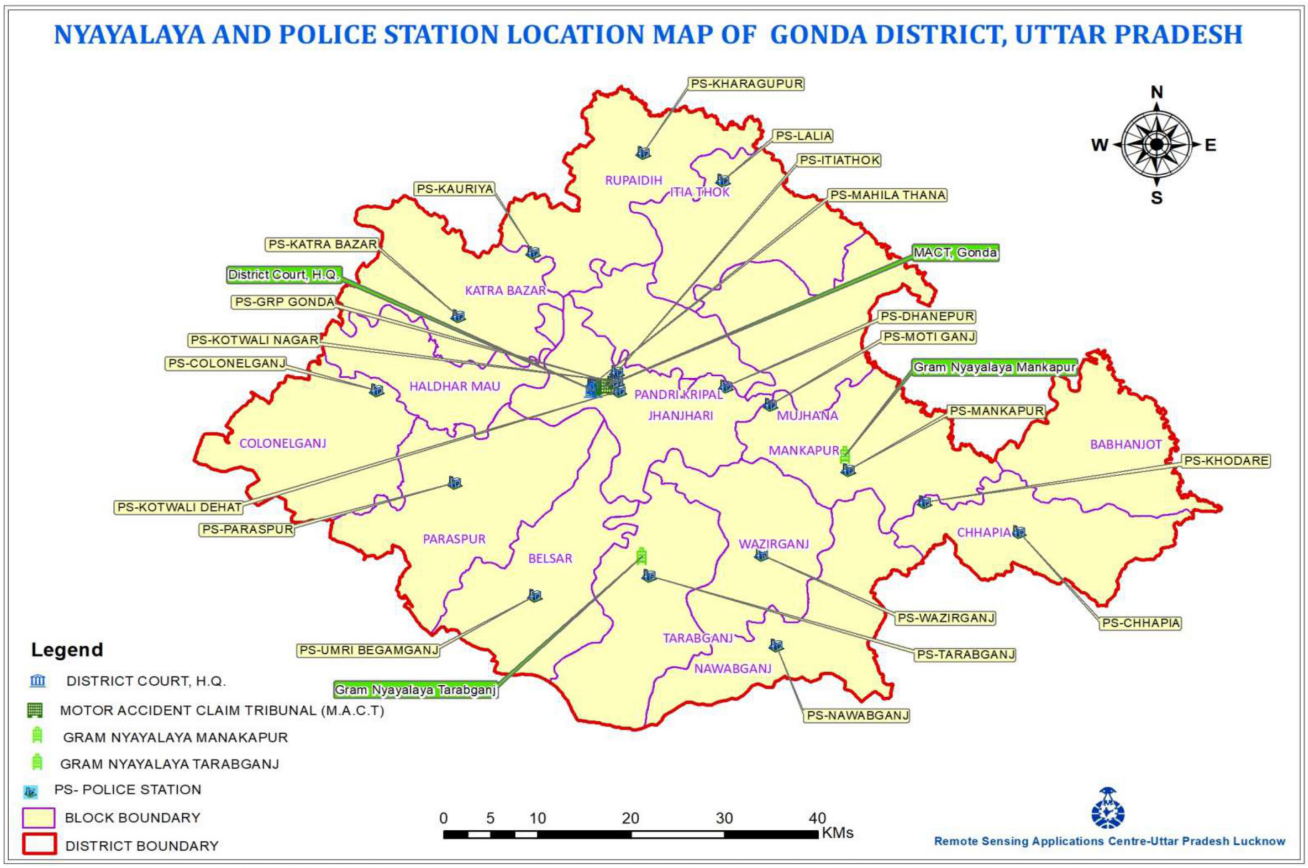
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	3152	4069	7221	1044	938	4982	1430	1624	3054	2766	3383	6149
2025	2766	3383	6149	1035	924	1959	907	640	1547	2894	3667	6561

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	289	195	214	270
2025	270	285	212	343

DISTRICT COURT GONDA



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Court of Gonda is located at Civil Lines, on the Lucknow Road in Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, which is the administrative headquarters of Gonda district and the Devipatan division. It is a Court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil and criminal matters within its territorial limits. Cases are generally heard by a single judge, and appeals or revisions from the District Judiciary lie before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The court functions with the assistance of judicial officers and ministerial staff to ensure fair and impartial justice.

Historically, before British administration, justice in the region was dispensed at village, pargana levels and other local level by Qazis, Pandit, and local headmen.In 1831, the District Judge was empowered to conduct Sessions Trials following judicial reforms introduced under Lord William Bentinck. Separate civil and criminal courts-Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat- were established, with appellate jurisdiction vested in Allahabad. The judicial framework was further strengthened by introduction of a general Code of Justice under Act VIII of 1859.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

English Office and District Judge Court Building:

The District Judge Heritage block is an architecturally and historically significant structure forming an integral part of the district judiciary infrastructure. The building presently accommodates the court of the District and Sessions Judge, the English Office, the Bill Section, the Nazarat section, CCTV control room, District and Sessions Judge court's office, thereby serving both judicial and administrative functions. The building stands as a testament to the colonial-era judicial architecture and has been in continuous use for the administration of justice over a century. Owing to its age and historically relevance, the structure has been recognized as a heritage building. To preserve its structural integrity and historical character while ensuring functional suitability for modern judicial

requirement, renovation and conservation work was done. At present, the building is approximately 126 years old and continues to function as an important judicial landmark, reflecting the rich legal history and institutional legacy of the district judiciary.

10 Court Rooms Building (Nyaya Bhawan): The 10 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as Nyaya Bhawan and New Building. It is a G+2 structure based building. It was constructed in the year 1985 and its renovation is still running. The building presently houses 10 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms. Court rooms and some offices of courts are operational on the Ground floor and first floors while the second floor accommodates maily court offices. Copy section and meeting hall is located at ground floor. The building is equipped with fire fighting system, fire alarm system, terrace pump and terrace tank. Courts functioning in this building include Courts of Additional District & Sessions Judge Court no.-3, Additional District & Sessions Judge/ MP/MLA, Spl. Judge (SC/ST, Prevention of Atrocities Act), Additional District Judge (POCSO), Special Judge (E.C. Act), ADJ/Spl. Judge (Anti Corruption)/ Special Court no. -01, other ADJ Courts, Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court no.- 01, Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division)/ACJM Court no.-02.

Heritage Building: There are some heritage building in court campus which are older and of British period. In its one part The court of Civil Jude (Junior Division) and Civil Judge (Senior Division) along with Officers' chamber, Steno room and respective offices are running. In its another part Courts of Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) and respective steno room is running. The Building is equipped with Fire fighting & fire alarm system and Air Conditioning System.

Two- Courts Building: At present, in Two- Court building the Court of Judicial Magistrate II, Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Court no.-03 and other magistrate Courts are running along with Judge' Chamber. The building is equipped with fire fighting and fire alarm system and air conditioning system. Although the building is old but renovated few month age.

Utraula Block Building: The utraula Building is an old and heritage building in district judiciary campus constructed in 1911. In this building the Court of Additional District Judge Court no.-01 and Court of Principal Judge Family Court along with its office, Judge's Chamber and Steno room is running. The building is equipped with fire fighting, fire alarm system and Air conditioning system.

FTC Building: In FTC building The Court of Additional Principal Judge Family Court No.-01, Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Court no.-01 and some other Magistrate Courts are running along with Judges' Chamber, steno room and offices.

Other Building and Facilities: The Court campus also includes several ancillary and support building such as the Computer section room, ADR Centre, Video Conferencing Building, Lock-up, Police Chauki, Record room, Civil Bar Association Building etc.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsil Mankapur, Colenelganj and Tarabganj. Gram Nyayalaya Mankapur and Colonelganj function from buildings provided by the respective Bar Association of the concerned Tehsil. While the building of Gram Nyayalaya Tarabganj is government building.



Gram Nyayalaya Tarabganj Gonda



Gram Nyayalaya Mankapur Gonda



Civil Judge Junior Division Block



Main Building Block of District Court Gonda



Ten Court Room Building Block



Video Conferencing Room of Gonda Judgeship

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	7	7
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	25	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	4	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	38008	135893	173901	11536	141725	153261	12558	148292	160850	36986	129326	166312
2025	36986	129326	166312	36538	120919	157457	38071	114280	152351	35453	135965	171418

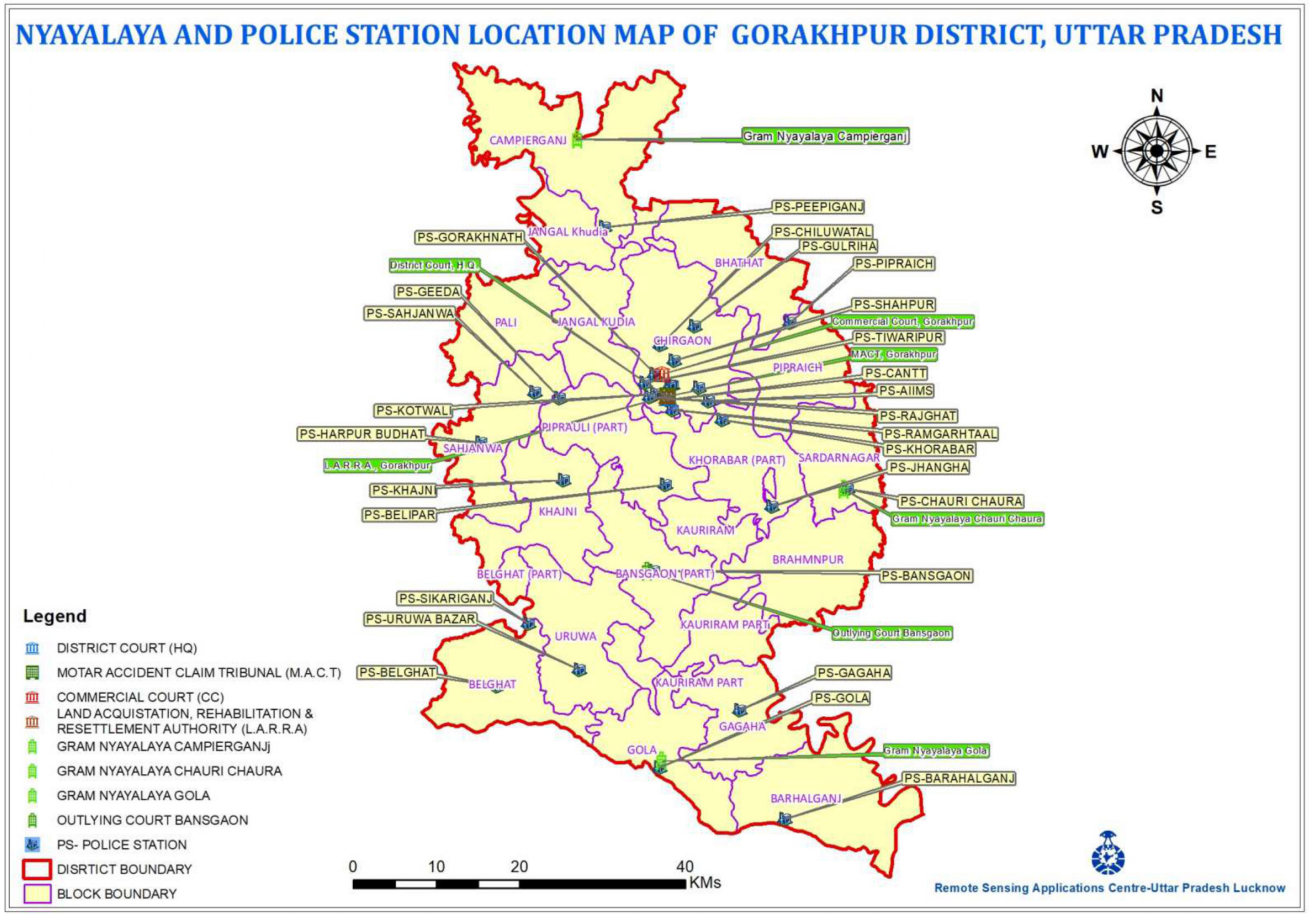
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2122	2954	5076	2793	2360	5153	2757	2331	5088	2158	2983	5141
2025	2158	2983	5141	2257	2511	4768	2117	2228	4345	2298	3266	5564

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1616	740	351	2005
2025	2005	808	639	2174

DISTRICT COURT GORAKHPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The Gorakhpur Judgeship is part of the Judicial system of Uttar Pradesh, functioning under the broader supervision of the Allahabad High Court. The judicial structure in the Gorakhpur region began during the British colonial period, with a basic Munsif's Court originally seated in Mansurganj.its evolution spans from the colonial era to the present day: courts were first held in Mansurganj before being shifted to Gorakhpur in the 19th century. Over time, subordinate and civil courts were established,

and the jurisdictional boundaries changed as nearby districts like Basti, Deoria, and Maharajganj were separated to form their own judgeships. Present Judicial system of Gorakhpur Judgeship is a result of gradual development of judicial administration. Initially Munsifs, Gorakhpur had his seat at Mansurganj but the shifting of the Tehsil headquarters to Maharajganj in 1862, the court was transferred to Gorakhpur. There were also two courts of honorary Munsifs. In 1903 Village Munsifs were appointed in the Gorakhpur Tahsils as an experiment. In 1909, the number of such Munsifs for 90 circles was limited to 24 for want of qualified persons. Near about 1909 the areas now comprising district of Gorakhpur and Deoria formed one district of Gorakhpur. The District and Sessions Judge had both civil and criminal jurisdiction in the entire district of Gorakhpur and also powers of hearing criminal appeals from the Basti district. There were also the courts of subordinate judge and three Munsifs of Gorakhpur, Bansgaon and Deoria excercising respective jurisdiction. In 1862, when the Tehsil headquarters shifted, the court moved to Gorakhpur. There were also Honorary Munsif courts early on. In 1903, a system of Village Munsifs was introduced to bring justice closer to rural areas, but by 1909 only a limited number were appointed due to lack of qualified personnel. The larger Gorakhpur district once included present-day Deoria; the District & Sessions Judge had civil and criminal jurisdiction over this whole area and heard even criminal appeals from Basti district. On 1 August 1945, the Basti Judgeship was carved out, and Gorakhpur Judgeship then included Gorakhpur and Deoria. Deoria became a separate Judgeship in 1964, and Maharajganj in 1990, refining the judicial map of the region.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Judge Heritage Block is an architecturally and historically significant structure forming an integral part of the district judiciary infrastructure. The building presently accommodates the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, the English Office, the Bill Section, the Nazarat Section, and E-Sewa Kendra, Copying Section thereby serving both judicial and administrative functions. Constructed prior to the year 1908, the building stands as a testament to the colonial-era judicial architecture and has been in continuous use for the administration of justice for over a century and a half. Owing to its age and historical relevance, the structure has been recognized as a heritage building. To preserve its structural integrity and historical character while ensuring functional suitability for modern judicial requirements, renovation and conservation work was undertaken in the year 2019. At present, the building is approximately 118 years old and continues to function as an important judicial landmark, reflecting the rich legal history and institutional legacy of the district judiciary.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

24 Court Rooms Building: The 24 Court Rooms Building, is a G+7 structure completed on 23.03.2022. The building presently houses 24 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers" chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational between first floors to sixth floors while the seventsh floor accommodates the Library, Meeting Hall and video conferencing . The building is approximately 04 years old and is equipped with a four lift to facilitate the movement of judicial officers, staff, advocates, and litigants. Courts functioning in this building include Courts of ADJ (FTC), ADJ (POCSO), ADJ (NDPS),ADJ (Sc/ST),ADJ(UPSEB/Gangster Act),ADJ (PC Act),ADJ (EC Act) other ADJ Courts, Principal Judge Family Court, MACT, Commercial Court, Server room, Witness Room, Dispensary, UPSSF 2nd Wahini office. A 34 KW solar power plant installed in top of the building.

12 court room building: The 12-courtroom building (G+2) was constructed on July 25, 1981. The building has provision for 12 court rooms out of which three courts of Additional Family Judge and CJM,ACJM,JM,ACJ(Junior Division) are presently functional. Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices are also located within this building. The age of the building is around 45 years. Last renovation work of this building was undertaken in the year decemebr,2016. In this building 02 lifts installed to facilitate efficient movement of staff, advocates and litigants.

10 court room building: The 10-courtroom building

(G+2) was constructed on November 18, 2006. The building has provision for 10 court rooms which includes JSCC court, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Civil Judge (Junior Division),ACJ(SD),ACJ(JD), Computer room,Library, court manager room, Store room. Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices are also located within this building. The age of the building is around 20 years. Last renovation work of this building was undertaken in the year January,2019. A 100 KW grid-connected rooftop solar power plant based on the zero-export system installed in this building.

05 court room fastrack building: The 05-courtroom building(G+1) was constructed on May 18, 2002. The building has provision for 05 court rooms which includes ACJ(SD),ACJ(JD), SPl. JM. Presiding Officers' chambers ,Stenographers seated in officer's chambers and court offices are also located within this building. The age of the building is around 24 years. Last renovation work of this building was undertaken in the year January,2020.

04 court room building (Junior Division Building): The 04-courtroom building was constructed on year 1980. The building has provision for 04 court rooms which includes ACJ(JD), and Additional court (NI Act). Presiding Officers' chambers ,Stenographers and court offices are also located within this building. The age of the building is around 46 years old.

Family court office building: The Family court building was constructed on around year 1997.The building has provision for 03 offices of Additional Family court.. Last renovation work of this building was undertaken in the year March,2024.

02 Court room building (Red Building): Red building Heritage Block is an architecturally and historically significant structure forming an integral part of the district judiciary infrastructure. Red building was constructed on year 1908.The Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, British India on 5 February 1922, when a large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, who opened fire. In retaliation the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, killing all of its occupants. The incident led to the deaths of three civilians and 23 policemen. A Sessions Trial was filed in Gorakhpur District Court. The proceedings of Chauri Chaura case was take place in this heritage building. This buildings is currently knows as Civil Judge (Senior Division Block) and Parmanent Lok Adalat. The age of the building is around 118 years old. Now this building is in dilapidated condition.

02 court room building(Senior Division Building): The 02-courtroom building was constructed on year 1972. The building has provision for 02 court rooms which includes ACJ(SD) and SD(FTC) courts. Presiding Officers' chambers ,Stenographers and court offices are also located within this building. Last renovation work of this building was undertaken in the year October,2024.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support building such as the ADR Center, Video Conferencing Building, Canteen building, Lock-up, C.C.T.V. Control room, old meeting hall, Civil record room(Heritage building constructed in year 1908), Criminal record room (Heritage building constructed in year 1990), Bar Association Building, Two wheelers multi level parking,Bank,Temple,Mosque,

OUTLYING COURT

In Gorakhpur judgeship there is one outlying court know as Bansgaon. There is also two heritage building one Civil Judge Senior Division court and Additional Civil Judge Junior Divison court. The building was around 123 years old. Renovation of building Civil Judge Senior Division completed in year 2019 and renovation of building Additional Civil Judge Junior Divison court in year 2023. There are also 03 court room (G+1) building constructed in year 2012 which includes ACJ(JD) courts.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

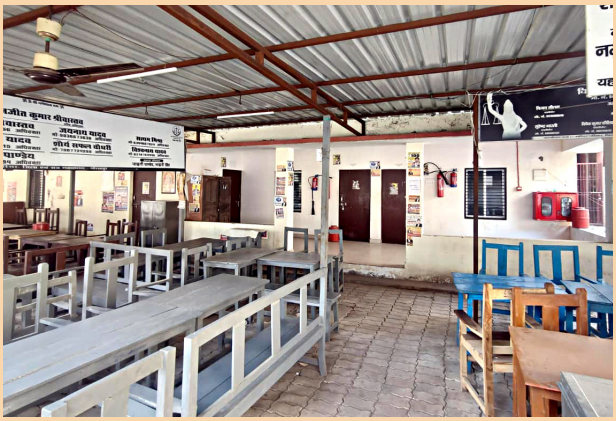
Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsils Gola, Campiarganj, Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur. These courts function from buildings provided by the respective Bar Associations of the concerned Tehsils, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



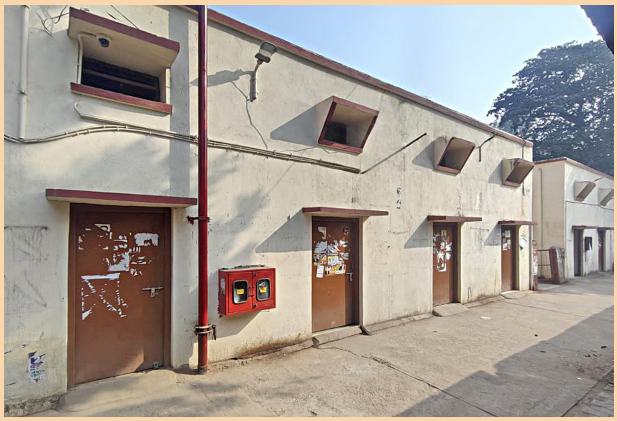
District Judge Heritage Block



24 Court Rooms Building



Family court office builiding



02 court rooms



05 court rooms



VC Room



Gram Nyayalay Campiarganj



Gram Nyayalay Gola

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	27	18
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	16	12
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	27	17
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	05	04
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	50651	211325	261976	8437	137125	145562	6817	130763	137580	52271	217687	269958
2025	52271	217687	269958	8692	154590	163282	10831	140302	151133	50132	231975	282107

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	4388	4318	8706	2225	1542	3767	2612	1680	4292	4001	4180	8181
2025	4001	4180	8181	2115	1606	3937	2323	1693	4016	3793	4093	7886

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1032	238	185	1085
2025	1085	72	856	301

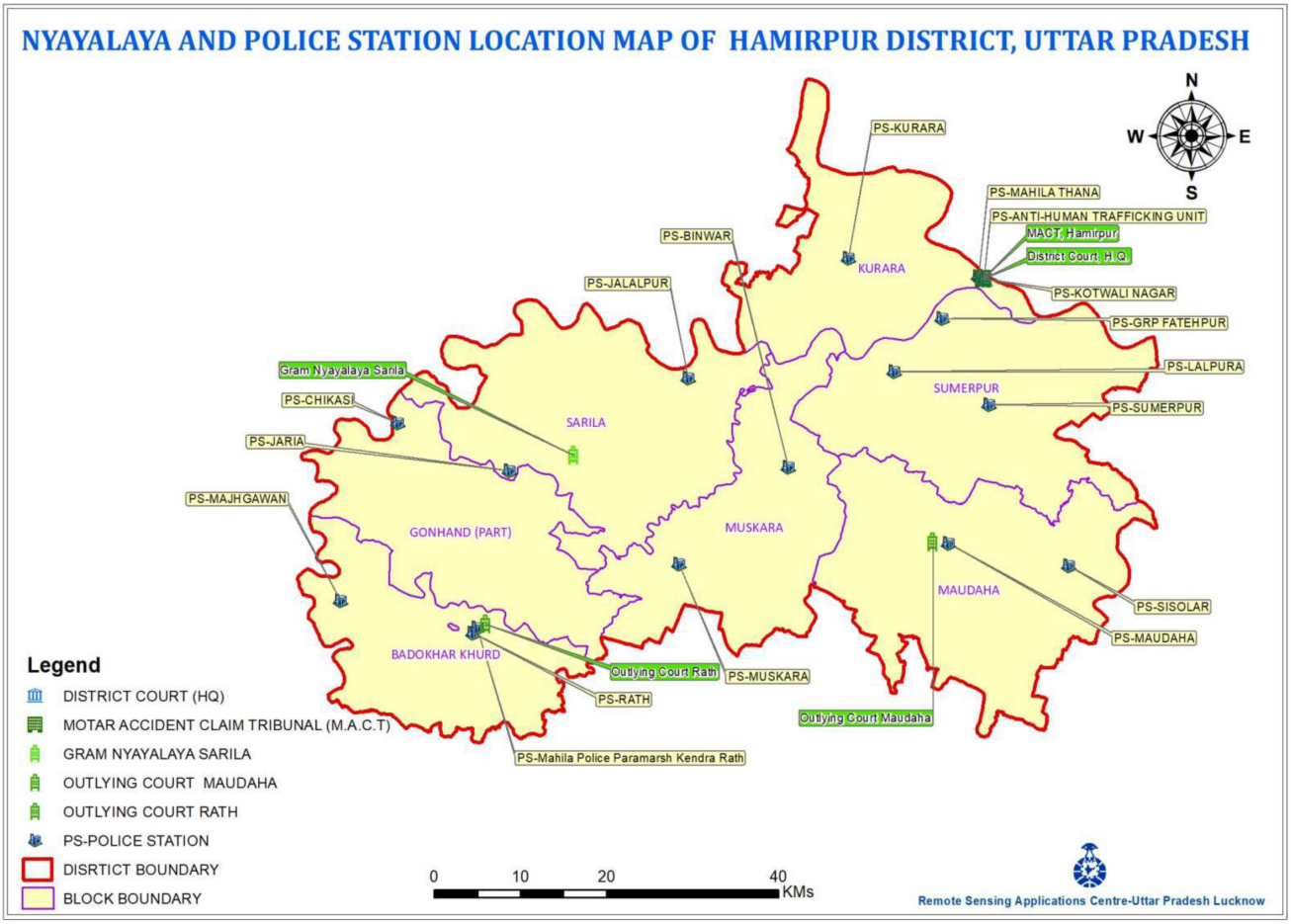
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	6710	2372	2712	6370
2025	6370	2382	2651	6101

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	297	54	94	257
2025	257	316	306	267

DISTRICT COURT HAMIRPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

District Hamirpur forms part of the Chitrakoot Dham Division. The District Headquarters is situated approximately 146 km from the State Capital, Lucknow, and about 139 km from the Chitrakoot Dham Division Headquarters. The District Headquarters, Hamirpur, is located between two rivers, namely the Yamuna and the Betwa. The District Court campus is situated on the bank of the river Yamuna.The existence of an independent Munsif Court in District Hamirpur dates back to about 100 years, as is evidenced by the availability of the Original Suit (O.S.) Register of the year 1917 in the Record Room. Earlier, the Sessions Division of District Hamirpur was attached to District Jhansi, and the Additional Sessions Judge of Jhansi used to function at Hamirpur from the year 1945. Thereafter, the Sessions Division of District Hamirpur was attached to District Banda. In the year 1956, the Hamirpur Judgeship functioned as an outlying court of Banda.In the year 1969, the District Court, Hamirpur, was established as an independent Judgeship, and Shri Jagdish Sharma was appointed as the first District Judge of the Hamirpur Judgeship on 02.12.1969. At that time, Mahoba was an outlying court of the Hamirpur Judgeship; however, in the year 1997, Mahoba Outlying Court was separated and constituted as an independent District Court.

At present, 26 courts are functional at the headquarters of the Hamirpur Judgeship, and two outlying courts are functional at Tehsils Rath and Maudaha. The district also has a Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Sarila. One Family Court is functional in the District Court campus, and the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) Court is functional at the District Headquarters in the Collectorate campus. A Permanent Lok Adalat has also been established and is functional at the District Court Campus.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Ten Court Building: The Ten Courts Building was inaugurated on 17.01.1981 by Hon'ble Justice Sri Narayan Datta Ojha, in the presence of the then District Judge, Sri G.D. Chaturvedi. The said building is still the main court building of the Hamirpur Judgeship, and the Court of the District Judge and other courts are functioning in this building.

Six Court Buildings: The newly constructed G+2 building comprises six modern courtrooms along with associated facilities, including officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and court offices. The Six Courts Building was e-inaugurated on 12.08.2020 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Govind Mathur, the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla, the then Hon'ble Administrative Judge, District Court Hamirpur. The Principal Judge, Family Court, and other Special Judge Courts are functioning in the said building.

Four Court Building: The Four Courts Building was inaugurated on 04.05.2000 by Hon'ble Justice Sri Khem Karan, in the presence of the then District Judge, Sri S.K. Pandey. The Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate and other Magistrate Courts are functioning in the said Four Courts Building.

ADR Building: The ADR Centre is separately located within the District Court campus. The ADR Centre was inaugurated on 17.09.2017 by Hon'ble Justice Sri V.K. Mishra in the presence of the then District Judge, Sri B. Ram. The Permanent Lok Adalat, Legal Aid Defence Counsel System, VWDC Centre, Mediation Centre, and District Legal Services Authority are functioning in the said building.

Other Building and Facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Computer Cell, Video Conferencing Building, Canteen Building, Lock-up, Meeting Hall, Civil Record Room, and Advocates' Chambers.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

The District Court is a court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil and criminal matters within its territorial limits. It is a trial court as well as a first appellate and revision court. The court functions under the administrative control of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is the appellate court for matters decided by courts of the District Judge cadre.Hamirpur District comprises four tehsils, namely Hamirpur, Maudaha, Rath, and Sarila. The jurisdiction of the Civil Judge (J.D.), Maudaha, in civil and criminal matters is limited to the territorial limits of Maudaha Tehsil. The jurisdiction of the Civil Judge (J.D.), Rath, in civil and criminal matters is limited to the territorial limits of Rath Tehsil, and the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Rath, deals only with criminal matters within its territorial jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalaya, Sarila, in civil and criminal matters is limited. Gram Nyayalaya, Sarila, has authority to hear civil cases up to a valuation of ₹25,000/- and petty criminal cases within the territorial limits of the Sarila Tehsil. All courts are functioning under the administrative supervision of the District Judge, Hamirpur.

CONTRIBUTION OF REVENUE COURTS

In response to correspondence addressed to the District Magistrate, Hamirpur, the Additional District Magistrate, Hamirpur, through letter No. 712/G.C.-9-Suchna (2021-22) dated 18.02.2022, communicated that a total of 27 courts, comprising 24 Revenue Courts and 03 Consolidation Courts, are established in District Hamirpur. The Revenue Courts are promptly and effectively resolving land-related disputes. At present, all proceedings of the Revenue Courts have been computerized, which has increased the efficiency and transparency of these courts.

BAR ASSOCIATION

Hamirpur District Bar association Hamirpur Registration no. 403/1989. Progressive And Practising District Bar Association Hamirpur formed in 2015-2016 bearing Registration No. 891.

OUTLYING COURTS

Outlying Courts Rath: The Outlying Court at Rath is situated at a distance of 80 km from the District Headquarters. It was inaugurated on 18.03.1997 by Hon'ble Justice Sri R.H. Zaidi in the presence of the then District Judge, Sri M.S. Premi. At the Outlying Court Rath, one Civil Judge (J.D.) Court

was sanctioned vide G.O. No. UO-04/VII-Nyay-9 (Budget)-99-391/7 dated 31.03.1999, and the court is functioning in its own building.

One Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court was sanctioned vide G.O. No. 31/2024/872/VII-Nyay-2-2024-41G/2024 dated 19.09.2024 and has been functioning since 25.10.2024 in the Bar Association Rath building.

Outlying Court Maudaha: The Outlying Court at Maudaha is situated at a distance of 35 km from the District Headquarters. One Civil Judge (J.D.) Court at Maudaha was sanctioned vide G.O. No. 5928/VII-Nyay-2 (Subordinate Court)/99-43G/97 dated 13.04.2000. The court is functioning in its own building

GRAM NYAYALAYA

Gram Nyayalaya, Sarila, is situated at a distance of 35 km from the District Headquarters. The court was created vide G.O. No. 25/2015/14/62/Saat-Nyay-2-2015-216G/2007 dated 24.11.2015 and has been functioning since 20.01.2022 in a government-owned building.



Main Building Gate no. 1

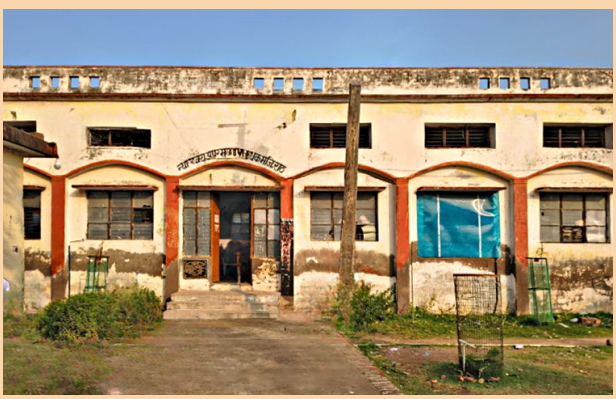


Six Court Building


10 Court Building



ADR Building


ACJM Rath Court



Gram Nyayalaya Sarila



Civil Judge (Junior Division) Maudaha



Rath Court Campus

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	14	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	6	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	10	7
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	0
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	7871	51699	59570	4035	71689	75724	3819	70993	74812	8087	52395	60482
2025	8087	52395	60482	1337	26356	27693	1460	27023	28483	7964	51728	59692

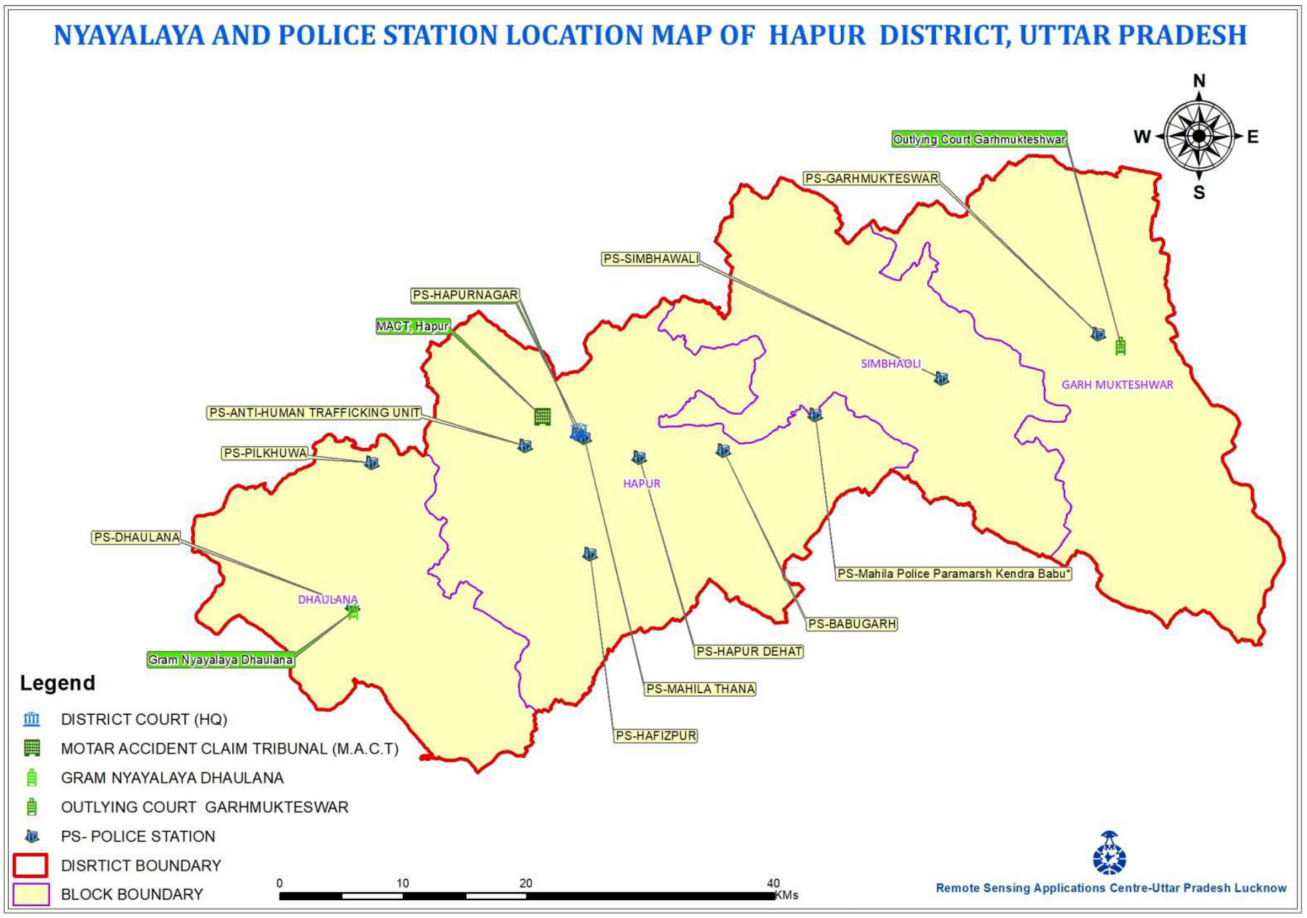
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1121	1615	2736	386	374	760	308	213	521	1199	1776	2975
2025	1199	1776	2975	547	599	1146	759	919	1678	987	1456	2443

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1069	431	517	983
2025	983	551	567	967

DISTRICT COURT HAPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

District & Sessions Court was established/started functioning as District Court Hapur from 07.02.2015. District Court Hapur was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sri. D.Y. Chandrachud, the then Chief Justice of Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad. Before the establishment of District Court Hapur, it was Outlying Court of District Court Ghaziabad.

Before establishment of District Ghaziabad, Tehsil Hapur was the Outlying Court of District Court Meerut, but after establishment of District Ghaziabad on dated: 14-11-1976, Tehsil Hapur changed from Outlying Court of District Court Meerut to that of District Court Ghaziabad, only two Courts namely Munsif Magistrate & Judicial Magistrate were established by U.P. Government vide G.O. No. 1247/VII-Nyay-541/70, Dated: 19 July 1975 in Tehsil-Hapur, under the District Court Meerut. First Munsif was appointed on dated: 08-09-1975 in Tehsil Hapur under the District Court, Meerut. After one month first Judicial Magistrate was appointed in October, 1975 in Tehsil Hapur under the District Court, Meerut.

Civil Judge, (Sr, Div.) Court in Tehsil Hapur was established on 23-12-1987 vide G.O. No. 647/VII-A-Nyay-369/76, Dated: 31-07-1987 under the District Court Ghaziabad. Court of Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate in Tehsil Hapur was created/functional vide G.O. No. 118/VII-Nyay-Aavy-NI-718/87 Dated 12.10.1989 under the District Court Ghaziabad.

Court of Addl. District & Session Judge in Tehsil Hapur was established on 03-09-1997 vide G.O. No. 2707/VII-Nyay-2-369/76, Dated: 03-09-1997 under the District Court, Ghaziabad.

District Panchsheel Nagar/Hapur was established vide Government Notification No. 2877/1-5-2011-153/2011 Re. Ve. 5, Dated: September, 28, 2011.

District Court, Hapur was created vide G.O. No. 957/VII-Nyay-2-2012-202G/2011, Dated: 13-08-2012

and the first O.S.D. Hapur was appointed on 22-08-2012. Session Division Hapur was declared vide U.P. Government, Home (Police) Section-9, No. U.O.-64/6-Po.-9-2014-202G-2011 T.C.-Nyay-2 Lucknow, Dated: 26 December, 2014.

Presently 29 Courts are sanctioned in District Court, Hapur including Outlying Court Garhmukteshwar and Gram Nyayalaya Dhaulana out of which 23 courts are presently working. The 14 are working in District Court Campus Hapur out of which 08 court rooms are functioning in main building of District Court Hapur and 06 court rooms are provided by the Local Administration Hapur and Bar Association of District Hapur.

06 courts are presently working in Nagar Palika Parishad, Hapur. These court rooms are provided by the Local Administration, Hapur.

02 courts are presently working in Outlying Court Garhmukteshwar, Hapur and 01 Gram Nyayalaya is presently working in Tehsil Dhaulana provided by the Local Administration, Hapur.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The building presently accommodates the court of the District & Sessions Judge, the civil Record Room, the English Office, the Bill Section, the Nazarat Section and the CCTV System Control Room, thereby serving both the judicial and administrative functions. The building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice Sri Mahesh Prasad Mahrotra, the then Administrative Judge, Hon'ble High Court Allahabad on 17 April, 1982 in which District Court, Hapur headquarter is working.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Court Room Building (Nyaya Bhawan): District Court Campus Hapur (Headquarter): The 08 court rooms building was constructed and inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice Sri Mahesh Prasad Mahrotra, the then Administrative Judge, Hon'ble High Court Allahabad on 17 April, 1982 in which District Court, Hapur headquarter is working. The structure of this building is G+1 in nature. These 08 courts namely District & Sessions Judge, the Principal Judge, Family Court, ADJ-I, Spl. Judge (SC/ST Act), ADJ/FTC-I, ADJ/FTC-II, Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)-II, Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)/FTC, are functioning in this building. Besides these, 06 courts namely Spl. Judge (POCSO Act), ADJ-II, CJM, ACJM, Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)-II and Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)/FTC-II, are also functioning in the District Court Campus Hapur (Headquarter).

District Court Campus (Headquarter), Hapur are facilitated with the chambers of judicial officers, stenographer rooms, court's offices, computer room, Record Room, Copying Section and Nazarat Room. The building is equipped with stairs to facilitate efficient movement of officers, staff, advocates and litigants.

Other Building and Facilities: The court campus also includes support building such as the Computer Section and Video Conferencing Building in District Court Hapur (Headquarter)

OUTLYING COURT GARHMUKTESHWAR (HAPUR)

There are two courts namely Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) and Addl. Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) are presently functioning in Outlying Court Garhmukteshwar. The Munsif Magistrate Court (Civil Judge Jr. Div.) was established on 11-08-1989 in Tehsil Garhmukteshwar under the District Court Ghaziabad. Another court of Addl. Munsif Magistrate (Addl. Civil Judge Jr. Div.) was created/functional in 1993. The 02 court rooms building are structured in Outlying Court Garhmukteshwar.

Outlying Court Garhmukteshwar (Hapur) is facilitated with the chambers of judicial officers, stenographer rooms, court's offices, Computer Room, Record Room, Copying Section and Deputy-Nazarat Room.

GRAM NYAYALAYA DHAULANA (HAPUR)

The Gram Nyayalaya is presently functioning in Tehsil Dhaulana in the building provided by the Administration. The Gram Nyayalaya Dhaulana was sanction/created vide GO. No. G.O. No. 25/2015/1462/ VII-Nyaya-2-2015-216G/2007 Dated 24-11-2015. Gram Nyayalaya Dhaulana (Hapur) is facilitated with the chambers of judicial officer and court's office.



District Court Hapur



Outlying Court Garhmukteshwar



Gram Nyayalay Dhaulana

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	09	07
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	07	07
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	5799	83184	88983	2199	58785	60984	2265	39118	41383	5733	102851	108584
2025	5733	102851	108584	2356	44075	46431	2073	38239	40312	6016	108687	114703

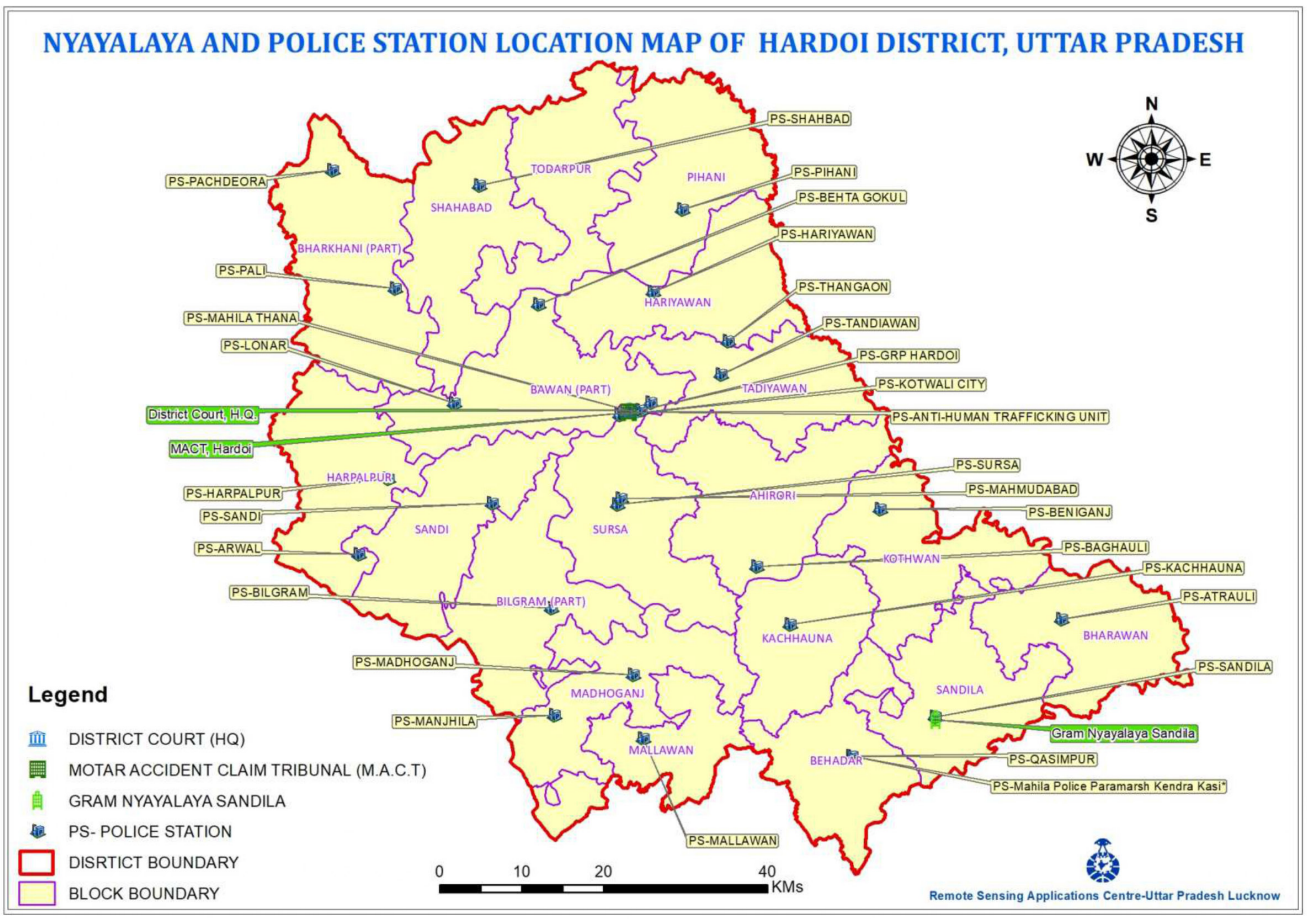
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	908	1002	1910	902	610	1512	751	536	1287	1059	1076	2135
2025	1059	1076	2135	860	598	1458	668	748	1416	1251	926	2177

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	507	555	629	590
2025	590	605	589	610

DISTRICT COURT HARDOI



A SHORT WRITE-UP OF HARDOI DISTRICT JUDICIARY

The Hardoi Judgeship was established in 1901, situated in the centre of Hardoi city, Uttar Pradesh. It is a court of original jurisdiction dealing with Civil and Criminal matters with in it's territorial limits. The court functions with the assistance of Judicial Officers and Ministerial Staff to ensure fair and impartial Justice. This Judgeship has various court buildings, the short description of which is given as under:

Ten Courts Rooms Building: Ten Courts Rooms Building is a three storey building.The foundation stone of Ten Courts Rooms Building was laid down by the then Administrative Judge of Sessions Division Hardoi in 1977. Ten Court Rooms Building was inaugrated by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court Sri M.N. Shukla on 26.02.1984. This building presently accommodates the Court of District & Sessions Judge along with 09 Courts of other Additional Sessions Judges. Apart from this the second floor contains Stationery section, Library, Accounts section along with Court Offices. The first floor contains Meeting Hall, Computer Section, Nazarat section along with Courtrooms.

Six Court Rooms Building: Six Court Rooms Building is a two storey building which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Bhalla of the Allahabad High Court on 24.10.2005. Presently this building accommodates the Court of Special Judge-POCSO Act, Additional Sessions Judge-FTC(W), Additional Sessions Judge-E.C. Act along with 05 other Courts of different cadres along with Court Offices.

Three Court Rooms Building: The newly constructed Three Court Rooms Building is a two Storey Building which was inaugurated by the then Administrative Judge, Hardoi, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rituraj Awasthi on 24.08.2019. At present, three Family Courts including

the court of Principal Judge, Family Court Hardoi are running in Three Court Rooms Building. It was established in August 2020 in the Cadre of District Judge. In the Family Courts, three Counsellors have been appointed for each court. Pre-Litigation facilities are also available in the Family Courts.

A.D.R. Center: This building was inaugurated by the then Administrative Judge, Hardoi, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Tripathi on 12.12.2015. Primarily this building contains the office of District Legal Services Authority, Permanent Lok Adalat and Mediation Centre, along with Court Manager's Office. However, District Legal Services Authority, Hardoi is functioning since 1987 in this Judgeship. From time to time, this office organises legal literacy camps and Lok Adalats in District Hardoi. There is one Mediation Centre on the first floor consisting of 19 trained Counsels who help in the resolving the disputes amicably between the parties.

C.J.M. Heritage Building: This building is a heritage structure of significant historical importance. The building presently accommodates the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, A.C.J.M.-I along with Old Record Room. In this record room civil matters, family matters and criminal matters related to Session Court are preserved. Civil records from 1862 and criminal records from the year 1914 are available. This building was inaugurated in 1901. The age of building is over 100 years and it continues to function as an integral part of Judicial System why preserving it's Heritage value.

J.M-I & II Heritage Building: This building is a heritage structure of significant historical importance. The building presently accommodates the court of Judicial Magistrate-I & Judicial Magistrate-II, A.C.J.M.-I along with their offices. The age of building is over 100 years and it continues to function as an integral part of Judicial System while preserving it's Heritage value.

Civil Judge Senior Division Heritage Building: This building is a heritage structure of significant historical importance. The building presently accommodates the Court of Civil Judge (S.D.) & Addtional Civil Judge (S.D.) along with their offices. This building was inaugurated in 1907. The age of building is over 100 years and it continues to function as an integral part of Judicial System and continues to function as an important Judicial landmark, reflecting the rich legal history.

Civil Judge Junior Division Heritage Building: This building is a heritage structure of significant historical importance. The building presently accommodates the Court of Civil Judge (J.D.) West along with it's office. The age of building is over 100 years and it continues to function as an integral part of Judicial System and continues to function as an important Judicial landmark, reflecting the rich legal history.

New Record Room Building: New Record Room Building is a four storey building which was inaugurated on 26.03.2022 by the then Administrative Judge Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar. This building is equipped with fire fighting systems based on gas technology. For book keeping, new and modern technology four-body compactor shelves are installed on each floor.

Fast Track Court Building: This building is a single storey building which accommodates 05 courts of different cadres in which Civil Judge (S.D.)/FTC and Civil Judge (J.D.)/FTC courts are running along with other courts. This building was inaugurated on 11.09.2002 by the then Administrative Judge Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar.

C.C.T.V. Control Room: One fully air conditioned CCTV room has also been constructed in the court premises. There are 20 CCTV Cameras installed in the Judgeship in which 9 Cameras are Dome Cameras, 9 Cameras are PTZ Cameras and 02 Cameras are Bullet Cameras. Also there are 04 DFMDs, 04 HHMDs and 01 Baggage Scanner installed at various places which cover almost all the area of court premises.

Three Storey Building: This Building is a three Storey Building which was inaugurated by the then Administrative Judge, Hardoi, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rituraj Awasthi on 24.08.2019. This building contains C.J.M office on the ground floor, Legal Aid Defense Counsel office on the first floor. Along with 01 Hall reserved for various activities on the second floor.

Uninterrupted Power Supply: Exclusive and direct electricity feeder of 33 KV has been installed in the court premises for uninterrupted electricity supply for smooth functioning of the court.

Video Conferencing Room: Exclusive Building for Video Conferencing facility is available in the Premises. The facility of Video Conferencing is available from June 2016 onward. Through Video Conferencing between District Court and District Jail Hardoi, remand of prisoners are taking place.

Basic Amenities: Two RO drinking water systems have been installed for public and litigants in which 01 RO system is of capacity 250 litres per hour. For Public toilets, there are 07 toilet blocks for ladies and 07 toilets blocks for gents.

Other Miscellaneous information: Five Fast Track Cosurts were created in the year 2001.

Five Courts of Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrates/ Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division) were sanctioned to this judgeship in 1989 and 1994.

District Court Official website is also functional and various information are available on the website.

The Juvenile Justice Board was established in the year 2005.

E-Seva Kendra is also available in this judgeship.

All payments of Hardoi Judgeship are made through Digital Payment System.



Chief Judicial Magistrate Heritage Building



Civil Judge (J.D.) West Heritage Building



Civil Judge (S.D.) Heritage Building



Fast Track Court Building



Six Courtrooms Building



Three Courtrooms Building (Family Court)



Video Conferencing Room



New Record Room

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	20	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	11	9
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	14	12
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	3	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	16784	147447	164231	3702	97956	101658	3846	89196	93042	16640	156207	172847
2025	16640	156207	172847	4502	89760	94262	3670	84407	88077	17472	161560	179032

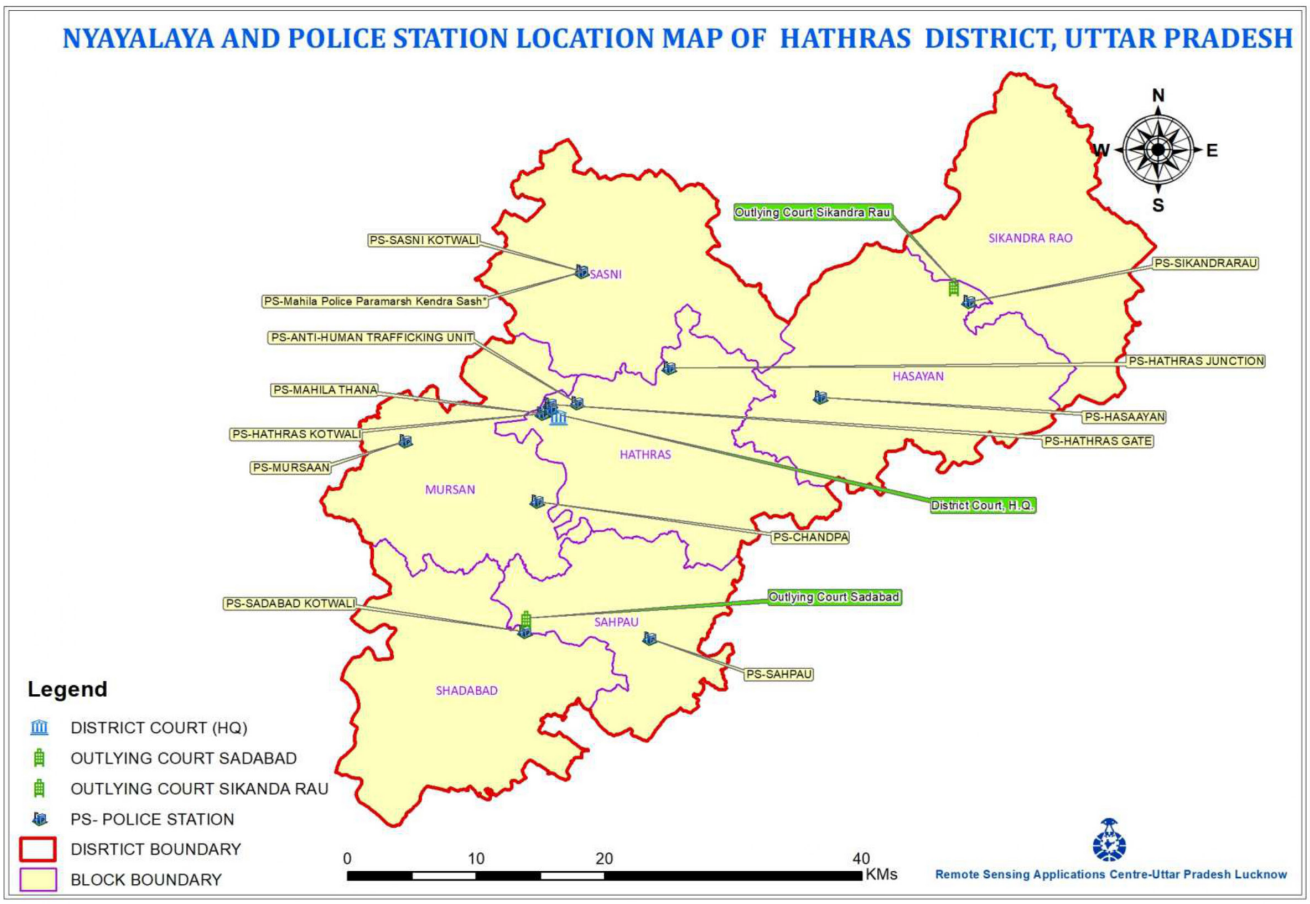
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	3349	2352	5701	2549	1287	3836	2169	1308	3477	3729	2331	6060
2025	3729	2331	6060	2186	1302	3488	2038	1633	3671	3877	2000	5877

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1727	537	378	1886
2025	1886	837	429	2294

DISTRICT COURT HATHRAS



BRIEF HISTORY

In 1716 A.D. Jaat ruler Raja Nandram's son Bhoj Singh took over the rule of Hathras from the Rajput rulers. After Bhoj Singh, his son Sadan Singh became the ruler of Hathras followed by his son Bhoori Singh. It is believed that during the reign of Bhoori Singh, the temple of Lord Balarama was built at the fort of Hathras. After Shri Bhoori Singh, his son Raja Dayaram was crowned in 1775 A.D. In 1784, Scindia ruler Madhavrao established his regime around Hathras. The region was annexed by the British in 1803. After independence of India, District Hathras was a Tehsil of District Aligarh in U.P. District Hathras was created pursuant to U.P. Government's Notification No. C.M.70/1-5-97(85)/97 Rajaswa-5, Uttar Pradesh Shasan Rajaswa Anubhag-5 dated Lucknow, May 06, 1997. Though, it was renamed as District Mahamayanagar having its headquarter at Hathras but was restored to its original name Hathras in the year 2012. It was created consequent to reorganization of earlier District of Aligarh and Mathura. At present, District Hathras comprises of the area falling in the Sub Division/Tehsils of Hathras Sadar, Sikandrarao, Sasni and Sadabad. The fort of Raja Dayaram is located at the heart of the city. The district courts are in the same fort & also an ancient Mandir of Sri Dauji Maharaj which is about 250 years old is located. It has been graced by the Idols of elder brother of Lord Krishna, Shesh Avtar Baldev Ji Maharaj and Mata Revti. It is believed that during the reign of Raja Bhuri Singh, this temple of Lord Sri Dauji Maharaj was built in the fort of Hathras. On the initiative of the then Tehsildar Sri Shyam Lal and his attorney Sri Ganeshi Lal, an Annual Mela of Sri Dauji Maharaj was started in the year 1912 and thereafter the said Mela now known as “Lakkhi Mela” is being celebrated every year on Dev Chhat in the month of Bhadra. Raja Bhuri Singh, the founder of above said Dauji temple was ancestor of Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh who also played an important role in India's Freedom struggle. Considering

historical importance of the Raja Daya Ram Fort, the then Government of India vide its Notification No. 1645/1133M dated 22.12.1920 included it in the list of heritage monuments supervised by Archaeological Survey of India. It is also notable that Hon'ble Allahabad High Court was also pleased to allow a Public Interest Litigation wherein directions were issued to the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Tourism Department of Government of Uttar Pradesh and the District Magistrate for protection of monument of National importance like Qila Raja Daya Ram Hathras and temple Sri Dauji Maharaj.

THE JUDICIAL STRUCTURE

It is said that the first Court of Munsif Hathras was created in the year 1865. Later on, the strength of the Court was increased and at the time of creation of new Sessions Division on 16.01.1999, three Courts, including that of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate/ Civil Judge (S.D.), Civil Judge (J.D.) and Additional Civil Judge (J.D.) were functioning at the outlying court Hathras. In addition, two Courts were also functioning at outlying court Sadabad. After creation of District Hathras, vide Uttar Pradesh Shasan's Notification No. 3351/G/VII-Nyay-2/98-42G/97TC-Lucknow dated November 02, 1998, District Judge at Hathras was appointed. The inauguration ceremony of new Sessions Division at Hathras was formally held on 16.01.1999.

Existing Court Complex: Since the creation of Session division in 1999 the courts are functioning in makeshift arrangement from the Daya Ram fort (also known as Sri Dauji Maharaj Temple Campus) provided by the District Administration. The buildings of present campus are scattered at different levels throughout the campus.

District Judge Court Block: The District Judge Court Block, originally the old Sadar Tehsil building is situated at the top opposite Sri Dauji Maharaj Temple and currently houses the courts of District Judge, ADJ-1, ADJ (SC/ST), ADJ-3 and ADJ-4 along with Admin. Office, Nazarat, Record room (Criminal), Court Manager office, Server room and various allied offices.

CJM court Block: The CJM Court block originally the old Munsif Campus is situated in the middle and currently houses various courts of ADJ and Magistrate courts i.e. ADJ/POCSO, ADJ-V, ADJ-VI, ADJ/FTC-I, CJM, CJ(Senior Div.) CJ(Junior Div.) along with Record room (Civil), Copying section, Library and allied offices.

PLA Block: PLA (Permanent Lok Adalat Block) is situated at the lowest point of the campus and was handed by District Administration in year 2018-19, currently houses the courts of PLA, ACJM and allied offices.

5 Courtroom Block: The 5 Courtroom block is the latest addition provided by District Administration in the year 2020. Currently houses various Courts of Magistrate Cadre.

Family Court, Hathras: Since its inception, one court of Principal Judge, Family Court is functioning in a makeshift arrangement, from the building of District Court campus, Hathras which is having one court room, chamber, office, steno room and litigant shed etc.

Proposed New Integrated Court Campus: Construction of Integrated Court Complex in Hathras Judgeship at the land purchased/acquired is under progress. For new Integrated Court complex construction work, Rs. 32231.08 Lakhs has been Sanctioned vide G.O. No. 55/ 2025/ 877584/ saat-Nyaya-9 (Budget)-2025-07-9099/ 11/ 2024, Dt. 11.02.2025. The Foundation stone was laid (in virtual mode) by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India on 17.01.2026.

OUTLYING COURT SIKANDRARAU

Currently Outlying Court Sikandrarau is functioning from new Court Campus which was E-inaugurated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Hon'ble High court Allahabad on 23.03.2024. Current Court campus is having of 2 Courtrooms with all necessary facilities and allied offices. Presently only 1 court of civil judge (JD)/J.M. is functioning from the building.

OUTLYING COURT SADABAD

The outlying court Sadabad is functioning from old buildings of old SDM compound provided by administration. Currently 03 courts are running in outlying court Sadabad. Land for construction of new campus is purchased/acquired. Budgetary proposal is pending at Government end.



District Judge Court Campus Building



District Judge Court Campus Main Entry Gate



ACJM Court Building Sadabad



JM Court Building Sadabad



Outlying Court Sikandrarau Building



Family Court Building Outside View

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	6	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	13	5
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	8615	69561	78176	2302	43016	45318	2039	38921	40960	8878	73656	82534
2025	8878	73656	82534	2638	50241	52879	2564	43017	45581	8952	80880	89832

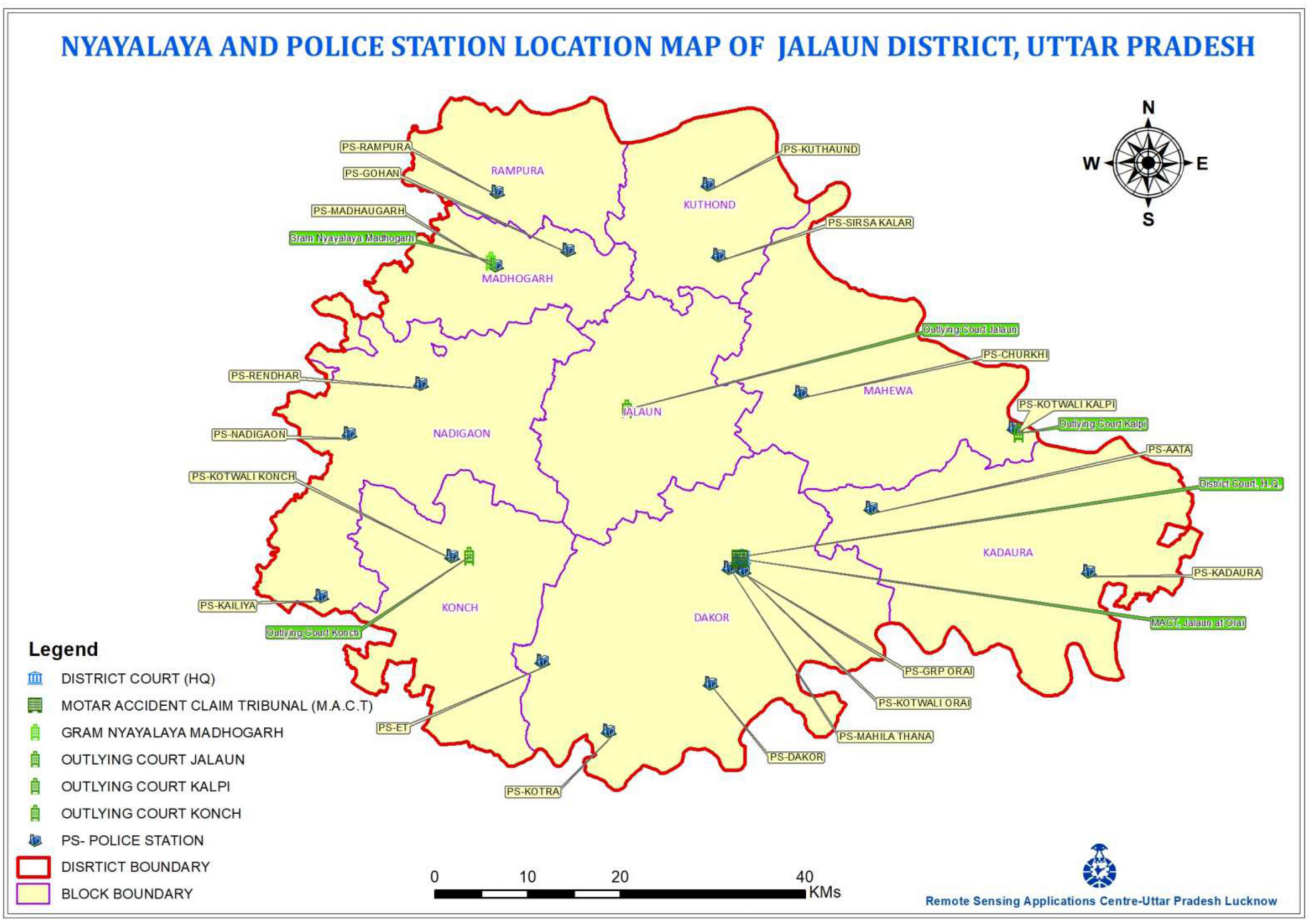
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1479	1596	3075	837	1172	2009	1016	1032	2048	1300	1736	3036
2025	1300	1736	3036	811	1035	1846	941	1209	2150	1170	1562	2732

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	944	745	581	1108
2025	1108	977	802	1283

DISTRICT COURT JALAUN



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT JUDICIARY

Jalaun is a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh in Northern India. The town was formerly the residence of a Maratha Governor, but never the headquarters of the district, The Head Quarter of the District is at Orai, a city on the Kanpur-Jhansi Highway at NH27.

Till 1971, the district of Jalaun was under the Jhansi division. The Magistrate/ Collector/ Judge Jhansi used to come to Jalaun at Orai twice a week and hold their Court at the Sessions House Building (presently the residence of the District Judge, Jalaun at Orai). Till 1971, Orai was an outlying court of Jhansi.

In the year 1971, Sessions Division Jalaun at Orai came into being. Late Shri B.L. Goel served as the first District Judge of this judgeship. His tenure was from 01-02-1971 to 05-02-1974 followed by 35 District Judges. Shri Virjendra Kumar Singh is presently the District and Sessions Judge of Jalaun at Orai. The residence of the District Judge, used to be the Court, when the District Magistrate/ Collector/ Judge used to hold their court at Orai in a colonial bungalow surrounded by lush green gardens.

FACILITIES IN DISTRICT COURT

- e-Seva Kendra is running.
- Record Room (Civil & Criminal).
- Video Conferencing Room.

OUTLYING COURTS

The outlying courts at Konch, Jalaun and Kalpi were commissioned in the year 1972, 1984 and 1988 respectively.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

The Gram Nyayalaya, Thesil Madhogarh was created in the year 2020. Gram Nyayalaya Court is function from old Bar building in Tehsil Premises, Madhogarh provided by District Administration, Jalaun.



District & Session Court Orai back view



District & Session Court Orai front view



Outlying Court Kalpi building



Outlying Court Kalpi main gate



Gram Nyayalaya Madhogarh



Outlying Court Jalaun main Gate

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	13	6
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	13603	54447	68050	8248	57549	65797	7317	53889	61206	14534	58107	72641
2025	14534	58107	72641	8116	49940	58056	7203	45077	52280	15447	62970	78417

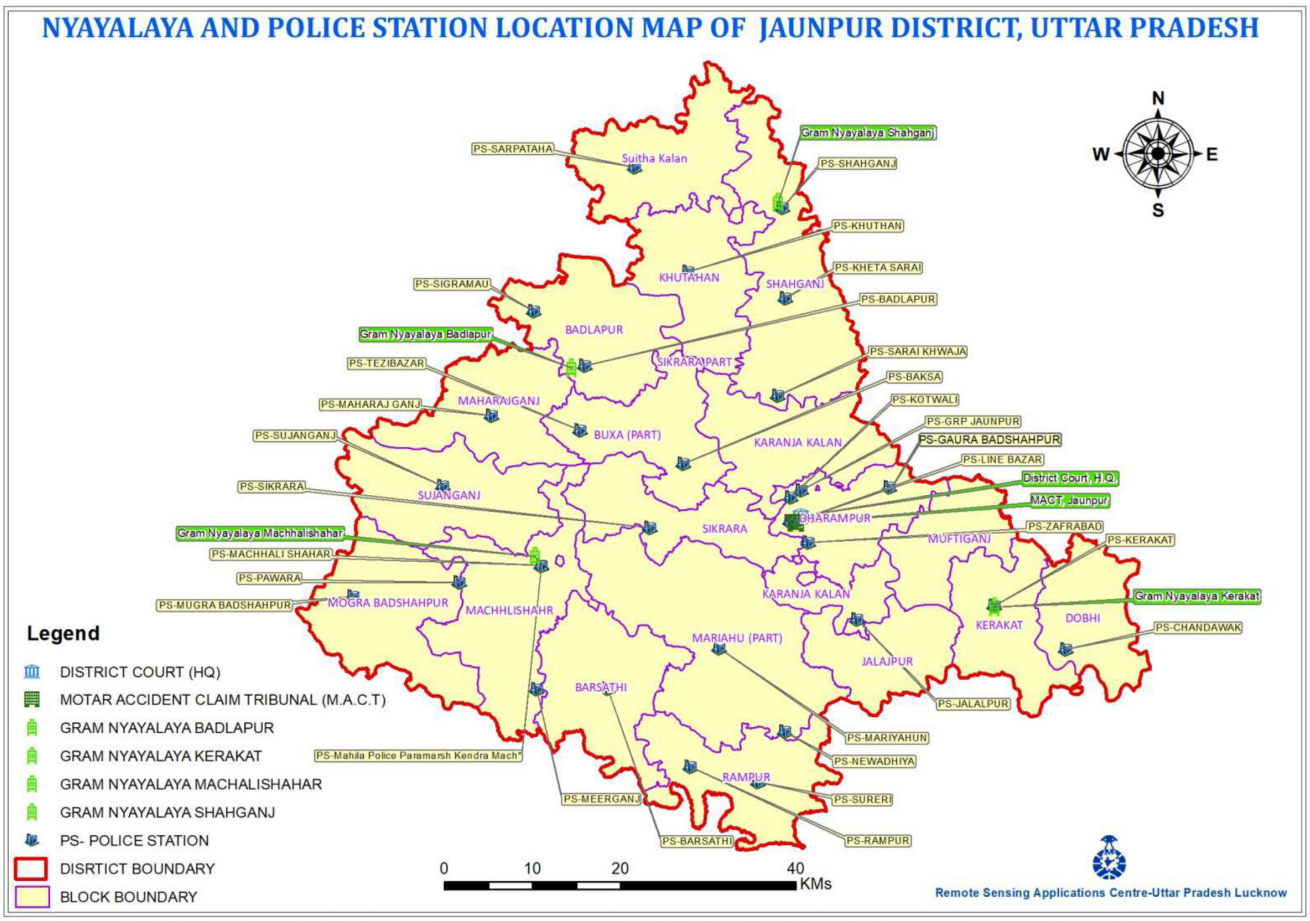
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1251	1621	2872	1678	1571	3249	1590	1634	3224	1339	1558	2897
2025	1339	1558	2897	2165	1519	3684	2213	1652	3865	1291	1425	2716

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	662	138	350	450
2025	450	168	309	309

DISTRICT COURT JAUNPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

When the province of Banaras was ceded to the East India Company by the Nawab Wazir in 1775, there existed no independent judicial machinery. Magisterial authority was vested primarily in the amils, who combined revenue collection with judicial functions in the districts, and in the kotwal of the city of Jaunpur, who exercised magisterial and police powers. This system continued till 1788, when Mr. Duncan appointed one Mufti Karim-ul ah as judge and policemagistrato for the city and suburbs, appeals lying to the resident at Banaras. For the rural areas a mulki adalat, with civil as well as criminal powers, was established, the superior court being that of the Resident in his capacity of judge of the sadar diwani and nizamat. The Judge's court was located in the fort, in order to lend dignity of his office. In 1975, under Regulation VII of that year, the native court was abolished, and a covenanted civillian was appointed judge and magistrate of a zila court, the jurisdiction of which embraced an area closely corresponding with that of the present district. At the same time munsifs were instituted, the position of the old qazis was defined by law, their functions embarcing those registrars of deeds, and the control of the police was vested in the tahsidars, who had taken the place of the former amils. A provincial court of appeal was established at Banaras, two judges visiting Jaunpur on circuit twice yearly for the purpose of the holding jail delivories. In 1797 this was made into a regular court of circuit, and continued tull the abolition of such courts in 1829. The judge of Jaunpur retained his magisterial powers till 1830, when they were tranferred to the collector; and in 1875 the judgeship ceased to exist, the district lying placed at first under the cuncurrent jurisdiction of the judges of mirzapur and Banaras, and then under that of the letter alone. In 1880, however, the office of judge was restored, and that officer has since 1894 been entrusted with

the duty of holding sessions at Basti, in addition to the civil and criminal work of the Jaunpur district. A provincial court of appeal was established at Banaras, two judges visiting Jaunpur on circuit twice yearly for the purpose of holding jail deliveries. In 1797 this was made into a regular court of circuit, and continued till the abolition of such courts in 1829. The judge of Jaunpur retained his magisterial powers till 1830, when they were transferred to the collector; and in 1875 the judgeship ceased to exist, the district being placed a first under the cuncurrent jurisdiction of the judges of Mirzapur and Banaras, and then under that of the latter alone. In 1880, however, the office of judge was restored, and that officer has since 1894 been entrusted with the duty of holding sessions at Basti, in addition to the civil and criminal work of the Jaunpur district. In 1880, the jurisdictions of the subordinate courts were reorganized. The subordinate judge was appointed as the munsif of the Jaunpur pargana, while the munsif of Jaunpur was assigned jurisdiction over the remaining areas of the Jaunpur tahsil along with Khutahan and Kirakat. The rest of the territory was placed under the jurisdiction of the munsif of Mariahu.

Currently, the district judiciary is headed by the District Judge with headquartes at Jaunpur under the jurisdiction of the High Court Judicature at Allahabad.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

The District Court of Jaunpur comprises both modern buildings constructed in the post-independence era and heritage structures dating back to the pre-independence period. The details of some notable infrastructures are as follows:

10 Court Rooms building: The 10 Courtrooms Building, commonly known as the District Judge Block, forms an integral part of the district judiciary infrastructure. The building currently houses the Court of the District & Sessions Judge, the Court of the A.D.J. Ist, the Court of the A.D.J. (SC/ST), the Court of the A.D.J. (POCSO), the Court of the A.D.J. (E.C. Act), and other A.D.J. courts, along with the English Office, the Bill Section, and a Meeting Hall. Additionally, three Family Courts were also functioning in this building

This building is a G+2 structure serving both judicial and administrative functions. It was constructed in 1980 and renovated in 2021. Courtrooms operate on the ground and first floors, while the second floor houses the English office, bill section, and various court offices. A hexagonal meeting hall is located on the ground floor. The building also reflects a significant shift toward sustainable energy use, with a 100 kW solar power panel installed on the terrace.

Old Court Block: The Old Court Block is a structure of considerable architectural and historical importance and constitutes an essential component of the district judiciary infrastructure. It currently accommodates the courts of the A.D.J., A.C.J.M., and the Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division), along with the Nazarat Section, Civil and Criminal Record Rooms, and several court offices. Erected before Independence, the building exemplifies colonial-era judicial architecture and has been continuously used for the administration of justice. In view of its age and historical significance, it has been known & famous as a heritage building. The structure underwent renovation during 2011-2012."

C.J.M. 4 Court Room Building: The C.J.M. 4 Court Room Building is constructed in the year 1965. The building presently accomadates the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates & Other Courts alongwith the court offices. This building has been renovated in the year 2011.

F.T.C. 5 Court Room Building: The 5 Court Room Building is a mordern structure constructed in the year 2002 and re-maintained in the year 2022-2023. This building houses the Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division), Civil Judge (Junior Division) & the Court of Judicial Magistrate alongwith Court offices & Stenographers rooms.

Other Buildings & Facilities: The court campus also comprises a range of auxiliary support facilities, including the Computer Cell, ADR Centre, Video Conferencing Building, Registry Building, Khaprail Bhawan, Post Office Building, Vulnerable Witness Deposition Center and the Temporary Courtrooms Building. In addition, a newly constructed four-storey Record Room and Library have been established to further strengthen the infrastructure.

OUTLYING COURTS

At present, the Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division),

Shahganj, is officially classified as an outlying court. While the court serves the Shahganj jurisdiction, its hearings and administrative activities are being conducted from the main court complex at the headquarters.

GRAM NYAYLAYAS

Gram Nyaylayas are operational at Tehsils Machhlishar, Kerakat, Badlapur & Shahganj. Gram Nyaylaya Machhlishar & Badlapur functions from the building provided by The District Administration and Gram Nyaylaya Kerakat & Shahganj is functioning in the building provided by the respective Bar Association of the concerned tehsils.

BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The Family Court building, a G+4 structure, is currently under construction. Once completed, it will include five courtrooms along with officer chambers, a record room for the Family Court, a meeting hall, mediation and counselling rooms, as well as court offices and stenographers' rooms.

In addition to the Family Court building, a separate 16-courtroom building is also under construction. This facility will house sixteen courtrooms and will also provide chambers and retiring rooms for judicial officers, along with court offices and stenographers' rooms.



Old Structure Building



Newly Constructed Family Court Building



Record room



DISTRICT JUDGE BLOCK



CJM Block



FTC building



VC Room

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	09	09
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	24	22
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	5	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	84636	128493	213129	7827	42120	49947	15727	39221	54948	76736	131392	208128
2025	76736	131392	208128	8519	47261	55780	20443	39148	59591	64812	139505	204317

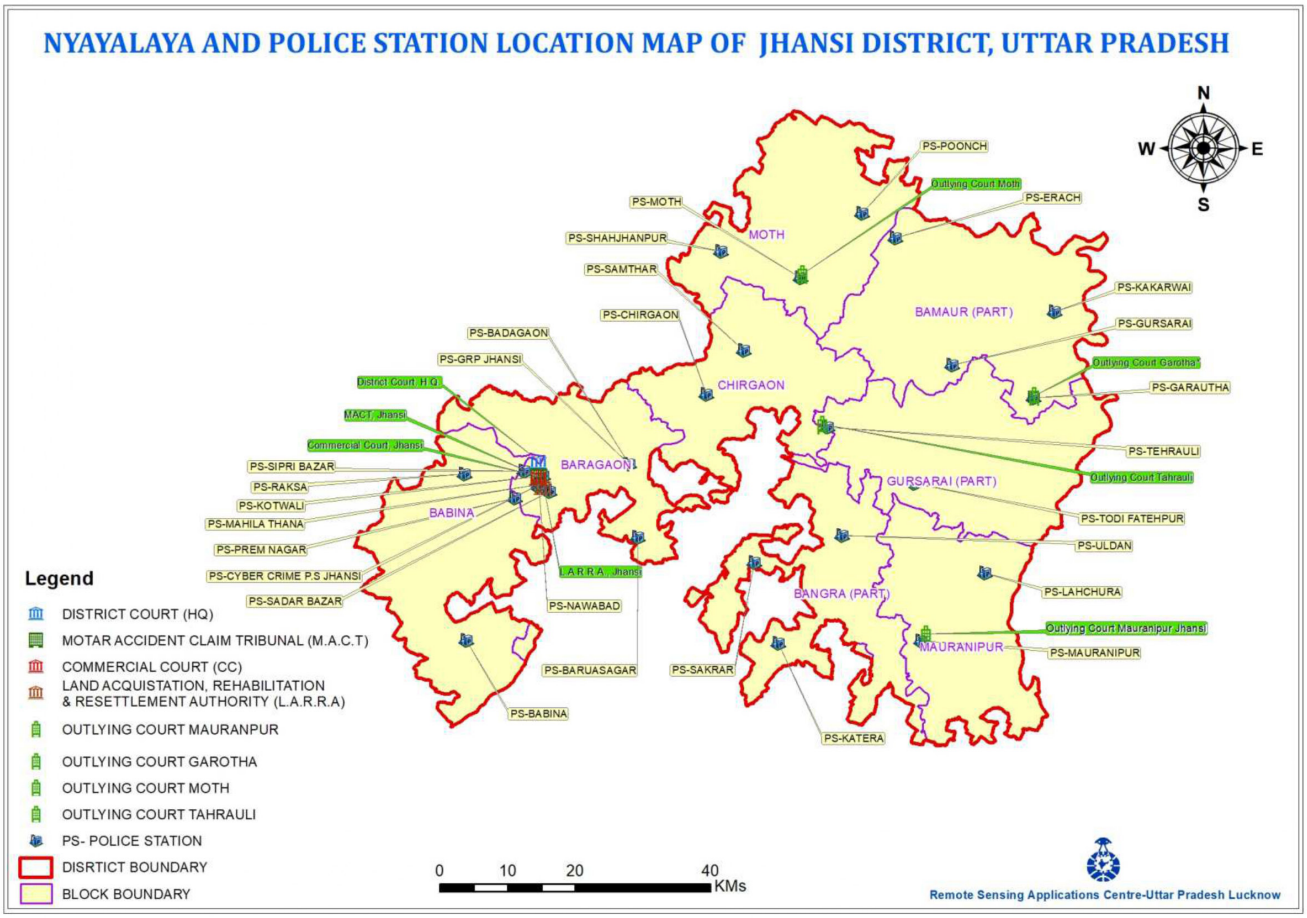
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2891	5052	7917	2976	4147	7123	2994	4072	7066	2873	5101	7974
2025	2873	5101	7974	2764	3961	6725	2650	3811	6461	2987	5251	8238

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3175	931	598	3508
2025	3508	1591	1116	3983

DISTRICT COURT JHANSI



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT COURT

In 1909, the judicial Courts in Jhansi consisted of the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, that of the subordinate Judge of Jhansi and those of the Munsifs of Jhansi and Lalitpur as well as the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate (who had the powers of a Small Causes Court judge), the Courts of six Tahsildars and a bench of honorary Magistrate with Second Class powers having jurisdiction within the municipality of Jhansi.

It is evident that District Jhansi has a rich and adorable history of District Judges, as in the initial period of Ist District Judge was Sri H. J. Bell during (1913-1923) along with some of the District Judges belonged to the then prestigious cadre of Indian Civil Services. First Indian I.C.S. judge was Sri R. L. Srivastava during the period 1933-1934. Further, it is also relevant to mention that some of the District judges also elevated to the Bench of Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad, which is considered to be a great seat of justice. Sri Jag Mohan Lal Sinha, Sri H.C Mittal, Sri Tej Shankar, Sri Ved Pal, Sri AK. Rupanwal, Sri M.C. Jain, Sri Umeshwar Pandey, Sri Alok Kumar Singh, Sri Bacchoo Lal, Sri Virendra Vikram Singh and Sri Harsh Kumar are few such names. It is also a matter of great pride for Jhansi judgeship that Sri Jag Mohan Lal Sinha, who delivered the historic judgement of the Allahabad High Court in the matter of an election petition challenging the election of erstwhile Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi also served as District Judge, Jhansi during the period of 10.11.1963 to 04.08.1965.

BUILDING AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

A brief description of the buildings situated at Jhansi headquarters is as follows:-

The oldest building situated at the headquarter dates back to the year 1895, wherein, the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate is functioning. This building has been categorized as heritage building by the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad.

The foundation stone of 10 Courts building

complex was laid by the then Inspecting judge of jhansi judgeship Sri Mahesh Narayan Shukla on 25.11.1977 during the tenure of the then District judge Sri Hari Har Sharan and the inauguration of this building was made by Sri Satish Chandra the then Chief justice of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad on 23.09.1979 during the tenure of Sri Hari Har Shukla the then District judge, Jhansi.

The foundation stone of 8 Court building complex was laid on 07.12.2002 by the then, Administrative judge Sri Ram Prakash Mishra was inaugurated by the then Administrative judge Sri Ram Prakash Mishra on 26.07.2003.

8 Courtrooms Building: The 3 Courts building, constructed for the functioning of Fast Track Courts, is of most recent origin and the foundation stone of this building was laid by the then Administrative Judge Sri I.M. Quddusi on 10.12.2001.

FTC Building: The outlying Courts situated at Mauranipur, Garotha and Moth became functional respectively on 18.02.1984, 15.02.1988 and 22.05.1999.

Further, A.D.R. Center at headquarter & two court room buildings each at Mauranipur & Garautha are constructed & inaugurated by Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Govind Mathur, Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad on 05.06.2020 by video conferencing.

The Gram Nyayalaya situated at Tehsil Tehrouli is functional in a building provided by Bar Association of Tehrouli which is renovated and inaugurated by the District Judge, Jhansi on 03.12.2024 and became functional on 01.02.2025.

COURTS

At Headquater: Presently, there are 5 District Judge cadre courts working at Jhansi District which are District and Sessions Judge, Presiding Officer Commercial Court, Presiding Officer Land Aquisition Rehab & Resettlement Authority, Presiding Officer Motor Accident Claim Tribunal, Principal Judge Family Court, Jhansi.

There are 15 Additional District Judges cadre courts, one Court of Additional Principal judge, Family Court, 10 Civil Judge Sr. Division cadre courts, 12 Civil Judge Jr. Division/Judicial Magistrate cadre courts, 01 court of Additional Court of N.I. Act and 02 Special Judicial Magistrate are sanctioned for Headquarter, out of which total 26 Courts are presently working.

OUTLYING COURTS

In addition to above Courts situated at headquarter, there are 03 Outlying Courts established at Garotha, Mauranipur and Moth.

Outlying Court at Garotha: One Court of Additional District Judges, One Court of Civil judge (S.D.) and one Court of Civil judge (J.D.)/Judicial Magistrate-I cadre has been established at the above place, which is presently working.

Outlying Court at Mauranipur: One Court of Civil judge (J.D.)/Judicial Magistrate-I cadre has been established at the above place, which is presently working.

Outlying Court at Moth: One Court of Civil judge (J.D.)/Judicial Magistrate-I cadre has been established at the above place, which is presently working.

Gram Nyayalaya at Tehrouli: One Court of Nyayadhikari, Gram Nyayalaya has been established at the above place, which is presently working.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION

As per the information furnished by the District Bar Association, Jhansi, it is established that the Bar of jhansi judgeship carries a rich legacy. The first association of Advocates at Jhansi was constituted in the year 1914 and thereafter, in the year 1916. The renowned Advocate and one of the founding members of Bar Association, Sri Shankar Sahay also was elected a member of Legislative Council. Besides Sri Shankar Sahay, Advocate to name a few amongst the renowned Advocates of Jhansi, are Sri Babu Vrindalal Verma, Sri Babu Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar.

Apart from being an Advocate, Padmbhushan Dr. Vrinda Vanlal Verma was also an eminent literary figure. He had several laurels and distinctions to his credit. On 09 january, 1957, a postage stamp was also issued by the Hon'ble President of India to pay tribute to Sri Verma.

Advocate Dr. Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar was not only committed to his profession of advocacy rather; he also participated in the National Freedom Movement and offered his services to defend Dr.Bhagwan Das Mahaur and Sada Shiv Rao Malkapurkar in the famous Bhusawal Bomb explosion case.

In the month of August 1914, a meeting for the said

purpose was called for at 'Silwart Club', now famous as 'Jhansi Club', Jhansi. The District Bar Association, Jhansi, was constituted with unanimous decision of Lawyers and Rai Saheb Shanker Sahai was nominated as founder member.

John Laing was the lawyer of Rani Laxmi Bai. In spite of being a British, John Lang advocated for Rani Laxmi Bai.

COMPUTERIZATION:

In order to keep the lawyers and litigants well informed about their cases, a system of online information has been developed and nearly all pending cases have been registered on E-courts Website. The information of disposed off cases is also fed regularly on the website and judgements/orders pronounced by various Courts are also regularly uploaded on the website. This initiative has also been given a wide publicity through popular newspapers. The information of cases is also available on the mobile application.

Video Conferencing facility has also been made available in the District Court Jhansi by the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad in the year 2016 and cases pertaining to judicial custody remand of prisoners are regularly heard through video conferencing system.

FACILITIES FOR THE LITIGANT PUBLIC:

In order to keep the lawyers and litigants well informed about their cases, a system of online information has been developed and nearly all pending cases have been registered on E-courts Website. The information of disposed off cases is also fed regularly on the website and judgements/orders pronounced by various Courts are also regularly uploaded on the website. This initiative has also been given a wide publicity through popular newspapers. The information of cases is also available on the mobile application.

Keeping in view the unforeseen medical emergencies and also with a vier to promote a message of good health amongst Advocates and staffs of Court, a dispensary has been established in Jhansi judgeship in the year 2016 and doctors of District Hospital, Jhansi provide their services regularly in the dispensary on part time basis under the control to Chief Medical Officer, Jhansi.

To meet the urgent need to liquid money by the litigants, Advocates and staff of Courts, an ATM of Punjab National Bank has also been installed in the District Court premises in the year 2016.

THE RECORD ROOM:

The Record Room in this Judgeship established in oldest building situated at the headquarter dates back to the year 1850 which was demolished to construct a new G+8 Multistory building. Therefore, the records related to M.A.C.T. Courts are being shifted to concerned court & other records has been shifted to Central Hall of this Campus under intimation & permission of Hon'ble High Court. All records are safely preserved.

LIBRARY OF THE COURT

The Library in this judgeship is well established in Headquarter. Below mentioned Journals are available in this library-

1. All India Reporter
2. Criminal Law Journals
3. Lucknow Law Times
4. Allahabad Law Journals
5. Allahabad Criminal Cases
6. Supreme Court Cases Weekly
7. Allahabad Law Repors
8. Allahabad Rent Cases



CJM Court Building (Heritage Court)



8 Courtrooms Building



10 Courtrooms Building



FTC Building



Outlying Court Building at Garoutha



Outlying Court Building at Mauranipur

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	11	10
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	9
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	2	2

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	14428	87946	102374	7570	104065	111635	7552	109835	117387	14446	82176	96622
2025	14446	82176	96622	8030	156165	164195	8126	150497	158623	14350	87844	102194

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1854	3199	5053	1998	2523	4521	2275	3039	5314	1577	2683	4260
2025	1577	2683	4260	2415	3019	5164	2127	3068	5195	1595	2634	4229

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	283	206	340	149
2025	149	118	206	61

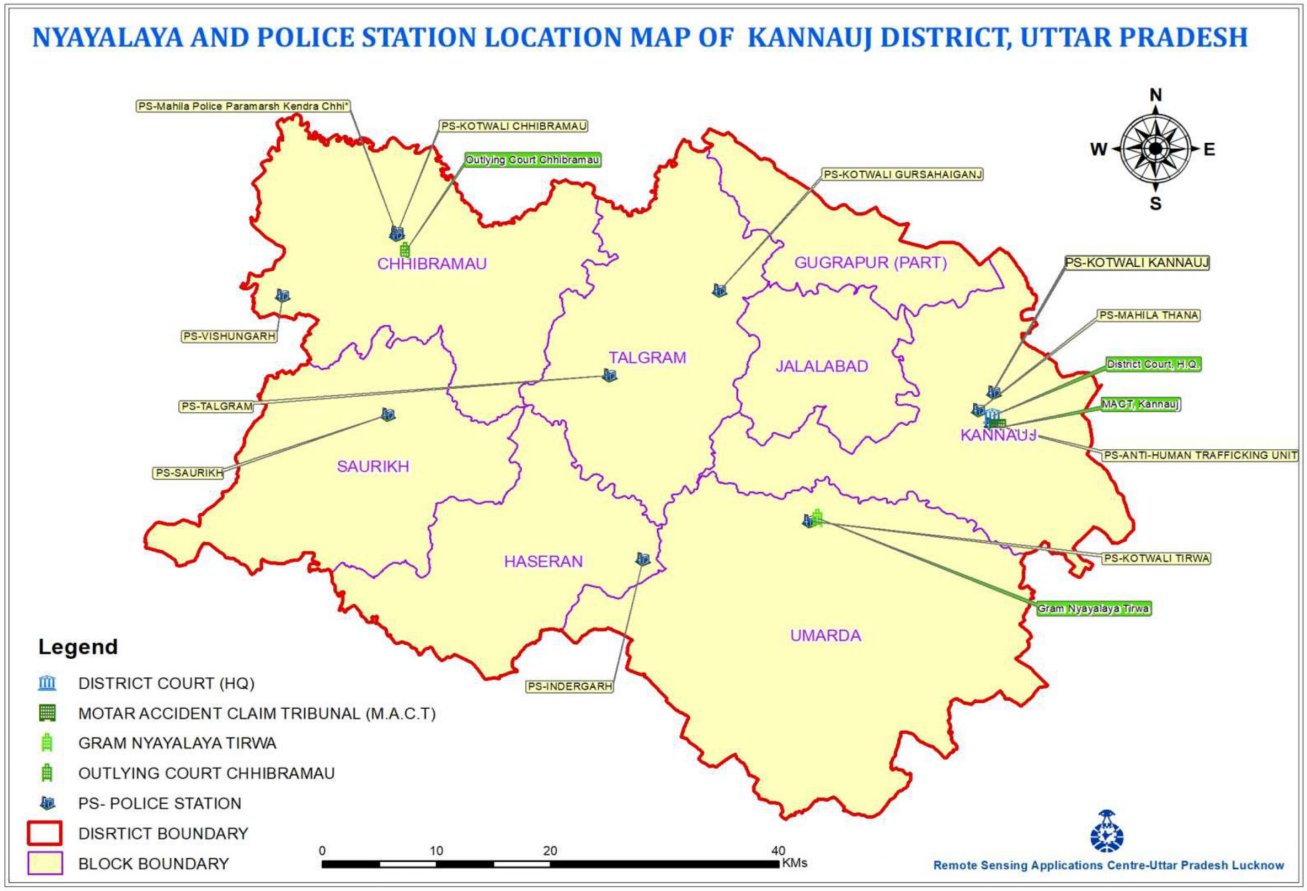
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	4298	977	917	4358
2025	4358	1147	861	4644

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	264	06	13	257
2025	257	19	76	200

DISTRICT COURT KANNAUJ



A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Kannauj, often celebrated as the "Perfume Capital of India", is a district of immense historical depth and cultural richness in Uttar Pradesh. Situated along the banks of the sacred Ganges and Kali rivers, it is an administrative center that bridges the gap between India's ancient imperial grandeur and its aromatic present. The history of Kannauj is, in many ways, the history of North Indian sovereignty. Known in antiquity as Kanyakubja ("The City of Hunchbacked

Maidens") and Mahodaya ("Great Prosperity"), this district holds a distinct position in the annals of Indian civilization. Before Delhi rose to prominence, it was Kannauj that served as the geopolitical center of the subcontinent—the prize for which empires clashed and the seat from which justice and law were administered for centuries.

The origins of Kannauj are deeply embedded in the sacred geography of India. Archaeological excavations verify settlements dating back to the Painted Grey Ware culture (c. 1200 BCE). In the epics of the Ramayana and Mahabharata, the city is described as a flourishing urban center. The city's strategic location on the banks of the Holy Ganga provided it with both agricultural prosperity and control over the vital riverine trade routes of the Doab.

Kannauj witnessed its "Golden Age" in the 7th century under the reign of Emperor Harshavardhana (606–647 CE). Harsha united Northern India and elevated Kannauj to the status of the imperial capital. During this epoch, Kannauj was the center of a sophisticated administrative machinery. The Chinese scholar-monk Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang) visited the city during this period. His accounts describe a city of immense grandeur, protected by strong fortifications, adorned with hundreds of Buddhist monasteries and Hindu temples, and governed by a benevolent judicial system.

Following the decline of the Harsha empire, Kannauj became the focal point of the celebrated Tripartite Struggle (8th–10th Centuries). Three great dynasties—the Palas of the East, the Pratiharas of the North, and the Rashtrakutas of the South—engaged in a centuries-long war for control of the city. It was a universally acknowledged political maxim of the era that "He who controls Kannauj controls the Gangetic Valley." The Gurjara-Pratiharas eventually secured the city, maintaining it as their capital for nearly a century.

In the 11th and 12th centuries, the city flourished under the Gahadavala dynasty. King Jaichand, the last great Hindu monarch of Kannauj, ruled from this seat until the Battle of Chandawar (1194 CE). The subsequent defeat marked a pivotal shift in India's history, opening the gates to the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire. Under the Mughals, Kannauj remained an important Sarkar (administrative division). The city's governance structures evolved, eventually integrating into the colonial administrative framework under the British Raj, where it became a key tehsil within the Farrukhabad district.

In the post-independence era, the administrative landscape was reorganized to ensure better governance and judicial access. On September 18, 1997, Kannauj was carved out of the Farrukhabad district to become an independent revenue district. Today, Kannauj stands not only as the "Perfume Capital of India"—preserving the ancient Deg-Bhapka method of hydro-distillation—but as a district carrying the weight of a millennia-old legacy. Its transition from an imperial capital to a modern administrative district reflects the resilience and enduring significance of the region in the legal and cultural fabric of Uttar Pradesh.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT KANNAUJ ESTABLISHMENT

The District and Sessions Court of Kannauj is situated in centre of District Kannauj. It is court of original jurisdiction dealing in civil and criminal matters within its territorial jurisdiction. Generally, cases are heard by single judge with revision petitions being filed in the court of. Hon'ble District and Sessions Judge and further appeals lie to the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

The judicial history of Kannauj is not merely a record of administrative notifications; it is a continuation of a legal legacy that dates back to the zenith of Indian civilization. As the District Judgeship of Kannauj serves the citizens of this historic region today, it stands on foundations laid by ancient emperors and colonial reformers, evolving through centuries to bring justice to the doorstep of the common man.

Historically, Kannauj (ancient Kanyakubja) was the de facto capital of Northern India. During the reign of Emperor Harshavardhana (606–647 CE), the city was the seat of the Mahasandhivigrahika (Supreme Minister of Justice and Peace). The imperial court of Kannauj functioned as the highest appellate authority in the Gangetic plain, where disputes were adjudicated in grand assemblies (Sabhas) guided by the principles of the Dharmashastras. The city's legal decrees were binding across vast territories, establishing it as the primary fountainhead of law in the subcontinent.

With the advent of British colonial rule, the judicial administration of the region was formalized under the Bengal Regulations. The Munsif Courts: Recognizing the commercial and strategic importance of Kannauj, the British administration established a Munsif's Court in the city during the 19th century. This

court, vested with limited civil jurisdiction, operated under the appellate supervision of the District Judge of Farrukhabad. For nearly a century, Kannauj and Chhibramau functioned as "Outlying Courts." While these courts handled lower-level civil litigation, the people of Kannauj faced the significant hardship of travelling to the district headquarters in Farrukhabad for Sessions trials and appellate remedies. The quest for justice was often arduous, tethered to the logistics of distance.

The long-standing demand for judicial autonomy was realized in the 50th year of Indian Independence. On September 18, 1997, the Government of Uttar Pradesh formally constituted Kannauj as an independent revenue district, carving it out of Farrukhabad. This administrative bifurcation laid the groundwork for a separate judicial identity. Consequent to the creation of the revenue district, the District Judgeship of Kannauj was established.

Today, the District Court of Kannauj stands as a robust pillar of the Uttar Pradesh State Judiciary. From the imperial edicts of King Harsha to the constitutional mandate of the present day, the journey of this Judgeship reflects an unyielding commitment to the rule of law. It remains dedicated to its primary mission: delivering accessible, affordable, and speedy justice to the citizens of the "Perfume Capital," . District Judgeship Kannauj under the august superintendence of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad remains committed to the cause of justice under the profound guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta (Administrative Judge) and the stewardship of Shri Narender Kumar Jha, Hon'ble District and Sessions Judge."

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

In the year 1975, Additional Munsiff court was established at the Old Court Campus, Near Railway Station Kannauj, and the opening ceremony was performed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kunwar Bahadur Asthana, Chief Justice, Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad on January 7th, 1975.

12 Court Room Building: The foundation stone of the 12 Court Room Building was laid down by the then Administrative Judge of Kannauj District Hon'ble Justice Shri Satendra Kumar Jain in the year 2009 and the building was inaugurated by the then Chief Justice of Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad on 23rd August, 2014. The building currently houses 14 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding officer chambers, stenographers' room and supporting administrative units. The courts are operational on the ground and first floor of the court, while various sections such as Library, Copying Section, Computer Section, Record Room, Nazarat Section and Administrative office is also functional on the ground floor. The first floor of the building is equipped with meeting hall and another hall to be used for functions and ceremonies.

The courts functional in the building include Court of District and Sessions Judge (Presided by Shri Narendra Kumar Jha), Court of ADJ-1 (Presided by Shri Hari Prasad), Court of Special Judge SC/ ST Prevention of Atrocities Act ((Presided by Smt. Poornima Pathak), Court of Special Judge POCSO (Presided by Shri Harendra Nath), Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate (Presided by Shri Rajendra Kumar Singh), Court of Civil Judge Senior Division (Presided by Smt. Shraddha Bhartiya), Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (Presided by Smt. Jyotsna Yadav) , Court of Additional Civil Judge Senior Division (Presided by Shri Vipin Yadav), Court of Civil Judge Junior Division (Presided by Smt. Vijay Laxmi) , Court of Judicial Magistrate (Presided by Shri Ankit Kaushik), Court of Additional Civil Judge (Presided by Sushri Meenakshi Verma, and Court of Civil Judge Junior Division FTC (14th Finance Commission) (Presided by Sushri Manju)

Old Court Building: The old court building for the Kannauj Judgeship was established at old court campus, near Kannauj Railway Station which was inaugurated on January 7th ,1975. The campus facilitates establishment for functioning of 9 court rooms. Presently, there are 3 court rooms functional. The campus is equipped with court rooms along with allied facilities such as chambers for presiding officers, stenographers' room and allied offices. The courts currently functional in the complex are Court of Civil Judge Senior Division, Fast Track Court (Presided by Smt. Pomela Srivastava), Court of Principal Judge Family Court (Presided by Shri Phool Chand Patel), and Motor Accidents Claim Tribunal (Presided by Km. Indu Dwivedi)

Other Building and Facilities: The 12-court room

campus also includes several other establishment and support building such as District Legal Services Authority Kannauj (Presided by Smt. Sneha), Video Conferencing Room which is used as Court Room for Civil Judge FTC Crimes Against Women (Presided by Sushri Khushboo Sharma) along with video conferencing facilities, Kannauj Bar Association Building along with chambers, for advocates.

Additionally present at centre is SBI Bank ATM, Indian Post Facilitation Centre and Baby Feeding Centre and Juvenile Justice Board (Presided by Smt. Jyotsana Yadav)

OUTLYING COURT

At present, Judgeship District Kannauj has one outlying court which is functional from the new 3 Court room building inaugurated on 29th May, 2025 in the August Presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri. Anish Kumar Gupta, Judge High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Administrative Judge District Judgeship Kannauj and Hon'ble District and Sessions Judge, Kannauj, Shri Chandroday Kumar.

The Three court room building is equipped with all the modern facilities such Big Court Rooms, chamber for Presiding officers and space for all the aligned offices and for the benefit of officers as well as litigants and advocates the facility of lift is also provided.

At the new 3 court building the courts operational are the court of Additional Civil Judge Senior Division/ Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate (Presided by Shri Anupam Kushwaha), Court of Civil Judge Junior Division (Presided by Smt. Nandini Upadhyay) and Court of Additional Civil Judge (Presided by Shri Ankush Srivastava).

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

The Gram Nyayalayas are courts established under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2009 to provide fast, affordable and accessible justice in rural India and to reduce the backlog of the cases in regular court and bring justice to rural doorstep. Gram Nyayalay in Judgeship District Kannauj is operational from June 20th, 2021 in Tehsil Campus, Tehsil Tirwa. Currently it is presided by Shri Ankit Tiwari. The court functions from the buildings provided by the Administration of Tehsil Campus.

NOTABLE EVENTS ORGANIZED AT KANNAUJ JUDGESHIP IN 2024-2025

The Kannauj Judgeship has witnessed a monumental phase of growth over the last two years. Under the guidance of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, the district has successfully balanced rapid infrastructure development with robust alternative dispute resolution and environmental responsibility.

RESIDENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - THE TRANSIT HOSTEL KANNAUJ

In a significant boost to judicial administration, the possession of the new Transit Hostel at the Kannauj Headquarter was taken on January 29, 2025. The facility was inaugurated via e-ceremony on March 29, 2025, by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta (Chairman, Infra-Cell Committee), Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram D. Chauhan (Administrative Judge, Kannauj), and Hon'ble District Judge Mr. Chandroday Kumar. The modern three-story hostel features 08 luxury suites, including 02 VIP suites on the ground floor, 04 on the first floor, and 02 on the second floor. To facilitate administrative efficiency, the building houses a Conference Room, a shared dining area, and dedicated meeting halls on the upper floors. It is fully equipped with a lift, a generator for 24/7 power, and specialized quarters for support staff (Caretakers, Housekeeping, and Drivers).

NEW COURT COMPLEX AT CHHIBRAMAU

To better serve the outlying regions, a state-of-the-art judicial building was developed at Chhibramau. Possession was secured on May 22, 2025, followed by an inauguration on May 25, 2025, by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta. The building features 03 Courtrooms (one per floor) and a Meeting Hall on the top floor with an attached VIP waiting area. The complex centralizes the Nazarat Section, Administrative Offices, and Store rooms for seamless operations. The facility prioritizes inclusive design with ramps for differently-abled persons and a four-lift system (segregated for public and judicial entry). Security and comfort are bolstered by fire-fighting systems, power backups, and spacious waiting lobbies on every floor.

LITIGANT WELFARE: WOMEN'S SHED AND BABY FEEDING CENTRE

Reflecting a commitment to gender-sensitive infrastructure, the Judgeship inaugurated a

dedicated Women Litigant Shed and Baby Feeding Centre at the Headquarter on May 24, 2025.The shed provides a seating capacity for over 40 people, featuring a 43" LED TV for entertainment and a digital display unit for real-time tracking of the Cause List. The Baby Feeding Centre is equipped with 05 beds, soft toys, and a play area. Hygiene standards are maintained through the installation of Sanitary Pad vending and disposal machines, alongside RO water cooling systems.

INTEGRATED CAMPUS UTILITIES: FINANCIAL AND POSTAL SERVICES

To minimize the logistical hurdles faced by litigants and legal practitioners, the Kannauj Headquarter integrated essential public utilities directly into the campus environment. Following the directives of the Hon'ble High Court (Letter No. 743/Infra), conditional possession of a new utility block was taken on May 21, 2025. On May 24, 2025, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anish Kumar Gupta inaugurated:

Banking & Finance: A dedicated Bank branch and ATM room to facilitate immediate judicial payments and personal banking.

Postal Services: An on-campus Post Office to expedite the dispatch of summons and legal correspondence. This facility ensures the immediate dispatch of Summons, Notices, and Judicial Orders the moment they are issued by the Court, preventing the typical 24-48-hour delay caused by off-site transit.

Canteen Facilities: A modernized canteen to provide hygienic food and refreshments to the Bar and general public.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP: "EK PED MAA KE NAAM"

In response to the global challenges of Climate Change and Global Warming, the Kannauj Judgeship actively participated in the "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" tree plantation drive. Launched as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, this initiative encourages judicial officers, advocates, and staff to plant a tree as a tribute to their mothers and "Mother Earth. "Massive plantation drives were conducted within the court campus and the residential colonies of Chhibramau and Kannauj. This effort aims to create a "Green Court" ecosystem, contributing to the state's broader environmental goals and carbon neutrality.

NATIONAL LOK ADALAT

The Judgeship consistently prioritized the amicable settlement of disputes through quarterly National Lok Adalat's, achieving high disposal rates for both pending and pre-litigation cases. These events settled thousands of cases related to revenue, bank recovery, labor, and compoundable criminal matters, significantly reducing the judicial burden.

The 2024-2025 term highlights the Kannauj Judgeship's transition toward a modernized, litigant-centric, and environmentally conscious judicial hub. By bridging infrastructure gaps and prioritizing social welfare, the judgeship continues to uphold the principles of accessible and efficient justice for all.



12 Court Room Building


Outlying Court Room



Family Court Building


MACT Court Building



Outlying Court Chhibramau Building


Ek Ped Maa ke Naam Compaign

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	4
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	06	06
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	08
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	13490	48244	61734	7374	73744	81118	6801	70399	77200	14063	51589	65652
2025	14063	51589	65652	6493	50592	57085	6483	40685	47168	14073	61856	75929

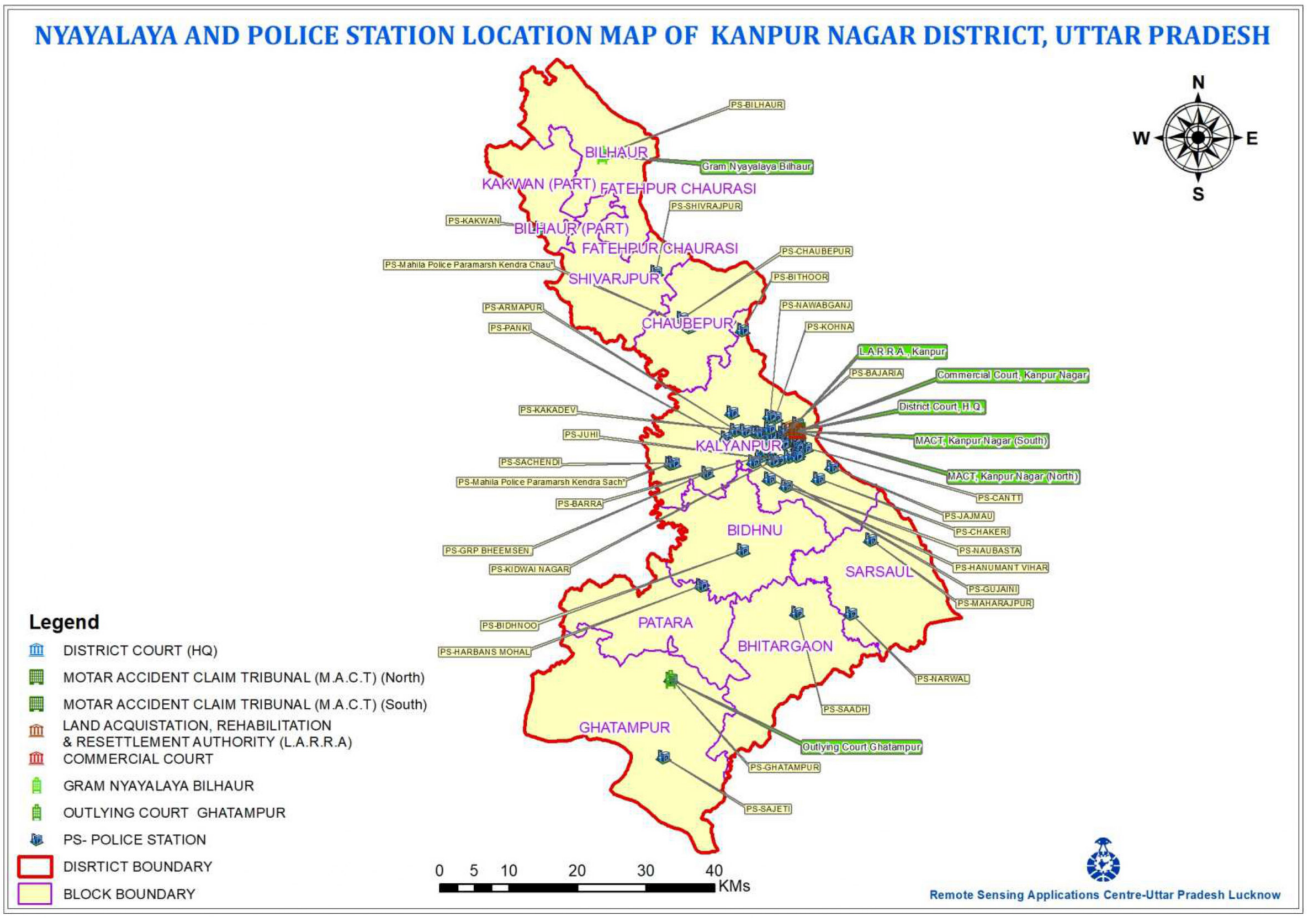
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1387	2406	3793	806	1029	1835	764	1056	1820	1429	2379	3808
2025	1429	2379	3808	887	2098	2985	1063	1961	3024	1253	3769	3769

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1255	870	925	1200
2025	1200	974	1071	1103

DISTRICT COURT KANPUR NAGAR



BRIEF HISTORY OF KANPUR NAGAR DISTRICT COURT'S ESTABLISHMENT

Kanpur was declared district on 24th March, 1803. Abraham Waylaund was the first Collector as well as the Judge & Magistrate of the District. Two Sadar Ameens' were appointed for disposal of Civil Cases- one was called 'Mufti' who decided cases as per Muslim Law and other was called 'Pandit' who decided cases as per Hindu Law. The Jurisdiction extended to 16 Paraganas and the Appeal Court was in Bareilly.

In the year 1807 Magistrates were appointed in the district. In the year 1811, court premises was transferred to Bithoor. In the year 1813, the post of Collector was separated but post of Judge and Magistrate remained collective. In the year 1816, Court & Jail were again established in Kanpur city. In the year 1817, a Munsif court was established for Kannauj, Thatia, Auraiya & Sikandara. In the year 1827, the posts of Judge & Magistrate were separated. Mr.Beacon became the first Judge. In the year 1839, Urdu became the language of the court.

In the year 1836 Babu Ishwari Prasad & Lala Dargahi Lal were the first to get the degree of Law. Till 1857, only 8 other lawyers were granted certificates to practice.

In 1846, five new Munsif were established-

(a) City & Cantt,

(b) Jajmau and Bithoor,

(c) Akbarpur,Ghatampur, Sadh & Salempur,

(d) Bhognipur, Sikandara & Derapur &

(e) Rasoolabad, Bilhaur & Shivrajpur.

On 25th March,1861, the Court started functioning in the new court premises that was constructed near Sarsaiya Ghat. There were three buildings in the premises then. The post of District Judge was created in 1861 & Mr Pearson became the first District Judge of Kanpur.

The first Bar Association came into existence in 1895 due to efforts of Mr. Prithvi Nath Chak

Mr. T.E.Stretchy became the first president & Mr.A.E.Fobers as Secretary. It had only 23 lawyers as members then.

PRESENT JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT COURT KANPUR NAGAR

The jurisdiction of the court extends to Kanpur Sadar Tehsil and has 44 police stations in the jurisdiction.

COURT BUILDINGS OF THE KANPUR NAGAR JUDGESHIP

There were three old buildings in the Judgeship out of which one was demolished and a Multistorey building was constructed in place of it. The Multistorey building having six floors and a basement car parking, was inaugurated in the year 1985. It has 58 courtrooms, Judicial Officers' chambers and steno rooms. It also has court offices, Nazarat, Copying Room, Computer Centre, V.C. Room, E Seva Kendra Administrative Office & CCTV Control Room.

The old Special C.J.M. court building having four court rooms was inaugurated in the year 1955. The old building of Special. M.M. courts having two court rooms was inaugurated in 1972. Presently, N.I. Act courts of retired Judges are functioning in the said court building. The oldest building of the Judgeship is the one in which CJM court is functional and was inaugurated in the year 1915. The said court building also have Record Room of the Judgeship.

The erstwhile Kanpur Dehat court building was transferred to Kanpur Nagar Judgeship in the year 2013 when the Kanpur Dehat Judgeship was shifted to Ramabai Nagar. It has 23 court rooms. The courts of two M.A.C.T. courts (North & South) and one court of Commercial Court is also functioning in the said court building.

The five court F.T.C. court building was inaugurated in 2001. A separate ADR building was inaugurated in the year 2021.

RECENT REFORMS

The recent reforms made in the Judgeship are as follows:

- Extensive Computerization of all courts.
- Installation of latest Computer Systems for court staff.
- Underground Cabling for LAN
- Installation of Security equipment like 40 CCTV Cameras, 01 Baggage Scanners, 10 Door frame Metal Detectors & 10 Hand Held Metal Detectors.
- Placement of 25 Home guards and 140 well-armed SSF personnel for the security of the court premises.
- Separate Mediation Centre to promote disposal of cases through Mediation.
- Centralized filing of all new cases is functional in the Judgeship.
- Dispensary has been set up with the support of CMO, Kanpur for the emergency help to Advocates, Litigants, Court Staff etc.
- New Meeting Room constructed and inaugurated in the year 2024 on first floor of the Multistorey court building
- Conversion of one vacant court room in Vulnerable Witness Deposition Room which was inaugurated in December 2025.

DIGITAL INITIATIVES

The Digital Initiatives taken in the Judgeship are as follows

- E-Courts Phase-I was started in 2009 and has successfully been completed.
- Under Phase-I, a Server Room was established and inaugurated on7th August 2017.
- A unified national core application software- Case Information System (CIS) has been deployed.
- All cases details are fed and are available now on internet 24X7 through NJDG.
- SMS facility is also been provided to Litigants and Advocates for giving them information about their cases.
- All court staff have been trained and are well versed in the use and working on CIS.
- Uploading of Judgments and Orders on NJDG are done regularly.
- Official District Court website is fully functional and various information are available on it.
- e-Court Phase-II is in progress. Advance methods are to be adopted including cloud computing.
- Android app e-Court Services has been developed and are available for all.
- Video Conferencing facility is functional in the Judgeship from July 2011.
- All payments are being made through Digital Payment System.
- E Seva Kendra made functional from Oct 2021



Main Court Building



New Meeting Hall-Kanpur Nagar Judgeship



Book Shelf of British Era-Kanpur Nagar Judgeship



Dresiing Mirror of British Era-Kanpur Nagar Judgeship



Plantation Drive in Court Premises



Indian Penal Code Book of British Era-Kanpur Nagar Judgeship



Inauguration of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Room-Kanpur Nagar Judgeship



Inauguration of New Meeting Hall-Kanpur Nagar Judgeship

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	31	20
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	20	20
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	26	18
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	6	4
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	2	2
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	46093	577964	624057	7321	201863	209184	6596	224939	231535	46818	554888	601706
2025	46818	554888	601706	8435	216492	224927	9234	253611	262845	46019	517769	563788

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	6544	6487	13031	7049	4349	11398	6592	3913	10505	7001	6923	13924
2025	7001	6923	13924	7064	4852	11916	6832	4354	11186	7233	7421	14654

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2367	757	2886	238
2025	238	186	231	193

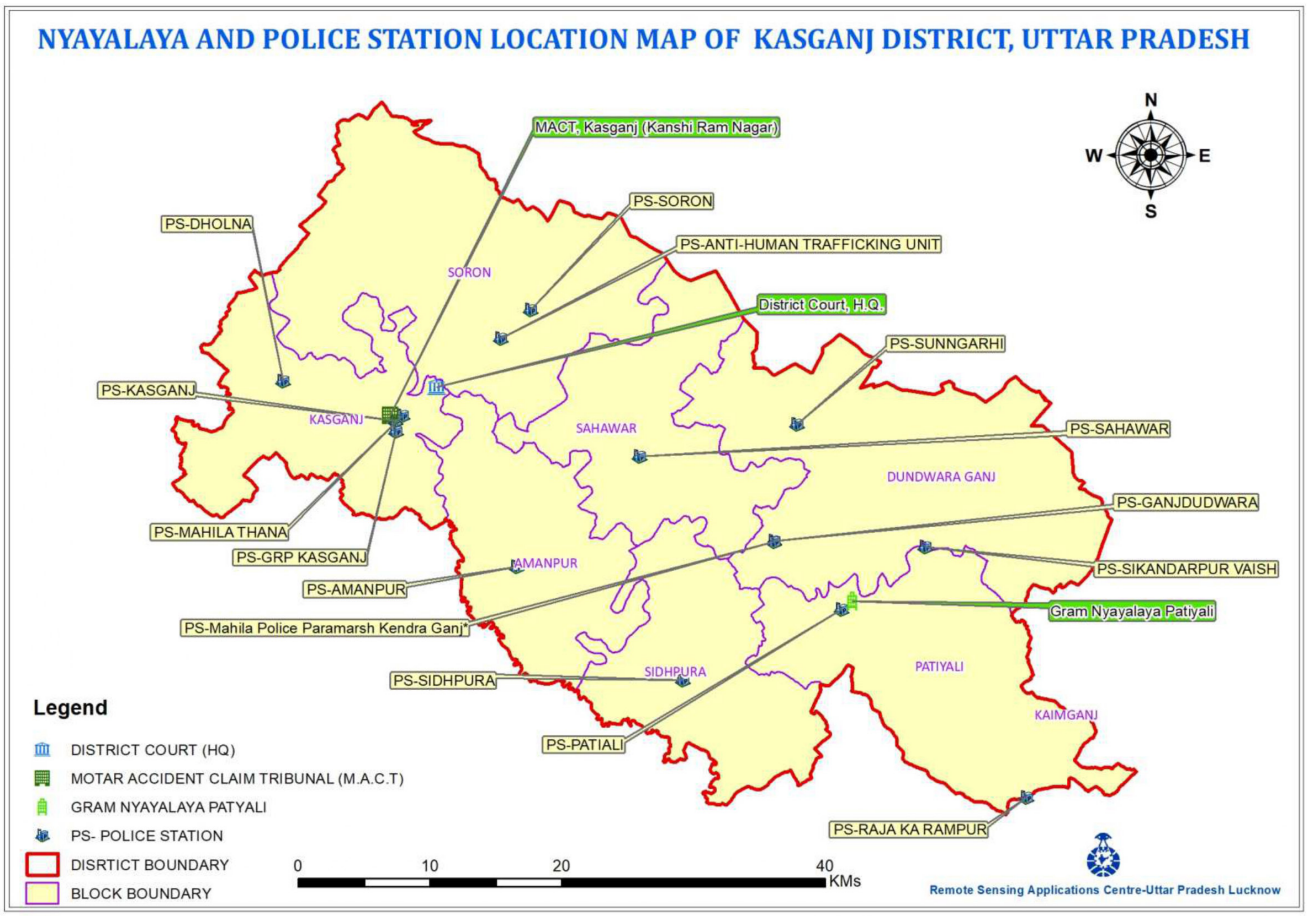
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	9196	2446	1947	9695
2025	9695	2710	2482	9923

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	393	1532	779	1146
2025	1146	137	212	1071

DISTRICT COURT KASGANJ



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Kasganj was made district with the name Kanshiram Nagar. On 30 July, 2012, the District was notified as 'Kasganj' in place of Kanshiram Nagar. The District Court of Kasganj is situated in the centre of Kasganj city, Uttar Pradesh. It is a court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil and criminal matters within its territorial limits. Cases are generally heard by a single judge, and appeals or revisions from the District Judiciary lie before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The Court functions with the assistance of judicial officers and ministerial staff to ensure fair and impartial justice.

During British period, there was one court of Munsif at Kasganj. The court of Munsif at Kasganj was established in 19th century. Appeals from Munsif of Kasganj were heard by Judge of Aligarh. After establishment of District Court at Etah in 1951, court of Munsif of Kasganj became outlying court of District Etah. Till 2003, in the outlying court of Kasganj, there was one court of Munsif, two courts of Additional Munsifs and one court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate.

By Government Order No.-239/Saat-Nyay-2-2003-201/81 Dated 21-02-2003, a court of Additional District and Sessions Judge was created at Kasganj. Thus in 2003, District and Sessions court was established in Kasganj, though Additional District and Sessions Judge of Kasganj was under administrative control of District and Sessions Judge, Etah.

After establishment of District in 2008, District and Sessions Court with full administrative powers was established. By Government Order No.-2641/ Saat Nyay- 2-2008-202(18)/76 Dated 18-09 2008, one court each of District and Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Senior) Division), Judicial Magistrate and Civil Judge (Junior Division) was created. These courts became functional on 24th December, 2008. First District Judge of Kasganj was Sri Aditya Nath Mittal. After establishment of District

Court, the judicial structure in Kasganj evolved in following manner:

2010 By Government Order No.-3560/60-1-10-1/13 (59)/04 Dated 16-08-2010, Juvenile Justice Board was created.

2011 By Government Order No.-318/Saat-Nyay-2-2011-40G/2001 Dated 12-07-2011, three courts of Additional District and Sessions Judge were created.

2013 By Government Order No.-896/Saat-Nyay-2-2013-58G/2001 Dated 27-05-2013,Family Court was created.

2014 By Government Order No.-1532/Saat-Nyay-2-2013-216G/2007 Dated 17-02-2014, Gram Nyayalay was created at Patiyali Tehsil of Kasganj.

2014 By Government Order No.-1037/Saat-Nyay-2-2014-16G/2013 Dated 01-09-2014, one FastTrack Court at Additional District and Sessions Judge cadre was created.

2016 By Government Order No.-197/Saat- Nyay-2-2016-173G/15TC Dated 15-02-2016, three fast track courts, one each at Additional District and Sessions Judge cadre, Civil Judge (Senior Division) cadre and Civil Judge (junior Division) cadre were created.

2019 By Government Order No.06/2019/545/Saat-Nyaya-2-2019-36 G/2013 TC Dated 08-03-2019, Judicial Magistrate/ FTC was created By Government Order No.-09/2019/1093/Saat-Nyay-2-2019-147G/2007 Dated 29-04-2016, Special Court (SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act) was created.

2020 By Government Order No.-02/2020/221/ Saat-Nyay-2-2020-62G Dated 25-01-2020, one Special court under POCSO act and one od Additional District and Sessions Judge cadre was created.

Moreover, there is provision to create a court of Special Judicial Magistrate vide Letter No.1646/2014/ Admin. G-1 Dated 30-01-2014 of Hon'ble High Court. But the court of Special Judicial Magistrate is yet to be made functional.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

This Building presently accommodates the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, the Civil and Criminal Record room, the Administrative office, the Bill Section, the Nazarat Section, the Library, the DLSA and the Computer Section, thereby serving both judicial and administrative functions. There are three separate court buildings in Kasganj. The oldest court building is situated at Tehsil Road. During British period, when there was only one Munsif court, Munsif used to sit at court building at Tehsil Road. The court building at Tehsil Road has two old court rooms, one new court room, one record room and chambers for stenographers and advocates. New court room was inaugurated on 4th September, 1984 and record room was inaugurated on 13-04-2004. Due to lack of space at Tehsil Road building, a 6 court room building was inaugurated on 10-03-2000 at Durga Colony by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vashishtha Kumar Chaturvedi. The courts at Kasganj sat at Durga Colony till October, 2017 when court was shifted new court building at Mamo.

Total 15 District Judges has been posted in District Court Kasganj till date. Name and duration of the respective District Judges are as follows:

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

18 Court Rooms Building (Nyaya Bhawan): The 18 Court Rooms Building, popularly Known as Nyaya Bhawan, is a G+1 structure constructed in the year 2017 and formally completed on 28.10.2017. The building presently houses 18 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' Chamber, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms, Admin Section, Bill Section and Nazarat operational on the ground floors, while the second floor accommodates the Library, Copying Section, Record Room and various magistrate court rooms and offices. 200 KW solar power panel installed on the terrace reflects the move towards sustainable energy usage. The building is 8 year old. Courts functioning in this building include Courts of ADJ, ADJ (FTC), ADJ (POCSO), ADJ (SC/ST) others ADJ Courts, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Civil Judge (Junior Division), Chief Judicial Magistrate, Addl. Chief Judical Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate.

Family Court Building: The construction of two Family Court buildings, based on a (Stilt + 1) structure, is almost complete; the handover process is yet to be carried out. The building house two court rooms along with allied units such as Officer's

Chambers, Stenographers' rooms, court offices, mediation room, Creche room and the record room of the Family Courts. This building will be primarily used for resolving cases related to family disputes.

Six Court Room Building: This newly under construction (G+1) building comprises six modern court rooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms and Court offices. The building is developing to augment judicial infrastructure and ease the burden on other court complexes. The construction work of this building is complete; the handover process is yet to be carried out.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsils Patiyali, Kasganj. The Gram Nyayalaya (village court) of Patiyali is housed in an old building provided by the district administration, and it does not have a record room facility.

OTHER BUILDING AND FACILITIES

Virtual Court: Presently Virtual Court is not functioning in District Court.

e-Sewa Kendra: e-Sewa Kendras has been established in District Court Kasganj. It enables litigants to obtain information with respect to case status and to obtain copies of judgments and orders. It is equipped with two desktops, one High speed scanner, 01 webcam with speaker and microphone. 01 court staff has also been attached there for functioning of e-Sewa Kendra.

V.C. Cabin: Not established yet.

e-filing facility: Not started yet.

Record Room: There is one centralized record room for keeping consignment of Criminal and civil records of District Court. As per the directions of Hon'ble High Court the present record room of District Court is also used for keeping consignment of Family Court and M.A.C.T. Court.

Other salient features, as deemed important.



18 Court room building



Family Court building



6 Court Building



Gram Nyayalaya

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	06
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	05
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	09	07
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	5124	47950	53074	1301	15015	52316	965	51043	52008	5460	47922	53382
2025	5460	47920	53382	1500	32125	33625	1395	32183	33578	5565	47864	53429

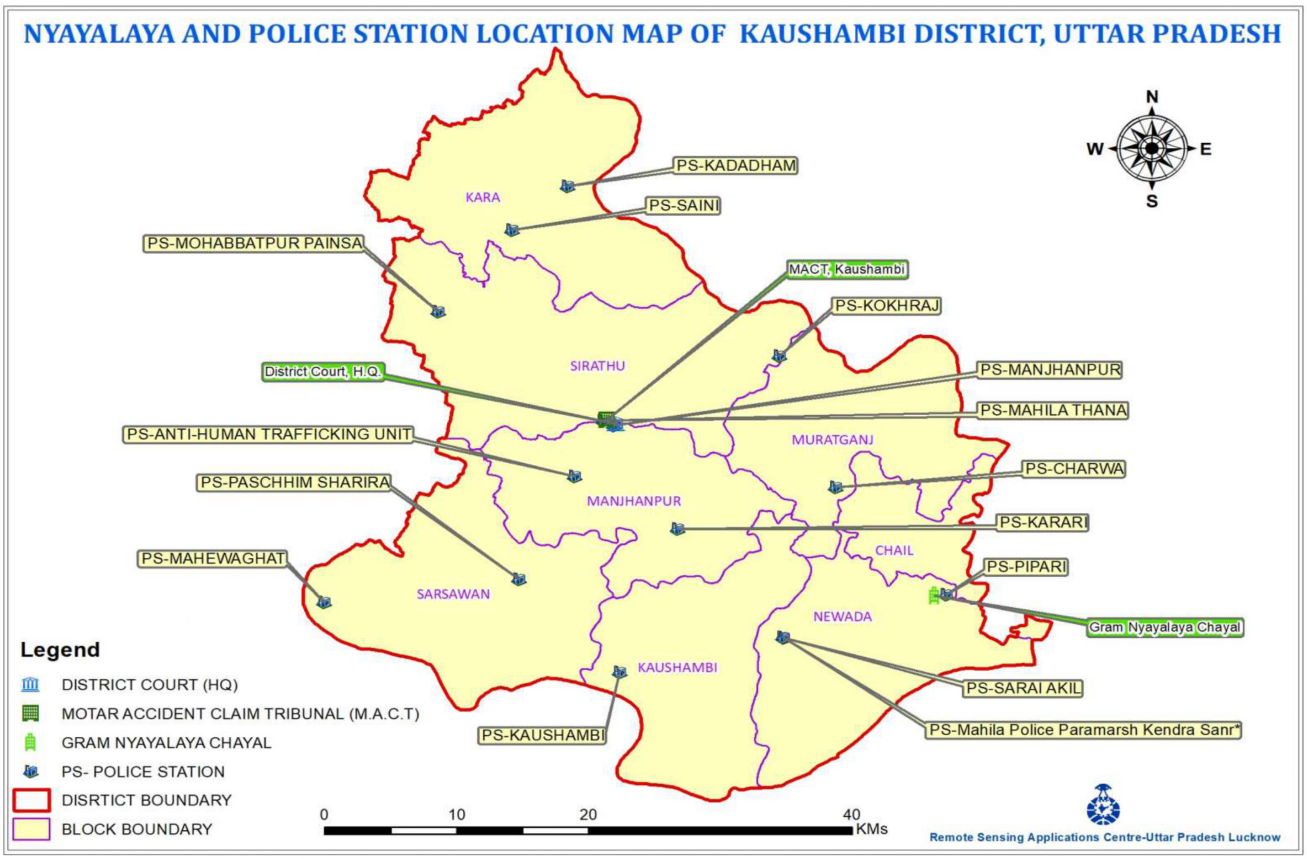
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	778	1584	2362	681	918	1599	686	1047	1733	773	1455	2228
2025	773	1455	2228	702	908	1610	538	756	1294	937	1607	2544

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	904	172	269	807
2025	807	252	180	879

DISTRICT COURT KAUSHAMBI



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT KAUSHAMBI

Kaushambi is an eminent District of Uttar Pradesh which was carved out of the formerly Prayagraj (Allahabad) District as a separate District vide notification no.: 985/1-5-1997-128, dated : 04-04-1997 to strengthen Administrative efficiency. It forms part of the Prayagraj Division and holds significance in both Judicial and Administrative spheres. It was historically known as Kausambi, the District was the Capital of the ancient Vatsa Mahajanapada and is closely associated with Lord Buddha, who is believed to have visited the region. The presence of archaeological remains highlights its rich cultural and historical heritage.

Geographically, Kaushambi is situated between the banks of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers and is surrounded by District Prayagraj in the East, Fatehpur in the West, Chitrakoot in the South and Pratapgarh in the North. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people supported by fertile alluvial land.

The Judicial establishment of Kaushambi plays a crucial role in upholding the rule of law and ensuring access to Justice for the citizens. The District Judiciary is committed to delivering timely and fair Justice while supporting the constitutional mandate of safeguarding rights and maintaining social harmony.

Administratively, the District is divided into 03 tehsils and 08 development blocks to ensure efficient governance and effective implementation of governmental schemes and welfare programmes. The District Administration is actively engaged in promoting infrastructure development, strengthening public service delivery and maintaining law and order.

The District Administration and Judiciary play a vital role in governance, public welfare and the delivery of Justice. Kaushambi continues to progress while preserving its historical and cultural identity.

BRIEF HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT COURT

The District Court of Kaushambi is situated in the centre of Kaushambi District. The District Court Kaushambi was established at District headquarter Manjhanpur on 13-10-2000 in the Aganbadi building provided by District Administration for functioning of Courts was

inaugurated by the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Shri Shyamal Kumar Sen in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri Vinod Kumar Rai, Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Kaushambi.

The foundation stone of ground floor of the new Court building was laid on 20-03-2010 by the Administrative Judge, Kaushambi Judgeship Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri S.K. Tripathi. After completion, the building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri Tahir Husain, Administrative Judge, Sessions Division, Kaushambi Judgeship on 14-03-2014. Thereafter, the foundation stone of first floor of new Court building was laid down on 21-02-2015 by the Administrative Judge of Sessions Division, Kaushambi Judgeship Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri M.C. Tripathi. Inauguration of seven Court rooms on first floor of new Court building was done by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri Shekhar Kumar Yadav, the Administrative Judge of Kaushambi Judgeship on 15-10-2021. At present 14 Courts and allied offices are functional in new Court building including the Court of District & Sessions Judge.

After formation of District Court, Kaushambi in the year 2000, the foundation stone of "48 Khamba" District Bar was placed by Dr. Yagya Dutt Sharma, Member, Legislative Counsil, Uttar Pradesh. Which was later registered as Model District Bar Association, Kaushambi in the year 2007.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

District Court building: The 14 Courtrooms building is also known as New Court Building, is a G+1 structure and consists of District Judge's Court + 06 Courtrooms, Copying section, Meeting hall along with allied offices such as Administrative Office, Nazarat etc. at ground floor and 07 Courtrooms, Library and allied offices at first floor. The building is 12 years old and 75 K.W. Solar Power Panel is also installed on the roof for renewable energy. The design of the new building draws inspiration from Buddhist architecture. It features elegantly crafted domes that reflect the principles of harmony, serenity, and spiritual balance traditionally associated with Buddhist architectural philosophy. Stone cladding has been applied to the exterior walls, enhancing the structure's durability, visual elegance and timeless appeal.

Allied Buildings: Under the project for the construction of seven Courtrooms at the ground floor within the campus, an Allied building has also been developed. This allied facility comprises six Shops, a Bank, a Post office, a Litigants' shed, a Canteen and separate Toilet facilities for women and men, thereby providing essential amenities for litigants, advocates, and visitors. The possession of this building was taken on 21-07-2023.

Video Conferencing Room: With an objective of facilitating and expediting Judicial proceedings, a Video Conferencing Room has also been constructed within the campus. The building comprises one hall, one room, toilet facilities and a verandah. Possession of the said building was formally handed over and received by the Jail Superintendent on 10-03-2016.

A.D.R. building: With a view to promoting amicable settlement of domestic disputes, an ADR Centre has been constructed within the campus. The building is a G+1 structure, comprising one Court hall, three rooms and toilet facilities on the ground floor, while the first floor consists of two rooms, a mediation hall, two cubicles and toilet facilities. Possession of the said building was taken on 26-09-2020.

Family Court building: Construction of two Family Courtrooms and four additional Courtrooms is presently in progress. The proposed building is a Stilt + 3 structure and is being constructed opposite the new Court building. The facility shall be equipped with two lifts to ensure convenient vertical access.

Advocates' Chamber: For the construction of Advocates' Chambers, an area measuring 2,851 square metres of land has been allotted within the Court campus. A Stilt + 7 structure is currently under construction on the aforesaid land. The building shall accommodate 125 advocates' chambers and shall include a Meeting hall, a Library, Parking facilities, Toilet facilities on each floor and lift amenities.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

The Gram Nyayalaya building has been constructed in Tehsil-Chayal, Kaushambi and a revised estimate for furniture, LAN work, Computer, sand filling, airconditioners, solar power etc is being sought by the State Government. Boundary wall is also to be constructed around the Gram Nyayalaya and the estimate for that has earlier been submitted to the Government.

OTHER BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Court campus also includes several ancillary buildings such as Computer room, lock up room, public toilets etc., which photographs are being sent with this report.



court building



Main Court room building



ADR building



VC Room



Advocates Chambers



Allied Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	14	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	4	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	7	6
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	7256	60979	68235	2113	36439	38552	1857	37104	38961	7512	60314	67826
2025	7512	60314	67826	2244	22389	24633	2188	22610	24798	7568	60093	67661

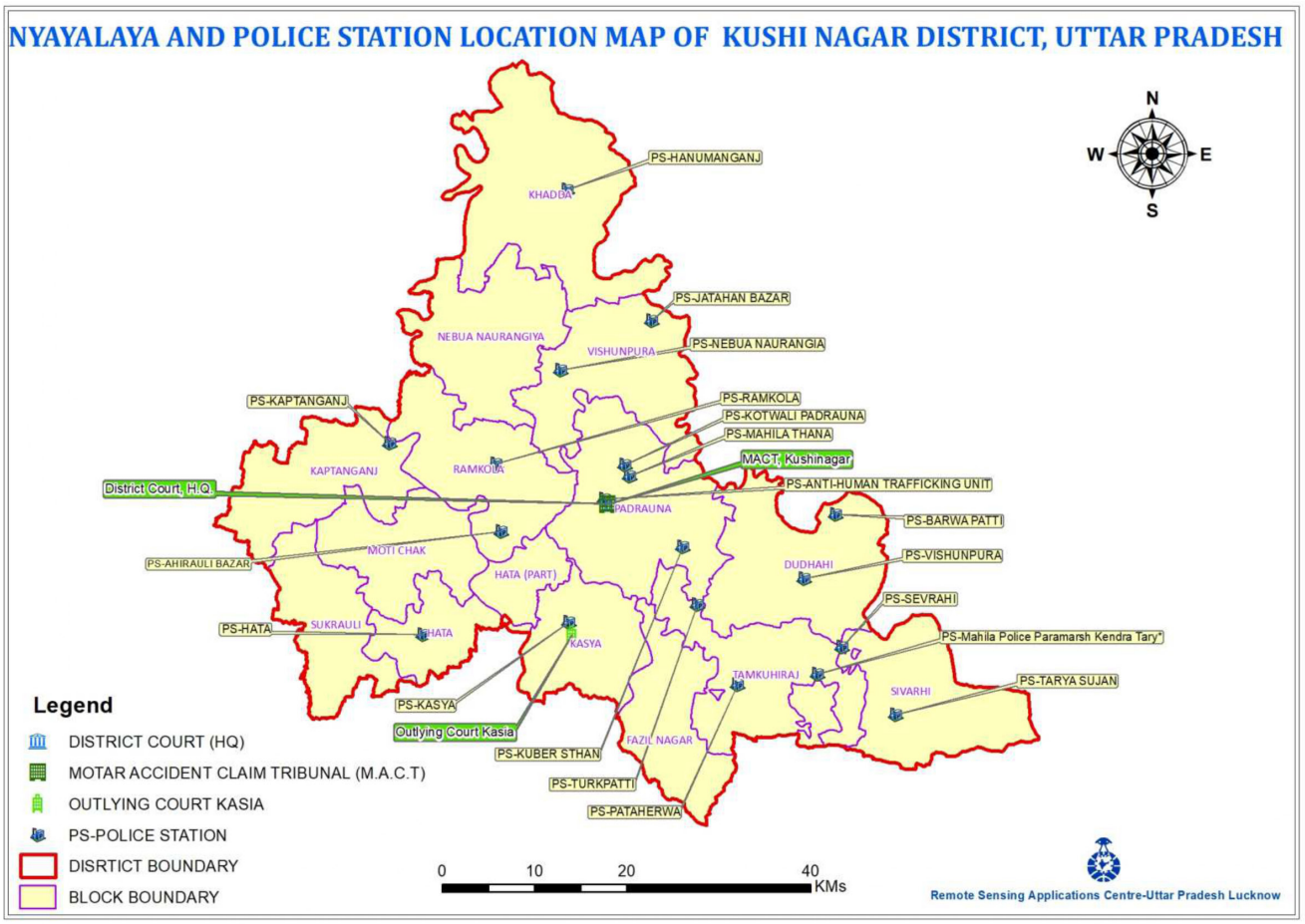
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1215	1965	3180	784	935	1719	780	962	1742	1219	1938	3157
2025	1219	1938	3157	867	1023	1890	814	921	1735	1272	2040	3312

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1237	539	467	1309
2025	1309	623	565	1367

DISTRICT COURT KUSHINAGAR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Court, Kushinagar is located at Padrauna in Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh. It is a court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil and criminal cases within its territorial limits. Cases are generally heard by a single judge and appeals or revisions from the District Court lie to the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The District Court functions with the assistance of judicial officers and staff to ensure fair and impartial justice.

Kushinagar is a part of the state of Uttar Pradesh in northern India, located in the easternmost part of the state. Historically, Kushinagar is associated with Lord Rama as well as Kusha, the youngest son of Lord Buddha, and in the modern era, it came to prominence with the archaeological excavations carried out by A. Cunningham, the first Archaeological Surveyor of India, in the 19th century . Kushinagar district, named after the " Mahaparinirvana Sthal " of Lord Buddha, came into existence as a new district of Uttar Pradesh on May 13 , 1994 , carved out of Deoria district , with its headquarters located at Ravindra Nagar Dhus in Padrauna, Kushinagar district. Shri P.K. Chatterjee took charge as OSD , Padrauna on October 21, 1994 , and assumed charge as District & Sessions Judge , Kushinagar on March 17 , 1998 . On 19.03.1998 , the judicial officers of the Outer Court, Kasia assumed charge under the District Judge, Kushinagar. Before the establishment of the District Court, Kushinagar , an Outer Court was situated at Kasia under the jurisdiction of the District Court , Deoria and six courts , one ACJM Court , one Judicial Magistrate Court , one Civil Judge (Judicial Magistrate) Court and three Additional Civil Judge (Judicial) Courts were functioning in the Outer Court, Kasia. The foundation stone of the new District Court building at the headquarters was laid on 9th May , 2004 by the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court , Hon'ble Shri Justice Tarun Chatterjee and it was inaugurated on 11th February , 2008 by the then Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court , Hon'ble Shri Justice Hemant Laxman Gokhale. Jurists like Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amreshwar Pratap Sahi , former Chief Justice of Hon'ble Madras High Court and Hon'ble Patna High Court and Late Mr. Raj Mangal Pandey , former Cabinet Minister of India are associated with Kushinagar district.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

Presently the main building houses the court of the District and Sessions Judge , civil and criminal record rooms , English office , library , bill section , treasury section , computer section and CCTV system control room , from which both judicial and administrative functions are carried out.

OVERVIEW OF COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 Court Room Building (Main Building): The 10- courtroom building, known as the Main Court Building, is a G+1 structure. Of the 10 courtrooms, six were constructed in 2004 and formally completed on February 11, 2008 , and four were constructed in 2012 and formally completed on October 21, 2016. The building currently houses 10 fully functional courtrooms with associated facilities such as presiding officers' rooms, stenographers' rooms, and support administrative units. The ground and first floors house courtrooms, including a library , copying section , computer section , record room (civil) and record room (criminal) , and various court offices. The installation of 63 kW solar energy panels on the rooftop represents a step towards sustainable energy use. The courts currently functioning in this building include those of the District and Sessions Judge , Chief Justice , Family Court , and Additional District and Sessions Judge . (Court No. 01), Additional District & Sessions Judge / Special Judge , SC / ST Act , Additional District & Sessions Judge , (Court No. 02) and Additional District & Sessions Judge / Special Judge , POCSO Act , Additional District & Sessions Judge (FTC - II), Chief Judicial Magistrate , Civil Judge (Senior Division), Civil Judge (Junior Division)/ FTC - I. In this building, the Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) is running from one office room .

Fast Track Court Building: The Fast Track Court Building is a G +1 structure constructed in the year 2003 and completed on 09.05.2004 . The building has provision for four courtrooms, in which the courts of Additional Chief Justice Family Court , ADJ (Court No. 04), ADJ (FTC -I) and Civil Judge (Senior Division)/ FTC are currently functioning. Presiding Officer's chambers , stenographer's chambers and court offices are also located within this building. The building is approximately 21 years old.

Other buildings and facilities: The court complex also includes several ancillary buildings such as ADR Centre , Video Conferencing Building , Lock - up , Post Office , District Court Kushinagar Bar Association Library Building and Advocates' Chamber.

OUTLYING COURT

At present , the courts of Civil Judge (Senior Division), Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Junior Division), J.M. and 03 courts of Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) are functioning at Outlying Court, Kasia, Kushinagar.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

Gram Nyayalayas are operational in the Tamkuhi Raj and Hata Tehsils of District Kushinagar. These Gram Nyayalayas function from buildings provided by the respective Bar Associations of the concerned Tehsils, thereby ensuring access to justice for the general public.



District & Sessions Court, District Kushinagar



Main building of Head-Quarter Kushinagar at Padrauna



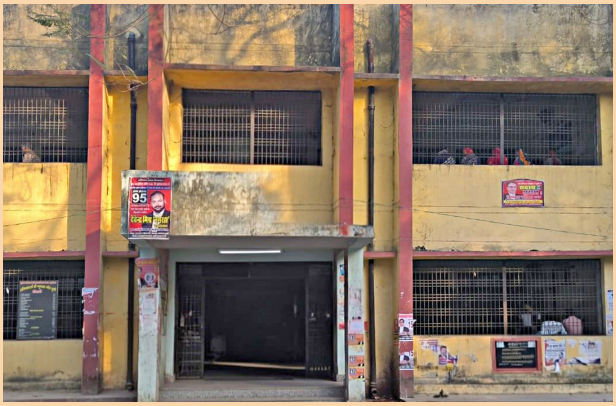
ADR Building



Side View Main building of Head-Quarter Kushinagar at Padrauna



10 Court Rooms Building (Main Building)



Outlying Court, Kasia



Gram Nyayalay, Tamkuhiraj

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	15	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	6	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	19	10
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	42531	131199	173730	4367	44976	49343	6356	46474	52830	40542	129701	170243
2025	40542	129701	170243	4433	48369	52802	5278	46264	51542	39697	131806	171503

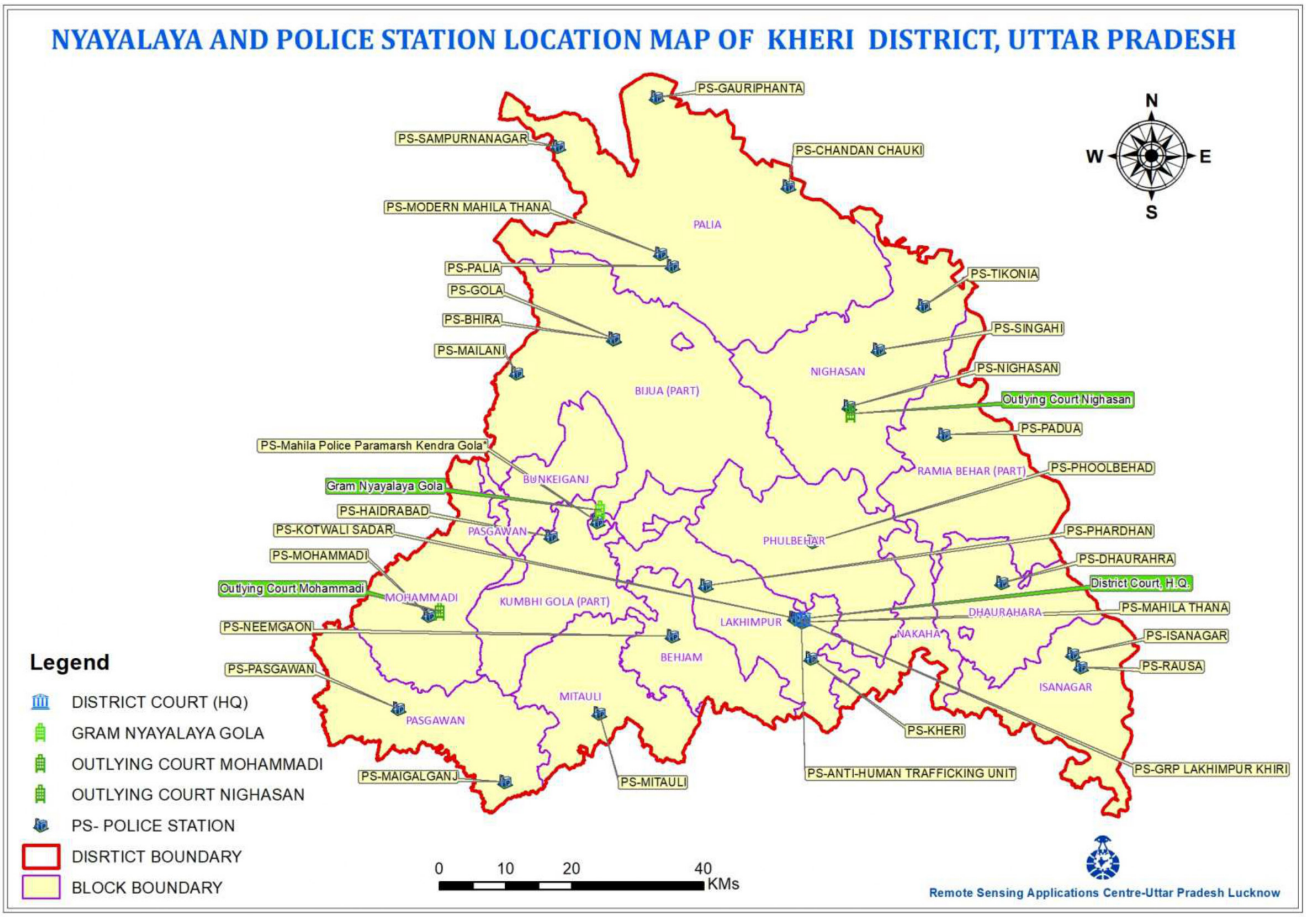
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1974	3292	5266	1933	2317	4250	1969	2475	4444	1938	3134	5072
2025	1938	3134	5072	1433	1896	3329	1800	2182	3982	1571	2848	4419

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2672	1008	1130	2550
2025	2550	795	745	2600

DISTRICT COURT LAKHIMPUR KHERI



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The judicial process during the rule of Nawabs was based on the Islamic method. Britishers initiated the judicial process according to their administrative set-up. In 1879 as per the Avadh Civil Courts Act different Courts of Magistrates and Revenue Officers for the trial of Civil, Criminal and revenue matters were established. Later under Avadh Courts Act,1925 the Court of Judicial Commissioner was New Court Building, Lakhimpur converted to the Court of Chief Judge of Avadh.

The Lakhimpur Kheri Judgeship was established on September 13, 1956. Shri. D.P. Mahrotra was the first District and Sessions Judge, Lakhimpur Kheri. Before 1955, it was in Sitapur Sessions Division. Sitapur Sessions Division was comprising with district Sitapur and Lakhimpur Kheri. Two Courts were permanently functioning in Kheri- Court of Civil and Sessions Judge and the Court of Munsif (presently known as Civil Judge). An arrangement for the functioning of one additional Court was also made in the district whenever there was increase in Civil and Criminal work.

The present residence of the District & Sessions Judge, Lakhimpur Kheri, earlier used to be the camp office of Disrict and Sessions Judge Sitapur. The District & Session Judge Court building at Kheri was constructed in 1898, consisting of five Court rooms, Nazarat, Record Room, English Office, Library and other connected offices.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Judge Heritage Block is an architecturally and historically significant structure forming an integral part of the district judiciary infrastructure. The building presently accommodates the Court of the District and Sessions Judge and 4 Court rooms of Additional District Judge are operational, Meeting Hall, Civil Record Room, the English Office, the Bill Section,

the Nazarat Section and Administrative Office thereby serving both judicial and administrative functions. Constructed in the year 1898, the building stands as a testament to the colonial-era judicial architecture and has been in continuous use for the administration of justice for over a century and a half. Owing to its age and historical relevance, the structure has been recognized as a heritage building. To preserve its structural integrity and historical character while ensuring functional suitability for modern judicial requirements, renovation and conservation work was undertaken in the year 2017. The Solar Panel system of 35KVA is also established on the terrace reflects the move towards sustainable energy usage. The renovation of half of the Heritage Court building was completed in he year 2017 and other half of the building was not completed because the remaining funds was not received by the Government.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

12 Court Room Orbital (CJM Building): The Court room is G+2 structure constructed in the year 1980. The building is equipped with 12 fully functional Court rooms on the gruond floor and Ist floor along with facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographer rooms. The offices of these 12 fully functional Court rooms are situated on the 2nd floor of the building in order to cater the needs of all the issues relevant to their respective Courts.

FTC Building: The Court room is G+2 structure constructed in the year 2005. The building is equipped with 05 fully functional Court rooms along with facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographer rooms and supporting Court offices.

24 Court Rooms Building (Block-A and Block-B): The 24 Court room Building known as Block-A and Block-B is a G+3 structure. The Block-A building was constructed in the year 2019. The building comprises 12 fully functional Court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographer rooms, and supporting Courts Offices. The MACT Court room is operational on the ground floor of the building. The building is equipped with two lifts to facilitate the movement of judicial officers, staff, advocates, and litigants.

The Block-B building was constructed in the year 2023. The building comprises 12 fully functional Court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographer rooms, and supporting Courts Offices. The Court of Principal Judge Family Court along with three Courts of Additional Family Judges are functional is this building. The building is equipped with two lifts to facilitate the movement of judicial officers, staff, advocates, and litigants.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The Court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Computer Cell, Video Conferencing Building, Copying section, Library Hall, 33KVA Independent power feeder, CCTV control room, Fire fighting control room, Canteen Building, Lock-up, Meeting Hall, Criminal Record Room, Lakhimpur Bar Association Bhawan, Advocate Welfare Association Building, and Advocates' Chambers.

OUTLYING COURTS MOHAMMADI

The Two Courts of Civil Judge (J.D) was created in November, 28, 1993. At present there are 4 Courts room fully functional in the Newly Court constucted campus in the year November 21, 2015 Currently the Court of ADJ, Civil Judge (S.D), Civil Judge (J.D) and Additional Civil Judge (J.D) are functional along with supporting offices and with lockup facilities and public toilets.

OUTLYING COURTS NIGHASAN

The One Courts of Civil Judge (J.D) was Newly constructed in October, 15, 2022. At present the Court of Civil Judge (J.D) is functional Court rooms along with facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographer room and supporting offices.

OUTLYING COURTS PALIA:

At present the Court of Civil Judge (J.D) is functional in the building provided by Bar Association at tehsil Palia District Lakhimpur- Kheri Since 2025 with cases relates to Civil Jurisdiction.

GRAM NYAYALAYA GOLA:

Gram Nyayalaya Gola is operational since 2024. The building is provided by the District Admistration in the sub treasury office which was renovated for Gram Nyayalaya in the campus of tehsil Gola Gokaran Nath District Kheri.



12 Court building (Block-A)



CJM 12 Court Room Building



Civil Judge (J.D.) Court room building description(Nighasan)



Bar Sangh building



Civil Judge (J.D.) Court room building description(Palia)



Gram Nyayalaya Gola

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	14
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	11	9
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	18	13
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	4	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	21939	159008	180947	5365	59724	65089	6476	67818	74294	20828	150914	171742
2025	20828	150914	171742	2226	74963	77189	6215	74534	80749	16839	151343	168182

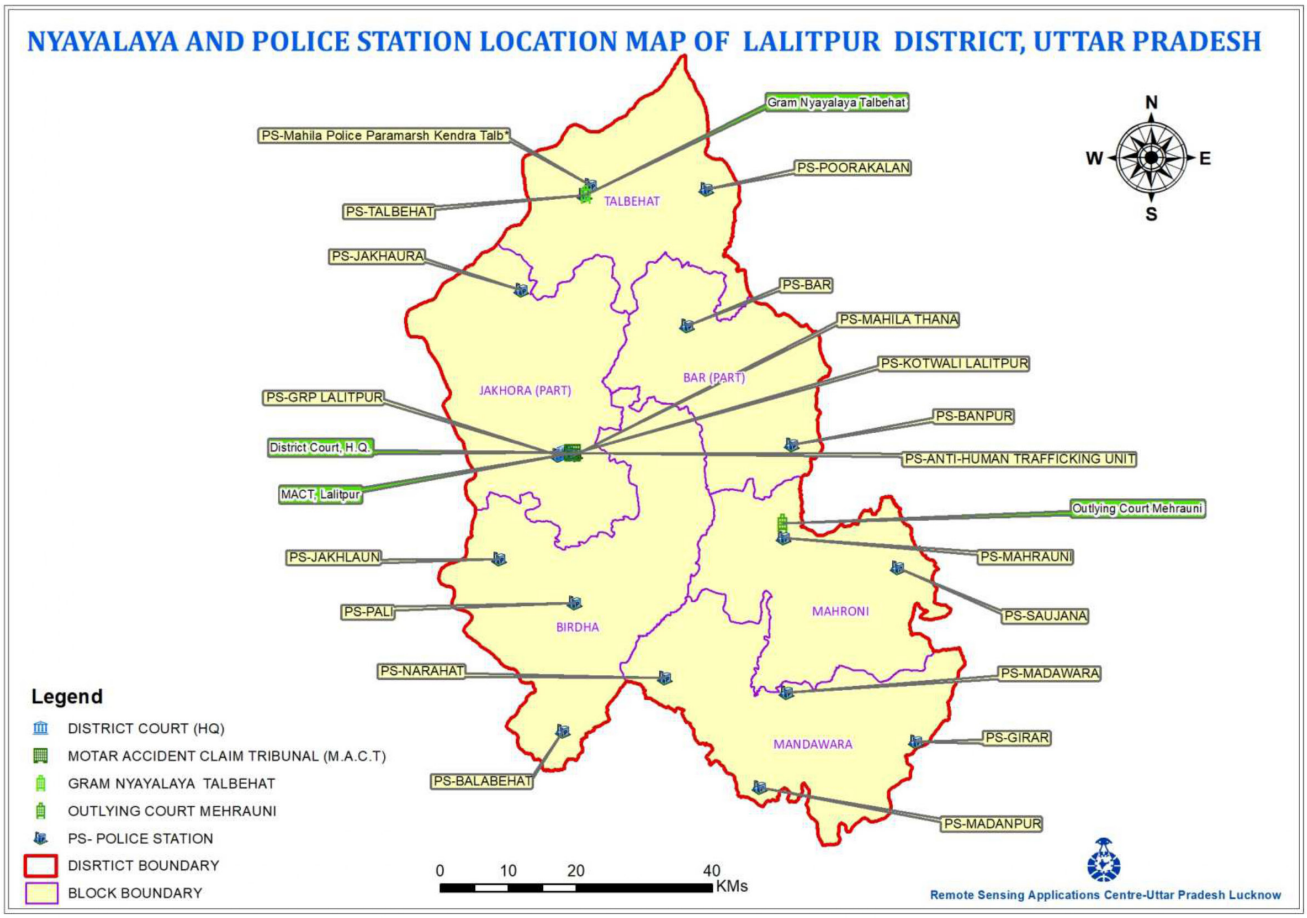
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1733	2134	3867	2657	2366	5023	2619	2292	4911	1771	2208	3979
2025	1771	2208	3979	3148	3009	6157	2363	1384	3747	2556	3833	6389

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2709	1529	1944	2294
2025	2294	2076	1725	2645

DISTRICT COURT LALITPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Court of Lalitpur is situated in the center of Lalitpur city, Uttar Pradesh. The District Court is conveniently located just 1.5 K.M from the Railway station and 1 K.M from the Bus stand, making it easily accessible to the public. It is situated near the Collectorate complex. District Court Lalitpur has jurisdiction over Civil and Criminal matters, and its appeals or revisions from the District judiciary lie before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The Court functions with the assistance of Judicial Officers and ministerial staff to ensure fair and impartial justice.

Historically, Lalitpur was a Tehsil Headquarters of District Jhansi during the British reign. One Court of Munsif-Magistrate at Lalitpur Tehsil Head Quarter (as then) was founded, which started functioning in the edifice provided by the Revenue Department. In 1974, Lalitpur was proclaimed District Headquarters by the then Chief Minister, Hon'ble Sri H.N. Bahuguna. Lalitpur Judgeship was founded on 01.03.1976 and started in a privately rented building. Sri Rama Shanker Misra was the first Judicial Officer who presided over the court of District Judge. The Judgeship obtained land for four courtroom buildings, which were constructed after the inauguration of the court building on 22.02.1981 by the then Hon'ble Administrative Judge, Shri N.D. Ojha, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Court's old building, located in the Heritage Block, is an architecturally and historically significant structure that plays a crucial role in the district's judicial infrastructure. It houses various essential departments including the Court of the District & Sessions Judge, ADJ (SC/ST), ADJ (D.A.A), as well as administrative sections such as the Record Room, Admin Office, Bill Section, Nazarat Section, CCTV Control Room, Library, and Copying Sections, fulfilling both judicial and administrative functions. In 2023, a renovation and conversion project was undertaken to preserve the building's structural integrity and historical character while adapting it for modern judicial requirements. This renovation was successfully completed on March 23, 2023. Notably, a solar power plant was installed on the roof of the Court building, generating 22 KW of electricity and connecting to the power grid. Additionally, there is a proposal for the installation of a lift to facilitate the movement of Judicial Officers, staff, advocates, and litigants throughout the building.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Four (04) Court Rooms Building (Naveen Nyaya Bhawan): The four Court room building, popularly known as Naveen Nyaya Bhavan, was constructed in the year 2004. It currently houses four fully functional courtrooms along with facilities such as presiding officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. The courts operating in this building include the Family Court, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Senior Division), and ADJ (POCSO).

Family Court building: The Family Court is currently functioning in a temporary setting within a newly constructed court building. This interim location is equipped with essential facilities, including the chambers for officers, dedicated rooms for stenographers, and various court offices to ensure smooth operations. A suitable site for the permanent Family Court building has been carefully selected to meet the needs of the community. The comprehensive proposal, along with detailed estimates outlining the projected costs and timeline, has already been submitted to the Hon'ble High Court. Construction is expected to commence in the near future, bringing us closer to establishing a fully operational Family Court that will better serve the public.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus is a well-equipped facility that encompasses a variety of ancillary and support buildings designed to enhance its operational efficiency and provide comprehensive services. Among these essential structures are the Computer Server Room, which houses the technological infrastructure necessary for data management and processing. The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Center offers a dedicated space for mediating disputes outside of traditional court proceedings, fostering amicable settlements. The Video Conferencing Hall is equipped with new technology, allowing for remote hearings and consultations, which is particularly beneficial for individuals unable to attend in person. The Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre is designed

to provide a safe and supportive environment for witnesses, ensuring that they can testify without fear or intimidation. Additional facilities include the Meeting Hall, suitable for various gatherings and discussions, and the Bal Mitra Room, which offers a child-friendly space for families involved in court proceedings. The Pink Toilet, & Nursing room near Family Court, specifically designed for the comfort and privacy of women, is an important inclusion in the campus's accessibility initiatives. The Lock-up facility ensures secure holding of detainees when necessary, while the e-Sewa Kendra building serves as a hub for electronic services, streamlining various administrative processes for the public. A reliable Power Backup facility guarantees continuous operation of all services, especially during power outages.

Furthermore, the campus provides convenient amenities for visitors, including an PNB ATM Machine and a Canteen building strategically located near the main gate.

OUTLYING COURTS

At present, the Courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and Additional Chief Judicial Magistare are functioning in its own building newly constructed in the year of 2020 and completed on 26.11.2020.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS:

Gram Nyayalaya is operational at Tehsils Talbehat. This court functions from building provided by the respective Bar Association of the concerned Tehsil, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



Old building, located in the Heritage Block



4 Court room building, popularly known as Naveen Nyaya Bhavan


Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsils Talbeha



CJM 12 Court Room Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	07
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	05	04
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	06	04
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	01	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	00	00
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	00	00

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	7020	55146	62166	4186	57002	61188	4123	57460	61583	7083	54688	61771
2025	7083	54688	61771	2851	69830	72681	2927	68606	71533	7007	55912	62919

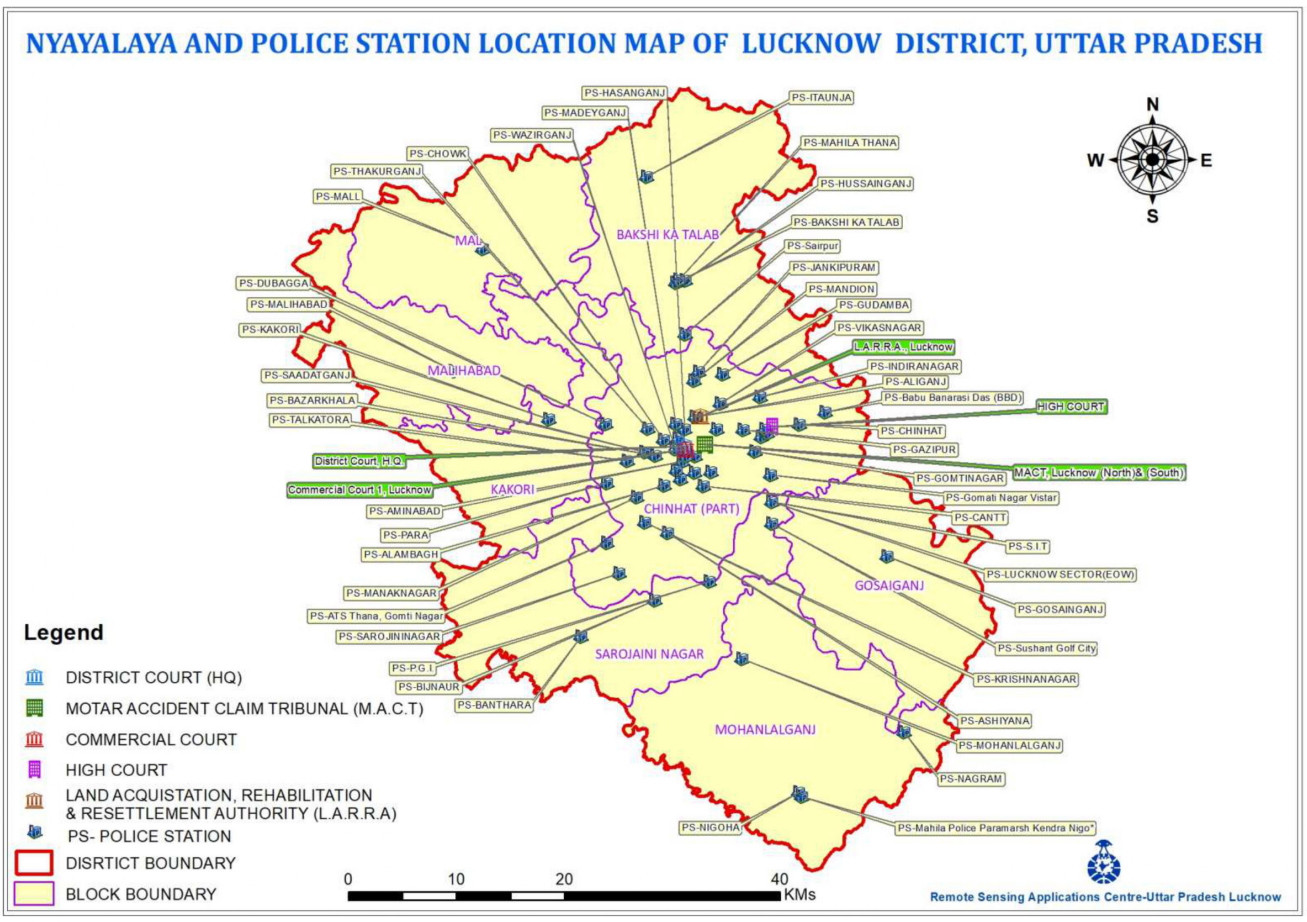
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	523	1451	1974	446	861	1307	411	908	1319	558	1404	1962
2025	558	1404	1962	445	842	1287	509	980	1489	494	1266	1760

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	871	504	467	908
2025	908	506	465	949

DISTRICT COURT LUCKNOW



A BRIEF HISTORY OF LUCKNOW COURT

Prior to the annexation in 1856, the King was the ultimate head of the Judiciary, but the powers of court of appeal were vested in the ***Mujtahid-ul-Asr*** who was the highest court of civil jurisdiction as well as for the settlement of religious causes. The highest trial court, i.e. ***Adalat-i-alia*** was presided over by the Musif-ud-daula, who was empowered to receive plaints directly and the power to dispose them off. The separate courts for civil cases and Court of small causes was presided over by the ***Musahib-us-Sultan***. The head of the City Police was ***Kotwal***, who also presided over the Chief Criminal Court as the Chief Magistrate.

After British annexation, the Court of Appeal was established in Lucknow in 1856 for the disposal of Civil and Criminal Cases. The Government of India Act, 1919 established a Chief Court of Oudh with 5 Judges: One Chief Judge and 4 puisne Judges. The Courts were reorganized in 1871, under the Oudh Civil Courts Act. The office of the District Judge came into existence in 1879. The State Government formulated a scheme in July 1950 for separation of Judicial functions of Magistrates from their executive duties. Nyaya Panchayat were being recognized in 1956.

STRUCTURE OF DISTRICT COURT BUILDING

A single storied arched shaped District Court building was constructed in 1876. In 1974, this Court building was demolished and the court temporarily shifted to American Library. In 1976-77, the Southern & Northern blocks were built, where the old building was demolished. In 1974, the Courts of CJM and two JM were shifted to Collectorate premises and continued there till 1987. In 1998-99 Multistoreyed building, consisting of eight floors, was constructed. The Court of the District Judge and Sub District Registrar presided in the Court premises in 1974. Later in 1977, the Court of sub District Registrar shifted to Collectorate premises.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Oudh Bar Association, the oldest Bar Association, situated in the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court, was founded on 19th May 1901, with approximately 6655 members in the Bar.

Central Bar Association was established in June, 1908. There are at present approximately 5000 members.

Lucknow Bar Association, situated at the Collectorate Office and its branch in Lucknow Judgeship campus, was established in 1969, which presently has approximately 10000 members.

District Bar Association was founded in 1935. The activities of the Association are similar to other Bar Associations.

Lucknow Lawyer's Association was registered in 1928, which is in the Collectorate Compound. Practitioners from criminal & revenue side are registered under this Association.

JUDGESHIP AT PRESENT (DISTRICT COURT)

Lucknow Judgeship is the largest Judgeship in Uttar Pradesh, where total sanctioned courts are 122. Presently total 95 courts are functioning (District Judge & ADJ -33, Civil Judge-SD-22, Civil Judge-JD-23, Additional Courts/N.I.Act-11 & Spl. N.I. Act-1, Commercial Court-1) and 27 Courts are lying vacant. Family Court is functioning at American Library and Roushanuddaulah consisting of 1 Principal Judge & 10 Addl. Principal Judge. Railway Magistrate Courts (N.R. and N.E.R.) are functioning at railway station Charbagh, Lucknow. There is also a separate court for Juveniles at Mohan Road, Lucknow.

CONTRIBUTION OF REVENUE COURTS

Revenue Courts deal with the cases of land revenue of the State. The highest revenue court in the district is Board of Revenue. In 1831, the Board of Revenue was established at Allahabad. In 1856, a Judicial Commissioner & a Financial Commissioner were appointed in the Awadh region. For the land revenue matter, the Financial Commissioner acted as the Supreme Court under section 2 & 3 of Oudh Revenue Court Act 1865. But in 1871, the post of Financial Commissioner was abolished and all such works were re-assigned to the Judicial Commissioner. On 2nd November 1929, the Oudh Chief Court was established in Lucknow, in place of the Court of Oudh Judicial Commissioner. After Independence in 1947-48, Administrative and judicial functions of the Board were separated and the Judicial wing of the Board continued to function at Allahabad, but the Administrative wing was shifted to Lucknow, in which the courts of Chairman, Commissioner, Secretary and Member Judicial are established. In 1949 a post of Land Reforms Commissioner was created to enforce the

provisions of U.P.Z.A and L.R Act in the State. In 1954, the work of the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars was also entrusted to Land Reforms Commissioner. This arrangement continued till 1956-57 when the post of Land Reforms Commissioner was abolished and all his functions were assigned to the Board. Board had been functioning as Chief Revenue Authority, both administrative and Judicial. Under Board of Revenue, the Courts of Commissioners, Collector, Tehsildars and Assistant Tehsildars works. The Board of Revenue hears the final appeals against all the lower revenue courts under it.



Old HIgh Court Building



Old HIgh Court Building



North Building



Multistory building



Family Court



VC Room

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	52	39
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	41	32
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	29	18
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	11	9
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	2	2
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	2	2
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	2	2

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	56395	431538	487933	11120	168423	179543	12133	137846	149979	55382	462115	517497
2025	55382	462115	517497	11736	193350	205086	13560	206178	219738	53558	449287	502845

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	11997	7845	19842	5956	2577	8533	6668	2529	9197	11285	7893	19178
2025	11285	7893	19178	5343	2781	8124	5620	2128	7748	11008	8546	19554

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3944	1361	2660	2645
2025	2645	451	1323	1773

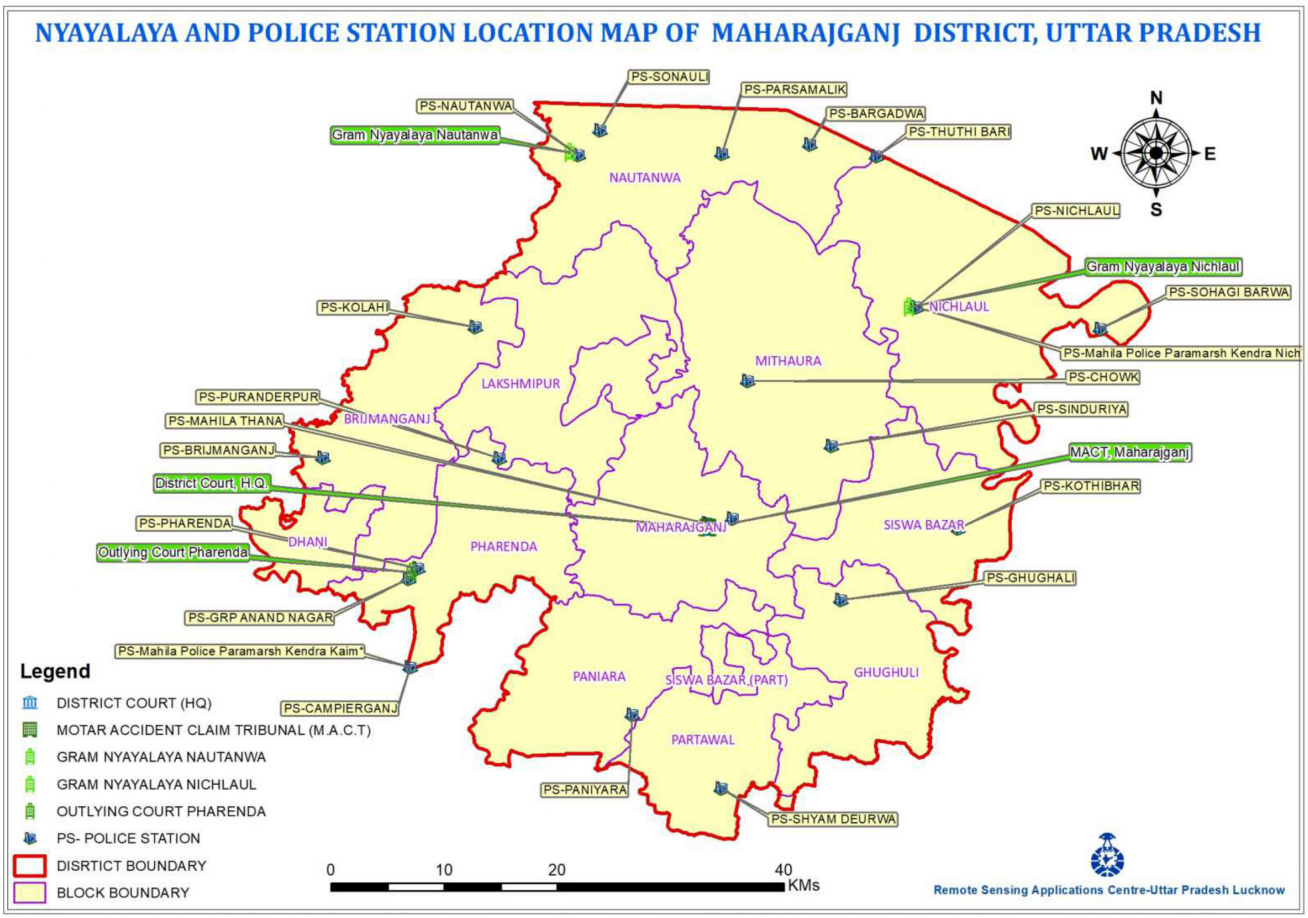
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	5614	2040	1548	6106
2025	6106	1896	1299	6703

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1777	1389	307	2859
2025	2859	556	356	3059

DISTRICT COURT MAHARAJGANJ



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

On November 2, 1990, the District Court, Maharajganj, came into existence. The District Court of Maharajganj, as a district legal entity, was recognized by the Government of Uttar Pradesh through G.O.No.- 5823/Saat-A Nyay-217/89 Lucknow, Dated 12/01/1990. By this G.O. 05, courts e.g. District Judge, Civil Judge (Sr. Div.), Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate, and Munsif Magistrate/Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) were sanctioned.

The District Court transferred into its own building on 16th February 2007. Outlying Court, Pharenda came into existence by the Government of Uttar Pradesh Notification No. 1366/Saat-A Nyaya-202(24)/76 Nyaya (Adhinastha Nyayalaya) Anubhag Lucknow Dated 01/04/1989. By this G.O. 01 court of Munsif Magistrate/Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) was sanctioned for the District Court of Gorakhpur. After the creation of District Court Maharajganj, Outlying Court, Pharenda is added as an Outlying Court of District Court, Maharajganj. The Outlying Court, Pharenda is situated on Pharenda-Brijmanganj road in its own building. Gram Nyayalay, Nautanwa and Gram Nyayalay, Nichlaul came into existence by the Government of Uttar Pradesh Notification No. 25/2015/1462/Saat-Nyaya-2-2015-216G/2007, dated 24/11/2015. Gram Nyayaly Nautanwa is functional in the Bar Building of Tehsil Nautanwa and Gram Nyayalay Nichlaul is functioning in the old building of Tehsil Nichlaul. However, the District Court, Maharajganj was established with 05 Courts. Now, in District Court, Maharajganj, there are a total of 32 sanctioned courts (including 03 Family Courts and 01 Secretary DLSA). Out of these, 19 courts are functional (including 01 Principal Judge Family Court). Other Facilities like e-Sewa Kendra, V.C. Room, Record Room, ADR, Legal Aid Services and Vulnerable Witnesses Deposition Centre etc., are available and functional.

Family Court and MACT are functioning in campus

of the District Court, Maharajganj. Commercial Court and LARRA are not sanctioned in District Maharajganj.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

There are 22 Court Rooms (04 Court Rooms are improvised) constructed in the District Court, Maharajganj. There is an Advocate building, an ADR building, a Lock-up, a Video conferencing building, a CCTV control room, a Women Litigant Building, 01 Pink Toilet Complex, 01 Five Seater Toilet Complex in District Court, Maharajganj campus. 06 Type-IV and 07 Type-V houses have been constructed for judicial officers in the residential campus of the District Court, Maharajganj. The District Judge Sessions House is situated at a distance of 01 km from the court campus of the District Court, Maharajganj. The facility of video conferencing is available. For the security of the District Court, Maharajganj, 23 CCTV cameras, 10 metal detectors (05 DFMD & 05 HHMD) and 01 baggage scanner have been installed. There are 18 PAC personnel, 06 Arms Guards, 31 UP Police personnel, and 15 Home Guards deployed in the District Court.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

11 Court Rooms Building: The 11 court rooms Building is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 2015 and formally completed on 06th November, 2020. The building presently houses 11 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officer's Chambers, Stenographer's rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground and first floors, while the second floor accommodates the MACT court and Scanning and Digitization offices. The building is approximately 05 years old and it is equipped with two lifts to facilitate the movement of judicial officers, staff, advocates, and litigants. There are a total of 05 Courts functioning in this building include courts of ADJ-01, ADJ (SC/ST) ,ADJ (POCSO), Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Civil Judge (Senior Division-FTC).

07 Court Rooms Building: The 07 Court Rooms Building is a G+1 modern structure constructed in 2007 and completed on 16th February, 2007. It houses the courts of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrates, Civil Judge (Junior Division), Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division)s, Civil Judge (Junior Division) FTCs, the court of Principal Judge, Family Court along with Presiding Officers' Chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices. The building is approximately 18 years old.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the ADR Centre, Central Computer Section cum filing counter, Video Conferencing Building cum Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre, Canteen, Lock-up and Bar Association Building (32 Advocate Chambers).

OUTLYING COURT

At present, the court of Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) is functioning in 02 court rooms building Pharenda.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsils Nichlaul and Nautanwa of district Maharajganj. These courts are functioning from the buildings provided by the concerned Tehsils, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



07 court room building (Old Court Building)



Old HIgh Court Building



ADR Building



Outlying Court Pharenda Court Room Building



Gram Nyayalaya Nautanwa



Gram Nyayalaya Nichlaul

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	04
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	04	03
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	12	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	03	01
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	21939	159008	180947	5365	59724	65089	6476	67818	74294	20828	150914	171742
2025	20828	150914	171742	2226	74963	77189	6215	74534	80749	16839	151343	168182

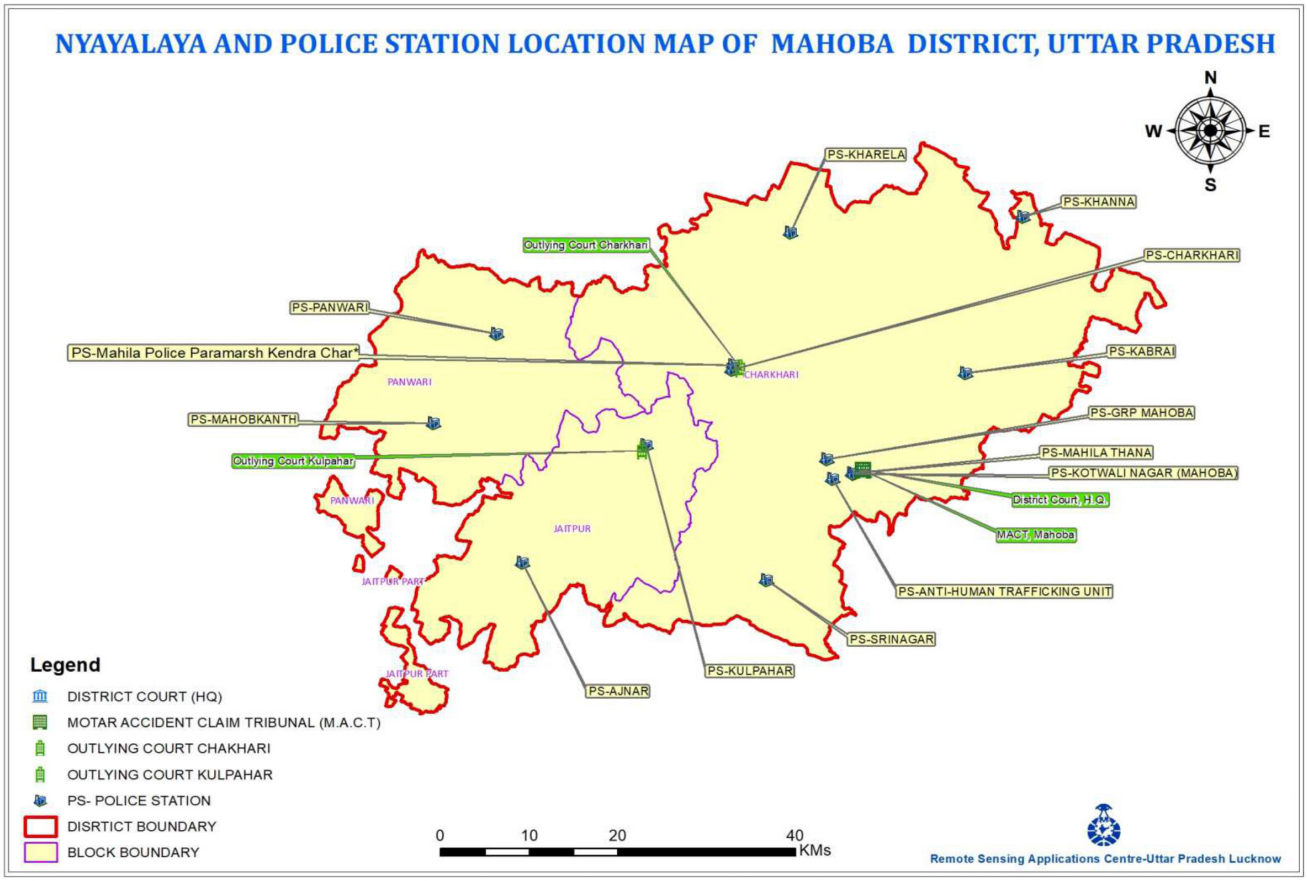
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1989	3890	5879	833	1339	2172	409	738	1147	2413	4491	6904
2025	2413	4491	6904	945	1161	2106	587	962	1549	2771	4690	7461

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1624	574	320	1878
2025	1878	654	542	1990

DISTRICT COURT MAHOBA



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

District Mahoba was carved out form the erstwhile Hamirpur district on 11 February 1995 by separating the erstwhile Mahoba Teshil from it. It is also known as Mahoutsav-Nagar, means city of festival. Mahoba is known by two famous warriors Alha and Udal who fought against Prithviraj Chauhan and because of the courage of Alha, Udal the army whom they were representing won the battle. Before Mahoba was declared as District, it was an Outlying Court of Hamirpur Judgeship and three Outlying Courts, One of Additional District and Session' s Judge and one Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division.) G.O. No. 2010/7-Naya-2-104B/1994 Naya Anubhag-2 (Subordinate Court) Dated 19/09/1995 One Court of District and Sessions

Judge, One Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, One of Civil Judge (Senior Division) Judicial Magistrate and Munsif Magistrate were created. Vide Memorandum No. 322/DR(S)/57 Dated April, 4 - 1997 Sri Raghu Nath Prasad H.J.S was appointed as first District & Sessions Judge of Mahoba Judgeship.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Court Campus presently accommodate the court of the District and Session Judge, the Civil Record Room, The Bill Section, The Nazarat office, The Administrative office, the CCTV cameras equipped with security systems control room.The adjoining campus in which the CJM Court and others ADJ Courts are also eshtablished in this campus.

Presently Sri Ram Nagina Yadav is District Judge, He has taken charge on 07.10.2025.

THE NEW INTEGRATED COURT COMPLEX BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

The New Integrated court complex building is to be proposed to construct at Gram Raheliya District Mahoba, where 21.002 hect. Land has been purchased for the integrated court complex. This land is divided in two part in part A the nonresidential buildings are proposed and part B the residential building for the Judicial officers are proposed. The Government has issued G.O. for This project cost is 287.42 crore. Total the 37 court rooms and Advocates chambers to be constructed and 36 residents for the judicial officer including District Judge bunglow to be constructed. The prototype of a building is annexed.

OUTLYING COURT CHAKHARI

District Court Mahoba Outlying Court Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Charkhari is established 2003. Presently Sri Vijay Shanker Gautam is Presiding Officer in this Court. This Court building has been renovated in 2024-25.

OTHERS COURT BUILDING AND FACILITIES

The District court Mahoba court campus has the other facilities also which include the M.A.C.T. court and family court it is running in the collect-rate campus, the other facilities include video conferencing, computer section which has eSeva Kendra, canteen facilities, meeting hall and from adjoining campus the Advocates Bhawan.MACT Court is established on 23.05.2020 in District Mahoba. Presently Sri Vipin Kumar is presiding Officer of MACT Court.

Family Court is functional in District Court Mahoba. Presently Sri Ashok Kumar Yadawa is Principle Judge family Court.

Gram Nyayalay is not functional in District Court Mahoba.



District Court Mahoba



CJM Court Campus



District & Sessions Judge Court



KPH300



District Court Mahoba



Outlying Court Charkhari

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	10	6
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	2
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	8	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	4295	35206	39501	1152	18809	19961	728	15356	16084	4719	38659	43378
2025	4719	38659	43378	1200	18981	20181	976	16196	17172	4943	41444	46387

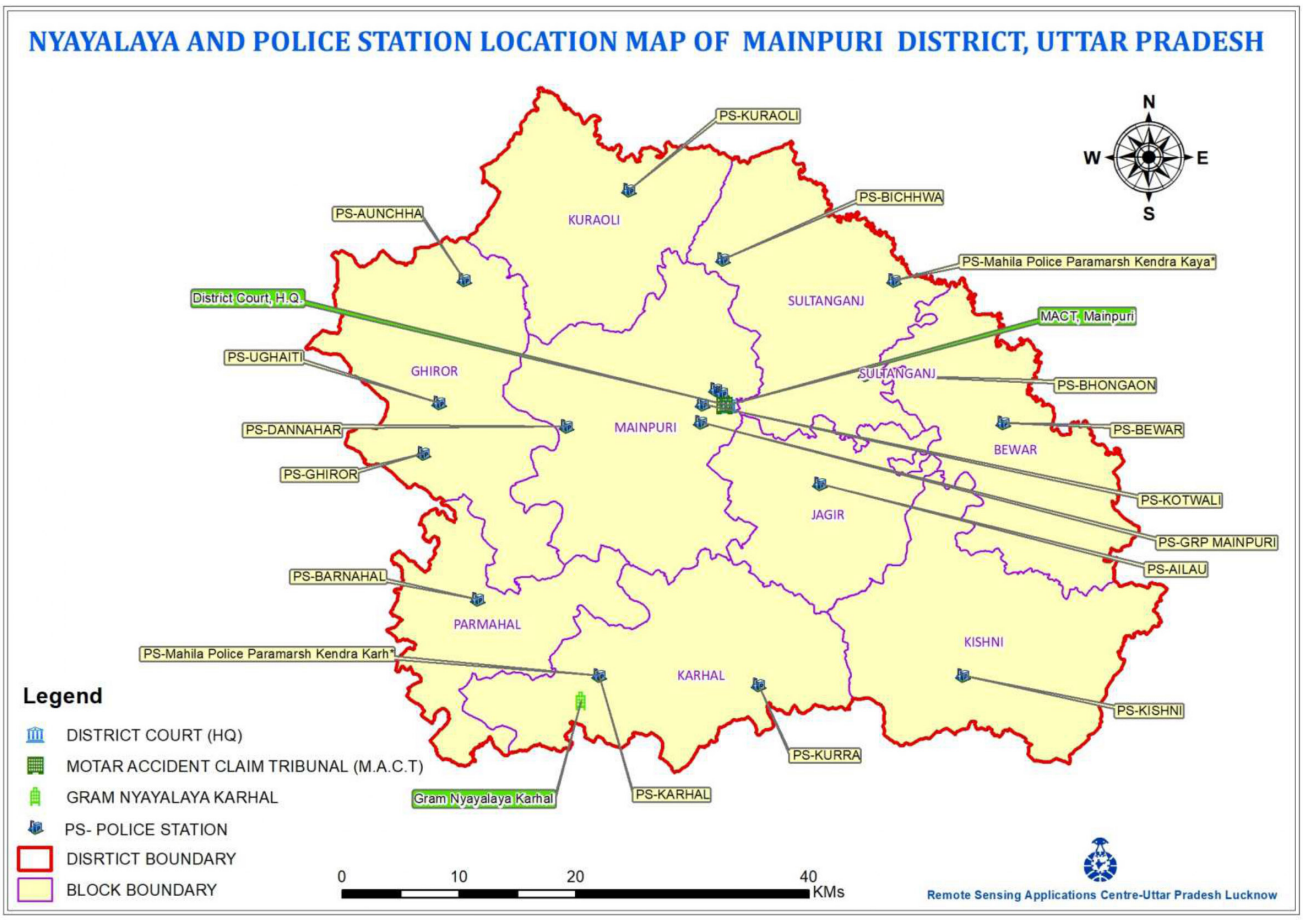
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	603	836	1439	423	472	895	156	305	401	370	1003	1873
2025	870	1103	1973	422	520	942	521	665	1186	771	958	1729

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	445	188	169	464
2025	464	189	193	460

DISTRICT COURT MAINPURI



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District and Sessions Court Mainpuri, operating under the Allahabad High Court, has a history rooted in the mid 19th century, originally managing jurisdictions for Mainpuri, Etah and Etawah. It became a separate, dedicated judgeship after Etawah was separated in 1958, evolving from a combined judicial administrative center into a single-district Court.

KEY HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT INCLUDE

Initial jurisdiction: In the mid -1800s, the District Judge at Mainpuri oversaw a vast area, including Etah and Etawah.

Reorganization: Etah was separated in the late 19th century, followed by Etawah on August 1, 1958, leaving the Mainpuri Court to manage only its own district.

Court Establishment: The Court of civil judge (J.D.) was established in 1902, and the Civil Judge (S.D.) in 1926.

Modernization: Following the new Code of Criminal Procedure (1-4-1974), the cadre of Civil and sessions judges was replaced by Additional District and Sessions judges in May 1974.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

Court campus of Mainpuri judgeship, accomodates various buildings likes 8 Courtroom building, 11 Courtroom building, FTC blocks, ADR centres, vedio conferencing rooms and various allied offices. The Court campus is Coverd under the survelliance CC TV camera and equipped with 91 KW solar power panel on the terrace of 10 Court room building.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURAL OVERVIEW

3.1 10 Courtroom Building: 10 Court room building, popularly known as nyaya Bhawan, is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1982. The building has 10 Court room has alongwith allied facilities

such as presiding officers chambers, stenographers rooms and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground and first floor, while the second floor accomodates the library administative section and various other offices. The Courts functioning in this building include Court of District Judge, ADJ First, Court of SC/ST Act, Court of D.A.A., Court of E.C. Act, Court of Gangaster Act, Court of Posco Act and other ADJs Court.

8 Court-room Building: The 8 Court room building G+1 structure constructed in the year 2003. There are 8 Courtrooms in this building. Courts functioning in this building include ADJ/ FTC, 14th Finance commission Court (JD), crime against women Court (JD). The building comprises 8 Courtroom alongwith facilities such as presiding officers chambers, stenographers rooms and supporting administrative units.

11 Courtroom building: This newly constructed G Plus 2 building comprises 11 Court rooms along-with associated facilities including officers chambers, stenographers rooms and courts offices. 11 Court room buliding is divided in two blocks name as block A and block B. Block A comprises with 8 Court rooms and its allied offices and Block B comprises with 3 Courts rooms alongwith offices of the respective Courts and other facilities.

FTC Court-room block: This FTC court block comprises with Two Court rooms and its offices along-with library and other facilities.

Other Buildings and facilities: The Court Campus also includes several ancillary and support building such as the ADR Center, Video Conferencing Room, Lock-up, Post Office, Bar Association Building, Chambers for Advovates etc.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

Gram Nyayalaya is operational at tehsil Karhal. Gram Nyayalaya is functioning from building of the Agriculture Department provided by the District Administration, Mainpuri to ensure access justice at the grassroot level.



8 Court Room Building



10 Court Room Building



11 Court Room Building



ADR Building



FTC Building



VC Room

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	12
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	6	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	15	13
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	17260	89736	106995	5886	61906	67792	8276	62979	71255	14870	88663	103533
2025	14870	88663	103533	8959	86449	95408	8605	86924	95529	15224	88188	103412

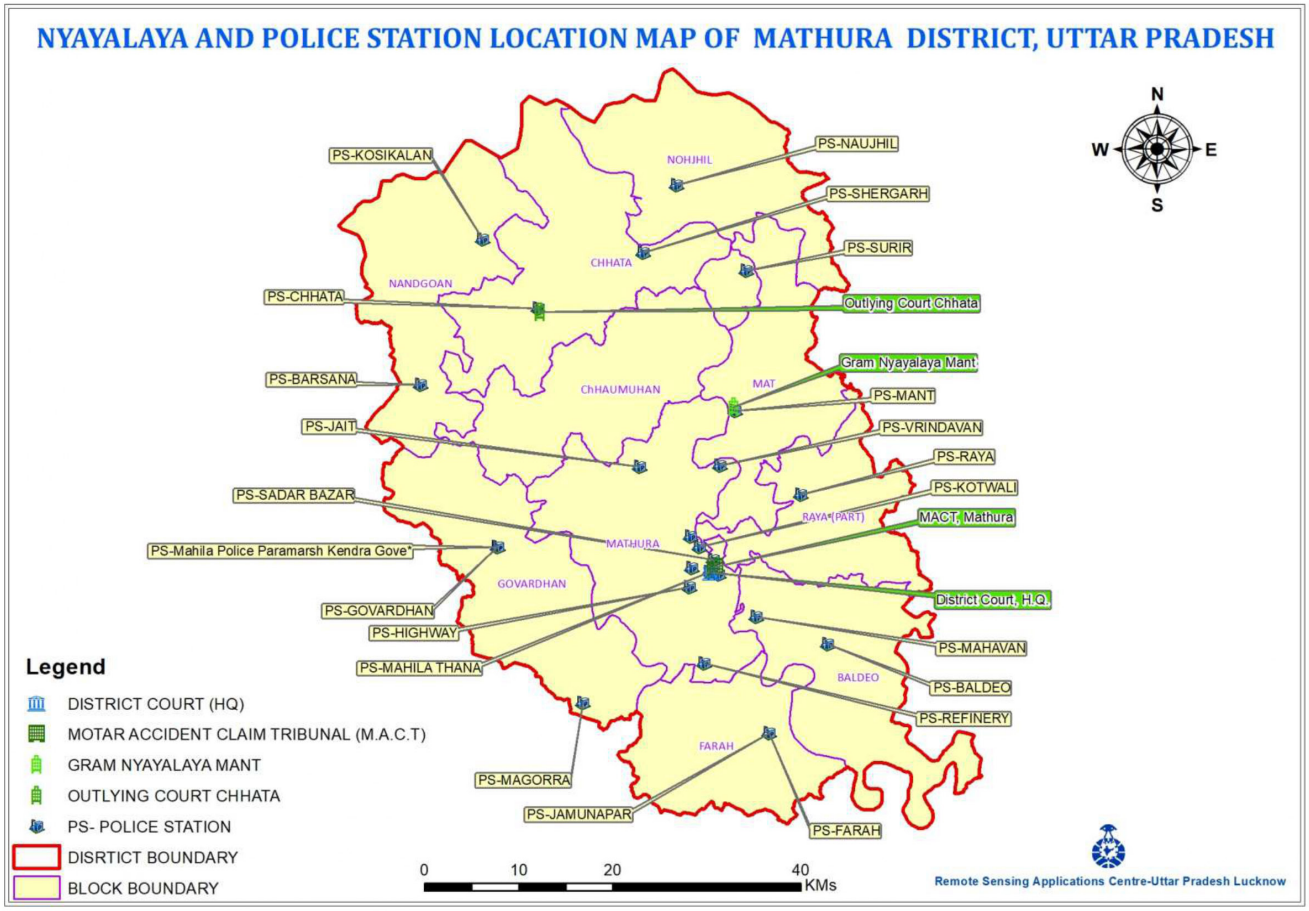
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1974	2518	4492	1840	1414	3254	1603	1564	3167	2211	2368	4579
2025	2211	2368	4579	1468	1511	2979	1479	1430	2909	2200	2449	4649

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2437	465	418	2484
2025	2484	492	323	2653

DISTRICT COURT MATHURA



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The Judicial system of the East India Company was introduced in the year 1803 when it came under British occupation and a Judge-Magistrate was appointed in the District Mathura who presided as a Judge in the Civil Court and decided Criminal cases as a Magistrate. A Court of Appeals and Circuit was established in 1803 for the ceded territory with headquarter at Bareilly where appeals against the orders of the Judge-Magistrate of Mathura were preferred. It was under the Jurisdiction of the Sadar Diwani Adalat (Civil Court) and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat (Criminal Court) at Fort William, Calcutta. It was abolished in 1829. In the year 1831, Independent Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were established at Allahabad and appeals from the Judge-Magistrate of Mathura were preferred before these Courts. In the same year the Judge-Magistrate, Mathura was invested with full powers to try sessions cases also. A new post of "Principal Sadar Amin' was created (to be held by an Indian) empowering it to decide cases up to Rs. 5,000. Appeal against its decision were preferred before the English Judges. Under Regulation II of 1833 the Court of Appeals and Circuit was abolished and all the pending cases were referred to the Sadar Diwani Adalat at Allahabad. In 1843 the Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were transferred to Agra. A general code of justice was enacted and adopted in 1859.

In 1866, the Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were abolished. The High Court of Judicature was set up at Allahabad in accordance with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. The Courts of Mathura were brought under the Jurisdiction of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and the practice continues till today.

The Judicial Courts comprised of the District and Sessions Judge of Agra, the subordinate Judge of Agra and the Munsifs of Mathura and Mahaban.

The Munsif of Mathura had jurisdiction over the tehsils of Mathura & Chhata. The Munsif of Mahaban had jurisdiction over Mant, Mahaban and Sadabad. Sessions Trail related to Mathura Judgeship were ordinarily conducted by the District & Sessions Judge, Agra at Mathura on third Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November.

Previously Mathura was the Outlying Court of Agra Judgeship. The first Court of Munsif, Mathura was situated near District Civil Hospital (at present Vikas Market). It was the only Court sanctioned at the initial stage when the Court started at District Mathura. This Court was shifted in new Building in the year 1902 A.D. which is known as Old Munsifi Compound situated in the Judges Colony, opposite to the District Court Campus.

Prior to 1951, there was no Court of District Judge at Mathura. The District Judge, Agra had original jurisdiction over the cases related to probate, Section- 92 of the Civil Procedure Code (Public Charities), the Religious Endowment Act 1863, the Charitable Endowments Act 1890, the Charitable and Religious Trust Act, 1920 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The District Judge, Agra exercised control over all administrative matters relating to the Judgeship of Mathura, such as transfer of Officials, dealing with the Hon'ble High Court etc. Appeal against the judgments of the Civil Judge were heard by the Hon'ble High Court and not by the District Judge, Agra. There were 03 Courts at Mathura comprised of the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge, Munsif Mathura and Munsif Mahaban.

In 1951, Mathura was separated from Agra for the purpose of judicial jurisdiction. A District Judge Mathura was appointed having territorial jurisdiction over the whole of the District.

Mathura Session Division was started in 1951. Sri Girish Chandra Srivastava was appointed as the first District & Sessions Judge of Mathura Judgeship who took charge on 25.09.1951. From 1951, the District and Sessions Judge, Mathura has been the head of the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the District. He was assisted by a permanent Civil Judge, a temporary Civil and Sessions Judge, an Additional Civil Judge, 02 Munsifs and whenever necessary an Additional Munsif. This judgeship has a privilege of eminent District Judges who had been elevated to Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

District Mathura has 05 Tehsils viz. Sadar, Chhata, Mant, Mahavan and Goverdhan. At present there is one outlying court at Tehsil Chhata working from 22.12.1997, in the building of revenue department & Bar Building and one Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Mant is working from 19.09.2019 in the building provided by the Bar Association Mant.

OTHER FACILITIES

Judicial Service Centre: Judicial Service Center (JSC) has been established in Judgeship in the year 2010 which serves with three windows for filing petitions and applications by litigants/ lawyers.

Computer Server Room: Computer Server Room (CSR) was established in Judgeship in the year 2010 which is the central hub, where server is installed and connectivity is made available to all the Courts through Local Area Network (LAN).

Information kiosks: The installation of one touch-screen kiosks has been done at Mathura Judgeship for checking the status of the case already fed in CIS. These kiosks provide services to the litigants/ Advocates to know about case status and orders without approaching to court officials.

E-Seva kendra: one pre-fabricated e-seva kendra has been installed in the Court campus for serving the litigants/Advocates to know about their case status and orders.

Display Boards: Display Boards have been installed outside of 41 Court rooms in District Court Mathura and 02 Display Boards have been installed outside Court rooms in Outlying Court Chhata Mathura for diplaying of the proceeding inside the court room.

Video Conferencing: Desktop Video Conferencing at District Court Mathura inaugurated on 26 November, 2013. Separate Video conferencing Room for Jail Remand and other work inaugurated in 2017 in this judgeship, which is in optimum use for daily remand of prisoners.

Online Case Status: All the cases fixed are daily updated on the NJDG server of Hon'ble Supreme court, which facilitates viewing of the case status, causelist, orders etc online in any part of the world.

SMS Facility: SMS service is running successfully in this Judgeship. Daily SMS is being send to All the litigants and lawyers. Mobile numbers are feeded in CIS for further updation of their case on day to day basis.

FACILITY FOR THE LITIGANT/PUBLIC

There are witness sheds for the litigants. In most of the courts there are chairs and benches for the litigant/ public. Outside every courtroom there are benches chairs and ceiling fans for the litigants to sit and wait for their turn in their case. There are separate washrooms for male, female and handicaped litigants. Pink toiltes for female Litigants are also available in the premises. For handicapped litigants there are ramps to enter in the main building of the court. To beat the scorching heat water coolers are also installed in the campus to provide drinking water to thousands of litigants /Advocates coming to the court per day.

THE RECORD ROOM

The record room building is constructed in the year 1902. It comprises of both civil and criminal record. The building is same for both civil and criminal records but entry gates for Civil record room and Criminal record room are separated. The oldest file consigned to the record room is related to OS no. 33 of 1931 which is related to execution 19 of 1964. As far as safety and preservation of record is concerned the fire extinguisher are installed in the record room.

LIBRARY OF THE COURT

In the Judgeship there is a library which is opened for Judicial officers, staff and advocates in all working times. At present there are approx.15442 books in the library and the oldest book is AIR 1958. Numbers of monthly law magazine like AIR, SCC, ADJ, ACJ, CRLJ, AWC, Pryag Nirnay Prakashika, ALT, AWC and the variety of books include commentary, monthly law magazine, Bare act etc. are available in the library. Both the Bench and the Bar are being benefited by this library.



Nyay Bhawan Building


New 8 Court Rooms Building



Nyay NIketan Building


ADR Building



Gram Nyayalaya Mant



Outlying Court Chhata

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	19	14
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	14	14
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	18	11
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	19811	143396	163207	10549	290180	300729	10308	292009	302317	20052	141567	161619
2025	20052	141567	161619	12537	288093	300630	11621	281156	292777	20968	148504	169472

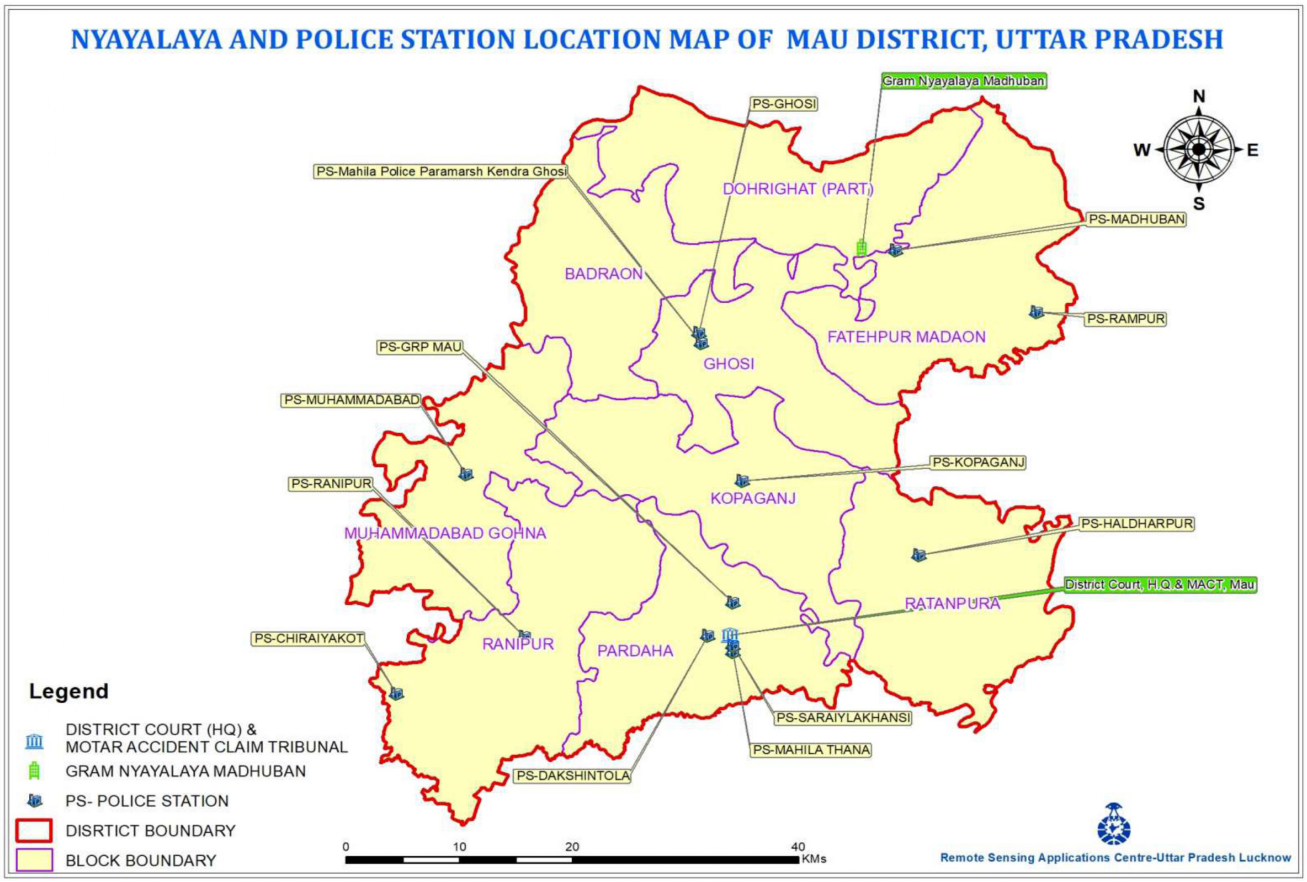
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2863	2634	5497	1650	1051	2701	1723	1009	2732	2790	2676	5466
2025	2790	2676	5466	4307	3422	7729	4313	3337	7650	2784	2761	5545

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3131	1172	803	3500
2025	3500	1298	1018	3780

DISTRICT COURT MAU



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Mau is situated between 83.170 E longitude and 24.470 to 26.170 N latitude and surrounded by river 'Ghaghra' in North, District Ghazipur in south, District Ballia in East and District Azamgarh in West. District Mau in one of the Eastern Districts on the State of Uttar Pradesh.

A historic day on 19 November 1988, when the territory of Maunath Bhanjan was carved out from territory of Azamgarh and was notified establishing as a new revenue district to be known as district "Mau".

A separate revenue district, creation of a separate Sessions Division and establishment of Civil Courts for the administration of Justice for thearea too, had become imperative. Accordingly, the Government did not took long to create a separate Sessions Division for the districts and on 21.10.1989 the Civil and Sessions Court for the district was created vide Government notification no. 110/ सात-आय व्यय. नि 204/89 दिनांक 21.10.1989.

Initially, there was no Government building available in newly notified Civil Courts. Therefore, a private building situated in locality Mata Pokhra owned by Shri Mahesh Chandra Sarraf @ Baccha Babu, which was taken on rent by the Government for the said purpose. After notification of new judgeship, next requirement was nomination of an Hon'ble judge of the Hon'ble High Court as Administrative Judge for the judgeship. Therefore, the Hon'ble High Court was pleased to nominate "Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banwari Lal Yadav' as the Ist. administrative Judge for the Sessions Division Mau.

After the creation of new Session Division and establishment of Civil Courts for the newly created district, the next requirement, undoubtedly, was of posting of the officers in the judgeship. Indeed being the first District Judge of a newly created district judgeship was a matter of pride and honour for an officer. The honour went to Shri Rati Ram Jatav, an officer of the HJS cadre. He had the honour of becoming first District and Sessions Judge of District Mau. Therafter, as many

as 32 District Judges have been posted in the judgeship. At present this judgeship is being presided over by Shri Sanjay Kumar Yadav-III as the District Judge, Mau.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District & Sessions Court premises contain Old Courtrooms Building, 08 Courtrooms building, FTC Court Building, and others facilitating building.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Old Courtrooms Building: The building presently accommodates the Court of the District & Session Judge, the Court of District & Session Judge Court No-1, the Court of Special Judge (SC/ST Act) & Court of Principal Judge, Family Court with offices & chambers of each Court. There is also Administrative Offices with computer room on the upper floor of Building.

The Building also accommodates different sections (i,e Nazarat, Copying) with rooms for DGC (Civil) & DGC (Criminal). There is also a Library Hall and Meeting Hall in the said Building.

At the basement of the Building, there are two Record Rooms each for Civil & Criminal. At the ground floor, there are Courts of CJM, JM, Civil Judge Junior Div (Sadar), ADJ (FTC), ADJ (POCSO) & Outlying Court (Mohammdabad Gohna).

Eight Courtroom Building: This newly constructed Building comprises eight Courtrooms along with associated facilities including offices, chamber, stenographer rooms etc.

At present MACT Court with associated facilities is also functioning in this buildings.There are other Courts like Senior Division, Senior Division (FTC), ACJM, J.D. (FTC) J.D. Court No-2. At presemt Courts of Addl. Principal Judge Court No-2. And Addl. Principal Judge Court-1 in the said building are lying vacant.

FTC Courtroom Building: This Building comprises two Courtrooms along with associated facilities including officer's chambers, stenographer's rooms & Court offices.

At prestnt Court of Civil Judge Junior Division (Crime against women) is functional, while Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) court No-1 is lying vacant.

Under-Construction of four courtroom Building: The under-construction of four Courtrooms Building is situated in east side of Court premises along with new standard size of Courtrooms chambers, offices & stenographer offices.

The construction work is being carried out by U.P. Avas & Vikas Parishad, Azamgarh.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS

Gram Nyayalayas is functional at Tehsil Madhuban, Mau. The Court is functional in rented building, provided by District Administration, Mau ensuring access to justice at the grassroot level.

ADR BUILDING

The ADR Building constucted with G+1 plan. At the ground floor, Permanent Lok Adalat Court along with chamber & stenographer's room as well as one room for mecical facilities for everyone in Court premises with one record room is functional.

At the first floor, there are Mediation Hall, Advocates' room, Secretary chamber, along with room for stenographer & one office room.

OTHER BUILDING & FACILITIES

The Court Campus also includes several ancillary & supporting Building such as Video conferencing room, CCTV control room, Server Room, Civil Court Central Bar Assdciation Building, Lock up and Malkhana(Godown).



Old Court Room Building



Eight Court Room Building



ADR Centre Building



MACT Court Room in Eight Court Room Building



FTC Court Room Building



Gram Nyayalaya, Madhuban

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	12	6
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	3	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	30866	76735	107601	9221	69224	78445	9104	68567	77671	30983	77392	108375
2025	30983	77392	108375	7658	68155	75813	11599	70782	82381	27042	74765	101807

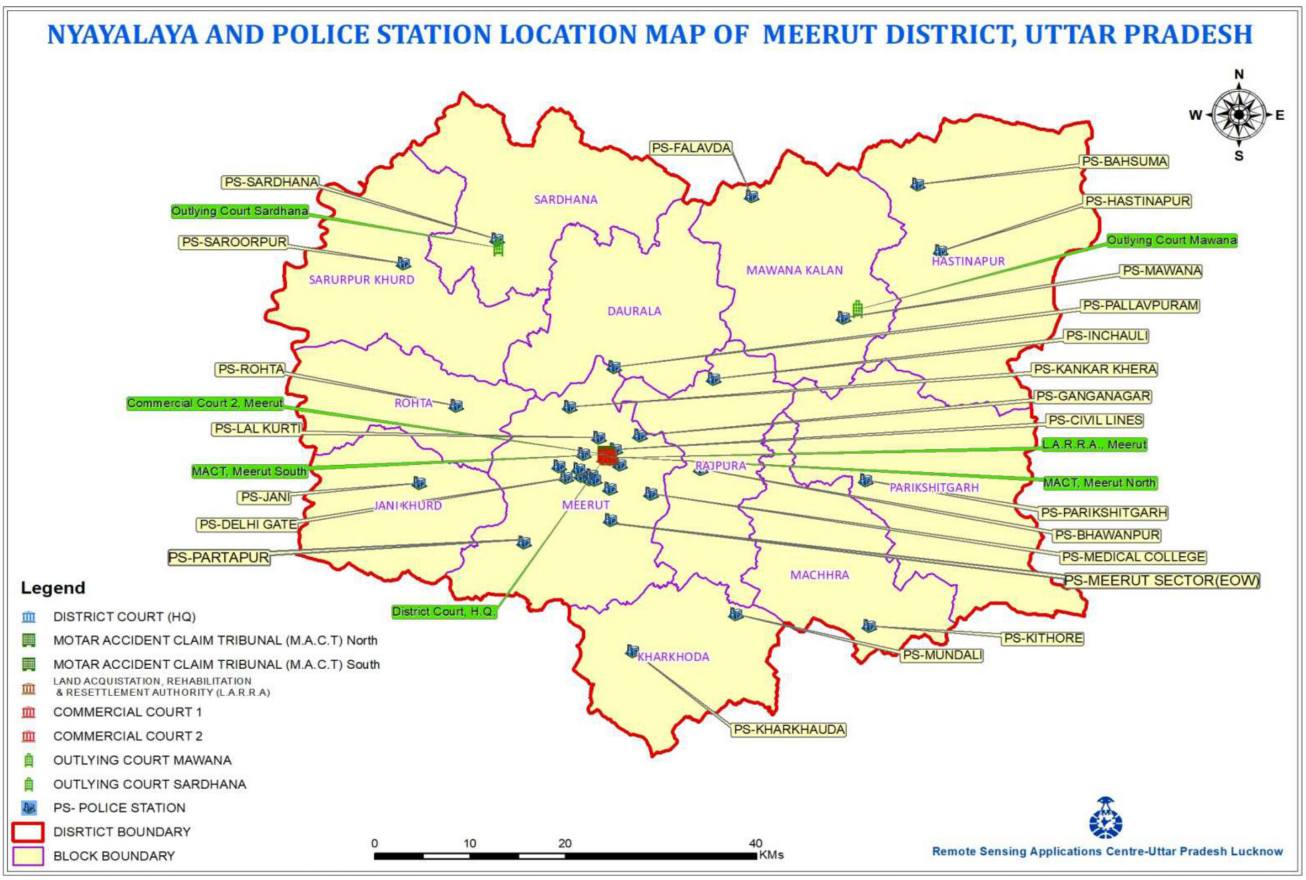
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1257	1947	3204	1870	3071	4941	1434	2154	3588	1693	2864	4557
2025	1693	2864	4557	1294	1765	3059	685	1204	1889	2302	3425	5727

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	940	277	431	786
2025	786	323	296	813

DISTRICT COURT MEERUT



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

In the early times of British rule the Pargana Qazi dispensed civil justice in his jurisdiction (which was coterminus with that of the thanadar) and was known as the "native commissioner" and subsequently as the Munsif. In 1822-23 courts of the Judge Magistrate, the Registrar and of the Qazis were functioning in the district. Criminal cases were decided usually on the report of the kotwal . In 1829 the Court of Appeals and Circuit was abolished and the Revenue Commisssioners were made judges of circuit and had to work under the supervision of the Sadar Nizamat Adalat, being guided in revenue matters by the Board of Revenue. In 1831 separate Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were established at Allahabad for the Upper Provinces, to which appeals lay from the judge magistrate of Meerut. In the same year the Zillah Judge was invested

with full powers to conduct sessions cases whenever the pressure of work made this essential. The system of having Munsifs, as it exists now, was established in 1832. The Civil Judges (known as sadar amins and sadar-us-sadars) were appointed at the same time as the Munsifs. In 1835 all the criminal powers of the commissioner were transferred to the judge, a change which made him both Civil and Sessions judge. The magisterial powers of the judge were transferred to the Collector who then became collector-magistrate .

In 1866, the Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were abolished and The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature was set up at Allahabad (under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861) under the jurisdiction of which were brought the courts of Meerut where they have continued ever since. The courts of the honorary magistrates and of the canal officers were invested with powers to try criminal cases. In 1875-76 there was also a temporary court of the settlement officer in Meerut. The civil judge of Meerut had appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction and formed the court of sessions for this district as well as for that of Bulandshahar.

The head of the civil and criminal judiciary in the district 1904 onwards is the district and sessions judge, Meerut. He was assisted by the sub ordinate judge of Meerut and two munsif and two additional munsifs He exercised civil jurisdiction over the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahar up to 1894 but in that year a reallocation of work was carried out and three tahsils of Bulandshahr were transferred to the Aligarh judgeship. In 1904 his jurisdiction extended over the whole of Meerut district and also over the Sikandarabad tahsil of Bulandshahr but in April, 1924, the latter was transferred to the Bulandshahr judgeship. He exercised civil jurisdiction over the districts of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar till 1955 since when, with the creation of a separate judgeship at Muzaffarnagar. Subsequently, districts of Ghaziabad, Hapur and Baghpat have also been carved out and are now functioning as such .

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District and Sessions Court lies in the centre of city. It is one of the busiest Court complex reflecting both the population size and historical importance of Meerut as commercial and cultural hub. The District and Sessions Court Meerut handles a wide range of civil, criminal, family, commercial and administrative cases. The District Judiciary's structure includes Courts of Civil Judge (Junior and Senior Division), Chief Judicial Magistrate, Additional District Judges, and special courts dealing with family matters, motor accident claims, and other specific areas of law. In addition, there are Special Additional District & Sessions Judges dealing with special statutes such as POCSO Act, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, EC Act, Prevention of Corruption Act among others who exercise original jurisdiction. On Criminal side, the head of Magistracy is the Chief Judicial Magistrate who is assisted by Addition chief Judicial Magistrates and Magistrates in the matters triable by Magistrates. As far as civil side is concerned there are Courts of Small Causes, Civil Judges (Senior division) and Civil Judges (Junior Division) dealing with civil matters as per their pecuniary limits. With time, the meerut judiciary has adapted to modern needs. The improved infrastructure, digitization of records and e-court services has helped in making the legal process more transparent and accessible.

1850's, Meerut Court was functioning in Jali Kothi Area (outskirts of Meerut City) of Meerut City. In Revolt of 1857, Court was set up on fire by revolutionaries. After Revolt of 1857, Court was shifted to Old House Hostel (Now Dr. Bhopal Singh Hostel), Meerut Law College, Meerut. In around 1860, Judge's court and Magistrate's court were established in Meerut city where District & Sessions courts are functioning currently. In the Year 1864, District Judge's Court Building was constructed at its present location (now Building was declared as Heritage building by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad vide letter no. 300/Infra Cell, Allahabad dated 24-5-2011). At that time there were only 8 rooms including Court room of District Judge and One Sadar Munsif.

In 1864, District Judge's court were shifted from Old building to present Heritage Building where it functions today as well. In Addition to the above, there is a newly constructed multi storey 14 Court Building, 13 Court Building, Family Court Building, 12 Court Building, 6 Court Buiiding and Fast Track Court Building all of which are within close proximity to each other.

OTHER JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MEERUT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. **Family Courts:** Presided over by officers of District Judge Cadre.

2. **Commercial Courts:** Presided over by officers of District Judge Cadre.
3. **Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT):** Presided over by officers of District Judge Cadre.
4. **Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (LARRA):** Presided over by officers of District Judge Cadre.
5. **Juvenile Justice Board (JJB):** Presided over by Judicial Magistrate.
6. **Mawana Outlying Court:** Presided over by officers of Junior Division Cadre.
7. **Sardhana Outlying Court:** Presided over by officers of Junior Division Cadre.

COURTS BUILDINGS AND INFRSTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Main Court Building (Now called as Heritage Building): This court building consists of 10 courts rooms. One court of District Judge and 9 courts of Additional District Judges including Permanent Lok Adalat room. This building was constructed in the Year of 1868. Building was declared as Heritage building by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad Letter dated 300, Infra Cell, Allahabad dated 24-5-2011. Later on after declaration of this building as heritage building renovation was carried out this was completed in the year 2016. Currently, Mediation Centre is also operating from heritage building.

Six Court Room Building: This Building consists of 6 court rooms. Courts of Additional District Judges/ Fast Track Courts and Special Courts are running in this building. This building's construction was completed on 25-05-1980 and it was renevoated in the year 2023.

Twelve Court Room Building: This Building consists of 12 court rooms. It comprises of Courts of Judicial Small Causes Courts, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Civil Judge (Junior Division City and Hawali) and some other Additional Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) courts run in this building. This building's construction was completed on 1-7-1985 and the renovation work of the building is under progress.

Thirteen Court Room Building: This Building consists of 13court rooms including the office of Chief Judicial Magistrate. In this building the courts of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate and Judicial Magistrate are also running. This building's construction was completed on 29-03-2003. Lift facility is also available in the building but the lift facility is closed due to repair and maintenance.

Fast Track Court Building: This Building consists of 5 courtrooms. Courts of Civil Jduge Junior Divsion and Civil Judge Senior Divsion are running in this building. This building's construction was completed on 31-07-2004 and it's renovation work is under progress.

Dharamshala / Piyau Building: This Building consists of 4 court rooms. Due to dilapidated condition of building, there is no court functioning presently. This building was constructed in the Year of 1936.

Family Court Building: This Building consists of 04 court rooms. Courts of Principal Judge, Family Court, Addl. Principal Judge, Family Court, and Additional Principal Judge Family Court no. 1 used to run in this building but due to dilapidated condition of the building it is to be demolished and a proposal has been moved for construction of 8th floor building and the same building vunlerable witness deposition centre is also proposed.

Spl Chief Judicial Magistrate Court: This is situated nearby Collectorate Building where Court of Spl. Chief Judicial Magistrate runs. This building is dilapidated condition.

Fourteen Court Room Building: This building consists of 7 floors and each floor consists of 2 court rooms therefore total 14 court rooms are available. At present Additional District Judge's Courts are functioning there. Construction of this building was completed in Year 2019.Lift facility is also available in the building. The office of District Legal Services Authority is also in the same building.

JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD

The Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) is a specialized district level quasi-judicial body and established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act to handle cases of children in conflict with law. The Board is siatuated in Surajkand area since 2010, away from the main court complex in order to ensure child-friendly adjudication, focusing on rehabiliation and social reintegration.

E SEVA KENDRA

It is an Electronic service centre aiming at providing one stop facility. It is designed to provide digital, citizen centric services to litigants and lawyers. It aims at providing case status inquiries, e-filing, document scanning and obtaining copies of judgments. It has been recently inagurated on 16.01.2026.

WITNESS ROOM

The witness rooms are designed to provide safe and secure environment to the witnesses and also to enable comfortable testimonies. It has been recently inagurated on 16.01.2026.

CAFE DE COURT

Cafe De Court inagurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai on 13.02.2025.It provides quality Coffee, tea and quick bites in a quiet and casual setting at a very reasonable price.

MAWANA OUTLYING COURT

It is a subordinate Judicial facility located in the Mawana Teshil of Meerut District. It operates under jurisdiction of Meerut District and Sessions Court. It serves as a local venue for civil and criminal cases facilites access to justice for residents in Mawana area. Recently Mawana Court complex is newly constructed comprising of four court buildings and residences for judicial officers as well as court staff along with all public facilites.

SARDHANA OUTLYING COURT

It is a subordinate Judicial facility located in the Sardhana Teshil of Meerut district. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Meerut District and Sessions Court. It primarly handles civil and criminal matters of the area concerned. It is headed by officer of Civil Judge(Junior Division).

In addition to above court rooms, meeting hall, Video Conferencing room and filing Counter of cases are also available. Over head water tank has also been constructed in the Court premises to cater the needs of staff, litigants and advocates. A complete fire fighting system is also installed in Court premises to protect the Courts from fire. A CCTV camera has been installed over the entire court premises in order to ensure safe environment. At present 05 separate Men public toilets, 05 separate Women toilets and 03 separate Handicapped toilets are functioning smoothly and pink toilet is proposed.



Main Court Building (Now called as Heritage Building)



Six Court Room Building



Twelve Court Room Building



e-Sewa Kendra



Fast Track Court Building



Fourteen Court Room Building



Thirteen Court Room Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	32	20
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	27	26
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	10
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	3	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	2	2
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	2	2
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	23032	291879	314911	6648	284553	291201	8041	246385	254426	21639	330047	351686
2025	21639	330047	351686	6472	164372	170844	6812	276041	282853	21299	218378	239677

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	5804	4258	10062	5025	2596	7621	5447	2361	7808	5382	4493	9875
2025	5382	4493	9875	5566	3810	9376	5392	3211	8603	5558	5092	10648

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2227	466	1586	1107
2025	1107	512	451	1168

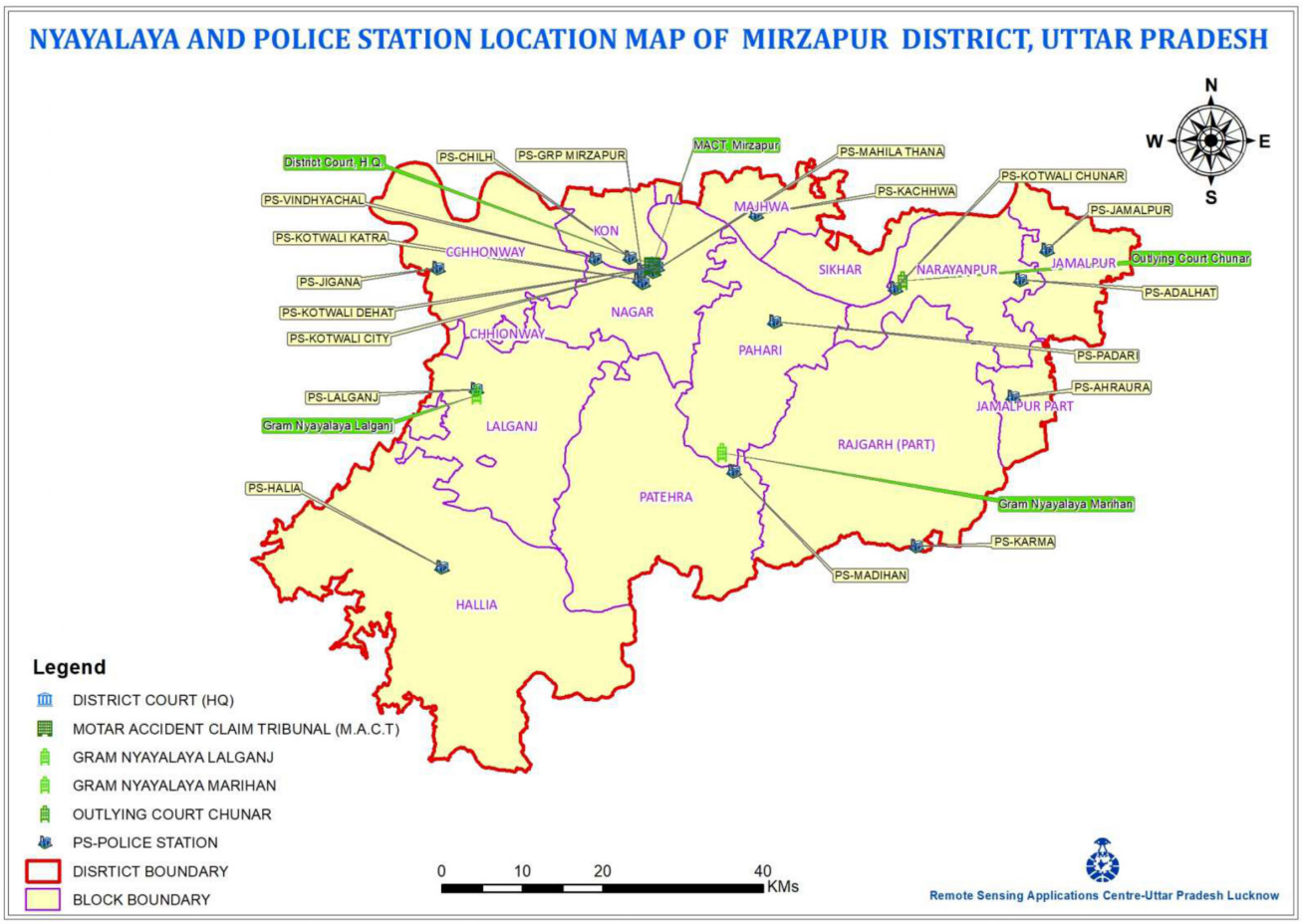
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	5733	2736	2127	6342
2025	6342	2451	2383	6410

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1374	134	471	1037
2025	1037	352	417	972

DISTRICT COURT MIRZAPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT, MIRZAPUR

Under British rule, Mirzapur—then a district of the Agra and Oudh Province—was one of the largest districts in area. The present districts of Sonbhadra (south), Chandauli (east), Bhadohi (formerly Sant Ravidas Nagar, north), along with Mirzapur itself, originally formed a single administrative unit known as Mirzapur District.

For the administration of justice, the British Crown established civil courts in its constituent districts. In 1905, it was decided to set up the Courts of Munsif, Sub-Judge, and Additional Civil & Sessions Judge at Mirzapur. To facilitate their

functioning, a court building comprising three courtrooms and offices was constructed in 1906 in a single block. Simultaneously, lawyers' chambers (on rental basis) were built on the western side and a client shed in the form of a small hall was constructed on the southern side of the main court building.

The District Court of Mirzapur is uniquely situated on the banks of the holy River Ganga within the Vindhya mountain range. It holds the rare distinction of being so close to the sacred river that the Ganges can be clearly sighted from the courtrooms.

Prior to the advent of the East India Company and the establishment of British rule in India, the indigenous judicial systems prevailing in regions such as Varanasi (Benaras), Sakteshgarh, Vijaygarh, Nainagarh (Chunar), Naugadh, and Kantit were largely influenced by the Mughal system. These systems lacked uniformity and consistency. With the strengthening of British control in the 17th century, traditional laws gradually gave way to the Anglo-Indian legal framework, which was initially introduced for disputes among English citizens and later extended to local inhabitants.

The tribal population of the Mirzapur region consisted of various communities with affinities to neighboring provinces. Over time, their distinct tribal identity weakened, and many adopted occupations and social customs similar to the Scheduled Castes and other local communities. The land revenue system in this area differed from that of the rest of the United Provinces. Tahsildars exercised both magisterial and limited judicial functions as Munsifs. Except in matters of succession and divorce, the Court of the Commissioner was the highest appellate authority in civil suits. The region also fell under the jurisdiction of the District Board of Mirzapur.

Following independence, the Anglo-Indian judicial framework gradually transformed. The enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 abolished the feudal zamindari system. Further, the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 facilitated the establishment of Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats, marking a significant step toward decentralized governance in line with Gandhian principles. The Government of Uttar Pradesh established 12 development blocks in Mirzapur district, and Gram Panchayats were constituted in each village.

The first District Judge of the Mirzapur Judgeship was Sri Prem Narayan Goel, who served from 15 December 1967 to 1 August 1969. A new District Judge Court Complex was inaugurated on 28 November 1981.

Some of the earliest District and Sessions Judges of Mirzapur Judgeship and their tenures are recorded below:

BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The District & Sessions Court, Mirzapur comprises six separate court buildings, namely:

1. District Judges' Court Building
2. FTC (Fast Track Court) Building
3. ADJ Block
4. Munsiff Court Building
5. Magistrate Building
6. Permanent Lok Adalat Building

At present, the judgeship has a total of 22 Courtrooms functioning across these buildings.

The court premises also feature a beautifully maintained park adorned with lush greenery and vibrant flowers, providing a serene environment within the campus.

A separate cycle stand has been provided for the convenience of litigants and learned members of the Bar. In addition to the existing sanitation facilities, a newly constructed public toilet has recently been inaugurated for the use of litigants.

The Judgeship is equipped with a well-furnished meeting hall for conducting meetings of Judicial Officers and other district officials. A dedicated Video Conferencing (VC) Room is fully functional for conducting hearings through virtual mode.

Furthermore, a dedicated Judicial Service Centre comprising six functional counters is operational to facilitate litigants and ensure efficient delivery of court-related services.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION

It was decided in the year 1905 to establish the Courts of Munsif, Sub Judge, and Additional Civil & Sessions Judge at Mirzapur. For the functioning of these courts, three courtrooms along with office rooms were constructed in 1906 within a single block. Simultaneously, a few lawyers' chambers were constructed towards the western side of the court building for allotment on rent, and a client shed in the

form of a small hall was built towards the southern side of the same building.

With the passage of time, the members of the Bar realized the necessity of having a common hall where advocates could sit together and effectively assist the Court in the administration of justice. Keeping this objective in view, representatives of the lawyers approached the District Judge at Allahabad, under whose judgeship the judiciary of Mirzapur was then functioning, seeking permission to construct a separate building for the "Association of Bar" near the court premises. The Hon'ble High Court was pleased to accord the necessary permission.

Consequently, the building of the District Bar Association, Mirzapur was constructed in 1907 through the benevolent contributions of its members.

The first Executive Committee of the District Bar Association was constituted in 1972. The first President of the Association was Ganesh Prasad Gupta, and the first Secretary was Chhail Bihari Lal Srivastava.

OUTLYING COURT, CHUNAR

The Outlying Court at Chunar, District Mirzapur, was established to provide accessible judicial services to litigants residing in Chunar and nearby rural areas. Considering the distance of several villages from the District Court at Mirzapur headquarters, the Outlying Court was created to ensure speedy and convenient dispensation of justice at the local level.

The court primarily deals with civil matters within its territorial jurisdiction, functioning under the administrative control of the District & Sessions Judge, Mirzapur. By reducing the need for parties, advocates, and witnesses to travel long distances, the Outlying Court plays an important role in strengthening grassroots justice delivery.

Over the years, it has contributed significantly to reducing case burden at the district headquarters and improving access to justice for the local population.

New infrastructure has been completed for the Outlying Court at Chunar. The construction includes a two-courtroom building, six residential houses of Type-II, twelve residential houses of Type-III, and two residential houses of Type-V.

At present, Sri Gyanendra Pratap Singh is posted as Presiding Officer at Outlying Court Chunar, Mirzapur.

GRAM NYAYALAYA, LALGANJ, MIRZAPUR

Gram Nyayalaya Lalganj is one such Gram Nyayalaya functioning in the Lalganj block (Vikas Khand), District Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. It operates to resolve minor civil disputes and criminal cases within its jurisdiction, helping people—especially those from rural areas—access the justice system closer to their homes without having to travel long distances to higher courts.

Since its establishment under the state notification in accordance with the Gram Nyayalayas Act, the Gram Nyayalaya at Lalganj has been actively involved in dispensing justice at the grassroots level, and the court periodically organizes sessions such as Lok Adalats etc.

At present, Sushri Zeenat Parveen is posted as Nyayadhikari at Gram Nyayalaya Lalganj, Mirzapur.

GRAM NYAYALAYA, MADIHAN, MIRZAPUR

The Gram Nyayalaya at Madihan, located in Madihan Tehsil, District Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, was established as part of this initiative to make justice available locally so that residents need not travel long distances to the district headquarters for litigation. The court began functioning following official notifications and judicial appointments made in accordance with the Gram Nyayalayas framework, with a Nyayadhikari posted to oversee its functioning. One such posting was notified in July 2020, creating the Gram Nyayalaya at Madihan under Government Order No. 25/2015/1462.

The Gram Nyayalaya operates from the Madihan Tehsil Court premises and hears a variety of civil and criminal matters as empowered by the Act. Periodic inspections by the District Judge ensure proper record-keeping, timely disposal of cases, and maintenance of court infrastructure.

At present, Sushri Priti-II is posted as Nyayadhikari at Gram Nyayalaya Madihan, Mirzapur.



District and Sessions Court Mirzapur Main Building



Old Munsif Building



District Bar Association Mirzapur



Gram Nyayalaya Lalganj

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	14	7
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	7	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	16	8
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	18747	76105	94852	4189	24192	28381	3798	23484	27282	19138	76813	95951
2025	19138	76813	95951	3956	21168	25124	5050	23219	28269	18044	74762	92806

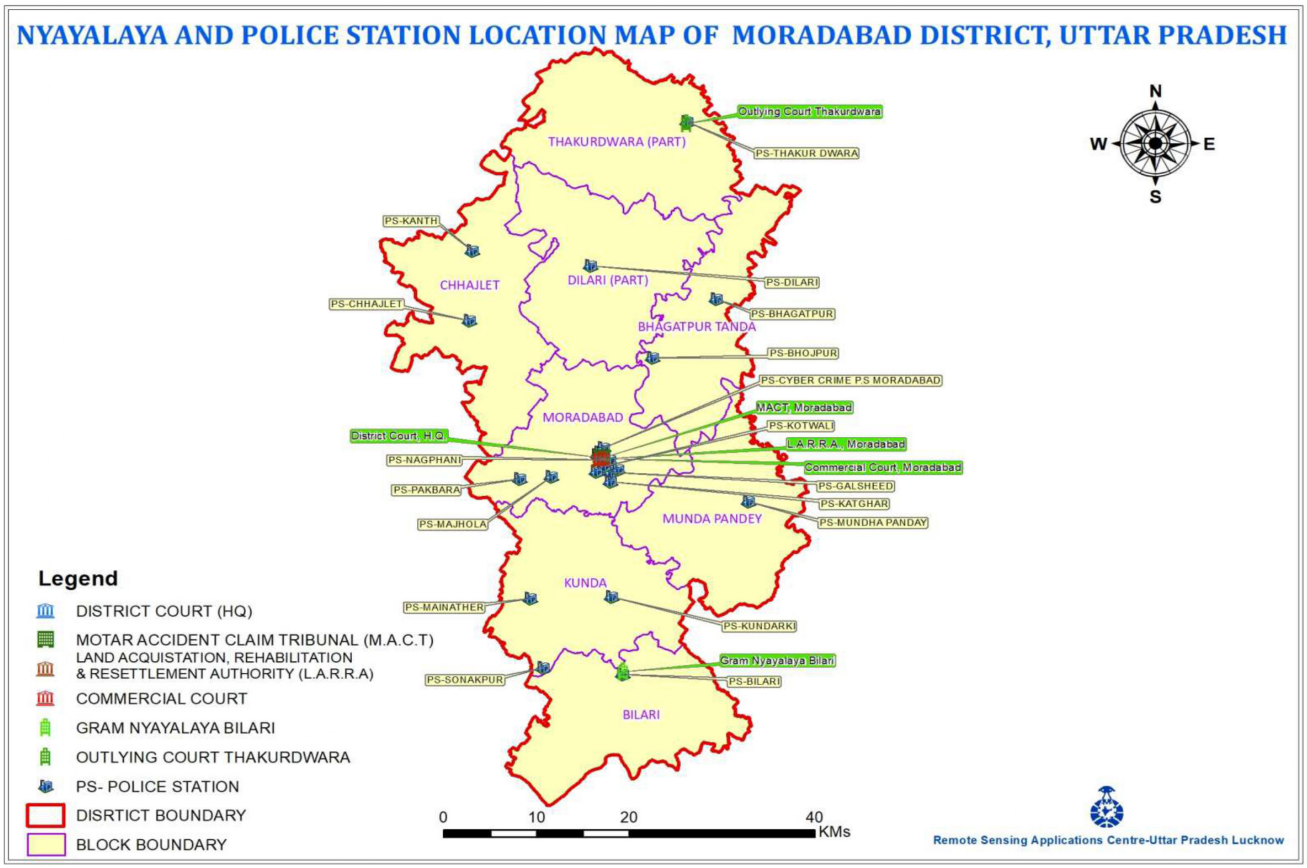
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2051	2675	4726	923	1034	1957	1029	1002	2031	1945	2707	4652
2025	1945	2707	4652	875	837	1712	1027	1142	2169	1793	2402	4195

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1762	894	883	1773
2025	1773	902	846	1829

DISTRICT COURT MORADABAD



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT COURT

The District & Sessions Court, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, is the principal Civil and Criminal Court of the district. It functions under the supervisory jurisdiction of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, which is also the appellate court for the District Court, Moradabad.

The District Court is located in the Civil Lines area of Moradabad, and the campus is spread over an area of approximately 10 acres. At present, the District Court has one Outlying Court at Tehsil Thakurdwara and two Gram Nyayalayas, namely Gram Nyayalaya Kanth and Gram Nyayalaya Bilari, functioning at their respective Tehsil headquarters.

The ancient judicial system in the Moradabad region followed the prevailing legal and judicial framework of Northern India during different historical periods. In ancient India, the system was primarily

guided by Dharma, with the King being the supreme authority, expected to uphold justice in accordance with Dharma. During the Mughal era, the judicial system was governed by Islamic Law (Sharia), with the Emperor (Sultan) exercising supreme authority.

The judicial system of the East India Company was introduced in the district in the year 1801, under which a Judge-Magistrate was appointed in each district. The Judge-Magistrate functioned as a Civil Judge in civil matters and as a Magistrate in criminal cases. He was assisted by an officer known as the Register (later called Registrar), to whom cases not exceeding Rs. 200 in value could be referred for decision. Indian judicial officers such as Sadar Amins, Amins, and Munsifs were also appointed to assist the Judge.

By the year 1827, Munsifs and Sadar Amins were empowered to decide cases not exceeding Rs. 50 and Rs. 1,000 in value, respectively.

In 1803, a Court of Appeal and Circuit was established for the Ceded Territories with its headquarters at Bareilly. Appeals against the orders of the Judge-Magistrate of Moradabad lay before this court, which itself was under the jurisdiction of the Sadar Diwani Adalat (the highest civil court) and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat (the highest criminal court) at Fort William, Calcutta. This court was abolished in 1829, and the Revenue Commissioners were appointed as Circuit Judges under the supervision of the Sadar Nizamat Adalat. In revenue matters, they were guided by the Board of Revenue functioning at Calcutta.

In 1831, independent Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat were established at Allahabad, to which appeals from the Judge-Magistrate of Moradabad thereafter lay. In the same year, the Judge-Magistrate was vested with full powers to try Sessions cases. A new post of Principal Sadar Amin, to be held by an Indian officer, was also created, empowering the incumbent to decide cases up to Rs. 5,000 in value, with appeals lying to British judges.

Regulation II of 1833 resulted in the abolition of the Court of Appeal and Circuit, and all pending cases were transferred to the Sadar Diwani Adalat at Allahabad. All criminal powers of the Commissioner, except those relating to police administration, were transferred to the Judge, thereby making him both Civil and Sessions Judge.

Subsequently, the magisterial powers of the Judge were transferred to the Collector, who then functioned as Collector-Magistrate. In 1843, the Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were shifted to Agra. In 1859, under Act VIII of 1859, a general code of justice was adopted.

In the year 1866, the Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were abolished, and a High Court of Judicature was established at Allahabad in accordance with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. The courts of Moradabad were brought under its jurisdiction, an arrangement which has continued to the present day. Initially, the districts of Nainital (now in Uttarakhand) and Bijnor, Badaun, Amroha, and Sambhal (Uttar Pradesh) were part of the Moradabad Judgeship.

The head of the civil and criminal judiciary in the district is the District & Sessions Judge, who exercises territorial jurisdiction over the entire district. Shri C. A. Shering, an ICS officer, was the first District Judge of Moradabad and served from 1896 to 1899. The first District Judge of Indian origin, Shri S. Mohammad Ali, was appointed in the year 1909.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Court complex at the headquarters, Moradabad, mainly comprises seven buildings/ blocks, namely:

District Judge Block
Twelve Courtroom Building
Ten Courtroom Building
Civil Judge Block
CJM & Five ADJ Courtroom Block
FTC Building
ADR Building

The District Court campus also includes several ancillary and support facilities such as the New Record Room, Video Conferencing Room, Police Lock-ups, Parks, Consumer Courts, MACT Court, Pink Toilet, Public Toilets, etc. The MACT Court is presently functioning in the Old Registry Building, which was shifted outside the court campus a few years ago.

COURT BUILDINGS

District Judge Court Building / Block: The District Judge Court building is an old structure, more than 100 years old. The architectural design reflects the British era, featuring arched ceilings and Chuna-Surkhi plaster. The building houses the District Judge Court, N.I. Act Court, Old Record Room, Administrative Office, Accounts Office, and the offices of DGC (Civil) and DGC (Criminal).

Twelve Courtroom Building: The Twelve Courtroom Building is a G+2 structure constructed approximately 30-35 years ago. The building consists of twelve courtrooms along with chambers, steno rooms, and offices for the courts. The Principal Judge, Family Court and Additional Family Courts are functioning in this building. In addition, POCSO Courts and ADJ Courts are also housed here. The offices of these courts are situated on the second (top) floor.

Ten Courtroom Building: The Ten Courtroom Building is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1985. It consists of ten courtrooms for the ADJ cadre, along with chambers, steno rooms, and offices for each court. The building also houses a Meeting Hall, Computer Room, Library, Inspection Room, Dispensary, Witness Waiting Rooms, and public utility toilets.

Civil Judge Court Building / Block: The Civil Judge Court building is also an old structure, more than 100 years old, and reflects British era architecture with arched ceilings and Chuna-Surkhi plaster. The building houses courts of Civil Judge (Senior Division) as well as Civil Judge (Junior Division). Chambers and steno rooms are attached to the respective courts.

CJM & Five ADJ Courtroom Block: This is a ground-floor structure housing the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate and five other courtrooms. The courts are provided with chambers, steno rooms, and offices. The Commercial Court for District Moradabad is also functioning in this block.

FTC Building: The FTC Courtroom Building is a G+1 structure inaugurated in the year 2002. The building houses five courtrooms along with steno rooms and offices for the functional courts.

ADR Building: The Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Building is situated within the District Court campus at the headquarters. It is a G+1 structure and came into existence in the year 2015. The ground floor houses the Permanent Lok Adalat Court along with its chamber, steno room, and office. The first floor accommodates the chamber of the Secretary, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), the Mediation Centre, and offices of the DLSA.

OUTLYING COURT AT THAKURDWARA

The Outlying Court at Thakurdwara is situated within the Tehsil campus at Thakurdwara, approximately 45 km from the district headquarters at Moradabad. The court is functioning in a government-owned building taken on lease. The building was earlier used as a Shifakhana / Mahila Hospital and is an old structure. It has provisions for a courtroom, chamber, steno room, and offices. The court is presided over by a Civil Judge (Junior Division).

GRAM NYAYALAYA, BILARI

The Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Bilari is presently functioning in a government-owned building within the Tehsil campus, located about 48 km from the district headquarters at Moradabad. The building was renovated and made functional in April 2023. The court is presided over by a Gram Nyayadhikari and consists of one courtroom, chamber, steno room, and office.

GRAM NYAYALAYA, KANTH

The Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Kanth is functioning in a government-owned building within the Tehsil campus, approximately 50 km from the district headquarters at Moradabad. The building was renovated and made functional in October 2023. The court is presided over by a Gram Nyayadhikari and comprises one courtroom, chamber, steno room, and office.



District Judge Block Building



Main Entrance Gate of District Cour Moradabad



Civil Judge Block Bagiya Building District Moradabad



Twelve Court Building District Moradabad



F.T.C. Courts Building District Moradabad



Ten Court Building District Moradabad



New Record Room Building District Moradabad



Gram Nyayalaya Bilari Building



Gram Nyayalaya Kanth Building



Outlying Court Thakurdwara Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	23	20
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	15	11
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	20	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	14547	143290	157837	12760	136625	149385	13197	139048	152245	14110	140867	154977
2025	14110	140867	154977	10391	249596	259987	11177	250169	261346	13324	140294	153618

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1731	1922	3653	1641	1131	2772	1339	775	2114	2033	2278	4311
2025	2033	2278	4311	1728	1178	2906	1276	950	2226	2485	2506	4991

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	139	69	79	129
2025	129	46	121	54

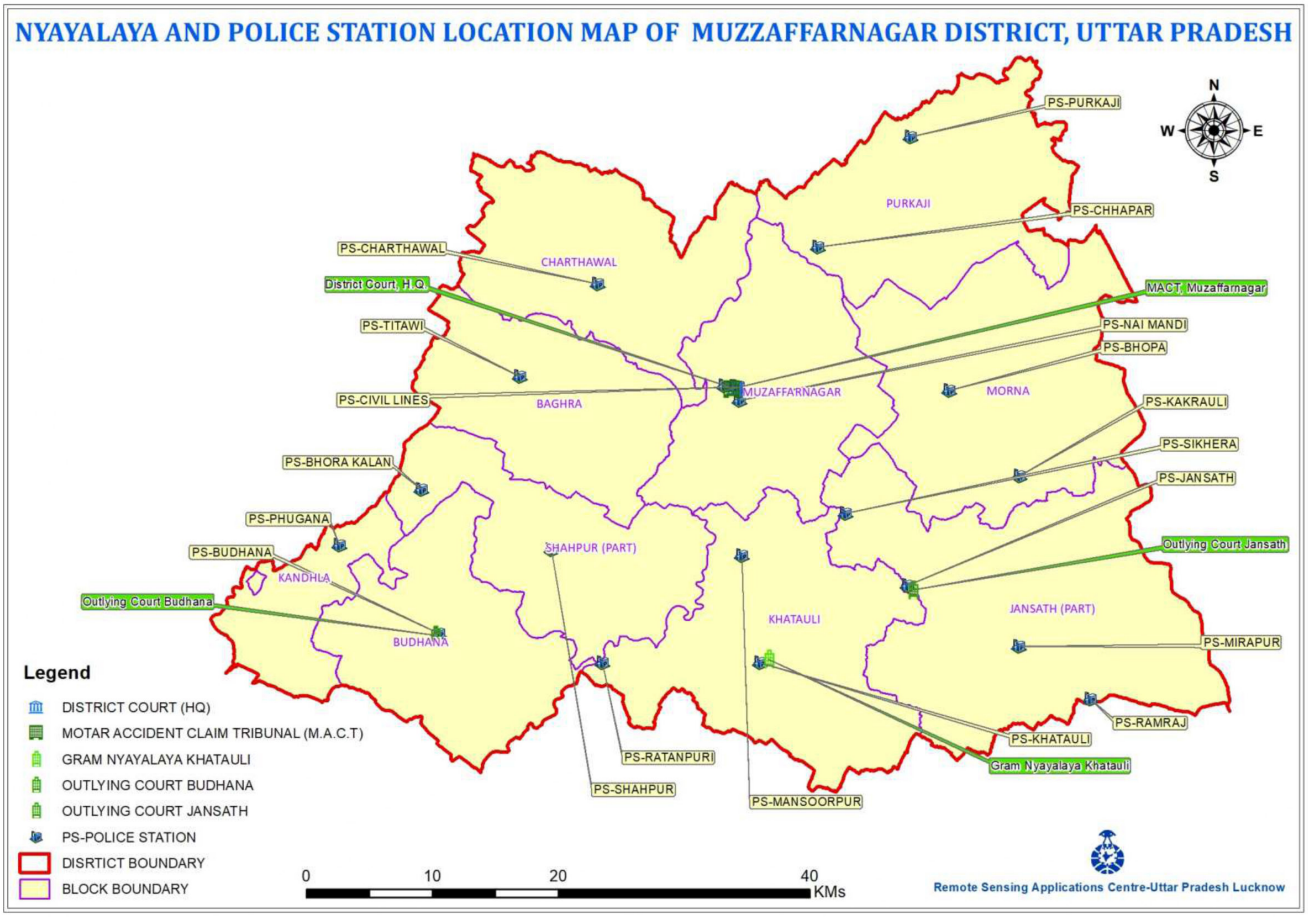
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1626	592	649	1569
2025	1569	678	627	1668

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	709	76	167	618
2025	618	212	497	333

DISTRICT COURT MUZAFFARNAGAR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The District Court Muzaffarnagar was established in the year 1956, following the reorganization of judicial districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh, when Muzaffarnagar district was separated from the jurisdiction of the Meerut Judgeship. Upon its establishment, Shri M. Chandra assumed office as the first District and Sessions Judge of Muzaffarnagar. Initially, the judgeship functioned with limited judicial strength and infrastructure, but it was formally made permanent in the year 1958.

In its formative years, the court was staffed with three temporary Sessions Judges, one Chief Judicial Magistrate, and two Judicial Magistrates. Simultaneously, two Munsifs and one Additional Munsif, vested with First Class Magisterial powers, were appointed to deal with criminal cases. This structure laid the foundation for a comprehensive judicial system capable of addressing both civil and criminal matters within the district.

The judicial administration of Muzaffarnagar has continuously evolved in response to increasing population, litigation, and administrative demands. The first permanent court building was constructed in 1959, marking a significant milestone in the institutional development of the district judiciary. With the steady rise in the number of cases, additional court buildings were constructed at different intervals, including the Ten Courts Building in 1987, the Fast Track Court Building in 2001, and the Ganga Bhawan Building in 2013, thereby strengthening judicial infrastructure.

Muzaffarnagar district also boasts a rich legal heritage. The Bar Association at the district headquarters was established as early as 1908, followed by the formation of the Civil Bar Association in 1923. Over the years, the district has produced several eminent legal personalities, notably Liaquat Ali Khan, who later became the

first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Presently, the District Court Muzaffarnagar functions as a court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil, criminal, family, motor accident, and special matters. Appeals and revisions from this judgeship lie before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. With continuous modernization through digital initiatives and infrastructure expansion, the District Court Muzaffarnagar remains committed to delivering efficient, transparent, and accessible justice to the public.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Court Muzaffarnagar is located in the heart of Muzaffarnagar city, ensuring convenient access for litigants, advocates, and other stakeholders. The court complex comprises multiple buildings constructed over different periods to cater to the growing judicial requirements of the district. The main court building, along with subsequent expansions, houses courts of District & Sessions Judge, Additional District Judges, Magistrate Courts, Family Courts, MACT, and supporting administrative sections.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

New Court Building: The new court building was constructed in 1959 and forms the nucleus of the District Court complex. It houses several courts, judicial chambers, record rooms, administrative office, computer section, account section and nazarat section, that are essential for day-to-day judicial functioning.

Ten Courts Building: The Ten Courts Building, constructed in 1987, was developed to accommodate the increasing number of courts. It houses multiple civil and criminal courts along with presiding officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and court offices.

Fast Track Court Building: The Fast Track Court Building, constructed in 2001, was established to ensure expeditious disposal of cases. It accommodates fast track courts along with necessary allied facilities.

Ganga Bhawan Building: The Ganga Bhawan Building, constructed in 2013, is a modern structure designed to support contemporary judicial needs. It houses additional courts and administrative units and is equipped with improved infrastructure facilities.

OUTLYING COURTS

Two outlying courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) are functioning at Budhana and Jansath, District Muzaffarnagar.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

One Gram Nyayalaya is functional at Khatauli, operating from a building provided by the Bar Association, ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



The Ganga Bhawan Building, constructed in 2013, is a modern structure designed to support contemporary judicial needs



New Court Building



Ten Courts Building



Fast Track Court Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	24	16
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	11	6
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	18	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	4	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	12286	127641	139927	3500	54387	57887	4398	47693	52091	11388	134335	145723
2025	11388	134335	145723	3525	61045	64570	3285	55689	58974	11628	139691	151319

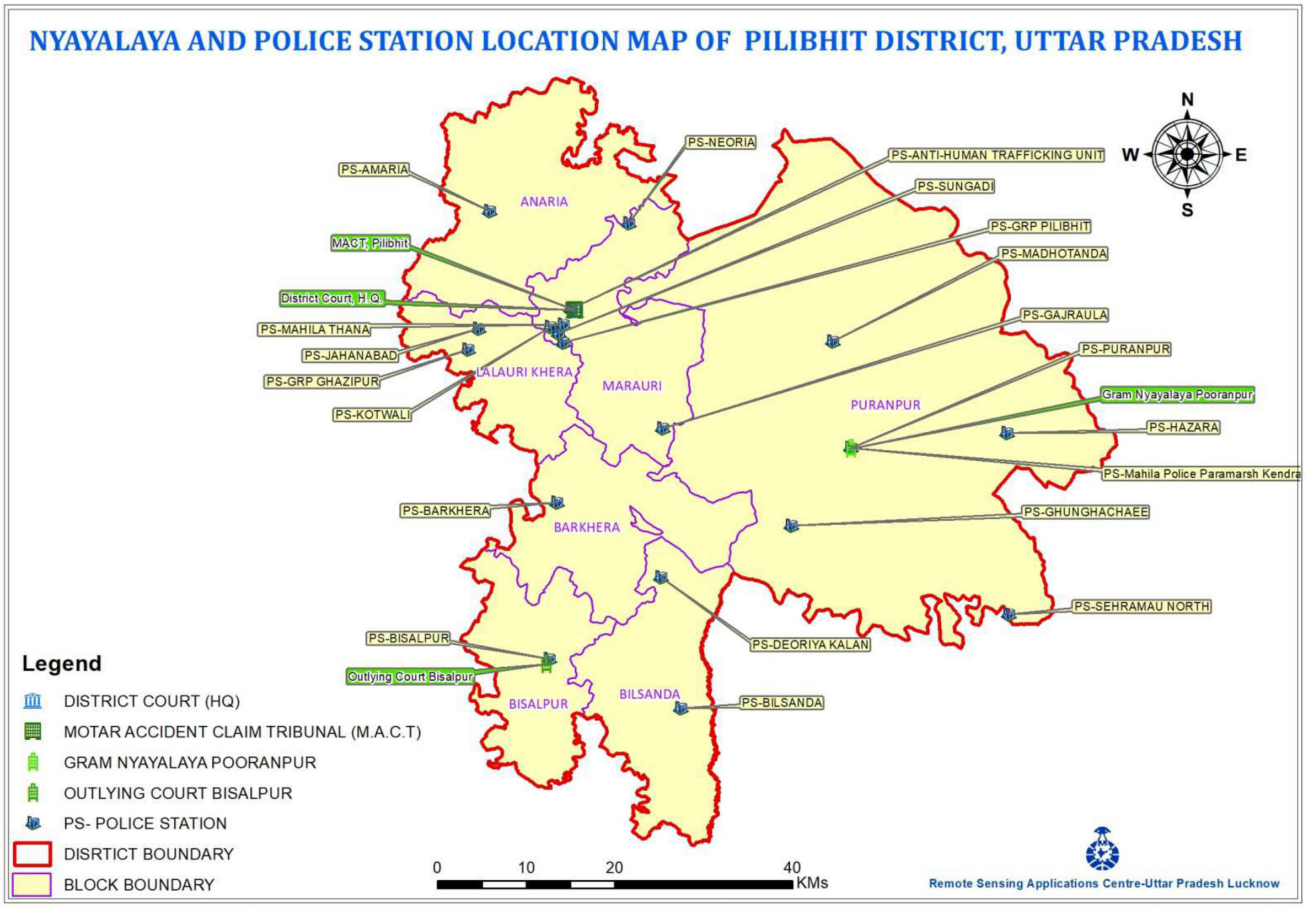
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2534	2792	5326	2354	2071	4425	2695	2022	4717	2193	2841	5034
2025	2193	2841	5034	2343	2202	4545	2372	1954	4326	2164	3089	5253

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2006	1236	1109	2133
2025	2133	1193	1029	2297

DISTRICT COURT PILIBHIT



BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first reference of the area of Pilibhit can be traced in the Hindu Epic Mahabharata, It is believed by locals that Pilibhit was ruled by an ancient king named Mayurdhwaj or Moredhwaj or King Venu, a great devotee of lord Krishna and a loyal friend of Ariun.'

At the end of the 10th century, a line of princes of the Chhinda family ruled in the north of the District as recorded in inscriptions found near Dewal and the fact that they made a canal. According to the Imperial Gazetter of India, Pilibhit was once known as Hafizabad after the Rohila leader of the area, Hafiz Khan,but later took its name from a nearby village. In the Mughal Era, Pilibhit was an administrative unit under Bareilly suba and for security reasons the Mughal Subedar Ali Mohammad Khan constructed four magnificient gates around the administrative building in 1734 AD. These gates were named Barellwi Darwaza at the West, Hussaini Darwaza at the east, Jahanabadi Darwaza at the north and Dakhini Darwaza at the south?

In 1801, when Rohilkhand was ceded to the British, Pilibhit was a Pargana of the district of Bareilly. In 1871, Pilibhit was formed a subdivision comprising Jahanabad, Pilibhit and Puranpur and in November 1879, it was eventually converted into a separate District. At the introduction of the British rule, the parganas of Pilibhit, Jahanabad & Bisalpur were formed into separate Tehsils. In 1871. Puranpur became sub-tehsil dependent on Pilibhit. The promotion of Puranpur into a full Tehsil occurred in 1879, while Bisalpur throughout remained a separate subdivision. Thus, the area is now divided into three Tehsils and four Parganas. Puranpur & Bisalpur constituting individual Tehsils and Parganas & the Tehsil of Pilibhit comprising the paraganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad. In 2015, two new Tehsil names Kalinagar and Amariya were created.

BUILDING AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

In the year 1914-15 for the first time three civil courts of the Additional District & Sessions Judge, Civil Judge and Munsif Court were established in this district as an outlying court of Bareilly District & Sessions Courts, which presently been the Heritage Building. Session Court, Pilibhit was created in year 1971 vide notification of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court. After implementation of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 three new court rooms were constructed for Chief Judicial Magistrate and other Judicial

Magistrates. Later, a ten court room building in 1980s, a three court room Fast Track Court building in 2002, library, Computer room, ADR Centre in 2014 and Video Conferencing Room in 2016 were established in the court campus. In addition to this, a new six court room building consisting of Family Courts, Motor Accident Claim Tribunal, POCSO Court along with record room civil & criminal was completed in 2021. Outlying court of Civil Judge (Junior Division/JM) is functional in Bisalpur. A Gram Nyayalaya in Tehsil Puranpur is also functional.

As far as residential complexes are concerned a Session's House, Old Judge's Colony consisting of 6 residences and one new Judge's Colony consisting of 13 residences are also situated adjacent to the court complex. The architecture of the court and residential buildings is modern.

Virtual Courts is a concept, aimed at eliminating the presence of litigant or lawyer in the court and for adjudication of cases on a virtual platform. The concept has been evolved in order to efficiently utilize court resources and to provide litigants with an effective avenue to settle petty disputes. The petty disputes (eChallans) which are not settled in Virtual Courts, automatically transferred to CJM Court of the Judgeship after stipulated time.

E-Sewa Kendra is running temporary in Computer room, The e-Seva Kendra provides various services to the learned advocates and litigants. A Video Conferencing Cabin (VC Cabin)will be the place from where the hearing of cases can be done smoothly through Video Conferencing. Total 03 VC Cabins are anticipated in District Court Pilibhit. E-filing facility is enabled in all the courts of Pilibhit District. This service facilitates the learned advocated to file the new cases through the e-filing portals.

THE COURT, OFFICES AND THE STAFF, DISTRICT COURT, PILIBHIT

Courts and Jurisdiction: The Sessions court has the power to try the session's trial committed by the criminal courts. In addition to the sessions court, there are MACT Court and family courts functional in same district court complex. There are special courts namely Special court (SC/ST Act) ,POCSO Court and Special Court (E.C. Act). At Magistrate level, there is one court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, two courts of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates and one court of Judicial Magistrate to deal with criminal cases. In civil jurisdiction, the District has two parent courts, one of Civil Judge (Senior Division) and one of Civil Judge (Junior Division). In addition to these courts, there are four courts of Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division). There is one outlying court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) at Bisalpur and 01 Court at Gram Nyayalaya , Puranpur. Fast track courts at senior and junior division level and one Women Protection court is also present in the same premise. There is 01 Court of Principal Judge and 01 Court of Addl. Family whereas there is 01 MACT Court in Pilibhit Judgeship.

Staff: Staff comprises of one Court manager, one System Officer and 88 class III employees and 64 Class IV employees.

REVENUE COURTS, PILIBHIT

In Pilibhit, a total of 46 Revenue courts including the courts of District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrates, Tehsildars, Consolidation and Settlement Officers exist in District Pilibhit.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION

In Pilibhit Judgeship there are three Bar Associations namely Joint Bar Association, Civil Bar Association and Central Bar Association, which has an approximated strength of 1500 Advocates. This Judgeship has been fortunate enough to be blessed with some very renowned and learned Advocates of this region, who have espoused the cause of justice for litigants, prominent amongst them were namely Late- Rakshpal Singh, Harish Chandra Saxena, Har Gopal Agrawal, Shanti Swaroop Saxena, Surendra Sahay, Ram Bahadur Saxena and Shiv Swaroop Mishra.

THE LANDMARK JUDGMENTS

Since 1971 till now courts of Pilibhit have passed

several excellent judgments. One of the historic judgments that was pronounced by the Judgeship of Pilibhit was that of death sentence by Additional District and Sessions Judge (SC/ST Act) Mr.Brijendra Singh on 23 January 2004, Sessions Trial No.-212/2002, Crime No.-96/2001, State v. Ramswaroop and Others, Police Station- Barkhera, District Pilibhit under Sections 147,148,149,427,506,436,307,364,302 Indian Penal Code and 7th Criminal Law Amendment Act.

COMPUTERIZATION

The Computerization system came into existence in Pilibhit district on 16.03.2012. Under the directions of Hon'ble High Court, all the courts and offices of the Judgeship are now connected with the Central Computer Room and National Judicial Data Grid. All the fresh cases are being registered under the Case Information System (CIS) and have unique Case Number Record (CNR) for case identification and tracking purpose. Feeding of all orders and Judgments and immediate uploading of these orders and judgments after digital signature is being ensured for the help of public at large. Computerization of the whole civil and criminal record room is also under progress. Creation of Video Conferencing Room and installation of LED and Mic with other paraphernalia has made remand of under trial prisoners a cost effective and easy process.

FACILITIES FOR THE LITIGANT PUBLIC

With digitalization, it has become convenient for the litigants to check their case status and dates online. Courts are regularly cleaned and santitized. Sufficient number of benches, RO facility for drinking purposes, public toilets and dustbins has been installed in the premise. A primary healthcare service has also been provided with the help of Medical officer.

THE RECORD ROOM

The record room is situated in the old building which has been compartmentalized into civil and criminal division. The fire safety equipment has been installed in the record room. All the safety standards for preservation of records are followed. Recently, part records have been shifted to new record room constructed in the six courts building. 10. Archives-No artefacts/historical material are present in the District court building. For latest photographs of the District Court, please refer Annexure

LIBRARY OF THE COURT

District court has a library in existence from long time but on 20th December 2010 it was shifted to a newly constructed Library building. The library is properly illuminated and has sufficient space & furniture for sitting and reading purpose. The books are properly arranged section wise in almirahs and about five thousand law books and ready references are available for the readers. Law books and All India Reporter, Supreme Court Cases, Allahabad Daily Judgment, Lucknow Law Times, Allahabad Weekly Cases, Criminal Law Journal and Allahabad Rent Cases as approved by Hon'ble High Court are being received periodically in the library. The library has a fire extinguisher for emergency use and insecticides are sprayed time to time to protect books.



10 Court Rooms Building Pilibhit


Principle Judge Family Court Pilibhit



ADR Building Pilibhit



Outlying Court, Bisalpur Tehsil

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	13	10
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	7	5
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	10	6
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	7757	75889	83646	2085	37225	39310	1793	30142	32205	8049	82133	90182
2025	8049	82133	90182	2232	34822	37054	2043	35415	37458	8238	81540	89778

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1249	2587	3936	723	1145	1868	722	965	1687	1250	2767	4017
2025	1250	2767	4017	793	1365	2158	1022	1534	2556	1021	2598	3619

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1155	868	764	1259
2025	1259	973	953	1279

DISTRICT COURT PRATAPGARH



DISTRICT COURT OF PRATAPGARH

Pratapgarh District Court was inaugurated on 12.04.1969 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashikant Verma, the then Administrative Judge of Hon'ble High Court ,Allahabad. Mr. Suresh Chandra served as the first District Judge of Pratapgarh and currently SRI RAJIV KAMAL PANDEY holds the position of District & Sessions Judge effective from 10.10.2025. The Pratapgarh Judgeship Court is responsible for adjudicating both Civil and Criminal with Judicial Officers and ministerial staff working diligently to ensure timely justice for litigants .

Pratapgarh is situated on the Allahabad -Faizabad main road at a distance of approximately 39 km from Sultanpur and 61 km from Allahabad. As one of the oldest district in Uttar Pradesh, it came into existence in the year 1858. and sits at an elevation of 137 mt. above sea level. It share its borders with the District of Sultanpur to the north, District of Allahabad to the south ,on the east by District Jaunpur,on the west by District RaeBareli.

Notable local attraction include the Belha Devi Temple. The name of city Bela is derived from Maa Bela Devi .It is located approximately 3 km from headquarter, situated on the banks of the Sai River. The Bhakti Mandir Mangarh(kunda) meaning the Abode of Devotion is a divine temple established by Jagad Guru Shri Kripalu Ji Maharaj in the village Mangarh.It is located in Kunda ,approximately 62 km from headquarter.

There are two Outlying Courts to this District, one is situated at Kunda which was inaugurated in April 1993 and the other is situated at Lalganj -Ajhara which was inaugurated in 2012. Further there is one Gramnayalay situated at Patti .The District is composed of five tehsils namely Sadar, Lalganj, Kunda, Raniganj and Patti.

The district also features three Family Courts to this District and one Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT Court) .

Pratapgarh Judgeship is well-equipped to manage both Judicial and administrative function. The Entire Court complex is under CCTV surveillance, Power supply for the headquarter is supplemented by installation of 210KW solar power panel on the terrace of Court Building.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

District and Sessions Judge block: The District and Sessions Judge block is a ground floor structure constructed in year 1969. The building is 57 year old. This Block has 06 Courts room along with chamber's, stenographer's room,Bill section, Nazarat Record room, Offices and Administrative wing. The block presently accommodates the Court of District and Sessions Judge, Principal Judge Family Court and Court of Motor Accident Claims Tribunal. Renovation work for this building was carried out in the year 2021.

Court room Building: The 18 Court room building is G+3 structure constructed in the year 2015. The building has 18 Court rooms along with chamber's, stenographer's room, office, meeting hall and library. The building is furnished with two lifts one to ease the movement of Judicial officers and other for the benefit of learned lawyers and litigants. Courts functioning in this building includes court of ADJ (POCSO), Spl.Judge (SC/ST, Prev.of Atroci Act), ADJ(MP/MLA), Spl.Judge (E.C. Act) and other ADJ Courts, C.J.M Court.

12 Court room Building: The 12 Court room building is G+2 structure constructed in the year 1979 .The building has 12 Court rooms along with chamber's, stenographer's room and offices. Court functioning in this building includes Court of ACJM, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Civil Judge (Junior Division). On the ground floor there are 6 Court rooms with chamber's and stenographer room's , similarly on the first floor there is 6 Court rooms with chamber's and stenographer's rooms and top floor accommodated offices of the Court.

Fast Track Court room Building: The Fast Track Court room building is G+1 structure constructed in the year 2009 .The building is 16 year old. The building has 05 Court rooms along with chambers, stenographers room and offices. Ground floor accommodated three Courts ,chamber ,stenographer's room and offices and first floor function with two Courts, chamber, stenographer's room and offices. Renovation work for this block was carried out in the year 2022

Facilities: In the premises of Pratapgarh Judgeship many other building and services are available for the benefit of litigants and lawyers which includes e-sewa kendra, video conferencing room, computer room, kiosk, ADR wing, Advocate's chambers.

Family Court: The Family Court room building is G+1 structure constructed in the year 2016 .The building is 9 year old. The building has 02 Court rooms along with chambers, stenographers room and offices. Court of Principal Judge Family Court is functional in District Court premises ,where as one Court of ADJ Family court is functional in Family Court premises. It holds exclusive Jurisdiction over family related legal issues.

OUTLYING COURTS

Outlying Court Kunda: The Outlying Court Kunda Court complex is a ground floor structure that was constructed in the year 2020 ,making it five year old. The building comprises two Court rooms along with chambers, a stenographers room and an administrative Section. The Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Civil Judge (Junior Division) is currently function within this building.

Outlying Court Lalganj Ajhara: The Outlying Court Lalganj Ajhara comprise of two building blocks one block was constructed in year 2016 and another block was constructed in year 2025 both the building blocks are G+1 structure. The building has 03 Court rooms along with chambers, stenographers room and offices. Court functioning in this building include one ADJ Court and Courts Court of Addl.Civil judge (Senior Division)/ACJM.

GRAM NYAYALAY

Pratapgarh Judgeship Gram Nyayalay is functional at Tehsil Patti within the tehsil premises, building provided by the District Magistrate for the smooth functioning of the Court.



District and Sessions Judge block


18 Court room Building


12 Court room Building


Fast Track Court room Building


Outlying Court Kunda


Outlying Court Lalganj Ajhara

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	07
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	07	07
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	27	18
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	03	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	52024	120164	172188	6296	42929	49225	6269	41993	48262	52051	121100	173151
2025	52051	121100	173151	8252	66841	75093	6050	40943	46993	54253	146998	201251

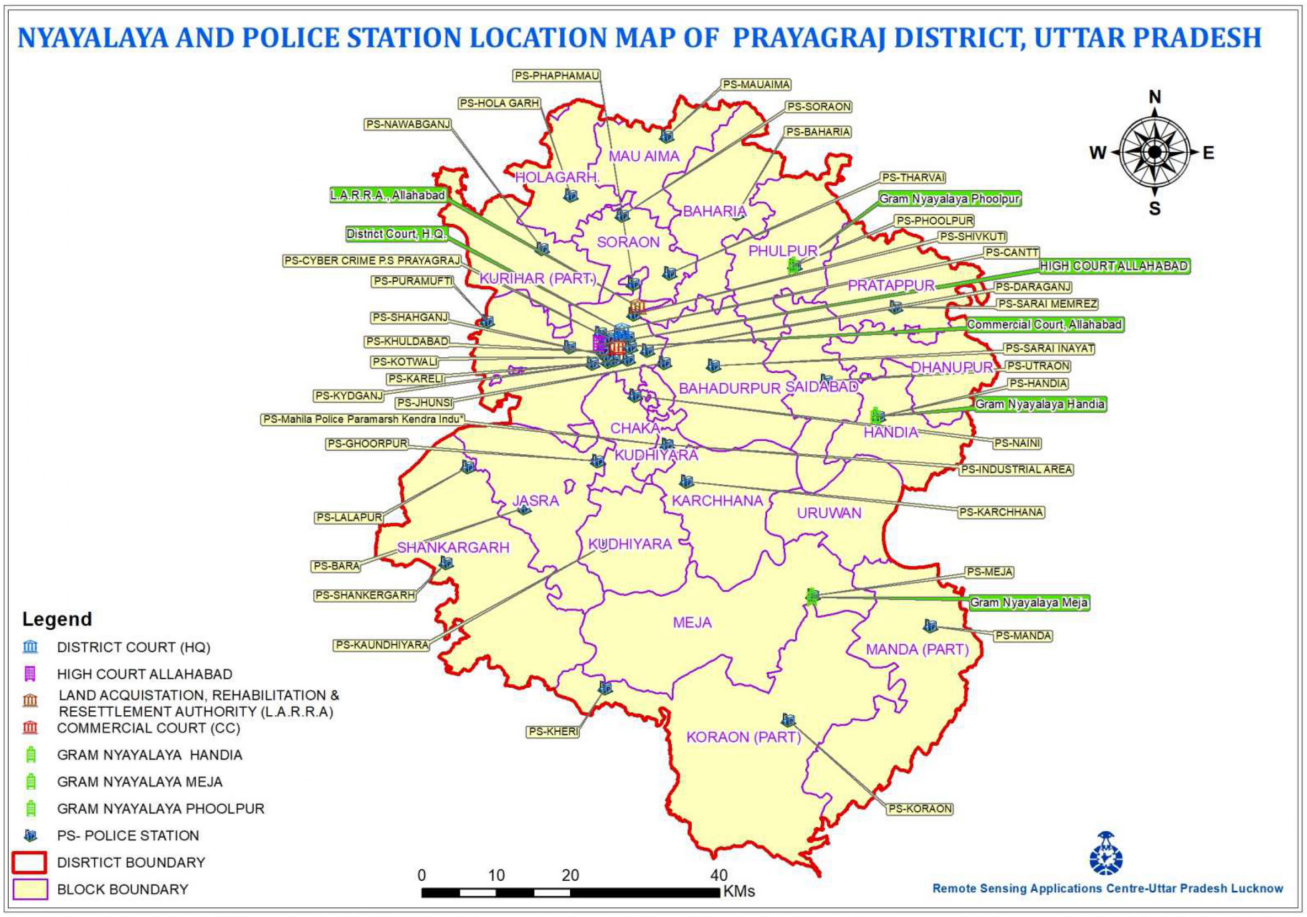
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2569	2795	5364	1380	1078	2458	1246	974	2220	2703	2899	5602
2025	2703	2899	5602	1427	1109	2536	1523	1284	2807	2607	2724	5331

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2395	286	239	2442
2025	2442	302	134	2610

DISTRICT COURT PRAYAGRAJ



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Prayagraj district, previously known as Allahabad district, is the most populous district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. The district of Prayagraj lies between latitude 24°47 and 25°47 North and long 81° and 82°21 East. The length from East to West is 170 Km. and breadth from North to South is 101 Km. The northern boundary of Allahabad is formed with the districts Pratapgarh and Jaunpur, the former being separated from it by river Ganga, at a distance of about 35 km. On the east lies district Varanasi, on the South-East that of Mirzapur, on the South State of Madhya Pradesh, on the South-West, the district of Banda and on the west of that district of Fatehpur situates. The present Kaushambi district was carved out from Allahabad District on 04th April, 1997 through the order of Hon'ble High Court Allahabad. District Court Allahabad is now Known as District Court Prayagraj. Prayagraj city is the district headquarter of this district. The District is divided into blocks within tehsils. As of 2011, there are 20 blocks in eight tehsils. The Prayagraj division includes the districts of Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Kaushambi and Prayagraj, with some western parts that had previously been part of Allahabad District. The administrative divisions are Phulpur, Koraon, Meja, Sadar, Soraon, Handia, Bara, Shringverpur and Karchhana.

Mohd. Gori subjugated the kingdom of Kannauj of which Kara was a part. He created the Subah of Kara Manikpur, in which all the territory was covered by the district seems to have been included Kara being made the capital of Subah. During the times of Khilji and Tughlaq, Manikpur was separated and Kara continued to be the capital of Subah of same name. During the time of Akbar, the greater part of present district lay in the sircar of Allahabad and Kara, except the pargana of Bara of Tehsil Karchhana, which is situated in part of Bhatghora or some other hilly territory, now in Madhya Pradesh. When these areas came in British Rule in 1801, Allahabad became the Head Quarters of a district comprising 26 parganas. In 1823, to form district of Fatehpur, leaving 14 parganas and in 1840 only 9 parganas were left.

It is the administrative headquarter of the Prayagraj district—the most populous district in the state and 13th most populous district in India—and the Prayagraj division. The city is the judicial capital of Uttar Pradesh with the Allahabad High Court being the highest judicial body in the state. As of 2011, Prayagraj is the seventh most populous city in the state, thirteenth in Northern India and thirty-sixth in India, with an estimated population of 1.53 million in the city. In 2011, it was ranked the world's 40th fastest-growing city. Allahabad, in 2016, was also ranked the third most liveable urban agglomeration in the state (after Noida and Lucknow) and sixteenth in the country. Hindi is the most widely spoken language in the city.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

District Court Prayagraj accommodates the Court of District and Session Judge, Additional District Judge , Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate/ Civil Judge (Sr. Div.), Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)/ Judicial Magistrate and Judge of Court of Small Causes Court, Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) West and Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) East, exercise jurisdiction throughout the district, whereas, Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) West exercise jurisdiction over city of Allahabad (Sadar Tehsil) and Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) East exercise jurisdiction over tehsils Karchhana, Koraon, Phulpur, Bara, Meja, Soraon and Handia.

Presently, there are District & Sessions Judge, 19 Additional District & Sessions Judge having 01 Special Judge (S.C./S.T. Act), 01 Special Judge (E. C. Act), 04 Special Judge (POCSO Act), 02 Additional District Judge/Fast Track Courts, 01 Special Judge (M.P.s, M.L.A.s) . 01 Judge of Small Causes Courts, 15 Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)/ ACJM, 01 Chief Judicial Magistrate, 01 Special Chief Judicial Magistrate, 01 Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Railway, 01 Secretary District Legal Services Authority, 18 Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)/ Judicial Magistrate/ Principal Magistrate Juvenile Justice Board with 01 Fast Track Court, 05 Gram Nyayalayas (Karchhana, Meja, Koraon, Phoolpur, Handia) 01 Additional Court of (N.I. Act), 02 Special Judicial Magistrate are working . District Court Complex consists Civil Record Room, Criminal Record Room, English Office, Bill Section, Nazarat Office, Computer Section, Library, E- Seva Kendra, Punjab National Bank, A Dispensary Hospital, V.C. Cabin, E - Filing Facility, Advocate Chamber Block - B and Bar Association Building.

Hon'ble High Court has created a post of Principal Judge Family Court with 5 Additional Principal Judges of Family Court in the year 1990 and 2018 respectively. The Hon'ble High Court has also created post of Presiding Officer of Land Acquisition

Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority in the year 2015, but it is functional from 2nd March, 2019. The post of Presiding Officer of Commercial Court was also created in the year 2020, but it is functional from 06 July, 2020. The post of Presiding Officers of Motor Accident Claim Tribunal, North and South were also created in the year 2020 by the Hon'ble High Court, but Motor Accident Claim Tribunal, North is functional from 19.05.2020 and Motor Accident Claim Tribunal, South is functional from 05.11.2020. An special Virtual Court for traffic challan is inaugurated by Hon'ble High Court, which exercises the jurisdiction for traffic challan and imposes fine digitally on the applicants, who can deposit these fines digitally.

According to the record available in the District Court, District Court Allahabad was established in 1803 near Yamuna Christian College, Allahabad. The present Court complex was established in 1870, two years after the establishment of Allahabad High Court, in 1868, and was remodeled and reconstructed in the year 1985. In 1880, Sri H. Lusington was the District Judge of District Allahabad, succeeded by Sri William Tyrell. Presently Sri Satya Prakash Tripathi is presiding as District & Sessions Judge from 07.10.2025. Hon'ble The Chief Justice Arun Bhansali has nominated Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar B. Sharaf as Hon'ble the Administrative Judge for Sessions Division Prayagraj since 03.08.2025 to till now.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

24-Court Room Building: The 24 Court Room building is a newly constructed G+4 Structured functional from August 2019. The building presently houses 24 fully functioned court rooms for District Judge and ADJs along with allied facilities such as court room, presiding officers chamber, rest room with attached toilets, stenographer room and offices and supporting administrative units Nazarat, Bill section, English Office, Record room, Meeting Hall and District Legal services with Basement Parking. The building is equipped with 04 lifts (02 lifts for Officers and 02 lifts for Public) to facilitate the movement. In every floor there is facility for public toilet separately for Male and Female and water cooler is also available to provide drinking facility.

25-Court Room Building: The 25 Court Room building is a newly constructed G+4 Structured functional from 23 March, 2017 . The building presently houses 25 fully functioned court rooms for ACJM, Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) with alied facilities such as Court room, Presiding Officer's chamber with attached toilets, Stenographer room and offices, Copying Section and JSC Counter. The building is equipped with 03 lifts (01 lift for Officers and 02 lifts for Public) to facilitate the movement. In every floor there is facility for public toilet separately for Male and Females and water cooler is also available to provide drinking facility.

31-Court Room Building: The 31 Court Room building is a newly constructed G+4 Structured functional from 02 August, 1985 . The building presently houses 31 fully functioned court rooms for Family Courts, MACTs, CJM, Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) with allied facilities such as Court room, presiding officers chamber with attached toilets, stenographer room and offices. Besides this, 31 Court room building also consist Vulnerable Witness centre, Computer Section, Library, PNB Bank, Record room and basement. The building is equipped with 04 lifts (01 lift for Officers and 03 lifts for Public) to facilitate the movement . This building also have the facility of ramp. In every floor there is facility for public toilet separately for Male and Female and water cooler is also available to provide drinking facility.

06-Family Courts is under construction: The 06 Family Court is a newly constructed G+2 floor Court Rooms having chambers with attached toilet, Steno Room, Offices, Record Room, Meeting Hall, Basement Parking, Separate waiting area for male & female, Guard room and Separate Public toilets for male and female on each floor.

ADR Building is under construction: The ADR Building is a newly constructed G+1 floor Court room having Chambers with attached toilet, Mediation room with separate Cabin, Offices, Record Room and Separate Public toilets for male and female.

Gram Nyayalayas: Gram Nyayalayas are operational in makeshift arrangement at Karchhana, Meja, Koraon, Phoolpur and Handia . These courts are functional from the building provided by District Magistrate.

OTHER FACILITY PROVIDED AT DISTRICT COURT PRAYAGRAJ

District Court Computerization: The e-Court Mission Mode Project (MMP) was conceptualized with a vision to transform the Indian judiciary by making use of information technology. The e-Court Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims to develop, deliver, install, and implement automated decision-making and decision-support systems across the Nation.

Initiatives under the e-Court Mission Mode Project (MMP) are:

Automation of Case Management Processes: Case Filing, Registration, Case Allocation, Court Proceedings, Details entry of a Case, Case Disposal & restoration, Transfer of Cases, Order/judgment Uploading etc.

PROVISION OF ONLINE SERVICES

Digitally signed orders and judgments, Case status, Cause lists, Institution Registers, and Court Diaries

MONITORING OF PENDENCY IN THE COURTS

The objective of e-Court project was to provide services by ICT (Information & Communication Technology) enablement of district court through provision of computer hardware, Local Area Network (LAN), internet connectivity and installation of standard application software, upgradation of existing ICT Infrastructure. It also included provision of laptops, laser printers to Judicial Officers and imparting ICT training to them. Power back up was also provided for the ICT infrastructure through Diesel Generator Sets (DG Sets) and UPS. System Officer/Technical manpower was also deployed in district court for providing Information Technology (IT) support.

Computer Section District Court Prayagraj: As per the direction of Hon'ble High Court, a draft Newsletter is to be prepared for the period of 1st January 2024 to 31 December 2025.

E-Sewa Kendra: E-sewa Kendras have been created in the Hon'ble High Courts and in one District Court in each State on a pilot basis. It enables litigants to obtain information with respect to case status and to obtain copies of judgments and orders. These centres also extend assistance in e-filing of cases. These Kendras represent a significant step for the common man and his right to access to justice. In the district court Prayagraj, E-sewa Kendra has established in Court Campus near main entrance gate for litigants and Lawyers and it is functional form October 2021.

Virtual Court: Virtual courts has been introduced under the eCourts project to deal with petty traffic offense cases. The concept is aimed at reducing footfalls in the courts by eliminating the physical presence of violator or advocate in the court. In District court Prayagraj Virtual court is functional from 21 February 2021.

V.C. Cabin: In V. C. Cabin, we can conducted Video conference for the court proceeding. As per direction of Hon'ble High Court,very soon such type of facilities will be started in District court.

E-filing facility: E-Filing system is a complete end to end solution developed for online filing of plaints, written statements, replies and various applications related to cases. Both Civil and Criminal cases can be filed before any High Court or District Court of the country. It is designed in Bilingual (English and local language) to reach wider group covering advocates/ litigants. In District court Prayagraj e-filing version 3.0 facilities available in CIS software as per direction of Hon'ble High Court very soon such type of facilities will be started.

FACILITIES FOR THE LITIGANT/PUBLIC

Toilet Facility: Adequate and separate toilet facilities are available for both ladies and gents in the District Court, Prayagraj.

Drinking Water Facility: water coolers are installed/available in the District Court, purifier is also installed on every Floor.

Litigant shed: One litigant shed for ladies is available in the District Court.

Seating facility: Adequate chairs are available in the courts for seating of litigants & advocates.

THE RECORD ROOM

Separate Civil & Criminal record room are available in District Court, Prayagraj. In Civil Record Room, Fire Fighting Equipments are installed for protection. There is adequate electrical system for lighting. Decided/disposed files are consigned in the record

room from time to time. All files are categorized in bags of different colors and put on the racks, the details of which are as under:

In Criminal Record Room, the lighting system is well maintained. All decided/disposed files have been kept as per concerned police station. Fire Fighting Equipments and water in the bucket is kept in record room.

LIBRARY OF THE COURT

The Library is situated at Fifth floor of Court Room Building. The library has two windows for pure air and two doors for movement. Adequate seating facility is available for study.

Presently there are 03 staffs to look after the library, Out of which one librarian, one stenographer and one class IV employee are deputed in the library.

A library is a place where various types of knowledge and information are stored. About 11,000 books are available in the library at District Court, The oldest journal A.I.R 1958 VOL.45 is also available in the library. All books are full of knowledge and information.

Keeping in view the changes in the rules/methods, books/journals are purchased every year.



25-Court Room Building



Family Court



ADR Building



New Building Side View



Gram Nyayalaya Koraon



Gram Nyayalaya Meja

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	33	20
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	24	20
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	33	18
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	6	5
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	2	2
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	70705	265406	336111	9936	114754	124690	11924	100039	111963	68717	280121	348838
2025	68717	280121	348838	9077	91200	100277	12304	88649	100953	65490	282672	348162

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	7216	5728	12944	2829	2332	5161	3224	2067	5291	6821	5993	12814
2025	6821	5993	12814	3347	2118	5465	2768	1808	4572	7400	6303	13703

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1307	183	560	930
2025	930	126	566	490

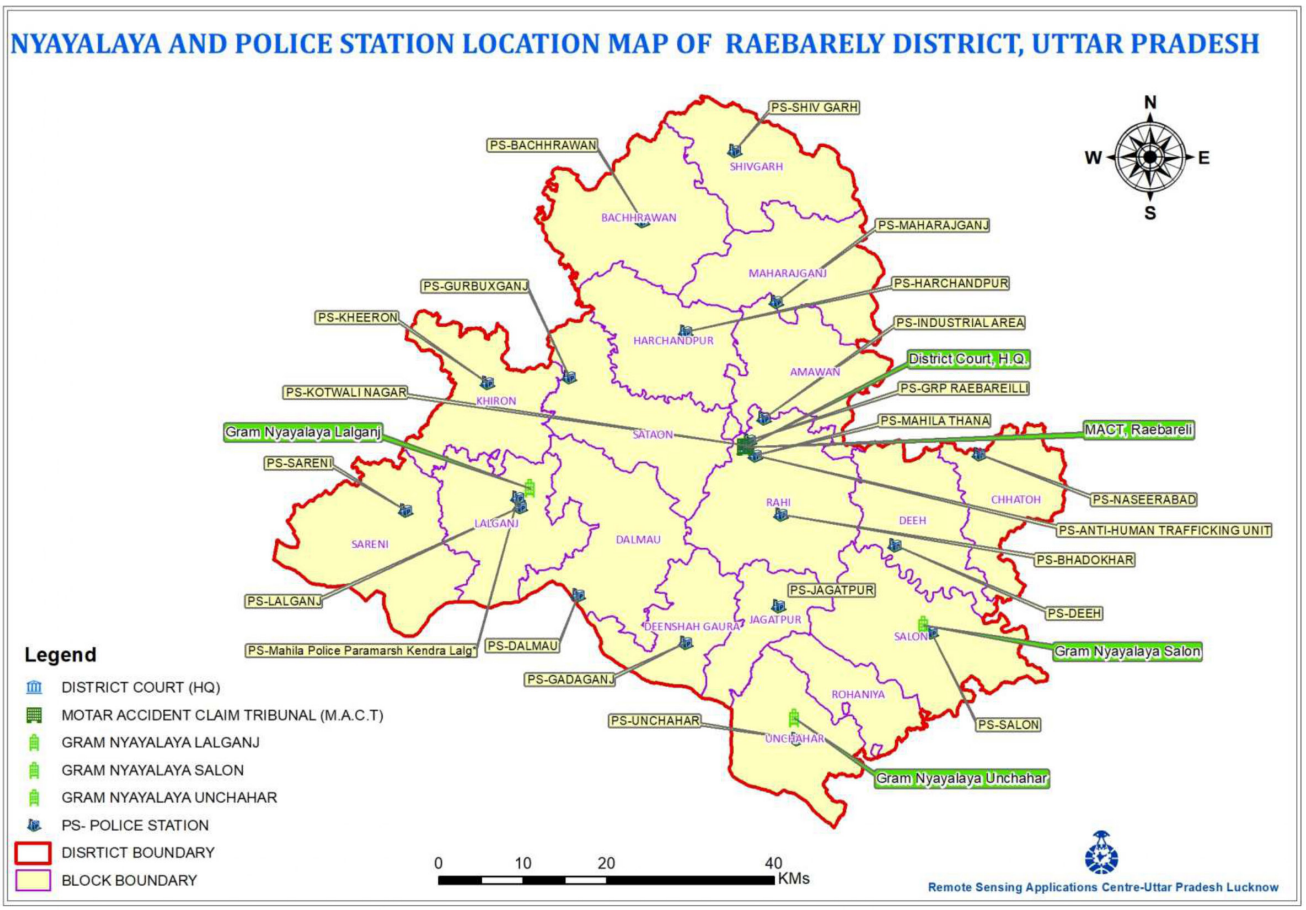
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	11367	2739	2540	11566
2025	11566	2925	2562	11929

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	643	466	300	767
2025	767	217	308	678

DISTRICT COURT RAEBARELI



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

District Raebareli came into being in the year 1858. With the enforcement of Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, Raebareli Sessions division was established. The District was in the charge of a District Judge for Civil Jurisdiction. He was assisted by a Civil Judge, usually called the subordinate Judge. On the criminal side, the subordinate Judge exercised the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. There were two Munsifs with headquarters at Raebareli and Dalmau. The Court of the Munsif at Dalmau was subsequently shifted to Raebareli. There were four honorary Munsifs also, appeals against who's Judgments lay to the subordinate Judge. Later, the courts of honorary Munsifs were abolished.

The Magistracy in the District consisted of three Magistrates of the first class and one of the second class besides Deputy Commissioner who was also the District Magistrate. There was also a bench of honorary Magistrates of Raebareli exercising second class Magisterial powers in town. The District Judiciary pwas then subordinate to the Awadh Chief Court with High Court at Allahabad. It fell under the concurrent jurisdiction of High Court at Allahabad and its bench at Lucknow.

The first District Judge of Raebareli after independence was Sri Sayyaid Abdul Qasim Zaidi. He was District Judge from 17.7.1948 to 17.10.1948. Justice Syed Mahmood made history during his six-year stint as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court from 1887 to 1893, which was the highest position a “native” could hold in the British Government of India. He was the first Indian and the first north Indian to be appointed to any High Court in India, besides being the first non-European member of the Allahabad Bar. In 1879 he was appointed as District Judge at Raebareli and it was within three years that he was selected to officiate on the High Court Bench at the early age of thirty-two, an age when most of

the young lawyers are still emerging from obscurity.

The 10th Chief Justice of India Justice K N Wanchoo was the first Chief Justice with an ICS background without any degree in law and practice as a lawyer. Justice K N Wanchoo was born on 25th February 1903 at Mandsaur District, Madhya Pradesh to a Kashmiri family. Upon his return to India at the age of 23 years, he was posted as Assistant Magistrate and Collector of the then United Provinces in1926, which marked the beginning of his successful career in Indian Judiciary.

He became District Judge at Rae Bareli during 1933 to 1936. He was elevated to Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in the year, 1947. He became Chief Justice of Part 'B' of Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan in 1951. He became Hon'ble Chief Justice of New Rajasthan High Court in the year, 1956 and thereafter elevated to Hon'ble Supreme Court in the year, 1958. He became 10th Hon'ble Chief Justice of India from 12-04-1967 to 24-04-1968.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The building presently accommodates 3 new building structures comprising the Court Room/Chamber of the District and Sessions Judge and Court room/ Chambers along with offices for around 52 sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers, the Civil Record Room, the Administrative Office, the Account Section, the Nazarat Section, and the CCTV System Control Room, thereby serving both judicial and administrative functions along with a heritage building .

The heritage building constructed prior to the year 1858, which is under renovation, is an iconic testament of british era and the new building stands as a testament to the visionary judicial architecture . Old building owing to its age and historical relevance, the structure has been recognized as a heritage building. To reclaim heritage building in use while maintaining old historical character as well as ensuring functional suitability for modern judicial requirements, renovation and conservation work was undertaken in the year 2023 , which is still going on.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES OF THE YEAR 2024-2025:

An NIOS centre was established by DLSA in District Jail, Raebareli premises for ensuring formal education enrollment for inmates/prisoners . This facilitated enrollment of 32 inmates/prisoners for High School and Intermediate Examinations who have taken exams for the same and whose results are awaited.

An initiave under LSUC (Legal Services Unit for Children) under NALSA (Child-Friendly Legal Services for Children) Scheme,2024 has been undertaken for children residing in BALIKA ASHRYA GRAH, Mill Area, Rae bareli , in which Lawyers have been appointed for redressal of such children. Such initiative has resulted in successful re-union of 15 children with their families.

Under NSUM (Legal Services to Persons with Mental Illness and Persons with Intellectual Disabilities) Scheme ,2024("Manonay") DLSA has endeavavored to constitute a committee comprising of a General Physician and Psychologists who assess the mental condition of psychologically imbalanced inmates lodged in District Jail, Raebareli and prepare a recommendatory report which is presented before the concerned Judge, who recommends, based on satisfaction from such report for treatment of such inmate at Benaras for short term and when declared fit such inmate are brought back to Raebareli District Jail. Also under such scheme around 8 psychologically imbalanced orphans loitering on streets have been housed in Retention Centres with help of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Raebareli.

INAUGURATIONS DURING THE YEAR 2024-2025

Gram Nyaylaya Unchahar has been inaugerated on 01.02.2024, which is fully functional along with already functional Gram Nyayalays of Lalganj (Since 18.07.2023) and that of Salon (Since 22.08.2023).

A Ten Seated Pink Toilet is already 95 Percent Complete in view of construction and is on the verge of handing-over.

Dispensary for monitoring of health of Judicial Officers, Staff, Advocates and Litigants is functional in the District Court , Raebareli campus from 01.04.2025.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Presently, there is a permanent civil court functioning at District Raebareli. The work of the court is divided amongst District & Sessions Judge (1 Court), Addl. District & Sessions Judges (10 Courts), Special Judge (SC/ST Act) (1 Court), Addl. District Judges/ Fast Track Court (3 Courts), Special Judge (POCSO Act) (4 courts), and CJM/ ACJM/ Civil Judge Senior Division

/Addl. Civil Judge Senior Division (9 Courts) and Civil Judge Junior Division/ Addl. Civil Judge Junior Division / Judicial Magistrate (17 Courts), Gram Nyayalays (Salon, Lalganj and Unchahar) (3 Courts), Spl. Judicial Magistrate (Petty Cases) (1 Court) and Secretary DLSA. The Territorial Jurisdiction of the District Court encompasses within its fold, six Tehsils of Raebareli District ,namely Sadar Raebareli, Mahrajganj, Salon, Dalmau, Lalganj, Unchahar and Tiloi Tehsil of District Amethi.

We have a well enriched library that has a stock of Decisions of the Zila Courts (North Western Provinces) of year 1859, Indian Law Reports (Allahabad Series) From 1891, Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series) (Calcutta Series) and (Madras Series) unrevealed Central Acts, Allahabad Law Journal from 1904 and All India Reporter from 1958.

Heritage Building, Block No.1: District Court Raebareli also has a heritage Building constructed more than 160 years ago. The building comprises of three court rooms wherein there is a court room and chamber of the District and Sessions Judge, along with court rooms for Civil Judge (Senior Division) amd Special Judicial Magistrate. It also has an Office to be used for administrative purposes and a record room. At present this building is under renovation.

Eighteen Court Room Building, Block No.2: This newly constructed (in 2020) G+2 building comprises eighteen modern court rooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices. The building has been developed to augment judicial infrastructure and to ease the burden on older court complexes. It presently comprises of Court of District and Sessions Judge, Raebareli, along with 11 Add. District and Sessions Judges courts as well as Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Raebareli, Court of Senior Division, Raebareli as well as Courts of 4 Add. Chief Judicial Magistrates. This building also comprises of Adhyan Hall which is equipped with mordern video conferencing facility and it also faciliates general meeting of Officers.

12 Old Court Room Building, Block No.3: This building was constructed in 1986 comprises of G+2 building comprises twelve court rooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices. All Courts are occupied by Judicial Officers of Senior Division(Two Courts) and Junior Division(9 Courts) cadre.

New 12 Court Room Building, Block No. 4: This newly constructed G+2 building (2007) comprises of twelve court rooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices. This building comprises of Judicial Officers from Civil Judge (Senior Division) (one court) as well as Civil Judge(Junior Divison) (4 Courts) and also Courts of Family Court Establishment.

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Raebareli: The court of Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Raebareli functions in New 12 Court Room Building, Block No. 4 itself on ground floor, thus delivering justice in accidental claim settlement issues.

Family Court Establishment: The Family Court establishment within the New 12 Court Room Building, Block No. 4 of District Court, comprises of Principal judge Family Court (1 Court), Addl. Principal judges, Family Court (3 Courts), which is a total sanctioned strength of 4 courts in which only 3 courts are functional. The establishment as of now to its use, has three court rooms along with allied units such as Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, court offices, and the Record Room of the Family Courts. The Court of the Principal Judge, Family Court, along with two Courts of Additional Family Judges, are functional in this establishment parallel to Magisterial courts in same building.

F. T. C. Room Building- Block No. 5: The 5 Court Rooms Building is a G+1 modern structure constructed in 2005 .It houses the Courts of Special Judicial Magistrate and Offices of Civil Judge, Junior Division along with a hall.

OUTLYING COURTS

There is one outlying Court for Civil Judge J.D. Dalmau which is presently functional at Headquarters itself.

OTHER BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES:

Video Conferencing Building, and Canteen Building, Lock-up and Police Chawki, Record Room, Central Bar Association Building, Raebareli, Dispensary, Pink Toilet, District Bar Association Building, Raebareli and

50 Advocates' Chambers (G+2) Building.

ADR BUILDING

This building is located 4 kms away from District Court Campus on Lucknow-Allahabad Highway. It comprises of Office of DLSA Secretary as well as that of Chairman, Pemanent Lok Adalat, Raebareli. The building consists of air cooled cubicles for mediation proceedings.

JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD,RAEBARELI

Juvenile Justice Board equipped with child friendly atmosphere is functional near Tripula Power House, Saraswati Nagar, Raebareli in rented premises officiated by Principal Magistrate JJB, Raebareli along with two board members.

GRAM NYAYALAYAS:

Gram Nyayalayas are operational at Tehsils Salon, Lalganj, and Unchahar, Raebareli. These courts function from make shift arrangement provided by District Administration of the concerned Tehsils, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroot levels.



12 Court Room Building



Eighteen Court Room Building



Heritage Building of Bar



Gram Nyayalaya Salon

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	11
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	9	09
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	17	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	04	03
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	34589	139427	174016	23051	82955	106006	21641	81377	103018	35999	141005	177004
2025	35999	141005	177004	37246	70537	107783	40650	76097	116747	35595	135445	168040

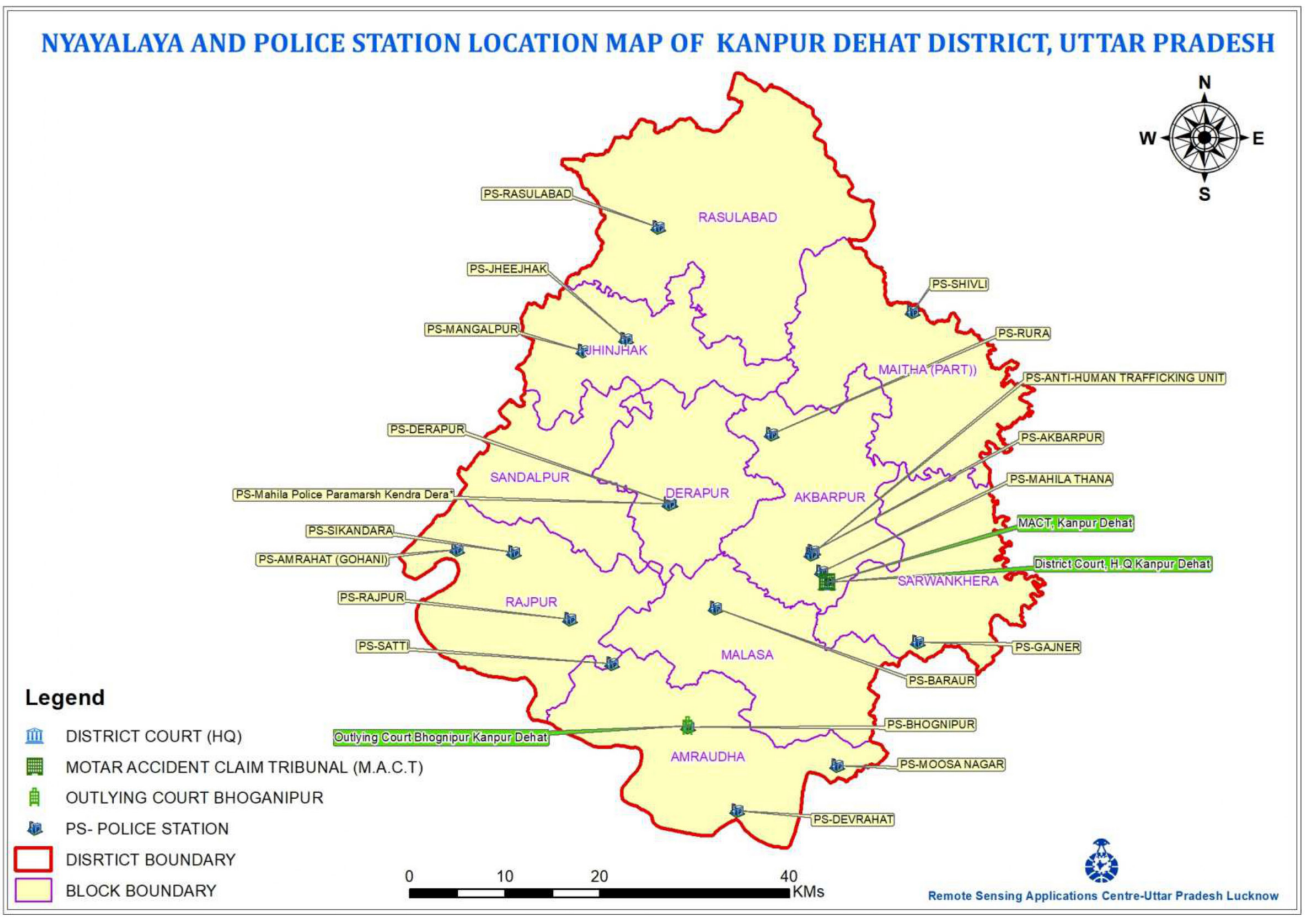
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2612	2921	5533	2093	2216	4309	1878	1598	3476	2827	3539	6366
2025	2827	3539	6366	2154	2295	4449	2275	1992	4267	2706	3842	6548

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1882	865	707	2040
2025	2040	891	536	2395

DISTRICT COURT RAMABAI NAGAR (KANPUR DEHAT)



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The Administrative headquarters of the Kanpur Dehat district is at Mati Akbarpur. This district is part of Kanpur Division.

Kanpur was divided into two districts namely Kanpur-Nagar and Kanpur-Dehat on 09/06/1976, reunited again on 12/07/1977 and separated again on 23/04/1981. District Kanpur Dehat was renamed as Ramabai Nagar by Notification No. 1857/1-5-2010-114-2010-Rao-5 dated 1-7-2010. District Ramabai Nagar was renamed as Kanpur Dehat vide Notification No.946/1-5-2012-123/2012-Rev-5, dated July 30, 2012.

New Judgeship named Kanpur Dehat at Kanpur was created from the Judgeship Kanpur Nagar by Notification No. 510/11D/Admn(A)dated 01/10/1985 and the First District & Sessions Judge was Shri D. K. Agrawal who took charge on 26.11.1985. Since this district was formed by division of Kanpur Nagar, initially the court of Kanpur Dehat was functional at Kanpur Nagar.

Later on, a new court building of district court was constructed at Kanpur Dehat, Headquarters at Mati and on 19.07.2013 the court building was inaugurated.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The District Court building headquarters at Mati, Kanpur Dehat encompasses 34 Court rooms alongwith their offices,Steno rooms and Chambers for Judicial Officers. The District Court Kanpur Dehat is having 02 (Two) Outlying Courts namely, Bhognipur & Ghatampur (Kanpur Nagar) and 01 Gram Nyayalaya at Bilhaur (Kanpur Nagar). It also comprises,

1. One ADR centre.
2. One Video Conferencing room.
3. E-Sewa Kendra has been established and made functional.
4. E-filing facility is available in district Court Kanpur Dehat.
5. Vulnerable witness deposition centre has been made functional in the district court.
6. Dispensary facility is available in district court complex.
7. Post office facility is also available in district court premises.
8. Record Rooms (Criminal and Civil) are available in district court building.
9. A room for Copying section is also available for providing certified copies of orders/Judgments.
10. Facility for Virtual Court is also available in District Court.
11. A meeting Hall and Library are also available in district Court Building.
12. Lockup Building and Police Chauki is also available in Court Premises.

FAMILY COURT BUILDING

The Principal Secretary (Law), U.P. Government Lucknow has sanctioned the construction of 02 Court rooms buildings of Family Court alongwith allied offices, Officer's Chambers, Stenographers' room in District Kanpur Dehat vide G.O.No.294/2024/2052/सात न्याय-9(बजट)-2024-800(69)/2022 dated 01.10.2024.

U.P. Projects Corporation Ltd. has been nominated as construction agency. The construction agency has to complete the assigned work till July 2026.

GRAM NYAYALAYA

A land of area 1.2191 hectare (3.011 acre) in Gram Ishepur, Tehsil Bilhaur, District Kanpur Nagar has been transferred in favor of Gram Nyayalaya at tehsil Bilhaur, District Kanpur Nagar (Judicial Jurisdiction of Kanpur Dehat) for Gram Nyayalaya. As per Hon'ble Court's direction Layout Plan and drawing have been sought from 02 construction agencies.

It is further submitted that, Gram Nyayalaya is in function in the premises of Tehsil Bilhaur as makeshift arrangement since year 2019.

OUTLYING COURTS

Outlying Court Bhognipur: The present land provided by the District Administration for outlying court Bhognipur is less than the norms for Outlying Court (5-8 acres) and also not well connected to the main road as it is in interiors of village. The District Magistrate,Kanpur Dehat has been asked to provide the balance land with well connectivity and adjacent to the main highway.

It is further submitted that, a building of Milan Kendra, Nagar Palika Parishad, Pukharayan has been identified and renovated for makeshift arrangement of Outlying Court Bhognipur. Hon'ble Court vide Notification No.4559/57-B/Admin.(A-3) dated 13.04.2022 has confirmed the Government Notification No.5/2022/ 1736/VII-Nyaya-2-2022-711/88 T.C. Lucknow dated 16.03.2022 regarding the change of the place of sitting of Court of Civil Judge(Junior Division) at Tehsil Bhognipur from District Headquarters Mati,

Kanpur Dehat to Milan Kendra, Nagar Palika Parishad, Pukhrayan. The Court is in function since 25.04.2022.

Outlying Court Ghatampur: Presently, the Outlying Court Ghatampur, District Kanpur Nagar (Judicial Jurisdiction of Kanpur Dehat) is in function at Bar Building, provided by the Bar Association of Ghatampur. The estimate for construction of Outlying court building and residential premises has been asked from the construction agencies.



District Court Building 1



District Court Building 2



Outlying Court Bhognipur



Outlying Court Ghatampur

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	13
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	09	07
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	16	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	13539	114736	128275	2394	21937	24331	1314	13359	14673	14619	123314	137933
2025	14619	123314	137933	1186	16634	17820	973	14311	15284	14832	125637	140469

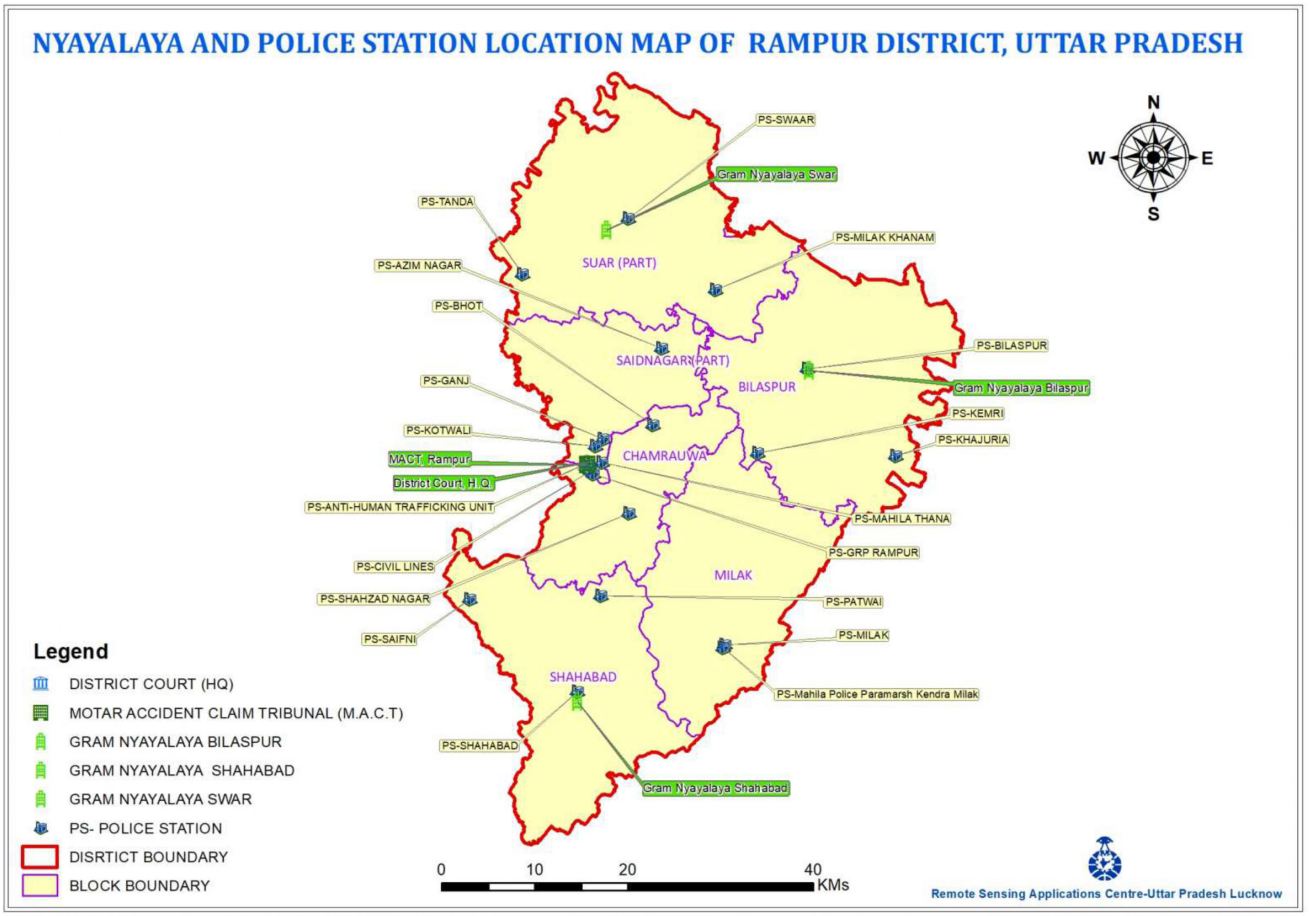
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	3049	2734	5783	1691	1447	3138	1688	1144	2832	3052	3037	6089
2025	3052	3037	6089	1636	1335	2971	1589	1229	2818	3099	3143	6242

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2170	1088	689	2569
2025	2569	1075	624	3020

DISTRICT COURT RAMPUR



A BRIEF ABOUT RAMPUR DISTRICT

The District Rampur is located between Longitude 78-0-54 & 69-0-28 East and Latitude 28-25 & 29-10 North. It is surrounded by District Udham Singh Nagar in North, Bareilly in East, Moradabad in West and Badaun in South. The height from sea level is 192 Meter in north and 166.4 m in South. Situated on the national highway 24, the state capital is 302 km in East and national capital is 185 km in West. It is well connected by Railways & Roadways. The nearest airport is located in Lucknow.At present it covers an area of 2,367sq.km falls in Moradabad Division of U.P.(India). It had a population of 23,35,398 in 2011.

The Rampur District was an independent state before independence of India.The state of Rampur was founded by Nawab 'Ali Muhammad Khan, the adopted son and successor of Sardar Daud Khan, chief of the Rohillas in Northern India. He received the territory known as Kather from Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1737, but then lost virtually everything in a contest with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh in 1746. Two years later, he assisted Ahmad Shah Durrani in his invasion of India and thus recovered all his former possessions in reward. At his death, he divided his territories equally amongst his many sons. Faizu'llah Khan, the second son, receiving those around Rampur and Chachait. He was confirmed in his possessions by a treaty with Oudh, which was guaranteed by the HEIC, 7th October 1774. Thereafter, the Rohilla chiefs and their troublesome followers were encouraged to settle peaceably within the borders of the new state. and it was known as Rampur state. The nawab of Rampur was the prince of the Rampur state and administration of Rampur was in his hands.

Rampur acceded to the Dominion of India in 1947, and merged with the United Provinces in 1950. The District Court Rampur has been established on 1.12.1949. The District Court Rampur is under judicature of Hon'ble High Court at Allahabad. Sri R. K. Chaudhary has been taken charge as first District Judge of Rampur & he worked as District Judge in this Judgeship till 5.9.1950. In the beginning there were only three court in this judgeship namely the Court of District Judge, the Court of Civil and Session Judge & the Court of Munsif. Now there are 30 courts in this Judgeship, Including the Court of District Judge.

DISTRICT COURT OF RAMPUR – INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Old Building: The Old Court Building of Rampur is a heritage structure that continues to serve as the central hub of judicial administration. It houses the District and Sessions Judge Courtroom along with essential administrative offices such as the Administrative Section, Nazarat, and Bill Section. The building reflects colonial-era judicial architecture and has been periodically renovated to preserve its heritage character while ensuring functional suitability for modern judicial requirements.

Twelve Courtroom Building: This G+2 structure was constructed to accommodate the increasing workload of Magistrate courts. It comprises 12 fully functional courtrooms, primarily catering to Judicial Magistrates and Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates. The building includes Presiding Officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and supporting offices. It is designed to facilitate efficient handling of criminal and civil matters, thereby easing the burden on the Old Building.

Eight Courtroom Building (Family & ADJ Courts): A modern G+2 facility, this building houses 08 courtrooms dedicated mainly to Family Courts and Additional District Judge (ADJ) Courts. It also includes a Meeting Hall for judicial conferences and administrative gatherings. The structure is equipped with chambers, record rooms, and allied facilities, ensuring smooth functioning of family-related disputes and appellate jurisdiction matters.

Fast Track Court (FTC) Building: The FTC Courtroom Building is a G+1 structure developed to expedite disposal of time-sensitive cases. It comprises 03 courtrooms functioning as Fast Track Courts. In addition, the building accommodates the Civil and Criminal Record Rooms, ensuring systematic storage and easy retrieval of case files. The design emphasizes functional efficiency, with dedicated spaces for Presiding Officers, stenographers, and supporting staff.

Functional Fountain aged 145 Years: In the heart of Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, within the premises of the District and Sessions Court, stands a remarkable yet often overlooked relic of the region's Nawabi and colonial heritage: a 145-year-old functional fountain. This fountain, believed to have been constructed in the late 19th century, is not merely an ornamental feature but a living testament to the architectural, cultural, and administrative evolution of Rampur. Its presence within the court complex intertwines the narratives of judicial authority, princely patronage, and the adaptation of Mughal and colonial aesthetics in public spaces. This report provides a comprehensive exploration of the fountain's historical background, architectural features, current condition, restoration efforts, and cultural significance, drawing upon official records, local government archives, reputable news outlets, and scholarly analyses.



Old Sessions Court Building



08 Courtroom Building



12 Courtroom Building



144 Year-old functional fountain

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	13	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	8	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	12	9
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	5588	82386	87974	3018	41074	44092	3276	44647	47923	5330	78813	84143
2025	5330	78813	84143	2699	42800	45499	2601	45973	48574	5428	75640	81068

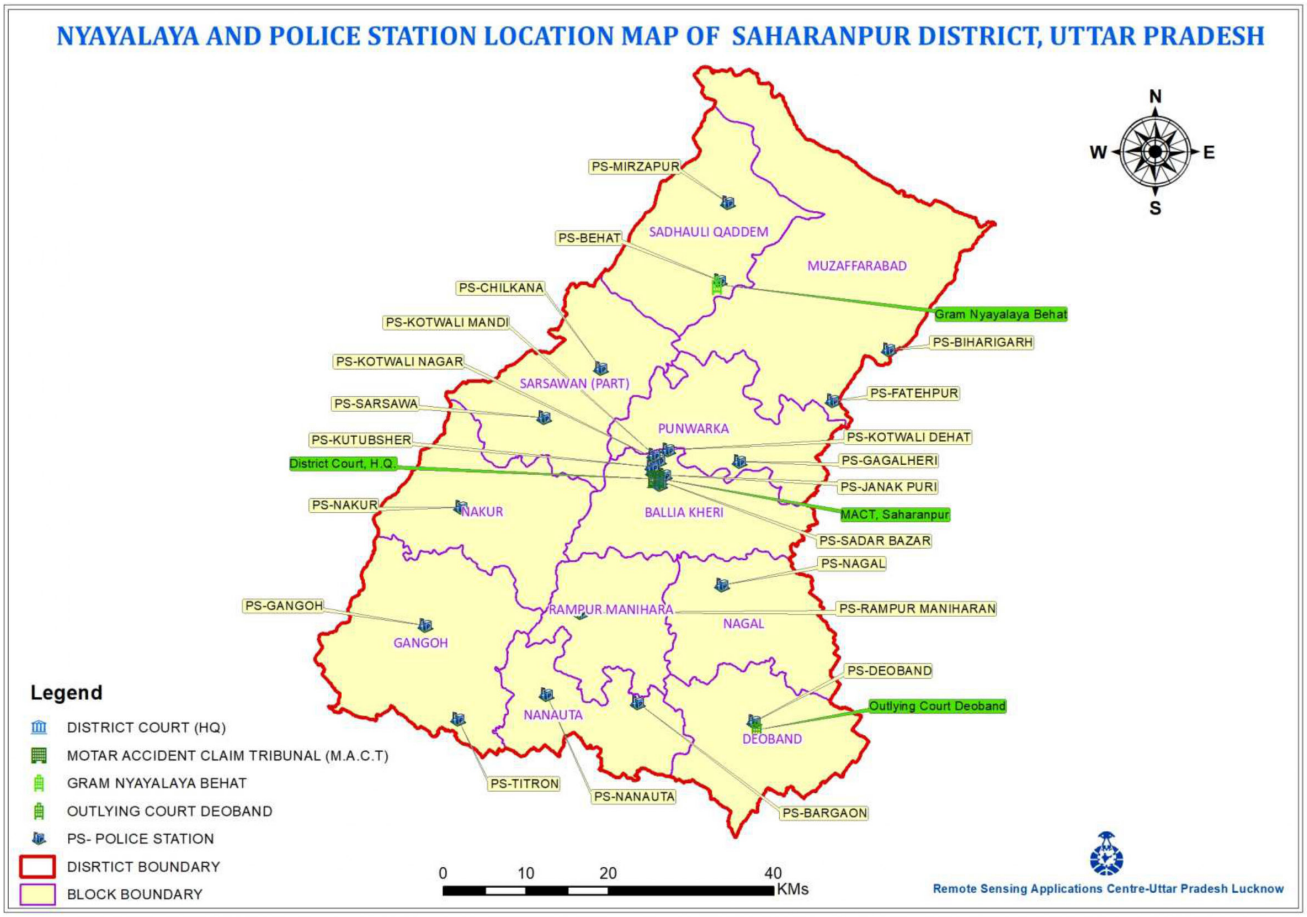
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1178	1244	2422	823	870	1693	849	778	1627	1152	1336	2488
2025	1152	1336	2488	863	966	1829	943	785	1728	1072	1517	2589

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	901	1170	1036	1035
2025	1035	1344	1255	1124

DISTRICT COURT SAHARANPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

The district acquired by the British in year 1803 at first formed the part of a large area called Saharanpur and included district Dehradun, Haridwar. Muzaffarnagar.

The District Court at Saharanpur is one of the oldest and has completed glorious 150 years. It was established in year 1867, Mr. M.B.T. Hill was the First District Judge. The Sessions Division had territorial jurisdiction over a large area including the present districts Muzaffarnagar, Haridwar, Dehradun and Roorkee.

In early 20th century the Munsifi at Deoband was also included as outlying court of District Saharanpur. At present Session Division Saharanpur has the territorial jurisdiction over district Saharanpur, Outlying Court at Deoband and Gram Nayayalya at Behat. The court of District Judge Saharanpur has been presided by many eminent judges. Mr. M.B.T Hill - 1867 being the first District Judge of Saharanpur.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

District & Sessions Court Complex, Saharanpur is a 150-year-old complex comprising of different building blocks e.g. 12 Court Building, DJ Block, Block-B, Block-B1, FTC- Block, Old Munsafi Block and

Registry Block etc. Apart from these court blocks Meeting Hall for Judicial Officers, Video Conferencing Center, ADR Center along with Record Room(Civil) and (Criminal) are also functional in District Court Campus, Saharanpur.

The Outlying Court at Deoband is also fuctioned in own campus with two buildings blocks, while Gram Nayayalya at Behat is funtioning is Bar building of Tehshil Behat.

DETAIL OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

12 Court Rooms Building: The 12 Court Rooms Building is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1982 and formally completed on 14.12.1982. The building presently houses 12 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground and first floors, while the second floor accommodates the Copying Section and various court offices. A 40 KW solar power panel on the terrace reflects the move towards sustainable energy usage. The building is approximately 44 years old and is equipped with separate entry to facilitate the movement of judicial officers from the back and staff, advocates, and litigants from the front. Courts of Principal Judge Family Court, Add. Family Court, along with the courts of eight ADJs and two ACJMs are functioning in this building at present. Apart from 12 Courts makeshift Court of Special Judicial Magistrate is also functional at Second Floor

D.J. Block: This Building Block is more than 150-year-old building and important Courts like The District Judge Court, CJM and ACJM-III Courts are functioning in this building. Apart from these courts Record Room (Civil) is also functioning in this building.

Block-B Building: This G+2 building was built in 2007 comprises four modern court rooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices. The building has been developed to augment judicial infrastructure and ease the burden on older court complexes.

Block B1 Building: This G+1 building was built in 2007 comprises two modern court rooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and court offices. The building was developed to augment judicial infrastructure and ease the burden on older court complexes at that time.

FTC Block: This G+1 building was built in 2007 comprises two modern court rooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms and court offices.

Old Munsafi Building: This Building is more than 150 year old and one of the oldest building of Indian Judicial history. This buildings hosts eight courts of J.M./Civil judge (J.D.) level.

Advocate Parking Block: This block hosts one court of N.I. Act, which is a 50 year plus old building, while the same compound hosts the office of J.D. Procecution a 150 plus old building alongwith ten seater toilet and Vehicle Stant for Advocates.

A.D.R. Building: This building is dedecated to permanent Lok Adalat and A.D.R. Center. The Construction of this building was completed in 2016 and was anuagrated by the then Adminstrative Judge, Sessons division, Saharanpur.

Meeting Hall: This building is dedecated to routine meetings of Saharanpur Judgship. The Construction of this building was completed in 1992 and later on renovated in 2021.

Video Conferencing Building: The Construction of this building was completed in 2016. This building is dedecated to routine V.C. of of this Saharanpur Judgeship, Which provides. a real-time, technology-enabled, face-to-face communication method that connects two or more people in different locations using audio, video, and screen-sharing tools.

Computer Center Building: This buiding includes Court Manager office, Computer Section and Server Room, which is a 25 year plus old building.

BAR ASSOCIATION BUILDING

Saharanpur Adivakta Association building was constructed in 1901, It hosts library, meeting hall,

waiting hall, canteen and bar association office alongwith, common rooms for female advaocates.

OUTLYING COURT, DEOBAND BUIDING

Deoband is one of the oldest munsfi in India. It is heard that munsfi exist since mugal era in Deoband. The outlying court campus of deoband is stiuated on main highway. This Campus comprising of two buidlings with Five Court Rooms hosts One Adj.Court, one A.C.J.M/ Civil judge (S.D.), two courts of J.M./Civil Judge (J.D.) level alongwith one record room, allied offices, nazarat section and computer center. A new one court room building has recently been inaugurated recently along with one new Type-V residence.

GRAM NYAYALAYA BEHAT

Gram Nayayalya, Behat was establised in 2020, the current court is functioning in Bar Association Buiding of Tehshil, Behat.

M.A.C.T COURT, BUILDING

M.A.C.T. Court was establised in 2021 in Saharanpur outside the campus, whereas now it is functioning in old registery block of the present District Court Campus.Shri. Amber Rawat is presently working as presiding officer at M.A.C.T. Court, Saharanpur. It is also a 150 plus year old building.

FAMILY COURT, SAHARANPUR

Principal judge/Add. Family Court was establised in 2020 in Saharanpur, it is functioning in 12 Court room building of the present District Court Campus. Shri. Devendra Singh is presently working as Principal Family Court and Smt. Sapna Shukla is working as Add. Judge, Family Court, Saharanpur.

OTHER BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES:

The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the summon cell block, old registry block, Lock-up, Scanning Center, Criminal/Civil Record Room, Advocates' Chambers and two five seaters, one seven seaters and one Ten seater Toilet block.



12 Court Building



Fast Track Court Building



New Court Block Deoband



Meeting Hall



Outlying Court Deoband



Gram Nyayalaya Behat

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	20	15
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	13	12
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	17	13
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	02	02
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	01	01
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	15281	198019	213300	11373	204692	216065	11248	152921	164169	15406	249790	265196
2025	15406	249790	265196	12871	331038	343909	12366	300419	312785	15911	280409	296320

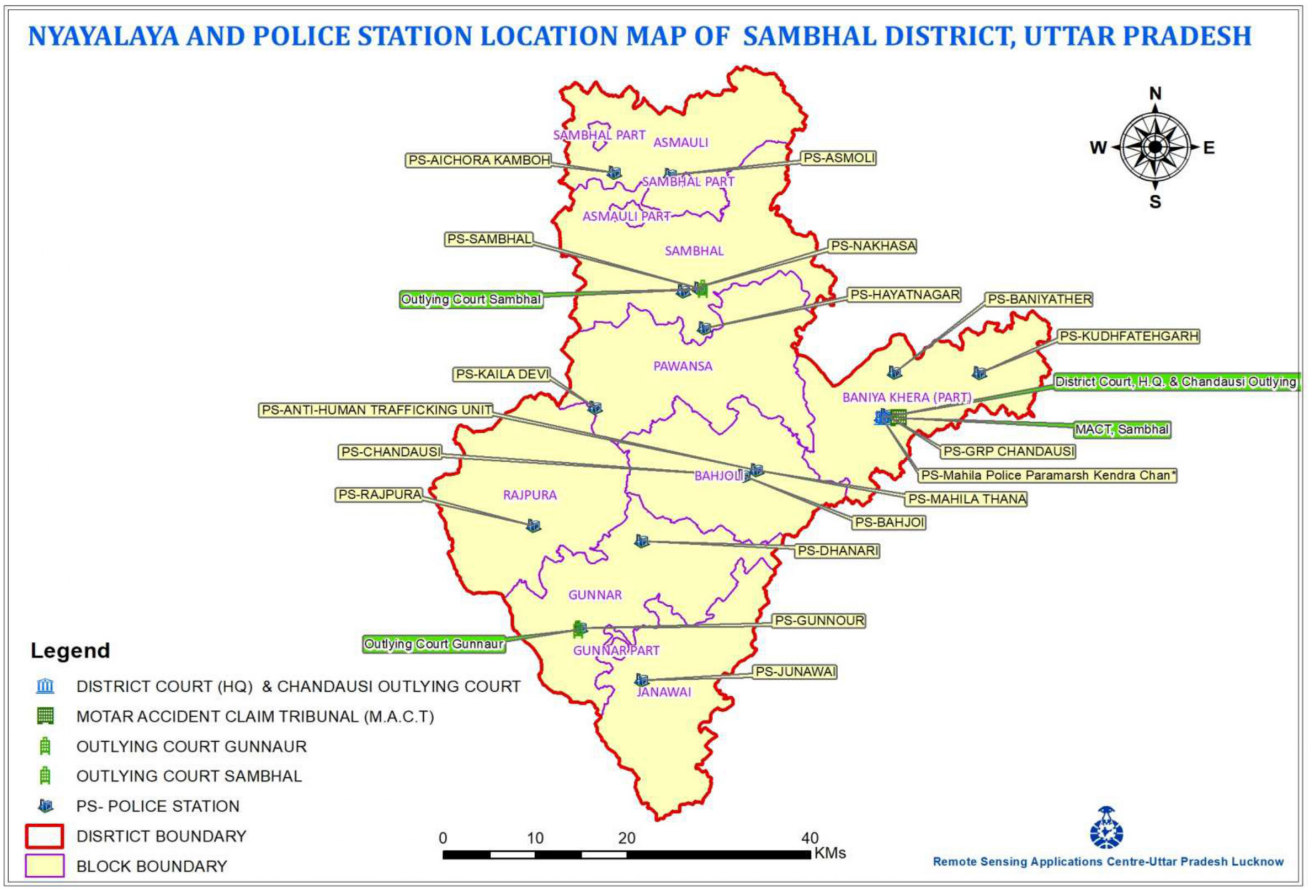
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2350	3661	6011	3054	7093	10147	2196	5510	7706	3208	5244	8452
2025	3206	4640	7846	3354	3928	7282	2815	1544	4359	3745	7024	9291

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	812	347	328	831
2025	831	355	485	701

DISTRICT COURT SAMBHAL



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

On 05 September 2017, it was declared by Government that the district and session courts for Sambhal District will be established in Chandausi. Also, the district Administration Headquarter of Sambhal district is presently established in Bahjoi town of Chandausi Tehsil.

Munsif courts were functional in Sambhal over 130 years. Court in Gunnaur came into existence as outlying Court of District Badaun in 2006. District Sambhal came into existence in the year 2011 after carving out Sambhal and Chandausi sub divisions form district Moradabad and Gunnaur Sub division from Badaun district.Previously to the creation of District Judiciary in the district, Sambhal and Chadausi Sub-division were functioning at outlying court of District Badaun. After the U.P. Government's notification in September 2017, District Judiciary was established in District Sambhal, with its headquarter at Chandausi. Sambhal, Chandausi and Gunnaur were declared to be the outlying court of District Judiciary Sambhal at Chandausi. Later by the Hon'ble High Court 35/ Admin(Services)/2018 dated: Allahabad: Febraury 6, 2018, Mr. Kautilya Gaur was appointed as first District and Session Judge of newly created Sessions Division at Sambhal at Chandausi. By other notification of High Court, other officers were also appointed on February 6,2018 to court created by UP Government through its notification dt.September 5,2017 Notification

Chandausi is a city and a municipal board in Sambhal District. The original name of the city was "Chaand Si" meaning "moon-like" Chandausi is the heart of "Mini and Essintial Oil Growing belt" in India has been famous for its menthol and essential oil factories. Chandausi has the oldest(and North India's only) Railway Training Institute. There are many temples in Chandausi. Bade "Hanumangari" near Sita Ashram playground. It is the temple of Hanuman Ji is 400 years old. The city is also known for Ghee and traditional Ganesh Chaturthi Utsav,

Sambhal is locally famous Kalki Mandir, Suraj Kund

Mandir Manokamna Mandirm Gauri Shaya Mandir and Singhpur Teerth, Shahi Jama Masjid Chakki ka patm, Tota Maina kabra(approxiomately 476 years old). This district is also famous for Menthol Produce and its byproducts. In its sub city Saraitareen handicrafts of horns are being made and exported to various countries. Sambhal is also known for its

EXISTING DISTRICT COURT HEADQUARTER AT CHANDAUSI COMPLEX

The Headquarter of District Court Sambhal has been established at Chandausi which was earlier a part of outlying court Chandausi. Chandausi Court already has 6 court room building. The total area of headquarter Chandausi is 8225.085 Sq. Metre.

Currently 21 posts of Judicial Officers including District Judge and Principal Judge, Family Court, has been sanctioned by the Hon'ble Court for the District Judgeship at Sambhal. District Court Sambhal at Chandausi is functioning at outlying Court of Chandausi, 6 Court rooom building out of which in one court room Family court is functioning. So there is a paucity of court rooms and offices for the smooth functioning of the District Courts are functioning at court room buildings and 2 Officers are sitting the Office rooms, which are modifies as court rooms.

OUTLYING COURT SAMBHAL COMPLEX

The court premises at Outlying court of Sambhal have the Indo Conical Architectural Style. Court of Munsif Sambhal has been functionl for around 130 years now. In the Outlying court at Sambhal, three Court rooms of Judicial Officers at Civil Judge(Junior Division) cadre are Estabished and four Residence for Judicial Officers are available. The total area of outlying Court Sambhal is 3521.918 Sq. Metre.

OUTLYING COURT GUNNAUR COMPLEX-

Outlying Court Gunnaur is functioning in the building office of SDM Gunnaur. Gunnaur is a tehsil and a nagar panchayat in Sambhal district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Naraura, Sahaswaan, Chandausi, Sambhal are the nearby Cities to Gunnaur. Gunnaur, flanked by river Ganga to its south. Gaunnaur tehsil is also famous for Tatas Chemicals and Fertilizer Factory at Babrala which has been now taken over by YARA International ASA(YARA), the world's leading supplier of mineral fertilizer. Sri Hari Baba Dham is one of the most pious locations in the tehsil to where thousands of devotees visit during different parts of the year.

OTHER BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES:

The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Computer Cell, ADR Centre, Mediation Centre, Video Conferencing Room, Lock-up and Police Chawki, Criminal and Civil Record Room, Post Office, Sambhal Bar Association Bhawan, Advocate Welfare Association Building, and Advocates' Chambers.

VIRTUAL COURT, E-SEWA KENDRA, V.C. CABIN, E-FILLING FACILITY-

At the District Court Sambhal at Chandausi, a Server room is available in which 2 servers are functional. CIS 3.2 version is running in the server room which is connected with NJDG. WAN connection is operational for filling of case. All the Court rooms have been connected with LAN to ensure proper registration and forwarding of cases. The information of forwarding is given to litigants and Advocates through SMS. A kiosk machine is also available for convenience of litigants and Advocates, where they can check the date of listing/ Cause List. For technical work a System Assistant and 2 technical Manpower are working at Chandausi and another at Sambhal.

The Video Conferencing room was set up in 2019, with desktop based video conferencing system at the Headquarters of the District Court at Chandausi. The remand of undertrial prisoners at Moradabad Jail is done through Video conferencing. It started from 08.05.2019. In the outlying Courts Sambhal and Gunnaur, LAN connection is available in the Court Rooms, to ensure proper forwarding. The details of the next date forwarded, are also shared with the litigants and Advocate via SMS services.

As per the guidelines of Hon'ble High Court, Virtual Court has been working properly in the Judgeship. Due to non-sufficient place in the Judgeship and non-availability of seprate place in the Judgeship, the E-Sewa Kendra is functioning in prefabricated room. Required information has been provided to Advocates & litigants. V.C. room is functioning for all type of V.C. (recording statement and online meeting etc), E-filling is functioning. Post office and computerised Coping section is functioning. Recording of Evidence through A.I. tools has been started, which is inaugrated by Hon'ble Administration Judge, Sambhal.

CCTV cameras have been installed by Police

Administration in the District Court Campus at various places to ensure safety and security but under the directions of Hon'ble High Court, for the full proof security of District Courts, no CCTV Camera has installed by Government for the District Court Sambhal at Chandausi till now. In the outlying Court Sambhal, installation of CCTV Cameras has been completed and they are functional. Beautification of the campus has been done by plantation.There is no parking place for the vehicles in the Campus.

District Court Sambhal at Chandausi will be shifted to Behjoi, which is being developed as District Headquarter. For the construction of Civil Court building land has been identified in village Fatehpur Sharif Nagar. For the Construction of Integrated Court Complex for District court Sambhal at Village Fatehpur Sharifnagar tehsil Chandausi 29.24157 Acre land is marked. By Letter No. 1813/Infra.Cell,Allahabad Dated 16.12.2025 amount of Rs. 9,20,32,100/- (Nine Crore twenty lac thirty two thousand one hundred only) sanctioned for acquition of land measuring 29.24157 acre at Village Fatehpur Sarif Nagar, Tehsil Chandausi, Sambhal (Bahjoi) for Construction of Headquarter of District Court Sambhal (Integrated Court Complex). In this regard said Land has been purchased and its information has been sent to Honb'le High Court by Letter No. 28/2026, Admin Section, Judgeship Sambhal at Chandausi dated 09.02.2026.



District Court Sambhal (Gate)


District Court Sambhal at Chandausi

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	6	4
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	10	4
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	22960	62733	85693	3077	48228	51305	3613	46514	50127	22424	64447	86871
2025	22424	64447	86871	4295	61957	66252	4565	55253	59818	22154	71151	93305

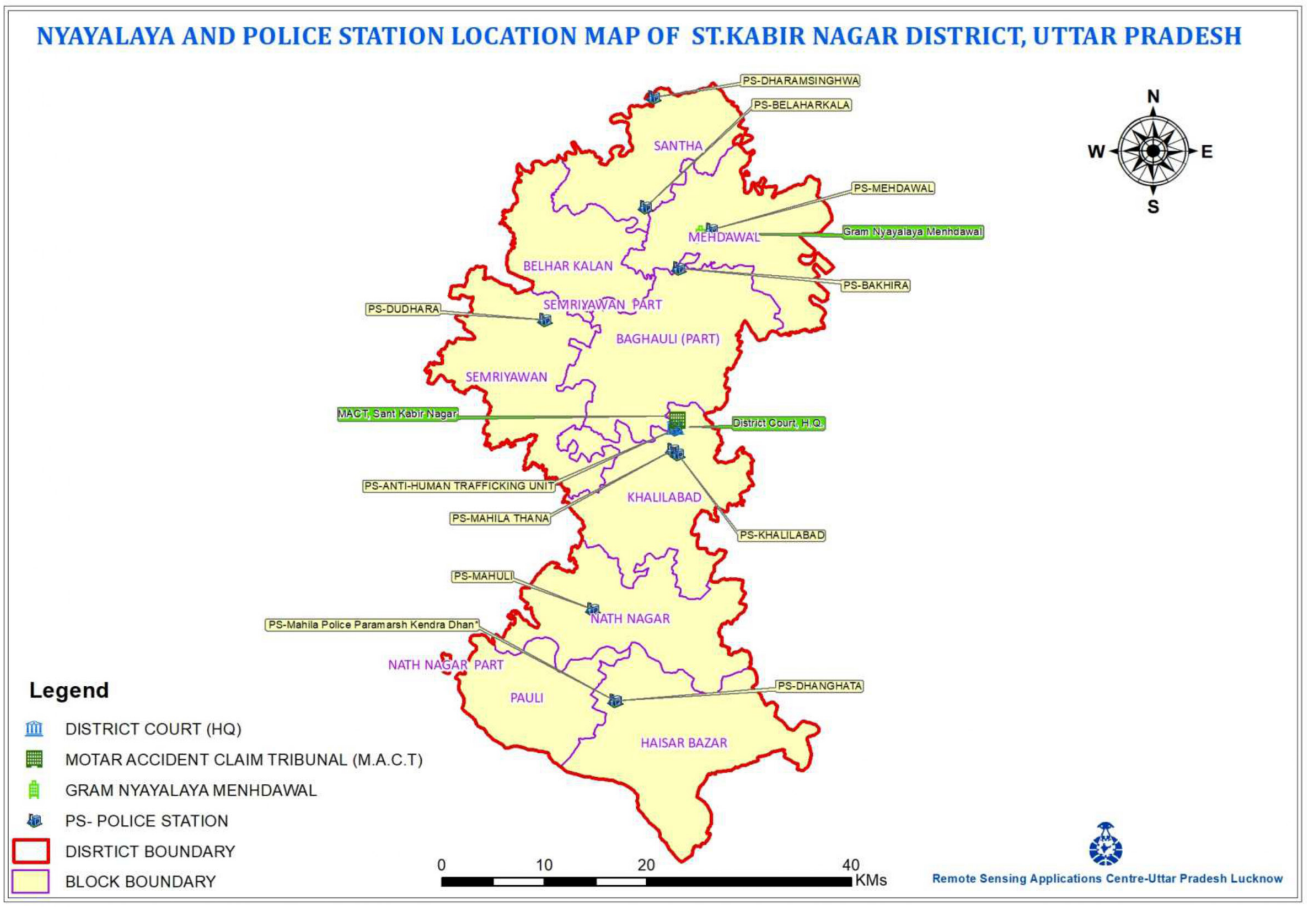
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	668	1094	1762	657	1253	1910	661	915	1576	664	1432	2096
2025	664	1432	2096	739	1356	2095	595	1028	1623	808	1760	2568

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	914	454	577	791
2025	791	586	612	765

DISTRICT COURT SANT KABIR NAGAR



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT COURT

The Judgeship of Sant Kabir Nagar is a relatively new judgeship in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. It was established in 1998 vide Government Order No. 2166/VII/Nyay/2-98-34 dated 25.06.1998 after being carved out from portions of Basti Judgeship and partly from Siddharth Nagar Judgeship. The district derives its name from the revered saint Kabir Das, whose Mazar and Samadhi are located at Maghar, about 7 kilometres from the district headquarters at Khalilabad. Khalilabad, which was earlier a tehsil headquarters under Basti district, was declared the district headquarters and subsequently also became

the headquarters of the judgeship. The judgeship is geographically bounded by Gorakhpur in the east, Basti in the west, Siddharth Nagar in the north, and Ambedkar Nagar in the south. Initially, five courts were sanctioned, namely the Court of District & Sessions Judge, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Junior Division), and Judicial Magistrate, vide Government Notification dated 20.02.2007. Presiding Officers were appointed by the Hon'ble High Court on 21.01.2008. Staff of Class III and Class IV cadres were transferred from Basti and Gorakhpur Judgeships and joined on 23.01.2008. On the same day, the Judgeship of Sant Kabir Nagar was formally inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheo Kumar Singh, the then Administrative Judge, and the judgeship came into existence with effect from 23.01.2008. Judicial work commenced on 24.01.2008 after the receipt of records from Basti. Initially, the courts functioned in accommodation provided by the District Administration and Bar Association within the Tehsil premises at Khalilabad. After the inauguration of the new court building on 29.04.2017, all courts started functioning from the new court complex with effect from 01.05.2017.

HISTORY OF THE EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

For establishing the District Court Complex at Sant Kabir Nagar, 30 acres of land were acquired near the District Hospital. The court complex consists of two interconnected blocks containing five and six courtrooms respectively. The foundation of the five-courtroom block was laid on 26.05.2012 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Upadhyay, the then Administrative Judge. The foundation of the six-courtroom block was laid on 13.01.2013 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiv Kirti Singh, the then Acting Chief Justice of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The total expenditure incurred on the construction of the court complex was Rs. 3655.03 lakh. The completed building was inaugurated on 29.04.2017 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Shukla in the presence of Hon'ble Judges of the Allahabad High Court.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Ten-Courtroom Building (Under Construction): A ten-courtroom G+3 building is presently under construction within the District Court campus. After completion, it will provide modern courtrooms along with officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, and court offices, thereby strengthening judicial infrastructure and improving working conditions.

Family Court Building (Under Construction): A separate G+2 Family Court Building is also under construction in the court premises. The building will contain four courtrooms along with chambers, court offices, record rooms, and a counselling room to facilitate family dispute resolution.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus also includes support infrastructure such as the ADR Building, Video Conferencing Hall, Lock-up, Police Chowki, litigant shed, permanent witness shed, and other essential facilities.

Gram Nyayalaya: The Gram Nyayalaya at Tehsil Menhdawal is functional and operates from a building provided by the Bar Association, ensuring access to justice at the grassroots level.



Main Court (existing 11 Courtroom Building)



Under-construction 10 Courtroom Building



Under-construction Family Court Building



Gram Nyayalaya Behat

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	9	4
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	4	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	7	7
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	2	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	10275	1461	1144	60447	26865	18560	70722	28326	19704	10592	68752	79344
2025	10592	1720	1710	68752	24668	25624	79344	26388	27334	10602	67796	78398

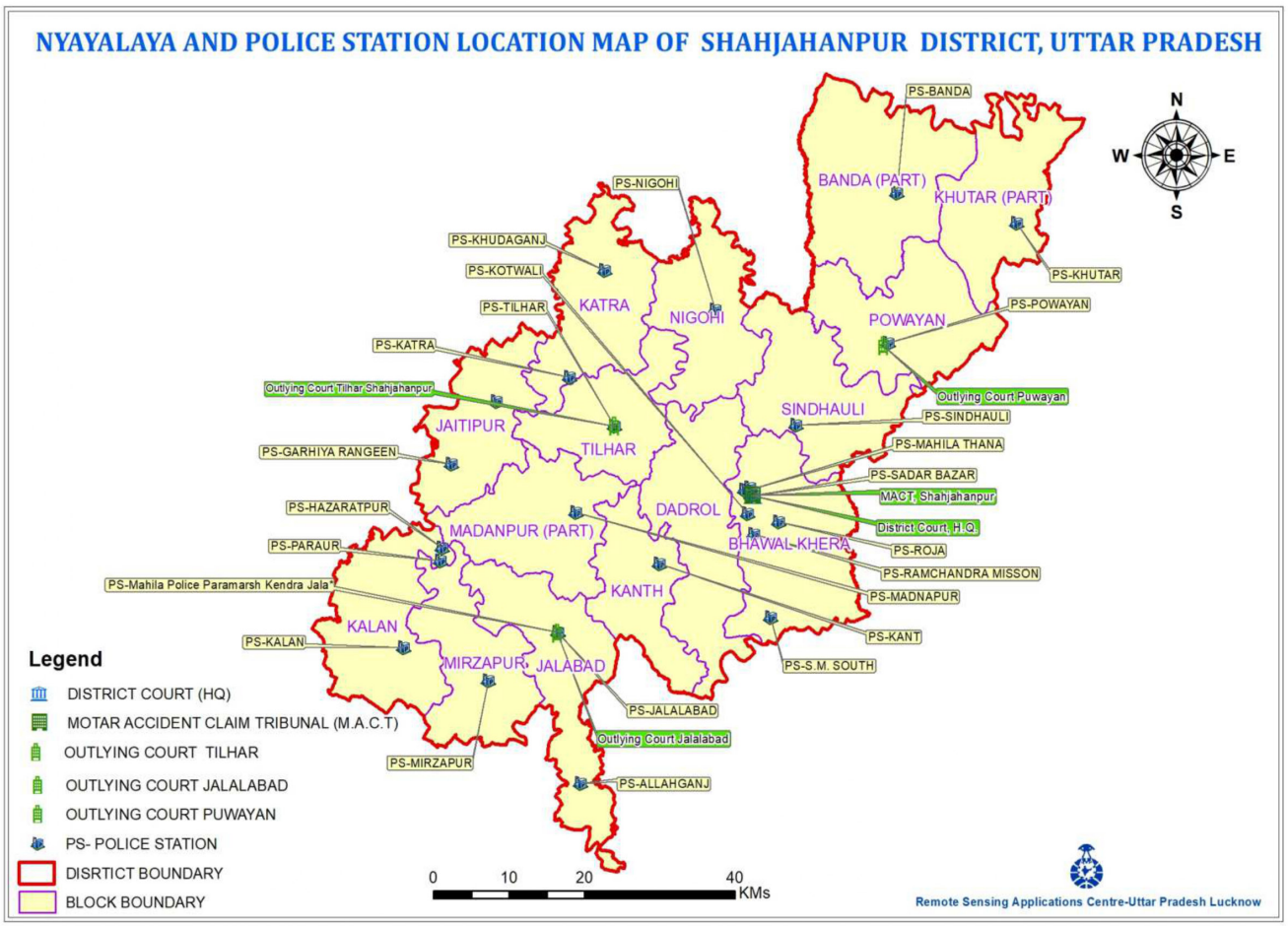
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1080	1184	2264	730	525	1255	348	536	884	1462	1173	2635
2025	1462	1173	2635	758	436	1195	644	459	1103	1576	1150	2726

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	416	257	259	414
2025	414	314	229	499

DISTRICT COURT SHAHJAHANPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENTT

The present area of Shahjahanpur was a well flourishing part of the Northern Panchal kingdom and came into existence when the two brothers Bahadur Khan and Diler Khan established and named it as Shahajanpur to please the then Emperor Shahjahan. After advent of British, the East India Company took over its control in 1801 and make it a part of the Bareilly district. It was established as a proper district by the British Government in the year 1813. The Collectorate was established inaugurated by the then Collector R. C. Howarth on the 15 of March, 1931. In 1840, the District Judge. Civil Judge and 3 Munsifs were appointed for dispensation of justice. The Mutiny Narratives of District Shahjahanpur described about the Kutcherry near the church wherein clerk Smith was murdered by the revolutionaries near its gate.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX

The Shahjahanpur District Court complex is situated in the centre of the city, at gata no. 1735/ 1.65 Hec. (old Campus) and 1734/ 0.543 Hec. (new acquired PWD Guest house premises). For the expansion of Shahjahanpur District Court, the adjacent Inspection Building of Public Works Department has acquired recently.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Heritage/ Old Building: Heritage/ Old Building Court building in Shahjahanpur was constructed in the year 1885. The architect of this Civil Court Building is based on Roman Catholic with arch varandahs, high roofs with glass windows for light and tall and thick walls with big doors and high wall ventilators for air and light with aesthetic carving,

arch and design.

12 Court Rooms Building: The said 12 Court Rooms Building is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1982. The building presently houses 12 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers, chambers, Stenographers rooms and etc. are operational on the GF and FF, while the SF accommodates the Library and various court offices.

Six Court Room Building: This single floor building comprises 5 old court rooms along with one combined chamber for judicial officers and two court offices. Apart from that one room of this building are occupied as a CCTV control room. The Magistrate courts are functioning in this old court building.

CJM Complex: The CJM Complex is an old structure which was constructed in 1974 and renovated in the year 2018. The building presently accommodates the Courts of Chief Judicial Magistrate and three Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, along with their chambers and steno rooms.

FTC Building: The 05 Court Rooms FTC Building, is a G+1 structure constructed in the year 2002. The building presently houses 05 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers, chambers and supporting office rooms.

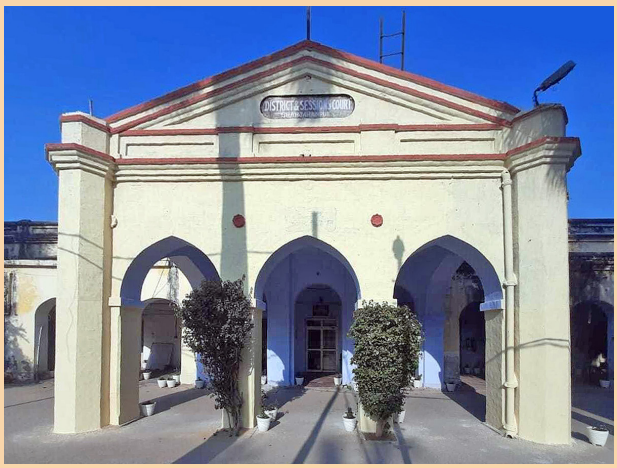
Newly acquired Pwd Guest House Premises: For the expansion of Shahjahanpur District Court, the entire 5430 sq. meter area of the Inspection Building of Public Works Department adjacent to the present premises of the District Court has been transferred to Shahjahanpur District Court on dated: 05.03.2025.

Other Buildings and Facilities: The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as the Computer Centre, ADR Centre, Video Conferencing room, Lock-up Shahjahanpur Bar Association Buildings, and Advocates' Chambers Additionally, Pink Toilet Public Toilet buildings.

Outlying Courts: For easy access to justice, 3 of 4 tehsils of the district are having outlying courts of Civil Judge (JD) cadre. The outlying court of Tilhar was established on 2nd October 1986, Powayan was established on 17 July 2002 and Jalalabad on 27 July 2012.



Main Gate Shahjahanpur


Old Heritage Building, Shahjahanpur



Old Heritage Building (Side View), Shahjahanpur



12 Court Room Shahjahanpur

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	18	16
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	8	8
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	20	18
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	2	2
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	12035	119462	131497	3083	163106	166189	3224	146601	149825	11894	135967	147861
2025	11894	135967	147861	3527	78449	81976	3727	68240	71967	11694	146176	157870

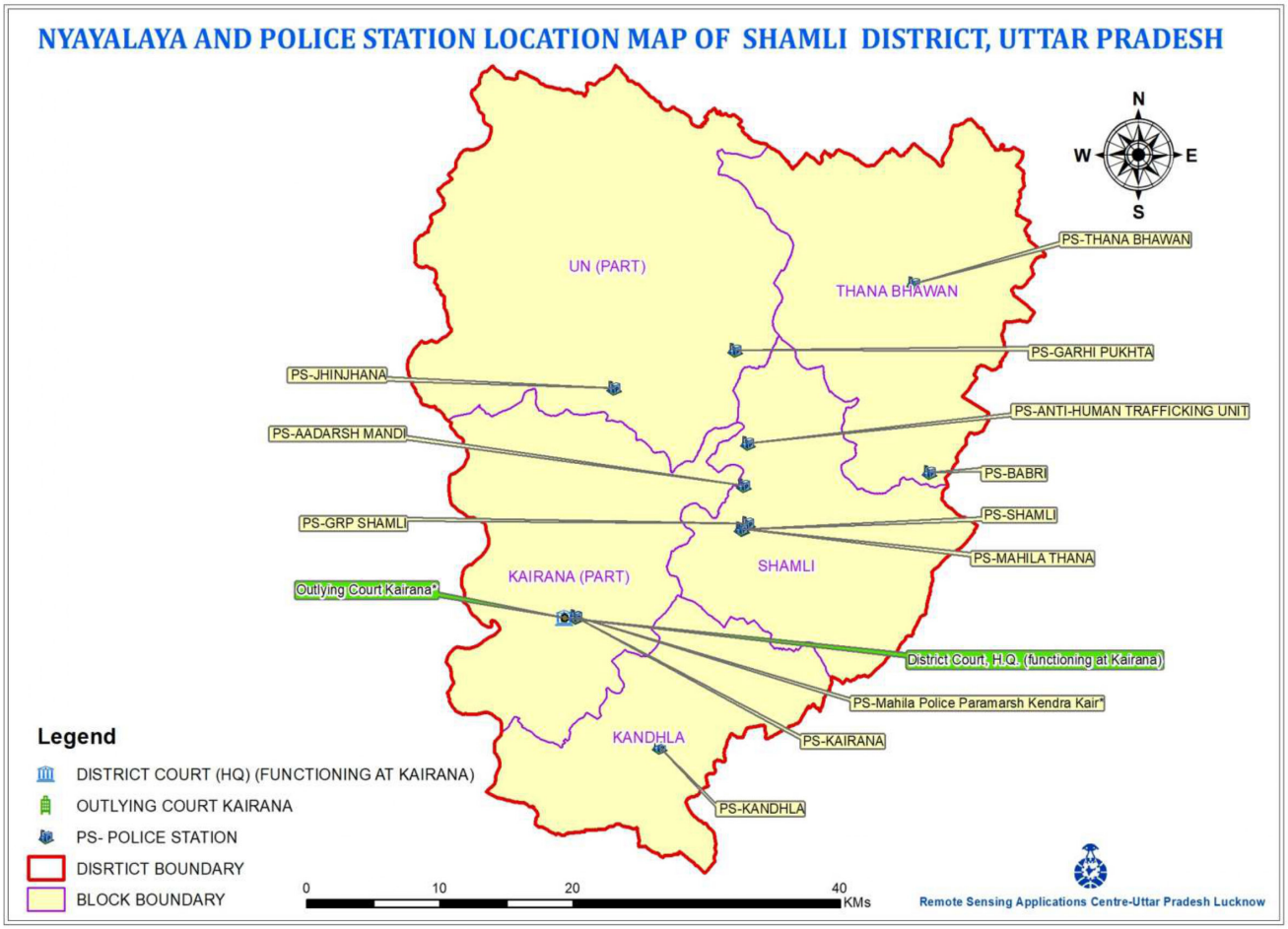
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2285	2481	4766	2153	1889	4042	2405	1813	4218	2033	2557	4590
2025	2033	2557	4590	2121	2515	4636	1965	2236	4201	2189	2836	5025

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	3414	1604	1026	3992
2025	3992	1663	1013	4642

DISTRICT COURT SHAMLI



Shamli, earlier known as the district Prabudh Nagar, was carved out from district Muzzafarnagar on September 28, 2011. It was named as district Shamli in 2012. It was historically known as "Shyamvali" and "Shyama Nagri". Previously, it was under the district Muzzafarnagar and was well known tehsil of district Muzzafarnagar. Shamli is located along the Delhi-Saharanpur National Highway 709B, Meerut-Karnal National Highway 709A and Panipat-Khatima National Highway 709AD and comes under the National Capital Region. It has three tehsils namely Shamli, Kairana and Unn. This place also has mythological connection. It is well known that Shamli is the place where Lord Krishna took a night halt while going for his last attempt for truce to avoid battle of Mahabharata. It is considered a very important place with regard to Indian culture and freedom movement. According to available pieces of evidence, Maratha warriors developed it as a Cantonment area and later used it as a Garrison, being considered one of the safest place to hide from the Britishers during the Independence Movement. Shamli is famous for 'Hanuman Teela', a temple built by 'Bhima' the great warrior of Mahabharata period. Shamli is also well known for sugar and jaggery. The land of Shamli is very fertile which makes this place prosperous and developed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT COURT SHAMLI AT KAIRANA AND ITS CONSTITUTION

Terrified by the turmoil caused by the First war of Independence against the British rule in 1857, the Governor of United Province (Present Uttar Pradesh) under the British rule in 1887 transferred tehsil Shamli to Kairana, mythologically the capital of king 'Karna' of Mahabharata period. Two years

later, in 1889, the Court of Munsif Shamli was also shifted to Kairana. Kairana was one of the four Munsif Courts which were established in western Uttar Pradesh (Former United Province) by the government of United Province under British rule. Old tehsil Kairana and Pargana Kandhla of tehsil Budhana were included under the jurisdiction of Munsif Kairana which was the under the district Saharanpur. Earlier Munsif Kairana had the jurisdiction relating to civil matters only. Keeping in view the pendency of cases, on temporary basis, the Court of Additional Munsif, Kairana was established from time to time. Around the year 1975, the Court of Additional Munsif, Kairana was established by the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court permanently. The foundation stone of this Court was laid on March 9, 1978 by the Hon'ble Administrative Judge, Mr. Justice Hridaynath Seth of Allahabad High Court. Later on May 6, 1991 the Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate and on January 4, 1993 the Court of Civil Judge, Senior Division was established in Kairana. Afterwards on November 01, 2001, two Fast Track Courts were also established here which were presided by Officers of Additional District and Sessions Judge Cadre. A regular Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge was inaugurated at Kairana on April 02, 2011 by the then Chief Justice of India Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam and Hon'ble Judge of Supreme Court Mr. Justice Balbir Singh Chauhan.

On August 10, 2018, the District Court Shamli at Kairana started functioning itself as a separate Sessions Division. Before that, Kairana was the Outlying court of District Court Muzzafarnagar having six courts.

INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE COURT

At present the District Court Shamli is functioning at Kairana which has the campus built during the British era, having sufficient space for working of courts. The courts have attached retiring room for the Judicial Officers. V.C room has been set up for virtual hearing of court cases. CCTV cameras have been installed in the court campus at various places to ensure safety and security. Water harvesting system has also been created at the campus to avoid water logging in the campus. Beautification of the campus has been done by plantation. There is also a Parking place for the vehicles in the campus.

Hon'ble Allahabad High Court has proposed the construction of new District Court Building at the District Headquater Shamli and land has been acquired and abounded by Boundary wall.

CONTRIBUTION OF REVENUE COURTS

At present there are total eight revenue courts working in district Shamli including the Court of District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate and Tehsildars. These revenue courts decide matters which pertaining to Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code 2006, Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950. Revenue Courts computerised management system is a website developed by NIC, Uttar Pradesh State Unit, used for day to day functioning of revenue courts.

EMINENT PERSONALITIES

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Balbir Singh Chauhan native of village Jasala of district Shamli, was a judge of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India from May 2009 to July 2014. He was elavated as permanent judge of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court on April 05, 1995. He was also the Chairperson of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal and the 21st Chairman of Law Commission of India. Previously he served as the Chief Justice of Orrisa High Court from July 2008 to May 2009.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahavir Singh native of village Ailum of district Shamli, was appointed as Additional Judge of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court on November 17, 1977 and remained the judge till September 14, 1982.



Distict Judge Court building



Court Building of Chief Judicial Magistrate



Court of ADJ (POCSO)



court of ADJ SC ST Shamli

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	6	4
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	4	4
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	6	5
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	0	0
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

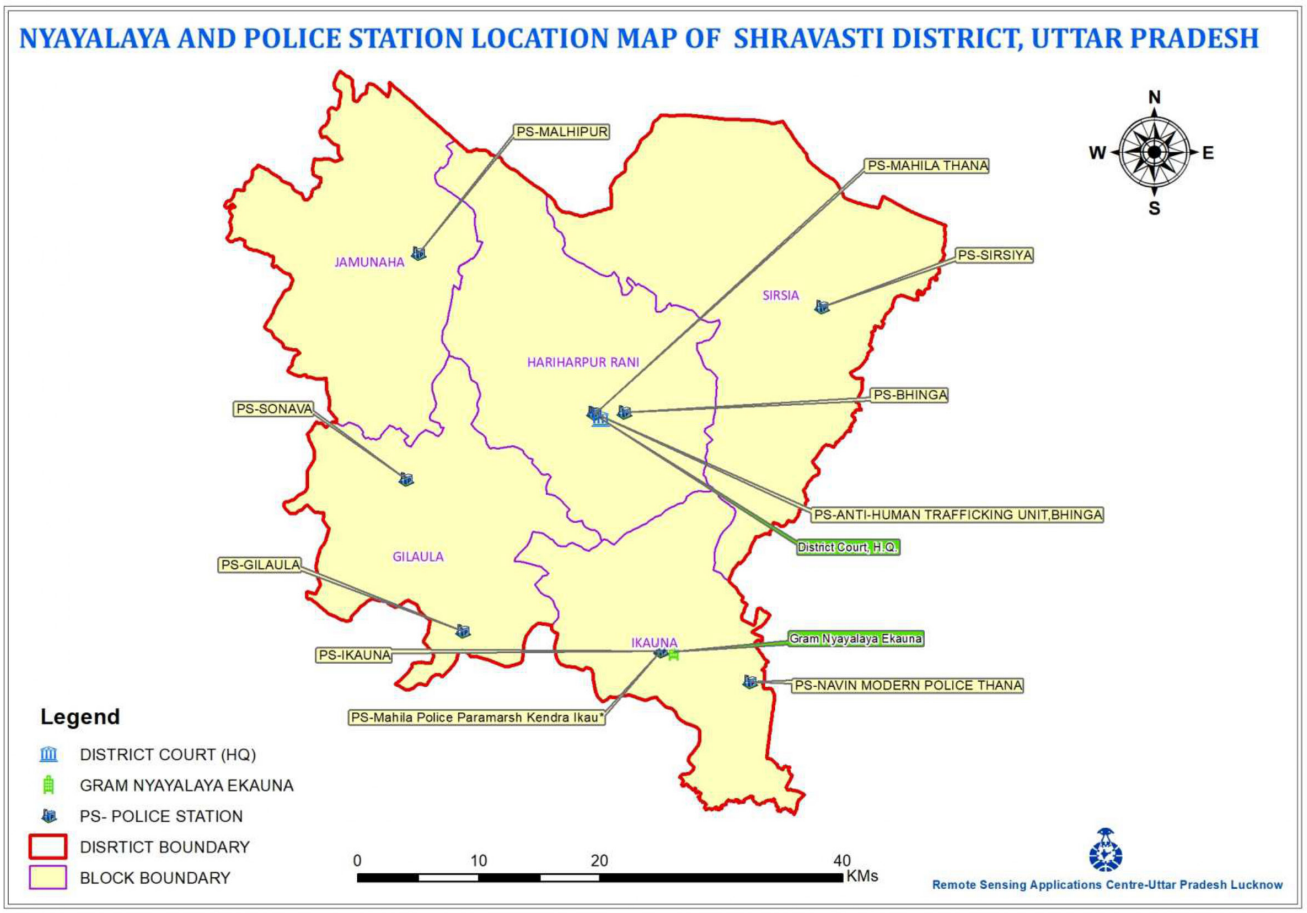
District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	4422	53514	57936	1189	27481	28670	908	26967	27875	4703	54028	58731
2025	4703	54028	58731	1546	36085	37631	1417	33860	35277	4832	56253	61085

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	668	746	1414	668	683	1351	723	561	1284	613	868	1481
2025	613	868	1481	692	727	1419	617	534	1151	688	1061	1749

DISTRICT COURT SHRAVASTI



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT SHRAVASTI

The District Court Shravasti was established pursuant to Government Order No. 4661/Saat-Nyay-2-97-114 G dated 19 December 1997 and commenced its judicial functioning on 22 March 1999. At the time of its inception, the Judgeship comprised the Courts of the District and Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Civil Judge (Junior Division), and Judicial Magistrate, as envisaged under the said Government Order. Subsequently, the Court of the Principal Judge, Family Court, was constituted vide Government Order No. 883/Saat-Nyay-2-2013-58G/2001 dated 23 May 2013. Further strengthening the justice delivery system at the grassroots level, a Gram Nyayalaya was established at Tehsil Ikauna through Government Notification No. 6/2016/53/Sat-Nyay-2-2016-216G/2017 dated 16 February 2017. At Present 01 court of District & Sessions Judge, 04 Courts of Additional District & Sessions Judge, 04 Courts of Civil Judge (S.D.) cadre, and 05 Courts of Civil Judge (J.D.) (including court of Nyayadhikari Gram Nyayalay Ikauna Shravasti) are sanctioned.

During the formative phase of the Judgeship, from 28 February 1998 to 22 March 1999, Sri Muneendra Kumar Mittal served as Officer-on-Special Duty/District Judge, Shravasti. Thereafter, he continued as District and Sessions Judge from 22 March 1999 to 25 April 1999. At present, the Judgeship is ably led by Sri Rakesh Dhar Dubey, District and Sessions Judge, Shravasti.

In its early years, the District Court functioned from rented premises and courtrooms made available by the District Administration within the Tehsil campus. With the completion of ten newly constructed court buildings, the Judgeship was relocated to its own permanent premises and has been functioning there since 13 May 2022.

EXISTING COURT COMPLEX AT HEAD QUARTER

The District Court complex is spread over an area of approximately 42 acres. The main building in the court complex consists of 16 court rooms which were constructed in two phases as G+1 structure (10 courtroom project and 6 courtroom project) and comprises spacious courtrooms, administrative blocks, and well-planned waiting areas for litigants and members of the Bar. The architectural design of the complex harmoniously blends functionality with aesthetic appeal, reflecting the dignity of the institution.

To further enhance facilities within the court campus, a Bank, Post Office, and Canteen have been constructed and are operational, providing added convenience to advocates, litigants, and court visitors. As part of continued infrastructure expansion, construction of a separate Family Court building and Advocate Chambers is presently underway, which will further strengthen judicial and professional infrastructure.

Embracing technological advancement, the court complex is equipped with modern facilities, including a dedicated video conferencing room that enables judicial proceedings to be conducted with the District Jail, thereby improving efficiency and security.

The complex also houses a well-equipped library that serves as a vital repository of legal knowledge for Judges and Advocates, underscoring the institution's commitment to legal scholarship and continuous professional development. Special emphasis has been placed on the comfort and convenience of litigants and visitors.

In furtherance of digital accessibility, the District Court, Shravasti, has established an e-Sewa Kendra within the premises, offering a range of digital services to litigants and visitors. Dedicated record rooms ensure systematic preservation and efficient retrieval of disposed case records, thereby strengthening administrative efficiency.

The strategic location of the court complex ensures easy accessibility for the public, supported by adequate parking facilities to minimize inconvenience. This accessibility promotes greater public engagement with the judicial system and enhances legal awareness.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

Family Court Building: A separate Family Court building is under construction with a stilt + two-storey structure. The building will house four courtrooms and includes spacious corridors, counselling rooms, a crèche, meeting halls, and a record room. The construction is being carried out in accordance with the Harmonised Guidelines for the construction of buildings, including provisions for ramps and the installation of lifts to ensure accessibility.

The construction of the Family Court building was sanctioned vide Government Order No. 242/2021/1085/Saat-Nyay-9 (Budget)-2021-800(46) dated 24.08.2021, at an approved cost of Rs. 1,670.16 lakh. The executing agency is UP Rajya Nirman Sahkari Sangh Ltd. (UPRNSS), Bahraich.

Advocates' Chambers (144 Nos.) Under-construction: The Bar Building for advocates of the District Court, Shravasti, is presently under construction. The building comprises 144 advocates' chambers in a G+3 structure. The chambers are well-ventilated and designed to receive ample natural light, with spacious corridors for smooth movement. Separate male and female toilet facilities have been provided. Lifts have also been installed to facilitate easy access within the building.

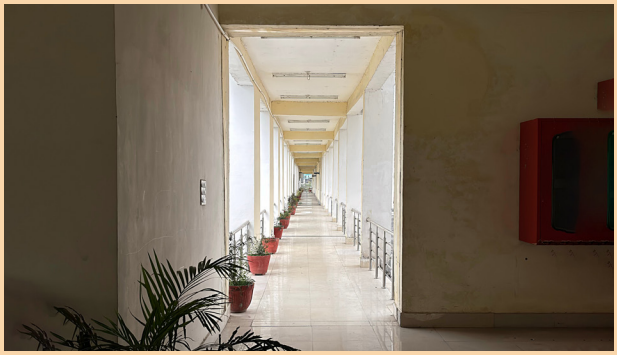
The construction was sanctioned vide Government Order No. 366/2021/1487/Saat-Nyay-9 (Budget)/2021-800(38) dated 03.12.2021, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,941.23 lakh. The construction agency is UP Rajya Nirman Sahkari Sangh Ltd. (UPRNSS), Bahraich.

GRAM NYAYALAY

Gram Nyayalay is oprational at Tehsil Ikauna, Shravasti. This court is functional in a building provided by District Administration.



16 Court Room Building


Corridor to Judges Chambers


Family Court Building (Under Construction)


Advocate Chambers Building (Under Construction)

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	7	5
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	4	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	5	2
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	0	0
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

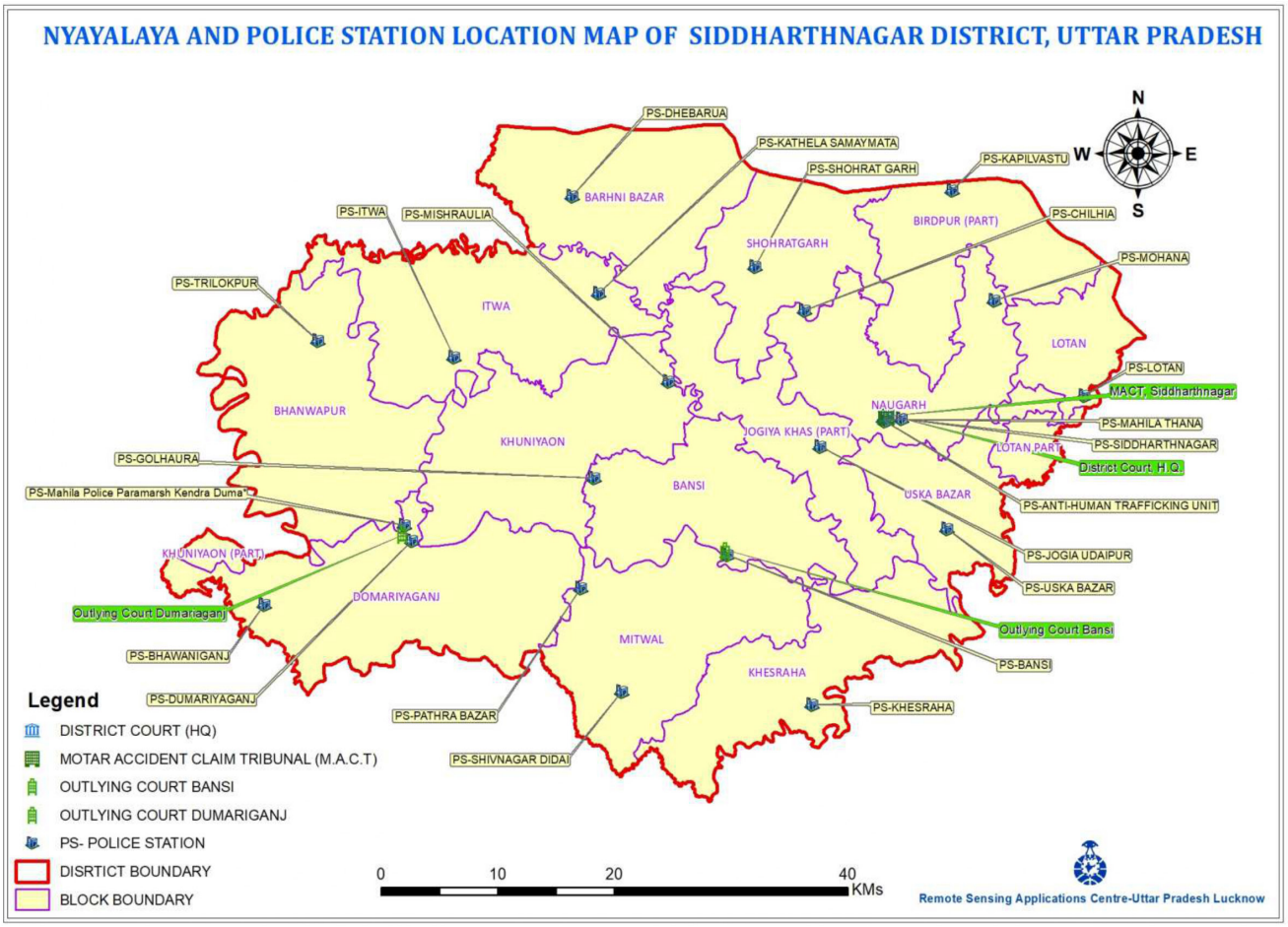
District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	7576	35675	43251	3920	26690	30610	4640	30845	35485	6856	31520	38376
2025	6856	31520	38376	1690	38944	40634	1528	37607	39135	7018	32857	39875

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	682	860	1542	587	651	1238	563	527	1090	706	984	1690
2025	706	984	1690	514	556	1070	394	433	827	826	1107	1933

DISTRICT COURT SIDDHARTH NAGAR



A BRIEF PREVIEW OF DISTRICT SIDDHARTHNAGAR JUDGESHIP

In Pre-independence period District and Sessions Judge, Gorakhpur used to exercise its Jurisdiction even upto Munsafi, Bansi. Later on in 1866 a separate District/Sessions Division Basti came into existence. Before creation of District Siddharthnagar, 3 Courts respectively of Munsif, 1st Addl. Munsif and 2nd Addl. Munsif were functioning at Bansi and 2 Courts respectively Munsif and Additional Munsif were functioning at Naugarh. That Naugarh is the present headquarter of District Siddharthnagar. In the Year 1989 the District and Sessions Court, Siddharthnagar was created under the headship of its District & Sessions Judge. Presently there are five Tehsils in it respectively Sadar, Shohratgarh, Itwa, Bansi and Dumariaganj. The outlying courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division) Dumariaganj came into existence on 28.01.2008.

The Judiciary ot the District started its function in the Munsif Court's premises Naugarh on 30th March, 1990. The Courts of Magistrates and Civil Judges were established in a rented building at Uska road. There-after, post Government allocation, 17.7 acres land came into possession of the District Judiciary for construction of Court rooms. At present 13 Courts are functional at Headquarter, 03 Courts are functional at Outlying Court, Bansi and 01 Court is functional at Outlying Court, Dumariaganj. District Legal Service Authority has a separate building of its own in the court premise and so does Video Conferencing room facility.

The Civil and Criminal record rooms of the Court are situated in the basement of Headquarter Court Complex. They hold records of the files disposed from the year 1991. It is pertinent to note that the Court of Siddharthnagar is newly established court, for this reason no ancient records of historical importance

have been placed in the Court.

DISTRICT COURT BUILDING

The Judiciary of the District started its function in the Munsif Court's premises Naugarh on 30th March, 1990. The Courts of Magistrates and Civil Judge were established in a rented building situated at Uska Road. There-after, post Government allocation 17.7 acres land came into possession of the District Judiciary over which the accommodation for 33 Court rooms was to be constructed by U.P. Government in 4 phases. The 1st phase was to consist of 11 Court rooms, the 2nd phase was to consist of 02 Court rooms the 3rd phase was to consist of 16 Court rooms and 4 th phase was consist of 04 Family Courts. The current District Court complex is housed in 4 buildings .

The buildings situated in the campuses have ample passages, galleries and staircases for easy approach to the different parts. The complex at headquarter holds a broad parking space.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION 16 COURT ROOM BUILDING

Construction of 16 Courtrooms building is at final stage, this newly constructed G+2 building comprises 16 modern courtrooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms and court offices. Estimates were sent to Hon'ble High Court for provision of Airconditioner, Data networking, Conference System, Solar System, CCTV Camera etc in this building.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION 04 COURT ROOM FAMILY BUILDING

Construction of 04 Courtrooms Family building is at final stage, this newly constructed G+2 building comprises Parking place on ground floor, 04 modern courtrooms along with associated facilities including Officers' chambers, Stenographers' rooms and court offices. Estimates were sent to Hon'ble High Court for provision of Airconditioner, Data networking, Conference System, CCTV Camera etc in this building.

BANSI OUTLYING COURT

Bansi is situated at a distance of 26 kilometers from the Headquarter, 52 kilometers from Basti and 90 kilometers from Gorakhpur. It was the first developed town of the Siddharthnagar district. Before the declaration of Naugarh (Siddharthnagar) as district it functioned as an all-purpose hub for the area covered by three districts Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar and Gorakhpur. Bansi is known for its educational institutions and has well known schools and colleges e.g. Ratan Sen Inter & Degree College, Tilak Inter College, J.N.V. Basantpur etc.

Before creation of Judgeship at Naugarh, Bansi was the main judicial headquarter of the district. The Munsif court of Bansi was created in the year 1907 and currently 03 courts are functional in the same premise. In the campus of outlying court at Bansi there are three type-IV residences for Judicial Officers and One type-V residence is also to be constructed very soon.

DUMARIAGANJ OUTLYING COURT

Dumariaganj Nagar Panchayat has been created after 2001 Census. This area has a historical past. According to some historians, the novelist and writer Munshi Premchand worked as a teacher in the old Modern school (now converted into a Girls College) for some time. Famous religious places such as Bharat Bhari, Hallaur and Wasa Dargah (Shrine of Syed Makhdoom Shah Hisamuddin) are also just few miles away from town. Lumbini (Kapilvastu) the birthplace of Gautam Buddha is 80 miles away from this area. At present there is one Civil judge (junior division) court in Dumariaganj having jurisdiction of the entire tehsil. The court building and residence of the Judicial Officer are yet to be constructed.

GRAM NYAYALAYA, ITWA

Gram Nyayalaya, Itwa Itwa is situated at a distance of 56 kilometers from the Headquarter. It is a tehsil of the Siddharthnagar district. Total 01 Gram Nyayalaya is sanctioned in Siddharthnagar judgeship, which is situated at Itwa. Nyayadhikari, Gram Nyaylaya Itwa came into existence on 30.08.2024.



Main Gate of District Court Campus



District Court Building View1



Under construction 04 Family Court Building View1



Under construction 16 Court Room Building View1



Outlying Court Bansi Building



Outlying Court dumariaganj Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	5
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	3	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	16	8
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	2	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	24796	73908	98704	21074	52665	73739	22546	51262	73808	23324	75311	98635
2025	23324	75311	98635	14218	63131	77349	14813	58220	73033	22729	80222	102951

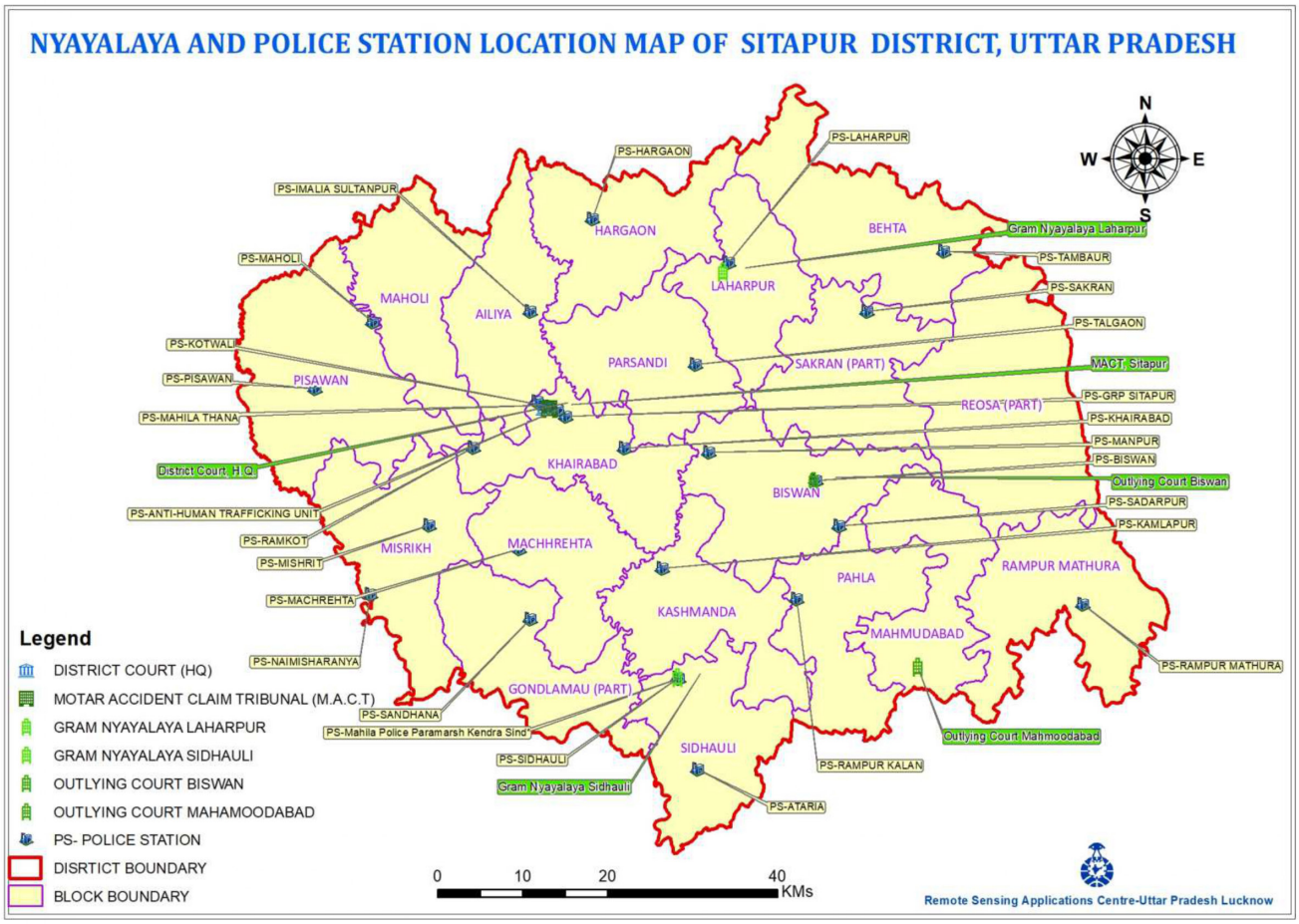
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1045	1778	2823	970	1277	2247	486	727	1213	1529	2328	3857
2025	1529	2328	3857	841	934	1775	751	971	1722	1619	2291	3910

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	737	370	316	791
2025	791	461	445	807

DISTRICT COURT SITAPUR



HISTORY OF SITAPUR JUDGESHIP

Prior to the annexation (1856), the administration of justice was vested in the Amil who was the chief officer of the district which was then known as Sirkar. He was also responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the administration of civil and criminal justice.

The British Government reorganised the administrative machinery including the judiciary. The commissioner of the Khairabad Division was the chief revenue authority, the superintendent of police and the sessions judge, all in one. He could try all sessions cases and pass any sentence except that of transpotation or death. The deputy commissioner of Sitapur exercised the powers of Collector and Magistrate and the office under him, the assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners and tahsildars, were invested with the powers of a civil, revenue and criminal courts.

Under the Oudh Courts Act (Act VI of 1925) the status of Judicial commissioners court was raised to chief court, with powers of High Court, for the province of Awadh. In 1918 the Chief Court was amalgamated with High Court to form the new High Court of Judicature, Uttar Pradesh, in Allahabad with a separate bench in Lucknow to deal with all civil and criminal cases relating to the district of Awadh, but from the administrative point of view all the civil courts in Sitapur were subordinate to the High Court of judicature in Allahabad.

The civil courts tried all suits of a civil nature and the normal case work in civil courts consisted of suits involving property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage and specific relief, in addition to ordinary money suits, suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, could also be filed in awadh, taluqadari suits with large valuation formed a special feature of the work in the courts of Civil Judge. The monetary jurisdiction of Civil Judge was unlimited whereas that of the munsif was ordinarily limited to Rs. 2000 which could be raised to Rs. 5000.

SHORT DESCRIPTION ABOUT HERITAGE BUILDING

Sessions Court of Sitapur Judgeship was established in 1876, since then it is functional in Heritage Building. Total number of 8 Court Rooms are established in the Heritage Building. Moreover various offices/ departments like Administrative office, Court Manager's Office, Nazarat, Account /Bill Section, Statement Office and Office of Permanant Lok Adalat are also established and functional in the Heritage Buiding. It is mainly to mention that Two Beautiful Gardens are also a part of Heritage Building. In these Gardens, Sculptures with Historical importance and One Stone Structure as Standard Bench Mark for measuring the MEAN LEVEL of the Sea are established.

FACILITIES AT COURT CAMPUS

1 Virtual Court is functional.
2 e-Sewa Kendra is functional.
3 VC Cabin is not functional.
4 e-filling center is not functional.
5 Record Room is established in old Hertage Building. All the files related to Criminal and Civil Cases are kept on heavy built racks with proper safety measures. These files are kept safe by wrapping it in prescribed and assigened 'BASTA'.

The **08 Court Rooms Building** is a G+2 structure constructed, completed and established in the year 2004. The building presently houses 08 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting administrative units. Court rooms are operational on the ground and first floors, while the second floor accommodates various court offices. The building is approximately 22 years old.

The **Fast Track Court Rooms Building** is a single floor structure, constructed, completed and established in the year 2003. The building presently houses 07 fully functional court rooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers chambers, Stenographers' rooms, and supporting Court Offices. The building is approximately 23 years old.

Computer Center- Computer center is established in year 2010. Center deals in centralised filling of cases, web site updation, CIS data monitoring and hub for maintenance of server and other computer equipments.

ADR Building- this building is established in year 2025. Building is a G+2 structure constructed, completed and established in the year 2025 The building presently allied facilities such as chamber of DLSA Secretary, Chamber and Court of Permanent lok Adalat, office rooms on each floor , and supporting administrative units such as mediation rooms.

Video Conferencing Room- Video Conferencing facility is available between Court and Jail Administration.



Heritage Building with 08 Court Rooms



Eight (08) Court Room Building (Back Side)



Fast Track Court Rooms Building



ADR Building



Video Conferencing Room



BAR Association Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	22	13
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	10	10
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	18	15
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	4	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	17279	180544	197823	4145	57181	61326	3923	55759	59682	17501	181966	199467
2025	17501	181966	199467	4477	70641	75118	4096	66845	70941	17882	185762	203644

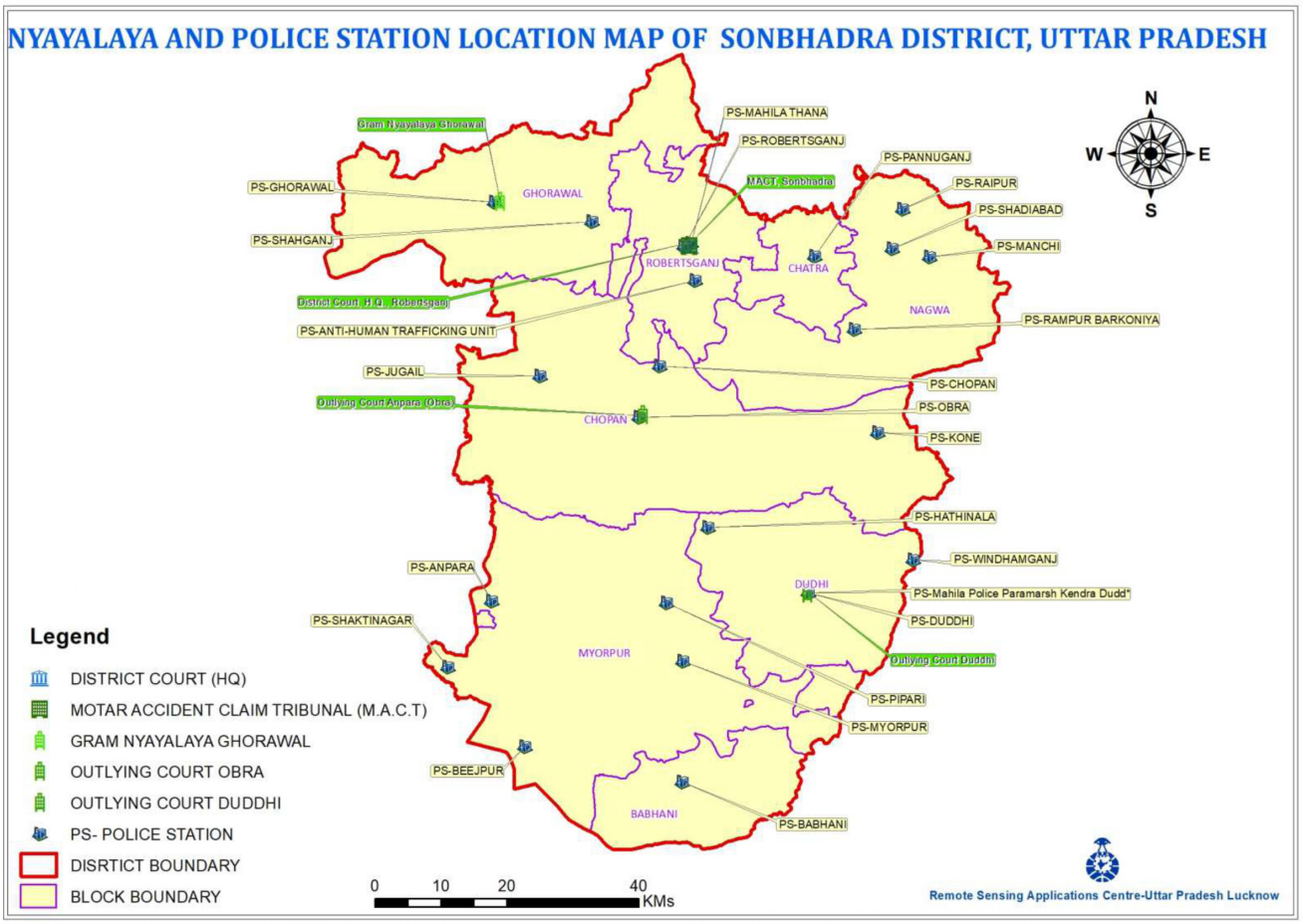
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2948	3514	6462	2134	1909	4043	2042	1793	3835	3040	3630	6670
2025	3040	3630	6670	2240	1872	4112	2123	1420	3543	3157	4082	7239

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1383	389	468	1304
2025	1304	585	419	1470

DISTRICT COURT SONBHADRA



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT OF SONBHADRA ESTABLISHMENT

The judiciary in Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh, was formally established on March 30, 1990, following a notification on October 21, 1989, that created four temporary courts (District and Sessions, Civil Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, and Judicial Magistrate). These courts became permanent on October 15, 1994, with the system having grown to over 32 courts and outlying benches at Duddhi, Anpara, and Ghorawal.

It is a court of original jurisdiction dealing with civil and criminal matters whithin its territorial limits. Cases are generally heard by a single Judge, and appeals or rivision from the Distric Judiciary lie before the Hon'ble High Court of judicature at Allahabad. The Court functions with the assistance of Judicial offficers and staffs to ensure, fare and impartial justice.

Between 1834 and 1861, justice in India was administered through both King's, courts and company's courts. Following recommendations by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Campbell in 1864, The Indian High Court Act, 1861 (24 & 25 vict.,C.104) led to the establishment of High Court of judicature at Allahabad, under whose appellate jurisdiction the District Court of Sonbhadra.

In 1989 Sonbhadra district was formed by the sepration from the district Mirzapur and after that the District Court Sonbhadra is working independently from 1990.

KEY HISTORICAL & JUDICIAL MILESTONES

Establishment (1990): The District and Sessions Court was inaugurated by Hon'ble Administrative Judge Dr. Jagdish Narayan Dube of the Allahabad High Court.

Initial Setup (1989-1994): Initially, four key courts were created to handle the newly formed Sonbhadra sessions division, with the District & Sessions Judge acting as the Officer on Special Duty (O.S.D.).

Permanent Status (1994): The temporary courts were made permanent, strengthening the judicial infrastructure in the region.

Expansion & Outlying Courts: To improve access, particularly in the industrial and rural areas of the district, outlying courts were established, including in Duddhi, Anpara at Obra, and a Gram Nyayalay at Ghorawal.

Specialized Courts: The judiciary includes specialized courts, such as those for Special Judicial Magistrates.

CURRENT STRUCTURE

The District and Sessions Court in Sonbhadra handles a broad range of civil and criminal cases.

As of early 2026, the judgeship continues to operate under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court.

The system includes various levels of magistrate and civil courts to handle the district's high-power industry and rural, often tribal-populated, land matters.

The Sonbhadra judicial system works closely with the local administration, with key officials including the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

COURT BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF VIEW

District & Session Judge Court Building: The building at present comprises of District and Session Judge Court and ADJ court along with presiding officer's chambers, stenographer's rooms. In this building Admin Section (English Office) ,Bill Section and Nazarat is also present. These courts rooms run at Tehsil premises.

Family Court Building: The family court building is a G+1 structure building. This building comprise of Family Court along with many other courts such as ADJ court and MACT court along with their presiding officer's chambers and offices. It also has CCTV system control room.

ADR Building: The ADR building is G+1 structure building. This building has mediation centre

Other Existing Court Complex: There are many other courts complex other than DJ court building and family court building in which various courts are running such as Munsaf Khand. The Munsaf Khand has CJM Court , ADJ Court, Jr. Division court, Senior division court and some Special courts along with presiding officers chamber's, stenographer's room and their respective offices. This block also has sufficient number of Advocate's Chambers, summon cell and a canteen.

DISTRICT COURT HEADQUARTER

Court Buildings: The District Court of Sonbhadra is situated in the District headqurter Roberstganj.

Outlying Court: In the district Sonbhadra there are two outlying courts-

1. Outlying Court Duddhi
2. Outlying Court Obra

OUTLYING COURT DUDDHI

At present the courts of civil judge jr. Division and additional civil judge jr. Division are functioning in Tehsil Premises.

OUTLYING COURT OBRA

At present The Court of ADJ Obra is functioning in its own building, built in year 2024 and inaugrated in year 2025 by Hon'ble Administrative Judge Mr. Saurabh Srivastava.

OTHER BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Court Campus also include several ancillary and support buildings such as Computer Section, ADR centre, V.C. building, E-Sewa Kendra, Canteen, Record room, Lockup and Post Office, Sonbhadra Bar Association Bhawan and District Bar Association Bhawan, Advocates Chambers

GRAM NYAYALAY

Gram Nyayalay is operational at Tehsil Ghorawal. The building is provided by the Tehsil, thereby ensuring access to justice at the grassroot level.



District Court Building, Sonbhadra


Court Building



Video Conferencing Room



POCSO Court, Sonbhadra



Central Computer Room


Bar Council Building



Bar Association, Sonbhadra



ADR Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	11	6
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	5	3
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	13	8
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	1	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	8563	56235	64798	2776	23355	26131	3671	25424	29095	7668	54166	61834
2025	7668	54166	61834	2520	25297	27817	2691	23714	26405	7497	55749	63246

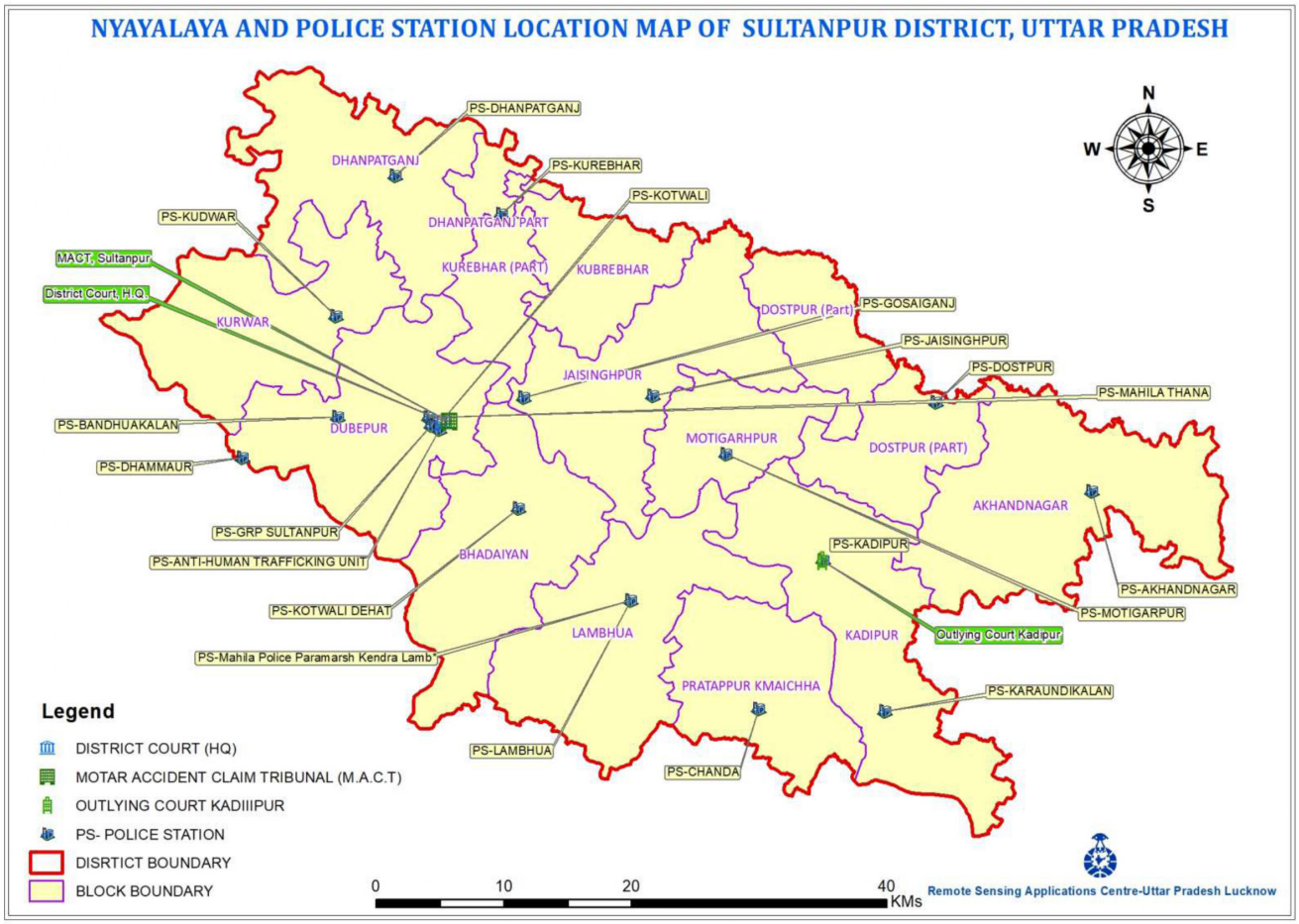
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	1093	1538	2631	586	764	1350	828	1016	1844	851	1286	2137
2025	851	1286	2137	574	587	1161	453	474	927	972	1399	2371

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2185	554	521	2218
2025	2218	603	535	2235

DISTRICT COURT SULTANPUR



BRIEF HISTORY OF DISTRICT COURT ESTABLISHMENT

Sultanpur city is situated on the banks of the River Gomti and lies about 135 km east of the state capital, Lucknow. Demographically, District Sultanpur is bounded by District Ayodhya to the north, District Pratapgarh to the south, Districts Barabanki and Raebareli to the west, and Districts Azamgarh, Ambedkarnagar, and Jaunpur to the east. The district comprises five tehsils, namely Sultanpur Sadar, Kadipur, Lambhua, Baldirai, and Jaisinghpur.

During the British regime, when tehsils and parganas were established, the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur, Lt. J. Parkins, developed the city to a significant extent. In 1868, the Collectorate building was constructed, and the Office of the Deputy Commissioner started functioning. In the same year, the Nagar Palika was also established. By 1925, there were four tehsils and thirteen police stations in existence. The District of Sultanpur was reorganized and assumed its present form in 1869. Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, Panchayati Courts were established in Sultanpur in 1949 to decide and dispose of petty matters.

The judicial work of District Sultanpur was conducted under the Civil Judgeship of District Raebareli and the Sessions Division of District Faizabad. Subsequently, Sultanpur Judgeship was bifurcated from the Faizabad Judgeship and came into existence on 11th March 1956, vide Government Order No. 1749/VI-708/55, Lucknow.

At the time of inception, the sanctioned strength of courts in Sultanpur included the District and Sessions Court, the Munsif Court (North), and the Munsif Court (South). The first District Judge, Shri Tara Chand Kapoor, strengthened the district judiciary upon his joining on 28th July 1956.

Subsequently, in response to evolving

requirements, the number of courts gradually increased. At present, the total sanctioned strength of judges in the Sultanpur Judgeship is 56 (including the Family Court establishment). The District Court establishment has a sanctioned strength of 51, comprising one District & Sessions Court, sixteen Additional District & Sessions Courts (including courts of special jurisdiction), eleven courts of the Senior Division cadre, and twenty-three courts of the Junior Division cadre. In addition, the Family Court establishment includes one Principal Judge and four Additional Principal Judges.

LANDMARK JUDGMENTS AND CONTRIBUTION

The Record Room of the District Court, Sultanpur is a repository of some of the oldest case records in chronological order. The oldest available file is Case No. 337 of 1864, Saiyad Mohammad Khan Bahadur Rais v. Neemar & Suraj Deen Halwaiyan and Others. Other notable old case files include Original Suit No. 221 of 1864, Doorga v. Lawtoo, decided on 27 June 1864; Sessions Trial No. 54 of 1950, State v. Ram Dass, under Section 302 IPC, Police Station Musafirkhana, decided on 12 March 1951, wherein life imprisonment was awarded; and Sessions Trial No. 46 of 1950, State v. Mata Bux Singh and Others, under Sections 302/34 IPC, Police Station Amethi, decided on 14 March 1951, wherein life imprisonment was awarded.

Besides these, the District Court possesses an article of historic importance, namely, a gown stand of the Hon'ble District Judge, which was sent to the Hon'ble High Court for display in its sesquicentennial exhibition.

COURT BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW

The District Court of Sultanpur comprises both modern buildings constructed in the post-independence era and heritage structures dating back to the pre-independence period. The details of some notable infrastructure are as follows:

Old Building: The District Court, Sultanpur, has an old heritage building constructed in the early decades of the 20th century. Facing west, the building stands on the western edge of the court campus and has two extensions: the record room on the northern side and the judges' courtrooms on the southern side, connected by pillared verandahs on all four sides. A team from the Sarnath Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) thoroughly inspected the heritage building on 27.10.2017. In its inspection note, the team observed that the building was constructed by the British Government prior to Independence, although the exact date of construction is not recorded. The structure is U-shaped and built with first-class bricks. The building is constructed of burnt bricks laid in lime mortar and finished with lime plaster. The use of sandstone is limited to the foundation and the eaves of windows and ventilators. At present, the building accommodates the courts of the District and Sessions Judge, 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge, Special Judge S.C./S.T. (P.A.) Act, as well as the record room, administrative office, library, Nazarat, joint offices, and accounts section.The southern wing of the court comprises seven rooms with long verandahs. It houses the courts of the Civil Judge (South), Civil Judge (North), Additional Civil Judges (Junior Division), and joint offices of the concerned courts.(Image attached on portal).

12 Court Rooms Building: The 12 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as the CJM Building, is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 1982. The building presently houses 12 fully functional courtrooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers and stenographers' rooms. The courtrooms are operational on the ground floor and first floor, while the second floor accommodates the Civil Copying Section and various court offices. (Image attached on portal).

14 Court Rooms Building: The 14 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as the Family Court Building, is a G+2 structure constructed in the year 2008. The building presently houses 14 fully functional courtrooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers and stenographers' rooms. The courtrooms are operational on the ground floor and first floor, while the second floor accommodates various court offices. The terrace of the building has been fitted with a 65 kW solar power panel installation, reflecting a move towards sustainable energy usage. (Image attached on portal).

Fast Track Court Building: The Fast Track Court

Building is a G+1 structure constructed in the year 2004. The building presently houses five fully functional courtrooms along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers and various court offices. Three courtrooms are operational on the ground floor, while two courtrooms are located on the first floor. (Image attached on portal).

OUTLYING COURT, KADIPUR

The Outlying Court, Kadipur, is a G+1 structure constructed in the year 2018. The building has one fully functional courtroom on the ground floor, along with allied facilities such as the Presiding Officer's chamber, stenographers' rooms, court office, computer room, conference room, canteen, separate hawalat facilities for male and female detainees, common toilets for males and females, and a litigants' hall. The first floor accommodates various offices, including the Nazarat, library, and record room, etc. There are two courtrooms at the Outlying Court, Kadipur, of which the Civil Judge (J.D.), Kadipur is functioning in a self-owned building, while the Civil Judge (S.D.), Kadipur is functioning under makeshift arrangements in the Bar Association building. However, the outlying court at Kadipur started functioning in a newly constructed court building on 03.11.2018. A new Court of Civil Judge (Senior Division), Kadipur, also started functioning from 25.07.2023. (Image attached on portal).

OUTLYING COURT, MUSAFIRKHANA

The Outlying Court, Kadipur, is a G+1 structure constructed in the year 2021. The building has two courtrooms on the ground floor along with allied facilities such as Presiding Officers' chambers, stenographers' rooms, court offices, a canteen, separate hawalat facilities for male and female detainees, common toilets for males and females, a litigants' hall, and a meeting hall, etc.The Civil Judge (J.D.), Musafirkhana has been functioning in a newly constructed court building on 26.03.2021. (Image attached on portal).

GRAM NYAYALAYA AMETHI

Gram Nyayalayas is operational at Tehsil Amethi, District Amethi. The court is functioning from the Bhumi Sangrakshan Kendra, Amethi, under makeshift arrangements provided by the District Magistrate, Amethi. The Gram Nyayalaya Court at Tehsil Amethi has been functioning since 03.10.2024. (Image attached on portal).

GRAM NYAYALAYA GAURIGANJ

Gram Nyayalayas is operational at Tehsil Gauriganj, District Amethi. The courts is functioning from the B.S.A. Building, Gauriganj, under makeshift arrangements provided by the District Magistrate, Amethi. The Gram Nyayalaya Court at Tehsil Gauriganj has been functioning since 07.10.2024. (Image attached on portal).

FAMILY COURT

The Family Court is located in the 14 Court Room Building, District Court Campus and is functioning since 2013. The Family Court establishment includes one Principal Judge and four Additional Principal Judges. The Family Court does not have seprate building and all the basic needs of the concerned court are met by the District Court, Sultanpur.

MOTOR ACCIDENCT CLAIM TRIBUNAL

The Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Sultanpur is situated at Kalp Vriksha Campus, Civil Lines, at the Headquarter of District Sultanpur. MACT court was established in the state of Uttar Pradesh on the directions issued by Honb'le High Court Allahabad in PIL 4215/2018 (In Re Vacancy in the cadres of Judicial Officers vs Chairman, UP Public Service Commission & others) on 27.11.2018. In this regard, official letter no. 8710/Main-B/MACT/Admin(A-3) Dated 05.07.2019 has been issued by Hon'ble High Court Allahabad for the functioning of MACT courts in Uttar Pradesh . Presently MACT Court, Sultanpur has its original jurisdiction over MACT cases of District Sultanpur and District Amethi. (Image attached on portal).

OTHER BUILDING AND FACILITIES

The court campus also includes several ancillary and support buildings such as Video Conference room, Centralised Computer room, CCTV control room, Library, Record room, Canteen Building, Lock-up, Meeting Hall, Post Office, Old Bar Association building and New Bar Association building. The essential amenities such as drinking water facilities, a canteen, seating benches, and lavatories (including facilities for differently abled persons) are provided within the court campus for the convenience of litigants.



Old Building (Heritage Block)



Fast Track Court Building



12 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as the CJM Building



14 Court Rooms Building, popularly known as the Family Court Building



Video Conferencing room



Bar Association, Sultanpur



Outlying Court, Kadipur



Gram Nyayalayas is operational at Tehsil Amethi



Outlying Court, Musafirkhana



Gram Nyayalayas is operational at Tehsil Gauriganj

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	17	8
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)/ A.C.J.M.	11	9
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)/J.M.	23	16
4	Principal Judge, Family Court including Additional Principal Judges	5	3
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	67559	158439	225998	7604	50228	57832	4124	37924	42048	71039	170743	241782
2025	71039	170743	241782	8284	57293	65577	8166	48028	56194	71157	180008	251165

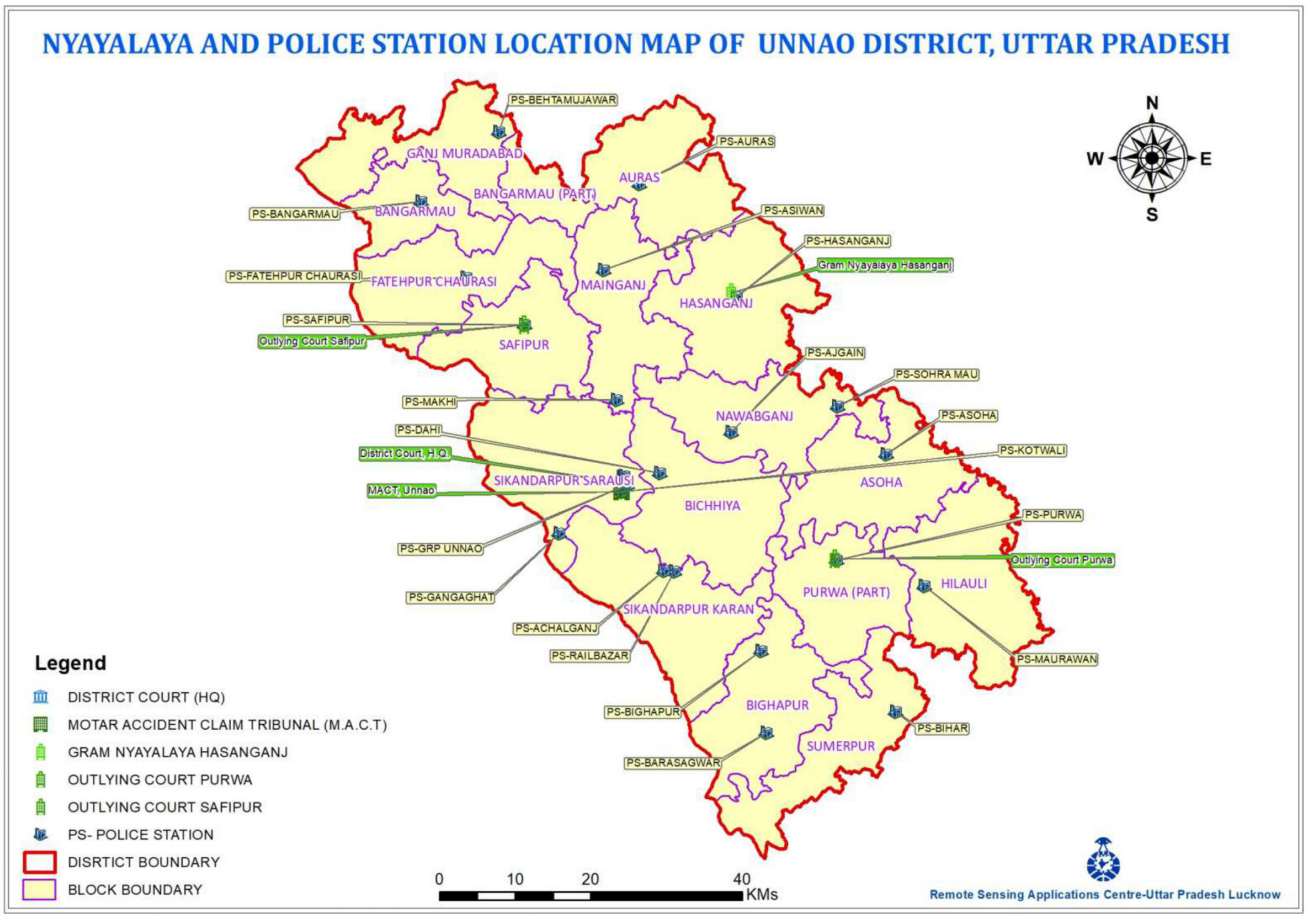
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	2350	3209	5559	3304	4092	7396	2782	3151	5933	2872	4150	7022
2025	2875	4133	7008	3178	3220	6398	3198	3225	6423	2855	4128	6983

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	2633	1041	740	2934
2025	2934	1094	1152	2876

DISTRICT COURT UNNAO



ABOUT UNNAO DISTRICT

The freedom struggle of 1857-1858 was followed by the transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown. As soon as order had been restored, the civil administration was re-established in the district which was named district Unnao, with headquarters at Unnao. The size of the district was however small till 1869, when it assumed its present form. The same year the town of Unnao was constituted a Municipality. In ancient times the area covered by the present district of Unnao formed part of the region known as Kosala and was later included in the Subha of Awadh or simply Awadh. This tract appears to have seen civilized and settled life since very early times. Finds from and traces of ancient remains at several places in the district are however, fairly interesting and testify to the antiquity of those sites. Hiuen Tsang, the famous chinese pilgrim to India, stayed at Kannauj for 3 months in 636 AD. From here he journeyed a distance of about 26 kms and reached the city of Na-fo-ti-po-ku-lo (Navadevakula) which stood on the eastern bank of Ganga. The city was about 5 km in circumference and had in or about it, a magnificent Deva Temple, several Buddhist Monasteries and Stupas. This place, which is about 3 kms north-west of Bangarmau in Tehsil Safipur, has been identified by some scholars with Nawal and is supposed to represent the site of an important ancient city, believed to have been upturned in the 13th century by the curse of a saint, and still called Aundha Khera or Lauta Shahr both meaning an upturned city. The dargah of the Muslim sant, whose curse is said to have befallen the city, is not only the oldest Muslim monument at Bangarmau but perhaps, in the entire district. By far the most important ancient site in the district is perhaps Sanchankot, also known as Sujankot, which lies in village Ramkot, in pargana Bangarmau of Tehsil Safipur about 55 km north-west of Unnao. In the days of Akbar, the tract covered by

the district was included in sirkar Lucknow of the province of Avadh, and the mahals of his time appear generally speaking, to have been close predecessors of the parganas of today. During the days of nawabs of Avadh, the eastern portion of the district formed the chakla of Purwa. The portion of the district lying to the north of this chakla were included in the chaklas of Rasulabad and Safipur which also included the mahal of Mohan. Pargana Auras belonged to the chakla of Sandila belonging to district Hardoi. The tract comprised in Pargana Patan, Panhan, Bihar, Bhagwantnagar, Magaryar, Ghatampur and Daundia Khera formed part of the chakla of Baiswara. After the annexation of Awadh by the British in February 1856, the district, then called district Purwa came into existence and the headquarter was shifted from Purwa to Unnao. The district then contained 13 parganas namely Bangarmau, Fatehpur Chaurasi, Safipur, Pariar, Sikandarpur, Unnao, Harha, Asiwan-Rasulabad, Jhalotar-Ajgain,Gorinda Parsandan, Purwa, Asoha and Mauranwan. In 1869, parganas Panhan Patan, Bihar, Bhagwantnagar, Magaryar, Ghatampur and Daundia khera were transferred from district Rae Bareli to tehsil Purwa of this district, and pargana Auras-Mohan was transferred from district Lucknow to the old tehsil Nawabganj of this district . Whence the tehsil headquarters were removed first to Mohan and, again in 1891, to Hasanganj.



District Court, Unnao


10 Court Room



8 Court Building


CJM Block


Munsif Block



Video Conferencing Room



Computer Room



Pink Toilet

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	16	13
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	9	9
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	15	9
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	3	1
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	0	0
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	0	0

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	20432	84695	105127	12763	80802	93565	11999	79965	91964	21196	85532	106728
2025	21196	85532	106728	8316	64580	72896	8849	57510	66359	20663	92602	113265

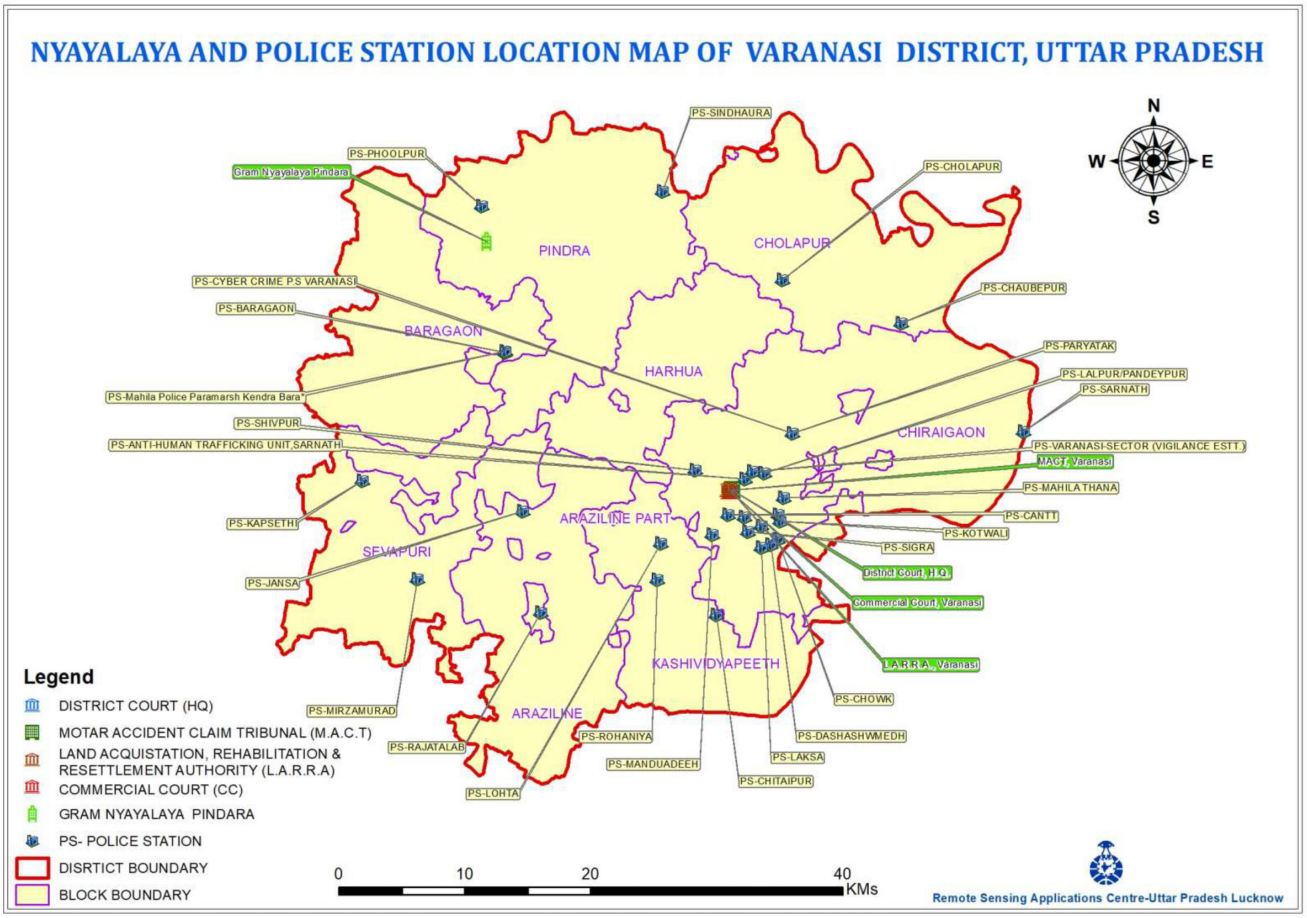
Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	3705	3525	7240	1801	1911	3712	2293	1941	4234	3213	3495	6706
2025	3213	3495	9708	2070	2071	4141	2514	1957	2769	2769	3609	6378

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1722	453	696	1479
2025	1479	626	462	1643

DISTRICT COURT VARANASI



ABOUT UNNAO DISTRICT

The District of Varanasi (formerly known as *Banaras* or *Benares*) is named after the headquarters city which lies on the river Ganga and has been held sacred by the Hindus. The name of the city can also be traced back. As connected with the 2 rivers Varuna and Assi, according to Purana and Atharveda. Name of the city is also mentioned in Jains, Buddhists and classical Sanskrit literature.

According to Rigveda, it is also referred to as *"luminous", "City of Light "*

HINDU MYTHOLOGY

According to Hindu mythology, the founder of Varanasi Lord Shiva once had a fight with Lord Brahma. During this fight, one of the head's was dropped from Lord Shiva's hand in Varanasi.[4] Therefore, Varanasi is considered as an extremely holy city.

According to Mahabarata, Pandavas also visited this city to atone for their sin of Brahmahatya during Kurushetra war.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Excavations in 2014 led to the discovery of artefacts dating back to 800 BCE. Further excavations at Aktha and Ramnagar, two sites in the vicinity of the city, unearthed artefacts dating back to 1800 BCE, supporting the view that the area was inhabited by this time.

DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN VARANASI

Before the advent of British era, the Raja used to administer Justice both in Civil and Criminal cases, who usually delegated his powers to the amils for dispensing justice within their jurisdictions. At times they were assisted by the Qazis, muftis and kanungos who up till 1786 were the only agencies for trying the cases. The jurisdiction in the criminal matters lay with the Kotwal of the city and the

amils in the rural areas. The first City magistrate had been appointed in 1781 by Warren Hastings who set up civil and criminal courts where the judges were Indians,with jurisdiction in the city alone. In 1786 a mulki adalat was established,which was placed under the charge of the Raja to try cases (reffered to it by the resident) relating to matters in the outlying parganas of the province. In 1797 this court was divided into two separate courts-one dealing with criminal and the other with civil cases. The appellate jurisdiction was now vested in the resident and extended to the city courts.

On September 19, 1794 Cornwallis's system of justice as prevailing in Bengal and Bihar was introduced into Varanasi. The revenue court of collector was abolished and he ceased to be a magistrate. In 1795, all his judicial powers were vested in a judge magistrate who was appointed for the district, his court being known as the Diwani Adalat. At the same time, a provincial court of appeals and circuit was also established at Patna to hear appeals from the courts of the Judge Magistrate of Varanasi. The Judge Magistrate were Englishmen and that of Varanasi had jurisdiction over what was then the district which did not include the portions that belonged to the Benaras state, the pargana of Barah, Barhwal Majhwar and Narwan which were under Ghazipur and those of Pandrah and Kolasala which were under Jaunpur. Subordinate to the judge magistrate there were Indian Judicial Officers of three catagories munsifs, sadar-amins and amins. The institution of these subordinate officials was not a new one but their position was now regularised so that the whole system of civil judicature was co-ordinated for the first time and brought under definite control. As regards, criminal justice in 1797 assistants were appointed to assist the judge magistrate in trying criminal cases which in course of time led to the appointment of joint and assistant magistrates.

In 1804, a court of subordinate judge known as the sadar-ul-sadar was established in the district. By Regulation VII of 1826 rules were laid down for the administration of civil justice in the tehsil of Gangapur (which was a part of the family domains of the maharaja of Benaras) but in 1843 the civil work was entrusted to a judge. During the period from 1822 to 1829 a court, known as the court of munsif city, functioned and was abolished after 1829. In 1828 four munsif's courts (munsif Telianala, munsif Manduadih, munsif Sikraur and munsif Jagatganj) came into existence.

In 1829 two more munsifs were appointed, one for Sarai Mughal and other for Chandani chowk. In the same year Bentick abolished the provincial court of appeals and circuit and instead appointed a Commissioner of Revenue who performed the same duties as the Judge of the Court, supervising in addition to the work of the collector of revenue and that of the police. He was placed under the control of the Sadar Nizamat Adalat and the Board of Revenue for criminal and revenue functions respectively. He also heard appeals against the decisions of the Magistrates.

In 1830, two more munsifs were appointed, one was known as munsif Dashashvamedh and the other as munsif Ausanganj. In 1832 separate sadar diwani and sadar nizamal courts were established at Allahabad to which appeals lay from all the local judges and were no more referred to the court in Calcutta. In that year the zilah judge was empowered to try cases and the court of munsif Gangapur came into being. It was about this time that Persian was abolished as the court language.

In 1835 all the criminal powers of the commissioner, except those relating to the police, were transferred to the judges who now became civil and sessions judges. Magisterial duties were also taken away from them and transferred to the collector who was now called collector magistrate. In 1836 the court of munsif Chaubepur, in 1839 the court of munsif Sabhaipur and in 1841 the courts of munsif Rampur and munsif Gheehatta came into being but in 1842 the courts of the munsifs of Telia Nala and Chaubeypur and in 1842 the court of munsif Sabhaipur were abolished and in 1843 deputy magistrates began to be appointed. In 1844 the courts of munsif Mandua Dih, in 1860 those of munsif Sikraur, munsif Jagatganj and munsif Sarai Mughal and in 1861 that of munsif Chandni Chowk were terminated. In 1862 the court of the judge of small causes came into existence and in 1863 the court of munsif Ausanganj was abolished.

In 1866, a High Court of Judicature was set up in Allahabad under the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 under the jurisdiction of which the Courts of Varanasi were brought and have continued ever since. In 1870, the munsif's court at Varanasi came

into existence and in 1923, it was split up into two courts, munsif city and munsif Hawali.

In 1911, in the state of Banaras the Maharaja had his own revenue, civil and criminal courts for judicial administration. There being the court of a tehsildar and that of a collector and District Magistrate at Ramnagar, Chakia and Gyanpur, but the pargana of Kaswar Raja (which belonged to the maharaja till 1911) was under British Administration for criminal justice. There were, however, two tehsildars in tehsil Bhadohi-one for Gyanpur West and the other for Gyanpur East, with second class powers of an assistant collector and magistrate. Some of the naib tehsildars were invested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class. A senior naib tehsildar (with third class magisterial powers) was posted for the hill tract of Naugarh with headquarters at Naugarh to try criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code and the Forest Act. There were the courts of a munsif, a civil judge and a district and sessions judge at Gyanpur. The collector of Ramnagar was also entrusted with the powers of a subordinate judge. The appellate court for all these courts was the chief court at Ramnagar with a single chief judge. The criminal, civil and revenue laws in the state were almost the same as in the province (as it was then designated). The supreme power lay with the British Resident of the state of Gwalior who was assisted by a judicial committee constituted of some senior lawyers. After the merger of the state of Banaras with Uttar Pradesh in 1949 all these courts were abolished and the court of a sub-divisional officer and that of a magistrate were set up at Chakia and Gyanpur respectively and the court of a munsif and that of a civil and sessions judge were established at Gyanpur.

THE MODERN HISTORY OF VARANASI JUDGESHIP CAN BE TRACED FROM 1913

When the Civil Court was constructed across river Varuna. At that time, Varanasi Judgeship was headed by District Judge. Civil Judge and Judge Small Causes Court were the other courts. In the year 1923, court of Munsif City and Munsif Hawali were established in Varanasi. Those Courts had territorial jurisdiction over entire Varanasi which included entire district. Varanasi Judgeship had two outline courts at that time, one was at Gyanpur now in Sant Ravidasnagar and other at Chakia now in District Chandauli. All the courts of Varanasi were under control of Allahabad High Court. The District Judge at that time had overall administrative control over civil and criminal matters. The monetary jurisdiction of District Judge and Civil Judge was unlimited but the territorial jurisdiction was confined to district of Varanasi only.

In the year 1994, new District Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi) was carved out from district Varanasi. Further in the year 1998 new District Chandauli was carved out from Varanasi district.

Now, the total Area of District Varanasi and the total population of Varanasi District according to census of 2011 are 1,535 square kilometers and 36,82,194 respectively. The District of Varanasi has 27 Police stations. At present there are 61 Courts in Varanasi Judgeship including the District and Sessions Judge. The Judgeship consists of one District and Sessions Judge, fourteen additional District Judges and seven Additional District and Sessions Judge/Special Judge namely Special Judge SC/ST Act, Special Judge EC Act and five Special Judge Anti Corruption, two Additional District and Sessions Judge (Fast Track Court), one Court of Judge Small Causes Court and one Additional Judge Small Causes Court, one Chief Judicial Magistrate and one Special Chief Judicial Magistrate and twelve Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates including two ACJM Railways, one court of Civil Judge Senior Division and four courts of Additional Civil Judge Senior Division, one Civil Judge Senior Division (Fast Track Court), two courts of Civil Judge Junior Division (City and Hawali), eight courts of Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division), one Civil Judge Junior Division (Fast Track Court), and three Judicial Magistrates.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

The District Judge exercises overall administrative control over the entire District Judiciary.

The District Judge exercises in the whole territory of Varanasi, the appellate jurisdiction in civil cases where the valuation of suit is up to Rs. 25,00,000/-.

Besides, the District Judge exercises jurisdiction of the Principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction under the various Acts such as Indian Divorce Act 1869, Special Marriage Act, 1954, Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, Provincial

Insolvency Act, 1920 and in the matters relating to Probate and Letters of Administration etc.

The District Judge also exercises jurisdiction of a Judge Small Causes Court where the valuation of the suit is more than the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Judge of Small Causes Court established in the Judgeship.

In the criminal side the District Judge acts as Sessions Judge, exercises criminal powers which are triable by the Court of Sessions and also hears appeal against the conviction in the case where the sentence awarded is up to 7 years and also appeal against acquittal in certain cases.

There are some special courts of Additional District Judges to hear cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, Essential Commodities Act, Indian Electricity Act and the Prevention of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act. They function as original courts with power of taking cognizance directly.

The pecuniary jurisdiction of court of Civil Judge (Senior Division) is unlimited with extention of its territorial jurisdiction to the whole of the city.

There are two Courts of Judge Small Causes exercising jurisdiction in money suits up to the valuation of Rs. ... and rent rejectment Suits up to the valuation of Rs. 1,00,000/-.

There are many Courts of the rank Civil Judge (Junior Division). There are two institution Court in the judgeship; Civil Judge (Junior Division) - City and other is Civil Judge (Junior Division), Hawali. The territorial jurisdictions of the two Courts are well defined. The pecuniary jurisdictions of the Civil Judge (Junior Division) is Rs. 5,00,000/- (maximum) provided the Hon'ble Court has conferred such pecuniary jurisdiction to the officer otherwise the initial pecuniary jurisdiction of the Civil Judge (Junior Division) is Rs. 1,00,000-.

In the criminal side, the magistracy is headed by the Chief Judicial Magistrate. There are many Additional Chief Judicial Magistrates and Judicial Magistrates under the administrative control of the Chief Judicial Magistrate with overall supervision of the Sessions Judge. The Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate and Judicial Magistrates exercise jurisdiction over the area assigned to them by the administrative order of the Chief Judicial Magistrate. Besides; there is one Court of Special Chief Judicial Magistrate to deal and decide the cases under the Custom Act.

BUILDING OF COURTS AT VARANASI

Old history of the court establishment: In the begining of the Judicial System in Varanasi, Court was situated in Dalmandi to Dashaswamedh and was spread in area over 20- Bigha. This Property was governed by Mughal emperor Shahjahan.

Old Court building and Dara-Shikoh: "Dara-Shikoh"son of Mughal emperor Shahjahan lived in the old Court building for learning Sanskrit from Pandit Karunapati Tripathi.

Old Court and Mirza-Galib: Some part of the old-court was known as "Baradaree"which was also residence of Mirza-Galib at some point of time. In the British era, thisBaradaree was place of Munsif Court which was demolished in the year 2014. Thereafter, 1857 courts were transferred to the campus were presently PWD officer situated. In 1913, present court into existence and since then the courts are working continously in this building.

Main Building of District Court, Varanasi: Main building - "the identity of District Court" was constructed in the year 1913 and from then judicial work started here.The construction of this historical building was based on Byzantine Art and Architecture and declared as "Heritage Building" by the Government of India. Every courts room building gets proper ventilation and natural lights.

The unique type of architecture used in this Red building exist only in Varanasi and Aligarh.

OTHER BUILDINGS IN CIVIL COURT PREMISES

CJM-Block: Constructed in 19/11/1954 and is a single story building.

Computer Block: Constructed in 23/11/1974 and is a double storied building ,containing Computer Centre, Criminal Record Room, and 4 court rooms on first floor.

Old 12 Court Room Building: Constructed in 11/02/1984 and is a Triple storied building

,containing 6 court rooms on ground floor &6 court rooms on first floor. Court Offices are situated on third floor.

New 12 Court Room Building: Constructed in 09/09/2001 and is also a Triple storied building ,containing 6 court rooms on ground floor & 6 court rooms on first floor. Court Offices are situated on third floor.

Fast Track Court Building: Constructed in 25/10/2001 is also a Triple storied building, containing 5 court rooms and their court offices respectively.

Recreation Hall: On the north east corner of the court premises a multi-purpose Large Recreation hall is situated. ADR centre constructed on its first floor.

16 Court Room Building: Constructed in 2022 and is a 8 storied building, containing court rooms and their offices respectively.

BHU LAW SCHOOL

BHU LAW School is a part of BHU and was created under the BHU Act of 1915, founded by Mahamana Madan Mohan Malviya in 1916. It is ranked among the best universities in India and is virtually a microcosm of the Universe.

CONTRIBUTION OF REVENUE COURTS

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Initially, the hindu Kings claimed ownership in the land and realized about one-sixth of the produce directly from the cultivators and in return, he was expected to provide peace and security to his subjects. Afterthat, during the Muslim regime, Governor was appointed in the Varanasi region. Initially, it was part of the Sharqi Kingdom, then, Babur conquered Varanasi and gradually through Shershah, it came into the hands of Akbar in 1559. In 1584, it came to be a separate Sirkar in subah of Allahabad. Akbar based his system of land revenue broadly on the correct measurement of land, cultivated area, classification of soil etc.

The land revenue was ordinarily one-third of the produce. The system continued till 18th centuary when the Sarkars of Varanasi was part of the regime of Nawab of Awadh. After the Battle of Buxar in 1764 and after the Treaty of Allahabad 1765, district Benaras came into possession of Balwant Singh had the treaty with English regarding provision of annual revenue of Rs. 22,48,449/- in lieu of control over the district. Gradually, the East India Company annexed the entire area and took control over the revenue administration of the area. But, more or less, almost the previous system was adopted by the East India Company bearing a few expectations.

By the Banaras Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1795, together with its supplement and the Benares Family Domains Regulation, 1795, it was decided that it remain unaltered during the life-time of the lease-holder and the settlement became permanent and unalterable. But, this Permanent Settlement was inequitable and was only assessment of revenue and not a regular settlement of land.

It had also a defect that assessment was with a group of villages but these groups of villages and mahals were represented by only one or two persons.

In the year 1882, certain aspects of the settlement were revised and survey operations were started. But the whole system remained unaffected till almost 1938-39, that is, at the time of the Second World War.

The Congress part came into power and the United Provinces Tenacy Act of 1939 was passed to provide security for the tenants. This Act provides fixed rates of rent, forced labour and Nazrana were prohibited etc. Banaras was part of it. However, till the passing of U.P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, deposition remains the same. This Act provided immunity from ejectment on payment of 10 times the rent of the holding.

The next step of the U.P. Zamidari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U.P. Act No. 1 of 1951) which replaced the multiplicity of tenures to only three types of tenures that is, Bhumidhar, Sirdar and Asami. This Act marks the culmination of the process of evolution of legislation in the district.



District Court, Varanasi



Civil Court, Varanasi



View of Main Building from South-West side



Portico of back side – Distt. Judge Chamber



Main Entrance of Main Building

Officer Strength

Sl. No.	Number of Judges/ P.O. *(As per seniority)*	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1	District Judge including A.D.J.	31	19
2	Civil Judge (Sr. Division) / A.C.J.M.	24	21
3	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) / J.M.	22	13
4	Principal Judge including Addl. principal Judge Family Court	4	4
5	Presiding Officer, Commercial Court	1	1
6	Presiding Officer, MACT	1	1
7	Presiding Officer, LARRA	1	1

CASE STATISTICS AS PER FOLLOWING TABLES

District Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	51396	404682	456078	8145	107548	115693	7317	77706	85023	52224	434524	486748
2025	52224	434524	486748	8404	140630	149034	7063	293473	300536	53565	281681	335246

Family Court

Year	Opening Balance			Institution			Disposal			Closing Balance		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
2024	5625	4230	9855	5209	3876	9085	5015	3830	8845	5819	4276	10095
2025	5819	4276	10095	5258	3507	8765	5891	3595	9486	5186	4188	9374

Commercial Court

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1559	408	310	1657
2025	1657	156	150	1663

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	1270	718	796	1192
2025	1192	729	772	1149

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Closing Balance
2024	885	275	412	748
2025	748	200	221	727

JUDICIAL TRAINING & RESEARCH INSTITUTE, U.P., LUCKNOW

Information regarding work and achievement of the Institute for the Year 2024 & 2025

BRIEF OVERVIEW

The Institute was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in pursuance of a decision taken at All India Conference of the Chief Justices of High Courts in August/September, 1985 in New Delhi. This landmark conference which was also attended by the Chief Ministers and the Law Ministers of the States, mooted the idea of providing institutional induction and in-service training to the judges of the district courts in the country.

The initiative of the State Government, readily endorsed by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, culminated in the establishment of the Institute, which commenced its functioning on 25th April, 1987, under the honorary directorship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Goyal. Ms. Rekha Agnihotri, HJS, is its present Director.

The Institute has been established with the overall vision of ensuring ceaseless upgradation of skills and appropriate attitudinal reorientation through induction level and in-service training in consonance with the imperatives of national and global environment.

In the training programmes, case studies, discussion sessions, exercises and activity-based studies are used extensively. To make the discussion effective, background material is given before discussion. This helps the trainees to develop analytical skills and decision-making power in addition to enable them in writing orders/judgments.

Keeping in view, the axiom i.e. a healthy mind rests in a healthy body, the Institute has established and developed a gymnasium with latest equipment's and machines. Physical Training is compulsory part of each training programme organized by the Institute. The facilities of gym have been made available to the trainee officers as well as faculty members.

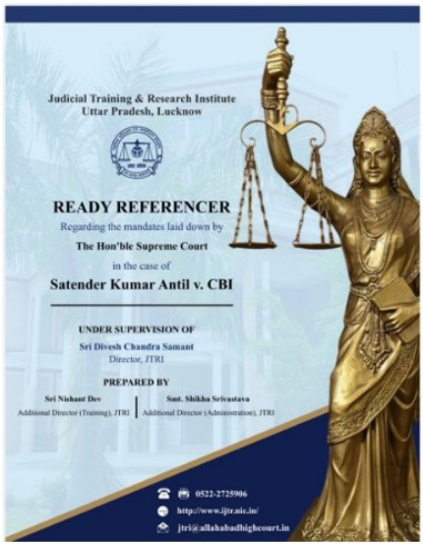
The Institute believes in continuous involvement of officers in sports activities to relieve the stress and keep them healthy. Besides Volley Ball and Carrom, the hostel also has a Badminton Court as well as Table-tennis facilities. The hostel is fully furnished and equipped with the best house-keeping and hospitality facilities. The Institute has a big air-conditioned Dining Hall with a dining capacity of about 150 persons at a time. The Dining Hall is housed with the officers' hostel in one and the same building.

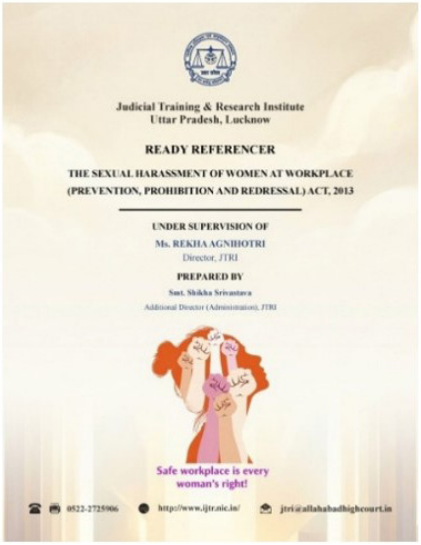
Judicial reasoning, indeed, is both an art and a science to be cultivated by every judge through study, reflection and hard work. The institute has a beautiful and big library housed into two spacious air-conditioned halls in the 'Training Wing' with one being dedicated to law books, law digests, encyclopedias, commentaries and general books including classics, biographies, fictions (Hindi and English both), memoirs, letters, speeches, words and phrases, books of philosophy, religion, history, politics, computer, management, personality development etc. and the other wing is exclusively meant for storing Journals. This centre of knowledge has more than **25000 books**. The institute has been subscribing **15 Law Journals** of varied nature, **seven newspapers** and **four magazines**. The library has All England Law Reports from 1936 to 2014, Halsbury's

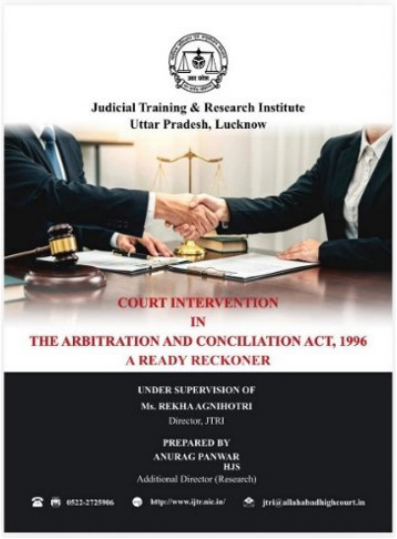
Laws of India from 2004 to 2008, Halsbury's Laws of England from 1973 to 1987 and Corpus Juris Secundum from Vol. 1 to 101A, Canadian Law reports, American Law Reports Annotated and Law Commission of India Reports. The institute is working to develop e-knowledge hub and e-library in near future.

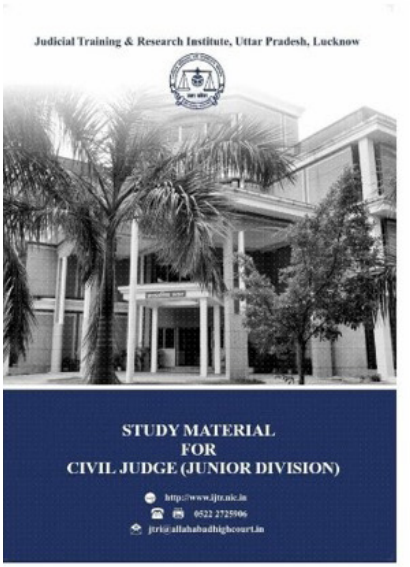
The Institute also houses an AIR Café for the research work. The object of the Institute of Judicial Training and Research, U.P., Lucknow has been not only to provide judicial education and skill but also to shorten and minimize the difficulties faced by the Judicial Officers in their day to day working. Keeping in view the demand of the judicial officers of different cadres of the District Judiciary in U.P., a **'Judicial Helpline'** is run by the Institute. The Judicial Officer can convey their legal problems / difficulties to the Institute on Telephone, Cell-phone, Fax or E-mail. The written response is provided within 72 hours.

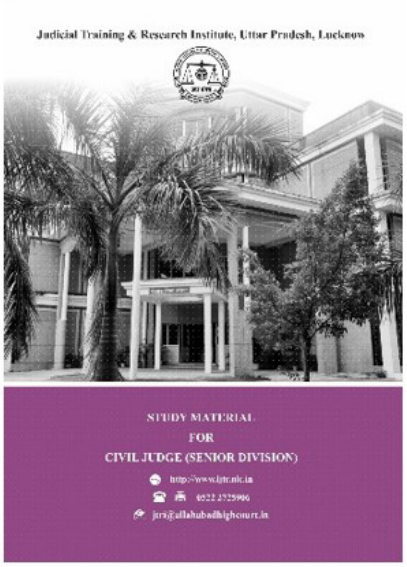
The Institute publishes a monthly newsletter, a quarterly digest and an annual Journal. In the year 2024 & 2025, the Institute published various booklets on specialized areas and regularly distributes booklets containing recent developments during Induction and Refresher Training Programmes. The Institute published a ready referencer regarding the mandates laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Satendra Kumar Antil v. CBI, ready referencer on POSH Act 2013 and a ready reckoner on Arbitration laws.

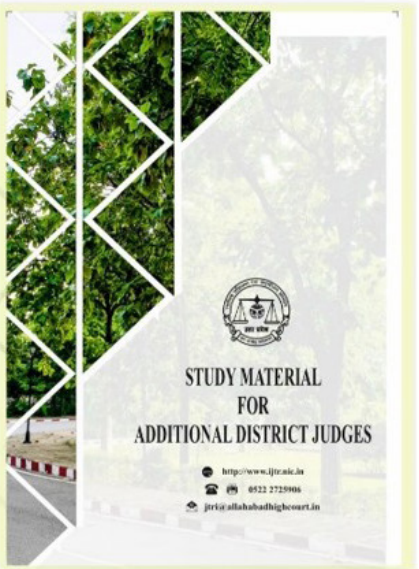












TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The Judicial Training & Research Institute, Uttar Pradesh Lucknow has been continuously making its reasonable and serious efforts to achieve the settled target in the Vision Statement. In this context, during the year 204 & 2025 i.e., January, 2024 to December, 2025, the Institute has organized the following programmes in the duration under consideration:

CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS & SENSITIZATION PROGRAMMES

I. North Zone II : Regional Conference on Contemporary Judicial Development and Strengthening Justice Through Law & Technology

Two days North Zone-II: Regional Conference on Contemporary Judicial Developments and Strengthening Justice through Law & Technology was organized by National Judicial Academy, Bhopal in association with the Allahabad High Court at the Institute on **16th and 17th March, 2024**, in which about 21 Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court, Delhi High Court, Himachal Pradesh High Court, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh High Court and Punjab & Haryana High Court and about 81 Judicial Officers of above mentioned High Courts along with Uttarakhand High Court participated.

This Conference was organized to sensitize the attending and participating Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers in the matters involving contemporary judicial developments, embrace the use of technology to strengthen justice through improved access, efficiency, and fairness. The programme also included areas such as e-filing systems, online dispute resolution platforms, virtual hearings, and AI-driven legal analysis that all contribute to a more effective and accessible judicial system. As technology continues to advance, it is crucial for policy-makers, legal professionals, and technologists to collaborate and ensure that these advancements serve the core principles of justice and the rule of law.

The inaugural session of the Conference was held on **16th March, 2024** from 09.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. in the Auditorium of JTRI. The Conference was inaugurated by **Hon'ble Shri Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia,** Judge, Supreme Court of India in the august presence of Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipankar Datta and Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judges of Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajan Roy, Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI and Hon'ble Shri Justice Sujoy Paul, Director, National Judicial Academy.



Dignitaries on Dais



Lighting of Lamp

The Chief Guest of the Conference, Hon'ble Shri Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, Judge, Supreme Court of India stated in his inaugural address that the topics of the conference are comprehensive and will be discussed in different technical sessions in two days Conference. He also emphasized that the advocates and other law researchers and Judicial Officers must visit National Judicial Academy, Bhopal to exchange ideas with each other.

The Chief Guest also expressed that "we are delighted to host the conference in Lucknow, the cultural capital of Uttar Pradesh. He said that Lucknow has been a hub of India's intellectual tradition, nurturing art and poetry

that encourages critical thinking and innovation. I am confident that the academic brilliance of the participants will be enhanced by the discussions for the next two days. He also informed that Prof. Rajiv Bhargava wrote a beautiful book entitled "Between Hope and Despair". He described what constitutes a nation and highlighted the value of confidence in human life. He gave an example of 'Bangalore Declaration' which is very important. He also urged the participating Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers that he expects that the outcome of this Conference turns out to be such that this Conference may be called 'Lucknow Declaration'.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipankar Datta, Judge, Supreme Court of India congratulated the Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal for organizing the Conference and pointed that the purpose of the Conference is to give something to the society. We should live in the process of learning and empower our senses. We should develop more confidence in ourselves. After that, better journey will start for speedy, efficient and purposive justice.



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



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

Hon'ble Sri Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judge, Supreme Court of India addressed the august gathering and emphasized the need to focus on speedy disposal of cases and use of technology would be immensely beneficial in the process. He discussed the problems of delay while highlighting a lot of data and said that the positive change lies in the change of mindsets of judicial officers.

The Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali welcomed the Chief Guest and other Dignitaries. He opined that 'it is very important to know what is the existing system so as to bring required changes in future? We need to change perception to adapt to the future technologies and developments. We have to put in our hundred percent to achieve big goals. The participating Hon'ble Judges and Judicial Officers were briefed about the programme by the Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal Hon'ble Shri Justice Sujoy Paul in his introductory address.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujoy Paul, Director, NJA, Bhopal
and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Chairman,
Supervisory Committee, JTRI



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali,
Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court

Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajan Roy, Judge, High Court, Lucknow and Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI expressed Vote of Thanks to the Dignitaries and others present. He also extended gratitude to the Director, NJA, Bhopal for giving an opportunity to organize this Conference at JTRI.

After inaugural session, the first technical session was devoted to 'Constitutional Morality and Contemporary Constitutional Trends' comprehensively covering evolution of the concept of constitutional morality vis-à-vis social morality – the Judicial approach, Judicial Innovation vis-à-vis Constitutional Trust: Activism v. Overreach and Cooperative Federalism. In this session, Speakers were Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Shri N. Venkataraman, Additional Solicitor General of India. The facilitator was Dr. Humayun Rasheed Khan, Addl. Director (Research), JTRI, U.P., Lucknow.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra,
Judge, Allahabad High Court



Shri N. Venkataraman,
Additional Solicitor General of India

The second technical session was focused on 'Elements of Judicial Behaviour' comprehensively covering ethical standards, judicial norms, and conduct of judges, objectivity in decision-making, integrity and impartiality to ensure judicial neutrality, communication skills and ethical conundrums in judicial sphere and possible solutions. In this session, Speakers were Hon'ble Shri Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India. The facilitator was Sri Nishant Dev, ADJ, Lucknow, attached to JTRI, U.P., Lucknow.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia, Judge,
Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan,
Former Judge, Supreme Court of India



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

On first day, the third and last technical session covered 'Judgment Writing Tools' such as language & law: brevity in drafting, fundamental principles of judgement writing: legal analysis to sentence structure and editing, promotion of transparency and enhancement of public confidence through lucid judgments, sensitivity in judgments – gender sensitivity in judgments and orders; eliminating bias, stereotypes & prejudices. The speakers for the last session were the Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipankar Datta, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S.

Chauhan. The facilitator was Smt. Shikha Srivastava, Additional Director (Administration), JTRI.

On the second day of the Conference, the fourth technical session covered the topics - 'overview of e-courts project' and Phase III of e-Courts, CIS innovation in different High Courts, innovation in terms of new software and applications. In this session, Speakers were Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva, Judge, Delhi High Court. The facilitator for the session was Sri Anurag Panwar, ADJ, Lucknow attached to JTRI, U.P., Lucknow.

The fifth and the closing technical session of the conference was devoted to 'Emerging and Future Technology for Effective Judicial Governance' which comprehensively covered judicial governance vis-à-vis artificial intelligence (AI) and latest developments in technology. In this session, speakers were Hon'ble Shri Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Chief Justice, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh High Court and Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva, Judge, Delhi High Court. The facilitator was Sri Nishant Dev, ADJ, Lucknow, attached to JTRI, U.P., Lucknow.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh,
Chief Justice, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh High Court



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva,
Judge, Delhi High Court

On this occasion, Hon'ble Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow was also present and shared some valuable experiences. Hon'ble Sri Justice Rajan Roy, Chairman, Supervisory Committee of JTRI, Hon'ble Sri Justice Ajay Bhanot, Hon'ble Sri Justice Jaspreet Singh and Hon'ble Sri Justice O.P. Shukla, Members of Supervisory Committee, JTRI were also present.

During two days Conference, Sri Vijay Chandra, Registrar (Admin), NJA and programme coordinators of National Judicial Academy, Bhopal Dr. Sonam Jain, Research Fellow and Mr. Prasidh Raj Singh, Law Associate were also present. The Registrar General of High Court, Allahabad Sri Rajiv Bharti, Sri Vinod Singh Rawat, Principal Secretary (Law) & LR, Government of Uttar Pradesh and Sr. Registrar of High Court, Lucknow Bench Sri Vivek were also present during the Conference. The overall coordination from the institute was carried under Incharge Director, Sri Kushalpal. The Nodal Officers for the Conference from JTRI were Dr. Humayun Rasheed Khand and Sri Nishant Dev. The Faculty Members Sri Irfan Ahmad, Smt. Shikha Srivastava and Sri Anurag Panwar coordinated during the inaugural session as well as technical sessions.

II. Two Days' Training Programme on New Criminal Laws for District Judges, CJMs/ACJMs

Two days' Training Programme on New Criminal Laws, 2023 [i.e. the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) & the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)] was organized on 11th & 12th May, 2024 by the Institute, in which all the District Judges, Secretaries, DLSA and CJMs/ACJMs of each district of Uttar Pradesh participated.

The training programme was organized to sensitize the participating Judicial Officers with respect to the new criminal laws, 2023 and with an objective that the judicial officers in the State are well prepared in time to deal with the upcoming challenges in implementation of the new laws which shall come into force on 01st July, 2024.

The Inaugural Session of the Conference was held on 11th May, 2024 in the Auditorium of JTRI. The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court (through virtual mode),

Hon'ble Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow (through virtual mode), Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajan Roy, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow & Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI and Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Member, Supervisory Committee, JTRI.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court [through Virtual Mode]

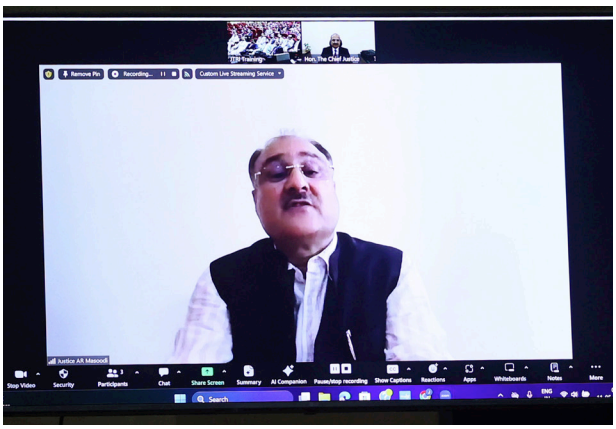


Lighting of Lamp
Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajan Roy, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow & Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI and Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Member, Supervisory Committee, JTRI.

The Chief Guest of the Conference, **Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, the Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court** in his inaugural address recorded his appreciation for the Judicial Academy for organizing the two days' workshop which shall prove fruitful and help equip the judicial officers of the State in smooth transition from the existing criminal laws to the new criminal laws.

His Lordship further emphasized that the training signifies collective commitment and the necessity for knowledge of the three new criminal laws. He further stated that the new criminal laws addressed the changing nature of crime and incorporates the use of modern technology in criminal justice system. His Lordship expressed that the conference shall empower the judicial officers of the State to handle the new laws with vigour and enthusiasm and put the new laws into use with an objective that the new enactments promulgated by the legislature serve the desired purpose.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench) highlighted the importance of the training programme which is necessitated due to the change in more than century old criminal laws. His Lordship said that the change in the procedural laws, changes the entire functioning of the criminal courts at the grass root level and it is significant that the trial courts of the State of Uttar Pradesh are abreast with the changes brought about by the new criminal laws, 2023 well in time. He urged the judicial officers of the State to incorporate the learning from the training in actual dispensation of justice on the field.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench) [through Virtual Mode]



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Judge, Allahabad High Court and **Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI** stressed upon the fact that the new criminal laws have been implemented with a victim- centric approach and brings the use of technology in law to keep pace with the technological developments happening in society. His Lordship further expressed that the training is vital to the judicial officers of the State so that they are not found wanting at the time of the implementation of the new laws which shall come into effect very soon.

Hon'ble Sri Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court and **Member, Supervisory Committee, JTRI** pointed the significant changes brought about by the three new criminal laws in detail. His Lordship emphasized while promulgating the new laws, the legislature has incorporated the judicial wisdom and the post- Constitutional experience of the Constitutional courts of the country rendered through judicial pronouncements and binding precedents. The new criminal laws also aim to overcome the shortcomings of the existing laws which over the passage of time had become obsolete and difficult to implement. Some of the provisions of law which were not serving their desired purpose have been removed from the Statute Book and the laws in line with the modern day requirements have been incorporated.

The two days conference comprised of more than 12 technical sessions on diverse aspects of the newly enacted criminal laws and were presided over by different panels of experts in the field comprising of **Hon'ble Judges, District Judges, Academicians, Government Representatives, Resource Persons** from across the country and also included open house sessions and sessions on how to effectively take the new criminal laws forward and implement them in letter and spirit.



Dignitaries on the Dais and Director, JTRI



Participating District Judges

Sri Divesh Chandra Samant, Director of the JTRI welcomed the **Chief Guest, Hon'ble Sri Justice Arun Bhansali, The Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court** and other **Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court** and in his welcome address mentioned the importance of training programme and said that the deliberations and sessions during the two days' Conference on the newly enacted Criminal Laws, 2023 will help and ensure their smooth implementation in the district courts.

III. State Level Consultation on Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015 and the POCSO Act, 2012 with Specific Focus on Children with Disabilities

The State Level Consultation on 'Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and the POCSO Act, 2012 with Specific Focus on Children with Disabilities' under the aegis of Hon'ble High Court Juvenile Justice Committee in Coordination with UNICEF, Lucknow was organized at **JTRI, U.P., Gomti Nagar, Lucknow on 18th August, 2024,** in which all the District Judges of Uttar Pradesh, POCSO Judges and Principal Magistrates of 32 districts and other stakeholders, including specially abled children from different organizations participated.

The inaugural session of the Consultation was held on 1**8th August, 2024** from 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. in the Auditorium of JTRI. The programme was inaugurated by **Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, The Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court** in the august presence of Hon'ble **Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Sr. Judge,** Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and **Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge,** Allahabad High Court & Chairman, High Court Juvenile Justice Committee. **Smt. Leena Johri,** IAS, Principal Secretary, DWCD, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow and **Dr. Zakari Adam,** Chief Field Office, UNICEF were also present on the dais.



Dignitaries on Dais



Lighting of Lamp

The **Chief Guest** of the Consultation, **Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court** emphasized that the consultation is a reflection of the commitment across board to improve the juvenile justice system's responsiveness towards needs of children with disabilities. His Lordship stressed that the goal shall be to protect and support the children who happen to be most valuable resource of the country and who represent the future and hold the promise of a better tomorrow. The Chief Justice also emphasized to make the juvenile justice system more holistic and child- friendly and better organized to deal with the complex issue of children with disabilities who also happen to be the victims of sexual abuse.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi,
Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow



Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali,
Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court

Hon'ble Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow firstly, impressed upon everyone the fact that irrespective of the position one occupies, there is always scope to make a difference. He also highlighted the need for coordination between the judiciary and the executive, including transparency in the distribution and utilization of resources. His Lordship stated that this consultation should not be the end of discussion rather it should give impetus to further sustained and continued dialogue. Dwelling on the two aspects of 'care' and 'protection', he spoke about how the role of the judiciary and other institutions should be all-encompassing viz. adjudicatory as well as fostering care through sensitization.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Chairman, Hon'ble High Court Juvenile Justice Committee stated that presence of the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court signifies the importance of the consultation. His Lordship stressed upon the fact that children are the unifying cause for all the functionaries to come together and work in tandem for their welfare. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhanot highlighted the need to adopt empathy as a principle while dealing with the sensitive issue of sexual abuse of children with disabilities. The true purpose of the consultation is to hear the voice of persons with disabilities and vulnerabilities.

Smt. Leena Johri, IAS, Principal Secretary, DWCD, Government of Uttar Pradesh highlighted the significance of the State Level Consultation. She stated that the Government is fully committed to this cause and to ensure

the care and protection of these vulnerable children various initiatives are being taken by the State Government including the scheme Mission Vatsalya.

Dr. Zakari Adam, Chief Field Office, UNICEF in his address said that working with UNICEF at the grassroots level has fostered an understanding of the day to day challenges and struggles of these children and how community engagement and healthy interaction can go a long way in ensuring their betterment.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court

Sri Divesh Chandra Samant, Director, JTRI welcomed the Hon'ble Chief Guest and other Dignitaries while also highlighting the significance and importance of the subject under discussion.

Sri Mayank Tripathi, Registrar (J)(D), Allahabad High Court at Lucknow delivered the Vote of Thanks.

IV. One Day Conference on the Topic - "Issues and Challenges before District Judiciary".

One Day Conference on **"Issues and Challenges before District Judiciary"** was organized on 24th November, 2024 by the Judicial Training & Research Institute, U.P., Lucknow in which all the District Judges, Senior Additional District Judges, Newly Recruited Civil Judges, Judicial Officers posted at District Court Lucknow and also posted at Lucknow on deputation basis participated.

The Conference which was held at the JTRI Auditorium was inaugurated by **Hon'ble Shri Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India** in the august presence of **Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court. The conference was also attended by Hon'ble Shri Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow, Hon'ble Shri Justice Rajan Roy, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow & Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI**. On the occasion, other Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court were also present.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Judge, Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Judge, Allahabad High Court & Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI and Director, JTRI Sri Divesh Chandra Samant



Lighting of Lamp
Hon'ble Shri Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, Judge, Allahabad High Court

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India in His address expressed his sense of belongingness to the State of U.P. and stated that the trial courts of U.P. had been the best and continue to be the best. His Lordship emphasized ten qualities which every Judge must possess including impartiality, honesty, knowledge, patience, decisiveness, empathy and resilience. His Lordship stated that the senior Judges of the District Courts have to lead by example and the newly recruited Judicial Officers of the State must imbibe the good practices being followed by the Seniors in the District. However, the newly recruited Judicial Officers must always strive to achieve excellence in justice dispensation and accordingly must shun any bad practices which they encounter and which decreases their productivity. For effective administration of justice, the judges of the District Court must ensure punctuality, discipline and healthy relationship with the Bench during their entire tenure.



Hon'ble Shri Justice Vikram Nath, Judge,
Supreme Court of India addressing the Conference

Hon'ble Shri Justice Arun Bhansali, the Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court quoted Justice John Marshal, wherein he said that the power of judiciary lies not in deciding cases, nor in imposing of sentences or in punishing for contempt but in the trust, confidence and faith of the common man. In this vein, His Lordship emphasized that justice should remain accessible to all, especially the marginalized and the underprivileged. In this endeavor, the Action Plan currently implemented for speedy disposal of old cases is proving to be instrumental. It is also important to harness the power of technology, for this, including utilizing virtual hearing and eSeva Kendras.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court expressed His gratitude to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath for being part of the event. His Lordship stressed that the trial courts are the bedrock of the entire judicial edifice and the first interaction of the common person is with the district courts. In spite of backlog of cases and lack of manpower exerting pressure on the existing resources, the trial courts in the State of U.P. are performing very well. His Lordship stated that remedial measures addressing the manpower and infrastructural issues are in progress. His Lordship also stated that comprehensive reforms with respect to docket management, human resources, technology and infrastructure are required to further enhance the productivity of the trial court.

Hon'ble Shri Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench) in his address to the House stated that the district judiciary is the face of the entire judicial system being the first point of recourse to the public at large. The present conference is very essential to give direction and impetus to bring the trial courts to the forefront. The judicial system in the country is adversarial in nature and it is a perennial challenge to keep both the parties to a litigation happy irrespective of the result. His Lordship stated that knowledge and experience together increase the productivity and prowess of an officer.

Hon'ble Sri Justice Rajan Roy, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI expressed his gratitude to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court along with other Senior Judges for being part of this Conference on a very critical issue. His Lordship emphasized on the duty of the judiciary to wipe tears from the face of common man and to satisfy their yearning for justice. For this, it is imperative that the mental and intellectual capacities of Judges be enhanced. Furthermore, they should not be affected by external factors and continue to discharge their duties as per law.

Sri Divesh Chandra Samant, Director of the JTRI extended the Vote of Thanks and expressed his gratitude to all the esteemed Dignitaries for blessing the occasion and being part of the Conference.

V. One Day Sensitization Programme for the Judicial Officers and other stakeholders of Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority.

On January 18, 2025, the Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI), in collaboration with the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA), conducted a one-day sensitization programme aimed at judicial officers and other stakeholders involved in the State legal services framework.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhushan R. Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India was the Chief Guest on the Occasion. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.R. Masoodi, Judges, Allahabad High Court graced with their presence.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhushan R. Gavai,
Judge, Supreme Court of India



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

Secretary DLSAs, Judicial Officers of Induction Training Batch, District Probation Officers, District Social Welfare Officers, LADCs, Panel Advocates of High Court and Law Students participated in the programme.

This initiative was part of JTRI's ongoing efforts to enhance the capacity and responsiveness of the judiciary and associated personnel in delivering effective legal services.

The programme focused on key areas such as the early intervention strategies in legal aid, the importance of timely justice, and the protection of dignity for individuals appearing in court in various capacities, including victims, witnesses, petitioners, and the accused. Emphasis was placed on understanding the legal protections available to prisoners and the implications of landmark judgments like Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar, which provide guidelines on arrest and detention procedures.

This sensitization programme aligns with JTRI's broader mandate to provide induction and in-service training to judicial officers, aiming to improve their skills and make them more sensitive and responsible to the cause of justice. By addressing contemporary challenges and reinforcing the principles of fair trial and human rights, the programme contributes to the ongoing development of a more responsive and effective legal system in Uttar Pradesh.

VI. One Day Sensitization cum Workshop on PCPNDT Act for all the Chief Judicial Magistrates (CJMs) in the State of the Uttar Pradesh

In compliance of directions of Hon'ble High Court, the Institute is organizing One Day Sensitization cum Workshop on PCPNDT Act for Chief Judicial Magistrates and other stake holders of all the Districts of Uttar Pradesh on 16.02.2025 at JTRI, UP.

Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Judge, Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench and Chairperson, Hon'ble Committee to oversee the progress of the cases pertaining to PCPNDT Act, Sri Partha Sarthi Sensharma, Principal Secretary, Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Dr. Sushma Singh, Director General (Family Welfare)/Chairperson, State Appropriate Authority, PCPNDT Act, UP, Lucknow graced with her presence.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Judge, Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench, Sri Partha Sarthi Sensharma, Principal Secretary, Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Sushma Singh, Director General (Family Welfare) Chairperson, State Appropriate Authority, PCPNDT Act, UP and Sri Divesh Chandra Samant, Director, JTRI sharing Dias



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Judge, Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench addressing participating officers

The programme focused on key areas such as skewed sex ratio and menace of female feticide in India, an overview of the PCPNDT Act, 1994, offences under the Act, offences by company and cognizance of the offence, government orders, notification and recent developments on the PCPNDT Act.

VII. Training Program on "Creation/Conversion of existing court room into Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre"

The Judicial Training & Research Institute, U.P., Lucknow under the aegis of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court and under the guidance of Vulnerable Witness Committee (constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India), **on 2nd March, 2025 (Sunday)** organized a **"Training Programme on Conversion of Existing Court Room into VWDC" at Nalanda Auditorium,** JTRI, U.P., Lucknow.

The programme was presided by **Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, Former Chief Justice, Hon'ble High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, Former Acting Chief Justice of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi** and **Chairperson, Vulnerable Witness Committee,** constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of **Smruti Tukaram Badade v. State of Maharashtra.** The programme was organized for guidance of Judges and other stakeholders including Legal Aid Lawyers, Architects, Engineers who are associated with construction and alteration of Court buildings.



Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal



Participants interacting in the training programme

This training programme was attended by a total of 432 participants including the District Judges, Principal Judges Family Courts, Presiding Officers MACT, LARRA, Commercial Courts, Legal Aid Lawyers and Engineers, Architects of Department of Public Works (PWD) and U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam, Ltd. physically. Rest other judicial officers and stakeholders in the State of Uttar Pradesh attended the programme through virtual mode.

In his welcome address, **Sri Divesh Chandra Samant, Director,** Judicial Training & Research Institute, U.P.,

Lucknow highlighted the importance of the Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres as the safe places for witnesses of vulnerable nature so that they can depose fearlessly and without any pressure. He also stressed that there is a necessity for revamping the existing Court infrastructure so as to convert them into Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres and also to upgrade the existing facilities which are functioning in courtrooms.

The technical session was presided by **Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal**, former Chief Justice of High Court of J&K and Chairperson, Vulnerable Witness Committee. Her Ladyship gave a comprehensive address regarding the conversion of Court rooms into Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres, including showing actual examples of how this can be done and the positive effect of this on the quality of deposition of vulnerable witnesses on the ground. Her Ladyship emphasized that the Vulnerable Witness Deposition courtroom has been conceptualized and operationalized to overcome the several disadvantages and barriers confronted by vulnerable witnesses in conventional Court rooms, and that the success of the programme depends on judicial leadership and judicial intervention.

Her Ladyship also underlined that the guidelines formulated lay down several stages from investigation to adjudication for the purpose of ensuring that the vulnerable witnesses feel safe and comfortable while deposing. Her Ladyship also exhorted that there is a necessity of maintaining an environment in the Courts which is suited to the best interest of vulnerable witnesses so that they are addressed and treated sensitively from their homes and inside the vulnerable witness deposition complexes.

This programme was compered by Smt. Shikha Srivastava, Additional Director (Administration), JTRI, U.P., Lucknow.

In his vote of thanks, Sri Chandroday Kumar, District Judge, Kannauj described the witnesses as imperative aids and the eyes and ears of the Justice system. He also stressed that the stakeholders must respond proactively to the vulnerability aspects and the distinctive requirement of each vulnerable witness in an effective manner without any further delay. He also expressed his gratitude to the Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, Former Chief Justice, Hon'ble High Court of Jammu & Kashmir, Director, JTRI, participating judicial officers and other stakeholders.

The programme was marked by an interactive session where the participants raised queries, which were satisfactorily settled. In the end, this programme was concluded with the National Anthem.

VIII. Two Days Special training Programme on the Commercial Ccourts Act, 2015 and The Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 for the Presiding Officers of Commercial Court & LARRA.

The institute organized a two days special training programme for the Presiding Officers of Commercial Court and LARRA in the State of Uttar Pradesh from 17.05.2025 to 18.05.2025.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Vidyarthi, Judge Allahabad High Court addressing participants



Participating Officers

The training comprised of several sessions dedicated to Commercial Cases: Encouraging Settlement through Mediation, Pre- Institution Mediation- Procedures, Effect of Section 12 A in Pre-Institution Commercial Mediation, The Commercial Courts (Pre-Institution Mediation & Settlement) Rules, 2018, Role of Referral Judge & Mediation Act, 2023, Mediation Settlement: Execution and Ramification, Structure of Judicial Writing: Style and Language,

Essentials of Judgment, Brevity, Simplicity, Coherence and Clarity, Finding, Reasoning and Analysis, Skilled use of words, Commercial Disputes & Arbitration: Legal Synergy, Scope and objectives of Commercial disputes & Arbitration matters, Development of Law Relating to Commercial Disputes & Arbitration: Changing Paradigms and Recent Judicial Pronouncements, Choice of Jurisdictions by Parties: Original or Pecuniary, Transfer of suits u/s 7 of Commercial Courts Act, Applicability of CPC & Evidence Act in Commercial Disputes and Arbitration, Cyber Challenges and Handling of Digital Evidence, The Commercial Courts Act, 2015: Aims & Objective, Scope and Jurisdiction, Ease of Business vis-à-vis Jurisdiction, Specified Value for Cases, Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 with Special emphasis on Jurisdiction, Institutional Arbitration, Section 34 - Setting aside of Arbitral Award, Section 36 Enforcement of Award, Landmark Judgments, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement Act, 2013: Rehabilitation and Jurisdictional Issues, Reference of matters, Determination of compensation, Award & Rehabilitation, Practice & Procedure in Land Acquisition matters, Bottlenecks and challenges in Expeditious Disposal of Pending Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, RFCTLARRA, 2013 and the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 etc. The program concluded with interactive session and feedback of the participants.

IX. State Level Stakeholders' Consultation on Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and the POCSO Act, 2012 with Specific Focus on Safeguarding the Girl Child: Towards a safer and enabling environment for her in U.P.

The State Level Stakeholders' Consultation on "Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and the POCSO Act, 2012 with Specific Focus on Safeguarding the Girl Child: Towards a Safer and Enabling Environment for Her in Uttar Pradesh" under the aegis of Hon'ble High Court Juvenile Justice Committee in collaboration with UNICEF, Lucknow was organized at JTRI, U.P., Lucknow on 07th September 2025, in which all the District Judges of Uttar Pradesh, POCSO Judges and Principal Magistrates, JJB of 31 districts and other stakeholders, including children from Child Care Institutions participated.

The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Sr. Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court & Chairman, High Court Juvenile Justice Committee. Smt. Leena Johri, IAS. Principal Secretary, DWCD, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow and Dr. Zakari Adam, Chief, Field Office,. UNICEF were also present on the dais.



Hon'ble Dignitaries on the Dias



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court and Chief Guest of the Consultation

The Chief Guest of the Consultation, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court commenced his address with poignant lines of Mahatma Gandhi, "If we are to reach real peace in this world, we shall have to begin with the children." His Lordship emphasized that protecting the girl child is not a matter of benevolence; it is the only path towards a truly just and progressive society. Reflecting on various advancements in the law and government initiatives for the upliftment of women, His Lordship highlighted the significance of this consultation as it brought all stakeholders under one roof.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow impressed that stagnant social attitude is the root cause of the ills prevalent against the girl child. His Lordship stated that imparting lessons on

moral values is of utmost importance in today's day and age. His Lordship emphasized on the need to maintain a balance between individual liberty and social obligations. Furthermore, His Lordship stressed that law by itself is not sufficient if the enforcement thereof is weak and social mindset does not change, and we have to set an example by our own conduct.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow addressing participants



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Chairman, Hon'ble High Court Juvenile Justice Committee sensitizing participants

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Chairman, Hon'ble High Court Juvenile Justice Committee highlighted the significance of the consultation and its far-reaching impact on transformation of the lives of children. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction over the change in momentum and the shift in governance for child rights. His Lordship stressed about the new facet of pedagogy for children's education, devised with the assistance of TISS, which integrates education with child development.

Smt. Leena Johri, IAS, Principal Secretary, DWCD, Government of Uttar Pradesh highlighted the significance of the State Level Consultation. She stated that the Government is fully committed to the cause and to ensure the care and protection of the girl child. She discussed various initiatives being taken by the State Government including schemes like Mission Vatsalya and Mission Shakti.

Dr. Zakari Adam, Chief, Field Office, UNICEF hailed the consultation as a participatory process to deliberate on key issues and to strive to build coordination among various stakeholders. Steps in this direction include identification of risks, creation of child friendly procedures and establishment of accountability.

A visual "Nayi Rahein, Naye Sapne" showcasing the story of development in the child care institutions by incorporation of yoga classes, computer classes, meditation, gardening, outdoor activities, music, art, theatre and development of other soft skills was shared with the audience.

The consultation served as the platform for the launch of key initiatives such as release of second edition of UDAAN, website of the Juvenile Justice Committee, inauguration of 52 Libraries at different child care institutions across 32 Districts of the state. The Department of Women and Child Development, U.P. entered into MoUs with Lucknow University, Bhatkhande Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Lucknow and Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur. Kanpur University has already initiated development of pedagogy and is actively engaging with child care institutions through psychological profiling group activities and skill development, thereby fostering reintegration of the children in society.

Sri Divesh Chandra Samant, Director, JTRI welcomed the Hon'ble Chief Guest and other Dignitaries while also highlighting the significance and importance of the subject under discussion.

Sri Mayank Tripathi, Registrar (Digitization), Allahabad High Court at Lucknow tendered the vote of thanks.

X.Gender Sensitization Workshop for Judicial Officers posted on Deputation

Two Days' Workshop on **"Gender Sensitization"** was organized by the Hon'ble Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad on 11th & 12th October, 2025, at the Judicial Training & Research Institute, U.P., Lucknow, in which Judicial Officers posted on deputation at the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Judicial Training and Research Institute, U.P. and

the Uttar Pradesh Legal Services Authority participated.

The objective of the workshop was to familiarize Judicial Officers with the concept of Gender; to make officers aware of and sensitive to gender stereotypes; and to enable them to recognize the working of gender in their homes and workplace.

The Workshop was inaugurated on 11th October, 2025 by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh, Judge,** Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and **Member,** Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh,
Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Member,
Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters
(At the time of Lighting of Lamp)



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh
Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Member,
Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters
(Addressing the Participants)

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh delivered the Keynote Address, stating that it is imperative to learn to unlearn so that prejudices, including those about gender, can be left behind. His Lordship emphasized that this is important because when judges adjudicate matters, it is not mere disposal of cases, rather dispensation of justice, a divine function. Highlighting the works of authors Lawrence Sanders and Robin Cook, His Lordship mentioned how human psyche works. It must be understood that knowledge is evolving and the more one knows, the more one realizes one does not know. Being receptive is the key to breaking gender stereotypes. His Lordship cited the case of ***Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)*** to discuss the evolution of the discourse on gender identity and societal norms.

The sessions in the workshop were conducted by **Prof. Roli Misra, Dr. Prashant Shukla and Dr. Sonali Roy Choudhury from the University of Lucknow.** The workshop module is designed to be participative and discussion-oriented, with the objective of transforming perceptions related to gender.

Prof. Roli Misra, introducing the structure and objectives of the two days' workshop, expressed gratitude for the consistent efforts of the Hon'ble Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters to foster better understanding of gender issues and break stereotypes. She mentioned systemic inequalities and how social bias is ingrained in society. She emphasized that the goal is to ensure that equality does not remain an aspiration, rather becomes a lived reality.

Dr. Prashant Shukla addressed the august gathering during the inaugural session on 'Setting the Tone' and emphasized that the importance of discussing books is to understand what must be done. He set the tone of the workshop by quoting Socrates who said, "Knowledge is virtue", and spoke about gender expectations as well as the need to identify inherent biases and address them.

There was a session conducted by **Prof. Roli Misra, Dr. Prashant Shukla and Dr. Sonali Roy Choudhury** in which various examples from the media were discussed to show how gender stereotyping occurs. An interactive method was followed wherein the participating officers also expressed their views.

On Day Two – Gender Sensitivity was discussed through reference to ancient India, some renowned books and case laws followed by a session in which media clips were shown to shed light on various aspects of gender sensitization.



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairperson, Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters (Addressing the Participants)



Prof. Roli Misra, Lucknow University, Lucknow (Addressing the Participating Officers)

The valedictory session was graced by **Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairperson, Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters.**

In the valedictory session, **Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Sangeeta Chandra, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairperson, Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters** delivered the valedictory address followed by the vote of thanks. Your Lordship mentioned the judgment of Aparna Bhat v. State of Madhya Pradesh (2021) wherein gender sensitivity in orders and judgments was discussed. Quoting Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who said, "I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved", Your Lordship emphasized that the goal is to have a society where everyone is treated with basic human dignity and inherent biases are removed, and hoped that the learnings of the workshop stay on with the officers in future.

XI. Conference संकल्प - Removing Barriers to Reproductive Autonomy through Legal Aid

The Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA) organized an awareness programme on "Removing Barriers to Reproductive Autonomy through Legal Aid" at the Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI), Lucknow, in the presence of distinguished dignitaries from the Supreme Court of India and the Allahabad High Court.

The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA, and was graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee. The event was held under the guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court and Patron-in-Chief, UPSLSA; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court and Executive Chairman, UPSLSA; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad; and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairman, High Court Legal Services Sub-Committee, Lucknow Bench. Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Upadhyay, Chief Justice, Delhi High Court, attended as a special guest.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court welcoming Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Supreme Court of India



Hon'ble Dignitaries lighting the lamp

In his address, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant emphasized the constitutional mandate of free legal aid under Article 39A and reaffirmed the justice system's commitment to women's rights. He appreciated UPSLSA's initiatives, including the AI-based chatbot 'Nyay Marg'. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, quoting Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, highlighted the link between women's progress and societal development and commended the "Sankalp" awareness campaign. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta stressed the importance of digital outreach and inclusive access to legal aid. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi highlighted the multiple challenges faced by survivors of sexual violence and emphasized a compassionate approach to justice. The inaugural session concluded with a vote of thanks by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA addressing the participants

The technical session was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Chairperson, High Court Juvenile Justice Committee, and featured experts from psychiatry, public health, law enforcement, and women's rights organizations, focusing on reproductive autonomy, the MTP Act, and inter-agency coordination.

The programme concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr. (Mrs.) Manu Kalia, Member Secretary, UPSLSA.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, NALSA; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court and Patron-in-Chief, UPSLSA; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court and Executive Chairman, UPSLSA; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad; and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairman, High Court Legal Services Sub-Committee, Lucknow Bench with the team JTRI, UP, Lucknow led by Ms. Rekha Agnihotri and team UPSLSA led by Ms. Manu Kalia.

REFRESHER/ INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Refresher/Institutional or in-service Training Programmes are an unending feature of a service of progressive nature, therefore, the Institute has also from time to time organized refresher or in-service training programmes for the judicial officers of each level for updating their knowledge and skills with the recent and illuminating pronouncements of superior courts and latest laws and procedure.



Group Photograph of the participating Judicial Officers during Refresher Training Programme.



Participating Civil Judges (J.D.) 2022 Batch (Group 1) in their first phase of Induction training programme from 15.01.2024 to 12.04.2024

In this process, the Institute has organized the following refresher/institutional training programmes from January, 2024 to December, 2025.

Sl.No.	Programme	Duration
1.	One month Institutional Training Programme for Newly appointed Addl. District Judge (By Way of Promotion)	03.01.2024 to 02.02.2024
2.	03 Month Institutional Training Programme (First Phase) For Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division) – 2022 Batch – Group I	15.01.2024 to 12.04.2024
3.	Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judges (SD) Newly Promoted	05.02.2024 to 09.02.2024
4.	Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judges (SD) Newly Promoted	19.02.2024 to 23.02.2024
5.	Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judges (SD) Newly Promoted	15.04.2024 to 19.04.2024
6.	03 Month Institutional Training Programme (First Phase) For Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division) – 2022 Batch – Group II	22.04.2024 to 20.07.2024
7.	Induction Training Programme for Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division)	29.07.2024 to 26.10.2024
8.	05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judge (S.D)	22.07.2024 to 26.07.2024
9.	Induction Training Programme (First Phase) For Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division) – 2022 Group IV	09.09.2024 to 06.12.2024
10.	03 Month Institutional Training Programme(Group-I) (3rd Phase) for Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division) – 2022 Batch	11.11.2024 to 08.02.2025
11.	Induction Training Programme (Third Phase) For Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division) – 2022 Batch Group I	11.11.2024 to 08.02.2025
12.	Induction Training Programme (Third Phase) For Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division) – 2022 Batch Group II	24.02.2025 to 24.05.2025

Sl.No.	Programme	Duration
13.	Induction Training Programme (Third Phase) For Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division) – 2022 Batch Group III	02.06.2025 to 30.08.2025
14.	Induction Training Programme (Third Phase) For Newly Appointed Civil Judges (Junior Division) – 2022	02.06.2025 to 30.08.2025
15.	**First Phase Institutional Training Programme for Civil Judges (Junior Division) - 2016 & 2018 Batch**	04.08.2025 to 14.08.2025
16.	**Institutional Training Programme Civil Judges (JD) - 2016 & 2018 Batch (Third Phase) (Leftover)**	15.09.2025 to 26.09.2025
17.	**Institutional Training Programme Civil Judges (JD) - 2022 Batch (First Phase) (Leftover)**	04.08.2025 to 01.11.2025
18.	Five Days Refresher Training Programme on Civil and Criminal Matters clubbed with e-court Programme & Vulnerable Witness Scheme for the Civil Judges (Senior Division)	01.12.2025 to 05.12.2025
19.	Five Days Refresher Training Programme on Civil and Criminal Matters clubbed with e-court Programme & Vulnerable Witness Scheme for the Civil Judges (Senior Division)	15.12.2025 to 19.12.2025

ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The Institute organized a series of online training programmes regarding the capacity- building. The main objective of the training programme is to sensitize the different stakeholders on the subject and to perform their duties more effectively and efficiently.

Sl.No.	Nature of Training Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants	No. of Participants
1.	Online Training Programme in Compliance of Order of Hon'ble High Court dated 22.02.2024 in Criminal Appeal No. 6026 of 2021 – Rajiv Kumar Jaiswal v. State of U.P.	04.04.2024	Judicial Officers of HJS Cadre	All the Judicial Officers of HJS Cadre
2.	Online Training Programme in Compliance of Order of Hon'ble High Court dated 05.04.2024 in Criminal Appeal No. 3672 of 2016 – Ravindra @ Loola v. State of U.P.	05.04.2024	Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board	75
3.	Online Seminar in Compliance of the directions vide order dated 18.04.2024 of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in Criminal Misc. Writ Petition No. 5948 of 2024 – Sone Lal and others v. State of U.P.	17.05.2024 16.07.2024 19.07.2024 20.07.2024 23.07.2024 25.07.2024	Judicial Officers exercising powers of Magistrate	For All Judicial Officers exercising powers of Magistrate
4.	Online Seminar for all the Magistrates in State of Uttar Pradesh in compliance of the directions vide order dated 27.05.2024 of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in Criminal Appeal No. 4393 of 2012 Shankar and other vs. State of UP	24.07.2024	Magistrates in State of Uttar Pradesh	All the State of Magistrates in Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Nature of Training Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants	No. of Participants
5.	Online Training Programme on New Criminal Laws	31.05.2024	Civil Judges (Junior Division) / Civil Judges (Senior Division) Cadre	About 1500
6.	Online Training Programme on New Criminal Laws	06.06.2024	Officers of HJS Cadre	About 1200
7.	Online Training Programme on New Criminal Laws	14.06.2024	DGC/ADGC (Criminal)	About 250
8.	Online Training Programme on New Criminal Laws	19.06.2024	Legal Aid Defence Counsels	About 250
9.	Online sensitization Programme for Chairman and Members of ICC	18.12.2024	All the Judicial Officers who are members of ICC	About 300
10.	Online Seminar in Compliance of the directions vide order dated 18.12.2024 of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in Application u/s 482 no. 32881 of 2024 – Sachin v. State of U.P. regarding procedure and implementation of NSTEP in criminal courts as well as implementation of ICJS	22.01.2025	All the Judicial Officers	All the Judicial Officers
11.	Online Seminar in Compliance of the directions vide order dated 13.12.2024 of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in Application u/s 482 no. 37741 of 2024 – Saket Bihari v. State of U.P. regarding procedure under NI Act	27.01.2025	Judicial Officers dealing with cases under NI Act	For All Judicial Officers dealing with cases under NI Act
12.	Online Seminar in Compliance of the directions vide order dated 31.01.2025 of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in Application u/s 482 no. 32881 of 2024 – Sachin v. State of U.P. regarding procedure and implementation of NSTEP in criminal courts as well as implementation of ICJS with special focus on uploading the court's order to Jail Portal, Prisoner Induction Document and Pre Trial Number	28.02.2025	All the Judicial Officers	All the Judicial Officers
13.	Online Seminar in Compliance of the directions vide order dated 07.03.2025 of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in Application u/s 482 no. 32881 of 2024 – Sachin v. State of U.P. regarding procedure and implementation of NSTEP in criminal courts as well as implementation of ICJS	29.03.2025	All the Assistant Prosecuting Officers, Prosecuting Officers and DGC (Criminal) in the State of UP	All the Assistant Prosecuting Officers, Prosecuting Officers and DGC (Criminal) in the State of UP

Sl.No.	Nature of Training Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants	No. of Participants
14.	Online Training Programme for all the Judicial Officers in the State of Uttar Pradesh regarding mandates laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Satender Kumar Antil vs. CBI	20.04.2025	All the Judicial Officers	All the Judicial Officers working in the State of U.P.
15.	Online Sensitization Programme for Chairman a nd Member of ICC regarding POSH Act	27.10.2025	All the Judicial Officers who are members of ICC	About 300



Participants across the state interacting in the Online Sensitization Programme for Chairman and Member of ICC regarding POSH Act on 27.10.2025



Ms. Rekha Agnihotri, Director, JTRI along with Faculty members addressing in Online Sensitization Programme for Chairman and Member of ICC regarding POSH Act on 27.10.2025

SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Sl.No.	Nature of Training Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants	No. of Participants
1.	One Day Sensitization Programme for Counselor of the family Court of U.P.	25.02.2024	Counselor, Family Court	80
2.	One Day Sensitization Programme for Counselor of the family Court of U.P.	07.04.2024	Counselor, Family Court	90
3.	Training Programme for Hon'ble Chairpersons of District Consumer forum	28.02.2024 to 01.03.2024	Chairpersons of District Consumer forum	71
4.	Three Days Special Training Programme on Law & Procedure	01.05.2024 to 03.05.2024	Newly appointed Deputy Collectors	39
5.	Three Days Mediation Training Programme of MCPC	20.06.2024 to 22.06.2024	Advocates Mediators of District Courts, UP	37
6.	Three Days Mediation Training Programme of MCPC	22.07.2024 to 26.07.2024	Advocates Mediators of District Courts, UP	47

Sl.No.	Nature of Training Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants	No. of Participants
7.	Three Days Special Training Programme for Newly appointed DSPs	01.08.2024 to 03.08.2024	Newly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police	73
8.	Three Days Advance Training Programme for Deputy Chief LADCs	18.09.2024 to 20. 09.2024	For the Chief and Deputy Legal Aid Defense Counsels in the State of Uttar Pradesh	80
9.	Three Days Advance Training Programme for Assistant LADCs	23.09.2024 to 25. 09.2024	For the Deputy and Assistant Legal Aid Defense Counsels in the State of Uttar Pradesh	73
10.	Three Days Advance Training Programme for Assistant LADCs	03.10.2024 to 05.10.2024	For Assistant Legal Aid Defense Counsels in the State of Uttar Pradesh	78
11.	Five Days Special Training Programme on Law & Procedure	21.10.2024 to 25.10.2024	For Probationers of Provincial Civil Services	38
12.	Course on Disciplinary Proceedings, Court Cases and other Legal Matters	27.11.2024 to 29.11.2024	For Officers of National Academy of Defence Financial Management	20
13.	Three Days Special Training Programme for Newly appointed DSPs	09.12.2024 to 11.12.2024	Newly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police	34
14.	Two Days Special training Programme regarding the Commercial courts Act, 2015 and The Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	15.12.2024 to 16.12.2024	For the Presiding Officers of Commercial Court, LARA, MACT of Uttar Pradesh	90
15.	Three Days Special Training Programme on Law & Procedure	18.12.2024 to 20.12.2024	For Probationers of Provincial Civil Services	66
16.	Four and Half Months Training Programme for the Joint Registrars of High Court	16.01.2025 to 31.01.2025	Joint Registrars of High Court	40
17.	Two days Gender Sensitization Workshop of Agra Cluster	26.04.2025 to 27.04.2025	Family Court Judges	23

Sl.No.	Nature of Training Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants	No. of Participants
18.	40 Hours MCPC Training of Judge & Advocate Mediators	05.05.2025 to 09.05.2025	Judicial Officers and Advocate Mediators	60
19.	Two days Special Training Programme on the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 & the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in LARRA	17.05.2025 to 18.05.2025	Presiding Officers of LARRA and Commercial Courts	26
20.	Special Training Programme on Law and procedure for the Officers of State Civil Services	26.05.2025 to 28.05.2025	Officers of Provincial Civil Services	50
21.	Two Days Gender Sensitization Workshop of Gautam Buddh Nagar cluster	12.07.2025 to 13.07.2025	Family Court Judges	21
22.	Special Training Programme on Law and Procedure for the Officers of State Civil Services	18.08.2025 to 22.08.2025	Officers of Provincial Civil Services	40
23.	40 Hours MCPC Training of Advocate Mediators	06.10.2025 to 10.10.2025	Advocate Mediators	60
24.	Two Days Gender Sensitization Workshop for Officers on Deputation	11.10.2025 to 12.10.2025	Judicial Officers posted on deputation	51
25.	40 Hours MCPC Training of Advocate Mediators	13.10.2025 to 17.10.2025	Advocate Mediators	60
26.	40 Hours MCPC Training of Advocate Mediators	28.10.2025 to 01.11.2025	Advocate Mediators	60
27.	Sensitization Programme on 'Removing Barriers for reproductive autonomy'	02.11.2025	District Judges Secretary, DLSA, Special Judge, POCSO Act, CJM, DPOs, Doctor, Members of Civil Society	468
28.	40 Hours MCPC Training of Advocate Mediators	10.11.2025 to 14.11.2025	Advocate Mediators	60
29.	40 Hours MCPC Training of Advocate Mediators	24.11.2025 to 28.11.2025	Advocate Mediators	60
30.	Three Days Special Training Programme on Law & Procedure 85th Induction Training	17.11.2025 to 19.11.2025	Officers of Provincial Civil Services	48
31.	One Day Gender Sensitization Programme for Family Court Counselors	07.12.2025	Counselors of Family Court	82
32.	First Role Play of 40 Hours MCPC Training of Judicial Officers	07.12.2025	Judicial Officers	104

Sl.No.	Nature of Training Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants	No. of Participants
33.	One Day Gender Sensitization Programme for Family Court Counselors	14.12.2025	Counselors of Family Court	84
34.	Second Role Play of 40 Hours MCPC Training of Judicial Officers	21.12.2025	Judicial Officers	104
35.	40 Hours MCPC Training Advocate Mediators	22.12.2025 to 26.12.2025	Advocate Mediators	60
36.	40 Hours MCPC Training Advocate Mediators	29.12.2025 to 02.01.2026	Advocate Mediators	60

Three Days Training Programme on "Law and Procedure" for Officers of Provincial Civil Services

The institute organizes a three days special training programme for the Officers of Provincial Civil Services in the State of Uttar Pradesh on the request of Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management, Lucknow from time to time.



The training comprises of sessions dedicated to Jurisdiction, Hierarchy & Functioning of Courts, Judicial Review of Public Action & Public Interest Litigation, Rule of Law & Principles of Natural Justice, Court Protocols, Appearance before Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court, Dress Code, Submission of Prayer, General Protocol, Overview of Code of Civil Procedure, Execution Proceedings and Compliance of Orders of Civil Court, Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offences, Law relating to FIR, Protection to Public Servant from Prosecution, Law relating

to Sanction for Prosecution, Compliance of Court Orders, Effect of Non-Compliance, Contempt of Court - Civil & Criminal Contempt, Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, Relationship and Co-ordination between Executive and Judiciary, Effective Pairvi of Cases by or Against Government in various Courts, Tribunals, etc, Para-wise Comments, Permission Process filing Writs/CA, Filing Supplementary/ Rejoinder/ Short Affidavits, Right to Information Act - Role of PIO and First Appellate Authority, Law relating to Search & Seizure, Insecticides Act, The Fertilizer (Control) Order etc.

40 Hours Mediation Training programme for Advocate Mediators

The Institute conducted **forty-hour training programme for about 600 Advocate Mediators, approved by the Mediation** and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the year 2025. **The programme were held in 10 slots of 5 days each.**



Master Trainers, MCPC



Participating Advocates in the programme

The course focused on imparting the core principles of mediation, communication techniques, ethics, negotiation methods, and the practical skills required to conduct mediation sessions effectively. Participants had the opportunity to engage in extensive role-plays, simulations, and discussions facilitated by experienced senior trainers. The programme received highly positive feedback and reaffirmed the Institute's role in supporting mediation as an increasingly important mechanism for reducing litigation and promoting consensual dispute resolution.



Group Photograph with the Advocate Mediators in the 40 Hrs. MCPC Training Programme



Distribution of certificate to participant by Ms. Rekha Agnihotri, Director, JTRI



UTTAR PRADESH STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

INSPECTION

Jail Inspection Conducted By Hon'ble The Executive Chairman, UPSLSA

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Executive Chairman, UPSLSA conducted inspection of Central Jail, Naini and District Jail, Allahabad on 04.05.2024 along with Member Secretary, UPSLSA, Chairman, DLSA Allahabad, Secretary, DLSA Allahabad and Officers of UPSLSA. Hon'ble Executive Chairman met with every prisoner detained in the jail to know their contentment and to also ensure that every Under Trial Prisoner is properly represented before the Court. He also visited legal aid clinic established in the jail and inspected the files of legal aid prepared by Legal Aid Defense Counsels. Hon'ble Executive Chairman directed that Legal Aid Defense Counsels shall frequently visit the jail and ensure that all the Under Trial Prisoners must be aware of the latest status of their case. Hon'ble Executive Chairman also directed that Secretary DLSA shall ensure that all the prisoners, who have granted bail, should not be detained in jail for so long, due to unavailability of bail bonds. In this respect, DLSA shall coordinate with the concerned court for the relaxation of bail conditions in appropriate cases.

Hon'ble the Executive Chairman, U.P. State Legal Services Authority has also inspected kitchen of Jail and directed that the Jail Authorities to ensure hygiene and maintain the quality of food. Further, he visited hospital of jail to know the well-being of prisoners admitted to the jail hospital.





Inspection of Tehsils of Allahabad by the Member Secretary, UPSLSA To Strengthen the Legal Services

Member Secretary, UPSLSA visited all the tehsils of Allahabad i.e. Karchhana, Koraon, Phulpur, Bara, Meja, Sadar, Soraon and Handia for strengthening the legal services activities at Tehsil/Taluka Level.

Meeting was conducted with Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Tehsildar of concerned tehsil and directions were issued for installation posters and banners of legal aid activities at the legal aid clinics of tehsils. After the direction of Member Secretary, UPSLSA, separate room for legal aid clinic was provided by all the tehsils and posters/banners were installed at legal aid clinics.

Member Secretary also visited all the 03 Gram Nyayalaya situated in Handia, Phoolpur & Meja at Prayagraj to strengthen the Legal Services Activities for general public. Directions were issued for establishment of Legal Aid Help Desks at all the 03 Gram Nyayalaya. Legal Aid Help Desks has been established in Gram Nyayalaya situated at Handia, Phoolpur & Meja Teshils.

Surprise Jail Inspections of District Jail Meerut conducted by Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA

On 01.12.2024, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, the Executive Chairman, UPSLSA conducted surprise inspection of District Jail, Meerut. The Hon'ble Executive Chairman has visited the Female Barrack and also visited the exhibition of product which was prepared by the female prisoners. The Hon'ble Executive Chairman inspected the quality of every product and awarded them for preparing such high and premium quality product.

Hon'ble Executive Chairman also inaugurated the **Gaushala** and planted holy **Rudraksha Tree** in the Jail Premise. The Hon'ble Executive Chairman also encouraged the male prisoners who were playing cricket by awarding them after the match.

The Hon'ble Executive Chairman has also visited hospital barrack, kitchen, legal aid clinic, skill development room and video conferencing room situated in the Jail Premise.





CAMPAIGN

Under Trial Review Committee Campaign

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) under the guidance of Hon'ble Executive Chairperson, NALSA has launched the **"Under Trial Review Committee Special Campaign.**

The Campaign was aimed to accelerate the regular functioning of the Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) and Review of all eligible Under Trial Prisoners (UTPs). This would expedite the identification and review of prisoners who are eligible to be considered for release as per the NALSA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for UTRCs.

Under the directions of National Legal Services Authority, the UPSLSA have carried out this campaign and extended legal services to the prisoners lodged in the jail and rendered them legal assistance to file their bail applications. Under this campaign, large number of prisoners have been released pursuant to the efforts of UPSLSA.

The details are given below:

Year	Number of UTPs/Convicts recommended for bail/released	Number of Inmates released pursuant to UTRCs recommendations
2024	5336	2895
2025	3313	3249

Restoring the Youth: Pan India campaign for identifying juveniles in prison and rendering legal assistance-2024

Restoring the Youth: Pan India Campaign for Identifying Juveniles in Prison and Rendering Legal Assistance- 2024 was launched on 25th January, 2024. This campaign aimed to identifying person currently in prison who were potentially minors at the time of offence and assisting them in filing the necessary applications for claim of juvenility before the appropriate Court and consequential transfer to Child Care Institutions in identified cases.

Under the directions of National Legal Services Authority, the UPSLSA have carried out this campaign and extended legal services to the especially vulnerable sections of the society such as 'Children in Conflict with Law'.

UPSLSA have sensitized the DLSA Secretaries to identify the juveniles in prison and render the legal assistance to them under this campaign.

Under this campaign total 46 Juveniles have been transferred either to place of safety or child care institutions and 22 persons have been released on bail under this campaign.

Special Campaign for Old Prisoners &Terminally Ill Prisoners

Old Prisoners and Prisoners with Terminally Illness face difficulties in navigating the prison environment, require frequent health check-ups, need special diets and frequent meetings with their family and friends. Such prisoners would require specialized care and individuals attention, which may not be possible for the prison authorities to provide, thus leading to aggravations in their medical conditions and also often leading to issues of mental illness.

In this regard, NALSA with the approval of Hon'ble Chairman, NALSA has launched the campaign titled **'Special Campaign for Old Prisoners and Terminally Ill Prisoners'** from 10th December 2024 to 10th March, 2025. The objective of the campaign was to identify old prisoners and terminally ill prisoners, ensure treatment for old prisoners and terminally ill prisoners who cannot be released and facilitate reintegration of old prisoners and terminally ill prisoners in society after their release, where necessary. The details of the campaign is as under:

Particulars	No. of Prisoners aged 70& above	No. of Applications filed	No. of Applications disposed	No. of Prisoners released
Old Age Prisoners	1337	885	252	123
Terminally Ill Prisoners	192	190	78	30

INAUGURATION FUNCTION

Legal Aid Clinic at Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University, Prayagraj

On 29th August, 2024, the Legal Aid Clinic and 03 Day's Para Legal Volunteer Training Programme has been inaugurated at Legal Aid Clinic and Moot Court Hall of Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court/ Patron-in-Chief, UPSLSA in the eminent presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Sr. Judge, Allahabad High Court/ Executive Chairman, UPSLSA and Prof. Usha Tandon, Vice Chancellor, Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University, Prayagraj. Sri Sanjay Singh, Member Secretary, U.P. State Legal Services were also present with the Officers of UPSLSA.

Prof. Usha Tandon, Vice Chancellor, RPNLUP, welcomed the guests and gave the opening remark. She emphasized the University role to the legal aid and community services.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court/ Patron-in-Chief, UPSLSA in his keynote discussed the importance of Para Legal Volunteers and Legal Aid Clinic to provide free and competent legal aid to the poor and needy people of the society. He also encouraged students to participate in legal aid activities and to support those who are in need.





Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Sr. Judge, Allahabad High Court/ Executive Chairman, UPSLSA enlightened the students of the university with his vast experience and focused that the aim to establish the Legal Aid Clinic is to provide invaluable legal assistance to the needy people. Further, His Lordship spoke about the role of Para Legal Volunteers to support to those in need while fostering practical legal education for the students. He urged the students to indulge themselves in the legal aid work and spread awareness about free legal aid services for the marginalized people of the society.

03 Days' Para Legal Volunteer Training Programme (From 30.08.2024 to 01.09.2024)

Under the directions and able guidance of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, the 03 days' Para Legal Volunteer Training Programme has been organized in the Moot Court Hall of Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University, Prayagraj. In 03 Day's Para Legal Volunteer Training Programme, participants have been trained on the legal procedures, practices and client counselling by the legal experts in the different fields such as Family Laws (Marriage Laws, Adoption, Maintenance, Custody and Guardianship, Judicial separation & Divorce Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 by Mrs. Rashmi Singh, Additional Principal Judge, Family Court, Prayagraj, Purpose & Role of PLVs. Basic listening, communication & observation skills Ethics and Standards of behaviour by Dr. Ishanya Raj Counselor & Sri Surjan Singh, O.S.D., UPSLSA, Criminal Laws (B.N.S., B.N.S.S. especially bail, arrest, Compensation etc), Rights of a arrested person by Sri Dinesh Gautam Secretary DLSA Prayagraj, Mediation an overview Activity – Role Plays by Sri Surjan Singh OSD, UPSLSA, Laws relating to children Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Missing Children by Sushri Priyamvada Priyadarshini Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board & Smt Mahima Maurya, Senior Advocate High Court and Social Activist, Prayagraj, Social Security & social welfare Schemes of the Central & State Govt and Victim Compensation Schemes by Sri Abhishek Singh S.D.M. Sadar, Prayagraj & D.P.O. Prayagraj, Rights of Prisoners Laws & Judicial Pronouncements relating to welfare of prisoners by Sri R. B. Patel, Superintendent, Central Jail, Naini Prayagraj, Activity – Drafting of applications pertaining to various types of legal aid, Sri Vikas Gupta Chief LADC & Sri Gaurav Singh Deputy Chief LADC.

The participants have also visited Central Jail and Court premises to understand the legal procedures and challenges faced by the underprivileged community. The Moot Court Competition has also been organized and the prize have been distributed amongst the winners.





Inauguration of New Office building of UPSLSA

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India /Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi inaugurated the newly constructed office building of Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, Lucknow on 18.01.2025 by unveiling the plaque and cutting the ribbon. Thereafter, while inspecting the stall of One Jail One Product displayed by the Prison Headquarters, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai also appreciated the prison department for their efforts in conducting rehabilitation programs of prisoners. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai also planted trees in the premises of the newly constructed building of UPSLSA.

On this occasion, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhasali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court / Patron-in- Chief, UP State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court / Executive Chairman, UP State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Judge (Retd), Allahabad High Court/ the then Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.R. Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court Bench Lucknow / Chairman, High Court Legal Services Sub-Committee, Lucknow and other Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court and Lucknow Bench and officers of UPSLSA were also present.









Inauguration of Auditorium of UPSLSA on dated 02.11.2025

The Auditorium "Spandan" of UPSLSA was inaugurated on 02.11.2025 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge Supreme Court of India, marking an important milestone in strengthening the infrastructure for legal awareness and justice delivery. The inauguration ceremony was attended by esteemed dignitaries & judicial officers, reflecting the collective commitment towards promoting access to justice. The auditorium, named Spandan, symbolizes sensitivity, responsiveness, and a people-centric approach of the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority. Equipped with modern facilities, the auditorium is envisioned as a vibrant platform for legal aid programs, training sessions, seminars, and public outreach activities, thereby enhancing legal literacy and fostering meaningful engagement with society.





ORGANIZATION OF MEGA LEGAL AWARENESS CAMP

Under the directions of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, the UPSLSA has prepared its Action Plan and directed the District Legal Services Authorities to conduct Mega Legal Awareness Camp, through which large number of persons can be benefitted, who are entitled under Section 12 of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

District Kanpur Nagar

As per the direction of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, Mega Legal Awareness Camps was organized by District Legal Services Authority, Kanpur Nagar at Veerangana Rani Laxmi Bai Auditorium, CSJM University, Kanpur Nagar on 30.11.2024, following the 04 pre legal aid camp. General public at large were benefitted through different welfare schemes of Central Government & State Government. The department like health, MANREGA, NRLM, Labour, Agriculture, Social Welfare Department, District Schedule Caste Welfare Department etc. were participated and benefitted the public by proving them house, sanitary pads, ayushman card, personal toilets etc. During such camps, about 1587 entitled persons were benefitted.





District Meerut

Mega Legal Literacy Camp/Services Camp was organized by the District Legal Services Authority, Meerut dated 23.03.2025 at Brahaspati Auditorium, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut under the aegis of U.P. State Legal Services Authority. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Chandra (Former Judge, Allahabad High Court) was Chief Guest and Shri Sanjay Singh-I, Member Secretary, UPSLSA, Lucknow was Guest of Honour in the programme. Sri Rajat Singh Jain, District Judge/Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Meerut, Dr. V.K. Singh, District Magistrate, Meerut and Mrs. Nupur Goyal, Chief Development Officer, Meerut were also graced the dais. The Officers of UPSLSA and Meerut Judgeship and staff of Meerut Judgeship were also present. The programme was

started with lightening the lamp and offering flowers to Maa Saraswati.

The Guests was welcomed by presenting bouquet by the Officer of Meerut Judgeship. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Chandra (Former Judge, Allahabad High Court) showered his blessings and also inaugurated the exhibition by cutting the ribbon. The stalls of the different government department like: Agriculture Department, Fisheries Department, Health Department, Aayush, Unani & Homepathy, NEDA, ICDS, NRLM, Manrega, Banking, Social Welfare Department, Women Welfare Department, Nagar Nigam, Panchayati Raj, Industrial Development Department and Shelter Home for Women were also installed and the participants were also benefitted with the government welfare scheme which are running by different department. Fencing and Takewando show were also presented by the players. Wheel Chairs, Houses and loan cheques were also given to the beneficiaries.









Legal Awareness, Literacy and Social Welfare Programme

A legal literacy and social welfare programme was organized in village Banka, Jalalpur, Mauaima, Tehsil Soraon, Prayagraj by Women's Club, High Court Allahabad on 15.09.2024 in cooperation with the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority&District Legal Services Authority, Prayagraj. The programme was inaugurated by Sri Sanjay Singh-I, Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, Lucknow. The members of Mahila Club, High Court, Allahabad, Officers, Deputy-Collector, Soraon, District Probation Officer and other Administrative Officers, Panel Advocates, Para Legal Volunteers, employees and general public were present.

Sri Surjan Singh, Officer on Special Duty, U.P. State Legal Services Authority told the general public about the objective of the program and the benefits which the common public would get from various departments. Sri Dinesh Kumar Gautam, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Prayagraj, informed the public about the schemes run by the District Legal Services Authority, Women's Rights and how the cases can be settled on the basis of mediation.

The District Probation Officer informed the general public about the schemes being run by their department. Social Assistance Program was graced by Mrs. Vandana Gupta, Mrs. Nidhi Birla, Mrs. Abha Tiwari, and Mrs. Sarika from Women's Club, High Court, Allahabad. Clothes and other materials were distributed to women and children.

Miss. Jyotsna Tripathi, Deputy Probation Officer, resolved the 09 pension related applications in the program and the pension of all the 09 people was immediately implemented.

All the people present were tested free of cost by the Medical Department, General Physicians, &Pediatricians. Ophthalmologists, Gynecologists and Dentists conducted free tests and distributed medicines to all the people. More than 300 people took advantage of the medical camp.

The District Food and Food Processing Department informed the public in detail about the 15-day fruit and vegetable processing training program, one-year diploma course and one-month bakery and confectionary cookery course.





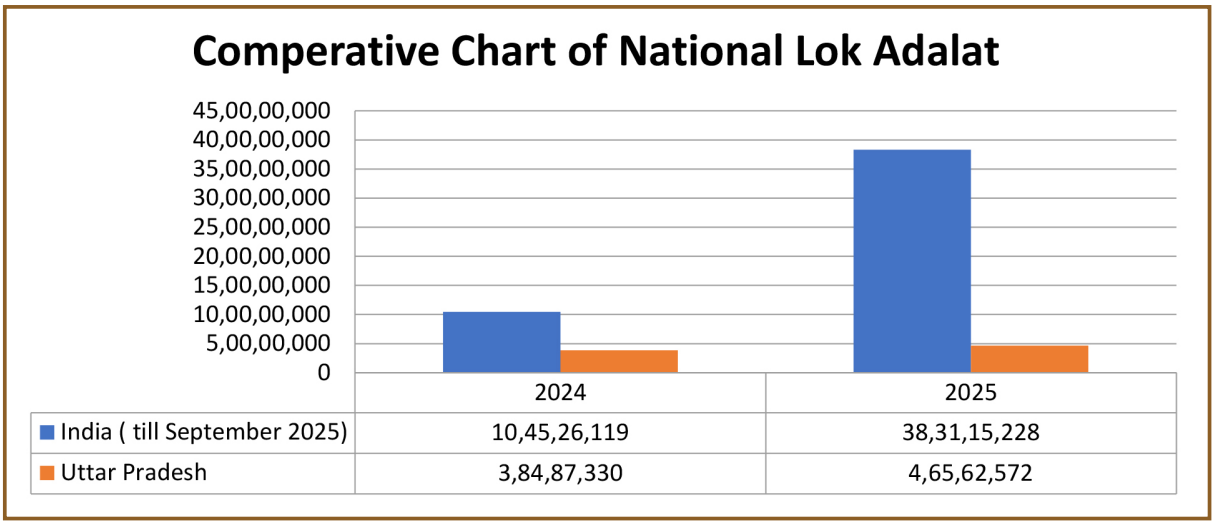
ORGANIZATION OF LOK ADALATS



National Lok Adalat-

On the directions of the NALSA, National Lok Adalat has been organized in the Year 2024 & 2025. The details of cases disposed in the National Lok Adalat is as follows:

Date	Pre-Litigation	Pending in Courts	Total Cases Settled
09.03.2024	8488213	994795	9483008
13.07.2024	8418631	1173338	9591969
14.09.2024	8122631	1060856	9183487
14.12.2024	9106526	1122340	10228866
08.03.2025	9692433	1146870	10839303
10.05.2025	9402259	1078698	10480957
13.09.2025	10749649	1451894	12201543
13.12.2025	11624886	1415883	13040769



Special LokAdalat for Execution of Arbitration cases

On the direction of Hon'ble Patron-in-Chief and Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, at initiative of Special Arrear Committee, Special Lok Adalat for Arbitration cases have been organized for the disposal of matters related to Execution of Arbitration cases pending in the districts of State of Uttar Pradesh. Several meetings have been held with the officers of the Finance companies and excessive propagation has been done for the organization of Special Lok Adalat. The disposal of the cases in Special Lok Adalat for execution of Arbitration is as under:

Date	Identified Cases	Cases Settled
09.03.2024	5018	1181
13.07.2024	4026	776
14.09.2024	3654	589
14.12.2024	3343	636
08.03.2025	2786	558
10.05.2025	1358	224
13.09.2025	1700	298
13.12.2025	1425	398

Special Lok Adalat for Criminal Compoundable/Petty Offences

On the direction of Hon'ble Patron-in-Chief and Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, Special Lok Adalat for Criminal Compoundable/Petty Offences have been organized in the State of Uttar Pradesh. For the maximum disposal of Criminal Compoundable Cases, the services of public representatives, influential persons of the society have been taken and for this purpose directions have been issued to all the District Legal Services Authorities on the direction of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, so that maximum number of litigants may be benefited.

Date	Identified Cases	Cases Settled
05.03.2024 to 07.03.2024	186780	59883
10.07.2024 to 12.07.2024	145313	57339
11.09.2024 to 13.09.2024	110212	41622
11.12.2024 to 13.12.2024	99397	56861
05.03.2025 to 07.03.2025	90703	46929
26.04.2025	30391	19806
10.09.2025 to 12.09.2025	159919	98464
10.12.2025 to 12.12.2025	154829	99088

Organization of Special Jail Lok Adalat

On the direction of Hon'ble Patron-in-Chief and Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, Special Jail Lok Adalat have been organized in which the disposal of cases is as under:

Date of Lok Adalat	Cases Settled
27.05.2024 to 29.05.2024	1096
28.08.2024 to 30.08.2024	609

Special Lok Adalat for disposal of cases U/s 138 NI Act

On the direction of Hon'ble Patron-in-Chief and Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, Special Lok Adalat for disposal of cases U/s 138 NI Act have been organized in which the disposal of the cases is as under:

Date of Lok Adalat	Cases Settled
22.01.2024 to 24.01.2024	3552
11.12.2025 to 13.12.2025	5331

Special Lok Adalat for Electricity Act Cases:

As per the direction of Hon'ble the Executive Chairman, UPSLSA Special Lok Adalat for Electricity Act cases have been organized across the state, in which the disposal of cases was as under:

Date of Lok Adalat	Pre litigation Cases Settled	Pending Court Cases Settled
29.01.2024 to 31.01.2024	39,572	11,591
26.04.2025	15105	9167

Organization of Pre-Litigation Special Lok Adalat for Matrimonial Disputes

As per the directions of Hon'ble Committee for **"Sensitization of Family Court Matters"** an innovation of disposal of matrimonial disputes at Pre-litigation stage had been adopted in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker, the then Executive Chairman, UPSLSA was kind enough to grant approval for holding the Special Lok Adalat. For receiving applications regarding family disputes, Help Desks were established in all the Civil Court Premises and boxes were installed at all Legal Aid Clinics. Pamphlets were disseminated in all the District of Uttar Pradesh. First time in India, in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh, the benches comprising of mediators and presiding officers of Family Courts were constituted for disposal of Matrimonial Disputes at Pre-litigation stage.

Dates of Special Lok Adalat for Matrimonial Dispute	Total Cases Settled
09.03.2024	918
13.07.2024	1094
14.09.2024	934
14.12.2024	1050
08.03.2025	971
10.05.2025	761
13.09.2025	1581
13.12.2025	2365

Organization Special Lok Adalat for Contentious Cases

As per the direction of Hon'ble the Executive Chairman, UPSLSA Special Lok Adalat for Contentious Cases have been organized across the state, in which the disposal of cases was as under:

Date of Lok Adalat	Cases Settled
11.12.2025 to 13.12.2025	88807

Special Lok Adalat For Hon'ble Supreme Court Of India (29.07.2024 to 03.08.2024)

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had organized the Special Lok Adalat from 29th July, 2024 to 03rd August 2024 in the Supreme Court of India. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had identified around 1000 cases for the State of Uttar Pradesh for amicable settlement in the Special Lok Adalat. For the successful organization of the aforesaid Lok Adalat and disposal of the maximum number of cases, the Action Plan has been prepared by Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority under the able guidance of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA. For the successful organization of the Special Lok Adalat, rigorous efforts have been made which includes identification of cases, preparation of case files and notices, services of notices, meeting with stakeholders, implementation of modalities and process, post process procedure, propagation etc. in the strict timeline. With the continuous efforts and support total 131 cases have been settled at District Court for the Special Lok Adalat organized by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The details of the settlement is given as under:

Cases settled at district Level and disposed in Special Lok Adalat at Hon'ble Supreme Court of India	**83**
Cases settled at district level and disposed at Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Regular Court	**19**
Cases settled at district level but deffered at Hon'ble Supreme Court	**29**

ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Training Programme of Mediators

On the direction of MCPC, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and under the aegis of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, the 40Hrs. Mediation Training Programme was organized by UPSLSA on dated 22.07.2024 to 26.07.2024, 05.05.2025 to 09.05.2025, 06.10.2025 to 10.10.2025, 13.10.2025 to 17.10.2025, 28.10.2025 to 01.11.2025, 10.11.2025 to 14.11.2025, 24.11.2025 to 28.11.2025 & 22.12.2025 to 26.12.2025 at Judicial Training & Research Institute, Gomti Nagar for Judge and Advocate Mediators. The participants were trained by the Senior Trainers of MCPC on different topics like Ground Rules, Learning & Training, Conflict Management and resolution, ADR, Mediation Process, Role of Lawyers, Mediation and Conciliation Rules, Communication Bargaining's, Negotiation, Impasse, Stage of Impasse and Mediators' Reflections, Management & Strategies, Profession Ethics etc.

Date of Training	No. of Advocate Mediators Trained
22.07.2024 to 26.07.2024	45
05.05.2025 to 09.05.2025	40
06-10-2025 to 10-10-2025	54
13-10-2025 to 17-10-2025	57
28-10-2025 to 01-11-2025	57
10-11-2025 to 14-11-2025	57
24-11-2025 to 28-11-2025	55
22-12-2025 to 26-12-2025	54

Training Programme of Family Court Counselors

Under the direction of Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad, U.P. State Legal Services Authority has organized the Sensitization Programme for the Counselors of Family Court on 25.02.2024 & 07.04.2024 at Judicial Training and Research Institute, Gomti Nagar. The programme was followed by 03 technical sessions by the Master Trainers of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC).

The one day sensitization programme for family court counselors endeavors to sensitize the participants on Mediation & Counseling with respect to family court matters, an overview, Mediation tools and techniques and its usage, developing a plan using counseling and mediation technique etc. The detail of the training programme is as under:

Date of Training	No. of Family Court Counselors Trained
25.02.2024	85
07.04.2024	85





03 Days Advanced Training Programme for Chief, Deputy & Assistant Legal Aid Defense Counsels

On the direction of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA, 03 Day's Advanced Training Programme was organized for Chief, Deputy & Assistant Legal Aid Defense Counsels at Judicial Training and Research Institute from 20th June, 2024 to 22ndJune, 2024, 18th September, 2024 to 20th September, 2024, 23rd September, 2024 to 25th September, 2024 and 03rd October to 05th October, 2024 respectively

The Chief, Deputy & Assistant Legal Aid Defense Counsels of 74 Districts has participated in the Training Programme. Sri Divesh Chandra Samant, Director, Judicial Training and Research Institute & Sri Sanjay Singh-I, Member Secretary, UPSLSA has shared their wisdom and experience and also directed the participants to help the needy and marginalized section of the society.

Sessions were conducted according to the module provided by NALSA. The topics of the sessions for Chief & Deputy Legal Aid Defense Counsels were Roles and responsibilities of the Chief & Deputy LADC, Rights at first production and Rights at subsequent remand hearings, Bail applications, Admissibility of statements of accused persons and Presentation of evidence, Supply of charge-sheet to the accused, Plea Bargaining, Compounding of Offences; The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, Age Inquiry of accused/Victim, Enhancing case management practices NALSAs LSMS and LACMS portals, Judicial pronouncements on consensual romantic relationships, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985, and other criminal minor acts, Defending rights of persons in prisons, Specialized legal representation for vulnerable groups, Management & Administration, Rights of Suspects and Rights of Arrestees and Compensation for Illegal Detention.

The Assistant LADCs were trained under different sessions, according to the module on the topics Bail Application; Admissibility of statements of accused persons; Enhancing Case Management Practices: NALSA's LSMS And LSCMS Portals, Client Communication Skills; Supply of Charge Sheet to the Accused; Management &Administration; Age Inquiry of Accused/ Victim; Rights of Suspects, Arrestees And Remandees; Plea Bargaining: Compounding of Offences: The Probation of Offenders Act, 1985; Specialized Legal Representation for Vulnerable Groups; Defending Rights of Persons In Prisons; Role of the Assistant LADC; Compensation of Illegal Detention; Trial Advocacy Skills; Mock Trial and Skills Demonstration.





One Day Sensitization Programme at Judicial Training And Research Institute, Gomti Nagar

One Day Sensitization Programme was organized at Judicial Training and Research Institute, Gomti Nagar Lucknow by the U.P. State Legal Services Authority on 18.01.2025. The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court of India /Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi by lighting a lamp. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhasali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court / Patron-in- Chief, UP State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court / Executive Chairman, UP State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra, Judge (Retd), Allahabad High Court / the then Chairman, High Court Legal Services Committee, Allahabad, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.R. Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court Bench Lucknow / Chairman, High Court Legal Services Sub-Committee, Lucknow and other Hon'ble Judges of Allahabad High Court and Lucknow Bench were also present.

Director, Judicial Training and Research Institute, Principal Secretary Law, Member Secretary Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, along with officers of UPSLSA, Judicial Officers, Mr. Nayak Samarendra P. , Director, National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, All the Secretaries, District Legal Services Authority, newly appointed civil judges, all District Social Welfare Officers of the State, District Probation Officers, Chief and Deputy Legal Aid Defense Counsels, Mediators, Panel Advocates, Para Legal Volunteers, Students of Law Colleges and Universities of the District nearby Lucknow, participated in the one-day sensitization program.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Executive Chairman, Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, in his welcome address greeted the Chief Guest Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai, Judge, Supreme Court/Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority and Special Guest Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Hon'ble Justices and all the guests presented over there. While informing about the achievements of the State Legal Services Authority, he mentioned that in the past years, the State Legal Services Authority has made good progress in all the dimensions of legal services and people have been benefited by getting maximum number of cases settled in Lok Adalats. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra laid special emphasis on providing quality legal aid. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, emphasized on providing all rights to prisoners according to their human dignity and praised the implementation of Legal Aid Defense Counsel System in all 74 districts of the state.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India, laid special emphasis on the Under Trial Review Committee constituted at the district level and to make the juvenile delinquents self-reliant.

After the inaugural session, Mr. P.N. Pandey, DIG (Prisons) and Senior Superintendent, Central Jail Fatehgarh, Mr. Ashish Tiwari addressed the participants on legal aid provided to prisoners and various laws and Prof. Omkar Nath Tiwari, Institute of Legal Studies and Research, GLA University Mathura delivered a lecture on Juvenile Justice Act, POCSO Act, role of legal service institutions etc. in the context of child rights. The technical sessions were interactive and all the participants benefited.

In the end, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.R. Masoodi, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench expressed his gratitude to all the guests for participating in the programme.





Training Programme of Family Court Counselors

Under the aegis of the "The Committee for Sensitization of Family Court Matters" Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad, U.P. State Legal Services Authority has organized the Workshop on "Advance Skills of Communication & Negotiation" for Family Court Counsellors on 08.03.2025 & 09.03.2025 at Judicial Training and Research Institute, Gomti Nagar.

The programme was followed by 04 sessions on topics; deliberation on Phase I and II Workshops on "Techniques of Mediation", Advance Skill of a Counsellor while applying Mediation Tools in Session-I, Communication skills-Active listening, body language, question, empathy with neutrality in Session-II, Strategies to overcome impasse-reality testing, role reversal, lateral thinking, brain storming in Session-III and Negotiation its Skills & Styles & Interactive Session in Session-IV by the Master Trainers of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC) Supreme Court of India. The detail of the training programme is as under:

Date of Training	No. of Family Court Counselors Trained
08.03.2025	84
09.03.2025	85





40 Hrs. Mediation Training Programme for Judge and Advocate Mediators

On the direction of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, the 40Hrs. Mediation Training Programme on "Concept & Techniques of Mediation" was organized by UPSLSA from 05.05.2025 to 09.05.2025 at Judicial Training & Research Institute, Gomti Nagar for Judge and Advocate Mediators. The participants were trained by the Senior Trainers of MCPC on different topics like Ground Rules, Learning & Training, Conflict Management and resolution, ADR, Mediation Process, Role of Lawyers, Mediation and Conciliation Rules, Communication Bargaining's, Negotiation, Impasse, Stage of Impasse and Mediators' Reflections, Management & Strategies, Profession Ethics etc.

Date of Training	Number of Judge Mediators Trained	Number of Advocate Mediators Trained
05.05.2025 to 09.05.2025	08	40









One Day Sensitization Programme on dated 02.11.2025

The Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA) organized a Sensitization Programme on "Removing Barriers to Reproductive Autonomy through Legal Aid" at the Judicial Training & Research Institute (JTRI), Lucknow on 02.11.2025. The programme was held in the august presence of eminent dignitaries of the Supreme Court of India and the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.









The programme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA). Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India & Chairman, Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, graced the programme with his benign presence.





The ceremony was held in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad & Patron-in-Chief, UPSLSA; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta, Senior Judge & Executive Chairman, UPSLSA; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Chandra Tripathi, Chairman, HCLSC, Allahabad; and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy, Chairman, HCLSSC, Lucknow Bench. Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Upadhyay, Chief Justice, Delhi High Court also grace the occasion with his benign presence.

The Technical Session was chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot, Judge, Allahabad High Court & Chairman, High Court Juvenile Justice Committee. Eminent experts from the fields of psychiatry (NIMHANS), law enforcement, public health (NHM), women's rights advocacy (AALI), and maternal healthcare (Vatsalya) deliberated on Psychological support in cases of compelled motherhood, Coordination challenges among police, doctors and courts, Role of legal aid in reproductive choices and support systems, Medical and legal implications of the MTP Act. During the programme, experts from the fields of law, health, psychiatry, policing and women's rights addressed critical issues relating to reproductive autonomy, access to safe medical termination of pregnancy, psychosocial support mechanisms for victims, and coordinated institutional response.

The interactive discussions focused on strengthening legal aid support for survivors, ensuring timely medical care, and removing procedural and social hurdles faced by women and children in distress.

CELEBRATION OF LEGAL SERVICES DAY

Year 2024

9th November is celebrated as Legal Services Day across the country with the aim of spreading awareness to ensure fair and impartial justice process to every citizen of the country. In this sequence, the National Legal Services Authority organized the Legal Services Day commemoration at New Delhi with virtual presence of all the State Legal Services Authorities and other legal services institutions on 9th November, 2024

Hon'ble the Executive Chairman, UPSLSA has pleased to direct the observance and celebration of Legal Services Day on 9th November, 2024 by all the DLSAs. The objective of this celebration is to spread awareness and access to justice for all. It also aims to raise awareness about the legal services to every individual in the State and specially those communities facing socio - economic challenges. It also aims to enhance the legal literacy amongst the general public by organizing workshops, seminars and awareness campaign to educate people about their rights.

The modalities for celebration of the legal services day include followings:-

- Organization of legal awareness and literacy camps at district, block, school, college level with the coordination & cooperation of office bearers of government departments.
- Organization of programme in far-flung areas of the districts with the help of Asha workers, ANMs, Anganwadi workers, Panchayat Secretaries, Lekhpals, self help groups, PLVs.
- Organization of Rallies at district, tehsil and block level.
- Display of posters and banners at visible populous places.
- Extensive publicity through print and electronic media etc.
- Recognition and honour the contribution of stakeholders of DLSAs.

On this momentous occasion, various awareness related and other programmes were organized in all the districts of the state. The details of the programmes are as follows:

Organization of Awareness Camps:

Legal Awareness camps were organized by the District Legal Services Authorities in all the districts of the state. Camps were organized not only in urban areas but also in remote rural areas and a large population of the State was made aware of their rights by explaining the importance of Legal Services Day.

The details of State wide beneficiaries on the occasion of Legal Services Day are as follows:

Subject	Number of camps	Number of beneficiaries
Legal Services Awareness Camps	15,643	7,60,298





Organization of Rallies:

In all the districts of the Uttar Pradesh, Prabhat Pheri/Rallies were taken out by the District Legal Services Authorities to make the general public aware about the topic of Legal Services Day. These Prabhat pheri/rallies were organized by students and teachers of primary schools, secondary Schools and colleges. During the event, participants displayed placards giving the message of legal services and used slogans related to legal services. NCC cadets, court employees, college students and teachers also participated in Prabhat Pheri and rallies.

The details of the participants and beneficiaries through the organization of Legal Services Day are as follows:-

Subject	Number of camps	Number of beneficiaries
Legal Services Awareness Camps	15,643	7,60,298





Awareness programme organized with the help of Asha workers, ANMs, Anganwadi workers etc. on Legal Services Day:

Asha workers, ANMs, Anganwadi workers, Panchayat Secretaries, Lekhpals, self help groups, PLVs have also propagated and spread legal awareness in small groups in remote rural areas on the occasion of Legal Services Day in the entire state. They provide information about the legal services and laws to the local rural people in their respective work areas and a large number of persons were benefited by this campaign. The details of the aforesaid programme is as under:

Details of contributors	Number of contributors	Number of events	Number of beneficiaries
Asha workers, ANMs, Anganwadi workers, Panchayat Secretaries, Lekhpals, self help groups & PLVs	54,708	48,113	5,13,378





Recognition and honour the contribution of stakeholders of DLSAs:

The District Legal Services Authorities of the State of U.P. has also appreciated and honoured the outstanding contribution of the stakeholders of legal service institutions in the field of legal services, such as panel advocates, para legal volunteers and legal aid clinics.

The details of the stakeholders honored by the District Legal Services Authority are as follows:

Sl.No.	Stakeholder details	Number of honoured persons
1	Panel Lawyers	1,593
2	PLVs	203
3	Legal Aid Clinics	108
4	Legal Aid Defense Counsels	122

The programme of Legal Services Day was successfully organized by the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority as well as by all the DLSAs. Local residents were participated enthusiastically in this programme.

On the occasion of Legal Services Day **16,05,171** persons were benefited through the programmes, organized by the UPSLSA.

Year 2025

With the objective of ensuring that every citizen of the country is guaranteed a fair and impartial justice delivery system, **Legal Services Day** is observed across the entire nation on **9 November** every year to spread legal awareness.

In this regard, the **Hon'ble Executive Chairman of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)** directed that all **State Legal Services Authorities and Union Territories** shall observe **Legal Services Day on 09 November 2025.**

The purpose of celebrating **Legal Services Day** by every State and Union Territory under the theme **"Justice for All"** is to disseminate awareness and to appreciate the services and contributions of Panel Advocates (Civil, Criminal, Matrimonial, etc.) Para-Legal Volunteers (students, prisoners, colleges, and schools) Legal Services Institutions and their achievements, who have significantly contributed to advancing the objectives of legal services.

NALSA has also prescribed specific criteria for the selection of Legal Services Providers. The Hon'ble Executive Chairman of NALSA further directed that, on the occasion of Legal Services Day, legal literacy and awareness should be promoted through newspapers, media, and other platforms.

The details of State wide beneficiaries on the occasion of Legal Services Day are as follows:

Activities Conducted Across the State

On this occasion, various awareness-related programs were organized in all districts of the State. The details are as follows:

1. Organization of Legal Awareness Camps

Legal awareness camps were organized by District Legal Services Authorities across all districts of the State on Legal Services Day. These camps were conducted not only in urban areas but also in remote rural regions.

A large population of the State was informed about the importance of Legal Services Day and made aware of their legal rights.

Subject	Number of Camps	Number of Beneficiaries
Legal Awareness Camps	4,293	6,33,434









2. Organization of Rallies

To create public awareness on Legal Services Day, **Prabhat Pheris (morning processions) and rallies** were organized in all districts by District Legal Services Authorities.

Students and teachers from primary schools, secondary schools, and colleges actively participated. During these rallies, placards conveying messages of legal services were displayed, and legal awareness slogans were raised.

Number of Rallies	Number of Participants/Beneficiaries
2,287	1,19,636









3. Appreciation of Panel Advocates, Para-Legal Volunteers & Legal Aid Clinics

The National Legal Services Authority directed that the services and achievements of Panel Advocates, Para-Legal Volunteers (community, student, and jail categories), Legal Aid Clinics in schools and colleges, be appreciated and recognized.

District Legal Services Authorities also recognized exceptional contributions in the legal services sector of Panel Lawyers, PLVs and Legal Aid Clinics and also awarded them.

S. No.	Category	Number of honoured persons
1	Best Panel Advocates	62
2	Best Para-Legal Volunteers	142
3	Best Legal Aid Clinics	81









4. Awareness Programs Conducted by ASHA Workers & Anganwadi Workers

As per the action plan, ASHA workers of the Health Department and Anganwadi workers of the Women & Child Development Department conducted legal awareness activities across the State, especially in remote rural areas, in small groups.

They disseminated information related to legal services programs and laws within their respective working areas, benefiting the wider community.

S. No.	Category	Number of Workers	Programs Organized	Beneficiaries
1	ASHA Workers	10,639	4,570	73,387
2	Anganwadi Workers	19,209	18,966	3,98,124





All District Legal Services Authorities successfully organized awareness camps, rallies, and morning processions under this campaign. Local residents actively participated in these events.

Through various programs organized on Legal Services Day, a total of **12,24,581 participants and beneficiaries** were covered across the State.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Distribution of Items at Children home, Prayagraj

U.P. State Legal Services Authority in collaboration with Ladies Club, High Court, Allahabad has distributed clothes, toys and slippers etc. to the children residing in Children Home, Prayagraj. This initiative was taken under the guidance of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA. On this occasion, Sri Surjan Singh, OSD, UPSLSA, Sri Nishchal Shukla, Deputy Secretary, UPSLSA, Sri Dinesh Kumar Gautam, Secretary, DLSA, Allahabad and Sri Sarvjeet Singh, DPO, Prayagraj was present over there.





Distribution of Items at district jail, naini, Prayagraj

Under the guidance of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA, Rotary Club of Allahabad Grand in association with Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, has distributed the necessary items like food clothes, slippers etc. to the prisoners detained in the District Jail, Prayagraj, on 26.05.2024. On this occasion, Sri Sanjay Singh-I, Member Secretary, UPSLSA, Sri Santosh Kumar-II, Secretary, UPSLSA and Sri Dinesh Kumar Gautam, Secretary, DLSA, Allahabad was present over there. This initiative was undertaken after the visit of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, UPSLSA in District Jail, Prayagraj. Hon'ble Executive Chairman had shown his concern towards those prisoners, who were not having basic necessities like clothes, slippers etc.





Visit of Newly appointed Civil Judges in the office building of upslsa

On 1st May, 2025, a batch of 150 newly appointed Civil Judges (Jr. Div.) visited the **Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority (UPSLSA)** office building at Gomti Nagar Extension, Lucknow The visit was part of their induction and exposure programme aimed at acquainting them with Legal Aid Infrastructure, Services, Judicial Outreach Mechanisms and to understand UPSLSA's organizational setup and its roles from the State to District-level DLSAs and Tehsil Committees.

During their visit, the Trainee Officers were introduced to key functional areas of UPSLSA, **SOPs,** case-handling norms, and coordination between State and District Legal Services Authorities. The judges were also engaged in interactive sessions covering roles in Lok Adalats, Issues in Civil and Judicial Administration, and Strategies for Judicial Sensitization.









Internship of Law students

UPSLSA organizes Summer Internship Programme for Law Students, every year in the month of June. It took place in the year 2024 and is being held again in the Year, 2025. Law students from different Universities, across the country were shortlisted on the basis of telephonic interview conducted by the Officers of UPSLSA.

The experts from Cyber Law, Senior Police Officers, Officers from Administration, Prison Department, Senior Advocates, Doctors and Senior Judicial Officers enriched the law interns with their knowledge and experiences. The visit of Law Students to District Jail, Lucknow, Office of District Legal Services Authority, Lucknow, Hon'ble High Court, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow were also facilitated by the Officers of UPSLSA.









Internship Programme of Law Students were also conducted by District Legal Services Authorities for Cluster of Districts across the State of Uttar Pradesh

Celebration of International Yoga Day

On, International Yoga Day, 2024, the Member Secretary, UPSLSA celebrated Yoga Day with inmates of District Jail, Lucknow. The Officers of UPSLSA and Secretary DLSA, Lucknow have performed Yoga in District Jail, Lucknow along with jail inmates. The Secretaries, DLSAs of the respective districts have also performed Yoga in District Jails along with jail inmates. The theme of the International Yoga Day, 2024 was **"Yoga for Self and Society"**.





Subsequently in the Year 2025, the Yoga Day is celebrated on 21st June in all the Legal Services Institutions. The officers along with the staff of U.P. State Legal Services Authority, performed Yoga in the new office building of UPSLSA. The theme for the International Yoga Day, 2025 was "Yoga for One Earth, One Health".









Legal Services and Social Awareness Programme

On **27 November 2025 (Thursday),** under the aegis of **the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority** and the **Women's Club, High Court, Allahabad,** a **Legal Services and Social Assistance Programme** was organized at **Baba Lal Pratap Singh Law College, Mungari, Karchhana.**







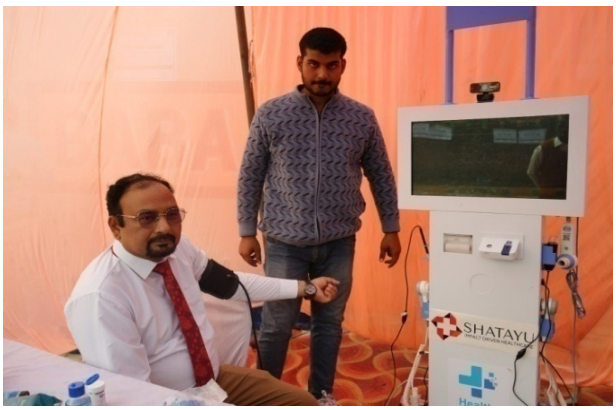


Objective of the Programme

The main objective of the programme was to provide **legal assistance to the general public.** For this purpose the coordination with various government departments such as the **District Social Welfare Department, Ayurveda Department, District Industries and Food Processing Department,** District Supply Department, etc has been established and Medical camps and other service stalls were set up. All participants were provided **free medical check-ups and blood tests** through health kiosk machines. Benefits of **pension schemes and other revenue-related schemes** were also extended.









Approximately **500 men, women, boys and girls** benefited from various **government facilities such as medical services and welfare schemes** during the programme.

World AIDS Day

Under the directions of the **National Legal Services Authority, World AIDS Day** was observed on **01 December 2025** by all District Legal Services Authorities in the State.

Awareness and outreach activities were organized in coordination with District Legal Services Authorities, Tehsil Legal Services Committees, Para-Legal Volunteers, Educational institutions, Community groups, and Health Departments.

The primary objective was to sensitize communities regarding the **legal rights of persons affected by HIV/AIDS** under the **HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, 2017.**

Various programs were conducted at **village, block, school, law college and university levels**. Youth organized rallies and disseminated information through posters regarding **prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.**

A total of **602 awareness programmes** were organized, benefiting **25,481 people**.









International Day of Persons with Disabilities

Under the directions of NALSA, on the occasion of **International Day of Persons with Disabilities (03 December 2025)**, all District Legal Services Authorities, Legal Aid Clinics, schools, colleges, universities and legal institutions were instructed to organize appropriate **awareness and outreach activities**.

The objective was to widely promote, **Rights of persons with disabilities, Inclusion,** and **Social participation**.

An **e-webinar** was organized under the chairmanship of the **Member Secretary, UPSLSA**, focusing on disability inclusion, legal rights and welfare schemes. All District Secretaries, District Disability Welfare Officers and Medical Officers participated.

Statewide activities including Door-to-door campaigns, Community awareness programmes, Public awareness institutions, Rallies, School-level programmes, Awareness at bus stands and railway stations.

Assistive devices such as **tricycles, hearing aids** and **wheelchairs** were distributed with the support of Social Welfare, Health and Education Departments to promote independent living and social participation.

A total of **1,673 programmes** were organized, benefiting **26,502 persons**.









World Human Rights Day

Under the directions of NALSA, **World Human Rights Day** was observed on **10 December 2025** across all districts of the State. The **theme for 2025** was: **"Our Daily Needs: Public Services for All and Dignity."**

Legal awareness and assistance programmes were organized at Villages, Blocks, Schools, Law colleges and universities, District jails, and Police stations across the State.

People were made aware of various **government welfare schemes**, including Old Age Pension Scheme, Widow Pension Scheme, Disability Pension Scheme, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Samagra Scheme, etc.

Help Desks were established at District Legal Services Authority Offices to provide legal assistance and information.

Women, children and senior citizens were educated about their legal rights. A total of **2,672 programmes** were organized, benefiting **1,72,352 people**.









Human Rights Awareness Programme at District Jail, Lucknow

On **10 December 2025**, a Human Rights Awareness Programme was organized at **District Jail, Lucknow**.

The **Member Secretary, UPSLSA** inaugurated the programme as the Chief Guest and emphasized that every individual has the right to **life, liberty, education, health, expression and justice,** without discrimination.

The programme was attended by Jail Superintendent, District Jail, Lucknow, **Sri Surjan Singh**, OSD, UPSLSA, **Ms. Meenakshi Sonkar**, Secretary, DLSA, Lucknow.

She stressed that rights and duties are equally important to build a society where even the weakest and marginalized feel safe and respected. A pledge was administered to protect and promote human rights.









World Universal Health Coverage Day

As per NALSA directions, **World Universal Health Coverage Day, 2025** was observed on **12 December**.

District and Tehsil Legal Services Authorities organized extensive **legal awareness and assistance programmes**, especially for vulnerable and marginalized groups, focusing on Health-related rights and Available government health schemes.

Awareness campaigns were conducted on **Ayushman Bharat Scheme** (card linking, eligibility verification), Free medicines, diagnostics and treatment, Legal rights related to healthcare.

Legal Help Desks were established in hospitals to provide guidance on Ayushman Bharat claims, free medicines, maternal and child health services, TB treatment, etc.

Village-level health-legal literacy camps were organized. Tele-medicine services under **Sanjeevani** were demonstrated to ensure access in rural and underserved areas.

A total of **16,064 programmes** were organized, benefiting **9,00,310 people**.









"Role-play session in hybrid mode for practical exposure and holistic well-being under the Mediation Training Programme for Judicial Officers of the District Courts of Uttar Pradesh."

"Under the aegis of the Hon'ble Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, and under directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, mediation training was conducted in hybrid mode for 104 Judicial Officers nominated from various districts by Uttar Pradesh.

As part of the training programme, role-play sessions were organized at the Judicial Training and Research Institute, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, on 07 December 2025 and 21 December 2025, in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, New Delhi. During these sessions, skilled master trainers nominated by the Hon'ble Committee from various States across the country acquainted the Judicial Officers with the nuances of mediation and other mediation procedures through role-play exercise.







Victoria by the Grace of God

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Whereas

Now Know ye that We upon full consideration of the premises but of Our especial Grace certain knowledge and mere motion have thought fit to erect and constitute and by these presents do for Us Our Heirs and Successors erect and constitute the said Court of Bankruptcy at Fort William aforesaid a Court of Record by the name of The High Court of Bankruptcy for the North Western Provinces And We do hereby declare that the said Court shall be a Court of Record

And We do hereby appoint and ordain that the said Court of Bankruptcy for the North Western Provinces shall until further or other provision shall be made by Us Our Heirs and Successors consist of a Chief Justice and such number of puisne Judges not exceeding four as Our Heirs and Successors shall from time to time think fit to appoint and that the said Chief Justice and puisne Judges for the time being of the said Court shall be appointed by Us Our Heirs and Successors by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland and that every Judge of the said Court shall hold his office during Our pleasure

And We do hereby ordain that the Chief Justice and every Judge of the said High Court of Bankruptcy for the North Western Provinces shall be a Barrister of England of not less than five years standing or a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland of not less than five years standing

And We do hereby ordain that the said High Court of Bankruptcy for the North Western Provinces shall have a Seal bearing a device and impression of Our Royal Arms within the exergue or legend

And We do hereby grant ordain and appoint that the said High Court shall have power to appoint such Officers Clerks and Ministers as may be necessary for the proper execution of the powers and authorities hereby granted to the said Court and from time to time to remove any of the said Officers Clerks and Ministers and to appoint others in their stead

And We do hereby grant ordain and appoint that the said High Court shall have power to make such Rules Orders and Regulations as it may think fit for regulating the practice of the said Court and the proceedings of Suitors and all other persons having business therein and for the effectual execution of the powers and authorities hereby granted to the said Court and for the purpose of bringing the said powers and authorities as near as may be into uniformity with the powers and authorities of the Courts of Bankruptcy in England and Ireland respectively

And We do hereby further grant ordain and appoint that all writs mandatory precepts rules orders and other mandatory process to be used issued or awarded by the said High Court of Bankruptcy for the North




HIGH COURT