



सत्यमेव जयते

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA



**ANNUAL REPORT
2024-25**

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FOR THE PERIOD
FROM APRIL, 2024 TO MARCH, 2025

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA



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MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to present the **Annual Report 2024-25** of the High Court of Tripura which outlines the significant events and milestones achieved over the past year.

Over the course of the year gone by, the High Court could function with its full strength of 05(Five) Judges which enabled a consistently optimal rate of disposal of cases ensuring timely justice delivery.

The Tripura State Legal Services Authority (TSLSA), as in previous years, played a pivotal role in promoting easier access to justice through its various unique initiatives with the highlight being the 40 hour mediation training programme of Community Mediators representing diverse segments of society.

The Tripura Judicial Academy (TJA) also successfully hosted several impactful training programmes throughout the year with the most noteworthy event being the Refresher Programme on Cyber Laws which witnessed the enthusiastic participation of diverse array of stakeholders.

Modernization of the video conferencing systems across all Courtrooms of the High Court, Wi-Fi enablement of the entire High Court premises, the seamless migration to CIS 4.0 in all District Court Complexes and the establishment of an SCC Online Access Desk at the High Court's eSewa Kendra represent some of the achievements in ICT arena.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to everyone involved in the preparation and publication of this Annual Report. As we present this Report to our esteemed readers, we reaffirm our resolve to continue striving for institutional excellence guided by the cherished Constitutional goals.


(Aparesh Kr. Singh)

*Republic Day Celebration
on 26.01.2025*



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 Sri 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 Standing Counsel for Nalgonda District Co-operative Central Bank Limited. Honourable High Court has appointed him as Arbitrator, Amicus Curiae 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 Clubs 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 Kavadi Guda, Hyderabad and also 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 has been serving as the Executive Chairman of Tripura State Legal Services Authority from 30-06-2022 to till date.

His Lordship also worked as the Chairman of the High Court Legal Services Committee from 05-01-2022 to 01-08-2022.

His Lordship was recognized in the International Wonder Book of Records for exceptional service in Judicial excellence. The citation recorded His Lordship's exceptional accomplishment in adjudicating 91,157 individual cases across the Hyderabad and Tripura High Courts from 2017 to 2024 with an impressive average of 109 cases per day.

His Lordship conceived, scripted and directed an awareness video on Legal Services activities in the State of Tripura. As Chairman of Arrears Reduction Committee of the High Court, His Lordship's efforts contributed substantially to help Tripura reach the status of one of the top performing States in Arrear reduction for the last three years.

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

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 three posts of Registrar namely 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 391 posts in the establishment of the High Court which includes 84 Gazetted officers, 177 Non-Gazetted staffs and 130 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 daily uploaded in the National Judicial Data Grid. The Judgments and orders of the High Court are also being uploaded on its own web portal.

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 Medical Officer 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.





*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

Registrar (Vig. & Rules)

Registrar (Judicial)

Registrar (Admn., P&M)

Secretary to Hon'ble Judges-5

Pvt. Secretary-I (13), Pvt. Secretary-II (7), PA (14)

Deputy Reg. (Vig.)-cum-CPC

Asstt. Reg. (Vig. & Stat.)-2

Supdt. (Vig. & Stat.)

Head Clerk (Vig. & Stat.)-2

Spl. Officer

Chief Translator

Sr. Grade Translator

Jr. Grade Translator-5

Deputy Reg. (Protocol)

Asstt. Reg. (Protocol)

Supdt. (Protocol)

Deputy Reg. (Admn.)

Asstt. Reg. (Admn.)-2

Asstt. Reg. (CO Sec.)-1

Deputy Reg. (Acnts)

Asstt. Reg. (Acnts)

Supdt. (Acnts)

Head Clerk (Acnts)

Chief Librarian

Librarian-cum-RO

Asstt. Librarian-2

Library Asstt. - 3

Sr. System Analyst

System Analyst-2

Programmer-3

Sr. Comp. Asstt.-3

Supdt. (Crt)-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-7
Head Clerk (Crt)-1
Head Clerk-2
Head Clerk-1
Head Clerk-1
Head Clerk-2
Commissioner of Affidavit-1

Supdt. (Estt)-1
Supdt. (R&R)-1
Supdt. (Store)-1
Court Officer-1
Head Clerk-2
Head Clerk (RR)-1
Head Clerk-1
Head Clerk-1

Court Manager-8, Sr.AA - 17, Bench Asst. - 2, Jr.AA - 41, Restorer- 6, Driver-28, Record Arranger-3, Treasury Sarkar-1, Sr. Photocopier Operator-4
Photocopier Operator-2, Jamadar-7, Duftry-2, Cook-8, Peon/Orderly-64, Mail-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 28.02.2025

| Group | Sanctioned strength | Working strength | Vacant |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Group-A Gazetted | 52 | 33 | 19 |
| Group-B Gazetted | 32 | 30 | 02 |
| Total Gazetted Officers | 84 | 63 | 21 |
| Group-B Non Gazetted | 26 | 24 | 02 |
| Group-C | 151 | 120 | 31 |
| Total Non-Gazetted staff | 177 | 144 | 33 |
| Group-D | 111 | 105 | 06 |
| DRW | 14 | 04 | 10 |
| Cook (Contingent) | 02 | 00 | 02 |
| Cook (Co-terminus) | 01 | 01 | 00 |
| Cleaning Assistant (Co-terminus) | 02 | 02 | 00 |
| Total Non clerical Staff | 130 | 112 | 18 |
| Grand Total | 391 | 319 | 72 |

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 28.02.2025

| 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 | |

Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of the Judicial Officers
as on 28.02.2025 in the State of Tripura

| Grade | State/UT | Sanctioned Strength | Working Strength | Vacancies |
|--------------|----------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Grade - I | Tripura | 40 | 36 | 4 |
| Grade - II | | 40 | 40 | 0 |
| Grade - III | | 53 | 31 | 22 * |
| Total | | 133 | 107 | 26 |

* 14 Candidates have been selected for Grade-III and are awaiting appointment.

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INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL & PENDENCY OF CASES IN THE HIGH COURT

Statement Showing the Institution, Disposal & Pendency of Cases w.e.f. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | Opening Balance as on 01.01.2024 | Institution From 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 | Disposal from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 | Pendency as on 31.12.2024 |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| CIVIL CASES | | | | | |
| 1 | RFA | 35 | 21 | 36 | 20 |
| 2 | MFA | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | MFA (FA) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | MFA (EC) | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 5 | FAO | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 6 | ARB. P | 6 | 7 | 9 | 4 |
| 7 | ARB. A | 13 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| 8 | MAT APP. | 18 | 36 | 29 | 25 |
| 9 | FA | 9 | 6 | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | MAC APP. | 99 | 136 | 128 | 107 |
| 11 | ITA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | CROSS OBJECTION | 13 | 11 | 16 | 8 |
| 13 | LA APP. | 64 | 92 | 114 | 42 |
| 14 | CE. Ref. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | CRP | 33 | 122 | 130 | 25 |
| 16 | REV. PET. | 4 | 37 | 31 | 10 |
| 17 | TR.P(C) | 5 | 19 | 22 | 2 |
| 18 | CONT. CAS (C) | 67 | 103 | 126 | 44 |
| 19 | CONT. APP (C) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 20 | CA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | CO.PET. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | WP(C) | 376 | 836 | 785 | 427 |
| 23 | WA | 285 | 136 | 336 | 85 |
| 24 | WP(C)(PIL) | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| 25 | WP(C)(CAT) | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| 26 | WP(C) (HC) | 2 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| 27 | RSA | 67 | 41 | 59 | 49 |
| 28 | SAO | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |



| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | Opening Balance as on 01.01.2024 | Institution From 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 | Disposal from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 | Pendency as on 31.12.2024 |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| CIVIL CASES | | | | | |
| 29 | CENTRAL EX. APP. | 1 | 6 | 6 | 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. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| | TOTAL | 1117 | 1650 | 1892 | 875 |
| CIVIL MISC. CASES | | | | | |
| 33 | C.M.APPL. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | CAVEAT | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| CRIMINAL CASES | | | | | |
| 35 | CRL.A(J) | 69 | 72 | 61 | 80 |
| 36 | CRL.A | 19 | 30 | 26 | 23 |
| 37 | CRL.REV.PET. | 33 | 79 | 93 | 19 |
| 38 | CRL.PETN. | 9 | 53 | 53 | 9 |
| 39 | CRL.L.P. | 6 | 18 | 13 | 11 |
| 40 | CRL.REF. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | CRL.(D) REF. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 42 | TR.P(CRL.) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 43 | WP(CRL.) | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 44 | CONT.CAS (CRL.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | AB | 2 | 64 | 64 | 2 |
| 46 | BA | 5 | 92 | 81 | 16 |
| | TOTAL | 152 | 414 | 403 | 163 |
| CRIMINAL MISC. CASES | | | | | |
| 47 | CRL.M.APPL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 1269 | 2072 | 2303 | 1038 |

6

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL & PENDENCY OF CASES IN THE DISTRICT JUDICIARY

Consolidated Statement Showing Opening Balance, Institution, Disposal and Pendency in the District Courts and Family Courts of Tripura.

| Sl. No. | Name of District | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | West Tripura District, Agartala | 14837 | 31652 | 30867 | 15622 |
| 2 | Gomati District, Udaipur | 2951 | 12885 | 11716 | 4120 |
| 3 | South Tripura District, Belonia | 2979 | 8911 | 8680 | 3210 |
| 4 | Unakoti District, Kailashahar | 2896 | 8664 | 8673 | 2887 |
| 5 | North Tripura District, Dharmanagar | 3286 | 13170 | 13023 | 3433 |
| 6 | Sepahijala District, Sonamura | 4890 | 15337 | 15995 | 4232 |
| 7 | Khowai District, Khowai | 5064 | 8592 | 10090 | 3566 |
| 8 | Dhalai District, Ambassa | 2666 | 9682 | 9965 | 2383 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 39569 | 108893 | 109009 | 39453 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Family Court | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Family Court, Agartala, West Tripura District | 1973 | 1505 | 1759 | 1719 |
| 2 | Family Court, Udaipur, Gomati District | 459 | 409 | 508 | 360 |
| 3 | Family Court, Kailashahar, Unakoti District | 507 | 640 | 537 | 610 |
| 4 | Family Court, Ambassa, Dhalai District | 57 | 69 | 88 | 38 |
| 5 | Family Court, Khowai, Khowai District | 140 | 191 | 172 | 159 |
| 6 | Family Court, Sonamura, Sepahijala District | 190 | 173 | 202 | 161 |
| 7 | Family Court, Dharmanagar, North Tripura District | 320 | 246 | 224 | 342 |
| 8 | Family Court, Belonia, South Tripura District | 311 | 232 | 287 | 256 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 3957 | 3465 | 3777 | 3645 |

***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 | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 1385 | 507 | 342 | 1550 |
| 2 | Money Suits | 308 | 130 | 64 | 374 |
| 3 | RCC Cases | 83 | 13 | 12 | 84 |
| 4 | Misc (J) Cases | 945 | 621 | 533 | 1033 |
| 5 | Title Execution Cases | 133 | 26 | 30 | 129 |
| 6 | Money Execution Cases | 275 | 106 | 68 | 313 |
| 7 | Title Appeals | 60 | 26 | 21 | 65 |
| 8 | Money Appeals | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 9 | RCC Appeals | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | RCC Revision Cases | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 11 | Misc Civil Appeals | 19 | 12 | 7 | 24 |
| 12 | Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act | 1167 | 365 | 207 | 1325 |
| 13 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 23 | 17 | 15 | 25 |
| 14 | Guardianship Cases | 34 | 21 | 22 | 33 |
| 15 | Misc. Cases (Probate) | 29 | 19 | 14 | 34 |
| 16 | Title Suits (Probate) | 9 | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| 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 | 134 | 44 | 76 | 102 |
| 21 | Reference under ID Act | 10 | 8 | 1 | 17 |
| 22 | Interlocutory matter under ID Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Wakf matters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Departmental Enquiry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 25 | Arbitration (Execution) matters | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 26 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 139 | 58 | 51 | 146 |
| | SUB-TOTAL (A) | 4769 | 1982 | 1472 | 5279 |
| 1 | Session Cases:I | 354 | 51 | 93 | 312 |
| 2 | Session Cases:II | 197 | 77 | 54 | 220 |
| 3 | Criminal Appeals | 38 | 24 | 17 | 45 |
| 4 | Criminal Revisions | 26 | 27 | 15 | 38 |
| 5 | NDPS Act Cases | 503 | 220 | 39 | 684 |
| 6 | Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge | 71 | 33 | 16 | 88 |
| 7 | Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts | 30 | 0 | 12 | 18 |
| 8 | Warrant Procedure IPC Cases | 3066 | 563 | 656 | 2973 |
| 9 | Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list | 15 | 5 | 1 | 19 |
| 10 | Summons Procedure IPC Cases | 1891 | 344 | 483 | 1752 |
| 11 | Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list | 6 | 288 | 151 | 143 |
| 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 | 50 | 0 | 4 | 46 |
| 17 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Domestic Violence Act Cases | 390 | 165 | 205 | 350 |
| 19 | NI Act Cases | 1306 | 334 | 189 | 1451 |
| 20 | MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases | 405 | 421 | 0 | 826 |
| 21 | Excise Act Cases | 130 | 31 | 9 | 152 |
| 22 | Juvenile Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Forest Act Cases | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 24 | Wild life Cases | 7 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 25 | Labour Act Cases | 19 | 0 | 7 | 12 |
| 26 | Weights & Measures Act Cases | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 27 | Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 28 | Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under | 46 | 34 | 15 | 65 |
| 29 | Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 31 | Gambling Act Cases | 8 | 74 | 61 | 21 |
| 32 | Tripura Police Act Cases | 646 | 0 | 529 | 117 |
| 33 | Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 34 | Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 35 | Prevention of Corruption(PC) Act Cases | 15 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| 36 | Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Arms Act Cases | 23 | 0 | 4 | 19 |
| 38 | Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 39 | Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates | 1 | 60 | 33 | 28 |
| 40 | Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/ HC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | Order on final reports | 0 | 214 | 214 | 0 |
| 42 | Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/ TI Parade | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 43 | Cases settled through Mediation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts: | | | | |
| 44 | (a) MAC Cases; | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (b) Matrimonial Matters; and | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (c) Other Cases | 0 | 15668 | 15668 | 0 |
| 45 | Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C | 0 | 341 | 340 | 1 |
| 46 | Other Bail Applications | 0 | 9836 | 9836 | 0 |
| 47 | Other Misc Cases not covered above | 443 | 428 | 379 | 492 |
| 48 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 317 | 372 | 309 | 380 |
| 49 | Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board | 38 | 45 | 35 | 48 |
| | SUB-TOTAL (B) | 10068 | 29670 | 29395 | 10343 |
| | GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | 14837 | 31652 | 30867 | 15622 |

Gomati District, Udaipur

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 346 | 104 | 125 | 325 |
| 2 | Money Suits | 30 | 22 | 18 | 34 |
| 3 | RCC Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Misc (J) Cases | 103 | 194 | 176 | 121 |
| 5 | Title Execution Cases | 56 | 17 | 16 | 57 |
| 6 | Money Execution Cases | 29 | 30 | 19 | 40 |
| 7 | Title Appeals | 30 | 15 | 16 | 29 |
| 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 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| 12 | Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act | 206 | 64 | 81 | 189 |
| 13 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| 14 | Guardianship Cases | 4 | 13 | 7 | 10 |
| 15 | Misc. Cases (Probate) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 16 | Title Suits (Probate) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 20 | 14 | 19 | 15 |
| 18 | Appointment of Reciever/Guardian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Other Family Court matters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Reference under LA Act | 6 | 2 | 4 | 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 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 26 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 46 | 67 | 70 | 43 |
| | SUB-TOTAL (A) | 901 | 552 | 571 | 882 |
| 1 | Session Cases:I | 116 | 40 | 51 | 105 |
| 2 | Session Cases:II | 68 | 23 | 13 | 78 |
| 3 | Criminal Appeals | 12 | 21 | 12 | 21 |
| 4 | Criminal Revisions | 9 | 19 | 16 | 12 |
| 5 | NDPS Act Cases | 85 | 24 | 13 | 96 |
| 6 | Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge | 39 | 26 | 22 | 43 |



| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 7 | Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts | 17 | 6 | 7 | 16 |
| 8 | Warrant Procedure IPC Cases | 537 | 116 | 288 | 365 |
| 9 | Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Summons Procedure IPC Cases | 316 | 81 | 169 | 228 |
| 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 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 16 | Essential Commodity Act Cases | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 17 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 54 | 37 | 49 | 42 |
| 18 | Domestic Violence Act Cases | 85 | 67 | 60 | 92 |
| 19 | NI Act Cases | 185 | 87 | 63 | 209 |
| 20 | MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases | 195 | 3419 | 2360 | 1254 |
| 21 | Excise Act Cases | 41 | 190 | 166 | 65 |
| 22 | Juvenile Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Forest Act Cases | 6 | 12 | 9 | 9 |
| 24 | Wild life Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Labour Act Cases | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 26 | Weights & Measures Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 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 | 0 | 141 | 104 | 37 |
| 32 | Tripura Police Act Cases | 130 | 1702 | 1436 | 396 |
| 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 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 36 | Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases | 26 | 24 | 19 | 31 |
| 37 | Arms Act Cases | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 38 | Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 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: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (a) MAC Cases; | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | (b) Matrimonial Matters; and | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (c) Other Cases | 0 | 6128 | 6128 | 0 |
| 45 | Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 |
| 46 | Other Bail Applications | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | Other Misc Cases not covered above | 33 | 29 | 30 | 32 |
| 48 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 61 | 85 | 72 | 74 |
| 49 | Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board | 21 | 23 | 18 | 26 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 2050 | 12333 | 11145 | 3238 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 2951 | 12885 | 11716 | 4120 |

South Tripura District, Belonia

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 280 | 105 | 120 | 265 |
| 2 | Money Suits | 11 | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| 3 | RCC Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Misc (J) Cases | 119 | 104 | 137 | 86 |
| 5 | Title Execution Cases | 142 | 38 | 58 | 122 |
| 6 | Money Execution Cases | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | Title Appeals | 23 | 15 | 11 | 27 |
| 8 | Money Appeals | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | RCC Appeals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | RCC Revision Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Misc Civil Appeals | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 | Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act | 126 | 58 | 72 | 112 |
| 13 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | Guardianship Cases | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 15 | Misc. Cases (Probate) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Title Suits (Probate) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 17 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 21 | 18 | 29 | 10 |
| 18 | Appointment of Reciever/Guardian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Other Family Court matters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Reference under LA Act | 73 | 23 | 72 | 24 |
| 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 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| 26 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 56 | 52 | 53 | 55 |
| SUB-TOTAL (A) | | 871 | 429 | 572 | 728 |
| 1 | Session Cases:I | 93 | 38 | 34 | 97 |
| 2 | Session Cases:II | 41 | 16 | 33 | 24 |
| 3 | Criminal Appeals | 31 | 14 | 20 | 25 |
| 4 | Criminal Revisions | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| 5 | NDPS Act Cases | 104 | 21 | 45 | 80 |
| 6 | Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge | 20 | 23 | 10 | 33 |



| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 7 | Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | Warrant Procedure IPC Cases | 466 | 123 | 243 | 346 |
| 9 | Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Summons Procedure IPC Cases | 351 | 112 | 221 | 242 |
| 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 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 31 |
| 18 | Domestic Violence Act Cases | 32 | 26 | 23 | 35 |
| 19 | NI Act Cases | 76 | 42 | 34 | 84 |
| 20 | MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases | 372 | 1204 | 719 | 857 |
| 21 | Excise Act Cases | 31 | 115 | 79 | 67 |
| 22 | Juvenile Act Cases | 14 | 13 | 11 | 16 |
| 23 | Forest Act Cases | 16 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| 24 | Wild life Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Labour Act Cases | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 26 | Weights & Measures Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 28 | Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under | 6 | 8 | 11 | 3 |
| 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 | 8 | 34 | 12 | 30 |
| 32 | Tripura Police Act Cases | 357 | 939 | 839 | 457 |
| 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 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 36 | Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Arms Act Cases | 7 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 38 | Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 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 | 45 | 45 | 0 |
| 42 | Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.PC/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 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | (b) Matrimonial Matters; and | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | (c) Other Cases | 0 | 4050 | 4050 | 0 |
| 45 | Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C | 0 | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| 46 | Other Bail Applications | 0 | 1431 | 1431 | 0 |
| 47 | Other Misc Cases not covered above | 12 | 111 | 106 | 17 |
| 48 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 19 | 42 | 52 | 9 |
| 49 | Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 2108 | 8482 | 8108 | 2482 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 2979 | 8911 | 8680 | 3210 |

Unakoti District, Kailashahar

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 518 | 201 | 166 | 553 |
| 2 | Money Suits | 28 | 9 | 11 | 26 |
| 3 | RCC Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Misc (J) Cases | 86 | 148 | 155 | 79 |
| 5 | Title Execution Cases | 54 | 16 | 15 | 55 |
| 6 | Money Execution Cases | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 7 | Title Appeals | 13 | 19 | 11 | 21 |
| 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 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act | 53 | 44 | 17 | 80 |
| 13 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 14 | Guardianship Cases | 0 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 15 | Misc. Cases (Probate) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Title Suits (Probate) | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| 17 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Appointment of Reciever/Guardian | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | Other Family Court matters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Reference under LA Act | 2 | 0 | 2 | 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 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 26 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 89 | 142 | 139 | 92 |
| SUB-TOTAL (A) | | 856 | 608 | 533 | 931 |
| 1 | Session Cases:I | 83 | 27 | 43 | 67 |
| 2 | Session Cases:II | 29 | 15 | 21 | 23 |
| 3 | Criminal Appeals | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| 4 | Criminal Revisions | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | NDPS Act Cases | 68 | 14 | 24 | 58 |
| 6 | Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge | 34 | 12 | 19 | 27 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 7 | Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 8 | Warrant Procedure IPC Cases | 490 | 272 | 227 | 535 |
| 9 | Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Summons Procedure IPC Cases | 248 | 79 | 110 | 217 |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 16 | Essential Commodity Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Domestic Violence Act Cases | 87 | 38 | 57 | 68 |
| 19 | NI Act Cases | 66 | 32 | 20 | 78 |
| 20 | MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases | 622 | 1134 | 1127 | 629 |
| 21 | Excise Act Cases | 6 | 41 | 23 | 24 |
| 22 | Juvenile Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Forest Act Cases | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 24 | Wild life Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Labour Act Cases | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 26 | Weights & Measures Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Gambling Act Cases | 0 | 34 | 24 | 10 |
| 32 | Tripura Police Act Cases | 153 | 289 | 343 | 99 |
| 33 | Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 35 | Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases | 34 | 31 | 15 | 50 |
| 37 | Arms Act Cases | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 38 | Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 39 | Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 40 | Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/ HC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | Order on final reports | 0 | 96 | 96 | 0 |
| 42 | Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.PC/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 |
| | (a) MAC Cases; | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (b) Matrimonial Matters; and | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | (c) Other Cases | 0 | 2584 | 2584 | 0 |
| 45 | Bail Applications u/s 438 &439 of Cr. P.C | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 |
| 46 | Other Bail Applications | 0 | 3127 | 3124 | 3 |
| 47 | Other Misc Cases not covered above | 5 | 48 | 39 | 14 |
| 48 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 95 | 146 | 206 | 35 |
| 49 | Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 2040 | 8056 | 8140 | 1956 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 2896 | 8664 | 8673 | 2887 |

North Tripura District, Dharmanagar

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef.01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 416 | 294 | 148 | 562 |
| 2 | Money Suits | 23 | 17 | 15 | 25 |
| 3 | RCC Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Misc (I) Cases | 150 | 478 | 335 | 293 |
| 5 | Title Execution Cases | 36 | 28 | 19 | 45 |
| 6 | Money Execution Cases | 13 | 8 | 12 | 9 |
| 7 | Title Appeals | 48 | 24 | 24 | 48 |
| 8 | Money Appeals | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 9 | RCC Appeals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | RCC Revision Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Misc Civil Appeals | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 12 | Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act | 186 | 82 | 57 | 211 |
| 13 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 3 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| 14 | Guardianship Cases | 13 | 15 | 20 | 8 |
| 15 | Misc. Cases (Probate) | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 16 | Title Suits (Probate) | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 |
| 17 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 28 | 26 | 31 | 23 |
| 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 | 3 | 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 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 26 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 66 | 29 | 36 | 59 |
| | SUB-TOTAL (A) | 1004 | 1026 | 723 | 1307 |
| 1 | Session Cases:I | 147 | 46 | 47 | 146 |
| 2 | Session Cases:II | 20 | 16 | 17 | 19 |
| 3 | Criminal Appeals | 10 | 18 | 14 | 14 |
| 4 | Criminal Revisions | 8 | 23 | 23 | 8 |
| 5 | NDPS Act Cases | 304 | 78 | 59 | 323 |
| 6 | Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge | 36 | 21 | 28 | 29 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef.01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 7 | Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 8 | Warrant Procedure IPC Cases | 621 | 272 | 360 | 533 |
| 9 | Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Summons Procedure IPC Cases | 244 | 98 | 133 | 209 |
| 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 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 17 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 70 | 40 | 43 | 67 |
| 18 | Domestic Violence Act Cases | 159 | 140 | 145 | 154 |
| 19 | NI Act Cases | 82 | 44 | 31 | 95 |
| 20 | MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases | 280 | 181 | 257 | 204 |
| 21 | Excise Act Cases | 35 | 109 | 104 | 40 |
| 22 | Juvenile Act Cases | 1 | 43 | 7 | 37 |
| 23 | Forest Act Cases | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 24 | Wild life Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Labour Act Cases | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 26 | Weights & Measures Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 31 | Gambling Act Cases | 12 | 26 | 20 | 18 |
| 32 | Tripura Police Act Cases | 89 | 1139 | 1156 | 72 |
| 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 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 36 | Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Arms Act Cases | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 38 | Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef.01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 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 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| 42 | Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.PC/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 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | b) Matrimonial Matters; and | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | c) Other Cases | 0 | 6600 | 6600 | 0 |
| 45 | Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C | 0 | 86 | 84 | 2 |
| 46 | Other Bail Applications | 0 | 2699 | 2699 | 0 |
| 47 | Other Misc Cases not covered above | 8 | 82 | 73 | 17 |
| 48 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 105 | 358 | 336 | 127 |
| 49 | Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board | 26 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 2282 | 12144 | 12300 | 2126 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 3286 | 13170 | 13023 | 3433 |

Sepahijala District, Sonamura

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 333 | 129 | 123 | 339 |
| 2 | Money Suits | 14 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| 3 | RCC Cases | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Misc (J) Cases | 113 | 100 | 131 | 82 |
| 5 | Title Execution Cases | 34 | 0 | 21 | 13 |
| 6 | Money Execution Cases | 6 | 15 | 0 | 21 |
| 7 | Title Appeals | 22 | 30 | 13 | 39 |
| 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 | 0 | 5 |
| 12 | Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act | 167 | 62 | 71 | 158 |
| 13 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 14 | Guardianship Cases | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 15 | Misc. Cases (Probate) | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Title Suits (Probate) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 49 | 73 | 49 | 73 |
| 18 | Appointment of Reciever/Guardian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Other Family Court matters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Reference under LA Act | 29 | 12 | 29 | 12 |
| 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 | 0 | 6 |
| 26 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 135 | 146 | 185 | 96 |
| SUB-TOTAL (A) | | 926 | 587 | 641 | 872 |
| 1 | Session Cases:I | 154 | 26 | 33 | 147 |
| 2 | Session Cases:II | 117 | 47 | 34 | 130 |
| 3 | Criminal Appeals | 10 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 4 | Criminal Revisions | 2 | 8 | 3 | 7 |
| 5 | NDPS Act Cases | 474 | 118 | 212 | 380 |
| 6 | Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge | 28 | 13 | 11 | 30 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 7 | Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 8 | Warrant Procedure IPC Cases | 966 | 166 | 353 | 779 |
| 9 | Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| 10 | Summons Procedure IPC Cases | 628 | 102 | 293 | 437 |
| 11 | Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list | 4 | 3 | 1 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Essential Commodity Act Cases | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 17 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 65 | 72 | 34 | 103 |
| 18 | Domestic Violence Act Cases | 81 | 52 | 56 | 77 |
| 19 | NI Act Cases | 74 | 36 | 15 | 95 |
| 20 | MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases | 860 | 780 | 984 | 656 |
| 21 | Excise Act Cases | 44 | 45 | 38 | 51 |
| 22 | Juvenile Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Forest Act Cases | 18 | 7 | 15 | 10 |
| 24 | Wild life Cases | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 25 | Labour Act Cases | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 26 | Weights & Measures Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under | 13 | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| 29 | Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 31 | Gambling Act Cases | 1 | 28 | 10 | 19 |
| 32 | Tripura Police Act Cases | 283 | 712 | 721 | 274 |
| 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 | 43 | 0 | 1 | 42 |
| 36 | Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Arms Act Cases | 3 | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| 38 | Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 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 | 82 | 82 | 0 |
| 42 | Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Cases settled through Mediation | 0 | 1 | 1 | 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 | 8693 | 8693 | 0 |
| 45 | Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C | 1 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| 46 | Other Bail Applications | 10 | 3042 | 3052 | 0 |
| 47 | Other Misc Cases not covered above | 38 | 559 | 536 | 61 |
| 48 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 18 | 44 | 52 | 10 |
| 49 | Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 3964 | 14750 | 15354 | 3360 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 4890 | 15337 | 15995 | 4232 |

Khowai District, Khowai

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 141 | 49 | 30 | 160 |
| 2 | Money Suits | 16 | 5 | 4 | 17 |
| 3 | RCC Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Misc (J) Cases | 43 | 99 | 95 | 47 |
| 5 | Title Execution Cases | 22 | 9 | 16 | 15 |
| 6 | Money Execution Cases | 16 | 9 | 2 | 23 |
| 7 | Title Appeals | 15 | 5 | 9 | 11 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act | 106 | 36 | 39 | 103 |
| 13 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 14 | Guardianship Cases | 2 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 19 | Other Family Court matters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Reference under LA Act | 1 | 1 | 1 | 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 | 1 | 0 |
| 26 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 43 | 43 | 45 | 41 |
| SUB-TOTAL (A) | | 409 | 266 | 246 | 429 |
| 1 | Session Cases:I | 87 | 35 | 60 | 62 |
| 2 | Session Cases:II | 60 | 7 | 45 | 22 |
| 3 | Criminal Appeals | 6 | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| 4 | Criminal Revisions | 1 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| 5 | NDPS Act Cases | 154 | 43 | 42 | 155 |
| 6 | Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge | 36 | 14 | 13 | 37 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 7 | Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts | 14 | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| 8 | Warrant Procedure IPC Cases | 310 | 120 | 147 | 283 |
| 9 | Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list | 10 | 28 | 12 | 26 |
| 10 | Summons Procedure IPC Cases | 218 | 49 | 70 | 197 |
| 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 | 3 | 1 |
| 17 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Domestic Violence Act Cases | 42 | 45 | 37 | 50 |
| 19 | NI Act Cases | 60 | 32 | 13 | 79 |
| 20 | MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases | 2579 | 731 | 1708 | 1602 |
| 21 | Excise Act Cases | 70 | 9 | 38 | 41 |
| 22 | Juvenile Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Forest Act Cases | 9 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 24 | Wild life Cases | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | Labour Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Weights & Measures Act Cases | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 27 | Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under | 4 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 28 | 3 | 18 | 13 |
| 32 | Tripura Police Act Cases | 847 | 93 | 528 | 412 |
| 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 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 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 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 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 | 6848 | 6848 | 0 |
| 45 | Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C | 0 | 58 | 58 | 0 |
| 46 | Other Bail Applications | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | Other Misc Cases not covered above | 89 | 182 | 163 | 108 |
| 48 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 17 | 6 | 16 | 7 |
| 49 | Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 4655 | 8326 | 9844 | 3137 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 5064 | 8592 | 10090 | 3566 |

Dhalai District, Ambassa

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 142 | 79 | 51 | 170 |
| 2 | Money Suits | 17 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| 3 | RCC Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Misc (J) Cases | 14 | 23 | 25 | 12 |
| 5 | Title Execution Cases | 7 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| 6 | Money Execution Cases | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 7 | Title Appeals | 26 | 9 | 19 | 16 |
| 8 | Money Appeals | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | RCC Appeals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | RCC Revision Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Misc Civil Appeals | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 12 | Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act | 47 | 30 | 30 | 47 |
| 13 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 14 | Guardianship Cases | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | Misc. Cases (Probate) | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 16 | Title Suits (Probate) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 17 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 62 | 49 | 60 | 51 |
| 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 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| 26 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 81 | 71 | 92 | 60 |
| SUB-TOTAL (A) | | 416 | 297 | 314 | 399 |
| 1 | Session Cases:I | 189 | 38 | 126 | 101 |
| 2 | Session Cases:II | 11 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| 3 | Criminal Appeals | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 4 | Criminal Revisions | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 5 | NDPS Act Cases | 107 | 40 | 34 | 113 |
| 6 | Cases under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge | 43 | 9 | 25 | 27 |



| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 7 | Other cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 8 | Warrant Procedure IPC Cases | 278 | 105 | 131 | 252 |
| 9 | Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Summons Procedure IPC Cases | 144 | 69 | 67 | 146 |
| 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 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 17 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 92 | 92 | 89 | 95 |
| 18 | Domestic Violence Act Cases | 20 | 5 | 11 | 14 |
| 19 | NI Act Cases | 27 | 24 | 11 | 40 |
| 20 | MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases | 739 | 1903 | 1888 | 754 |
| 21 | Excise Act Cases | 41 | 246 | 213 | 74 |
| 22 | Juvenile Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Forest Act Cases | 0 | 22 | 14 | 8 |
| 24 | Wild life Cases | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | Labour Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Weights & Measures Act Cases | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 27 | Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 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 | 6 | 207 | 164 | 49 |
| 32 | Tripura Police Act Cases | 452 | 549 | 795 | 206 |
| 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 | 1 | 0 |
| 36 | Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Arms Act Cases | 7 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 38 | Information of Technology (IT) Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 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 | 11 | 49 | 59 | 1 |
| 42 | Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.PC/TI Parade | 0 | 16 | 16 | 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 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | (c) Other Cases | 0 | 4782 | 4782 | 0 |
| 45 | Bail Applications u/s 438 & 439 of Cr. P.C | 1 | 67 | 68 | 0 |
| 46 | Other Bail Applications | 0 | 1032 | 1032 | 0 |
| 47 | Other Misc Cases not covered above | 40 | 71 | 64 | 47 |
| 48 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 19 | 31 | 23 | 27 |
| 49 | Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board | 6 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 2250 | 9385 | 9651 | 1984 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 2666 | 9682 | 9965 | 2383 |

***District-wise, Category-wise & Year-wise Statement (Compiled)
Showing Opening Balance, Institution, Disposal and Pendency in
the Family Courts of Tripura.***

| Family Court , Agartala, West Tripura District | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 12 | 6 | 5 | 13 |
| 2 | Title Execution Cases | 10 | 13 | 9 | 14 |
| 3 | Guardianship Cases | 27 | 11 | 24 | 14 |
| 4 | Misc (Probate) Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 955 | 697 | 861 | 791 |
| 6 | Other Family Courts matters | 86 | 102 | 114 | 74 |
| 7 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUB- TOTAL (A) | 1090 | 829 | 1013 | 906 |
| 1 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 536 | 470 | 470 | 536 |
| | Cases disposed of in Lok Adalats/Holiday Courts: | | | | |
| | (a) MAC Cases; | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | (b) Matrimonial Matters; and | 0 | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| | (c) Other Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Other Misc cases not covered above | 347 | 188 | 258 | 277 |
| | SUB-TOTAL (B) | 883 | 676 | 746 | 813 |
| | GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | 1973 | 1505 | 1759 | 1719 |

Family Court , Udaipur, Gomati District

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef.01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Misc (J) Cases | 11 | 32 | 32 | 11 |
| 2 | Title Execution | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Guardianship Cases | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 174 | 179 | 206 | 147 |
| SUB- TOTAL (A) | | 194 | 216 | 247 | 163 |
| 1 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 197 | 134 | 188 | 143 |
| 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 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Other Misc cases not covered above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 68 | 57 | 72 | 53 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 265 | 193 | 261 | 197 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 459 | 409 | 508 | 360 |

Family Court , Kailashahar, Unakoti District

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 | Title Execution Cases | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 3 | Guardianship Cases | 9 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| 4 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 125 | 137 | 136 | 126 |
| 5 | Other Family Court matters | 11 | 19 | 12 | 18 |
| SUB-TOTAL (A) | | 154 | 173 | 164 | 163 |
| 1 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 108 | 112 | 112 | 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 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 | Other Criminal Cases not covered above | 245 | 350 | 256 | 339 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 353 | 467 | 373 | 447 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 507 | 640 | 537 | 610 |

Family Court , Ambassa, Dhalai District

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | | 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 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Misc (Probate) Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 15 | 25 | 28 | 12 |
| 6 | Other Family Courts matters | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUB- TOTAL (A) | 17 | 26 | 30 | 13 |
| 1 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 40 | 43 | 58 | 25 |
| 2 | Other Cases not covered above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUB-TOTAL (B) | 40 | 43 | 58 | 25 |
| | GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | 57 | 69 | 88 | 38 |

Family Court , Khowai, Khowai District

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | Title Execution Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Guardianship Cases | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | Misc (Probate) Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 59 | 106 | 85 | 80 |
| 6 | Other Family Courts matters | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| 7 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUB- TOTAL (A) | 65 | 113 | 93 | 85 |
| 1 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 37 | 61 | 54 | 44 |
| 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 Criminal Cases not covered above | 38 | 17 | 25 | 30 |
| | SUB-TOTAL (B) | 75 | 78 | 79 | 74 |
| | GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | 140 | 191 | 172 | 159 |

Family Court, Sonamura, Sepahijala District

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef.01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Misc (J) Cases | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 | Title Execution Cases | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | Guardianship Cases | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | Misc (Probate) Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 72 | 77 | 94 | 55 |
| 7 | Other Family Courts matters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUB- TOTAL (A) | | 80 | 81 | 102 | 59 |
| 1 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 66 | 56 | 73 | 49 |
| 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 | 44 | 36 | 27 | 53 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 110 | 92 | 100 | 102 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 190 | 173 | 202 | 161 |

Family Court , Dharmanagar, North Tripura District

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024) | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency at the end of the year |
| 1 | Title Suits | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | Misc (J) Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Title Execution Cases | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Guardianship Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Misc (Probate) Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 160 | 124 | 113 | 171 |
| 7 | Other Family Courts matters | 31 | 34 | 26 | 39 |
| 8 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUB- TOTAL (A) | | 195 | 161 | 143 | 213 |
| 1 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 119 | 79 | 78 | 120 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Other Cases not covered above | 6 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 125 | 85 | 81 | 129 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 320 | 246 | 224 | 342 |

Family Court, Belonia, South Tripura District

| Sl. No. | Category of Cases | 2024 (wef.01.01.2024 to 30.12.2024) | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|
| | | Opening | Institution | Disposal | Pendency as on 30.12.2023 |
| 1 | Title Suits | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Misc (J) Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Title Execution Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Guardianship Cases | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | Misc (Probate) Cases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Title Suits (Matrimonial) | 166 | 147 | 157 | 156 |
| 7 | Other Family Courts matters | 22 | 11 | 14 | 19 |
| 8 | Other contested Civil Cases not covered above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUB- TOTAL (A) | | 192 | 160 | 173 | 179 |
| 1 | Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act | 113 | 52 | 98 | 67 |
| 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 | 6 | 19 | 15 | 10 |
| SUB-TOTAL (B) | | 119 | 72 | 114 | 77 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | 311 | 232 | 287 | 256 |

7

ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS OF TRIPURA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

The Tripura Judicial Academy, under the aegis of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura, conducts various programmes, seminars, workshops, etc., for Judicial Officers, Advocates, Advocate Clerks, Trainee Judicial Officers, Legal Researchers, Law Clerks, Public Prosecutors, Court Staff, Technical Personnel and other stakeholders. The details are provided below.

- 1 Tripura Judicial Academy arranged a training programme for the Trainee Grade-III Judicial Officers at Tripura State Forensic Laboratory from 15th to 18th April, 2024 to get exposure to the functioning of the said laboratory and general awareness about forensic investigations.
- 2 A training programme on the topic '**New Criminal Legislation with Special Reference to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita**' was organised on April 21, 2024, at the training hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy with the nominated Judicial Officers of Tripura Judicial Service.



3

A training programme titled '**Training Programme on New Criminal Legislation with Special Reference to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita & Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita**' was conducted by the Academy on April 28, 2024 in the Auditorium of the Academy. Nominated Judicial Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service, Public Prosecutors, Additional Public Prosecutors, Advocates, Police Officers, and others participated in the programme.





4

Tripura Judicial Academy organized a district level training programme titled **'Hands-on Training on CIS'** on May 5, 2024 at all eight Judicial District Headquarters, with the nominated staff from each judicial district.





5 The Academy arranged five-day training for Trainee Grade-III Judicial Officers from May 18, 2024, to May 24, 2024, at the Regional Survey Training Institute in A.D. Nagar, West Tripura on Land Records and Survey Settlement.

6 An **Orientation Programme on Three New Criminal Laws, 2023: "Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam"** was conducted by the Tripura Judicial Academy on May 25, 2024, and May 26, 2024. The programme was specifically organized for Public Prosecutors and Additional Public Prosecutors in the training hall, and for Judicial Officers, Advocates, Police Personnel, Law Students, etc., at the auditorium of the Tripura Judicial Academy. Esteemed dignitaries including Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura, along with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge of the High Court of Tripura graced the event.









7 A Training Programme on **“New Criminal Legislations: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam and Judicial Ethics”** was organized on June 2, 2024 (Sunday), at the training hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy for the nominated Grade-III Judicial Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service.



8

A Training Programme on Three New Criminal Legislations, 2023: "Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam", was conducted on June 22 and 23, 2024, by the Academy. The programme was specifically organized for Public Prosecutors and Additional Public Prosecutors in the training hall and for Judicial Officers, Advocates, Police Personnel, Law Students, etc., at the auditorium of the Tripura Judicial Academy. The event was graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge of the High Court of Tripura. Resource persons from the National Judicial Academy imparted training in this programme.





9

Tripura Judicial Academy organized a programme titled **'Awareness and Sensitivity Training: Dealing with the Needs of Differently Abled Persons with Appropriate Care'** on July 13, 2024, at the Training Hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy. Nominated staff of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura participated in the programme.



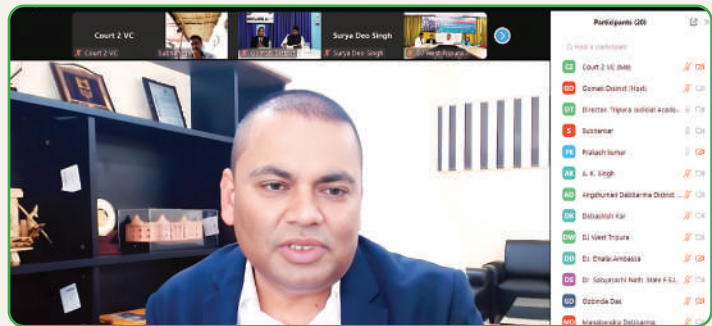
10

The Academy also conducted a one-day district level training programme on the topic **'Refresher Program Relating to Administrative Works of Ministerial Employees of District Courts'** on July 13, 2024 in every Judicial District of Tripura. In the training programme, the ministerial staff of the entire cadre, including Sr. Sheristadar, Office Superintendent, Sheristadar, all Head Clerks, UDCs, and LDCs posted in each Judicial District, actively participated.



11

A virtual training programme titled '**Refresher Training Program for District & Additional Sessions Judges in Criminal Matters**' was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on the Zoom platform on July 21, 2024 with the nominated Grade-I Judicial Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service.



12

The Academy also organized a half-day district level training programme on the topic '**Refresher Program on Computer Application**' on July 28, 2024 at each Judicial District Headquarters with the newly recruited ministerial employees of the concerned District and Family Courts..



Tripura Judicial Academy organized a training programme on the topic '**Training Program on Three New Criminal Legislations, 2023: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam**' on August 4, 2024 with the active participation of stakeholders, including Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors, Police Officers, IAS/IPS Officers, administrative officers, Advocates, etc. The program was graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Judge of the High Court of Tripura, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge of the High Court of Tripura, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha, Judge of the High Court of Tripura, and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Palit, Judge of the High Court of Tripura.





14

A District level Refresher Training Programme on Civil and Criminal Court Rules was conducted by the Academy on August 4, 2024 at each Judicial District headquarters with the nominated staff of the concerned District Courts.



15

The Academy also organized a half-day District level training programme on the topic '**Refresher Training Programme for Accountants of District Courts**' on August 18, 2024 at each Judicial District Headquarters, with the staff of the Accounts Section nominated by the concerned District and Sessions Judge.



16

A District level programme titled '**Orientation Program for Newly Recruited Lower Division Clerks in District Judiciary**' was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy in each Judicial District on September 4, 2024 specifically for the newly recruited Lower Division Clerks of District Courts.



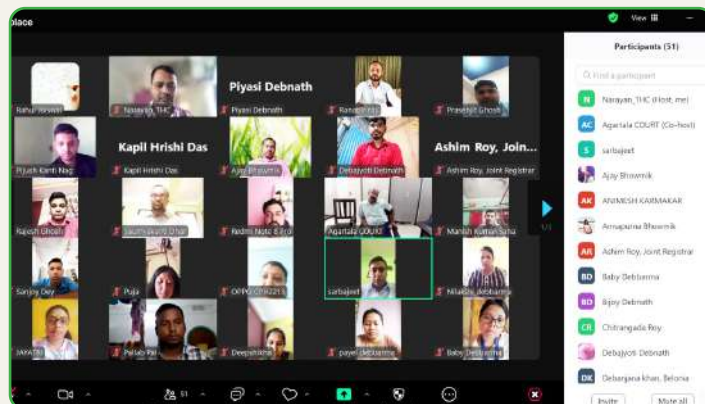
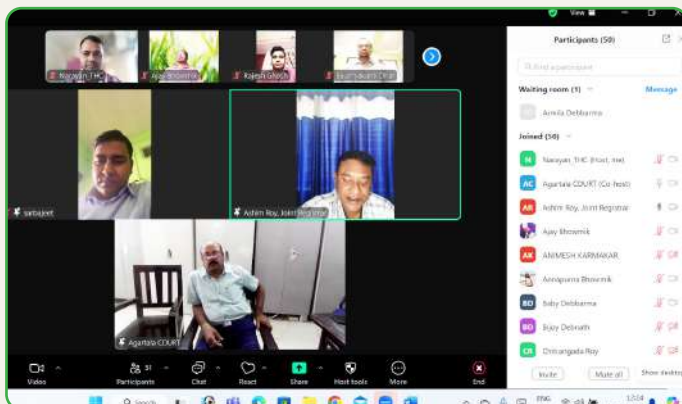
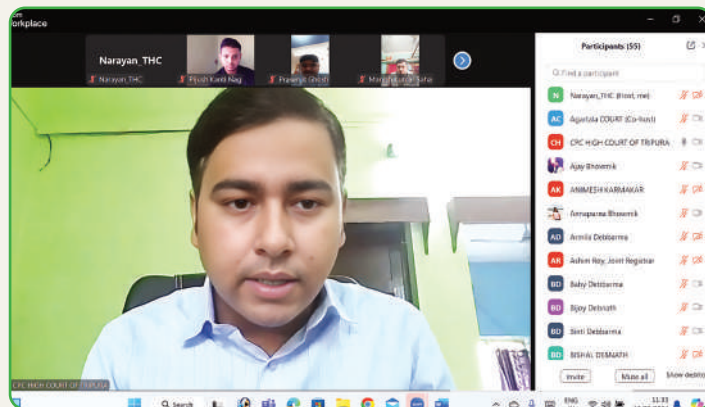
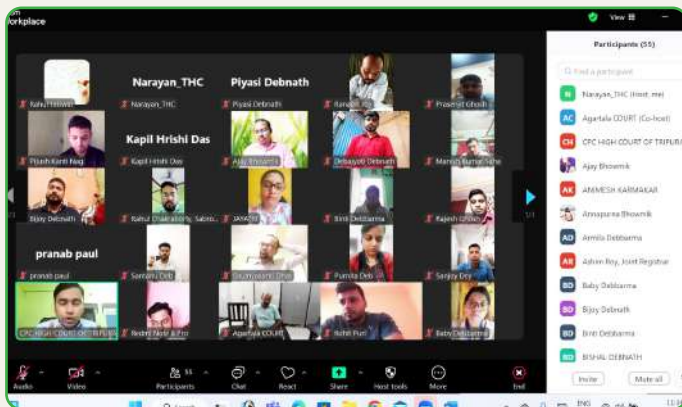
17

A half-day program titled **'Refresher Course on Under Trial Prisoners and Their Rights of Bail'** was conducted by the Academy on September 8, 2024 (Sunday) at the auditorium of the Tripura Judicial Academy, with the active participation of the nominated Judicial Officers and Public Prosecutors.



18

A half-day virtual programme titled **'Online Orientation Program for Newly Recruited Stenographers of Both Hon'ble High Court of Tripura and District Courts'** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on September 16, 2024 with the nominated and newly recruited stenographers of the High Court and District Courts of Tripura.



19

A half-day **'Training/Sensitization/Awareness Program on Disability Awareness'** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on September 21, 2024 at the Training Hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy. Nominated court staff from every District Court actively participated in the programme.



A one-day programme titled '**Judicial Colloquium on Human Trafficking**' was conducted by the Tripura Judicial Academy on 29th September 2024 (Sunday) at the Auditorium of the Tripura Judicial Academy. The event was graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Palit, Judge of the High Court of Tripura. The programme saw participation from various stakeholders, including Judges of Sessions and Magisterial Courts, Public Prosecutors, State and District Nodal Police Officers of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, personnel from BSF, CISF, the Social Welfare Department, and the Labour Department.





21 A half-day online programme titled **"Webinar on Gender Sensitization in light of Judgment of Hon'ble Apex Court in 'Aparna Bhat & Ors. Vs. State of M.P. & Anr'"** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on 15th November 2024. The event was attended by the nominated Judicial Officers and staff members of the ICCs/LCs/ICs from across the State.





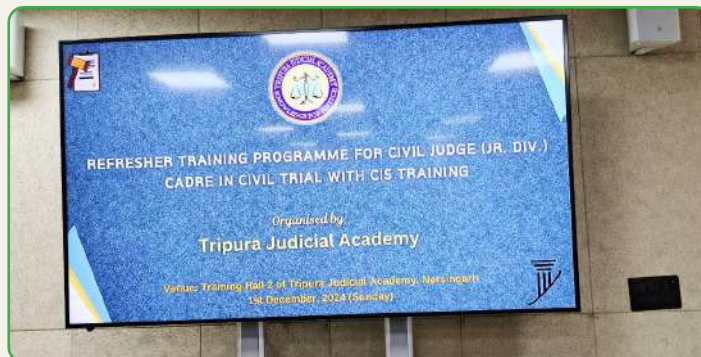
22

A training program titled '**Refresher Training Program for Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) Cadre in Criminal Matters with CIS Training**' was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy for one day on November 23, 2024 at the auditorium of the Tripura Judicial Academy, with the nominated Grade-II Judicial Officers and Police Officers of the state.



23

A one-day training programme on the topic 'Refresher Training Program for Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) Cadre in Civil Trial with CIS Training' was organized at the premises of the Tripura Judicial Academy on December 1, 2024 with the nominated Grade-III Judicial Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service.



24

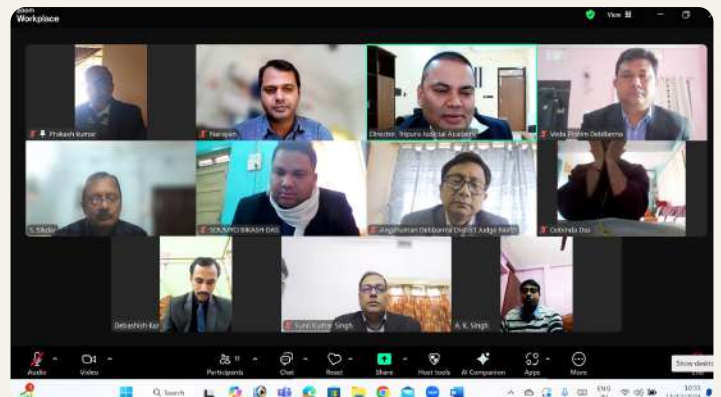
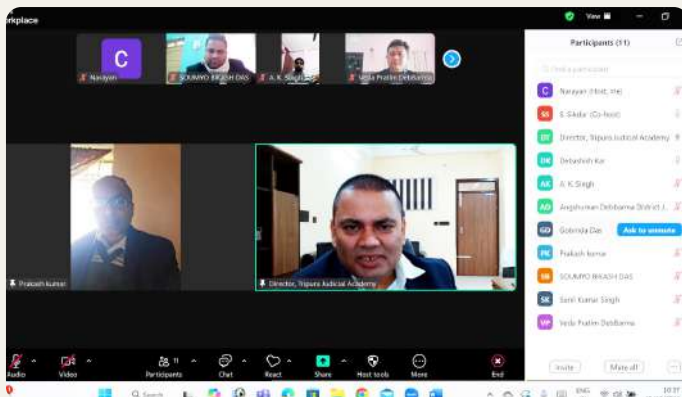
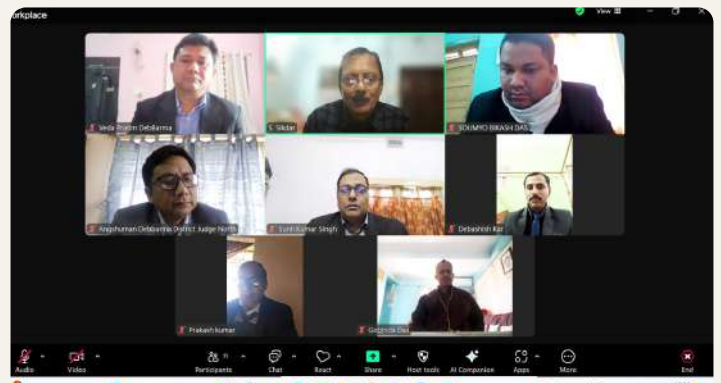
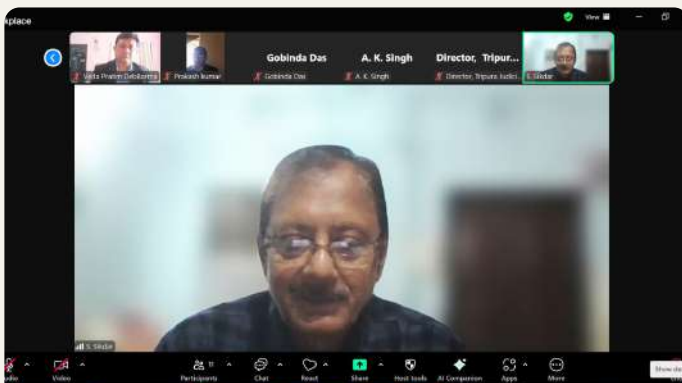
Tripura Judicial Academy organized a state-level seminar titled '**State-Level Seminar on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**' for one day on December 8, 2024 at the auditorium of the Academy. The seminar was attended by the nominated Principal Magistrates of the Juvenile Justice Board, JJB Social Workers, Chairperson and members of the Child Welfare Committee, CCI Superintendents/In-Charges and nominated officers of Tripura Police.





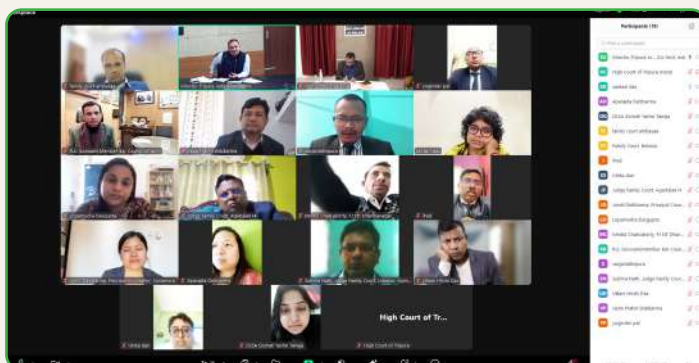
25

A virtual training programme titled '**Knowledge Enhancement Training (KET) Relating to the POCSO Act and Rules**' was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on December 15, 2024 on the Zoom platform, with the nominated Judicial Officers and Officers handling POCSO cases from all Judicial Districts of Tripura.



26

A Half day online Training Programme on the topic **"Jurisdiction of Family Court with special reference to Jamatia Customary Laws in Tripura and grounds for Divorce"** was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy, on 11.01.2025 with the nominated Ld. Family Court Judges and Principal Counselors of all Judicial Districts of Tripura.



27

A one-day district-level training programme on the topic **'Training on Service of Summons and Processes Relating to Execution'** was conducted by the Tripura Judicial Academy at all Judicial District Headquarters on January 12, 2025. The training programme was attended by nominated Court staff including Process Servers, Bailiffs, Nayeab Nazir and Nazir of the District Courts.



28

The Academy also conducted a refresher programme for the employees working in the Bench Section of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura on January 19, 2025 in the Training Hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy with the nominated staff of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura.



29

A Soft Skill Development Program on '**Stress Management and Work-Life Balance**' was conducted by the Tripura Judicial Academy for one day on January 23, 2025 in the auditorium with the nominated Judicial Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service and staff of the High Court and District Courts. The training programme was graced by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Judge of the High Court of Tripura.





A Training Programme titled **“Tripura Tenancy and Land Laws with special reference to the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 along with Statement of Objects and Reasons and The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Rules, 1961 & The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Allotment of Land) Rules, 1980”** was organized on February 2nd, 2025 at the Training Hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy, with the nominated Judicial Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service.



eCommittee Special Drive Training & Outreach Programmes

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.

1

The **ECT_12_2024** programme, titled **‘Computer Skill Enhancement Programme – Level I & II’** was conducted by the Academy for one day on May 3, 2024 at the Court Complex of West Tripura Judicial District, Agartala. Nominated Advocates and Advocate Clerks from the concerned District participated in the programme. The event was graced by the presence of Hon’ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge of the High Court of Tripura.



2

The **ECT_3_2024** programme titled '**Master Trainer Programme for New Master Trainers**' was conducted on May 12, 2024, at the training hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy. In this training programme, 10 newly nominated Judicial Officer Master Trainers participated as trainees.



3

The **ECT_4_2024** programme titled '**Programme for Advocates/Advocate Clerks**' was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy for one day under the ICT Outreach Programme on July 14, 2024 at the District & Sessions Judge Court Complex, Khowai Judicial District. The event was graced by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge of the High Court of Tripura. Nominated Advocates and Advocate Clerks from the District participated in the programme.



4

The **ECT_7_2024** programme titled '**Advocate/Advocate Clerk eCourts Programme at Taluka/ Village**' was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy for one day under the ICT Outreach Programme on July 20, 2024 at the Court Complex of Bishalgarh Sub-Division, Sepahijala Judicial District, Sonamura. The programme was graced by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha, Judge of the High Court of Tripura. Advocates and Advocate Clerks from the District actively participated in the programme.



5

The **ECT_6_2024** programme on '**Training Programme on Digitization at High Court Level**' was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on July 28, 2024 for one day, at the Training Hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy. Nominated staff from the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura, involved in digitization-related work, participated in the programme.



6

The **ECT_07_2024** programme titled '**Advocate/Advocate Clerk E-Courts Programme at Taluka/Village**' was organized by the academy at Ganda Twisa Subdivision under the Dhalai Judicial District on August 17, 2024 for one day. The programme included the participation of nominated Advocates and Advocate Clerks from the concerned District. The event was graced by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha, Judges of the High Court of Tripura.





7

The **ECT_17_2024** programme on 'ICT & eCourts Induction Programme for the Newly Recruited Civil Judges' was organized by the Tripura Judicial Academy on August 19, 2024 for one day at the training hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy with the participation of the nominated Civil Judges of the Tripura Judicial Service.



8

The **ECT_5_2024** programme namely '**Programme for Court Managers and Administrative Head Staff of District Judiciary**' under the ICT Outreach Programme was successfully organized on August 24, 2024 for one day at the Tripura Judicial Academy. Nominated staff from the District Courts participated in the programme.





9

The **ECT_8_2024** One-Day Training Programme on '**Refresher Programme for Court Staff and NSTEP Training**' was conducted by Tripura Judicial Academy on September 8, 2024 at the Conference Hall of the District & Sessions Judge, West Tripura District, Agartala. Nominated Court staff from the concerned Judicial District actively participated in the programme.



10

The **ECT_9_2024** programme, titled '**Refresher Programme for Court Staff**' was conducted by the Academy at the Ambassa Court Complex of Dhalai Judicial District on October 6, 2024. The Session included the participation of nominated court staff from the North Tripura, Unakoti, Khowai and Dhalai Judicial District.





11

The **ECT_10_2024** programme titled '**Programme for Technical Staff of the High Court – Hardware and Software maintenance, Data Replication, Data Monitoring, VC equipment, Lan Connections, etc.**' was successfully conducted by the Tripura Judicial Academy on November 17, 2024 in the Auditorium of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura. Technical staff from the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura, along with the NIC Coordinator, participated in the session. The programme was graced by the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge of the High Court of Tripura.



12

The **ECT_12_2024** programme titled '**Computer Skill Enhancement Programme - Level I & II**' was conducted by the Tripura Judicial Academy on November 24, 2024 at South Tripura Judicial District with the participation of nominated Advocates and Advocate Clerks from the District Courts.



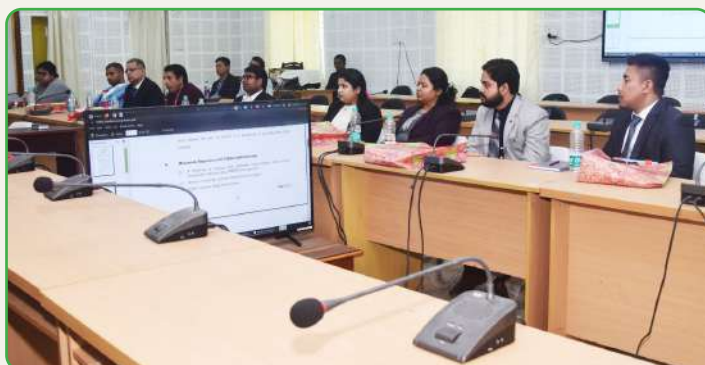
13

The **ECT_16_2024** programme titled '**E-Courts Programme at All District Headquarters**' was successfully held on December 8, 2024 at the training hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy with the participation of the nominated Judicial Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service.



14

The "ECT_13_2024: Computer Skill Enhancement Programme – Level I & II" was organized on February 8, 2025 at the Unakoti Judicial District. Nominated Judicial Officers from Dhalai Judicial District, North Tripura Judicial District and Unakoti Judicial District actively participated in the programme.



15

The "ECT_10_2024" programme was conducted on February 8, 2025 at the auditorium of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura. The programme was honored by the esteemed presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge of the High Court of Tripura. All technical staff of the High Court, along with the NIC Coordinator, actively participated in the event.





16

The “ECT_11_2024 Programme for Technical Staffs of High Court- Hardware and Software maintenance, Data Replication, Data Monitoring, VC equipment, Lan Connections, etc.” was successfully conducted by the Tripura Judicial Academy at the Auditorium of the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura on February 9, 2025. The programme was graced by the esteemed presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha, Judges of the High Court of Tripura. All technical staff of the High Court, along with the NIC Coordinator, actively participated in the programme.





- 17 The **ECT_15_2024** Programme titled “**Refresher Program for Registry Staff of the High Court**” was conducted by the Academy on February 16, 2025 at the Training Hall of the Tripura Judicial Academy. Nominated High Court Officers and Staff participated in the programme.



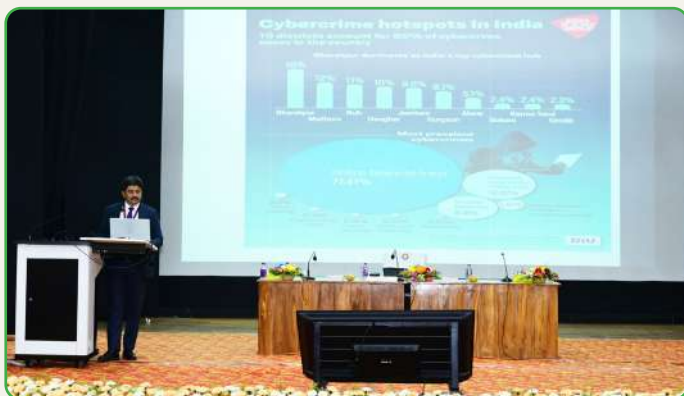


18

The **ECT_14_2024** Programme namely “**Refresher Programme on Cyber Laws & Appreciation and Handling of Digital Evidence**” was successfully organized by the Academy on February 22, 2025 at the auditorium. The event was enriched by the esteemed presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha, Judge of the High Court of Tripura. The programme saw active participation from nominated Judicial Officers of the Tripura Judicial Service, Government Administration Officers, Police Department Officers, Advocates from Bar Associations, Public Prosecutors, LADCs, System Officers, System Assistants and other stakeholders.







ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT

INFRASTRUCTURE

Construction of new Court Building at Mohanpur has been completed and the new Court Building is scheduled to be inaugurated on 22.03.2025.

The High Court Building underwent an extensive renovation after 14 years of its construction and construction of Annexe Building of the High Court is also progressing at desired pace. Construction of a new Gymnasium in High Court Premises is also nearing completion and is expected to be made functional soon.

VWDC (VULNERABLE WITNESS DEPOSITION CENTER)

High Court has constituted a Committee to supervise establishment of VWDC in all the District Court Complexes and VWDC have been temporarily set up in all the District Court Complexes.

Steps were taken by the High Court for procurement of Wheel chair, establishment of Disabled 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. Tactile pavings have also been laid in the High Court premises to ensure easier accessibility.

PROMOTION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS

On 07.03.2025, 08 (eight) Officers were promoted to Grade-II from Grade-III of the Tripura Judicial Service.

CONSTITUTION / RE-CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES

As many as 22 Committees were re-constituted during the last year and 01 (new) Committee i.e. a "Committee to ensure the construction and availability of separate toilet facilities" has been constituted.

REDUCTION IN PENDENCY

At the beginning of the year 2024, the total pendency of cases in High Court was 1269, which got reduced to 1038 by the end of the year inspite of institution of 2072 nos. of cases.

9

I.C.T. ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS

Inauguration of SCC Online Access Desk for Learned Members of the Bar and Litigants



On 26th January, 2025 Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh, Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura inaugurated the **SCC Online Access Desk** in the eSewa Kendra of the High Court. The event was also graced by the presence of other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court and the Learned members of the Bar.

This Access Desk intends to provide seamless access to legal resources for the Learned Members of the Bar and litigants. This dedicated Access Desk will enable Bar members and litigants to efficiently access **judgments from the Supreme Court of India, High Courts, Tribunals and Commissions.**



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

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

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA AGARTALA

NOTIFICATION

Dated, Agartala, the 5th March, 2024

It is hereby notified that the Pre-Trial module of CIS NC 3.2 has been implemented in all the District and Sub-Divisional Court Complexes in Tripura.

It is further notified that the implementation of the said module facilitates uploading of Pre-Trial Bail and Remand orders in CIS which shall be made available to the stakeholders at the eSewa Kendras.

By order,

Sd/-

(Sarbajeet Choudhury)

Dy.Registrar(Vigilance)-cum-CPC

No.F. 4(37)-HC/Vol-I/2024/5613-37

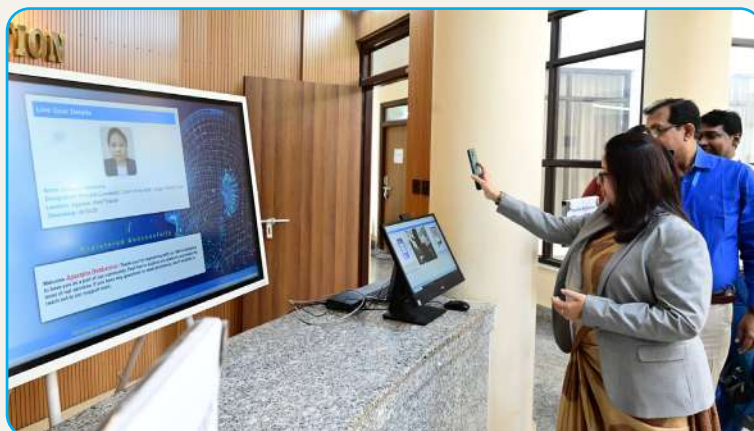
Dated, the 5th March, 2024

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 Biswajit Palit, Judge, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;
6. The Member(Project Management),eCommittee, Supreme Court of India;
7. The P.S./ P.A attached with the Registrar General, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;
8. The LR & Secretary, Law, Government of Tripura, Agartala;
9. The Advocate General, Tripura, Agartala;
10. The Chairman, Bar Council of Tripura, Agartala;
11. The Govt. Advocate, High Court of Tripura, Agartala;

Implementation of QR based Contact-free Registration Application

The implementation of the QR-based contact-free registration process by the High Court of Tripura for the 10th Annual Judicial Conclave is a step towards enhancing efficiency in registration process. The in-house technical team of the High Court of Tripura developed a user-friendly application that generates QR codes containing attendee's personal information. The application ensures that the QR codes are securely generated and contain accurate information.



Prior to the event, each nominated participant received their unique QR code via WhatsApp and email. This ensured that attendees had their QR codes readily available on their smartphones.

A large display screen and a camera were placed at the Reception Desk equipped with QR code scanning capabilities.

Upon arrival at the Conclave venue, attendees approached the Reception Desk.

Attendees presented their smartphones with the QR code displayed to the camera at the Reception Desk.

The camera scanned the QR code displayed on the attendee's smartphone.

The application decoded the QR code and retrieved the attendee's personal information from the encoded data.

Once the QR code was successfully scanned and the attendee's information retrieved, the system recorded the attendance of the participant automatically and displayed the same on a large display screen. This streamlined the registration process, eliminating the need for manual data entry.



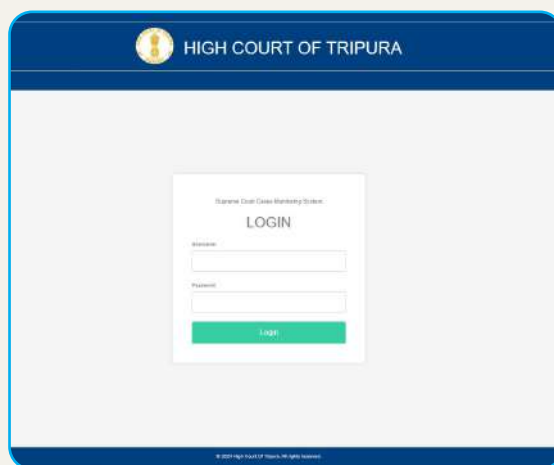
Inauguration of Video Conferencing facility at Dharmanagar Bar Association



Virtual Inauguration of implementation of the Video Conferencing facility at Dharmanagar Bar Association was done on 03.04.2024 by Hon'ble Chief Justice in the presence of all the Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Tripura.

Development of Supreme Court Cases Monitoring System (SCCMS)

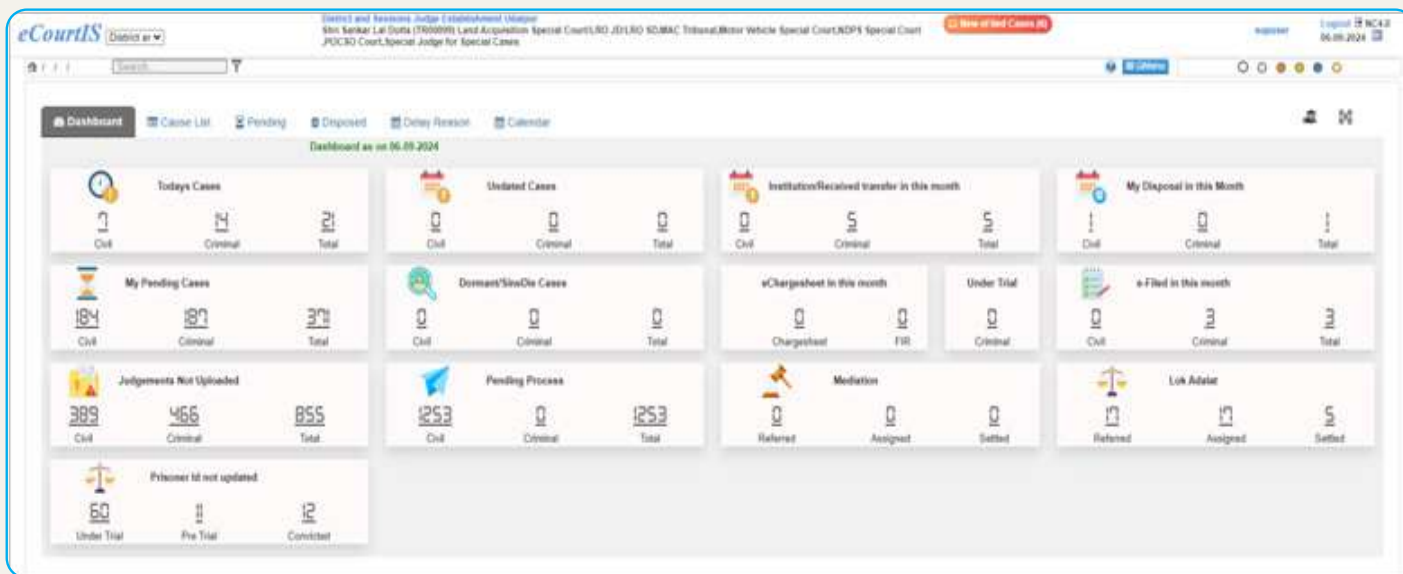
As per the direction of Honourable the Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura the in-house technical team of the Registry of the High Court of Tripura successfully developed a new software application namely the Supreme Court Cases Monitoring System (SCCMS). The said software stores and records all the data and relevant information of cases pending in the Honourable Supreme Court of India in which the High Court of Tripura is a party. It is hoped that the said software would go a long way in easy retrieval of essential information of pending cases before the Honourable Supreme Court of India to ensure prompt compliance of Apex Court orders.



Successful Implementation of CIS 4.0 at all Court Complexes

The implementation of the updated Case Management System (CIS) Version 4.0 at all the Court Complexes in District Judiciary marks a significant milestone. This new software implementation enables improved management of cases and facilitates smoother data handling. The successful replication of data to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) ensures seamless integration with the national database, which is critical for ensuring transparency and easy access to Judicial Data.

The upgraded CIS 4.0 will benefit various stakeholders, especially Litigants and Advocates involved in the judicial process. By enhancing data accessibility and case tracking, it simplifies interactions for legal professionals and improves the overall efficiency of the Judiciary. This Digital Transformation supports the broader goal of modernizing the Judiciary in India and fostering timely and effective delivery of Justice.



Development of Pretrial KIOSK Module

The technical team of the Registry of the High Court of Tripura has developed a Pretrial KIOSK Module which seamlessly facilitates the viewing of the status of Pretrial Cases in a common platform. Status of Remand, Bail, Release, Applications and Pretrial Orders can be easily viewed by using this periphery application.



PRETRIAL KIOSK

HOME

FIR LIST

REMAND CAUSELIST

Select Establishment

Chief Judicial Magistrate Establishment Udaipur

GO

REMAND DETAILS

| FIR No. | CRNO | Accused Name | Remand From | Remand To | Status |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 3-Md. Majibur Rahman | 2024-03-02 | 2024-04-02 | Pre-Trial |
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 3-Md. Majibur Rahman | 2024-04-02 | 2024-05-02 | Pre-Trial |
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 2-Md. Kabir Miah Khadim | 2024-05-02 | 2024-05-31 | Pre-Trial |

BAIL DETAILS

| FIR No. | CRNO | Accused Name | Bail Date | Bail Application Date | Bail Status | Bail Disposal Date | Status |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 3-Md. Majibur Rahman | 2024-03-02 | 2024-03-02 | Granted | 2024-04-02 | Pre-Trial |
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 3-Md. Majibur Rahman | 2024-04-02 | 2024-04-02 | Granted | 2024-05-02 | Pre-Trial |
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 2-Md. Kabir Miah Khadim | 2024-05-02 | 2024-05-02 | Granted | 2024-05-31 | Pre-Trial |

RELEASE DETAILS

| FIR No. | CRNO | Accused Name | Bail Date | Release Date | Status |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 3-Md. Majibur Rahman | 2024-03-02 | 2024-03-02 | Pre-Trial |
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 3-Md. Majibur Rahman | 2024-04-02 | 2024-04-02 | Pre-Trial |
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 2-Md. Kabir Miah Khadim | 2024-05-02 | 2024-05-02 | Pre-Trial |

APPLICATION DETAILS

| FIR No. | CRNO | Accused Name | Application Date | Application Type | Application Decision Date | Application Status |
|---------|------|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
|---------|------|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|

PRETRIAL ORDER DETAILS

| FIR No. | CRNO | Order Date | Order Type | Order File | Status |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 2024-03-02 | Bail | TRGT02P0000842024_1 | Pre-Trial |
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 2024-04-02 | Bail | TRGT02P0000842024_2 | Pre-Trial |
| RADHAKISHOREPUR-RKP/10/2024 | TRGT02P0000842024 | 2024-05-02 | Bail | TRGT02P0000842024_3 | Pre-Trial |

Wi-Fi enablement of the High Court of Tripura Premises

The entire High Court of Tripura premises has been Wi-Fi enabled by setting up Wi-Fi access points in appropriate places. All the five Court rooms as well as the Bar building has been enabled with high speed internet Wi-Fi facility which would provide easy and convenient internet access to all the stakeholders including Ld. Advocates and Litigants.



Distribution of new Laptops

On 09.01.2025 new high end Laptops were distributed to all the System Officers and System Assistants in the High Court of Tripura. It is hoped that distribution of new Laptops to the System Officers and System Assistants would go a long way in promoting efficiency at work place.



Procurement of Hardware

Under Phase-III of eCourts Project, the following hardware items have been successfully procured and installed in the District and Sub-Divisional Court Complexes in Tripura :

1. AIOs = 446
2. Scanner = 98
3. VC System = 22
4. Display = 24
5. Rack Server = 2
6. Networking Items = 29
7. MFD Printers = 6
8. KIOSKs = 2
9. DG Sets = 2
10. Tablet = 4



10

ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS OF TRIPURA STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Tripura State Legal Services Authority is 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.

Tripura State Legal Services Authority during the period 1st April, 2024 to 28th February, 2025 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 District Judiciary.

Awareness programme on 3(three) newly enacted Criminal Laws

Tripura State Legal Services Authority took initiative to generate awareness amongst common citizens about the 3(three) newly enacted criminal laws namely the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Bharatiya Nagarik Surakhsha Sanhita, 2023 and Bharatiya Sakhsa Adhiniyam, 2023. District Legal Services Authorities and Sub-Divisional Legal Services committees organized 257 legal awareness programmes on 3 newly enacted criminal laws covering Gram panchayets, ADC Village, Blocks and District from August, 2024 to January, 2025. Total 20,784 people participated in these programmes.

Some photographs of these programmes:



Legal awareness programme at Patni ADC village by DLSA, West Tripura and a programme at Ganda Twisa under SDLSC, Gonda Twisa.

Organizing Vartalap at Tripura Judicial Academy, Narsingarh

On 21.06.2024 in collaboration with Tripura State Legal Services Authority and Tripura Judicial Academy, Press Information Bureau organized a Media Workshop (Vartalap) at Tripura Judicial Academy, Narsingarh regarding 3(three) newly enacted Criminal Laws where media persons, Law students and other dignitaries were present. In that programme Shri S. S. Dey, Advocate General, Tripura, Smt. J. Datta Chowdhury, Member Secretary, TSLSA, Shri Anurag, DGP (INT), Tripura Police and other dignitaries delivered their valuable speech.



A glimpse of Vartalaap

TSLSA activities during flood in Tripura

Tripura was badly affected due to relentless rainfall from 20th August, 2024 to 22nd August, 2024, that triggered severe flooding and landslides across multiple Districts, leading to a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented scale. As per the report of State Government the disaster has claimed many lives, injured many people and destructed many properties.

During the flood situation as per instruction & kind guidance of His Lordship, Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Judge, High Court of Tripura & Executive Chairman, Tripura State Legal Services Authority, all the District Legal Services Authority, Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees has taken steps to assist victims in the flood affected areas. Special services were provided in coordination with Administrative Department to the victims of flood affected areas on 21st August, 2024 and 22nd August, 2024 onwards. Member Secretary, Tripura State Legal Services Authority, Tripura regularly monitored & collected updates of the occurrence.

In the flood affected areas Adhikar Mitra (PLVs) went and helped victims. The compiled data of these works are mentioned herein below:

- Total 253 families were rescued by the PLVs of the State to nearest safe place. Out of that 211 nos. of families were rescued successfully by PLVs of DLSA, Gomati. Moreover, Adhikar Mitra (PLV) of SDLSC, Gonda Twisa, SDLSC, Amarpur, DLSA, South Tripura, DLSA, Sepahijala & SDLSC, Udaipur have also rendered their help in this task.

- In compliance to the direction of TSLSA, from 3rd September, 2024, total 36 nos. Dedicated Legal Aid Clinics (Khowai - 10, West Tripura - 3, Unakoti - 3, Dhalai - 5, Sepahijala - 5, South Tripura - 3, North Tripura- 3 and Gomati District - 4) were opened in affected areas of the State with a view to provide legal services to the flood affected victims by making them aware of the available Govt. schemes, by helping them in reconstruction of documents / certificates which were lost due to the flood. PLVs of the concerned districts stood by the victims and rendered all possible assistance keeping in view the NALSA Scheme for Legal Service to the victims of disasters through Legal Services Authorities. PLVs had engaged themselves in rescuing victims.
- Total 1,305 numbers of beneficiaries were provided assistance for getting various benefits from Government Departments. Assistance rendered in reconstruction of lost documents like Birth Certificates, Old Age Allowance Certificate, PRTC, Survival Certificates, Caste certificates etc. and also applications were drafted for procuring benefits under different Govt. Schemes by Adhikar Mitras.





Activities of the Adhikar Mitras during flood

Pan – India Campaign

Restoring the Youth: Pan-India Campaign was organized w.e.f 10th September, 2024 to 8th October, 2024, for identifying Juveniles in prisons and rendering legal assistance to them. At the initiative of respective DLSAs total 03 prisoners in whole state were identified who claimed to be Juveniles at the time of commission of offence. Three applications were filed before concerned Courts and petitions were accordingly disposed of. In view of orders of Court identified 03 Juveniles were transferred to Place of Safety/Observation Home.

Some Important Capacity Building Programmes

Office of the TSLSA has organized 3 (three) days Training Programme for Chief and Deputy Legal Aid Defense Counsels of all the Districts w.e.f. 29th July to 31st July, 2024 and for Assistant Legal Aid Defense Counsels of all the Districts w.e.f. 11th September, 2024 to 13th September, 2024 at Tripura Judicial Academy, Narshingarh.



District Legal Services Authorities have organized District Level Training Programme for Panel Lawyers, Retainer Lawyers and Legal Aid Defense Counsels in their respective Districts as per State Action Plan of TSLSA. Besides, DLSAs have also organized Refresher Training Programme for Adhikar Mitra.

Apart from this, DLSA, Gomati District had organized a Training Programme on Cyber Security at ADR Centre, Gomati District wherein 41 nos. of Panel Lawyers and Adhikar Mitras(PLVs) were present.



Training programme for the Legal Aid Defense Counsels

Legal Services Stalls during different festivals of State

Legal Services stalls were opened during Durga Puja, Kharchi festival, Deepawali Mela and other important festivals / Melas in the State of Tripura. These stalls showcased activities of Legal Services Institutions and also rendered legal advices, distributed leaflets, booklets etc. containing information of legal aid amongst common people visiting stalls.



Inauguration of Legal Services stall by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Judge, High Court of Tripura and Executive Chairman, TSLSA at Kharchi Mela, Khayerpur.

Legal awareness through puppet show was also organized by DLSA, Gomati during Diwali Mela. Moreover, During Kharchi fesitval from 14th July, 2024 to 20th July, 2024, a stall was opened by DLSA, West Tripura at Khayerpur near Chaturdas Devata Mandir. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud visited and inaugurated the said stall.

Inauguration of Legal Services Stalls

Hon'ble the Chief Minister Professor Dr. Manik Saha inaugurating a stall of Legal Service, DLSA, Sepahijala District on 1st January, 2025 during 3 days' Aditya Malla Barman Fair' at Sonamura.



Finance Minister Shri Pranajit Singha Roy visiting Legal Service stall of DLSA, Gomati, Tripura during Diwali Mela at Matabari.



Observance of Independence Day 2024, the Felicitation of Children & Release of Booklet on POCSO

Tripura State Legal Services Authority celebrated Independence Day in the office premises. During the programme 5 students of different schools were felicitated with certificates and some cash amount for purchasing books by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, the Executive Chairman, TSLSA. In this programme a booklet on POCSO Act was released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, the Executive Chairman, TSLSA and Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit, Judge, High Court of Tripura.



Releasing of booklet on POCSO Act.

Releasing of Documentary Film of TSLSA

On 11.09.2024 a documentary film of TSLSA on functioning of Legal Services Institutions in the State for general legal awareness was released, at the Auditorium of High Court of Tripura. Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh launched the documentary film in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Judge, High Court of Tripura and the Executive Chairman, TSLSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Lodh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. D. Purkayastha, Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit and other dignitaries. In his speech Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud stated that the main motto to release this documentary film is to publicize role of legal service authority and to generate awareness on different social issues. This programme was also attended virtually by all the DLSAs and SDLSCs.



Organizing Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats are organized with the object of generating awareness amongst the public regarding the conciliatory mode of disputes settlement. Lok Adalat remains as most effective method of resolving the disputes outside the Court. Tripura State Legal Services Authority also





at regular interval has organized Lok Adalats. Lok Adalat has large contribution to reduce the pendency of cases in our Courts. Statistics of Lok Adalats conducted during the period April, 2024 to February, 2025 is reproduced herein below:

1. National Lok Adalat at a glance :

| Sl. No. | Date | Case taken up | | Case Disposed | | Percentage in pending cases |
|---------|------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | Pre-litigation | Pending | Pre-litigation | Pending | |
| 1 | 11.05.2024 | 4074 | 13864 | 423 | 9724 | 70.13 |
| 2 | 14.09.2024 | 3420 | 20074 | 411 | 12282 | 61.18 |
| 3 | 14.12.2024 | 4479 | 1470 | 405 | 9621 | 65.44 |

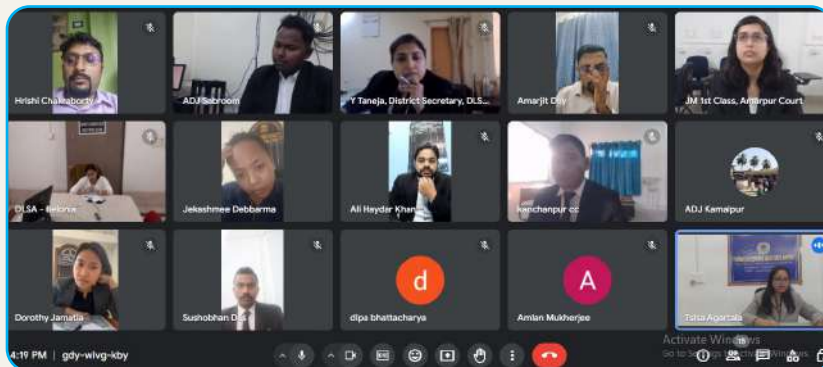
2. Special Lok Adalat:

At a glance disposal of cases in Special Lok Adalats –

| Sl. No. | Date | DLSA/SDLSC | Cases taken up | Cases Disposed | Percentage |
|---------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | 21.07.2024 | West Tripura | 1774 | 1603 | 90.36 |
| 2 | 22.07.2024 | Sepahijala | 715 | 447 | 62.51 |
| 3 | 27.07.2024 | Khowai | 1500 | 999 | 66.6 |
| 4 | 27.07.2024 | Gomati | 646 | 246 | 38.08 |
| 5 | 27.07.2024 | South Tripura | 940 | 507 | 53.93 |

Special Lok Adalat at the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India from 29th July, 2024 to 3rd August, 2024

Supreme Court of India organized Special Lok Adalat from 29th July, 2024 to 3rd August, 2024. In the said Lok Adalat 49 cases from the State of Tripura were identified by the Supreme Court of India for settlement. For that Lok Adalat, High Court Legal Services Committee and District Legal Services Authorities tried to settle the cases amicably in their respective jurisdictions and successfully could settle one case.



Counseling proceeding at ADR Centre, West Tripura in c/w Special Lok Adalat, Supreme Court of India and Counseling through online mode by the Secretary, HCLSC.

Observance of Special Days

During the period under report the below mentioned Special days / earmarked days were observed by the Legal Services Institutions of the State:

1. *World Population Day,*
2. *World Indigenous Day,*
3. *International Literacy Day,*
4. *International Day for Older Person,*
5. *Gandhi Jayanti,*
6. *World Mental Health Day,*
7. *National Legal Services Day,*
8. *Constitution Day,*
9. *World Aids Day,*
10. *Human Rights Day,*
11. *National Girl Child Day,*
12. *World Environment Day,*
13. *World Day Against Child Labour,*
14. *International Day of Yoga,*
15. *International Day Against Drug Abuse And Illicit Trafficking,*
16. *Children's Day,*
17. *International Day of persons With Disabilities,*
18. *National Youth Day,*
19. *The Statehood Day,*
20. *World Day of Social Justice.*

These days were observed by way of organizing various activities like awareness programmes, street drama, rally, postering, holding of different types of competitions, leaflets and booklet distribution etc. by the DLSAs and SDLSCs.



Observance of "World Environment Day" at Purba Noabadi ADC Village by DLSA, West Tripura



Legal Aid programme at Nishi Kumar Murasing Para, H.S. School on 9th August, 2025 by DLSA, South Tripura.



Health Camp on the occasion of "World Health Day" was organized on 07.04.2024 at Garu Bari Anganwadi Centre, Borakha ADC Village under Mandwai R.D Block, West Tripura by DLSA.



Legal Awareness Programme being held at TTADC Polytechnic Institute, Khumlung, Agartala, West Tripura on 03.05.2024.



Legal awareness programme by DLSA Dhalai on Prevention of Child Marriage and Protection of the Victims of Child Marriage at Satyaram Chowdhury para H.S. Residential School, Upanagar, Ambassa on 8th December, 2024 in presence of District Administration.

Skill development programme for prisoners in Jails



Legal awareness programme on Juvenile Justice Law for prisoners at Kanchanpur Sub Jail, North Tripura on 18th February, 2025 by SDLSC, Kanchanpur.



A skill development training programme held on 17th November, 2024 at Amarpur Sub Jail, Amarpur, Gomati Tripura by SDLSC, Amarpur, where 34 Nos. prisoners attended. They were trained about different types of Candle making.



Mega Legal Service Camps (NALSA Module)

During the period of March, 2024 to February, 2025 total 07 nos. of Mega Legal Services Camps were organized with the help of District Administration in all the Districts. During these camps total 3,346 nos. of beneficiaries were provided service. In every camp people gathered in huge number and they were benefited to get Aadhaar Card, Marriage Certificate, PRTC, Labour card etc. and also wheel chairs and other instrument given to Divyanggan in these camps. District Magistrate, SDM, Education Department, Labour Department, Fire Service Department, Health and Family Welfare and other departments participated in these Legal Services Camps.





Distribution of articles in Mega Legal Services Camp at Unakoti District



On 2nd October, 2024 Mega Legal Services Camp was organized at South Bagma Samatal Para Higher Secondary School Ground, Gomati Tripura.

Constitution of LSUC and LSUM units

In compliance of instruction of NALSA, the Tripura State Legal Services Authority constituted Legal Services Units for Persons with Mental Illness & Persons with Intellectual Disabilities called Manonyay (LSUM) under the NALSA (Legal Services to Persons with Mental Illness & Persons with Intellectual Disabilities) Scheme, 2024 and Legal Services Units for Children (LSUC) for all the eight(8) districts of Tripura in the month of December, 2024. These units are constituted to ensure that legal services are accessible for person with Mental illness and with an intellectual disability and for children respectively. The units comprises of District Secretary, Retd. Grade – I Judicial officers as mentor of the unit, Panel Lawyers and Adhikar Mitras.

Glimpse of Training programme of LSUC and LSUM units by DLSAs



DLSA Unakoti District and DLSA Sepahijala District

Releasing of Annual Action Plan 2025 and flipchart on Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. D. Purkayastha and other dignitaries on Republic Day, 2025.



Training of Expert Mediators

Mediation is one of the recognized methods of alternative disputes resolution. It brings feuding parties to the table they choose for themselves by the choice of their Mediator. TSLSA took an initiative to impart training of Community Mediators from diverse sections of our society. Participants from various Religious Groups, Retired Bureaucrats, Social Activists, Third Gender, Community Leaders of Tribal Community, Educators, Medical Professional, Journalist, Business Associate, ASHA & Anganwari Workers etc. have been selected to undergo 40 Hours Mediation Training Programme.



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Lodh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.D. Purkayastha, Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit along with other dignitaries and participants in the Inaugural Session of 40 Hour Mediation Training Programme for Expert Mediator on 11.02.2025 at Tripura Judicial Academy.



Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh, delivering speech during Inaugural Session of 40 Hour Mediation Training Programme.



Speech by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud, Executive Chairman, TSLSA during the Inaugural Session of the training programme.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh, Judge in-charge of State Mediation Committee delivering speech during the Inaugural Session of the training programme.



Tripura Times

National Lok Adalat settles 12,282 cases

Times News

Agartala, Sept 14: The National Lok Adalat resolved 12,282 out of 20,074 pending cases in a single day across Tripura's High Court and all district and sub-divisional courts. Besides, 411 out of 3,920 pre-litigation disputes were settled on Saturday. The total amount recovered reached Rs 1,26,30,142. The Lok Adalat addressed various issues including motor accident compensation, bank loan repayments, negotiable instruments cases, marital disputes, check bounce cases, employment matters and civil cases.

Special Lok Adalat SC to hear 49 cases of Tripura
Observer-Reporter
Agartala: July 14: The Supreme Court is organising a special Lok Adalat week from July 29 to August 3, during which 49 cases from Tripura will be heard. Thoma Dutta Chowdhury, Member Secretary of the Tripura State Legal Services Authority, mentioned that 14 cases were initially sent to the Pre-Lok Adalat for conciliation by the Supreme Court. "Later, more cases from Tripura were added. Before the final hearing, the process of Pre-Lok Adalat Conciliation began on June 25, initiated by the Tripura State Legal Services Authority under the orders of the Supreme Court," stated a press release. The statement further stated that the Pre-Lok Adalat conciliation process will continue until July 22 at the office of the High Court Legal Services Committee. "Notice has already been given to all parties involved in the cases. There is also the facility to participate in the Pre-Lok Adalat conciliation hearing via video conference if necessary. Most of the Pre-Lok Adalat conciliation process for cases related to the Special Lok Adalat have already been completed at the office of the District Legal Services Authority and the High Court Legal Services Committee," it added.

উত্তর টাকারজলা বিদ্যালয়ে আইনি সচেতনতা শিবির

দর্পণ প্রতিনিধি গোলাঘাট, ২০ জুন: সাধারণ মানুষের সাথে সাথে বিদ্যালয়ের ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যেও আইনি সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধির বিষয়েও আলোচনা করেন। এছাড়া উপজাতিদের স্বার্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট আইনের বিভিন্ন বিষয়েও আলোচনা করেন।



লক্ষ্যে বিশালগড় মহকুমা আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের উদ্যোগে বৃহস্পতিবার উত্তর টাকারজলা উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়ে আইনি সচেতনতা শিবির অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। জম্পইজলা ব্লকের অধীন এই বিদ্যালয়ে আয়োজিত এই আইনি শিবিরে বিদ্যালয়ের সকল ছাত্র ছাত্রী শিক্ষক-শিক্ষিকাসহ অভিভাবক অভিভাবিকাবৃন্দ উপস্থিত থেকে আইনের বিভিন্ন খুঁটিনাটি বিষয়ে অবগত হন। আইনজীবী শ্যামল দেববর্মী খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা আইনের

তি নি। আলোচনা শেষে কৌতূহলী ছাত্রছাত্রীদের বিভিন্ন আইনি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিয়ে আইনজীবী শ্রী দেববর্মী জানান ছাত্র অবস্থায় পড়াশোনার পাশাপাশি আইনি বিষয়ে জানা ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের একান্ত আবশ্যিক, যাতে করে নিজেদের পাশাপাশি অন্যান্য নির্যাতিত জনের পাশে দাঁড়িয়ে তাদের আইনি সহায়তা প্রদান করা যায়। তাই বিদ্যালয়ে এ ধরনের আইনি শিবিরের আয়োজন করা হচ্ছে।

বিশালগড় কেন্দ্রীয় সংশোধনাগার আইনি সচেতনতা মূলক শিবির

দীপ শীল, গণদূত প্রতিনিধি, চড়িলাম, ১ জুলাই।। আজ রোজ সোমবার দুপুর এক ঘটিকায় বিশালগড় কেন্দ্রীয় সংশোধনাগারে অর্থাৎ বিশালগড় সেন্ট্রাল জেলে একটি আইনি সচেতনতা মূলক শিবির অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। এ আইনি সচেতনামূলক অনুষ্ঠানটি করার মূল উদ্দেশ্য ছিল ০১/৭/২০২৪ ইং তারিখে নতুন তিনটি আইন প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে, সে তিনটি আইন প্রণয়নের বিষয় নিয়ে কয়েকদিনের মধ্যে বিষয়টি আলোচনা করেন বিশালগড় মহকুমা আদালতের আইনজীবী গৌতম গিরি ও লিপিকা দে সরকার। তার পাশাপাশি আজকে উপস্থিত ছিলেন লিগ্যাল সার্ভিসেস কর্মরত রাহুল সরকার ও জেলের ভারপ্রাপ্ত জেলা সাহেব ও কাদিরা।



Lok Adalat from May 11, to dispose of over 17k cases

Observer Reporter

Agartala: May 09. The second National Lok Adalat of the year is scheduled to be held in the state this Saturday, as announced by Jhuma Datta Chowdhury, the member secretary of Tripura State Legal Services Authority where over 17,000 cases will be disposed of.

The Lok Adalat proceedings will commence at 10 am, not only at the Tripura High Court but also across all district and sub-divisional court premises within the state, even on public holidays.

Chowdhury said that a staggering 17,938 cases will be brought forth for resolution across 42 benches.

"These cases encompass a diverse range, including 4,074 pre-litigation disputes and 13,864 pending court cases. Among these, there are 321 Motor Accident Compensation Cases, 4,074 Bank Loan Repayment Cases, 13,269 Arbitrable Criminal Dispute Cases, 197 Matrimonial Dispute Cases, 53 Check Bounce Cases, 8 Employment Matters, 8 Land Acquisition Cases, along with 11 cases in the Jatiya Lok Adalat and 5 civil cases slated for disposal", she told reporters.

She further informed that the Tripura High Court will host a dedicated bench, set to tackle 46 cases for resolution. Additionally, Agartala court premises will

accommodate up to 8 benches for Lok Adalat proceedings. Notably, notices have been dispatched to all involved parties, facilitating preparations from both sides ahead of the proceedings.

"Since May 1, individuals who have received notices for the Lok Adalat have been proactively engaging with the concerned District Legal Service Authority and Sub-Divisional Legal Service Authority offices, availing themselves of the opportunity for case settlement. To aid those involved, paralegal volunteers will be on hand to assist individuals summoned to the Lok Adalat", she told reporters.

বিশালগড় কেন্দ্রীয় সংশোধনাগারে আইনি অধিকার সংক্রান্ত বিশেষ সেমিনার

সর্বপ্রথম প্রতিিনিধি গোলাঘাট, ২৪ ডিসেম্বর। ভারতীয় সংবিধান অনুযায়ী কোন অপরাধে অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তির মৌলিক অধিকারে বার্ষিক ও মাসিক অসুস্থ বাস্তব আইনি অধিকার সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে এক বিশেষ সেমিনার অনুষ্ঠিত হয় বিশালগড় কেন্দ্রীয় সংশোধনাগারে। বিশালগড় মহকুমা আইন সেবা কতৃপক্ষের উদ্যোগে রবিবার কেন্দ্রীয় সংশোধনাগারে সকল সাজপ্রাপ্ত আসামিদের নিয়ে আয়োজিত এই সেমিনারে উপস্থিত ছিলেন বিশালগড় কেন্দ্রীয় কারাগারের সাব জেলার নাস্ট দাস, মুখ্য অতিথি হিসেবে উপস্থিত ছিলেন বিশালগড় মহকুমা আইন সেবা কতৃপক্ষের কাউন্সিলার শ্যামল দেববর্ম। মুখ্য অতিথির মূল্যবান আলোচনা কালে শ্রী দেববর্ম বলেন ভারতীয় সংবিধান অনুযায়ী অন্যান্য সকল সাধারণ মানুষের মতো অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তিদেরও কিছু মৌলিক অধিকার রয়েছে। ভারতীয় সংবিধানের ২১ নং ধারা মোতাবেক একজন অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি তার পক্ষে লড়াই করার জন্য একজন সরকারি আইনজীবী পেতে পারেন।



শীতের সময় গরম কাপড় চোপড় এবং অসুস্থতায় চিকিৎসা পরিষেবা এবং ঔষধপত্রাদি পাওয়ার অধিকার রয়েছে। তিনি আরো বলেন সংবিধানের ২২ নং ধারা অনুযায়ী কোন অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তিকে গ্রেফতার করতে হলে তার পরিবারবর্গকে এই খবর জানাতে হবে। এছাড়া

সংবিধানের ২০ নং ধারা অনুযায়ী কোন এক অভিযুক্ত ব্যক্তি দোষী প্রমাণিত হলেও একই অপরাধের জন্য একাধিক সাজা দেওয়া যাবে না। এদিনের এই আলোচনায় বিশালগড় কেন্দ্রীয় সংশোধনাগারের সাজপ্রাপ্ত আসামিরা তাদের অনেক অজানা প্রশ্নের উত্তর খুঁজে পান।

আদিবাসী দিবস ডেমডুমে আলোচনা

স্বাধীন প্রতিনিধি, কুমারঘাট, ৯ আগস্ট। আদিবাসী দিবস উপলক্ষে ডেমডুমে আলোচনার শিবির। ৯ আগস্ট প্রতিবছর এই দিনটি আদিবাসী দিবস হিসাবে পালন করা হয়। ডিস্ট্রিক্ট লিগ্যাল সার্ভিস অধিরিট কৈলাসহর উনকোটি জেলার উদ্যোগে আদিবাসী জনগোষ্ঠীর সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা ছড়িয়ে দিতে এবং তাদের অধিকার রক্ষার জন্য এক আলোচনা সভার আয়োজন করা হয়। এই দিনটি আদিবাসী জনগোষ্ঠীর কতটুকু গুরুত্ব তাদের অধিকার পাইয়ে দেওয়ার তার জন্য ডিস্ট্রিক্ট লিগ্যাল সার্ভিস অধিরিট উনকোটি জেলার সেক্রেটারি দীপা ভট্টাচার্য। পরামর্শক্রমে কুমারঘাট মহকুমার অনুষ্ঠিত হয় এক আলোচনার শিবির। ১৯৯২ সালে জাতিসংঘের মানবাধিকার কমিশনের উন্নয়ন ও সংরক্ষণ কমিশনের কার্যকর্তারা তাদের প্রথম সভায় বিশ্ব আদিবাসী দিবস পালনের সিদ্ধান্ত নেন। ১৯৯৩ সালে জাতিসংঘ প্রথমবার বিশ্ব আদিবাসী বর্ষ ঘোষণা করে। এর পর থেকেই প্রত্যেক বছর এই দিনটি পালন করা হয় বিশ্বের নানা প্রান্তে। আদিবাসীদের অধিকার পাইয়ে দেওয়ার দাবিতে এই দিনটি বিভিন্নভাবে প্রচার করা হয়। এই দিনটি সম্পর্কে প্রত্যেক আদিবাসীদের জানার অধিকার কে পাইয়ে দেওয়ার জন্য শহর প্রত্যন্ত গ্রাম নানান জায়গায় করা হয় বিভিন্ন ধরনের কর্মসূচি। ডিস্ট্রিক্ট লিগ্যাল সার্ভিস অধিরিটের রিসোর্স পার্সন আডভোকেট বিশাল চক্রবর্তী সভায় বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করেন এই দিনটি সম্পর্কে। এছাড়াও লিগ্যাল সার্ভিস অধিরিটের পিএলবি দীপজয় মালাকার আলোচনা রাখেন এই সভায়। এই ধরনের কর্মসূচিতে উপস্থিত জনজাতিরা খুবই উৎসাহ প্রকাশ করেন।

Mediation, an alternative to court trials

Planet East Correspondent,
Agartala, February 11:

The Chief Justice of Tripura High Court, Apareesh Kumar Singh, on today highlighted the role of customary law in dispute resolution among the state's ST community. Speaking at the inauguration of a mediator training program at the Tripura Judicial Academy in Narsingarh, he emphasized the importance of

mediation in the judicial system. Mediation as an Alternative to Court Trials

Singh noted that mediation is a crucial alternative dispute resolution mechanism, with the potential to resolve 60-65% of cases that reach the courts. He stressed that while judicial verdicts are binding, many disputes could be settled outside the courtroom through mutual agreement, reducing the burden on the judiciary.

Training Mediators Beyond the Legal Profession

The Chief Justice clarified that legal degrees are not a prerequisite for mediation training. The program focuses on equipping participants with the skills to facilitate



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ঘূর্ণিঝড়ে ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের সাহায্যে স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা

প্রতিবাদী কলম প্রতিনিধি, আগরতলা, ২৯ মে।। হাওড়া নদীর তীরের জলমগ্ন পরিবারগুলি এখনও আত্মবিক্রম হতে পারছেন না। জলে ঘরের বহু জিনিস নষ্ট হয়ে গেছে। এই পরিস্থিতিতে শুধুমাত্র জেলা প্রশাসন এবং মহকুমা প্রশাসন সাহায্যে নামছে না। একটা সময় রপ্তিবাদীরা স্বাপকভাবেই জলে আটকে থাকাদের সাহায্যের জন্য বাড়ি বাড়ি গিয়েছিল। আর্থিকভাবে সহযোগিতাও করেছিল তারা। কিন্তু এখন সরকার পরিবর্তনের পর তারা এই অভিযান বন্ধ রেখেছে। তবে আইনি স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা জলমগ্ন

অবস্থায় থাকা নাগরিকদের উদ্ধারে নেমেছেন। প্রসঙ্গত, ঘূর্ণিঝড়ে বিধ্বস্ত বহু পরিবার। জলে বন্দি সাধারণ নাগরিকদের উদ্ধারে নামলেন আইনি স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরাও। গত দুদিন ধরেই তারা পশ্চিম এবং উত্তর জেলায় জলে আটকে থাকা সাধারণ নাগরিকদের উদ্ধারে প্রশাসনের সাহায্যে নেমেছে। পশ্চিম জেলায় রানিরবাজার, বলদাখাল এলাকায় আইনজীবী স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা বেশ কয়েকজনকে জলমগ্ন অবস্থায় উদ্ধার করেছে। উত্তর জেলায়ও অসুস্থদের উদ্ধার করতে জলে নেমেছেন স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা।

ফৌজদারি আইনি সচেতনতা শিবির

সম্মান প্রদর্শিত, কুমারখাতি, ১৬ জুন।। নতুন যৌক্তিক আইন ওকালতের পড়ানো শুরু হয়েছে আইনি সচেতনতা শিবির। ১৬ জুন সারা জেলার মধ্যে উল্লেখ্য জেলার কুমারখাতি মহকুমায় করা হয়েছে জেলা আইন কর্তৃপক্ষের উদ্যোগে শিবির। ১০-১৬ জুনের কার্যক্রমের শীর্ষকীয় অভিযানে এই আইনটি বসে হয়। দেশের স্বাধীনতা অর্জিত শতাব্দীর প্রথম দিকে এই বিলটি পাস করা হয়। ডি বিলটি এনেকিউর জিনিসের মধ্যে ১) ভারতীয় নাগরিক সুরক্ষা আইন। ২) ভারতীয় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ২৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৩৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৪৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৫৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৬৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৭৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৮৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯১) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯২) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯৩) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯৪) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯৫) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯৬) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯৭) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯৮) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ৯৯) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন। ১০০) ভারতীয় ন্যায় সাক্ষ্য আইন।

আইন শিবির

কৈলাসহর অফিস, ১৫ ডিসেম্বর।। চন্ডিপুর ব্লকের সিঙ্গিরবিলা ইংলিশ মিডিয়াম স্কুলে জেলা লিগ্যাল সার্ভিস অথরিটির উদ্যোগে রবিবার মেগা আইন শিবির অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সহযোগিতায় ছিল জেলা ও মহকুমা প্রশাসন। শিবিরে বিভিন্ন সরকারি দপ্তরের স্টল খোলা হয়। এই দপ্তর থেকে এস সি/এসটি/ও বি সি/ম্যারেজ/পি আর টি সি/ইত্যাদি সার্টিফিকেট দেওয়া হয়। ১৯টা সরকারি দপ্তরের স্টল খোলা হয়। শিবিরে উপস্থিত ছিলেন জেলা দায়রা জজ সুদীপ্তা চৌধুরী ও অন্য জজগণ ছিলেন জেলা শাসক দীলিপ চাকমা ও এস ডি এম প্রদীপ সরকার। শিবিরে আধার কার্ড এর এনরোলমেন্ট করা হয়। ডি আই সি থেকে ই রিস্তা প্রদান করা হয় কয়েক জনকে।

Legal awareness camp held in Rangmala village

Times News

Charilam, June 18: A legal awareness camp was organized by the Bishalgarh Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committee in Rangmala ADC Village on Saturday. Advocate Anik Chowdhury of the Bishalgarh Sub-Divisional Legal Cell spoke in detail about various aspects of the law with the aim of raising awareness among the common people and reducing their fear of seeking legal help. During the camp, Advocate Chowdhury mainly

discussed the various provisions of the Indian Citizens Protection Act, 2023. He also spoke about the laws related to women's safety and domestic violence. Advocate Chowdhury further said that in order to curb the various types of crime tendencies that are happening everyday in social life, there is a need to increase legal awareness among both men and women in the society. A large number of women and men eager to know about legal matters were present in the camp.

court trials

- CONT. FROM P1

settlements between disputing parties, which could contribute to easing the legal process across the country. State's Potential in Mediation Acknowledging Tripura's small size, Singh pointed out the determination of its people and the potential for mediation to play a significant role in the state's legal landscape. Judicial Perspectives on Mediation

Justice Arindam Lodh, addressing the event, remarked that mediation leads to a win-win outcome for both parties, fostering societal harmony. Justice Amarnath Gaur emphasized that structured training enhances mediation skills, making the process more effective. Training Program and Participation

The program commenced with a welcome address by Jhuma Dutta Chowdhury, member secretary of the State Legal Services Authority. Among those present were Justices Sabyasachi Dutta Purkayastha and Biswajit Palit of the Tripura High Court. The five-day training includes participation from 21 women representing various sections of society.

শিশুদের জন্য শিশু বান্ধব আইনি পরিষেবা

সাক্ষর প্রতিনিধি, উদয়পুর, ১৩ জানুয়ারি। গোমতী জেলা আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের উদ্যোগে আইনজীবী ও প্যারালিগ্যাল ভলান্টিয়ারদের নিয়ে চার দিনব্যাপী কর্মশালা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। আইনি সহায়তা ইউনিট এল ইউ এস এম এবং এল ইউ এস সি, নালসা প্রকল্পের আওতায় শিশুদের জন্য শিশু বান্ধব আইনি পরিষেবা ২০২৪ প্রকল্প নিয়ে হয় আলোচনা। উদয়পুর সাংসদ সিটি কনফারেন্স হলে ইউনিট সদস্যদের নিয়ে হয় এই কর্মশালা। কর্মশালায় ইউনিট সদস্যদের প্রশিক্ষণ সেনা অবসরপ্রাপ্ত জুডিশিয়াল অফিসার মানিক চক্রবর্তী, চিফ লিগ্যাল এইড ডিফেন্স কাউন্সিলের আইনজীবী কাজল দাস, সি ডব্লিউ সি-র সদস্য আইনজীবী মানিক লাল সাহা,



আইনজীবী হুমায়ুন কামাল, গোমতী জেলা হাসপাতালের মানসিক রোগ বিশেষজ্ঞ ডাক্তার নীলপতি দেববর্মী, গোমতী জেলা আইন সেবা কর্তৃপক্ষের জেলা সচিব ওয়াই অনিলা সহ অন্যান্যরা। চার দিনব্যাপী এই কর্মশালায় ভারত সরকার কর্তৃক শিশুদের বিনামূল্যে বিভিন্ন সুযোগ সুবিধা এবং আইনি পরিষেবার বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত তথ্য তুলে ধরেন সকলে। পাশাপাশি চার দিনব্যাপী কর্মশালায়

বালাবিহার, শিশুসহায়ক বিভিন্ন আইনি বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করেন। উল্লেখ্য, প্যারালিগ্যাল ভলান্টিয়াররা সর্বদাই সমাজের জন্য নিরলস প্রচেষ্টায় কাজ করে যাচ্ছেন। সাধারণ মানুষকে আইনি পরিষেবা পাইয়ে দিতে সর্বদা সচেষ্ট আইনি স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা। আই এই প্রকল্পের কর্মশালায় মাধ্যমে আইনি স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা আরো বেশি সচেষ্ট হবেন বলে আশা প্রকাশ করেন সকলে।



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

Executive summary of Reportable Judgments delivered by the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura from March, 2024 to February, 2025.

1

Sri Sujoy Paul Vs. Sri Niranjan Paul, CRP. No. 85 of 2024, decided on 11.12.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the Family Court, as per Section 20 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, has exclusive jurisdiction over the custody and guardianship of the minor's person, while the District Court retains jurisdiction over the guardianship of property.

It was held that:

"From a plain reading of the aforesaid provisions, it is but apparent that under the Act of 1890 the District Court has the power to appoint a guardian of the minor or his property or both. However, since the Family Courts Act is a later enactment, it can be presumed that the Parliament being conscious of the existing provisions chose to provide the overriding clause under Section 20 of the Family Courts Act, 1984 conferring exclusive jurisdiction upon the Family Court to try a suit or proceeding in relation to the guardianship of a person or the custody of, or access to, any minor. However, the legislature consciously did not confer any power as regards the guardianship of the property of such person or minor. In such circumstances, the composite suit which has been instituted by the respondent-maternal grandfather, both for guardianship of the minor and his property cannot be tried by the Family Court in such form."

2

Sri Ashes Deb Vs. The State of Tripura, Arb. A. 05 of 2023, decided on 10.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh:

Issues for consideration:

i. The primary question involved in these two appeals is whether an application under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, before the learned Commercial Court, West Tripura, Agartala was barred by the delay being beyond the period of three months and thirty days in terms of Section 34(3) of the Act and its proviso.

It was held that:

[39] The principle which falls from a reading of the decisions is that the period of limitation commences from the date of receipt of the award under Section 34(3) of the Act and not from the date following the date of receipt of the award as is the principle enshrined under Section 9(1) and (2) of the General clauses Act, 1897 and also Section 12(1) of the Limitation Act, 1963. The reason being that in terms of Section 29(2) of the Limitation Act, 1963, the provisions of Section 34(3) providing a limitation period of three months and the outer limit of 30 days there from are a special law in themselves. Therefore, the provisions of the Limitation Act or the General Clauses Act would not apply. In fact, proviso to Section 10 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 which relates to computation of time, provides that nothing in this section would apply to any act or proceeding to which the Indian

Limitation Act, 1877 applies. Section 12(1) of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that in computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned, shall be excluded. However, in view of the express language used in Section 34(3) of the Act that "an application for setting aside may not be made after three months have elapsed from the date on which the party making that application had received the arbitral award" and the decisions rendered by the Apex Court, there is no scope for any other interpretation.

[43] The legislature has categorically used the expression 'three months' in the substantive part of Section 34(3) of the Act whereas the proviso thereto has used the expression 'thirty days' for the purposes of condoning the delay in making such an application under Section 34(3) beyond the period of three months. The legislature has consciously used two expressions in the same provision instead of using 'three months' and 'one month' respectively or '90 days' and '30 days' respectively. Therefore, the expression 'months' has to be understood as 'calendar months'. The manner in which computation of 'calendar months' has to be done is dealt with in the case of *Rameshchandra Ambalal Joshi Vs. State of Gujarat & Anr.* reported in (2014) 11 SCC 759 by the Apex Court.

[46] ".....As such, the impugned order by which the delay of 30 days has been condoned and the application under Section 34(3) had been treated to be within time is unsustainable in law. It is accordingly set aside. The application under Section 34(3) of the Act is held to be barred by limitation.

3

Bibhu Debi Debbarma & Another Vs. The State of Tripura and Others, WP(C) No. 570/2023 decided on 25.07.2024, along with WP(C) No. 571/2023 by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the petitioners, who were recruited before the implementation of the New Pension Scheme (NPS) but joined after its cut-off date (01.07.2018), are entitled to the benefits of the Old Pension Scheme (OPS)?
- ii. Whether the State government's fixation of the cut-off date (01.07.2018) for the NPS was arbitrary or violative of the petitioners' rights?

It was held that:

[11] The advertisement for appointment to the post of Post Graduate Teacher under the Secondary Education Directorate was issued on 17.11.2017. After about 7(seven) months and few days upon conclusion of the selection process, the offers of appointment were issued in favour of the petitioners on 30.06.2018. The New Pension Scheme was brought into effect from 01.07.2018 by a notification dated 13.07.2018 which has been annexed as Annexure-7 to the writ petition. The process of recruitment, therefore, cannot be said to be overly delayed resulting in deliberate denial of the benefit of Old Pension Scheme to the petitioners as alleged.

[12] The contention that the petitioners could not be bound by their undertaking on account of their unequal bargaining position cannot be accepted since the condition or undertaking prescribed under the notification dated 13.07.2018 applied for all Government servants who accept joining in service under the State Government after 01.07.2018 knowing fully well that the New Pension Scheme has come into force from 01.07.2018.....It is trite to state that the fixation of a cut-off date for implementation of any such scheme is likely to entail hardship in favour or against the person lying on either side of the cut-off date. The fixation of the cut-off date as arbitrary or unreasonable is not a ground of challenge. The terms and conditions of the New Pension Scheme introduced w.e.f. 01.07.2018 in the State of Tripura are also not under challenge. As it appears, the Old Pension Scheme was replaced by the Government of India in the year 2004 but the State of Tripura continued with the Old Pension Scheme till 30.06.2018. Fixation of a cut-off date on grounds of financial constraint has been held to be a valid ground as per the judgment rendered by the Apex Court in the case of *Anjana Bhattacharjee*."

4

Smt. Minati Das Vs. The State of Tripura and Others, WP(C) 346 of 2024 decided on 11.07.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the rejection of the petitioner's medical reimbursement claim is justified under the State Government's Medical Reimbursement Policy dated 22.12.2022, and whether her treatment at the Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata, qualifies as an emergency or acute illness case, thereby making her eligible for post-facto approval.

It was held that:

[8] The facts of the instant case are stark and cannot be overlooked. Petitioner, a Group-B employee, was treated at ILS Hospital, Agartala between 08.09.2021 to 18.09.2021 on the reference made by the State Referral Board, AGMC & GBP Hospital, Agartala. The observations of the ILS Hospital, Agartala at the time of her discharge on 18.09.2021 (Annexure-3) which has been quoted in the foregoing part of this order depict the acute state of emergency in which she was referred for treatment at a higher centre as ILS Hospital, Agartala did not have the facility. The observations of the medical team of ILS Hospital, Agartala for her reference to higher centre even from a layman's point of view indicates that because of her acute conditions she was somehow kept stable but no endovascular facility was available there for further treatment and management. Such was the exigency that she had to be airlifted to Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata on the same day where she was admitted. She fortunately survived the ordeal and has come back alive to serve the department. She is only 49 years of age and has more than 10 years to serve the State Government. One can only imagine if she was not airlifted for treatment to the Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata on the advice of the medical experts at ILS Hospital, Agartala where she was being treated on reference by the State Referral Board, whether she could have survived. A precious life may have been lost in the process and the State would have also lost the services of a competent employee for more than 10 years. Such was her state that her airlifting for treatment at a higher centre in Kolkata brooked no delay seeking further approval from the State Referral Board for treatment outside the State. If this could not be an emergency what else could be.

[9] The policy of medical reimbursement framed by the State Government is a social welfare measure in the nature of a beneficial subordinate legislation. If the very purpose of the scheme is defeated by such mechanical and myopic approach of the authorities of the concerned department, the whole purpose of such a beneficial scheme would be defeated. The respondents seem to have adopted a very mechanical and insensitive approach in rejecting the claim of medical reimbursement of the petitioner for treatment undertaken at Institute of Neurosciences Kolkata by stating that there is no indication in the relevant records/papers that it was a case of emergency or acute illness. The decision can therefore be said to be irrational in the light of the Wednesbury principles of reasonableness.

[12] Therefore, judging both from point of view of the beneficial nature of policy of the medical reimbursement of the State Government dated 22.12.2022 which is a social welfare legislation and also on the test of 'Wednesbury reasonableness' the impugned decision dated 13.05.2022 contained in Annexure-6 regretting the claim for medical reimbursement bills of the petitioner for her treatment at Institute of Neurosciences, Kolkata for an amount of Rs.11,71,180/- as not admissible being undertaken without reference by the State Standing Medical Board is unsustainable in law and on facts and fit to be set aside. It is accordingly set aside.

5

Sri Ashwini Chandra Sarkar alias Ashwini Kumar Sarkar Vs. Others, CRP. No. 69 and 70 of 2024, decided on 29.08.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the condonation of delay of 2117 days in filing the restoration petition was justified under Section 5 of the Limitation

Act, 1963.

- ii. Whether the plaintiffs provided sufficient cause for such an inordinate delay, and whether the trial court erred in mechanically condoning the delay without assessing due diligence and negligence on their part.

It was held that:

[7] Needless to say, the delay is not only huge and inordinate but has not been explained. The learned trial Court while dealing with the application for condonation of delay has simply held that it was the lapse of the plaintiffs' advocate that he could not file the restoration petition in time. As it appears from the statement of petitioners, examination-in-chief of the plaintiffs was scheduled on 20.02.2016 and plaintiffs were supposed to be present on that date. Even if it was adjourned for some reason to 27.02.2016, it is not acceptable that since 27.02.2016 plaintiffs would keep visiting the Court premises and the chamber of his lawyers without coming to know of the actual status of the case for more than 5 years till Covid intervened. The explanation furnished by the plaintiffs in so many paragraphs of the delay condonation petition fails to provide sufficient cause for such a huge delay even up-to 15.03.2020 when Covid intervened and limitations were not to be counted as per the order of the Supreme Court in *Suo moto Writ Petition (Civil) No.03 of 2020*. The learned Trial Court has misdirected itself by looking for absence of any deliberate act or mala fides on the part of the litigant in exercising its discretion under Section 5 of the Limitation Act when the plaintiffs were required to establish sufficient cause and offer proper explanation in failing to approach the Court for restoration of the Title Suit No.58 of 2015 for more than 5 years 9 months even excluding the Covid delay.

[10] In view of the aforesaid facts and circumstances and for the above reasons, the impugned orders of condonation of delay and consequential restoration of the suit cannot be allowed to stand as it would lead to miscarriage of justice.

6

Mr. Deep Kalra & Others Vs. The State of Tripura & Another, Crl. Petn.14 of 2024, decided on 23.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the criminal proceedings initiated against the executives of MakeMyTrip were legally sustainable when the company, MakeMyTrip (India) Pvt. Ltd., was not made a party to the complaint.

It was held that:

[11] On perusal of record, it is seen that the complainant in his complaint highlighted his grievance that he did not get service from "MakeMyTrip (India) Pvt. Ltd.," but, the said company has not been made necessary party in the complaint as well as in the criminal proceedings. In the said complaint, it is also not made clear how the accused persons are involved in not providing service to the petitioner incurring money from him. Since "MakeMyTrip (India) Pvt. Ltd.," has not been made the relevant and necessary party in the criminal complaint lodged by the complainant i.e. respondent No.2 herein, the accused persons shown as party under the personal capacity, cannot be entertained and the said complaint has become de facto. Thus, the order dated 01.09.2021 passed in CR 36 of 2021 by the Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Agartala, West Tripura as well as the complaint lodged by the respondent No.2 is not sustainable in the eye of law and is liable to be set aside and accordingly the same is ordered.

7

Smt Sima Roy Vs. Smt. Mithu Roy & Others, Crl. Petn. 2 of 2024, decided on 23.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the allegations against the petitioner under Section 494, Section 114, and Section 34 of IPC were legally sustainable in the absence of valid proof of marriage.
- ii. Whether the petitioner's live-in relationship with Respondent No.2 could be considered a legally valid marriage under the

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, thereby attracting Section 494 of IPC.

It was held that:

[18] It is pertinent to note that to take the cognizance and punish the accused persons herein, it is necessary that their relation of marriage and their marital status needs to be established as contemplated under Section 7 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Thereafter, an inference can be drawn under Section 494 of IPC and, if guilt is proved, punishment can be awarded. In view of the above in the present case to draw an adverse inference against the accused person before the trial court (i.e. the petitioner and the husband) on the file of CR 72/2022 before the trial court to take cognizance under Section 494 of the IPC, it becomes necessary that allegation and the offence be proved beyond reasonable doubt. In the present case, since the allegation is above valid marriage, the requirement under Section 7 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 needs to be established and thereafter cognizance under Section 494 of the IPC is to be taken.

[19] The counsel for the complainant has not placed any authentic document to show that the marriage has taken place between the accused person and the respondent no.2. No such particular has been given to this Court to prima facie consider the case except making bald allegation. At the same time, the petitioner and the respondent no.2 have categorically accepted that they are not married but they are living together and it is not an offence. The disputed question of facts cannot be decided by this Court under Section 482 of the CrPC without examining proper evidence. Since the matter is pending before the trial court, this Court is not in a position to entertain the present criminal petition and also to give finding in favour of either party.

[20] But at this stage, it is premature litigation before this court to draw any conclusion about the marital status of the accused persons. This court is not expressing any opinion upon the contentions made by the complainant to say that the case of the complainant is correct. At the same time, this court is not expressing any opinion that both the accused persons are not married. At present, copies of the bank pass-book and the ration card are having no evidentiary value before this Court to draw any conclusion. Since the present litigation is at premature stage to decide and under the above circumstances, a trial under the criminal procedure needs to be conducted by the competent Court and appropriate orders be passed. In view of the above observation, the present criminal petition is liable to be dismissed.

8

Sri Sankar Ghosh Vs. Smt. Rikta Pal (Sarkar) & Another, Crl.Rev. P. No. 52 of 2023, decided on 21.08.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the complainant was legally entitled to present the cheque and initiate proceedings under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, despite the fact that the cheque was issued in favor of her deceased husband.

It was held that:

[16] In the complaint, there is no specific statement that on which date the deceased husband of the complainant respondent had paid the amount to the accused person herein.

[17] In the examination-in-chief of the complainant respondent, there is no specific statement on which date, her deceased husband has paid the amount to the accused person i.e. the petitioner herein.

[18] There is a huge gap in between, and there is no explanation from the claimant either in the legal notice, complaint, or examination-in-chief. The prima facie document that falls for consideration is the legal notice, which does not contain any of the said ingredients and the fact and also the knowledge of the complainant about the said transaction.

[19] It is seen that the husband of the complainant died on 10.04.2016 and the cheque was presented on 02.09.2016. It is reasonably presumed that once a person dies, automatically, the bank account is either frozen or closed and no transaction takes place. It is not made clear and nothing is placed on record to say that the complainant was the holder of the account and has been

transacting as per the bank norms.

[20] This case is purely technical under the N.I. Act, which involves penal action, and unless the facts and allegations are established against the accused person beyond reasonable doubt, the accused person cannot be punished. The issue under the N.I. Act is purely technical in nature and there is no whisper or averment to say that the complainant has the knowledge and she is the authorized or competent legal representative and there are no other legal heirs to claim this particular cheque. The same is also not indicated in the legal notice which falls as a preliminary requirement under Section 138 proceeding.

[21]Hence, the orders passed by the Courts below on 27.08.2019 and 23.08.2023 are set aside and this present revision petition is allowed and accordingly disposed of with the above observation.

9

Sri Subash Debnath @ Suvas Vs. The State of Tripura, Crl. Petn. 26 of 2024, decided on 31.07.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the dispute between the petitioner and the complainant regarding the alleged loan transaction of Rs. 63,050/- was civil in nature, thereby making the invocation of Sections 406 and of IPC legally unsustainable.

It was held that:

[12] From the above extracted translated statement dated 20.12.2022, it is observed that complainant and her husband had a business relation with the accused person (petitioner herein) but in the complaint dated 13.07.2022 and statement dated 14.07.2022, the same was not disclosed by the complainant. Thus, this Court finds that there are discrepancies in the aforesaid complaint dated 13.07.2022 and statements of u/S 161 Cr.PC dated 14.07.2022 and 20.12.2022. Since in the aforementioned statement of the complainant dated 20.12.2022 it was mentioned that there had been business relationship with the complainant and accused person (petitioner herein), this Court opines that the case in hand seems to be civil in nature and thus, sections 406 and 417 of IPC do not constitute for adjudication of the matter.

[13] In view of the above, the impugned order dated 06.03.2024 passed by the learned Court below rejecting the petition under section 239 CrPC for discharging the accused person (petitioner herein) from the liability of offences u/S 417 of Cr.PC is hereby set aside. Accordingly, the charge-sheets under Sections 406 and 417 of IPC filed against the accused person (petitioner herein), is also hereby quashed, and the petitioner is discharged from the charges leveled against him u/S 406 and 417.

10

Mr. Somik Deb & Others Vs. Mr. Y. Anand & Another, Crl. Rev.P. 01 of 2024, decided on 09.09.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the petitioner (daughter) was entitled to maintenance from her father under Section 20 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, despite the settlement agreement between her parents that did not explicitly mention her rights.

ii. Whether the non-inclusion of the daughter's name in the settlement agreement between the petitioner's parents, and the absence of her signature, made the agreement binding on her rights.

It was held that:

[15] Considering the facts it is seen that the respondent-father has paid to the mother a sum of Rs.23 lakhs to which the mother and child were parties as the maintenance application under Section 125 Cr.PC was filed by both the mother and the child as petitioner 1 and 2 being Case No. M.C 57 of 2016.

[16] Subsequently, the same got concluded before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the light of the Settlement Agreement which

has been made between the mother and father. It is seen that there is no specific recitals made in the Agreement about the child nor she has been shown in the cause title by her name and there is no signature made by the daughter in the said Settlement Agreement nor on her behalf there is any signature by her natural mother and guardian.

[17] Hence, it cannot be said that the daughter is bound by the above Settlement of Agreement to which she is not a signatory. But a legitimate expectation when the matter has been settled amongst the father and mother and as per clause 13 and 14 of the Agreement which has already been quoted above, the mother is taking care of the child in terms of the Settlement Agreement, is reasonably presumed that she is in the custody of the mother and said amount is for both the mother and child.

[20] In view of the above, this court is of the opinion that there are certain omissions which have been pointed out in the Settlement Agreement dated 05.08.2019 as the name of the daughter was not included and her signature was also not obtained in the said agreement. It is further observed in the Settlement Agreement that mention has not been made there to what extent both mother and daughter are entitled to their respective share in the awarded amount.

[21] "In view of the above discussions..... considering the provisions of Section 20(3) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 this court considers the case of the petitioner and accordingly grants maintenance of Rs.5,000/- per month till the date of her marriage from the date of filing of the petition before the learned Court below. The arrear shall be paid within 6 months from today by equal installments.

11

Sri Bijoy Kr. Labor & Another. Vs. The State of Tripura, B.A. 13/2024, decided on 12.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the accused persons (driver and co-driver of the container truck) had conscious possession of the contraband (71.95 kgs of dry ganja) found in their vehicle, as required under the NDPS Act, 1985.
- ii. Whether there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused were not guilty of the offence, as required under Section 37 of the NDPS Act, to justify granting bail.

It was held that:

[16] In the given facts and circumstances, in my opinion, I find sufficient reason to believe at this stage that the accused persons were not at all aware of the fact that out of those several packets, 10 packets were carrying contraband articles because the records as of now speak that they had/have no control over the types of articles being carried through that container truck. A driver has no role to select or identify the articles. Record reveals that the drivers had ever any role to verify or select the articles to be carried in that container truck. Whatever the articles were booked in the truck/container, it is the responsibility of the drivers to simply carry and delivery the booked articles inside the container to the place of destination. Had it been the case that those packets were found in a cavity or in a place inside the cabin, then, there might be a presumption that the drivers were consciously carrying those contraband articles, and thus, they were in "conscious possession" of those articles.

[17] At this juncture, I may profitably rely upon the observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court at paragraph 14 of the case of Rattan Mallik, which reads as under: [SCC.pp. 628,629 para 14].

[14] We may, however, hasten to add that while considering an application for bail with reference to Section 37 of the NDPS Act, the Court is not called upon to record a finding of 'not guilty'. At this stage, it is neither necessary nor desirable to weigh the evidence meticulously to arrive at a positive finding as to whether or not the accused has committed offence under the NDPS Act. What is to be seen is whether there is reasonable ground for believing that the accused is not guilty of the offence(s) he is charged with and further that he is not likely to commit an offence under the said Act while on bail. The satisfaction of the Court about the existence of the said twin conditions is for a limited purpose and is confined to the question of releasing the accused on bail".

[18] On plain perusal of the above observation of the Supreme Court, I may hold that this is not the stage for this court to arrive at a finding that the accused persons "are guilty" of committing the offences. At this stage, this court has only to see as to whether there are reasonable grounds for believing prima facie that the accused persons are "not guilty" of the offence for which they had been arrested.

12

Smt. Namita Paul Vs. Food Corporation of India & Others, WP(C) No.611 of 2023, decided on 14.05.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justicen Arindam Lodh:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) had the legal authority to forfeit or set off the petitioner's Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) against alleged losses suffered in unrelated contracts, despite the fact that the tender in question was scrapped by FCI itself without any fault on the part of the petitioner?

It was held that:

[8.8] In the case in hand, FCI-Corporation only floated the tender inviting applications from the intending parties and such parties only submitted their respective bids/offers. But, it was not proceeded further as the relevant NIT was scrapped/cancelled by the Corporation itself. So, it would not just and proper to say that there was existence of any contract entered into between the respondents-Corporation and the petitioner which was enforceable in law. In that case, FCI had no authority to reimburse any amount or set off EMD amount deposited at the time of submission of offer by the contractor. Such set-off/forfeiture of EMD amount is illegal, arbitrary and de hors the terms and conditions stipulated in tender documents and thus, the FCI-respondents is liable to return/refund the EMD amount with interest to the petitioner.

13

Rajib Ray Vs. The State of Tripura & Others, WP(C) No.887 of 2022, decided on 02.08.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the downgrading of the petitioner's Annual Confidential Report (ACR) gradings for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20, without timely communication and without valid reasoning, violated the principles of natural justice and adversely affected the petitioner's promotion to the post of Assistant Commissioner of Taxes.

It was held that:

[11] Ultimate conclusion is that, since the gradings relating to the ACRs of the petitioner were not communicated to the petitioner within a reasonable period of time, those cannot be taken into consideration while assessing the suitability of the petitioner for consideration of promotion to the post of Assistant Commissioner of Taxes. The objective of communication of ACRs to the respective employees is to give him/her an opportunity to improve his/her performance in discharge of his/her official duties.

[15] In the unique backdrop of the aforesaid facts, in my opinion, when grading below the benchmark affects the future prospect of an officer/employee, in that case, the officer who writes the ACRs must be conscious and assign sufficient reasons for grading him below the benchmark. It is well-entrenched principle that reasons are the soul of all administrative actions. On scrupulous perusal and consideration of assessments downgrading the ACRs for the relevant assessment years, it can unmistakably be said that the ultimate overall remarks as 'Average' and 'Good' are evidently found to be inconsistent to the remarks made by the Reporting Officer under various columns at Part-II of the assessment sheets. Since I have already mentioned that the ultimate grading of "Good" for the assessment years 2017-18 and 2019-2020 and "Average" for the assessment year 2018-19 are inconsistent to the overall remarks made under different columns, in my opinion, the grading of two "Good" and "Average" should be interfered with and accordingly, interfered with since no valid reasons are visible in the process of downgrading the ACRs relating to the petitioner. Even, the way the representation of the petitioner is disposed of clearly suggests that it

suffers from non-application of mind. Accordingly, the downgraded ACRs for the periods 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 stand set aside and quashed. That apart, since I have already observed that the gradings in the ACRs of the aforesaid periods were only communicated to the petitioner vide communication dated 02.02.2022(Annexure-7 to the writ petition), that is, much beyond the reasonable period, those gradings should not be taken into consideration for promotion of the petitioner to the post of Assistant Commissioner of Taxes from the post of Superintendent of Taxes.

14

Dr. Anita Das Vs. The State of Tripura & Others, WP(C) No.779 of 2023, decided on 16.08.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the transfer of the petitioner, a doctor and primary caregiver of her autistic son, to Gomati District Hospital was arbitrary, in violation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and detrimental to her son's well-being, or whether it was a justified administrative decision balancing public interest and individual rights.

It was Held that:

[6.3] It is no more res integra that the scope of RPWD Act is wider than what it was under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995(for short, PWD Act). Keeping in mind the objective of the RPWD Act, I am not in disagreement with Mr. Roy Barman, learned senior counsel that it is a welfare legislation to provide sufficient and enough opportunities and benefits to a person suffering from physical or mental disability. However, in my opinion, it is equally to be kept in mind that no one should take the advantage of the RPWD Act. It is true that the interest of the persons with disabilities would be the paramount consideration and a care-giver of a disabled person should not be a subject to discrimination. A care-giver is entitled to be provided with all facilities to support the person with disabilities.

[6.19] The autism is not a disease, it is a disorder. There is distinction between disease and disorder. The autism is incurable since till today there is no specialized treatment to cure an autistic person. At the cost of repetition, I reiterate that an autistic person is only to be managed and controlled and for this, the doctors only prescribe medicines and also train the parents only to manage and control the behavioural attitudes of autistic persons. In the present case, the parents of the autistic child themselves are the doctors. Furthermore, keeping in mind the treatment facilities available at Gomati District Hospital and the distance between Agartala and Udaipur, I find that the posting of the petitioner to Gomati District Hospital, Udaipur will not in any way cause any additional sufferings which the petitioner and her husband suffer staying at Agartala presently. This Court is also sympathetic to the condition of the son of the petitioner but, in my opinion, in such a nature of case, the Court has to maintain a balance between the public interest vis-à-vis the individual interest.

15

The State of Tripura & Another Vs. Sri Ratan Datta, ARB. A. No.14 of 2022, decided on 03.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Aparesh Kumar Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the award passed by the learned Arbitrator, which was upheld by the learned District Commercial Court, can be interfered in an appeal under Section 37 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 in the facts and circumstances of the case on hand.

It was held that:

[7.2] ...there cannot be any quarrel that the learned Arbitrator is the sole judge for construction of the terms and conditions of the agreement. But, what we find in the instant case is that the learned Commercial Court has not made any reference to the

grounds of challenge relating to Clause-2 or Clause-3 of the Agreement. Moreover, the learned Judge, District Commercial Court as well as the learned Arbitrator have failed to consider whether the contractor-respondent is entitled to get payment relating to all the issues raised in the Arbitral proceedings.

[9] The learned Commercial Court also has failed to test the correctness of the award within the contours of the grounds available under Section 34(2) and 34(2-A) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 without referring to the relevant Clauses of the Agreement. Non consideration of any of the grounds raised under Section 34 of the Act makes the judgment of the learned Commercial Court unsustainable.

[22] Pertinently, it is noticed that the Arbitrator has decided the disputes/claims raised by the parties most mechanically without assigning any reasons.

[23] It is settled proposition that recording of reasons is principle of natural justice and every judicial order must be supported by reasons recorded in writing. It ensures transparency and fairness in decision making. Opinion of the Court alone can explain the cause which led to passing of the final order. The person who is adversely affected may know, as to why his application has been rejected. The Court cannot lose sight of the fact that a losing litigant has a cause to plead and a right to challenge the order if it is adverse to him. Whether an argument was rejected validly or otherwise, reasoning of the order alone can show. To evaluate the submissions is an obligation of the authority and to know the reasons for rejection of its contention is a legitimate expectation on the part of the litigant. When reasons are announced and can be weighed, the public can have assurance that the correcting process is working. Announcing reasons can also provide public understanding of how the numerous decisions of the system are integrated. Accordingly, Case is remitted back to the Arbitrator for fresh decision by assigning reasons.

16

Sri Dulal Baidya Vs. Anil Sarkar (Dey) & Another, RSA No.14 of 2023 decided on 04.12.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha:

Issues for consideration:

- i. What is the proper procedure to prove a will and whether the same was complied with by the plaintiff in the instant case?
- ii. Whether the trial and appellate courts exceeded their jurisdiction by introducing extraneous factors, such as questioning why the plaintiff's father bequeathed the property solely to him and not to his siblings, despite such considerations not being part of the pleadings?

It was held that:

[17] In the instant case in hand, PW-2 namely Dulal Shome deposed that the will was executed by Manoranjan Baidya in favour of his son Dulal Baidya and it was written by deed writer, Krishnadhan Muhuri who died 25 years back and he was acquainted with the hand writing of the said scribe Krishnadhan Muhuri. He also identified the handwriting of said Krishnadhan Muhuri in the will. He further deposed that the attesting witnesses of the will namely, Nirmal Chandra Sen, Prafulla Malakar and Benimadhav Mahajan were also deed writers who were no more and he also identified the signature of those attesting witnesses and the learned trial court ultimately, took the will into evidence marking it as Exbt.8 as a whole. Such procedure as adopted by the learned trial court for making the entire document containing different signatures as Exbt.8 as a whole in strict sense was not proper. It would be better if separate scrutiny would be given for separate signatures and separate marking for the contents of the will. Anyway, this is purely a procedural matter of technical nature which can be ignored but what is lacking in the evidence is that that none of the witnesses of the plaintiff proved the signature of the testator in the will which according to Section 69 of Evidence Act is compulsory. Therefore, the will was not duly proved by the plaintiff only on that ground.

[18].....Therefore, the question of the ownership of the suit land by the father of the plaintiff is not under challenge in the suit. No separate mutated Khatian, if any, in the name of the present plaintiff is proved into evidence by him to show that the plaintiff was recognized by the Government as Riyat of the suit land on the basis of the said will. In such a situation, the will appears

to be a vital document to establish sole ownership of the plaintiff in this suit land. The defendants in their written statement have claimed adverse possession over the suit land w.e.f. 01.01.1996. However, before it is decided as to whether the defendants have been able to prove their adverse possession in the suit land, it appears to the court that for bringing all the materials into evidence in a proper way to administer proper justice to the parties, the plaintiff should be given a scope to adduce further evidence to prove the will properly and thereafter, to decide the matter afresh keeping in view of the evidences placed by both the parties into evidence.

[20] Law does not confer any power upon the learned trial court or the learned first appellate court to create a third case of the parties which are not at all pleaded by them and therefore, they should refrain from doing so. Law never says that if there is a long gap between the date of execution of the will and the death of the testator, the Will shall be rendered invalid nor there is anything obligatory for the testator to mention the name of the permissive occupier, if any, in the land which is going to be bequeathed. Accordingly, the appeal is allowed. The judgments of the learned trial court and the learned first appellate court and the related decrees are set aside. The matter is remanded to the learned trial court.

17

Saha Alam Vs. The State of Tripura, CrI. A(J) No.51 of 2023 decided on 31.07.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the conviction of the appellant under Section 20(b)(ii)(B) of the NDPS Act, 1985 was legally sustainable, given the lapses in the investigation and prosecution?
- ii. Whether the trial court and prosecution followed due diligence in handling NDPS cases, and what corrective measures should be implemented?

It was held that:

[27] However, the Court also by the same time expresses its disquiet without any quandary about the way as to how a serious case of cross-border drug trafficking was flippantly dealt with by the major stakeholders like police authority, prosecutor as well as by the Court. Earlier, the Division Bench of this Court in the case of Member Secretary, Teliamura Nagar Panchayet & anr. v.Samar Bhusan Sarkar & anr. (Criminal Appeal No. 08 of 2012 decided on 21.2.2017) directed that all the trial judges to remain alive at the time of recording of evidence and to actively participate in the process and to control the criminal trial by such active participation to find out the truth and to ensure justice. It was also observed therein that the trial judge should be very sensitive from the stage of framing of charge and must have an idea about the materials on record. Though he should not take the role of a public prosecutor but he should ensure that the material on the basis of which charges have been framed are properly and legally proved. Said judgment was also circulated to all the judicial officers of the state.

[28]..... Therefore, there is no gainsay that the trial Judges are required to be always alert and active in the pursuit of truth while recording the evidence, especially in criminal trial and are expected to act in a more sensible manner to render justice to the parties. They are not only to conduct the proceeding but also to control the proceeding.

[29] In view of above, the appeal is partly-allowed. The appellant is acquitted from the charge framed under Section 20(b)(ii)(B) of NDPS Act, 1985, but his conviction and sentence under the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and related Rules thereof are affirmed.

18

Sri Purna Chandra Debnath & Another Vs. Sri Matilal Sinha & Others, RSA No.06 of 2024 decided on 15.07.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the suit was maintainable despite the absence of notice under Section 80 of the CPC to the State of Tripura?
- ii. Whether the second appeal under Section 100 CPC involved any substantial question of law to warrant admission?

It was held that:

[11] So far the question of non service of notice under Section 80 CPC is concerned, in the instant case, admittedly, no relief was sought for against the State of Tripura. It is a private dispute on Govt. land and allegation is of encroachment of public pathway by the principal defendants creating obstruction in the passage of the plaintiff for going out from his house. Section 80 CPC provides that no suit shall be instituted against the Government or against a public officer in respect of any act purporting to be done by such public officer in his official capacity (emphasis laid), until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been served. Here, in the instant suit, there is no cause of action against the State of Tripura alleged by the plaintiff in respect of any act purportedly done by any public officer or any illegal omission in terms of Section 3(2) of General Clauses Act, 1897, committed by any such officer acting in his official capacity.

[13] This Court also expresses similar view that when there is no cause of action against the Government or any of its public officer in relation to any act or illegal omission in terms of Section 3 of General Clauses Act, 1897, purporting to be done or omitted by any such public officer and when no relief is claimed against the State or any such officer, there is no requirement to serve notice under Section 80(1) CPC. This matter therefore does not require further deliberation.

[15] So far the matter of challenge regarding Survey Commissioner's report is concerned, it is also reflected in the judgment of the learned trial court that the last report of Survey Commissioner was accepted by both the parties without raising any objection in this regard. Therefore, neither of the party can now be permitted to question said document. Even, in this second appeal also, no specific ground of challenge has been made in the memo of appeal on this issue. Learned trial court observed that though the survey commissioner did not find any road in the practical field (emphasis laid by learned senior counsel Mr. Nandi Majumder on that portion of the sentence) but the witness categorically stated that it was a Govt. road and the principal defendants were possessing the same. Any way, it is purely a question of re-appreciation of facts and the second appeal cannot be made bedrock for third court of trial on facts. In *Gurdev Kaur and others vs. Kaki and others*, (2007) 1 SCC 546, it has been categorically observed by the Apex Court that after the 1976 amendment, the scope of Section 100 CPC has been drastically curtailed and narrowed down and the High Courts would have jurisdiction of interfering under Section 100 CPC only in a case where substantial questions of law are involved and those questions are clearly formulated in the memorandum of appeal.

[17]..... this Court does not find any substantial question of law involved in this second appeal requiring its admission for final hearing. Consequently, the second appeal is not admitted.

19

Smti Dipali Tripura & Others Vs. The State of Tripura & Others, RFA No.02 of 2023 decided on 13.12.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Lodh & Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether the observation of the trial court that the deceased "consciously entered the well", thereby disentitling the plaintiffs from compensation, was legally sustainable?

It was held that:

[12] The claim of the plaintiffs have been generated on the basis of the provision of Section 1(A) of the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 which envisages that whenever the death of a person is caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, the party who would have been liable if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action or suit for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as

amount in law to felony or other crime. Every such action or suit shall be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent and child, if any, of the person whose death shall have been so caused.

[18] The observations of the learned trial court that consciously the deceased went inside the well despite knowing the fact that Hadajoy Aslong and Parendra Aslong were not coming from the said well and therefore, the plaintiffs were not entitled to get any compensation, are totally perverse. Firstly, when Hadajoy Aslong and Parendra Aslong went inside, it was not within the knowledge of the deceased, an illiterate person, that there would be methyl gas inside the same and that such gas could be fatal for his own life and also that already Hadajoy and Parendra were under the grief of such deadly gas. It is natural human instinct that when one friend is in trouble, another will go to save him and this is the humanity for which all thrive at.

[19] Now, coming to the determination of quantum of compensation, it is found that no birth certificate or any other satisfactory document regarding the date of birth of the deceased was evidence by the plaintiffs. However, PW-1, the wife of the deceased deposed that at the time of death, the age of the deceased was 22 years. The police investigation report as well as the postmortem report also indicates the age of the deceased to be 22 years. Considering thus, for the purpose of calculation of damages, his age is taken to be 22 years at the time of incident. Though PW-1 stated that monthly income of the deceased was Rs.7500/- as day labour and also by rearing cows, pigs etc., but no satisfactory evidence has been led on that point. However, a casual labour or a day labour in such remote village area during the year 2017 could be expected to earn Rs.250/- per day. If it is presumed that he would get works for 22 days in a month, his monthly income comes to Rs.5,500/-. Considering the age of the deceased and to determine the loss of income vis-a-vis the loss of dependency, multiplier 18 is required to be applied. For personal and living expenses of the deceased, if one third is deducted there from, the compensation comes to Rs.3667 X 12 X 18 = Rs.792,072/- rounded off to Rs.795,000/- inclusive of cost of funeral expenses and other post death rituals which the plaintiffs had to bear due to such death. In view of the above discussions, the appeal is allowed. The impugned judgment and decree of the learned trial court are set aside.

20

Sri Arjun Kumar Saha Vs. Tripura Jute Mills Limited & Others, WP(C) No. 505 of 2023 decided on 23.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Datta Purkayastha:

Issues for consideration:

- i. Whether deduction of any Govt. dues payable by a government servant to the Department, from his gratuity is permissible?
- ii. Whether proper opportunity was provided to the petitioner to either submit his adjustment of the dues or to explain the reason of such non-submission, before such amount was deducted from his gratuity amount?

It was held that:

[12] This provision (Section 13 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972), as it appears on its plain reading, prohibits attachment of any gratuity payable under this Act or any gratuity payable to an employee in any establishment, factory, mine, coalfield, plantation, port, railway company or shop as exempted under section 5 of the Act, in execution of any decree or order of any civil, revenue or criminal court. Therefore, such protection against such attachment has been restricted by the law makers only in respect of any execution of any decree or order of any such court. But such prohibition has not been extended in the matter of adjustment/recovery of any Govt. dues payable by an employee to their department. Therefore, the petitioner cannot claim any such protection with the aid of Section 13 of the Act.

[15] The basic allegation against the petitioner is of nonsubmission of adjustment in respect of Rs.2,16,584/-. From the Annexure-R(9) and R(10) of the counter affidavit of respondent Nos.1 & 2, it appears that in the list of suspense account as on 31.03.1994 an amount of Rs.2,13,747.53 is shown against the name of the petitioner and in the list of advance to the staff as on 31.03.1995, an amount of Rs.1200/- is reflected against the name of the petitioner. But the above said documents or other documents as submitted from the side of respondent nos. 1 & 2, do not reflect the detailed particulars based on which such amounts were shown against the name of the petitioner. Despite the specific requests made by the petitioner to respondent

no.2 vide his letter dated 25.02.2022, the date and year wise payment disbursement report of such unadjusted dues were also not furnished to him.

[16] The matter was very old one and till the year 2022 the respondent Nos. 1 & 2 remained silent and did not take any action in this regard, unless same was detected by the Audit Authority, which is no doubt a lapse on their part. Unless sufficient particulars and necessary facts relating to such unadjusted amount are provided to him giving him reasonable opportunity to either submit the adjustment or to offer explanation for non-submission of the same, deduction of any such amount from his gratuity or from other post retirement benefits will be inequitable, harsh and violation of natural justice. Point No. 2 is decided accordingly in favour of the petitioner. Writ petition was disposed of with several directions issued to Respondents.

21

Smt. Bina Saha (Banik) Vs. Shri Ratan Debnath, RSA 15 of 2022 decided on 04.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the findings of the Learned first appellate Court reversing the judgment of the Learned trial Court is perverse or not.

This case involves a dispute over a piece of land measuring 0.018 acre in East Shibnagar, Near College Lake, Agartala, West Tripura.

The appellant, Smt. Bina Saha (Banik), entered into a registered agreement to purchase the land from Paritosh Saha, the original owner, and paid Rs. 22,70,000, with a remaining balance of Rs. 50,000. However, the owner failed to execute the sale deed, leading the appellant to file a suit for specific performance of contract (T.S. 182 of 2013) and obtain a decree on April 17, 2014.

During the pendency of the suit, the respondent, Shri Ratan Debnath, purchased the land through a registered sale deed on March 24, 2019, violating an injunction order obtained by the appellant. The appellant filed an execution petition (EX(T) 14 of 2014) and obtained a registered sale deed through the court on March 21, 2015. The appellant took possession of the land on April 24, 2015, but was dispossessed by the respondent on May 25, 2015.

The High Court of Tripura, in its judgment on April 4, 2024, set aside the judgment of the first appellate court and upheld the judgment of the trial court, declaring that the appellant had the right, title, and interest over the suit land and was entitled to recover its possession. The court ruled that the respondent's purchase of the land during the pendency of the suit was in violation of the injunction order and Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act.

It was held that:

[22] "Thus, it appears to me that the Learned first appellate Court in delivering the judgment misinterpreted and misconstrued the factual aspects as well as the legal aspects and thus came to an erroneous finding and observation for which in my considered opinion, the interference of the Court is required because from the facts and circumstances of this case it appears that the appellant-plaintiff filed the suit against the original owner of the suit land and got decree, but as he failed to register the deed in favour of the appellant-plaintiff, so the appellant had to file the Execution proceeding and in the Execution proceeding also the original owner remained absent and finally, as per order of the Court deed was executed in respect of the suit land in favour of the appellant-plaintiff and possession was given but later on she was dispossessed by the respondent-defendant. Furthermore, the story of purchase of the suit land by the respondent is also appears to be in violation of the order of the Court and also barred by the provision of Section 52 of the TP Act."

22

Sri Hiralal Acharjee and Others Vs. Smt. Alo Rani Debnath & Others, RSA No.30 of 2022 decided on 04.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit:



Issues for consideration:

“(i) Whether fact of grant of allotment incorporated in the records of right i.e., Khatian during two successive settlement operation can be relied on to establish the right, title and interest of the allottees on the allotted land when the records of allotment is not traceable in the office of the Collector?”

(ii) Whether right of allottees in a portion of a plot of land is accepted as allotted land, if the remaining portion of same plot can be kept outside the said grant of allotment?”

This case deals with a land dispute in Murapara, Sastri Colony, Tripura, India. The appellants (plaintiffs) claimed the land was allotted to them and recorded in their names in Khatian No. 1054, but the respondents (defendants) argued they had been possessing the land since 1965-1966 and the Khatian was recorded in the appellants' names due to collusion with survey staff. The Trial Court ruled in favour of the appellants, but the First Appellate Court modified the judgment, reversing the decision regarding a portion of the land (Schedule C). The appellants then filed a Second Appeal.

The High Court, in its judgment on April 4, 2024, focused on the fact that the land was recorded in the appellants' names during both the first and resurvey settlement operations, with no adverse entry regarding possession by the respondents. The Court referred to Section 43(3) of the TLR and LR Act, which presumes entries in the finally published record of rights to be correct until proven otherwise. It also noted that under Section 45 of the TLR and LR Act, there is a one-year window to challenge the ROR, but the respondents did not do so.

While acknowledging that the appellants could not produce the original allotment order, the Court cited previous cases to establish that Khatian, while not conferring title, serves as a presumptive value of possession and that disputes regarding title should be settled in civil court. The Court also referred to a similar case where the allotment order was lost, but the High Court affirmed the judgment based on other evidence.

The High Court concluded that the First Appellate Court erred in its judgment and that the respondents failed to provide sufficient evidence for their claim. Consequently, the Court allowed the appeal, set aside the judgment of the First Appellate Court, and upheld the judgment of the Trial Court, ruling in favour of the appellants.

It was held that:

[25] “So, for non-production of allotment order by the appellant-plaintiffs, it cannot be said that the appellant-plaintiffs have failed to prove his valid right, title and interest, since the appellant-plaintiffs at the time of filing of the suit specifically asserted that the original order of allotment could not be procured by them even from the office of SDM and furthermore, challenging the suit of the appellant-plaintiffs, the State of Tripura also did not contest the same, nor filed any written statement, nor produced any oral/documentary evidence on record to counter the claim of the appellant-plaintiffs. Even the Khatian/ROR of the appellants in respect of the suit land was not challenged by the respondent-defendants. More so, on the basis of order of allotment, Khatian was prepared in the name of the appellant-plaintiffs No.1 and his deceased brother. There is no other evidence on record that the suit land was given or recorded in the name of some other persons including the respondent-defendants by the Government or any other person excepting the appellant-plaintiffs possessed the same. Accordingly, the substantial questions of law are answered in affirmative in favour of the appellant-plaintiffs.”

23

Debasish Paul Vs. Shri Ratan Debnath, RSA 43 of 2022 decided on 04.04.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit:

Issues for consideration:

(i) Whether the learned Appellate Court misunderstood and misapplied Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ?

(ii) Whether the decree suffers from the principle of lis pendence ?”

This is a case about a land dispute in Badharghat, West Tripura, India. The appellant, Debasish Paul, agreed to buy 0.225 acres of land from Paritosh Saha in 2013. They entered into a registered agreement, with the appellant paying most of the price upfront. However, Saha failed to execute the sale deed, leading the appellant to file a suit for specific performance of contract (T.S. 184 of 2013). The suit was decreed on April 17, 2014.

During the suit, the appellant learned that Saha might sell the land to someone else, so they published notices in newspapers and obtained an injunction order to prevent this. Despite this, Saha sold the land to the respondent, Shri Ratan Debnath, through a registered sale deed on March 24, 2014, violating the injunction order. The appellant then filed an execution case (EX(T) 14 of 2014) and obtained a registered sale deed through the court on March 21, 2015. They took possession of the land on April 24, 2015, but were dispossessed by the respondent on May 25, 2015.

The High Court of Tripura, in its judgment on April 4, 2024, examined the evidence and arguments. They determined that the respondent’s purchase of the land during the pendency of the suit violated the injunction order and Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act. The court set aside the judgment of the first appellate court, upheld the judgment of the trial court, and declared that the appellant had the right, title, and interest over the land and was entitled to recover its possession.

It was held that:

[19]“Furthermore, the Learned First Appellate Court at the time of delivery of the judgment came to an observation that no possession was given to the appellant-plaintiff at the time of execution of deed which in my considered view Learned First Appellate Court misinterpreted in appreciating the evidence on record because on perusal of Exbt.6/A to 6/H it is crystal clear that at the time of execution and registration of the sale deed the suit property was handed over to the appellant-plaintiff and thereafter, he was dispossessed by the respondent-defendant. But the Learned First Appellate Court also came to the observation that since the khatian stood in the name of respondent-defendant, so, the presumption will go in favour of the respondent-defendant is also not tenable as per law and appreciated in view of established principles of law that khatian does not confer any title.”

24

Sri Uttam Kumar Tripura Vs. State of Tripura, Crl.A.No.13 of 2023 decided on 30.05.2024, by the Bench of Hon’ble Mr. Justice B. Palit:

Issues for consideration:

i. Whether the conviction of the appellant under Section 325 of was justified based on the evidence presented?

The appellant, Sri Uttam Kumar Tripura, was convicted by the Sessions Judge, South Tripura, Belonia, in case No.ST 14 (Type-1) of 2021 under Section 325 of IPC. He was sentenced to three years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 8,000, with a default sentence of two months of rigorous imprisonment.

The case originated from an FIR filed by Dhanuram Tripura, alleging that the appellant attempted to rape his younger brother’s wife on May 14, 2020. When the attempt failed, the appellant severely injured the victim, leaving her unconscious. The victim was later found by her daughter and taken to the hospital.

The prosecution presented 12 witnesses and several exhibits. The victim testified against the appellant, and her testimony was supported by other witnesses who saw her injuries and heard her account of the incident. The medical evidence confirmed the injuries.

The appellant’s counsel argued that the prosecution failed to prove the charge beyond a reasonable doubt, relying solely on the victim’s testimony and inconclusive medical evidence. They requested the court to overturn the conviction or reduce the

sentence.

The High Court, after reviewing the evidence and arguments, upheld the trial court's judgment, dismissing the appeal and confirming the conviction and sentence. The court found the victim's testimony credible and corroborated by other evidence. The medical evidence, while not conclusive, supported the victim's account. The appellant failed to provide a satisfactory explanation for the victim's injuries.

Therefore, the appellant was found guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC, 1860 and was ordered to surrender to serve the sentence.

25

Shri Apu Ghosh Vs. Shri Bhusan Das & State of Tripura, Crl. A. No.03 of 2023 decided on 20.06.2024, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Palit:

Issues for consideration:

(i) Whether the Cheque in question was issued by the accused to discharge a legally enforceable debt under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act?

This is an appeal case challenging a judgment that acquitted the respondent, Shri Bhusan Das, of the offense under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. The appellant, Shri Apu Ghosh, alleged that the respondent borrowed a sum of Rs. 12,00,000/- from him and issued a cheque for Rs. 11,06,000/-, which was dishonoured due to insufficient funds. The appellant filed a case under Section 138 of the N.I. Act, but the trial court acquitted the respondent.

The High Court, after reviewing the evidence and arguments, found that the trial court failed to appreciate the presumption laid down under Section 118A of the N.I. Act. The court ordered further inquiry into the allegations and counter-allegations of both parties. The case was remanded back to the trial court for a fresh trial, with instructions to call upon witnesses from both sides, including bank officials, and deliver a new judgment covering specific points. The trial court was given four months to complete the exercise.

It was held that:

[21] "..... On perusal of the evidence on record it appears to me that although the Learned trial Court below acquitted the respondent-accused from the charge under Section 138 of N.I. Act, but the Learned Court below failed to appreciate properly the presumption laid down under Section 118A of the N.I. Act in determination of the case under Section 138 of N.I. Act. So, for proper adjudication of this case, in my considered view further enquiry is to be made by Learned trial Court below on the allegation and counter allegation of the rival parties. As already stated, the appellant-complainant could not submit his bank statement or other income tax related documents before the Learned trial Court but there is evidence on record that he is running business of hardware and he is also a Contractor by profession. There is no dispute in this regard from the side of the respondent-accused. At the same time, the respondent accused also a Contractor having enlistment which is also not been disputed by the appellant-complainant. A question was raised regarding holding of so much of cash amount which the appellant-complainant gave the respondent-accused, although some sort of clarification/explanation was given by the complainant but the explanation made was not satisfactory. At the same time, the respondent-accused in support of his allegation of missing of cheque could not adduce the police officer to substantiate his contention nor proved or produced any police report to substantiate his defence."

26

The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd and Anr. Versus Smt. Gita Rani Das and Ors., MAC. App. No. 93 of 2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud:

Issue for Consideration:

(i) Whether the insurance company should bear the compensation amount or if the liability should be shifted to erring officers of the insurance company due to their negligence in attending court proceedings?

It was held that:

[14] Now coming to the issue of fastening of liability of the said compensation amount, this Court is of the strong view that insurance company cannot be fastened with liability since the officer concerned who are performing the duties and are expected to attend court proceedings are accountable. It is seen from the record that despite giving adequate opportunity there was no representation from insurance company officials for entering into the witness box (dock) and to depose before the tribunal. The insurance company officials are expected to appear before court in all matters where public money is involved and to assist court in the light of the settled principles of law by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. No doubt, the compensation that would be awarded is for beneficiaries under the beneficial legislation. But keeping in view the unprofessional act committed by the insurance company officials, the compensation should be paid by the concerned officials of the insurance company. At this juncture, they cannot move away from their responsibility burdening the policy holders by enhancing the premium on year to year basis and disbursing huge amounts of compensation to the claimants at large and drive insurance company to face loss. This act of the insurance company officials is held responsible for draining away the public money by not performing their duty diligently and also not attending the court proceedings to assist judiciary when it is mostly required to ventilate the true facts of the case as per their records.

[15] Hence, this court finds fault with the action of the officials of insurance company for not appearing before the respective court and lead evidence which is their part of duty for which they are drawing huge salary and other incentives. For their inaction, the insurance company cannot be burdened to pay the compensation. It is high time that is seen that but for non-cooperation of the officers of the insurance company on the material available the cases are being decided. This court is of the opinion that the insurance company cannot be fastened with the liability of paying the compensation for the negligence of its erred officers. Hence, liability is fastened on all the erred officers of the insurance company who are directly or indirectly involved with the present case and the said compensation of Rs. 15,48,300/- (Rupees fifteen lakhs forty eight thousand three hundred) only be recovered from them by the Insurance Company and the same shall be deposited by the insurance company with registry of High Court of Tripura as early as possible preferably within a period of three months from today, if not paid already. However, it is made clear that on such deposit, the claimants are at liberty to withdraw the same unconditionally as per procedure.

27

The Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited and ors. Versus Smti. Kamalapati Kaloi and Ors., MFA(FA) No. 2 of 2023, by the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud:

Issue for Consideration:

(i) Whether the Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL) is liable for payment of compensation for the death of the victim due to electrocution or whether the responsibility for such payment lies with negligent officers?

It was held that:

[10] Coming to the issue of fastening of liability of the said compensation amount, this Court is of the strong view that the Corporation cannot be fastened with liability since the officer-incharge i.e., 1) The Chairman-cum-Managing Director, The Tripura

State Electric Corporation Ltd., Bidyut Bhaban, near Bodhjung Chowmuhani Agartala, 2) The Deputy General Manager The Tripura State Electric Corporation Ltd., Amarpur Division, Amarpur, District-Gomati and 3) The Senior Manager, Ompi Electric Sub-Division P.S.- Ompi, District-Gomati, and all those concerned officers in respect of the above cause of action i.e., the officers who are performing the duties are accountable. The officers of the Corporation have not taken any care to monitor the Court proceeding and to ensure any of their responsible officer to attend the Court to adduce the evidence and also to place sufficient evidence in support of their denial as stated in their written statement.

[11] This Court is of the opinion that the Corporation cannot be fastened with the liability of paying the compensation for the negligence of the erred officers. Hence, liability is fastened on the erred officers as mentioned above for not performing their duties diligently and the said compensation be recovered from them by the Corporation and the same shall be paid to the claimants.

Former Chief Justices of the High Court of Tripura



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta



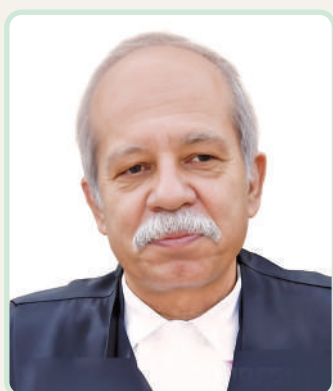
Hon'ble
Mr. Justice T. Vaiphei



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Ajay Rastogi



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Akil Kureshi



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Indrajit Mahanty



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh

Former Justices of the High Court of Tripura



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Mr. Justice U. B. Saha



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice S. C. Das



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice S. Talapatra



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice S. G. Chattopadhyay



Celebration of 11th High Court Day, 2024



*Aerial view of the
High Court of Tripura*

Note



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