



DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY



Continuous Judicial Education & Training Programmes
Calendar 2015

Glimpses from Retreats



Panna National Park, Madhya Pradesh



Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttarakhand



Kumbhalgarh Fort, Udaipur, Rajasthan



Fateh Sagar Lake, Udaipur, Rajasthan

TRAINING CALENDAR

2015

DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY

Glimpses from Training



Valedictory Function of the Induction Training
for DJS Officers (Batch 2013-14)



Workshop on effective Investigation and Need for
Proper Co-Ordination between Police and Prosecution
for Officers of Delhi Police



Orientation Programme on Juvenile Justice
for Chairpersons & Members of JJB & CWC



Training Programme for Judges from Sri Lanka

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

Hon'ble Ms. Justice G. Rohini, Chief Justice	Patron-in-Chief
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat	Chairperson
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. K. Shali	Member
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta	Member
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Kameswar Rao	Member

DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY

CHAIRPERSON

Prof. (Dr.) B.T. Kaul

DIRECTORS

Ms. Santosh Snehi Mann, DHJS (Academics)

Mr. Gurdeep Singh, DHJS (Administration)

ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR

Dr. Aditi Choudhary, DHJS (Academics)

Glimpses from Training (2014)



Exposure visit of the Government Officials from Afghanistan to DJA



Induction Training for DJS Officers (Batch 2013-2014)



Judicial Officers from Assam on their visit to study Best Practices in
Delhi District Courts with Faculty members of DJA



Orientation Programme on Juvenile Justice for Chairpersons
& Members of JJB & CWC

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Glimpses from Retreats



Fateh Sagar Lake, Udaipur, Rajasthan



Baijnath Temple, Kausani, Uttarakhand



Gopalpur Zoological Garden, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh



Cricket Ground, Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh

BIDDING ADIEU TO 2014...HERALDING 2015

The Delhi Judicial Academy has a tradition of constant endeavour to strengthen the justice delivery system through judicial education and training programmes. Carrying forward the same tradition of excellence the Academy has proudly stepped into 2015.. Looking back, the year 2014 was an eventful one both in terms of judicial education and training programmes. The main thrust was the focus on knowledge enhancement, equipping officers with appropriate attitude, honing judicial skills and infusing ethics in the District Judiciary so as to transform the role of the judges from '*Judging*' to '*Justicing*'. DJA enthusiastically took up the challenge of conducting 45 programmes successfully. The year saw the landmark inauguration of the new sprawling Academy campus (on the integrated campus of NLU, Delhi and DJA) at Sector 14, Dwarka, New Delhi by Justice P. Sathasivam, Chief Justice of India, on 5th February, 2014. Prof (Dr.) B. T Kaul, Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi joined the Academy on 12th May, 2014 as the Chairperson of the DJA and gave an impetus to its academic and research activities.

Presented here is a brief description of the strides taken by the DJA in 2014:

Entry Level Programmes

For Delhi Judicial Officers

- **Induction Training for newly recruited officers of DJS :** The one year Induction Training of the batch of 32 newly recruited officers of the DJS was successfully concluded on 27th May 2014. In 2014, the Trainee Officers underwent five weeks of institutional training and eleven weeks of practical training by way of court attachments with courts of varied jurisdictions. Three weeks' training in the field, an essential component of an Induction Programme for DJS Officers, was also held which gave first hand experience of meeting the functionaries and other stake holders in these Centres/Institutions. The Field visits included visits to the Old Age Home, Slums, Nirmal Chaya, Drug De-Addiction Centre, Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences, Delhi Stock Exchange, Police Station, Supreme Court of India, High Court of Delhi etc. The focus of Institutional Training was on developing core judicial skills of judgment/order writing and enhancing the knowledge of substantive and procedural laws. The methodology comprised of interactive workshops, mock trials, use of hypotheticals, screening of films and clips, group discussions, etc.

The trainee officers were given exposure to problems of rural India through a one week Excursion Tour-cum-Village Immersion to Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh from 11th May 2014 to 17th May 2014. Before assigning judicial work in the courts to the officers, the valedictory function was organized on 27th May 2014. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Justice G. Rohini, Chief Justice, High Court of Delhi and Justice P. Nandrajog Chairperson, Judicial Education and Training Programme Committee (JETPC), High Court of Delhi, addressed the Judicial Officers to enable them to appreciate the significant role expected to be performed by them in the social transformation.

The one year Induction Training of Mr. Vaibhav Mehta, a newly appointed officer of DJS commenced on 23rd September 2014.

- **Reflective Programme for the newly posted Officers of DJS :** A one day Reflective Programme for the newly posted Officers of DJS following a one year of Induction Training was organized on 1st November 2014. The objective of this was to provide a platform for the 'new' judges to discuss issues faced by them in their day



Justice G. Rohini, Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, addressing the new batch of DJS Officers in the Valedictory Function of the Induction Training



Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India addressing the new batch of DJS Officers in the Valedictory Function of the Induction Training

to day management of the court, and to find solutions through best practices under the able guidance of the Judges of the High Court of Delhi and District Judges. The sessions focused on court management, case management, handling of witnesses, litigants, media and the bar; judicial ethics, etc. The sessions were interactive group discussion based and were chaired by the District Judges.

- **Orientation Course for Officers of DHJS on Promotion:** The Orientation Course for officers of DHJS on promotion from DJS was organized for a batch of fifty officers from 3rd March 2014 to 15th March 2014. The Orientation Course comprised of Institutional Training for a week and practical training (court attachment) for another. The focus areas in the institutional training, *inter alia*, were: Constitutional vision of justice, Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013, Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, labour disputes, matrimonial disputes, appeals and revisions, general administration, court management, etc.
- **Orientation Programme on Core Judicial Skills:** A one-day capsule 'Orientation Programme on Core Judicial Skills' was organized for the newly promoted Officers from DJS to DHJS posted on the criminal side (17 Judges) on 25th January 2014. The officers were given orientation by focusing on core areas of criminal jurisdiction such as framing of charge in heinous offences, recording and appreciation of evidence, recording statement of accused under Section 313 Cr.PC and handling of appeals, revisions and bails. Justice P. Nandrajog, the then Chairperson, JETPC presided throughout the programme to guide the discussion.

For Judicial Officers from Other States in India

- **Training of 12 newly appointed Grade III Judicial Officers of Tripura Judicial Services:** The Academy conducted a twelve days' training programme for twelve newly appointed Grade III Judicial Officers of Tripura Judicial Services on Procedural and Substantive Law. This was as part of their one year Induction Training from 27th October 2014 to 7th November 2014. The officers were imparted training on important areas i.e. Fundamentals of civil and criminal trial and stages, issues of civil and criminal trial, issues of investigation, examination of witnesses, electronic evidence, environmental laws, medical and forensic evidence, judgment writing etc. The Judges also visited the Supreme Court of India, High Court of Delhi, District Courts, Saket, Mediation Centre and Delhi State Legal Authority. A City Visit was also organized for them.

Conferences and Seminars

For In-Service Judicial Officers (DHJS & DJS)

- **Judicial Seminar on Social Context Adjudication for the officers of DHJS and DJS (mixed group):** For this purpose six Judicial Seminars on Social Context Adjudication for the officers of DHJS and DJS (mixed group) were organised. The DJA has an important role in drawing attention of the judges to the diversity of this country and at the same time sensitizing them to the different forms of inherent inequalities that exist in Indian Society. They have also to be informed about adversarial legalism and the necessity for contextual judging which has become imperative, especially given the trends of globalization, liberalization and privatization. DJA deems it as its essential function to emphasise the importance of justicing and not mere judging, given the fact that a vast majority of Indians suffer systemic disadvantages. Therefore, DJA considers it a duty to sensitize judges with public policy imperatives, gender justice, importance of access to justice for the marginalized and playing an active role for empowering them through the judicial process. It is the bounden obligation of DJA to sensitize the judges by emphasising upon the importance of the constitutional values in justicing and impress on them their significant role in bringing about social transformation. In the judicial seminars, areas of focus were: diversity and inherent inequalities of the society; law and legal process as a means of social transformation; contextual judging and judicial activism; adjudicatory process – impact of systemic disadvantages on the weaker and marginalized people; impact of public policy; power imbalance – impact on enforcement of rights and gender justice and child rights. The resource persons comprised of eminent academicians, lawyers and activists, besides Judges from the Supreme Court and High Court of Delhi.
- **Judicial Conferences on 'Law, Procedure and Core Judicial Skills' :** There were ten Judicial Conferences on 'Law, Procedure and Core Judicial Skills' held for the officers of the DHJS and nine for the officers of the DJS. These were jurisdiction specific and were of two days' duration. Their objective was bridging knowledge gaps, sharpening of core judicial skills, understanding techniques of Court Management and use of IT to expedite the judicial process, to identify techniques of Court Management, and to make courts responsive and litigation friendly. The sessions focussed on areas

of judicial skills like settlement of issues/framing of charge, dealing with miscellaneous applications, examination of witnesses, exhibition of documents, electronic evidence, besides court management and case management.

For District Judges

- **Judicial Conference of the District Judges for strengthening the District Courts and Capacity Building:** A one and a half day 'Judicial Conference of the District Judges for strengthening the District Courts and Capacity Building' was held on 2nd and 3rd May 2014. The participants were functionaries of District Courts and Government Officials discharging administrative responsibilities. They were the District Judges, Registrar General, Registrar (Vigilance), Principal Secretary (Law) GNCTD, Member Secretary DLSA, Chief Metropolitan Magistrates and Administrative Civil Judges. The objectives of the Conference were to identify challenges of governance, management, administration and resources, and to find solutions to these. The focus areas included governance issues such as, performance of courts in terms of timely, qualitative and responsive adjudication, management issues like decision making, supervision, discipline and grievance resolution, besides crucial administrative and resource issues.



Conference of District Judges for strengthening the District Courts & Capacity Building

Retreats and Excursions

- **Environment Awareness and Cultural Contact Retreats:** In order to make Judges more aware about the actual concerns of the environment besides exposing them to different cultures and educating them about the importance of stress management, four Environment Awareness and Cultural Contact Retreats (3-4 days) were organised for the officers of the DHJS and DJS (mixed group). These were organized in Kausani (Uttarakhand) in May, Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh) in September, Udaipur (Rajasthan) in November and Orcha, Jhansi, Khajuraho and Panna National Park in December.



Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh



Ken Crocodile Breeding Centre, Madhya Pradesh



Officers attending the presentation given by the Asst. Conservator Forest on the Wildlife Profile of Himachal Pradesh during the Retreat in Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh



Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttarakhand

- **Excursion Tour cum Village Immersion** : The trainee DJS officers went for a one week Excursion Tour cum Village Immersion to Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh from 11th May 2014 to 17th May 2014 with the aim to de-stress the officers and familiarize them with the problems of rural India.

Training of Trainers

- **Training of Trainers for the Ministerial Staff of District Courts** : Three Training of Trainers Programmes were organized for the Ministerial Staff of District Courts with the objective of making them understand the court system, identify their core duties, enable their capacity building for efficiency and transparency besides honing their etiquettes and communication skills for better discharge of duties. Two participants were nominated from each district by the respective District Judges for each of these courses. The first programme for Process Servers, Naib Nazirs and Civil Nazirs was held on 14th – 15th March 2014, the second for Ahlmads on 4th– 5th April 2014, and the third for Readers on 30th – 31st May 2014.

Exchange & Special Training Programmes

For Judges and Officials from other countries

- **Training Programme for Judges from Sri Lanka on Court Management, Case Management, Civil Law Reforms and Family Law Reforms**: A Training Programme was organized for thirty Judges from the High Court, District Courts and Magistrates of Sri Lanka from 16th to 19th April 2014 on Court Management, Case Management, Civil Law Reforms and Family Law Reforms. The sessions focussed on various aspects of court and case management, besides family law reforms in areas of matrimonial laws, succession



Judges from Sri Lanka with Faculty members of DJA

and domestic violence and civil law reforms. The Judges also visited the Saket Court Complex besides the Family Court at Dwarka.

- **Exposure Visit of Government Officials from Afghanistan :** An Exposure Visit of fifteen Government Officials belonging to various ministries in Afghanistan was organized on 27th November, 2014. The purpose of the visit was to give them an exposure to the functioning of the DJA and conduction of Judicial Education and Training Programmes for Judicial officers at various levels, especially on issues relating to sexual violence against women.



Delegation of Government Officers from Afghanistan in discussion with the Faculty members of DJA in their exposure visit of DJA

- **Visit of Judges from Assam :** The DJA facilitated the visit of three batches of Judicial Officers (serving and trainee) from Assam for studying and gaining practical experience of the best practices of Delhi District Courts under the Exchange Programme for Judges (24th February to 1st March, 3rd March to 8th March, 10th March to 15th March, 2014) for a duration of eight days each. Each batch comprised of about twenty five participants. The officers visited the courts in the different District Court complexes and interacted with Judges presiding over different jurisdictions. They also visited the Supreme Court of India, High Court of Delhi, Mediation Centre and the Delhi Legal Services Authority.
- **Visit of Judges from Madhya Pradesh:** The DJA facilitated the visit of five Judicial Officers of Madhya Pradesh from 10th to 15th November, 2014 for studying the best practices under the Exchange Programme for Judges. The Judicial Officers visited the different District Court complexes and interacted with Judges presiding over different jurisdictions and observed the court proceedings. They also observed the working of the Supreme Court of India, High Court of Delhi, Mediation Centre at the Karkardooma Courts complex and the Delhi Legal Services Authority. Their visit concluded with a city tour.

Judicial Officers, Police officers and other stake holders from Delhi

- **Orientation Programme on Juvenile Justice for Chairperson and members of Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee:** An Orientation Programme on Juvenile Justice was organized for Chairpersons and members of Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees (25 participants) on 25th – 26th April, 2014 at the initiative of Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India. The objective of this programme was to make the participants aware of relevant issues of child psychology, sensitize them about child rights, make them understand the systematic deficiencies and societal barriers in enforcement of child rights and the role of State and society in enforcement of child rights apart from their capacity building for enforcement of child rights and bridging knowledge gaps. The sessions *inter alia* focussed on jurisprudence of child rights and various legal and procedural issues relating to the functioning of the CWC and JJB. All the sessions of the second day were presided over by Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India.
- **Workshop of Police Officers on Effective Investigation and need for Proper Co-ordination between Police and Prosecution:** A workshop of one hundred and two Police officers of Delhi Police (from Commissioner of Police to Assistant Commissioners of Police and Faculty of the Police Training Institute) was organized on 'Effective Investigation and need for Proper Co-ordination between Police and Prosecution' on 11th October, 2014. The workshop was presided over and addressed by Justice P. Nandrajog and Justice Mukta Gupta, Judges High Court of Delhi, respectively. The objective of the workshop was to identify the pitfalls in the investigation process and provide remedial measures in order to make



(Left to Right) Ms. Santosh Snehi Mann, Director (Academics), DJA, Justice Rajiv Shakdher, Judge, High Court of Delhi & Mr. Harsh Mander, Director, Center for Equity Studies in the Orientation Programme on Juvenile Justice for Chairpersons & Members of JJB & CWC

investigation more effective, so that those guilty do not go scot free and the innocent are not punished. The focus areas included: initiation of investigation; purpose of investigation; techniques of investigation (use of scientific techniques/technology); collection and preservation of electronic evidence; police and prosecution co-ordination in the conduct of trial; and witness examination and proving electronic evidence.



(Left to Right) Mr. B. S Bassi, Commissioner of Police Delhi, Justice Mukta Gupta, Judge, High Court of Delhi, Justice Pradeep Nandrajog, Judge, High Court of Delhi, Prof. (Dr.) B.T Kaul, Chairperson, DJA, Dr. Aditi Choudhary, Addl. Director (Academics) DJA at the Workshop on Effective Investigation and Need for Proper Co-Ordination between Police and Prosecution for Officers of Delhi Police

Planning for 2015

For preparing the Judicial Education and Training Calender 2015, the DJA adopted a novel technique. A Concept Note containing DJAs Vision of the Judicial Education Programmes for year 2015 was prepared and circulated amongst eminent Academicians, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court of Delhi, District Judges, Lawyers and Resource Persons and their response and inputs elicited. It is a matter of pride and happiness that the DJA received overwhelming responses to the Concept Note. The Concept Note along with suggestions/comments received in response thereto were collated and placed before the members of the JETPC, High Court and other invitee Justices of High Court of Delhi in the Consultative Meet held in the High Court of Delhi on 27th November 2014. Here more suggestions were received for enhancing the quality of judicial education and training. The

academic calendar of 2015 was prepared keeping in mind the inputs received from various quarters and the current and future needs of judicial education and training. The DJA with its commitment to quality judicial education is all geared to use innovative methods of social relevance to impart judicial education and training to make a path breaking departure in judicial process from '*Judging*' to '*Justicing*'.

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CONCEPT NOTE FOR DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY CALENDAR 2015

The broad objectives of Judicial Education, *inter alia*, include capacity building of the Judicial Officers in order to deliver expeditious, effective and responsive justice in tune with the legitimate expectations of the society. It is also felt that Judicial Education can be a potent mechanism for judicial reforms. It is the time of the year when we, at the Delhi Judicial Academy, undertake to conceive, plan and design the Calendar for the next year. The idea is to, among other things, broaden the horizon of the Judicial Officers, thus enabling them to discharge their duties at an optimum of excellence. We present some thoughts in this direction which can become the basis for discussion in the consultative meeting so that the Judicial Education Programmes designed for the year 2015 are need-based and demand-driven.

I. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

It goes without saying that over a period of time, technology has facilitated the judicial process. At the same time, technology has also given rise to many new challenges for which not only the law has to keep pace with it, but also the need for strengthening functional efficiency of the Judicial Officers, an imperative to meet the challenges. The traditional issues relating to tangible property remain the concern of law, but issues relating to intangible properties have attained a greater significance because of the enormous wealth that they generate. Litigation with respect to ownership, right to exploit and infringement actions relating to different intangible properties has increased considerably in the District Courts as well as the High Courts.

Therefore, these newly growing areas of litigation need to be of concern to Judicial Education so that they are dealt with in consonance with the avowed objectives underlying the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) legislations. Since these legislations have been influenced greatly by the international developments in the form of international treaties, there is a need to include IPR Law, Fundamental Principles of International Law and the interface between International and Domestic Law as essential components of Judicial Education.

II. Cyber Crime

While Judicial Education should include measures that are needed to expedite investigation of traditional crimes with

efficiency and also to ensure fair trial to all stakeholders, over a period of time, the new challenges which technology has posed with an increase in crimes, knows no territorial boundaries and have dimensions different from traditional crimes in terms of causes and effects. These crimes, known as '*Cyber Crimes*', need to be dealt with separately, now being an area of specialisation by itself. The judiciary alongwith other functionaries in the criminal justice system has to face these new challenges.

III. Terrorism and Organised Crime

Another area of concern for Judicial Education is terrorism, organised crimes and trans-national terrorism which have been facilitated by modern technology. The methodology, manner and organisational structures necessary for combating such crimes, and the use of modern technology to meet the challenges posed by them, need to be included in the curriculum of Judicial Education. Further, International Treaties and Instruments to combat terrorism and organised crimes and the strategies conceived to counter them need to be understood and examined during interactive sessions amongst all duty holders. Here, again, there is enough scope for involving investigating agencies like NIA and IT specialists for imparting education in these areas which is a challenge to the entire global community.

IV. Human Rights

With the world shrinking into a global village, the importance of human rights is gaining momentum everyday and respect for human rights correlates directly to the extent of civilisation that a society has achieved. India, being a developing country, has elaborately incorporated various human rights in the Constitution and other domestic laws. In the context of judicial process, it is important that the Judges at all levels have an in-depth understanding of the development of the human rights jurisprudence at the national and international levels, more so when the Supreme Court of India has in a number of judgments held that in the absence of the domestic law on a subject, the international covenants should be read as part of the domestic law. The international covenants and other instruments relating to various human rights have considerably influenced the judicial process in this country in evolving and shaping human rights jurisprudence. Hence, the need for inclusion of various facets of human rights jurisprudence becomes an imperative.

V. Social Context Adjudication

Some aspects of Social Context Adjudication Programme initiated in the year 2014 have proved very relevant and beneficial keeping in view the over-whelming inputs received from the participants of the programme. It is recommended that the said programme be continued as an essential component of Judicial Education at all levels. This year we propose to make the programme subject specific in order to expand its scope. The Judicial Education programme of this year will include the following subject specific areas:

1. Steps taken by the Indian State towards removing inequalities in the society and the response of the judicial process towards these measures.
2. The constitutional mandate relating to rights of the child including the fundamental right to education and judicial contribution in developing rights of child jurisprudence.
3. **Gender Justice**
 - I. Issues relating to empowerment of women – critique of the legislative and judicial contribution.
 - II. Issues relating to empowerment and rights of women in public and private domains.
4. Issues relating to disability, both physical and mental – legislature and judicial response.
5. Globalisation, liberalisation and dilution of the rights of the workers – shift in the labour jurisprudence and the need for making corrections.
6. Issues relating to environment, civil and criminal law approach to deter violation of Environment Laws.

VI. Capacity Building of all Duty Holders in the Criminal Justice Administration

Experience has shown that the Judicial Education when imparted in isolation and confined to the Judicial Officers only has not resulted in much desired improvements in the criminal justice administration. It has been realised that for achieving optimum efficiency, it is necessary that other functionaries, such as, prosecutors, investigators and lawyers also need to be included in the scope of imparting training and education in Judicial Academies. The Delhi Judicial Academy

in the calendar year 2015, proposes to bring different functionaries in the criminal justice administration face to face in interactive sessions. There is a necessary need to hold interactive sessions with such functionaries so that, in the ultimate analysis, some constructive suggestions can be made at the Judicial Academy level to the Central and State Governments to bring about desired reforms in the criminal justice administration system.

VII. Legal Reforms

As an institution imparting training and education to Judicial Officers and other functionaries in the justice administration system, the Delhi Judicial Academy considers it a duty to suggest legal reforms for consideration of the Law Commission of India so that justice administration becomes relevant and justice- oriented for the common man, who is the ultimate beneficiary of the legal system.

VIII. Collaboration

The Delhi Judicial Academy feels that it has an important role to play in developing effective co-ordination with other Judicial Academies and not confine its interaction for merely a few of them. We need to open up to other Judicial Academies, Academic Institutions and other Training Academies so that there is more interaction and deliberation which can help in improving the Judicial Education itself. This is feasible more so because of the geographical position of Delhi and also the availability of a rich pool of resource persons here.

If this exercise is done on a regular and continuous basis, there is bound to be a qualitative improvement in the Judicial Education and its precepts all over the country. Once this collaborative exercise is undertaken with other Academies and Institutions, Delhi Judicial Academy is certain to attain place of pride in bringing about an overall improvement in the Judicial Education and training and thus help the judiciary across the country in imparting quality justice in consonance with constitutional values.

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SUGGESTIONS/COMMENTS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THE CONCEPT NOTE FOR DELHI JUDICIAL ACADEMY CALENDAR-2015

Prefatory

Vision: From “Judging” to “Justicing”

Vision constitutes the heart and soul of any endeavor, especially in the arena of education and training. Therefore, before embarking upon the process of visualizing the broad contours, the content and methodology of the activities of the Delhi Judicial Academy, it is significant to dwell upon the vision which should inform the same.

As a justice sector institution, the Academy will be informed, in all its activities, by the vision of justice contained in the Preamble, Part III, Part IV and Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution, the notion of human rights and international human rights law. In particular, through its various activities, the Academy will seek to produce and disseminate knowledge amongst relevant stakeholders, including judges, about impact of the legal system as a whole, or of particular doctrinal or systemic components, on the rights and needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized persons. Through this focus on marginalization and vulnerability, the Academy seeks to re-orient the function of the judiciary from judging to justicing, from dispute resolution to socially sensitive, rights-oriented adjudication.

The Academy proposes to undertake the following activities as part of its **2015 calendar**:

- I. Capacity Building**
- II. Research**
- III. Collaboration and Coordination**

I. Capacity Building

A. Capacity Building of Judges

a. *Judicial Education and Training*

- i.* Vision for Judicial Education and Training Programmes
- ii.* Types of Programmes
- iii.* Methodology of Judicial Education and Training
- iv.* Judicial Education in thematic areas /subjects of law
- v.* Skill building of Judges in dispensation of Justice

b. *Other initiatives*

B. Training of Trainers

C. Training of other duty bearers – court staff, etc.

A. Capacity Building of Judges

a. Judicial Education and Training

i. Vision for Judicial Education and Training Programmes

In keeping with its overall vision, the task of judicial education will be informed by the following vision:

- All seminars should include human rights and justice orientation, on which socially responsible criticism of justicing is based.
- Constitutional Vision of Justice (Judges must be informed about the needs and demands of society in response to which laws are made).
- General principles which govern or must govern judicial process must necessarily be emphasized.
- The perspective with which any and every training on a particular area of law should be imparted, should be the position of the law vis-à-vis the impoverished and the marginalized, in order to reinforce the idea that law is necessarily a field of contestation and rights of the marginalized have to be secured by navigating through

this contested terrain. The trainings therefore should seek to build the capacity of judges by dwelling on the principles and values on which the basis idea itself and our legal system is based so as to effectively navigate this contested terrain to secure justice for the marginalized.

- Integration of International, Transnational and Domestic approaches to law and practices in judicial process will offer wholesome approach to justicing.
- ii. Judicial education in thematic areas as well as judicial training will encompass not only delving into and analysis of critical engagement with positive law as laid down but will go beyond the same. All the Programmes necessarily will deal with Judicial Standards (concepts, doctrines, standards & principles) in the common law system which are not defined in any statutory provision but are evolved over centuries and are still in the process of being evolved in the Judiciary eg. concepts of reasonableness. a person of ordinary prudence, proportionality, due care, adequacy (of compensation or consideration), illusory compensation, negligent behaviour, due process, secularism, liberty, equality, neighbour's principle, etc

iii. *Types of Programmes*

Informed by this vision for judicial education, programmes envisaged for the 2015 calendar year consist of the following types of programmes:

- Induction and Orientation Programmes for Newly Appointed Judges: Programmes for the newly appointed judges should include the following:
 - a. A component on '**Relationship between Bench & Bar**' so that the Judicial Officers are apprised of compulsions of Advocates while dealing with matters of Court/Case Management like- Pass-over, Filing of pleadings, Hearing and Adjournments.
 - b. Exposure to practical aspects of working of a Court by way of mock drill (moot court) where under the officers in small groups take up factual dispute for advocating and for decision, undertaking role plays as advocates for the litigating parties (separately for plaintiff and defendant) and Judge. This will give them opportunity to observe how different minds work. The exercise should include drafting of complaints, written statements and judgment writing.

- In service continuing Judicial Education Programmes comprising of:
 - a. Judicial Seminars on Special/Thematic Areas, focused around discussing the development of law in specific areas, with emphasis on new and emerging areas.
 - b. **Judicial Workshops** in the nature of skills-and methods-based programmes for developing orientation, approach, skills and problem solving techniques in various areas. This may include: Training on timely, efficient delivery of services viz. training on soft skills; case management; professional/judicial ethics and discipline; performance assessment; legal aid administration; judicial planning; judicial capacity building; collaboration and co-ordination with stakeholders Forensic psychology in Court Management and Trial; Use of technology in raising the efficacy of Judiciary; Legal data base/Access to Law and Personality development (Time Management, effective communication skills, leadership skills and team building stress management, positive thinking) Specific Programmes on Court and Case Management and Delays and Arrears Reduction would be useful for enabling judges to develop skills and best practices for meeting the requirement of timely justice.
 - c. **Orientation Programme** for the Judicial Officers (both at the ADJ & Civil Judge level) for **strengthening capacity to deal with and handle suits of enhanced pecuniary jurisdiction** upto 2 crore for the District Judges/Addl. District Judges and 20 Lacs for the Civil Judges, which would be received by the District Judges/ADJs from the High Court and by the Civil Judges from the ADJs. This is necessary because there are different practices of procedure in the High Court and the District Courts in terms of court proceedings and recording of the proceedings of the trial.
 - d. A special programme on '**Court Practices**' for the District Judges and Sr. Civil Judges alongwith Civil Judges and ADJs of reasonable standing, focusing specially on the following:
 - i. While 'Marking and Distribution of Fresh Suits', it must be ensured that urgent matters involving applications of interim relief are timely dealt.
 - ii. Further, to ensure timely and expeditious disposal of special types of cases viz. IPR and application Section 34 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, a few courts may be identified to deal with such

specialized subjects at a time, rather than such cases being distributed to all.

e. **Programmes for in-service judicial officers** should be designed keeping in view of the following:

i. *Core components in sessions of a programme should directly relate to the jurisdiction* exercised by the participants.

ii. Programme focusing on a particular jurisdiction should include specific sessions in the form of – *'restatement of law on the jurisdiction'* so that deliberations on jurisdiction related various topics come out as a bench book for day to day use of the participants.

iii. There should be sessions focusing on *'Best Practices'*, wherein participants discuss and share best practices followed by them, circulated to the participants in advance.

- Specific courses on Judicial Method would enable judges to collectively and critically reflect upon their own practices of judging and evolve best practices that are in tune with constitutional and human rights.
- For Senior Officers of DHJS programmes may be in the form of Seminars/Workshops which apart from jurisdiction specific issues may include discussions by way of brain storming/group discussions on – strategy building for expeditious trial; reforms required in laws and procedures; optimum utilization of human and other resources; and docket management.
- Three days general programmes involving court procedure and skill development for mixed group of Judges and two days capsule programmes for the attitude building and personality development programmes – programmes for specific jurisdiction courts dealing with cases of Motor Accident Claims, Labour law, Land Acquisition, Prevention of Corruption Act, POCSO, Family Law, Juvenile Justice, Guardianship, Domestic Violence etc. The modules for these capsule programmes may be standardized and the officers may be asked to choose one out of them in each year. They may choose the programme relating to their specific jurisdiction in one year and in the later years, they may go in for one of the programmes of the other category. The general skill development and procedural law programmes may be made compulsory once in a block of two years.

The distinction between Judicial Seminars and Workshops is not watertight, and many programmes will reflect a combination of doctrinal developments, justice orientation and skills- development components. Specifically, in case of young DJS Officers experience shows that their understanding of some common concepts and skills in basic procedures need refurbishing after a couple of years of hands-on experience in the courts. Refresher courses designed for DJS Officers with upto 5 years service may be of a slightly longer duration and may include topics like – recording of statements and confessions under section 164 Cr.PC; inquest; disposing of applications of Superdari; comparative trial procedure under Cr.P.C.; dealing with cancellation reports and protest petitions; burden of proof; recording of evidence; exhibition of documents; passing final decrees in suits for partition and rendition of accounts; declaratory suits; and suits for tortious liability etc.

iv. Methodology of Training

- In order to effectively transform judicial education into justice education, each programme will adopt an inter-disciplinary approach in order to understand the social context in which particular laws/systems exist and operate. Training should begin with the exploration of the philosophical, ideological, historical, social or economic grounding of law relating to that arena. Questions like what kind of relationship does it seek to establish between the state, people, market, community et al, where are the marginalized placed in this relationship and in the context of the philosophical, ideological and historical underpinnings on which the law is grounded. Such socially relevant and socially sensitive judging will require bringing in resource persons from various walks of life, particularly those with experience on the ground of the impact of particular laws and institutions on various communities.
- Apart from imparting information regarding doctrinal developments in various areas of law, the Delhi Judicial Academy may consider integrating into each programme a few sessions on skills, orientation and approaches to adjudication in that area. This will enable judges to evaluate the impact of their own decision making. For example, in programmes on sexual offences, a few sessions on gender just judging and the impact of gender biases on adjudication will help judges reflect upon their own practices, and is more likely in

the future to change judicial behavior and bring it in tune with the underlying purpose of the reforms in sexual offences laws.

- In programmes on intellectual property rights, a couple of sessions on the impact of the IP regime on access to knowledge and access to health would be useful in orienting judging in these domains towards constitutional and human rights. Further this area is necessarily a field of contestation and rights of various stakeholders such as industry, society, intellectual workers, consumer and the state itself need proper balancing.
- Resource persons from backgrounds other than law can help hold a mirror to the operation of the legal system. They can also help judges reflect upon their own practices. For example, in programmes on judging and Judicial Methods, psychologists may be invited to talk about the roles of subconscious biases and prejudices upon decision-making in daily lives.
- Programmes aiming at attitude building to include simulation exercises and watching a movie based on social/legal issues.
- Programmes to have brain storming/group discussions on topics like strategy building for expeditious trial; reforms required in laws and procedures; optimum utilization of human and other resources; and Docket Management.
- Mix of lecture and discussion method of training and 'learning by doing' through simulation exercises, group work, role plays etc. This is especially so when it is believed that the latter have a greater potential to identify deeply embedded approaches or attitudes of people. Identification of the same are essential for engaging with and imparting trainings aimed at developing appropriate attitudes refurbished by justice orientation.

iv. Training in thematic areas /subjects of law

The following themes have been identified for special focus in the calendar for the year 2015. These are in the nature of broad issues that may constitute one or several programmes over the course of the calendar.

1. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

- The term “Intellectual Property Right” is a misnomer. The topic should either be called Intellectual Property Laws or be divided into Copyright, Patents, Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications.

- Trade Marks - Nature and definition of trade marks; infringement of trade marks and different kinds of infringement; remedies for infringement of trade marks;
- Relationship between civil and criminal remedies; unfair competition law and law of passing off; relationship between infringement and passing off; comparative advertisements; licensing of trade marks, breach of license and remedies thereof ; and parallel imports
- Copyright - Meaning of copyright; works protected under copyright; copyright rights ; moral right; rights of performers and broadcasting organisations; infringement of copyright and remedies thereof; exceptions to infringement of copyright (fair dealing); licensing of copyright, breach of license and remedies thereof; and parallel imports
- Trade Secrets- Scope, definition and manner of trade secret protection; sources of trade secret law; infringement of trade secrets and remedies thereof; licensing of trade marks, breach of license and remedies thereof
- Liability and jurisdiction issues have to be included as IP laws are territorial in nature but the violations are occurring both within and outside the borders.
- Interface between IP and Competition law, IP and TK, IP and folklore, IP and health sector, IP and economic principles.
- Trend of overuse of injunctions and lack of final disposal of cases.
- Deleterious effect of violation of IP Laws on economy, industry and creators.
- Orientation, approach and skills sessions that understand the impact of the IP regime on issues like access to healthcare, access to knowledge, and free speech.

2. **Cyber Laws**

- Cyber Crimes – Cyber crimes as integrated into all current crime protection systems.
- Liability of Intermediaries
- Jurisdiction vis-à-vis Cyber Crimes

- Domain Names and Cyber-squatting
- Civil contravention and Tort in Cyber space i.e. issues relating to defamation, copyright & trademark infringements, etc.
- Sensitization about technology.
- Collection, preservation, analysis and appreciation of e-evidence/cyber evidence.
- Child Pornography- Substantive Law and Appreciation of Evidence.

3. **Organized Crime**

- Specific issues and challenges in adjudicating cases of organized crime, including transnational elements thereof.
- The provisions of laws relating to organized crimes like MACOCA, PMLA, etc.
- Challenges faced by investigating agencies and prosecutors in cases involving organized crimes.
- The misuse of legislations relating to organized crimes and judicial strategies for avoiding such misuse to continue.
- Human Trafficking

4. **Human Rights**

- The impact of human rights on the task of judging. In particular, the necessity of a human rights orientation in adjudication before district courts.
- Distinction between human rights as a moral and philosophic idea and human rights law and jurisprudence.
- Right to health including reproductive rights dealing with issues of :
 - a. Fertility-sterilisation, abortion.
 - b. Infertility-IVF, surrogacy (sex selective abortions), adoption.
 - c. Availability, accessibility of drugs as an ingredient of right to health, interplay of IPR issues of corporate houses and resultant implication on drugs pricing.

d. Clinical trials of drugs without informed consent.

- Various programmes and policies floated in above areas need to be informed, analysed for realisation of respective goals along with generating awareness for prospective reforms.
- Rights of displaced persons/refugees/migrants.
- Poverty and responses of the judicial system.

5. Labour Law

- Historical developments
- Collective Rights and Role of Trade Unions
- Individual Rights
- Conciliation, Adjudication and voluntary Arbitration
- Development of labour Rights Jurisprudence
- Globalization and Liberalization leading to dilution of labour rights
- Need for balancing of economic growth with social justice prospective

6. Socially Sensitive Adjudication

- Impact of social change and expectations from Judiciary.
- Understanding social exclusion, including the role of the legal system in the production of social exclusion.
- Judicial method in adjudicating disputes involving socially excluded litigants. In particular, the need and means for making the justice delivery system equal and fair for such litigants, not only on paper but also in fact.
- Training programmes on various measures/laws designed to develop sensitivity and build appropriate attitudes
 - a. Victim Justice
 - b. Justice to children
 - c. Justice to weaker sections

- Social legislations for vulnerable sections such as MNREGA, street hawkers, law, land acquisition law, right to education and right to food law, law relating to atrocities against SCs and STs and also the amendment in the Hindu succession law.
- Gender Justice
 - a. Substantive law on Hindu Joint family and coparcenary (more specifically with respect to its modification first by the HSA in 1956 and then the amendment in 2005). The categorization of property, its devolution and calculation of shares.
 - b. The entitlements for a woman who is a party to a second marriage (more specifically when she knew that the man was married at the time of entering into a relationship of marriage). This may include economic entitlements and protective entitlements such as application of s. 498A or that under DV Act.
 - c. Surrogacy contracts.
 - d. Developments in gender justice globally, including through reforms of criminal, civil and family laws, as well as laws relating to employment and compensation to women for domestic work.

7. **Transnational Elements in Adjudication**

- Using transnational norms in adjudication:
 - a. International Law in the context of the constitutional scheme.
 - b. Domestic application of International Law and combating corruption. (NRMM). The dynamics of International Criminal Court in addition to the cyber crimes listed and international instruments defining various types of frauds both commercial and non - commercial.
 - c. European Human Rights jurisprudence which has overshadowed the whole understanding of human rights debate in the developed west.
 - d. Law of Treaties – treaties as a source of international law – incorporation into national law – relationship between treaties and national law.
- Adjudicating transnational disputes:

- a. Adjudication of transnational crimes including evidence gathering, extradition, etc.
- b. International Criminal Law – terrorism, organized crime, anti - drug trafficking conventions, money laundering, extradition and mutual legal assistance.
- c. Privileges and immunities – diplomatic and consular, sovereign immunity, United Nations, other intergovernmental organizations.
- d. International arbitration - recognitions and enforcement of foreign awards.
- e. Private international law – Conventions adopted under the auspices of Hague Conference on Private International law.
- f. Role of international laws in broad areas such as health (Tobacco control), road safety (Conventions on road traffic and on road signs and signals), etc.
- Overarching themes such as Globalization and its imperatives to the Indian Legal System.

8. **Environment Law**

Statutes creating criminal offences eg. the NGT Act, 2014, BD Act, 2002, PL Act, 1991, EP Act, 1986, Air Act, 1981, Forest Act, 1980, Water Act, 1974, Wild Life Act, 1972 etc. Section 133 Cr.P.C. and environmental nuisance in torts.

9. **Family Law**

- Gender sensitisation of Judges.
- Substantive law on HSA along with 2005 Amendment.
- Conceptual understanding of matrimonial jurisprudence.
- Adjudicating family law cases in the face of legal pluralism (e.g. when decisions have been made by Darul Qazas, Khaps, etc).
- Transnational adoption as well as private international law issues in transnational matrimonial disputes.

10. Criminal Justice

- Encouraging the disposal of the cases at the initial stages through concentration on disposing of compoundable cases and encouraging plea-bargaining.
- POCSO Act 2012, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, Domestic Violence Act 2005, Juvenile Justice Bill 2014. (BBP). Strengthening the Juvenile Justice system, encouraging Child Rights and concentration on rehabilitation.
- Principles of sentencing, compensation and probation.
- Victimology - Victim participation in Criminal Trial and payment of compensation to the victims in Plea bargaining and other provisions of the CrPC.
- Witness & criminal Justice Administration.
- Adjudication of provisions relating to Sexual Offences against Women
- Forensic science
- Forensic evidence and its appreciation.
- Vicarious liability under the Penal Code and Special statutes.
- Offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act.
- Law relating to presumptions under Special Acts.
- Evidence Act and the role of the trial Judge.
- New offences like road rage offences, honour killing, labour offences, Kangaroo Court decisions, money lending, money laundering, etc.
- Forensic Medicine and NIT.
- “Compounding of Offences”, Plea Bargaining [S.265B Cr.PC] and guidelines for Mutually Satisfactory Disposition [S.265C Cr.PC] and the role of judges.
- Developing Training Packages to ensure compliance with the Apex Court rulings that comprise specific directions

for the Magistracy/Sessions Court, Prosecutorial System and the Police (like in *Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar* (2014) 8 SCC 682; *Bhim Singh v. Union of India*, the order of Supreme Court dated 05.09.2014; *State v. Kishanbhai* (2014) 5 SCC 108; *Adambhai S. Ajmeri* (2014) 7 SCC 716; *Subraminiam Swamy v. CBI* (2014) 8 SCC 682; *State of Gujarat v. Patel Maheshbhai* decision of the Supreme Court dated 05.10.2014)

- Core concepts in substantive criminal law – Offences against human body and property (Discussion on yearly developments in criminal law through judicial decisions of the Delhi High Court and Supreme Court on core concepts in criminal law)
- Principles of Evidence

11. **Civil Procedure**

- Encouraging the disposal of cases an the initial stages though Mediation.
- Recognizing what motivates avoidable litigation and delays.
- The problem of succumbing en route by litigants – a serious one.
- Using the existing procedural laws more efficiently by managing a civil suit through its five stages.
- The importance of Restitution *pendente lite*.
- Cost & Penalties to control litigant behaviour before the court.
- Skills of narrowing down issues in civil cases.
- Need to revitalise ADR mechanism.

12. **Interdependence of Law & Technology**

- Technology has the potential of playing a supplementary and complementary role of law. Latter role is a bit difficult to imagine. The Artificial Intelligence Technology has the great potential of playing a complementary role to law by incorporating LOGIC into the law, which is in essence the soul of the science of law.
- Sessions on critical engagement with technology, which is based on an understanding that the use of technology

may not always result in accurate adjudication and that technology, like any other tool, can be manipulated to serve various ends.

v. ***Enhancement of Judicial Skill in dispensation of Justice***

- Training on timely, efficient delivery of services viz. training on soft skills; case management; professional/judicial ethics and discipline; performance assessment; legal aid administration; judicial planning; judicial capacity building; collaboration and co-ordination with stakeholders; Forensic psychology in Court Management and Trial; Use of technology in raising the efficacy of Judiciary; Legal data base/Access to Law and Personality development (Time Management, effective communication skills, leadership skills and team building, stress management, positive thinking).
- Imparting Managerial Skills: Short-term courses for imparting necessary skills/training in administrative matters to Judicial Officers, with minimum ten years of experience, with the help of modules specially designed with reference to needs of court administration and management with aid and assistance of IIM/Management Development Institute (MDI)/Lal Bahadur Shastri IAS Academy.
- Judicial skills for Judgment writing: Examination of inconsistent judgments, judgment writing techniques, non-following of precedents, distinguishing judgments.

b. **Other Initiatives for capacity building of Judges**

- Study Circles: Delhi Judicial Academy to take over the task of overseeing the functioning of Study Circles.
- Mock Trials and Judgment Writing Competition amongst States Judicial Academies.
- Dynamic interactive page on website where the Officers may put their legal queries on which, opinion/reading material may be posted by the Academy. Similarly, the Academy may wish to seek opinion of the officers on any issues that it may be researching and the website may be effectively used for this purpose.
- Preparation of Proper case management manuals and conviction charts.
- Environment awareness Retreat - Original system of Academy requesting the Judicial Officers to convey their

willingness/convenience for inclusion of their names in the scheduled retreat be restored.

B. Training of Trainers

- Course on Training the Trainers in which course designing, study materials selection, adult education, pedagogy, resource persons selection, course evaluation etc. be the syllabus.

C. Training of Court Staff

- Staff Training: Short-term courses for imparting necessary skills/training in administrative matters to ministerial staff of District Court with 05-15 years of service, with the help of modules specially designed with reference to needs of court administration and management with aid and assistance of the Directorate of Training, Union Territory of Delhi, Government of NCT of Delhi.

II. Research Activities

- The Judicial Academy may also consider using its institutional space and mandate for researching on issues of judicial and legal reform. Through evidence based, analytical studies of the judicial system, the Academy can increase knowledge production about the judicial system, as well as feed the research into its various academic programmes. Through commissioned studies as well as in-house assignments, the Academy may consider undertaking research projects on the development of laws in various areas, as well as empirical studies on the functioning of specific aspects of the judicial system.
- Research Project on various contemporary issues facing the society including examination of investigative techniques and judicial adjudication of cases under anti-terrorism law with a view to find out the reasons for the failure of the investigation and prosecution to prove the case against the accused and develop a course clubbing research of such cases.

III. Collaboration and coordination with stakeholders

- Interface and coordination among Police, Prosecution, Judges, Prisons, Lawyers, academics and civil society representatives- Panel discussion among Sessions/Additional Session Judges, Police Officers (I.O'S) and prosecution to demonstrate the best way of coordinating to reach to the truth of the matter.
- Collaboration with law schools and other research organizations for research activities.
- Collaboration with other State Judicial Academies and National Judicial Academy and holding of Regional Judicial Conferences at DJA in collaboration with NJA and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Contributors

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
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DJA CALENDAR – 2015

■ Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System ■ Orientation/Sensitization Courses on the new emerging areas of law

■ Seminar on 'From *Judging* to *Justicing*' ■ Conference of the District Judges ■ Environment Awareness & Stress Management Retreats

■ Training Programme for the Judges from Sri Lanka ■ Training Programme on Supervisory and Administrative Skills ■ Training of Trainers

■ Orientation Course for the Officials of the High Court in Public Dealing

January Pausa 11 to Magha 11							February Magha 12 to Phalgun 9							March Phalgun 10 to Chaitra 10							April Chaitra 11 to Vaisakha 10									
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														30	31															

May Vaisakha 11 to Jayaistha 10							June jayaistha 11 to Asadhs 9							July Asadha 10 to Shrawana 9							August Shrawana 10 to Bhadra 9						
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25	26	27	28	29	30	31		29	30							27	28	29	30	31					29	30	

September Bhadra 10 to Asvina 8							October Asvina 9 to Kartika 9							November Kartika 10 to Agrahayana 9							December Agrahayana 10 to Pausa 10							
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28	29	30						26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29							
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Number & Time Schedule of the Judicial Conferences, Judicial Seminars, Sensitization/Orientation Programmes, Environment Awareness & Stress Management Retreats and Training of Officers & Officials of the High Court & the District Courts:

Calendar – 2015

Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System for the Officers of DHJS– 10

Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System for the Officers of DJS – 10

Orientation/Sensitization Courses on the new emerging areas of law for the Officers of DHJS & DJS – 06

Seminar on 'From Judging to Justicing' for the Officers of DHJS & DJS – 06

Conference of the District Judges – 01

Training Programme for the Judges from Sri Lanka – 01

Environment Awareness & Stress Management Retreats for the Officers of DHJS & DJS – 04

Training Programme on Supervisory and Administrative Skills for the Officers of DHJS & DJS – 01

Orientation Course for the Officials of the High Court in Public Dealing – 01

Training of Trainers for the Supervisory Officers & Ministerial Staff of the District Courts – 02

Total number of programmes – 42

Prog. No	Programme	Target Group	Dates
1	Orientation Course for the Officials of the High Court in Public Dealing	Officers/Officials of the High Court working at Filing Counter, Facilitation/Pass Counter, Help Desks/Citizen Charter & EPABX Board	23 rd & 24 th Jan. 2015
2	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	MMs – Traffic Courts	30 th & 31 st Jan. 2015
3.	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	Principal Judges/Addl. Principal Judges, Family Courts & Matrimonial Courts (HMA)	6 th & 7 th Feb. 2015
4.	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System.	CMs/ACMMs/MMs (1/4 th of the total strength)	20 th & 21 st Feb. 2015

5	Sensitization Programme on Human Rights and Law	Officers of DHJS & DJS	20 th & 21 st Feb. 2015
6	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	SCJ-cum-RC/JSCC-cum-ASCJ-cum-GJ/ACJ -cum-CCJ-cum-ARC/Civil Judges (1/3 rd of the total strength)	27 th & 28 th Feb. 2015
7	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	MMs – N. I. Act	27 th & 28 th Feb. 2015
8	Training of Trainers for the Supervisory & Administrative Officers of the District Courts	Administrative Officers (Judl.) (02 from each District)	9 th & 10 th Mar. 2015
9	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	ASJ – Fast Track Courts & POCSO (Sexual Offences)	20 th & 21 st Mar. 2015
10	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	CMMs/ACMMs/MMs (1/4 th of the total strength)	20 th & 21 st Mar. 2015
11	Training Programme for the Judges from Sri Lanka	Judges from the High Court, District Court & Magistrates of Sri Lanka	6 th – 10 th Apr. 2015
12	Environment Awareness & Stress Management Retreat	Officers of DHJS & DJS	9 th – 12 th Apr. 2015
13	Conference of the District Judges	District Judges, Registrar General, Registrar (Vigilance), Principal Judges (Family Courts), Principal Secretary (Law & Justice) GNCTD, Principal Secretary (Finance) GNCTD Member Secretary DLSA, CMMs & ACJs	17 th & 18 th Apr. 2015
14	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	Addl. Sessions Judges (Half of the total strength)	17 th & 18 th Apr. 2015
15	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	SCJ-cum-RC/JSCC-cum-ASCJ-cum-GJ/ACJ-cum -CCJ-cum-ARC/Civil Judges (1/3 rd of the total strength)	24 th & 25 th Apr. 2015
16	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	MMs – Mahila Courts	24 th & 25 th Apr. 2015
17	Seminar on 'From Judging to Justicing' for the Officers	Officers of DHJS & DJS	1 st & 2 nd May 2015
18	Environment Awareness & Stress Management Retreat	Officers of DHJS & DJS	7 th – 10 th May 2015
19	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	Addl. District Judges (Half of the total strength)	15 th & 16 th May 2015
20	Sensitization Programme on Child Rights and Enforcement	Officers of DHJS & DJS	15 th & 16 th May 2015
21	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	CMMs/ACMMs/MMs (1/4 th of the total strength)	22 nd & 23 rd May 2015
22	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	SCJ-cum-RC/JSCC-cum-ASCJ-cum-GJ/ACJ- cum-CCJ-cum-ARC/Civil Judges (1/3 rd of the total strength)	29 th & 30 th May 2015

23	Seminar on 'From <i>Judging</i> to <i>Justicing</i> ' for the Officers	Officers of DHJS & DJS	3 rd & 4 th July 2015
24	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	CMMs/ACMMs/MMs (1/4 th of the total strength)	3 rd & 4 th July 2015
25	Training of Trainers for the Ministerial Staff of the District Courts	Dealing Assistants (02 from each District)	13 th & 14 th July 2015
26	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	Special Judges – CBI	24 th & 25 th July 2015
27	Training Programme on Supervisory and Administrative Skills	Officers of DHJS & DJS (02 from each District, Administrative responsibilities)	24 th & 25 th July 2015
28	Seminar on 'From <i>Judging</i> to <i>Justicing</i> ' for the Officers	Officers of DHJS & DJS	31 st July & 1 st Aug. 2015
29	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	Addl. Sessions Judges (Half of the total strength)	21 st & 22 nd Aug. 2015
30	Orientation Programme on Environment and Law	Officers of DHJS	21 st & 22 nd Aug. 2015
31	Environment Awareness & Stress Management Retreat	Officers of DHJS & DJS	10 th – 13 th Sept. 2015
32	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	Special Judges – NDPS	18 th & 19 th Sept. 2015
33	Seminar on 'From <i>Judging</i> to <i>Justicing</i> ' for the Officers	Officers of DHJS & DJS	18 th & 19 th Sept. 2015
34	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	Addl. District Judges (Half of the total strength)	16 th & 17 th Oct. 2015
35	Seminar on 'From <i>Judging</i> to <i>Justicing</i> ' for the Officers	Officers of DHJS & DJS	16 th & 17 th Oct. 2015
36	Orientation Programme on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Enforcement	Officers of DHJS	30 th & 31 st Oct. 2015
37	Seminar on 'From <i>Judging</i> to <i>Justicing</i> ' for the Officers	Officers of DHJS & DJS	6 th & 7 th Nov. 2015
38	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	PO, MACT	20 th & 21 st Nov. 2015
39	Orientation Programme on Environment and Law	Officers of DJS	20 th & 21 st Nov. 2015
40	Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System	PO, LC & PO, IT	27 th & 28 th Nov. 2015
41	Orientation Programme on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Enforcement	Officers of DJS	04 th & 05 th Dec. 2015
42	Environment Awareness & Stress Management Retreat	Officers of DHJS & DJS	10 th – 13 th Dec. 2015

MODULE

Foundation Course for the Newly Recruited Officers of DHJS from the Bar

- Participants** : Newly recruited Officers of DHJS from the Bar
- Objective** : Grooming of a Judicial Officer through Judicial Education & Training on following components:
- **Knowledge**
 - **Core judicial skills**
 - **Judicial attitude**
 - **Ethics**
- Duration** : 04 Months (16 weeks) in 03 Phases
- Phase - I** : Institutional Training at the Academy (04 weeks)
- Phase - II** : Practical Training by Court Attachment & Field Visits (10 weeks)
- Phase - III** : Reflective Training at the Academy (02 weeks)

Objective Outcome: Capacity Building

- enhance knowledge of substantive & procedural laws essential for an Officer of Higher Judicial Service
- acquire core judicial skills of Court Management & Case Management
- acquire supervisory skills for General Administration
- identify & orient to the values of judicial conduct, attitude, behaviour & ethics

Institutional Training - Focus areas:

- Constitutional vision of justice
- Rule of Law
- Social Context Adjudication

- Law & Poverty
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Human Rights
- Juvenile Justice & Gender Justice
- Intellectual Property Law (IPR)
- Environment Law
- Being a Judge & Public servant - Role, Responsibility & Accountability
- Substantive & Procedural laws
- Appeals & Revisions
- Jurisprudence of Arrest, Investigation, Bail & Fair Trial
- Core Judicial Skills
- Judicial Ethics, Behavior & Conduct
- General Administration - Inspection of Courts, writing of Confidential Reports, Recruitment, Departmental Enquiry, Preparation of Budget, Sanctioning Leave, TA & LTC, Co-ordination with High Court & Addressing Grievances, Income Tax Rules regarding Salary, Dead Stock including Purchase Procedure, Financial Rules, Treasury Rules
- Personality Development - Leadership, Communication skills, Etiquettes, Stress management & Management of interpersonal conflicts. The subject would be dealt through workshop in the Academy & excursion

Methodology

- Participative & inter-active
- Case study & simulation exercises for revisiting the legal concepts
- Fact-sheet exercises for marshalling of facts, settlement of issues, framing of charge, logical analysis, legal reasoning & judgment writing
- Workshop method for 'trial procedure' (framing of charge, settlement of issues, recording of statements u/s 313 Cr.P.C.) & 'judgment writing'
- Mock Trials
- Use of multimedia & video clips

Practical Training:

A. Court attachments (07 weeks):

- Court of ADJ - 1 week
- Court of ASJ - 1 week
- Designated Courts (NDPS, Matrimonial Court, MACT, Labour Court) - 4 weeks (1 week in each court)
- Judge on Bail Duty - 3 Days
- High Court - 3 Days

B. Field visits (02 weeks):

- Judge-in-charges of Administrative Branches of District Courts - 1 day
- Forensic Laboratory - 3 days
- Cyber Laboratory - 2 days
- Revenue Department - 1 day

- Government Hospital - 1 day
- Central Jail – ½ day
- Police Station - ½ day
- Observation Home - ½ day
- Children Home - ½ day
- Beggar Home - ½ day
- Nari Niketan - ½ day
- Hospital for people suffering from Mental illness - ½ day
- Old-age Home - ½ day

MODULE

Orientation Course for the Officers of DHJS on Promotion*

- Participants :** Newly promoted Officers of DHJS
- Objective :** Capacity building for Expeditious, Qualitative & Responsive Justice
- Duration :** 04 weeks, in two phases
- Phase – I :** Institutional Training (02 weeks)
- Phase – II :** Practical Training (02 weeks)

Objective Outcome: Strengthening Capacity

- enhance knowledge of substantive & procedural laws essential for an Officer of Higher Judicial Service
- strengthen skills of Court Management, Case Management & General Administration
- enrich with supervisory skills
- revisit values of judicial conduct, attitude, behaviour & ethics

Institutional Training - Focus areas:

- Constitutional vision of justice
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Rule of Law
- Social Context Adjudication
- Law & Poverty
- Human Rights

- Juvenile Justice & Gender Justice
- Intellectual Property Law (IPR)
- Environment Law
- Being a Judge & Public servant - Role, Responsibility & Accountability
- Substantive & Procedural laws
- Appeals & Revisions
- Jurisprudence of Arrest, Fair investigation, Bail & Fair Trial
- Core Judicial Skills
- Judicial Ethics, Behavior & Conduct
- General Administration – Inspection of Courts, writing of Confidential Reports, Recruitment, Departmental Enquiry, Preparation of Budget, Sanctioning Leave, TA & LTC, Co-ordination with High Court & Addressing Grievances, Income Tax Rules regarding Salary, Dead Stock including Purchase Procedure, Financial Rules & Treasury Rules
- Personality Development – Leadership, Communication skills, Etiquettes, Stress management & Management of interpersonal conflicts. The subject would be dealt through workshop in the academy & excursion

Methodology

- Participative & inter-active
- Case study & simulation exercises for revisiting the legal concepts
- Fact-sheet exercises for marshalling of facts, settlement of issues, framing of charge, logical analysis, legal reasoning & judgment writing
- Workshop method for 'judgment writing' & 'trial procedure' (framing of charge, settlement of issues, recording of statements u/s 313 Cr. P. C.)

- Mock trials
- Role play
- Use of multimedia & video clips

Practical Training:

Court Attachments

- 02 days each with the designated Courts of specific jurisdictions (10 days)
- 01 day with the Judge on Bail Duty
- 01 day with the Judge-in-charge General Administration

** In this module it is proposed that **Officers of DJS on promotion to DHJS** should first be sent to Delhi Judicial Academy (DJA) for the Orientation Course before their postings in the Courts. Presently their promotions & postings are done vide a composite order. As a result they come for training after their postings. It is necessary that they come for training before their postings for strengthening their capacity and to sensitize them with respect to specific jurisdictions. Presently the Orientation Course for such officers as approved by the High Court is only of **two weeks** duration. However, in this calendar year the training programme for these officers is proposed for a **period of four weeks**. This is being done on the basis of inputs/feedbacks received from Promotee Officers so that their attachment to Courts of specific jurisdiction is of at least two days instead of one day as is the case at present.*

MODULE

Induction Course for the Newly Recruited Officers of DJS

- Participants** : Newly recruited Officers of DJS
- Objective** : Grooming of a Judicial Officer through Judicial Education & Training on following components:
- knowledge
 - core judicial skills
 - judicial attitude
 - ethics
- Duration** : 01 Year in 03 Phases
- Phase - I** : Institutional Training at the Academy (04 months)
- Phase - II** : Practical Training by Court Attachment (06 months)
- Phase - III** : Field Training including excursion (02 months)

Institutional Training - Focus areas:

Attitude & Ethics

- Constitutional Vision of Justice
- Being a Judge
- Rule of Law
- Access to Justice
- Social Context Adjudication
- Principles of Fair Investigation
- Principles of Fair Trial

- Law & Poverty
- Juvenile Justice
- Gender Justice
- Forms of Discrimination & Bias Minimization
- Judicial Ethics, Behaviour & Conduct - Bangalore Principles, Canons of Judicial ethics & CCS (conduct) Rules
- Personality Development

Knowledge

- Substantive & Procedural Laws

Skills

- Adjudication Management
- Core Judicial Skills
- Court Craft & Court Management
- Practice Norms – Service Rules & General Administration

Methodology

- Participative & inter-active
- Case study & simulation exercises for understanding the legal concepts
- Exposure to practical aspects of working of a Court by way of mock drill (mock trials & role plays) where the officers in small groups take up factual dispute for advocating & for decision making, undertaking role plays as advocates for the litigating parties (separately for plaintiff & defendant) and the Judge
- Fact-sheet exercises for marshalling of facts, settlement of issues, framing of charge, logical analysis, legal reasoning & judgment writing
- Workshop method for 'trial procedure' (framing of charge, settlement of issues, recording of statements

u/s 313 Cr. P. C.) & 'judgment writing'

- Use of multimedia & video clips

Practical Training:

A. Court attachments (06 months/24 weeks):

- Court of Civil Judge – 10 weeks
- Court of Metropolitan Magistrate – 10 weeks
- Court of ADJ – 02 weeks
- Court of ASJ – 02 weeks

B. Field visits (02 months):

- Supreme Court
- High Court
- Different Branches of District Courts - Copying Agency & Record Room Nazarat Branch & Accounts
- National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (NICFS)
- Revenue Department of the State
- Government Hospital
- Juvenile Justice Board & Observation Home
- Beggars Home & Beggars Court
- Child Welfare Committee & Children Home
- Prison & Government Institution for Women (Nirmal Chaya)

- Delhi Legal Services Authority
- Mediation Center at District Courts
- Lok Adalats
- Police Station
- Institute of Human Behaviour & Allied Sciences (IHBAS)
- Slums
- Village
- De-addiction Centre
- Stock Exchange
- Cyber Lab
- Old Age Home
- Parliament House/Delhi Assembly
- President House
- Rajghat
- Observation of working of an Organization (e.g. Delhi Metro)
- Raahgiri

SCHEDULE OF INDUCTION TRAINING

Sr. No.	Phase of Training	Duration
1.	Institutional Training	2 Weeks
2.	Practical Training through Court attachments in the District Courts with Civil Judges	5 Weeks
3.	Institutional Training	2 Weeks
4.	Practical Training through Court attachments in the District Courts with Metropolitan Magistrates	5 Weeks
5.	Institutional Training	2 Weeks
6.	Field Training	2 Weeks
7.	Institutional Training	1 Week
8.	Practical Training through Court attachments in the District Courts with Addl. District Judges	2 Weeks
9.	Institutional Training	2 Weeks
10.	Field Training	2 Weeks
11.	Institutional Training	1 Week
12.	Practical Training through Court attachments in the District Courts with Addl. Session Judges	1 Week
13.	Institutional Training	2 Weeks
14.	Field Training	2 Weeks
15.	Institutional Training	1 Week
16.	Field Training	2 Weeks
17.	Practical Training through Court attachments in the District Courts with Civil Judges	5 Weeks
18.	Institutional Training	1 Week
19.	Practical Training through Court attachments in the District Courts with Metropolitan Magistrates	5 Weeks
20.	Reflective Training at the Academy including training for prospective posting	2 Weeks

- **Institutional Training – 04 months**
- **Court Attachment – 06 months**
- **Field Training (including Excursion) – 02 months**

Vacations –03 Weeks (02 weeks in summer & 01 week in winter)

MODULE

Induction Training for the Newly Appointed Special Metropolitan Magistrates

Participants : Newly Appointed Special Metropolitan Magistrates

Objective : Capacity Building on following components:

- knowledge
- core judicial skills
- judicial attitude
- ethics

Duration : 02 Weeks

Phase - I : Institutional Training at the Academy (01 week)

Phase - II : Practical Training with the Metropolitan Magistrates (01 week)

Institutional Training - Focus areas:

Core Legal Knowledge (substantive laws)

- Local laws relating to specific jurisdiction

Procedural Laws & Core Judicial Skills

- Fundamentals of Summary Trial & Criminal Procedure Code
- Delhi High court Rules & Orders as applicable to Criminal Courts
- Maintenance of Records
- Issuance of Summons
- Court Management & controlling Court Room
- Docket Management

- Recording of Plea, Conviction & Sentence

Judicial Behaviour, Ethics & Conduct

- Standards of Judicial Conduct & Behaviour
- Judicial Ethics & Accountability
- Norms of behaviour with Lawyers & Litigants

Computer Training

During Institutional Training in the Academy, the Trainees shall be given one-hour computer training everyday in the post-noon session, wherein they shall learn basic operations of Computers & their use in the Court Proceeding, Case Management & Docket Management

MODULE

- Programme name :** Conference of District Judges for strengthening the District Courts & Capacity Building
- Duration :** 1 ½ days
- Participants :** District Judges, Registrar General, Registrar (Vigilance), Principal Judges (Family Courts), Principal Secretary (Law & Justice) Govt. of NCT Delhi, Principal Secretary (Finance) Govt. of NCT Delhi, Member Secretary DLSA, Chief Metropolitan Magistrates & Administrative Civil Judges
- Objectives :**
- Identification of challenges of governance, management, administration & resources in the District Courts
 - Finding solutions

Date & Day	11.30 10.00 am – 11.30 am am	11.45	01.15 11.45 am – 01.15 pm pm	02.00	03.30 02.00 pm - 03.30 pm pm	03.45	03.45 pm - 05.15 pm
Day - 1 (Fri.)	<u>Session - I</u> Governance – Issues & challenges • Judicial Standards of administration of justice <i>(Opening comments by some of the District Judges followed by Discussion)</i>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - II</u> Management – Issues & challenges • Decision making • Supervision • Discipline • Grievance resolution <i>(Opening comments by some of the District Judges followed by Discussion)</i>	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - III</u> Administration – Issues & challenges • Public services • Maintenance & consignment of records • Co-ordination inter-se districts & other agencies <i>(Opening comments by some of the District Judges followed by Discussion)</i>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - IV</u> Resources – Issues & challenges • Finance • Human Resources – Recruitment, posting & transfers • Infrastructure <i>(Opening comments by some of the District Judges followed by Discussion)</i>

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm
Day - 2 (Sat.)	Session - V Issues of Governance, Management, Administration & Resources – Solutions & Best Practices <i>(Presentation by the District Judges)</i>	T E A B R E A K	Session - VI Issues of Governance, Management, Administration & Resources – Solutions & Best Practices <i>(Presentation by the District Judges)</i> <i>Way forward.....</i>	L U N C H B R E A K

MODULE

Programme name : Conference on Strengthening Justice Delivery System
Duration : 2 days
Participants : Judicial Officers of DHJS/ DJS posted in a specific jurisdiction
Objectives :

- Revisiting legal concepts
- Sharpening core judicial skills
- Law, logic & reasoning in decision making

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm - 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm - 05.15 pm
Day - 1 (Fri.)	<u>Session - I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the programme • Understanding the need, background & social context of the legal regime <p>(jurisdiction specific)</p> <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by Discussion)</i></p>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - II</u> Legal Concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin • Development of the Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Constitutional Law ◦ Transnational Dimensions ◦ International Law ◦ Legislative & Judicial responses <p>(jurisdiction specific)</p> <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by Discussion)</i></p>	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - III</u> Judicial Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of witness • Exhibition of documents & Objects • Examination of parties u/o 10 CPC/Examination u/s 165 Evidence Act/ Examination of accused u/s 313 Cr. P. C. • Challenges <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by Discussion)</i></p>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - IV</u> Judicial Standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Trial, Due Process & Reasonableness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Constitutional Law ◦ International Law ◦ Legislative Measures • Interim relief • Judgment on admission • Execution of decree • Jurisprudence of Bail • ADR/ Compounding & Plea bargaining • Plea of Juvenility • Compensation/ Damages • Sentencing <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by Discussion)</i></p>

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm - 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm - 05.15 pm
Day - 2 (Sat.)	<u>Session - V</u> Knowledge Law & Technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber Laws • E-transactions • Forensic Evidence • Challenges 	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - VI</u> Judicial Skills Appreciation of electronic evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production • Admissibility • Analysis • Challenges 	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - VII</u> Judgment writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshalling the Facts • Appreciation of Evidence • Law & its application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Proper appreciation & use of precedents ◦ Logic & reasoning of • Brevity in Judgment writing 	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - VIII</u> Judgment writing <i>..... to continue from the previous session</i>
	<i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by Discussion)</i>		<i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by Discussion)</i>		<i>(Discussion on judgments sent by participants in advance)</i>		

MODULE

Programme name : Seminar on 'From *Judging* to *Justicing*'
Duration : 2 days
Participants : Judicial Officers of DHJS & DJS (Mixed Group)
Objectives :

- Understanding interface between law & society
- Understanding the marginalized & the inherent bias in the society
- Sensitization for Justicing with respect to Vulnerable & Marginalized sections of Society
- Understanding Legalism & need for capacity building for Justicing

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm - 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm - 05.15 pm
Day - 1 (Fri.)	<u>Session - I</u> Law & Poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State & judicial response to issues of Poverty with special reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Constitution ○ Criminal Justice System ○ IPR • Issues & challenges <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the Guest Speaker)</i></p>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - II</u> Addressing the Barrier of Bias in Judicial Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region & religion • Caste & class • Gender • Poverty • Disability • HIV/AIDS <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the Guest Speaker)</i></p>	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - III</u> Addressing issues of the Differently Abled – Mental & Physical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Constitutional Law ○ International Law • Legislative & judicial response • Challenges in enforcement of rights <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the Guest Speaker)</i></p>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - IV</u> Gender Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of women in the public & private domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Constitutional Law ○ International Law ○ Legislative & judicial response • Sexual Orientation: Issues & Challenges <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the Guest Speaker)</i></p>

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm - 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm - 05.15 pm
Day - 2 (Sat.)	<u>Session - V</u> Child Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • International Law • Legislative & Judicial Responses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to education ○ Child victims of crime & terrorism ○ Child labour ○ Children in conflict with law ○ Issues of Rehabilitation <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the Guest Speaker)</i></p>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - VI</u> Labour Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization & Liberalization – Issues & Challenges in Enforcement of rights of workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Organized sector ○ Unorganized sector • Desired legislative & judicial responses <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the Guest Speaker)</i></p>	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - VII</u> Environment & Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of environmental degradation & need for protection • Environmental Jurisprudence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Constitution ○ International Law ○ Legislative Measures & Judicial responses • Issues of Enforcement - Civil & Criminal remedies <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the Guest Speaker)</i></p>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - VIII</u> Judicial Standards for Justicing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonableness • Ordinary prudence • Proportionality • Due care • Efficacy & Adequacy of reliefs • Due process & equity <p><i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the Guest Speaker)</i></p>

MODULE

Programme name : Orientation/Sensitization/Refresher Course on the new/emerging areas of law (Human Rights, Child Rights, Environment Law & Intellectual Property Law)

Duration : 2 days

Participants : 30-35 Judicial Officers of DHJS/ DJS (those who opt to participate)

Objectives :

- Understanding the Justice Jurisprudence underlying the special laws
- Sensitization & Capacity building for Justicing
- Bridging knowledge gaps
- Sharpening core judicial skills for interpretation & implementation of special laws

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm - 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm - 05.15 pm
Day - 1 (Fri.)	<u>Session - I</u> • Overview of the programme • Understanding the need, background & social context of the legal regime (Law/subject specific) <i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the expert)</i>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - II</u> Legal Concepts: • Origin • Development of the Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Constitutional Law ○ International Law ○ Transnational Dimensions ○ Legislative & Judicial responses 	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - III</u> Substantive Law Provisions (law/subject specific) <i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by Group Presentations)</i>	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - IV</u> Substantive Law Provisions (law/subject specific) <i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the expert)</i>
			<i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the expert)</i>				

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm - 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm - 05.15 pm
Day - 2 (Sat.)	<u>Session - V</u> Issues of Trial & Procedure (Law/subject specific)	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - VI</u> Issues of Trial & Procedure (Law/subject specific)	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - VII</u> Identification of Best Practices of Adjudication	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - VIII</u> Identification of Best Practices of Adjudication
	<i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the expert)</i>		<i>(Opening comments by some of the participants followed by presentation by the expert)</i>		<i>(Breakout Group Discussion followed by Group Presentations)</i>		<i>.....to continue from the previous session</i> Way forward.....

MODULE

- Programme name:** Training Programme on Supervisory & Administrative Skills for the Judicial Officers
- Duration :** 02 Days
- Participants :** Judicial Officers of DHJS & DJS looking after administrative responsibilities (02 from each District to be nominated by the concerned District Judge)
- Objectives :**
- Capacity building for supervisory & administrative responsibilities
 - Identification of challenges in administration & management
 - Identification of best practices & finding solutions

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm – 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm – 05.15 pm
Day - 1 (Fri.)	<u>Session - I</u> General Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essentials of Administration • Inter - Departmental Co-ordination 	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - II</u> General Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment • Departmental enquiry • Purchase • Sanctioning leave, TA & LTC • Dead stock 	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - III</u> Core Administrative Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noting & drafting • Maintenance of files • Delegation of work 	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - IV</u> Core Administrative Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting effective meetings • Report/minutes writing • Making presentations & public speaking

MODULE

Programme name : Orientation Course for the Officers/Officials of the High Court in Public Dealing

Duration : 01 ½ days

Participants : Officers/Officials of the High Court of Delhi working at Filing Counter, Facilitation/Pass Counter, Help Desk and EPABX

Objectives :

- Sensitization & orientation in public dealing
- Capacity building for implementation of Citizen's Charter of the High Court of Delhi

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm - 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm - 05.15 pm
Day - 1 (Fri.)	<u>Session - I</u> Citizen's Charter of the High Court of Delhi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need & Purpose • Overview 	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - II</u> Public dealing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dress Code • Communication Skill • Do & Don't 	L U N C H B R E A K	<u>Session - III</u> Public dealing with - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woman • Differently abled • Aged • Poor • Illiterate 	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - IV</u> Handling grievances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify priority • Patient hearing • Timely response
Day - 2 (Sat.)	<u>Session - V</u> Identification of Best Practices of Public Dealing – preparing checklist <i>(Breakout Group Discussion followed by Group Presentations)</i>		<u>Session - VI</u> <i>..... to continue from the previous session</i>				

MODULE

- Programme name:** Training of Trainers for Training of Administrative Officers (Judicial) in the District Courts on Supervisory & Administrative Skills
- Duration :** 02 days
- Participants :** Administrative Officers (Judicial) in the District Courts (02 from each District to be nominated by the concerned District Judge)
- Objectives :**
- Capacity building for supervisory & administrative responsibilities
 - Identification of challenges of administration & management
 - Identification of Best Practices & finding solutions

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 m	02.00 pm – 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm – 05.15 pm
Day - 1 (Fri.)	Session - I General Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essentials of Administration • Inter Departmental Co-ordination 	T E A B R E A K	Session - II General Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment • Departmental enquiry • Purchase • Sanctioning leave, TA & LTC • Dead stock 	L U N C H B R E A K	Session - III Core Administrative Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noting & drafting • Maintenance of files • Delegation of work 	T E A B R E A K	Session - IV Core Administrative Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing meetings • Minutes writing • Briefing

MODULE

- Programme name :** Training of Trainers for Training of Dealing Assistants in the District Courts
- Duration :** 02 days
- Participants :** Dealing Assistants in the District Courts (02 from each District to be nominated by the concerned District Judge)
- Objectives :**
- Capacity building in the office procedure
 - Identification of challenges & Best Practices

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.30 am	11.30 11.45 am	11.45 am – 01.15 pm	01.15 02.00 pm	02.00 pm – 03.30 pm	03.30 03.45 pm	03.45 pm – 05.15 pm
Day - 1 (Fri.)	<u>Session - I</u> Office Procedure	T E A	<u>Session - II</u> File Management	L U N C H	<u>Session - III</u> Noting & Drafting	T E A	<u>Session - IV</u> Copying & Dispatch
Day - 2 (Sat.)	<u>Session - V</u> Disposal & Record Management	B R E A K	<u>Session - VI</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking of Arrears & Delays • Mechanical Aids 	B R E A K	<u>Session - VII</u> Identification of Best Practices of Office Procedure <i>(Breakout Group Discussion followed by Group Presentations)</i>	B R E A K	<u>Session - VIII</u> <i>..... to continue from the previous session</i>

MODULE

- Programme** - *Training Programme for the Judges from Sri Lanka on Court Management, Case Management, Civil Law Reforms & Family Law Reforms*
- Participants** - *Judges from the High Court, District Court and Magistrates of Sri Lanka*

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.00 am (IST)	11.00 am – 11.15 am	11.15 am – 01.00 pm (IST)	01.00 pm – 01.30 pm	02.00 pm - 05.00 pm (IST)
Day - 1 (Mon)	<u>Session - I</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self introduction of the participants • Overview of the programme • Presentation on the legal system in Sri Lanka by the Leader of Delegation • Presentation on the legal system in India by Delhi Judicial Academy 	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - II</u> <p>Law and legal process as means of social transformation</p>	L U N C H B R E A K	Visit to the District Courts (Saket Court Complex)
Day - 2 (Tue.)	Visit to the Family Courts at Dwarka			<u>Session - III</u> <p>Family Law Reforms: Statutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrimonial Laws • Law of Succession • Domestic Violence • Family Courts 	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 10px;">T E A B R E A K</div> <div> <u>Session - IV</u> <p>Family Law Reforms: Judicial Activism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Law </div> </div>

Date & Day	10.00 am – 11.00 am (IST)	11.00 11.15 am	11.15 am – 01.00 pm (IST)	01.00 01.30 pm	02.00 pm - 05.00 pm (IST)
Day - 3 (Wed)	<u>Session - V</u> Court Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Docket Management- Prioritization- Time Management- Transparency in communication- General environment- Dealing with the stake holders- Use of ICT	T E A B R E A K	<u>Session - VI</u> Case Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Stage-wise time management- Judicial skill and Effective use of procedure- Dealing with the stake holders- Use of ICT	L U N C H B R E A K	Visit to the High Court of Delhi
Day - 4 (Thu)	<u>Session - VII</u> Civil Law Reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amendments in procedural laws		<u>Session - VIII</u> Civil Law Reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amendments in the substantive laws		Feedback and Way Forward
Day - 5 (Fri)	City Visit				

MODULE

Programme name : Environment Awareness & Stress Management Retreat

Duration : 04 days (including 2nd Saturday & Sunday)

Participants : Officers of DHJS & DJS (mixed group)

Objectives :

- *Awareness*
- *Exposure*
- *Stress Management*

Logistics :

- As followed in the previous two years, each Judicial Officer shall participate in the Retreat once in the block of two year. The fresh block year would be 2015 & 2016
- 04 Retreats may be organized in a year as in the past.
- Keeping in view the past experience, number of participants for a Retreat be restricted to 55-60
- Preference/options be called from the Judicial Officers about the year and the Retreat they want to participate in order to avoid exemptions
- Judicial Officers on Deputation[#] may not be considered for participation in the Retreats

Schedule of Retreat*

Retreat	Destination	Dates
I	Himachal Pradesh/Uttarakhand	09 – 12 April, 2015
II	Himachal Pradesh/Uttarakhand	07 – 10 May, 2015
III	Rajasthan/Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh	10 – 13 September, 2015
IV	Rajasthan/Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh	10 – 13 December, 2015

[#]'Deputation', for the purpose of this programme, means officers working in Organizations/Departments which are not under the control of the High Court of Delhi

*While proposing the months for Retreats, care has been taken to avoid such months which are school examination periods and festival periods

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This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, which is otherwise blank.



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