

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA

Report for the period from 23.03.2013 to 31.12.2015

EDITORIAL BOARD

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das	– Editor
Manik Chakrabarti, Registrar General	– Member
Goutam Debnath, District & Sessions Judge West Tripura Judicial District	– Member
S. G. Chattopadhyay, Registrar (Vigilance)	– Member
Angshuman Debbarma, Registrar (Judicial)	– Member
Smt. Sankari Das, Addl. District & Sessions Judge West Tripura Judicial District	– Member
Ms. Paromita Dhar, Advocate	– Member
Ms. Rajashree Purkayastha, Advocate	– Member
Sajal Chakraborty, Dy. Registrar (Admn.)	– Convener

Available at www.thc.nic.in

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



Preamble. **WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

Deepak Gupta

Chief Justice

High Court of Tripura



सत्यमेव जयते

VI/9 Kunjaban Township

Agartala - 799006, Tripura

Phone : 0381-2413514

Fax : 0381-2416126

E-mail : justicedeepakgupta@ajj.gov.in

Message

I am extremely happy that the High Court of Tripura is publishing a report of its achievements. This report was meant to be an annual report. However, since there was no report for the earlier period I felt that it would be better if the report covered the entire period from the establishment of the High Court on 23rd March, 2013 till 31st December, 2015.

This is the first official publication of the High Court of Tripura and therefore we included certain articles which set out the legal history of the State of Tripura. Since the Bar is an integral part of the judicial system, we have published articles authored by learned members of the Bar. The report clearly establishes that there has been marked improvement in the functioning of the High Court. The rate of disposal of cases both in the High Court as well as in the District Judiciary has improved significantly. However, there are certain areas, especially disposal of old cases in the District Judiciary, where there is scope for improvement. I am sure this report will help us in identifying our shortcomings so that we can improve our working.

I congratulate the Editorial Committee for the excellent work it has done. I also take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to my esteemed brother Judges, Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.B. Saha, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Das and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Talapatra, Advocate General, Tripura, Shri B.C. Das, Chairman, Bar Council of Tripura, Shri P.K. Biswas, President, High Court Bar Association, Shri K.N. Bhattacharjee, Secretary, High Court Bar Association, Shri P.K. Pal, President, Tripura Bar Association, Shri H. Debnath, Senior Advocates and all learned Members of the Bar, Registrar General Sri Manik Chakrabarti, Registrars and other officers and staff of the High Court Registry and ministerial staff of the District Judiciary without whose co-operation it would not have been possible to improve the functioning of the judicial system in the State of Tripura.

Deepak Gupta

(Deepak Gupta)

Date : 26-02-2016



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA

The High Court of Tripura was established on 23rd March, 2013 under Section 28-A(c) of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971 as amended in 2012 by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) & Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 which came into force on 23.03.2013. Justice Deepak Gupta, Judge, High Court of Himachal Pradesh took oath as the first Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura on 23.03.2013 following Govt. of India's Notification No.K.13018/01/2013-US.I dated 19.03.2013 issued from the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice) of the Govt. of India. On the same day Justice U. B. Saha of the Gauhati High Court took oath as the Judge of the High Court of Tripura and Justice S. C. Das and Justice S. Talapatra, Additional Judges of the Gauhati High Court took oath as the Additional Judges of the High Court of Tripura.

Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Tripura



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, Chief Justice



Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. B. Saha Judge



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das, Judge



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Talapatra, Judge

OATH CEREMONY – 23rd March, 2013



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta - in Raj Bhawan for taking Oath as the Chief Justice of High Court of Tripura.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta taking Oath as the Chief Justice of High Court of Tripura.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. B. Saha, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das & Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Talapatra – in Raj Bhawan for taking Oath as Hon'ble Judges of High Court of Tripura.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. B. Saha – in Raj Bhawan, taking Oath as the Judge of High Court of Tripura.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das – in Raj Bhawan, taking Oath as the Additional Judge of High Court of Tripura.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Talapatra – in Raj Bhawan, taking Oath as the Additional Judge of High Court of Tripura.

Formal Inauguration of the High Court on 26th March, 2013



Shri Manik Sarkar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura speaking on the occasion.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Hon'ble Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India addressing during the inauguration.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, Chief Justice.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Chief Justice of India, Sri Manik Sarkar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura, Sri Deepak Gupta, Chief Justice of High Court of Tripura, Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. B. Saha & Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das and Mrs. Punam Gupta at the unveiling of commemoration plaque.



Gathering at the inaugural function.

OATH TAKING ON 13.09.2013



The Full Court



Chief Justice administering oath to Justice S. C. Das as Judge of the High Court of Tripura



Chief Justice administering oath to Justice S. Talapatra as Judge of the High Court of Tripura

**TRIPURA JUDICIARY – A ROAD MAP FOR THE FUTURE
A VISION DOCUMENT TO ASSESS THE NEED
OF
THE TRIPURA JUDICIARY
IN THE NEXT TWENTYFIVE YEARS.**

**By Justice Deepak Gupta
Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura**

This Vision Document was released on 20th September, 2013

Every citizen of the country has a fundamental right to have access to cheap and speedy justice. It is our duty to ensure that this fundamental right is effectively available to every citizen. At the same time, we must ensure that the quality of justice is of the highest level and necessary infrastructure in the nature of buildings, court staff, facilities for the Bar, the litigants and witnesses are available in each and every court.

Tripura is a small State and the number of cases pending is not very high. The ratio of the number of Judges compared to the number of cases is much better than the rest of the country and in my opinion, there is no need to expand the Judiciary at this stage. In fact, our problem is that out of sanctioned posts of 102 Judges, only 67 posts are filled in. Even out of these 67 posts, 2 of the senior Judicial officers have been re-employed after retirement. Therefore, the most imperative need is to ensure that the vacant posts are filled in as early as possible. After the constitution of the High Court some posts need to be created at the High Court level but even with the addition of these posts, in my view, there is no need to increase the strength of the Judiciary in the near future.

If we properly rationalize the strength of the Judges in each station after taking into consideration the number of cases pending, I am clearly of the opinion that without increasing the strength of the Judges, we can ensure that a judicial delivery system is optimized and works in an efficient manner. I have in the last five months visited each and every sub division in the State of Tripura, seen the facilities available in each and every court in the State. I have visited those places where courts have been constructed but are not functioning. I have also visited some stations where at present there are no courts in existence but they may require the setting up of the courts in the next twenty-five years.

In case, we fine tune the system and make optimum use of the funds granted under the 13th Finance Commission as well as the Centrally sponsored schemes, I see no reason why we should not be able to improve the justice

delivery system in Tripura system and ensure that cases are disposed of in the minimum possible time. There will be very little financial burden on the State of Tripura. The only burden may be with regard to construction of staff quarters.

As on 30th June, 2013, there were total number 56,909 cases pending in the State of Tripura. Out of these, 8678 were civil cases and 48,231 are criminal cases. Out of the criminal cases more than 25,000 cases are challans under the Motor Vehicles Act or the Tripura Police Act and the disposal thereof will have to be dealt with by invoking some new and innovative methodology. These petty cases are clogging the work of the courts and the court staff remains busy dealing with these petty cases. In my view, we must tackle the situation head on. In Agartala, Holiday courts have been very successful in dealing with motor vehicle challans. Similar Holiday courts should be held at other stations also and will require change in the norms that a Holiday court should be held only if at least 2,000 cases are fixed. Where there is a single officer, I see no reason why a Holiday court cannot be held even only three to four hundred cases can be fixed before the Holiday court. They can be taken up by a Holiday court to be held once a month. Fixing 2,000 cases in a Holiday Court may be justified only in Agartala and nowhere else in the State.

An important aspect is that the staff of the court has to spend the same amount of time to issue notices in such cases. This leads to piling of other more important cases. I therefore, propose that the Police department should ensure that the Constables posted in the Police courts attached to each court should fill up the registers and issue the Motor Vehicle challans of and if this work is handled by the Police staff which is available in the Police court the Judicial staff can easily handle the remaining work. I have already taken up this matter with the Home Secretary and the Director General of Police who have assured that sufficient staff shall be made available to issue challans in such petty matters. If this is done, the burden on the courts will be greatly reduced.

Another important administrative change, which in my opinion, is urgently required in the State is that all Judicial officers in the State should be vested both with the civil as well as criminal jurisdiction. There will be two advantages if we do this. I have found in certain stations that there is only requirement of one Judicial officer, but two posts have been created, one of a Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate and one of a Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate, First Class. If one Judicial officer is vested both with civil and criminal powers one court will suffice. In most of the smaller States of the country, the Judicial officers exercise both criminal and civil powers and dispose of both types of cases. This should be done in Tripura also. We will then be able to spread out the work equally amongst all Judicial officers. Another benefit if we follow this system will be that the Judicial officers will gain experience of conducting both civil and criminal cases. There are very few civil cases at many stations and some of the Judicial officers have not even conducted one civil case in the last four to five years. They will completely lose touch with civil law and, therefore, in my opinion, they must deal with both types of cases.

The number of crimes is increasing day by day. The general public has a genuine grievance that the performance of the judicial delivery system is below par. The percentage of acquittals is very high. Crimes against women are agitating the public. Even in a State like Tripura which has a high rate of literacy and where women are otherwise well respected I find that there are increasing number of crimes against women. This need to be dealt with firmly. I have already issued a letter requesting all the Judicial officers of the State to dispose of all cases in crimes against women within six months from the date of institution of the case. However the courts can only decide the cases if the police and the Public Prosecutors are efficient and discharge their duties in a proper manner. Most of the cases are being delayed only on account of requests and adjournments asked for on behalf of the prosecution. Some of the Public Prosecutors are not even aware of the basic principles of criminal law. The faith of the public in the judicial system will crumble in case immediate steps are not

taken to bring about affirmative changes in the entire judicial delivery system. It is also necessary to ensure that all persons engaged in the justice delivery system are properly trained and equipped to deal with such type of cases.

JUDICIAL ACADEMY

Now that Tripura has an independent High Court, it is time for us to immediately set up a Judicial Academy in Tripura. For this Judicial Academy, we need 5 to 10 acres of land to house the academic complex, auditorium, hostels, quarters of the Director and other staff of the academy etc. The Judicial academy shall not only train Judicial officers but also the ministerial staff of the judiciary. In addition thereto, I propose that the Judicial academy should be actively involved in training of Public Prosecutors also. Some programmes can also be held to train the police officers in regard to the investigative functions and how they should prepare their files for the court. The Judicial Academy can also impart training to other administrative officers who exercise judicial or quasi-judicial powers, such as Land Acquisition Collectors, Revenue officers exercising powers under Tripura land Revenue & Land Reforms Act etc. The 13th Finance Commission had made provisions of Rs.15 crores for each Judicial Academy. Inflation has been high and, therefore, the budget for the new Judicial Academy may have to be about 40 crores. But, I am sure most of the funds would be available by way of Central Government grants.

The entire infrastructure of the academy cannot be ready, immediately. Hopefully, we shall have about 24 new Judicial officers next year who will have to be trained. This training must be imparted to them in the Judicial Academy in Tripura and not at Guwahati. As per my assessment, the most suitable accommodation available at present is a part of the heritage building which earlier housed the Agartala Bench of the Gauhati High Court and which is presently being renovated to house the Law Training Institute. There is one big room (old court room) and 5 smaller rooms and this accommodation would be sufficient to run the academy in the beginning. At present for the academy we

shall need to appoint one Director, one Joint/Deputy Director and some ministerial and Group-D staff. The faculty can initially be sourced from amongst Judges, both serving and retired, Law teachers and Advocates.

(B) PROSECUTION

In the State of Tripura, Public Prosecutors are being appointed as per the provisions of Section 24(1) to 24(5) of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. There is no provision of any test or interview and the District Magistrate in consultation with the Sessions Judges prepares a panel of names of persons who in his opinion are fit to be appointed Public Prosecutors or Addl. Public Prosecutors. After my experience of dealing with a large number of criminal appeals in the 5 months that I have been in Tripura, I am of the confirmed opinion that this system is not working satisfactorily. In a small State like Tripura, it is necessary to have a regular cadre of Public Prosecutors in terms of Section 24(6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is true that immediately this system cannot be changed, but the process must be started and Public Prosecutors shall be appointed in a regular cadre so that they can be trained to discharge their duties in an efficient manner. Some of the Public Prosecutor/Addl. Public Prosecutor who have been appointed are not even aware of the basic provisions of criminal law. I am unable to understand how the District Magistrate or even the Sessions Judges have found them fit to be appointed as Public Prosecutors. Be that as it may, the time has come when the State must seriously consider the creation of regular cadre so that in the next 10/15 years, the entire work of this nature is done by regularly appointed Public Prosecutors.

No doubt, the Code of Criminal Procedure allows Public Prosecutors to be appointed in the manner in which it has been done. The action is, therefore, not illegal, but after dealing with more than hundred criminal cases barring one or two cases, I have found that in most cases the accused were acquitted because the Public Prosecutor has not done his job properly. The role of a Public

Prosecutor is very important and it is imperative that persons are appointed after due selection where their legal and forensic skills can be properly assessed. Therefore, I would suggest that a regular cadre of Public Prosecutor/Addl. Public Prosecutor be set up immediately.

TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICIALS

In the last 5 months I have dealt with more than hundred criminal cases. I have found that in almost all cases the level of investigation by the police is much below par. Sometimes, the statements of important witnesses have not been recorded. In a case relating to Section 364 A IPC wherein punishment is for life, the ransom note was not exhibited. In many cases the High Court has had to remand the cases because the Public Prosecutors and the Police functionaries did not do their job properly. The Police department has not been bifurcated into the investigation and law & order. Both law & order and investigation are being handled by the same officers. The quality of investigation in my opinion is much below par and the investigating officers need to be trained adequately. The Judicial Academy shall be helpful in training such investigating officers also.

FACILITIES FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE JUDICIARY

There can be no manner of doubt that all facilities as proposed by the Shetty Commission and approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court would be provided to all Judicial officers. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State to ensure that adequate number of staff quarters are built to each and every station to house the Judicial officers in accordance with their status.

I have found that there is acute shortage of accommodation for the ministerial staff. At most stations, there is either no or very little accommodation for Group-C and Group-D staff. A large number of employees belong to Agartala and they are reluctant to work at station outside Agartala mainly because no

accommodation is provided. It is the responsibility of the State to ensure that necessary funds are made available for construction of staff quarters.

Another practice which requires to be changed is engagement of employees/persons on contingent basis or on fixed pay basis. When these employees/persons are paid very little remuneration obviously the court works suffer. In my view, all the court staff should be in a regular cadre and all the contingent posts and fixed pay posts should be brought into regular cadre. In case, the State has some financial constraints, then the employees who are initially recruited may be on contract for a period of 5 years at the minimum of the pay scale and may not get increments and other allowances but after 5 years they should be regularized.

TRIPURA JUDICIARY – AN OVERVIEW

At present, there are three Judicial districts in Tripura and the pendency of cases as on 30-6-13 is 56,909 out of which, 25,813 are pending in West Tripura district, 16,445 in South Tripura district and 14,651 in North Tripura district. This shows that there are very high number of cases in West Tripura district. Even in West Tripura district, the maximum number of cases are in Agartala where there are 13,705 cases. A proposal has already been sent to the State Government that now at least seven Judicial districts be created. The High Court has not found justification for creating a new Judicial district at Khowai keeping in view the very small number of cases pending there.

I feel that there is an immediate requirement to start some new courts. One of the foremost objectives of the Judicial system should be to ensure that justice delivery system reaches the doorstep of the litigants who should not be forced to travel long distances, spending huge amount of time and money for this. The aim of this report is to ensure that as far as possible, the Judges are provided even at the most remote areas of the State.

I shall now deal with each station separately:

WEST TRIPURA JUDICIAL DISTRICT

(1) **AGARTALA** : There are total number of 13705 cases pending in Agartala. At the present moment, there are 18 courts functioning at Agartala. Out of the total number of 67 Judicial officers, 11 are handling non Judicial works such as in the Civil Secretariat, State Legal Services' Authority, Marriage Counsellors etc. That means there are a total number of 56 officers presently available to do the judicial work. The number of cases in Agartala is 13705 which is approximately 24.08% of the 56,909 cases pending in the State. 18 Judicial officers, out of 56, are posted at Agartala which works out to 32.14%. This means that Agartala has got more than it's share of Judicial officers and we may be able to spare one or two Judicial officers from Agartala once we rationalize the number of officers in proportion to the number of cases.

The court buildings at Agartala are extremely old and there is a need to take immediate steps for construction of at least one new building. I have already discussed the matter with the Addl. Chief Engineer and the Chief Architect and the new plan has been prepared for construction of a six-storey building in the southern side of the existing complex. This will house 8 new courts and one entire floor will be provided for the Bar. It will also have facilities for record room, Computer centre and Litigant Service centre etc. in the ground floor. 2 courts along with the officers will be housed in each of the remaining four floors. In my view, the construction of this building brooks no delay and should be started as early as possible. As soon as the building is completed we should start construction of another building of the same height and the similar design on the site where the existing court of Chief Judicial Magistrate and criminal courts are situated. That building can house all other Magisterial courts. The second building can also have provision for many other facilities. Assuming that the construction of the new building will take two to three years, during this period the plan of the second building can be prepared and as soon as the first building is completed and 8 courts are shifted there the construction of second building

can start. After both the buildings are ready we will require to demolish the buildings housing the district courts and new building have to be constructed. But that process can wait for another ten years. Provision will have to be made to house at least two Family courts at Agartala. The land at the judicial complex at Agartala is adequate if we go for high rise construction of five to six storey buildings. After the court buildings are complete, the State may consider constructing a fresh Police court and lock-ups. The building of the Bar Association and the Deed Writers also needs to be totally re-built. In my view, the Bar can be accommodated by giving it one floor in each of the buildings and then the need for constructing a separate building for the Bar may not arise. However, the Deed Writers can be housed in a separate building and the possibility of housing the Deed Writers in the same building where Police court and lock-ups are to be constructed can be examined.

The old High Court building should remain as a heritage building and the main court rooms can be used as auditorium and conference hall for the District court complex. In the remaining portion of the heritage building we can have a small museum to depict the history of the Tripura Judiciary.

Though the number of Magistrates posted in Tripura may be higher, in my opinion there is immediate requirement of creating one more Family court at Agartala.

At the same time, we must take steps to take the courts to the litigants and I propose that one court each may be opened in Mohanpur revenue sub division and Jirania revenue sub division. This will reduce the number of cases in Agartala. Over a period of time, many more cases are likely to be filed in Mohanpur and Jirania and therefore I propose that while identifying the land and raising construction, the infrastructure should be created in such a manner that initially there may be one court but another floor can be added later on for creation of a second court. The courts at Jirania and Mohanpur should be made functional within 5 years.

(2) **KHOWAI :** The Full Court has not recommended the creation of a new Judicial district in Khowai. As on 30-6-13, there are 2876 cases pending in the courts of Magistrates and Civil Judge (Junior Division) in Khowai. Out of these, 257 cases relate to Teliamura revenue division and therefore, I propose that land be identified at Teliamura and building be constructed for establishment of a court there within the next 2/3 years. As far as Khowai is concerned, at present only two Magistrates are posted in Khowai and one court of Addl. District & Sessions Judge is filled up. In my opinion, the present staff strength in Khowai is sufficient and one post can be kept vacant for the time being. The buildings at Khowai are absolutely dilapidated and not worthy of being called courts. The accommodation for the Bar is an apology in the name of accommodation. Therefore, a double-storey court building having provision for four courts along with all other necessary facilities and provision for Bar room and Bar library requires to be constructed immediately at Khowai. The building can be designed on the lines of the new Judicial complex at Sonamura. This building can be constructed at the available site along with some other land in which the Police court etc is housed. This work cannot be delayed and we need to start this work of construction of building in Khowai latest by 1st January, 2014 and the funds which have been made available by the Central Government can be utilized for this purpose.

(3) **BISHALGARH :** Bishalgarh has only two courts, but the number of cases there is very high. As on 30-6-13, there are 5232 cases are pending. However, most of these are traffic challan cases.

(4) **SONAMURA:** At present, the High Court has recommended that Sonamura should be the headquarters of the Sipahijala district. There are 3 courts at Sonamura. One Addl. District Judge's court, one SDJM,s court, and one court for Judicial Magistrate, Second Class. As on 30-6-13, there are 4000 cases are pending. Therefore, in my view, the present staff strength is sufficient to meet the requirements. The new building at Sonamura is sufficient to meet the

requirements. This is by and large a very well designed building and the same plan can be replicated with some modifications at all other places.

NORTH TRIPURA JUDICIAL DISTRICT

The re-organisation of the districts will affect North Tripura district the most since three districts, namely, North Tripura, Unakoti and Dhalai will be carved out of North Tripura Judiciary. At present, the headquarters of the North Tripura district are at Kailashahar. However, after re-organisation the headquarters of Unakoti district will be at Kailashahar.

(5) **KAILASHAHAR** : There are 8 courts at Kailashahar. One District Judge's court, one Family Court, one Addl. District Judge's court, one CJM's court, one court of Civil Judge (Sr. Division) & Asstt. Sessions Judge, one court of Civil Judge (Jr. Division) and two courts of Judicial Magistrate, First Class. As on 30-6-13, there are 2808 cases are pending. Therefore, in my view, the present staff strength is sufficient to meet the requirements. The number of cases in Kailashahar is likely to fall down substantially after re-organisation of the districts since a lot of areas which now form part of Kailashahar will later form part of other districts. As far as Kailashahar is concerned, the infrastructure of the court and the Bar room is reasonable and calls for no additions.

(6) **DHARMANAGAR** : Even in Dharmanagar the number of courts is sufficient to meet the requirement of the new North Tripura Judicial district to be headquartered at Dharmanagar. There are 5 courts at Dharmanagar. One Addl. District Judge's court, one court of Civil Judge (Sr. Division) & Asstt. Sessions Judge, one SDJM's court, one court of Civil Judge (Jr. Division) and one court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class. As on 30-6-13, there were 4200 cases pending at Dharmanagar. Therefore, in my view, the present staff strength is sufficient to meet the requirements.

(7) **KANCHANPUR :** There are already two courts functioning in Kanchanpur. However, the building needs certain immediate repairs. The entire floor requires to be re-done and tiles affixed on the floors. The ceiling also requires to be repaired immediately. As on 30-6-13, there are 1389 cases pending at Kanchanpur. In my view, if both the civil and criminal powers are vested to one officer, then only one court may function at Kanchanpur.

Though there is no sub division in Jampui Hills, this place is very remote and the people of the area feel discriminated because the closest court is at Kanchanpur. I propose that within the next five years we should set up one court complex to house one court at Vangmun or nearby so that we can post one Judicial officer. Even if a full time court is not justified, a circuit court can definitely be held in Vangmun.

(8) **KAMALPUR :** There are 3 courts at Kamalpur. One Addl. District Judge's court, one SDJM's court and one court of Civil Judge (Jr. Division). As on 30-6-13, there are 5927 cases pending at Kailashahar. Therefore, in my view, the present staff strength is sufficient to meet the requirements. The building at Kamalpur is in a very poor condition. The land at Kamalpur is not sufficient. There is no chance of adding any land at the present site since it is in the heart of the bazar. I propose that the present building can be handed over to the Nagar Panchayat which can construct a commercial complex at the site if they so desire. Some land has been identified near Dak Bungalow at Kamalpur for setting up of a new court. In my view, the work at Kamalpur will be reduced after re-organisation of the districts and, therefore, we need a composite building having provision for one court of District & Sessions Judge and three other courts and we can virtually copy the building at Sonamura for this purpose. This work also needs to be taken up immediately and construction must start by 1st January, 2014.

AMBASSA:

Ambassa is the revenue headquarters of Dhalai district. However, it has no Bar or lawyers and, therefore, the High Court has proposed that the District &

Sessions division of the Dhalai district be kept at Kamalpur. In my view, we can set up a court of SDJM-cum-Civil Judge (Jr. Division) at Ambassa having provision for one court of District & Sessions Judge/Addl. District & Sessions Judge and two to three Magistrates and, therefore, A building like the one at Sonamura would be sufficient. Suitable land may be identified in Ambassa and the construction of the project should start latest by 30th June,2014. Identification of the land must be done by 31st October,2013. I may make it clear that though the Judicial complex may be adjacent or near the District Magistrate's complex, it cannot be a part and parcel of the District Magistrate's complex.

GANDACHERRA

In Dhalai district, I propose that a court at Gandacherra revenue sub division should start functioning immediately. It is one of the remotest parts of the State and presently the litigants have to go from Gandacherra to Kamalpur which is a long distance. There are already two courts constructed in Gandacherra and there are also two residences for officers. In my view one big hall out of the second court building can be provided to the Bar. However, the building needs certain immediate repairs. The entire floor to be re-done and tiles affixed on the floors. The ceiling also requires to be repaired immediately. I have been told that the work can be completed within one month. We may utilize the funds from the Centrally sponsored scheme for this purpose and in my view we can establish a court and start work at Gandacherra immediately after the Puja vacation. This will reduce the burden at Kamalpur.

LONGTHARAI VALLEY

I am of the view that we need to immediately establish a court at Longtharai Valley revenue sub division. There are already two courts constructed in Longtharai Valley and there are also two residences for the officers. In my view one big hall out of the second court building can be provided to the Bar. However, the building needs certain immediate repairs. The entire

floor to be re-done and tiles affixed on the floors. The ceiling also requires to be repaired immediately. I have been told that the work can be completed within one month. We may utilize the funds from the Centrally sponsored scheme for this purpose and in my view we can establish a court and start work at Longtharai Valley immediately after the Puja vacation.

KUMARGHAT AND PANISAGAR

I am of the view that within the next ten years or even earlier, we must establish one court each in Kumarghat revenue sub division which presently falls in Kailashahar and Kanchanpur judicial sub division and Panisagar revenue sub division which presently falls in Dharmanagar and Kanchanpur judicial sub division. We must ensure that land in both Kumarghat and Panisagar is identified at the earliest for construction of our court complex and we must establish buildings having potential to house two courts.

SOUTH TRIPURA DISTRICT

(9) **UDAIPUR :** There Udaipur is the headquarters of the South Tripura judicial district. The present facilities at South Tripura are sufficient to meet the needs of South Tripura district. However, one of the buildings requires some immediate repairs and the State should ensure that repairs are done at the earliest. At Udaipur, there are 7 courts. One District Judge's court, one Family court, one Addl. District Judge's court, one CJM's court, one court of Civil Judge (Jr. Division), one court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class and one court of Judicial Magistrate, Second Class. As on 30-6-13, there are 6472 cases pending at Udaipur. In my view, the present staff strength is sufficient to meet the requirements.

(10) **BELONIA :** Belonia is presently a part of the South Tripura judicial district, but after Udaipur becomes the headquarters of the Gomati district, South Tripura judicial district will be headquartered at Belonia. There are 4 courts at

Belonia. One Addl.District Judge's court, one SDJM's court, one court of Civil Judge (Jr. Division) and one court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class. As on 30-6-13, there are 3235 cases are pending. Therefore, in my view, the present staff strength is sufficient to meet the requirements. The infrastructure in Belonia is sufficient to meet the requirements and no change is required.

(11) **SABROOM** : There are two officers posted at Sabroom. As on 30.6.13, 3928 cases are pending there. Therefore, in my opinion, the present staff strength is sufficient to meet the requirements. The condition of the present court building in Sabroom is the worst in entire Tripura. The building in Sabroom is falling apart and I am afraid that there may be danger to life and property if we do not take immediate steps to construct new buildings. The land where the present court complex is housed is sufficient not only to house the court complex but even the quarters of the Judicial officers and quarters of Group-D staff can be made within the complex. Some land of the Judiciary was taken over for construction of Sabroom town hall and the State must ensure that the Judiciary is adequately compensated by constructing staff quarters. It is the southern most part of the State and in my view at least two courts are required at Sabroom. At the same time, the court building on the lines of Sonamura court building but slightly smaller or single storied may be constructed at Sabroom to house two courts. There should also be provision for third circuit court.

(12) **AMARPUR** : The court building in Amarpur is in extremely dilapidated condition. The land is also not sufficient. I and Brother Justice Talapatra were shown some land by the SDM, Amarpur which is known as kathal bagan. A new judicial complex can be constructed there. At Amarpur, there are two officers posted. At present there are 2669 cases pending. Therefore, the building should be constructed in such a manner that it can house at least two courts and other facilities. This work be started at the earliest. I propose that one Judicial officer from Udaipur should visit Amarpur once a month for at least one week to lessen the burden of the Judicial officer presently posted at Amarpur.

SHANTIR BAZAR

At present there is no court at Shantir Bazar. It is a newly created revenue sub division. The number of cases from Shantir Bazar is 1180 and, therefore, we need to establish at least one court there immediately. Some land may be identified there. On my visit there, I was told by the SDM that a new hospital building has been constructed and the land where the present hospital is existing can be used for the construction of a new court complex at Shantir Bazar. This court complex should consist of at least two courts and allied facilities. We must set up a court at Shantir Bazar within the next five years.

KARBOOK

At present there is no court at Karbook. But we must identify the land for construction of court building so that we can establish at least one court there in about ten years.

One of the most important requirements is to rationalize the number of court cases pending in each court. As on 30-6-13, in Agartala, in the court of one Magistrate, there are only 275 cases pending whereas in the case of some Magistrates, there are as many as 1127 cases pending. The situation is much worse when we go outside Agartala and in places like Bishalgarh, Khowai, Sabroom, Belonia, Amarpur, Dharmanagar some Magistrates are handling as many as 2000 to 3000 cases. To give an example, in the court of SDJM, Kamalpur, there were 2967 cases pending whereas there are other courts where the number of cases is 230. This is a great disparity which has to be dealt with by the High Court and not by the State. The problem has arisen because the cases were being filed and kept with the Elaka Magistrate. The CJMs were not performing their duties properly and resultantly, in the same station one court would be overburdened whereas in the other courts there would be very few cases. In the last one month some remedial steps have been taken and the situation has improved. But we still need to move much further to achieve better result.

This report has been prepared with a view to ensure that each and every citizen of Tripura has access to the courts and does not have to travel very far for redressal of his grievances.

I am very grateful to my brothers Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. B. Saha, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Talapatra who have helped me carrying out my duties as Chief Justice. I also express my thanks to Mr. Manik Chakraborty, Registrar General and Sri S. Dassgupta, Registrar (Judicial) whose inputs have been very useful in preparation of this report.

Major events and initiatives of the High Court of Tripura since its establishment

An Overview by Shri Manik Chakrabarti
Registrar General of the High Court

Infancy leads to childhood and then childhood to youth. This is the very rule of nature and our High Court may not be any exception to this perennial rule so far as its developments are concerned. In alluding the up-bringing of the High Court within a very short span of about three years of such infancy under the care, guardianship and guidance of the first Chief Justice of the High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta with aiding hands of other three Hon'ble Judges, namely Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. B. Saha, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Talapatra, as first Registrar General of the High Court, I feel it to be my pride to project some major events and initiatives of the High Court keeping in view of the Vision Document of the Hon'ble Chief Justice.

EVENTS

1. Since establishment of the Hon'ble High Court, it has been consistently organizing Workshop/Training programme towards sensitizing the Judicial Officers of the State about various issues involving the common man who approaches the Courts for remedy and till 31.12.2015, following Workshops/Training Programmes were organized by the High Court :

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name of the Workshop/training programme</i>
i.	28.04.2013	Workshop-cum-training programme of the Judicial Officers on "Aspects of Criminal Trial"
ii.	11.05.2013 & 12.05.2013	02 days training programme on "Ubuntu Linux Operating System" for the Judicial Officers
iii.	06.07.2013 & 07.07.2013	Workshop for Judicial Officers on "Cyber Crime Capacity Development" with the assistance of C-DAC, Kolkata.
iv.	08.09.2013	Training programme of the Judicial Officers on "Art of Writing Judgment and Court Management"

v.	21.12.2013 & 22.12.2013	02 days' training programme of the Judicial Officers on "Ubuntu Linux Operating System".
vi.	22.03.2014 & 23.03.2014	First Annual Judicial Conference of the Judicial Officers of Tripura.
vii.	23.08.2014 & 24.08.2014	02 days training programme of the Judicial Officers on "Ubuntu Linux Operating System".
viii.	18.02.2015 to 21.02.2015	Refresher-cum-Advanced Training Programme on UBUNTU 14.04 and CIS version 2.0 for the Master Trainers.
ix.	22.02.2015 to 25.02.2015	Refresher-cum-Advanced Training Programme on UBUNTU 14.04 and CIS version 2.0 for the Master Trainers.
x.	20.06.2015	Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India on "Judicial ethics & Qualities of a good Judicial Officer" in the Auditorium of the High Court.
xi.	24.07.2015 & 25.07.2015	2 days training programme of the Ministerial staff of the High Court upto the grade of Superintendent.
xii.	12.09.2015 & 13.09.2015	02 days' training programme of the Judicial Officers on "Ubuntu Linux Operating System (Ver.14.04)"
xiii.	26.09.2015 & 27.09.2015	02 days' training programme of Judicial Officers on "Cyber Crime Capacity Development"
xiv.	03.10.2015 & 04.10.2015	02 days' training programme of the Judicial Officers on "Ubuntu Linux Operating System (Ver.14.04)"
xv.	09.01.2016 & 10.01.2016	02 days' training programme of the Judicial Officers on "Ubuntu Linux Operating System (Ver.14.04)"

1. **Court of Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate-cum-Civil Judge (Jr.Div.)** was established at Longtharai Valley and Gandacherra Revenue Sub-divisions under North Tripura Judicial District vide Notification Nos.F.1(6)-J(G)/95-II dated 27.05.2014 issued by the State Government in

Law Department in consultation with the High Court and inaugurated on 21.06.2014 & 22.06.2014 respectively.

2. As per Notification Nos.F.1(6)-J(G)/95-II dated 05.08.2014 issued by the State Government in Law Department, the local limits of jurisdiction of the erstwhile North Tripura Civil District & Sessions Division was altered by creating two Civil Districts & Sessions Division, namely, Unakoti Judicial District with Headquarters at Kailashahar and North Tripura Judicial District with Headquarters at Dharmanagar.

By the same Notifications dated 05.08.2014 of the State Government in Law Department, the local limits of jurisdiction of the erstwhile South Tripura Civil District & Sessions Division was altered by creating two Civil District & Sessions Division, namely, Gomati Judicial District with Headquarters at Udaipur and South Tripura Judicial District with Headquarters at Belonia.

Following the said notifications of the State Government, the Court of District & Sessions Judge, South Tripura Judicial District, Belonia was inaugurated on 18.09.2014 and the Court of District & Sessions Judge, North Tripura Judicial District, Dharmanagar was inaugurated on 20.09.2014.

3. The **Website of the High Court** and the **Cyber Forensic Lab** which was established in the High Court with the assistance of C-DAC, Kolkata, were inaugurated by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur**, Judge, Supreme Court of India on **10.08.2013**.
4. Push based **SMS service** from the CIS of the High Court to generate information about dates of the cases to the respective litigants and Advocates was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India on 10.08.2013 and **our High Court is the pioneer in providing such service.**

5. **Tree plantation programme** was organized by the High Court with the assistance of the Forest Department of the State Government on **26.08.2013** at 4'30 P.M. in the High Court premises and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Ld. Members of the High Court Bar and Officers & staff of the Registry of the High Court planted so many different kinds of valuable plants in the High Court premises.
6. Swearing-in-Ceremony of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Talapatra, **Additional Judges of the High Court of Tripura as Judges of the High Court of Tripura** was organized by the High Court on 13.09.2013 at 10:00 Hours in Court No.1 of the High Court.
7. **First Anniversary** of the establishment of the High Court was observed on 22nd & 23rd March, 2014.
8. **Two storied modular Court Building** at Sonamura was inaugurated on 06.08.2014.
9. **Bio-metric Time Attendance System** was installed in the High Court on 17.11.2014 with a view to ensure regularity in attendance for smooth functioning of the Court & Official work.
10. **Second Annual Judicial Conference of the Judicial Officers of Tripura** was organized on 7th & 8th March, 2015 in the Auditorium of the High Court.
11. **Second Anniversary** of the establishment of the High Court was observed on 23rd March, 2015.
12. **LED Display Screens** were installed in six conspicuous places of the High Court including the High Court Bar Association on 20.04.2015 for displaying the Item of the Daily Cause List being taken up by the each Court.

13. A Symposium on **'Harnessing youth power to spread Legal Awareness'** was organized on 20.06.2015 which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur, the then Judge of the Supreme Court of India & Hon'ble Executive Chairman, National Legal Services Authority (now Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India).
14. Newly constructed building of **ADR centre at Udaipur** was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice & Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA on 04.09.2015.
15. Awareness Camp on **Mediation** was organized on 03.10.2015 & 04.10.2015 which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice & Patron-in-Chief, TSLSA.
16. **Regional Conference on Mediation (Zone-3)** was organized on 28th & 29th November, 2015 which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lukur, Judge, Supreme Court of India.

INITIATIVES

1. Within five months of the establishment of the High Court, Hon'ble the Chief Justice visited all the Judicial stations/Sub-divisions along with other newly created revenue Districts & Sub-divisions of the State and had meetings with the Judicial Officers, Administrative Officers, Members of the Bar and also with the staff of the district judiciary and prepared a Vision Document to assess need of Tripura Judiciary in next 25 years which was communicated to the State Government and Union Ministry of Law & Justice, New Delhi for development of justice delivery system in the State.
2. As per Rules, recruitment process was initiated from the side of the High Court vide Advertisement dated 04.06.2013 for filling up 12 vacant posts in Grade-III of Tripura Judicial Service by direct recruitment and on

completion of the said process, 12 successful candidates joined in the Service.

3. The Bar Council of Tripura Rules, 2013 were notified on 17.07.2013 and thereafter the first Bar Council of Tripura was constituted by the Hon'ble High Court vide Notification dated 27.09.2013.
4. New Laptops were provided to all the Judicial officers of Tripura on and from 08.09.2013.
5. Guidelines for the purpose of designating Advocates as Sr. Advocates of the High Court of Tripura were notified on 17.07.2013 and 02 Learned Advocates, namely, Shri Pijush Kanti Biswas and Shri Debabrata Chakraborty were designated as Senior Advocates vide Notification dated 05.10.2013.
6. *The Gender Sensitisation & Sexual Harassment of Women at the High Court & the District Courts of Tripura (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Regulations, 2013* was notified on 02.12.2013.
7. The High Court of Tripura e-Courts Services (Appointment, Condition of Service & Conduct) Rules, 2013 to regulate the services of the persons brone on the establishment of the High Court under e-Courts services were notified on 29.07.2013.
8. *The High Court of Tripura (Right to Information) Rules, 2013* were notified on 09.09.2013.
9. *The High Court of Tripura Services (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 2014* were notified on 13.06.2014.
10. The Tripura District Courts' Ministerial Establishment (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2014 were notified on 30.08.2014.

11. As per Rules, recruitment process was initiated from the side of the High Court vide Advertisement dated 11.09.2014 for filling up 04 vacant posts in Grade-I of Tripura Judicial Service by direct recruitment from the Bar and on completion of the said process, 02 successful candidates joined in the Service on 11.05.2015.
12. With the prime object to impart training to the Judicial Officers and the Officers of the other department of the State Government who are discharging judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative functions relating to law and also to provide the training to the ministerial staff of the High Court and District Judiciary of Tripura, a society, namely, "*Tripura Judicial Academy*" was formed under the Society Registration Act, 1860 on 21.05.2014.
13. The Tripura Judicial Academy Services (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 2014 were notified on 18.11.2014.
14. Successful migration of the data of cases from Delhi version of CIS to National Core Version 1.01 of CIS in all District Courts of Tripura had been completed in the first quarter of 2015.
15. As per Rules, recruitment process was initiated from the side of the High Court vide Advertisement dated 10.02.2015 for filling up 13 vacant posts in Grade-III of Tripura Judicial Service by direct recruitment and on completion of the said process, names of the 13 selected candidates were recommended to the State Government on 25.11.2015 for issuing '*Offer of Appointment*' in favour of them and accordingly, Offer of Appointments were issued and Notification of Appointment is also likely to be issued very soon.
16. As per Rules, recruitment process was initiated from the side of the High Court vide Advertisement dated 15.06.2015 for filling up of 02 vacant posts in Grade-I of Tripura Judicial Service by direct recruitment from the

Bar and on completion of the Written Examination held on 12th & 13th September, 2015, the answer scripts are now under process of evaluation which is likely to be completed very soon. To fill up 22 vacancies in Grade-III of Tripura Judicial Service, offer of appointment has already been issued to 18 candidates after their selection as per Rules.

17. *The High Court of Tripura Utilization and Allotment of Vehicle Rules, 2015 were notified on 16.04.2015.*

18. Statement relating to Pendency, Institution and Disposal of cases in the High Court for the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.12.2015 is as follows:

Opening balance of cases as on 01.04.13		Total	Institution of cases from 01.04.13 to 31.12.15		Total	Disposal of Cases from 01.04.13 to 31.12.15		Total	Pendency of cases as on 31.12.15		Total
Civil	Crl.	Civ. + Crl.	Civil	Crl.	Civ. + Crl.	Civil	Crl.	Civ. + Crl.	Civil	Crl.	Civ. + Crl.
5430	1189	6619	4588	1467	6055	7533	2104	9637	2485	552	3037

By the force of fore-running factual details, we reach the irresistible conclusion that under the able guardianship of the Hon'ble Chief Justice, the High Court of Tripura is making speedy headway with the co-operation of all.

First Annual conference of Judicial officers on 22 – 23rd March, 2014



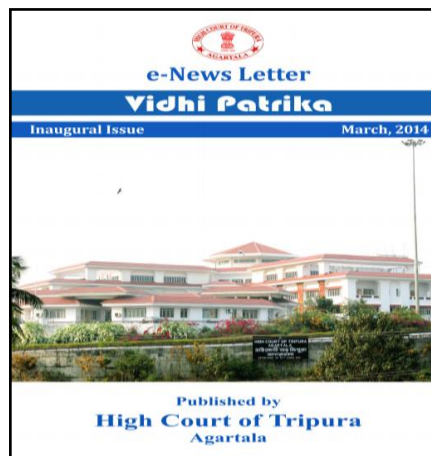
Chief Minister addressing the audience.



Chief Justice.



Justice U. B. Saha.



eNews Letter of High Court inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the First Annual Conference.

Second Annual conference of Judicial officers on 7- 8th March, 2015.



Justice S. C. Das addressing the Judicial Officers



Justice S. Talapatra speaking on the occasion



Chief Justice and other Hon'ble Judges of the High Court with Judicial Officers in the Second Annual conference.

Seminar on “Judicial ethics & qualities of a good Judicial Officer” on 20.06.2015



Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Chief Justice & other Judges of the High Court on the dias.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur addressing the Judicial Officers.



Interactive session



A group photograph

Judicial infrastructure



HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA



SONAMURA COURT BUILDING INAUGURATED ON 06.08.2014

**Strength of Judges including the Chief Justice
of the High Court as on 31.12.2015.**

HIGH COURT

Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancies
04	04	NIL

**Strength of Judicial Officers in the District Judiciary
as on 31.12.2015.**

DISTRICT JUDICIARY

Grade	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancies
Grade - I	28	25	03
Grade -II	27	16	11
Grade - III	49	27	22*

**To fill up 22 vacancies in Grade-III of Tripura Judicial Service, offer of appointment has already been issued to 18 candidates after their selection as per Rules.*

- EXPENDITURE STATEMENT & BUDGET PROVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA, AGARTALA

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2015-16(NON-PLAN)

Name of the High Court	Budget Allocation			Expenditure Up to December, 2015		
	Salary	Non-Salary	Total (salary + Non-Salary)	Salary	Non-Salary	Total (salary + Non-Salary)
High Court of Tripura, Agartala	Rs. 10,90,00,000	Rs. 2,77,74,000	Rs. 13,67,74,000	Rs. 8,13,11,650	Rs. 1,23,68,210	Rs. 9,36,79,860

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

AT HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT COURTS

RTI

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura in exercise of powers under Section 28 read with section 2 (e)(iii) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 has framed High Court of Tripura (Right to Information) Rules, 2013. State Assistant Public Information Officer (SAPIO), State Public Information Officer (SPIO) & Appellate Authority have been appointed to deal with the applications received under the Right to Information Act and provide information to the applicants within time and decide the appeals. The Authorities appointed under the Right to Information Act at the High Court and District Court level are as follows:

At High Court

Public Authority	Appellate Authority	State Public Information Officer (SPIO)	State Assistant Public Information Officer (SAPIO)
High Court of Tripura	Registrar (Vigilance & Rules)	Dy. Registrar (Judicial)	Senior most Assistant Registrar

In District Courts

Public Authority	Appellate Authority	State Public Information Officer (SPIO)	State Assistant Public Information Officer (SAPIO)
Subordinate Courts	District Judge of the concerned district	Senior most Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) of the concerned Sub-Division	Sheristadar of the concerned Sub-Division

In Family Courts

Public Authority	Appellate Authority	State Public Information Officer (SPIO)	State Assistant Public Information Officer (SAPIO)
Family Court	Judge of the Family Court	Principal Counsellor	Sheristadar

- The following table represents the figure of petitions received and disposed of at High Court under RTI Act.

Period	Number of applications received	Number of applications disposed off
01.04.2013 To 31.12.2015	71	71

Gender Sensitization and Sexual Harassment of Women

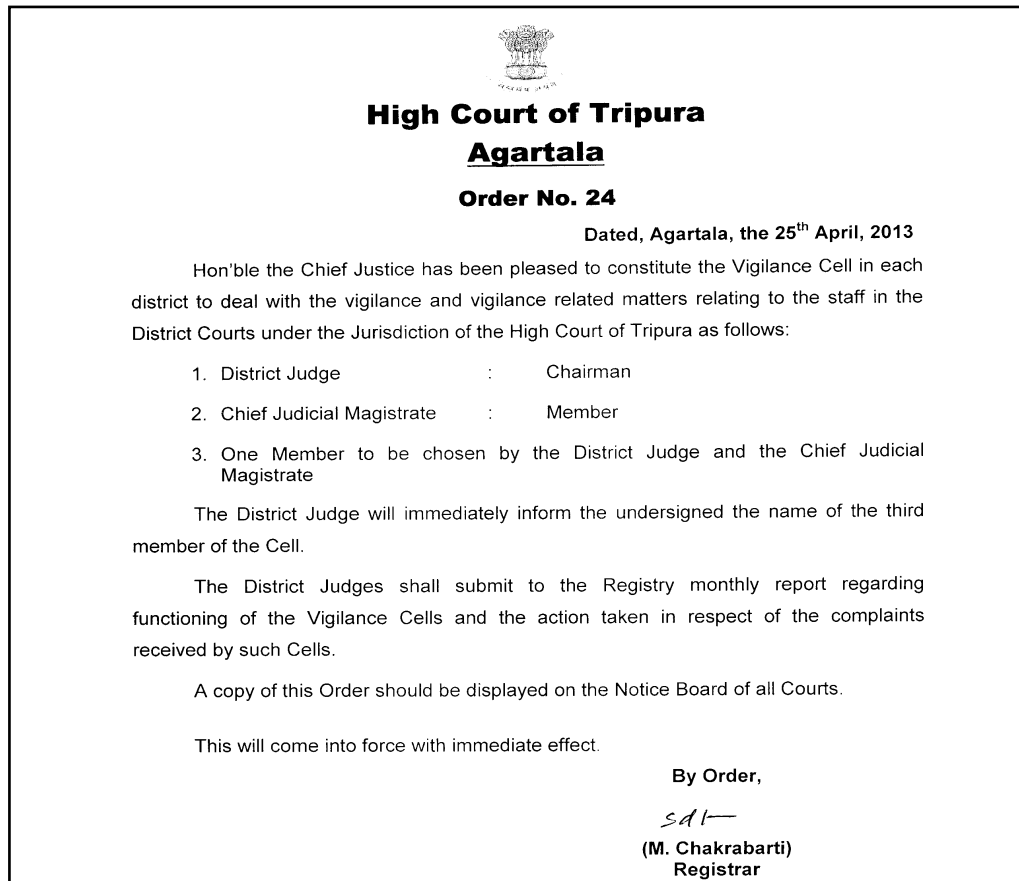
The Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Court in exercise of powers conferred by **Regulation 4(2) of the Gender Sensitization and Sexual Harassment of Women at the High Court and District Courts of Tripura (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Regulations, 2013**, has constituted the High Court Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee, in short, GSICC vide Notification No.F.3(37)-HC/14/6896 dated Agartala, the 8th May, 2014 w.e.f. 08.05.2014 to deal with complaints relating to sexual harassment of women and create gender sensitization.

Such Gender Sensitization and Internal Complaints Committee has also been constituted at the District level in all District Courts.

Vigilance Cell in High Court and District Courts

Besides the above mechanism relating to grievance redressal, there is Vigilance Section in the High Court manned by Registrar (Vigilance & Rules) and other officers & staff members of the High Court to deal with vigilance related

matters relating to Judicial Officers. The Hon'ble Chief Justice has also constituted Vigilance Cell in each District Court to deal with the vigilance related matters relating to the staff in the District Judiciary under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Tripura. Following is the Order whereby such Vigilance Cell has been constituted for District Courts.



Status of infrastructure of High Court and District Courts

In order to translate the Vision Document of the Hon'ble Chief Justice into action, efforts have been taken to improve the Judicial infrastructure at High Court and District Courts' level in Tripura.

- The High Court of Tripura is functioning from its own spacious & beautiful buildings covering an area of about 10 acres. Initiative has been taken for construction of G+4 storied buildings in the High Court complex for administrative use. The preliminary drawing and layout plan for construction of such buildings is under consideration.
- Construction of G+5 storied buildings is in progress at Agartala in West Tripura Judicial District to accommodate 8 Courts, Bar Library and Record Room.
- Land has been identified at Kamalpur for construction of double storied court buildings to accommodate the Courts of Additional District & Sessions Judge and 2 other Magisterial Courts.
- Similarly, drawing and design for construction of new double storied court buildings to accommodate 2 Courts at Sabroom and 4 Courts at Khowai have been approved.
- Efforts have also been taken for selection of site for construction of new court buildings at Amarpur.

Pendency, Institution & Disposal of cases in the High Court since establishment.

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

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01 st April, 2013)				2014				2015			
		Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	RFA	79	13	14	78	78	17	23	72	72	23	40	55
2	MFA	10	2	5	7	7	2	3	6	6	2	1	7
3	MFA(FA)	6	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	MFA(WC)	166	6	76	96	96	11	34	73	73	19	62	30
5	FAO	16	4	8	12	12	3	6	9	9	6	4	11
6	ARB.P	6	6	10	2	2	2	3	1	1	20	18	3
7	ARBA	18	0	3	15	15	2	10	7	7	1	4	4
8	MAT APP	43	20	13	50	50	17	22	45	45	12	25	32
9	FA	37	8	12	33	33	15	19	29	29	15	15	29
10	MAC	912	121	273	760	760	121	306	575	575	90	286	379
11	ITA	5	3	0	8	8	0	5	3	3	0	0	3
12	CROSS OBJECTION	105	25	42	88	88	12	32	68	68	13	44	37
13	LA APP	572	88	86	574	574	61	140	495	495	63	337	221
14	CE REF	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	0
15	CRP	195	72	114	153	153	103	134	122	122	148	226	44
16	REV.PET	14	22	27	9	9	23	23	9	9	27	32	4
17	TRP(C)	4	5	7	2	2	10	7	5	5	16	15	6
18	CONT.CAS (C)	28	11	24	15	15	49	45	19	19	47	56	10

19	CO.APPL	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
20	WP (C)	1536	395	588	1343	1343	573	978	938	938	702	818	822
21	WA	152	32	88	96	96	77	89	84	84	40	68	56
22	WP (C)(PIL)	3	2	3	2	2	18	6	14	14	23	14	23
23	WP (C)(CAT)	5	0	0	5	5	0	2	3	3	5	2	6
24	WP (C)(HC)	0	5	3	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	3	1
25	RSA	476	58	93	441	441	68	163	346	346	58	185	219
26	SAO	15	1	8	8	8	1	4	5	5	1	5	1
27	C.M.APPL	1024	1164	1245	943	943	1718	1822	839	839	854	1213	480
28	CAVEAT	3	5	8	0	0	5	5	0	0	9	8	1
29	CRLA (J)	123	48	63	108	108	47	44	111	111	70	55	126
30	CRLA	214	17	105	126	126	26	90	62	62	31	25	68
31	CRL.REV.PET	600	99	116	583	583	99	368	314	314	90	183	221
32	CRL.PETN	82	42	31	93	93	78	96	75	75	53	88	40
33	CRL.L.P	1	9	6	4	4	10	9	5	5	18	18	5
34	CRL(D) REF.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
35	TRP (CRL)	4	1	2	3	3	2	5	0	0	2	2	0
36	WP (CRL)	8	4	11	1	1	3	2	2	2	35	34	3
37	CONT.CAS (CRL)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5
38	CRL.M.APPL	139	202	185	156	156	243	285	114	114	129	171	72
39	CRL.M.C	9	0	4	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
40	AB	4	164	160	8	8	200	201	7	7	151	157	1
41	BA	3	80	80	3	3	149	150	2	2	167	159	10
TOTAL		6619	2731	3516	5834	5834	3775	5144	4465	4465	2950	4378	3037

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA AGARTALA

Average time taken for disposal of various categories of Civil & Criminal cases

SL. NO.	CATEGORY OF CASES	AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FOR DISPOSAL	
		Before establishment of High Court of Tripura	After establishment of High Court of Tripura
CIVIL CASES			
1	RFA	8 Years	2 Years
2	MFA	5 Years	1 Year & 6 Months
3	MFA(FA)	5 Years	1 Year & 6 Months
4	MFA(WC)	6 Years	1 Year & 6 Months
5	FAO	3 Years	1 Year & 6 Months
6	ARB.P	1 Year	6 Months
7	ARB.A	2 Years	1 Year
8	MAT APP	8 Years	2 Years
9	FA	5 Years	2 Years
10	MAC	6 Years	2 Years
11	ITA	3 Years	2 Years
12	CROSS OBJECTION	5 Years	2 Years
13	LA APP	6 Years	2 Years
14	CE REF	1 Year	6 Months
15	CRP	2 Years	6 Months
16	REV.PET	2 Years	6 Months
17	TRP(C)	6 Months	3 Months
18	CONT.CAS (C)	2 Years	1 Year
19	CO.APPL	6 Months	3 Months
20	WP (C)	6 Years	2 Years
21	WA	5 Years	2 Years
22	WP (C)(PIL)	6 Months	6 Months
23	WP (C)(CAT)	4 Years	1 Year 6 Months
24	WP (C)(HC)	3 Months	2 Months
25	RSA	8 Years	3 Years
26	SAO	6 Years	2 Years
27	CAVEAT	2 Months	1 Month
CRIMINAL CASES			
28	CRL.A (J)	6 Years	1 Year & 6 Months
29	CRL.A	5 Years	2 Years
30	CRL.REV.PET	5 Years	2 Years
31	CRL.PETN	5 Years	2 Years
32	CRL.L.P	6 Months	3 Months
33	CRL.(D) REF.	6 Months	3 Months
34	TRP (CRL)	6 Months	3 Months
35	WP (CRL)	2 Months	1 Month
36	CONT.CAS (CRL)	6 Months	3 Months
37	AB	5 Days	3 Days
38	BA	5 Days	3 Days

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA, AGARTALA
Age-wise pendency of different category of cases during the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	CATEGORY OF CASES	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL PENDENCY
CIVIL (MAIN) CASES:															
1	RFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	11	13	11	14	55
2	MFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	7
3	MFA(FA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	MFA(WC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	7	7	30
5	FAO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	4	11
6	ARB.P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
7	ARB.A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
8	MAT APPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	9	11	32
9	FA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	9	11	29
10	MAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	72	122	100	76	379
11	ITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
12	CROSS OBJECTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	13	10	9	37
13	LA.APPL	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	40	88	55	30	221
14	CE REF.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	CRP	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	39	44
16	REV.PET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
17	TRP(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
18	CONT.CAS (C)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	10
19	CO.APPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
20	WP(C)	0	0	2	13	5	5	8	12	49	61	83	161	423	822
21	WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	7	19	24	56
22	WP(C)(PIL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	15	23
23	WP(C)(CAT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	6
24	WP(C)(HC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	RSA/SA	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	28	50	55	36	41	219
26	SAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		1	0	2	13	8	13	13	22	102	267	402	429	732	2004

Sl. No.	CATEGORY OF CASES	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL PENDENCY
CIVIL(MISC)CASE															
27	CM.APPL	0	0	0	1	1	2	16	23	31	74	99	113	120	480
28	CAVEAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		0	0	0	1	1	2	16	23	31	74	99	113	121	481
CRL.(MAIN)CASE															
29	CRLA(J)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	22	30	68	126
30	CRLA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	11	22	31	68
31	CRL.REV.P	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	0	45	67	46	50	221
32	CRL.PETN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	9	5	12	40
33	CRL.LP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
34	CRL(D)REF.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
35	TRP(CRL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	WP(CRL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
37	CONT.CAS(CRL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
38	AB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
39	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	5	62	110	104	184	480
CRL(MISC)CASE															
40	CRL.M.APPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	15	20	10	16	72
41	CRL.MC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	15	20	10	16	72
GRAND TOTAL		1	0	2	14	9	17	35	59	142	418	631	656	1053	3037

**THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

Category-wise disposal of cases by Hon`ble the Chief Justice Mr. Deepak Gupta

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (w.e.f. 01.04.2013)		2014		2015	
		SB	DB	SB	DB	SB	DB
1	RFA	1		1	9	18	1
2	MFA						
3	MFA(FA)	1					
4	MFA(WC)	70		33		62	
5	FAO	1					1
6	ARB.P	9		3		18	
7	ARB.A	1		8	2	1	3
8	MAT APP		12		12	1	5
9	FA		14		9		
10	MAC APP	232		251		269	
11	ITA				5		
12	CROSS OBJECTION	8	3	26		8	2
13	LA APP			126			
14	CE REF					3	
15	CRP	39	5	45	17	91	17
16	REV.PET	5	3	7	5	11	8
17	TRP(C)			2		4	
18	CONT.CAS (C)	4	3	5	11	9	17
19	CO.APPL						
20	WP (C)	6	96	5	385	7	300
21	WA	3	85	1	88		68
22	WP (C)(PIL)				6		14
23	WP (C)(CAT)				2		1
24	WP (C)(HC)		2		5		3
25	RSA	18		1		20	
26	SAO	3		4		4	
27	C.M.APPL	140	227	526	413	354	264
28	CAVEAT		2		2		3
29	CRLA (J)		42	1	17		7
30	CRLA		21	28	10		6
31	CRL.REV.PET		4	184	2	36	
32	CRL.PETN		1	47		52	
33	CRL.L.P		1		5		
34	CRL.(D) REF.		1				
35	TRP (CRL)	2		1			
36	WP (CRL)		4	1			30
37	CONT.CAS (CRL)		1		1		1
38	AB	1	1			128	
39	BA	1			1	114	1
40	CRL.M.APPL	4	36	70	24	32	4
41	CRL.M.C.			5			
Total		549	564	1381	1031	1242	756

**THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

Category-wise disposal of cases by Hon`ble Mr. Justice U. B. Saha

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (w.e.f. 01.04.2013)		2014		2015	
		SB	DB	SB	DB	SB	DB
1	RFA	2		1	1	3	5
2	MFA			1			
3	MFA(FA)	1		1			
4	MFA(WC)	1					
5	FAO	1		2			2
6	ARB.P						
7	ARB.A						
8	MAT APP		1		12		17
9	FA				13		15
10	MAC APP	8		25		5	
11	ITA						
12	CROSS OBJECTION	19				11	4
13	LA APP	46		6		140	
14	CE REF						
15	CRP	11	1	7	1	28	14
16	REV.PET	2			3	1	1
17	TRP(C)	1		2		10	
18	CONT.CAS (C)		1	8		7	3
19	CO.APPL						
20	WP (C)	208	32	151	55	81	82
21	WA		24		18		38
22	WP (C)(PIL)				1		3
23	WP (C)(CAT)				1		2
24	WP (C)(HC)		1				
25	RSA	24		59		33	
26	SAO						
27	C.M.APPL	266	64	230	159	211	120
28	CAVEAT	4		2	1	2	2
29	CRLA (J)	1	5		16		28
30	CRLA	14	7		5		4
31	CRL.REV.PET	18	2	19	5	27	1
32	CRL.PETN	1		12		8	
33	CRL.L.P		1			2	7
34	CRL.(D) REF.						
35	TRP (CRL)						
36	WP (CRL)		1				6
37	CONT.CAS (CRL)						
38	AB			56		12	
39	BA			50	1	16	
40	CRL.M.APPL	2	11	37	30	9	24
41	CRL.M.C	4					
Total		634	151	669	322	606	378

**THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

Category-wise disposal of cases by Hon`ble Mr. Justice S. C. Das

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (w.e.f. 01.04.2013)		2014		2015	
		SB	DB	SB	DB	SB	DB
1	RFA	7		10	3	11	6
2	MFA	7		2		1	
3	MFA(FA)	2					
4	MFA(WC)			1			
5	FAO	2		1			
6	ARB.P						
7	ARB.A	1			1		2
8	MAT APP		7		3	4	2
9	FA		5		3		
10	MAC APP	15		21		5	
11	ITA						
12	CROSS OBJECTION	4	1	3		14	
13	LA APP	25		5		85	
14	CE REF						3
15	CRP	20		37	2	30	
16	REV.PET	3	1	6	1	5	5
17	TRP(C)			2			
18	CONT.CAS (C)	3	1	7	4	8	8
19	CO.APPL						
20	WP (C)	115	31	174	184	169	127
21	WA		33		52		19
22	WP (C)(PIL)				2		7
23	WP (C)(CAT)				1		
24	WP (C)(HC)		1		2		1
25	RSA	28		66		57	
26	SAO					1	
27	C.M.APPL	177	101	320	138	202	96
28	CAVEAT	2	1			2	1
29	CRLA (J)	8	12	12	1	8	3
30	CRLA	28	9	10	3	6	1
31	CRL.REV.PET	38	1	71		33	
32	CRL.PETN	19		20		3	
33	CRL.L.P	4	2	3	2		
34	CRL.(D) REF.		1				
35	TRP (CRL)			2			
36	WP (CRL)	5					24
37	CONT.CAS (CRL)						
38	AB	99	1	90		8	
39	BA	55		79		11	1
40	CRL.M.APPL	88	5	74	4	6	
41	CRL.M.C						
Total		755	213	1016	406	669	306

**THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

Category-wise disposal of cases by Hon`ble Mr. Justice S. Talapatra

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (w.e.f. 01.04.2013)		2014		2015	
		SB	DB	SB	DB	SB	DB
1	RFA	4		2	7	6	7
2	MFA	2					
3	MFA(FA)						
4	MFA(WC)	2					
5	FAO	4		3		2	
6	ARB.P	1					
7	ARB.A	1			1		1
8	MAT APP		6	1	15		16
9	FA		9		13		15
10	MAC APP	26		9		7	
11	ITA				5		
12	CROSS OBJECTION	8	2	3		7	2
13	LA APP	16		3		112	
14	CE REF						
15	CRP	45	6	28	14	60	3
16	REV.PET	9	2	4	3	7	2
17	TRP(C)	6		1		1	
18	CONT.CAS (C)	13	3	14	7	14	7
19	CO.APPL			1			
20	WP (C)	127	65	258	156	258	97
21	WA		28		18		11
22	WP (C)(PIL)				3		4
23	WP (C)(CAT)						1
24	WP (C)(HC)		2		3		2
25	RSA	26		37		75	
26	SAO	5					
27	C.M.APPL	417	96	297	188	141	116
28	CAVEAT	1	1		3		2
29	CRLA (J)	11	34	8	12	16	22
30	CRLA	35	11	43	2	10	7
31	CRL.REV.PET	56	1	89	5	86	1
32	CRL.PETN	11	1	16		25	
33	CRL.L.P			1	3	4	5
34	CRL.(D) REF.						
35	TRP (CRL)			1		2	
36	WP (CRL)	2	3	1		2	4
37	CONT.CAS (CRL)		1		1		1
38	AB	59		53		9	
39	BA	25		22		17	
40	CRL.M.APPL	52	20	58	34	97	21
41	CRL.M.C		2				
Total		964	293	953	493	958	347

**THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

**Category-wise number of Civil & Criminal Cases where orders of the
District/Subordinate Courts are challenged in Appeals & Revisions**

2013 (w.e.f. 01.04.2013)			
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Instituted	Disposed of
CIVIL APPEALS			
1	RFA	13	14
2	MFA	2	5
3	MFA(FA)	0	5
4	MFA(WC)	6	76
5	FAO	4	8
6	ARB.APP	0	3
7	MAT APP	20	13
8	FA	8	12
9	MAC APP	121	273
10	LA APP	88	86
11	RSA	58	93
12	SAO	1	8
13	CRP	72	114
CRIMINAL APPEALS			
14	CRLA (J)	48	63
15	CRLA	17	105
16	CRL.REV.PET.	99	116
Total		557	994

**THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

**Category-wise number of Civil & Criminal Cases where orders of the
District/Subordinate Courts are challenged in Appeals & Revisions**

2014			
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Instituted	Disposed of
CIVIL APPEALS			
1	RFA	17	23
2	MFA	2	3
3	MFA(FA)	0	1
4	MFA(WC)	11	34
5	FAO	3	6
6	ARB.APP	2	10
7	MAT APP	17	22
8	FA	15	19
9	MAC APP	121	306
10	LA APP	61	140
11	RSA	68	163
12	SAO	1	4
13	CRP	103	134
CRIMINAL APPEALS			
14	CRLA (J)	47	44
15	CRLA	26	90
16	CRL.REV.PET.	99	368
Total		593	1367

**THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

**Category-wise number of Civil & Criminal Cases where orders of the
District/Subordinate Courts are challenged in Appeals & Revisions**

2015			
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Instituted	Disposed of
CIVIL APPEALS			
1	RFA	23	40
2	MFA	2	1
3	MFA(FA)	0	0
4	MFA(WC)	19	62
5	FAO	6	4
6	ARB.APP	1	4
7	MAT APP	12	25
8	FA	15	15
9	MAC APP	90	286
10	LA APP	63	337
11	RSA	58	185
12	SAO	1	5
13	CRP	148	226
CRIMINAL APPEALS			
14	CRLA (J)	70	55
15	CRLA	31	25
16	CRL.REV.PET.	90	183
Total		629	1453

**THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA**

Number of Writ Petitions / PILs being instituted and being disposed of

2013 (w.e.f. 01.04.2013)			
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Instituted	Disposed of
1	WP (C)	395	588
2	WP (C)(PIL)	2	3
3	WP (C)(CAT)	0	0
4	WP (C)(HC)	5	3
5	WP (CRL)	4	11
Total		406	605

2014			
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Instituted	Disposed of
1	WP (C)	573	978
2	WP (C)(PIL)	18	6
3	WP (C)(CAT)	0	2
4	WP (C)(HC)	5	5
5	WP (CRL)	3	2
Total		599	993

2015			
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Instituted	Disposed of
1	WP (C)	702	818
2	WP (C)(PIL)	23	14
3	WP (C)(CAT)	5	2
4	WP (C)(HC)	2	3
5	WP (CRL)	35	34
Total		767	871

Pendency, Institution & Disposal of cases in District Judiciary since establishment of the High Court.

DISTRICT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT (COMPILED) SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF TRIPURA													
West Tripura Judicial District, Agartala													
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01.04.2013)				2014				2015 (up to the 31st December, 2015)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	747	431	386	792	792	646	582	856	856	461	407	910
2	Money Suits	151	93	98	146	146	118	109	155	155	122	121	156
3	RCC Cases	16	22	25	13	13	35	12	36	36	35	23	48
4	Misc (I) Cases	903	1146	1160	889	889	1130	1120	899	899	1082	1112	869
5	Title Execution Cases	112	56	35	133	133	45	53	125	125	97	67	155
6	Money Execution Cases	308	128	116	320	320	210	160	370	370	122	119	373
7	Title Appeals	142	127	131	138	138	139	94	183	183	97	113	167
8	Money Appeals	52	23	43	32	32	19	20	31	31	16	21	26
9	RCC Appeals	9	13	13	9	9	17	13	13	13	17	16	14
10	RCC Revision Cases	3	8	5	6	6	7	6	7	7	20	22	5
11	Misc Civil Appeals	30	35	34	31	31	53	46	38	38	63	68	33
12	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	1458	1322	1166	1614	1614	1069	1410	1273	1273	1052	292	2033
13	Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases	31	89	71	49	49	75	92	32	32	70	63	39
14	Guardianship Cases	5	13	8	10	10	10	11	9	9	21	21	9
15	Misc. Cases (Probate)	24	16	23	17	17	24	27	14	14	16	14	16
16	Title Suits (Probate)	2	0	0	2	2	23	15	10	10	25	3	32
17	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	27	34	23	38	38	49	48	39	39	38	57	20
18	Reference under LA Act	1087	296	416	967	967	721	582	1106	1106	500	516	1090
19	Reference under ID Act	2	1	0	3	3	1	2	2	2	7	5	4
20	Arbitration (Execution) matters	16	4	4	16	16	24	7	33	33	78	45	66
21	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	38	42	14	66	66	92	55	103	103	157	138	122
SUB-TOTAL (A)		5163	3899	3771	5291	5291	4507	4464	5334	5334	4096	3243	6187
1	Session Cases-I	179	190	89	280	280	318	240	358	358	150	176	332
2	Session Cases-II	382	368	294	456	456	203	296	363	363	166	183	346
3	Criminal Appeals	41	71	62	50	50	95	82	63	63	68	74	57
4	Criminal Revisions	21	56	52	25	25	82	59	48	48	63	78	33
5	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	2595	3668	2117	4146	4146	2547	2174	4519	4519	1637	1847	4309
6	Warrant Procedure cases under other Acts not included in this list	36	143	145	34	34	97	123	8	8	206	214	0
7	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	2722	1847	1737	2832	2832	1635	1531	2936	2936	1200	1242	2894
8	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	36	30	25	41	41	18	28	31	31	33	45	19
9	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	5	19	21	3	3	1	0	4	4	0	3	1
10	NDPS Act Cases	57	48	29	76	76	127	57	146	146	60	93	113
11	Electricity Act Cases	5	0	1	4	4	6	1	9	9	6	7	8
12	Essential Commodity Act Cases	76	82	57	101	101	97	69	129	129	43	43	129
13	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C./Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	108	130	123	115	115	135	154	96	96	139	82	153
14	Domestic Violence Act Cases	134	289	278	145	145	557	459	243	243	583	562	264
15	NI Act Cases	608	279	253	634	634	696	690	640	640	562	512	690
16	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	11934	55114	54361	12687	12687	85843	69475	29055	29055	73135	62054	40136
17	Excise Act Cases	175	786	691	270	270	1261	929	602	602	1129	1367	364
18	Forest Act Cases	28	133	128	33	33	25	15	43	43	1	18	26
19	Wild life Cases	10	19	13	16	16	16	9	23	23	0	8	15
20	Labour Act Cases	21	28	27	22	22	47	48	21	21	47	37	31
21	Weights & Measures Act Cases	1	29	24	6	6	15	8	13	13	29	20	22
22	Foreigners Act Cases/ IM(D)T Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
23	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	17	660	627	50	50	907	908	49	49	638	648	39
24	Cinematography/Copy Right Act Cases	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
25	Gambling Act Cases	5	74	65	14	14	41	30	25	25	99	107	17
26	Tripura Police Act Cases	1365	8466	7764	2067	2067	12810	10606	4271	4271	7738	8552	3457
27	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	4	16	13	7	7	65	46	26	26	144	141	29
28	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
29	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act Cases	6	2	1	7	7	4	3	8	8	37	35	10
28	Arms Act Cases	22	51	36	37	37	5	18	24	24	193	3	214
29	Cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Cases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	92	68	25
30	Cases invested by CBI and tried by Special Judicial Magistrates	49	0	0	49	49	0	0	49	49	1	1	49
31	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	1
32	Order on final reports	0	665	665	0	0	666	666	0	0	451	421	30
33	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C./TI Parade	0	40	40	0	0	110	110	0	0	135	135	0
34	Bail Applications(BA/AB)	3	4911	4913	1	1	6096	6096	1	1	4208	4206	3
35	Other Misc Cases not covered above	203	559	515	247	247	814	648	413	413	631	615	429
36	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	99	290	306	83	83	217	186	114	114	179	177	116
SUB-TOTAL (B)		20950	79064	75472	24542	24542	115559	95767	44334	44334	93808	83778	54364
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		26113	82963	79243	29833	29833	120066	100231	49668	49668	97904	87021	60551

DISTRICT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT (COMPILED) SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF TRIPURA													
South Tripura Judicial District, Belonia													
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01.04.2013)				2014				2015 (up to the 31st December, 2015)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	0	0	0	0	191	49	22	218	218	107	81	244
2	Money Suits	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	7	4	2	9
3	Misc (I) Cases	0	0	0	0	20	28	11	37	37	29	44	22
4	Title Execution Cases	0	0	0	0	57	3	5	55	55	39	24	70
5	Money Execution Cases	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	1	0	4
6	Title Appeals	0	0	0	0	4	10	1	13	13	15	1	27
7	Misc Civil Appeals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
8	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	0	0	0	0	62	14	15	61	61	36	37	60
9	Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	2	3
10	Guardianship Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
11	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	0	0	0	0	35	22	14	43	43	63	42	64
12	Reference under LA Act	0	0	0	0	346	36	3	379	379	63	103	339
13	Arbitration (Execution) matters	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
14	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	6	23	14	15
SUB-TOTAL (A)		0	0	0	0	727	169	73	823	823	395	351	867
1	Session Cases:I	0	0	0	0	21	15	1	35	35	16	11	40
2	Session Cases:II	0	0	0	0	115	55	13	157	157	56	60	153
3	Criminal Appeals	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	5	5	15	10	10
4	Criminal Revisions	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	4	4	12	8	8
5	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	0	0	0	0	743	124	50	817	817	171	131	857
6	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	0	0	0	0	1581	1936	988	2529	2529	223	772	1980
7	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
8	NDPS Act Cases	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8	8	9	3	14
9	Essential Commodity Act Cases	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	13	13	1	1	13
10	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C./Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	0	0	0	0	100	33	22	111	111	63	94	80
11	Domestic Violence Act Cases	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	12	12	27	26	13
12	NI Act Cases	0	0	0	0	33	14	7	40	40	16	17	39
13	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	0	0	0	0	1409	11770	3619	9560	9560	15320	10313	14567
14	Excise Act Cases	0	0	0	0	81	239	101	219	219	72	121	170
15	Juvenile Act Cases	0	0	0	0	20	0	1	19	19	0	19	0
16	Forest Act Cases	0	0	0	0	45	22	1	66	66	2	44	24
17	Wild life Cases	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	12	12	1	3	10
18	Labour Act Cases	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	6	5	7	4
19	Weights & Measures Act Cases	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	8	8	1	5	4
20	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	0	0	0	0	6	10	7	9	9	19	18	10
21	Gambling Act Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	11	81
22	Tripura Police Act Cases	0	0	0	0	95	2060	1246	909	909	582	569	922
23	Arms Act Cases	0	0	0	0	9	6	1	14	14	0	0	14
24	Cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Cases	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	9	17	8	18
25	Enquiry held as per order of the Hon'ble SC/HC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
26	Order on final reports	0	0	0	0	0	18	17	1	1	180	152	29
27	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C./TI Parade	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	13	13	0
28	Bail Applications(BA/AB)	0	0	0	0	0	360	360	0	0	1792	1792	0
29	Other Misc Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0	29	1915	628	1316	1316	263	1337	242
30	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0	1	17	18	0	0	80	77	3
SUB-TOTAL (B)		0	0	0	0	4349	18624	7093	15880	15880	19049	15623	19306
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		0	0	0	0	5076	18793	7166	16703	16703	19444	15974	20173

DISTRICT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT (COMPILED) SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF TRIPURA													
North Tripura Judicial District, Dharmanagar													
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01.04.2013)				2014				2015 (up to the 31st December, 2015)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	0	0	0	0	284	43	30	297	297	188	136	349
2	Money Suits	0	0	0	0	28	9	7	30	30	18	25	23
3	Misc (I) Cases	0	0	0	0	109	36	26	119	119	150	148	121
4	Title Execution Cases	0	0	0	0	45	3	0	48	48	15	7	56
5	Money Execution Cases	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	11	11	1	5	7
6	Title Appeals	0	0	0	0	18	3	0	21	21	18	14	25
7	Money Appeals	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	3
8	Misc Civil Appeals	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	2	2	3
9	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	0	0	0	0	68	9	9	68	68	39	15	92
10	Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	4	6	5	5
11	Guardianship Cases	0	0	0	0	1	7	3	5	5	8	8	5
12	Title Suits(Probate)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	4
13	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	0	0	0	0	25	17	8	34	34	42	35	41
14	Appointment of Reciever/Guardian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
15	Reference under LA Act	0	0	0	0	53	1	0	54	54	0	6	48
16	Arbitration (Execution) matters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
17	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0	51	15	6	60	60	32	17	75
SUB-TOTAL (A)		0	0	0	0	691	154	89	756	756	528	426	858
1	Session Cases:I	0	0	0	0	78	8	11	75	75	48	32	91
2	Session Cases:II	0	0	0	0	149	10	16	143	143	30	41	132
3	Criminal Appeals	0	0	0	0	15	3	2	16	16	9	20	5
4	Criminal Revisions	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	3	3	17	10	10
5	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	0	0	0	0	1242	107	63	1286	1286	238	226	1298
6	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	0	0	0	0	513	62	35	540	540	160	134	566
7	Summons Procedure Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	3	0	1	2
8	PF Act / FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	NDPS Act Cases	0	0	0	0	12	5	0	17	17	15	4	28
10	Essential Commodity Act Cases	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	7	3	3	7
11	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	0	0	0	0	226	40	52	214	214	129	147	196
12	Domestic Violence Act Cases	0	0	0	0	29	11	11	29	29	84	40	73
13	NI Act Cases	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	14	14	19	5	28
14	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	0	0	0	0	3771	7141	2810	8102	8102	10228	11467	6863
15	Excise Act Cases	0	0	0	0	128	60	25	163	163	119	57	225
16	Juvenile Act Cases	0	0	0	0	13	3	0	16	16	12	10	18
17	Forest Act Cases	0	0	0	0	12	0	3	9	9	1	4	6
18	Labour Act Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	22
19	Weights & Measures Act Cases	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
20	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	5	5	4	4	5
21	Gambling Act Cases	0	0	0	0	15	1	2	14	14	59	44	29
22	Tripura Police Act Cases	0	0	0	0	1315	410	702	1023	1023	924	1297	650
23	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	7	5	3
24	Prevention of Corruption(PC) Act Cases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
25	Arms Act Cases	0	0	0	0	27	1	0	28	28	5	1	32
26	Cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Cases	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	3	35	11	27
27	Order on final reports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0
28	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Gr.P.C/TI Parade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0
29	Bail Applications(BA/AB)	0	0	0	0	1	504	505	0	0	1653	1653	0
30	Other Misc Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0	24	1	4	21	21	12	13	20
31	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0	13	1	5	9	9	17	21	5
SUB-TOTAL (B)		0	0	0	0	7624	8375	4255	11744	11744	13892	15292	10344
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		0	0	0	0	8315	8529	4344	12500	12500	14420	15718	11202

DISTRICT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT (COMPILED) SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF TRIPURA																	
Gomati Judicial District, Udaipur																	
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01.04.2013)				2014 (upto the 31st August,2014)				2014 (w.e.f01.09.2014)				2015 (up to the 31st December, 2015)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	172	167	78	261	261	127	70	318	125	10	15	120	120	83	65	138
2	Money Suits	10	5	5	10	10	6	1	15	8	0	1	7	7	10	7	10
3	Misc (I) Cases	279	147	259	167	167	100	133	134	114	10	35	89	89	253	188	154
4	Title Execution Cases	51	52	20	83	83	44	44	83	26	6	2	30	30	14	10	34
5	Money Execution Cases	2	55	8	49	49	19	27	41	41	3	16	28	28	21	16	33
6	Title Appeals	53	27	43	37	37	14	19	32	28	1	9	20	20	20	12	28
7	Money Appeals	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Misc Civil Appeals	7	7	9	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	6	2	6
9	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	433	118	215	336	336	181	125	392	330	20	45	305	305	153	224	234
10	Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases	5	17	14	8	8	3	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	5
11	Guardianship Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	3	0
12	Misc. Cases (Probate)	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	25	38	25	38	38	42	32	48	13	0	7	6	6	4	3	7
14	Appointment of Reciever/Guardian	0	3	1	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
15	Reference under LA Act	381	299	122	558	558	266	177	647	301	91	60	332	332	177	225	284
16	Wakf matters	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
17	Arbitration (Execution) matters	11	0	10	1	1	3	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4
18	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	0	15	3	12	12	32	11	33	28	2	1	29	29	66	29	66
	SUB-TOTAL (A)	1431	952	814	1569	1569	841	658	1752	1022	147	193	976	976	819	792	1003
1	Session Cases:I	85	201	82	204	204	61	78	187	166	0	48	118	118	98	73	143
2	Session Cases:II	27	350	58	319	319	162	189	292	177	1	27	151	151	32	44	139
3	Criminal Appeals	29	55	56	28	28	44	42	30	27	12	15	24	24	64	24	64
4	Criminal Revisions	2	11	10	3	3	9	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	13	9	5
5	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	977	1025	530	1472	1472	588	581	1479	736	137	116	757	757	276	395	638
6	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	2113	2572	1905	2780	2780	1708	2232	2256	675	160	130	705	705	264	485	484
7	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	0	13	10	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	24	21	3	3	22	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	NDPS Act Cases	10	8	9	9	9	4	3	10	6	0	2	4	4	3	4	3
10	Electricity Act Cases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
11	Essential Commodity Act Cases	25	12	11	26	26	7	11	22	10	3	1	12	12	10	6	16
12	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	48	87	46	89	89	79	56	112	12	5	1	16	16	22	18	20
13	Domestic Violence Act Cases	34	39	26	47	47	32	45	34	20	6	9	17	17	54	35	36
14	NI Act Cases	41	41	26	56	56	42	20	78	45	10	5	50	50	61	46	65
15	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	7496	15052	12764	9784	9784	11711	17103	4392	2983	1486	769	3700	3700	15601	12623	6678
16	Excise Act Cases	148	331	315	164	164	206	200	170	89	100	105	84	84	324	311	97
17	Juvenile Act Cases	24	32	27	29	29	25	16	38	18	1	4	15	15	23	10	28
18	Forest Act Cases	6	83	10	79	79	18	33	64	19	0	5	14	14	6	11	9
19	Wild life Cases	2	11	0	13	13	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20	Labour Act Cases	6	8	9	5	5	4	4	5	0	3	0	3	3	3	5	1
21	Weights & Measures Act Cases	0	6	0	6	6	7	4	9	3	0	1	2	2	3	3	2
22	Foreigner Act Cases/(M(D) T Act	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	1	26	19	8	8	13	12	9	3	7	8	2	2	18	18	2
24	Prevention of cruelty to Animal Act Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
25	Gambling Act Cases	0	1	0	1	1	16	7	10	10	6	4	12	12	67	71	8
26	Tripura Police Act Cases	473	1081	586	968	968	1859	2233	594	499	266	257	508	508	1250	1334	424
27	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act	0	2	0	2	2	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
29	Prevention of Corruption(PC) Act Cases	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	1
30	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	9	21	15	15	15	0	15	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0
31	Arms Act Cases	1	125	1	125	125	15	5	135	126	0	4	122	122	2	26	98
32	Information Technology (IT) Act	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
33	Cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Cases	11	5	7	9	9	13	11	11	11	2	2	11	11	32	20	23
34	Order on final reports	0	251	251	0	0	265	265	0	0	75	75	0	0	241	241	0
35	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI	0	42	42	0	0	38	38	0	0	13	13	0	0	45	45	0
36	Bail Applications (BA/AB)	5	3087	3089	3	3	2763	2762	4	4	546	550	0	0	1607	1606	1
37	Other Misc Cases not covered above	132	702	663	171	171	881	942	110	81	102	99	84	84	83	122	45
38	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	72	175	190	57	57	42	86	13	12	0	1	11	11	13	12	12
	SUB-TOTAL (B)	11780	25481	20780	16481	16481	20644	27038	10087	5738	2966	2276	6428	6428	20221	17603	9046
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	13211	26433	21594	18050	18050	21485	27696	11839	6760	3113	2469	7404	7404	21040	18395	10049

DISTRICT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT (COMPILED) SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF TRIPURA																	
Unakoti Judicial District, Kailashahar																	
Sl. No.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01.04.2013 to 31.12.2013)				2014 (wef. 01.04.2014 to 31.08.2014) undivided North Tripura Judicial District				2014 (w.e.f 01.09.2014 to 31.12.2014) after vifercation of North Tripura Judicial District				2015 (up to the 31st December, 2015)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	351	220	175	396	396	176	126	446	162	36	37	161	161	151	103	209
2	Money Suits	44	22	20	46	46	28	19	55	27	5	4	28	28	17	13	32
3	Misc (I) Cases	92	197	149	140	140	159	148	151	42	21	27	36	36	66	79	23
4	Title Execution Cases	58	29	17	70	70	19	12	77	32	4	8	28	28	12	10	30
5	Money Execution Cases	13	4	5	12	12	8	1	19	13	0	1	12	12	2	4	10
6	Title Appeals	37	43	27	53	53	30	29	54	36	5	6	35	35	20	12	43
7	Money Appeals	2	3	3	2	2	3	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	2	3	4
8	Misc Civil Appeals	3	4	3	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	4
9	Claim Cases u/s 166 MV Act	87	75	57	105	105	98	74	129	61	19	9	71	71	43	38	76
10	Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases	23	22	28	17	17	22	26	13	10	2	3	9	9	13	18	4
11	Guardianship Cases	2	4	5	1	1	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
12	Misc. Cases (Probate)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
13	Title (Probate) Suits	3	2	1	4	4	0	1	3	3	0	1	2	2	3	1	4
14	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	62	64	64	62	62	71	67	66	41	18	8	51	51	28	47	32
15	Appointment of Reciever/Guardian	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
16	Reference under LA Act	26	12	6	32	32	66	8	90	37	0	4	33	33	2	6	29
17	Arbitration (Execution) matters	1	3	1	3	3	2	1	4	4	5	1	8	8	3	3	8
18	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	48	145	91	102	102	214	183	133	82	55	48	89	89	170	169	90
SUB-TOTAL (A)		853	849	653	1049	1049	904	705	1248	557	171	158	570	570	541	513	598
1	Session Cases:I	46	245	26	265	265	139	53	671	593	11	35	569	569	140	112	597
2	Session Cases:II	147	557	94	610	610	16	54	252	103	10	4	109	109	1	36	74
3	Criminal Appeals	15	48	40	23	23	51	40	34	19	4	6	17	17	20	20	17
4	Criminal Revisions	4	10	8	6	6	17	12	11	7	2	5	4	4	14	10	8
5	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	1677	1191	549	2319	2319	390	450	2259	1017	138	112	1043	1043	582	456	1169
6	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	1131	465	489	1107	1107	404	366	1145	632	102	129	605	605	312	355	562
7	Summons Procedure Cases Under Other Acts not included in this list	21	20	24	17	17	11	10	18	13	0	0	13	13	1	8	6
8	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
9	Summary Trial Cases under other Acts not included in this list	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
10	PF Act/FS & S Act Cases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	NDPS Act Cases	1	30	1	30	30	24	4	50	38	6	1	43	43	10	13	40
12	Electricity Act Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
13	Essential Commodity Act Cases	14	15	10	19	19	6	5	20	14	0	1	13	13	2	5	10
14	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	238	131	102	267	267	134	124	277	51	26	18	59	59	71	79	51
15	Domestic Violence Act Cases	33	62	34	61	61	92	71	82	53	18	14	57	57	62	64	55
16	NI Act Cases	31	15	10	36	36	19	15	40	28	6	3	31	31	34	12	53
17	MV Act Cases/ Traffic Challan Cases	8861	11340	7843	12358	12358	18081	8115	22324	18553	14313	11845	21021	21021	27678	29089	19610
18	Excise Act Cases	268	246	345	169	169	472	181	460	332	146	172	306	306	235	147	394
19	Juvenile Act Cases	0	8	1	7	7	35	5	37	24	15	4	35	35	23	14	44
20	Forest Act Cases	26	1	8	19	19	2	5	16	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	5
21	Wild life Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
22	Labour Act Cases	3	4	5	2	2	0	1	1	1	5	0	6	6	9	5	10
23	Weights & Measures Act Cases	1	6	0	7	7	6	5	8	6	1	0	7	7	5	8	4
24	Foreigner Act Cases/IM(D) T Act cases	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
25	Cases under Passport Act and Rules made there under	11	11	12	10	10	8	10	8	2	6	4	4	4	6	4	6
26	Prevention of cruelty to Animal Act Cases	47	0	3	44	44	180	30	194	194	63	96	161	161	187	91	257
27	Gambling Act Cases	2	8	3	7	7	24	8	23	8	26	0	34	34	229	68	195
28	Tripura Police Act Cases	707	2964	2316	1355	1355	4724	1972	4107	2792	926	1416	2302	2302	1262	1730	1834
29	Tripura Shop & Establishment Act Cases	0	10	3	7	7	1	5	3	2	20	0	22	22	19	24	17
30	Cases of Atrocities on SC/ST	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2
31	Prevention of Corruption(PC)Act	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
32	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	15	24	22	17	17	14	15	16	16	7	4	19	19	23	21	21
33	Arms Act Cases	65	48	8	105	105	30	8	127	100	2	0	102	102	0	10	92
34	Cases under Special Act tried by Sessions Courts	0	2	0	2	2	44	2	44	41	17	1	57	57	22	9	70
35	Order on final reports	0	88	88	0	0	153	153	0	0	58	58	0	0	175	175	0
36	Confessional Statements u/s. 164(1) Cr.P.C/TI Parade	0	21	21	0	0	38	38	0	0	13	13	0	0	53	53	0
37	Bail Applications (BA/AB)	2	1335	1334	3	3	3101	3097	7	6	999	1003	2	2	2631	2628	5
38	Other Misc Cases not covered above	44	88	82	50	50	4	15	39	15	0	1	14	14	32	14	32
39	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	104	321	299	126	126	1	65	62	49	4	3	50	50	60	45	65
SUB-TOTAL (B)		13515	19316	13781	19050	19050	28226	14937	32339	24715	16952	14956	26711	26711	33910	35314	25307
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		14368	20165	14434	20099	20099	29130	15642	33587	25272	17123	15114	27281	27281	34451	35827	25905

COURT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY													
Family Court , Agartala, West Tripura Judicial District													
Sl.N o.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01.04.2013 to 31.12.2013)				2014(wef. 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014)				2015 (up to the 31st December, 2015)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	17	6	4	19	19	4	4	19	19	9	9	19
2	Title Execution Cases	17	11	10	18	18	7	13	12	12	8	9	11
3	Guardianship Cases	80	48	45	83	83	56	73	66	66	40	45	61
4	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	578	342	370	550	550	458	364	644	644	487	351	780
5	Other Family Courts matters	68	61	58	71	71	97	89	79	79	98	89	88
SUB- TOTAL (A)		760	468	487	741	741	622	543	820	820	642	503	959
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	522	213	299	436	436	293	470	259	259	304	260	303
2	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	265	106	153	218	218	178	163	233	233	206	167	272
SUB- TOTAL (B)		787	319	452	654	654	471	633	492	492	510	427	575
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		1547	787	939	1395	1395	1093	1176	1312	1312	1152	930	1534
COURT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY													
Family Court , Udaipur, Gomati Judicial District													
Sl.N o.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01.04.2013)				2014				2015 (up to the 31st December, 2015)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Misc (J) Cases	1	1	2	0	0	16	9	7	7	22	17	12
2	Indian Successions Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Guardianship Cases	0	4	3	1	1	11	6	6	6	16	11	11
4	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	59	61	73	47	47	79	82	44	44	107	100	51
SUB- TOTAL (A)		63	67	82	48	48	106	97	57	57	145	128	74
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	56	112	119	49	49	118	116	51	51	118	130	39
2	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	33	67	39	61	61	70	72	59	59	79	56	82
SUB- TOTAL (B)		89	179	158	110	110	188	188	110	110	197	186	121
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		152	246	240	158	158	294	285	167	167	342	314	195
COURT-WISE, CATEGORY-WISE & YEAR-WISE STATEMENT SHOWING OPENING BALANCE, INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY													
Family Court , Kailashahar, Unakoti Judicial District													
Sl.N o.	Category of Cases	2013 (wef. 01.04.2013)				2014				2015 (up to the 31st December, 2015)			
		Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year	Opening	Institution	Disposal	Pendency at the end of the year
1	Title Suits	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	2
2	Title Execution Cases	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
3	Guardianship Cases	0	5	4	1	1	7	6	2	2	5	6	1
4	Title Suits (Matrimonial)	59	53	75	37	37	93	67	63	63	125	126	62
5	Other Family Court matters	73	73	48	98	98	5	76	27	27	8	14	21
SUB- TOTAL (A)		132	133	128	137	137	105	150	92	92	133	139	86
1	Cases under 125 Cr. P.C/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	46	68	71	43	43	67	64	46	46	121	108	59
2	Other Criminal Cases not covered above	0	0	0	0	0	65	29	36	36	76	77	35
SUB- TOTAL (B)		46	68	71	43	43	132	93	82	82	197	185	94
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		178	201	199	180	180	237	243	174	174	330	324	180

DISTRICT/SUBORDINATE COURTS OF TRIPURA

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FOR DISPOSAL OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES

Sl. No.	Category of Case	Average time taken for Disposal
CIVIL CASES		
01.	Title Suits	1 year 2 months
02.	Money Suits	1 year 9 months
03.	Misc (J) Cases	5 months 20 days
04.	Title Execution Cases	10 months 7 days
05.	Money Execution Cases	1 year 3 months
06.	Title Appeals	1 year 2 months
07.	Money Appeals	1 year 15 days
08.	Misc. Civil Appeals	5 months
09.	Claim cases u/s. 166, MV Act	1 year 15 days
10.	Indian Succession Act/Succession/G & W Act Cases	6 months
11.	Guardianship Cases	6 months
12.	Misc (Probate) Cases	1 year 5 months
13.	Title (Probate) Suits	1 year 4 months
14.	Title (Matrimonial) Suits	9 months
15.	Appointment of Receiver/Guardian	1 month
16.	Other Family Court matters	8 months
17.	Reference under LA Act	1 year 2 months
18.	Arbitration (Execution) matters	1 year 2 months
19.	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	6 months 15 days
CRIMINAL CASES		
20.	Sessions Cases: Type –I	1 year 2 months
21.	Sessions Cases: Type –II	1 year
22.	Criminal Appeals	5 months
23.	Criminal Revisions	4 months 15 days
24.	NDPS Act Cases	1 year 4 months
25.	Cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 triable by Special Judge	8 months
26.	Other Cases under Special Act Tried by Sessions Courts	9 months

27.	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	1 year 10 months
28.	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	1 year 6 months
29.	Summary Trial Cases under IPC	6 months
30.	Essential Commodity Act Cases	1 year 6 months
31.	Cases under 125, Cr. PC/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	10 months
32.	Domestic Violence Act Cases	9 months 18 days
33.	NI Act Cases	1 year 5 months
34.	MV Act Cases/Traffic Challan Cases	6 months
35.	Excise Act Cases	9 months
36.	Juvenile Act Cases	1 year 3 months
37.	Forest Act Cases	1 year 1 month
38.	Wild Life Cases	9 months
39.	Labour Act Cases	8 months
40.	Weights & Measures Act Cases	7 months 15 days
41.	Foreigners Act Cases/IM(D)T Act Cases	6 months
42.	Cases under Passport Act & Rules made thereunder	7 months 15 days
43.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act Cases	6 months
44.	Gambling Act Cases	6 months 15 days
45.	Tripura Police Act Cases	5 months 15 days
46.	Tripura Shops & Establishment Act Cases	3 months 15 days
47.	Prevention of Corruption (PC) Act Cases	1 year
48.	Consumer Protection (CP) Act Cases	3 months
49.	Arms Act Cases	1 year 8 months
50.	Confessional Statements u/s. 164 (1), Cr. PC /TI Parade	1 day
51.	Other Bail Applications	1 day
52.	Other Misc. Cases not covered above	5 months
53.	Other Crl. Cases not covered above	7 months
54.	Cases Tried by the Juvenile Justice Board	9 months

DISTRICT/SUBORDINATE COURTS OF TRIPURA

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH TRIAL PROCEEDING HAVE BEEN STAYED BY SUPERIOR COURTS IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES.

Sl. No.	Category of Case	Number of Cases in which Trial proceedings have been stayed
CIVIL CASES		
1.	Title Suits	18
2.	Money Suits	1
3.	Misc (J) Cases	3
4.	Title Execution Cases	43
5.	Money Execution Cases	17
6.	Title Appeals	1
7.	Misc. Civil Appeals	1
8.	Title (Matrimonial) Suits	3
9.	Arbitration (Execution) matters	1
10.	Other contested Civil Cases not covered above	1
SUB TOTAL (A)		89
CRIMINAL CASES		
11.	Sessions Cases: Type –I	1
12.	Sessions Cases: Type –II	2
13.	Warrant Procedure IPC Cases	12
14.	Summons Procedure IPC Cases	1
15.	Essential Commodity Act Cases	1
16.	Cases under 125, Cr. PC/Muslim Women (Protection on Divorce) Act	5
17.	Domestic Violence Act Cases	1
18.	Prevention of Corruption (PC) Act Cases	1
19.	Other Misc. Cases not covered above	4
20.	Other Crl. Cases not covered above	1
SUB TOTAL (B)		29
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		118

DISTRICT/SUBORDINATE COURTS OF TRIPURA

Number of adjournments being granted on an average in Civil & Criminal cases during the life cycle of each case:

Category-wise disposal of cases per Judge per year in the District/ Subordinate Courts:

- Complete data on this item could not be collected from the Courts. The exact figure will be given in the next report.

Inauguration of the New High Court's Website, SMS Service through CIS & Cyber Forensic Laboratory



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court of Tripura and Mr. Sankar Deb & Mr. P. K. Biswas, Sr. Advocates alongwith other members of High Court Bar Association in the Auditorium of the High Court of Tripura on 10.08.2013 on the occasion of inauguration of High Court's website, SMS service & Cyber Forensic Lab.

High Court's Website



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges of the High Court with the officers and staff members of the High Court on the occasion.

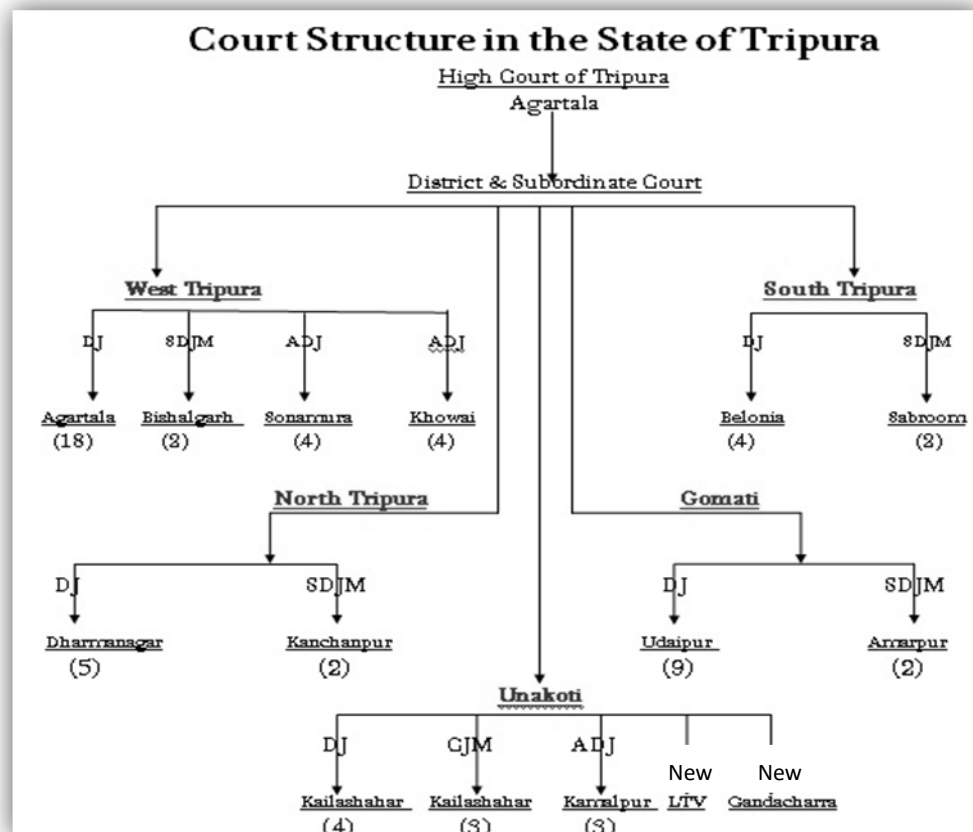
A glimpse of the e-Courts Project in the District Judiciary of Tripura.

THE PROJECT ENVISAGES:

- To provide efficient & time-bound citizen centric service delivery.
- To develop, install & implement decision support systems in courts.
- To automate the processes to provide transparency of Information access to its stakeholders.
- To enhance judicial productivity both qualitatively & quantitatively, to make the justice delivery system affordable, accessible, cost effective & transparent.



E-COURTS MISSION MODE PROJECT IN TRIPURA: THE JOURNEY SO FAR:



1. Brief History (Court Computerization in Tripura)

- LOBIS software was implemented in the then Agartala Bench for Case Registration and Cause List preparation in 1999.
- LOBIS was replaced by Case Management System (CMS) in 2009.

- CMS is being replaced by Case Information System (CIS) in 2013.
- Availability of Cause List, Orders and Judgments of High Court in web-site since 2010.
- Availability of High Court Case Status since May 2013.
- CIS NIC version for High Court is implemented in High Court of Tripura in July 2013.
- Civil Court Computerization (CCC) introduced in DJ Court Agartala in 2004.
- CCC was replaced by eCourts in 2010.

2. Status Summary

High Court of Tripura

- Hardware & LAN upgraded in the High Court;
- NICNET & Broadband connectivity is available;
- New CIS provided by the NIC is running currently;
- VC installation has been completed;
- SMS Service to the litigants initiated through the new CIS;
- 12 nos. of technical staff (04 System Officer & 08 System Assistant) currently deployed under e-Courts MMP and process is going on for filling up of the post of Sr. System Officer;
- Cyber Forensic Lab has been setup for extensive training to Judicial Officers related to cyber crime issues;

District and Subordinate Courts:

- Total Number of Judicial Districts > 05
- Total Number of Court Complexes > 13 CCs covered under Phase-I
- Total Number of Courts > 61
- Technical manpower deployment > 12

- Laptops with printers for Judicial Officers > 78 Laptops & 78 printers
- Fund provided under the project > Yes
- Site preparation status > 13 CCs completed.
- Hardware delivery & installation > 12 CCs completed.
- LAN survey > 10 CCs completed.
- LAN material delivery > 12 CCs completed.
- LAN installation partially completed. > 10 CCs completed, 3 CCs
- CIS Software rollout > 12 CCs done.
- ICT training imparted > 13 CCs
- Backlog Data entry status in CCs > 12 CCs completed.
- District website Districts. > Ready for 5(five) Judicial
- Broad Band connectivity status > Available In 13 CCs(NIC NET through TSWAN in 13 CCs)
- VPNoBB Connectivity status > Available in 1 CC (at Udaipur CC)

3. Progress in project implementation during the last 6 years in the State of Tripura (2009- 2014)

I. ICT Room Preparation :

Out of 13 sites

- **Completed in all the 13 sites:**

(Agartala, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Khowai, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia, Sabroom, DJ Kailashahar, CJM Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Kamalpur & Kanchanpur)

II. Hardware Installation :

Out of 13 sites

- **Completed in all the 12 sites: (Agartala, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Khowai, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia, Sabroom, DJ Kailashahar., CJM Kailashahar, Dharmanagar & Kamalpur).**
- **Hardwares for Kanchanpur Court Complex is not yet received.**

III. LAN Installation :

Out of 13 sites

- **Completed in 10 sites. (Agartala, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Khowai, DJ Kailashahar, CJM Kailashahar, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia, Sabroom).**
- **Partially Completed in 3 sites. (Dharmanagar, Kamalpur, Kanchanpur). Additional requirement of LAN Materials has been sent to WIPRO.**

IV. Case Information System (CIS) PUNE Version(1.1) Installation :

Out of 13 sites

- **Completed in 12 sites (Agartala, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Khowai, DJ Kailashahar, CJM Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Kamalpur, Udaipur, Belonia, Sabroom, Amarpur).**
- **At Agartala CC the old version of CIS (1.1) has been updated successfully to CIS (2.0) on 16.12.2015.**
- **Yet to be installed at 1 site (Kanchanpur).**

V. Backlog Data Entry Status in CIS:

Out of 13 sites

- **Completed in 12 sites:**

(Agartala, Bishalgarh, Khowai, Sonamura, DJ Kailashahar, CJM Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Kamalpur, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia & Sabroom).
- **Yet to be started at 1 site (Kanchanpur).**

VI. Citizen Centric Service initiation from CIS:

Out of 28 services :

- **22 services initiated in the Court complex at Agartala, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Khowai.**
- **20 services initiated in the Court Complexes at D.J Kailashahar, C.J.M Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Udaipur, Amarpur & Sabroom.**
- **18 services initiated in the Court Complex at Kamalpur.**
- **Yet to be started in the Court Complex at Kanchanpur.**

VII. Diesel Generator (D.G) Set Installation status:

Out of 13 sites :

- **Procurement & Installation of DG set has been completed in 7 Court Complexes. (Agartala, Bishalgarh, Khowai, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia & Sabroom)**
- **Fund for procurement of DG set in the remaining 6 CCs is yet to be received.**

VIII. Video Conferencing Facility:

- The installation of V.C equipments in the District Courts at Agartala, Udaipur and Kailashahar for Video Conferencing between District Courts and Central/District/ Jails in Tripura has been completed with the assistance of State Government.
- For the other 02 Districts at Belonia and Dharmanagar the eCommittee has provided the V.C hardware and the installation of all the hardware is under progress at both court end and jail end.

4. Service Levels in District Judiciary:

- Registration of case by auto-generated case numbers has been initiated in the 12 Court Complexes through NIC Pune Version (1.1) of CIS. (Agartala, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Khowai, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia, Sabroom, DJ Kailashahar, CJM Kailashahar, Dharmanagar & Kamalpur)
- The Drupal based Website for all the 5 Judicial District has been prepared and it is updated on regular basis.
- Copies of Judgment/ Order(s) is uploaded in the Website on daily basis.

- Generation of automated cause list has been done through the CIS Pune Version in the 12 Court Complexes. (Agartala, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Khowai, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia, Sabroom, DJ Kailashahar, CJM Kailashahar, Dharmanagar & Kamalpur)
- The Case Status is available in the Website for all the 5 Judicial Districts.
- Case Information to the Litigants/ Parties through SMS has been initiated through the PUNE Version of CIS in the 11 Court Complexes. (Agartala, Bishalgarh, Sonamura, Khowai, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia, Sabroom, DJ Kailashahar., CJM Kailashahar & Dharmanagar)
- To initiate the same services of Push based SMS and data replication in the NJDG for Kamalpur Court Complex, the NIC has been requested to provide the necessary firewall and SMS Gateway permission and the matter is under progress.

5. Key Achievements:

- Data has been successfully migrated from Delhi CIS to National Core version of Pune CIS.
- SMS Service has been successfully initiated.
- Provisioning of NICNET broadband connectivity through TSWAN has been successfully completed in all the CCs.
- New Laptops are provided to all the Judicial Officers of the State.
- Diesel Generator (DG) Set have been procured for 7 CCs in Tripura.
- Video Conferencing equipments along with Modems & Routers were delivered in the three Judicial Districts at Agartala, Udaipur & Kailashahar.
- Automated Court Display System has been successfully initiated in the High Court Premises.

6. Future Roadmap:

- Implementation of email based information service to litigants at High Court.
- Training of newly recruited Judicial Officers on eCourts Project.
- Digitization of case records in the High Court.
- Automated Court Display System in the District & Sub-ordinate Courts.
- High Court of Tripura has extensive plan to implement eCourts Project with all benefits in all the existing courts of Tripura.
- VC based court will be set-up in the High Court Premises.
- VC based court will be set-up in the District HQs and connectivity provisions will be made between District Courts & District Jails.

An overview of the achievements of Tripura State Legal Services Authority in 2015 in providing Legal Aid to poor and performance in Lok Adalats and other modes of ADR.

2015 was a fruitful and eventful year for Tripura State Legal Services Authority.

Beyond its core functions of providing free legal aid in court cases and creation of legal awareness, the Authority under the guidance of the Chief Justice as Patron-in-Chief and supervision of the Executive Chairman hosted programmes in the following areas.

Mediation: With a view to promote ADR facilities in the state, Tripura State Legal Services Authority has set up its first ADR Centre at Udaipur in Gomati District. The Centre was inaugurated by the Chief Justice of High Court on 04.09.2015. Besides, the following programmes on mediation were implemented during this year.

Table 1: Workshop on Mediation followed by 40 hours' Mediation training of Mediators and Regional Conference (Zone-3) on Mediation.

Conference/Training	Place	Period	Organizer
Workshop on Mediation.	Auditorium of the High Court of Tripura	3 th -4 th October, 2015	Tripura State Legal Services Authority in association with the Mediation Committee of the High Court of Tripura.
40 hours' Mediation training of Mediators.	Auditorium of the High Court of Tripura	5 th -9 th October, 2015	Tripura State Legal Services Authority in association with the Mediation Committee of the High Court of Tripura under the aegis of MCPC, Supreme Court of India.

Regional Conference on Mediation (Zone-3)	Auditorium of the High Court of Tripura	28 th -29 th November, 2015	Tripura State Legal Services Authority in association with the Mediation Committee of the High Court of Tripura.
---	---	---	--

Lok Adalats:

Following the calendar of the National Legal Services Authority Lok Adalats were organized throughout the state by Tripura State Legal Services Authority in every month commencing from February, 2015. The following table represents the achievements of such Lok Adalats.

Table 2:

Month	Total number of cases	Total cases settled	Total amount of fine/compensation realised
February	4693	2830	Rs. 13,13,100/-
March	12315	5670	Rs. 16,44,100/-
April	19,116	9,823	Rs. 15,14,370/-
June	26,390	12,605	Rs. 1,94,81,638/-
July	18,205	9,772	Rs. 21,22,557/-
August	24,214	9,874	Rs. 1,76,51,611/-
September	10,849	4,655	Rs. 12,29,940/-
October	17,484	7,443	Rs. 17,61,760/-
December	19,977	6,749	Rs. 1,95,64,706.76/-
Total	1,53,243	69,421	Rs.6,62,83,782.76/-

Permanent Lok Adalat for settlement of disputes relating to public utility services and its reports:

The permanent Lok Adalat established by Tripura State Legal Services Authority under section 22B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 at the State Capital at Agartala is operating in full swing. Following is the achievements of this Permanent Lok Adalat in 2015.

Table 3:

Institution of Cases between 01.01.2015 & 31.12.2015		Disposal between 01.01.2015 & 31.12.2015	Pendency as on 31.12.2015
Bank matter	374	Bank matter	371
Electricity services	02	Electricity	
Health services	01	Health services	
		Others	
Total	377	91	371

Legal Aid in Court cases in District Judiciary:

Tripura State Legal services Authority has continued its efforts in ensuring that access to justice is ensured to all by providing legal aid in court cases and in other legal needs. Legal aid is being provided to the seekers of such legal aid from the courts, village legal care and support centres, Jail Legal Aid Clinics and the Front offices set up in the office of the Legal Services Institution. The following table represents the achievements in this area.

Table 4:

Sl No.	Category of Persons	Number of beneficiaries.
1	People within income ceiling	178
2	Schedule Castes	49
3	Schedule Tribes	33
4	Women	832
5	Persons in custody	967
6	Children	101
Total		2160

Legal Aid in High Court Cases by High Court Legal Services Committee:**Table 5:**

Sl No.	Category of Persons	Number of beneficiaries.
1	People within income ceiling	10
2	As per Order of the High Court	4
3	SC	10
4	ST	12

5	Women	26
6	Convicts	29
7	Children	2
Total		93

Counseling in Village Legal Care and Support Centre and Front Offices:

The State Legal Services Authority has continued its efforts to reach out to as many people as possible through its various legal services clinics at the village level for settlement of their pre-litigation disputes.

- Number of petitions received for settlement of pre-litigation of disputes – 2397
- Number of cases settled – 1764

Visit to Mental Health Clinic and setting up of Legal Aid Clinic:

The State Legal Services Authority has also extended its network for protection of the rights of the mentally ill persons. In consequence of such initiative a Legal Aid Clinic has been set up in the State Modern Psychiatric Hospital at Narsingarh, only mental Health Clinic of the state, which has started functioning from May, 2015 and the clinic is being run by trained PLVs.

Students' Legal Literacy:

For Creation of legal literacy among students, the State Legal Services Authority has published, lessons in "Law in English" during this year which has been distributed among the students throughout the state. Two Legal Literary Clubs were also set up during this year in the College of Fisheries at Lembucherra and ICFAI University at Kamalghat.

Other Programmes for creation of Legal Literacy among students:

Table No.6

Conference/Training	Place	Period	Organizer
Seminar on “Harnessing youth power to spread legal awareness”.	Rabindra Satabarsiki Bhawan Auditorium (Hall No.1)	20.06.2015	Tripura State Legal Services Authority
Seminar on Right to Education	Rajarshi Multiplex, Udaipur, Gomati District.	04.08.2015	Tripura State Legal Services Authority

Legal Literacy Programmes:

The State Legal Services Authority has conducted awareness programmes throughout the state for creation of legal awareness among the people about their rights and duties. Achievements in this area are as follows:

- ❖ Total number of awareness camps held during 2015 – 771
- ❖ Number of beneficiaries – 89,822
- ❖ Total number of camps organized by using the Mobile Lok Adalat Van - 15.
- ❖ Total number of pre-litigation disputes settled in such camps by using the Mobile Lok Adalat Van – 134
- ❖ Number of awareness camp held in Mela – 1 in Depawali Mela at Matabari Udaipur from 10.11.2015 to 11.11.2015.
- ❖ Total number of beneficiaries about 1,00,000

Victim compensation:

The State Legal Services Authority has also extended its service for providing compensation to victims under Section 357-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It has been constantly monitoring the cases to ensure that such compensation recommended by the District Legal Services Authorities are paid to the victims in time. The following table represents the achievement in this area during 2015.

Table No.7

Sl No.	Name of DLSA	Number of Recommendations/ Application received	Number of Application/ Recommendations disposed of.	Amount of Compensation awarded to victims
1	DLSA West	19	16	Rs.5,50,000
2	DLSA South	29	9	Rs.9,35,000
3.	DLSA North	14	14	Rs.5,86,000

Photographs of significant events of Tripura State Legal Services Authority



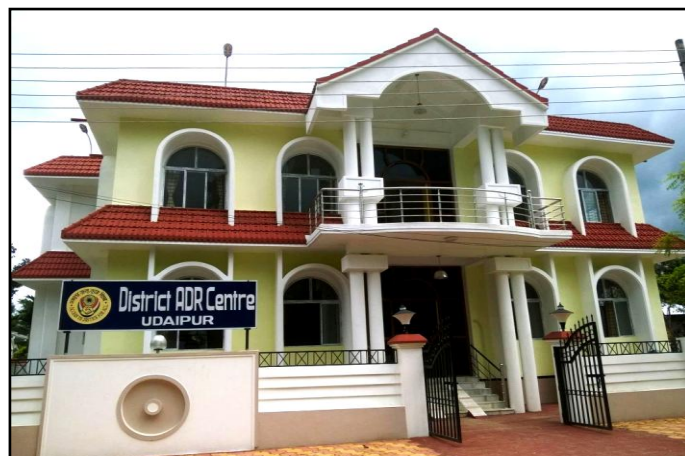
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, Chief Justice Flagging off the mobile Legal Services and Lok Adalat Van in presence of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court.



Unveiling of plaque of the ADR Centre at Udaipur on 04.09.2015.



Chief Justice speaking on the occasion.



Hon'ble Chief Justice inaugurated the District ADR Centre at Udaipur in Gomati District on 04.09.2015

**Symposium at Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan, Agartala on 20.06.2015 & release of
“Lessons in Law” published by State Legal Services Authority**



Chief Minister lighting the inaugural lamp.



“Lessons in Law” is being released by
Justice T. S. Thakur



Chief Minister Sri Manik Sarkar speaking.



Justice T. S. Thakur addressing the audience.



Chief Justice speaking on the occasion.

Regional Conference on Mediation on 28- 29th November, 2015 in the Auditorium of the High Court of Tripura



Justice Madan B. Lokur and Justice Amitava Roy, Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India lighting lamp in the inaugural session.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India



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

Regional Conference on Mediation on 28- 29th November, 2015 in the Auditorium of the High Court of Tripura



Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court of Tripura with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy, Judge, Gauhati High Court and Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai, Judge, High Court of Sikkim.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. N. K. Singh
Judge, High Court of Meghalaya



Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh
Judge, High Court of Manipur



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Michael Zothankhuma
Judge, Gauhati High Court



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri Suman Shyam
Judge, Gauhati High Court



Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai
Judge, High Court of Sikkim.

Establishment of Tripura Judicial Academy:

-a new era of judicial training

Since there was no separate High Court in the State of Tripura, no separate Judicial Academy was there like other States of India. A common Judicial Academy for all the Seven NE States namely the “North Eastern Judicial Officers Training Institute” for short NEJOTI was set up at Guwahati under the Gauhati High Court for imparting Judicial training to the Judicial Officers of the North-Eastern States functioning under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court.

After the commencement of the High Court of Tripura, the Tripura Judicial Academy was registered on 21.05.2014 under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860).

The management of the academy has been vested in the hands of the Board of Governors consisting of the Hon’ble Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura & other 3 (three) Hon’ble Judges of the High Court of Tripura. Besides, the Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura and Secretary In-charge, Finance Department of the Government of Tripura are also the members of the Board of Governors.

Further, all the above 6 (six) Hon’ble Members are also the Members of the General Body of the said Academy. Besides, (a) Advocate General, Tripura; (b) Registrar General, High Court of Tripura; (c) LR & Secretary, Law, Government of Tripura; (d) Chairman, Bar Council of Tripura; and (e) President, High Court Bar Association are also the members of the Society of the Academy.

Simultaneously, steps were taken by the Hon’ble High Court for framing of Tripura Judicial Academy Services (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 2014 of the Officers and Staff for the establishments of the Tripura Judicial Academy. But it took 2(two) years for creation of posts of

Director, Deputy Director and 7(seven) Ministerial Staff which were created with the concurrence of the State Government on 10.04.2015. Out of those 9(nine) posts, only the post of Director has been filled up on 20.05.2015 and 1(one) post of P.A. has also been filled up on deputation from the High Court. The other posts are yet to be filled up.

The State Government has allotted 5.0(five) acres of land at Narsingharh for construction of the Academy. Steps have been taken for construction of the Academy and for this purpose, the State Govt. in the Public Works Department is moved for preparing plan and drawings of the Academy which includes Administrative & Hostel Buildings, VIP Suits etc., Quarters for Director & Deputy Director and Ministerial Staff keeping in conformity with the provisions available in other State Judicial Academies of India.

The Tripura Judicial Academy is housed temporarily in the High Court buildings till construction of the own buildings of the Judicial Academy.

After inception, the academy organized number of training programmes for Judicial Officers and the ministerial staff of the High Court upto the Grade of Superintendent.

LEGAL SYSTEM FUNCTIONING IN PRINCELY TRIPURA

The territory which now forms part of the State of Tripura was a part of the kingdom of Tripura which never formed part of British India. It was a princely State which had its own independent polity and administration. The kingdom of Tripura was one of the ancient princely states of India. According to the Rajmala (the Chronicles of Kings), Tripura was ruled continuously by as many as 184 Tripuri Kings with sovereign and independent status prior to its merger with the Indian Union in 1949.

Before independence, 'Tripura', once known to the British Government as "Hill Tipperah" was a native princely state claiming its origin from the days of Mahabharata, when King Yajati's exiled son Drujhya laid its foundation.

The legal system functioning in princely era is very interesting. In 1876, W. W. Hunter wrote in his "Statistical Accounts of Hill Tipperah" that until the year 1873-74, the courts of Hill Tippera dispensed justice according to a primitive system of equity and good conscience, and there was no regular judicial procedure.

The hill tribes administered justice with their primitive customs and procedures. The development of legal system began in 1862 when Maharaja Birchandra came to power after the death of Maharaja Ishan Chandra Manikya. *The system was modernised through the process of codification, formation of legislative councils and adoption.*

CODIFICATION OF LAW

There was no written code before 1870. Only some sanads, orders, rules of the Maharaja used to be issued for temporary period. During the tenure of

Birchandra there were orders regarding the procedure of judicial courts. Some of his orders in this respect are collected in "Rajgi Tripurar Sarkari Bangla".

After the coronation of Birchandra in 1870 the Penal Code of Tripura, the rules of civil and criminal procedures both in 1870 were enacted. Similarly the rules for codification of the laws of Tripura were framed in 1874. Rules for codification had been prescribed by the order of Maharaja Birchandra. Document No. 13 printed in the book "Rajgi Tripurar Sarkari Bangla" reveals this fact. The relevant portion of the book reads as follows:

"Evidence – 13

INDEPENDENT TRIPURA STATE's Act No.1 of 1283 T.E. (RULES FOR CODIFICATION OF THE ROYAL ACTS OF INDEPENDENT TRIPURA STATE) SHRI SHRIJUT MAHARAJ BIRCHANDRA MANIKYA BAHADUR PUT HIS ASSENT TO THIS ACT ON 2ND MAGHA OF 1283 T.E."

Many rules and laws were made during his regime. The three experts who helped Maharaja in framing those rules and laws were Ishan Chandra Gupta, a member of Comilla Bar, Babu Nilmani Das, Sub-Registrar of Comilla and Roy Bahadur Mohini Mohan Bardhan, appointed as Minister.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

In March 1898, Maharaja Radha Kishore Manikya ordered the formation of Legislative Council with 6 to 8 members to make laws for the state. It was an advisory body with limited powers. During the rule of Radha Kishore, Birendra Kishore and Bir Bikram, the composition, powers and functions of the Legislative Council were developed in the model of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General in earlier constitutional development of India.

ADOPTION OF LAWS

The State adopted many Acts of the Government of Bengal and British India. W. W. Hunter in his 'A Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol.VI.P-461 wrote – "In that year (1873-74), however, the law prevailing in Hill Tipperah was suddenly and rapidly developed by the adoption of the modern practice of legislation; in imitation of the Acts of the Indian Legislative Council, nine enactments were passed, including, besides others, a criminal procedure code, a civil procedure code, a police guide and a limitation Act. During the regime of Bir Bikram, the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (Act XIV of 1908) as amended upto date was adopted in the state of Tripura.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

From time immemorial the judicial system of Hill areas of the state was based on self-administrative institutions of the Hill tribes. Every tribe had its separate village council for administration of justice. In each tribal community there were at least two sets of administration, one at village level and the other over the entire tribe. There were exceptions also e.g. the Reangs had a three tier system, having councils at the village, zone and state level. The Jamatias were, in the later period, divided into two zones, having two headmen with same designation – Hada Akra, independent of each other. All these self administrative organs derived their authority from antiquity and traditions. The sanctions behind them were both customary and supernatural.

The Maharaja had a Pahari Adalat in the capital to hear appeals from the tribals. For the people in the plains, the Maharaja would appoint judges of whom he was the Chief.

After the annexation of Chakla Roshnabad by the East India Company in 1761 the judicial system of Zamindari of Chakla Roshnabad was separated from the hills. The highest court of Roshnabad was composed of the British Resident and Maharaja himself.

In 1870s Maharaja Birchandra established civil and criminal courts under the British Indian Model in his territory following the advice of Mr. Power, the first Political Agent in Tripura. The Khas Appeal Adalat was constituted with two judges as the highest court of appeal. It had advisory powers like Privy Council and judgments were issued in the name of Maharaja and under his signature. In 1879 the Pahari Adalat was abolished and its functions were transferred to the newly established Civil and Criminal Courts.

The courts were reduced to only two types – higher and lower.

The name of the Khas Adalat was changed to Khas Appeal Adalat which was constituted with six judges. The lower courts were divided into three types of courts:

- (i) 1st Class Magistrates and Munsiffs,
- (ii) 2nd Class Magistrates and Munsiffs,
- (iii) 3rd Class Magistrates and Munsiffs.

The procedure, functions and jurisdictions of all these courts were laid down in the Act I of 1908. The judicial system was thus modernized.

In 1916 Maharaja Birendra Kishore Manikya created the Privy Council again. It would hear appeals from the Judgments of the Khas Adalat. The Maharaja again became the final authority in the judicial system and Khas Adalat became subordinate to him.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE

In August, 1938 Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya constituted a committee of seven members for necessary reforms in the administration. The committee submitted its report and on the Bengali New Years's Day i.e. 1st Baisakh, 1349 T.E. (April, 1939), the Maharaja published a declaration in which he promised to give a Constitution to his people.

It took more than two years for the draft constitution to be prepared and passed by the Maharaja, He signed the draft from the camp in Puri on the 20th Ashar, 1351 T.E. (July, 1941) and declared it to come into force from 1st day of Shravan, 1351 (July, 1941) as "The Tripura Government Act" or "Act I of 1351 T.E."

The Constitution made provisions for Privy Council or Raj-Sabha, Mantri Parishad (Council of Ministers) headed by Chief Minister, Secretary to the Mantri Parishad, the Government Advocate, Vyavasthapak Sabha or Legislative Assembly, President of the Assembly, Deputy President, High Court or Khas Adalat etc.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

From the state Gazette dated 15th Agrahayan, 1324 T.E. it appears that in 1312 T.E. (1902 A.D.) judiciary was separated from the executive vide order dated 20th Jaistha, 1312 T.E.

But subsequently as many inconveniences cropped up again judiciary and executive were unified vide memo No.2 dated 17th Jaistha, 1319 T.E.

LEGAL AID

It appears from memo No. 24, dated 8th Agrahayan, 1300 T.E. (1890 A.D.) that a Sessions Judge could appoint a lawyer in case any accused expressed his

inability to appoint any lawyer to defend him. And the lawyer would get Re.1/- as fee from Government exchequer.

The changes in the legal system from time to time to meet the needs of society and introduction of modern concepts like legal aid, separation of judiciary from executive, written constitution etc. indicate the farsightedness of the Rulers of Princely Tripura.

Prior to independence, India was not one unified country. It consisted of various provinces which were under British rule. There were independent princely states some of which were administered by British and some only owed suzerainty to the British monarch. Tripura was an independent territory. Though there was a British political agent in the State of Tripura the British did not exercise any judicial or administrative powers in the State of Tripura.

After India attained independence on 15th August, 1947 the people of Tripura desired to merge with India. Maharaja Bir Bikram who ruled Tripura expired in 1947. His successor Maharaja Kirit Bikram was only 11 years at that time.

Queen Kanchan Prava Devi was appointed as sole regent on 12th January, 1948. As is well-known, after India attained independence on 15th August, 1947, a large number of princely states which were not part of British India acceded to the Union of India. On 9th September, 1949 an agreement was entered into between the Govt. of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura who was then a minor through his mother who was the regent Queen whereby the Maharaja abdicated his rights of rulership and merged the territory of Tripura into the Union of India.

Article I of the Tripura Merger Agreement reads as follows :

"The Maharaja of Tripura hereby cedes to the Dominion Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the

governance of the State and agrees to transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion Government on the fifteenth day of October, 1949(hereinafter referred to as 'the said day'). As from the said day the Dominion Government will be competent to exercise the said powers, authority and jurisdiction in such manner and through such agency as it may think fit."

As per Article I of the Merger Agreement quoted herein above, from the date of merger it was the dominion Government i.e. the Government of India which had to exercise all powers, authority and jurisdiction and therefore, the laws applicable in the rest of the country became automatically applicable to the erstwhile territory of Tripura.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF TRIPURA I HAVE SEEN

SANKAR K. DEB
SENIOR ADVOCATE

Tripura, as anecdotes claim, has its origin from time immemorial, a dynasty through ages more than 186 nos of Kings ruled in Tripura, a State populated by the tribal people. Through ages, the Kings of Tripura ruled the subjects but truly speaking, there was no codified law for the redressal or adjudication of the social and civil rights of its people. But that did not stand in the way of resolution of the social and civil disputes of the people including the criminal offences which arose amongst the people of Tripura. Customary laws evolved through ages and that was the main source of resolution of the disputes amongst the people of Tripura. Despite turbulences including the external aggressions during the Mughal period invasions were repelled but after the British rule in India, Tripura became a *Karad Rajya* of the British Government.

The monarchs in Tripura from time to time promulgated certain laws for the regulation of the law and order of the people of Tripura and many a times, the laws in different local governments under the British rule were promulgated by Royal Charters and sometimes by the monarchs of Tripura themselves.

In the process, some adjudicatory powers were conferred upon the revenue and executive authorities. The revenue and executive authorities were vested the power of adjudication of the civil & criminal disputes amongst the people. There were Appellate Authorities and Final Authority was of the body of which the King had the final say. I had the opportunity to come to know from my senior that the final adjudicatory authority in the State of Tripura was a body headed by the King of Tripura. However, with the annexation of Tripura with the Dominion of India, the Central Government in 1950 extended many of the laws of India in the State of Tripura. The landmark of such promulgation of laws is Union

Territories (Laws) Act, 1950 by which the Central Government extended the laws in the Schedule of the said Laws to different Union Territories including Tripura.

With the introduction of the Constitution of India, Tripura became Part-C State administered first by a Chief Commissioner and then by an Administrator, a representative of the President of India and Judicial Commissioner's Act was promulgated by which judicial administration of the State of Tripura came to be vested with a Judicial Commissioner who had all the powers of a High Court but none the less could not be conceived to be an act in consonance with the provisions of Article 214 of the Constitution of India. The States of Tripura and Manipur were under the judicial administration of a common Judicial Commissioner who held his Courts in rotation in months, sometimes 15 days in Tripura and sometimes 15 days in the State of Manipur which definitely did not meet the aspirations and demands of the people of Tripura. In 1963, Government of Union Territories Act came into force and a legislature was elected. Legislature Assembly of Tripura took resolutions in plurality for the establishment of a High Court of Tripura to meet the demands of the people of Tripura. Till early 1970s, the population of Tripura was not much but still then, the demand of the people was to meet and adjudge the rights of the people. There were growing feelings amongst the people for establishment of their constitutional rights but the avenues were limited. Rights were there but the remedies were remote, if not absent.

Even though a Judicial Commissioner's Court was there which had its sittings mostly for 15 days a month, could not cater the demands of the people and as the demands grew, the Court of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Tripura was created in 1970. While Tripura was under the President's Rule, the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971 came into force and new States of Manipur and Tripura were established with subsequent amendments establishing other States.

Part-IV of the said Act of 1971 provides for the establishment of a common High Court for the States of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura to be called the Gauhati High Court (The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura) to which the States of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were also included. The Gauhati High Court became the common High Court of all the 7 North-Eastern States. Though Section 31 of the said Act provides that the principal seat of the High Court shall be at Gauhati (now Guwahati) and the President of India had been vested with the power of establishing permanent Bench or Benches of common High Court at one or more places within the Territories to which the jurisdiction of the said High Court extends. Sub-section(3) of the said Act of 1971 empowered the Judges and Division Benches of Common High Court to sit at such other place or places to which the said Act of 1971 extended. Though it was the aspiration of the people of Tripura that the High Court would be established for the State of Tripura to meet the expectations and demands of the people of Tripura, the demand was not met and instead only a Bench under Sub-section(3) of Section 31 was established. Initially the Bench at Agartala used to sit irregularly and the situation became alarming. There were most infrequent sittings of the High Court and even if such High Court sat, very often Division Benches did not sit. The people were unhappy. No remedy truly speaking was unavailable to them. Cases piled up but more distressing situation was that even though people had the right and intention to approach the High Court for redressal of their grievances, the remedy was not available. Civil First appeals upto certain value under the High Court Rules lay before the Single Bench but even though infrequent Single Benches were available, that did not really cater the needs of the people. The situation was worse as regards the Writ proceedings. The Writ proceedings lay before the Division Bench but Division Bench was not available. Subsequently however the Rules provided for adjudication of writ petitions by Single Bench with provision for writ appeals. Similar was with criminal appeals. Convictions in major offences lay unheard and undecided. The people had no forum to move. They had to rush to the principal seat against orders they

suffered. It became a denial of justice. Justice as it proclaims is to be available to all who are in need at their people's doorstep. Worse was the establishment of Administrative Tribunals. A poorly paid central government employee even today has to travel to Guwahati as there is no bench of such tribunal at any State in this region other than Assam. Cries of the people of Tripura demanding justice did not very often reach neither New Delhi nor Guwahati. The Legislature of Tripura voiced its grievance for the establishment of a High Court. Unanimous resolutions in plurality were passed to meet the demand for establishment of a separate High Court in Tripura. The demand continued for years. The members of the Bar sat on strikes giving vent to the people's cry for establishment of a separate High Court. They marched along the streets of Agartala in their black coats expressing their solidarity with the people of Tripura for the establishment of a High Court in Tripura. This action of the members of the Bar received the applause and support from the people of Tripura. Though such steps were taken, the Parliament did not act. However a part of the demand was met in 1994 with the establishment of a permanent Bench in the State of Tripura. This was celebrated with much fanfare. It was expected that atleast a part of the demands of the people of Tripura would be met with the establishment of a permanent Bench for Tripura. The Presidential Order maintained that there should be atleast 3 Judges for the permanent Bench of Tripura but reality is far from the words in print. We have seen in reality that even two Judges were not available all the time. The grievances continued.

After a long wait the members of the High Court Bar Association of Tripura met the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and voiced their demands for setting up of a separate High Court to which the Hon'ble Prime Minister assured that the matter would be looked into. On 13th March, 2010, the Hon'ble Minister of Law & Justice, Dr. Veerappa Moily made an announcement at High Court premises of Agartala that a separate High Court would be established. A separate High Court was finally established and the functioning of the High Court started

from 23rd March, 2013. The people's aspiration was high and to meet the high aspirations of the people of Tripura, the judicial system also rose to the occasion.

There was a long felt need of a separate Bar Council of Tripura. The High Court established the separate Bar Council of Tripura on 27.09.2013, the first amongst the newly established High Courts.

But I would be failing to mention the contribution of the Hon'ble Judges of Gauhati High Court who despite all limitations also tried for rendering justice probably would be better placed if the sanctioned posts of Judges of the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court would be achieved. Gauhati High Court sprawled over the whole of North-East, one of the reasons for which the stalemate occurred. It is distressing that in early 1980s, there were only 11 sittings at Agartala. However with the establishment of a separate Bench, the endeavour was made to meet the dream of the people of Tripura.

However, we are still in a very nascent stage so far the High Court is concerned to realize our aspirations. The relationship between the Bench and the Bar has to continue and improve. I hope we will overcome our difficulties and reach the goal.

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA : A DREAM REALISED

**Mr. P. K. Biswas, Sr. Advocate
Chairman, Bar Council of Tripura**

In its democratic struggle to form a just and equitable society, Tripura witnessed many a phase of history with its corresponding impact on society. From a feudal past with archaic judicial system the journey to usher into a society based on universal principles of rule of law was definitely staggering. Needless to say the battle was long drawn. Even after independence of the Country, it took us a quarter of a century to achieve a true status of a federal partner of the Republic of India.

2. It was only on 21st January, 1972 that after a long struggle, Tripura got the status of a full-fledged State. It was then that the State of Tripura came under the purview of the High Court of Gauhati. But it did not serve the much needed purpose of quicker dispensation of justice. The litigant people continued to suffer even after setting up of a Permanent Bench of Gauhati High Court at Agartala for want of adequate number of Judges. As a result, there was staggering accumulation of long pending cases.

3. It was then that the Members of the High Court Bar Association started the long drawn struggle for a separate High Court for Tripura. Very soon, it became strong demand of the people of Tripura cutting across all shades of opinion. The successive governments also extended full support by pursuing the issue with the Union Government.

4. At last on 13th March, 2010, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Law while inaugurating the new High Court building at the Capital Complex, Agartala declared

that the Union Government was actively considering the proposal for a separate High Court for Tripura.

5. Finally, the dream became a reality when on 21st March, 2013, the separate High Court for Tripura was notified and the Court started functioning on 23rd March, 2013 with Mr. Deepak Gupta as the Hon'ble Chief Justice along with companion Justices Mr. U.B. Saha, Mr. S.C. Das and Mr. S. Talapatra.

6. In view of the huge piling of cases for years together, naturally our expectations for quicker disposal was very high. Earlier the disposal of the cases were rather slow and staggering because of inadequate infrastructure and administrative complications. I can say from my personal experience that earlier the Criminal Appeals in which accused who were convicted to suffer RI for 10 years or for life term, generally took 5 to 9 years for final disposal. In the mean time, in most cases of Criminal Appeals the accuseds had to be acquitted after detention in jail for 5 to 9 years, thereby definitely imparting the very purpose of justice.

7. Now, the rate of disposal of all types of cases have been substantially expedited. During the last three years after the High Court of Tripura came up, most of the cases pending for a period between 5 to 9 years have been disposed of. It has become possible because of the dynamic initiative of the Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. Deepak Gupta and the all out support provided by the Hon'ble Justices Mr. U.B. Saha, Mr. S.C. Das and Mr. S. Talapatra. Today the legal fraternity of Tripura and the people at large feel all the more assured about quicker dispensation of justice because of the new spirit injected into the system under the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Justice. Quicker dispensation of justice provides the corner stone for upholding the rule of law in a welfare society. All of us are aware that justice delayed is justice denied.

8. During the past decade the entire country has witnessed the new spirit of judicial activism where the High Court in particular increasingly started playing their due roles as the custodians of the people's right and liberties as enshrined in our sacred Constitution. People of Tripura, however, had to be satisfied with the staggering process of dispensation of justice because of obvious limitations of the erstwhile judicial infrastructure. However, it has to be happily admitted that Agartala Bench of the Gauhati High Court had witnessed brilliant Judges whose dedication, hard work and legal wisdom were eloquently praised at highest levels and many of them were elevated to the position of Hon'ble Chief Justices of different High Courts or as Hon'ble Judges at the Supreme Court.

9. The new spirit of judicial Activism is also gaining momentum in Tripura. With the High Court taking suo-moto cognizance in matters of public interest like Health-care, Pollution, Provision of Drinking water, Public Transport system, Sanitation and Hygiene etc. People are now increasingly getting access to justice. The new awareness has inspired the people to approach the High Court through PIL for quick redressal of grievances.

10. In a society where for lack of awareness people are deprived from their rightful share of justice, the judiciary steps in to uphold the doctrine of Welfare State. The Executive and the Legislative wings may feel uncomfortable and also call the judiciary as pro-active. But such pro-activeness in the interest of the people is the sumum bonum of our judicial process as enshrined by framing Fathers of our Constitution.

11. The inordinate delay in redressal of grievances was so long the cause behind the lack of interest in judicial process by average people. But, now the situation is changing . The suo moto judicial intervention and stringent verdicts by the High Court have installed new confidence in the people in our judicial system.

12. The drive and initiative of the Hon'ble Chief Justice, I am sure, became more effective in speedy delivery of justice. His Lordship is ably assisted in this noble task by the three companion justices who are well aware of all the pros and cons of life in Tripura as well as the problems of the litigant publics.

13. As the Chairman of the Bar Council of Tripura, I can say with full support of the learned members of the Bar Council that within a span of three years, High Court of Tripura under the dynamic leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Justice has made remarkable strides in dispensation of justice and also played a pivotal role in re-instilling the confidence of the people in the judiciary itself.

THE HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA

Ushering in a new era in justice delivery system

K.N. Bhattacharyya
Sr. Advocate
President, Tripura High Court Bar Association

The High court of Tripura is the result of a constant struggle for a permanent & independent infrastructure of the highest law forum of the state in Indian federation. I feel immense pleasure to witness such historical achievement of our state. I am of the firm view that nothing is more important for a High Court than the traditions it builds which get reflected in the way Judges work and decide, the Advocates argue and conduct in the Court and how the staff functions. In my opinion High court of Tripura since its establishment in 2013 with its strength of Hon'ble Four Judges including the Hon'ble Chief Justice have been working relentlessly to put forward the best example of how justice and welfare can go hand in hand in modern democratic society.

The prime reason for the demand of the own High court for Tripura was huge backlog of cases. Judicial system at all levels in our country in the present times is at the cross roads of arrears and delivery of timely and quality justice. Therefore, it is expected that the fight against the numbers in the bursting dockets would continue maintaining speed and quality in adjudication. It faces the daunting task of dealing with a monolith of huge arrears. When High Court of Tripura started its march in 2013 it had a total pendency of over six thousand seven hundred cases. The Subordinate Courts in Tripura account for 129789 odd figure pending cases. The figures were alarming. But with strategic functioning, for example the High Court of Tripura passed Administrative order no. 29 dated 25th April 2013 laid down guidelines to reduce the pendency of cases and by Resolution dated 10.05.2013 of the Full Court Meeting of the Hon'ble High Court, process was initiated from the side of the High Court for filling up 12 vacant posts in Grade-III of Tripura Judicial Service by direct recruitment to work towards speedy and effective justice. As a result today High court of Tripura has

succeeded to reduce the figures of pendency of cases at high court level to 33%. The figure of pendency has also remarkably come down at District level due to strategic intervention by the High Court. On principle I believe in the expression “justice delayed is justice denied” and I am of the view that steps taken by the High Court for reduction of pendency to prevent denial of justice due to delay are commendable.

Being a designated senior advocate in state of Tripura I have observed very closely the relationship of bar and bench for decades together. Before establishment of separate High Court of Tripura, our state had a bench of Gauhati High Court at Agartala. In many cases parties and their Advocates had to travel to Guwahati to file and conduct their cases and that too at huge cost of Air Travel due to poor accessibility by road. Sitting of the bench of the Gauhati High Court at Agartala was only for about two weeks in a month which delayed justice to the people.

It might be true that Judges take formal oath to administer justice, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will. The legal professionals, without any formal oath of the kind, are also under an implied duty to assist the judicial administration in attaining justice which is being beautifully achieved by our Hon’ble High Court and the bar. Apex court in *P.D. Gupta v. Ram Murti and Other* AIR 1998 SC 283 has expressed its opinion on bar bench relation as follows: "Administration of justice is not something which concerns the Bench only. It concerns the Bar as well. The Bar is the principal ground for recruiting judges. Actually judges and lawyers are complementary to each other. The primary duty of the lawyer is to inform the court as to the law and facts of the case and to aid the court to do justice by arriving at the correct conclusions. " .

I still remember the address of Hon’ble **Chief justice** of Tripura on **1st Full Court Reference of the High Court** where he mentioned bar and bench as the two wheels of the chariot of justice. “The chariot cannot move if any one of the wheels ceases to function. Hence bar and bench must serve cause of Justice

by working in unison.’ Therefore the former view got evident when as per Resolution dated 11.07.2013 of the Full Court of the Hon’ble High Court, the Bar Council of Tripura Rules, 2013 was notified on 17.07.2013 and thereafter as per resolution dated 26.09.2013 of the Full Court of the Hon’ble High Court, the first Bar Council of Tripura was constituted by the Hon’ble High Court vide Notification dated 27.09.2013.

Another key development in justice delivery in Tripura was the initiative taken by the High Court of Tripura to make judicial administration “IT enabled”. The notable efforts were the Website of the High Court and Cyber Forensic Lab were established in the High Court with the assistance of C-DAC, Kolkata, were inaugurated by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India on 10.08.2013. Another was SMS service from the CIS of the High Court to generate information about dates of the cases to the respective litigants and Advocates was inaugurated by Hon’ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, on 10.08.2013 and our High Court is the pioneer in providing such service. And another was successful migration of the data of cases in District Courts from Delhi version of CIS to National Core Version 1.0 (Pune Version) of CIS in all District Courts of Tripura had been completed and received appreciation letter from Hon’ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge-in-Charge of e-Committee, Supreme Court of India. Last but nonetheless on 26 November 2014 with an effort to convey the advantages of effective justice to the people of the state in remotest rural areas , Mobile Legal Services and Mobile Lok Adalat Van was Launched with modern infrastructure.

The High Court of Tripura with the prime object to impart training to the Judicial Officers and the Officers of the other department of the State Government who are discharging judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative functions relating to law and also to provide the training to the ministerial officers of the High Court and District Judiciary of Tripura, a society, namely, “Tripura Judicial Academy” was formed under the Society Registration Act, 1860.

My article would not get the apt ending without mentioning that High court of Tripura has been imparting justice not on papers but in people's life in Tripura. The High Court of Tripura believes in endorsing the broadened concept of locus standi which has come to be known as EPISTOLARY Jurisdiction. For instance the court has taken Suo moto case on a letter by a citizen addressed to the chief justice of Tripura. The case was registered as 'Court on own motion vs. The State of Tripura' (2015) 2 TLR 626 where Division Bench banned private tuitions by Govt. Teachers and directed restrictive guidelines for private schools and Govt. on the former. Another historical example can be stated from a suo moto action taken by High Court of Tripura from a media report about negligence of doctor in Govt. Hospitals namely **Court on own motion v The State of Tripura** where Division Bench ordered that Govt. doctors are not allowed to run private chambers for more than three hours of working days and six hours on holidays. Beside this the court has also laid down a nominal ceiling amount of fees to be charged by the Govt. doctors on first and subsequent days of visits from the patient, and thus providing basic health facility accessible even to the 'have nots'.

The High Court of Tripura has extended the hand of justice to the protection of property rights of tribal women. In the case of Smt. Kajal Rani Noatia Vs. Sri Raybahadur Tripura (RSA No. 38 of 2009 decided on February, 26 of 2015) where The High Court of Tripura even in absence of any existing law both at union and State level declared and ruled that a Tribal Women from all Tribal Groups or clan in the State of Tripura would succeed to estate of their parents, brother, husband, sons as their heirs and inherit the property with equal share with male heirs.

Even the MACT cases got streamlined by the judgment of Hon'ble High Court of Tripura in Joydeep Chakraborty -Vs- Pintu Sharma and others (2014) 1 TLR 478 where the High Court of Tripura has laid down 11 guidelines by referring the Supreme Court judgment of 1991 4 SCC 584; AIR 1994 SC 1631 and

directed that the former guidelines should be followed by the Judicial Officers of the State to remove the unnecessary discrepancies from such cases.

Hence Tripura High Court since its establishment has been maintaining high standards of principles of justice, professional ethics and solid foundation of the confidence of the people of the State. I hope and trust that in future also people of Tripura will be receiving even handed justice.

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA : THROUGH THE EYES OF THE YOUNG MEMBERS OF BAR

**A Joint effort of Ms. Paramita Sen, Mr. Rajib Saha, Ms. Pratima Ghatak
&
Ms. Rajashree Purkayastha, Advocates**

Existence of an independent High Court in a State does not only resemble the progress of a State but also is an emblem of justice and Tripura is no different to this. The establishment of an independent High Court in the State of Tripura is a historical achievement in itself in the judicial history of Tripura and a fulfilment of the long awaited demands of the people of Tripura. On the auspicious day of 23rd March, 2013, the independent High Court of Tripura was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Chief Justice of India, in presence of Sri Manik Sarkar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, the First Chief Justice of High Court of Tripura and thus put to an end the long term expectancy of State people. The present High Court of Tripura consists of 4 Judges including the Hon'ble Chief Justice.

Establishment of an independent High Court has brought a radical change in the entire judicial system of our State and has also in every step marked its presence felt in the hearts of not only the common man of Tripura but also the Bar, particularly the young members of the Bar. Moreover, speedy justice came hand in hand with our Hon'ble Court. It is true that justice can neither be measured in statistics nor can be fully expressed through words, even then if at a glance, the major role of our Parent High Court in rendering justice is to be described in words, then the following important major impacts has to be obviously considered in the existing judicial system of Tripura-

Speedy Disposal of cases - Before the establishment of our Hon'ble High Court, people had to wait long for final disposal of their cases. Cases are also there where litigants had died awaiting justice but their litigation still continued, even in some resulting the same to have become infructuous. Now the situation

has totally changed. Now people need not wait for long to get justice. The speedy disposal of a cases has gained the confidence of people and people are also encouraged to settle their dispute legally.

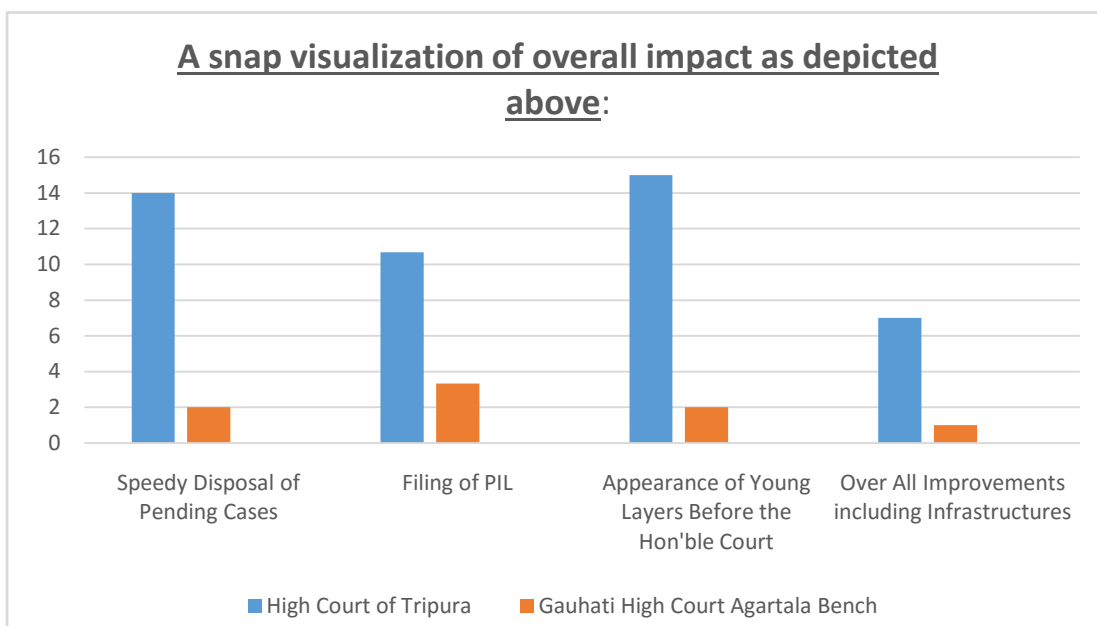
It is commonly said that Justice delayed is Justice denied and at the same time Justice Hurried is Justice Buried. So, it is very essential to strike out a balance between the two and this has been repeatedly proved by our judicial system after establishment of our own independent Hon'ble Court which took justice at the door step of every common man of Tripura. Our judicial system has in reality, and not in black and white only, established and protected the rights of the common men. This success of an independent High Court of a State reflects from the thinking of a common man of the State when a mother of a remotest area of the hilly state who has lost his only son and being deprived from her basic rights, she thinks to inform the Hon'ble High Court of Tripura sans the local authority. It gets its foundation again from the thinking of the common people of the state when a female thinks to inform the Hon'ble Court without approaching any other authority when she finds herself in a position when she is not even able to satisfy her nature's call due to lack of accommodation.

Expectation of people and increasing numbers of PIL-No State is perfect; it has to be made perfect through actions. When the two major machineries of a State, legislature and executive, miserably fail to perform their respective duties then only hope of the common men of that State rests upon the judiciousness of the enlightened judiciary. When Government fails to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens or fails to uphold the very spirit of Our Mother Law i.e. Constitution of India and does not comply with the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution, the only relief remained with the people is to keep hope in the Judiciary and in such a situation our Parent High Court always acted as a Pioneer. Be it the case of taking of PIL suo-moto or encouraging the junior members of the Bar in coming up with the social issues by filing PIL, our Hon'ble Court has played a pivotal role.

The considerable number of Public Interest Litigation is the burning example of this fact. The expectation of people has increased very much and when they are deprived by the executive body of their Constitutional rights they rush to the Hon'ble Court for justice. Some of the important PILs amongst all are establishment of toilets blocks in every bus stands and in every public habited region, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Drinking water facilities for rural areas, ban on paid private tuition etc. Our Hon'ble Chief Justice plays an active role whenever he gets any complaints from any individual and this has immensely benefited the mass as a whole.

Disposal of pending cases- The day, our Hon'ble High Court had started its journey, a number of cases were pending near about 6515. Whereas the number of pending cases have drastically decreased to a mere number of about 3037, by the end of only a small tenure of less than three years.

Last but not the least if impact is to be analysed, then the impact of our Hon'ble Court upon the junior members of the Bar is worth mentioning. The junior members of the Bar for the first time realised the feeling of being an indispensable part of this highly celebrated institution. Be it the way they are motivated or be it the way their submissions are encouraged to bring their best requires no words to express their gratitude. Amidst the legend legal personalities, when a fresher lacks identity, then this encouragement works as wonder to him and he regains his shaking confidence. Many of them now aspires to be in this profession and finds a lucrative career in it. Apart from this also, economically also the junior members of the Bar are greatly relieved through e court- services and sms alert system as they now do not need to spend money on cause-list. Moreover, now they easily check orders online which has made their professional life easier. Last but not the least, they are also inspired by being appointed as legal aid counsel and also as Amicus Curie of the Court about which they have only read in books being a student of law.



It is just the beginning, in the coming days a cordial and co-operative relationship between the Bench and the Bar would make a significant mark in the Judicial system of our Country.

The authors owe their sincere thanks to all the young members of the Bar who have assisted them in every possible way by rendering their valuable views and suggestions.

A few Notable Judgments of the High Court of Tripura-

Compiled by Smt. Paromita Dhar, Advocate

The High Court of Tripura over the last three years after its establishment has given significant directions in Public Interest Litigations in the areas of Public Transport, Environment, basic civic amenities and in many other areas to enforce the fundamental and other legal rights of the people of the State. The High Court has also given notable Judgments to improve the justice delivery system in the State by ensuring time bound disposal of cases and protection of witnesses etc. and in many other cases of public importance. A reference is being made to a few of those notable Judgments.

Full Bench Decisions:-

1. Hemlata Mallik and others Vs. The State of Tripura and Others.

WA 89 of 2007

Date of decision: 30.4.2014

Before : Deepak Gupta; CJ, S.C. Das; J and S. Talapatra; J.

- A. **Whether the 6th Amendment to the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960,(in short TLR & LR ACT, 1960) in any manner changes the cut off date of 01.01.1969- HELD-** transfer of land by a tribal to non-tribal became illegal only w.e.f. 21st September, 1960- revenue officer had no jurisdiction for eviction or restoration in respect of transfers which took place prior to 01.01.1969.
- B. **Whether in terms of Section 187(3) of the TLR & LR ACT, 1960 the possession of the lands which were transferred by tribals to non-tribals prior to 01.01.1969 can be restored – HELD –** revenue officer to have jurisdiction to decide whether any transfer of land actually took

place prior to 01.01.1969- if the transfer is invalid but possession has been transferred prior to 01.01.1969 the Revenue officer will have no jurisdiction- if transfer of the land has been made by a tribal to non-tribal in violation of the Act prior to 01.01.1969 then the same cannot be restored by the revenue officer acting under the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.

- C. **Transfer for the purpose of Section 187,187B, 187C and 187D of the TLR & LR Act, 1960** – explained in explanation to sub Section (2) of Section 187D of the Act which includes parting with fully or partly of ownership or possession of any land or any interest therein in any other manner whatsoever, apart from transfer by means of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange and gift etc.

2. **Sri Chandra Mohan Sinku Vs. Union of India and others**

Case No. : WP(C) Nos. 73, 101, 117, 122, 126, 133 and 136 of 2014

Date of decision: 20.2.2015

Before: Deepak Gupta; CJ, S.C. Das; J and S. Talapatra; J.

- A. **Whether, a member of a Scheduled Tribe as defined in Clause 25 of Article 366 of the Constitution of India is entitled to grant of exemption under section 10(26) only when he is working in any area specified in Part I or Part II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution or in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura or when he is posted anywhere in the country-** HELD- A member of a Scheduled Tribe would be entitled to the benefit of Section 10(26) only when he is posted in the specified areas. Once he is posted outside the specified areas then he ceases to reside in the specified area and the income does not accrue to him in the specified area.

- B. **What is the scope and ambit of the words “residing” in the opening portion of Section 10(26) of the Act-** HELD- The scope and ambit of the word 'residing' has to be given its natural meaning that a person has an abode and is living in a particular area for his work and livelihood for a reasonably long length of time. However, whether a person is actually residing or not is a question of fact to be decided on the facts of each case.
- C. **Whether, a person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and falling within the meaning of Clause 25 of Article 366 but not originally belonging to the areas specified in Part I or Part II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and not belonging to the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura is entitled to benefit of section 10(26) when posted in such areas –** HELD- any member of a Scheduled Tribe declared to be so under Article 342 of the Constitution, even though he does not belong to the specified area, would be entitled to benefit of Section 10(26) when posted to at a station in the specified area and residing therewith in connection with his employment.
- D. Whether, a person who is a member of the Scheduled Tribes and belongs to the areas specified in Part I or Part II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution or belongs to the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura is entitled to benefit of exemption under section 10(26) of the Act when he is posted outside these areas- HELD- a member of Scheduled Tribe originally hailing from the specified area would not be entitled to the benefit of exemption under Section 10(26) when he is residing outside the specified areas.
- E. **Whether, a member of the Scheduled Tribes is bound to obtain a certificate of exemption from the Income Tax Authorities in terms of**

section 197 of the Act – HELD- A member of Scheduled Tribe is bound to obtain a certificate of exemption in terms of Section 197.

- F. **Whether, such certificate, if obtained, is valid for the entire service career of the member of the Scheduled Tribes or not-** HELD- the validity of the certificate will be for one assessment year only.

3. **Jayanta Chakraborty and Others Vs. State of Tripura and Others**

Case No. : WP(C) Nos. 109 and 189 of 2011 and 124 of 2012

Date of Decision : 09-Apr-2015

Before : Deepak Gupta; CJ, Utpalendu Bikas Saha, J and S.C. Das; J

- A. **Whether the State is collecting quantifiable data showing backwardness of the class and inadequacy of representation of that class in public employment** – HELD- In terms of Rule 14 of the rules, the State may have collected data but the said data has not been collated or appreciated in the light of the judgment laid down in Nagaraj's case. The State has failed to determine the backwardness of the SCs and STs in the context of determining the inadequacy of their representation in public employment, especially in regard to promotional posts.
- B. **Whether the State has taken into consideration the efficiency of public service while making reservations in accordance with Article 335 of the Constitution of India** – HELD- the State to decide what is the level of efficiency but as held by the Apex Court and explained above that under no circumstances can total reservation exceed 50% of the cadre strength if efficiency of public service is to be maintained – only those meritorious candidates belong to the reserved category who have never during their service got benefit of reservation can be excluded while determining the maximum reservation as per the rules.

- C. **Has the State conducted any exercise to find out whether reservation has led to any improvement or otherwise in administrative efficiency** – HELD- that the question does not arise and need not be answered.
- D. **Whether the data collected by the State in terms of Rule 14 of the Tripura Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation Rules, 1992 is adequate data as contemplated in Nagaraj's case (supra) –** HELD- the data collected by the State in terms of Rule 14 may be adequate data but has not been collated and applied properly. The data be applied by taking into consideration the strength of the cadre alone. The data to be appreciated by seeing whether the SCs and STs are adequately represented in the cadre whether it be on merit or by way of reservation.
- E. **Whether even where the class or caste is not duly represented, should the quantifiable data be applied department-wise or cadre-wise or reservations should continue even in a department where the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are adequately represented** – HELD- quantifiable data has to be applied cadre – wise and where the SCs and STs are adequately represented in the cadre, then reservation cannot continue any longer.
- F. **Whether the State can continue to apply the reservation roster in a department or cadre where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are adequately represented in a particular grade? In such cases, should the reservation roster be followed or should the principle of replacement as laid down in R. K. Sabharwal's case [(1995) 2 SCC 745] be followed-** HELD- principle of replacement as laid down in R.K. Sabharwal's case [(1995) 2 SCC 745] has to be followed.
- G. **Whether an employee who is promoted by giving benefit of reservation under the Tripura Scheduled Castes and Scheduled**

Tribes Reservation Act, 1991 and the rules framed thereunder can be treated to be an unreserved candidate for filling up the next higher post- HELD- an employee who gets the benefit of being a member of the SC or ST at any stage of his career whether it be at the stage of direct recruitment or at the stage of promotion, from that day onward cannot be treated to be an unreserved own merit candidate for filling up the higher post(s).

- H. **Whether Rule 9(2) of the Tripura Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation Rules, 1992 is violative of the Tripura Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation Act, 1991 and the Constitution of India** – HELD- Rule 9(2) of the Tripura Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation Rules, 1992 is violative of the Act and ultra vires the law laid down by the Apex Court in Nagarj's case- if Rule 9(2) of the Tripura Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservation Rules, 1992 is read down, then the rule will be valid- the provisos to rule 9(2) will also have to be read down – the schedule to the Act must be read in a manner to make it consistent with the law laid down by the Apex Court.

Notable Public Interest Litigations

1. **Soma Das Vs. State of Tripura and others.**

WP(C) (PIL) No. 13 of 2014

Date of Order : 30-10-2014 (pending)

Before : Deepak Gupta, CJ, U. B. Saha, J

Worried about the non-availability of public toilet facilities in the city, particularly the difficulties faced by the women, children and poor people for want of such facility, the Hon'ble High Court by order dated 30.10.2014 in this Public Interest Litigation directed the State Government and the Municipal

Corporation to identify sites all over Agartala for construction of public toilet complexes.

Following such direction of the Hon'ble High Court, by this time 17 toilets blocks have been completed and made operational which are reported to have been properly maintained and regularly cleaned by an agency. In addition to the these 17 toilets, AMC has taken up 2 more toilets for construction at TRTC complex, opposite to Mukta Dhara near I.G.M Chowmuhani. Such facilities are also being developed at other places.

2. ARPAN Vs. State of Tripura and others.

WP(C) (PIL) No. 4 of 2014

Date of Order : 15-12-2014 (pending)

Before : Deepak Gupta, CJ, S. Talapatra, J

When the sufferings of people due to acute shortage of public transport in the city of Agartala was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble High Court by the petitioner, an NGO, the Hon'ble High Court issued directions to the State Government to frame a viable transport policy for urban transport. Following the directions of the High Court the State Government has brought adequate number of public transport buses to road and extended such facilities to faraway places like Mohanpur, Ranirbazar, Champaknagar, Sidhai, Sekerkote, Bishalgarh etc. so that the people can avail such transport facility at low cost to come to their place of work from their residence at low cost. Besides, following the direction of the Hon'ble High Court in this case, the State Government has taken strict measures of surveillance to prevent the auto rickshaws from carrying passengers beyond their permitted capacity and charging higher rate than the rate fixed by the State Government.

3. Keshab Debbarma & another Vs. State of Tripura and others.

WP(C) (PIL) No. 4 of 2014

Date of Order : 15-06-2015 (Pending)

Before : Deepak Gupta, CJ, S. Talapatra, J

In this PIL the Hon'ble High Court expressed concern about the measures taken by the State Government to prevent outbreak of malaria affecting the lives of people in rural and hilly areas of the state and called for the details of training programme conducted by the State Government among the ASHA workers, MPWs, NPS & Nursing staff in combating such epidemic. Besides, the Hon'ble High Court has also wanted to know from the State Government about the reason as to why appointment of Vector Born Diseases consultants in the vacant posts were not made in time before the onset of monsoon to prevent and effectively deal with the outbreak of malaria.

4. **Bibash Ch. Saha Vs. State of Tripura and others.**

WP(C) (PIL) No. 2 of 2014

Date of Order : 22-06-2015

Before : Deepak Gupta, CJ, S. Talapatra, J

The Hon'ble High Court issued directions in the case to prevent uncalled for death of Turtles in Kalyan Sagar at Matabari with a view to protect ecological balance. The State Government was directed to take appropriate measures including demolition of the Eastern concrete bank of Kalyan Sagar and extension of the existing hatcheries. The Hon'ble High Court is monitoring the matter.

5. **Court on its own motion Vs. State of Tripura.**

WP(C) (PIL) No. 3 of 2013

Date of Order : 20-01-2014

Before : Deepak Gupta, CJ, S. Talapatra, J

In this Judgment the Hon'ble High Court issued directions to the State Government to prevent noise pollution and gave the directions to the District Magistrates and the Superintendent of Police in respect of use of loud speakers, pressure horns in vehicles, fire crackers etc.

6. **Court on its own motion Vs. The State of Tripura and others**

W.P(C) (PIL) No. 1 of 2013

Date Judgment: 23rd November, 2015

Before : Deepak Gupta; CJ, S. Talapatra; J

Held- Inquiry conducted pursuant to the orders the Court as well as in the disciplinary proceedings the doctors and nurses found grossly negligent in attending upon the patient – young man died as a result of negligence on the part of the doctors and nurses of the G.B.P. Hospital- the State cannot be absolved of its liability to compensate the mother for the loss of her son.

7. **Court on its own Motion Vs The State of Tripura**

WP(C) (PIL) 11 of 2015

Date of Decision : 03- Sep- 2015

Before : Deepak Gupta; CJ, U.B. Saha; J

A. **Section 28 of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009** – prohibition of Private tuitions by teachers – Held- may apply to minority institutions as it does not affect the rights of minority institutions to run their schools in accordance to the principles governing their minority status.

B. Directions passed:- i) Teachers employed by the State are not permitted to take private tuitions- ii) Teachers of Private schools and Kendriya Vidyalays taking the stand prohibiting private tuitions will be governed by the same directions- iii) No student under 14 years of age belonging to the same school or institution shall be given private tuitions in any Private Schools- iv) Government to form guidelines for regulating private tuition centres and coaching institutions- v) coaching, if any, to be taken up in school premises on nominal fees and 25% students of poorer section should be included for free coaching- vi) retired teachers and unemployed

persons can run tuition centre- vii) State should decide minimum Salary for teachers- viii) students to be taught for 240 days- State to ensure teachers are not utilized for any other purposes- ix) School premises not to be used for non educational purposes during school hours.

8. **Shri Bimal Kumar Chanda Vs The State of Tripura and ors**

WP(C) (PIL) 12 of 2014

Date of Decision : 10-Dec-2014

Before : Deepak Gupta; CJ, S.C. Das; J

A writ in the nature of *Quo Warranto* – Held – it is the duty of the petitioner to lay material before the Court to show that the person whose appointment he challenges is a usurper of office and not qualified to hold the same. The burden lies on the petitioner to show that the person whose appointment is challenged is not qualified to hold the post.

Article 226 of the Constitution of India – Held – if a serious irregularity is pointed out- Court should not hesitate in rooting out the illegality and ensuring that the rule of law is followed.

Discretionary relief – Held – Petitioner should approach the Court with clean hands. No person approaching the Court should misstate facts, conceal facts, withhold facts or state facts in such a manner which is not the whole truth. In a case where the petitioner seeks a writ of *Quo Warranto*, the onus is even higher on such a person.

Public interest litigation – if the petitioner has approached the Court without stating all the correct facts, then not only should the petition be dismissed but exemplary costs must also be imposed upon the petitioner.

Notable judgments of general importance.

1. **Shri Tanmoy Nath and others Versus the State of Tripura and others.**

WP(C) NO. 51 OF 2014 and others:

Date of Judgment : 7th May, 2014.

Before : Deepak Gupta; CJ, S.C. Das;]

Article 21A of the Constitution of India – a fundamental right would be defeated if the quality of education which is imparted in the educational institution is not of the highest quality.

- A. **Regulation No. 4 of National Council for Teacher Education (Determination of minimum qualifications for recruitment of teachers in schools) Regulations, 2001** – eligibility to be appointed as a teacher at the primary school level, a candidate should have passed Senior Secondary School or Intermediate or its equivalent with a diploma of at least two years basic teacher's training or should have graduated in Elementary Education.
- B. **Section 23 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009** – a teacher must possess the minimum qualification laid down by the academic authority authorized by the Central Government.
- C. **Directions Passed:-** The State on or before 31-12-2014 must complete a fresh process of selection of teachers in all categories – The State should frame a new Employment Policy within two months – State shall carry out selections in accordance with the fresh policy as early as possible and not later than 31-12-2014 – If the State does not frame any guidelines, then the State shall follow the directions (nineteen) given within the judgment while making selections – State to frames guidelines in tune with the law laid down by the Apex Court – other than the benefits

indicated within the directions given in the judgment there could be no reservation/preference on the basis of age – no preference to dependent government servants or retired government employee or retrenched employees etc – no reservation for linguistic or religious minorities or on any other basis – State shall identify before 31st July each year the number of posts which shall fall vacant in every category of teachers in the next calendar year – 10 to 20% be added as the posts for anticipated and unforeseen vacancies which may occur due to resignation or death of serving teachers – Tests should be held every year and Select List should be prepared by 31st December of every year.

2. **Smt. Rupa Roy Vs. Tripura State Legal Services Authority and others.**

WP (C) 142 of 2013

Date of decision : 9.9.2014

Before: Deepak Gupta; CJ

- A. Where the claimants are widows, totally illiterate or semi literate persons it is the responsibility of the Tribunal and the Lok Adalat as well as High Court to ensure that the money is actually received by the claimants and invested in a proper manner – claimants belong to that strata of society where they have to depend on this compensation alone for their existence in the future – direction to invest the compensation or the major portion thereof in fixed deposit and ensure that the interest either on monthly basis or quarterly basis is paid to the claimants so that they can meet their day to day expenses – When a Tribunal grants just compensation it is the duty of the Tribunal to ensure that this just compensation is also disbursed in a just manner.
- B. Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – a petition for award of compensation in respect of a deceased is to be filed by the legal representatives – Proviso to Section clearly lays down that where all the legal representatives of the deceased have not been joined, application

shall be made on behalf of or for the benefit of all the legal representatives of the deceased and the legal representatives who have not so joined shall be impleaded as respondents to the application – Courts must ensure that all the legal representatives of the deceased are on record.

3. **Jhunu Das Versus State of Tripura**

Crl. A. 33 of 2010

Date of decision: 6.6.2014

Before: Deepak Gupta; CJ

DIRECTIONS PASSED:- (I) Registration of FIR is mandatory under Section 154 of the Code, if the information discloses commission of a cognizable offence and no preliminary inquiry is permissible in such a situation – (ii) If the information received does not disclose a cognizable offence but indicates the necessity for an inquiry, a preliminary inquiry may be conducted only to ascertain whether cognizable offence is disclosed or not – (iii) If the inquiry discloses the commission of a cognizable offence, the FIR must be registered. In cases where preliminary inquiry ends in closing the complaint, a copy of the entry of such closure must be supplied to the first information forthwith and not later than one week. It must disclose reasons in brief for closing the complaint and not proceeding further (iv) The police officer cannot avoid his duty of registering offence if cognizable offence is disclosed. Action must be taken against erring officers who do not register the FIR if information received by him discloses a cognizable offence – (v) the scope of preliminary inquiry is not to verify the veracity or otherwise of the information received but only to ascertain whether the information reveals any cognizable offence – (vi) As to what type and in which cases preliminary inquiry is to be conducted will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case – (vii) While ensuring and protecting the rights of the accused and the complainant, a preliminary inquiry should be made time bound and in any case it should not exceed 7 days. The fact of such delay and the causes of it must be reflected in the General Diary entry – (viii) Since the General Diary/Station diary/ Daily Diary is the record of all information received in a

police station, all information relating to cognizable offences, whether resulting in registration of FIR or leading to an inquiry, must be derogatorily and meticulously reflected in the Diary and the decision to conduct a preliminary inquiry must also be reflected.

Other notable judgments of the Hon'ble High Court **in terms of their effect on the Administration of Justice in the State.**

1. **Dulal Dhar Vs. Durlav Dhar alias Raju alias Sonai in Crl. Rev. P. 07 of 2015 (D/O)** in which the Hon'ble High Court issued directions to Courts that witnesses are treated with respect, paid their diet money and their statements are recorded in time.

After this Judgment of the Hon'ble High Court the turnout of witnesses in Court have gone up and none of the witnesses is reported to have returned home without their diet money.

2. In **Mithun Debnath Vs. State of Tripura reported in (2014) 2 TLR 922**, the Hon'ble High Court felt that a system of awarding compulsory social service as a punishment should be developed wherein the offenders in appropriate cases has to serve the society instead of serving out sentence in jail. The Hon'ble High Court directed the Chief Secretary of the State of Tripura to place the matter before the concerned authority of the State for framing State law providing a system of sentencing wherein the offender will have to do social work. The Hon'ble High Court made an illustration in this regard and said that such social work may include working as guides in hospitals, providing free tuitions etc.

3. CRL. PETN. 35 OF 2014

In Raju Lal Das Vs. The State of Tripura

Judgment and order dated 19.06.2014.

In this case the Hon'ble High Court gave significant directions to

strengthen the administration of Justice in the State, by directing the Judges to adhere to the rules while fixing dates, giving priority to cases etc. The Court also issued directions and guidelines to the Lower Courts as to how they should manage their cases.

4. In **Subhra Deb Vs. The State of Tripura** reported in **(2015) 2 TLR 274** Decided on 30.06.2015.

The Petitioner in this case was arrested by police after sunset and before sunrise without authorization of a Magistrate in violation of Section 46, Cr.PC. The Hon'ble High Court held that for such violation of her legal right the petitioner was entitled to damages and State Government was vicariously liable to pay such damages for the wrongful action of its employee i.e. the police officer who arrested the petitioner.

Celebration of Republic Day & Independence Day in High Court.



Felicitation of the First Chief Justice



Hon'ble Chief Justice, Hon'ble Judges & Officers of the High Court.



Murals on the High Court building

