



COURT NEWSLETTER

HIGH COURT OF SIKKIM

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October - December, 2012



66th Independence Day Celebration in the High Court Premises

EDITORIAL BOARD

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Permod Kohli, Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Wangdi, Judge, High Court of Sikkim

COMPILED BY

Mrs. K.C. Barphungpa, Registrar General, High Court of Sikkim

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VACANCIES IN COURTS**(i) Vacancies in the High Court of Sikkim as on 30.09.2012**

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1.	Sikkim High Court	03	02	1

(ii) Vacancies in the District & Subordinate Courts as on 30.09.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1.	SIKKIM	17	11	06

(iii) Vacancies in the High Court of Sikkim as on 31.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1.	Sikkim High Court	03	02	1

(iv) Vacancies in the District & Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1.	SIKKIM	17	10	07

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES**(1) High Court of Sikkim from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12**

Sl. No.	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases at the end of 30.09.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	
1	55	19	22	52	15	11	17	9	61

**(2) District & Subordinate Courts from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12
(East & North) & (South & West)**

Sl. No.	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases at the end of 30.09.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	
1.	327	157	167	317	777	304	393	688	1005

Sl. No.	Civil Miscellaneous Cases				Criminal Miscellaneous Cases				Total Pendency of Civil Misc. & Criminal Misc. Cases at the end of 30.09.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	
1.	170	162	170	162	57	399	443	13	175

(3) Family Court (East & North) at Gangtok from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12

Sl. No.	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases at the end of 30.09.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	
1.	39	20	13	46	15	10	4	21	67

Sl. No.	Civil Miscellaneous Cases				Criminal Miscellaneous Cases				Total Pendency of Civil Misc. & Criminal Misc. Cases at the end of 30.09.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	
1.	2	3	2	3	6	3	2	7	10

(4) Family Court (South & West) at Namchi from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12

Sl. No.	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases at the end of 30.09.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	
1.	9	14	9	14	10	7	9	8	22

Sl. No.	Civil Miscellaneous Cases				Criminal Miscellaneous Cases				Total Pendency of Civil Misc. & Criminal Misc. Cases at the end of 30.09.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	
1.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3

(5) Lok Adalat Cases from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12

Sl. No.	Name of Lok Adalat	Opening Balance as on 1.07.12	Institution from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Disposal from 1.07.12 to 30.09.12	Pendency at the end of 30.09.12	Cases returned
1.	High Court Lok Adalat	9	2	8	3	0
2.	District Lok Adalat at Gangtok	92	175	187	70	10
3.	District Lok Adalat at Namchi	10	26	15	18	3
4.	Taluk Lok Adalats at Gyalshing	1	28	28	1	0
5.	Taluk Lok Adalats at Ravangla	0	40	40	0	0
6.	Taluk Lok Adalats at Mangan	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	112	271	278	92	13

INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES

(1) High Court of Sikkim from 01.10.12 to 31.12.12

Sl. No.	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases at the end of 31.12.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	
1	52	12	12	52	9	17	15	11	63

(2) District & Subordinate Courts from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12
(East & North) & (South & West)

Sl. No.	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases at the end of 31.12.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	
1.	317	91	93	315	688	321	335	674	989

Sl. No.	Civil Miscellaneous Cases				Criminal Miscellaneous Cases				Total Pendency of Civil Misc. & Criminal Misc. Cases at the end of 31.12.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	
1.	162	71	101	132	13	456	460	9	141

(3) Family Court (East & North) at Gangtok from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12

Sl. No.	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases at the end of 31.12.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	
1.	46	17	10	53	21	2	6	17	70

Sl. No.	Civil Miscellaneous Cases				Criminal Miscellaneous Cases				Total Pendency of Civil Misc. & Criminal Misc. Cases at the end of 31.12.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	
1.	3	0	0	3	7	3	1	9	12

(4) Family Court (South & West) at Namchi from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12

Sl. No.	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases at the end of 31.12.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	
1.	14	9	11	12	8	6	9	5	17

Sl. No.	Civil Miscellaneous Cases				Criminal Miscellaneous Cases				Total Pendency of Civil Misc. & Criminal Misc. Cases at the end of 31.12.12
	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	
1.	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0

(5) Lok Adalat Cases from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12

Sl. No.	Name of Lok Adalat	Opening Balance as on 1.10.12	Institution from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Disposal from 1.10.12 to 31.12.12	Pendency at the end of 31.12.12	Cases returned
1.	High Court Lok Adalat	3	3	2	3	1
2.	District Lok Adalat at Gangtok	70	138	114	82	12
3.	District Lok Adalat at Namchi	18	11	17	8	4
4.	Taluk Lok Adalats at Gyalshing	1	40	39	2	0
5.	Taluk Lok Adalats at Ravangla	0	17	17	0	0
6.	Taluk Lok Adalats at Mangan	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	92	209	189	95	17

**SOME RECENT
HIGH COURT JUDGMENTS
OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

1. **Court can grant compensation for an injury arising out of a motor vehicle accident not contained in the list of injuries in the relevant Act:**

On 10/07/2012, a Single Bench of the Court in MAC App. No. 02 of 2012 (The Branch Manager, New India Assurance Company Ltd. Vs. Smt. Rakhi Choudhary & Ors.) has held that as per Column 5 of the Second Schedule of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, compensation for permanent total disablement and permanent partial disablement shall be calculated as per Schedule I under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Although the injury involved in the instant case, i.e., "fracture of femur" is not found in Part I of the said Schedule containing the list of injuries deemed to result in "Permanent Total Disablement" nor in Part II thereof enlisting injuries deemed to result in "Permanent partial disablement", it cannot be said that the injured is left without remedy. In such cases, court can look for a guiding principle to arrive at a just and reasonable compensation, and for this, it would be permissible to take resort to the second schedule to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as prescribed under Column 5 thereof. However, as per Clause (a) of Entry 5 of the Second Schedule, multiplier should be applied considering the age of the victim on the date of determining the compensation and not the date the claim was made.

2. **Acknowledgement of liability made after the expiry of the prescribed period does not give rise to a fresh period of limitation:**

On 03/08/2012, a Single Bench of the Court in RFA No. 03 of 2012 (Chablilal Khatiwada Vs. Durga Prasad Rai & Ors.) has held that the acknowledgement of liability of a debt made after the prescribed period would certainly not fall within the purview of Section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963 which prescribes that for a fresh period to be computed, the liability must be existing on the date of acknowledgment. It was further held that, as the plea of limitation concerns the very jurisdiction of the court, it must be taken up before embarking on the merits of the appeal.

3. **In a case based on circumstantial evidence, each circumstance appearing against the accused must be proved beyond reasonable doubt:**

On 14/08/2012, the Division Bench of the Court in CrI. Appeal No. 04 of 2012 (Pem Tshering Lepcha Vs. State of Sikkim) has held that the principles of law

governing cases based on circumstantial evidence are well settled and no authority need be cited on that but, suffice it to observe that it requires the prosecution to prove beyond any reasonable doubt each of the circumstances appearing against an accused and that those proved circumstances ought to form an unbroken chain so intrinsically interlinked that they would lead to one and only hypothesis that it is the accused who committed the offence and no other. It was also held that it is well settled principle that if an offence of murder stands proved by other credible evidence, proof of motive would be rendered irrelevant and pale into insignificance.

4. **Proof of insanity does not exempt the accused from criminal liability, if he knew that what he was doing was wrong or contrary to law:**

On 29/08/2012, a Single Bench of the Court in CrI. Rev. Petition No. 04 of 2012 (Prakash Saha Vs. State of Sikkim) has, relying on the case of *Surendra Mishra Vs. State of Jharkhand [(2011) 11 SC 495]* held that an accused who seeks exoneration from criminal liability of an act under Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code is to prove legal insanity and not medical insanity. Every person who is suffering from mental disease is not *ipso facto* exempted from criminal liability. Even if the accused establishes unsoundness of mind, Section 84 of the Penal Code will not come to its rescue, in case it is found that the accused knew that what he was doing was wrong or that it was contrary to law. In order to ascertain that, it is imperative to take into consideration the circumstances and the behaviour preceding, attending and following the crime. Thus, considering the fact that the accused had pre-marital discord with his wife, he deliberately and willfully purchased concentrated sulphuric acid and poured the same over his wife by holding her from behind closing her mouth, that he got remarried after being released on bail by the Ld. Trial Court within a period of three months of his arrest and has an issue from that marriage, it cannot but be held that the plea of insanity that was raised is an afterthought, and is accordingly rejected.

5. **Chairman of the Sikkim Public Service Commission is entitled to all such benefits of service as are available to the Chief Secretary of the state:**

On 11/09/2012, the Division Bench of the Court in WP(C) No. 24 of 2012 (K.N. Sharma Vs. State of Sikkim & Ors.) has held that the Sikkim Public

Service Commission is a constitutional body created under Article 315 of the Constitution of India. The conditions of service of members and staff of the Commission are regulated by the Sikkim Public Service Commission (Member) Regulations, 1983 framed under Article 318 of the Constitution. Regulation 13 thereof is the residual provision which clearly provides for equation of the conditions of service of chairman of the Commission to that of the Chief Secretary of the state in respect to all such matters for which there is no express provision under the Regulations. As such, if any benefit other than the prescribed under the Regulations is available to the Chief Secretary of the state as may be determined by the rules and orders for the time being applicable to him, the Chairman of the Commission would be entitled to such a benefit. Thus, where the Chief Secretary of the state is entitled to and is receiving North-East Allowance under the related Office Memoranda's, in the absence of any express provision under the regulations disentitling him, the petitioner as the retired Chairman of the Commission is also entitled to the North East Allowance under the same Office Memoranda's.

6. **Determination of seniority and grant of promotion on the basis of initial appointment in the lower cadre is illegal:**

On 10.10.2012, a Single Bench of the Court in WP (C) No. 33 of 2012 (Adup Tshering Bhutia Vs. State of Sikkim & Ors.) has quashed Rule 9(iv) (b) of Sikkim Police Force (Recruitment, Promotion and Seniority) Rules, 2000 as inserted by Rule 2 of the Amendment Rules, 2009 brought into force vide Notification dated 20.01.2012 which provided that the seniority of the Police Inspectors of Sikkim Police, Sikkim Vigilance Police and Sikkim Armed Police (which were separate Branches of the State Police Department earlier) has to be determined on the basis of their date of appointment to the entry level of Sub-Inspectors on the date of amalgamation. The court has also quashed the order dated 19.01.2010 granting retrospective promotion to the Inspectors of Sikkim Police. It was held that the seniority was required to be determined in the cadre of Inspectors on amalgamation of the cadres of different services, as the amalgamation resulted in commonality of cadre of the Inspectors drawn from the three services. The Court further held that Integration between Sub-Inspector of one service and Inspector of the other service and grant of retrospective promotion on the ground that

Inspectors of one service had fewer chances of promotion is impermissible in law and against the fundamental principles of seniority and offends Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution.

7. **The approach of the courts while dealing with application under Section 439 Cr. P. C., 1973 ought to be to grant bail and not to reject bail:**

On 11/12/2012, a Single Bench of the court in Bail Appln. No. 08 of 2012 (Pradip Gupta Vs. State of Sikkim) has held that Section 439 of the Cr. P. C., 1973 prescribes the parameters and the scope within which a court requires to act. On a plain reading of Section 439 Cr. P. C. read with Section 437 it is quite evident that the approach of the courts ought to be to grant bail and not to reject bail. Referring to Section 437 of the Cr. P. C., the Court further held that the fourth proviso of the Section no doubt creates an embargo upon the court to grant bail to persons suspected of having committed offences which are punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for seven years or more without giving an opportunity of hearing to the public prosecutor. Yet, it does not in any manner debar it from granting bail, the only condition being that an opportunity of hearing ought to be given to the Public Prosecutor. A wide discretion has been vested upon the courts in such matters and the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a catena of decisions is that the approach ought to be in favour of granting bail except in circumstances that may be compelling and extraordinary.

8. **Parliament has no power to impose tax on such activity which is within the domain of state legislature:**

On 29/11/2012, the Division Bench of the Court in WP (C) No. 36 of 2011 (M/s. Future Gaming Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Union of India & Ors.) has held that the conduct of lottery is an act of "betting and gambling" as incorporated under entries 34 and 62 of List II to 7 Schedule of the Constitution of India which is the state List and as such, state legislature alone is competent to levy any tax on such activity under the said entry. The parliament in exercise of its residuary power under Entry 97, List I to Seventh Schedule read with Article 248 of the Constitution lacks legislative competence to impose any tax including "service tax" on such activity. It was further held that the activity of promotion, marketing, organising or in any other manner assisting in

organising game of chance including lottery does not constitute a service and thus, is beyond the purview of "taxable service" as statutorily defined under clause (zzzzn) of sub-section (105) of Section 65 of the Finance Act, 1994 as amended vide Finance Act, 2010.

9. **Where a penal provision prescribing fine as punishment for an offence does not prescribe the amount of fine, it does not cease to be penal in nature**
:

On 03/12/2012, a Single Bench of the Court in Crl. Rev. P. No. 01 of 2012 (Sunil Das Rai Vs. Sonam Ditchu Bhutia & Ors.) has, while referring to the definition of "offence" as defined under Sub-section 38 of Section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 and Sections 53 and 63 of the IPC which deal with punishments and amount of fine respectively, has held that the Magistrate or the Court trying an offence, where fine is the penalty has the power and liberty to impose fine to a reasonable extent even if the extent of fine is not prescribed under any penal provision. Thus, irrespective of the fact whether any notification prescribing a minimum amount of fine as per the provision of Section 169(2) of the Sikkim Police Act, 2008 had been issued by the state Government or not, prescription of fine under Sub-Section (1) of Section 169 without specifying amount would not render the Sub-Section (1) of Section 169 illusory nor it would cease to be penal in nature.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS & EVENTS

(1) Inauguration of SBI ATM Booth :

An ATM of State Bank of India was installed in the High Court premises on 19th July, 2012 and was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Permod Kohli, Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Wangdi, Judge, High Court of Sikkim for the convenience of the employees of the High Court and members of the bar.

(2) Independence Day:

The High Court of Sikkim celebrated the 66th Independence Day in its premises on 15th August, 2012. The National Flag was unfurled by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Permod Kohli, Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim. Thereafter Guard of Honour was presented to His Lordship by the Guards attached to the High Court, followed by the National Anthem. The Celebration concluded with a colourful Cultural Programme performed by children from Gurukul Secondary School, Tadong and Prashanti Vidhya Mandir; artists from Culture Department, Members of the Bar and staff of High Court in the Auditorium Hall.



Also present on the occasion were Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Wangdi, Judge, High Court of Sikkim, Madam Kolhi, Madam T.T. Wangdi, Judicial Officers, Senior Advocates, Members of the Bar, Officers and staff of the Registry, Persons from the electronic and print media.



Glimpses of the Independence Day Celebration in the High Court

(3) Visit of The Indian Delegation To Sierra Leone, Africa on 1st of October To 5th October, 2012 as part of 'The Access to Justice Programme'.

Empowerment of Marginalized Groups through various measures is an area of focus and concern for the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice and the project 'Access to Justice for Marginalised people' was initiated by the Ministry with UNDP support.

Mrs. K.C. Barphungpa, Registrar General, High Court of Sikkim in her capacity as the Member Secretary, Sikkim State Legal Services Authority was part of the Indian delegation headed by Ms. Snehalata Srivastava, Joint Secretary, Ministry of

Law & Justice. The delegation visited Sierra Leone in the Access to Justice programme to observe the legal aid and legal empowerment initiatives in Sierra Leone by its government, the Judiciary, donor agencies such as UNDP and other Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and to learn their best practices.



*The Indian delegation with Ms. Umu Hawa Tejan Jalloh
The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sierra Leone 2nd from left*



*The Indian delegation with Para-Legal
Workers at Makeni*

(4) Case Information Systems (CIS) Training:-

Under the eCourts Mission Mode Project, the National Informatics Center (NIC) has developed the CIS application software for Indian Judiciary deployed at all Courts. This application software helps the Court staff for online case filing, case registration, daily proceedings, statistical reports, creation of judgment, query etc.



*Hon'ble Mr. Justice Permod Kohli, Chief Justice(3rd from left)
with the Registrar General and trainers from NIC ,Delhi*

The CIS training was imparted to the Officers & staff of the High Court,

Subordinate Courts, Sikkim State Legal Services Authority and Consumer Court by trainers from NIC, Delhi Mr. J.P. Kukrety, the Master Trainer along with Mr. A.N. Sinha, Technical Director w.e.f. 18-20 October, 2012.

On the final day of the training, certificates were handed over to the participants by the Master Trainer from NIC Delhi.



Participants during the training

(5) Site Inspection at North & West Sikkim for Construction of Court Buildings & Judicial Bungalows

On 25th November 2012, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Permod Kohli, Chief Justice High Court of Sikkim and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Wangdi, Judge, High Court of Sikkim visited the proposed sites at North Sikkim for construction of the Court of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate and Judicial bungalows at Chungthang. Mrs. K.C. Barphungpa, Registrar General, High Court of Sikkim,



North Sikkim visit

Officials from Land Revenue Department, Buildings and Housing Department and the local Panchayats accompanied their Lordships.

Similarly, on 7th & 8th December 2012 their Lordships visited sites at Kyongsa & Tikjuk, West Sikkim identified for construction of the District Court Buildings and bungalows for the Judicial Officers of West Sikkim. Their Lordships were accompanied by the Registrar General, High Court of Sikkim, District Collector (West), Additional District Collector (West), Revenue Officer-cum-Assistant Director (Land Revenue & Disaster Management Department), Superintending Engineer, Divisional Engineer, Divisional Forest Officer (Territorial) and Assistant Engineer (Buildings & Housing Department)

**IMPORTANT VISITS
&
CONFERENCES**

- (1) Hon'ble Mr. Justice Permod Kohli, Chief Justice, High Court of Sikkim & Patron-in-Chief, Sikkim State Legal Services Authority and Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Wangdi, Judge, High Court of Sikkim & Executive Chairman, Sikkim State Legal Services Authority attended the "Third National Conference on Mediation" at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 7th & 8th July, 2012. The Conference was convened by the Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India and Delhi High Court Mediation Monitoring Committee.
- (2) Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Wangdi, Judge, High Court of Sikkim and Executive Chairman, Sikkim State Legal Services Authority participated in the 'International Conference on Legal Empowerment, Legal Aid and how to make it work for the poor and the marginalized - an International Conference on Lessons Learnt and Good Practices" on 17th and 18th November, 2012 at New Delhi. The Conference was jointly organized by the Ministry of Law & Justice, Department of Justice, Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

His Lordship also participated in the Meeting of the Chairpersons of the Computer Committee of all the High Courts at New Delhi on 1st December, 2012. It was organised by the E-committee, Supreme Court of India.
