



सत्यमेव जयते

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA



ANNUAL REPORT

2023-24



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ANNUAL REPORT | 2023-24

FOR THE PERIOD
FROM APRIL, 2023 TO MARCH, 2024



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ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24

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*Oath taking ceremony of
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh
as Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura*





MESSAGE

I am delighted to share with you all the Annual Report 2023-24 of the High Court which in essence encapsulates the events and achievements of the past year.

The year gone by has been significant and memorable in more ways than one. For the first time in its history, the High Court could function with its full strength of 05(Five) Judges which accelerated the rate of disposal of cases.

Several unique and innovative initiatives were conceived and implemented by the Tripura State Legal Services Authority[TLSA] with the highlight being the launch of project 'Mukti' aimed at eradicating the menace of drug addiction.

Similarly, the Tripura Judicial Academy [TJA] organized multiple training programmes for capacity building of different stakeholders, the most noteworthy events being the Seminar on "Cross-Border Organized Crimes (NDPS, Human Trafficking & Terror Funding etc.)- Impact Assessment and Legal Solutions" and the training of Judicial Officers of Bangladesh.

In the arena of Information Technology [IT] some of the more significant initiatives include live streaming of Court proceedings, start of digitization of District Court records and implementation of latest version of eFiling 3.0.

Yet, as we celebrate our achievements, we must constantly remain cognizant and vigilant of the challenges that lie ahead of us. The pursuit of excellence is an ongoing journey and I am confident that we would continue to undertake it guided by the ideals enshrined in our Constitution.

I commend, congratulate and extend my heartfelt gratitude to the entire team who worked tirelessly for the publication of this Report and wish the publication the success it so richly deserves.


(Aparesk Kr. Singh)

PROFILE OF HON'BLE JUDGES



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE APARESH KUMAR SINGH **Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura**

Born on 7th July, 1965. His Lordship passed B.A. Honours and obtained L.L.B Degree from University of Delhi. In the year 1990, His Lordship got enrolled as Advocate and practiced at Patna High Court from 1990 to 2000 and in the High Court of Jharkhand since 2001 till His Lordship's elevation as Judge of High Court of Jharkhand. His Lordship was appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Jharkhand on 24th January, 2012 and confirmed as Permanent Judge on 16th January, 2014. His Lordship also held the post of Executive Chairman of Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority.

Appointed as Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Jharkhand from 20th of December, 2022 to 19th February, 2023. Took oath as the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura on 17th of April, 2023.



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE T. AMARNATH GOUD
Hon'ble Judge, High Court of Tripura

Honourable Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud was born on 01-03-1965 at Secunderabad to Sri T. Krishna and Smt. Savitri. Had School education in St. Patricks High School, Secunderabad, Intermediate in Wesley Boys Junior College, Secunderabad, B.Sc. Degree from Arts and Science College, Secunderabad, (Osmania University, Hyderabad) and LL.B., from Shivaji Law College, Maratwada University, Maharashtra. Enrolled as Advocate on 22-09-1990 in the Bar Council of A.P. Joined the Chambers of Honourable Sri Justice V. Eswaraiah (then was Advocate). Actively practiced in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional and all other branches of Law and also as Standing Counsel for Nalgonda District Co-operative Central Bank Limited. Honourable High Court had appointed him as Arbitrator, Amicus Curie and Advocate Commissioner in several cases and also Panel Lawyer for A.P. High Court Legal Services Committee. Was Honorary President of Human Rights Protection Organisation, Hyderabad. Served A.P. High Court Advocates Bar Association, Hyderabad as Vice President, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and also as Executive Committee Member. Was a Lion for the last 21 years in Lions Club International (Lions Club of Secunderabad Millennium Disc 320C) and Trustee of Heart and Eye Foundation, Trustee of Lions Bhavan, Hyderabad. Served as Region Chairperson, Zonal Chairperson and District Chairperson in Lions Clubs International. Belongs to the family of Philanthropist. Grand father Sri T. Anjaiah Goud (owner of Paradise Theatre, Secunderabad) donated land for burial ground at Kavadiguda, Hyderabad and also for statue of Mahatma Gandhi at M.G. Road, Secunderabad, which was unveiled by the then Honourable Prime Minister of India Sri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year 1951. Elevated as Judge of High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh on 21-09-2017. During his tenure of 4 years in Telangana High Court, His Lordship disposed off 87,957 cases. The total pendency of Telangana High Court is around 2,36,000 cases. His Lordship took oath as the Judge, High Court of Tripura on 28-10-2021.

His Lordship officiated as the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura w.e.f. 11-11-2022 to 15-02-2023.

His Lordship further officiated as the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura w.e.f. 23-02-2023 to 16-04-2023.



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE A. LODH
Hon'ble Judge, High Court of Tripura

Date of Birth : 25.03.1963

Educational Qualification : B.Sc., LL.B.

Date of Enrolment : 08.12.1988

Date of Elevation : 07.05.2018

Area of Specialization : Constitutional, Civil, Criminal, Taxation, Labour, Service and Intellectual Property matters.

His Lordship practised before the Agartala Bench of the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court till the formation of the High Court of Tripura in the year 2013 and after that under the High Court of Tripura, Agartala till His Lordship's elevation.

His Lordship has worked as CGC and Railway Advocate for Agartala Bench of the Gauhati High Court. Was appointed as the Standing counsel for the Indian Railways (N.F. Railway), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for the Tripura Region, Govt. of India, Prasar Bharati, Ministry of Broadcasting, Govt. of India, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Tripura Region, Govt. of India and was the Panel Counsel for the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi for Tripura region.

His Lordship was also appointed as Asst. SG, Govt. of India in the year 2009 for the Agartala Bench of the Gauhati High Court and Senior Panel Counsel, Govt. of India.

His Lordship took oath as the Judge, High Court of Tripura on 07.05.2018.



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S. D. PURKAYASTHA
Hon'ble Judge, High Court of Tripura

Born on 12.02.1970. His Lordship joined Higher Judicial Service in the year 2011 as a direct recruit from the Bar. His Lordship worked in different Districts as Addl. District and Sessions Judge and District and Sessions Judge. His Lordship also worked as Registrar (Judicial), High Court of Tripura, Registrar(Vigilance), High Court of Tripura, Member Secretary, Tripura State Legal Services Authority (TSLSA) and as Director, Tripura Judicial Academy. His Lordship also worked as the first Registrar of the National Law University, Tripura. His Lordship was appointed in the Selection Grade of Tripura Judicial Service Grade-I in the year 2016 and His Lordship was subsequently appointed in the Super Time Scale of Tripura Judicial Service Grade-I in the year 2020. His Lordship took oath as Judge, High Court of Tripura on 26.10.2023.



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BISWAJIT PALIT
Hon'ble Addl. Judge, High Court of Tripura

Born on 05.05.1969 at Kailashahar, Tripura. His Lordship's father Lt. Birendra Palit was a renowned lawyer of Kailashahar Bar Association. His Lordship joined Tripura Judicial Service on 01.11.2001. His Lordship worked in 7 out of total 8 Judicial Districts in Tripura in various capacities including Civil Judge (Jr. Divn.), Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate (SDJM), Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Addl. District and Sessions Judge and District and Sessions Judge. His Lordship also worked as Member Secretary, Tripura State Legal Services Authority (TSLSA), Secretary, Tripura Legislative Assembly and LR & Secretary, Law, Government of Tripura. His Lordship joined in the Selection Grade of Tripura Judicial Service on 01.02.2021.

His Lordship took oath as Additional Judge, High Court of Tripura on 26.10.2023.

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA

COURT ADMINISTRATION

The High Court of Tripura was established on 23rd March, 2013 in terms of Section 28-A(c) of the North Eastern Areas(Reorganization) Act, 1971 as amended in 2012 by the North Eastern Areas (Reorganization) and other related laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 which came into force on 23.03.2013. Prior to its establishment, the State of Tripura was under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court and the Gauhati High Court had a permanent bench at Agartala.

The administrative powers for determining the structure of the Registry including recruitment of officers and staff members of the High Court exclusively vest in Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court under Article 229 of the Constitution of India. Hon'ble the Chief Justice, in exercise of his powers conferred under Article 229 of the Constitution, has framed 'The High Court of Tripura Services (Appointment, Conditions of Service & Conduct) Rules, 2014' to regulate the appointment and conditions of service of the Officers and staff members of the Registry of the High Court.

The Registrar General is the senior most administrative officer of the High Court. The post is filled up by a Judicial Officer of the rank & status of District & Sessions Judge. There are Registrar (Vigilance & Rule), Registrar (Judicial) and Registrar (Administration and Planning & Management). The posts of Registrars other than the post of Registrar (Administration and Planning & Management) are always filled up by Judicial Officers from the cadre of District Judge and the post of Registrar (Administration and Planning & Management) is filled up by promotion from the post of Joint Registrar failing which by a Judicial Officer of the cadre of the District Judge.

Apart from the Registrars, there are one Joint Registrar, five Deputy Registrars, eight Assistant Registrars and other officers & staff members of various ranks to assist the Registrar General in running the Registry of the High Court. The Registrar General and the officers upto the rank of Deputy Registrars are assigned the work of specific branches of the Registry in accordance with the High Court of Tripura Rules, 2023.

There are total 376 posts in the establishment of the High Court which includes 80 Gazetted officers, 169 Non-Gazetted staffs and 127 Non-clerical staffs.

For a disciplined, systematic and efficient functioning, the Registry of the High Court has been divided into 20 sections / units for dealing with matters pertaining to Receipt & Dispatch, Protocol, Cause List, Commissioner of Affidavit, Filing and Stamp Reporting, Criminal matters, Regular First Appeal (RFA), Regular Second Appeal (RSA) & Civil Revision Petition (CRP), Writ Petition & Writ Appeal, Paper Book, Library, Computer, Accounts, Establishment, Cash, Store, Copying, Court Officer's section, Vigilance & Statement and Record Room etc.

There is a full-fledged computer section in the High Court which is implementing the eCourts project across the State. The Judgments and Orders of the High Court and those of the District Courts are being regularly uploaded in the National Judicial Data Grid. The Judgments and orders of the High Court are also being uploaded on its own web portal. There is also a cyber forensic lab functioning in the computer section of the High Court.

eSewa Kendra of the High Court functions during the working hours of the Registry to provide necessary assistance and dedicated service to the visitors, litigants and lawyers. There is a medical unit consisting of two medical officers and supporting staff in the High Court premises to provide emergency medical facilities to the visitors, litigants, lawyers and officers and employees of the High Court.



Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Tripura during celebration of Republic Day.





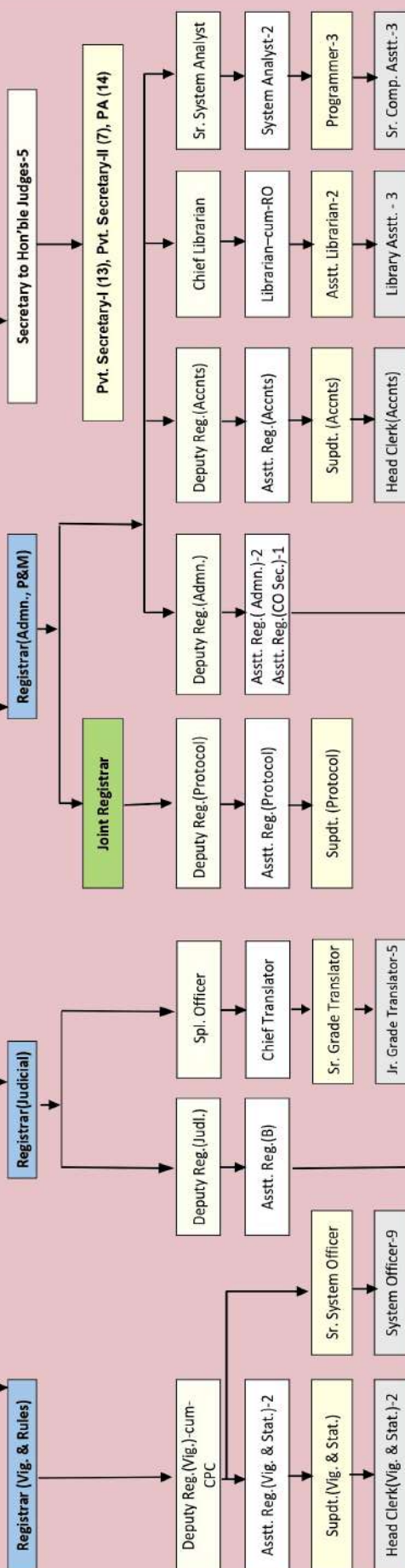
The Registrar General along with other Officers and staff members of the Registry of the High Court of Tripura.

The Organisational Setup of the Registry

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Principal Secretary to Hon'ble CJ



Supdt. (Estt.)-1
Supdt. (R&R)-1
Supdt. (Store)-1
Court Officer-1

Supdt. (Crl)-1
Supdt. (Copying & RR)-1
Supdt. (WP & WA)-1
Supdt. (RFA & Cause List)-2
Supdt. (RSA & Civil Rev)-1
Supdt. (Filing & SR)-1
Court Master-5

Court Manager-8, Sr.AA - 17, Bench Asst. - 2, Jr.AA - 41, Restorer- 6, Driver-22, Record Arranger-3, Treasury Sarkar-1, Sr. Photocopier Operator-4
Photocopier Operator-2, Jamadar-7, Duffry-2, Cook-5, Peon/Orderly-64, Mali-10, Cleaning Asst. - 6, Day/Night Guard-10, Electrician-1, Plumber-1, DRW/Contingent-14, Cook (Cont)-2

SANCTIONED STRENGTH, WORKING STRENGTH & VACANCY POSITION OF THE OFFICERS & STAFF OF THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA, AGARTALA AS ON 19.02.2024

Group	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacant
Group-A Gazetted	52	33	19
Group-B Gazetted	28	28	00
Total Gazetted Officers	80	61	19
Group-B Non Gazetted	26	25	1
Group-C	143	126	17
Total Non-Gazetted staff	169	151	18
Group-D	108	104	04
DRW	14	09	05
Cook (Contingent)	02	00	02
Cook (Co-terminus)	01	01	00
Cleaning Assistant (Co-terminus)	02	02	00
Total Non clerical Staff	127	116	11
Grand Total	376	328	48

STRENGTH OF JUDGES IN THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA AND IN THE DISTRICT JUDICIARY

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA

Approved Judge Strength : 5 [Pmt. 04 & Addl. 01]

(List of Judges arranged according to date of initial appointment)

AS ON 01.02.2024

Sl. No.	Name of the Judge	Source	Date of appointment as Addl. Judge	Date of appointment as Pmt. Judge	Date of retirement	Remarks
1	APARESH KUMAR SINGH	Bar	24/01/2012	16/01/2014	06/07/2027	CJ w.e.f. 17.04.2023 [PHC : Jharkhand]
2	TODUPUNURI AMARNATH GOUD	Bar	.....	21/09/2017	28/02/2027	Joined w.e.f. 28.10.2021 [PHC : Telengana]
3	ARINDAM LODH	Bar	.....	07/05/2018	24/03/2025	
4	SABYASACHI DATTA PURKAYASTHA	Service	.....	26/10/2023	11/02/2032	

Additional Judge

Sl. No.	Name of the Addl. Judge	Source	Date of initial appointment	Date of expiry of present term	Remarks
1	BISWAJIT PALIT	Service	26/10/2023	25/10/2025	

Strength of Judicial Officers
in District Judiciary as on 01.02.2024

DISTRICT JUDICIARY

Grade	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
Grade - I	40	37	3
Grade - II	40	32	8
Grade - III	49	39	10
Total	129	108	21

PENDENCY, INSTITUTION & DISPOSAL OF CASES IN THE HIGH COURT

Statement showing the Institution, Disposal & Pendency of cases w.e.f.
01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Opening Balance as on 01.01.2023	Institution from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023	Disposal from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023	Pendency as on 31.12.2023
CIVIL CASES					
1	RFA	28	23	16	35
2	MFA	2	0	2	0
3	MFA (FA)	0	2	0	2
4	MFA (EC)	4	5	5	4
5	FAO	3	2	4	1
6	ARB. P	1	14	9	6
7	ARB. A	10	6	3	13
8	MAT APP.	10	17	9	18
9	FA	12	8	11	9
10	MAC APP.	67	122	90	99
11	ITA	0	1	0	1
12	CROSS OBJECTION	11	22	20	13
13	LA APP.	101	111	148	64
14	CE. Ref.	0	0	0	0
15	CRP	31	66	64	33
16	REV. PET.	12	55	63	4
17	TR.P(C)	4	31	30	5
18	CONT. CAS (C)	75	178	186	67
19	CONT. APP (C)	1	2	2	1
20	CA	0	0	0	0
21	CO.PET.	0	0	0	0
22	WP(C)	696	810	1130	376
23	WA	289	162	166	285
24	WP(C)(PIL)	13	9	17	5

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Opening Balance as on 01.01.2023	Institution from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023	Disposal from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023	Pendency as on 31.12.2023
25	WP(C)(CAT)	0	2	0	2
26	WP(C) (HC)	3	3	4	2
27	RSA	70	42	45	67
28	SAO	2	3	4	1
29	CENTRAL EX. APP.	0	1	0	1
30	TEST CAS.	0	0	0	0
31	EL.PETN.	0	0	0	0
32	MFA (CUSTOMS ACT)	0	0	0	0
33	COMMERCIAL APP.	0	5	2	3
TOTAL		1445	1702	2030	1117
CIVIL MISC. CASES					
34	C.M.APPL.	0	0	0	0
35	CAVEAT	0	1	1	0
TOTAL		0	1	1	0
CRIMINAL CASES					
36	CRL.A(J)	52	67	50	69
37	CRL.A	27	24	32	19
38	CRL.REV.PET.	40	67	74	33
39	CRL.PETN.	19	33	43	9
40	CRL.L.P.	12	10	16	6
41	CRL.REF.	0	0	0	0
42	CRL.(D) REF.	3	1	1	3
43	TR.P(CRL.)	0	5	2	3
44	WP(CRL.)	3	5	5	3
45	CONT.CAS (CRL.)	0	0	0	0
46	AB	0	43	41	2
47	BA	1	59	55	5
TOTAL		157	314	319	152
CRIMINAL MISC. CASES					
48	CRL. M. APPL.	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		1602	2017	2350	1269

CASE CLEARANCE RATE

Court	Year	Total No. of cases Instituted	Total No. of cases Disposed	Case Clearance Rate (CCR)
High Court	2018	2619	2401	91.67%
	2019	3259	3650	111.99%
	2020	2191	2434	111.09%
	2021	2193	2800	127.67%
	2022	2471	2605	105.42%
	2023	2017	2350	116.50%



Republic Day celebration by the High Court of Tripura.

PENDENCY, INSTITUTION & DISPOSAL OF CASES IN THE DISTRICT JUDICIARY

DISTRICT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT (COMPILED) SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF TRIPURA

West Tripura District, Agartala

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (w.e.f. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	1195	428	238	1385
2	Money Suits	239	130	61	308
3	RCC Cases	70	19	6	83
4	Misc (J) Cases	808	701	564	945
5	Title Execution Cases	129	31	27	133
6	Money Execution Cases	232	104	61	275
7	Title Appeals	69	16	25	60
8	Money Appeals	5	8	7	6
9	RCC Appeals	0	0	0	0
10	RCC Revision Cases	3	1	1	3
11	Misc Civil Appeals	13	15	9	19
12	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	1077	286	196	1167
13	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	14	21	12	23
14	Guardianship Cases	29	26	21	34
15	Misc. Cases (Probate)	25	19	15	29
16	Title Suits (Probate)	7	2	0	9
17	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	0	0	0	0
18	Appointment of Reciever/ Guardian	0	0	0	0
19	Other Family Court matters	1	0	0	1
20	Reference under LA Act	160	68	94	134
21	Reference under ID Act	8	2	0	10
22	Interlocutory matter under ID Act	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (w.e.f. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
23	Wakf matters	0	0	0	0
24	Departmental Enquiry	0	0	0	0
25	Arbitration (Execution) matters	3	3	0	6
26	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	116	86	63	139
SUB-TOTAL (A)		4203	1966	1400	4769
1	Session Cases:I	385	36	67	354
2	Session Cases:II	190	43	36	197
3	Criminal Appeals	31	28	21	38
4	Criminal Revisions	25	23	22	26
5	NDPS Act Cases	360	211	68	503
6	Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	118	34	81	71
7	Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	28	2	0	30
8	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	2855	515	304	3066
9	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	6	11	2	15
10	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	1734	429	272	1891
11	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	5	45	44	6
12	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0
13	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
14	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0
15	Electricity Act Cases	1	0	0	1
16	Essential Commodity Act Cases	48	2	0	50
17	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/ Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	0	0	0	0
18	Domestic Violence Act Cases	333	208	151	390
19	NI Act Cases	1188	282	164	1306

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (w.e.f. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
20	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	1020	0	615	405
21	Excise Act Cases	142	11	23	130
22	Juvenile Act Cases	0	0	0	0
23	Forest Act Cases	5	0	0	5
24	Wild life Cases	5	3	1	7
25	Labour Act Cases	20	1	2	19
26	Weights & Measures Act Cases	1	0	0	1
27	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D) T Act	2	1	0	3
28	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	32	37	23	46
29	Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases	0	0	0	0
30	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	3	1	0	4
31	Gambling Act Cases	28	19	39	8
32	Tripura Police Act Cases	672	669	695	646
33	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	8	0	1	7
34	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	3	1	0	4
35	Prevention of Corruption(PC) Act Cases	13	2	0	15
36	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
37	Arms Act Cases	23	0	0	23
38	Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases	2	1	1	2
39	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	1	0	0	1
40	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	2	2	0
41	Order on final reports	0	387	387	0
42	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	10	10	0
43	Cases settled through Mediation	0	3	3	0

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (w.e.f. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts:				
44	(a) MAC Cases;	0	38	38	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	16576	16576	0
45	Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C	2	346	348	0
46	Other Bail Applications	0	8932	8932	0
47	Other Misc Cases not covered above	265	532	354	443
48	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	163	426	272	317
49	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	20	43	25	38
	SUB-TOTAL (B)	9737	29910	29579	10068
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	13940	31876	30979	14837



Lighting of lamp by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura during the inaugural session of the Seminar on Cross Border Organized Crimes.

Gomati District, Udaipur

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	297	120	71	346
2	Money Suits	19	16	5	30
3	RCC Cases	0	0	0	0
4	Misc (J) Cases	88	172	157	103
5	Title Execution Cases	49	20	13	56
6	Money Execution Cases	33	16	20	29
7	Title Appeals	48	8	26	30
8	Money Appeals	0	0	0	0
9	RCC Appeals	0	0	0	0
10	RCC Revision Cases	0	0	0	0
11	Misc Civil Appeals	5	4	3	6
12	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	203	52	49	206
13	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	5	7	3	9
14	Guardianship Cases	4	5	5	4
15	Misc. Cases (Probate)	0	0	0	0
16	Title Suits (Probate)	0	0	0	0
17	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	15	18	13	20
18	Appointment of Reciever/ Guardian	0	0	0	0
19	Other Family Court matters	0	0	0	0
20	Reference under LA Act	8	0	2	6
21	Reference under ID Act	0	0	0	0
22	Interlocutory matter under ID Act	0	0	0	0
23	Wakf matters	0	0	0	0
24	Departmental Enquiry	0	0	0	0
25	Arbitration (Execution) matters	19	0	9	10
26	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	27	67	48	46
SUB-TOTAL (A)		820	505	424	901

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Session Cases:I	121	31	36	116
2	Session Cases:II	62	16	10	68
3	Criminal Appeals	14	13	15	12
4	Criminal Revisions	8	17	16	9
5	NDPS Act Cases	60	33	8	85
6	Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	37	23	21	39
7	Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	12	5	0	17
8	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	590	167	220	537
9	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
10	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	324	161	169	316
11	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
12	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0
13	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
14	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0
15	Electricity Act Cases	3	0	1	2
16	Essential Commodity Act Cases	4	0	2	2
17	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	51	36	33	54
18	Domestic Violence Act Cases	94	51	60	85
19	NI Act Cases	171	71	57	185
20	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	636	420	861	195
21	Excise Act Cases	45	139	143	41
22	Juvenile Act Cases	0	0	0	0
23	Forest Act Cases	18	18	30	6
24	Wild life Cases	0	0	0	0
25	Labour Act Cases	1	0	0	1
26	Weights & Measures Act Cases	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
27	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act	0	0	0	0
28	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	5	2	3	4
29	Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases	0	0	0	0
30	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	0	0	0	0
31	Gambling Act Cases	2	37	39	0
32	Tripura Police Act Cases	200	1040	1110	130
33	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	0	0	0
34	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	1	0	1	0
35	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases	2	0	0	2
36	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	14	26	14	26
37	Arms Act Cases	4	0	1	3
38	Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
39	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	0	0	0	0
40	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	0	0	0
41	Order on final reports	0	0	0	0
42	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	0	0	0
43	Cases settled through Mediation	0	0	0	0
44	Cases disposed of Lok Adalat in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases;	0	5	5	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	2808	2808	0
45	Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C	0	37	37	0
46	Other Bail Applications	0	0	0	0
47	Other Misc Cases not covered above	18	31	16	33
48	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	37	70	46	61
49	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	11	12	2	21
SUB-TOTAL (B)		2545	5269	5764	2050
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		3365	5774	6188	2951

South Tripura District, Belonia

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	255	106	81	280
2	Money Suits	16	4	9	11
3	RCC Cases	0	0	0	0
4	Misc (J) Cases	134	100	115	119
5	Title Execution Cases	154	18	30	142
6	Money Execution Cases	4	1	1	4
7	Title Appeals	34	8	19	23
8	Money Appeals	2	0	2	0
9	RCC Appeals	0	0	0	0
11	RCC Revision Cases	0	0	0	0
12	Misc Civil Appeals	3	1	2	2
13	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	99	50	23	126
14	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	4	1	4	1
15	Guardianship Cases	2	8	7	3
16	Misc. Cases (Probate)	0	0	0	0
17	Title Suits (Probate)	0	0	0	0
18	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	21	24	24	21
19	Appointment of Reciever/ Guardian	0	0	0	0
20	Other Family Court matters	0	0	0	0
21	Reference under LA Act	205	34	166	73
22	Reference under ID Act	0	6	6	0
23	Interlocutory matter under ID Act	0	0	0	0
24	Wakf matters	0	0	0	0
25	Departmental Enquiry	0	0	0	0
26	Arbitration (Execution) matters	18	0	8	10
27	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	42	106	92	56
SUB-TOTAL (A)		993	467	589	871

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Session Cases:I	91	25	23	93
2	Session Cases:II	52	11	22	41
3	Criminal Appeals	42	15	26	31
4	Criminal Revisions	4	6	3	7
5	NDPS Act Cases	95	23	14	104
6	Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	17	14	11	20
7	Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	4	1	0	5
8	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	566	146	246	466
9	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
10	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	483	146	278	351
11	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
12	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0
13	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
14	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0
15	Electricity Act Cases	0	0	0	0
16	Essential Commodity Act Cases	1	0	0	1
17	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	32	26	24	34
18	Domestic Violence Act Cases	26	25	19	32
19	NI Act Cases	54	39	17	76
20	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	478	927	1033	372
21	Excise Act Cases	19	99	87	31
22	Juvenile Act Cases	0	15	1	14
23	Forest Act Cases	16	3	3	16
24	Wild life Cases	0	0	0	0
25	Labour Act Cases	3	0	3	0
26	Weights & Measures Act Cases	0	0	0	0
27	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act	2	0	0	2

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
28	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	6	9	9	6
29	Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases	0	0	0	0
30	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	1	1	2	0
31	Gambling Act Cases	3	29	24	8
32	Tripura Police Act Cases	188	1445	1276	357
33	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	0	0	0
34	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	1	1	0
35	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases	3	0	0	3
36	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
37	Arms Act Cases	7	0	0	7
38	Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
39	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	0	0	0	0
40	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	0	0	0
41	Order on final reports	0	63	63	0
42	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	0	0	0
43	Cases settled through Mediation	0	0	0	0
44	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/ Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases;	0	3	3	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	4	4	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	740	740	0
45	Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C	0	42	42	0
46	Other Bail Applications	0	1170	1170	0
47	Other Misc Cases not covered above	6	159	153	12
48	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	11	64	56	19
49	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	12	2	14	0
SUB-TOTAL (B)		2222	5253	5367	2108
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		3215	5720	5956	2979

Unakoti District, Kailashahar

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	440	173	95	518
2	Money Suits	24	10	6	28
3	RCC Cases	0	0	0	0
4	Misc (J) Cases	69	167	150	86
5	Title Execution Cases	39	19	4	54
6	Money Execution Cases	5	1	1	5
7	Title Appeals	12	11	10	13
8	Money Appeals	0	1	1	0
9	RCC Appeals	0	0	0	0
10	RCC Revision Cases	0	0	0	0
11	Misc Civil Appeals	6	3	9	0
12	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	73	43	63	53
13	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	10	5	9	6
14	Guardianship Cases	1	2	3	0
15	Misc. Cases (Probate)	0	0	0	0
16	Title Suits (Probate)	0	2	1	1
17	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	0	0	0	0
18	Appointment of Reciever/ Guardian	0	0	0	0
19	Other Family Court matters	0	0	0	0
20	Reference under LA Act	2	0	0	2
21	Reference under ID Act	0	0	0	0
22	Interlocutory matter under ID Act	0	0	0	0
23	Wakf matters	0	0	0	0
24	Departmental Enquiry	0	0	0	0
25	Arbitration (Execution) matters	7	0	6	1
26	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	88	154	153	89
SUB-TOTAL (A)		776	591	511	856

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Session Cases:I	81	34	32	83
2	Session Cases:II	29	12	12	29
3	Criminal Appeals	6	4	7	3
4	Criminal Revisions	4	2	4	2
5	NDPS Act Cases	51	33	16	68
6	Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	44	33	43	34
7	Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	6	0	1	5
8	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	457	218	185	490
9	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
10	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	219	118	89	248
11	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
12	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0
13	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
14	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0
15	Electricity Act Cases	0	1	0	1
16	Essential Commodity Act Cases	1	0	1	0
17	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	0	0	0	0
18	Domestic Violence Act Cases	115	58	86	87
19	NI Act Cases	59	17	10	66
20	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	499	1436	1313	622
21	Excise Act Cases	5	115	114	6
22	Juvenile Act Cases	0	0	0	0
23	Forest Act Cases	3	0	0	3
24	Wild life Cases	0	0	0	0
25	Labour Act Cases	4	0	2	2
26	Weights & Measures Act Cases	0	0	0	0
27	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
30	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	1	0	1	0
31	Gambling Act Cases	3	48	51	0
32	Tripura Police Act Cases	15	621	483	153
33	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	0	0	0
34	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	0	0	0
35	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases	0	0	0	0
36	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	27	32	25	34
37	Arms Act Cases	3	0	0	3
38	Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
39	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	1	0	0	1
40	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	0	0	0
41	Order on final reports	0	107	107	0
42	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	0	0	0
43	Cases settled through Mediation	0	0	0	0
44	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/ Holiday Courts:	0			0
	(a) MAC Cases;	0	1	1	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	3	3	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	1452	1452	0
45	Bail Applications u/s 438 &439 of Cr. P.C	0	34	34	0
46	Other Bail Applications	0	3628	3628	0
47	Other Misc Cases not covered above	8	49	52	5
48	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	47	261	213	95
49	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL (B)		1688	8317	7965	2040
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		2464	8908	8476	2896

North Tripura District, Dharmanagar

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	408	227	219	416
2	Money Suits	21	11	9	23
3	RCC Cases	0	130	130	0
4	Misc (J) Cases	146	188	184	150
5	Title Execution Cases	36	19	19	36
6	Money Execution Cases	17	11	15	13
7	Title Appeals	71	29	52	48
8	Money Appeals	12	1	10	3
9	RCC Appeals	0	0	0	0
10	RCC Revision Cases	0	0	0	0
11	Misc Civil Appeals	11	8	13	6
12	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	170	70	54	186
13	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	5	3	5	3
14	Guardianship Cases	10	21	18	13
15	Misc. Cases (Probate)	2	3	1	4
16	Title Suits (Probate)	1	0	0	1
17	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	41	20	33	28
18	Appointment of Reciever/ Guardian	0	0	0	0
19	Other Family Court matters	0	0	0	0
20	Reference under LA Act	4	1	1	4
21	Reference under ID Act	0	0	0	0
22	Interlocutory matter under ID Act	0	0	0	0
23	Wakf matters	0	0	0	0
24	Departmental Enquiry	0	0	0	0
25	Arbitration (Execution) matters	6	0	2	4
26	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	98	30	62	66
SUB-TOTAL (A)		1059	772	827	1004

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Session Cases:I	147	24	24	147
2	Session Cases:II	32	11	23	20
3	Criminal Appeals	17	13	20	10
4	Criminal Revisions	15	17	24	8
5	NDPS Act Cases	230	80	6	304
6	Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	58	17	39	36
7	Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	11	0	0	11
8	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	564	232	175	621
9	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	1	0	1	0
10	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	283	99	138	244
11	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
12	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0
13	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
14	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0
15	Electricity Act Cases	0	0	0	0
16	Essential Commodity Act Cases	4	0	2	2
17	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	55	54	39	70
18	Domestic Violence Act Cases	105	135	81	159
19	NI Act Cases	69	34	21	82
20	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	246	502	468	280
21	Excise Act Cases	38	104	107	35
22	Juvenile Act Cases	23	0	22	1
23	Forest Act Cases	2	0	0	2
24	Wild life Cases	0	0	0	0
25	Labour Act Cases	1	2	0	3
26	Weights & Measures Act Cases	0	0	0	0
27	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
28	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	0	0	0	0
29	Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases	0	0	0	0
30	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	1	2	1	2
31	Gambling Act Cases	1	22	11	12
32	Tripura Police Act Cases	103	695	709	89
33	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	0	0	0
34	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	0	0	0
35	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases	4	0	1	3
36	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
37	Arms Act Cases	6	0	4	2
38	Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
39	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	0	0	0	0
40	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	0	0	0
41	Order on final reports	0	0	0	0
42	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	0	0	0
43	Cases settled through Mediation	0	0	0	0
44	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/ Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases;	0	5	5	0
	b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	c) Other Cases	0	3786	3786	0
45	Bail Applications u/s 438 &439 of Cr. P.C	2	100	102	0
46	Other Bail Applications	0	2318	2318	0
47	Other Misc Cases not covered above	17	7	16	8
48	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	93	274	262	105
49	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	0	26	0	26
SUB-TOTAL (B)		2128	8559	8405	2282
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		3187	9331	9232	3286

Sepahijala District, Sonamura

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	343	109	119	333
2	Money Suits	15	7	8	14
3	RCC Cases	0	0	0	0
4	Misc (J) Cases	72	106	65	113
5	Title Execution Cases	18	16	0	34
6	Money Execution Cases	13	0	7	6
7	Title Appeals	11	15	4	22
8	Money Appeals	0	0	0	0
9	RCC Appeals	0	0	0	0
10	RCC Revision Cases	0	0	0	0
11	Misc Civil Appeals	3	2	1	4
12	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	141	61	35	167
13	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	6	2	4	4
14	Guardianship Cases	5	7	5	7
15	Misc. Cases (Probate)	1	1	0	2
16	Title Suits (Probate)	1	0	0	1
17	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	45	47	43	49
18	Appointment of Reciever/ Guardian	0	0	0	0
19	Other Family Court matters	0	0	0	0
20	Reference under LA Act	23	20	14	29
21	Reference under ID Act	0	0	0	0
22	Interlocutory matter under ID Act	0	0	0	0
23	Wakf matters	0	0	0	0
24	Departmental Enquiry	0	0	0	0
25	Arbitration (Execution) matters	1	6	1	6
26	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	151	155	171	135
SUB-TOTAL (A)		849	554	477	926

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Session Cases:I	155	34	35	154
2	Session Cases:II	103	46	32	117
3	Criminal Appeals	6	8	4	10
4	Criminal Revisions	2	3	3	2
5	NDPS Act Cases	396	124	46	474
6	Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	39	9	20	28
7	Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	4	2	1	5
8	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	1032	204	270	966
9	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	13	6	7
10	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	640	190	202	628
11	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	0	4	0	4
12	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0
13	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
14	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0
15	Electricity Act Cases	0	0	0	0
16	Essential Commodity Act Cases	5	0	1	4
17	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	56	42	33	65
18	Domestic Violence Act Cases	102	45	66	81
19	NI Act Cases	77	20	23	74
20	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	547	1244	931	860
21	Excise Act Cases	32	101	89	44
22	Juvenile Act Cases	0	0	0	0
23	Forest Act Cases	16	16	14	18
24	Wild life Cases	23	1	16	8
25	Labour Act Cases	4	1	0	5
26	Weights & Measures Act Cases	0	0	0	0
27	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
28	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	9	41	37	13
29	Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases	0	0	0	0
30	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	0	0	0	0
31	Gambling Act Cases	2	11	12	1
32	Tripura Police Act Cases	73	580	370	283
33	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	0	0	0
34	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	0	0	0
35	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases	44	0	1	43
36	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
37	Arms Act Cases	2	1	0	3
38	Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
39	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	0	0	0	0
40	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	0	0	0
41	Order on final reports	0	75	75	0
42	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	9	9	0
43	Cases settled through Mediation	0	0	0	0
44	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/ Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases;	0	0	0	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	3323	3323	0
45	Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C	0	111	110	1
46	Other Bail Applications	0	3006	2996	10
47	Other Misc Cases not covered above	46	690	698	38
48	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	33	128	143	18
49	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL (B)		3448	10082	9566	3964
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		4297	10636	10043	4890

Khowai District, Khowai

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	118	56	33	141
2	Money Suits	12	9	5	16
3	RCC Cases	0	0	0	0
4	Misc (J) Cases	23	80	60	43
5	Title Execution Cases	17	25	20	22
6	Money Execution Cases	34	7	25	16
7	Title Appeals	14	15	14	15
8	Money Appeals	0	0	0	0
9	RCC Appeals	0	0	0	0
10	RCC Revision Cases	0	0	0	0
11	Misc Civil Appeals	3	0	3	0
12	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	84	81	59	106
13	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	2	4	3	3
14	Guardianship Cases	2	4	4	2
15	Misc. Cases (Probate)	0	0	0	0
16	Title Suits (Probate)	0	0	0	0
17	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	0	0	0	0
18	Appointment of Reciever/ Guardian	0	0	0	0
19	Other Family Court matters	0	0	0	0
20	Reference under LA Act	0	1	0	1
21	Reference under ID Act	0	0	0	0
22	Interlocutory matter under ID Act	0	0	0	0
23	Wakf matters	0	0	0	0
24	Departmental Enquiry	0	0	0	0
25	Arbitration (Execution) matters	1	0	0	1
26	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	84	54	95	43
SUB-TOTAL (A)		394	336	321	409

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Session Cases:I	97	23	33	87
2	Session Cases:II	55	37	32	60
3	Criminal Appeals	12	21	27	6
4	Criminal Revisions	4	2	5	1
5	NDPS Act Cases	148	30	24	154
6	Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	32	15	11	36
7	Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	12	2	0	14
8	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	322	189	201	310
9	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	16	10	16	10
10	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	219	159	160	218
11	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	3	0	3	0
12	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0
13	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
14	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0
15	Electricity Act Cases	0	0	0	0
16	Essential Commodity Act Cases	4	0	0	4
17	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	0	0	0	0
18	Domestic Violence Act Cases	42	55	55	42
19	NI Act Cases	60	18	18	60
20	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	1971	3153	2545	2579
21	Excise Act Cases	13	196	139	70
22	Juvenile Act Cases	0	0	0	0
23	Forest Act Cases	10	3	4	9
24	Wild life Cases	1	0	0	1
25	Labour Act Cases	0	0	0	0
26	Weights & Measures Act Cases	1	0	0	1
27	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
28	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	3	2	1	4
29	Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases	0	0	0	0
30	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	0	0	0	0
31	Gambling Act Cases	10	58	40	28
32	Tripura Police Act Cases	121	1995	1269	847
33	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	0	0	0
34	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	0	0	0
35	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases	9	2	3	8
36	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
37	Arms Act Cases	0	0	0	0
38	Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
39	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	0	0	0	0
40	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	0	0	0
41	Order on final reports	0	0	0	0
42	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	0	0	0
43	Cases settled through Mediation	0	0	0	0
44	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/ Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases;	0	0	0	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	1740	1740	0
45	Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C	1	74	75	0
46	Other Bail Applications	0	962	962	0
47	Other Misc Cases not covered above	54	286	251	89
48	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	11	23	17	17
49	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL (B)		3231	9055	7631	4655
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		3625	9391	7952	5064

Dhalai District, Ambassa

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	121	83	62	142
2	Money Suits	9	18	10	17
3	RCC Cases	0	0	0	0
4	Misc (J) Cases	13	30	29	14
5	Title Execution Cases	5	7	5	7
6	Money Execution Cases	3	1	4	0
7	Title Appeals	17	19	10	26
8	Money Appeals	0	0	0	0
9	RCC Appeals	0	0	0	0
10	RCC Revision Cases	0	0	0	0
11	Misc Civil Appeals	4	1	2	3
12	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	46	22	21	47
13	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	2	5	2	5
14	Guardianship Cases	0	1	0	1
15	Misc. Cases (Probate)	0	4	1	3
16	Title Suits (Probate)	2	0	2	0
17	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	63	54	55	62
18	Appointment of Reciever/ Guardian	0	0	0	0
19	Other Family Court matters	0	0	0	0
20	Reference under LA Act	0	0	0	0
21	Reference under ID Act	0	0	0	0
22	Interlocutory matter under ID Act	0	0	0	0
23	Wakf matters	0	0	0	0
24	Departmental Enquiry	0	0	0	0
25	Arbitration (Execution) matters	12	2	6	8
26	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	55	102	76	81
SUB-TOTAL (A)		352	349	285	416

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Session Cases:I	225	39	75	189
2	Session Cases:II	13	9	11	11
3	Criminal Appeals	6	4	8	2
4	Criminal Revisions	5	6	6	5
5	NDPS Act Cases	101	43	37	107
6	Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	49	14	20	43
7	Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	6	0	1	5
8	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	252	199	173	278
9	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	1	1	0
10	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	127	104	87	144
11	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	2	0	2	0
12	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0
13	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0
14	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0
15	Electricity Act Cases	0	0	0	0
16	Essential Commodity Act Cases	2	0	1	1
17	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	68	118	94	92
18	Domestic Violence Act Cases	8	22	10	20
19	NI Act Cases	19	16	8	27
20	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	945	1351	1557	739
21	Excise Act Cases	32	103	94	41
22	Juvenile Act Cases	0	0	0	0
23	Forest Act Cases	1	1	2	0
24	Wild life Cases	0	0	0	0
25	Labour Act Cases	1	0	1	0
26	Weights & Measures Act Cases	2	0	0	2
27	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
29	Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases	0	0	0	0
30	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	0	1	1	0
31	Gambling Act Cases	43	70	107	6
32	Tripura Police Act Cases	256	1043	847	452
33	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	0	0	0
34	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	0	0	0
35	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases	1	0	0	1
36	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
37	Arms Act Cases	5	2	0	7
38	Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases	0	0	0	0
39	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	0	0	0	0
40	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	0	0	0
41	Order on final reports	12	53	54	11
42	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	11	11	0
43	Cases settled through Mediation	0	0	0	0
44	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/ Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases;	0	0	0	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	2	2	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	2208	2208	0
45	Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C	0	58	57	1
46	Other Bail Applications	0	1121	1121	0
47	Other Misc Cases not covered above	27	96	83	40
48	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	17	43	41	19
49	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	13	7	14	6
	SUB-TOTAL (B)	2239	6745	6734	2250
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	2591	7094	7019	2666

**COURT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT SHOWING OPENING
BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN FAMILY COURTS**

Family Court , Agartala, West Tripura District

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	14	10	12	12
2	Title Execution Cases	10	9	9	10
3	Guardianship Cases	32	18	23	27
4	Misc (Probate) Cases	0	0	0	0
5	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	960	760	765	955
6	Other Family Courts matters	83	120	117	86
7	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0
SUB- TOTAL (A)		1099	917	926	1090
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	463	459	386	536
2	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases;	0	0	0	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	4	4	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	0	0	0
3	Other Misc cases not covered above	318	238	209	347
SUB-TOTAL (B)		781	701	599	883
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		1880	1618	1525	1973

Family Court , Udaipur, Gomati District

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Misc (J) Cases	12	31	32	11
2	Title Execution	2	2	2	2
2	Indian Successions Act/ Succession/G & W Act Cases	0	0	0	0
3	Guardianship Cases	5	5	3	7
4	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	190	190	206	174
SUB- TOTAL (A)		209	228	243	194
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	203	150	156	197
2	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Court:				
	a) MAC Cases:	0	0	0	0
	b) Matrimonial matters: and	0	0	0	0
	c) Other Cases	0	0	0	0
3	Other Misc cases not covered above	0	1	1	0
4	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	102	63	97	68
SUB-TOTAL (B)		305	214	254	265
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		514	442	497	459

Family Court , Kailashahar, Unakoti District

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	7	10	8	9
2	Title Execution Cases	1	1	2	0
3	Guardianship Cases	3	10	4	9
4	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	142	147	164	125
5	Other Family Court matters	13	21	23	11
SUB-TOTAL (A)		166	189	201	154
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	146	122	160	108
2	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts				
	a) MAC Cases	0	0	0	0
	b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	c) Other Cases	0	1	1	0
3	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	164	369	288	245
SUB-TOTAL (B)		310	492	449	353
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		476	681	650	507

Family Court, Ambassa, Dhalai District

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	0	0	0	0
2	Title Execution Cases	0	0	0	0
3	Guardianship Cases	0	3	1	2
4	Misc (Probate) Cases	0	0	0	0
5	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	12	19	16	15
6	Other Family Courts matters	0	0	0	0
7	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0
SUB- TOTAL (A)		12	22	17	17
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	9	45	14	40
2	Other Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL (B)		9	45	14	40
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		21	67	31	57

Family Court, Khowai, Khowai District

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	0	3	1	2
2	Title Execution Cases	0	0	0	0
3	Guardianship Cases	1	4	2	3
4	Misc (Probate) Cases	0	0	0	0
5	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	89	84	114	59
6	Other Family Courts matters	4	8	11	1
7	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0
SUB- TOTAL (A)		94	99	128	65
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	53	43	59	37
2	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts				
	a) MAC Cases	0	0	0	0
	b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	c) Other Cases	0	1	1	0
3	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	48	21	31	38
SUB-TOTAL (B)		101	65	91	75
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		195	164	219	140

Family Court, Sonamura, Sepahijala District

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	0	0	0	0
2	Misc (J) Cases	0	6	2	4
3	Title Execution Cases	1	0	0	1
4	Guardianship Cases	1	3	1	3
5	Misc (Probate) Cases	0	0	0	0
6	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	42	85	55	72
7	Other Family Courts matters	0	0	0	0
8	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0
SUB- TOTAL (A)		44	94	58	80
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	66	69	69	66
2	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases	0	0	0	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	0	0	0
3	Other Cases not covered above	39	28	23	44
SUB-TOTAL (B)		105	97	92	110
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		149	191	150	190

Family Court, Dharmanagar, North Tripura District

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	4	2	3	3
2	Misc (J) Cases	0	0	0	0
3	Title Execution Cases	1	1	1	1
4	Guardianship Cases	0	0	0	0
5	Misc (Probate) Cases	0	0	0	0
6	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	224	118	182	160
7	Other Family Courts matters	38	38	45	31
8	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0
SUB- TOTAL (A)		267	159	231	195
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	188	79	148	119
2	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases	0	0	0	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	1	1	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	1	1	0
3	Other Cases not covered above	12	8	14	6
SUB-TOTAL (B)		200	89	164	125
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		467	248	395	320

Family Court, Belonia, South Tripura District

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2023 (wef.01.01.2023 to 30.12.2023)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.12.2023
1	Title Suits	1	3	0	4
2	Misc (J) Cases	0	0	0	0
3	Title Execution Cases	0	0	0	0
4	Guardianship Cases	2	0	2	0
5	Misc (Probate) Cases	0	0	0	0
6	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	134	119	87	166
7	Other Family Courts matters	22	15	15	22
8	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0
SUB- TOTAL (A)		159	137	104	192
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	111	60	58	113
2	Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts:				
	(a) MAC Cases	0	0	0	0
	(b) Matrimonial Matters; and	0	0	0	0
	(c) Other Cases	0	1	1	0
3	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	5	6	5	6
SUB-TOTAL (B)		116	67	64	119
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		275	204	168	311

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT

➤ Infrastructure:

Civil works of new Court Buildings at Mohanpur and Kamalpur is complete and both the Court Buildings will be made functional soon. The High Court building underwent an extensive renovation after 10 years of its construction.

➤ VWDC (Vulnerable Witness Deposition Center):

High Court has constituted a committee to supervise establishment of VWDC in all the District Court Complexes and by 31st of March, 2024 all VWDC will be established.

Steps being taken by the High Court for procurement of Wheel Chair, establishment of Disable Friendly Toilet, Female Friendly Washroom, Creche and Ramp in all the District Court Complexes. Noteworthy to mention that the High Court has already procured Wheel Chair and has made wash room female friendly in its precincts.

➤ Capital Assets:

From April 2023 to February 2024 a total of 05 new vehicles were procured for the High Court and 02 new vehicles were procured for the Tripura Judicial Academy. Out of the 05 new vehicles of the High Court, 04 were provided to the Registry.

During the last year total 132 nos. of Commentaries and 389 nos. of Copies of different Journals were procured by the High Court.

➤ Creation of Posts/ Promotion of Judicial Officers:

During the last year the total cadre strength of Tripura Judicial Service increased from 128 to 133. In addition to creation of 04 new posts of **Grade-III**, 01 post of **Special CBI Judge** was created. 03 Officers were promoted to **Grade-I** of the Tripura Judicial Service during the last year.

➤ Constitution/ Re-Constitution of Committees:

As many as 28 committees were reconstituted during the last year. 02 new committees i.e. High Court Computer Committee and e-Law Reports Committee were constituted.

➤ New Appointments:

During the last one year 09 Law Researchers were engaged in the High Court and they were provided with SCC online subscriptions.

➤ Full Strength of Judges:

All the vacancies of the Hon'ble Judges got filled during the last year and the High Court is at present functioning at full strength.

➤ New Rules Framed:

The High Court has framed and notified the Contempt of Court Rules.

The High Court has adopted the High Court of Tripura (Conditions of Engagement of Co-Terminus Employee) Rules, 2024 framed by the State Government vide Notification dated 11/01/2024.

➤ Reduction in Pendency:

At the beginning of the year 2023, the total pendency of cases in High Court was 1602 which got reduced to 1269 by the end of the year inspite of institution of 2017 number of cases.



Side view of the main building of High Court of Tripura.

I.C.T. ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER eCOURTS PROJECT

1

Preparation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) relating to eSewa Kendra:

For optimum use and utilization of eSewa Kendra(s), the High Court of Tripura has prepared a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for eSewa Kendra in April 2023 and the same has been circulated to all stakeholders for its effective implementation.

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE – E-SEWA KENDRA

1. CONCEPT OF e-SEWA KENDRA

The eSewa Kendras, as the name itself suggests, are dedicated one stop centre meant to assist all stake holders in justice administration system for his/her Court related needs and requirements.

2. FACILITIES / SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED FROM e-SEWA KENDRA BY THE MANPOWER DEPLOYED IN THE e-SEWA KENDRA :

- a. The manpower deployed in the e-Sewa Kendra shall handle inquiries about case status, next date of hearing and other details and also update the information in the NJDG Portal by using respective login credentials.
- b. The manpower deployed in the e-Sewa Kendra shall facilitate/assist in online/offline applications for certified copies along with queries related to the status of the certified copy application and delivery of the certified copy from the respective e-Sewa Kendra.
- c. The manpower deployed in the e-Sewa Kendra shall maintain an electronic database related to the applicant of the certified copy with all the necessary details like name, address, mobile no., email etc.
- d. The manpower deployed in the e-Sewa Kendra shall assist advocates, advocate clerks, litigants etc. in filing of cases electronically through e-Filing portal i.e. filing.ecourts.gov.in.
- e. The manpower deployed in the e-Sewa Kendra shall also facilitate/assist advocates, advocate clerks, litigants etc. towards electronic filing of petitions right from scanning of hardcopy petitions, uploading them into e-Filing portal and final submission of the same in e-Filing portal.
- f. The manpower deployed in the e-Sewa Kendra shall assist advocates, advocate clerks, litigants etc. in e-Signing of scanned copy of documents

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) – eSewa Kendra

2

Inauguration of the implementation of N-STEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) Facility for Family Court, Gomati Judicial District, Udaipur:

Virtual Inauguration of implementation of the N-STEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes) Facility for the Family Court, Gomati Judicial District, Udaipur was done on 05.04.2023 by the District & Sessions Judge, Gomati, Udaipur and Judge, Family Court, Gomati Judicial District, Udaipur. The said inauguration programme was attended by the Central Project Co-ordinator, High Court of Tripura.



3

Installation of 3 (three) nos. of Justice Clock in 3 (three) Court Complexes of Tripura:

Three Justice Clocks were successfully installed and made functional in May 2023 in three Court Complexes of Tripura District Judiciary namely Agartala Court Complex, Belonia Court Complex and Dharmanagar Court Complex. These Justice Clocks are designed to provide enhanced convenience to all stakeholders, particularly the litigants and lawyers involved in the Justice Administration System.

By installing Justice Clocks in the Court Complexes



the Judiciary aims to create a more efficient and convenient environment for all those involved in the Justice Administration system. It helps to ensure that everyone has access to essential information thus improving the overall experience for litigants, lawyers and other stakeholders.

4

Inauguration of the implementation of e-Granthalaya Digital Platform for Khowai Judicial District, Khowai:

On 31.05.2023 the inauguration of the implementation of e-Granthalaya Digital Platform for Khowai Judicial District in Khowai was done by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura. The event was held in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud and Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Lodh, Judges of the High Court of Tripura. All the Judicial Officers of Tripura participated in the event which was held virtually.

e-Granthalaya is a digital platform developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC). It offers a comprehensive ICT (Information and Communication Technology) solution that includes integrated Library Management Software, a Digital Library Module, a Cloud hosting Environment, and a Library Portal (OPAC) with support from NICSI (National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated) for roll-out services.



5

Launching of an Android Mobile Application (App) of High Court of Tripura:

The official Android Mobile Application (App) of High Court of Tripura was launched by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura on 31.05.2023. The event was held in the august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud and Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Lodh, Judges of the High Court of Tripura. All the Judicial Officers of Tripura participated in the event which was held virtually.

The development of an Android mobile application (App) for the High Court of Tripura will offer users a convenient and hassle-free experience. The aim of the App is to provide enhanced convenience to all stakeholders involved in the Justice Administration System. The mobile application will replicate all the functionalities of the official website of the High Court of Tripura. This means that all the information and facilities currently available on the website will also be accessible through the mobile app.



6

Creation of QR Code Zone in the Lobby of High Court of Tripura, Agartala:

Dedicated QR Code Zone has been created and made functional in June 2023 in the Lobby of High Court of Tripura, Agartala. The said QR Code Zone has been designed and developed by the in-house technical team of the High Court of Tripura. All the QR Codes containing links to eFiling portal, ePayment portal, Android App of High Court and official Telegram Channel of High Court is displayed in smart screen.

It is designed to provide enhanced convenience to all



stakeholders, particularly the litigants and lawyers involved in the Justice Administration System for quick access of IT Enabled Services. It helps to ensure that everyone has access to essential information thus improving the overall experience for litigants, lawyers and other stakeholders.

7

Data pertaining to Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) made available on NJDG:

The in-house technical team of High Court of Tripura took effective steps and on-boarded separate establishment for the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in each Judicial District of Tripura in June 2023. These newly created establishments were replicated to NJDG (National Judicial Data Grid) so that the permissible case data pertaining to Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) is made available to all stakeholders.



The screenshot displays the NJDG interface with a table titled "Undated Cases". The table has columns for Establishment, Civil, Criminal, and Total. The data is as follows:

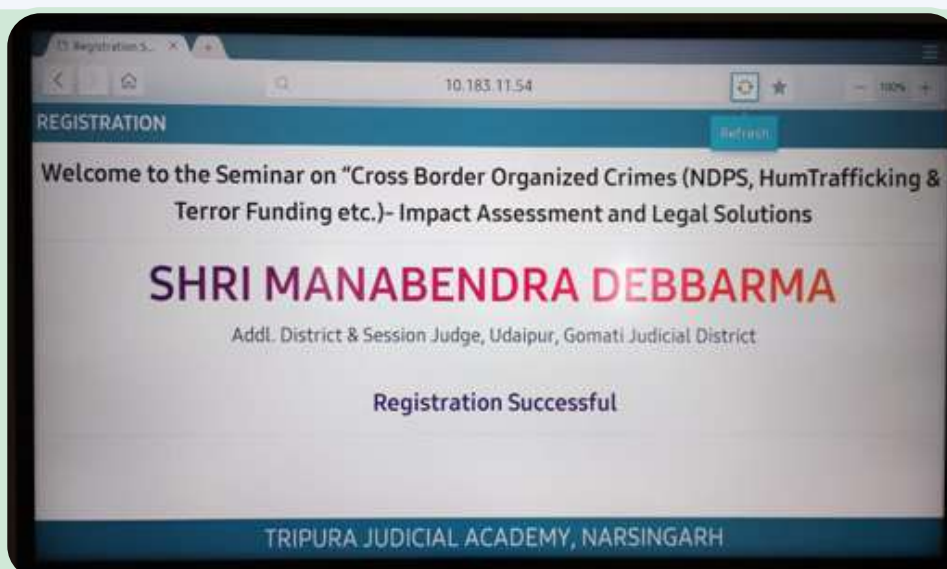
Establishment	Civil	Criminal	Total
Chief Judicial Magistrate Court Complex, Agartala	0	9	9
Civil Judge Junior Division Court Complex, Agartala	0	0	0
Civil Judge Senior Division Court Complex, Agartala	0	0	0
District and Sessions Judge Court Complex, Agartala	0	0	0
Family Court Establishment Agartala	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice Board Establishment Agartala	0	0	0
Total Undated Cases	0	9	9

The interface also includes a search bar, a "Show 10 entries" dropdown, and buttons for "Copy", "CSV", "Excel", and "PDF".

8

Development of Paperless Registration System:

A Paperless Registration System module has been developed by the in-house technical team of High Court of Tripura for registration of participants during the Seminar on "Cross Border Organized Crimes (NDPS, Human Trafficking & Terror Funding etc.) - Impact Assessment and Legal Solutions" organized by Tripura Judicial Academy under the aegis of High Court of Tripura on 29th July, 2023. This application facilitates the event organizer for keeping the record of all the registered participants in electronic mode along with e-Certificate generation facility.




9 Development of Delay Reason Entry Tracking Periphery module:

A periphery module has been developed in July 2023 by the in-house technical team of High Court of Tripura for generating instant report of those Case records pending for more than 2 (two) years for which delay reason data have not been entered by the concerned ministerial staff of the District & Sub-Divisional Courts of Tripura. This module is being utilized for effective monitoring and compliance of the direction of the eCommittee, Supreme Court of India for entering the "Reason for Delay" in all cases pending for more than 2 years.

DELAY ENTRY STATUS REPORT					
HOME					
Select Database		Add District and Sessions Judge Establishment Kanapaa			
		GO			
SLNo.	Court No.	Case No.	Date of Registration	Age of Case	Delay Reason
1	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0013.1993	1993-10-08	29 Years 10 Months 0 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
2	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0055.1997	1997-11-25	25 Years 8 Months 14 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
3	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0002.1998	1998-01-07	25 Years 7 Months 1 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
4	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0009.2001	2001-06-05	22 Years 2 Months 3 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
5	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0059.2002	2002-09-24	20 Years 10 Months 15 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
6	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0008.2003	2003-02-23	20 Years 9 Months 16 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
7	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0020.2003	2003-06-30	20 Years 1 Month 19 Days	10 - Awaiting for documents
8	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0009.2004	2004-03-26	19 Years 8 Months 13 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
9	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0033.2004	2004-08-11	18 Years 11 Months 28 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
10	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0004.2004	2004-10-16	18 Years 9 Months 23 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
11	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0019.2005	2005-03-15	18 Years 4 Months 24 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
12	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0076.2005	2005-08-10	17 Years 11 Months 29 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
13	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0010.2007	2007-10-08	13 Years 10 Months 0 Days	10 - Awaiting for documents
14	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0025.2008	2008-09-26	14 Years 10 Months 13 Days	10 - Awaiting for documents
15	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0015.2012	2012-04-04	11 Years 4 Months 4 Days	3 - One or more accused absconding/not appearing
16	1 - Addl District and Sessions Judge	S T Type 1.0019.2013	2013-06-27	10 Years 1 Month 12 Days	10 - Awaiting for documents

10 Development of 'Impugned Judgement / Order Tracking System Ver.1.0':

"Impugned Judgement / Order Tracking System Ver.1.0" has been designed and developed in August 2023 by the in-house technical team of the High Court of Tripura. This application facilitates sending of SMS alert to the Judicial Officer concerned whenever any Judgement/ Order passed by him/her is confirmed or reversed by the High Court.


IMPUGNED JUDGEMENT & ORDER TRACKING SYSTEM VER. 1.0
 High Court of Tripura

[Home](#)
[Add Judge](#)
[Send SMS Alert](#)
[Report](#)
Logout[admin]

Details of the Cases

Lower Court CNR Number -

LC Number--ST Type 1/10/2016	CNR--TRGT010000402016	Date of Filing--2016-02-20
Date of Registration--2016-02-20	Date of Decision--2018-07-27	Establishment Code--TRGT01
Party Details--The State of Tripura VS Sri Nripendra Das		
High Court Case Number--WP(C)/277/2020		
Lower Court Judge Name-- Arindam Paul(TR00027)	Mobile Number--7005650272	Email ID--arindampaul[at]ajj[dot]gov[dot]in

Development of 'SMS Alert on Judges on Leave Application':

An application named "SMS Alert on Judges on Leave" has been designed and developed in August 2023 by the in-house technical team of the High Court of Tripura. The said application is aimed as a citizen centric service through which an SMS alert will be sent to the registered mobile number of the Advocates and litigants whenever the Presiding Judge at District & Sub-Divisional Courts is on leave on any particular date.

INFORMATION ABOUT JUDGES ON LEAVE <i>SMS Alert To Stakeholders</i>					
Date - 11-02-2022					
Name of the Presiding Officer - Shri A. Paul, Name of the Court - District & Sessions Judge, Gomati District, Udalgur					
Before Sending SMS Alert please compare the Cases with Causelist dated 11-02-2022					
SEND SMS					
SL.No.	Case No.	Next Hearing Date	Party Names with Contact	Petitioner Advocate with Contact	Respondant Advocate with Contact
1	Civil Misc./0011/2020	11-02-2022	National Insurance Company Ltd (9774450179) VS Kobameer Begum(7005550272)	Prabahan Sarkar(9436470287)	Pramod Biswas(9436595338)
2	Civil Misc./0016/2021	11-02-2022	Kamal Das() VS Panku Mish Kazi()	Meitunjoy Debbarma(9962305456)	No Advocate
3	Criminal Appeals/0901/2020	11-02-2022	Manna Ranjan Singh() VS Rupa Deb Nah()	Dibakar Deb(9436470286)	No Advocate
4	Criminal Appeals/0903/2020	11-02-2022	Sanjit Kumar Dey() VS Haradhan Bar()	Asif Iqbal(9436471304)	No Advocate
5	EX/0007/2019	11-02-2022	Panku Mish Kazi() VS Sadananda Dey()	Rajib Ghosh(9774310110)	No Advocate
6	TS MAC/0003/2021	11-02-2022	Niven Rani Saha (Dey)() VS Sankar Paul()	Narayan Nah(9436431350)	No Advocate
7	TS MAC/0045/2021	11-02-2022	Smt Suparna Mandal Das() VS Sri Ranabir Raj Das()	No Advocate	Prasenjit Paul(7005550272)
8	SPL NDPS/0013/2021	11-02-2022	The State of Tripura() VS Suprabhat Debbarma()	Sakti Pada Chakraborty(7005550272)	No Advocate

It is designed to provide enhanced convenience to all stakeholders, particularly the litigants and lawyers involved in the Justice Administration. It helps to ensure that everyone has access to essential information thus improving the overall experience for litigants, lawyers and other stakeholders.

Live Streaming of Proceedings of Full Bench of the High Court of Tripura:

On 26th September, 2023, for the first time, the proceedings of the Full Bench of the High Court of Tripura was successfully Live Streamed in the official Youtube Channel of High Court of Tripura. The said live streamed video has garnered 34,000 views (approx.) so far.

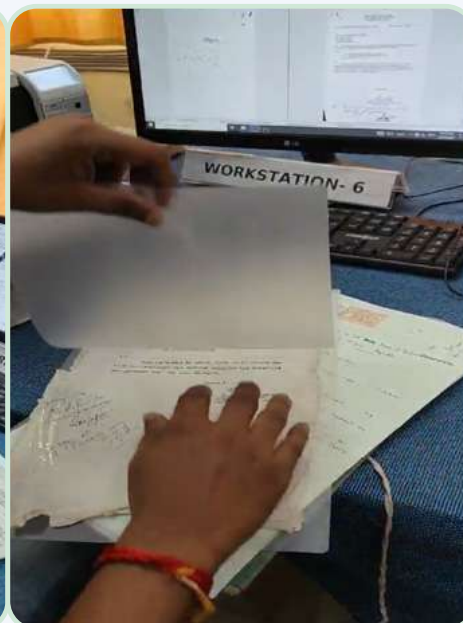


13

Scanning and Digitization of Judicial Case Records of District Court(s) of Tripura:

Scanning and Digitization of Judicial Case Records of District Court(s) of Tripura has started on and from 15.09.2023 at the District Court Complex at Agartala, West Tripura.

Total Number of pages scanned & digitized from 15.09.2023 to 05.03.2024 is 2,62,543 and total Number of Cases scanned & digitized from 15.09.2023 to 05.03.2024 is 5212.



14

Mandatory e-Filing of all Bail Applications in the High Court of Tripura:

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA AGARTALA

No.F.6(38)-HC/2020/20781

Dated, Agartala, the 17th August, 2023

NOTIFICATION

Subject: eFiling of all Bail Applications in the High Court of Tripura

In continuation of this Registry's notification vide No.F.6(38)-HC/2020-22/3978 dated 08.02.2022, the Hon'ble High Court is pleased to order and notify that w.e.f 1st September, 2023 the filing of all bail applications in the High Court along with submission of annexures and other supporting documents in connection with such bail applications have to be made/filed mandatorily through the eFiling portal accessible at <https://efiling-ne.ecourts.gov.in/tripura/>

By order,
Sd/-
(Vishwajeet Pandey)
Registrar General

No.F.6(38)-HC/2020/20782-825

Dated, Agartala, the 17th August, 2023

The High Court of Tripura has implemented mandatory e-Filing of all bail applications through e-Filing portal with effect from 01st September, 2023.

The notification to this effect was issued on 17th August, 2023.

15

Workshop cum Sensitization Programme on eFiling 3.0 at High Court of Tripura:

A Workshop cum Sensitization Programme on eFiling 3.0 was organised on 18.12.2023 in the Auditorium of High Court of Tripura. In the said sensitization programme 30 nos. of Bar Members of Tripura High Court Bar Association were imparted basic training on eFiling 3.0 by the Deputy Registrar (Vigilance)-cum-CPC, High Court of Tripura.



16

Sensitization cum Awareness Programme on eFiling 3.0 for Ld. Advocates and Advocate Clerks of all Judicial Districts of Tripura:

A Training programme i.e. "Sensitization cum Awareness Programme on eFiling 3.0 for Ld. Advocates and Advocate Clerks of all Judicial District of Tripura" was organised on 19.12.2023 in all eight (08) District Court Complexes of Tripura. In the said training programme 91 nos. of Ld. Advocates and 63 nos. of Advocate Clerks of various Bar Association of Tripura were imparted training on eFiling 3.0 by the nominated Master Trainer Judicial Officers.



17

Preparation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) relating to Video Conferencing/ Virtual Hearing before the High Court of Tripura:

For availing of easy access to Hybrid/Video Conferencing Hearing, the High Court of Tripura prepared a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in December 2023 and the same has been circulated to all stakeholders for its effective implementation.

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA AGARTALA

No.F.4(37)(Vol-II)-HC/2023/ 29317 Dated, Agartala, the 02nd December, 2023

NOTIFICATION

In Compliance of the order dated 06.10.2023 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Writ Petition(Crl.)351 of 2023 [Sarvesh Mathur Vs. The Registrar General of High Court of Punjab and Haryana] High Court of Tripura is pleased to adopt with immediate effect the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for availing of access to Hybrid/Video Conferencing Hearing as noted herein below:

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR VIDEO CONFERENCING/ VIRTUAL HEARING BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA

1. An Advocate/party-in-person would be entitled to appear without restriction before the High Court through a video conferencing facility.
2. Participation of litigant in the virtual hearing would be permitted only if the Court directs or desires or allows such participation.
3. The links for each Court shall be provided in the daily cause list which shall be published on the website of the High Court.
4. Advocates/ Litigants may, if they so desire, use the facility of Video Conferencing available in the E-Sewa Kendra located in the High Court premises.
5. While accessing the virtual platform, an Advocate may be required to enter details like name, item number, party for which she/he/they are appearing or such other information as required by the High Court. If the Advocate appears in more than one matter, case numbers of all matters may be required to be provided.
6. Participants should avoid using multiple devices at remote location to eliminate the chance of echo/ disturbance.
7. The Advocate must be dressed in professional attire. If the Advocate is not dressed in professional attire, the right of audience may be withdrawn by the Court. Similarly, a party in person and the litigant where allowed to participate must be appropriately dressed.
8. Court proceedings conducted through video conferencing are Judicial proceedings for all purposes, and all protocols applicable to physical Courts shall apply to Virtual Proceedings.
9. Cell phones of all participants shall be switched off or kept in Airplane mode during the proceedings.

Page 1 of 4

The High Court of Tripura has successfully implemented eFiling 3.0 for filing of all Court Cases in the High Court. The said portal provides a complete end to end solution for online filing of pleadings and various applications/petitions related to Cases.

The notification to this effect was issued on 25.01.2024.

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA AGARTALA

NOTIFICATION

No.F.6(38)-HC/2021-24/1873

25th January, 2024

It is notified that e-Filing 3.0 is now available in the live platform for the High Court of Tripura and can be accessed at **<https://thc.nic.in/efiling.html>**.

User manual & video tutorials for e-Filing 3.0 can also be viewed from the above mentioned URL.

The below named staff members may be contacted for any kind of technical assistance related to e-Filing 3.0:

Sl. No.	Name of the Staff Member	Designation	Contact Number
1.	Bishnu Chakraborty	Programmer	8787836646
2.	Mithun Das	System Officer	9862115890
3.	Anupam Debnath	Sr.Computer Asst.	9774155744

Sd/-
(Vishwajeet Pandey)
Registrar General

No.F.6(38)-HC/2021-24/1874-1901

25th January, 2024

Copy to:-

1. The Principal Secretary to Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;
2. The Secretary to Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.Amarnath Goud, Judge, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;
3. The Secretary to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;
4. The Secretary to Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. D. Purkayastha, Judge, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;
5. The Secretary to Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit, Addl. Judge, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;
6. The Personal Assistant attached with the Registrar General, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;

19

Implementation of Pre-trial Module in the CIS 3.2 Application in all the Court Complexes of Tripura:

Pretrial
FIR Details
Register of FIR
Remand
Bail
Release
Bail Order
Applications
Application Order
Remand Order
Pretrial Order Uploading
Chargesheet/Summary
Summary Received Report
Charge Sheet Received Report

In February 2024, the Pre-Trial Module of CIS 3.2 application was implemented across all the District and Sub-Divisional Court Complexes in Tripura. The implementation of this Module has facilitated the uploading of Bail & Remand orders in CIS.

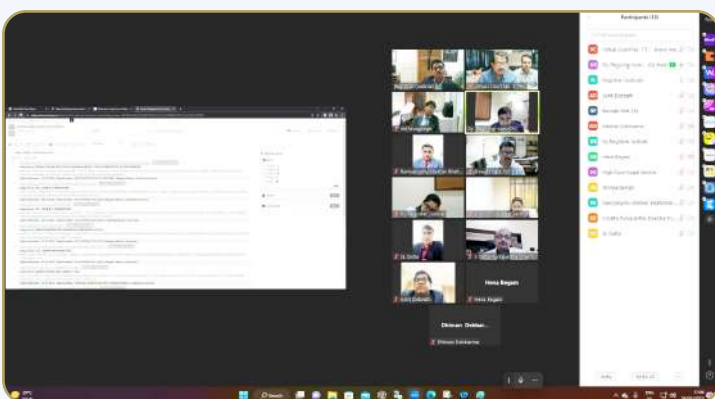


Aerial view of the High Court of Tripura

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TRIPURA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15.03.2023 TO 15.02.2024

- 1 Tripura Judicial Academy organized an Online training programme on the topic **“District wise online e-SCR (e-Supreme Court Reporter) outreach programme”** with a live demonstration of e-SCR for stakeholders at District/Taluka level on 18.03.2023. The program was intended for Judicial Officers of all cadres, Advocates, Police Officers, Law students, Law Researchers and Govt. Departments. Additionally, on the same date and time, a similar programme was conducted by Tripura Judicial Academy for Judicial Officers posted in the Registry of Hon'ble High Court of Tripura, Law Department of the Govt. of Tripura and the Tripura State Legal Services Authority.

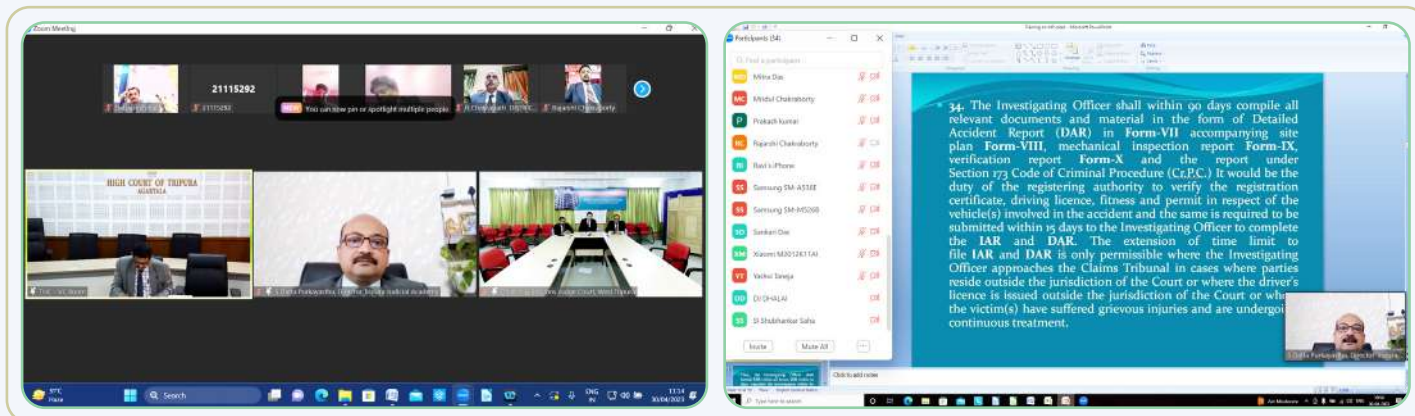


- 2 Tripura Judicial Academy under the aegis of Hon'ble High Court of Tripura, organized **9th Annual Judicial Conclave** for Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service and also celebrated the 10th High Court Day on 25.03.2023 & 26.03.2023, with all the Judicial Officers of Tripura Judicial Service. The Programme was graced by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol, Judge, Supreme Court of India.





- 3 An online Sensitization programme on the topic **“Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 as amended and M.V. Amendment Rules, 2022”** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy for all the stakeholders namely District Judges, Additional District Judges dealing with MAC cases, Nodal Officers from insurance companies in Tripura, Police Officers, Registering authorities under M.V. Act on 30.04.2023.



- 4 A training programme was organized on 07.05.2023 at District Headquarters of Tripura on the topic **“Creation of accessible documents and dealing with the needs of persons with disabilities with appropriate care and sensitivity”** for the Court staff and Ld. Advocates.



- 5 Training on the topic **"Service of summons and processes relating to execution"** was imparted to Process Servers, Bailiffs, Naib Nazir and Nazir of Judicial Districts on 27.05.2023.



- 6 A refresher programme was organized by Tripura Judicial Academy for employees working in Bench Section of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura on 27.05.2023.



- 7 Tripura Judicial Academy also organized **"Orientation programme for newly recruited Lower Division Clerks"** at the District Headquarters on 10.06.2023.





- 8 An online training programme was organized on 24.06.2023 by Tripura Judicial Academy on the topic **"Arrest and bail – Role of Court"** for the State Judicial Officers of all cadres.



- 9 A seminar on the topic **"Cross-Border Organized Crimes (NDPS, Human Trafficking & Terror Funding, etc.) - Impact Assessment and Legal Solutions"** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy under the auspices of the Honorable High Court of Tripura on 29.07.2023. Esteemed dignitaries, including the Honorable Mr. Justice Aniruddha Bose and the Honorable Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol, Judges of the Supreme Court of India, as well as the Honorable Chief Minister of Tripura, Prof. (Dr.) Manik Saha, and the Honorable Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura, Honorable Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Judge of the High Court of Tripura, and the Honorable Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge of the High Court of Tripura, along with Honorable Mr. Justice Biswanath Somadder, Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim, Honorable Mr. Justice A. Guneshwar Sharma, Judge, High Court of Manipur, Honorable Mr. Justice Wanlura Diengdoh, Judge, High Court of Meghalaya, Honorable Mr. Justice Manish Choudhury, Judge, Gauhati High Court, Honorable Mr. Justice Dr. S. N. Pathak, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand, Honorable Mr. Justice Chakradhari Sharan Singh, Judge, Patna High Court, Honorable Mr. Justice Jay Sengupta, Judge, Calcutta High Court, graced the event. The seminar was structured into three technical sessions and drew participation from a wide array of stakeholders, including the BSF, CRPF, law students, public prosecutors, legal defense counsel, police agencies, and Judicial Officers.



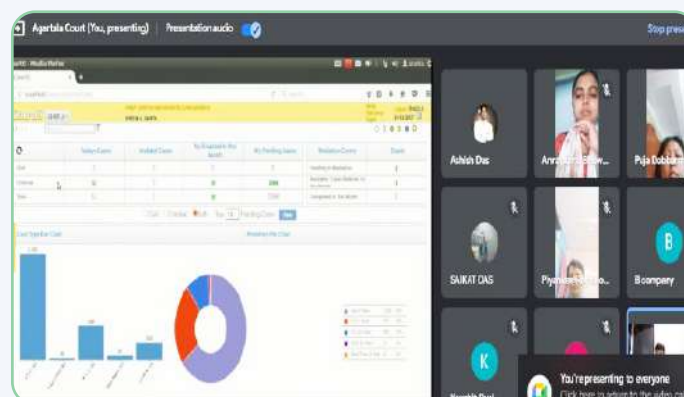
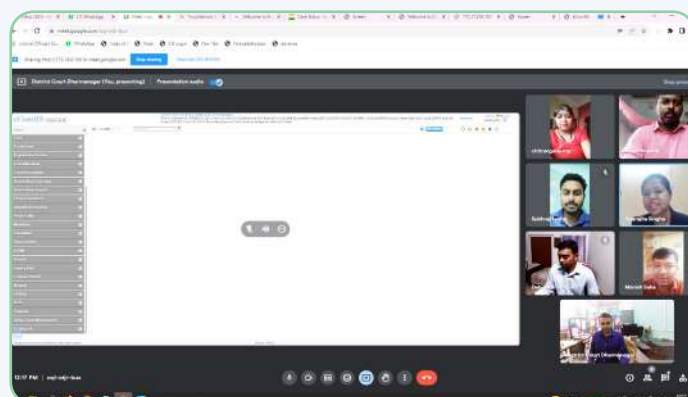
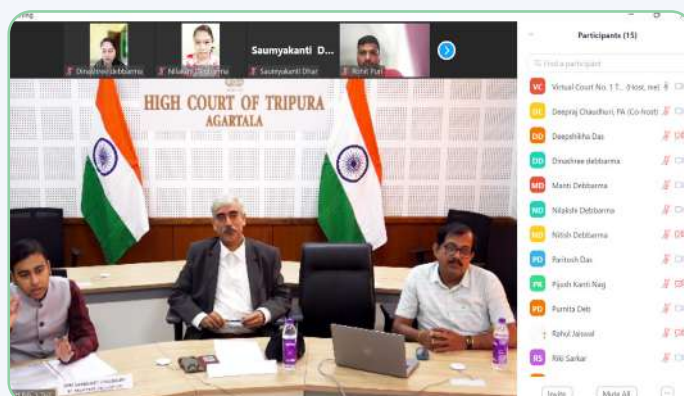






10

The Tripura Judicial Academy also organized a half-day online training programme titled **“Online orientation programme for newly recruited Stenographers of both High Court of Tripura and District Court”** on 12.08.2023 in High Court of Tripura and in every Judicial District with the newly recruited Stenographers of both High Court of Tripura and District Courts.



- 11 Tripura Judicial Academy conducted a one day training programme on the topic **“Training on accounts matters for the Ministerial Officers and Employees working in the account section of both High Court and District Courts”** on 20.08.2023 with the nominated Ministerial Officers and Employees of High Court of Tripura and every Judicial District.



- 12 Tripura Judicial Academy also organized a workshop on 26.08.2023, focusing on the topic **“Interdisciplinary Workshop regarding functioning of Revenue Authorities and Public Demand Recovery Forum”**. The workshop was attended by officials from the Revenue Department at the level of Tehsildar and above, officials dealing with certificate proceedings under public demand recovery matters, as well as Judicial Officers of Civil Judge, Sr. Division and Civil Judge, Jr. Division Grade.



- 13 A district-level program, namely **“Refresher Programme Relating to Administrative Works of Ministerial Employees of District Courts,”** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on 26.08.2023 in every Judicial District Headquarters. The program was attended by staff working as Senior Sheristadar, Office Superintendent, Sheristadar, Head Clerks, Upper Division Clerks (UDCs), and Lower Division Clerks (LDCs) posted in the Establishment Section, Judicial Section, and Nazarat Section.



- 14 The Tripura Judicial Academy organized a half-day workshop on the topic **“Workshop on Investigation and Trial under the NDPS Act and POCSO Act”** held on 23.09.2023. The workshop was attended by Judicial Officers, Police Officers, and Public Prosecutors from each of the eight Districts of Tripura.



- 15 A workshop on the topic **“Functions and Responsibilities of the Family Counselling Centres (FCCs) and Family Courts, Related Institutions, and the Commitment of the State towards the Family in General and Women in Particular”** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on 15.10.2023. Judges of Family Courts in different Districts of Tripura, along with all Principal Counsellors and court staffs from each Judicial District, participated in the event.



- 16 Tripura Judicial Academy, under the aegis of the High Court of Tripura, organized a training program titled **“Training Programme for 50 Bangladesh Judges and Judicial Officers: Phase-II”** with the nominated Judges and Judicial Officers of Bangladesh. The program took place from 11th to 17th November 2023 at the premises of the Tripura Judicial Academy. The program was organized with the assistance of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal. This programme was the first of its kind in the history of Tripura, where so many Judicial Officers from abroad attended the training programme.







17

The Academy also organized a half-day training program on the topic **“Refresher Programme on Computer Applications”** for newly recruited ministerial employees of District Courts on 25.11.2023 in the headquarters of all eight Judicial Districts.



18

A half-day Orientation Programme organized by the academy on the topic **“Combating Gender Stereotypes”** for Judicial Officers and Ministerial Employees of District Courts was held on 17.12.2023 in every Judicial District Headquarters.



19

Academy also organized a workshop namely **“Workshop on Criminal Trial and Role of different Stake holders therein including Witness Protection”** on 28.01.2024 with the nominated Judicial Officers, Police Officers and Public prosecutors.





20

Half-day training program on the topic **“Training Programme for Members of the Bar on Various Aspects of Virtual Hearings”** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on 03.02.2024 with the nominated Learned Members of the High Court Bar Association.



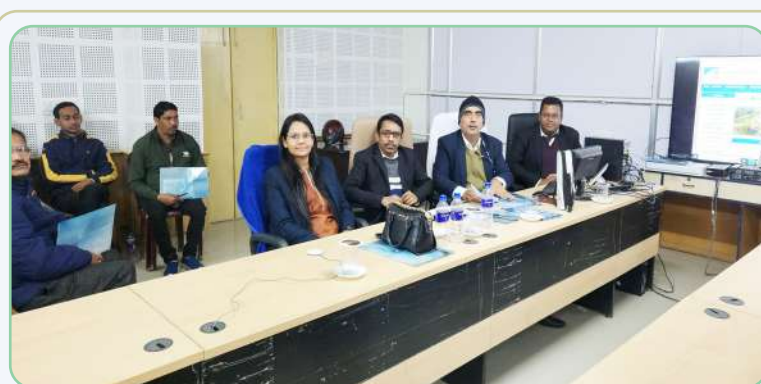
21

The academy made necessary arrangement for organizing the following **ECT Programmes** under the ICT Outreach Programme of the e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, in different Judicial Districts of the state. The details are as follows.



ECT-9-2024 namely **“Refresher Programme for Court staffs”**

for 1 day under ICT Outreach Programme was held on 21.1.2024 in the Court Complex of West Tripura Judicial District Headquarter.





➤ **ECT-16-2024 Programme (Programme for Judicial Officers)** for 1 day under ICT Outreach Programme was held on 23.1.2024 in the Court Complex of Gomati Judicial District Headquarter, Udaipur.



➤ **ECT-8-2024 Programme** namely **“Refresher Programme for Court staffs and NSTEP Training”** for 1 day under ICT Outreach Programme was held on 11.2.2024 in the Court Complex of District & Sessions Judge, Sepahijala Judicial District, Sonamura.





Lighting of lamp by Hon'ble Mr. Arindam Lodh, Judge, High Court of Tripura during the inaugural session of the Seminar on Cross Border Organized Crimes.



The Director with Officer on Special Duty (OSD) and Staffs of the Tripura Judicial Academy.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF TRIPURA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Tripura State Legal Services Authority was constituted by the Government of Tripura vide notification no. F.3 (6) - LAW/LEG/98 dated 1st July, 1998 under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, and to organize Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity.

Apart from the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC), 08 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and 14 Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees (SDLSCs) are functioning under TSLSA.

Tripura State Legal Services Authority during the period of 15th March, 2023 to 15th February, 2024 has organized various programmes to create legal awareness among the common citizens and took initiative to organize Lok Adalats all over the State which ultimately played an important role in reduction of pendency of cases in our courts.

Organizing Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats remain as most effective method of resolving the disputes outside the court. In course of time, different variant of Lok Adalats have evolved. In our State also at regular intervals Lok Adalats are organized by the Legal Services Institutions. Record shows that Lok Adalat has large contribution to reduce the pendency of cases in our Courts. A short Report of Lok Adalats conducted during the year 2023- 2024 (15th March, 2023 to 15th February, 2024) is presented herein below:

As per kind instruction of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura and the Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA a Special Lok Adalat was organized on 08.10.2023 in every Judicial Station of Tripura and total 23,283 numbers of cases were taken up for disposal out of which total 16,144 numbers of cases have been disposed of and revenue collection by way of settlement is Rs. 34, 23,840/-. The rate of disposal in this Special Lok Adalat was 69.33 percent with reference to the total cases taken up in this Lok Adalat and thereby total pendency of cases in District Judiciary has been reduced to the extent of more than 27 percent by this drive.

Another Special Lok Adalat was organized on 04.02.2024 in West Tripura, Sepahijala, Khowai District Courts and Bishalgarh, Kamalpur and Longtharai Valley Court complexes under Dhalai District. A total of 5,816 cases were settled out of 6,957 cases taken up in 12 Benches. Total amount collected in the Special Lok Adalat was Rs. 6,59,250. The rate of disposal in this Special Lok Adalat was 83.59 percent with reference to the total cases taken up in this Lok Adalat.

Apart from that 03 Nos. National Lok Adalat as per NALSA calendar, 04 nos. of Mobile Lok Adalat and 01 no. of Special Lok Adalat in Belonia, South Tripura station were also organized in which 49,316 nos. of cases were taken up out of which 18,697 nos. of cases were disposed off.

Lok Adalats at a glance

Name of Lok Adalat	No of Cases Taken up	No of Cases Disposed
02 Nos. Special Lok Adalat	30283	21960
03 Nos. National Lok Adalat 03 nos. Mobile Lok Adalat 01 no. Special Lok Adalat (Belonia, South District)	37,168 nos.	10,526 nos.

Some Photographs of Lok Adalats



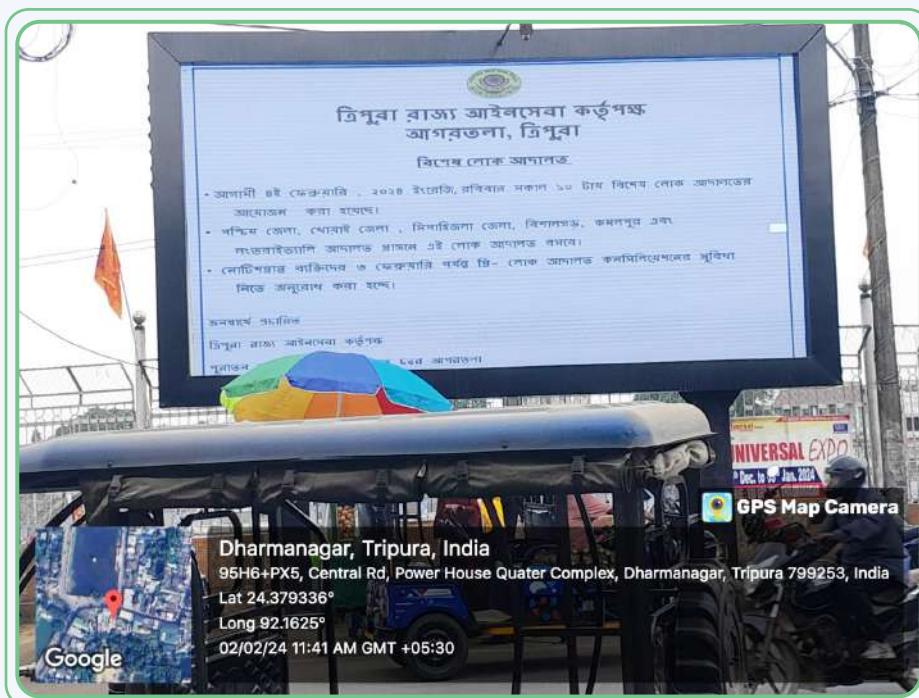
Proceeding of National Lok Adalat



*Mobile Lok Adalat held on 19.11.2023
at District ADR Centre, Udaipur*



Organizing Mobile Lok Adalat



*Displaying Advertisement
through LED of ICA
Department to create
awareness for Special Lok
Adalat*

Launching of the project Mukti (for eradicating the menace of drug abuse/tablets/heroin and other substances) :

Tripura State Legal Services Authority launched the Project 'Mukti' (for eradicating the menace of drug abuse/tablets/heroin and other substances) on 19.05.2023 at Conference Hall of the TSLSA office.

The main object of launching this project is to disseminate awareness amongst the general populace regarding the legal provisions, various policies, programmes and schemes in respect of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as well as to create awareness about the ill effects of drug abuse amongst the children in schools and colleges, street children, urban slum children, injective drug users, families, prisoners, workers in unorganized sector, chemist, drug peddlers, sex workers etc.

Upto 15th February, 2024 total 24 nos. of awareness programme on project Mukti were organized by the DLSAs and SDLSCs and approximately 4,742 nos. people were benefited in these programmes.

PROGRAMME THROUGH THE LENS



Launching of project Mukti by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura and other dignitaries.



Attendance during the launching of the Project at the outside of Conference Hall, TSLSA.



*Speech being delivered by the
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh,
Hon'ble the Chief Justice High Court of Tripura
& Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA,*

*Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud,
Executive Chairman, TSLSA,*

and

Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Lodh, Chairman, HCLSC.

Implementation of Legal Aid Defence Counsel Scheme, 2022

Legal Aid Defence Counsel Scheme, 2022 was implemented in all the 08 districts of the State and Legal Aid Defence Counsel System offices are made functional in all the 08 districts. Under the Scheme, human resources such as Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsel (08 nos.), Deputy Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsel (09 nos.), and Assistant Legal Aid Defence (10 nos.) were appointed. Besides, some ministerial staffs such as Office Assistants/Clerks, Receptionist cum Data Entry Operator (Typist) and office peons were also appointed. Required furniture, computers, printers etc. were also procured for each Legal Aid Defence Counsel office. These Legal Aid Defence Counsel offices exclusively deal with legal aid matters in criminal cases. The following end to end legal services are being provided through these LADCS offices.

1. Legal Advice and assistance to all individuals visiting the office.
2. Representation / conducting trials and appeals including all miscellaneous work in all criminal courts such as Sessions, Special and Magistrate Courts including executive courts.
3. Handling remand and bail work.

4. Providing legal assistance at pre-arrest stage as per need and also in accordance with NALSA's Scheme for providing such assistance.
5. Any other legal aid work related to District Courts or as assigned by the Secretary, DLSA.
6. Periodic visit of prisons of the District.

Total number of cases handled by the LADCs is as follows:

Cases handled by the LADCs		
Sl. No.	Cases assigned:	Cases Disposed off
1	Session cases: 386	56
2	Magistrate Court cases- 569	201
3	Remand works in Court -213	12
4	Bail Matters- 1061	477
5	Other applications/petitions-231	127

Annual Meet cum Commendation Ceremony

Tripura State Legal Services Authority had organized Annual Meet of Legal Aid Functionaries and Commendation Ceremony on 13.10.2023 in the Auditorium of Tripura Judicial Academy, Narsingarh in kind presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Hon'ble the Chief Justice (Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA), Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Chairman, HCLSC, and other dignitaries. Besides, the Authority Members of TSLSA, Chairman and Secretaries of all the DLSAs and SDLSCs, Secretary, HCLSC, Judicial Officers, Panel Lawyers, Legal Aid Defense Counsels, Retainer Lawyers, Para Legal Volunteers and other officials from various Government Departments and organizations had also attended the said programme.

During the programme Tripura State Legal Services Authority recognized the services rendered by Panel Lawyers and Para Legal Volunteers and considering their sincerity, timeliness and achievement in the field of their entrusted work for the year 2022-2023, commendation certificates and mementoes to 02 nos. of best Panel Lawyers from each DLSA and HCLSC and 02 nos of best Para Legal Volunteers from each DLSA were awarded. Besides, TSLSA had also released two Flipcharts on 'Say no to Drugs' and 'Safe Touch and Unsafe Touch' and a book on 'Pictorial presentation on Domestic Violence.'

PROGRAMME THROUGH THE LENS



Speech being delivered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura & Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Executive Chairman, TSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Lodh, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Chairman, HCLSC, Shri S. Datta Purkayastha, the then Member Secretary, TSLSA, (Now Hon'ble Judge, High Court of Tripura), Shri B. Palit, the then LR & Law Secretary, Govt. of Tripura, (Now, Hon'ble Judge, High Court of Tripura) and Shri S.S. Dey, Ld. Advocate General, Govt. of Tripura.



Distribution of Certificates of appreciation by Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura



Releasing of flipchart & booklet on "Pictorial presentation on Domestic Violence"

Mediation Training Programme

40 Hrs Mediation Training Programme was conducted by the State Mediation Committee, Tripura in association with TSLSA from 29.05.2023 to 02.06.2023 in which 10 numbers of Judicial officer and 15 numbers of Advocate participated. From 9th February, 2024 to 13th February, 2024 another 40 hrs. Mediation Training programme was organized by Tripura State Legal Services Authority under the aegis of Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC), Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in which 24 nos. of Judicial Officer participated.

PROGRAMME THROUGH THE LENS



Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Executive Chairman, TSLSA delivering speech in the inaugural session of 40 hour Mediation Training Programme.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Executive Chairman, TSLSA and other dignitaries along with the participants.

Mediation Training Programme

As per State Action Plan, Tripura State Legal Services Authority under kind guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, the Executive Chairman, TSLSA, has observed the National Legal Services Day on 9th November, 2023. Under kind instructions of Hon'ble Executive Chairman, TSLSA all the legal services institutions of the State observed this day with full enthusiasm.

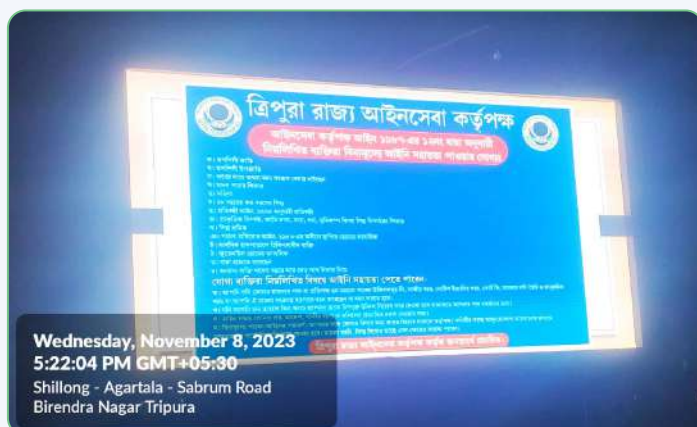
To promote and emphasize the availability and accessibility of Legal Services, to enhance legal literacy among the general public, awareness was created by way of organizing awareness programmes

at different places including schools also. Awareness Programme was also conducted through Mobile Van, rally, distribution of leaflets to the common people, workshop, poster affixing, miking door to door, newspaper advertisement and by displaying the information of availability of Legal Services in the LED monitors installed by the Government in different public places of the State. Besides, TSLSA also commemorated the achievements and recognized exemplary legal services provided and awarded mementoes and certificates to the best Panel Lawyers in each category, best Community PLV, best PLV in prison, best Legal Aid Clinic in School and College level.

PROGRAMME THROUGH THE LENS



*Awareness through
Mobile Van of TSLSA
during observance of
National Legal Services
Day 2023*



Displaying legal aid information through LED screen of ICA department in different places during observance of National Legal Services Day 2023.

Setting up of Mediation Centre

03 nos. Mediation Centres were set up and made functional in 03 District namely Sepahijala ,Dhalai and Khowai. As on date Mediation Centre has been set up in all the 08 district in Tripura.

Legal Services Camp with the help of Administration

During the period of March, 2023 to February, 15, 2024 total 05 nos. of legal services camps were organized with the help of District Administration in South Tripura, West Tripura, Gomati, North Tripura and Unakoti District. During these camps total 3,346 nos. of beneficiaries were provided with services.



Distribution of different Certificates and Wheel chair in the Legal Services Camp at Tulamura by DLSA, Gomati on 10th December, 2023.

Celebration of 75th Republic Day, Launching of booklet & opening of Child Care room

On the day of Celebration of 75th Republic Day of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Judge, High Court of Tripura and the Executive Chairman of Tripura State Legal Services Authority unfurled the National Flag at the office premises of the TSLSA. On that day, a Child Care room was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Executive Chairman, TSLSA in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.D. Purkayastha, Judge, High Court of Tripura and other dignitaries in the office campus of TSLSA. On this occasion, a booklet (pictorial presentation) on ill-effects of Child Marriage was also released in the Conference Hall of TSLSA.

PROGRAMME THROUGH THE LENS



*Releasing of booklet on ill-effects of
Child Marriage*



Inauguration of Child Care room.

Outreach / Legal Awareness programme / Camps

During the period from 15th March, 2023 to 15th February, 2024 District Legal Services Authorities and Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees organized legal awareness camp/ programmes at various places like slum area, labour colonies, schools, colleges, University, villages, motor stands, Community centre etc.

- a. Total no. of Legal Awareness Programme/Camp held: 1788 nos.
 - b. Total no. of persons who attended in the Legal Awareness programme/camp : 170523 nos.
 - c. Total 1614 people are provided with panel lawyer and counseling of 4061 people were conducted.
 - d. Total 39 nos. of Victim Compensation petitions were disposed off and total compensation awarded is Rs. 78,95,000/-
- Moreover, the matter of Construction of separate DLSA building for 07 districts (except Gomati District) is under process.

Observance of Special Days

During the period under report some special days such as World Population Day, World Indigenous Day, International Literacy Day, International Day for Older Person, Gandhi Jayanti, World Mental Health Day, National Legal Services Day, Constitution Day, World Aids Day, Human Rights Day, National Girl Child Day, World Consumer Rights Day, World Environment Day etc. were observed by the DLSAs and SDLSCs by way of organizing various activities like awareness programme, street drama, rally, poster and different types of competition etc.



Some of the important News Clippings

CHANGE DATE

6.2.2024

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All Are Welcome

Special Lok Adalat resolves 5816 cases

Planet East Correspondent, Agartala, February 05:

As many as 5,816 cases were successfully resolved during a single day at the Special Lok Adalat held across four districts in the state. The Special Lok Adalats, convened at West Tripura District, Khowai District, Sepahijala District, Bishalgarh, Kamalpur, and Longtharai Valley court premises on Sunday, witnessed the swift disposal of the pending legal matters.

A total of 6,957 cases pertaining to the Motor Vehicles Act, Transfer of Property Act, Excise Act, and Tenancy Laws were taken up for adjudication across 12 benches of the Special Lok Adalat. An impressive 83.59 percent of these cases, amounting to 5,816, were successfully settled within the course of the day.

District-wise statistics reveal the significant impact of the Lok Adalat initiative, with 2,203 cases out of 2,380 in West Tripura district; 1,525 out of 2,054 in Sepahijala district; 769 out of 1,123 in Dhalai district; and 1,314 out of 1,400 in Khowai district being successfully resolved. The total collection from these Lok Adalats amounted to ₹ 6,59,250.

Expressing gratitude, Jhuma Datta Chowdhury, the Member Secretary of the State Legal Service Authority, extended thanks to all parties involved for their cooperation in making the Lok Adalat a success.

The last three Lok Adalats held in the state, the Special Lok Adalat in October, National Lok Adalat in December, and the Special Lok Adalat held this Sunday, have collectively led to the disposal of 55 percent of the accumulated cases in various district courts. The timely and efficient resolution of legal matters underscores the effectiveness of the Lok Adalat system in providing speedy justice to the citizens.

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National Lok Adalat on September 9



TRIPURA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
Old District & Sessions Judge Court Complex, Agartala, West Tripura - 799001




Planet East, Agartala, September 06:

Tripura is poised to host the third National Lok Adalat of the year on Saturday, September 9, 2023. In a bid to expedite the resolution of pending cases, courts across the state, including the Tripura High Court, will organise the National Lok Adalat on this dedicated government holiday. A total of 15,271 cases are scheduled for consideration across 71 benches in various courts throughout the state. Notably, 7,487 of these cases pertain to past disputes, with a substantial portion involving the recovery of bank (approximately 6,846 cases) and outstanding bills from the telecommunications company (approximately 621 cases). Additionally, 7,804 cases will be addressed in the subordinate courts, encompassing a range of legal matters such as motor accident claims, consumer disputes, prosecutable offenses (including cases under the MV Act, TP Act, TSI Act, Excise Act, etc.), matrimonial disputes, dishonored checks (under the NI Act), and other civil and employment-related cases. A bench will also be established at the Tripura High Court, where approximately 65 cases will be taken up for resolution. The highest number of benches, 16, would be set up at the Agartala Court Complex. Notices have already been dispatched to the concerned parties involved in these cases. To assist citizens at the court premises, a Help Desk will be available, and para-legal volunteers will offer support to individuals who have received notices to appear in court. Mr. Sabyachi Dutta, Secretary of the Tripura State Legal Services Authority, has urged all stakeholders in the Tripura State legal service to take advantage of the opportunity for cost-effective case resolution.

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Lok Adalat gears up, promising quick justice delivery in Tripura



Planet East, Agartala, 6 Dec:

On Saturday, December 9, 2023, the National Lok Adalat will be held in the state, including all district and sub-divisional courts. A total of 16,988 cases will be taken up for settlement in 67 benches. Of these, 5,227 cases are related to previous disputes, and 11,761 cases are pending in court. The National Lok Adalat will take up 5,227 cases related to bank loan repayments, 495 cases related to motor accidents, 4 cases related to consumer courts, 10,890 cases related to criminal offenses, 232 cases related to marital disputes, 128 cases related to cheque bounce (NI Act), 85 cases related to other financial disputes, and 16 cases related to employee matters. 1 bench will be set up at the Tripura High Court. This bench will take up 82 cases for settlement. The Agartala Court premises will have the most benches, a total of 19 benches. Notices have already been issued to both parties in the cases. There will be a help desk at the court premises for the assistance of citizens. Para Legal Volunteers will assist people who come to the court premises after receiving notices.

Regarding the Lok Adalat cases related to pre-existing disputes, the process has started since December 4, 2023. The pre-Lok Adalat conciliation process will continue until December 8. It is to be noted that on October 8, 2023, a special Lok Adalat was held for the settlement of 23,283 cases. Of these, 16,144 cases have been settled. That is, 69.35% of the cases have been settled.

Jhuma Datta Chowdhury, Secretary of the Tripura State Legal Services Authority, has urged everyone involved to participate in the National Lok Adalat quickly and without any legal expenses.

55 pc pending district courts cases disposed of in last 3 Lok Adalats

Times News

Agartala, Feb 05: Around 55 percent of pending cases in the district court were disposed of in the last three Lok Adalats. The 3 Lok Adalats included Special Lok Adalat of October, last year, National

Lok Adalat of December, last year and Special Lok Adalat of February 4 this year, according to the Tripura State Legal Services Authority. On Sunday last, Special Lok Adalats were held in West Tripura, Sepahijala and Khowai district courts and Bishalgarh, Kamalpur and

L.T. Valley courts. A total of 5,816 cases out of 6,957 taken up in 12 benches were settled in the Special Lok Adalat held on Sunday. According to TSLSA, 2208 cases in West Tripura district, 1525 cases in Sepahijala district, 769 cases in Dhalai district and 1314 cases in

Khawai district were disposed of. The total amount collected in the Special Lok Adalat is Rs. 6,59,250. Member Secretary of TSLSA Jhuma Dutta Chowdhury thanked all concerned for smooth conduct of the Special Lok Adalat.

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Special Lok Adalat aims to resolve over 22000 cases

Planet East, Agartala, Sep 30:

Special Lok Adalats are scheduled to convene starting from Sunday, October 8, across all district and sub-divisional court premises in Tripura. A total of 33 benches will be in operation, manned by a team of legal experts poised to address a diverse array of cases.

The initiative aims to resolve approximately 22,869 cases spanning various legal domains. Among these, 11,645 cases fall under the ambit of the Motor Vehicles Act, while 2,023 cases pertain to the Tripura Gambling Act. Additionally, 886 cases are related to the Tripura Excise Act, 9 cases

under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 8,087 cases under the Tripura Police Act, and 1 case under the Indian

and 315 cases categorized under various criminal sections are on the docket for resolution. The Lok Adalat



Electricity Act, proceedings are scheduled to commence from October 3, providing a comprehensive window for dispute resolution. Individuals who have received notices

concerning cases falling under the Motor Vehicles Act, Tripura Gambling Act, Tripura Police Act, Indian Electricity Act, and Cruelty to Animals Act, are encouraged to seize the opportunity for case disposal. Interested parties can approach the office of the respective District or Sub-Divisional Legal Services Authority, located within the court premises, during regular office hours from October 3 onwards.

In an effort to facilitate the cost-effective resolution of cases, the state government has issued notifications detailing specific concessions. Notably, Motor Vehicles Act cases will witness a

reduction in the minimum fine by half, Tripura Police Act cases will see a minimum fine of Rs.200, Tripura Gambling Act cases would draw fines ranging from Rs.50 to Rs.800, and Tripura Excise Act cases will have a minimum fine ranging between Rs.300 to Rs.2000.

Sabyasachi Dutta Purakayastha, the Secretary of Tripura State Legal Services Authority, has urged the concerned individuals to participate in the Lok Adalat proceedings, leveraging the opportunity for low-cost and expeditious resolution of their cases. The concerted efforts of the legal system and the state government aim to deliver swift and accessible justice to all citizens involved.

MUKTI: TSLSA launched project against drug menace in Tripura

Times News Agartala, May 19

In a bid to eradicate the menace of drug abuse across the state, Tripura State Legal Services Authority (TSLA) on Friday launched a project namely MUKTI. Tripura High Court Justice Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Executive Chairman Tripura State Legal Services Authority Justice T Amarnath Goud and Chairman

of High Court Legal Services Committee, Justice Arindam Lodh launched the project in presence of other renowned lawyers and officials of various departments including police administration. Briefing on the necessity of launching such a project, Chief Justice Singh said, "The phenomenal rise in drug trafficking and drug abuse amongst the youth, children and adolescents has serious implications adversely

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Some of the important News Clippings

CHANGE DATE

10.12.2023

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ANET EAST, Volume No. 1 / Issue No. 330 / 10 December 2023 / Sunday / Agartala

National Lok Adalat resolves 8752 cases



Planet East, Agartala, Dec 09

The fourth National Lok Adalat unfolded in the state on Saturday, resolving the resolution of 8,752 cases. The Lok Adalat proceedings, spanning across all district courts and sub-divisional courts, including the prestigious Tripura High Court. The cumulative number of cases presented before these benches amounted to 11,761, out of which a commendable 8,522

have been successfully settled. As a testament to the effectiveness of the National Lok Adalat, a noteworthy fine totaling 2 crore 71 lakh 67 thousand 827 rupees was collected during the resolution process. Mr. Dutta Chowdhury emphasized that among the cases heard, 5,227 pertained to issues related to bank loans. Encouragingly, a substantial 630 settlements were reached in these cases, specifically addressing pre-judgment disputes.

The National Lok Adalat has not only proven to be an instrumental platform for expedited justice but has also significantly contributed to reducing the backlog of cases, providing relief to litigants and facilitating the swift dispensation of justice across the state.

Day observed in Bali Dhum ADC Village

Observer Reporter

Dharmanagar: Nov 09. On the occasion of Legal Services Day, an awareness camp was organised by the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) today at Bali Dhum ADC Village under Jubaraj Nagar RD Block. The camp aimed to educate the tribal people about their legal rights and the services provided by the DLSA. The resource person of the camp was Advocate Ramendra Debnath, who discussed the various working areas of the Law Service Committee. He explained how the tribal people can get legal help through the DLSA for any legal problem. He also urged them to contact the DLSA office for any assistance or guidance.

TSLSA launched project MUKTI

From Page 01

affecting the health and economy”.

“Reports of seizure of various drugs including cannabis are printed in newspapers almost everyday. And curbing it is the highest priority for the state as well as the society”, he added.

Talking about the objectives of Project “Mukti”, the Chief Justice said, “The project intends to serve the society. To create widespread awareness among the youth, children, women across the state who are either the victims to drug consumption or are getting affected because of some or other family member who is habituated to drugs”.

The Chief Justice suggested opening up of more de-addiction centers across the state that could be easily accessible for poorer sections of the society and not too costly. This could help rehabilitation of maximum number of addicts.

Justice Goud in his speech

referred to the geographical location of the state for increased drugs menace.

He said, “It is time for all of us to rise on the occasion and say no to drugs. In the entire country, I personally feel that Tripura is one of the most affected states because of its geographical position – it is surrounded by our neighbouring country”.

Justice Goud also referred to the other side effects of the narcotic drugs abuses. “Many are aware of the ill effects of drugs, it should be noted that HIV is spreading because of this drug menace”, he warned. Addressing the occasion, Justice Lodh expressed concern about the present situation across the state in terms of drug abuse. He said, “There are many places in the suburbs of the state where cannabis plantation is still going on at a full pace. Besides, drugs of various kinds are transported every day from and to the state. Despite regular seizures by police personnel, drug trade is rampant in Tripura”.

Justice Lodh suggested engagement of SPOs in such identified areas so that use and trade of drugs can be prevented.

“The Project Mukti will disseminate awareness amongst the general masses regarding the legal provisions, various policies, programmes and schemes in respect of narcotic drugs as well as create awareness about its ill effects”, he said. Talking about the extensive cultivation of ganja Justice Lodh said, “The illicit cultivation must be prevented and for that participation of Panchayats and local bodies is required”.

Some of the important News Clippings

নারী দিবসে আইন শিবির



সামান্য প্রতিনিধি, গোলাঘাট, ৮ মার্চ। আন্তর্জাতিক নারী দিবস উপলক্ষে বিশালগড় মহকুমা আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের উদ্যোগে আইন সচেতনতা শিবির অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। বুধবার কমলাসাগর বিধানসভার উত্তম চৌমুহনস্থিত অভয় আশ্রমে এই শিবির অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। অনুষ্ঠানে প্রধান অতিথি হিসেবে উপস্থিত ছিলেন বিধায়িকা অন্তরা দেব সরকার। আইনজীবী সুমিতা রায় মহিলা সংক্রান্ত অপরাধ দমনে বিভিন্ন আইনি বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করেন। বিধায়িকা অন্তরা দেব সরকার বলেন আজ আন্তর্জাতিক নারী দিবস। নারীদের অধিকার, সম্মান, স্বশক্তিকরণ এই তিনটি বিষয় নিয়ে আমাদের আরও কাজ করতে হবে। নারী পুরুষ সবাই মিলে একটি উন্নত ভারত নির্মাণ করতে হবে।

TRIPURA DARPAN

নেশার বিরুদ্ধে গণসচেতনতা গড়ে তুলতে আহ্বান প্রধান বিচারপতি

আগরতলা, ১৯ মেঃ সমাজ থেকে ড্রাগস, গাঁজা সহ অন্যান্য মাদক দ্রব্যকে পুরোপুরিভাবে নিমূলীকরণের লক্ষ্যে ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের উদ্যোগে আজ থেকে প্রজেক্ট ‘মুক্তি’ চালু করা হয়েছে। প্রজেক্ট মুক্তির মধ্য দিয়ে ত্রিপুরাকে নেশামুক্ত করে তোলার লক্ষ্যে ব্যাপকহারে জনসচেতনতা গড়ে তোলার পাশাপাশি ড্রাগ ব্যবসার সাথে যুক্তদের বিরুদ্ধে দ্রুত আইনী পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা হবে। আজ ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের কার্যালয়ের কনফারেন্স হলে আয়োজিত এক অনুষ্ঠানে ত্রিপুরা হাইকোর্টের প্রধান বিচারপতি তথা ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের পেট্রন ইন চিফ অগরেশ কুমার সিং মুক্তি বুকলেটের আবেদন উন্মোচন করে এই কর্মসূচির আনুষ্ঠানিক সূচনা করেন। অনুষ্ঠানে ত্রিপুরা হাইকোর্টের প্রধান বিচারপতি অপরেশ কুমার সিং বলেন, প্রজেক্ট মুক্তি একটি অসাধারণ ও ভিন্ন ধরনের কর্মসূচি। এই কর্মসূচি ত্রিপুরার জনগণের জন্য নেওয়া হয়েছে। এই কর্মসূচির সফল



বাস্তবায়নের জন্য সকলকে সম্মিলিতভাবে কীভাবে কাজে লাগিয়ে নেশার বিরুদ্ধে গণসচেতনতা গড়ে তুলতে হবে। পাশাপাশি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের নেটওয়ার্কের মাধ্যমে প্যারা লিগ্যাল ভলান্টিয়ারদের আরও সক্রিয় করে তুলতে হবে। পুলিশ প্রশাসনের পাশাপাশি গ্রামপঞ্চায়েত, কিলেজ কমিউনিটি, সামাজিক সংস্থা ও লোকের সমানভাবে সক্রিয় হতে হবে। তিনি বলেন, যারা ইতিমধ্যে ড্রাগে আসক্ত হয়েছেন তাদের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয়

সুবিধাব্যবস্থা ডি-অ্যাডিকশন সেন্টার পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণে গড়ে তুলতে হবে যাতে করে আসক্তরা সহজে চিকিৎসার পাশাপাশি পুনর্বাসন পেতে পারেন। তিনি ত্রিপুরাকে ড্রাগ মুক্ত হিসেবে গড়ে তোলার কাজে সকলের সহযোগিতা চেয়েছেন। অনুষ্ঠানে ত্রিপুরা হাইকোর্টের বিচারপতি তথা ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের এক্সিকিউটিভ চেয়ারম্যান টি অমরনাথ গৌড়, ত্রিপুরা হাইকোর্টের বিচারপতি তথা হাইকোর্ট লিগ্যাল সার্ভিসেস কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান এ লোথ, ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের সদস্যসচিব দাতামোহন জমাতিয়া প্রমুখ উপস্থিত ছিলেন। একইসাথে ডিডিও কনফারেন্সিং এর মাধ্যমে সারা রাজ্য থেকে সাধারণ প্রশাসন, পুলিশ প্রশাসন সহ সংশ্লিষ্ট অধিকারিকগণ এই অনুষ্ঠানে অংশগ্রহণ করেন। অনুষ্ঠানে ত্রিপুরা হাইকোর্টের বিচারপতি টি অমরনাথ গৌড়, বিচারপতি এ লোথ, ত্রিপুরা রাজ্য আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের সদস্যসচিব দাতামোহন জমাতিয়া প্রমুখ ত্রিপুরাকে নেশামুক্ত করে তোলার জন্য সবাইকে এগিয়ে আসার আহ্বান জানান।

REPORTABLE JUDGMENTS DELIVERED BY THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA

Executive summary of Reportable Judgments delivered by the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura from March, 2023 to February, 2024.

1

Sri Nandalal Baidya Vs. The State of Tripura, Criminal Revision Petition No.16 of 2022, decided on 28.04.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh:

Executive Summary :

Being aggrieved by the judgment dated 15.03.2022 passed by the Ld. Sessions Judge, Khowai, Tripura, whereby the Id. Appellant court has confirmed the conviction and sentence passed and imposed upon the petitioner Under Sections 354 and 354A of the Indian Penal Code, the petitioner approached the Hon'ble High Court Under Section 397 read with Sec. 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Grounds for Revision :-

- a. Delay in lodging the FIR;
- b. Apart from the victim there are no eye witness to the incident;
- c. Exaggerations in the deposition of the victim (PW-1) and her husband (PW-9);
- d. Motive for false implication;
- e. Sentence pronounced on the same date in the absence of the accused hit by sec.235(2) of Cr.P.C;

While dismissing the said revision petition, following observations are made:-

1. Delay has the effect of putting the court in its guard to search if any explanation has been offered for the delay, and if offered whether it is satisfactory or not and if the delay is explained to the satisfaction of the court, the delay cannot by itself be a ground for disbelieving and discarding the entire prosecution story. Here in the instant case the victim immediately after the incident informed her co-staffs and after deliberations informed the matter to her husband (PW-9), who to save her modesty advised her to approach the SP(GRP) and after conclusion of inquiry, FIR has been lodged on the basis of the internal complaints Committee report and other co-staff of the victim such as PW-2,3,4,5, 12 and 13 who

corroborated the testimony of the victim.

2. It is highly unlikely that in a situation where a junior employee is accosted by an immediate superior officer like the accused petitioner Officer-in Charge of GRP at Teliamura Railway station , there could be any eye witness to the occurrence;

3. The accused petitioner being given opportunity during his examination under Section 313 of Cr.P.C except for simple denial failed to offer any explanation on his part for any false implication by the victim;

4. The petitioner has not been able to show any prejudice caused by pronouncement of sentence on the same date.

2

Sri Bishnu Bardhan Vs. The State of Tripura, Criminal Appeal(Jail) 22 of 2023, decided on 25th August, 2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh:

Executive Summary :

The Appellant being convicted and sentenced for the offence punishable under Section 382D of the Indian Penal Code, by the Court of Ld. Assistant Sessions Judge, Court no.1, West Tripura, Agartala, approached the Hon'ble High Court by way of preferring appeal against the impugned judgment of conviction and sentence dated 09.06.2022.

Reasons for Conviction by Trial Court:-

PW 2 son of the complainant PW-1(owner of the stolen bike) caught PW -3 riding the said stolen bike and handed over to the Investigating agency. On interrogation of PW -3, revealed that he purchased the said bike from the appellant herein, on being introduced by PW-4. Both PW-3 and PW 4 corroborated each other. After closure of prosecution witness, on examination of the accused –appellant under Section 313 of Cr.P.C , admitted the story of lifting the bike.

While allowing the appeal, following observations are made:-

1. The Investigating Authority instead of arraigning PW-3 from whom the stolen bike was recovered for the offence under Section 414 of the IPC, proceeded to chargesheet the present appellant in absence of any documents of sale/purchase and on the basis of this so-called evidence, the learned Trial Court has proceeded to hold the accused guilty of the offence taking aid of the statement made by the accused under Section 313 of the Cr.P.C.

2. Statement under Section 313 of Cr.P.C. is to meet the principles of natural justice to enable the accused with an opportunity to furnish explanation of the incriminating material which had come against him during trial. However, his statement cannot be made a basis for his conviction as statement U/S 313 is not recorded after administering oath and cannot be treated as evidence in terms of Sec.3 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Sri Sanjit Rudra Paul Vs. The State of Tripura, Criminal Appeal(Jail) 02 of 2023, decided on 29.09.2023 along with Crl. A(J) 03 of 2023 and Crl.A(J) No. 04 of 2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh:

Executive Summary :

The Appellants in all three cases were convicted and sentenced for the commission of offence punishable under Section 21(b)/25/29 of the NDPS Act by a common judgment dated 11.11.2022, by the Court of Learned Special Judge, (NDPS) Dhalai District, Ambassa in Special (NDPS) Case bearing no. 29 of 2019. Being aggrieved the convict-appellants approached the Hon'ble High Court by way of preferring separate appeals against the impugned judgment of conviction and sentence dated 11.11.2022.

Grounds Of Appeal :-

Total non compliance of Sec. 42, 50 and 57 of NDPS act and Sec. 100 of Cr.P.C due to :-

A. Prosecution failed to produce the copy of secret information as reduced into writing nor could obtain search warrant for search and seizure;

B. No written consent/ in format was taken for body search of the convict appellants in presence of Gazetted officer prior to search and seizure;

C. 3 days delay in producing the seized article before the Magistrate;

D. PW. 5 and 6 being Independent seizure witnesses were not aware of the details of the seizure list and are also not from the same locality in contravention Sec.100 of Cr.P.C.

While Dismissing The Appeals, following observations are made:-

PW 1 the Informant being SI of Police is an empowered officer by the State in terms of Sec. 42(1) of the Act, upon receipt of secret information reduced the same into writing in the GD Entry bearing no. 21 dated 24.09.2019 and informed Officer-In-Charge of the PS and also to higher Authority and got permission for the next course of action. The same is also referred in Column no. 3(C) of FIR as well as in the Exhibits. And also in Cross of PW-1 no objection was raised regarding sending of GD to the higher authority

In the instant case both PW1-SDPO, Ambassa and PW-2, DCM, Ambassa, a Gazetted Officer, were present at the time of seizure, in presence of whom the accused persons gave verbal consent for search and no dispute was raised during 313 of Cr.P.C and also no such question was raised before PW-1 and PW 2, during cross- examination.

Regarding delay it is observed that on 24.09.2019 the seizure was made, the reports were handed over to the IO who produced the same within three days on 27.09.2019 before the Magistrate, as such the gap no way doubts the veracity.

Both PW 5 and PW 6 affirmed their signatures on search memo and seizure list and also the testimonies of PW 1, PW 2 and PW 7 corroborate the factum of search and seizure as such the PW 5 and PW 6 not being locals would not discredit the factum of search and seizure.

Dr. Sukomal Sarkar Vs. The State of Tripura, through the Secretary to the Government of Tripura, Health & Family Welfare Department & Ors., WP(C) No. 194/2022 , decided on 30.08.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh :

Executive Summary :

The competent authority under the Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Tripura rejected the representation of the petitioner regarding regularization in the post of Registrar, Department of Orthopaedics, Agartala Government Medical College & G.B.P. Hospital, Agartala. It is the case of the petitioner that he has acquired the qualification of M.S. in Orthopaedics and was declared as a full time Registrar/Tutor while working on the post of Medical Officer in Tripura Health Service vide notification dated 16.02.2012 issued in the name of the Governor of Tripura. However, he has not been absorbed/regularized in the Agartala Government Medical College and G.B.P. Hospital, Agartala though respondent No.5 who is only a diploma holder in Orthopaedics has been regularized as such. Petitioner had assailed the notification dated 12.09.2017 so far as it related to the absorption of the private respondent No.5 as Basic Teacher (Tutor/Senior Resident/Registrar) in Agartala Government Medical College & G.B.P. Hospital, Agartala alleging deprivation of the chances of the petitioner. Petitioner had also prayed for commanding the respondents to absorb him in the post of Basic Teacher, i.e. Registrar/Tutor in the Department of Orthopaedics, Agartala Government Medical College & G.B.P. Hospital, Agartala in regular capacity from the initial date of his engagement, i.e. 16.02.2012 and to release the arrears of allowances @ Rs.3,000/-.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed that the petitioner had not exercised his option to be absorbed in Tripura Medical Education Service in terms of Rule 5(b) of the Rules of 2015 on both the occasions. At the first instance, the Director of Medical Education had vide notification dated 09-10-2015 asked the interested Medical Officers of Tripura Health Service to exercise their option for entering into Tripura Medical Education Service as Basic Teacher (Registrar/Tutor) from Tripura Health Service, the last date of which was 31.10.2015. Thereafter, the Tripura Medical Education (Administrative & Faculty) Service Conditions Rules, 2015 underwent its First Amendment and was notified on 14.09.2016. Pursuant to this first amendment, a notification was issued by the Director of Medical Education dated 11.05.2017 in which option was invited from Medical Officers of the Tripura Health Service for entering into the Tripura Medical Education Service as Basic teacher (Registrar/Tutor) from Tripura Health Service within 7(seven) days of the date of issuance of the order but again the petitioner did not submit the option form for absorption under Tripura Medical Education Service from Tripura Health Service. Exercise of option, therefore, was a mandatory condition for being absorbed in the Tripura Medical Education Service.

After having given anxious consideration to the documents placed on record, Hon'ble High Court was of the considered view that the petitioner having failed to exercise option to join the Tripura Medical Education Service as per the statutory rules, i.e. Rule 5(b) of the Rules of 2015 framed by the State of

Tripura could not stake a legal claim for being absorbed in the Tripura Medical Education Service. The petitioner having failed to exercise option, therefore, cannot seek the reliefs, prayed for, in the writ petition.

5

M/s K.L.D. Creation Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd Vs. Executive Director (Technical) National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd., Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India & others, WP(C) No.472 of 2023, decided on 07.08.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud.

Writ petitioner, being the successful tenderer, entered into agreement dated 24.05.2021 with the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. for execution of the work of Rehabilitation and up-gradation of road. As per the terms of the agreement, the date of commencement of work was 08.06.2021 and date of its scheduled completion was 06.12.2022.

Petitioner was aggrieved as by the impugned notice dated 18.07.2023, the agreement has been terminated invoking clause 23.1 of the contract agreement. Petitioner has assailed the impugned termination notice primarily on the ground of violation of principles of natural justice and non compliance of the terms of the agreement as contained in clause 23.1. It is submitted that the petitioner's request for extension of time to complete the scheduled work was granted vide letter dated 14.03.2023 with the scheduled date of completion as 31.07.2023. During this cure period, the impugned termination order has been issued which is in teeth of clause 23.1.(i). As such, the requirement of prior notice before termination has not been met and petitioner has been denied opportunity to submit his representation as to the alleged causes of non completion of the work within the extended time limit.

The following observations are made:

Without examining the merits of the grounds of termination, Hon'ble High Court held that the first intention to termination notice in fact dates back to 24.02.2022. Thereafter, the petitioner has got repeated extension to show physical progress of the work and finally the last extension was granted by letter dated 14.03.2023 for scheduled completion of the work by 31.07.2023. After review of the progress of the work which was only 8.10%, the respondent-NHIDCL has chosen to terminate the contract. As such, the plea raised by the petitioner regarding non compliance of the terms of the Agreement i.e. clause 23.1 and violation of Principles of Natural Justice is not tenable in law or on facts and accordingly dismissed the Writ Petition.

6

Sri Biswajit Patari Vs. The State of Tripura & others, WA No.124 of 2021, decided on 19.04.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

Appellant, a Rifleman GD under Tripura State Rifle (TSR) Service, proceeded on leave from 11th August, 2016 to 9th September, 2016 when he was posted as Havildar GD. He was supposed to join duty on 20th September, 2016 but continued on unauthorized absence in spite of several notices issued upon him for resumption of duty. The appellant was deemed to have resigned from Government service with effect from 11th January, 2019 and the period of absence between 20th September, 2016 to 11th January, 2019 was treated as Dies-Non.

The following observations are made:

Taking note of the relevant material facts borne out from the records, Hon'ble High Court observed that the chronology of facts disclose the employer issued several notices upon the appellant to join duty and even after framing of the memo of charge, gave an opportunity to the appellant to resume duty. The employer issued notice upon the appellant clearly informing him that on failure to join duty, departmental action would be taken under the CCS(CCA) Rules as also under Tripura State Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1986 as amended in the year 2013. The employer had the option to proceed departmentally against the employee or to invoke the Tripura State Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1986. The employer chose to adopt the second course by invoking the Leave Rules. Rule 12(i)(a) as inserted by the amendment of 2013. The Leave Rules provides that a Government servant shall be deemed to have resigned from service if (a) is absent without authorization for a period of one year; or (b) remains absent from duty for a continuous period of five years, with or without leave; or (c) continues on foreign service beyond the period approved by the Government. Proviso to this sub-Rule also provides that a reasonable opportunity to explain the reason for such absence or continuation on Foreign Service shall be given to the Government servant before the said Rule is invoked. In the case of the present appellant, reasonable opportunity was extended to him and prior notices for joining duty were given upon him earlier at the time of framing of charge. The department again informed the petitioner that either disciplinary action under CCS(CCA) Rules would be taken as also under Tripura State Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1986 as amended in the year 2013 would be invoked against him. The Hon'ble High Court did not find any infirmity in the impugned judgment of Hon'ble Single Judge and accordingly, dismissed the appeal.

7

The State of Tripura & others Vs. Sri Tejaram Khareshya and another, W.A. No.116/2022, decided on 25.04.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The appellant-State was aggrieved by the judgment dated 16.09.2021 passed in WP(C) No.330 of 2019 by the learned Single Judge. The petitioner in WP(C) No.330 of 2019 had prayed for stepping up of his pay at the level of his junior in order to remove pay anomaly which was rejected by the competent authority. Learned Single Judge disposed of the writ petition with the following directions:

"(i) The pay of the petitioner shall be stepped up to the level of his junior Dulal Chandra Das at different stages where such pay anomaly has arisen. Such stepping up would have consequential effect. In other words, on the basis of such consequential effect his subsequent pay also shall be revised accordingly.

(ii) The petitioner shall, however, not receive any arrears for the past period except for one year prior to filing of the petition."

The following observations are made:

After going through the writ records and the impugned judgment, Hon'ble High Court observed that, in such a situation which often may happen in an organization vis-à-vis similarly situated persons, the rules provide for pay protection to the person who is senior. Such pay protection entails that the person senior would not suffer in matters of pay compared to his junior receiving a higher scale of pay. The learned Single Judge after noticing the case of the parties, however, proceeded to issue directions upon the respondent-State to step up the level of the pay of the petitioner to that of his junior at different stages where such pay anomaly had arisen with consequential effects in subsequent pay revisions as

well. This, in the view of the High Court, was not proper. The pay anomaly existing w.e.f. 01.07.2002 till 01.07.2010 was required to be corrected by granting pay protection to the petitioner. Any stepping up of the pay of the writ petitioner at the level of the private respondent at different stages without a substantive promotion between those years, i.e. 01.07.2002 to 01.07.2010 would be unwarranted till the writ petitioner got a substantive promotion as per the rules to the next higher post. Evidently, the writ petitioner has been promoted to the higher post w.e.f. 19.10.2009 in a higher pay scale and the pay anomaly has ceased to exist. If the directions of the learned Single Judge are carried by stepping up of the pay of the writ petitioner at every stage with that of the private respondent with consequential effects in pay revision for all times to come, it would have a cascading effect which is not justified in the facts of the present case. Therefore, the High Court was of the considered view that the impugned judgment needs to be modified.

8

The State of Tripura & others Vs. Smt. Rita Karmakar & others, W.A. No.60/2022, decided on 01.05.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The appellant-State was aggrieved by the order dated 02.03.2021 passed in WP(C) No.774 of 2020 by the learned Single Judge.

The writ petitioners, private respondents in this case, were enrolled as Civil Defence Volunteers after 31.03.2003, the cut off date laying a complete ban on engagement of DRWs/Casual/Contingent Workers etc. as per the Finance Department, Government of Tripura resolution dated 21.01.2009 which prescribes conditions for regularization of services of DRWs/Casual/Contingent Workers on the next date of completion of 10 years of service. Petitioners approached the Writ Court seeking their engagement as daily rated workers in the same terms as the order dated 07. 12.2012 whereunder about 50 Civil Defence Volunteers were engaged as daily rated worker citing discrimination in engagement and a claim of legitimate expectation at the hands of the Government.

Learned Single Judge after considering the case of the parties and also taking note of the cut-off date of 31.03.2003 in the order dated 07. 12.2012 whereunder other Civil Defence Volunteers were engaged as daily rated worker, directed the respondents to consider the engagement of the petitioners as daily rated worker within a stipulated period of three months.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed that the case of Respondents (Writ petitioners) are based upon the recommendation letter of the Director, Civil Defence. However, enrolment as a Civil Defence Volunteer and engagement in different organizations such as some hospitals in the State or the office of the District Magistrate etc. does not give rise to a legitimate expectation to engage them as daily rated worker as there was no promise on the part of the State to convert their engagement as daily rated worker after a length of time. The engagement was on stipendiary basis for certain number of hours, i.e. 8 hours a day. The Department of Finance, Government of Tripura formulated a scheme as per the ratio rendered by the Apex Court in the case of Secretary, State of Karnataka and others vrs. Umadevi and others reported in (2006) 4 SCC 1, laying down a cut-off date of 31.03.2003 and imposing a ban on engagement of any Daily Rated Workers/Casual/Contingent Workers etc. without concurrence from the Finance Department. Certain other conditions have also been laid down in the memorandum dated 21.01.2009 which deals with the subject of regularization of services of DRWs/Casual/Contingent Workers on the next date of

completion of 10 years of their engagement. Such a resolution is intended to stop irregular engagement of daily rated worker or conversion of persons enrolled as Civil Defence Volunteers as daily rated worker by the Heads of different departments under the State as it would be in teeth of the principles enshrined under Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India .

The employer in the present case has laid down a cut-off date i.e. 31.03.2003 for reckoning the date of enrolment as a Civil Defence Volunteer which resolution is not under challenge in the writ petition. The reference to the date of enrolment for the purposes of engagement as daily rated worker cannot be said to be irrational so as to fail the test of classification under Article 14 of the Constitution of India. Taking into account the material facts on record and the reasons recorded herein above, the High Court was of the considered opinion that the impugned judgment cannot be sustained in the eye of law or on facts and accordingly allowed the Writ Appeal.

9

Sri Subhash Ch. Sutradhar Vs. Smt. Pinku Sutradhar, FA NO.02 OF 2022, decided on 30.05.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

This appeal, under Section 19 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, was directed against the Judgment and decree dated 16.02.2022, passed by the learned Addl. Judge, Family Court, Agartala, West Tripura, in TS(Divorce) No.322 of 2015, whereunder the learned Judge rejected the prayer of divorce filed by the appellant-husband. Appellant-husband filed a petition under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 seeking dissolution of marriage between the parties by a decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court of Tripura observed that irretrievable breakdown of marriage is not a ground for divorce by itself. But while scrutinizing the evidence on record to determine whether the grounds on which the divorce is sought are made out, the circumstances can be taken to consideration. No divorce can be granted on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage if the party seeking divorce on this ground is herself or himself at fault. Here, in the case at hand, the appellant husband alleged nothing attributable to the respondent for the breakdown of marriage. He has only alleged that his wife inflicted mental torture and humiliation when he visited his own house at Gandhigram. Such statement of the appellant can in no way be termed as a willful misconduct by the respondent towards her husband.

In the case at hand, the High Court of the considered opinion that the trial court appreciated the evidence on record and the facts and circumstances in its right perspective and has rightly held that the appellant did not suffer any cruelty from the side of the respondent-wife, sufficient enough to seek divorce from her and we find nothing to disapprove the finding of the learned trial court. Accordingly, the appeal was dismissed.

10

Sri Sudesh Tripura Vs. The State of Tripura, CRIMINAL APPEAL (J) 05 OF 2023, decided on 27.07.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

This appeal was directed against the impugned judgment and order of conviction and sentence dated 29.11.2022 and 30.11.2022 respectively, passed by the learned Sessions Judge, South Tripura,

Belonia in connection with case No. ST 30(Type-I) of 2019 whereby and whereunder the appellant, namely, Sri Sudesh Tripura had been convicted under Section 376(2)(I) of IPC and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 10(ten) years along with fine of Rs.10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand) with default stipulation.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed that the victim by pointing finger to the accused stated to her mother that accused had committed rape upon her and even, from her deposition, it has come to light that the victim identified the accused and while pointing fingers towards the accused-appellant, she indicated that the accused had pressed her breast and also raped her. By her indication she had admitted that she identified the accused earlier also before the police and the name of accused was indicated as 'Fulchai' i.e. in Kokborok language, 'chai' means husband of Fulu which means that the accused was a relative of the victim. It is very much significant that the prosecutrix, her mother and the accused were close relatives to each other and as per the testimonies of PW-12, the victim, she was well aware of the identity of the accused whom she had indicated by pointing finger towards the accused since she was a deaf and dumb lady. If such kind of offence like commission of rape had not been occurred, a deaf and dumb lady of growing age would not have come forward to tell a lie against her close relative which has been substantially corroborated by the mother of the victim, i.e. PW-3 and inspires confidence and is true being spontaneous and natural.

It is no more res integra that conviction can be based upon the testimony of a solitary witness, if it is found to be trustworthy, without any blemish and inspires the confidence of the court. Since her initial statement under Section 164(5) CrPC till her testimony during the course of trial, victim was demonstrably found to be very consistent. The defence failed to record any contradictions in the testimony of the victim. More so, the Investigating Officer confirmed the versions of the victim. Bench further observed that there is no reason to disbelieve the credibility and/or trustworthiness of the prosecutrix and her mother being PW-3. They are found to be reliable and trustworthy. Therefore, without any further corroboration, the conviction of the accused relying upon the sole testimony of the prosecutrix and PW-3 was sustained.

11

Ms. Jui Das Vs. The State of Tripura & others, WA 46 OF 2023, decided on 23.02.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

Writ appeal was directed against the impugned judgment and order dated 31.03.2023, passed by the learned Single Judge in WP(C) No.406 of 2022 whereby and whereunder the learned Single Judge had dismissed the Writ Petition. The appellant's father was a regular employee of the Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Tripura who died in-harness on 16.12.2017. The petitioner studied upto Class-X and she made an application to the respondents on 15.03.2021 for her employment on compassionate ground under Die-in-harness Scheme for the untimely death of her father which was rejected on the ground that the petitioner had submitted her prayer after prescribed period of submitting application for appointment under the Die-in-harness Scheme. The learned Single Judge of Hon'ble High Court vide its judgment and order dated 31.03.2023 dismissed the Writ Petition.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed that the petitioner had submitted application for compassionate

appointment under the Die-in-harness scheme on 15.03.2021 when the scheme of 2019 was prevalent. Keeping in mind the principles laid down in N.C. Santosh Vrs. State of Karanata, (2020) 7 SCC 617, that the norms prevailing on the date of submission of the application should be the basis for consideration of the scheme for compassionate appointment, the High Court was of the view that the competent authority of the Department had to consider the application submitted by the petitioner within the ambit of the Scheme of 2019 as regards the extent of benefit provided in Scheme of 2019, but the respondents failed to do so.

It is settled that appointment on compassionate ground is an exception to Article 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. It cannot be claimed as a matter of right. Further, the Scheme of 2019 clearly lays down that compassionate appointment would not be allowed to any of the family members of the deceased employee if the age of such Government servant is equal to or more than 50 years on the date of occurrence. In such a case, the dependent family members shall be provided with financial assistance. In the instant case, admittedly, the father of the petitioner died at the age of more than 56 years. As such, the petitioner-appellant is not entitled to claim appointment on compassionate ground under the Die-in-Harness scheme prevalent in the State.

12

Sri Prakash Roy Vs. The State of Tripura & others, RFA No.03 of 2022, decided on 12.12.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.D. Purkayastha.

The present appeal was by the plaintiff, limited to their part of the impugned judgment and decree dated 02.03.2022 passed by the learned trial court, the Civil Judge, Sr. Division, Court No.1, Agartala, West Tripura, in Money Suit No.43 of 2017 by which pre-litigation interest and pendente lite interest have not been allowed over the sum adjudged due to the plaintiff i.e. Rs.54,59,424/- [Rupees Fifty Four lakhs Fifty Nine thousand Four hundred Twenty Four]. The plaintiff was also aggrieved as damages on account of plaintiff's loss of business were not allowed.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed that the learned trial court has come to a definite finding that the plaintiff was entitled to realisation of the dues totalling Rs.54,59,424/- on account of supplies made against supply order dated 09.11.2016 and the security amount of Rs.2,60,000/- withheld by the respondents. Plaintiff has instituted the suit on 24th October, 2017 after serving notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code on 13th August, 2017.

In such circumstances, if the sum was adjudged as due to the plaintiff on account of the respondents' retaining the money belonging to the appellant without any authority of law and compelling him to engage in a litigation, there is no reason why the principal sum i.e. Rs.54,59,424/- should not carry interest at least from the date of institution of the suit i.e. 24th October, 2017 i.e. the pendente lite interest at the same rate of 8% per annum granted as post-decretal interest by the learned trial court till the realisation of the said amount. However, the High Court was of the view that the plaintiff would not be entitled to pre-litigation interest as the first notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code was issued on 13th August, 2017 and thereafter, the suit was instituted on 24th October, 2017 without any delay. The terms of the supply order did not contain any specific date of payment on acceptance of the supply. However, since the amounts were found to be due to the plaintiff and illegally retained by the respondents, which

finding is not in question, the learned trial court ought to have awarded pendente lite interest apart from post-decretal interest at the same rate till its realisation.

Hon'ble High Court allowed the appeal to the extent of grant of pendente lite interest from the date of institution of the suit at the same rate of 8% per annum apart from the post-decretal interest already granted by the learned trial court till realisation of the said amount.

13

Sri Abdul Hamid vs. Sri Nripendra Nath & Others, RSA No.12 of 2023, decided on 21.12.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.D. Purkayastha.

The appeal arose from the judgment dated 03.02.2023 and consequent decree thereof passed by the Additional District Judge, North Tripura, Dharmanagar in Money Appeal No. 03 of 2017.

Hon'ble High Court decided upon following three substantial questions of law:

(i) Whether the order passed by the learned first appellate Court remitting the matter back to the learned trial Court is perverse?

(ii) Whether the suit is barred by the principles of res-judicata or constructive res-judicata?

(iii) Whether the suit is barred by the law of limitation?

The following observation are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed as follows:

1. Whether the suit is barred by the principles of res-judicata or constructive res-judicata?

The first suit, MS No.10 of 2012 was rejected by the trial Court vide order dated 06.06.2014 on the ground that it was mainly barred under Section 69(2) of the Partnership Act, 1932. While dealing with the subsequent suit bearing No. MS 02 of 2015 both the Courts below missed the applicability of provision of Order VII Rule 13, CPC which envisages that the rejection of the plaint on any of the ground hereinbefore mentioned i.e. the ground mentioned in Order VII Rule 11, CPC shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiffs from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action. Therefore, rejection of the plaint of earlier suit would not preclude the plaintiffs from instituting a fresh suit on the same cause of action. Consequently, the observation of the trial Court that the subsequent suit was barred by principle of res judicata was not proper. Moreover, the question of res judicata is generally a matter of mixed question of both law and fact, and therefore to examine as to whether subsequent suit is barred by principle of res judicata or not, Court is required to examine many other documents such as plaint of the previous suits, issues involved therein and decision given by Court thereon etc.

2. Whether the suit is barred by the law of limitation?

Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 has no application in case of instituting a time barred suit unless any special provision of any statute makes it applicable. The explanation as given by the plaintiffs such as surgical procedure for removal of Hydrocele and bed rest after operation, lack of proper legal advice etc. may be valid grounds for a petition filed under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 in some cases, but, so far as exemption from limitation under Order VII Rule 6 CPC is concerned, same cannot be applied, for the reason that the grounds set forth or the explanations given for such exemption do not

fall within the categories as catalogued in Section 12 to 19 of the Limitation Act, 1963. Therefore, the trial Court rightly held that the present suit was time barred, as it was clear admission in the plaint that suit was time barred and more so, from the contents of the plaint itself, it was clearly discernible that the suit was barred by limitation.

14

Sri Satya Ranjan Dey & Another vs. The State of Tripura & others, WP(C) No.5 of 2023, decided on 06.09.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr Justice Arindam Lodh.

Present writ petition was filed by the Petitioners for regularization of their services in the post of 'Group-D' under the respondents. Moot issue which fell for consideration before the Hon'ble Court, was to examine as to whether the claim for regularization of the petitioners comes within the ambit of the policy decisions of the Government of Tripura. Vide Memorandum dated 01.09.2008 issued by the Government of Tripura, the Government of Tripura had taken a policy decision to regularize the services of the "full time DRWs/Casual/ contingent workers", who had completed ten years of service as on 31.10.2008 subject to fulfillment of some parameters, as laid down under the said Memorandum.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed that both the petitioners were appointed after the cut-off date 31.03.2003. Moreso, there is absolutely no evidence that the petitioners were engaged after 31.03.2003 with the concurrence of the Finance Department, Government of Tripura. Naturally, the petitioners had not completed requisite period of 10 (ten) years' of service as on 31.03.2008 from the date of their joining into service under the respondents, as provided under the Memorandum dated 01.09.2008.

Furthermore, the rights of the petitioners, if any, to claim regularization arose in the year 2014 during the life of the afore-discussed Schemes and within the realm of those schemes, but they had approached the Court for the first time in the year 2022 to enforce their claims, that too, under the repealed schemes. Such claim, according to the Court, by now had become stale, and thus, is absolutely barred by the doctrine of delay and laches. It is reiterated that the Schemes made for the purpose of regularization of irregular appointees existed for more than 10 (ten) years. Needless to mention, regularization or absorption is not a matter of right. It is a right to be considered by the employer and subject to availability of sanctioned vacant posts, etc. There is no material before the Court that the petitioners have been working against the regular sanctioned posts. Any appointments/engagements made not against duly sanctioned posts must not be treated as "irregular appointments but it would be treated as illegal appointments". On these counts, writ petition was dismissed being devoid of merits.

15

Sri Jogendra Chandra Roy vs. The State of Tripura & others, RSA No.25 of 2022, decided on 10.01.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr Justice Biswajit Palit.

Second appeal under Section 100 of CPC was directed against the Judgment dated 25.02.2022 and decree dated 08.03.2022 delivered in Title Appeal No.6 of 2019 passed by Ld. District Judge, Sepahijala, Sonamura affirming the judgment dated 17.06.2019 and decree dated 27.06.2019 passed by Ld. Civil Judge (Senior Division), Sepahijala, Sonamura in T.S. 171 of 2017.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed that the suit land was originally allotted in the name of one Sashi

Mandol and his wife Sumati Mandol and khatian was created in their name. Thereafter they transferred the suit land in the name of one Chaya Rani Saha by two separate deeds and said Chaya Rani Saha by another title deed transferred the suit land in the name of present appellant-plaintiff which was later on acquired by the Government for construction of NH-44. The state-respondents inspite of being allowed opportunity did not contest the suit before the Learned Trial Court below nor produced any documentary evidence before the Court also to substantiate as to how the allotment order was cancelled. There is also no evidence on record that the original allottees obtained allotment after playing fraud upon the Government. Even the registering authority of State-respondents had allowed the registration of sale-deeds without any objection. So after elapsing of the long period where the land was under constructive possession of the present appellant-plaintiff there was no scope on the part of the state-respondents to cancel the order of the allotment. Hon'ble High Court further observed that authority of the state-respondents most arbitrarily without any basis and without affording any opportunity either to the original allottee or to the subsequent purchasers including the present appellant-plaintiff cancelled the allotment order wrongly and illegally recorded the said land in Government khas khatian. Authority of the state-respondents after elapsing of 32 years had no authority to cancel the order of allotment in favour of the original allottees Sashi Mandol and his wife and as such the present appellant-plaintiff being the purchaser of the suit land by way of his purchase has acquired valid right, title and interest over the suit land is entitled to due compensation from the authority for acquisition of the land, as the suit land has already been taken over by the Government for construction of NH-44.

Accordingly, appeal filed by the present appellant was allowed with costs.

16

Shri Milan Paul & Others vs. Shri Rakhal Mallick & Ors., Crl. A. No.18 of 2022 decided on 13.07.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr Justice T. Amarnath Goud.

This is a criminal appeal filed under Section-4 of Sub-Section-378 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The appellants are challenging the acquittal of the respondent for the offence punishable under Section-138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.

The brief facts of the case is that the complainants and the accused had done business together in brick industry and construction works. The accused allegedly made a power of attorney on behalf of a company and took a loan from the bank which the complainants had to pay.

The complainants then filed a complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act after the cheques issued by the accused were dishonoured. The lower court acquitted the accused after finding that the complainants could not rebut the presumption that the cheques were dishonoured due to insufficiency of funds. The appellants argued that the lower court committed a manifest error of law. They argued that the photocopy of the return memo was admissible as evidence, and that the accused admitted his indebtedness in his reply. The appellants also relied on a decision of the Apex Court in Rohitbhai Jivanlal Patel v. State of Gujarat and another, which held that the presumption under Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act is in favour of the complainant and the accused has to rebut the presumption. The Hon'ble High Court after perusing the evidence on record found that the appellants failed to prove their projected case against the respondent No.1 and consequently, the instant appeal preferred by the appellants stood dismissed thereby affirming the order of acquittal recorded by the learned Trial Court.

This is a criminal appeal filed by Nalesh Debbarma and Sanjit Debbarma against their conviction and sentence for murder and Arms Act offences. They were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs 5,000/- for the offence punishable under Section 25(1-B)(a) of the Arms Act, 1959.

The prosecution alleged that the appellants along with others conspired to murder Manik Roy and shot him dead near Bijoy Nandi Cherra on Udaipur-Jampuijala Road on 12.03.2015. The appellants denied the charges. The trial court found them guilty based on the following evidence:

- Seizure of a 9 mm. pistol and ammunition from the house of Sanjit Debbarma.
- Confession statements by the appellants to the police.

The appellants contended that the recoveries were not made following proper procedure and the confession statements were not admissible as evidence. They argued that the prosecution witnesses' testimonies were contradictory. Hon'ble High Court perused the evidence and found that the case of the prosecution is based on the circumstantial evidence, but the prosecution, to some extent had failed to prove the circumstances regarding the guilt of Sanjit Debbarma. As such, the conviction as imposed upon Shri Sanjit Debbarma stood set aside but the imposition of sentence as pronounced by the Court below upon the convict appellant, namely, Shri Nalesh Debbarma stood unaltered.

The above case is an appeal regarding a land dispute between Sri Bikash Datta and Sri Bindulal Basak over a parcel of land. The judgment affirmed the decision of the District Court, which declared rightful ownership of the land to the respondents, Sri Bindulal Basak.

The following observations are made:

Law has been consistent that in absence of pleadings, evidence, if any produced by the parties cannot be considered and no party should be permitted to travel beyond its pleadings and that all necessary and material facts should be pleaded by the party in support of the case set up by it. The basic object of such principle is that the other party may not be taken by surprise. However, it is also a settled principle that while considering a pleading, pedantic or hyper technical approach should be avoided.

Further, Hon'ble High Court respectfully expressed its disagreement with the ratio of ***Bidhan Paul vs. Paresh Chandra Ghosh, (2001) 3 GLR 594*** to the extent that the Volume books containing the copies of the entries of private documents cannot be treated to be a public document, and that only those public records which keep the private documents and not the copies of private documents are treated as public document within the meaning of Section 74(2) of the Indian Evidence Act.

19

Sri Pranab Deb Vs. The State of Tripura represented by Secretary cum Commissioner, Education Department & Others, WP(C) No.893 of 2022 decided on 26.09.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble The Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud & Hon'ble Mr Justice Arindam Lodh.

Full Bench was constituted in view of the reference made in WP(C) No. 893 of 2022 vide order dated 30.05.2023. Hon'ble the Chief Justice in exercise of the residuary powers under Rule 15 of Chapter V of the High Court of Tripura Rules, 2023 and all powers vested in him, therefore, had constituted a Full Bench to hear the matter. The appointees to the post of teacher under the advertisements of 2002, 2006 and 2009 appeared to revive the issue relating to the termination of their employment even after the issue has attained finality by virtue of the judgment rendered by a learned Division Bench of the Court in the case of *Tanmoy Nath and others versus State of Tripura and others reported in (2014) 2 TLR 731* and other analogous matters and affirmed by the Apex Court in its judgment dated 29.03.2017 in SLP(C) Nos.18993-19049/2014 and other analogous matters.

Background

The petitioner, Sri Pranab Deb, was appointed as a Graduate Teacher in 2010. In 2014, the High Court of Tripura set aside the selection process for teachers' posts under the advertisements of 2002, 2006 and 2009. Subsequently, the Supreme Court upheld the High Court's decision.

As a result of the Court orders, the services of teachers appointed under the advertisements, including Sri Pranab Deb, were terminated. However, the Supreme Court allowed these teachers to continue on an ad-hoc basis for a period of six months from January 1, 2018. The ad-hoc service was further extended till the end of the academic session 2019-2020.

Sri Pranab Deb contended that he was not given a show cause notice or an opportunity to be heard before his termination. He argued that the termination order is violation of his fundamental rights under the Constitution of India.

Observation

The Full Bench upheld the decision of a Division Bench of the Tripura High Court delivered in the case of *Tanmoy Nath and others versus State of Tripura and others*. The Division Bench had set aside the entire selection process for the teachers' posts under the advertisements, declaring the Revised Employment Policy of 2003 unconstitutional under which appointments of the petitioners and other teachers were vitiated from the very inception which resulted in the issuance of their termination orders in that case.

20

The State of Tripura, represented by the learned Public Prosecutor Vs. Sri Pradip Das & Others, CrI.A. No. 24 of 2022 decided on 09.08.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud.

This is a criminal appeal filed by the State of Tripura against the acquittal of six respondents by the Additional Sessions Judge, West Tripura. The respondents were charged with offences under Sections

366, 376D and 120B of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). The charges stemmed from an alleged incident where the victim was kidnapped, gang-raped, and then left on the roadside by the accused.

The appellants argued that the Trial Court erred in acquitting the accused. The appellants contended that the Trial Court failed to properly consider the evidence on record, including the initial complaint, the victim's statements to the police and Magistrate, and the Test Identification (TI) parade where the victim identified the accused.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court observed that PW1, victim, did not state in the FIR that 3/5 accused persons raped her twice or thrice but in the police statement PW1 stated that Pradip, Mantu, Bishal, Bashu and Akash raped her twice and PW1 stated before the Magistrate that Bashu, Pradip and Mantu raped her thrice. The above mentioned contradiction is material and creates a doubt as to the truthfulness of statement made in the FIR, police statement and statement made before the Magistrate. Hon'ble High Court perused the case record including the prosecution witness and found that PW1 i.e, the victim deposed falsely and thus the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt and affirmed the order of acquittal recorded by the Learned Addl. Sessions Judge .

21

Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd. Vs. Shri Ananta Pada Jamatia & others, RSA No.22 of 2022 decided on 25.01.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Palit.

This is a Second Appeal filed before the High Court of Tripura by the Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (TSECL). The appeal challenges the judgment of the First Appellate Court, which modified the judgment of the Trial Court in a suit filed against TSECL by the parents of the deceased, Dharma Bhakta Jamatia. The deceased Late Shri Dharma Bhakta Jamatia died due to electrocution on 13th May 2013. The deceased's parents filed a suit against TSECL claiming that their son died due to negligence on the part of TSECL's staff. The Trial Court awarded a compensation of Rs. 5,00,000 to the plaintiffs. Later, on appeal, the First Appellate Court modified the Trial Court's judgment and increased the compensation amount to Rs. 16,50,000. TSECL filed a Second Appeal before the High Court challenging the First Appellate Court's judgment. TSECL argued that the First Appellate Court wrongly determined the amount of compensation.

TSECL did not contest the findings of the lower Courts regarding the death of Dharma Bhakta Jamatia due to electrocution. Their appeal focused solely on the quantum of compensation awarded by the Courts. Hon'ble High Court found that the Learned Trial Court as well as the Learned First Appellate Court, while determining the amount of compensation relied upon the Second Schedule of M.V. Act but Ld. Trial Court determined the amount compensation in view of the provision under Section 163-A of M.V. Act on structured formula basis whereas Learned First Appellate Court determined the amount of compensation under Section 166 of M.V Act.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court, while relying on the decision of Apex Court in Reshma Kumari And Others vs. Madan Mohan and Another (2013) 9 SCC 65 observed that the award of damages in fatal accident action is compensation for the reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefits by the deceased family and further it appears that in fatal accident claim cases it would be prudent if the claims are made under Section 166 of the MV Act.

22

Sri Sabyasachi Singh Vs. The State of Tripura and Others, WP(C) No.542 of 2022 with WP(C) No.178 of 2022 decided on 15.05.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

This Writ Petition was filed before the High Court of Tripura by Sabyasachi Singh, who challenged the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority. The Disciplinary Authority had appointed a new Inquiry Authority to inquire into charges framed against the petitioner. The petitioner contends that this order is illegal and violates Rule 15(1) of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

Background of the Case:

Sabyasachi Singh, the petitioner, was a Deputy Collector who attended a National Lok Adalat. During the Lok Adalat, a settlement was reached regarding the value of certain acquired land. The Disciplinary Authority believed that the settlement amount was excessive and initiated a departmental inquiry against the petitioner.

An Inquiry Authority was appointed to investigate the charges against the petitioner. The Inquiry Authority concluded that the charges were not proven and the petitioner was not guilty. However, the Disciplinary Authority disagreed with the findings of the Inquiry Authority and appointed a new Inquiry Authority to conduct a fresh inquiry. The petitioner argues that the impugned order dated 10.06.2022 is bad in law for the following reasons:

Rule 15(1) of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 empowers the Disciplinary Authority to remit the case to the inquiring authority for further inquiry only if reasons are recorded for doing so. In this case, the Disciplinary Authority did not record any reasons for appointing a new Inquiry Authority. The Disciplinary Authority cannot appoint a new Inquiry Authority without justifying that the earlier Inquiry Authority is not available to conduct further inquiry.

The following observations are made:

The Hon'ble High Court observed that the Disciplinary Authority acted arbitrarily and unreasonably in exercising its powers. The Court also noted that Rule 15(1) of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 contemplates that further inquiry should be conducted by the same Inquiry Authority who held the earlier inquiry, unless there is a specific finding that the earlier Inquiry Authority is not available or unable to conduct the inquiry. The Court concluded that the impugned order dated 10.06.2022 is not sustainable in law and quashed it. Consequently, the Court allowed the writ petition filed by the petitioner.

23

Andrew Debbarma Vs. The High Court of Tripura - WP(C) 374 of 2021 & Ruhini Debbarma Vs. The High Court of Tripura - WP(C) 375 of 2021 decided on 28.04.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.Amarnath Goud & Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

This is a writ petition filed before the High Court of Tripura by Andrew Debbarma and Ruhini Debbarma, challenging the notification dated 25.03.2021 issued by the Registrar General, High Court of Tripura, regarding the appointment of private respondents as System Assistants.

The High Court of Tripura advertised four posts of System Officer and eleven posts of System

Assistant. The petitioners, Andrew Debbarma and Ruhini Debbarma, secured positions 52 and 51 respectively in the final merit list for the System Assistant posts. However, they were not appointed despite scoring marks above the cut-off mark fixed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice. The cut-off mark was not mentioned in the original advertisement. The petitioners argue that the High Court infringed upon their fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. They contend that Rule 17 of the High Court of Tripura e-Courts Services (Appointment, Condition of Service & Conduct) Rules, 2013 is arbitrary as it grants the appointing authority unfettered power to fill reserved posts with candidates from unreserved categories.

The following observations are made:

The Hon'ble High Court dismissed the writ petition. The Court held that Hon'ble Chief Justice acted within his powers under Article 229 of the Constitution of India to fix a cut-off mark for selecting suitable candidates. The Court also found that Rule 17 of the Rules, 2013 is not inconsistent with the Tripura Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation Act, 1991 (Act of 1991) and the Rules framed thereunder (Rules of 1992).

The Court acknowledged that the advertisement did not mention the cut-off mark but ruled that the Hon'ble Chief Justice has the discretion to prescribe selection methodologies. The Court emphasized the need to maintain efficiency in service and upheld the Hon'ble Chief Justice's decision to prioritize appointing highly qualified candidates for these technical posts.

24

Sumit Biswas and 19 Ors. Vs The State of Tripura and 5 Ors. WP(C) No.898 of 2022, Md. Abdul Munim and 9 Ors. Vs The State of Tripura and 5 Ors. WP(C) No.899 of 2022 & Imran Hossain Maishan and 21 Ors. Vs The State of Tripura and 5 Ors. WP(C) No.900 of 2022, decided on 19.02.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

This is a writ petition filed before the High Court of Tripura by Sumit Biswas, Md. Abdul Munim & Imran Hossain and 49 others, challenging the Tripura Government's decision not to regularize their services as Madrasa Teachers. The petitioners were appointed as temporary teachers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) implemented by the Tripura Education Department. The petitioners claim they have been serving for a reasonable period and request the Court to regularize their services and grant them pay scale equivalent to regular teachers under the Tripura Government. The petitioners rely on a judgment passed earlier by the High Court of Tripura in the case of Md. Abdul Wahid vs. The State of Tripura and Ors. In that case, the Court directed the Tripura Government to consider regularizing the services of teachers appointed under SPQEM. The petitioners argue that the Scheme itself contemplates treating Madrasa teachers at par with regular government teachers. They point to Clause 3(I) of the Scheme, which provides 100% Central Government funding for the appointment of qualified teachers. The Tripura Government, represented by the State GA, contended that the petitioners are not entitled to claim regularization since their appointments are purely temporary and made under a specific Central Government Scheme. The Government argued that the Scheme is voluntary and financially supported by the Central Government.

The Central Government, represented by the Dy. SGI, supported the Tripura Government's position.

They argued that the petitioners are not holding permanent posts and the Scheme cannot be claimed as a right for permanent employment.

The following observations are made:

The Hon'ble High Court observed that the SPQEM is a voluntary scheme with 100% Central Government funding aimed at improving the education system in Madrasas by introducing subjects like Science, Mathematics, and Social Studies. The Court noted that Clause 3(I) of the Scheme provides funding for appointing qualified teachers but does not guarantee permanent employment. The Court ruled that the petitioners are not entitled to regularization under the Tripura Government since their appointments are temporary and subject to the continuation of the SPQEM by the Central Government. The Court also held that the petitioners are not entitled to claim pay scale equivalent to regular Government teachers due to the nature of their appointments. The Court acknowledged the judgment in *Md. Abdul Wahid vs. The State of Tripura and Ors* but distinguished it by noting that the petitioners in that case were appointed under a different scheme, thus dismissing the writ petition filed by the petitioners.

25

Sri. Arun Kumar Chanda Vs. Nitya Gopal Das- RSA No.5 of 2022 and Sri. Arun Kumar Chanda Vs. Sri. Dharendra Kumar Das-RSA No.10 of 2022 decided on 20.07.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

Both the appeals were directed against the judgment dated 31.08.2021 and decree dated 14.09.2021 passed by the learned Additional District Judge, West Tripura, Agartala in Title Appeal No.09 of 2019 and Title Appeal No.04 of 2019 respectively, whereby and whereunder the judgment dated 27. 11.2018 and decree dated 30.11.2018 passed by learned Civil Judge (Senior Division), West Tripura, Agartala in T.S. No.63 of 2016 and T.S. No.104 of 2016 respectively have been upheld. Similar substantial questions of law have been formulated and therefore both the second appeals were taken up together.

Following substantial question of law was formulated by the Hon'ble High Court:

"(i) Whether the plaintiff (Respondent) can acquire the title over the suit land against the Defendant (Appellant) by way of adverse possession entering into the suit land on the basis of an agreement to possess the suit land after payment of money along with the condition to purchase the suit land from Defendant (Appellant) after obtaining permission by the defendant (Appellant) to sell the suit land and subsequent to that date (i.e. on 11.11.1990), since from 1990 and from 12.11.1992, denying the title of the Defendant (Appellant)?"

The following observations are made:

In answer to above question, Hon'ble High Court held that the plaintiffs/respondents have been able to establish their specific plea that they entered into the suit land on the basis of the execution of an unregistered sale deed containing a condition that the registered sale deed would be executed after obtaining necessary permission from the competent authority, which was not materialized at all, and on 12.11.1992 the vendor of the unregistered sale deed, that is, the defendant told the plaintiffs to vacate the suit land since he would not obtain sale permission. On that date itself, the plaintiffs denied to vacate the suit land, but continued possession and resisted defendant's all attempts to dispossess them from the

suit land and such resistance was being continued for more than 12(twelve) years entailing them to claim acquisition of title by way of adverse possession. Furthermore it was held that the plaintiffs have been able to establish the conditionalities required to acquire title by way of adverse possession. Accordingly second appeals were dismissed.

26

Smt. Sarmistha Basak and another Vs. Smt. Dhanadebi Jamatia and Others RSA 37 of 2022 decided on 16.08.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

Second Appeal was filed by the plaintiff-appellants against the Judgment and Decree dated 09.03.2022, passed by the learned District Judge, West Tripura, Agartala in connection with Case No. TA 63/2019, whereby and whereunder the appellate court had affirmed the judgment & decree dated 30.09.2019, in connection with Case No. T.S. 54 of 2014 passed by learned Civil Judge (Jr. Division), Court No.7, Agartala, West Tripura. In the present case ,referring to Order 26, Rule 10-A of the Code, Learned senior counsel on behalf of the Defendants had submitted that in this case, the Courts below ought to have passed an order of appointment of a Survey Commissioner to measure and identify the disputed land in question, which is mandatory in law.

The following observations are made:

Hon'ble High Court held that the nature of dispute which arose between the parties to the present suit would not be governed by Rule 10-A of the Code and it would be governed by Order 26, Rule 9 of the Code. On plain reading of Rule 9 of the Code, it is clear that there is no mandate for any court to pass an order suo moto appointing a Commissioner for local investigation. It is the discretion given to the court under the Code, and in a particular circumstance, the court can exercise such discretion for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute. There may be a situation, when either of the contesting parties may take the recourse of Order 26, Rule 9 of the Code to substantiate their claim in respect of identification of the disputed land or otherwise in the context of a case, through the process of the Court. In that case, the Court on consideration of the merits of such claim can appoint a Commissioner having expertise in the field to inspect the land and investigate the matter on the spot in terms of writs/directions of the Court. The object of local inspection is not to collect evidence which can be taken in Court, but, to obtain evidence, which due to its peculiar nature, can only be had at the spot. It is also to be made clear that the report of the Commissioner is not absolute and the same can be confronted by the party not satisfied with the report and accordingly, appeal was dismissed.

27

Sri Tufani Ram Bin Vs. The State of Tripura & others CRP No.65/2022, decided on 30.03.2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr Justice T. Amarnath Goud.

The following observations are made in this case:

Quasi-judicial officer is neither a Court nor a Tribunal as contemplated under the Constitution and thus, High Court cannot exercise any supervisory jurisdiction as contemplated under Article 227 of the Constitution of India upon a State Government officer.

28

Sri Samarjit Singha & Another Vs. Sri Swaraj Singha & Another, RSA NO.04 OF 2021, decided on 18.04.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr Justice T. Amarnath Goud.

The following observations are made in this case:

Every co-owner has right over every inch, part, and parcel of the joint land. Without filing a partition suit a co-owner/co-sharer cannot be dispossessed from joint land. A co-owner can be dispossessed if there is material that the said co-owner had taken possession illegally or by force dispossessed another co-owner.

29

Nabarun Datta Vs. Goutam Roy Barman & Another, Crl.A.20 of 2022, decided on 25.07.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr Justice T. Amarnath Goud.

The following observations are made in this case:

With regard to the "giving of notice" and "receipt of notice" the Court was of the view that it is amply clear from a bare reading of the sub-clause of Section 138 of the NI Act that on the part of the payee, he has to make a demand by "giving a notice" in writing. If that was the only requirement to complete the offence on the failure of the drawer to pay the cheque amount within 15 days from the date of such "giving" the travails of the prosecution would have been very much lessened, but the legislature says that failure on the part of the drawer to pay the amount should be 15 days "of the receipt" of the said notice. It is therefore clear that "giving notice" in the context is not the same as receipt of Notice. Giving is a process of which receipt is the accomplishment. It is for the payee to perform the former process by sending the notice to the drawer in the correct address. If a strict interpretation is given that the drawer should have actually received the notice, for the period of 15 days to start running, no matter that the payee sent the notice on the correct address, a trickster cheque drawer would get the premium to avoid receiving the notice by different strategies, and he could escape from the legal consequences of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

30

Sri Arun Debnath & Others vs. The State of Tripura & Others, W.P.(C) 418/2022 decided on 29.03.2023 by the Bench of the then Hon'ble The Chief Justice (Acting) Mr. T. Amarnath Goud & Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The following observations are made in this case:

As per Section 16 of the Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993 and Rule 27 of Tripura Panchayats (Election of Officer Bearers) Rules, 1994, it is essential to communicate party whip prior to the commencement of the election process. Mere reading loudly of the whip does not come within the purview of the said Act and Rules. There is no evidence on record that any written intimation of the party whip was ever served upon any of the petitioners. There is no evidence also on record that such a whip, in any manner, being communicated to the petitioners by any of the authorized members of the party. It is conclusively seen that the Presiding Officer had loudly read out the party whip to the petitioners in terms of Section 16 of the Act and Rule 27 of the said Rules. Section 20 of the Act says that it is not the duty of the Presiding Officer to read out the party whip to the elected members before commencement of the election. No

duty is cast upon the Presiding Officer under the Rule to read out the party whip to the members before commencement of the proceeding. His only duty is to conduct the election.

31

Shri Papan Biswas vs. The State of Tripura, Crl. A(J) No. 08 of 2022 decided on 30.08.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud & Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The following observations are made in this case:

The accused cannot be convicted solely on the basis of last seen together, even if version of the prosecution witness in this regard is believed, last seen theory comes into play where the time-gap between the point of time when the accused and the deceased were last seen alive and when the deceased is found dead is so small that possibility of any person other than the accused being the author of the crime becomes impossible in order to convict and the accused under Section 302 IPC, the first and foremost aspect to be proved by the prosecution falls short of proof of homicidal death of the deceased and if the possibility of suicidal death could not be ruled out, in the opinion of the Court, the appellant accused could not have been convicted merely on the basis of the theory of last seen together.

32

Smti. Bijali Sinha vs. Md. Chalek Miah & Others, RSA No.6 of 2021 decided on 20.03.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The following observations are made in this case:

It is merely a condition that allotted land cannot be sold or alienated without the written consent of the Collector. The consequence of breach of any of the conditions of Rule 12 is also provided. Clause (vi) of Sub Rule 1 of Rule 12 clearly provides that for violation of any of the provisions of the Act, the Rules or any of the conditions mentioned in the allotment order, competent authority can cancel the allotment. Rules do not provide that sale in violation of condition of allotment, without permission of Collector would be ipso facto ab void initio and non est. Sale without permission of Collector will not be void ab initio and non est unless such allotment is cancelled by the Allotment Authority within a reasonable period of time, i.e. within 3(three) years of the sale transaction. A sale deed cannot automatically be said to be void for violating a condition mentioned in the Allotment Rules or any of the conditions mentioned in the allotment order. In other words, if an allottee breaches any of the terms and conditions of allotment or any rule governing the allotment, in that case, it is absolutely within the domain of the Allotting Authority to cancel the allotment, but, for such reason, it will not be wise to hold that the sale deed executed and registered in accordance with the law of the land should be treated as void and non est.

33

Sri Raghubir Debbarma & Another vs. Sri Prasanta Debbarma, RSA No.3 of 2021, decided on 27.03.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The following observations are made in this case:

Conjoint reading of provisions of Section 30 CPC and Order XI Rule 1 and 2 , makes it aptly clear that any of the parties to the suit may take recourse to provisions embodied in Section 30 of CPC for

discovery or production of any document from the other parties to the suit for proper adjudication of the dispute. Furthermore, the plaintiff-respondent by way of interrogatories and with the leave of the Court may discover any evidence from the opposite parties related to any matter which is relevant to determine a particular fact in issue. To put it simply, interrogatories would contain a list of questions, in the form of questionnaire which is served upon other party/parties as portrayed in Appendix C to the CPC.

34

Sri Paresh Chakraborty vs. Sri Arun Chakraborty & Another, RSA No.17 of 2021, decided on 28.03.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The following observations are made in this case:

When the Will is registered and the plaintiff has been able to prove the execution of questioned Will coupled with the fact that the attesting witnesses appearing before Court adduce evidence as per essentialities of Section 68 of the Evidence Act and Section 63(c) of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, then, mere non-disclosure of the fact of execution of Will by the executors or the beneficiary of the Will to other legal heirs, that is, non-beneficiaries to the Will, shall not alone constitute a suspicious circumstance to suspect and throw out the Will, through which the testator had expressed his/her last desire.

35

Sri Kabir Uddin vs. The State of Tripura & Others, WP(C) No.695 of 2022, decided on 28.06.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The following observations are made in this case:

Insertion of words "or The Director General of Police" by way of amendment after the words "The State Government" and before the words "or The Inspector General of Police", the Director of General of Police(DGP), Govt. of Tripura has been included as the revisional authority under Section 18(C) of TSR Act, 1983. By way of incorporating this provision under Section 18(C) of the Act, that is, the power of revision, the legislature intended to provide further chance to an employee to agitate and challenge both the orders passed by the disciplinary authority as well as the appellate authority before the revisional authority. Furthermore, amendment carried out, later on, clearly focussed yet another aspect, that the framers of the Act of 1983 visualised such a situation where both the appellate and revisional authorities might be one and same. Having envisioned such a situation, the framers of the Act of 1983 included the Director General of Police, Govt. of Tripura to act as revisional authority to render justice to an aggrieved delinquent employee. Such inclusion by way of amendment was aimed to serve wider principle of justice that justice must not only to be done, but should manifestly seen to be done as well. Observance of this principle is also necessary to instill confidence in the mind of the aggrieved party.

36

Dr. Nabanita Debbarma & Others vs. The State of Tripura & Others, WP(C) No.408 of 2023, decided on 27.07.2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh.

The following observations are made in this case:

State has every right to formulate its own policy keeping in mind the interest of public as a whole, and the Court will not interfere with such policy, unless it suffers from arbitrariness, illegality or legal or factual malafides or any of the vices within the scope of Wednesbury reasonableness. In addition,

the Court will be loath to interfere if the policy decision taken by the State has rational nexus with the objectives sought to be achieved. *To summarize, the Government of the day has power to formulate its policy and to change the same from time to time depending upon the exigencies of the situation.* The study leave is to be allowed to an eligible candidate to improve the academic excellence in the relevant establishment. It is also equally true that the competent authority i.e. the employer is the best authority to determine its need and overall public interest. It is obvious that before framing any policy on any issue related to public administration, the Government makes thorough exercise keeping in mind the exigencies of public service and the interest of the people of the State.

37

Shri Kamal Deb vs. Tripura Public Service Commission & Others, WP(C) No.885 of 2022, decided on 20.02.2024 by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh

The following observations are made in this case:

Repelling the submissions of learned counsel for respondent TPSC and respondents no.5 and 6 that M.A. in the subject of Education is equivalent to M.Ed, Hon'ble High Court observed that both M.A.(Master of Arts) in Education and M.Ed.(Master of Education) are Post-Graduate degrees, but, M.A. in Education or for that matter, M.A. in other Arts subjects are academic courses and after the completion of such courses one will acquire academic/educational qualification in the respective subjects. On the other hand, B.Ed./M.Ed. is a professional course and after successful completion one acquires professional degree. By no stretch of imagination, it can be held that a person having no academic qualification/educational degree in the concerned subject can be appointed as Assistant Professor in that subject only on the basis of acquisition of professional degree. The academic/educational qualification should be acquired/possessed in a particular subject. Ph.D. also is being pursued in the particular subject in which one acquires Masters Degree.

Hon'ble Court further observed that the private respondent no.5 possessed his academic qualifications including Ph.D. in the subject of Political Science and not in the subject of Education. So, short-listing his name for selection as Assistant Professor in the discipline of Education is *per se* illegal, arbitrary and cannot be approved in any manner whatsoever on the pretext that respondent no.5 possessed M.Ed.



Oath taking of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha as Judge, High Court of Tripura.



Oath taking of Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit as Additional Judge, High Court of Tripura.

Former Chief Justices of the High Court of Tripura



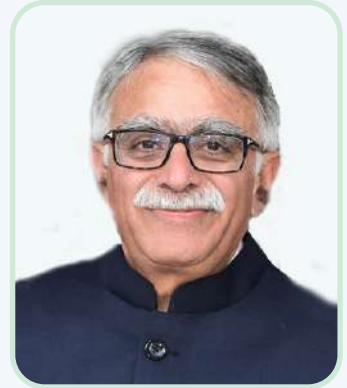
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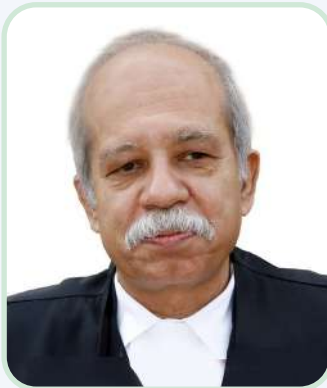
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NOTES

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