

# **NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY INDIA**

## **ACADEMIC CALENDAR 2010-2011**

### **PROGRAMMES FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY & AUGUST, 2010**

<b><u>S.No.</u></b>	<b><u>Prog. No.</u></b>	<b><u>Programme Date</u></b>	<b><u>Programme Name</u></b>	<b><u>Objective</u></b>	<b><u>Target Group</u></b>	<b><u>Nominations</u></b>
1	P 333	July 23-25	National Judicial Workshop for Subordinate Court Judges on Court, Case Load and Case Management	Effective court management as well as case load and case management are central to achieving the goal of timely and responsive justice. The purpose of this workshop is to share experience across the country on effective approaches used by Indian judges for court management, case load management and case management. The Workshop will also discuss the approach to court management, case management and case load management developed by NJA as part of its Planning and Management for Timely Justice (PMTJ). The Workshop will aim to identify specific techniques and tools for effective court, case load and case management that may be considered by courts across the country.	Subordinate court judges from courts with high backlog and acute delay; and judges who have a successful track record in overcoming or avoiding backlog or delay in courts with overcrowded dockets.	2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Patna & Rajasthan.  1 nomination each from other High Courts
2	P 334	July 23-25	National Judicial Workshop for Subordinate Court Judges on Time Management	The most important resource of a court is time. Indian courts have a huge shortage of time – they have only some 15%-20% of the time needed to dispose of the enormous workload they face. Therefore one of the most important challenges facing judges in overcoming delay and arrears is effective time management. The purpose of this workshop is to share experience of judges from across the country on various tools and techniques used by them for effective management of judicial time. The workshop will review latest approaches to time management in then field of management. It will discuss the concept of time management in NJA's approach to Planning and Management for Timely Justice (PMTJ). A main focus of the workshop will be to link time management to the court's accountability for securing the Constitutional Vision of Justice. The Workshop will seek to develop a set of common principles on judicial time management that may be disseminated to State Judicial Academies.	Subordinate court judges from courts with high backlog and acute delay; and judges who have a successful track record in overcoming or avoiding backlog or delay in courts with overcrowded dockets.	2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Patna & Rajasthan.  1 nomination each from other High Courts.

3	P 335	July 23-29	National Judicial Excellence Enhancement Programme (JEEP) (First Visit)	At the heart of the excellence of a judicial system is the excellence of the individuals who are judges. The best judges seek to constantly polish and enhance the excellence of their judicial craft. The Judicial Excellence Enhancement Programme (JEEP), a unique new programme developed by NJA, seeks to provide judges the opportunity for enhancing their individual excellence in four areas: (i) judging; (ii) court and case management; (iii) latest developments and knowledge of law in core areas; and (iv) English language skills. The <u>JEEP programme requires two visits to NJA by participant judges</u> . In the first visit, participants will initially discuss all four core areas. At the end of this programme, each participant will be required to select <i>one</i> of these four areas for intensive follow up over the next six months through self-effort and distance education from their current location. The programme for follow up will be discussed and broadly agreed. There will be follow up required of the judges during these six months. At the end of the six months, the participants will return to NJA. Each participant will then participate in a seminar focused only on their selected area, reporting on the work done and progress made in the last six months. On this basis, there will be an evaluation of the extent to which the individual participant has been able to enhance his/her excellence in his/her selected area.	Experienced judges of subordinate courts, with substantial service remaining, who are strongly motivated to improve their individual excellence; and are prepared to commit to sustained hard work to this end over a six month period. Those who previously participated in the JEEP programme are not eligible.	10 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, Bombay, M.P. & Patna.  5 nominations each from High Courts of A.P., Gauhati, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madras, P & H & Rajasthan.  3 nominations each from High Courts of Calcutta, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Kerala & Orissa,  2 nominations each from High Courts of H.P., J & K, & Uttarakhand.  1 nomination from High Court of Sikkim.
4	P 336	July 30-Aug.2	National Judicial Workshop on Adjudication Management: Adjudication of Juvenile Justice Cases	The main objective is to discuss in detail the challenges facing the juvenile justice system; and identify steps that may be taken by individual judges to improve its effectiveness within existing constraints.	Judges presiding over JJBs	2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Patna & Rajasthan.  1 nomination each from other High Courts.
5	P 337	July 31-Aug.1	National Conference of High Court Justices on Judicial Administration and High Courts' Power	The main purpose of this National Conference of High Court Justices is to share the experience of our High Courts on exercising superintendence and control over subordinate courts as provided under the Constitution and the laws of the country. The Conference will focus on three broad themes: (1) Nature and Scope of the Power of High Courts of Superintendence and Control over Subordinate	Hon'ble Judges of the High Court	Number as determined by the Chief Justice

			of Superintendence : Experience Sharing	Courts; and Approaches taken by various High Courts in Exercising such power; (2) Key Issues in the Exercise of the Power of High Courts of Superintendence and Control over Subordinate Courts; and (3) Way Forward: Lessons of Experience. Participating Justices are requested to kindly make presentations to each other on the experience of their High Court with respect to the main topics of the Conference. Each presentation will be form about 15-20 minutes on average.		
6	P 338	July 31-Aug.4	National Orientation Programme for Newly Appointed ADJs	Some 87% of India's litigation is pending before subordinate courts. These courts are the first point of contact for common people in our country in their quest for justice on day to day matters. They face many daunting challenges including delay and arrears and poor infrastructure. Their civil jurisdiction is being narrowed through tribunalization. Many initiatives have been taken by High Courts across the country to improve their functioning. Some of these initiatives have been successful. Others have not. As the highest tier of the subordinate courts, district judges have a special responsibility to develop ideas and initiatives to strengthen the subordinate courts of India to meet current and future challenges of the country. This programme is intended to be a leadership development programme for those newly appointed to the district judge level. The programme will facilitate their sharing of knowledge and experience across the country – with each other and with resource persons drawn from amongst High Court judges (and, subject to their availability, Supreme Court judges). NJA will present its detailed research and analysis on the challenges facing the district judiciary. The programme will be structured around a visioning exercise – envisioning the subordinate courts of India thirty years hence, in 2040 and identifying actions that will help achieve that vision.	Judges appointed to the DJ/ADJ level within the past three years and with at least ten years of service remaining in the judiciary.	2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Patna & Rajasthan.  1 nomination each from other High Courts.
7	P 339	Aug. 6-8	National Judicial Seminar for Subordinate Court Judges on Law, Poverty and	Defining the main challenge facing a newly independent India in 1947, India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said, "The service of India ..... means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity". What does this statement mean for courts and judges? The contribution of the Supreme Court and the High	Subordinate court judges	2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Patna & Rajasthan.  1 nomination each from other High Courts.

			Social Justice	Courts in the nation's war on poverty and for social justice is better recognized – what is the role of subordinate courts in this regard? What has been their contribution? What can be done to enhance their contribution? The main objective of this seminar is to share knowledge and experience on the role of subordinate courts in the “ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity”; develop a shared national vision in this regard; and identify specific steps that may be taken by judges – including through the work of the legal services authority – in strengthening the role of courts.		
8	P 340	Aug. 6-8	National Judicial Seminar for Subordinate Court Judges on Achieving Constitutional goals of Equality and Social Justice: Contribution of Courts	Social Justice is the first objective of the Preamble of the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court of India said, some 28 years ago, in S.P. GUPTA VS. UNION OF INDIA (AIR1982SC149), that “the judiciary has a socio-economic destination and a creative function. <u>It has ...to become an arm of the socio-economic revolution and perform an active role calculated to bring social justice within the reach of the common man...</u> But this cannot be achieved unless we have judicial cadres who share the fighting faith of the Constitution and who are imbued with the constitutional values.” The purpose of this seminar is to assess in detail the extent to which subordinate courts of India have fulfilled this mandate of the Supreme Court over the last three decades; and to develop specific actions that may be considered by such courts to enhance their effectiveness in discharging the role that the Supreme Court has identified for them. The seminar will discuss the challenges faced by subordinate courts in this regard in the most important challenges of social change in the country, and the powers and responsibilities of subordinate courts in these areas.	Subordinate court judges	2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Patna & Rajasthan.  1 nomination each from other High Courts.

9	P 341	Aug. 6-17	National Orientation Programme for Newly Appointed Civil Judges	Some 87% of India's litigation is pending before subordinate courts. The bulk of these cases are pending before judges of the junior division. These courts are the first point of contact for common people in our country in their quest for justice on day to day matters. They face many daunting challenges including delay and arrears and poor infrastructure. This programme seeks to develop in newly appointed junior division judges a common viiso0n about the main challenges facing front line trial courts in India; and actions that may be considered by judges presiding over such courts to strengthen the judicial system. The programme will facilitate their sharing of knowledge and experience across the country – with each other and with resource persons drawn from amongst High Court judges (and, subject to their availability, Supreme Court judges). NJA will present its detailed research and analysis on the challenges facing the district judiciary. The programme will focus mainly on the key national challenges facing the judicial system, the changing role of trial court judges, the evolution and modernization of judicial method in response to the needs of a changing society as well as court, case load and case management.	Civil Judges (Jr. Division) within two years of completion of SJA Training (where Judges of this category are not available the junior most Civil Judges may be nominated.)	6 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, Bombay, M.P. & Patna 3 nominations each from High Courts of A.P., Gauhati, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madras, P & H. & Rajasthan.  2 nominations each from High Courts of Calcutta, Delhi, Jharkhand, Kerala & Orissa 1 nomination each from other High Courts.
10	P 342	Aug. 13-17	National Judicial Workshop on Adjudication Management: Adjudication of Cases involving Domestic Violence	The main aim of the programme is to assess early experience in the implementation of the epoch making Indian law on domestic violence, key impediments in its effective implementation; and the role of judges in enhancing effectiveness. Experience will be shared across the country in this regard and common issues and actionable steps identified.	Judges presiding over courts with jurisdiction over domestic violence cases; also, senior judges supervising such courts	2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M. P., Madras, Patna & Rajasthan.  1 nomination each from other High Courts.
11	P 343	Aug. 21-22	National Conference of High Court Justices on Commercial and Economic Law : Current Issues and Challenges	India has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world. This has brought benefits; but has also come at a considerable social cost – increasing inequality, displacement, marginalization, loss of security of employment and a reduction of the role of a welfare state. Economic and commercial law are undergoing rapid change, often intended to harmonize Indian law with the global economy even where there are issues about their consistency with established principles of law (such as with respect to labour law). High Courts are	Hon'ble Judges of the High Court	Number as determined by the Chief Justice

				<p>increasingly asked to intermediate on conflicts arising from these negative impacts. The main purpose of the Conference is to discuss the larger social, economic and policy context in which economic and commercial law is changing; and to examine how such changes may be reconciled with established legal and Constitutional principles. The Conference will provide High Court Justices an opportunity to share and discuss important decisions of their own High Courts and the Supreme Court in this area, and exchange views with national policy makers on the challenges facing the country.</p>		
12	P 344	Aug. 20-22	National Judicial Seminar for Subordinate Court Judges on Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution in Adjudication	<p>The higher courts have identified ADR as an important instrument for meeting the challenge of delay and arrears faced by Indian courts and for providing the people of the country accessible and affordable means of dispute settlement. However, ADR is yet to take off in a significant manner across the country. Some High Court jurisdictions have of late made considerable progress in use of mediation, Lok Adalat and Plea Bargaining. What can be learnt from the lessons of experience of courts across the country in this regard? In what way can ADR play a more effective role in the administration of justice? These are some of the questions that will be explored in this programme.</p>	Subordinate court judges	<p>2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Patna &amp; Rajasthan.</p> <p>1 nomination each from other High Courts.</p>
13	P 345	Aug. 20-24	National Orientation Programme for Newly Appointed ADJs	<p>Some 87% of India's litigation is pending before subordinate courts. These courts are the first point of contact for common people in our country in their quest for justice on day to day matters. They face many daunting challenges including delay and arrears and poor infrastructure. Their civil jurisdiction is being narrowed through tribunalization. Many initiatives have been taken by High Courts across the country to improve their functioning. Some of these initiatives have been successful. Others have not. As the highest tier of the subordinate courts, district judges have a special responsibility to develop ideas and initiatives to strengthen the subordinate courts of India to meet current and future challenges of the country. This programme is intended to be a leadership development programme for those newly appointed to the district judge level. The programme will facilitate their sharing of knowledge and experience across the</p>	Judges appointed to the DJ/ADJ level within the past three years and with at least ten years of service remaining in the judiciary.	<p>2 nominations each from High Courts of Allahabad, A.P., Bombay, Gauhati, Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Patna &amp; Rajasthan.</p> <p>1 nomination each from other High Courts.</p>

				country – with each other and with resource persons drawn from amongst High Court judges (and, subject to their availability, Supreme Court judges). NJA will present its detailed research and analysis on the challenges facing the district judiciary. The programme will be structured around a visioning exercise – envisioning the subordinate courts of India thirty years hence, in 2040 and identifying actions that will help achieve that vision.		
14	P 346	Aug. 27-29	Regional Judicial Conference on Enhancing Quality of Adjudication (East Zone)	Safeguarding the quality of adjudication remains the most important – yet relatively unexplored – challenge facing the judicial system of India. While there are well accepted quantitative measures for judicial performance (such as the unit system), there are few well developed definitions and indicators of “quality and responsiveness” of justice. NJA has done extensive work in this regard and has developed a sixty point framework for defining and measuring the quality of judicial administration. The main purpose of the NJA Regional Conferences this year is to discuss and develop a shared understanding of how to define and measure the quality and responsiveness of judicial administration.	Subordinate court judges.	Information regarding venue and nominations will follow.