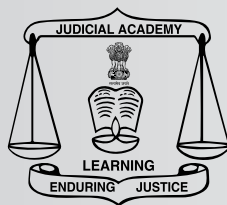


Tri-Monthly Newsletter

(January 2025 - March 2025)



Vol I, Issue 01/25

JUDICIAL ACADEMY,
JHARKHAND

01st April, 2025



From the Desk of the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand

It gives us immense pleasure to present the latest edition of the Tri-Monthly Newsletter of the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand.

This publication serves as a window into the Academy's continuous efforts to enhance judicial learning, professional development, and knowledge sharing among judicial officers and legal practitioners.

Over the past three months, the Academy has organized a series of training programs, workshops, seminars, and interactive sessions aimed at strengthening the justice delivery system. These initiatives reflect our commitment to judicial excellence and capacity building, ensuring that judicial officers remain well-equipped to meet contemporary legal challenges.

This newsletter encapsulates the key highlights of these events, providing a glimpse into the enriching discussions, expert deliberations, and interactive engagements that took place. We hope that this publication serves as a valuable resource for our readers, offering insights into the Academy's ongoing endeavors in judicial education and legal discourse.

We extend our sincere gratitude to all resource persons, judicial officers, and stakeholders who have contributed to the success of these programs. Your participation and dedication continue to inspire our mission of fostering judicial learning and strengthening the rule of law.

Happy reading!
Judicial Academy, Jharkhand

In this newsletter you can expect:

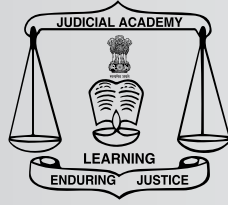
Event Highlights

Training Programmes

Brief of Guest Lectures

Summary of Case
Laws Updates & Legal
Developments

Articles



JUSTICE M.S. RAMACHANDRA RAO
Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand-
cum-Patron-in-Chief
Judicial Academy, Jharkhand

MESSAGE FROM THE PATRON-IN-CHIEF

It gives me immense pleasure to address the readers of the Judicial Academy Jharkhand's tri-monthly newsletter.

The judiciary plays a pivotal role in upholding the Constitutional values and ensuring that justice delivery institutions are strengthened.

As judges bear the responsibility of interpreting and applying the law with fairness, diligence, and integrity, continuous learning and capacity building are crucial in adapting to the evolving legal landscape and emerging challenges in the administration of justice.

The Judicial Academy, Jharkhand, remains committed to equipping judicial officers with the necessary legal acumen and practical insights to enhance judicial efficiency. Through its training programs, research initiatives, and interactive sessions, the Academy nurtures a culture of knowledge-sharing and professional growth. It is through such efforts that we ensure that the judiciary remains robust, responsive, and attuned to the needs of society.

The Academy stands as a pillar of learning and professional excellence, fostering an environment that strengthens knowledge, skill, and ethical values.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the dedicated faculty, trainers, and staff of the Academy who work tirelessly to uphold its vision.

I also commend the participants for their enthusiasm in engaging with these programs.

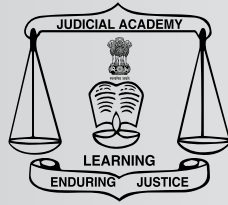
May this newsletter serve as a platform for insightful discourse and continued learning.

I encourage all members of the legal fraternity to actively contribute and benefit from this initiative.

Wishing the Academy continued success in its noble endeavor.

Warm Regards,

M.S. Ramachandra Rao



JUSTICE RONGON MUKHOPADHYAY
Judge, High Court of Jharkhand
Cum-Judge-in-Charge
Judicial Academy, Jharkhand

MESSAGE FROM THE JUDGE-IN-CHARGE

It gives me immense pleasure to present this edition of the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand's Newsletter, encapsulating the diverse training programs and workshops conducted over the past months. The Academy remains committed to enhancing the professional competence of judicial officers, prosecutors, police officers, and legal practitioners, ensuring that our justice delivery system continues to evolve with contemporary legal and procedural developments.

The Workshops and Refresher Training programs held in January, February, and March 2025 covered crucial areas, including Criminal Investigation and trial, Narcotics and POCSO laws, Cybercrime, Commercial Court Procedures, and Civil law Adjudication. These initiatives have provided a robust platform for intellectual exchange, fostering a deeper understanding of emerging legal frameworks, forensic advancements, and best practices in trial procedures.

In particular, the discussions on the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), evolving jurisprudence under the NDPS and POCSO Acts, the role of forensic evidence in criminal trials, and the legal challenges in cybercrime adjudication have been instrumental in equipping stakeholders with the necessary knowledge to address complex legal challenges. Furthermore, the focus on speedy and qualitative disposal of cases underscores our collective responsibility to ensure efficient and fair justice.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the esteemed Resource Persons, Hon'ble Judges, legal experts, and law enforcement officials who contributed their expertise and insights, enriching these deliberations. The active participation of judicial officers, prosecutors, and investigators reflects a commendable commitment to continuous learning and judicial excellence.

As we move forward, the Academy will remain steadfast in its endeavor to provide rigorous training programs that align with the evolving legal landscape. I am confident that the knowledge and discussions shared in these sessions will significantly enhance the administration of justice in our state.

Warm regards,

Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay

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Workshop on Criminal Investigation and Trial: Issues & Challenges



The Judicial Academy, Jharkhand, Ranchi, organized a Workshop on Criminal Investigation and Trial: Issues & Challenges (W-4) on 12th January 2025. The event was held under the guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand, and witnessed the participation of Judges of the High Court and District Courts, doctors, advocates, prosecutors, and police officers. The workshop commenced with an Inaugural cum Keynote Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand, who emphasized the role of emerging legal frameworks in enhancing transparency and refining traditional legal provisions. His address set the stage for an insightful discussion. The inaugural session was also presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Kumar Choudhary, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand, and Sri Manoj Prasad, Registrar General, High Court of Jharkhand.

The first technical session focused on aspects of criminal investigation, particularly in light of the Satendra Antil Guidelines and the provisions under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS). Sri Anoop Bitharay, I.G., STF, Jharkhand, and Sri Anil Kishore Yadav, Director, Central Academy of Police Training, Bhopal, led the session, which covered FIR registration procedures, including relevant case laws and the legal framework under BNSS. The session also provided insights into



arrest protocols, remand procedures, and the interplay between CrPC and BNSS, highlighting the preparation of arrest memos and remand prayers. Additionally, it addressed Guidelines on Test Identification (T.I.) Parades, the process of search and seizure, and the drafting of related memos with a focus on precautions for Law Officers (L.O.s) and judicial checks.

Furthermore, the session elaborated on the preparation of Panchnama and inquest reports, as well as the legal process for securing warrants of arrest, proclamations, and attachment orders from courts. The importance of forensic evidence collection, including crime scene sketching, was also discussed, along with the introduction of technology in investigations under BNSS.



The session concluded by emphasizing the role of prosecution and the responsibilities of Investigating Officers (I.O.s) in court cases, providing guidelines on the do's and don'ts for I.O.s while giving evidence and the preparation required before presenting evidence in court.



The second technical session was presided by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Kumar Choudhary, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand, and Sri Manoj Prasad, Registrar General, High Court of Jharkhand. It focused on the role of the court in recording evidence and the principles of evidence appreciation in criminal trials. The discussion emphasized the responsibility of the court in ensuring the proper examination of witnesses, preventing undue influence, and assessing the credibility of testimonies. The session also covered techniques for framing charges under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), highlighting the necessity of precision to avoid procedural lapses. Judges and legal practitioners were guided on how to evaluate evidence in criminal cases, with special attention to the use of digital and forensic evidence, which has gained increasing relevance in modern trials. The complexities of handling contradictions in oral and circumstantial evidence were also discussed, stressing the need for corroborative proof and judicial reasoning. Additionally, the session addressed the importance of government

witnesses in criminal proceedings and the frequent challenge posed by the absence of witnesses, offering legal remedies and procedural safeguards to ensure the integrity of the trial process.



The third technical session was presided by Dr. Tulsi Mahto, Director (Retd.), RIMS, Ranchi and Sri Vivek Kumar Singh, Additional Director, SFSL, Ranchi. It explored the intersection of medical and forensic law with criminal investigations, focusing on identifying challenges and adopting best practices. This technical highlighted the evolution of medical jurisprudence, while tracing its roots from the judgments such as Ram Kala v. Emperor, Virender v. State of NCT of Delhi, Madan Lal v. State, Bharatbhai Mohanbhai Chavda v. State of Gujarat. In furtherance to this, the experts deliberated about the jurisprudence of emergency medical care in India in light of Pt. Parmanand Katra v. Union of India and Ors, and Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samiti v. State of West Bengal.

They also highlighted the critical role of forensic evidence in corroborating witness accounts and strengthening prosecutions. The session provided insights into the collection, preservation, and evaluation of different types of forensic evidence, ensuring adherence to scientific protocols and legal admissibility standards.

he discussion covered medical evidence, including post-mortem reports and injury analysis, which play a decisive role in establishing causation in criminal cases. It further examined fingerprint analysis and handwriting examination, emphasizing their forensic significance in linking suspects to crime scenes and verifying document authenticity. The Experts also addressed the need for the medical care in the police custody, in light of Poonam Sharma v. Union of India.

The evolving role of digital evidence was also explored, particularly concerning electronic records, surveillance footage, and data retrieval, with discussions on procedural safeguards to maintain authenticity. The session concluded with an in-depth analysis of DNA profiling, its evidentiary value, and the legal considerations surrounding its use in criminal trials.

The workshop concluded with an open discussion and collective commitment, cementing its role as a crucial forum for knowledge exchange and legal refinement.





Workshop on Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 and POCSO Act, 2012

The legal landscape surrounding narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the protection of children from sexual offences, demanded continuous learning and awareness. In pursuit of enhancing knowledge and procedural expertise, a specialized workshop titled “Workshop on Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 & POCSO” was organized for District Judges, Prosecutors, and Police Officers on 1st February, 2025.

This workshop was structured into four in-depth sessions, each designed to provide practical insights and legal expertise from distinguished speakers.



The first session, titled “Investigation and Trial Under NDPS ACT & Evolving Law & Procedure on Search and Seizure under NDPS Act,” was conducted by Sri Abhishek Anand, IRS, IT Deputy Director/Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. This session focused on the procedural and legal nuances of investigation and trial under the NDPS Act, including recent developments in search and seizure procedures. It was suggested that personal searches should be conducted only when contraband is suspected to be on the individual's body. Key Supreme Court judgments were discussed, including *State of HP vs Pawan Kumar* (2005) 4 SCC 350, which defined a “person” as a human being with appropriate clothing and footwear. In *Megh Singh vs State of Punjab* (2003) 8 SCC 666, the Court clarified that Section 50 of the NDPS Act applies only to personal searches

and not to vehicles or containers. Further, in *Arif Khan vs State of UK*, Criminal Appeal 273/2007 (2018) SCC OnLine SC 691, it was emphasized that searches involving a suspect's body must comply with Section 50, requiring the presence of a Magistrate or Gazetted Officer.

Following this, the second session on “Collection of Samples, Forwarding of Samples to SFSL - Method and Precautions” was also led by Sri Abhishek Anand. This session delved into the scientific and procedural aspects of sample collection, forwarding protocols, and precautions to be observed to ensure admissibility and integrity of evidence. The Supreme Court ruling in *Union of India Vs. Mohan Lal & Anr.*, (2016) 1 R.C.R. (Criminal) 858, was discussed which emphasized that narcotic seizures must be promptly forwarded to the nearest police station or an officer empowered under Section 53 of the NDPS Act. Further, sampling should be conducted under a Magistrate's supervision as discussed in *Union of India Vs. Mohan Lal* under the heading ‘seizure and sampling.’



The third session addressed the critical issue of “Medical Examination of Survivors/Victims of POCSO and Other Sexual Offences,” conducted by Dr. Vandita, Gynecologist, Sadar Hospital, Ranchi. This session provided medical insights into the examination and documentation of sexual offence survivors, ensuring that medical professionals and

law enforcement worked in cohesion for justice delivery.



The final session covered “Overview on POCSO Act with Latest Amendment and Appreciation of Evidence in Light of Presumption,” presented by Sri Diwakar Pandey, Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi. This session discussed the latest amendments to the POCSO Act, the evidentiary framework, and judicial presumption in child sexual abuse cases. Various cases were also discussed. The judgment in *State v. Dablu Modi*, 2023 SCC OnLineJhar 1951, clarified that the presumption under Section 29 POCSO is not absolute and that courts must assess the prosecution’s basic facts before application. In *Just Rights for Children Alliance v. S. Harish*, 2024 SCC OnLine SC 261, the Court held that the presumption under Section 30 applies in any proceeding involving a culpable mental state. The ruling in *Jarnail Singh vs State of Haryana*, (2013) 7 SCC 263, determined that Rule 12 of the Juvenile Justice Rules should be applied when determining the age of a child victim. Similarly, in *Ashwani Kumar Saxena v. State of MP*, (2012) 9 SCC 750, the Court emphasized that a “roving inquiry” into birth records should not be conducted unless there is evidence of fabrication.

Further, *Vinod Katara v. State of UP*, (2023) 15 SCC 210; 2022 SCC OnLine SC 1204 at page 247, reiterated that the ossification test is not an exact science and carries a margin of error. The principle was reaffirmed in *Rajak Mohammad v. State of HP*, 2018 SCC OnLine SC 1222, stating that the margin of error in age determination should favor the accused in case of doubt. In *Bachpan Bachao Andolan v. UOI*, 2023 SCC OnLine SC 1031, the Supreme Court ruled that the state must provide support persons to victims under POCSO, rather than leaving it to the discretion of parents. Additionally, *Manoj Pratap Singh v. State of Rajasthan*, (2022) 9 SCC 81; (2022) 3 SCC (Cri) 596; 2022 SCC OnLine SC 768 at page 150, confirmed that a person can be convicted offence survivors, ensuring that medical professionals and law enforcement

worked in cohesion for justice delivery.under both Section 376 IPC and Section 6 POCSO Act.

The objective of this workshop was to enhance the understanding of NDPS and POCSO laws among legal and law enforcement professionals. It aimed to discuss the evolving jurisprudence and best practices in the investigation and trial of cases under these laws. Additionally, it sought to promote coordination between the judiciary, prosecution, and police in handling sensitive cases effectively. This workshop proved to be an enriching experience, equipping participants with essential legal, procedural, and forensic knowledge





Refresher Training Programme on Criminal Trial

A two-day Refresher Training Programme was organized on Criminal Trial (Course No. R-12) for C.J.M., A.C.J.M., and Civil Judges (Sr. Div.) having the power of Judicial Magistrates on 18th and 19th January 2025. The two-day training aimed to enhance judicial officers' knowledge and practical skills in handling criminal trials.



The programme began with a session on Medical Evidence Evaluation, led by Dr. Tulsi Mahto, Director (Retd.), RIMS, Ranchi. Further discussions on Forensic Evidence Best Practices, including fingerprints, handwriting analysis, digital evidence, and DNA profiling, were conducted by Sri Vivek Kumar Singh, Additional Director, SFSL, Ranchi.



The day also covered deliberations on the Forest Law and Wildlife Conservation Act, presented by Sri Dileep Kumar Yadav (IFS), DFO, Khunti.



On the second day, the focus shifted to the Basics of Criminal Trial, including cognizance, framing of charges, recording of evidence, and statements under Section 313 CrPC, with insights from Sri Diwakar Pandey, Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi. The concluding session discussed Appreciation and Marshaling of Evidence, followed by a closing discussion on the way forward. This training provided judicial officers with updated legal knowledge and best practices to enhance the efficiency of the judicial process.



State level conference on “Speedy & Qualitative Disposal of Cybercrime Cases: Issues, Challenges & Solutions”

The Jharkhand Judicial Academy organized a State-Level Conference on "Speedy & Qualitative Disposal of Cybercrime Cases: Issues, Challenges & Solutions (C-4)" on February 23, 2025, at Ranchi. With the rise in cyber threats such as privacy breaches, financial fraud, and identity theft, the conference aimed to enhance awareness, strengthen enforcement, and facilitate collaboration among key stakeholders, including judicial officers, investigating officers, prosecutors, and bank officials. The event provided a platform to discuss emerging cyber threats and explore legal and investigative solutions to tackle cybercrime efficiently.



The conference was graced by distinguished speakers, including Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Prasad, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand, who delivered the keynote address, highlighting the growing complexity of cybercrimes, jurisdictional challenges, and the importance of robust forensic mechanisms. Ms. N.S. Nappinai, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, and Shri B. Shanker Jaiswal, IPS, Joint CP, Delhi Police, led the first technical session, discussing evolving cyber threats such as deepfake scams, phishing, and cyber terrorism. They emphasized the legal and technological frameworks

required to combat cybercrime effectively, including provisions under the Information Technology Act and Indian Penal Code, intermediary liability, and the role of digital platforms in cybercrime investigations.



The second session, led by Shri B. Shanker Jaiswal and Shri BVS Saikrishna, delved into the intricacies of cyber forensics, jurisdictional challenges, and digital evidence management. The session provided insights into hash values (MD5 and SHA), electronic record authentication, and maintaining the chain of custody.

Additionally, case studies on cyber slavery and pig butchering scams were presented, highlighting the tactics used by cybercriminals and law enforcement strategies to counter them. The legal provisions of the BSA, BNS, BNSS, and IT Act were also examined in relation to cybercrime investigations.

The third session featured Ms. N. S. Nappinai and Dr. A. Nagarathna, who discussed the legal admissibility of digital evidence, Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, and its revised counterpart under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023. A comparative analysis of key

Supreme Court judgments, including Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer and Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kishanrao Goraty, was presented to clarify judicial perspectives on electronic evidence. The session emphasized that certification under Section 65B validates the authenticity of electronic records but does not establish their truthfulness, reinforcing the need for meticulous evidentiary procedures.

The conference concluded with an engaging discussion session, underscoring the collective responsibility of the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, and financial institutions in strengthening cybersecurity frameworks and expediting cybercrime adjudication. Participants acknowledged the importance of continuous training, inter-agency coordination, and international cooperation in addressing the evolving nature of cyber threats. The event served as a significant step toward reinforcing India's cyber resilience and enhancing the legal and investigative capabilities required to combat digital crimes effectively.





Refresher Training Programme for Commercial Courts

The Refresher Training Programme for Commercial Courts (Course No. R-13) was successfully conducted on 16th February 2025, focusing on equipping District Judges and Civil Judges (Sr. Div.) Presiding over Commercial Courts with the necessary expertise to handle commercial disputes effectively. The training emphasized critical aspects of commercial law, recent amendments, and best practices for expeditious case disposal.

The first session, led by Dr. Arun Mohan, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, provided an overview of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, covering key commercial disputes such as banker/merchant transactions, construction and infrastructure contracts, immovable property in trade, and joint venture agreements. The second session, also conducted by Dr. Arun Mohan, focused on the interplay between the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, and the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, emphasizing the role of pre-institution mediation and settlement under Section 12A.

The third session was conducted by Sri Manoj Prasad, Registrar General, High Court of Jharkhand, covering amendments in the CPC for faster disposal of cases. Key timelines for expeditious case handling were discussed, including service of process, filing of written statements, controlling adjournments, disclosure and discovery of documents, completion of evidence, submission of final arguments, and summary judgments.

The final session was led by Sri Rahul Kumar Gupta, Advocate, High Court of Jharkhand, discussing jurisdiction over commercial transactions, bar of jurisdiction of Commercial Courts and Divisions, determination of specified values, and appeals.





Refresher Training Programme on Civil Laws

A two-day Refresher Training Programme on Civil Laws (Course No. R-14) for Civil Judges (Junior Division) was organized on 1st and 2nd March 2025. The program aimed to enhance the legal knowledge and procedural skills of judicial officers, focusing on key aspects of civil law.

The training covered critical topics such as the Salient Features of the Specific Relief Act, including recent amendments and injunction jurisprudence, as well as Execution Proceedings and Tools for Expedited Disposal of Execution Cases. Eminent legal experts, including Sri Rahul Kumar Gupta, Advocate, High Court of Jharkhand, and Sri Pandey Neeraj Rai, Advocate, High Court of Jharkhand, shared their insights on these subjects. Additionally, an in-depth discussion on Relevant Provisions of the CNT and SPT Acts was conducted by Sri Pandey R. N. Roy, Advocate, Civil Court, Ranchi.

On the second day, judicial officers were given a Brief Overview of Civil Laws, with special emphasis on procedural nuances for effective adjudication. Sessions also included a Detailed Exploration of Statutory Civil Laws, such as the Limitation Act, Specific Relief Act, and Transfer of Property Act, led by Sri Swapam Mukherjee, Advocate, Dhanbad.

The training provided a valuable platform for judicial officers to refine their understanding of procedural and statutory frameworks, fostering efficiency in civil adjudication. The interactive discussions and expert guidance ensured that participants gained practical insights for enhanced judicial functioning.



Republic Day - 2025



Hon'ble The Chief Justice, High Court of Jharkhand



Hon'ble Judges at the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand



Officers of the Judicial Academy, Jharkhand



Unfurling of National flag by Hon'ble Justice S.N Prasad, High Court of Jharkhand



Hon'ble Judges of The High Court of Jharkhand



Hon'ble Judges of The High Court of Jharkhand with Children

Relevant Judgements

Ranjan Kumar Chadha Vs. State of Himachal Pradesh AIR 2023 SC5 164

Coram: Justice MM Sundresh and Justice JB Pardiwala

Facts:

The accused was searched, leading to the recovery of three polythene bags containing charas, and a case was registered under Section 20 of the NDPS Act. A sample sent for chemical examination confirmed the substance as charas. The accused denied ownership of the bag, claiming false implication. The Trial Court, finding the prosecution failed to prove the case beyond a reasonable doubt, acquitted the accused. The State appealed, and the High Court overturned the acquittal, convicting the accused under Section 20 of the NDPS Act.

Analysis:

Upon being convicted by the High Court, the accused appealed to the Apex Court. The Apex Court, while adjudicating the matter, summarized the principles pertaining to Section 50 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, which prescribes the mandatory conditions for conducting the search of a person. Further, the Court also reiterated that the conditions for personal search under the statute are only applicable for the search of the physical body of a person, and not for the search of any bag that the person is carrying.

On analysis of the existing precedent and statutory position, the Supreme Court summarised the requirements envisaged by Section 50 of the Act as follows:

(i)Section 50 provides both a right as well as an obligation. The person about to be searched has the right to have his search conducted in the presence of a Gazetted Officer or Magistrate if he so desires, and it is the obligation of the police officer to inform such person of this right before proceeding to search the person of the suspect.

(ii)Where, the person to be searched declines to exercise this right, the police officer shall be free to proceed with the search. However, if the suspect declines to exercise his right of being searched before a Gazetted Officer or Magistrate, the empowered officer should take it in writing from the suspect that he would not like to exercise his right of being searched before a Gazetted Officer or Magistrate and he may be searched by the empowered officer.

(iii)Before conducting a search, it must be communicated in clear terms though it need not be in writing and is permissible to convey

orally, that the suspect has a right of being searched by a Gazetted Officer or Magistrate.

(iv) While informing the right, only two options of either being searched in presence of a Gazetted Officer or Magistrate must be given, who also must be independent and in no way connected to the raiding party

(v) In case of multiple persons to be searched, each of them has to be individually communicated of their right, and each must exercise or waive the same in their own capacity. Any joint or common communication of this right would be in violation of Section 50.

(vi)Where the right under Section 50 has been exercised, it is the choice of the police officer to decide whether to take the suspect before a Gazetted Officer or Magistrate but an endeavour should be made to take him before the nearest Magistrate.

(vii)Section 50 is applicable only in case of search of person of the suspect under the provisions of the NDPS Act, and would have no application where a search was conducted under any other statute in respect of any offence.

(viii)Where during a search under any statute other than the NDPS Act, a contraband under the NDPS Act also happens to be recovered, the provisions relating to the NDPS Act shall forthwith start applying, although in such a situation Section 50 may not be required to be complied for the reason that search had already been conducted.

(ix)The burden is on the prosecution to establish that the obligation imposed by Section 50 was duly complied with before the search was conducted.

(x)Any incriminating contraband, possession of which is punishable under the NDPS Act and recovered in violation of Section 50 would be inadmissible and cannot be relied upon in the trial by the prosecution, however, it will not vitiate the trial in respect of the same. Any other article that has been recovered may be relied upon in any other independent proceedings. Adjudicating whether the statute will apply for the search of a bag, the Court observed that, "It is a well-settled principle in law that the Court should not read anything into a statutory provision which is plain and unambiguous. A statute is an edict of the legislature. The language employed in a statute is the determinative factor of the legislative intent. The first and primary rule of construction is that the intention of the legislation must be found in the words used by the legislature itself. The question is not what may be supposed and has been intended but what has been said."

Held:

In that vein, the Court held that the language of Section 50 of the NDPS Act is plain and unambiguous. In light of the same, the Court took the considered view that, "we are of the view that the High Court was justified in holding the appellant guilty of the offence under the NDPS Act and at the same time, the High Court was also correct in saying that Section 50 of the NDPS Act was not required to be complied with as the recovery was from the bag."

Katta Sujatha Reddy and Ors. v. Siddamsetty Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd. and Ors. (2023) 1 SCC 355
Coram: N.V. Ramana, C.J.I., Krishna Murari and HimaKohli, JJ.

Fact:

A suit for specific performance was filed against the Appellants. The trial court held that the suit was barred by limitation as the purchaser failed to pay the balance amount within the stipulated three months by June 1997, and the right to sue accrued in June 1997 and expire in June 2000. However, the suit was filed only in August 2002. The purchaser's claim of possession was found false, and evidence showed they were not ready and willing to perform the contract. The High Court overturned the trial court's decision, citing the 2018 amendment to Section 10 of the Specific Relief Act, but erroneously applied it retrospectively. The High Court also misinterpreted Section 12, which was not relevant as there was no issue of 'inability to perform a contract.'

Held:

The Hon'ble Supreme Court while allowing the appeal held that:

1. The suit filed by the purchaser was clearly barred by limitation in view of the first part of Article 54 of the Limitation Act and no amount of payment of advance could have remedied such a breach of condition.
2. When a substantive law is brought about by amendment, there is no assumption that the same ought to be given retrospective effect. Rather, there is a requirement for the legislature to expressly clarify whether the aforesaid amendments ought to be retrospective or not.
3. Ordinarily, an amendment by substitution repeals the earlier provisions and enacts the

amended provisions from the date of the original enactment. However, if the substituted provisions introduce new rights, obligations, or affect vested rights, they cannot be to have retrospective effect unless expressly stated by the legislature.

4. The 2018 amendment to the Specific Relief Act is prospective and cannot apply to those transactions that took place prior to its coming into force which is 01.10.2018 according to the Official Gazette.
5. The purchaser did not voluntarily adhere to the time stipulation under the contract. In order to by-pass the condition of time being the essence, the purchaser invoked the standard of good faith. Aforesaid standard prescribes a higher duty of care for parties entering into a contract. Unless such duty is expressly stipulated, good faith standard cannot be implicitly read into any contract.
6. Section 16(c) of the Specific Relief Act would only come into force if the purchaser was ready and willing to perform the contract within the three month period prescribed under the agreements. The aforesaid conclusion is also bolstered by the fact that specific performance can only be granted when essential terms of contract are not violated in terms of Section 16(b).
7. The purchaser was not ready or willing to perform his part of the contract within the time stipulated and accordingly, specific performance cannot be granted for the entire contract.
8. The last contention pertains to the application of Section 12 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963. The issue arises as the purchaser allegedly paid 90% of the sale consideration, based on which the High Court held that he was entitled to 90% of the scheduled land. However, there was neither an inability on the part of the parties to perform the remaining contract nor a waiver of the same. The purchaser's breach of an essential contractual condition renders him ineligible for specific performance. The claim is evidently barred by delay and laches, as the purchaser failed to take necessary steps within the stipulated time, and the suit was filed nearly five years late. The Supreme Court deemed it inappropriate to grant relief under Section 12, holding that the claim was barred by delay, laches, and limitation.

Recent Judgements

B.N. John v. State of UP 2025 SCC Online SC 7

Coram: (Justices B.V. Nagarathna and N. Kotiswar Singh)

Facts:

The case arose from an incident where the accused, who managed a hostel operated by an NGO named Sampoorna Development India, was subjected to a raid conducted arbitrarily and without prior notice. Officials alleged violations under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, and attempted to transfer children residing in the hostel, claiming that it was being run without proper authorization. Following the raid, an FIR was lodged against the accused and his wife under Sections 353 and 186 of the IPC, leading to his arrest on June 8, 2015. However, he was granted bail on the same day. A chargesheet was subsequently filed, upon which the CJM, Varanasi, took cognizance and issued summons. The accused approached the High Court under Section 482 of the CrPC, seeking quashing of the proceedings, but the High Court rejected the plea, holding that a prima facie case had been made out.

Analysis:

The Supreme Court, upon analyzing the case, observed that the offence under Section 186 IPC could not be taken cognizance of except upon a written complaint by the concerned public servant, as mandated under Section 195(1) CrPC. In this case, the alleged complaint was filed before an Executive Magistrate (City Magistrate, Varanasi) rather than a Judicial Magistrate, which was a crucial procedural defect. Under Section 2(d) CrPC, a valid complaint must be filed before a Judicial Magistrate for cognizance to be taken. As this requirement was not fulfilled, the Court held that cognizance under Section 186 IPC was illegal. Further, regarding the offence under Section 353 IPC, the Court emphasized that the provision specifically required an act of assault or criminal force against a public servant. A mere act of obstruction, which falls under Section 186 IPC, could not be construed as an offence under Section 353 IPC unless accompanied by the use of force or assault. The Court meticulously examined the FIR and found that there was no allegation indicating the use of criminal force or assault by the accused. It reiterated that a criminal process is initiated through an FIR, and while the FIR need not be an encyclopaedia of all details, it must at least disclose the essential ingredients of the

offence alleged. Since the FIR only mentioned obstruction but not any act of assault or criminal force, the Court ruled that cognizance under Section 353 IPC was unsustainable.

Held:

The Supreme Court allowed the appeal and quashed the proceedings, emphasizing that cognizance taken by the CJM under Section 186 IPC was illegal due to non-compliance with Section 195(1) CrPC and that the ingredients of Section 353 IPC were not made out in the FIR. The Court clarified that terms like "creating disturbance" could not be equated with "assault" or "criminal force" under Sections 350 and 351 IPC unless specific acts justifying such a classification were attributed. The judgment reaffirmed the principle that criminal prosecution must be based on clear statutory ingredients and procedural compliance, ensuring that individuals are not subjected to unwarranted criminal trials based on vague allegations.

Rina Kumari @ Rina Devi v. Dinesh Kumar Mahto @Dinesh Kumar Mahato 2025 SCC Online SC 72

Coram: Chief Justice Sanjiv Khanna and Justice Sanjay Kumar

Facts:

The appeal arose from a dispute where Rina, married in 2014, separated from her husband in 2015 due to alleged mistreatment and dowry demands. In 2018, her husband obtained a restitution of conjugal rights decree, which she did not comply with, citing valid reasons. The Family Court granted her maintenance of Rs. 10,000 per month, but the High Court denied it under Section 125(4) CrPC, reasoning that she had refused to return to her husband. Analysis.

The Supreme Court held that Section 125 CrPC is a welfare provision aimed at preventing destitution and should be interpreted liberally. A restitution decree does not automatically bar a wife's maintenance claim unless she unreasonably refuses to live with her husband. The Court found that Rina's refusal was justified due to mental cruelty and dowry harassment, making the disqualification under Section 125(4) CrPC inapplicable.

Held:

The Supreme Court, therefore, restored the Family Court's order, directing her husband to pay maintenance from the date of the application.

Recent efforts to combat Cyber Crimes



Shri Anurag Gupta, Director General of Police, Jharkhand

Many Government organizations and police forces, both from Central and States are getting together to combat cybercrimes in India.

This article discusses some of the tools and techniques developed to fight cybercrimes.

1. National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP).
2. Dial 1930 (Cyber Crime helpline)
3. Pratibimb portal
4. Blocking Mobile numbers and Blocking IMEI
5. Tipline
6. Astra tool
7. OSINT tools

Each of these are discussed below:-

1. National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP) and Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) :

NCRP was launched by Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) in 2019. It is a common integrated platform where all concerned stakeholders i.e., Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), banks, RBI, financial intermediaries, payment wallets, NPCI, etc., work together. The moment a fraudulent transaction is reported on NCRP portal, the mechanism swings into action and the account to which the fraudulent transaction money has been transferred is put on freeze thereby ensuring that the fraudster/ cyber criminal

is unable to use the scammed money. However, the scheme only works if the incident is reported in a short span of time, else the fraudster may transfer the defrauded amount to another account.

CFCFRMS categorizes reported cyber-crimes into following categories:-

2. Dial 1930 (Cyber Crime helpline)

Dial 1930 is an alternate mechanism (Alternate to CFCFRMS) in reporting Cyber Crimes. Dial 1930 helpdesk is run in all State Police departments all over the Country. In Jharkhand, it is manned and monitored by CID Jharkhand. Any victim of cyber crime can report the crime by calling 1930, where a police person notes the complaint along with digital footprints of the fraudster like fraudulent bank Account (To which money has been transferred) and mobile number of fraudster. The concerned Police officer then manually enters the details on the CFCFRMS Portal which leads to a freeze on the account of the fraudster (To which money was transferred.)

The form to take down details of victim and suspect, maintained by Jharkhand Police is shown below:-

National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, 1930

1. Mobile Number	2. Name
3. Email- ID	
Complainant Address	
4. House No.	5. Street Name
6. Colony	7. Vardh/ Town/ City
8. Taluk	9. District
10. PIN	11. Police Station
Suspect Details	
12. Mobile Number(s)	13. Where did the incident occur?
14. URL	15. Additional Information

3. Pratibimb portal

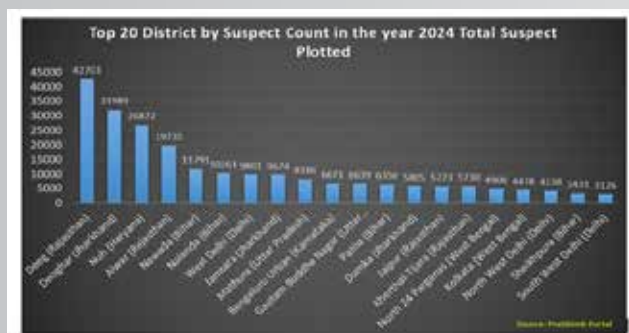
Pratibimb is an online platform developed by

1	Online Financial Fraud
2	Child Pornography (CP)-Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)
3	Any Other Cyber Crime
4	Cyber Terrorism
5	Online and Social Media Related Crime
6	Publishing or Transmitting Sexually Obscene material in electronic form
7	Publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form
8	Cryptocurrency Crime
9	Rape/Gang Rape (RGR)-Sexually Abusive Content
10	Online Cyber Trafficking
11	Hacking / Damage to computer, computer system etc.

Jharkhand Police. It works as follows:-

- a. Victims of Cyber Fraud report the crimes on CFCFRMS or 1930 Helpline number.
- b. The reported data includes (1) Defrauded amount (2) Bank Account to which the defrauded money has been transferred (3) The mobile number used to commit the crime.
- c. I4C sends all the mobile numbers (used for committing cyber crimes all over the country) on a daily basis, to CID Jharkhand Police.
- d. CID Jharkhand has developed a sophisticated online portal which gets the locations of all such mobile phones used all over the country and projects them on a map of India.
- e. The access of Pratibimb Portal is given to various Police officers all over the country. (Currently more than 1600 police officers are using the application)

Pratibimb has proved to be a big game changer in the country wide fight against cyber-crimes. This is because of the distributed/ anonymous nature of cyber crime in cyber space, the jurisdiction for registration of crime is victim centric. This means that FIRs are registered generally where the victim resides and not where the criminal is operating from. For example, a fraudster based in Jharkhand could defraud a victim in Kerala and the FIR would be registered in Kerala and not in Jharkhand. However, Pratibimb has changed the entire ecosystem. Through Pratibimb, using the location of mobile numbers of fraudsters, police officers are able to know from where the crime is being committed and are able to apprehend cyber criminals without waiting for a victim to come to them.



The following bar-chart shows the top 20 districts of India from where the cyber fraud calls originated in calendar year 2024. From the chart, it can be inferred that Deoghar

district (with 31989 calls), Jamtara (with 9674 calls) and Dumka (with 5805 calls) are the 3 districts of Jharkhand which fall in the list of top 20 districts of India from which cyber fraud calls originate.

4. Blocking IMEI of lost Mobile sets

CEIR is the citizen centric portal of Department of Telecommunications for tracing the lost/ stolen mobile devices. This also facilitates for blocking of lost/stolen mobile devices in network of all telecom operators so that lost/ stolen devices cannot be used in India. If anyone tries to use the blocked mobile phone, its traceability is generated. URL:- <https://ceir.sancharsaathi.gov.in/Home/index.jsp>

5. Blocking Phone numbers used by criminals/ Fraudsters:-

I4C provides an online portal[1] to police forces all over the country to block mobile numbers and IMEIs of mobile sets used by cyber fraudsters. <https://cyberpolice.nic.in/>

6. Tipline and NCMEC (National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children)

It is a Private & Non Profitable Organization in USA established in the year 1984 by the United States Congress. NCMEC handles cases of missing or exploited children from infancy to young adults up to age 20.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) had signed a MoU with NCMEC to receive incidences related to uploading/sharing of Child Sexual Abuse material accessed/ circulated on internet in India, in the form of Cyber Tipline reports. These Cyber Tips are sent to concerned State/UT via the National Cyber Police Portal (NCP). Cyber Tipline Reports (CTR) - Contents: (a) Details of the account holder (Name, Mobile Number, Email id etc.) of social media platforms used for viewing/ creating/circulating Child Sexual Abuse contents on internet (b) Details of access logs (IP address, Geo Locations), Date & Time of access etc. are shared with respective States/ UTs

7. Astra tool

ASTR is an indigenous and innovative SIM fraud detection tool, using facial recognition technique powered by Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning for carrying out proactive analysis, generating communication intelligence for identifying non-bonafide SIMs and weeding them out from the telecom ecosystem before they are used for carrying

out cyber fraud or any other crimes. It shares a list of fraudulent connections with telecom operators to disconnect them and shares with LEAs for suitable action as per the rule of law. ASTRA also assists LEAs by providing them the list of those Point Of Sale (PoS) which get involved with fraudsters and issue illegal SIM cards. The vision of solution is to ensure a robust and trustworthy telecommunication ecosystem to keep the fake SIMs and fraudsters away from the telecom network.

8. OSINT tools

OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) tools allow for the efficient gathering and analysis of publicly available data, which may be used for various purposes such as to analyze market trends or to fight cyber crimes. OSINT is a powerful resource for collecting data in various formats such as text, video, image, and audio. These tools have advanced from traditional media to incorporate technologies like web scraping, social media analytics, geospatial intelligence, and AI to improve precision and speed in data processing.

- (a) OSINT Tools developed by Government of India - The Government of India has developed Sudarshan, a powerful Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) solution, as part of the NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid) initiative. Designed to enhance national security and streamline investigations, Sudarshan leverages publicly available information from the worldwide web alongside classified datasets from various government records.

Sudarshan integrates data from multiple critical sources, including railway reservation records, vehicle registration databases, airline passenger manifests, electoral rolls, registered company records, telephone SIM and IMEI details, IP addresses, and PAN information. This vast pool of intelligence allows law

enforcement and security agencies to track suspects, uncover criminal networks, and predict potential threats with high accuracy.

- (b) OSINT Tools in India developed by Private players:- Some tools developed by private players, which are commonly used by Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in India are C-Trace, Khoj, Daksh, and I-Cube.

Some common informations which these tools can provide by harvesting open sources data bases are:-

Vehicle & Chalan: Check vehicle registration details	Retrieve PAN card information	PNR:- Check train ticket status & info
Search for traffic violations	Retrieve GST information	IFSC:- Find bank & IFSC codes
Find any vehicle's FASTag information	Retrieve PAN TO GST Information	Get UPI ID details
Chassis to Vehicle Number	Track IP/GPS	Track court cases
Easily search for Gmail-related information	Lookup IP address details	GAS:- Link phone numbers to gas connections
Decode SMS headers, company info, and more.	Get Pin Code information	BTS:- Cell tower info on Google Maps
Uncover virtual number details	IMEI:- Find device model details	Network:- Mobile number portability details

Conclusion

India has made significant strides in combating cybercrimes through a multi-pronged approach involving centralized reporting systems, AI-driven tracking tools, real-time fraud prevention mechanisms, and international collaborations. Initiatives like the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal, Dial 1930 helpline, Pratibimb portal, Astra tool, and OSINT solutions have enhanced the ability of law enforcement agencies to track, prevent, and respond to cyber threats effectively. However, challenges such as the need for prompt reporting, jurisdictional complexities, and public awareness persist. A collaborative effort between government agencies, technology-driven solutions, and proactive citizen participation is essential to strengthen cybersecurity and curb cybercrimes efficiently.

Summary

Workshop on Criminal Investigation and Trial: Issues & Challenges 12.01.2025		
Resource Person	Topic of Discussion	No of Participants
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Kumar Choudhary, Judge, High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi & Sri Manoj Prasad, Registrar General, High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi	<u>Trial</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Court during recording of evidences • Techniques and Preparation of Charge in Offences : Relevant Provisions under BNSS • Assessing evidence in criminal offences – How to use relevant information • Appreciation of digital and forensic evidence • Contradictions: Oral & Circumstantial Evidence • Importance of govt. witnesses • Issue of absence of witnesses 	Judicial Officers – 100 Prosecutors – 43 Advocates – 36 Doctors – 16 Police Officers - 49
Sri Anoop Bitharay, I.G., STF, Jharkhand & Sri Anil Kishore Yadav, Director, Central Academy of Police Training, Bhopal	<u>Investigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIR: Registration of FIR (provisions of BNSS and case laws) • Arrest (Satendra Kumar Antil Guidelines: BNS and Special Laws) • Police Remand (Interplay between CrPC & BNSS including case laws) • Preparation of arrest memo & remand prayer • Guidelines on T.I. Parade (Role of Police Officers and Court) • Search & Seizure, Drafting of Search and seizure memos: Precautions for I.O.s and • checks for the Court (New guidelines under BNSS) • Preparation of Panchnama, Inquest reports • Securing warrant of arrest / proclamation and attachment orders from Court • Sketch drawing of Scene of Crime: Collection of forensic evidences • BNSS: Introduction of use of technology during investigation • Role of prosecution & responsibility of IO in court cases • Guidelines for I.O. (do's & don'ts) while giving evidence in the court / Preparation by I.O. before giving evidence in court 	
Dr. Tulsi Mahto – Director (Retd.), RIMS, Ranchi & Sri Vivek Kumar Singh – Additional Director, SFSL, Ranchi	<u>Collection and Evaluating forensic evidence : Best Practices</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Medical Evidence b) Finger Prints c) Hand Writing d) Digital Evidence e) DNA Profiling 	

Refresher Training Programme was organized on Criminal Trial for C.J.M, A.C.J.M & Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) having Power of Judicial Magistrates 18.01.2025		
Resource Person	Topic of Discussion	No of Participants
Dr. Tulsi Mahto – Director (Retd.), RIMS, Ranchi	Collection and Evaluating Medical Evidence : Injury, Age determination of Injury and Weapon of assault	Judicial Officers – 70
Sri Vivek Kumar Singh – Additional Director, SFSL, Ranchi	Collection and Evaluating Medical Evidence : Best Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fingerprints • Handwriting • Digital Evidences • DNA Profiling 	
Sri Dileep Kumar Yadav (IFS) – Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Khunti	Forest Law and Wildlife Conservation Act	
Sri Diwakar Pandey – Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi	<u>Basis of Criminal Trial</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognizance • Framing of Charges • Recording of Evidence • Recording of Statement under Section 313 CrPC 	

Workshop on Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 and POCSO Act, 2012 for District Judges, Prosecutors and Police Officers 01.02.2025		
Resource Person	Topic of Discussion	No of Participants
Sri Abhishek Anand (IRS) – IT Deputy Director/Zonal Director, Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	Investigation and Trail Under NDPS Act & Evolving Laws and Procedure on Search and Seizure under NDPS Act & Collection of Samples, forwarding of Samples to SFSL- Methods and Precautions	Judicial Officers – 40 Prosecutors – 20 Police Officers – 28
Dr. Vandita – Gynaecologist, Sadar Hospital, Ranchi	Medical Examination of survivors/ victims of POCSO and other sexual offences	
Sri Diwakar Pandey – Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi	Overview of POCSO Act with latest amendment and appreciation of evidence in the light of presumption	

Refresher Training Programme for Commercial Courts for District Judges and Civil Judge(Sr. Div.) Presiding over Commercial Courts 16.02.2025		
Resource Person	Topic of Discussion	No of Participants
Sri Manoj Prasad – Registrar General, High Court of Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant amendments in C.P.C. for enhancing judicial efficiency for ensuring expeditious • Disposal of Commercial cases: • Timelines • Service • Filing of written statement • Controlling adjournments • Disclosure and discovery of documents • Completion of evidence • Submission of final arguments • Summary Judgments 	Judicial Officers – 70
Dr. Arun Mohan – Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Commercial Court Act, 2015: • Commercial Disputes arising out of: • Transaction of bankers /merchants, financiers and traders. • Construction and infrastructure contracts. • Immovable property involved in trade. • Joint Venture agreements. • Interplay between Commercial Courts Act,2015 and Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996; • Role of Conciliation proceedings in Commercial Courts and Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement- under section 12A 	
Sri Rahul Kumar Gupta – Advocate, High Court of Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdiction over commercial transactions of Commercial Courts and Commercial division of High Court. • Bar of Jurisdiction of Commercial Courts and Commercial Divisions • Determination of Specified values • Appeals 	

State level conference on “Speedy & Qualitative Disposal of Cybercrime Cases: Issues, Challenges & Solutions” 23.02.2025		
Resource Person	Topic of Discussion	No of Participants
Ms. N.S. Nappinai – Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India & Shri B. Shanker Jaiswal (IPS) – Joint CP, Delhi Police	Cybercrime - Emerging Trends, Modus & Threats (i) Cyber offences under IT Act and other Laws. (ii) Concerns Related to Online Abuse of Women and Children (iii) Digital Arrest; Cyber Stalking, Deep fake, Banking frauds etc.	Judicial officers – 100 Prosecutors – 34 Police Officers – 57 Bank Officers – 27
Shri B. Shanker Jaiswal (IPS) – Joint CP, Delhi Police & Shri BVS Saikrishna – CEO, Saptang Lab	Cyber Offences: Issues and Challenges in Investigation (i) Jurisdictional Issues in investigation and registration of Cyber Crime (ii) Collection and integrity of cyber evidences (iii) Cyber Forensics: Search and Seizure of Electronic Records (iv) Real stories of successful investigation	
Ms. N.S. Nappinai – Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India & Dr. A. Nagarathna – Legal Expert in Digital Evidence	Trial of Cyber Offences: Admissibility & Appreciation of Digital Evidence (i) Relevancy, Authenticity and Admissibility of Electronic Records (ii) Chain of Custody and Integrity of Digital Evidence (iii) Contours of Section 63 BSA [65-B IEA] in light of Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal (iv) Jurisdictional Issues in trial of Cyber Crime (v) Technological know how for Courts in trial of cyber offences: Issues and Challenges (vi) Relevant portions of IT Act	

Refresher Training Programme on Civil Laws for Civil Judge(Jr. Division) 01.03.2025		
Resource Person	Topic of Discussion	No of Participants
Sri Rahul Kumar Gupta – Advocate, High Court of Jharkhand	Salient features of Specific Relief Act in view of new amendments vis-à-vis Jurisprudence of Injunction	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) - 70
Sri Pandey Neeraj Rai – Advocate, High Court of Jharkhand	Salient features of execution proceedings and tools for speedy disposal of execution cases.	
Sri Pandey R.N. Roy – Advocate, Civil Court, Ranchi	Discussion on Relevant Provisions of CNT and SPT Act	
Sri Swapam Mukherjee – Advocate, Dhanbad	Brief overview of Civil Laws with special emphasis on those procedural laws of frequent application in Civil Courts & Brief foray into statutory Civil Laws e.g. Limitation Act, Specific Relief Act. T.P. Act etc.	

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