

Nyay Disha



A house journal of
FORUM FOR FAST JUSTICE

Volume: 1 Issue:3 Mumbai January to March 2016 pages 20

A Quarterly Journal

॥ सत्यमेव जयते ॥



SAVE JUDICIARY - SAVE NATION

SOUTH ZONE CONFERENCE: HYDERABAD



Bhagvanji Raiyani, Chairman and Managing Trustee of Forum addressing the delegates



Sadik reading out the scroll of honour for Rajiv Reddy, CMD, Country Club. To his right Bhagvanji Raiyani & Balu Akkisa South Zone Convener



View of Audience with Karnataka State Convener Vishvanath Swami (extreme right)



Chief Guest Sri Jay Prakash Narayan delivering inaugural address. Sitting next to him on left is Distinguished Guest Sri Sanyasi Rao, International Trainer and on right is Pravin Patel, National Convener, Forum for Fast Justice



Pravin Patel Jointly inaugurating the conference



Nazib Khan, President & Jaya Vindiyala, Secretary for Greater Hyderabad Society for Fast Justice.

Nyay Disha

Justice In Time - Justice For All

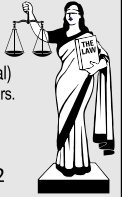
A Quarterly Journal | January - March 2016

FORUM FOR FAST JUSTICE

Trust Reg. No. E 24875(M) Income tax Exemption: DIT(E)/MC/80G/1190/2008/2008-09 (perpetual)
Reg.No.083781346 issued U.S.11(1) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 dated 09-11-12 for 5 years.

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Volume : 1 Issue : 3

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

From The Editor's Desk	2
From The Chairman's Desk	3
Brief Report on Zonal Conferences at Rourkela, Sevagram, Hyderabad, Amritsar and Kanpur & All India Meet at Gurgaon on Nyay Yatra	4
My Experiences on RTI & Judiciary	9
Let's Make Judges Selection More Transparent	11
Exploitation of Daily Wage Workers by Judges of The Lower Courts in Harayana	13
Report on Workshop Held at Agra	13
World Human Rights Day Celebrated By Society For Fast Justice - North 24 Pargana. W.bengal	13
SC Has More Holidays Than Working Days	14
Justice Delayed is Justice Denied...Modi Modi Everywhere... Not A Day in Parliament...	15
Rule of law has become the law of those who Rule are laws of the land only for statute books!	16
Nyay Yatra Route Chart: Route 1	17
Nyay Yatra Route Maps: Route 1 & Route 2	18
Nyay Yatra Route Chart: Route 2	19
List of Registered Societies For Fast Justice in India	20

INVITATION TO SOCIETIES TO SEND PICTORIAL ACTIVITY REPORTS

We give priority to the activities of our Societies For Fast Justice in publishing their reports over articles on judicial reforms.

We wish you to carry out various activities in your cities in lieu of Forum's Aims & Objects and go on sending reports to us on fastjustice@gmail.com with the relevant pictures for publication in April 2016 issue of NYAY DISHA.

With regards.

(Prakash Khatiwala)
Editor.

Disclaimer: All views expressed in this journal are by individuals in their own capacity and are not necessarily shared by the Forum for Fast Justice and the editors of this magazine.

Printed, published & owned by Shri Bhagvanji Ghunsabhai Raiyani & Printed & Published at Offsetters, 4, Shri Krishna Bhuvan, Dixit Road - P. M. Road Corner, Near Kankuwadi, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai 400 057. Editor: Shri Ashish C. Mehta

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

- PRAKASH KHATIWALA

In last few days two events have shaken the common peoples' faith in the country's judiciary. Both have to do with the acquittals. One without conviction and another post conviction and a sentence. Yes we are discussing actor Salman Khan's acquittal by Mumbai High Court in a hit and run case and release of minor convict of Nirbhaya's rape and ghastly murder. The members of the legal fraternity argued that the judge had no choice but to acquit him given the evidence or lack of it before him. But the whole matter remains a mystery as to why the deposition of the deceased constable and his body guard Ravindra Patil made before a magistrate was not admissible

and Salman's cousin Kamal Khan was not summoned either by the prosecution and or the court which it should have done so suo motto. A comment "Bail for the rich and jail for the poor" in the recent editorial of one of India's oldest and prestigious vernacular news papers 'Mumbai Samachar' is highly indicative of the deep rooted cancerous growth within the Indian judiciary. It goes to the extent of suggesting that only a revolution similar to the bloody French Revolution of 18th century may bring the much needed

changes and ensuing relief to the public at large.

As regards release of the Nirbhaya murderer, there were petitions made by the victim's family and the scores of NGOs against his release after completion of his mandatory stat in a correction home, both Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court refused to prevent his release by quoting

the provisions of the law as they stand today. People are asking a question as to what happened to the judicial activism with regard to these most heinous crimes which reared its head when it came to NJAC—an Act passed by the peoples' representatives?



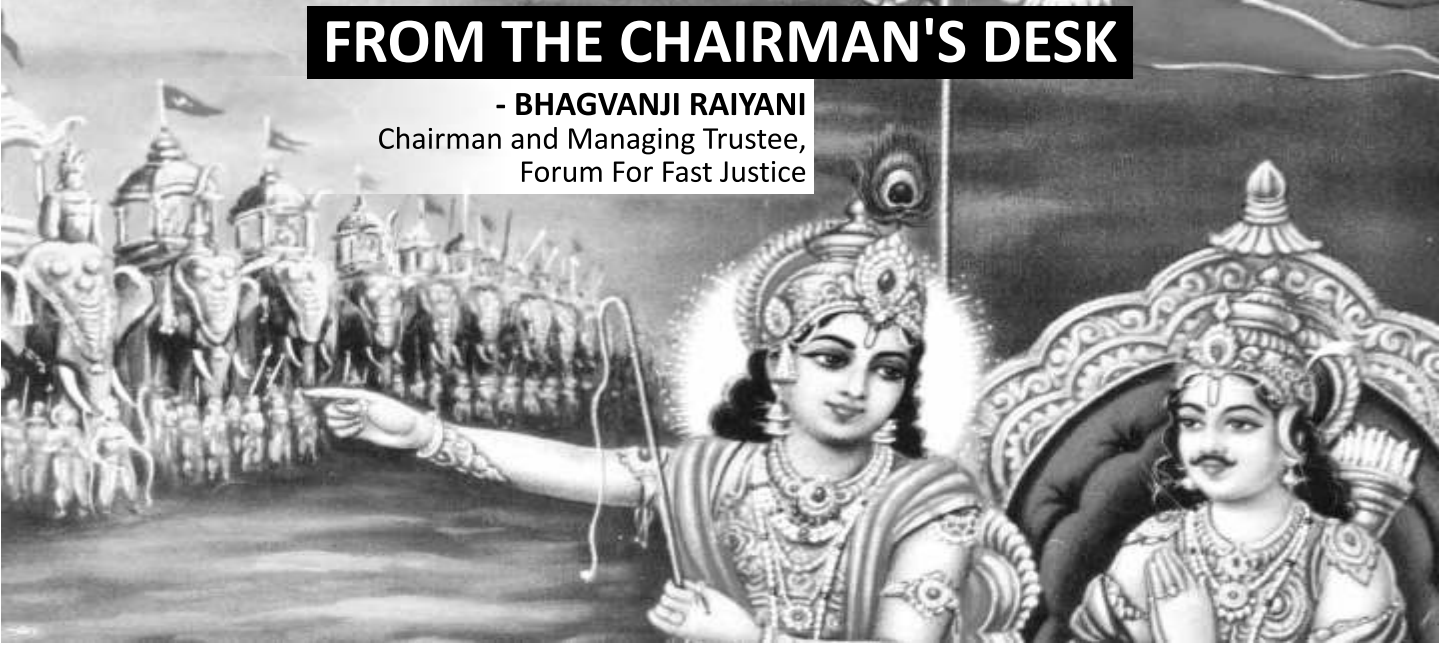
This issue as always carries some interesting articles by prominent people, one of them being by the fire brand Justice Markandey Katju. His reflections are the woes of a High Court judge of his caliber and prestige unable to get the specific corruption issue addressed by the judiciary. If he could not who else could?

All said and done we of the Forum for Fast Justice must keep treading resolutely however the long the march till we reach our destination—timely and affordable justice for one and all.

FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK

- BHAGVANJI RAIYANI

Chairman and Managing Trustee,
Forum For Fast Justice



AN ETERNAL QUOTE OF KRISHNA IN GITA

यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत ।
अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मनाम् सृजाम्यहम् ।।
परित्राणाय साधुनाम्, विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम् ।
धर्मं संस्थापनार्थाय, संभवामि युगे युगे ।।

Arjun, I take birth to protect noble people from the wicked ones, and for setting up religious order (rule of law) whenever Dharma (humanity) disappears from the world.

Is there God in this country? If he is there, what is he waiting for taking birth when kalyug is at its worst? Most Indian people were never so unjust, corrupt, immoral, insensitive, unaccountable, criminals, superstitious and mindless.

I am ashamed to call our nation as **"MERA BHARAT MAHAN"**

Assume there is God in India, he is not in our:

GOVERNMENT which have abdicated its duty to serve their people at large.

LEGISLATURE for which less said is better. They simply don't work.

JUDICIARY was the last hope but it has virtually collapsed under its own weight of crores of pending cases.

Poet Nanalal has urged Krishna:

पार्थ (अर्जुन) से कहो चढ़ावे बाण (धनुष्य) ।
अब तो युद्ध ही है कल्याण ।।

Hapless masses are waiting for decades for an

AKASHVANI (call from the sky) by Krishna directing few Arjunas to take on the arms (of Ahimsa and not those used in the battle of Mahabharata) as the Last remedy.

Forum For Fast Justice (Forum) is on the course of creating thousands of Arjunas to make all the three above institutions people friendly, easily accessible, non-corrupt, fair, fast, efficient, accountable, transparent and diligent.

Forum Family constituting hundred plus of its member Societies spread across the nation is preparing itself for a long fight to put the Indian Justice Delivery System in its right track. This is a no nonsense experiment for SAVE JUDICIARY-SAVE NATION.

Krishna apart from nervousness of Arjuna on the futility of winning the war after the deaths of thousands of warriors on both sides including over hundred of his own kith and kin, would have sensed him Skeptical on the victory.

Krishna gave him a universal sermon :

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्तेमाफलेषु कदाचन ।

Means one's duty is to work sincerely for a mission, not being assured of the result. That is what exactly your Forum does.

There is a possibility of the failure of any experiment. If we at Forum fail, take it from me that there is no hope for any other experiment for a century to come.

BRIEF REPORT ON ZONAL CONFERENCES AT ROURKELA, SEVAGRAM, HYDERABAD, AMRITSAR, KANPUR & ALL INDIA MEET AT GURGAON ON NYAY YATRA

- Pravin Patel
National Convener

Forum for Fast Justice (for short 'Forum') has planned a massive Nyay Yatra, is scheduled to be flagged off on 30th January, 2016 from Rajghat and will be on the streets travelling over 14000 KM all over the country in two motorcades. This March for Justice will converge into a rally at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi on 4th March, 2015.

Forum organised five Zonal Conferences to discuss and consult district level societies that are formed and registered to draw a plan and decide route map for the Nyay Yatra. These conferences with Societies for Fast Justice were held at (1) East Zone conference at Panth Niwas, Rourkela (Odisha) on 31-10-15 where delegates from Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal took part. West Zone conference was held at Yatri Niwas, Sevagram, Wardha (Maharashtra) on 21-11-15 for delegates of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. South Zone conference was held at Country Club, Hyderabad on 28-11-15 for delegates of Telengana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. North Zone (i) conference was held at K.K. Intercontinental Hotel, Amritsar on 06-12-15 for delegates of J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and NCR Delhi. Fifth and last conference was held at CLE Auditorium, Kanpur on 13-12-2015 for delegates of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand. Resolutions adopted at all the five Zonal conferences have been collated together for consideration of delegates at an All India meet organized at Gurgaon, Near New Delhi on 26 & 27 December, 2015. Based on the suggestions from various district level societies from all over the country, two different routes and other aspects of Nyay Yatra have been finalized for putting the plan in action. Brief reports of all the Zonal

conferences and All India meet at Gurgaon are as under.



1. EAST ZONE: This conference was inaugurated by Chief Guest Sri Kumar Sarangi, Director, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela by lighting lamp on photo of lord Jagannath. Other guests included Sri Manoranjan Das, Principal, Rourkela Law College, Sri Nirmal Nayak, Senior Advocate, Sri Manoranjan Das, Senior Journalist. Host Sri Baidyanath Mishra presided over this session, read out the message of Sri Bhagvanjibhai Raiyani, Chairman of Forum for Fast Justice and then delivered his key note address. Sri Rajubhai Thacker, Trustee and Sri Pravin Patel, National Convener represented Forum for Fast Justice. This session was moderated by Sri Durga Das

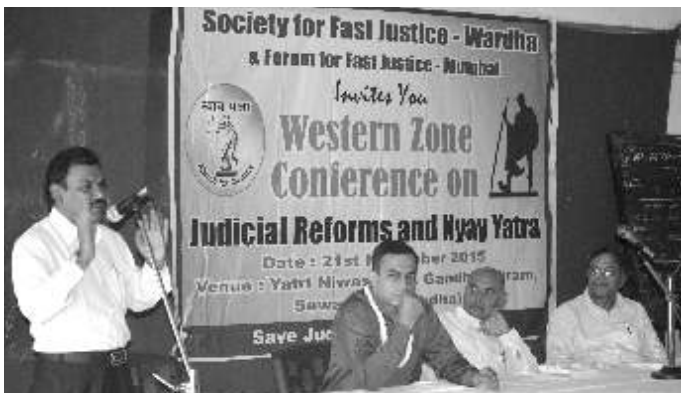


Toppo, Secretary of Sundergarh Society and came to an end with vote of thanks by Sri Ananta Narayan

Sahoo, Treasurer of Society for Fast Justice – Sundergarh.

Mamta Sharma from Chhattishgarh, Sri Mukhtar Ahmed from W.Bengal moderated two technical sessions in which delegates put in their views to decide logo, flag, banner, audio recording to be played during yatra, banners, hoardings, leaflets, posters and other suggestions so as to make Yatra a successful one. Run for Justice be also organized for youths in cities where we get sponsors for giving mementos etc. Dr. Ruplal Chauhan, Raigarh and Dinesh Soni of Sarguja Society from Chhattisgarh, Sri Manoj Jena (Bhubaneswar) and Sri Yudhishtir Moharana (Odisha society) from Odisha, Anowar Pasa from Murshidabad Society (W.Bengal), Dhanjay Kahare, Janjgir- Champa Society, Chhattisgarh, Sri Sudhir Sisodia, Chhattisgarh, Sri Ashok Kr. Patnaik, Malkangiri Society, Odisha, Sri Anjan Charan Jena of Paradeep Society, Sri Jayant Das of Puri Society Injore Das of Sarguja Society took active part and came up with valuable suggestions. Interactive session by Sri Pravin Patel. in which Rourkela Resolutin was passed. The conference came to end at 5 PM with National Anthem.

2 - WEST ZONE: West Zone conference started at 11.30



AM. Chief Guest Sri Ashishbhai Mehta, Trustee, Forum for Fast Justice inaugurated the conference by lighting lamp. Anmol Tembhurne from Society for Fast Justice – Nagpur welcomed the guests and introduced the



guests on dais. Key note address was delivered by Dr. Ashwinbhai Karia, former Principal of law College and Secretary, Society for Fast Justice – Banaskantha in Gujarat, Sri Vijay Rathi, President of Society for Fast Justice – Wardha presided over the session. Sri Ashishbhai Mehta shared his personal experience that he went to the court seeking justice in the year 1999 and the case is still going on but no justice till date but has gained enough knowledge of law and defective justice delivery system that is moving at extremely slow pace. In his Key note address, Dr. Ashwin Karia suggested that the theme of our programme should be Legal & Judicial Reforms as we suffer also due to defective legal system. The British system which was made by British for their own benefit is borrowed by us that give order on procedure and not Justice. He raised a question, are our courts, court of Law or Courts of Justice? He added that Justice should not only be fast but should be fair and inexpensive. Courts should be prompt & prone to deliver justice to litigants and not simply orders. Citing example of Akshardham terrorist attack of 2002, six persons were ordered to be hanged till death; all of them were released by Supreme Court of India as not guilty. He emphasized on need of reforms in Contempt of Court Act, 1971 as despite the people are suffering, they are not raising the voice against judiciary only due to fear of Contempt of Court.

Technical Session 1-2 & 3 were taken together. This was inaugurated by Chief Guest Pravinaben Desai, Head of Vinoba Seva Pratisthan, Paunar by garlanding photos of Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba Bhawe and lighting lamp. Pravin Patel, National Convener Forum

for Fast Justice presided this session and conducted Technical Sessions. Delegates from the participating states took part. DK.Prajapati from Chindwara, Sharad Khumre from Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh) Dr. Kamble from Chandrapur, Sunil Tyde from Akola, Sunil Kumar from Wardha, (from Maharashtra) Prabodh Rawal from Palanpur (Gujarat) were on the dais in different sessions. Smt. Kanti Srivastava (Bhopal); Mrs. Lata Thool, Mrs. Sangeeta Medhe (both from Hinganghat, Wardha); Mr. Sidhartha (Wasim); Sri Sunil Dhangar (Dhulia); Dr. Uike (Seoni); Sri Dilip Babaria (Nagpur); Dilip (Gadhchiroli). Ms. Reena Dhawan, Shah Nawaz Hussain (Nagpur); Pawan Sahu, Advocate Vivek, Videep Singh Markam (Mandla) also contributed their opinions and gave valuable suggestions based on which SEVAGRAM RESOLUTION was passed with voice vote.

3. SOUTH ZONE: This conference started at 11 AM with the inauguration at the hands of Sri Jaiprakash Narayan, IAS (Retd) , Founder president, Lok Satta Party by lighting the lamp in the company of distinguished guest Sri Sanyasi Rao, International trainer, Pravin Patel, National Convener, Forum for



(GHSFFJ) Jaya Vindyal, Advocate and few others. This session was moderated by Sadik Hussain, State Convener for Telengana First Technical session was chaired by Sri Bhagvanji Raiyani, Chairman and Managing Trustee, Forum for Fast Justice. Others with him on the dais included Sri Y.Rajeev Reddy, CMD of



Country Club was felicitated with flower bouquet, a shawl and a letter of appreciation for his contribution towards the cause of Judicial Reforms. In Second Technical Session, Pravin Patel read out the Rourkela and Sevagram Resolutions and invited opinion and suggestions, which were taken in the form of resolution and with voice vote. The program came to an end at 6.00 PM with National Anthem.

4. NORTH ZONE(i): This conference was inaugurated by Chief Guest Sri O.P.Monga, Senior Trustee, Forum for Fast Justice. Parbodh Bali, President, Amritsar Society



for Fast Justice presided. Sri Monga in company with distinguished guest Sri Babli Singh Yadav, President, Society for Fast Justice– New Delhi also briefed about the activities of Forum and also appealed to delegates to make Nyay Yatra a great success. Sri Parbodh Bali appealed to all the delegates to garner maximum possible support to make the Nyay Yatra a great success. Pravin Patel, moderated this session. Post lunch, Technical session 2, 3 and 4 were held one after another in which Kamal Sharma, Jalandhar, Subhas Ketty from Ludhiana, Gulshan Pahuja from New Delhi and other delegates took active part. Collated Rourkela, Sevagram & Hyderabad

resolutions were read out and with few more additional points, collated Amritsar Resolution was adopted by the house with voice vote

5. NORTH ZONE (ii): This conference was inaugurated by Chief Guest Sri Girish Pandey, Former Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax in company with Sri Manoj Champanerkar, Trustee Forum for Fast Justice, Capt.. S.C.Tripathi, President, Kanpur SFFJ, Retd. Judge Sri Verma, President, Lucknow



Sri P.M.Rohtogi, President, Merchant Chamber of Commerce, U.P, Kanpur Chapter. Col. R.K. Dixit, Secretary of Kanpur SFFJ welcomed guests on and off dais and introduced them to the house. concern was raised by guests on our snail speed moving justice delivery system for which while the corrupt, criminals and mafias are benefited, it is the poor who suffer for want of timely justice. Lacuna, reasons and possible remedies have also been suggested by distinguished guests. Pravin Patel moderated and vote of thanks was done by Sri Rajesh ji, EC member, Kanpur SFFJ.

Post lunch, Role of Women in struggle for Judicial



Reforms and Nyay Yatra. Poonam from Faizabad, Gayatri from Ambedkarnagar and Urvasi Sharma from Lucknow took part in this session which was moderated by Smita Tripathi. All the speakers emphasized on need of more active participation by women that will inspire many more women from all over the country to raise their voice to seek justice and also join struggle to see that a strong national movement is built up in which women have equal participation. During interactive session, collated resolutions of all the previous four zonal conferences were read out and with some more inputs and suggested changes, Kanpur Resolution was adopted with voice vote which is now known as Rourkela, Sevagram, Hyderabad, Amritsar and Kanpur Resolutions for further consideration at a joint national level meeting that was held at Guargaon on 26 & 27 December with key functionaries from all the five zones.



Gist of the addresses of the distinguished guests and delegates in all the five zonal conferences is that there is growing concern among the citizen about lengthy, complicated and unaccountable justice delivery system. Concern has been raised on smell of corruption in Judiciary, over one third vacancy of judges in higher courts, law allocation of funds for judiciary. Minimum working hours and more working days for our courts of law as Supreme Court works about 195 days and High Courts for 210 days in a year, Urgent need of review of our police system and need to redraft IPC throwing out the draconian

sections that smells of colonial rule. Need of forming National Litigants Assembly was also raised. With use of Right to Information, more and more scams and cases of corruption comes out but the corrupt find best shelter in the slow moving judiciary as they know that they are safe in slow moving justice delivery system as they will hardly be punished in their life time. It is time; we must go beyond fast justice as now there is serious allegation of corruption in judiciary at the highest level which is also a cause of worry. Is this not contempt of court? A time was there when it was difficult to comment against judges or against judgment but now time has come to comment against corrupt judges. Why there should be contempt for speaking the truth? Suggestions also came that there must be restrictions on judges for accepting commissions after retirement. We must have a fair and fast justice delivery system and fairness must be developed at any cost and that is by giving justice in time. There should be a system of fixing the date of judgment, on the date of registration of the case. This will make the system accountable. Video recording of the court proceedings as well as of police stations was also suggested. Also came in discussion about gross misuse of power by quasi Judicial authorities like



Tehsildar, Sub Divisional Magistrates etc where there is no accountability nor are they qualified in law but are holding courts where influence of the political leaders particularly of the ruling party acts heavier

where justice is at their mercy. Their judicial powers must be withdrawn. Concern was also raised on the time given to police to file chargesheets, witnesses turning hostile, police using third degree torture to extract forcible statements that fall flat in the courts, inadequate forensic testing facilities etc also came up in the discussion in the technical sessions. Sri Rajendra Thacker also shared his views on this burning issue and what Forum for Fast Justice is doing in this field since last few years. He also explained what we mean by Judicial Reforms and also inspired delegates to get prepared for Nyay Yatra.

All India Convention at Guargaon on 26 & 27 December, 2015:

This was held at Sector 23, Guargaon in Haryana hosted by Sri Raj Kachroo, President, Guargaon SFFJ. 35 key functionaries from all over the country took part and discussed the points of the collated Resolutions adopted at all five zones. Most important part was to decide day to day plan of the 35 days action plan of Nyay Yatra and fix the route. It was decided to adopt two different routes to cover entire country state by state in a convoy of three vehicles each. After marathon deliberation in which delegates from respective states put in their suggestions to prepare required route chart. Based on which, two route charts were prepared which were analyzed taking into consideration of the time required at each location and actual travel time. This has been decided which are named as Tentative Route Chart - 1 and Tentative Route Chart - 2. Need of Flags, Aprons, leaflets, banner etc was also discussed and suggestions put in by the delegates. With special vote of thanks to Sri Raj Kachroo, the convention came to an end.

The entire event was jointly conducted by Bhagvanji Raiyani, Forum's Chairman and Shri Pravin Patel, the National Convener.

MY EXPERIENCES ON RTI & JUDICIARY

- SUBHASH CHANDRA AGRAWAL

Preamble of 'Right-To-Information (RTI) Act' suggests it an Act for being a tool to effectively check corruption in our democratic system which comprises of three wings namely judiciary, legislature and bureaucracy. If legislature and bureaucracy are subjected to RTI provisions, then why create unnecessary controversy on including

non-judicial aspects of judicial administration under RTI Act? After all judges also come from the same human society which consists of both honest and dishonest persons. How Chief Justice of India, mentioned as Competent Authority, escape from being in purview of RTI Act when other concerned public authorities respond to communications addressed to competent authorities like President of India and Chief Information Commissioner? Even Supreme Court registry itself responded to my very first RTI petition filed in Supreme Court just after RTI Act was introduced in October 2005, though in a vague manner, which related to my query on action taken on my complaint addressed to Chief Justice of India against a High Court judge. It is also to be observed that views of retired and present Chief Justices of India differ on the issue. Can implementation of an Act affecting consumers of justice be changed with change of guards? Does post of Chief Justice of India represent just an individual and not the institution? Leave aside aspect of Competent Authorities, any thin line if drawn between department -heads and others Working under them, will then find an easy escape-route for ministers, secretaries and heads of all



public-authorities from RTI provisions. Eminent jurists and legal luminaries have unanimous views on the issue. Speaker of Lok Sabha having passed RTI bill and its panel have echoed likewise.

Any controversy on issue of Chief Justice of India being under purview of RTI Act is an afterthought at Supreme Court.

Why judiciary is so much scare from being transparent by even having suggested that Registrar General of Supreme Court and not Central Information Commission may be the second Appellate Authority for Supreme Court in RTI Act! Suggested amendment to RTI Act also seeks that nominees of Chief Justice of India may be exempted from RTI Act without clarifying who will be nominees of Chief Justice of India. Transparency in Judicial Administration is a must rather in interest of Indian judiciary to save its fine image where a handful of wrong elements are tarnishing image of other honest judges. Even the then Chief Justice of India Mr. Justice SP Bharucha and a Supreme Court Judge during regime of Mr. Justice YK Sabharwal as Chief Justice of India are on record to confess about 20-percent judges of higher courts to be corrupt, an aspect experienced by affected judicial victims like me. Five member bench of Supreme Court headed by the then Chief Justice of India Mr. Justice – PN Bhagwati in the matter 'SP Gupta vs Union of India, (1981) Supp SCC 87' had opined to disclose opinions of members of Supreme Court collegium constituted for appointment, promotion and transfer of judges of higher courts even much before RTI Act came into

existence. Even though this particular aspect has never been over-ruled by later judgments on appointments of judges, opinion of members of Supreme Court collegium are not being made" public despite esteemed verdict by central Information Commission (CIC).

Interestingly, file notings on my RTI petition filed in Supreme Court regarding resolution by all Supreme Court judges on wealth-declaration by judges reveals that reply of Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) was got approved by Chief Justice of India and the Appellate Authority also. On the other side, CPIO at Supreme Court says information relating to Chief Justice of India is not available with him! Does Appellate Authority's endorsement on CPIO's reply not make decisive authority and appellate authority colliding thereby nullifying any role of being the first Appellate Authority?

My own experience is that RTI Act has been instrumental in exposing misconduct in judicial administration including appointments in higher judiciary. Chief Information Commissioner even allowed copy of appointment file of a controversial appointment. But our Department of Justice which acts as Department of Injustice for Consumers of Justice approached Courts to get a stay on the CIC order always getting adjournments on the matter for last more than a year. General practice of Union Government to obtain stay from courts on not only CIC orders but now even on CIC proceedings in itself speaks of government-attitude towards shielding wrong practices prevailing in the system.'

It seems that (CPIO) at Department of Justice has to reply under pressure. It always avoids replies on petty and meaningless excuses like date of newspaper-clipping etc. Even file notings are being refused. Wrong and vague replies are quite common. On being asked about eligibility of persons being politically affiliated and having contested elections for being judges, both the CPIO and the Appellate Authority were evasive for reasons best understood. CPIO's reply was Wrong when it said that government had no

competence to act against retired judges of higher courts because case of Mr. Justice Shamit Mukherji is before all. A telephonic call from Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in response to my RTI petition confirmed that a case was pending at CBI against a judge of Higher Court. President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office and Department of Justice are shifting responsibility to respond to my query about authenticity of an NDTV report on recent appointment of a Chief Justice in a state. There is a war of letters between Supreme Court and Department of Justice on replying to my another RTI petition on matter concerning foreign-travel of Supreme Court judges with their Wives.

It will not be out of place to mention that Department of Justice denied having acknowledged important papers by Union Minister for Law & Justice relating to my another RTI petition forwarded by both Lok Sabha Secretariat and Central Information Commission on directions of Chief information Commissioner despite both these public-authorities having produced acknowledgment by office of the Minister!

Even National Human rights Commission (NHRC) is evasive on matters concerning violation of human rights by corruption and misconduct in higher judiciary. In response to my RTI petition seeking information on the issue on a letter addressed to the then NHRC Chairperson Dr. Justice AS Anand, NHRC confessed that the important letter was 'missing' from NHRC files. Once I asked about Disciplinary Authority for Chief Justice of India. Unfortunately even the concerned Information Commissioner also disapproved my query earlier evaded by Department of Justice. But that question gained significance later when serious allegations were leveled against a retired

Chief Justice of India.

Source: Central Information Commission Website

(<http://cic.gov.in/CIC-Articles/RTI-Judiciary-SC-Agrawal.pdf>)

LET'S MAKE JUDGES SELECTION MORE TRANSPARENT

- JUSTICE MARKANDEY KATJU

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the two judges cases in 1993 and 1998 have been criticised because they have not only practically amended the Constitution (which could only have been done by Parliament) by inventing a collegium system unknown to the Constitution, but also because the working of the collegium system has often been found defective. I would, therefore, like to describe my preferred method of recommending names for appointment.

I came to Chennai as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court in November 2004. The sanctioned strength of High Court Judges here was then 49 (60 today). At the time, there were about 23 or 24 vacancies, which meant that about half the posts in the High Court were lying vacant.

I was a total stranger to Tamil Nadu as I had come from Uttar Pradesh. I had been a lawyer in the Allahabad High Court, and thereafter a judge there.

Every institution is really about the personnel manning it. So, a High Court is not really about a beautiful building or beautiful lawns but the judges who man it. They should be first class people in conduct and in legal knowledge. I was determined to recommend good names for appointment as High

Court Judges and not bow to pressure.

This was the method I adopted:

I requested a dozen sitting judges of the High Court, in order of seniority, to give me a list of lawyers of the High Court whom they thought deserved to be appointed as High Court judges.

I also requested four or five very senior and respected lawyers of the Madras High Court to give their lists. I also consulted some respected retired judges. Thus I got about 17 or 18 lists.

I received those lists, and, along with my two senior most colleagues, found certain names to be common in many lists. Enquiries were made even about those names. We also considered some names which were not very common. This exercise

went on for two to three months and ultimately there was consensus. It was these names which were recommended for appointment. It then went to Delhi and met the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice Lahoti, and informed him about the methodology I had adopted.

I told him that I had insisted that I would only recommend the names of persons who had a great



reputation and good practice, were non-controversial and not too close to any political party (otherwise such persons would not be neutral and impartial). I also referred to what was said by a Lord Chancellor of England (who had then the authority to recommend names for appointment of British High Court judges) that the person whom he would recommend must be a gentleman, and it would do no harm if he knew a little law! (The second part of this sentence should not be taken literally because it is certain that a person to be appointed as a judge must know some law! What I meant was that if a person has put in 20 years as a lawyer, he is bound to know some law. More important, thereafter, is that he should be of high character.)

I told Mr. Justice Lahoti that the methodology that I had adopted was a result of a consensus after wide consultation with about 20 persons including sitting judges, respected retired judges and very senior respected lawyers of the High Court.

Since none of the persons I had recommended was either known to me (except for their performances in cases they argued before me) or belong to my caste or community, I had no personal interest in any such person. Hence it was up to the Supreme Court Collegium to approve or disapprove the names. In any case, I told him, it would not, in any way, bother me if any name was rejected because I had no personal interest.

Ignoring pressure

I must add that certain important people did try to influence me in this connection, but I paid no heed to them as I was determined to do my duty to the Madras High Court, come what may. As a result of that, almost all my recommendations were accepted, and 17 judges were appointed to the Madras High Court in December 2005, a record for that High Court.

In my opinion, the methodology which was adopted

by me should also be adopted for making recommendations for appointment of judges in the Supreme Court as well as in all High Courts. The present system, based on the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Judges Case, is defective as there is a lot of subjectivity. In my opinion, the Judges Cases should not be understood to mean that only the five senior most judges of the Supreme Court (three senior most for the High Courts) should be consulted for appointment as Supreme Court and High Court Judges. There should be very wide consultation with at least 15 to 20 people who are highly reputed as judges, former judges, senior lawyers. After this, the consensus which emerges should be recommended.

I was the sixth in seniority in the Supreme Court. But I regret that I was never consulted by the Chief Justice. The five senior most judges met in a highly secretive manner for deciding whom to recommend as a judge of the Supreme Court. This manner severely restricts the inputs which are required for making high quality recommendations. Justice Ms Ruma Pal, former Judge of the Supreme Court, said that deliberations of the collegium are "a complete mystery." It should not be so in a democracy, where there should be transparency, otherwise allegations are bound to arise, however unfounded, that improper recommendations have been made for extraneous considerations.

I, therefore, recommend to the Chief Justice and to the Chief Justices of all High Courts, that they should follow the same method I adopted for appointment of judges in the Supreme Court and all High Courts, and not limit the consultations to only Collegium members. In my opinion, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of 1993 and 1998 should be understood in their proper perspective, and not in a narrow sense.

Source: The Hindu Website

EXPLOITATION OF DAILY WAGE WORKERS BY JUDGES OF THE LOWER COURTS IN HARAYANA

Duty of Judges is to do justice but if the judges themselves indulge in causing injustice, where the victims should go? In Haryana many persons who have been appointed as Home Peons on daily wage basis. Their services are governed by the Haryana Subordinate Courts Establishment (Recruitment and General Conditions of Services) Rules 1997 contained in Chapter 18 –A, of the Punjab and Haryana High Court Rules and Orders, Volume – IV substituted by way of correction slip no. 39 Rules/XXII. D.4 Dated 17.10.98, High Court Rules and Orders, Volume 1 and Punjab Civil Services Rules as applicable to the State of Haryana.

However, these Home Peons are exploited by forcing them to work as domestic servants in the residences of Judicial officers

working for the State of Haryana. Even they are to work for up to 16 hours a day. Those who raise the voice are intimidated by starting inquiry against them. It is also learnt that in the past those who have raised a voice of complaint have been victimized including initiating contempt of court proceeding against him. Grippled with frustration, one such worker committed suicide. In the month of October 2015, a memorandum was submitted to the Acting Chief Justice of High Court of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh on behalf of the workers with a demand to set up a grievance cell to address their difficulties and save them from the exploitation caused to them. It is learnt that till date nothing has changed, Exploitation of Peons appointed on daily wage basis continues

REPORT ON WORKSHOP HELD AT AGRA



Forum for Fast Justice conducted a workshop on Judicial reforms for formation of Agra Society for Fast Justice. This was held at Railway Garden, Raja Ki Mandi, Agra. This program was organized by Dr. Navin Gupta and his team that works with LTA –HIMCS group that works for improving the social behavior of the people who come in contact with the visitors who come to this historic city of Taj Mahal. Sri Pravin Patel, National Convener, Forum for Fast Justice shared his views on various aspects of our Justice Delivery System. He stated that there is acute shortage of judges, outdated laws; problems with IPC which has draconian colonial provisions put in by British Government but still are

carried forward. Sri Patel also informed that allocation of funds to judiciary is laughably low to 0.2% which is lowest in the world. In our courts of law, dates are easy to get but justice is hard to come for which people are losing faith on our judiciary. In order to save our hard earned democracy, it is very much necessary to have a strong judiciary and it must be saved. He stated that today, Forum has reached about 280 districts of the country and now we are at Agra. He also informed about Nyay Yatra and importance of Agra as both the motorcade will merge in to one at Agra and move forward towards Jantar Mantar, New Delhi where on 4th March demonstration will be held. He appealed to join and support Nyay Yatra. Dr. Navin Gupta and others reacted positively and stated that they will form Agra Society for Fast Justice and join and support Nyay Yatra at Agra. Those who also joined at these discussions are Dr. Arjun Jain, Dr. Shantanu, Dr. Anand Rai, Naresh Parekh, Nitin Johri, Dhiraj Bagel, Monitor, Raja Ki Mandi, Motilal, Shakilbhai, Rajubhai, Naresh Narang, Deendayal, Gyanibhai, Shivshankar Ramavatar Sharma, Dharmendra, Arjun, Munnalal, Thakur Raghvir Singh and others. LTA –HIMCS group also participated in the discussion & assured their support to Nyay Yatra.

WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS DAY CELEBRATED BY SOCIETY FOR FAST JUSTICE - NORTH 24 PARGANA. W.BENGAL

Society for Fast Justice – North 24 Parganas in West Bengal organized a day long awareness and educative programme on 10TH December-2015, on the occasion of World Human Rights Day. This was held at Berachampa, Barsat. At this program conducted by S.Mukhtar Ahmed, educated over 250 women and children on Dowry Act, PWDV Act, Human Rights, Children's right and about National and State Human Rights Commission, National and State Commission for protection of women rights, National and State Commission for protection of Child rights etc. In case of violation of their rights or of others, he also educated

on how to file complaint and what the victim should do and how they can do and can also approach Society for Fast Justice – North 24 Pargana. He also stated that biggest violation of Human Rights takes place in our courts of law as seeking justice is our fundamental right, it is denied to the people by long delays.

A street drama was also performed on how delayed justice causes huge embarrassment to the litigants. Besides Mukhtar Ahmed, Ahasan Hussain, Subhasis Ghosh, Niltapal Dutta, Advocate Calcutta High Court and few others also took active part in making this programme successful.

SC HAS MORE HOLIDAYS THAN WORKING DAYS

- AJIT RANA



EVER wondered what is common between school going children and the high priests of judiciary? Saturday and “a lot of fun-days,” feel a section of lawyers.

As per the Supreme Court’s calendar for 2007, out of the 365 days a year, the Supreme Court has only 176 working days. The remaining 189 days are holidays.

It includes roughly 104 Saturdays and Sundays, nearly two-and-a-half months of summer vacation, a fortnight of winter vacation besides several others off, ranging from a day to a week. All this in the backdrop of a huge backlog of cases.

The SC is currently on a week-long Diwali vacation, which began on November 5. The apex court will re-open October 15 to October 20. Beginning December 17, the Supreme Court will have the usual fortnight-long winter break till January 1. The apex court had its summer vacation from May 21 to July 8 this year.

As per the provisions of the Supreme Court Judges

(Salaries and Conditions of Services) Act, 1958,

besides the apex court’s holidays and vacations, its individual judges are entitled to their own quota of leaves.

“True, the apex court does have a lot of Sunday and fun-days. But what is worse is the fact that some judges have no qualms in going on foreign jaunts in the middle of

hearings of important cases,” said Prashant Bhushan, a senior lawyer.

The long vacations continue in the Supreme Court despite the fact that in recent times, the backlog of cases has registered a rising trend. The total number of cases pending in the apex court had come down to 19,806 cases in 1988 from a whopping 104,936 in 1991. But it’s rising again. In the beginning of 2006, it had risen to around 29,000 cases and by the end of October 2007, it had gone up to 45,290.

However, senior lawyer P. P. Rao defended the long vacations, saying: “Every day a bench of two to three judges hears 50 matters. The cases listed on Mondays go up to 70 while it’s around 40 on Friday. They also have to read the voluminous files every evening before hearing them the next day,” said Rao.

A physician, an engineer, and a judge were arguing about whose profession was the oldest. The surgeon announced, “Remember how God removed a rib from Adam to create Eve? Obviously, medicine is the oldest profession:

The engineer replied, “But before that God created the heavens and the earth from chaos in less than a week. You have to admit that was a remarkable feat of engineering and that makes engineering an older profession than medicine.

The judge smirked and said, “Who do you think created the chaos?”

JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED... MODI MODI EVERYWHERE... NOT A DAY IN PARLIAMENT...

- KISHAN GORADIA



This month's topic-Judiciary is bound to raise many doubts in the minds of our readers. Of all the arms of Government, the judiciary is the least accountable to the people as it is not susceptible to direct accountability through an elected legislature. Our founding fathers envisaged the Judiciary as a pillar of democracy and insulated it from the vagaries of politics by design and not by accident. Therefore, Judicial restraint is almost always expected from our courts so as to not render the judiciary to stray in the domain of the executive.

Moreover, because the judiciary is the last remaining bastion of public faith and expectation, we do find incidents of judicial over-reach time and again, sometimes in public interest but sometimes as a somewhat arrogant assertion of power. No talk of the judiciary is complete without talking of the pendency of cases. We have a million pending court cases, which serve almost as a deterrent to the poor and the marginalized from moving court and seeking justice and who sadly are silently braving injustice. If there are a million pending cases, then by a natural corollary there a million missing cases and this fact cannot be ignored! This issue of our magazine is merely an attempt to critically appreciate the judiciary thought in-depth and thought provoking articles on various facets of the subject. We hope that you will find the subject matter intensely insightful as well as useful.

Modi's visit to the UAE Modi's visit to the UAE PM Modi's visit to the UAE was a grand success by all means. That it took an Indian Prime Minister 37 long years to visit a nation which is the most favored choice of Indians for migration is in it self a mystery. UAE is the most sought after destination for unskilled laborers in search of work in it's mammoth construction and manufacturing facilities. The joint statement between UAE and India is a triumph for the Indian establishment, whose influence is ever increasing in the middle east which is strategically important from the twin points of view of defense as well as trade and commerce.

Modi's visit to the Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi was a warm gesture. If only Modi would visit mosques in India, it would have a more conciliatory effect on our country's minorities who feel isolated in the present

scheme of things. Moreover, Modi gave a phenomenal speech in UAE which deservedly attracted acclaim but if only he attended parliament more often and used his oratory skills to demonstrate the political will of his Govt, things would have been much better in that country at least as regards political uncertainty.

Parliament Log jam in the monsoon session Parliament painted a sordid picture yet again and the monsoon session was completely wasted with little to no legislative business being transacted and key reforms

like GST being further postponed as the reform agenda was shamelessly left unfinished.

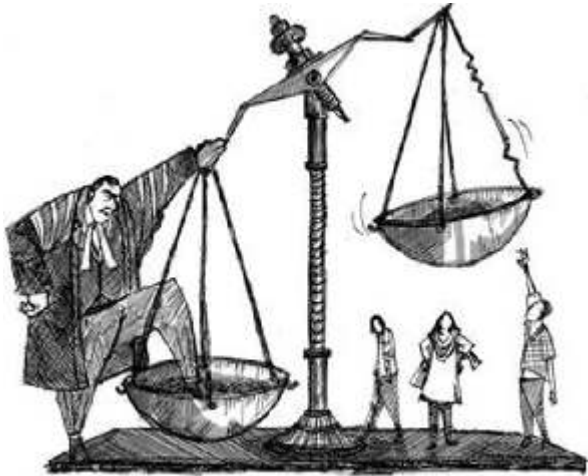
That the Congress with 44 MPs could derail a 282 member BJP led NDA

Rule of law has become the law of those who Rule Are laws of the land only for statute books!

- BY PRAVIN PATEL,

NATIONAL CONVENER-FORUM FOR FAST JUSTICE

We are having one of the best constitutions of the world that guarantees various fundamental rights. We have more than enough rules for better governance but even after 65 years of our becoming the Republic, Rule of Law by and large has become the law of those who Rule



us. Few incidents exposes the reality raising question in our mind, Where is Rule of Law?

Women irrespective of their social and educational status are often condemned to live as second rate citizens. Rape on women has become the order of the day confirming that there is no fear of Rule of Law. Delhi has become the "rape capital" of India. According to figures released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), total number of rape cases reported in India has gone up to 33,707 in 2013 from 24,923 in 2012. In 15,556 cases, the rape victims were aged between 18 and 30 years in 2013. The number of rape cases in Delhi which were 706 in 2012 doubled to 1636 rapes in 2013. On an average, four rape cases were reported in Delhi everyday in 2013. After the NIRBHAYA incident, lots of hue and cry forced the law makers to enact stringent laws so that no one can dare to commit such heinous crime, but what is the result? According to NCRB, number of rapes further increased to 1,813 in 2014, confirming that despite we have enough stringent laws, there is no rule of law.

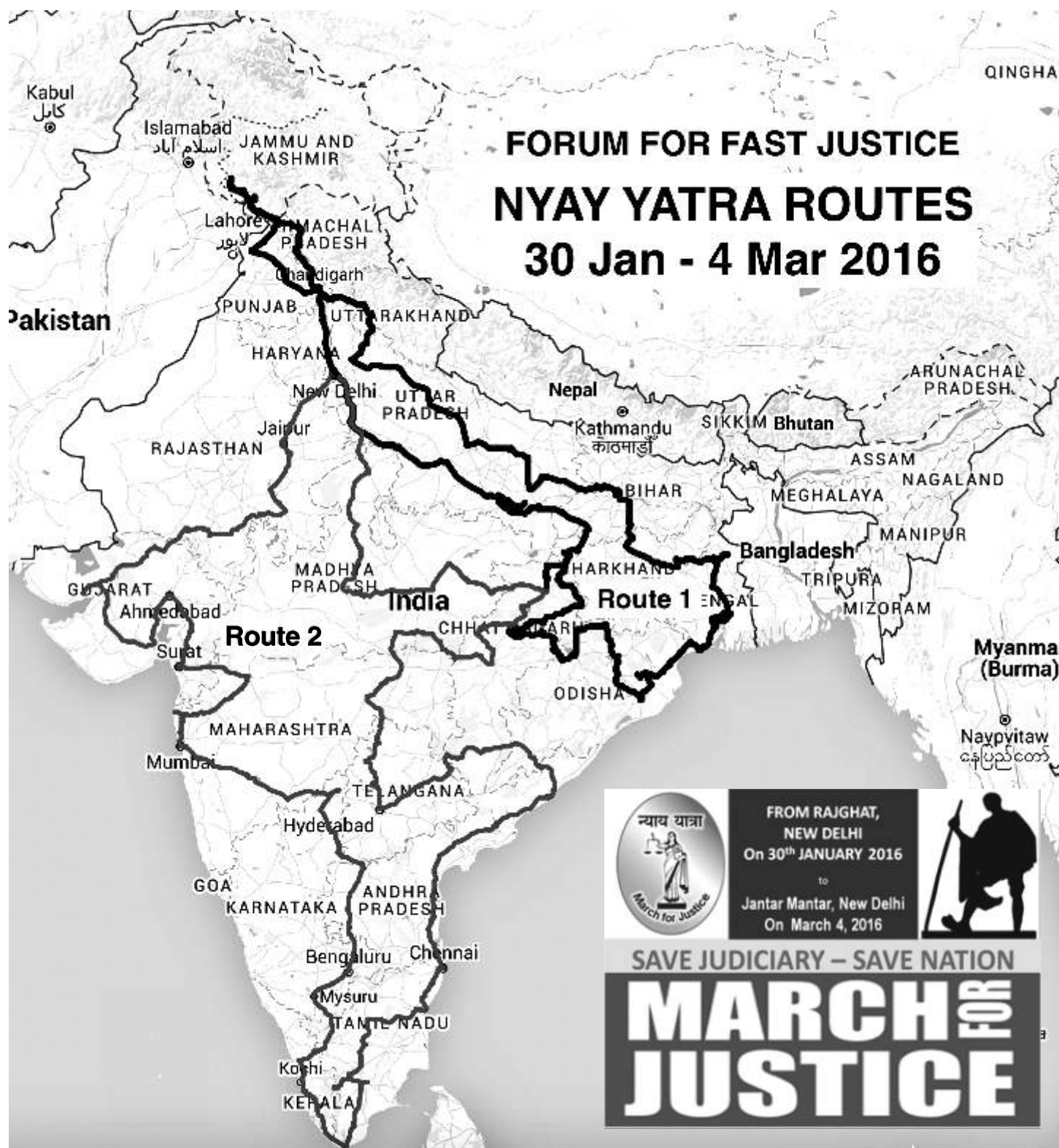
There are several examples that confirms that there is

no rule of law particularly when it matters to the persons having links with the people in the corridors of power. Such faces are confident that they can play with law with blessings of people who rule us for which a number of examples are in front of us. I share with our readers an example of a manmade tragedy that took lives of 89 persons and about 100 got seriously injured at Petlawad in Jabua district of Madhya Pradesh on 12th September, 2015. Few of those injured also met their premature death taking the total death toll to about 119. This manmade tragedy could have been avoided if the people in power had honestly discharged their lawful duties without coming under the influence of Mr. Rajendra Kaswa who used to carry on the business of mining explosives in a residential area, Residents of the locality had complained several times expressing fear that their lives were at risk due to huge quantity of mining explosives that Mr. Rajendra Kaswa was storing in the vicinity. None of the officials at the district or state even bothered to stop Mr. Rajendra Kaswa as he was believed to be close to the political party in power in the state. It is only after the blast took place, district administration swung into action by booking Kaswa under section 304 (manslaughter) of IPC and other sections of Explosive Substance Act, but is absconding as even after three months of the tragedy, police have failed to nab him. This can raise serious doubts in the minds of many that if you are close to people in power, nobody can touch you. In order to build public pressure, Naari Shakti Manch took out a long rally named as Nyay Yatra, carrying placards with the photographs of deceased persons demanding justice for them and immediate arrest of Rajendra Kaswa. In 1993, 113 innocents were died in Mumbai blast and recently at Paris 123 innocents died that became news all over the world but at Petlawad, 119 innocents have died but has not hit the headlines in media which confirms that all is not well when violators of rule of law are close to the people who rule us.

Rule of law has become the law of those who Rule.

Route Chart Route 1

DATE	DAY	DISTANCE	TIME	FROM	TO
30-Jan-16	1	165 km	2 hours 45 mins	Raj Ghat, New Delhi, Delhi,	Kurukshetra, Haryana,
30-Jan-16	1	93.4 km	1 hour 38 mins	Kurukshetra, Haryana,	Chandigarh, Chandigarh,
31-Jan-16	2	107 km	1 hour 51 mins	Chandigarh, Chandigarh,	Ludhiana, Punjab,
1-Feb	3	61.2 km	1 hour 9 mins	Ludhiana, Punjab,	Jalandhar, Punjab,
1-Feb	3	80.6 km	1 hour 36 mins	Jalandhar, Punjab,	Amritsar, Punjab,
2-Feb	4	119 km	1 hour 58 mins	Amritsar, Punjab,	Pathankot, Punjab,
2-Feb	4	30.1 km	43 mins	Pathankot, Punjab,	Kathua
2-Feb	4	55.8 km	57 mins	Kathua	Samba
2-Feb	4	25.8 km	37 mins	Samba	Jammu
3-Feb	5	146 km	3 hours 13 mins	Jammu	Rajouri
3-Feb	5	146 km	3 hours 9 mins	Rajouri	Jammu
4-Feb	6	35.8 km	47 mins	Jammu	Domel Katra Route,
4-Feb	6	36.3 km	48 mins	Domel Katra Route	Jammu
5-Feb	7	190 km	4 hours 0 mins	Jammu	Kangra, Himachal Pradesh,
6-Feb	8	382 km	8 hours 17 mins	Kangra, Himachal Pradesh,	Dehradun, Uttarakhand,
6-Feb	8	52.9 km	1 hour 34 mins	Dehradun, Uttarakhand,	Haridwar, Uttarakhand,
7-Feb	9	19.8 km	38 mins	Haridwar, Uttarakhand,	Rishikesh, Uttarakhand,
7-Feb	9	167 km	3 hours 34 mins	Rishikesh, Uttarakhand,	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh,
8-Feb	10	209 km	3 hours 58 mins	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh,	Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh,
8-Feb	10	91.4 km	1 hour 48 mins	Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh,	Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh,
9-Feb	11	173 km	3 hours 31 mins	Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh,	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh,
10-Feb	12	129 km	2 hours 9 mins	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh,	Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh,
10-Feb	12	6.7 km	19 mins	Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh,	Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh,
11-Feb	13	70.8 km	1 hour 28 mins	Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh,	Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh,
11-Feb	13	82.9 km	1 hour 51 mins	Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh,	Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh,
11-Feb	13	71.6 km	1 hour 36 mins	Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh,	Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh,
11-Feb	13	43.3 km	55 mins	Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh,	Mau, Uttar Pradesh,
13-Feb	14	136 km	2 hours 49 mins	Mau, Uttar Pradesh,	Chhapra Bypass Rd, Bihar,
13-Feb	14	87.6 km	2 hours 24 mins	Chhapra Bypass Rd, Bihar,	Patna, Bihar,
14-Feb	15	81.5 km	1 hour 37 mins	Patna, Bihar,	Bihar Sharif, Bihar,
14-Feb	15	37.6 km	53 mins	Bihar Sharif, Bihar,	Nawada, Bihar,
14-Feb	15	59.0 km	1 hour 10 mins	Nawada, Bihar,	Koderma, Jharkhand,
15-Feb	16	155 km	2 hours 38 mins	Koderma, Jharkhand	Dhanbad, Jharkhand,
15-Feb	16	72.4 km	1 hour 43 mins	Dhanbad, Jharkhand,	Jamtara, Jharkhand,
15-Feb	16	84.0 km	2 hours 8 mins	Jamtara, Jharkhand,	Suri, West Bengal,
15-Feb	16	89.4 km	2 hours 2 mins	Suri, West Bengal,	Berhampore, West Bengal,
16-Feb	17	125 km	3 hours 3 mins	Berhampore, West Bengal,	Burdwan, West Bengal,
16-Feb	17	148 km	3 hours 14 mins	Burdwan, West Bengal,	Barasat, West Bengal,
16-Feb	17	42.9 km	1 hour 51 mins	Barasat, West Bengal,	Kolkata, West Bengal,
17-Feb	18	29.5 km	1 hour 11 mins	Kolkata, West Bengal,	Alpur, West Bengal,
17-Feb	18	29.3 km	1 hour 12 mins	Alpur, West Bengal,	Kolkata, West Bengal,
18-Feb	19	16.3 km	41 mins	Kolkata, West Bengal,	Howrah, West Bengal,
18-Feb	19	76.4 km	1 hour 25 mins	Howrah, West Bengal,	Tamluk, West Bengal,
18-Feb	19	97.6 km	2 hours 22 mins	Tamluk, West Bengal,	Digha, West Bengal,
18-Feb	19	41.3 km	50 mins	Digha, West Bengal,	Jaleswar, Odisha,
18-Feb	19	57.2 km	1 hour 0 mins	Jaleswar, Odisha,	Balasore, Odisha,
19-Feb	20	69.7 km	1 hour 11 mins	Balasore, Odisha,	Bhadrak, Odisha,
19-Feb	20	100 km	2 hours 5 mins	Bhadrak, Odisha,	Odisha, Odisha,
19-Feb	20	119 km	2 hours 21 mins	Odisha, Odisha,	Cuttack, Odisha,
20-Feb	21	25.7 km	41 mins	Cuttack, Odisha,	Bhubaneswar, Odisha,
20-Feb	21	127 km	2 hours 45 mins	Bhubaneswar, Odisha,	Angul, Odisha,
20-Feb	21	214 km	4 hours 27 mins	Angul, Odisha,	Rourkela, Odisha,
21-Feb	22	98.2 km	2 hours 4 mins	Rourkela, Odisha,	Sundargarh, Odisha,
21-Feb	22	35.8 km	51 mins	Sundargarh, Odisha,	Jharsuguda, Odisha,
21-Feb	22	50.5 km	1 hour 9 mins	Jharsuguda, Odisha,	Sambalpur, Odisha,
22-Feb	23	51.6 km	1 hour 3 mins	Sambalpur, Odisha,	Bargarh, Odisha,
22-Feb	23	84.9 km	1 hour 52 mins	Bargarh, Odisha,	Raigarh, Chhattisgarh ,
23-Feb	24	38.3 km	54 mins	Raigarh, Chhattisgarh ,	Kharsia, Chhattisgarh ,
23-Feb	24	64.3 km	1 hour 15 mins	Kharsia, Chhattisgarh ,	Champa, Chhattisgarh ,
23-Feb	24	10.0 km	19 mins	Champa, Chhattisgarh ,	Janjgir, Chhattisgarh ,
23-Feb	24	61.3 km	1 hour 24 mins	Janjgir, Chhattisgarh ,	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh ,
25-Feb	25	93.9 km	2 hours 22 mins	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh ,	Korba, Chhattisgarh ,
25-Feb	25	206 km	4 hours 6 mins	Korba, Chhattisgarh ,	Jashpur Nagar, Chhattisgarh ,
26-Feb	26	96.5 km	2 hours 10 mins	Jashpur Nagar, Chhattisgarh ,	Shankargarh, Chhattisgarh ,
26-Feb	26	80.2 km	1 hour 37 mins	Shankargarh, Chhattisgarh ,	Ramanuj Ganj, Chhattisgarh ,
26-Feb	26	65.9 km	1 hour 24 mins	Ramanuj Ganj, Chhattisgarh ,	Garhwa, Jharkhand,
27-Feb	27	188 km	3 hours 47 mins	Garhwa, Jharkhand,	Chhatrapur, Chhattisgarh ,
27-Feb	27	282 km	5 hours 25 mins	Chhatrapur, Chhattisgarh ,	Aurangabad, Bihar,
27-Feb	27	46.3 km	1 hour 1 min	Aurangabad, Bihar,	Sasaram, Bihar,
27-Feb	27	56.9 km	1 hour 2 mins	Sasaram, Bihar ,	Mohania, Bihar ,
27-Feb	27	79.8 km	1 hour 42 mins	Mohania, Bihar ,	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh,
28-Feb	28	56.5 km	1 hour 27 mins	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh,	Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh,
28-Feb	28	91.0 km	1 hour 54 mins	Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh,	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh,
29-Feb	29	82.1 km	1 hour 47 mins	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh,	Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh,
29-Feb	29	290 km	4 hours 25 mins	Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh,	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh,
1-Mar	30	94.0 km	1 hour 34 mins	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh,	Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh ,
1-Mar	30	66.6 km	57 mins	Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh ,	Etawah, Uttar Pradesh,
2-Mar	31	118 km	2 hours 25 mins	Etawah, Uttar Pradesh,	Agra, Uttar Pradesh,
2-Mar	31	57.5 km	1 hour 23 mins	Agra, Uttar Pradesh,	Mathura, Uttar Pradesh
4-Mar	32	160 km	2 hours 22 mins	Mathura, Uttar Pradesh,	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi



Route Chart Route 2

DATE	DAY	DISTANCE	TIME	FROM	TO
30-Jan	1	278 km	4 hours 52 mins	Raj Ghat, New Delhi	Jaipur, Rajasthan,
31-Jan	2	254 km	4 hours 1 min	Jaipur, Rajasthan,	Kota, Rajasthan,
31-Jan	2	283 km	4 hours 26 mins	Kota, Rajasthan,	Udaipur, Rajasthan,
1-Feb	3	203 km	2 hours 50 mins	Udaipur, Rajasthan,	Palanpur, Gujarat
2-Feb	4	308 km	4 hours 21 mins	Palanpur, Gujarat	Gandhidham, Gujarat,
3-Feb	5	127 km	2 hours 2 mins	Gandhidham, Gujarat,	Morbi, Gujarat,
3-Feb	5	66.6 km	1 hour 18 mins	Morbi, Gujarat,	Rajkot, Gujarat,
3-Feb	5	174 km	3 hours 37 mins	Rajkot, Gujarat,	Bhavnagar, Gujarat,
4-Feb	6	170 km	3 hours 10 mins	Bhavnagar, Gujarat,	Ahmedabad, Gujarat,
4-Feb	6	57.7 km	1 hour 2 mins	Ahmedabad, Gujarat,	Nadiad, Gujarat,
4-Feb	6	21.0 km	32 mins	Nadiad, Gujarat,	Anand, Gujarat,
4-Feb	6	46.5 km	1 hour 0 mins	Anand, Gujarat,	Vadodara, Gujarat,
5-Feb	7	150 km	2 hours 44 mins	Vadodara, Gujarat,	Surat, Gujarat,
5-Feb	7	33.5 km	49 mins	Surat, Gujarat,	Bardoli, Gujarat,
5-Feb	7	197 km	3 hours 22 mins	Bardoli, Gujarat,	Dhule, Maharashtra,
6-Feb	8	159 km	2 hours 42 mins	Dhule, Maharashtra,	Nashik, Maharashtra,
6-Feb	8	148 km	3 hours 21 mins	Nashik, Maharashtra,	Dahanu, Maharashtra,
7-Feb	9	135 km	2 hours 33 mins	Dahanu, Maharashtra,	Mumbai, Maharashtra,
7-Feb	9	148 km	2 hours 35 mins	Mumbai, Maharashtra,	Pune, Maharashtra,
8-Feb	10	253 km	4 hours 7 mins	Pune, Maharashtra,	Solapur, Maharashtra,
8-Feb	10	175 km	3 hours 18 mins	Solapur, Maharashtra,	Bidar, Karnataka,
9-Feb	11	94.8 km	1 hour 46 mins	Bidar, Karnataka,	Kalaburagi, Karnataka,
9-Feb	11	82.5 km	1 hour 44 mins	Kalaburagi, Karnataka,	Yadgir, Karnataka,
9-Feb	11	83.6 km	1 hour 50 mins	Yadgir, Karnataka,	Raichur, Karnataka,
10-Feb	12	246 km	4 hours 5 mins	Raichur, Karnataka,	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh,
10-Feb	12	215 km	3 hours 7 mins	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh,	Bengaluru, Karnataka,
12-Feb	13	146 km	3 hours 5 mins	Bengaluru, Karnataka,	Mysuru, Karnataka,
12-Feb	13	196 km	4 hours 36 mins	Mysuru, Karnataka,	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu,
13-Feb	14	52.3 km	1 hour 20 mins	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu,	Palakkad, Kerala,
13-Feb	14	68.4 km	1 hour 29 mins	Palakkad, Kerala,	Thrissur, Kerala,
13-Feb	14	75.7 km	1 hour 54 mins	Thrissur, Kerala,	Ernakulam, Kerala,
14-Feb	15	67.4 km	1 hour 53 mins	Ernakulam, Kerala,	Kottayam, Kerala,
14-Feb	15	58.5 km	1 hour 42 mins	Kottayam, Kerala,	Pathanamthitta, Kerala,
14-Feb	15	103 km	2 hours 19 mins	Pathanamthitta, Kerala,	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala,
15-Feb	16	70.4 km	2 hours 4 mins	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala,	Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu,
15-Feb	16	19.6 km	31 mins	Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu,	Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu,
15-Feb	16	85.1 km	1 hour 16 mins	Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu,	Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu,
15-Feb	16	162 km	2 hours 22 mins	Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu,	Madurai, Tamil Nadu,
16-Feb	17	137 km	3 hours 12 mins	Madurai, Tamil Nadu,	Ramakkalmedu, Kerala,
16-Feb	17	215 km	3 hours 59 mins	Ramakkalmedu, Kerala,	Karur, Tamil Nadu,
16-Feb	17	95.7 km	1 hour 32 mins	Karur, Tamil Nadu,	Salem, Tamil Nadu,
17-Feb	18	55.1 km	1 hour 5 mins	Salem, Tamil Nadu,	Attur, Tamil Nadu,
17-Feb	18	123 km	1 hour 45 mins	Attur, Tamil Nadu,	Villupuram, Tamil Nadu,
17-Feb	18	33.6 km	51 mins	Villupuram, Tamil Nadu,	Pondicherry, Puducherry,
17-Feb	18	171 km	3 hours 14 mins	Pondicherry, Puducherry,	Chennai, Tamil Nadu,
18-Feb	19	302 km	5 hours 0 mins	Chennai, Tamil Nadu,	Ongole, Andhra Pradesh,
18-Feb	19	112 km	1 hour 49 mins	Ongole, Andhra Pradesh,	Guntur, Andhra Pradesh,
19-Feb	20	95.2 km	2 hours 2 mins	Guntur, Andhra Pradesh,	Eluru, Andhra Pradesh,
19-Feb	20	98.6 km	1 hour 52 mins	Eluru, Andhra Pradesh,	Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh
19-Feb	20	191 km	3 hours 10 mins	Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh,
20-Feb	21	213 km	4 hours 32 mins	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh,	Koraput, Odisha,
20-Feb	21	101 km	1 hour 51 mins	Koraput, Odisha,	Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh,
21-Feb	22	85.5 km	1 hour 41 mins	Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh,	Dantewada, Chhattisgarh,
21-Feb	22	82.9 km	1 hour 35 mins	Dantewada, Chhattisgarh,	Bijapur, Chhattisgarh
21-Feb	22	246 km	5 hours 45 mins	Bijapur, Chhattisgarh	Warangal, Telangana,
22-Feb	23	145 km	3 hours 5 mins	Warangal, Telangana,	Hyderabad, Telangana,
22-Feb	23	96.4 km	2 hours 12 mins	Hyderabad, Telangana,	Medak, Telangana,
22-Feb	23	106 km	1 hour 38 mins	Medak, Telangana,	Nizamabad, Telangana,
23-Feb	24	150 km	2 hours 19 mins	Nizamabad, Telangana,	Adilabad, Telangana
23-Feb	24	115 km	2 hours 13 mins	Adilabad, Telangana	Yavatmal, Maharashtra,
23-Feb	24	76.9 km	1 hour 36 mins	Yavatmal, Maharashtra,	Sevagram, Maharashtra,
25-Feb	25	7.0 km	13 mins	Sevagram, Maharashtra,	Wardha, Maharashtra,
25-Feb	25	76.4 km	1 hour 36 mins	Wardha, Maharashtra,	Nagpur, Maharashtra,
25-Feb	25	125 km	2 hours 12 mins	Nagpur, Maharashtra,	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh
26-Feb	26	69.7 km	1 hour 22 mins	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	Seoni, Madhya Pradesh
26-Feb	26	88.3 km	1 hour 33 mins	Seoni, Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh,
26-Feb	26	130 km	3 hours 0 mins	Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh,	Khairagarh, Chhattisgarh,
26-Feb	26	88.7 km	2 hours 4 mins	Khairagarh, Chhattisgarh,	Raipur, Chhattisgarh,
27-Feb	27	44.3 km	1 hour 3 mins	Raipur, Chhattisgarh,	Simga, Chhattisgarh
27-Feb	27	23.7 km	28 mins	Simga, Chhattisgarh	Bemetara, Chhattisgarh
27-Feb	27	50.9 km	58 mins	Bemetara, Chhattisgarh	Kawardha, Chhattisgarh
27-Feb	27	35.4 km	45 mins	Kawardha, Chhattisgarh	Pandaria, Chhattisgarh
27-Feb	27	33.5 km	42 mins	Pandaria, Chhattisgarh	Lormi, Chhattisgarh
27-Feb	27	35.0 km	42 mins	Lormi, Chhattisgarh	Kota, Chhattisgarh
27-Feb	27	16.8 km	22 mins	Kota, Chhattisgarh	Ratanpur, Chhattisgarh,
28-Feb	28	57.6 km	1 hour 2 mins	Ratanpur, Chhattisgarh,	Katghora, Chhattisgarh
28-Feb	28	103 km	1 hour 45 mins	Katghora, Chhattisgarh	Udaipur, Chhattisgarh,
28-Feb	28	42.7 km	52 mins	Udaipur, Chhattisgarh,	Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh,
29-Feb	29	38.1 km	43 mins	Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh,	Surajpur, Chhattisgarh
29-Feb	29	38.9 km	44 mins	Surajpur, Chhattisgarh	Baikunthpur, Chhattisgarh
29-Feb	29	52.1 km	1 hour 1 min	Baikunthpur, Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh, Chhattisgarh,
29-Feb	29	70.7 km	1 hour 26 mins	Manendragarh, Chhattisgarh,	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh
29-Feb	29	126 km	2 hours 12 mins	Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh	Umaria, Madhya Pradesh
1-Mar	30	69.8 km	1 hour 7 mins	Umaria, Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh,
1-Mar	30	132 km	2 hours 12 mins	Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh,	Katni, Madhya Pradesh,
1-Mar	30	94.4 km	2 hours 11 mins	Katni, Madhya Pradesh,	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh,
2-Mar	31	316 km	6 hours 12 mins	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh,	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,
2-Mar	31	312 km	6 hours 8 mins	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,	Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh
3-Mar	32	117 km	2 hours 35 mins	Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh,
3-Mar	32	120 km	2 hours 26 mins	Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh,	Agra, Uttar Pradesh,
3-Mar	32	57.5 km	1 hour 23 mins	Agra, Uttar Pradesh,	Mathura, Uttar Pradesh,
4-Mar	33	160 km	2 hours 22 mins	Mathura, Uttar Pradesh,	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi

LIST OF REGISTERED SOCIETIES FOR FAST JUSTICE IN INDIA

Sr. No.	District level Society	Sr. No.	District level Society
1	Rajori, Jammu & Kashmir	42	Raigarh , Chhattisgarh
2	Ganderbal, Jammu & Kashmir	43	Janjgir - Chamnpa, Chhattisgarh
3	Amritsar Punjab	44	Korba, Chhattisgarh
4	Jalandhar, Punjab	45	Mungeli, Chhattisgarh
5	Ludhiana, Punjab	46	Dhamtari, Chhattisgarh
6	Barnala, Punjab	47	Baloda Bazar, Chhattisgarh
7	Guargaon, Harayana	48	Kawardha, Chhattisgarh
8	Jaipur, Rajasthan	49	Raipur, Chhattisgarh
9	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	50	Durg - Bhilai, Chhattisgarh
10	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	51	Mahasamund,, Chhattisgarh
11	Muzaffarpur, Bihar	52	Balod, Chhattisgarh
12	Rohtas, Bihar	53	Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh
13	Samastipur, Bihar	54	Sarguja, Chhattisgarh
14	Ranchi, Jharkhand	55	Surajpur, Chhattisgarh
15	Kolkatta, West Bengal	56	Manendragarh, Chhattisgarh
16	North 24 Pargana, W. Bengal	57	Odisha, State Level
17	Murshidabad, W. Bengal	58	Cuttack, Odisha
18	Kannyakumari, Tamil Nadu	59	Bhadrak, Odisha
19	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	60	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
20	Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	61	Paradeep, Odisha
21	Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh	62	Jajpur, Odisha
22	Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	63	Mayurbhanj, Odisha
23	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	64	Balasore, Odisha
24	Chittor, Andhra Pradesh	65	Sundergarh, Odisha
25	Anantapuram, Andhra Pradesh	66	Keonjhar, Odisha
26	Vijayangaram, Andhra Pradesh	67	Koraput, Odisha
27	Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh	68	Raigada, Odisha
28	Khamma,, Telengana	69	Bolangir, Odisha
29	Adilabad, Telengana	70	Sundergarh, Odisha
30	Greater Hyderabad, Telengana	71	Puri, Odisha
31	Nizamabad, Telengana	72	Malkangir, Odisha
32	Rangareddy, Telengana	73	Ganjam, Odisha
33	Karimnagar, Telengana	74	Jagatsingpur, Odisha
34	Churachandrapur, Manipur	75	Bargarh, Odisha
35	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	76	Kendrapara, Odisha
36	Mumbai, Maharashtra	77	Kalahandi, Odisha
37	Dahanu, Maharashtra	78	Bhawanipatna, Odisha
38	Wardha, Maharashtra	79	East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
39	Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra	80	West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
40	Chhattisgarh, State Level	81	Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh
41	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	82	Amaravati, Maharashtra

EAST ZONE CONFERENCE: ROURKELA



View of the dias of the inaugural session



The Audience



Mukhtarbhair addressing technical session 2



Rajesh Thakkar jointly inaugurating the session



The Audience



Mamata Sharma Jt. Secretary, SFFJ Chattisgarh, Moderating the technical session



NORTH ZONE - I : CONFERENCE AT AMRITSAR



NORTH ZONE - II : CONFERENCE AT KANPUR

