



Monthly e-Newsletter

of Judicial Training & Research Institute, U.P.
Vineet Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow

JTRINL - Volume 5 – Issue 2

(February, 2023)



<http://www.ijtr.nic.in/>



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JTRINL – Volume 5 – Issue - 2

(February, 2023)

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Published by:

Judicial Training & Research Institute, U.P.

Vineet Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010

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PATRON-IN-CHIEF



HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRINKER DIWAKER
Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE OF JTRI



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya
Sr. Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow
& Chairman Supervisory Committee JTRI



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot
Judge, Allahabad High Court



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Jaspreet Singh
Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow



Hon'ble
Mr. Justice Om Prakash Shukla
Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow

CONTENTS

S.No.	Subject	Page
1.	Training Activities in the Institute	1
2.	I. 05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judges (J.D.) on Civil, Criminal, CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters	1
	II. Induction Training Programme for Newly Recruited Additional District and Sessions Judges by the way of Promotion and by the way of Recruitment	1
	III. Training Programme for Hon'ble High Court/District Courts Staff	3
	IV. 05 Days Management Development Programme/ Capacity Building Programme for Judicial Officers of U.P., at IIPA, New Delhi	4
3.	Short Articles	5
4.	Book Review	6
5.	Legal Jottings	8

TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE INSTITUTE

I. 05 Days Refresher Training Programme for Civil Judges (J.D.) on Civil, Criminal, CIS 3.1 and Mediation Matters

A refresher training programme on civil and criminal matters clubbed with 02 days advance training on CIS (District Court) and 01-day mediation training for referral judges with special reference to directions of MCPC was organized at JTRI. A batch of **43 Civil Judges (J.D.)** who were nominated by the Hon'ble High Court attended the refresher training programme from **06.02.2023 to 10.02.2023**. This refresher training programme was inaugurated by Sri Vinod Singh Rawat, Director of the institute on 06.02.2023.

The refresher training programme covered diverse areas of discussion from manners and etiquette to injunction and breach of injunction, from preliminary inquiry to suit valuation, compromise, execution, disposal of property, FIR, cognizance, appreciation of medico-legal report, principles of sentencing, conviction order and victim compensation, domestic violence, NI Act etc.

The participants were also imparted training on ADR Mechanism including the role and duties of referral judges in the process of settlement through the dispute resolution mechanism and CIS 3.1 training for two days on various aspects such as e-court project, advance features of CIS, management information system, NJDG, e-court services mobile app and website for district court, justIS app etc. To make the programme interactive-participative, participants were required to make presentations on various aspects law and justice in the context of latest pronouncements of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

II. Induction Training Programme for Newly Recruited Additional District and Sessions Judges by the way of Promotion and by the way of Recruitment

An institutional training programme for Additional District Judges (direct recruitment from **February 20, 2023, to April 1, 2023** and promotion from **February 20, 2023, to March 18, 2023**) was being organized by the institute. A total of 124 officers of higher judicial services participated in this training programme (**31 judicial officers of direct recruitment and 93 judicial officers of promotion**).

The said training programme was inaugurated by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pitinker Diwakar**, Acting Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, through virtual mode, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha**, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya**, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairman, Supervisory Committee, J.T.R.I and **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi**, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot**, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Member, Supervisory Committee, J.T.R.I, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal**, Judge, Allahabad High Court and Member, Supervisory Committee, J.T.R.I along with Principal Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, and other dignitaries, were present on the said occasion.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pitinker Diwakar, Acting Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot & Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piyush Agrawal**, Judges, Allahabad High Court and Members, Supervisory Committee, J.T.R.I (virtual mode) sharing Dias in the Inaugural Function of the Training Programme



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. K. Upadhyaya**, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairman, Supervisory Committee, J.T.R.I, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi**, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow sharing Dias in the Inaugural Function

In the inaugural session, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pitinker Diwakar, Acting Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court**, said in his address that now, in all cases, you don't need to read the file, but in some cases, like where some arguments are to be heard or some applications are to be decided, if those files are at home, then develop the habit of reading the file and then going through it thoroughly during court proceedings. His Lordship advised the participants to go prepared on dias so that the lawyers cannot mislead you. You have to do most of the work in Hindi. You have to write the testimony in Hindi, you have to deal with the witnesses in Hindi, and in most cases, lawyers argue in Hindi. We will give a new look to this training and make some efforts so that you people emerge with better personalities and can give justice to the people in a good way. The ones who are coming to give you the training are experienced and subject experts will also come; don't think that you are wasting your time with empty speeches. You have to take advantage of their experiences. It would be necessary to note them down, and the better diary you keep with you will benefit you further.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pitinker Diwakar, Acting Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court delivering the inaugural address on virtual mode



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Senior Justice, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow addressing the participating officers

On the occasion of the inaugural session, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha, Senior Justice, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow**, while addressing the trainee officers, said that it is very important to have judicial discipline in your court. And its glimpse should also be visible in your orders and decisions. You must sit in court on time. You also need to know how to do your judicial work well. The Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice will also tell you in this regard.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI, while addressing the trainee

officers, said in his address that some of you may have worked as prosecuting officers, and your approach may be prosecution-oriented. Hence, you need to learn a new perspective so that justice can be done to the parties coming before you. When I look at the officers who have joined as Additional District Judges through promotion and try to find out what they need to learn, so I think they need to change their mindset which they had as magistrates or civil judges. They also need to do this because their jurisdiction is now vastly expanded, and consequently, they need to be a little bigger-hearted and have more empathy, as this will help them dispense justice more effectively.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow and Chairman, Supervisory Committee, JTRI sensitizing participants



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow delivering his talk in the inaugural session

On the occasion of the inaugural session, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi, Judge, Allahabad High Court at Lucknow** said that he has been a sportsman and would like to convey the message in the same spirit that a judge should be in the role of an umpire. Just as an umpire in the game of cricket does not show favouritism in his decision between the two sides, and while remaining neutral shows purity, so should a judge.



Sri Vinod Singh Rawat, Director, JTRI delivering welcome address in the Inaugural Session



Sri Kushalpal, Additional Director, JTRI tendering vote of thanks to Hon'ble Dignitaries



Dr. Humayun Rasheed Khan, Additional Director (Research), JTRI compering the proceedings in the Inaugural Session

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Vinod Singh Rawat, Director of the Institute and Mr. Kushalpal, Additional Director, JTRI, thanked the guests. The programme was coordinated by Dr. Humayun Rasheed Khan, Additional Director (Research) of the Institute.

III. Training Programme for Hon'ble High Court/District Courts Staff

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Committees of Allahabad High Court, the Institute organized training programmes for the staff of Hon'ble High Court/District Courts.

During the month of February, 2023 training programmes for the staff of Hon'ble High Court/district courts were organized. The detail of the Programmes is mentioned in the table below:

S. No.	Name of Programme	Duration	Target Group/ Participants
1.	Induction Training Programme for Newly recruited Staff of Hon'ble High Court Programme – I (At Allahabad High Court)	14.02.2023 to 25.02.2023	Review Officers /Assistant Review Officers / Computer Assistant of Hon'ble High Court.
2.	District Court staff (Programme No. ECT_9_2022)	19.02.2023	Court Staff (1 Class III Officials from each Court, 2 Class III Officials Administrative/English Office / Nazarat)
3.	District Court staff (Programme No. ECT_6_2022)	19.02.2023	Training Programme on Digitization at High Court Level
4.	District Court staff (Programme No. ECT_10_2022)	25.02.2023 & 26.02.2023	Programme for Technical Staff of High Court Hardware & Software Maintenance Data Replication, Data Monitoring, VO equipment, LAN connections etc.
5.	Technical Staff of District Court Hardware & Software Maintenance, Data Replication. Data Monitoring, VC equipment, Lan connections etc. (Programme No. ECT_11_2022)	26.02.2023	Court Staff (Technical Staff of District Court: System Officer, System Assistant, DSA, SA and other Officials involved in providing technical support).

IV. 05 Days Management Development Programme/Capacity Building Programme for Judicial Officers of U.P., at IIPA, New Delhi

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble State Court Management System (SCMS) Committee of Allahabad High Court, the Institute is regularly organizing Management Development Training Programme, for Judicial Officers of Uttar Pradesh at IIPA, New Delhi.

During the month of February, 2023 MDP training programmes were organized. The details of the Programmes is mentioned in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Duration	No. of Participants
1.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	06.02.2023 to 10.02.2023	36
2.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	13.02.2023 to 17.02.2023	40
3.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	13.02.2023 to 17.02.2023	40
4.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	20.02.2023 to 24.02.2023	38
5.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	27.02.2023 to 03.03.2023	45
6.	Management Development Programme for Judicial officers of U. P.	27.02.2023 to 03.03.2023	41

SHORT ARTICLES

A SIGHT OF MORNING IN JTRI AT LUCKNOW

By Sri Shailendra Mani Tripathi*

How beautiful is the sight of morning?
How beautiful is the sight of morning?

Sky is orange in the dawn; Sun is looking shy and calm.
Some old aged are walking, some youths are jogging.

How beautiful is the sight of morning?

Birds are chirping, Peacock is dancing.
Vehicles are queued in the parking.
Cold wind spread the fragrance of flower.
And the grass is wet due to shower.

How beautiful is the sight of morning?

Trees are swaying, plants are talking.
Buildings are aware with our gathering.
Bud endeavors to bloom and crumble.
Greeting good morning all are humble.

How beautiful is the sight of morning?

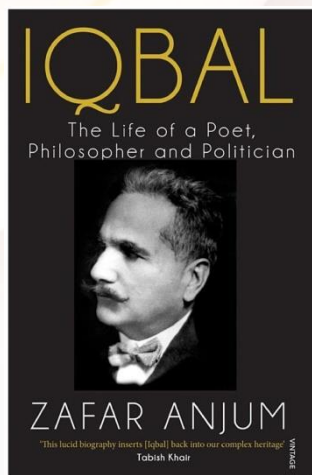
We learnt some lesson we find some clue.
It insights our life to make dreams true.
Awesome is JTRI and its scroll
Thanks to GOD and thank to all.

How beautiful is the sight of morning?
How beautiful is the sight of morning?

* Additional District and Sessions Judge, District Court, Kushinagar

BOOK REVIEW

By Dr. Humayun Rasheed Khan*



Title of the Book

Iqbal: The Life of a Poet, Philosopher and Politician

Author

Zafar Anjum

Publisher

Penguin Viking

Year of Publication

2019

This wonderful biography of Allama Mohammad Iqbal, who was a renowned South Asian Urdu poet, philosopher, scholar and politician, comes from a Singapore-based journalist, writer and film-maker, Zafar Anjum. Although, there is no dearth of biographies written on this exceptional poet-philosopher, the unique style of this author makes the present biography distinct, interesting and un-putdownable. The biography under review reminds us of the esoteric words of Sarojini Naidu who called Iqbal as ‘the poet laureate of Asia.’

The biography is divided into four parts. Part one deals with what is called as the beginning (1877-1905). Part second deals with ‘Europe’ (1905-1908), while part three deals with what is termed as ‘a lawyer in Lahore’ (1908-1925). The last part of the book covers ‘the years in politics’ (1926-1938).

The author of the biography in part one deals with the family background of Mohammad Iqbal, his birth and initial years of home education, seeds of mysticism developing in Iqbal and the birth of a poet. This part also covers the first appearance of Iqbal on stage in ‘mushaira’ under the compulsions of his close friends where he recited the following verse:

*Moti Samajh ke shaan-e karimi ne chun liye
Qatre jo the mere arq-e infa'al ke*

This portion of the biography also covers the aspect of Iqbal as a patriotic poet, his short stay in Bombay while on his journey to the west.

*Additional Director (Research), JTRI, U.P., Lucknow

Part second of the book relates to the philosophical nurturing of Iqbal in London, Cambridge and Heidelberg and meeting with Atiya and the relationship between these two great souls. It further covers the intellectual exchange of ideas and closeness between Iqbal and Atiya in Heidelberg after August 1907. The biographer says that three and a half months that Iqbal spends in Germany will leave an indelible mark on his heart and soul. He formed a deep bond of affection for his German tutor Emma Wegemast who was a serious minded girl of only 27 who taught Iqbal Goethe, Heine and other German poets.

Part third of the biography deals with the period when Iqbal returned from England and started his struggle for a job as he resigned from his academic job at Government College Lahore in 1908 while he was still in Europe. He starts his legal practice from Lahore's lower court but continues for a few months only because he did not enjoy working in the environment of the lower court. This part also deals with the struggles of Iqbal in his personal life and the conferment and acceptance of knighthood.

The last part of the biography deals with emergence of Iqbal as one of the most prominent philosophers of the twentieth century. This portion also covers his vision of cultural and political ideals for the Muslims of British raj and his visits to London, Rome, Egypt, Palestine, Paris and Spain. It also covers the last days of Iqbal and his ascendancy on spiritual heights as he travelled a long journey from the philosophical inclinations of 'existential crises' to the spiritual emancipation. It seems apt to close the review of the touching biography of Allama Mohammed Iqbal with following couplet of the poet-philosopher:

*Dhoondta phirta hoon aye Iqbal apne aapko
Aap hi goya musafir, aap hi manzil hun mein*

LEGAL JOTTINGS

“In a scenario where a contractual terms clearly provide the factum of the pre estimate amount being in the nature of ‘earnest money’, the onus to prove that the same was ‘penal’ in nature squarely lies on the party seeking refund of the same.”

Hon’ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant
Judge, Supreme Court of India
Desh Raj and others v. Rohtash Singh
AIR 2023 SC 163: AIR Online 2022 SC 1241

SUPREME COURT

1. Aishat Shifa (Hijab Case) v. State Of Karnataka and others, (2023) 2 SCC 1

Parts III and IV-A of the Constitution of India - Government/Government-aided schools and educational institutions: Government Order dt. 5-2-2022 requiring the wearing of uniform dress without any external addition and subtraction as prescribed by school authorities, leading to prohibition on wearing of hijab or headscarf by Muslim girl students in such schools/institutions. Disagreements at the Bench, matter referred to larger Bench.

Constitution of India Articles 21, 21-A, 39(f), 41, 46 and 51-A - Mandate and object of promoting literacy and education - Literacy of Muslim girl child who even otherwise finds it difficult to reach the school gate as compared to a male child - Prohibition on wearing of hijab or headscarf by Muslim girls in government/government-aided schools and institutions. Effect on above said rights of Muslim girl child explained in detail.

Constitution of India - Articles 25, 26, 19, 21 and 14 - Freedom of religion and freedom of conscience of students vis-à-vis campus discipline. Decision of school authorities regarding uniform dress code amounting to a prohibition on wearing hijab or headscarf by Muslim girls in government/government-aided schools and institutions. What is Prohibition on wearing of hijab or headscarf by Muslim girls in - government/government-aided schools and institutions - Whether violated the ethic of secularism.

Constitution of India - Articles 19, 14, 21, 25, 29 and 51-A(f) — Rights to conscience and religion, right to culture, right to identity, right to dignity, autonomy and choice and the principle of secularism. Whether violated by prohibition on wearing of hijab or headscarf, in prescribed school uniform of government/government-aided schools and institutions. Wearing of hijab or headscarf by Muslim girls - Whether an essential religious practice - Prohibition of the same in government/government-aided schools and institutions-Whether violated Articles 25, 26 and 14- Interplay of Articles 25(1) and 25(2) in this regard.

2. Ramcharan (dead) and another v. State of Madhya Pradesh, (2023) 2 SCC 163

Sections 32(1) and 157 - Executive Magistrate - recording statement of injured prosecution witness assaulted by accused persons, in the form of dying declaration However, aforesaid witness - surviving such assault. Manner in which so-called dying declaration can be treated.

Penal Code, 1860-Ss. 302/149-Deceased was assaulted to death by giving lathi blows, in his house around midnight, by 9 accused persons, including accused-appellants (Accused 2, 3 and 9), when he tried to save his parents, who were being assaulted by aforesaid accused persons-PWs 1 and 8 (father and mother of deceased, respectively) were also injured in such assault. Conviction and sentence of only accused-appellants (Accused 2, 3 and 9) out of the 9 accused was maintained by High Court.

3. Anil Kumar Modi and others v. Tarsem Kumar Gupta, (2023) 2 SCC 201

Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908: Res judicata - Findings on issue(s) which actually fell for consideration in the previous proceedings alone can operate as res judicata.

Issue in earlier suit was limited only as to whether respondent- plaintiff has a right to construct latrine in passage. Issue as to whether respondent-plaintiff was exclusively entitled to possession thereof did not fall for consideration in earlier round, whereas in present suit said issue directly fell for consideration. Principle of res judicata was held, not applicable.

4. Ravinder Kumar Dhariwal and another v. Union of India and others, (2023) 2 SCC 209

Article 14: Right to equality – The issue of reasonable accommodation of disabled or differently-abled persons. Requirement of two facets of right to equality i.e., formal equality and substantive equality. Formal equality means that every person, irrespective of attributes must be treated equally and must not be discriminated, while substantive equality is aimed at producing equality of outcomes through different modes of affirmative action. Reasonable accommodation, was held to be one of the means for achieving substantive equality, pursuant to which disabled persons must be reasonably accommodated based on their individual capacities. Disability as social construct precedes medical condition of individual. Sense of disability introduced because of absence of access to facilities.

Human and Civil Rights - Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 - The object and scheme was explained to promote human rights of disabled persons by providing accessible environment, social security, safety net and employment, and sustainable livelihood premised on equality and non-discrimination. It was also held that reasonable accommodation is a component of guarantee of equality under Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

5. Chopra Fabricators and Manufacturers Private Limited v. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited and another, (2023) 2 SCC 325

Article 144 of the Constitution - Compliance with orders of Supreme Court by High Court - Necessity of Supreme Court's order to High Court to place before Supreme Court suggestions and road map formulated by High Court for early disposal of commercial disputes.

Suggestions and road map formulated by High Court, held, should have been necessarily placed before Supreme Court well in advance so as to enable Supreme Court to pass further orders and directions.

6. Bawa Paulins Private Limited v. UPS Freight Services (India) Private Limited and another, (2023) 2 SCC 330

Consumer Protection-Services-Carriers/Transporters-Mistake/ Negligence in making forwarder cargo receipt (FCR), as in the present case by recording wrong loading port, leading to non-honouring of letter of credit. Consideration of, as deficiency of service. Compensation for such deficiency. Quantum and Heads for which may be granted - Mental harassment and agony arising out of such deficiency in service.

Maritime and Admiralty Law - Bills of lading is an instrument signed by the master of shipping in his capacity of the carrier acknowledging the receipt of the merchant goods. There are usually three parts - One, is to be retained by the consigner of the goods; another, is sent to the consignee; and the other one, is preserved by the master of the ship.

7. C.S. Ramaswamy v. V.K. Senthil and Ors. (2023 (158) RD 583

It was held that mere stating in the plaint that a fraud has been played is not enough and the allegations of fraud must be specifically averred in the plaint, otherwise merely by using the word "fraud", the Plaintiffs would try to get the suits within the limitation, which otherwise may be barred by limitation. Therefore, even if the submission on behalf of the Respondents-original Plaintiffs that only the averments and allegations in the plaints are required to be considered at the time of deciding the application under Order VII Rule 11 of CPC is accepted, in that case also by such vague allegations with respect to the date of knowledge, the Plaintiffs cannot be permitted to challenge the documents after a period of 10 years. By such a clever drafting and using the word "fraud", the Plaintiffs have tried to bring the suits within the period of limitation invoking Section 17 of the limitation Act. The Plaintiffs cannot be permitted to bring the suits within the period of limitation by clever drafting, which otherwise is barred by limitation.

8. Nanda Dulal Pradhan and Ors. v. Dibakar Pradhan and Ors. (2023 (158) RD 452)

On setting aside the ex-parte judgment and decree, though the defendants who had not filed the written statement, can be permitted to participate in the suit and cross-examine the witnesses. The High Court has not at all observed anything on the correctness of the order passed by the First Appellate Court setting aside the ex-parte judgment and decree on merits.

In view of the above and for all the reasons stated in this judgement, the impugned judgment and order passed by the High Court was set aside. The order passed by the First Appellate Court setting aside the ex-parte judgment and decree and restoring the suit was restored.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

V. Prem Singh v. The Additional District and Sessions Judge/Spl. Judge-3, Gorakhpur and others, 2023 (1) ARC 111

U.P. Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act, 1972, S. 21(1) (a), First Proviso – Release Application – Since no objection about prematurity of the proceedings instituted under S. 21 was taken on account of landlady's failure to serve the six months' notice envisaged under the first proviso to S. 21 the bar must be held to have been waived. Two authorities opined there is no evidence produced to show that in fact tenant made efforts to search alternative accommodation, hence the issue of comparative hardship answered against him. Allowing of release application proper, time to vacate the premises granted on conditions.

VI. M/s. L.R. Print Solutions v. M/s. Exflow Sanitation Pvt. Ltd., 2023 (1) ARC 133

Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, S. 8 and 34 – Objection against award – Challenged under on ground unless the Court refers the parties to arbitration, the parties themselves cannot invoke the arbitral machinery nor the arbitral tribunal get jurisdiction to decide the dispute. There is no embargo for a party to approach the arbitral tribunal for getting the dispute decided during pendency of the suit.

While the provision of Section 8 is mandatory and obligates the Court to refer the parties to arbitration where the subject matter of dispute is covered by arbitration agreement, it nowhere imposes any restriction on a party in invoking the arbitral machinery and getting the lis decided.

By –

**Dr. Humayun Rasheed Khan,
Additional Director (Research),
JTRI**

Judicial Training and Research Institute, U.P., Lucknow

The Institute was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in pursuance of a decision taken at All India Conference of the Chief Justices of High Courts in August/September, 1985 in New Delhi. This landmark conference which was also attended by the Chief Ministers and the Law Ministers of the States, mooted the idea of providing institutional induction and in-service training to the judges of the district courts in the country. The initiative of the state government after being readily agreed to by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, saw the Institute coming into existence and becoming functional on 25th April, 1987 with Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Goyal as its first honorary Director. Sri Vinod Singh Rawat is its present Director.

The institute has been established with the overall vision of ensuring ceaseless upgradation of skills and appropriate attitudinal reorientation through induction level and in-service training in consonance with the imperatives of national and global environment.

In the training programmes, case studies, discussion sessions, exercises and activity based studies; book review and case law presentation are used extensively. To make the discussion effective, background material is given before discussion. This helps the trainees to develop analytical skills and decision-making power in addition to enable them in writing orders/judgments.

Keeping in view that in a healthy mind rests a healthy body, the institute has established and developed a gymnasium with latest equipments and machines. The physical training is compulsory part of the training programmes organized by the institute. The facilities of gym have been made available to the trainee officers as well as faculty members.

The Institute believes in continuous involvement of officers in sports activities to relieve the stress and keep them healthy. Besides Volley Ball and Carom, the hostel is also having Badminton Court as well as Table-tennis facilities. The hostel is fully furnished and equipped with the best house-keeping and hospitality facilities. The institute has a big air-conditioned Dining Hall with a dining capacity of about 150 persons at a time. The dining Hall is housed with the officers' hostel in one and the same building.

Judicial reasoning, indeed, is both an art and a science to be cultivated by every judge through study, reflection and hard work. The institute has a beautiful and big library housed into two spacious air-conditioned halls in the 'Training Wing' with one being dedicated to law books, law digest, encyclopedia, commentaries and general books including classics, biographies, fictions (Hindi and English both) memoirs, letters, speeches, words and phrases, books of philosophy, religion, history, politics, computer, management, personality development etc. and the other wing is exclusively meant for storing Journals. This centre of knowledge has more than **25000 books**. The institute has been subscribing **15 Law Journals** of varied nature, **seven newspapers** and **four magazines**. The library has All England Law Reports from 1936 to 2014, Halsbury's Laws of India from 2004 to 2008, Halsbury's Laws of England from 1973 to 1987 and Corpus Juris Secundum from Vol. 1 to 101A, Canadian Law reports, American Law Reports Annotated and Law Commission of India Reports. The institute is working on to develop e-knowledge hub and e-library in near future.