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AT THE SOUTH ZONE REGIONAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

ON ENHANCING QUALITY OF ADJUDICATION

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The role of the judiciary is highly crucial in any democracy. In our country, where on the one hand, judiciary is applauded for delivering some of the most prominent judgments that has improved the conditions of life for a number of groups and individuals; on the other hand, it is still struggling to keep the faith of the people in the institution alive by dealing with various obstacles in the way of quick and correct dispersion of justice.

Indian Judiciary today faces many impediments like huge amount of delay and pendency of cases, inappropriate Judge-Population ratio, lack of infrastructure, lack of funds, degradation of judicial ethics, snail pace in computerization in the age of Information Technology, faith in the system, accessibility, impact of legislations, procedural pitfalls etc.

The above problems caught attention of the general public and thus there started an age of judicial reforms. This led to a number of amendments in various legislations, specially the civil and criminal procedural laws, to speed up the litigation; various reports were published by the Law Commission of India proposing solutions to tackle the problem; State Judicial Academies were established in every state and the National Judicial Academy was established in Bhopal to give a platform to all the Judges to discuss the problems and work out a module to deal with them.

All these efforts have regulated the problems to a great extent but, however, we still need more time to cope up with the situation completely. Twenty first century calls for changing our approach as the social scenario has been fast changing.

Lack of Adequate Number of Courts and Infrastructure

- The judiciary and the government should be committed to provide the best infrastructural facilities for the justice delivery system. The lack of such facilities leads to a delay in rendering justice.
- In Justice Shetty Commission's Report, it was observed that in different States, as regards infrastructure of courts and residential premises, Judicial officers appear to be working in different conditions.
- The Justice **Shetty Commission's report** was recommended that each State must prepare a Five Year Plan to improve the existing infrastructure of courts, construction of new courts providing furniture, fixtures, library etc. to all Courts and for construction of quarters for all Judicial Officers. Sufficiently and duly furnished court premises befitting to the status and nature of work should be made available to the judicial officers in order to enable them to discharge their duties in humane conditions.
- It is common knowledge that the Courts have been functioning in the premises which are in dilapidated conditions lacking basic amenities. At many places, Court premises have been housed in rented accommodations.
- Central Sponsored Scheme: Since 1993-1994, the Central Government has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary by way of matching grant to be accorded by State Government. The roadmap prepared for providing infrastructural facilities

has not reached its logical end as many Courts are still functioning in rented premises with insufficient space and even in dilapidated structures sans basic minimal amenities. The delay, it seems, in the completion of projects is on account of paucity of funds. Apart from the Court premises, sufficient residential accommodation has not been made available to judicial officers. Prima facie, it appears that there is lackadaisical approach on the part of the authorities in implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and appropriating the funds in a proper manner.

- Infrastructure Needs: Before the commencement of the 11th Five Year Plan, Department of Justice had made an assessment to have estimated that a central assistance of Rs. 1550 crores was required to be provided to the States. The 11th plan outlay, however, is Rs. 701.08 crores.
- Conditions of Courts: With reference to the matter of "*Maharashtra Co-operative Court Bar Association V. State of Maharashtra*"¹. The Apex Court asked the Amicus Curiae Mr. FS Nariman to collect detailed state wise information regarding the existing infrastructure of judicial court buildings and residences in order to effectively implement Justice **Shetty Commission's** recommendations in this context. The Performa forwarded by the Learned Amicus Curiae discloses the poor conditions of the existing infrastructure. At places there are poor toilet facilities; there are difficulties regarding non availability or poor conditions of libraries; electric supply and even drinking water problems are there. The chart shows inadequate facilities for litigants to be there. The information also shows that at many places, there are problems regarding electricity supply to the courts. It shows that as on February, 2010 out of 2903 subordinate court complexes only 562 has got generators.
- There should be committees formed at the District, State and Central level. The District committee should provide the State committee with the factual situation and implementation of the report and the State committee to ensure that expeditious steps are taken by all the concerned authorities to complete project. The Monitoring Committee at the Central level can suitably consolidate the information so received and take up the matters state-wise to follow up the actions.
- Fines and costs which have been deposited in the State government accounts generate lots of revenue for the State. However, they are not being used for the betterment of the judiciary, when in fact they total a large amount and are not being utilized in an effective manner. If the State and Central governments co-operated, the funds which are generated internally, by way of costs, fine and fees are being wasted right now, could be employed in a useful manner.
- There has to be great investment in making the courts accessible to the common man without undue expenses and formal procedures.
- Additional Court complexes with adequate provision for Court rooms, Chambers, Administrative Blocks, Judicial Blocks, Computer Blocks, Blocks for use of advocates and public be designed and made available. It is well-recognized principle that ideal and congenial work atmosphere increase efficiency in performance of all concerned.

Strength of Judges

- As on November, 2010 the total number of vacancies in strength of the Supreme Court Judges is only two, thus, 29 out of 31 is the present working strength. Whereas, in High Courts the total sanctioned posts of Judges is 895 out of which 287 are vacant. As on July, 2010 the total sanctioned strength of the District and Sessions Judges is 17090 out of which 3070 are vacant.
- As per the 120th Report of the Law Commission, there should be 50 Judges per 10 lakh population instead of 10.5 judges as inadequate Judge strength was a major cause of delay in disposal of cases.

¹ (SLP No 5221--5222 of 2009)

- The Commission had further recommended that by the year 2000 India should command at least 107 Judges per million of population. The current ratio in India is 12 or 13 Judges per million, whereas 12 years ago it was about 41 in Australia, 75 in Canada, 51 in the United Kingdom and 107 in the United States.
- Inadequate number of Judges and inadequate manpower in the justice administration system are the two long identified pending issues. In *All India Judges' Association vs. Union of India* and in the Law Commission's reports and also Parliamentary Standing Committee Report, there are suggestions to increase Judge strength fivefold and fill up the vacancies.
- Increase in the number of judicial officers will have to be accompanied by proportionate increase in the number of court rooms.

Lack of adequate importance given by the Government reflected in poor budgetary support

- Inadequate allotment of budget and poor budgetary support results in paucity of funds. It is being mentioned in various quarters that approximately 0.01% of the Gross National Product (GNP) is the budgetary allocation to the judiciary whereas in countries like U.K. and U.S., it is several times more. It is common experience that when it comes to mounting arrears and delay in disposals, comparisons are drawn to such countries, but when providing infrastructure and budgetary allocations, such comparisons are forgotten.
- The judiciary has no financial autonomy. The expenses pertaining to administration of justice in the States are being incurred by the respective States. Under some Central Government Schemes, funds are made available by the Ministry of Law and Justice to States. Such Schemes include establishment of Fast Track Courts and Gram Nyayalayas.
- Now the courts are provided only with budgetary allocation for the payment of salaries of staff members of the courts and for day to- day expenses for running the courts. This situation could be changed, if sufficient funds are allocated every year for starting new courts and also to improve the conditions of the existing courts.

Access to Justice

- The words 'access to justice' focuses on two basic purposes of the legal system.
 1. the system must be equally accessible to all
 2. it must lead to results that are individually and socially just.
- But the courts have become inaccessible due to various barriers such as poverty, social and political backwardness, illiteracy and ignorance etc.
- India has been found to rank 27th among 35 countries in providing civil access to justice, according to the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index, a new tool designed to measure countries' adherence to the rule of law. Clearly, the efforts taken in India are lagging behind.
- The judiciary has a special role to play in the task of achieving socio-economic goals enshrined in the Constitution while maintaining their aloofness and independence; the Judges have to be aware of the social changes in the task of achieving socio-economic justice for the people.
- PIL is one such initiative taken by the judiciary to give a platform to justice to disadvantaged sections of society, an avenue to enforce diffused or collective rights, and enables civil society to not only spread

awareness about human rights but also allows them to participate in government decision making. PIL could also contribute to good governance by keeping the government accountable. PIL is a part of constitutional litigation and is aimed at providing access to justice to society at large.

Globalization

- Globalization exposes us to ideals and thoughts that transcend national boundaries and traditional legal system.
- The emergence of new economy – globalisation, privatization and deregulation has thrown up new challenges. Today, there are revolutionary changes in information, communication and transportation technologies which require corresponding changes in the legal system.
- Many highly specialized areas of law like Intellectual property, Corporate law, Cyber law, Human rights, Alternative dispute resolution, International business transactions, have to be given due attention by the lawyers and Judges as it would help the country move forward and keep up with the rest of the world.
- The opening of trade and capital markets as a result of globalization and the retreat of the State from traditional roles, have raised new legal issues concerning ways in which poor and marginalized sections can protect themselves from further impoverishment.

Transparency and Accountability in the process of Adjudication

- Accountability of Judges is as important as the accountability of any other branch of the government. The judiciary, in fact, is accountable to the law of the land which ensures peace, order and good governance.
- Though the techniques of realizing judicial transparency and accountability are numerous, the people have to be more informed about them to attain two inter-related objectives. Firstly, it will help the civil society in keeping their faith in the judiciary and secondly, it will motivate the judges to exhume their full potential.

Speedy and Effective Justice

- The total pendency of civil and criminal cases by the end of October 2010 in the Highs Courts is 41,83,731 cases while in the District and Sessions Court it is 2,78,89,465 cases.
- Interestingly, the number of cases that are resolved each year has increased substantially over the last decade. However, this has not kept pace with the increase in fresh filings. Since fresh cases exceed the number of cases getting resolved, this leads to an increase in pendency.
- The routine demands for **adjournments** made by lawyers should be carefully analysed and granted only in circumstances where the lack of such adjournments would lead to a miscarriage of justice. The same applies to **Passovers**.
- In addition, the need for **brevity of court proceedings** can hardly be overstated. Judges should attempt to curtail lengthy and unnecessary arguments and limit the time allowed for presenting arguments.
- Finally, Judges should seek to enforce mandatory dispute resolution clauses in commercial contracts and otherwise prioritize the settlement of disputes through dispute resolution techniques such as arbitration, mediation, conciliation and friendly negotiations.

Unduly lengthy Arguments

- Time and again it has been pointed out that unduly long oral arguments are the prime reasons for delay in disposal of cases.
- There should be a reasonable time limit imposed on the oral arguments before the initiation of hearings.
- A time limit on oral arguments would encourage crisp and brief arguments and would coerce the lawyers to be better prepared with their cases.
- It would also reduce the cost to the client on whom at present the burden is extremely heavy because he has to pay the lawyers on the basis of daily fees. This is the most important reason as to why there should be a time limit on oral arguments because the client is the ultimate consumer of justice delivery system and every judicial reform must be directed so that he does not get a raw deal.

Notice and response u/s 80 of CPC is a conciliatory step towards settlement

Dialogue, negotiations and conciliation are inbuilt in the CPC since its inception. Section-80 of CPC is a provision to initiate conciliation and gives an opportunity to the Government to settle the matter amicably prior to institution of a suit in the court. A statutory notice of 2 months before the proposed action under section 80 Civil Procedure Code 1908 is intended to alert the State to negotiate a just settlement or at least have the courtesy to tell potential outsider why the claim is being resisted. The underlying object is to curtail litigation and is also to curtail the area of dispute and controversy. Similar provisions also exist in various other legislations as well.

Wherever the statutory provision requires service of notice as a condition precedent for filing of suit and prescribed period therefore, it is not only necessary for the Governments or departments or other statutory bodies to send a reply to such a notice but it is further necessary to properly deal with all material points and issues raised in the notice. Government of India and State Governments are the largest litigants in India.

A litigation policy for the State involves settlement of governmental disputes with citizens in sense of conciliation rather than in a fighting mood. Indeed it should be a directive on the part of the State to empower its law officer to take steps to compromise disputes rather than continue them in court. Supreme Court of India had emphasized that Governments must be made accountable by Parliamentary Social audit for wasteful litigate expenditure inflicted on the community by inaction.

The Government, government departments or statutory authorities are defendants in a large number of suits pending in various courts in the country. But in a large number of cases either the notice neither is replied to or in the few cases where a reply is sent, it is generally vague and evasive. The result is that the object underlying Section 80 CPC and similar provisions gets defeated. It not only gives rise to avoidable litigation but also results in heavy expenses and costs to the exchequer as well. A proper reply can result in reduction of litigation between the State and citizens.

Having regard to the existing state of affairs the Supreme Court of India has directed that all Government, Central or State or other authorities concerned, whenever any statute requires service of notice as a condition precedent for filing of suit or other proceedings against it, to nominate, within a period of three months, an officer who shall be made to ensure that replies to notices under Section 80 or similar provisions are sent within the period stipulated in a particular legislation. The replies shall be sent after due application of mind. This direction of Supreme Court shall put the Government authorities in a conciliation mode and promote early settlement of disputes.

Government as a party delays matters

- The government is known to be a huge contributor to delays, in matters where it is a party – at various

stages – from evading notices, replying to notices and replying without application of mind, unnecessarily appealing even when the laws are clearly in favour of the other side.

- Government as party to litigations contributes to the pendency and also delay in disposals. Government to avoid litigations may set up grievance cells so that all grievances, particularly, small grievances can be settled to avoid litigation, which consumes more time and public money.
- Government may consider utilization of alternative modes of dispute redressal including pre and post-litigation methods to amicably sort out the disputes with the citizens.
- Insofar as the Government is concerned, the appeals to the High Court be permitted only when point of law is involved. Efficient law officers at all levels shall be appointed and all vacancies of such law officers be filled up considering vacancy position six months in advance.
- Bureaucrats shall be trained to respect and promptly implement all orders and judgments of the Courts to avoid contempt petitions and second round of litigations. They be asked to adhere to rule of law in administrative matters to avoid unnecessary litigations.
- Administration be made transparent and the officers accountable. Adherence to international covenants and declarations adopted and ratified by the country be made mandatory.
- The National Litigation Policy is based on the recognition that Government and its various agencies are the pre-dominant litigants in courts and Tribunals in the country. Its aim is to transform Government into an Efficient and Responsible litigant. This policy is also based on the recognition that it is the responsibility of the Government to protect the rights of citizens, to respect fundamental rights and those in charge of the conduct of Government litigation should never forget this basic principle.

Alternate Dispute Resolution

- Section 89 of the CPC read together with Rules 1 –A, 1 – B and 1 – C of Order X allows Judges to refer disputes for settlement through ADR procedures in cases where elements of settlement are discernible. At the same time the Constitution of India puts arbitration as a Directive Principle of State Policy. Article 52(d) provides that the state should encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
- The provisions of Section 89 should be employed wherever the opportunity arises since the same encompasses two objectives. The referral to ADR **decreases the caseload and arrears of the court** and thus increases the time which can be devoted to contentious matters which cannot be settled by ADR methods.
- *Code of Civil Procedure 1908* carries section 89 which formulates four methods to settle disputes outside the court. These are:-
 - a. Arbitration
 - b. Conciliation
 - c. Lok adalat
 - d. Mediation.
- The biggest boon which this section provides is that no appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the court with the consent of the parties. Thus it is very essential that the court before going into its adversarial mode, gives a brief thought to the fact that whether the issue in question can be solved by mutual consent. Many matters such as disputes arising under Family Law, Matrimonial and Custody matters, Labour matters, Motor Vehicle Accident Claims, Cheque bouncing cases under Section 138 of N.I. Act, Traffic and petty offences etc. can be solved far more speedily and conclusively with the help of ADR machinery.

Fast Track Courts

- The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 Fast Track Courts in the country for disposal of long pending cases. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 502.90 crores as “special problem and upgradation grant” for judicial administration. The

scheme was for a period of 5 years. Out of 18.46 lakh cases transferred to them, 10.66 lakh cases were disposed of by these courts at the end of the said scheme on 31.03.2005.

- Keeping in view the performance of Fast Track Courts and contribution made by them towards clearing the backlog, the scheme has been extended till 2010.
- It was in 2001 that the Centre took a policy decision to institute Fast Track Courts. Since then, rate of disposal of cases has picked up. In March 2010, the Centre informed the Supreme Court that due to Fast Track Courts, the pendency of criminal cases came down from 2.5 crore in 2009 to 1.94 crore in 2010.
- There is an urgent need to formulate a similar scheme for setting up of Fast Track Courts of Magistrates in each State and Union Territory.
- This concept of fast track courts should be vividly applied and appropriate steps should be taken by the Central and State Governments with regards to the grant of funds and making facilities available in the interest of public good. The starting of Fast Track courts have helped to a great extent in disposing of the pending Sessions cases.

Quality enhancement of other stakeholders; lawyers, police and ministerial staff

- The efforts of working towards a better legal system can not be achieved by merely tackling one side.
- The adversarial system itself generates and sustains the need for advocates. The administration of justice is based on the competent and hardworking lawyers' performance.
- Hence it is essential that lawyers be better trained so that they are able to present all aspects of the case before the court in order to assist the court in reaching an appropriate decision on the merits of the matter. A lawyer should be well informed about the latest legal developments and should observe the values enunciated in the Bar Council Rules. These values are many, such as,
 - (1) the value of competent representation, analyzing the ideals to which a lawyer should be committed as a member of a profession dedicated to the service of clients,
 - (2) the value of striving to promote justice, fairness and morality; the ideals to which a lawyer should be committed as a member of a profession that bears special responsibilities for the quality of justice,
 - (3) the value of striving to improve the profession; explore the ideals to which a lawyer should be committed as a member of a 'self-governing' profession,
 - (4) the value of professional self-development, analyzing the ideals to which the lawyer should be committed as a member of a 'learned profession'.
- Any default or delay in the ministerial area would affect the judicial function by reason of the delay and consequent arrears. Accumulation of arrears means more administrative work which could have been avoided by expediting the disposal. Thus each has its own effect on the other.
- It does not need any mention that police play a major role in the justice delivery system. There is a general complaint that the Police has no sufficient time or force, to serve in time the summons on the witnesses and keep the undertrial prisoners present in the Court, at the time of trial.
- There is a dire need that police discharge their statutory duties and meet the aspirations of general public without any bias. The openness of public enquires, a bit of transparency in the working, the confidence of the police department to expose itself for external scrutiny are factors that build trust among the people and begin the process of making the police accountable.

Use of Information Technology

- In a globalised world of fierce competition; driven by continuous advancement in technology, legal practitioners in a nation like ours can not ignore the application of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in legal practice.
- There are various benefits inherent in the application of technology to legal practice. These include the actualisation of efficient tracking of time expended on a client's work; accuracy in generation of data on deadlines, case status, performance and financial reports.
- The legal profession is not immune from the ravaging effect of technology on all facets of human endeavours. Today's lawyers need to embrace technology. The use of technology has affected "the speed of delivery of quality service, efficiency, billing/accountability, practice management," etc.
- Moreover, the use of appropriate technology will ensure "the use of integrated software for managing case information; integrated practice management software for calendaring; case management, document management, assembly and conflict checks, billing and accounting."
- Technology provides capacity for back up of case information; use of firm wide messaging software and keeping a good track of events and daily activities."
- In this age of technology, the scientific bliss of computers cannot be ignored and therefore the E-courts have been introduced in the country from 9th July, 2007.
- Union Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee, who presented the Union Budget for the Financial Year 2011-12, announced around Rs. 1000 crore has been allotted to judiciary for establishment of e-courts.
- Officers of the Court/ Presiding Officers should cultivate the skills and be trained to use the comprehensive electronic resources that are available in order to reach a more informed decision.
- It is heartening to note that use of information and communication technology in judiciary is growing despite various constraints. Day-to-day management of courts at all levels can be simplified and improved through use of technology including availability of case-law and meeting administrative requirements. Congestion in court complex can also be substantially reduced through electronic dissemination of information. The objectives that can be achieved through use of technology include transparency of information, streamlining of judicial administration and reduction of cost.

Strengthening the legal education in the country

- Several efforts have been made to improve the standards of legal education. The 14th and 184th Reports of the Law Commission deal elaborately with the reforms that should be brought about in the dispersion of legal education.
- Every university shall endeavour to supplement the lecture method with the case method, tutorials and other modern techniques of imparting legal education.
- Law schools and the practicing bar should look upon the development of lawyers as a common enterprise, recognizing that legal education and practising lawyers have different capacities and opportunities to impart to future lawyers the skills and values required for the competent and responsible practice of law.
- Each law school should determine how its school can best help its students to begin the process of acquiring the skills and values that are important in the practice of law. Law schools should be encouraged to develop or expand instruction in such areas as 'problem solving', 'fact investigation', 'communication', 'counselling', 'negotiation', and 'litigation'.

- Legal education must seek to serve distinct interdisciplinary knowledge domains – law and society, law, science and technology; law, economics, commerce and management.
- Teaching must focus on building up the student, skills of analysis, language, drafting and argument.

Restatement of Judicial Values

- If we are aiming for a society where justice is not delayed, where it is affordable by the common man, where rule of law is supreme, where fundamental rights are respected and fundamental duties are observed, we have to ensure that our law students, law teachers, practising lawyers, presiding Judges are of a very high standard.
- While it is an understood fact that Judges at any level of the judiciary must maintain the utmost of integrity and adhere to the highest standards of ethics, it is also important that the public are aware of the fact that these standards are being maintained.
- In December 1999, a conference of the Chief Justice's of all High Courts was held where they adopted the "Restatement of Values of Judicial Life" (Code of Conduct) which is not an exhaustive but an illustrative list of what is expected of a Judge. If these values are followed by the judicial officers at all levels of the justice dispensing machinery, it will give objectivity to the dignity of the post and will result in bringing together the lost faith of the people in the judiciary.
- This 'Restatement of Judicial Values' expect a Judge to maintain a degree of aloofness consistent with the dignity of his post, close relatives and acquaintances from the bar are not allowed to appear before him, he is not to decide matters relating to family member or a close friend, he is not to engage in trade and business, he should not seek any financial benefits attached to his office unless it is clearly available, etc.
- The Full Court Meeting of the Supreme Court in 1997 also adopted the resolution in respect of declaration of assets to be made by every Judge.
- All these are the instances of the efforts taken by the members of the judiciary to keep the sanctity of their judicial functions alive and to ensure good character and impartiality of a judicial officer thereby ensuring the quality improvement in the process of adjudication.

Judging the Judges

- To ensure independence of judiciary, remedial action against Judges who do not follow the Restatement of Values of Judicial Life and against whom complaints are received pertaining to discharge of his judicial functions or misconduct outside the Court, is a matter of In-House procedure.
- Thus it is not left on the civil society to Judge the Judges on the above front. However, a Judge's role in the society, that is to adjudicate, can be judged by its people. Thus a Judge can be fairly criticized on his knowledge of law or judgment writing skills or his appreciation of evidence. Thus a judicial officer should aspire to be impeccable regarding the above core judicial skills.
- A Judge primarily interacts with the public through his or her judgments and the same should be carefully crafted in order to enhance the quality of communication. Every order or judgment, no matter how brief, should be a **reasoned decision** and these reasons should be clearly reflected in the judgment. At the same time a **long judgment** with superfluous theory, citations and dicta adversely affect the clarity of the law and leads to **further confusion and litigation**.
- Hence, a Judge should meticulously craft every decision and include only that material which is needed to lend credence to his or her decision. The judgment is also a reflection of the conscience of a Judge, who writes it, and evidences his impartiality, integrity and intellectual honesty. The judgment writing provides

opportunities for Judges to demonstrate their own ability and worthiness to be a participant in the high tradition of moral integrity and social utility.

- Appreciation and Interpretation of facts, laws, evidence and statutes are the skills that can only be excelled by experience and knowledge, it is important to note their importance while deciding a matter.
- A Judge is expected to have a nodding acquaintance with all subjects that come up before him and can not be excused for lack of familiarity with certain areas of law. He has to be an avid reader.

The Indian Judicial system is constantly exposed to new challenges, new dimensions and new signals and has to survive in a world in which perhaps the only real certainty is that the circumstances of tomorrow will not be the same as those of today.

The task of a Judge is to give meaning to the constitutional values and keeping in mind the constitutional text, history and social ideals. The function of a Judge is to give concrete meaning and application to our constitutional values. The task of a Judge should be seen as giving meaning to our public values and adjudication as the process through which that meaning is revealed and elaborated. Constitution adjudication is the most vivid manifestation of the function.

As has been mentioned earlier, the stress is not on the fact that we do not have solutions to tackle the problems upfront with the judicial machinery. It is not lack of vision but lack of efforts that is absent to build a perfect and unblemished adversarial system. We will have to continue the reform and our efforts in the direction till we achieve our aim of making the judiciary efficient and restore the public faith in the judicial system.

I urge you all not to consider this institution merely as another work place. Court is a temple of justice where aggrieved people come with lot of hope in their eyes. Hence, the sacrament nature of the court needs to be continuously maintained so as to strengthen the faith of the people in this institution.

It is very important for all of you to have a sense of belonging towards this institution. In your pursuit of happiness, it is imperative upon all of you to maintain the dignity of this institution which will come by way of serious compliance with ethics, rules and regulations.

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