



TRAINING CALENDAR
2011



DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY

GLIMPSES FROM TRAININGS

Rappelling



Village Walk

TRAINING CALENDAR

2011

DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY

GLIMPSES FROM TRAININGS

Field visits



JUDICIAL EDUCATION
&
TRAINING PROGRAMME COMMITTEE
OF THE
HIGH COURT OF DELHI

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra	:	Patron-in-Chief
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri	:	Chairperson
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi	:	Member
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indermeet Kaur	:	Member

DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY

CHAIRPERSON
Prof. (Dr.) Ved Kumari

DIRECTOR
Ms. Anu Malhotra

ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR
Mr. Alok Agarwal

GLIMPSES FROM TRAININGS

Excursion for Personality Development and Bonding



Skit on communication issues of deaf by Deaf Persons



PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED BY DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY

Delhi Judicial Academy conducts the following five types of Training Programmes:

1. Weekend Training Programmes for the in-service Judicial Officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service (DHJS) & Delhi Judicial Service (DJS)
2. Orientation Course for the newly recruited Officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service (DHJS) from the Bar
3. Orientation Course for the newly recruited Officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service (DHJS) from the Bench
4. Induction Training for the newly recruited Officers of Delhi Judicial Service (DJS)
5. Special Courses for the Ministerial Staff of the District Courts

GLIMPSES FROM TRAININGS

Recreation Room at DJA



DJS Trainees ready for departure for Excursion



Newly promoted DHJS officers with Hon. Ms. Justice Gita Mittal



Lunch during Family Court Consellers training



Law Researchers and Staff members decorating



Farewell to Gargi Tuli, Law Researcher



From the right: Prof. Ann Stewart, Hon. Mr. Justice S. Muralidhar, Judge, High Court of Delhi, Mr. Alok Agarwal, Additional Director, DJA, Ms. Anu Malhotra, Director, DJA with other judicial officers

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in 2002, the Delhi Judicial Academy has been conducting training for officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service and Delhi Judicial Service. Five kinds of trainings were conducted by the DJA in 2010:

1. In-service Refresher Training for existing judicial officers
2. Induction training for officers of Delhi Judicial Service, and
3. Orientation Training for officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service from the Bench
4. Orientation training for officers of Delhi Higher Judicial Service from the Bar
5. Orientation training for Administrative and Ministerial staff of the High Court and the District Courts.

In addition, special training programmes are conducted as and when directed by the High Court. However, no training for Special Metropolitan Magistrates was conducted as such appointments were not made during the year.

In 2010, the DJA conducted ten in-service Refresher courses. All trainings were of the duration of four days and covered all the serving officers of both the DHJS and the DJS in batches of about thirty each.

One batch of eighty one DJS officers finished its one-year Induction training on 2 July 2010. In addition to the legal provisions, procedure, evidentiary principles, and judicial skills, the training was specially focused on judicial ethics and sensitisation of trainee officers to social issues and recognition and minimisation of biases. These sessions included the fields of gender, disability, wild life, poverty, access to justice. Experts from various national and international institutions were invited to conduct these various sessions. Prof. Anne Stewart from Warwick University, UK, Mr. Coen Kompeir from International Labour Organisation, Ms. Srirupa Mitra from Sudinalaya, Mr. Samir Sinha from World Wildlife Fund, were among the resource persons for these sessions.



Hon. Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, Judge, High Court of Delhi,
Ms. Srirupa Mitra from Sudinalaya, and Mr. Coen kompeir from
ILO

The resource persons for the session on disability issues consisted of Mr. George Abraham and Mr. Pankaj Sinha, both with visual impairment and Mr. Arun Roy who has a son with hearing disability. They made a big impact on the participants with their success in life in the face of adversity and struggle.



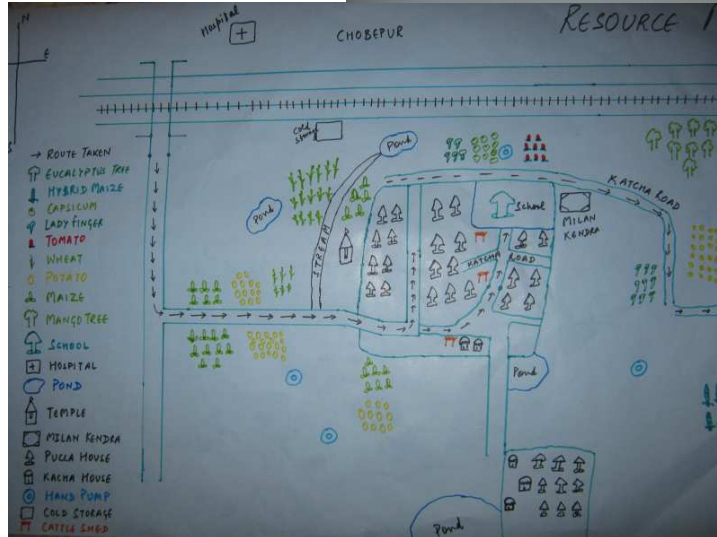
Hon. Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, judge, High Court of Delhi, Mr. Arun Roy, Mr. Pankaj Sinha, Mr. George Abraham, with the interpreter for persons with hearing impairment (at the back)

The Delhi Judicial Academy took the lead in the country and conducted a one week Village Immersion Programme in collaboration with District Collector in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. During this programme, the trainee officers visited villages in Kanpur, created social and resource maps by taking village walks and interacted with villagers to find out issues and solutions regarding the following six focus areas:

- Poverty
- Education
- Health
- Gender
- Agriculture and Land Reforms

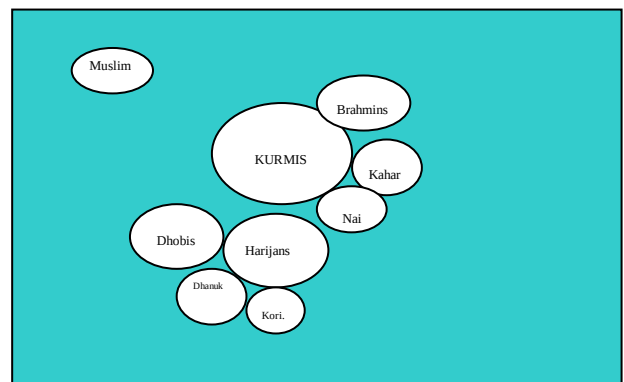
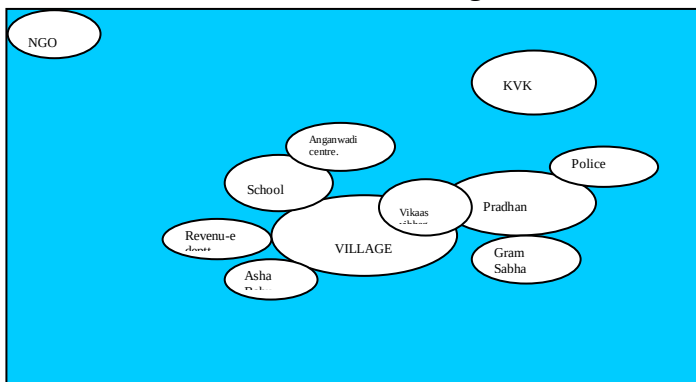


- Panchayati Raj Institutions



Resource Map by Group 1 of village Kurmi

Venn Diagram showing Institutional Relationship in the Village
Trainee Officers with villagers



Resource Map – cum – Transit Walk in Barauli, Kanpur

The DJS Trainees were also taken on a one week training-cum-excursion to the Wildlife Institute of India, Chilla National Park, Rishikesh and Nainital. WII conducted one day class-room and Forensic Lab training and took them to the wildlife park to familiarise the trainee officers about issues relating to environment and

rehabilitation of the displaced tribals from the forest area. The river-rafting in Rishikesh, rappelling and river crossing in Nainital were focused on personality development and promotion of bonding among the officers.



Trainees found a Carcass during their Forest Walk



HMJ Mukta Gupta,, HMJ Vipin Sanghi, HMJ Gita Mittal, MHJ A.K. Sikri, Hon'ble Chief Justice Dipak Misra, HMJ Indermeet Kaur, HMJ Suresh Kait

The DJA also conducted four Orientation Trainings for DHJS officers. Two of these trainings were for one DHJS officer each and one for seven DHJS officers from the Bar – each one being of four months duration. Fourth Orientation training was for five days seven judicial officers promoted from the Bench. This training is now proposed to be extended to seven days. A week long training-cum-excursion programme for personality development and bonding has also been added to the Orientation Trainings for the new DHJS officers promoted from the bench and inducted from the bar. The first such excursion for them is being organised at the Wildlife Institute of India in Dehradun with a visit to Jim Corbett National Park and Nainital.



Lighting of Lamp at the Valedictory Function of the Orientation Course for DHJS Officers promoted from the Bench

Pursuant to the direction of the Delhi High Court in *Pratibha Chopra v. Union of India and Others*, (W.P. (C) 6698/2007) all the judicial officers were given training in mental health as part of the Refresher Trainings for in-service officers. Practicing psychiatrists and social workers were called as resource persons for understanding the

mental health and social issues surrounding the care of persons with mental illness. Field visits to IHBAS were also undertaken for understanding realities.

The DJA conducted the following special programmes for judicial and non-judicial officers during 2010 in addition to the approved annual refresher programmes:

1. Refresher Training on Juvenile Justice Act (Members of Child Welfare Committees, ACMMs and NGOs) (2 days)
2. Principles of Mediation and Role of Referral Judges and Case Management (100 Judges) (2 ½ days)
3. NJA North Zone Conference (3 days)
4. Family Court (1 day)
5. Children Courts (1 day)
6. Family Counsellors training (1 day)
7. Two TOTs on Teaching Methods for Judicial Educators (3 days each)

Orientation Training on “Principles of Mediation and Role of Referral Judges and Case Management” initiated in 2009 on the direction of the High Court of Delhi for all judicial officers in Delhi was completed with the third such programme in 2010 at Manesar, Gurgaon.

The NJA North Zone Conference provided the spaces for judges to showcase their artistic and cultural skills and the judges participated in dance, drama, singing and poetry recital with great enthusiasm.



Scene from the play ‘Stock Witness’ by Kaka Hathrasi enacted by Amitabh Rawat (MM), Dharmendra Rana (MM), Vinod Yadav (now CMM), Praveen Singh, (JSCC-cum-ASCJ), Pulatsya Paramchla(CCJ)



Andhra Natyam presented by Harish Ahlawat, UDC in the District Court Web Committee, Mrs. Charanjeet Singh w/o Mr. Talwant Singh (ADJ), Ms. Savita Rao (ASJ), Mr. Ajay Goel (SCJ)

The DJA organised a training programme for the newly appointed judges of the Family Courts. Orientation Programme for Counsellors attached with Family Courts was also conducted under the aegis of the Family Courts Committee of High Court of Delhi, chaired by Hon'ble Justice Hima Kohli.



From the right: Hon'ble Justice Dipak Misra, Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi; Prof. Ved Kumari, Chairperson, Delhi Judicial Academy; Hon'ble. Justice

Hima Kohli, Chairperson of Committee on Family Courts; and Ms. Deepa Sharma, Principal District Judge, Family Courts

The Delhi Judicial Academy took another lead in the country in judicial education and conducted two Training of Trainers Workshops on Teaching Methods for a period of three days each, for the judicial officers who come as visiting Resource Persons at the Academy. The first training was attended by Mr. Rajiv Gupta, Officiating Director of the J&K Judicial Academy and the second was attended by Mr. B.G. Dave, Deputy Director of the Gujarat Judicial Academy.



Sketches by Participants during TOT



Hon. Chief Justice and other judicial officers doing a Role Play as part of TOT

Glimpses from the TOT



TRAININGS FOR 2011

Refresher trainings for judicial officers of DHJS and DJS in the year 2011 will be of five and half-day long for 20 judicial officers in each training programme to cover all the serving DHJS and DJS officers in Delhi. The trainings have been finalised after consultation with the judges of the High Court, DHJS and DJS officers through a questionnaire consisting of a list of courses to cover new laws, amendments in the law, problem areas as identified during earlier training programmes, critical aspects of skill development, and social issues requiring attitudinal changes. The questionnaire was sent to the judges of the Supreme Court also. A consultation meeting with academics, lawyers, members of Bar Council, and retired Judges of the district and High Court was organized to seek their opinions on the training schedule. Suggestions from these consultations were incorporated. The Judicial Education and Training Programme Committee of the High Court of Delhi accepted the following Training Programmes to be conducted during 2011:

- Refresher Trainings for DHJS and DJS officers
- Induction / Orientation trainings for:
 - Newly appointed officers of DJS
 - Newly appointed officers of DHJS from the Bar
 - Promoted officers of the DHJS from the Bench
- Training for ministerial staff of the District Courts

Training for Special MMJs has been discontinued pursuant to the decision that special MMJs will not be appointed any more.

Aims and Objectives of the Training Programmes for Judicial Officers:

- To keep the Judicial Officers abreast with the latest developments in the field of law including statutory enactments and the latest technology so as to improve their overall core judicial skills and efficiency
- To provide and disseminate information and literature relating to evolving current legal issues consistently to make the judicial officers socially relevant, technically sound and professionally competent to implement the spirit of the Constitution
- To provide a forum for exchange of knowledge and experience about timely and responsive disposal of cases by understanding techniques of reduction of arrears and delays
- To critically analyse the relevance of special enactments
- To understand the relevance of observance of Human Rights
- To equip and motivate the Judicial Officers to administer qualitative and timely justice to all litigants
- To critically examine the previously acquired knowledge
- Sharing of best practices amongst the Judicial Officers to bring about uniformity and consistency in the decision making process
- To ensure that access to justice issues are effectively addressed, with specific reference to those who are socially marginalised and weaker-sections and poverty stricken of the society
- To foster fairness in the adjudication process through elimination of biases and prejudices

- For sharpening of decision making and judgment writing skills
- To instil judicial ethics, and inspire accountability to make them essential attributes of judging
- To bring about attitudinal shifts to ensure sensitive and responsible judging

Additional thrust areas for new entrants to DHJS and DJS

1. To instil Constitutional values, particularly of liberty, equality and dignity.
2. To cultivate values of independence, impartiality, integrity, equality, propriety, competence and diligence and accountability.
3. To foster the role of judiciary as guardian of rights.
4. To develop skills of judicial communication.
5. To cultivate the abilities of logical and legal reasoning and judicial decision making.
6. To develop leadership qualities and administrative skills for timely and responsive justice.
7. To encourage self-study and analysis as a foundation for judicial wisdom.

REFRESHER TRAINING PROGRAMMES - 2011

The DJA will conduct nineteen Refresher Training Programme – each programme from Monday to Saturday in the year 2011. Each course would consist of twenty participants.

There will be two workshops in each Course on Code of Judicial Conduct and Case Flow Time-Line Management. Draft documents will be circulated to the participants on the subject for these workshops.

While the courses are designed for these four broad categories of ASJs, ADJs, Civil Judges and MMs, some special jurisdictions have been kept in mind in some courses, like the family and mahila courts, NDPS and CBI courts, MACT, etc., so the special issues of such special courts may also be focused in those courses. This year the judges have been asked to self-nominate themselves for the course they want to attend.

Each Refresher Programme will contain components focusing on knowledge, skill, attitude and judicial ethics. A standard schedule of a training programme will look as follows: (The parenthesis contain the focus of the course)

DAYS	SESSIONS			
1.	Ice Breaker	Constitutional Vision (Attitud	Health & Environment (knowledge)	Judicial Settlement (knowledge and skill)
2.	Workshop on Code of Judicial Conduct (Judicial Ethics)		Depiction of Judges in Films (Skill, attitude, ethics)	
3.	Bias Minimization (Knowledge, attitude)		Field Trip (Attitude)	
4.	Forensic Evidence (Knowledge)		Workshop on Case Flow Management (Skill)	
5.	Electronic Evidence (Knowledge)		Execution/Injunction (Knowledge/Skill)	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining (Knowledge/skill/attitude)
6.	New Law/Best Practice (Knowledge/skill)	Practice Direction (Knowledge/skill)	Feed back	

A. Foundation Courses: Following Courses will be part of ALL the Refresher Trainings in 2011:

1. Constitutional Vision
2. Workshop on Code of Judicial Conduct
3. Workshop on Case Flow Management
4. Forensic Evidence
5. Electronic Evidence
6. Judicial Settlement

Additional Courses: One Module from each of the following group will supplement the foundation courses:

Group 1 Environment and Health – These are primarily knowledge areas which indirectly will enable the judges to contextualise specific cases before them:

a)

Environment (10)

Environment, global warming, water and air pollution, wild life, forests depletion, floods and draughts, earthquakes, climate change, bio-diversity, Bio-technology, urban planning, carbon footprints, nuclear waste management, bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable substances, poisonous and obnoxious substances and their disposal, chemical weapons, cruelty to animals, urban planning, etc.

b) Health (9)

Anti-smoking, tobacco, medical negligence, use of banned drugs, health insurance, right to reproductive health, infectious diseases, Health hazards for judges, maternal mortality, handling hazardous material, burn and other injuries, etc.

Group 2 Bias Minimization – The Module is aimed to provide opportunity to identify hidden bias within ourselves. Each module will cover a wide range of areas of bias but the discussion in the session will focus on one of these aspects:

a) HIV/AIDs	b) Impoverishment	c) Persons with Disability
d) Lesbian, Gay, Transsexual, Bi-sexual and Inter-sex	e) Women	f) Caste and Religion
g) Terrorism	h) Children	i) Old
j) Access to Justice	k) Beggars	l) Human Rights
m) Domestic Violence	n) Honour Killing	o) PNDD

Group 3 - Special Focus Areas for the Year - for all judges on civil and criminal sides

a) Sentencing, Bail, Probation, Plea Bargaining (for ASJs & MMs)

b) Injunctions and Execution (ADJs and Civil Judges)

Group 4 - Field Trip – Every batch of officers will be taken on a field visit. The following places are proposed to be visited:

a) Slum	b) National Trust Institution for persons with disabilities	c) Orphanage
d) SOS Children's village	e) NGOs providing Legal Aid	f) Blind School

g) Shelter Home for Women	h) Prison	i) IHBAS
j) Burn Ward in a hospital	k) Old people Home	l) Beggar Home
m) Environmental Friendly Building	n) Jasola Sanctuary	o) Dilli Haat
p) Sanskriti School	q) Bachpan Bachao Andolan persons, Bonded Labour,	r) Child Labour
s) Sudinalaya	t) Institution for the Deaf & Dumb	u) Salaam Baalak Trust Home
v) Zoo	w) Leprosy Home	x) Children Home for Mentally retarded
y) Family courts	z) Prayas Drop-In Centre	aa)

Group 5 - Depiction of Judges in Films The following list contain suggestions for films that may be screen – full or excerpts – to compare and discuss real life with reel life depiction to highlight aspects of conduct of judges, court management, ethics, skills, decision making, contextual decision making, etc.

a) Damini	b) Insaaf Ka Taraju (old)	c) Veer Zara
d) Rain Maker	e) My Cousin Winnie	f) Philadelphia (Civil)
g) Star Chamber	h) Kanoon (Ashok Kumar)	i) Ghhayal
j) Miracle on 34 th Street (Civil)	k) Legally Blonde	l) Andha Kanoon
m) Jail	n) Provoked	o) Waqt
p) Dhundh	q) Dushman	r) Vishwanath
s) Merji Jung	t) Mera Saya	u) Merchant of Venice (Civil)
v) Akele Hum Akele Tum (Civil)	w) Woh Main Nahin – (Civil) (Muslim marriage ghotala) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ri-UEqknNdo	x) The Client (Snap Case)
y) The Verdict - Paul Newman	z) Class Action DVD ~ Gene Hackman	aa) The Accused - Kelly McGillis
bb) Judgment at Nuremberg - Spencer Tracy	Anger Management (Widescreen Edition) - Jack Nicholson	cc) Mohan Joshi Haazir Ho

Other films on Court Room drama:

Andhaa Kanoon, Aaj Ka Andhaa Kanoon, Dharam Aur Kanoon, Doosra Kanoon, Farz Aur Kanoon, Gunah Aur Kanoon, Kahan Hai Kanoon, Kanoon Apna Apna, Kanoon Aur Mujrim, Kanoon Ka Karz, Kanoon Ki Hathkadee, Kanoon Ki Zanjeer, Kanoon Kya Karega, Kanoon Meri Muththi Mein, Kayda Kanoon, Kudrat Ka Kanoon, Naya Kanoon

Group 6 - New Law / Best Practices – This list will be kept open to include new laws, and amendments brought on board during the year

- a) CPC (Amend) 2002 (3 - ADJs) + (3 - Civil Judges)
- b) Matrimonial Disputes (Family and HMA Courts) (ADJ)
- c) Examination of Children and Women; Recording of statement of witnesses during investigation (ASJ) (2)
- d) Balancing National Security and Human Rights; Money Laundering Act (ASJ)
- e) NDPS and Corruption Cases (ASJ)
- f) Cognizance and Territorial Jurisdiction (2 NI Act MMs)
- g) Appreciation of Evidence (2 MM)
- h) Offences against women (2 MM)
- i) NI Act (2 MM)

Group 7 – Best Practices – Each session will have a special focus but some general best practice directions will also be included

a) Civil side –

- i. MACT (ADJs)
- ii. Land Acquisition cases (ADJs)
- iii. Labour Cases (ADJs)
- iv. Basic Administration – Leadership, Team Building, Delegation, and Supervision (ADJs)
- v. Registration, Court Fee, Suit Valuation, Stamp Act (Civil Judges)
- vi. Interpretation of statutes with reference to Transfer of Property Act, Sale of Good Act, and Contract Act (Civil Judges)
- vii. Rent cases (Civil Judges)

b) Criminal Side

- i. Legal Aid, Revision, examination of child victims of sexual offences (3 - ASJs – with 6 (d) above)
- ii. Legal aid, maintenance (2 MMs)
- iii. Cognisance and territorial jurisdiction (2 – MMs – with NI course)
- iv. Trial Procedure in NDPS and CBI cases (ASJs - NDPS/CBI cases course with 6 f)
- v. Examination of child victims of sexual offences, legal aid (4 - MMs)

METHODOLOGY:

Trainee Participation: The participants will be asked in advance to prepare presentations in groups on a given topic. The presentations should locate the source

provision in the Constitution for the law under consideration and analyse the policy and context of that law, where appropriate. These should also critically examine the functioning and impact of that law. It will be our endeavour to link the component of training on judicial skills and judicial ethics to the subjects focussed in the knowledge and attitude category. The skills of research and writing will also be sharpened in this process.

Other methods of participatory learning like Exercises, Discussions, Role plays, Problem Solving, Group Work, Audio-visual media, as found appropriate by the Resource Persons will be used along with short lectures.

Training Materials: Relevant Legal Provisions, Practice Directions, Best Practicesm Case Law, Critical Writings, Audio and Visual Media

Refresher Training Overview 2011

Foundation Subjects: For ALL Refresher Trainings in 2011:

7. Constitutional Vision	8. Workshop on Code of Judicial Conduct	9. Workshop on Case Flow Management
10. Forensic Evidence	11. Electronic Evidence	12. Judicial Settlement

Other Subjects:

Dates and Course No.	Trainees	Bias Minimisation	Health or Environment	Field Trip Wed - Post-lunch	Depiction of Judges in Films		New Law / Best Practices Sat	Practice Directions Sat
10-15 January DJA 2011-A	ADJs	Persons with Disability	Environment - global climate change; Select legal principles	Field Trip – Home for Mentally Retarded	Miracle on 34 th Street	Execution and Injunction	CPC (Amend) 2002	MACT
31 Jan – 5 Feb DJA 2011-B	Civil Judges	HIV/AIDS	Health: Regulation on Anti-smoking &, tobacco	Field Trip - Sudinalya	Philadelphia	Execution and Injunction	CPC (Amend) 2002	Registration, Court Fee, Suits Valuation, Stamp Act
11-13 February DJA 2011-C	Three day Retreat for Stress Management and Personality Development (100 judicial officers)							
21-26 February DJA 2011-D	ADJs	PNDT	Environment - Ozone Depletion & regulation	Field Trip - Prayas Drop-in Centre	Miracle on 34 th Street	Execution and Injunction	CPC (Amend) 2002	Land Acquisition cases

14-19 March DJA 2011-E	Civil Judges	Poverty	Health medical negligence	Field Trip - Slum	Merchant of Venice	Execution and Injunction	CPC (Amend) 2002	Transfer of Property Act, Sale of Goods Act, and Contract Act
28 Mar – 2 Apr DJA 2011-F	ADJs	HIV/AIDs	Environment – cultural & natural heritage	Field Trip - Institution for the Deaf & Dumb	Philadelphia	Execution and Injunction	CPC (Amend) 2002	Labour Cases
8-10 April DJA 2011-G	Three-day Retreat for Stress Management and Personality Development (100 judicial officers)							
25-30 April DJA 2011-H	Civil Judges	Access to Justice	Health - health insurance, right to reproductive health	Field Trip - National Trust Institution for persons with disabilities	Miracle on 34 th Street	Execution and Injunction	CPC (Amend) 2002	Rent cases
2-7 May DJA 2011-I	ADJs	Honour Killing	Environment - Role of Quasi Judicial Bodies in Forest and Wild Life conservation in India.	Field Trip – Orphanage	Akele Hum Akele Tum	Execution and Injunction	Matrimonial Disputes	Basic Administration
13-15 May DJA 2011-J	Three-day Retreat for Stress Management and Personality Development (100 judicial officers)							

23-28 May DJA 2011-K	ASJs	Women	Health - infectious diseases	Field Trip – Nari Niketan	Damini	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	Examination of Children and Women; Recording of statement of witnesses during investigation	Legal Aid, Crl. Revisions, examination of child victims of sexual offences
30 May – 4 Jun DJA 2011-L	ASJs	Women	Environment – Laws related to Pollution and Waste Management	Field Trip – Beggar Home	Insaaf ka Taraaju	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	Examination of Children and Women; Recording of statements during investigation	Legal Aid, Crl. Revisions, examination of child victims of sexual offences
11-16 July DJA 2011-M	MMs	Children	Health - Health hazards for judges; global best practices	Field Trip – Juvenile Home	Rainmaker	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	Cognizance and Territorial Jurisdiction	Legal aid, maintenance
25-30 July DJA 2011-N	ASJs	Terrorism	Environment - biosafety; genetically modified organisms	Field Trip – Leper's Home	Rainmaker	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	Balancing National Security and Human Rights; Money Laundering Act	Legal Aid Crl., Revisions, examination of child victims of sexual offences

1-6 August DJA 2011-O	MMs	Caste and Religion	Health - IVF; surrogate motherhood; organ transplant; stem cell research	Field Trip – Blind School	Star Chamber	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	Cognizance and Territorial Jurisdiction	Legal aid, maintenance
9-11 Sept. DJA 2011-P	Three-day Retreat for Stress Management and Personality Development (100 judicial officers)							
12-17 Sept. DJA 2011-Q	ASJs	Human Rights	Environment – water, air and noise pollution; policy & regulation	Field Trip – Prison	Jail	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	NDPS and Corruption Cases	Trial Procedure in NDPS and CBI cases
26 Sep – 1 Oct DJA 2011-R	MMs	Old	Health – handling and disposal of bio-medical wastes	Field Trip – Old People Home	Rainmaker	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	Appreciation of Evidence	Examination of child victims of sexual offences, legal aid
17-22 Oct DJA 2011-S	MMs	Domestic Violence	Environment – Law and Policy on Wild Life Conservation in India.	Field Trip – Observation Home	Provoked	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	Appreciation of Evidence	Examination of child victims of sexual offences, legal aid
31 Oct – 5 Nov	MMs	Domestic Violence	Health – food,	Field Trip – Burn Ward	Star Chamber	Sentencing/Bail / Probation /	Offences against	Examination of child victims of

DJA 2011-T			cosmetics, household utilities, substances and products having carcinogenic effects; role of policy, law and societal health costs			plea bargaining	women	sexual offences, legal aid
14-19 Nov. DJA 2011-U	MMs	PNDT	Environment – Law and Policy relating to Forest Conservation in India	Field Trip – Nari Niketan	Rainmaker	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	Offences against women	Examination of child victims of sexual offences, legal aid
28 Nov – 3 Dec DJA 2011-V	MMs	Access to Justice	Health - use of banned drugs, chemicals and substances	Field Trip - SOS Children's Village	Star Chamber	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	NI Act	Cognizance and territorial jurisdiction
12-17 December DJA 2011-W	MMs	LGBT & I	Environment – biological diversity	Field Trip – Dilli Haat	Provoked	Sentencing/Bail / Probation / plea bargaining	NI Act	Cognizance and territorial jurisdiction

Calendar of Refresher Training and Holidays 2011

January

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
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April

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May

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29	30	31				

June

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July

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August

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28	29	30	31			

September

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October

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30	31					

November

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
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December

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

	Training Programmes
	3 days retreat
	Sundays & 2 nd Saturday
	High Court Holidays
	Holidays for High Court and District Courts

INDUCTION TRAINING FOR FRESH OFFICERS OF DJS

The newly recruited DJS officers are either fresh law graduates or have just a few years experience at the Bar. The principal aim of the Induction Course is to build a strong foundation for their grooming as Judges. The prime focus of the Induction Course is, therefore, on inculcation of judicial ethics development of judicial skills and aptitude and sensitization to social issues.

The programme has the necessary four components, i.e., Knowledge, Ethics, Attitude and Skills. The contents have been chosen on the basis of judicial pronouncements wide consultations, past experience, feedback from previous batches and also inputs on judicial education deliberated at the National Judicial Academy, India.

Attitude

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Constitutional vision of Justice | 3 |
| a) Making of the Indian Constitution | |
| b) Constitutional Values – Shift from societal values | |
| c) Role of Judicial System in bringing about social change. | |
| d) Role of Distt. Judiciary – Enabling provisions / practices / Case Law. | |
| Repetition of the first topic under “knowledge” category | |
| 2. Judiciary as “Guardian of Rights” | 2 |
| 3. Minimising impact of bias | 2 |
| a) Recognising hidden biases / prejudices / stereotypes | |
| b) Minimising this impact on decision making | |
| 4. Human Rights – UN Conventions / Indian Constitution / Indian Statute / Case Law | 1 |
| 5. Victim Protection – Victim Protection in U.S. / U.K. / Australia / other Jurisdictions / Indian Case Law | 1 |
| 6. Environmental Laws – Environmental Protection Act – Air Act, Water Act, Forest Act, Wild Life Act | 2 |
| 7. Law and Poverty / Distributive Justice | 4 |
| a) Impoverishment by Law – Poverty Creation by Development | |
| b) Critical Analyses of Socially Beneficial Legislations: Experiences of Persons on the Streets. | |
| c) Distributive Justice | |
| 8. Access to Justice | 2 |

a) Access to Justice – Legal Aid	
b) Access to Justice for the under privileged – The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; The Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008, The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959	
9. Women and Law	3
a) Status of Women	
b) Property rights of Women	
c) Women in Criminal Law – Offenders & Victims	
d) Women at workplace	
10. Children and Law	2
a. Status of Children in India	
b. Right of Children under the CRC	
1. Survival	
2. Development	
3. Protection	
4. Participation	
c. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles relating to Children under the Constitution	
d. Right and Obligation towards Children in Family Disputes	
11. Gender Discrimination	2
a) LGTB, Hizra Community	
b) Discrimination against LGTB, Hizra Community	
c) S. 377 IPC and <i>Naaz Foundation Case</i>	
d) Rights in Live-in Relationship	
	1
12. Disability	4
a) From Disabled to Differently Abled	
b) Convention on Persons with Disabilities and Right to Health under the Indian Constitution	
c) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995: Critical Issues	
d) The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999: Critical Issues	

- e) HIV / AIDS

13. Mental Health 2

- a) Mental Health – An Overview: Myths and Realities
- b) Powers and Duties of the Magistrates under MHA, 1987

Judicial Ethics

8

Personality of a Judge, Standards of Judicial Conduct and Behaviour

- 1) Bangalore Principles / Code of Conduct for Judges
 - a) Independence
 - b) Impartiality
 - c) Integrity
 - d) Propriety
 - e) Equality
 - f) Competence and Diligence
- 2) Canons of Judicial Ethics (Delhi High Court Rules)
- 3) CCS (Conduct) Rules
- 4) CCS (CCA) Rules
- 5) Recusal
 - a) Desirable
 - b) Mandatory

Skills

- 1) Leadership 2
 - a) Team Building
 - b) Leading the Change
 - c) Strategies to deal with Resistance
- 2) Communication Skills 6
 - a) Reading
 - b) Active Listening
 - c) Language – Comprehension and Expression
 - d) Verbal and Non-verbal Communication
 - e) Order Writing
 - f) Judgment Writing
 - g) Official correspondence
- 3) Core Judicial Skills 4

- a) Conducting of Judicial Process
 - b) Legal Research
 - c) Legal Reasoning
 - d) Fact Finding
 - e) Identification of Issues
 - f) Appreciation of Evidence
 - g) Decision Making
 - h) Dictating, Editing and Correcting Judgments and Orders
- 4) Administrative / Management Skills 4
- a) Court Management
 - b) Docket Management
 - c) Case Flow Management
 - d) Financial Management
 - e) Time Management
 - f) Stress Management
- 5) Information & Computer Technology 2
- a) E-Courts – Functioning & Procedures
 - b) Use of Computers & Internet in Judicial Work
- 6) Personality Development
- a) Public speaking, elocution, English speaking, debating
 - b) Social Etiquette and Manners
 - c) Hobby Development
 - d) Cultural Activities

Knowledge

- | | No. of Days |
|--|--------------------|
| 1) Constitution of India | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preamble b) Fundamental Rights c) Directive Principles d) Fundamental Duties | |
| 2) Common Law & Civil Law Systems | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adversarial System v/s. Inquisitorial System b) Comparative Pre-trial processes c) Doctrine of Precedents | |
| 3) Structure and Classification of Courts in Delhi | |
| 4) CPC | 12 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) History and Jurisdiction of Civil Courts. | |

- b) Stages in a Civil Suit
- c) Jurisdiction – S. 9
- d) Maintainability of Suits – Order VII Rule II
- e) Issuance and Service of summons – Order V
- f) CPC Amendments – Time limits, Production of documents
- g) Parties to Suits – Order I
- h) Examination of parties under – Order X
- i) Referral to ADR S. 89 r/w Order X A
- j) Discovery and inspections – Order XI
- k) Interrogatories – Order XI, Rules 14-15
- l) Admissions Order XII, Rules 2 and 2A
- m) Framing of Issues
- n) Amendment of Issues, Order XIV, Rule 5
- o) Powers of Court to examine witnesses or documents before framing Issues
Order XIV, Rule 4
- p) Appointment of Commissioners – Order XXVI
- q) Amendment Applications – Order VI, Rule 17, Summary suits – Order
XXXVII, Costs
- r) Order XXII Rule 4 – Bringing on record legal representatives
- s) Stay of suits – (Section 10) and Res Judicata (Section 11)
- t) Review – Order XLVII
- u) Suits by Indigents– Order XXXIII
- v) Suits by or against minor and persons with unsoundness of mind – Order
XXXII
- w) Injunctions – Order XXXIX
- x) Execution of Decrees and Orders – Order XXI 2
 - (i) Execution of money decrees
 - (ii) Possession or occupancy of immovable property
 - (iii) Restitution of Conjugal Rights
 - (iv) Arrest and attachment before judgment – Order XXXVII
Rule 1 and 5
- 5) Limitation Act 1
- 6) Oaths Act, 1969

7) Minor Acts – Suits Valuation Act, 1887, Court Fees Act, 1870, Registration Act, 1908, Stamp Act, 1899	2
8) Specific Relief Act	1
9) Interpretation of Statutes	1
10) Local Laws (Civil) – DMC Act, 1957, NDMC Act, 1994, DDA Act,	2
11) Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.	1
12) Principles of Criminal Liability	1
13) Inchoate Crimes	2
a) Strict Liability	
b) Attempt	
c) Joint Liability	
d) Conspiracy	
14) Cr PC	12
a) Jurisdiction	
b) Stages in a Criminal Trial	
c) Registration of FIRs, Powers u/S. 156 (3)	
d) Remand, Monitoring, Investigation	
e) Taking cognizance r/w Powers of S. 173 (8) Cr PC	
f) Procedure in Summary, Summon and Warrant Trials and Complaint Cases	
g) Procedure on First Appearance of Accused	
h) Committal of Cases	
i) Joint Trials / Segregation of Trials	
j) Framing of Notice S. 251 Cr PC	
k) Framing of Charges	
l) Bail and Bond, Soundness of Surety, Acceptance of Bail Bond, S.437A	
m) Statements under Ss. 281 and 313 Cr PC	
n) Plea Bargaining	
o) Conviction on Plea of Guilt S. 252 Cr PC	
p) Recording of Statements under S. 164 Cr PC	
q) Inquest proceedings	
r) Recording of dying declaration	
s) Inquiry	
t) Statements under s. 161 and Contradictions under S. 162 Cr PC	
u) Rights of Accused in Trial	

v) Compounding and Non –compoundable Offences

w) Victims: Role and rights under the Cr PC

s) Maintenance u/s. 125 Cr PC

15) Punishment

(i) Meaning and Types

(ii) Choosing Appropriate Sentence – S. 53-57 IPC

(iii) Imprisonment –

I) Prison Reforms

II) Purpose and Functions

III) Quantum of Imprisonment

IV) Mandatory Minimum Sentence

V) Ss. 433, 433 A – Commutation of Sentences

VI) S. 428 – Set Off

VII) Abuse in Prison and Need of Supervision

VIII) Rights of Accused Relating to Sentencing

(iv) Fines – Quantum, Recovery

(v) Compensation – S. 357 Cr PC

(vi) Probation – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; Ss. 360-361 Cr PC

14) Special & Local Laws (Criminal)

a) Arms Act, 1954

b) Delhi Public Gambling Act, 1955

c) Punjab Excise Act, 1914

d) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

e) TADA, POTA, MCOCA, NDPS – Responsibilities as Duty
MMs

f) Delhi Police Act, 1978

g) Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959

h) Juvenile Justice Act, 2000

i) Domestic Violence Act, 2005

j) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 – Jurisdiction,
Settlements

k) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – Sentencing, Superdari,
Recovery and Deposit of Fine

- l) Electricity Act 2003
- m) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- n) PC and PNDT Act, 1994

16) Copyright Act, 1957

17) Trademarks Act, 1999

18) The Patents Act, 1970

19) I.T. Act, 2000

20) Evidence Act, 1872

8

a) Appreciation of Evidence

b) Relevancy

c) Admissibility

d) Exhibition of Documents

e) S. 91 – Exclusion of oral evidence by documentary proof

f) Admissions

g) Confessions r/w S. 27

h) Presumptions

i) Burden of proof

j) Estoppel

k) Competence of Witnesses, Child Witnesses

l) Hostile Witnesses

m) S. 165 – Power of Court to put questions or order production

n) Forensic Evidence

2

o) Electronic Evidence

21) ADR

22) Surrogacy

23) High Court Rules and Orders

24) Rules dealing with Leave, L.T.C., T.A. & Income Tax

25) Evaluation System – Meeting Targets whilst maintaining Quality of Adjudication

Methodology:

Each day of training in the Academy will consist of:

- Four sessions each day
 - Two sessions – Substantive law, Procedure, Philosophy of law
 - One session - Practical work including Mock Trials, Judgment Writing
 - One session – Computer training / Research / Assignment writing
- Duration of each session = one hour and fifteen minutes
- It is proposed that Feature Films, Documentaries, and other teaching materials in audio, video forms be used at least once every week of Academy training.

INDUCTION TRAINING - YEARLY SCHEDULE TRAINING DIVISIONS:

Academy Training	26 weeks
Field Visits	8 weeks
Court Placements	10 weeks
Village Immersion Programme	1 week
Education + Excursion Programme	2 weeks
Vacation	2 weeks in summer and 1 week in winter

SCHEDULE:

Time Line	Duration	Activity
1 st month	2 weeks	Orientation • Being a Judge • Judicial Ethics • Basics of CPC • Basics of Cr PC
	1 week	Court Placement (Civil Judge)
	1 week	Court Placement (MM)
2 nd month	4 Weeks	Academy training - The schedule for each week will have components of knowledge, skills, attitude, and ethics
3 rd – 5 th month	4 weeks 8 weeks	Field visits Interspersed with Reflection on Field visits and Academy Training
6 th month	2 weeks 2 weeks	Education + Excursion Academy Training
7 th – 8 th month	4 weeks 2 weeks	Field visits Interspersed with Reflection on Field visits and Subject areas
9 th month	1 week	Court Placement (MM)
	1 week	Court Placement (Civil Judge)
	1 week	Court Placement (ASJ)
	1 week	Court Placement (ADJ)
10 th month	4 weeks	Academy Training
11 th month	1 week	Village Immersion Programme
	1 week	Court placement (Civil Judge)
	1 week	Court placement (MM)
	2 week	Court Placement - High Court - Original Side
12 th month	2 weeks	Reflective Training

	2 Weeks	Specialised Academy Training according to the Posting
Vacation	2 weeks 1 week	Summer Winter

Court Placement and Field Visits

S.No.	Name of the Court/ Office	Duration
1.	Civil Court	4 weeks
2.	Criminal Court	4 weeks
3.	High Court	2 weeks
4.	Supreme Court	1 day
5.	Different Branches of District Courts	2 days
6.	NICFS	10 days
7.	Revenue Department of the State	2 days
8.	Government Hospital	5 days
9.	Police Training	5 days
10.	Observation Home	1 day
11.	Juvenile Justice Board	1 day
12.	Beggars Home	1 day
13.	Beggars Court	1 day
14.	Children Home	1 day
15.	Child Welfare Committee	1 day
16.	Nari Niketan	1 day
17.	Delhi Legal Services Authority	1 day
18.	Mediation Center at District Courts	1 day
19.	Lok Adalats	1 day
20.	Bank	1 day
21.	Stock Exchange	1 day
22.	Prison	2 days
23.	Lock up	1 day
24.	Special Home	1 day
25.	IHBAS	1 day
26.	Home for persons with mentally retardation, cerebral palsy, etc.	1 day
27.	Police Station	1 day

ORIENTATION (DHJS) & INDUCTION (DJS) BATCH 2009 - 2010 FRIDAY 2nd JULY 2010



ORIENTATION COURSE FOR OFFICERS OF DHJS –FRESH APPOINTMENTS FROM THE BAR

Orientation training for fresh appointees of DHJS from the Bar focuses on judicial skills development, judicial ethics, basic administration, and knowledge of functioning of specialised Courts. The Training would be at:

- The Academy
- By way of Court Attachments
- Field Visits

Part of the Training would be in the Academy and part in Courts.

Rationale for Orientation Training:

1. After many years of practice as a lawyer, these Officers need more training in judicial ethics, judicial skills, and Court management.
2. Sensitisation to various social issues of poverty and discrimination is also considered essential to ensure sensitive and responsible decision making.
3. Knowledge focussed courses on specialised courses are essential for specialised handling and disposition of cases.
4. Computers have becoming essential in Court functioning, computer training and research are essential for their training.
5. Basic knowledge of administration will facilitate smooth functioning of the Courts.

Duration – 4 months

Academy Training: One month and two weeks – in four parts.

- i) One week orientation in Judicial Ethics and Judicial Skills before placement in Courts;
- ii) Two weeks training core knowledge on specialised Courts laws and procedure
- iii) Two weeks- Sensitisation Courses followed by field visits
- iv) One weeks – reflective training
- v) One week – Excursion for Personality Development and Bonding

Court Placement:

- Attachment with ADJs – one week
- Attachment with ASJs – one week
- Special Courts – NDPS, Matrimonial Court, MACT, Labour Court – One month (one week each)
- Attachment with HC Judge – three days

Field Visits – sixteen days (Different Branches of District Courts (1), CFSL (5), Revenue Department (2), Government Hospital (3), Central Jail & Police Academy (5))

JUDICIAL ETHICS: PERSONALITY OF A JUDGE, STANDARDS OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT INCLUDING:

1. Bangalore Principles
 - a. Independence

- b. Impartiality
 - c. Integrity
 - d. Propriety
 - e. Equality
 - f. Competence and Diligence
- 2. Duties of Judge:
 - a. Expeditious and fair decisions
 - b. Punctuality
 - c. Ensuring Transparency
 - d. Maintaining Order and Decorum in the Court
 - e. Accountability
- 3. Dealing with
 - a. Litigants
 - b. Lawyers
 - c. Staff
 - d. Victims
 - e. Witnesses
- 4. Conduct that should be avoided in Courts
- 5. Principles of fair trial
- 6. Recusal
 - a. Desirable
 - b. Mandatory
- 7. Canons of Judicial Ethics

KNOWLEDGE

- 1. Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals
- 2. MACT Courts – Motor Vehicles Act
- 3. POC – CBI Courts – Prevention of Corruption Act
- 4. NDPS Courts – NDPS Act
- 5. HMA Courts - Laws relating to marriage and divorce, maintenance, custody and guardianship
- 6. Electricity Courts
- 7. TADA / POTA /MCOCA Courts
- 8. Land Acquisition Cases Courts
- 9. Rent Control Tribunals
- 10. Additional Rent Control Tribunals

SKILLS:

- 1. Leadership
 - i. Team Building
 - ii. Leading the Change
 - iii. Strategies to deal with Resistance
- 2. Judicial Management
 - a. Court Management –
 - i. Dealing with staff, litigants, victims, lawyers, colleagues, senior judicial officers
 - ii. Dealing with adjournments
 - b. Case Flow Management

- c. Docket Management
- d. Time Management
- e. Stress Management
- f. Financial Management
- 3. Writing judgments and orders
 - a. Legal Reasoning
 - b. Research
 - c. Writing Style
 - d. Judgment writing in civil cases
 - e. Judgment writing in Criminal Cases, Chapter XXVII Cr PC
 - f. Writing Miscellaneous Orders
 - g. Writing the first order

SENSITISATION:

- 1. Human Rights – UN Conventions and Indian Constitution
- 2. Victim Protection
- 3. Environmental Laws – Air Act, Water Act, Forests Act, Environment Protection Act
- 4. Women and Law
 - Status of Women
 - Women at workplace: Labour Laws and Sexual Harassment
 - Women in Criminal Law – Offenders and Victims
 - Personal Laws
 - PC and PNDT Act
- 5. Law and Poverty, Distributive Justice and Caste, Access to Justice: Legal Aid
 - Empoverishment by Law – Poverty creation by Development
 - Distributive Justice -Reservations
 - Access to Justice -Legal Aid
 - Access to Justice – The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act; Gram Nyayalaya Act, 2008; The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959
- 6. Children and Law
 - Child Victims and Witnesses
 - Children in family – Marital discord, Adoption, Guardianship, Custody
 - Child Offenders
 - Children in need of care
- 7. Gender Discrimination
 - LGTB, Hizra Community
 - Discrimination against LGTB, Hizra Community
 - S. 377 IPC and Naaz Foundation case
 - Rights in live-in relationship
- 8. Discrimination on the basis of Disability
 - From Disabled to Differently Abled
 - Convention on Persons with Disabilities and Right to Health under the Indian Constitution
 - The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995: Critical Issues
 - The National Trust Act: Critical Issues
 - Mental Health Act
 - HIV / AIDS

INFORMATION AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

1. E-Courts – Functioning and Procedures
2. Use of Computers and Internet in Judicial Work

Part III

Reflective & Integrated Learning at the Academy

This part of the training shall be conducted at the Academy. This period will be utilized to clarify the issues, which still bother the Trainee Officers about the job they are to undertake and the functions they are to discharge.

ORIENTATION COURSE FOR OFFICERS OF DHJS ON PROMOTION AND POSTING TO SPECIAL COURTS FOR THE FIRST TIME

(within one month of such posting)

Focus of these Courses:

1. Knowledge of Laws relating to the Specials Courts
2. Maintainability of Appeals, Revisions, etc.
3. Basic Administrative Skills

Duration –

- 6 days of Academy Training, i.e., three and a half days on the specialised legislation, one day on stress management and judicial communication, and one and a half day on administration
- One week of excursion for team building and personality development

The Standard Pattern for Each Course for ASJs:

Day 1: Constitutional Vision of Justice; Philosophy and Importance of the Legislation, and Scheme of the Legislation

Day 2: Procedure and the Law

Day 3: Bail and Forensic Science

Day 4: Judicial Communication; Stress Management

Day 5: Bottlenecks and Best Practices (half day);

Basics of Administration – Leadership, Team-building, Delegation, and Supervision (half day)

Day 6: General Administration including Recruitment, Departmental Enquiries, Writing of Confidential Reports, Inspection of Courts, Preparation of Budget, Sanctioning Leave, TA & LTC, Co-ordination with High Court & Addressing Grievances, etc.

- Income Tax Rules regarding Salary

- Dead Stock including Purchase Procedure, Financial Rules, Treasury Rules, etc.

The Standard Pattern for Each Course for ADJs:

Day 1: Constitutional Vision of Justice; Philosophy and Importance of the Legislation, and Scheme of the Legislation

Day 2: Procedure and the Law

Day 3: ADR

Day 4: Judicial Communication; Stress Management

Day 5: Bottlenecks and Best Practices (half day); Basics of Administration – Leadership, Team-building, Delegation, and Supervision (half day)

Day 6:

- General Administration including Recruitment, Departmental Enquiries, Writing of Confidential Report, Inspection of Courts, Preparation of Budget, Sanctioning Leave, TA & LTC, Coordination with High Court & Addressing Grievances, etc.

- Income Tax Rules regarding Salary

- Writing of Confidential Reports

- Dead Stock including Purchase Procedure, Financial Rules, Treasury Rules, etc.

Nature, Powers and responsibilities of these special Courts will be discussed:

1. Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals

2. MACT Courts – Motor Vehicles Act
3. POC – CBI Courts – Prevention of Corruption Act
4. NDPS Courts – NDPS Act
5. HMA Courts -Laws relating to Marriage and Divorce, Maintenance, Custody and Guardianship
6. Electricity Courts
7. TADA / POTA /MCOCA Courts
8. Land Acquisition Cases Courts
9. Rent Control Tribunals
10. Additional Rent Control Tribunals

TRAINING COURSES FOR THE MINISTERIAL STAFF OF THE DISTRICT COURTS

1. Training Programme for the Process Servers / Naib Nazirs / Civil Nazirs in District Courts

Objectives: To bring an overall improvement in the functioning of the Process Servers in District Courts

Duration: As per the directions of the Committee

Target Group: Process Servers in District Courts (30 in one batch)

Curriculum:

- • Duties of the Process Servers in District Courts: Service of Processes; Different Modes of Service including Service through E-mail; Filing of Report
- Understanding relevant provisions of CPC, Cr PC, and Delhi High Court Rules applicable to Duties of Process Servers in the District Courts
- Maintenance of Record of Processes and Services
- Identifying Difficulties Faced in Executing Court Processes and
- Evolving Solutions

2. Training Programme for the Ahalmads in District Courts

Objectives : To bring an overall improvement in the functioning of the Ahalmads in District Courts

Duration: Half day.

Target Group: Ahalmads in District Courts (30 in one batch)

Curriculum:

- Duties of Ahalmads in District Courts – Issuance of Process
- Understanding Relevant Provisions of the CPC & Delhi High Court Rules Applicable to Duties of Ahalmads in the District Courts
- Maintenance of Different Registers and Files
- Maintenance of Record of Process and Service
- Identifying Difficulties in Functioning of Ahalmads and Evolving Solutions
- Dealing with Lawyers and Litigants
- Judicial Pronouncements regarding Court Buildings, Structures, Witness Handling
- Facilitating Access to Records and Administrative / Practice Directions

NOTES



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